Domestic Violence Housing First Demonstration Evaluation Project

Final Report

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1. Introduction

The Domestic Violence Housing First (DVHF) Demonstration Evaluation was completed through a contract with the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (ASPE), in partnership with the Department of Justice Office for Victims of Crimes, and the Washington State Coalition Against Domestic Violence and its subcontractor Michigan State University. The objective of the DVHF Demonstration Evaluation was to add to the knowledge base about housing and advocacy interventions for survivors of domestic violence, and their children.

2. Background: Prior Research

Domestic violence is a leading cause of homelessness (Pavao et al., 2007). Little evidence exists about effective strategies to assist survivors as they work to avoid homelessness while freeing themselves and their children from the abuse of partners and ex-partners. This demonstration evaluation adds to our knowledge base through its rigorous examination of the impact of housing-related advocacy and flexible funding on the lives of domestic violence survivors and their children over time. The research builds on prior empirical and practice evidence suggesting that housing-related advocacy has multiple and positive impacts on survivors and their children. Principal investigator Sullivan's prior experimental research (funded by National Institute of Mental Health 1989-1997) involved experimentally and longitudinally testing the effectiveness of the Community Advocacy Project (CAP), which involved providing survivors with four to six hours of housing-related advocacy over a period of ten week after they had exited shelter. Survivors who received the housing-related advocacy intervention had higher quality of life, higher social support, and greater ability to access community resources compared to survivors in the control group (Sullivan & Bybee, 1999). They were also more than twice as likely to remain free of further physical abuse during the two-year post-intervention follow-up (Bybee & Sullivan, 2002; Sullivan & Bybee, 1999). Positive effects have been found for the children as well, with their self-competence increasing and their internalizing problems decreasing (Sullivan, Allen, & Bybee, 2002).

Building on Sullivan and colleagues' earlier work, the SHARE study (funded by Centers for Disease Control & Prevention 2005-2010) was designed to longitudinally examine the role of housing-related advocacy and financial assistance on survivors' housing stability. That study also examined whether such an intervention prevents revictimization and reduces negative outcomes for domestic violence survivors and their children (Niolon et al., 2009). This study found positive changes in women's and children's lives over 18 months. Women who were homeless or at high risk for homelessness when entering the study reported greater housing stability, higher quality of life, fewer absences from work, greater job stability, higher income, fewer problems with alcohol/drugs, less depression, and less Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) over time. Their children missed fewer days of school, had better academic performance, and fewer behavioral problems over time.

Unfortunately, the study design did not examine which intervention factors (e.g., housing assistance, advocacy, safety strategies) impacted these positive changes; nor did it include adequate comparison conditions.

Further evidence supporting the importance of housing-related advocacy and housing supports for domestic violence survivors can be found in the *Domestic Violence Housing First* (DVHF) pilot project (Mbilinyi, 2015). This pilot was the result of an investment by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation which funded housing-related advocacy and flexible financial assistance for the participating agencies. Building on the CAP and SHARE studies as well as their vast expertise, the Washington State Coalition Against Domestic Violence (WSCADV) oversaw this 5-year project through which advocates provided flexible, survivor-driven advocacy supports to domestic violence survivors from nine diverse programs across the state of Washington. The majority of families in both rural and urban communities reported being effective at accessing and retaining housing at six, twelve and eighteen months after program entry. Unfortunately, this project did not have permission to interview families over time, resulting in a low retention rate. The pilot project also did not systematically examine the types of services received by survivors or compare survivors who did and did not receive DVHF assistance.

While each of the projects noted above had its limitations, taken together, they present a compelling argument that housing-intensive housing-related advocacy and financial support may increase housing stability, decrease victimization, and increase quality of life for both domestic violence survivors and their children. The current demonstration evaluation was designed to rigorously examine whether this model leads to housing stability, safety, and well-being for DV survivors and their children over time. Specifically, we collected detailed information from study participants and service provider advocates about the quantity and quality of services received, as well as the match between services and clients' needs. We also examined the extent to which services were trauma-informed and culturally relevant. Further, we measured contextual factors related to housing stability, such as employment, having been in foster care as a child, and level of social support. Finally, we measured length and intensity of services provided to survivors over time.

3. Study Design

The demonstration evaluation was designed to rigorously examine the Domestic Violence Housing First model, which provides housing-related mobile advocacy and flexible funding to help survivors achieve safe and stable housing. Over 400 people who survived DV and were homeless or unstably housed participated in a quasi-experimental, longitudinal evaluation study that followed them over two years after they sought services from one of five participating DV agencies. Careful attention was paid during recruitment to ensure that all eligible survivors were invited to participate in the study. Those who agreed to participate were interviewed every six months over two years. In addition to conducting

in-depth interviews with survivors, this multi-method, multi-source design involved collecting data from their service provider advocates and agency records. Special attention was focused on capturing contextual information that can impact program success such as English proficiency, having been in foster care as a child, and level of social support.

3.1 The Domestic Violence Housing First Model

The three pillars of the Domestic Violence Housing First model that are designed to promote safety and housing stability are:

1. Mobile housing-related advocacy
2. flexible financial assistance
3. community engagement

1. Mobile housing-related advocacy: A critical component of the model is that advocates focus on addressing the needs identified by survivors rather than on needs pre-determined by the agencies. Advocates are also geographically mobile, meeting survivors where it is safe and convenient for them, and advocacy continues as long as survivors need support. Advocates are aware of the myriad ways that abusers sabotage survivors' economic and housing stability -- even after the relationship has ended -- and they mobilize multiple resources and community supports to prevent or counter these abusive activities. In addition to advocating for survivors in other aspects of their lives (e.g., employment, immigration, health, children's needs) and engaging in ongoing safety planning, advocates work proactively and creatively with survivors to obtain housing stability. This may involve helping a survivor safely retain their current housing or helping find new affordable housing. Advocates are proactive and creative, accompanying survivors to housing appointments, acting as liaisons with landlords, and negotiating leases.

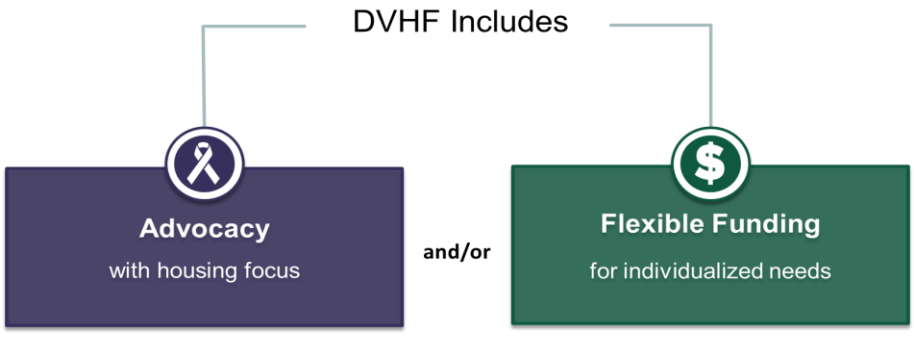
Further, given the traumatic nature of domestic violence, as well as the likelihood that DV survivors have also experienced other lifetime traumas such as child abuse and sexual abuse (Campbell et al., 2008), a tenet of Domestic Violence Housing First is to engage in trauma-informed practice. These practices include: 1) establishing emotional safety; 2) restoring choice and control; 3) facilitating survivors' connections to community supports; 4) supporting coping; 5) responding to identity and context; and 6) building strengths (Anderson, 2009; Goodman et al., 2016; Harris & Fallot, 2001). Understanding and appropriately responding to trauma reactions is especially important when helping survivors obtain and sustain housing, as sometimes these responses manifest after initial stability is attained (Ferencik & Ramirez-Hammond, 2013; Horesh et al., 2011). Sometimes, trauma reactions such as depression, immobility, or post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) are suppressed while a survivor is intently focused on the task of securing housing for themselves and their children. Once that housing is obtained, however, and an initial calm is established, the survivor is "safe" to experience the overwhelming feelings related to their trauma. Without a knowledgeable and supportive advocate available to them to help them through this crisis, the housing that the survivor has worked so hard to secure can be jeopardized.

2. Flexible financial assistance: Many survivors need not only proactive advocacy to obtain safe and stable housing, but also temporary financial assistance to support themselves and their families. They may need assistance with issues viewed as directly related to housing: a security deposit and temporary rental assistance, help clearing up rent arrears (often intentionally incurred by the abuser), or help with utility bills, for example. Often, though, survivors need funds that may not be viewed by others as impacting housing but that advocates recognize are critical to housing stability: for example, help repairing their cars so they do not lose their jobs, help expunging a prior conviction that is preventing them from obtaining government-funded housing, or help repairing bad credit (often destroyed by the abuser). Funds are targeted to support survivors so they can rebuild their lives, including covering childcare costs, transportation, school supplies, uniforms and permits required for employment, as well as time-limited and flexible rental assistance (Mbilinyi, 2015; Sullivan et al., 2019).

3. Community engagement: Advocates also proactively engage those people in the community who can help support the safety, stability and well-being of survivors. Advocates engage with health care professionals, law enforcement and the legal systems, educators and school administrators, religious and spiritual leaders, and others. With specific regard to obtaining housing, advocates forge mutually beneficial relationships with landlords, city officials, and housing councils to obtain vouchers or rental agreements on behalf of domestic violence survivors. Through these relationships, advocates not only obtain housing for individual survivors, but they change and improve the way communities respond to domestic violence overall.

As shown in Figure 1, the evaluation design allows us to examine the first two pillars of the model: mobile housing-related advocacy and flexible funding. Examining the role of community engagement is beyond the scope of this evaluation as it is context-specific and fluid, but all participating agencies report engaging with their communities as a regular part of their work.

Figure 1. Two pillars examined in current evaluation



3.2 Justification for the Study Design

In considering how best to test the impact of the Domestic Violence Housing First approach, several study designs were considered. In the 15 months prior to the start of the study, research team members visited the participating programs multiple times, examined records of service delivery, and talked with program directors as well as direct service staff to fully understand how services are offered within each agency and what study design would be the most rigorous and feasible. We started with examining whether a randomized control trial would be feasible, given that it was clear that not all survivors eligible for DVHF were actually receiving it at any of the participating agencies (due to resource fluctuation). Unfortunately, on further examination it was clear that resource availability was quite unpredictable -- agencies do not tend to know when a shelter bed would open up, when a permanent voucher would become available, when affordable housing would have an opening, etc. There was also ongoing staff turnover, which impacted the amount of advocacy time that could be provided to survivors. Further, none of the agencies were willing to randomize the DVHF-specific services to survivors rather than services as usual for ethical reasons.

Randomized control trial designs can work well if the investigators have control over both the intervention being delivered and the randomization process (as was true with Sullivan and Bybee's study of CAP). Expecting community members to randomize survivors into conditions, however, is fraught with problems (Gondolf, 2010). An early example of randomization failure was found with Sherman & Berk's early NIJ-funded RCT study of police officer response to domestic violence (Berk et al., 1988). Therefore, even if the other factors precluding the success of using an RCT approach were not evident in this instance, the likelihood of random assignment failing (thus jeopardizing the entire study) was high. We then carefully examined whether we might compare agencies with each other. This design was rejected because all of the agencies offer similar services, and as noted above, their ability to provide DVHF services fluctuates similarly for the reasons noted above.

Our research team then carefully examined whether survivors were receiving services based on their actual situations or personal attributes or whether services were provided based on agency capacity. Had agencies routinely targeted different services to different situations, this would have represented a serious validity threat that would bias the evaluation findings. After examining records and talking specifically with direct service staff about a number of recent unstably housed or homeless survivors (to ascertain what the survivor wanted from the agency and what they were offered), it became clear that none of the agencies were intentionally matching these survivors to specific services. They would like to reach this point, but the reality is that often few options are available when survivors reach out to agencies, given limited resources available to the agencies.

After carefully assessing the study options available, we decided to employ a rigorous quasi-experimental evaluation design that capitalizes on the reality that no domestic violence victim service program can adequately meet the needs of all survivors who seek

assistance from them. As detailed above, there are many times that shelters are full, advocates are overcommitted or unavailable, and/or flexible funding is limited or unavailable. These fluctuations are not predictable and do not lend themselves to randomization. Sometimes survivors are able to receive all of the services they need, but other times they either receive too little or they receive assistance that does not match their need. Based on extensive conversations with program staff prior to launching the study, we anticipated that at least 50 percent of survivors in the study would receive the DVHF intervention (now that data collection is complete, the actual figure is 59 percent). Systematically inviting all eligible survivors into the study during the enrollment period enabled us to capture this natural variability in service delivery, enhancing generalizability and ecological validity of the findings.

In any study design there is a tradeoff between internal and external validity. While RCTs have high internal validity, they can have limited external validity. The longitudinal RCT examining the Community Advocacy Project (CAP; Bybee & Sullivan, 2002; Sullivan & Bybee, 1999) is an excellent example of this. To create a tightly controlled intervention, that study set a specific time frame for service delivery (10 weeks), pre-determined dosage (6-8 hours per week), and assigned only one survivor to each advocate. While the longitudinal evaluation of this intervention was extremely positive, the CAP approach has not been widely scaled up because it does not fit the realities facing community-based domestic violence agencies who lack the resources and organizational capacity to provide such a specific intervention.

> Internal validity refers to how rigorously a study is conducted and how much confidence you have to attribute the findings to the intervention and not to other alternative explanations. External validity indicates how generalizable the findings are to other contexts, such as new settings and people.

The design we chose for the current study maintains adequate internal validity while maximizing external validity, and attempts to do what many studies in the past have failed to do: carefully document the details about what services survivors receive over time, not just from the agency they were recruited from, but from other community sources as well. We document the exact amount of money (if any) they receive through flexible funds, we document the amount of time they spend with their advocate(s), and we examine when such activities happen and how they impact survivors' safety, housing stability and well-being over time. Special attention was focused on capturing contextual information that can impact program success, such as English proficiency, having been in foster care as a child, and level of social support. We also augmented internal validity by controlling for any pre-existing differences between participants who received the DVHF model and those who received services as usual (SAU).

3.3 Hypotheses and Exploratory Questions

Primary research questions were tested using all five data collection time points across twenty-four months (baseline at study entry and every six months after that through 24-months). The primary research questions of the study are:

1) Did survivors who received the DVHF model in the first six months of the study show greater improvement on housing stability, financial stability, safety, mental health, and substance misuse compared with survivors who received "services as usual?"

2) Will children of survivors who received the DVHF model in the first six months of the study show more positive outcomes on school attendance and performance, prosocial behaviors, and problem behaviors, compared with children of survivors who received "services as usual?"

Exploratory research questions:

In addition to testing hypotheses that were informed by prior evidence and theory, we also examined four exploratory research questions:

1) Can advocates predict which survivors will be stably and safely housed over time?
2) Are there particular survivor characteristics that are associated with better intervention outcomes?
3) Are there particular agency characteristics that are associated with better outcomes?
4) Did COVID-19 impact the effectiveness of the DVHF intervention?

4. The Participating Programs

Five domestic violence agencies in the state of Washington participated in this longitudinal program evaluation – two in urban areas and three in rural areas. The five agencies who participated in this longitudinal evaluation agreed, through signed Memoranda of Understandings (MOUs), to integrate into their agency structures the three pillars of the Domestic Violence Housing First model. Two of the agencies were in the Greater Seattle area of King County (urban area), two were located in rural South-Central Washington (rural), and one was added in January 2019 that was located in Central Washington (rural). The agencies were chosen because they worked with a large enough number of survivors annually to provide the desired sample size, they were similar in structure to each other and to many programs across the country, and they had the infrastructure capacity to participate in a rigorous evaluation study.

In order to assist the agencies in incorporating Domestic Violence Housing First practices into their work, each agency received a one-time award from the Bill & Melinda Gates

Foundation (through the Washington State Coalition Against Domestic Violence) to offset agency expenses. In addition, each agency received funding to provide survivors with flexible financial assistance.

The rural programs each received a total of $112,500 for flexible funding across the four years, as follows:
$22,500 in February 2016
$30,000 in February 2017
$30,000 in February 2018
$30,000 in February 2019

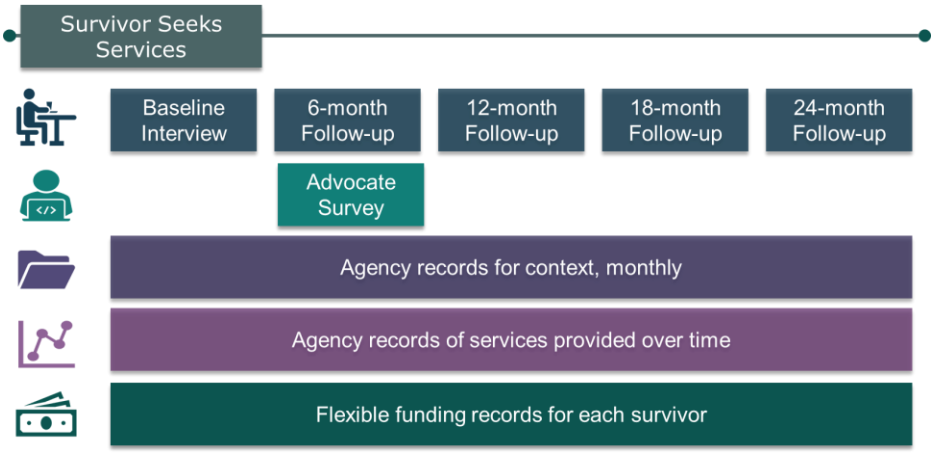
The urban programs each received a total of $105,000 for flexible funding across the four years as follows:
$30,000 in September 2016
$30,000 in September 2017
$30,000 in September 2018
$15,000 in September 2019

The small difference in total amounts between the urban and rural programs was due to recognition of the fewer financial resources available to agencies in rural areas. Each agency also received training and technical assistance from WSCADV through 2019.

5. Procedures

To address the primary study research questions and the exploratory research questions, the demonstration evaluation involved collecting data from: (1) domestic violence survivors; (2) their service provider advocates; and (3) agency records to address the study hypotheses and exploratory questions. The procedures for collecting data from each source are presented next and Figure 2 illustrates all data sources.

Figure 2. Evaluation data sources



5.1 Survivor Interviews

Under the guidance of the study's two Project Coordinators (one covering King County and the other covering South Central Washington), agency staff from the participating domestic violence agencies invited eligible survivors to hear more about participating in this research study. Eligibility criteria included: (1) being a recent survivor of domestic violence; (2) being homeless or at risk of becoming homeless; (3) having entered services within the past three weeks; and (4) speaking English or Spanish, or agreeing to participate with the assistance of an interpreter. Careful procedures were followed, under the guidance of the Project Coordinators, to assure that all eligible participants were offered the opportunity to participate in the study. For example, the Project Coordinator contacted each of their agencies at least every other day and asked their Points of Contact (POC) about new survivors in the agency who met eligibility requirements for the study. The Project Coordinators determined with the POC if the survivor had been asked to participate in the study and made every effort to assure that the survivor was approached about the study within 10 days of receiving services. The time frame of 10 days was chosen to ensure that survivors were not approached about the research study when they were in immediate crisis. Survivors were eligible for study participation up to 21 days into their receipt of services from the agency.

Once a survivor agreed to hear more about the study, the Project Coordinator or another member of the research team contacted them, ensured that they were eligible for participation, and provided detailed information about the study and their rights as a research participant. Participants were interviewed five times over 24 months, with interviews spaced six months apart (baseline when survivors first sought services, 6 months, 12 months, 18 months, and 24 months after first seeking services).

Initial interviews were conducted in person by a trained member of the evaluation team, in a private and safe location. The subsequent interviews were conducted either in person or by telephone, based on participant preference. However, due to COVID-19, all interviews conducted after mid-March 2020 were completed by phone or video conference. All of the baseline and 6-month interviews, as well as 80 percent of the 12-month interviews, 58 percent of the 18-month interviews, and 33 percent of the 24-month interviews occurred prior to March, 2020. Participants were paid $50 for each interview. The study was approved by Michigan State University's Institutional Review Board (IRB).

All interview data were electronically captured directly onto laptop computers, using Qualtrics software. Electronic data capture has been found to be superior to paper surveys, as there are fewer errors in data entry and the process is faster and less expensive (Lane et al., 2006). Data were encrypted and downloaded directly onto a secure, password protected server at Michigan State University, allowing for data management and analysis to occur expediently and safely.

5.1.1 Measures – Survivor Interviews

Survivors were interviewed five times over 24 months, with interviews spaced six months apart (at baseline and at 6-month, 12-month, 18-month, and 24-month follow-up interviews). Interviews included questions about abuse, financial stability, housing stability, social support, mental health, substance abuse, well-being, service needs, and services received. Baseline interviews also captured basic demographic information as well as historical data regarding abuse and homelessness. The baseline interview can be found in Appendix A. Additional questions that were asked only in follow-up interviews (e.g., services received) can be found in Appendix B.

Domestic Violence

Physical abuse, emotional abuse, sexual abuse, and stalking. Physical abuse, emotional abuse, sexual abuse, and stalking/harassment were assessed using a modification of the 28-item Composite Abuse Scale (CAS) (Hegarty et al., 1999; Loxton et al., 2013). Validation studies have found the CAS to have high internal consistency. Two items in the CAS ("hang around outside your house" and "harass you at work") were replaced with a new item ("repeatedly follow you, phone you, and/or show up at your house/work/other place") to capture multiple indicators of stalking behaviors and that were relevant even if the participant was living with the abuser. Four new items were added to the CAS to address abusive behaviors not adequately measured in the original scale: 1) stalk you, 2) strangle you, 3) demand sex, whether you wanted to, or not, and 4) force sexual activity.

Questions were asked within the format: "How often, if at all, did [abuser's name]: …" The original response options for the CAS were "daily," "once per week," "once per month," "several times," "only once," and "never." The response options were modified for this study to match interviews occurring every six months. The response options for the current study ranged from 0 to 5: 0 = "never," 1 = "once," 2 = "several times or between 2-3x in the last 6-months," 3 = "once a month," 4 = "once a week," and 5 = "daily." Cronbach's alpha for the full measure was .94 (M = 1.69; SD = 1.13). The additional response option "not in the last 6-months, but it has happened in the past" was included only at baseline and was not included in the scale score.

The final measure included 31 items across four subscales: Physical abuse, sexual abuse, stalking/harassment, and emotional abuse. Eleven items measured physical abuse; Cronbach's alpha for the subscale was .90 (M = 1.29; SD = 1.09). Thirteen items measured emotional abuse; Cronbach's alpha = .91 (M = 2.07; SD = 1.31). Three items measured sexual abuse; Cronbach's alpha for the subscale was .92 (M = 1.16; SD = 1.51). Four items measured stalking/harassment; Cronbach's alpha for the subscale was .84 (M = 2.25; SD = 1.60).

> Cronbach's alpha refers to how well items in a scale relate to each other; higher alphas suggest greater consistency and generate more confidence that the scale is measuring what it intends to measure

Economic abuse. The 14-item Revised Scale of Economic Abuse (SEA2; Adams et al., 2019) measured abusive tactics specifically targeted toward jeopardizing intimate partners' financial stability. Sample items included asking how often in the prior six months the abuser "kept financial information from you," and "kept you from having a job or going to work." Response options ranged from 0 to 4 and included 0 = "never," 1 = "hardly ever/rarely," 2 = "sometimes," 3 = "often," and 4 = "quite often." Cronbach's alpha for the measure was .91 and mean score at baseline was 1.46 (*SD* = 1.05). The additional response option "not in the last 6-months, but it has happened in the past" was included only at baseline and was not calculated in the scale scores.

Abuser's use of children. The frequency with which participants' abuser had used the participants' children against them as a form of manipulation or control was assessed using the 7-item Use of Children to Control scale (Beeble et al., 2007). Only parents of minor children were asked these questions (n=297). The scale consisted of items measuring how often in the previous six months the abuser had used the children to stay in their lives, harass, intimidate, track, or frighten them, as well as tried to turn the kids against them or convince them to take the abuser back. Participants reported frequency on a 5-point Likert scale from 0 (never) to 4 (quite often). Cronbach's alpha for the scale was .87. Mean score at baseline was 1.73 (*SD* = 1.12). The additional response option "not in the last 6-months, but it has happened in the past" was included only at baseline and was not calculated in the scale scores.

Housing Stability

Survivors were asked several questions about the number of times they had moved or were homeless in the prior 6-months and their current housing status at all interview time points. Additionally, questions about their lifetime history of homelessness, and frequency and type (with parents/guardians versus on their own) of homelessness prior to the age of 18 were asked during the baseline interview. All items used were from the Family Options study (Gubits et al., 2015) as well as prior work conducted by the study team (Sullivan & Bybee, 1999; Sullivan, Bybee, & Allen, 2002).

Housing instability. A 7-item Housing Instability Scale (HIS) was created for this study by modifying the 10-item Housing Instability Index (Rollins et al., 2012). Four of the 10 Housing Instability Index items were removed as they related to issues with landlords, and many of the current study's participants do not have landlords. The Housing Instability Index also has no measure of homelessness, so we included the item: "Have you been homeless or had to live with family or friends to avoid being homeless?" Of the seven final scale items, five included dichotomous yes/no responses while two items were recoded to be dichotomous. Specifically, the question, "In the past 6-months, how many times have you moved?" was dichotomized and counted as a risk factor if participants reported moving more than twice in the past 6-months. "How likely is it that you will be able to pay for your housing this month?" was recoded so that 0 represented a response of "very likely" or "somewhat likely" and 1 represented a response of "unlikely" or "very unlikely." "Do you

expect that you will be able to stay in your current housing for the next 6-months?" was reverse-coded so that a response of "no" was counted as a risk factor. For each item, then, 0=not a risk factor and 1=a risk factor. Scores can range from 0 to 7, with higher scores indicating higher instability. To assess the psychometric properties of the HIS in both English and Spanish, we examined measurement invariance, concurrent validity, and predictive validity. The scale demonstrates strong concurrent and predictive validity, and shows evidence of scalar equivalence over time and across both the English and Spanish versions (see deleted to ensure blind review). Coefficient alphas for the HIS were examined at each wave of data collection and the overall alpha was .79 (M = 3.00, SD = 2.24).

***Barriers to obtaining housing*.** Common barriers that survivors face in obtaining housing were measured at baseline and 24-months by a modified version of the 19-item index included in the Family Options Study (Gubits et al., 2015). Items include barriers related to: lack of income, poor credit history, transportation issues, history of eviction, owing back rent on previous residence or unpaid utility debt, lack of employment, past lease violations, felony convictions, criminal history, issues with the police, immigration status, having three or more children living in the household, having teenagers in the household, having pets that some properties may not accept, someone in the household having a disability, and experiencing discrimination. Two items from the original scale were slightly modified: "poor credit history" was modified to "poor or no credit history," and "racial discrimination" was modified to "discrimination." Four items were added to the index after consultation with field experts. Those items were (1) owing back rent on a previous residence, (2) having unpaid utility debt, (3) immigration status, and (4) having pets that some properties may not accept. Participants responded using a 3-point scale: 1 = "not a problem at all," 2 = "small problem," and 3 = "big problem." A new response option: "don't know" was also included. For scale construction, "don't know" was recoded as "not a problem at all." Cronbach's alpha for the measure was .78 (M = 1.98, SD = 1.48).

***Contextual factors related to housing stability*.** Participants were asked about a variety of factors that are known to relate to housing instability but that are not direct barriers to obtaining housing. These contextual factors include English proficiency, having been in foster care or homeless as a child, being a veteran or spouse of a veteran, and having a history of housing instability. Historical questions were asked only at the baseline interview, while factors that can change were asked across the 24 months.

Financial Stability

Financial strain was measured by the 2-item Financial Strain subscale from Barrera et al.'s (2001) Scale of Economic Hardship. The 2-item Financial Strain subscale measures expected future financial strain over the next 6-months (3 months in the original scale). The two questions were "How often do you think that you and your family will experience bad times such as poor housing or not having enough food?" and "How often do you expect that you will have to do without the basic things your family needs?" The original responses ranged from 1 to 5: 1 = "almost never" to 5 = "almost always." The response

options were slightly modified for the current study: 0 = "never," 1 = "hardly ever," 2 = "sometimes," 3 = "often," and 4 = "quite often."

Inability to make ends meet was measured by the 2-item Inability to Make Ends Meet subscale from Barrera et al.'s (2001) Scale of Economic Hardship, and refers to financial difficulty experienced over the prior 6-months (3 months in the original scale). We slightly modified the wording of the response options for difficulty paying bills (worded "how difficult has it been to pay your bills in full?"). The original options were 'no difficulty at all,' 'a little difficulty,' 'some difficulty,' 'quite a bit of difficulty,' and 'a great deal of difficulty.' These options were replaced with a 4-point scale: 0 = "not at all difficult," 1 = "a little difficult," 2 = "somewhat difficult," and 3 = "very difficult." Having money left over at the end of the month was rated on the original 5-point scale: 5 = "more than enough money left," 4 = "some money left," 3 = just enough money left," 2 = "somewhat short of money," and 1 = "very short of money."

A measure of ***financial difficulties*** was created specifically for this study. Survivors responded to 10 items asking if they had had enough money in the prior 6 months for: food, rent/mortgage, utilities, medical expenses, transportation, social activities, and to pay debts and childcare. Responses were reported using a 4-point scale of difficulty: 0 = "not difficult at all," 1 = "a little difficult," 2 = "somewhat difficult," and 3 = "very difficult." "I do not have these bills" was also included as a response option. For scale construction, these were recoded to 0 = "not difficult at all." Cronbach's alpha for the 10-item measure was .87 (*M* = 2.28; *SD* = .68). To further contextualize responses, participants were asked to indicate if they received help to pay any of the bills for: food, rent/mortgage, utilities, medical expenses, transportation, social activities, and to pay debts and childcare, from a person or an organization. Response options were "no, I pay this myself," "someone or some organization paid part of this for me," "someone or some organization paid all of this for me," and "I did not have these bills."

Financial stability was also measured by asking about employment status; whether employed full-time, part-time, or sporadically; whether the employment included benefits; whether the participant had missed days of work (and whether this was related to abuse), and current income.

Health and Well-being

***General health*.** Baseline health self-assessment of survivors was measured by a single item health status question from the SF-8 with well-established reliability and validity (Ware et al., 2001). The question was worded "In general, how would you rate your overall physical health?" and responses were recorded on a 5-point Likert scale: 1 = "poor," 2 = "fair," 3 = "good," 4 = "very good," and 5 = "excellent."

***Quality of life*.** Quality of life of survivors was measured by a 9-item scale used in the Sullivan and Bybee (1999) study. The scale was adapted from the Andrews and Withey

(1976) study. Survivors were asked how satisfied they felt about various parts of their lives over the prior 6-months. Sample items included "How do you feel about the amount of fun and enjoyment you have?" and "How do you feel about your independence or freedom - that is, how free do you feel to live the kind of life you want?" Responses were recorded on a 7-point scale and included: 1 = "terrible," 2 = "unhappy," 3 = "mostly dissatisfied," 4 = "mixed – equally satisfied and dissatisfied," 5 = "mostly satisfied," 6 = "happy," and 7 = "extremely happy." A total score is computed by taking the mean of the items. Cronbach's alpha for the 9-item measure was .88. The mean score at baseline was 4.03 (*SD* = 1.16).

***Hope*.** The 12-item Herth Hope Index (Herth, 1992) was used to measure how survivors felt they were currently doing. Each item was associated with either positive or negative outlooks on the survivor's current situation (i.e., "I have a positive outlook toward life" or "I feel all alone"). Responses were recorded on a 4-point scale and response options ranged from 1 = "strongly disagree"; 4 = "strongly agree." Cronbach's alpha for the 12-item measure was .71 (*M* = 3.09, *SD* = .51).

Mental Health Symptomatology and Substance Abuse

***Depression*.** Depression was assessed by the 9-item Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) (Kroenke, Spitzer, & Williams, 2001). Responses were recorded using a 4-point scale ranging from 0 = "not at all" to 3 = "nearly every day," and referred to feelings over the prior two weeks. Scores ranged between 0 and 27 and cut off scores were used to indicate the presence and degree of depression in the participants. A score of 0 indicates no symptoms; 1 to 4 indicates minimal depression; 5 to 9 indicates mild depression, 10 to 14 indicates moderate depression, while 15 to 27 indicates severe depression. Cronbach's alpha for the 9-item measure was .88 (*M* = 12.99 *SD* = 6.73). If participants endorsed any of the items, they were then asked to respond to the final item which assessed how difficult these problems had made it to work, take care of things at home, or get along with other people on a scale ranging from 0 = "not difficult at all" to 3 = "very difficult."

***Anxiety*.** The 7-item Generalized Anxiety Disorder measure (GAD-7) was used to assess anxiety (Spitzer et al., 2006). Responses were recorded in reference to the individuals' feelings over the prior two weeks using a scale ranging from 0 = "not at all" to 3 = "nearly every day." Scores ranged between 0 and 21 and cut off scores were used to indicate the presence and degree of anxiety in the participants. A score of 0 indicates no symptoms; 1 to 4 indicates minimal anxiety; 5 to 9 indicates mild anxiety, 10 to 14 indicates moderate anxiety, while 15 to 21 indicates severe anxiety. Cronbach's alpha for the 7-item measure was .91 (*M* = 12.16, *SD* = 6.28). If participants endorsed any of the items, they were then asked how difficult these problems had made it to work, take care of things at home, or get along with other people using a scale ranging from 0 = "not difficult at all" to 3 = "very difficult."

***Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) symptomatology*.** The 10-item Trauma Screening Questionnaire (TSQ) assessed for PTSD (Brewin et al., 2002). This brief measure has been

found to be an excellent predictor of the development of PTSD across different victims of various traumatic events, including crimes. Participants responded to questions regarding physical and emotional responses to trauma that may indicate PTSD development (e.g., upsetting thoughts or memories about the event that have come into your mind against your will). They were asked to think about their reactions to the abuse they had experienced, and to indicate yes/no (coded as 0 = "no" and 1 = "yes") if they had experienced any of the symptoms at least twice in the prior week. Scores could range from 0 to10; a score of 6 or higher indicates the presence of post-traumatic stress disorder in the participants. Cronbach's alpha for the 10-item measure was .75 (*M* = 6.88, *SD* = 2.48).

Substance misuse. The widely used CAGE –AID tool was used to assess substance misuse (Ewing, 1984). Response options are yes/no (coded as 0 = no and 1 = yes). The original tool includes four questions necessary to ascertain alcohol and illicit drugs use such as "Have you ever felt you ought to cut down on your drinking or drug use?" The items were modified for the current study to include 8 items – four questions assessing drug use (e.g., "Have you ever felt you ought to cut down on your drug use") and four questions assessing alcohol use (e.g., "Have you ever felt you ought to cut down on your drinking"). Cronbach's alpha for the full measure was .75.

To measure alcohol misuse participants were first asked if they drank any alcohol in the prior six months. If they did not, they received a score of 0. If they did drink any alcohol they were asked the four CAGE questions. The same process applied for measuring drug misuse. For each of the subscales (4 items measuring alcohol use and 4 items measuring drug use) 2 or more positive answers are considered an indication of misuse. Cronbach's alpha for the items measuring alcohol misuse was 0.74 (*M* = 0.38; *SD* = 0.91). Cronbach's alpha for the items assessing drug misuse was .67 (*M* = 0.58; *SD* = 1.18).

Social Support

Social support was measured using the 6-item Medical Outcomes Study Social Support Survey (MOS-SSS-6) developed by Holden et al., (2014). The scale has been found in numerous prior studies, including one validating the scale in Spanish, to be highly reliable (Gomez-Campelo et al., 2014; Sherbourne & Stewart, 1991). The items consisted of questions regarding how confident the survivors feel about others in their lives that could support them in times of need (e.g., How much of the time would you say you currently have someone in your life who could take you to the doctor?) The 5-point Likert scale ranged from: 1 = "none of the time" 2 = "a little of the time," 3 = "some of the time," 4 = "most of the time," and 5 = "all of the time." Cronbach's alpha was .90 (*M* = 3.28, *SD* = 1.15).

Emotions and Mood

The 20-item Modified Differential Emotions Scale (mDES) (Fredrickson et al., 2003) was used to measure survivors' various emotions and moods over the prior 24 hours. The scale contains 20 questions across two subscales (10 based on positive emotions and 10 based

on negative emotions). Items included "What is the most amused, fun-loving, or silly you felt?" and "What is the most hate, distrust, or suspicion you felt?" Participants were asked to indicate the 'greatest amount' they had experienced of various feelings using a 5-point scale (0= "not at all," 1 = "a little bit," 2 = "moderately," 3 = "quite a bit," and 4= "extremely"). Cronbach's alpha for the 10 items measuring positive emotions was 0.91. Mean score at baseline for these items was 2.14 (*SD* = .97) such that higher scores indicate more positive emotions. Cronbach's alpha for items measuring negative emotions was .90. Mean score at baseline for these items was 1.80 (*SD* = .99) such that higher scores indicate more negative emotions. A total scale score is not computed for the mDES.

Safety-Related Empowerment

The 13-item Measure of Victim Empowerment Related to Safety (MOVERS) scale (Goodman et al., 2015) was used to examine the actions survivors may take in order to stay safe from domestic violence and how those relate to survivors' own feelings of empowerment. The scale consists of three subscales: internal tools (e.g., "I know what my next steps are on the path to keeping safe"), trade-offs (e.g., "I have to give up too much to feel safe"), and expectations of support (e.g., "I feel comfortable asking for help to keep safe"). Participants responded using a 4-point Likert scale (0 = "not true at all," 1 = "a little true," 2 = "somewhat true," and 3 = "very true"). The three "trade-off" items were reverse coded so that higher scores indicate greater empowerment. Cronbach's alpha for the full measure was .72 (*M* = 2.06; *SD* = .59). Cronbach's alpha for the 6-item internal tools subscale = .81, Cronbach's alpha for the 3-item trade-offs subscale was = .69, and Cronbach's alpha for the 4-item expectations of support subscale was = .81.

Children's Well-being

Survivors were asked a number of questions about their children overall. They were asked if any of their children had to change schools because of the parent having to move in the prior six months, whether child welfare services had opened a case against the parent in the prior six months, whether any children had been removed from the home by child welfare, and whether any children had been returned to the home by child welfare. Additional questions were asked about one randomly chosen child in the family. If a participant had one child between 5 and 15, questions pertained to that child. If a participant had more than one child between the age of 5 and 15, the interviewer randomly chose a child from the family, using a pre-populated form that randomized children by birth order in the family. This ensured that the sample was not overly populated by oldest children or youngest children in the family. Once a child was randomly chosen, they were the only child asked about across all subsequent interviews.

***Demographics of randomly chosen child*.** Once a child was chosen for additional questions, interviewers asked for the child's race/ethnicity, gender identification, whether the child had ever been in foster care (and for how long), and their grade in school. Children's relationship to the abusive partner/ex-partner was also obtained.

Academic attendance and achievement. At each interview time point, participants were asked if the randomly chosen child's academic performance had declined, stayed the same, or improved over the prior 6-months. They were asked how many days the child had missed from school over the prior 6-months, and were then asked to specify how many of those days were due to the survivor's experience with IPV.

***Behavioral problems and socio-emotional skills*.** The 25-item Child Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ) (Goodman, 1997), which is a brief behavioral screening instrument, was used to assess the positive and negative attributes of the randomly chosen children in the study. Participants responded using a 3-point Likert scale (0 = "not true," 1 = "somewhat true," and 2 = "certainly true"). The Prosocial Behaviors subscale measures positive behaviors, and Cronbach's alpha was .73 (M = 8.31; SD = 1.90). The total score on this subscale can range from 0-10, with higher scores indicating higher prosocial behaviors. Scores from 0-5 are considered very low, a score of 6-7 is considered low, and scores 8-10 are "close to average" or "normal."

The other items measure problem behaviors. Total scale scores can range from 0-40, with higher scores indicating higher negative behaviors. Scores under 14 are considered "normal," or "close to average." Scores 14-16 are considered slightly raised, and scores 17-19 are considered high. Scores 20-40 are considered very high, or "abnormal." Cronbach's alpha for the Problematic Behaviors scale was .85.

Service Needs at Baseline

In the baseline interviews, participants responded to 14 questions about the kinds of services they were looking to get from the agency in a yes/no format. These services included: 1) Housing, 2) Employment, 3) Education, 4) Financial Help, 5) Legal Assistance, 6) Childcare, 7) Counseling, 8) Transportation, 9) Healthcare, 10) Issues for children (besides childcare), 11) Food, 12) Clothing, 13) Increasing social support, and 14) Other material goods/services.

Services Received

At the 6-month follow-up period, along with the other follow-up time periods (12-month, 18-month, and 24-month), participants were asked if they received any services from the recruitment agency in the prior six months. If the participant answered that they received services, they were then asked what services they received (e.g., counseling, support groups, shelter, transitional housing, advocacy, referrals). They were also asked if a staff member helped them "work on housing and getting other things" they needed from the community. An affirmative answer to this question led to numerous follow-up questions regarding how often they had been in touch with this advocate, what they did together, how well they worked together, how much time they spent together, and satisfaction with the effort expended by the advocate. Participants' responses to these questions were used,

in conjunction with agency records about services and flexible funding provided, to determine who received the DVHF model and who received services as usual.

The extent to which services were trauma-informed and culturally relevant was measured by the 33-item **Trauma-Informed Practice Scale** (TIPS; Goodman et al., 2016), which includes the following subscales: Environment of Agency and Mutual Respect (9 items), Access to Information on Trauma (5 items), Opportunities for Connections (3 items), Emphasis on Strengths (3 items), Cultural Responsiveness and Inclusivity (8 items), and Support for Parenting (5 items). The TIPS is considered to have strong validity (r = .35-.70) and reliability across languages (English, r = .86-.98, Spanish, r = .70-.96).

Fidelity to the DVHF Model

The extent to which advocates personified the DVHF model (strengths-based, survivor-driven, knowledgeable about and able to connect to community resources, flexible) was measured by items created for the study. Participants were asked how satisfied they were with the amount of time the advocate had put in on their behalf ("not enough time" = 0, satisfied = 1, "too much time" = 3), as well as the amount of effort they had put in on their behalf ("very dissatisfied" = 0, "somewhat dissatisfied" = 1, "somewhat satisfied" = 2, "very satisfied" = 3).

The Index of Services Needed and Received (Sullivan et al., 2008) was used to examine the extent to which participants received help from their advocate with various issues they may have needed. They were first asked if they needed help in each of 16 areas (e.g., housing, transportation). If the person said yes, they were then asked if they received the help or not (dichotomous).

An 18-item fidelity measure asked about the participants' perception of their advocates' knowledge, expertise and behaviors. Items included asking about the extent to which the advocate "was knowledgeable about community resources," "provided me with regular support," and "helped me define and meet the goals I thought were important." Responses options were 0= "not at all", 1= "a little", 2= "somewhat", 3= "very much or a lot."

Finally, participants were asked 12 items measuring the extent to which they felt they had achieved positive outcomes as a result of working with the advocate. Using the same response options (0= "not at all", 1= "a little", 2= "somewhat", 3= "very much or a lot"), participants were asked, for example, if they were better able to get what they needed, if they knew more about the community resources they might need, and if they felt better able to cope with the impact of domestic violence.

5.2 Advocate Surveys

During the 6-month interview, study participants were asked to provide the name of the primary advocate they worked with, if applicable. The identified advocate was invited to

complete a brief online survey about their work on behalf of that particular survivor. Advocates were not told what their survivors reported during any interview.

In addition to providing basic demographic and work background about themselves, advocates reported on the various housing barriers that their survivor had faced, and what services they provided to stabilize the survivor's housing status, safety, and well-being. They were also asked to predict the likelihood of the survivors' housing stability in the next six months as well as specific services and activities the survivor may require in the near future to secure and sustain safe and affordable housing. Information from advocates was collected using a web-based computer assisted self-interview (CASI) platform. This method was chosen so that advocates could complete the brief surveys at a time convenient to them, in a manner that was private and confidential.

5.3 Agency Records

Throughout the course of the study, all participating agencies provided service start and end dates for survivors participating in the study, and documented which services were provided to them over time. They also systematically tracked their use of flexible funding for each participant, including when a survivor received funds, how much they received, and what specifically the funds were spent on.

Agencies also documented contextual information about their available resources. They reported, monthly, how many advocates they had available to provide DVHF, the average caseload of DVHF advocates, number of days they had shelter beds or transitional housing space available, how much money the agency had to provide flexible funding, and the number of permanent housing vouchers they had available in the prior month.

5.4 COVID-19's Impact on the Study

The COVID-19 pandemic made data collection more challenging and required us to examine whether it impacted study findings. The outbreak in Washington State was first reported in late January 2020 (in King County), and the first death attributed to the virus was February 29, 2020 in King County. The first school closing occurred March 2, 2020, and on March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization declared COVID-19 to be a pandemic. Widespread school closings occurred March 16, 2020, which put a financial burden on families who were receiving free breakfasts and/or lunches. Data collection began in August 2017 and all baseline and 6-month interviews were completed by February 9, 2020. During the second week of March, we made the decision to stop any activities that involved face-to-face interactions, and only conducted interviews by phone after March 12, 2020. All of the baseline and 6-month interviews, as well as 80 percent of the 12-month interviews, 58 percent of the 18-month interviews, and 33 percent of the 24-month interviews occurred prior to March 2020.

On October 8, 2020, the Seattle Times reported on Seattle's 15th domestic violence homicide, noting the spike in DV homicides – more than double the seven DV homicides from all of 2019. On November 16, 2020, Washington State's governor mandated a second full state shutdown due to a spike in cases. On June 30, 2021, Washington State reopened all operations with no restrictions, with the exception of indoor arenas holding over 10,000 people. All interviews with survivors were completed by August of 2021. Given the timing of the pandemic in relation to data collection, we examined its impact on outcomes (see Section 14 of this report).

6. Description of the Sample

During the time of study recruitment, staff informed the research team about 597 survivors who were likely eligible and who were interested in hearing more about the study. The researchers were able to reach 514 of these survivors and tell them more about the study (86 percent). Recruiters determined that 76 of the 514 (15 percent) were ineligible for the study because they either had not experienced recent DV or were neither homeless nor unstably housed. Thirty-two survivors (7 percent) declined to participate after hearing more (eight survivors specifically noted safety concerns). The final sample consisted of 406 participants (93 percent of the 438 eligible survivors). Figure 5 provides a flow chart of study participants from recruitment through retention.

6.1 Participant Characteristics

The final baseline sample consists of the 406 participants who completed an interview at study entry. Study participants were predominantly female (97 percent) and heterosexual (86 percent). Their ages ranged from 19 to 62 years old, with an average age of 34.5 years old.

Within the sample, 35 percent were non-Hispanic White, and 65 percent reported a minority racial/ethnic identity. Of the survivors who identified as Black, Indigenous, or Person of Color (BIPOC), 15 percent selected more than one race/ethnicity category, indicating multiracial or multi-ethnoracial identities. Racial/ethnic background (which total over 100 percent due to multiracial and multi-ethnoracial identities) included: Hispanic/Latinx (35 percent), Black (19 percent), U.S. Indigenous (12 percent), Asian (4 percent), and/or Middle Eastern (1 percent).[1]

[1] The Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA) classifies people who identify as Middle Eastern as White. However, the DVHF survey instrument was designed to capture additional information on race/ethnicity, which supported people identifying themselves in the way that made the most sense to them. People could choose one or multiple categories, including Middle Eastern.

At baseline, most participants (74 percent) had children they were currently responsible for. The primary language for most survivors was English (80 percent). Immigrant survivors represented 18 percent of participants. Approximately one in six (17 percent) of all adult participants had been in foster care, a much higher percentage than the national average of 2.6 percent (Nugent et al., 2020).

The highest educational level attained by participants varied considerably: 29 percent had not completed high school, 22 percent had a high school diploma/GED, 36 percent had some vocational training or had attended college classes, and 13 percent had college degrees (either Associate's, Bachelor's or advanced degrees). Table 1 provides more detailed socio-demographics of the sample.

Table 1. Socio-Demographics of Sample at Baseline; N=406

Age (Mean 34.5; SD = 9.02)	**Number**	**Percent**
Under 21	10	3
21 – 25	56	14
26 – 30	97	24
31 – 40	141	35
41 – 50	100	20
51 +	2	6
Gender	**Number**	**Percent**
Female	393	97
Male	9	2
Gender-queer / non-conforming	4	1
Transgender	0	0
Sexual Orientation (n=405)	**Number**	**Percent**
Heterosexual	350	86
Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Queer, or Asexual (LGBQA)	55	14
Race/Ethnicity (choose all that apply; n=405)	**Number**	**Percent**
Non-Hispanic White only	144	35
Hispanic/Latinx	142	35
Black/African	76	19
US Indigenous	48	12
Asian/Asian American	16	4
Middle Eastern	5	1
Multiracial/multiethnic	62	15
	Number	**Percent**
U.S. Citizen	331	82
Primary Language English	324	80

	Number	Percent
In Foster Care as a Child	70	17
Parenting Minor Children	299	74
Employed in the last 6 months	235	58
Household Gross Income Prior Year (n = 396)	**Number**	**Percent**
$0	25	6
Under $10,000	127	32
$10,000 to $14,999	49	12
$15,000 to $24,999	66	17
$25,000 to $34,999	47	12
$35,000 to $49,999	28	7
$50,000 to 74,999	25	6
$75,000 or more	29	7
Education	**Number**	**Percent**
Less than high school	117	29
High school graduate / GED	89	22
Vocational /training certificate	33	8
Some college	86	21
Associate degree	28	7
Bachelor's degree	35	9
Advanced degree	18	4
Housing History	**Number**	**Percent**
Stayed with family or friends in the past to avoid being homeless	353	87
Prior history of homelessness	298	73
Homeless as a child/adolescent	97	24

6.2 Experience of Abuse before Seeking Services

Survivors had experienced a range of domestic violence in the prior six months. Forms of abuse included emotional (96 percent), physical (93 percent), stalking (90 percent), economic (89 percent), and sexual (53 percent). Of the participants with children, a majority (89 percent) reported perpetrators using their child(ren) against them in the last six months.

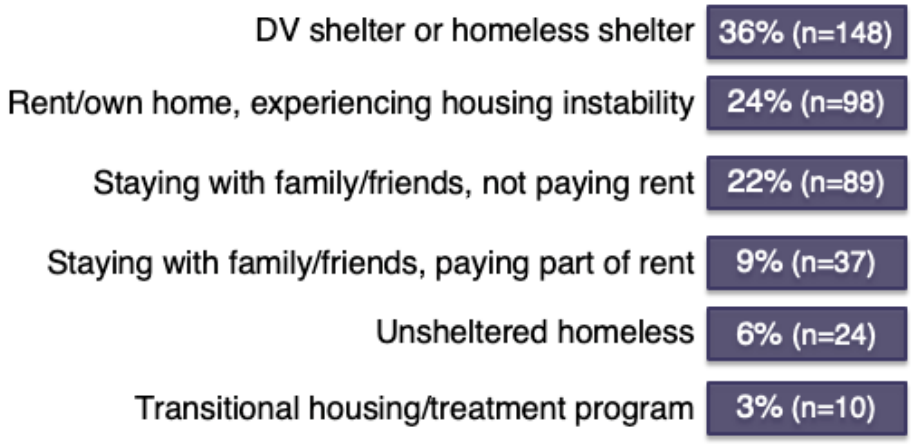
6.3 Housing Status and History of Homelessness

As shown in Figure 3, at study entry, 42 percent of the participants were experiencing homelessness (36 percent living in a shelter, and 6 percent unsheltered homeless). The other 58 percent of participants were unstably housed: 24 percent were in homes they

owned or rented but were at-risk of losing (either due to safety issues and/or financial problems); 22 percent were staying with family and friends without paying rent; 9 percent were living with family and friends and paying part of the rent; and 3 percent were in transitional housing or a residential drug treatment program.

Most study participants (73 percent) had a prior history of homelessness. Of those who had experienced homelessness, the average cumulative amount of time spent homeless was just over two years. One-third of those with a history of homelessness (33 percent), or 24 percent of the entire sample, had experienced homelessness at least once before age 18. Most of the sample (87 percent) had stayed with family or friends at least once to avoid homelessness.

Figure 3. Housing Status at Study Entry for Full Sample (n=406)



6.4 Experiences with Financial Instability before Arrival at Agency

Over half of the participants had been employed (58 percent) at some point in the six months prior to participating in the study, but only 35 percent were employed at study entry. Of those who had lost their jobs in the prior six months, 70 percent reported it was due to the abuse they had experienced.

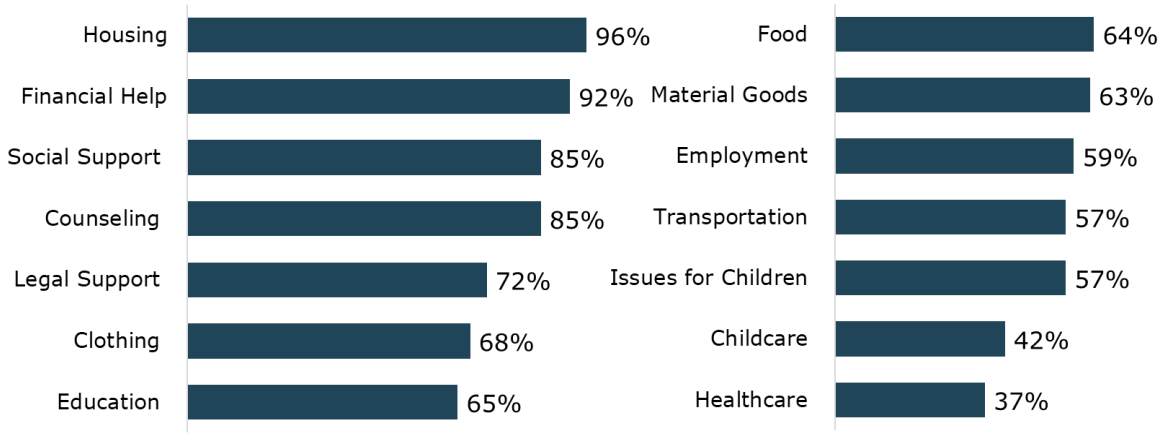
About two-thirds (66 percent) of the sample had household incomes below $25,000 in the year before entering the study, and 90 percent reported having difficulty paying their bills in the prior six months. Nearly one-third (31 percent) of participants anticipated 'often' or 'very often' having to go without basic things to meet their family's needs in the upcoming six months.

6.5 Participant Needs and Priorities at Entry into Agency

In the baseline interview, participants were asked if they were looking for brief or longer-term help from the agency they had reached out to. Specifically, they were asked: "Do you

think that the kind of help you're looking for from [agency name] is probably brief or short-term, you just need some fairly brief of immediate help, or longer-term help, more than brief help?" As illustrated by Figure 4, most participants were looking for long-term help from the agency: 77 percent wanted the agencies to help them find a new, safe home, and 18 percent wanted to stay in or return to their current home (5 percent were unsure). Survivors noted many issues they hoped the agency could help with. The most prevalent were housing (96 percent); financial help (92 percent); counseling (85 percent); social support (85 percent); and legal assistance (72 percent).

Figure 4. Services needed from agency

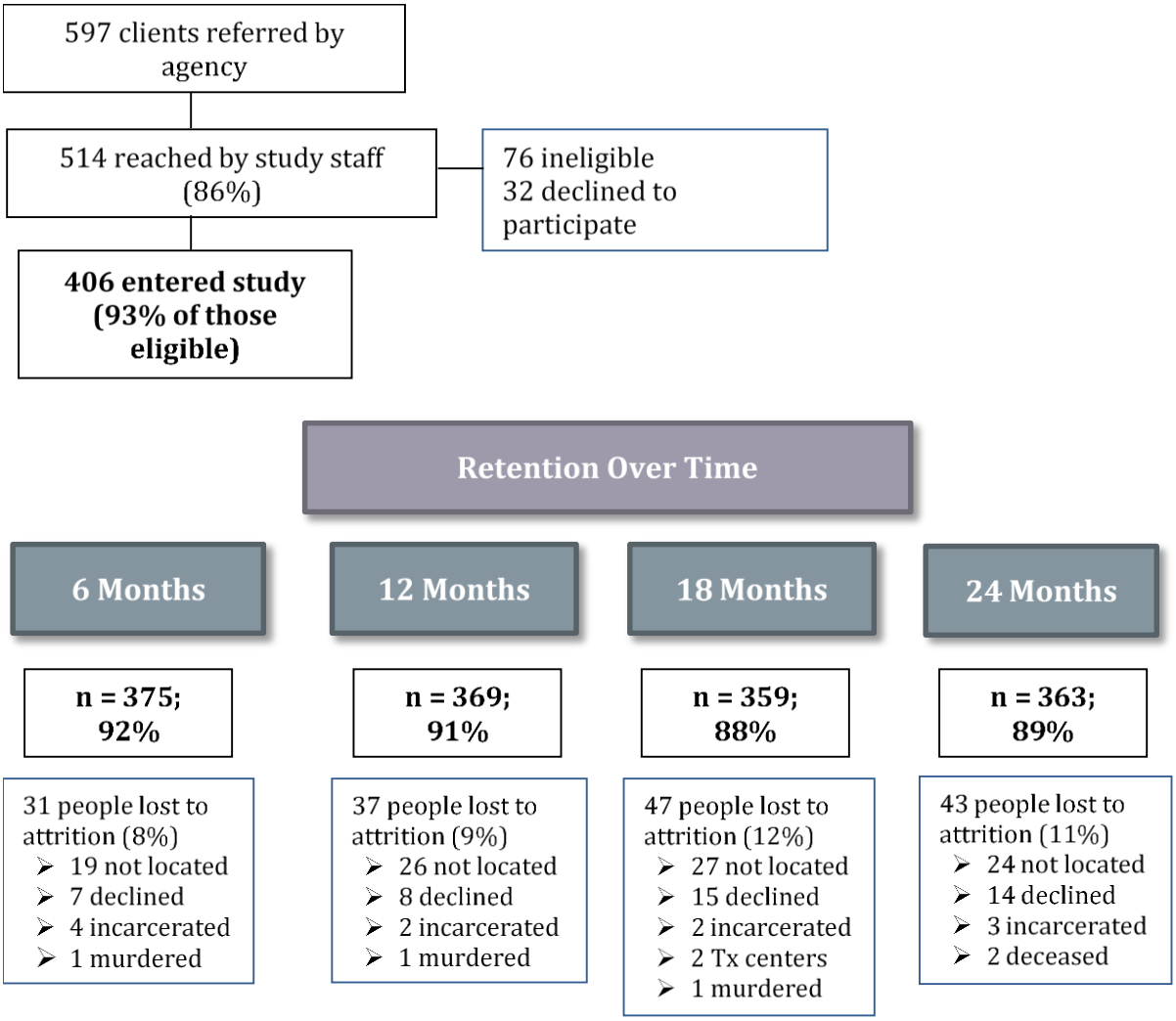


7. Sample Retention and Services Received Over First Six Months After Seeking Services

7.1 Sample Retention after Six Months

Sample retention of study participants was high across all time points. Six months after baseline, sample retention was 92 percent. Of the 31 participants who were not interviewed at the 6-month follow-up, we were unable to locate 19. An additional seven participants declined to be interviewed, and four were incarcerated and unable to be interviewed. One participant had been murdered by her ex-partner. These participants were comparable to those who were retained with regard to age, race, ethnicity, housing status at baseline, history of homelessness, abuse severity and number of children (see Appendix C for these analyses). The only difference between the groups was that those retained in the study at six months were more likely to have received services (90 percent) compared to those not retained (61 percent), based on examining agency records. Findings are based on the 375 participants who completed both baseline and 6-month interviews. Figure 5 illustrates retention across all data collection points.

Figure 5. Flow chart of study participants from recruitment through retention



7.2 Determining Who Received the DVHF Model

We followed several sequential steps to determine who received the DVHF model in the first six months after survivors reached out for help. First, we removed those who had received no services from the agency at all. Anyone who reported in their 6-month interview that they had received no services from the agency, and for whom there was no agency service data nor record of their having received flexible funding, were counted as "Received No Services." There were 30 participants in this category (8 percent of the sample). We examined whether there were any baseline differences between those who received services and those who did not receive services by race, Latinx ethnicity, age, number of children, housing status at baseline, history of homelessness, and abuse severity. The only statistically significant differences between the groups related to housing status at baseline: those who had received services were more likely to be homeless, living in a

shelter, or renting/ owning their home compared to those who did not receive services (see Appendix D).

Services as Usual (SAU) included other DV services that did not involve flexible funding or housing-related advocacy. There were a total of 124 participants (33 percent of the sample) who received Services as Usual (SAU). Of the 124 participants in the SAU group, 50 participants (13 percent) reported that they had not worked with an advocate, but reported they had received other services and for whom there was no record of their having received flexible funding. The SAU group can also include advocacy that is not housing-related, so if someone said they worked with an advocate, but wanted and did not receive help with housing (and did not receive flexible funding), they were also placed in the SAU group. There were 74 people in this subcategory.

The two pillars of the DVHF model focused on in this study were flexible funding and mobile, housing-related advocacy. Survivors could have received one or both pillars to be considered as having received at least some form of DVHF. Between study entry and the 6-month interview, there were 221 participants (59 percent) who received DVHF. Of these 221 participants, 39 people (10 percent) received flexible funding, but no housing-related advocacy, and 64 people (17 percent) received housing-related advocacy but no flexible funding. The remaining 118 participants in the DVHF group received both flexible funding and housing-related advocacy (32 percent).

In summary, 59 percent of participants received some level of DVHF, while 33 percent received services as usual and 8 percent received no services at all. Table 2 presents the breakdown of these categories.

Table 2. Services Received in the First Six Months; N=375

	Number	Percent
No Services	**30**	**8%**
Services as Usual	**124**	**33%**
No advocacy	*50*	*13.3%*
Advocacy, but not housing-related	*74*	*19.7%*
DVHF	**221**	**59%**
Flexible funding, no housing-related advocacy	*39*	*10.4%*
Housing-related advocacy only	*64*	*17.1%*
Housing-related advocacy and flexible funding	*118*	*31.5%*
Total	**375**	**100%**

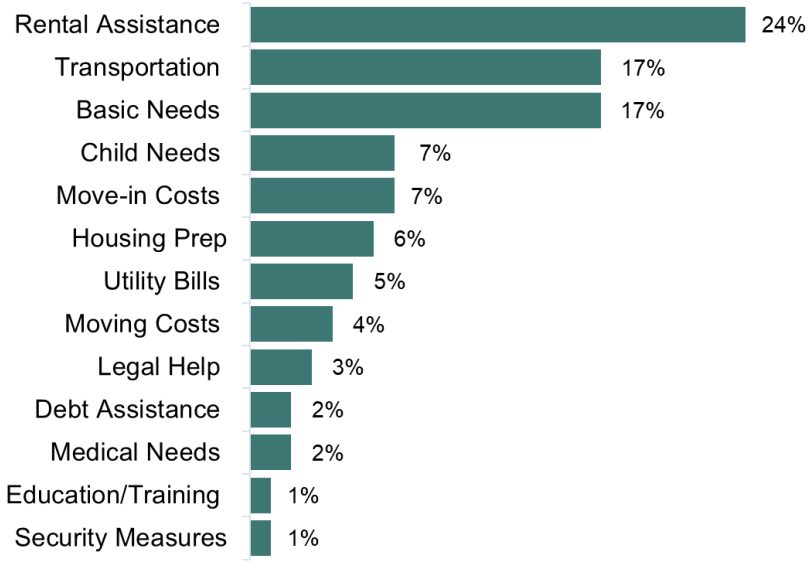
7.2.1. Flexible funding received. A total of 811 payments were made to 169 participants who received financial assistance between intake into the agency and the 6-month follow-

up point[2]. There were sometimes multiple payments made at one time. For example, a survivor might have received $500 on one date to cover transportation, utility bills, and moving costs. These were counted as three payments.

The total amount of funding received by each participant was as low as $11 and as high as $9,552, averaging $1,949 (median = $100). Funds were used in a variety of ways to cover a myriad of expenses. As illustrated by Figure 6, many payments went specifically for housing-related costs such as rent (24 percent), move-in costs (7 percent), moving expenses (6 percent), and housing preparation (6 percent). These expenses covered things such as security deposits (e.g., move-in costs), moving furniture from a storage unit to a new apartment (e.g., moving expenses), and application fees (e.g., housing preparation).

The next two highest categories of funding, after rental assistance, were transportation costs (17 percent) and "basic needs" (17 percent). Basic needs included such things as beds, household furnishings, groceries, and personal care items. The accompanying figure presents a detailed breakdown of how agencies used their flexible funding.

Figure 6. How flexible funding was disbursed in the first six months of the study



[2] Agency records are based on the full sample of 406 participants and not just the 375 who were interviewed at 6-months

8. Sample Retention and Services Received Between Six and Twelve Months

8.1 Sample Retention of Study Participants Between Six and Twelve Months

Sample retention of study participants twelve months after baseline was 91 percent (n = 369/406). Of the 37 participants who were not interviewed at the 12-month follow-up, we were unable to reach 26. An additional six declined to continue participating in the study, two declined to be interviewed at this time point, two were incarcerated and unable to be interviewed, and one had been murdered between baseline and 6-month follow-up. Eight participants who were not interviewed at the 6-month follow-up were regained into the study at the 12-month follow-up. Based on the agency records of the participants that were regained into the study, we determined that, between the baseline and 6-month interviews, two participants had received no services, three participants had received services as usual, and three participants had received the DVHF model.

Those participants not retained in the study were comparable to those who were retained with regard to age, race, ethnicity, housing status at baseline, history of homelessness, abuse severity and number of children. The only statistically significant difference between the groups was that those retained in the study at 12-months were more likely to have received services (92 percent) compared to those not retained (68 percent), based on examining agency records (see Appendix E for retention analyses at 12-months).

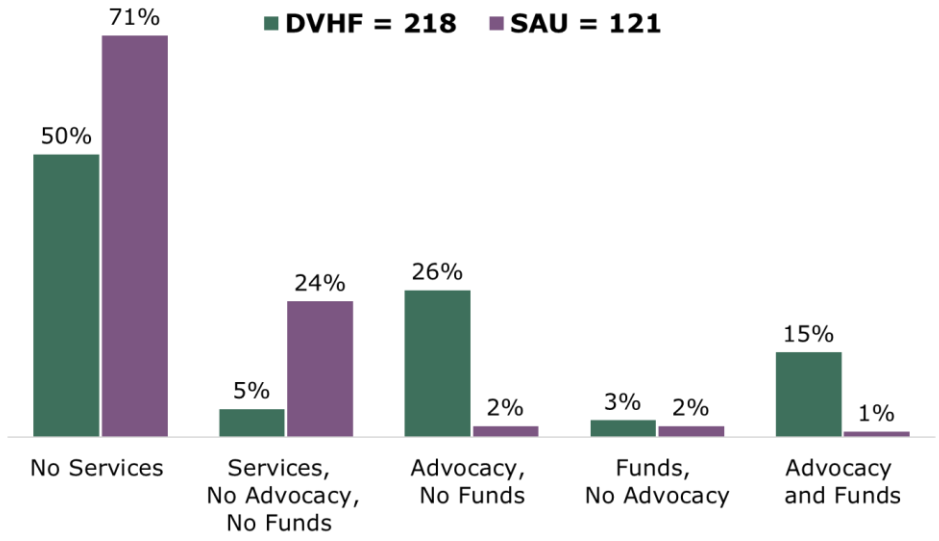
8.2 Examining Continued Use of Services 12 Months After Seeking Services

Fewer than half of the study participants (39 percent) received services from the recruiting agency between the 6-month and 12-month follow-up time frame. Whether services were received during this time frame differed based on what participants had received during the first six months of the study (see Table 3 and Figure 7). As shown, almost all of the participants who had received no services between baseline and 6-months (90 percent; 27 out of 30 people) continued to receive no services between 6-month and 12-month follow-up. The remaining three participants received services from the agency but no advocacy nor funding.

Table 3. Services Received from Six to Twelve Months (N=369)

Initial Grouping	No Services	Services, No Advocacy or Funds	Advocacy, No Funds	Funds, No Advocacy	Advocacy and Funds
No Services (8%; n=30)	90% n=27	10% n=3	0	0	0
SAU (33%; n=121)	71% n=86	24% n=29	2% n=2	2% n=3	1% n=1
DVHF (59%; n=218)	50% n=110	5% n=11	26% n=57	3% n=7	15% n=33

Figure 7. Services received from 6 to 12 months



A tenet of the DVHF model is to offer services for as long as they are needed. While this is not always possible, given agency resource constraints, the data indicate that participants who received DVHF between baseline and 6-month follow-up were more likely to have continued receiving services from the agency compared to those who had received SAU (X^2 (1, N = 339) = 18.52, p <.001).

Of the 121 participants who received SAU during the first six months after seeking services, 35 (29 percent) received services between the 6-month and 12-month follow-up. Only six people (5 percent) who had received SAU during the first six months received advocacy and/or funding between the 6-month and 12-month follow-up.

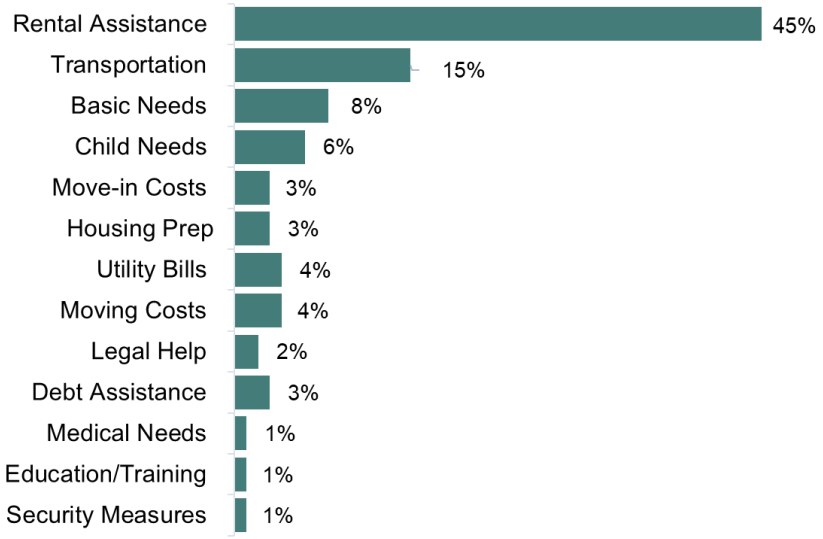
Of the 218 participants who received the DVHF intervention during the first six months of this study, 108 (50 percent) continued to receive services between the 6-month and 12-month follow-up. Over one-quarter (26 percent) received advocacy services but no

funding, and 15 percent received both advocacy and funding within the 6-month to 12-month follow-up time frame. A small number of people received services but no advocacy or funding (5 percent), or funds but no advocacy (3 percent).

8.2.1 Flexible funding received. A total of 267 payments were made to 53 of the study participants (13 percent) between the 6-month and 12-month follow-up periods. Total funding received by participants ranged from $5 to over $15,000 and averaged $3,169 (median = $291).

Fewer participants received funding between six and twelve months after first seeking services. As illustrated in Figure 8, funds given out during this later time period were more likely to be used for rental assistance than in the first six months of the study (45 percent compared to 24 percent). The higher amounts disbursed during this latter time period also reflect that funds were used to pay rent more often.

Figure 8. How funding was disbursed between 6 and 12 months



9. Sample Retention and Services Received Across 18 and 24 Months

9.1 Sample Retention of Study Participants at 18 and 24 Months

Sample retention of study participants was 88 percent 18 months after baseline (n = 359/406), and 89 percent 24 months after baseline (n = 363/406). Those participants who were not retained in the study were statistically comparable to those who were retained with regard to age, race, ethnicity, housing status at baseline, history of homelessness, abuse severity and number of children (see Appendices F and G).

9.2 Examining Continued Use of Services Across 18 and 24 Months

Far fewer participants received services from the recruiting agency between the first and second year of the study: 25 percent of participants received services between the 12-month and 18-month follow-up time frame, and 16 percent of participants received services between 18- and 24-months after baseline.

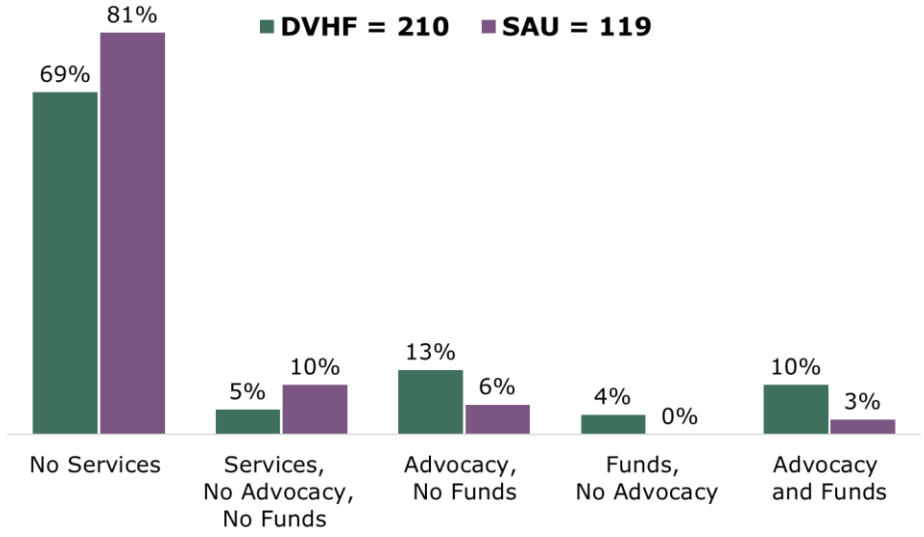
As shown in Tables 4 and 5, a similar pattern emerged to the pattern found between 6- and 12-months post-baseline. Specifically, almost all of those who had received no services between baseline and 6-months continued to receive no services between the 12- and 18-month follow-up periods, as well as between the 18- and 24-month follow-up periods. Of the few people who had received services, none received funding and only two received advocacy (between 18- and 24-months).

Table 4. Services Received from Twelve to Eighteen Months (N=359)

Initial Grouping	No Services	Services, No Advocacy or Funds	Advocacy, No Funds	Funds, No Advocacy	Advocacy and Funds
No Services (8%; n=30)	97% n=29	3% n=1	0	0	0
SAU (33%; n=119)	81% n=96	10% n=12	6% n=7	0	3% n=4
DVHF (59%; n=210)	69% n=144	5% n=11	13% n=27	4% n=8	10% n=21

Of the participants who had received SAU during the first six months after seeking services, 19 percent (n=23) received services between the 12- and 18-month follow-up periods, and 11 percent (n=13) received services between the 18- and 24-month follow-up periods. Between the 12- and 18-month follow-up, 9 percent (n=11) of those who had received SAU during the first six months received advocacy and/or funding between the 12- and 18-month follow-up as well as between the 18- and 24-month follow-up (see Figure 9).

Figure 9. Services received from 12 to 18 months



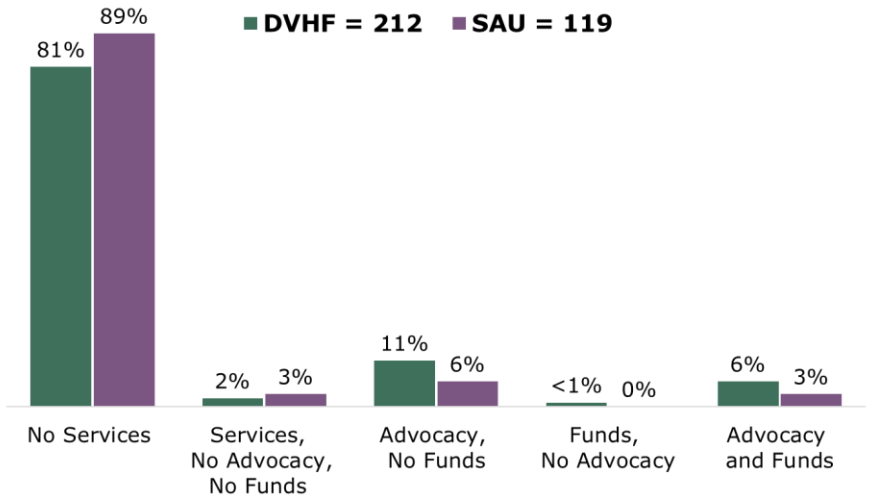
Of those study participants who had received the DVHF intervention during the first six months of this study, 31 percent (n=66) continued to receive services between the 12- and 18-month follow-up periods. Thirteen percent of participants (n=27) received advocacy services but no funding, and 10 percent of participants (n=21) received both advocacy and funding. A small number of participants received services but no advocacy or funding (5 percent), or funds but no advocacy (4 percent). Between the 18- and 24-month follow-up periods, 19 percent (n=41) of those who had initially received DVHF continued to receive

services (see Figure 10). Eleven percent of participants (n=24) received advocacy services but no funding, and six percent of participants (n=12) received both advocacy and funding. A small number of participants received services but no advocacy or funding (2 percent), or funds but no advocacy (<1 percent).

Table 5. Services Received from 18 to 24 Months (N=363)

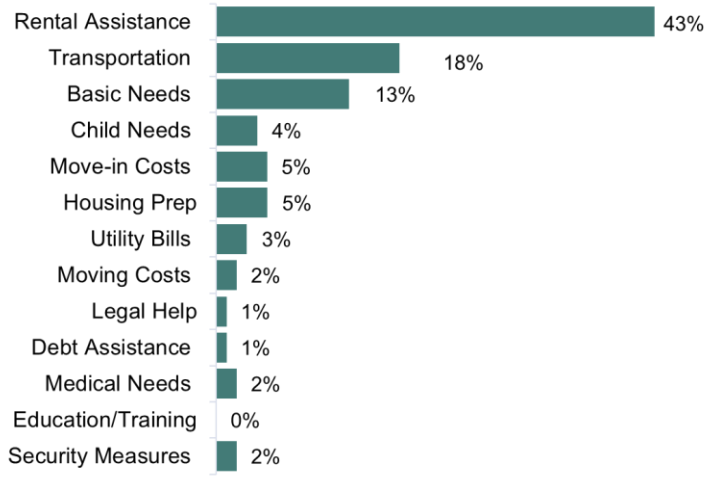
Initial Grouping	No Services	Services, No Advocacy or Funds	Advocacy, No Funds	Funds, No Advocacy	Advocacy and Funds
No Services (9%; n=32)	91% n=29	3% n=1	6% n=2	0	0
SAU (33%; n=119)	89% n=106	3% n=3	6% n=7	0	3% n=3
DVHF (58%; n=212)	81% n=171	2% n=5	11% n=24	<1% n=2	6% n=12

Figure 10. Services received from 18 to 24 months



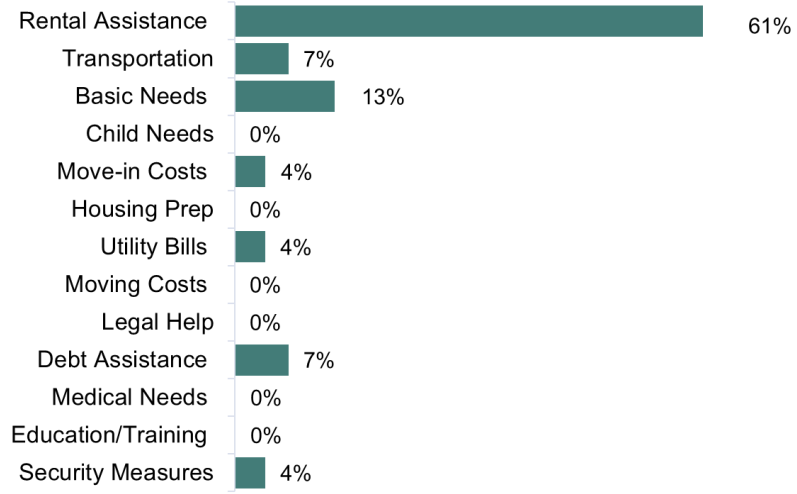
9.2.1. Funding received between 12 and 24 months. A total of 181 payments were made to 34 of the study participants (8 percent) between the 12-month and 18-month time points (see Figure 11). Total funding received by participants ranged from $97.66 to over $10,000 and averaged $3,150.49 (median = $340). Over half of these awards (55 percent) were for housing-related expenses, with most going toward rent (44 percent).

Figure 11. How flexible funding was distributed between 12 and 18 months



Forty-six payments were made to 19 of the study participants (5 percent) between the 18-month and 24-month time points. Funding received by participants ranged from $26.50 to $8,700 and averaged $2,043.96 (median = $615). The majority of funds (61 percent) went toward paying rent (see Figure 12).

Figure 12. How flexible funding was distributed between 18 and 24 months



10. Primary Research Questions

10.1 Analytic Approach for Primary Research Questions

The hypotheses for the primary research questions were tested using all five time points across the 24 month study period (baseline through 24-months), comparing those who received the DVHF model with those who received SAU in the first six months of the study.

The means and standard deviations of outcome variables included in the analyses were computed for the DVHF and SAU groups and can be found in Appendix H. Prior to testing hypotheses, several procedures were implemented to account for potential bias in the sample that could potentially impact findings. Because differences between the two groups at baseline could affect outcome trajectories if not controlled for, inverse-probability-weighted (IPW) estimators (Hernan & Robins, 2020) were included in the structural equation models as sampling weights to statistically control for any baseline group differences. IPW estimators enabled us to account for selection bias by simultaneously estimating two models: a 'treatment' model that includes factors that increase the probability of receiving the intervention, and an 'outcome' model that includes factors associated with the outcomes (e.g., the intervention and other relevant covariates).[3]

To compute the IPW estimators, we first examined whether there were any meaningful baseline differences between those who received DVHF versus those receiving SAU. To accomplish this, logistic regressions examined 72 variables and scales (demographics as well as outcome variables and potential mediator or moderator variables). Participants who were not interviewed at 6-months but who were regained at the 12-month follow-up assessments were included when computing the IPW estimators and in the structural equation models.

Statistically significant differences were found at baseline for 15 of the 72 predictor variables examined (all with small differences; see Appendix I). The significant differences found at baseline suggest that, generally, those in DVHF had fewer barriers and greater assets at baseline compared to those who received SAU. Survivors who received DVHF were less likely to have lived with their abuser at baseline, were less likely to have been in foster care, less likely to report barriers to housing, less likely to stay with friends and family to avoid homelessness, were better able to make ends meet, experienced less abuse, were less likely to misuse drugs and alcohol, had higher quality of life, and had greater housing stability when compared to those who received services as usual. Those in the

[3] IPW first uses a logistic regression model to estimate a propensity score ($p(x)=P(T=1|X=x)$), or the probability of being in the intervention group based on relevant measured baseline covariates, for each individual. IPW then uses the inverse of the propensity score ($w(x)=1/p(x)$ for treated individuals and $w(x)=1/(1-p(x))$ for untreated individuals) as a weight when computing the predicted average of the outcome for each treatment group. Contrasting the averages for each treatment group provides the estimated treatment effect on the outcome.

DVHF group were also more likely to identify as a racial minority, to be parenting children, and to have sought help from one of the urban agencies.

Thirteen of these predictors were included in the treatment model portion of the IPW estimator:

1. parenting children
2. living with the abuser
3. racial/ethnic minority
4. having been in foster care as a child
5. housing barriers
6. housing instability
7. staying with friends to avoid homelessness
8. inability to make ends meet
9. overall abuse
10. alcohol misuse
11. drug misuse
12. quality of life
13. the service agency being in a rural area

Two factors identified in the logistic regressions were omitted from IPW estimation: Seeking help with housing perfectly predicted cases, which would have resulted in their exclusion from the model; Stalking is a subscale of the Overall Abuse measure and the two baseline scores were highly correlated (r= .811). For models with child-related outcomes, the variable indicating whether the participant was a parent was omitted because only those who answered yes responded to child-related questions.

Linear regressions were then used to determine which of the 72 original covariates were associated with study outcomes. Twelve baseline covariates were found to be significantly predictive of outcomes and were included in the outcome portion of the IPW estimation:

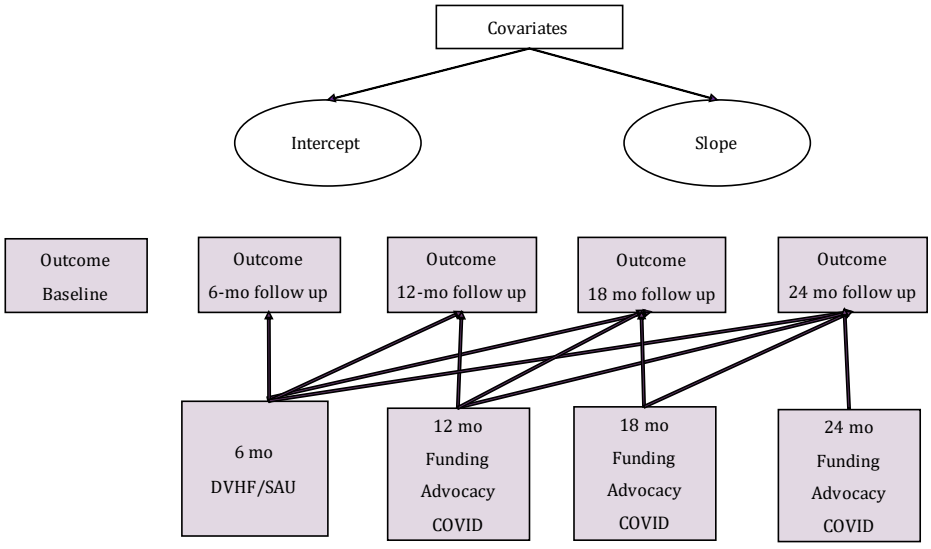
1. whether the participant was employed in last six months
2. education level
3. racial/ethnic minority
4. physical disability
5. whether the participant was a US citizen
6. number of days spent homeless across their lifetime
7. having been in foster care as a child
8. ability to read English
9. parenting children
10. financial difficulties
11. whether the participants was in a relationship with their abuser
12. age

The twelve outcome-relevant covariates were submitted to a stepwise selection procedure (Gareth, Daniela, Trevor, & Robert, 2013) to narrow down the number of covariates

included in the longitudinal analyses. The stepwise procedure is a data-based selection approach for identifying covariates that results in better performing models. The procedure consists of iteratively adding and removing covariates from a predictive model using a combination of a forward and backward selection approach. Specifically, the covariates that contribute the most to the model fit are added sequentially to the model (i.e., forward selection). After each new variable is added to the model, the covariates that no longer contribute to the model fit are removed (i.e., backward selection). This covariate selection process was conducted for each outcome at baseline, allowing for parsimonious outcome models to be tested across the five time points. A list of baseline covariates included in each outcome model can be found in Appendix J.

Mixed effect models were used to compare outcomes between survivors who received DVHF and those who received services-as-usual. Correlated random intercept and slope terms were included to allow them to vary across individuals. To account for the fact that survivors received services from different advocates, who worked within different agencies (i.e., survivors were nested within advocate who were nested within agency), observations were grouped by advocate and nested within each organization. To account for selection bias related to whether or not a survivor received the DVHF intervention or services-as-usual, the IPWs were included as sampling weights. Additionally, two variables capturing whether participants received funding and/or advocacy between six through 24 months were entered into the models as time-varying covariates to account for their potential influence on outcomes. Baseline levels of the outcome were included as time-invariant covariates, and whether the interview occurred pre or post COVID-19 was included as a time-varying covariate. All analyses were conducted in R, version 4.0.4 (R Core Team, 2019) using the *lme4* (version 1.1-28; Bates et al., 2022) and *lmerTest* (version 3.1-3; Kuznetsova et al., 2020) packages. Missing data were handled through restricted maximum-likelihood estimation.

Figure 13. Mixed Effect Model



10.2 Results of Hypotheses Testing Across Twenty-Four Months

Eleven significant group differences were found, all favoring those who had received DVHF (see Table 6). The effect size for housing instability was medium; all other effect sizes were small. For each outcome below, a main effect for intervention was found, meaning there was a statistically significant difference between survivors in the DVHF and SAU groups, with more positive outcomes for survivors who received DVHF. There were no significant time by intervention effects, indicating that there were consistent statistically significant differences between DVHF and SAU at each follow-up time point through 24 months. Graphs illustrating the change over time can be found in Appendix K.

- Housing instability[4]
- Domestic violence – physical abuse[5]
- Domestic violence – emotional abuse
- Domestic violence – stalking
- Economic abuse
- Use of the children as an abuse tactic
- Depression
- Anxiety
- PTSD
- Children's prosocial behaviors

For each outcome below, there were no statistically significant effects found, meaning there were no statistically significant differences between participants in the DVHF group and participants in the SAU group.

- Inability to make ends meet (e.g., having enough money to pay living expenses)
- Financial strain (e.g., how often people anticipate going without necessities)
- Financial difficulties (e.g., difficulty paying for different bills)
- Domestic violence – sexual abuse
- Quality of life
- Alcohol misuse
- Drug misuse
- Children's school attendance
- Children's school performance
- Children's problem behaviors

[4] A 7-item Housing Instability Scale (HIS) was created for this study by modifying the 10-item Housing Instability Index (Rollins et al., 2012). The scale demonstrates strong concurrent and predictive validity, and shows evidence of scalar equivalence over time and across both the English and Spanish versions.

[5] The Composite Abuse Scale includes four subscales of domestic violence: physical, emotional, sexual, and stalking. Significant differences in favor of those receiving DVHF were found for the entire scale and all subscales other than sexual abuse.

Table 6. Mixed Effects Models Comparing DVHF and SAU across Twenty-Four Months

	Main Effects						Interaction Effects					
Housing instability	**b**	**β**	***SE***	***p*-value**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**	**b**	**B**	***SE***	***p*-value**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**
SAU or DVHF	0.78	0.37	0.17	0.000*	0.44	1.12	1.27	0.36	0.22	0.000*	0.85	1.70
Linear Time	-1.02	-0.54	0.21	0.000*	-1.43	-0.61	-0.79	-0.42	0.29	0.007*	-1.37	-0.22
Quadratic Time	0.11	0.28	0.04	0.007*	0.03	0.18	0.09	0.25	0.06	0.089	-0.01	0.20
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							-0.34	-0.18	0.38	0.375	-1.08	0.41
Quadratic Time by SAU or DVHF							0.00	0.00	0.07	0.991	-0.14	0.14
Financial instability	**b**	**β**	***SE***	***p*-value**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**	**b**	**B**	***SE***	***p*-value**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**
Financial strain												
SAU or DVHF	0.11	0.10	0.09	0.240	-0.07	0.28	0.03	0.10	0.12	0.770	-0.19	0.26
Linear Time	-0.09	-0.10	0.04	0.007*	-0.16	-0.03	-0.12	-0.12	0.04	0.005*	-0.20	-0.04
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							0.05	0.05	0.05	0.304	-0.04	0.14
Financial difficulties												
SAU or DVHF	0.12	0.13	0.07	0.103	-0.02	0.25	0.10	0.14	0.08	0.22	-0.06	0.26
Linear Time	-0.09	-0.12	0.03	0.000*	-0.14	-0.04	-0.10	-0.13	0.03	0.001*	-0.16	-0.04
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							0.01	0.02	0.03	0.676	-0.05	0.08
Inability to make ends meet												
SAU or DVHF	0.21	0.1	0.17	0.225	-0.13	0.54	-0.47	0.11	0.65	0.469	-1.74	0.8
Linear Time	0.15	0.08	0.88	0.864	-1.57	1.87	1.56	0.86	1.23	0.207	-0.86	3.98
Quadratic Time	-0.14	-0.40	0.38	0.711	-0.89	0.61	-0.68	-1.91	0.54	0.206	-1.73	0.37
Cubic Time	0.02	0.21	0.05	0.729	-0.08	0.12	0.08	0.98	0.07	0.256	-0.06	0.22
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							-2.70	-1.50	1.73	0.120	-6.10	0.7
Quadratic Time by SAU or DVHF							1.04	2.93	0.76	0.170	-0.45	2.45
Cubic Time by SAU or DVHF							-0.12	-1.50	0.10	0.220	-0.32	0.07

	Main Effects						Interaction Effects					
Safety	**b**	**β**	***SE***	***p*-value**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**	**b**	**B**	***SE***	***p*-value**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**
Total DV												
SAU or DVHF	0.15	0.24	0.05	0.003*	0.06	0.25	0.24	0.29	0.08	0.002*	0.09	0.40
Linear Time	-0.11	-0.2	0.07	0.097	-0.24	0.02	-0.17	-0.29	0.09	0.079	-0.35	0.02
Quadratic Time	0.01	0.12	0.01	0.307	-0.01	0.04	0.03	0.25	0.02	0.117	-0.01	0.06
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							0.12	0.21	0.12	0.339	-0.12	0.36
Quadratic Time by SAU or DVHF							-0.03	-0.28	0.02	0.183	-0.08	0.01
--Physical abuse												
SAU or DVHF	0.10	0.21	0.03	0.004*	0.03	0.17	0.13	0.23	0.06	0.032*	0.01	0.26
Linear Time	-0.13	-0.31	0.06	0.021*	-0.24	-0.02	-0.21	-0.51	0.08	0.008*	-0.37	-0.06
Quadratic Time	0.02	0.21	0.01	0.100	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.43	0.02	0.018*	0.01	0.07
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							0.16	0.39	0.105	0.119	-0.04	0.37
Quadratic Time by SAU or DVHF							-0.04	-0.43	0.02	0.076	-0.08	0.00
--Emotional abuse												
SAU or DVHF	0.22	0.25	0.07	0.003*	0.08	0.36	0.32	0.28	0.10	0.001	0.12	0.51
Linear Time	-0.02	-0.02	0.03	0.541	-0.07	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.712	-0.05	0.07
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							-0.05	-0.07	0.04	0.134	-0.12	0.02
--Sexual abuse												
SAU or DVHF	0.08	0.14	0.04	0.067	-0.01	0.16	0.12	0.17	0.071	0.102	-0.02	0.26
Linear Time	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.543	-0.02	0.05	0.02	0.04	0.022	0.377	-0.02	0.06
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							-0.02	-0.04	0.026	0.504	-0.07	0.03
--Stalking												
SAU or DVHF	0.22	0.18	0.09	0.015*	0.04	0.4	0.41	0.23	0.15	0.006*	0.12	0.70
Linear Time	-0.14	-0.13	0.04	0.000*	-0.21	-0.06	-0.10	-0.09	0.05	0.041*	-0.19	0.00
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							-0.09	-0.08	0.06	0.106	-0.2	0.02

	Main Effects						Interaction Effects					
Safety	**b**	**β**	***SE***	***p*-value**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**	**b**	**B**	***SE***	***p*-value**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**
Economic abuse												
SAU or DVHF	0.16	0.22	0.06	0.005*	0.05	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.09	0.004*	0.09	0.45
Linear Time	-0.17	-0.26	0.07	0.017*	-0.30	-0.03	-0.20	-0.3	0.10	0.047*	-0.39	0.00
Quadratic Time	0.02	0.15	0.01	0.136	-0.01	0.05	0.03	0.23	0.02	0.104	-0.01	0.07
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							0.06	0.10	0.13	0.62	-0.19	0.31
Quadratic Time by SAU or DVHF							-0.02	-0.18	0.02	0.352	-0.07	0.02
Use of children												
SAU or DVHF	0.36	0.29	0.12	0.003*	0.13	0.59	0.41	0.30	0.15	0.008*	0.11	0.71
Linear Time	-0.06	-0.05	0.04	0.131	-0.14	0.02	-0.05	-0.04	0.05	0.345	-0.14	0.05
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							-0.03	-0.02	0.06	0.62	-0.13	0.08
Mental Health	**b**	**β**	***SE***	***p*-value**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**	**b**	**B**	***SE***	***p*-value**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**
Depression												
SAU or DVHF	1.30	0.2	0.50	0.010*	0.31	2.28	1.72	0.19	0.62	0.005*	0.51	2.92
Linear Time	-2.09	-0.36	0.68	0.002*	-3.43	-0.75	-1.69	-0.29	0.97	0.08	-3.59	0.2
Quadratic Time	0.32	0.28	0.13	0.014*	0.06	0.58	0.27	0.24	0.18	0.135	-0.09	0.63
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							-0.65	-0.11	1.26	0.608	-3.13	1.83
Quadratic Time by SAU or DVHF							0.07	0.06	0.24	0.786	-0.41	0.54
Anxiety												
SAU or DVHF	1.09	0.17	0.49	0.027*	0.13	2.06	1.31	0.17	0.59	0.028*	0.14	2.47
Linear Time	-0.12	-0.02	0.19	0.537	-0.48	0.25	-0.03	-0.01	0.23	0.891	-0.47	0.41
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							-0.16	-0.03	0.25	0.516	-0.65	0.33
PTSD												
SAU or DVHF	0.54	0.17	0.23	0.023*	0.08	1.00	0.62	0.17	0.29	0.034*	0.05	1.19
Linear Time	-0.25	-0.09	0.10	0.011*	-0.44	-0.06	-0.22	-0.08	0.12	0.068	-0.45	0.02
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							-0.06	-0.02	0.13	0.626	-0.32	0.19

	Main Effects						Interaction Effects					
Mental Health	**b**	**β**	***SE***	***p*-value**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**	**b**	**B**	***SE***	***p*-value**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**
Quality of life												
SAU or DVHF	-0.10	-0.08	0.10	0.313	-0.29	0.09	-0.13	-0.08	0.12	0.300	-0.36	0.11
Linear Time	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.510	-0.05	0.09	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.742	-0.07	0.10
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							0.02	0.02	0.05	0.709	-0.08	0.11
Substance Misuse	**b**	**β**	***SE***	***p*-value**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**	**b**	**B**	***SE***	***p*-value**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**
Alcohol use												
SAU or DVHF	0.03	0.04	0.06	0.659	-0.10	0.15	0.12	0.04	0.08	0.165	-0.05	0.28
Linear Time	-0.03	-0.05	0.03	0.186	-0.08	0.02	-0.01	-0.01	0.03	0.879	-0.07	0.06
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							-0.06	-0.08	0.04	0.102	-0.13	0.01
Drug Misuse												
SAU or DVHF	0.05	0.06	0.08	0.538	-0.11	0.21	0.08	0.05	0.10	0.396	-0.11	0.27
Linear Time	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.464	-0.03	0.07	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.341	-0.03	0.10
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							-0.02	-0.03	0.03	0.534	-0.09	0.05
Child Outcomes	**b**	**β**	***SE***	***p*-value**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**	**b**	**B**	***SE***	***p*-value**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**
Child school attendance												
SAU or DVHF	-1.29	-0.11	1.59	0.420	-4.41	1.83	0.06	-0.08	2.40	0.982	-4.67	4.77
Linear Time	-0.42	-0.04	0.67	0.532	-1.72	0.89	-0.07	-0.01	0.81	0.931	-1.66	1.52
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							-0.69	-0.06	0.92	0.456	-2.50	1.12
Child school performance												
SAU or DVHF	0.02	0.02	0.08	0.848	-0.13	0.16	-0.11	-0.01	0.12	0.367	-0.33	0.12
Linear Time	**0.00**	-0.01	0.04	0.924	-0.08	0.07	-0.04	-0.06	0.05	0.428	-0.13	0.06
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							0.07	0.11	0.06	0.215	-0.04	0.18
Child prosocial behavior												
SAU or DVHF	-0.48	-0.24	0.23	0.043*	-0.93	-0.02	-0.45	-0.24	0.29	0.123	-1.03	0.12
Linear Time	0.02	0.01	0.08	0.806	-0.14	0.18	0.03	0.02	0.10	0.787	-0.17	0.23
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							-0.01	-0.01	0.11	0.909	-0.24	0.21

	Main Effects						Interaction Effects					
Child Outcomes	**b**	**β**	***SE***	***p*-value**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**	**b**	**B**	***SE***	***p*-value**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**
Child behavior problems												
SAU or DVHF	1.23	0.15	0.85	0.152	-0.45	2.90	1.57	0.14	0.96	0.104	-0.32	3.46
Linear Time	-0.18	-0.03	0.28	0.508	-0.72	0.36	-0.03	0.00	0.34	0.935	-0.69	0.63
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							-0.30	-0.04	0.38	0.423	-1.05	0.44

Note: Standardized coefficients (β), standard errors (SE), and 95% confidence intervals (CI) are reported. *p< .05

10.3 Comparison of Findings Between Eighteen Month and Twenty-Four Month Models

Identical analyses were conducted on hypotheses for the time period between baseline and eighteen months to examine stability between findings from baseline through 18 months (four data collection points) and findings from baseline through 24 months (five data collection points). All findings were the same except for minor differences in housing instability, sexual abuse, and children's prosocial behaviors. For housing instability, there was a time by intervention effect in the 18-month model that did not appear in the 24-month model. The inclusion of a quadratic term in the 24-month model resulted in no cross-level interactions, suggesting that the rate of change for both groups became more similar between 18- and 24-months.

For sexual abuse, a main effect favoring DVHF was found in the 18-month model, but this was not significant in the 24-month model. This can be explained by the lack of group difference at 24-months, as the analyses in the 24-month model took this final time point into account when examining the overall effect of the intervention across time points.

For children's prosocial behaviors, there were no intervention effects in the 18-month model, but there was a main effect in the 24-month model favoring DVHF. The differences in outcomes can be explained by the inclusion of the additional time point which allowed the model to detect a small but significant difference.

All other results were the same across the 18-months and 24-months models. Appendix L presents the table of findings from the 18-months models, and Appendix M presents graphs comparing the findings for housing instability, sexual abuse, and children's prosocial behaviors between the 18-month and 24-month longitudinal analyses.

10.4 Summary of Findings Related to the Main Research Hypotheses

Evidence indicates that the DVHF model is more effective than SAU in helping survivors achieve housing stability, safety (with the exception of sexual abuse), and improved mental

health over twenty-four months. Survivors who received DVHF also reported higher prosocial behaviors from their children compared to parents who received SAU. Positive change in these domains happened quickly (within the first 6 months after seeking services) and persisted across 12, 18, and 24 months. The model does not appear to be more effect than SAU in increasing financial stability, increasing quality of life, or reducing substance misuse. It also showed no impact on children's school attendance, school performance, nor on their behavioral problems.

11. Exploratory Research Questions

In addition to testing hypotheses that were informed by prior evidence and theory, we also examined four exploratory research questions. The first question, *Can advocates predict which survivors will be stably and safely housed over time?* was explored in response to advocates mentioning to the research team at the start of this project that they sometimes feel required to choose which survivors would best benefit from different housing-related resources. For example, they may have a limited number of permanent housing vouchers to give out, and advocates feel pressured to know in advance who might best "succeed" from this assistance. They do not know how accurate they are in predicting housing stability and worry about being incorrect.

The second and third exploratory questions related to examining for whom the DVHF model works and under what conditions. Specifically, we examined *Does this type of intervention work better for some survivors than for others?* We viewed it as possible, for example, that the model might be more or less helpful based on participants' race or Latinx ethnicity. We then explored *Are there particular agency characteristics that are associated with better outcomes?* We had originally hoped to explore a number of agency characteristics that might influence survivors' safety, stability and well-being, but data collected from agency records were not as useful as we had hoped. For example, we were interested in examining whether caseload size mattered, since a tenet of the DVHF model is to provide long-term, extensive services if needed. Unfortunately, agencies struggled with providing accurate caseload numbers, as caseload is quite fluid and open to interpretation. One agency submitted for caseload, for example: "32; includes Survivor Services caseload of 90+ to Transitional Housing caseload of 2." After determining that agency data were problematic, we decided to only explore two questions: whether the DVHF model worked better in rural or urban agencies, and whether survivors' outcomes were impacted by the extent to which they perceived agency services to be trauma-informed. This decision was made because of the emphasis many DV agencies place on providing trauma-informed services, and the lack of data on its impact.

A fourth exploratory question was added after the COVID-19 pandemic began midway through data collection. Numerous studies have confirmed that COVID-19 had myriad negative impacts on people's mental health and risk for domestic violence (e.g., Almeida et al., 2020; Boserup et al., 2020; Kantamneni et al., 2020), so we hypothesized that study participants would be similarly negatively impacted. We did not expect change in housing

instability, however, given two factors. First, "stay at home" orders meant fewer people were relocating in general. Second, the Federal Eviction Moratorium began on September 4, 2020, and extended through the end of data collection in August of 2021. We were particularly interested in whether the participants who had received DVHF would be less affected by COVID-19 as compared to the participants who had received SAU.

11.1 Exploratory Question 1: Can Advocates Predict Housing Stability?

The longitudinal nature of this study allowed us to examine whether advocates can accurately predict the survivors' housing stability six months into the future. During their 6-month interviews, survivors were asked to name the primary advocate they had worked with during the past six months, if they had worked with someone[6]. For survivors who worked with more than one advocate, they were asked to think of the person who helped primarily with housing. With survivors' permission, the advocates were then invited to complete a brief online survey about their work with that survivor.

The first time an advocate was mentioned by a survivor, the advocate was invited to complete a brief, one-time survey about themselves. This provided us with descriptive information about advocates participating in surveys. After completing the background survey, advocates were sent email invitations to complete a brief online survey every time they were identified by a survivor as having worked with them. These surveys asked advocates about their work with the survivors. Toward the end of the survey advocates were asked: "In your opinion, if you had to predict, how likely is it that this person will be stably housed in 6 months?" Response options ranged from 0 (not at all likely) to 5 (very likely).

Of the 375 survivors who completed a 6-month interview, 233 identified a specific advocate they had worked with during the previous 6 months. In 30 cases, the advocate did not complete the survey. Of the incomplete surveys, 17 chose not to participate, 8 no longer worked with the agency, 3 completed less than half of the survey, and 2 were out of the office for a long period of time when contacted (e.g. maternity leave). There were 23 cases where the advocate completed the survey but reported that they had not worked with the survivor in the past six months; these cases were documented, but removed from data analyses (see Table 7). Thus, advocates completed 180 surveys about 180 separate survivors.

[6] This may or may not have been an advocate who helped them with housing-related advocacy, so included participants from both DVHF and SAU. This allowed the results of analyses to be more generalizable to DV agencies, regardless of whether they were providing the DVHF model.

Table 7. Number of surveys completed by advocates

Description	Number
Number of survivors who identified an advocate by name	**233**
Surveys not completed	**30**
Chose not to participate	*17*
No longer worked at agency	*8*
Started but completed less than 50% of survey	*3*
Out of office for extended period	*2*
Advocate reported not working with survivor in prior six months	**23**
Number of surveys completed	**180**

The 180 surveys (77 percent of the original 233) were completed by 45 different advocates. A number of advocates worked with multiple survivors in the study and completed multiple surveys. Fifty-three percent of the advocates (n = 24/45) had worked with at least two study participants in the prior six months, with one advocate completing 26 surveys about their work with 26 different survivors.

11.1.1 Descriptive Information about Advocates

Advocates' ages ranged from 23 to 66 years, with an average age of 35 years old. Most of the 45 advocates in the sample were either non-Hispanic White (47%), Hispanic/Latinx (29%), or Asian (18%), while the remaining advocates were Native American (4%), African American/Black (2%), or Middle Eastern (2%). The vast majority of advocates (91%) were female and over three-quarters (78%) were heterosexual. All of the advocates were fluent in English, and about a quarter (24%) were confident working with Spanish-speaking survivors. Slightly over half of the advocates (60%) were from the urban agencies, while 40% were from the rural agencies.

11.1.2 Advocates' Ability to Predict Survivors' Housing Stability

In order to explore whether advocates accurately predicted survivors' housing stability over time, we regressed the Housing Instability Scale (HIS) on advocate's predictions of stability. Out of the initial 180 surveys completed about study participants, six were removed because survivor data was missing for the corresponding timepoints. Analyses were based on the remaining 174 advocate surveys matched with 174 survivor interviews, and accounted for clustering by advocate, using cluster robust standard errors.

Depending on when the advocate completed their survey, predicting the survivor's housing stability "in six months" may have aligned with the survivor's 12-month interview or may have aligned more closely with their 18-month interview. We examined the date of each advocate survey and calculated the time point six months later to determine whether the date was closer to when the survivor completed their 12-month or 18-month interview. We

used 12-month interview data for 133 participants (76 percent) and 18-month interview data for 41 participants (24 percent). Regressions controlled for wave of data collection used (either 12- or 18- month interview data) as well as DV agency, to account for the fact that some advocates worked at the same agency.

Results indicate that advocates were able to significantly predict program participants' housing stability six months later (b=-.316, p=.007), although with only a small effect size (B=-.204). We then modeled whether there were any factors that allowed the advocate to be better at predicting stability. Specifically, we used survivor interviews to examine the effect of:

1. how connected to the advocate the survivor felt,
2. survivor's satisfaction with the amount of time spent by the advocate, and
3. survivor's satisfaction with the amount of effort spent by the advocate.

None of these three moderators were statistically significant, suggesting that none of the moderators changed the ability of the advocate to predict the housing stability of the survivor they worked with (see Table 8).

Table 8. Multiple Regression Moderation Analyses Examining Potential Factors that May Improve Advocates Ability to Predict Housing Instability.

Housing Instability	**B**	**SE**	**B**
Wave of data collection[a]	.335	.349	.073
Advocate prediction of housing stability	-.250*	.119	-.161
Connection felt to advocate	-.349	.207	-.177
Interaction between advocate prediction and connection to advocate	.012	.230	.006
Satisfied with time spent by advocate	-.473	.459	-.103
Interaction between advocate prediction and satisfied with time	-.393	.227	-.183
Satisfied with effort by advocate	.091	.280	.038
Interaction between advocate prediction and satisfied with effort	.362	.268	.177

Note. [a] 12 month wave=0; 18 month wave=1

In summary, results suggest that advocates can predict the survivors' housing stability six months later, but the effect size was small. Their ability to accurately predict housing stability was not related to how connected the survivor felt to them, nor with how satisfied survivors were with the amount of time and effort expended by them.

11.2. Exploratory Question 2: Are there particular survivor characteristics that are associated with better intervention outcomes?

After examining the impact of the DVHF model across time for the entire sample, we conducted a number of subgroup analyses to see if the model worked better for some survivors than for others. Specifically, we replicated the longitudinal analyses across 24 months but added the following moderators in separate models to look for differences between:

1) Latinx survivors and non-Latinx survivors, and
2) BIPOC[7] and White survivors[8]

We then conducted exploratory analyses on whether the model worked similarly within the Latinx, Black, and U.S. Indigenous samples.

11.2.1 Differences between Latinx Survivors and Non-Latinx Survivors

There were no significant two-way interaction effects of ethnicity by intervention, indicating that the DVHF model worked similarly across Latinx survivors (n=122) and non-Latinx survivors (n=223) (see Appendix N).

11.2.2 Differences between BIPOC Survivors and White Survivors

In the models examining whether the model was more or less effective for BIPOC Survivors (n=222)[9] or White survivors (n=123), a significant two-way interaction effect of intervention by race was found for the following outcomes:

- PTSD
- Physical abuse

See Appendix O for these models. Post hoc analyses of contrasts were then conducted on PTSD and physical abuse to determine which groups were significantly different across race and intervention, and are reported below.

[7] Including any participant who reported being a race other than White (e.g., Black, U.S. Indigenous, Asian, Middle Eastern) and/or who identified as Latinx.
[8] Included only participants who reported being non-Latinx and White
[9] See Table 1 for breakdown of participants by race and ethnicity.

PTSD

Significant group differences were found for BIPOC Survivors in DVHF compared to those in SAU (Table 9), with BIPOC Survivors in DVHF having lower PTSD over time than BIPOC Survivors in SAU. No significant group differences were found for White Survivors in DVHF compared to those in SAU on PTSD.

Table 9. PTSD Interaction Contrasts for BIPOC Survivors White Survivors and in DVHF and SAU

Intervention				
DVHF	**SAU**	**Contrast**	***SE***	***p*-value**
BIPOC Survivors	BIPOC Survivors	-0.87	0.31	0.05*
White Survivors	White Survivors	0.04	0.39	0.91

Physical Abuse

Significant group differences were found for White survivors in DVHF compared to those in SAU (Table 10), with White Survivors in DVHF experiencing less physical abuse over time than White Survivors in SAU. No significant group differences were found for BIPOC Survivors in DVHF compared to BIPOC Survivors in SAU on physical abuse.

Table 10. Physical Abuse Interaction Contrasts for BIPOC Survivors and White Survivors in DVHF and SAU

Intervention				
DVHF	**SAU**	**Contrast**	***SE***	***p*-value**
BIPOC Survivors	BIPOC Survivors	-0.08	0.59	0.00*
White Survivors	White Survivors	-0.28	0.77	0.18

For PTSD and physical abuse, follow-up analyses examining three-way interaction effects of intervention by race by time were tested. No significant three-way interaction was found, suggesting that differences among BIPOC Survivors and White survivors were consistent through 24 months. In summary, no differences were found in any of the analyses to indicate that the DVHF model is more or less effective for BIPOC Survivors or White survivors.

11.2.3 Differences within the Latinx, Black and U.S. Indigenous Samples

We then examined DVHF effectiveness within the subsamples of Latinx survivors, Black survivors, and U.S. Indigenous survivors[10] to explore whether the model may work differently within these racial/ethnic groups. Given the small number of Latinx (n=119), Black (n=61) and U.S. Indigenous survivors (n=35) in the sample, we lacked statistical

[10] There were too few individuals in the other race categories for us to conduct additional analyses.

power to detect group differences, but chose to run these analyses to see if the pattern of findings was similar to what was found for the entire sample. No evidence was found to suggest that the DVHF model works differently for Latinx, Black, or U.S. Indigenous survivors and the analyses and findings are in Appendices P (Latinx survivors), Q (Black survivors), and R (U.S. Indigenous survivors).

11.3. Exploratory Question 3: Are There Particular Agency Characteristics that are Associated with Better Outcomes?

Two exploratory questions related to agency characteristics were examined: 1) whether the DVHF model worked similarly in rural and urban agencies, and 2) whether DVHF survivors' outcomes were impacted by the extent to which they perceived agency services to be trauma-informed.

We replicated the longitudinal analyses across 24 months but added agency location (urban or rural) as a moderator in order to see if findings changed based on whether services were delivered by urban or rural agencies.

11.3.1 Differences Between Urban and Rural Agencies

In the models examining survivors receiving services from the urban (n=157) or rural (n=188) agencies (Appendix S), a significant two-way interaction effect of intervention by agency location was found for the following outcomes:

- Emotional abuse
- Economic abuse

Post hoc analyses of contrasts were conducted on these outcomes to determine which groups were significantly different across agency location and intervention, and are reported below.

Emotional Abuse

Significant group differences were found for survivors receiving services from urban agencies in DVHF compared to those in SAU (Table 11), with those in DVHF experiencing lower emotional abuse over time than those in SAU. No significant group differences were found for survivors receiving services from rural agencies in DVHF when compared to those in SAU on emotional abuse.

Table 11. Emotional Abuse Interaction Contrasts for Survivors in Urban or Rural Agencies and DVHF or SAU

Intervention					
DVHF	**by**	**SAU**	**Contrast**	***SE***	***p*-value**
Urban Agency	by	Urban Agency	-0.40	0.12	0.00*
Rural Agency	by	Rural Agency	-0.11	0.10	0.28

Economic Abuse

Significant group differences were found for survivors receiving services from urban agencies in DVHF compared to those in SAU (Table 12), with those in DVHF experiencing lower economic abuse over time than those in SAU. No significant group differences were found for survivors receiving services from rural agencies in DVHF when compared to those in SAU on economic abuse.

Table 12. Economic Abuse Interaction Contrasts for Survivors in Urban or Rural Agencies and DVHF or SAU

Intervention					
DVHF	**or**	**SAU**	**Contrast**	***SE***	***p*-value**
Urban Agency	or	Urban Agency	-0.41	0.11	0.00*
Rural Agency	or	Rural Agency	-0.12	0.09	0.18

For emotional and economic abuse, follow-up analyses examining three-way interaction effects of intervention by location by time were tested. No significant three-way interaction was found, suggesting that differences observed in the analyses across urban and rural agencies were consistent through 24 months (Appendix T).

Quality of Life

While there was no significant two-way interaction of location by intervention on quality of life, there was a significant main effect of location. A three-way interaction of intervention by location by time was tested to determine whether there were timepoint differences across groups. A significant three-way interaction of intervention by location by time effect was found, suggesting there were timepoint differences across groups (Appendix U). A post hoc test of contrast found a significant group difference for survivors in DVHF. Specifically, survivors in DVHF who received services from urban agencies had lower quality of life at six months compared to those who received services from rural agencies (see Appendix T). No other group differences were found when examining group differences within urban or rural across different timepoints.

In summary, the DVHF model appeared to work similarly well regardless of whether the agency was in an urban or rural area. The only group difference that emerged was that survivors who received DVHF from an urban agency reported lower quality of life at six months compared to their counterparts from a rural agency. Given that no other results from any analyses (whether examining the entire study sample or various subgroups) supported that DVHF impacts quality of life, and that this difference only appeared at six months, it is possible that this finding was due to chance.

11.4 Differences by How Trauma-Informed Agencies Were Perceived to Be

We also examined whether survivors' outcomes at 6-months and 12-months were impacted by the extent to which agency services overall were perceived by survivors to be trauma-informed at 6-months. These data were collected through survivor interviews using the validated Trauma-Informed Practices Scale (TIPS; Goodman et al., 2016[11]). TIPS asks participants to give their overall impression of agency staff (on a scale from 'not at all true' to 'very true') with items such as "I had the opportunity to learn how abuse and other difficulties affect peoples' mental health" and "Staff were supportive when I was feeling stressed out or overwhelmed."

To evaluate whether outcomes achieved within DVHF were impacted by the degree to which agencies were perceived to engage in trauma-informed practice, we tested:

(1) whether agencies' level of trauma-informed practice was directly related to outcomes at six months and twelve months, and

(2) whether change in outcomes at six months mediated the relationship between trauma-informed practices and outcomes at twelve months.

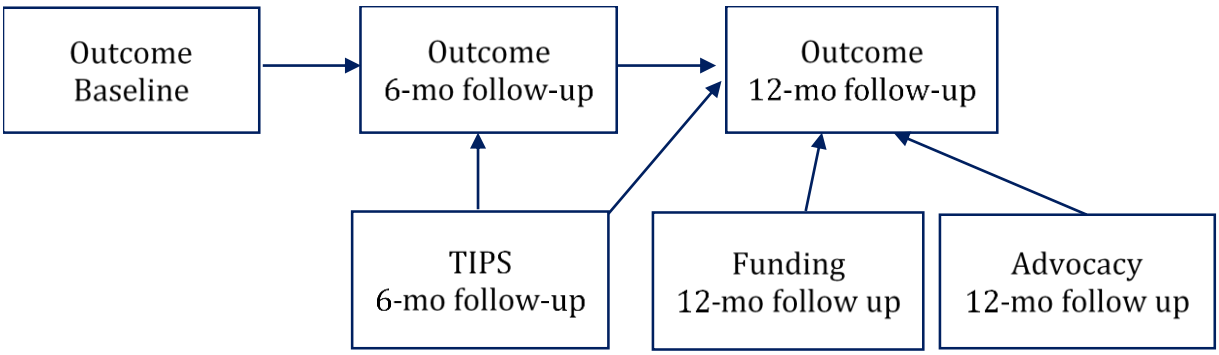
11.4.1 Analytic Approach

Path analysis was used to test the model (Baron & Kenny, 1986) using *M*plus 8.8 (Muthen & Muthen, 2017). Within the sample who had received DVHF, we examined the extent to which survivors reported that agencies used trauma-informed practices at the six-month follow-up interview. Of the 224 participants who received DVHF, 218 (97%) were retained at the 12-month follow-up and were included in the analytic models. Outcomes and predictors were all included in the models as observed variables. Models controlled for the levels of each outcome at baseline as well as whether participants received funding and/or advocacy between six and twelve months (see Figure 14). To account for the fact that survivors received services from different advocates, who worked within different agencies (i.e., survivors were nested within advocate who were nested within agency) cluster-robust

[11] Goodman, L.A., Sullivan, C.M., Serrata, J., Perilla, J., Wilson, J.M., Fauci, J.E., & DiGiovanni, C.D. (2016). Development and validation of the Trauma Informed Practice Scales. *Journal of Community Psychology*, *44*(6), 747-764.

standard errors (CR-SEs) (McNeish et al., 2017; McNeish & Kelley, 2019) were used and agency was treated as a fixed effect across all models. The baseline covariates included in each outcome model were the same as those used in the 24-month analyses. Missing data were handled through maximum likelihood estimation. Indirect effects were tested using bootstrapping procedure with 10000 replications with bias-corrected 95% confidence intervals (Preacher & Hayes, 2008). Significant indirect effects are indicated when the bias-corrected 95% confidence interval do not contain zero. Model fit indices were used to determine the overall goodness of fit for the data. The following model indices were used to assess model fit: X^2 likelihood ratio statistic, Root Mean Square Error of Approximation (RMSEA) values less than .08, and Comparative Fix Index (CFI) values greater than or equal to .90.

Figure 14. Path model testing main and mediating effects of trauma-informed practices on survivors' outcomes at 6-months and 12-months



11.4.2 Impact of Trauma-informed Practice on Outcomes

Within the sample of survivors who received DVHF services, survivors' report of agencies' trauma-informed practice was found to be significantly related to nine outcomes at both the 6-month and 12-month follow-up periods. All findings indicated that survivors in the DVHF group who perceived services to be more trauma-informed had better outcomes than survivors in the DVHF group who perceived services to be less trauma-informed.

Among survivors who received DVHF, the agencies' use of trauma-informed practices (based on survivor report) was related to a number of positive outcomes at 6-months: increased housing stability, decreased physical violence, decreased emotional abuse, decreased stalking, decreased economic abuse, decreased psychopathology (depression, anxiety, PTSD), and increased quality of life. Trauma-informed practices had both a direct and indirect impact on depression, anxiety, and PTSD at 12-months. Other significant impacts at 12-months – housing stability, decreased domestic violence, abuse subscales of emotional abuse and stalking, and quality of life – were all mediated through positive change first occurring at 6-months. Parents reported better school attendance for their children at 6-months but lower prosocial behaviors at 12-months, and it is unclear how these outcomes may relate to the agency's use of trauma-informed practices.

There was no relationship between trauma-informed practices and financial stability, use of children as an abuse tactic, anxiety, PTSD, drug misuse, quality of life, children's school performance, or children's behavioral problems. Appendix V presents the main effects and Appendix W presents the indirect effects.

11.5 Examination of COVID-19's Impact on Outcomes Over Time

Given that the COVID-19 pandemic began midway through data collection, we examined whether the pandemic impacted those who received DVHF differently compared to those who received SAU. All participants had completed their baseline and 6-month interviews before COVID-19 was declared a worldwide pandemic (using March 15, 2020, as the start date when stay-at-home orders began), and one-third of the sample had completed all five interviews across the 24 months. For the remainder of the sample, 21 percent completed their 12-month interview after the pandemic began, 42 percent completed their 18-month interview after the pandemic, and 67 percent completed the 24-month interview after the pandemic began (see Table 13).

Table 13. Percentage of interviews completed after the beginning of the pandemic

Interview	Percent completed before start of pandemic	Percent completed after start of pandemic
Baseline	100%	0
6-months	100%	0
12-months	79%	21%
18-months	58%	42%
24-months	33%	67%

Participants were asked, during each interview, about events occurring since their prior interview. For those interviewed before March 15, 2020, COVID-19 stay-at-home orders had not yet started. Those interviewed six months later (after September 15, 2020) would have been reflecting entirely on months impacted by the pandemic. For those interviewed between these dates, however, the time period on which they were reporting would contain one to five "pre-pandemic" months and one to five "post-pandemic" months. For example, someone who completed their 12-month interview on March 31, 2020, would be reflecting back on five and a half "pre-pandemic" months and only two weeks "post start of pandemic." A participant completing their 12-month interview on July 31, 2020, would be reflecting back on six weeks "pre-pandemic" and four and a half months after the start of the pandemic. If length of time since the start of the pandemic is important to account for, we cannot consider these two individuals to have had a similar "dosage" of the pandemic.

Therefore, for these analyses, the data were restructured to account for the number of months before and after the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic (see Table 14). For variables that had six-month recall periods (e.g., "In the last six months have you…"), data were restructured to 6-month intervals before and after the onset of the pandemic. For outcomes with more immediate recall periods (e.g., "Over the last two weeks how often have you been bothered by..."), the data were restructured to 3-month intervals after the COVID-19 pandemic. By examining 3-month intervals after the onset of the pandemic, we were able to observe more specific effects of the pandemic as time progressed.

Table 14. Restructured data for COVID-19 analyses

Timepoint	Original Data Structure	Restructured Dataset 1 (6 month recall)	Restructured Dataset 2 (one and two week recall)
1	Baseline Interview	19 to 32[12] months before COVID	19 to 32 months before COVID
2	6 months after baseline	13 to 18 months before COVID	13 to 18 months before COVID
3	12 months after baseline	7 to 12 months before COVID	7 to 12 months before COVID
4	18 months after baseline	1 to 6 months before COVID	1 to 6 months before COVID
5	24 months after baseline	0 to 6 months after COVID	0 to 3 months after COVID
6	--	7 to 12+ months after COVID	4 to 6 months after COVID
7	--	--	7to 9 months after COVID
8	--	--	10 to 12+ months after COVID

11.5.1 Analytic Approach

Identical to the analytic approach for the longitudinal analyses, linear regressions were used to determine which covariates were associated with study outcomes. Next, using a stepwise regression selection procedure (Gareth et al., 2013), we iteratively and systematically narrowed down the number of covariates included in each analysis to identify combinations of covariates and outcomes that would result in better performing models. The covariate selection process allowed for parsimonious outcome models to be tested across the time points. The baseline covariates included in each outcome model

[12] The time period 19 to 32 includes 19 to 24 months before COVID-19 and 25 to 32 months before COVID-19. Separately the number of cases in these two time periods was too small to stand alone and were therefore combined.

were the same as those used in the 24-month analyses. In addition to these covariates, we also controlled for which interview they were completing (e.g., 12-month, 18-month, or 24-month). We did this to account for the length of time they were potentially engaged in services with the DV agencies.

Longitudinal mixed effect models were used to compare the COVID-19 pandemic's effect on outcomes between those who received DVHF and SAU. Conditional mixed effect models were estimated with time-varying and time-invariant covariates. To account for the fact that survivors received services from different advocates who worked within different agencies (i.e., survivors were nested within advocate who were nested within agency), observations were grouped by advocate and nested within each organization. To account for selection bias related to whether a survivor received the DHVF intervention or SAU, the IPWs were included as sampling weights. Baseline levels of each outcome were also included as time-invariant covariates. A random intercept and slope were included in the model to allow for variation between and within participants over time. The reference timepoint in these models was the first timepoint of the pandemic (i.e., COVID-19 onset). All analyses were conducted in Stata, version 17.

The models of interest to the research question ("Did the pandemic impact outcomes between those who received DVHF and those who received SAU?") were the interaction models (examining time by intervention). Main effects models were run as the first step in this process, and did not provide any additional information above and beyond what was found in the longitudinal analyses (see section 10). These results are available in Appendix X.

11.5.2 Results of COVID-19 Analyses

11.5.2.1 Time by Intervention Interaction Effects

The interaction models illustrate group differences between DVHF and SAU for each outcome before and after the onset of COVID-19. The following five outcomes had significant interaction effects (Table 15):

Mental Health
- Depression

Substance Misuse
- Alcohol misuse
- Drug misuse

Child Behavior
- Child behavior problems
- Child prosocial behaviors

Table 15. Wald χ^2 Test of interaction between "time since COVID-19 onset" and intervention group

Interaction Effects		
Outcome	**X^2**	**p-value**
Housing Instability		
Housing instability	7.28	0.20
Financial Instability		
Inability to make ends meet	4.42	0.49
Financial Strain	6.93	0.23
Financial Difficulties	6.07	0.30
Domestic Violence		
Physical Abuse	3.22	0.67
Emotional Abuse	4.51	0.48
Sexual Abuse	7.15	0.21
Stalking	4.35	0.50
Economic Abuse	10.82	0.06
Use of Children	5.85	0.32
Mental Health		
Depression	17.47	0.01
Anxiety	10.27	0.18
PTSD	6.70	0.46
Substance Misuse		
Alcohol misuse	12.51	0.03
Drug misuse	11.81	0.04
Child Behavior		
Behavior problems	28.50	0.00
Prosocial Behavior	38.09	0.00

For these outcomes, we conducted post-hoc contrasts to determine which timepoint comparisons were significantly different across groups. Post-hoc contrasts examined every permutation of DVHF, SAU, and timepoint. Only the post-hoc findings for the contrasts of interest (e.g., SAU 0 to 3 months after COVID onset compared to DVHF 0 to 3 months after COVID onset) are discussed.

11.5.2.2 Time by Intervention Interaction Effects on Depression

Statistically significant group differences were found at 19 to 24 and 7 to 12 months before COVID-19 onset and, most notably, 4 to 6 months after COVID onset (Table 16). This finding indicates that in the first timepoint after the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, survivors in DVHF had significantly less depression compared to survivors in SAU.

Table 16. Depression and COVID-19 interaction contrasts

DVHF	SAU	Contrast	*SE*	*Unadj p*-value	95% CI Lower bound	95% CI Upper bound
19 to 32 months before	19 to 32 months before	-3.49	1.34	0.01	-6.11	-0.87
13 to 18 months before	13 to 18 months before	-0.52	0.69	0.46	-1.88	0.84
7 to 12 months before	7 to 12 months before	-1.93	0.95	0.04	-3.79	-0.07
1 to 6 months before	1 to 6 months before	-0.96	0.66	0.15	-2.26	0.33
0 to 3 months after	0 to 3 months after	-0.70	1.08	0.52	-2.82	1.42
4 to 6 months after	4 to 6 months after	-2.15	1.16	0.06	-4.41	0.12
7 to 9 months after	7 to 9 months after	0.66	1.11	0.55	-1.52	2.84
10 to 18 months after	10 to 18 months	-0.80	1.10	0.47	-2.96	1.36

11.5.2.3 Time by Intervention Interaction Effects on Alcohol Misuse

Significant group differences for alcohol misuse were not found at any of the post-hoc timepoint comparisons of interest (Table 17).

Table 17. Alcohol misuse and COVID-19 interaction contrasts

DVHF	SAU	Contrast	*SE*	*Unadj p*-value	95% CI Lower bound	95% CI Upper bound
19 to 32 months before	19 to 32 months before	-0.16	0.11	0.14	-0.38	0.05
13 to 18 months before	13 to 18 months before	-0.06	0.08	0.48	-0.22	0.11
7 to 12 months before	7 to 12 months before	0.12	0.10	0.25	-0.09	0.32
1 to 6 months before	1 to 6 months before	0.10	0.13	0.44	-0.15	0.35
7 to 12+ months after	0 to 3 months after	0.13	0.18	0.46	-0.22	0.48

11.5.2.4 Time by Intervention Interaction Effects on Drug Misuse

Significant group differences for drug misuse were not found at any of the post-hoc timepoint comparisons of interest (Table 18).

Table 18. Drug misuse and COVID-19 interaction contrasts

DVHF	SAU	Contrast	*SE*	*Unadj p*-value	95% CI Lower bound	95% CI Upper bound
19 to 32 months before	19 to 32 months before	-2.88	0.17	0.09	-0.62	0.05
13 to 18 months before	13 to 18 months before	-0.18	0.09	0.06	-0.36	0.01
7 to 12 months before	7 to 12 months before	0.05	0.08	0.54	-0.11	0.21
1 to 6 months before	1 to 6 months before	-0.05	0.13	0.67	-0.30	0.19
7 to 12+ months after	0 to 3 months after	-0.05	0.16	0.76	-0.36	-0.26

11.5.2.5 Time by Intervention Interaction Effects on Child Behavior Problems

Significant group differences for child behavior problems were not found at any of the post-hoc timepoint comparisons of interest (Table 19).

Table 19. Child behavior problems and COVID-19 interaction contrasts

DVHF	SAU	Contrast	*SE*	*Unadj p*-value	95% CI Lower bound	95% CI Upper bound
19 to 32 months before	19 to 32 months before	-0.44	2.17	0.84	-4.71	3.82
13 to 18 months before	13 to 18 months before	-1.58	1.18	0.18	-3.90	0.74
7 to 12 months before	7 to 12 months before	1.84	1.45	0.21	-1.01	4.68
1 to 6 months before	1 to 6 months before	-0.53	0.98	0.58	-2.46	1.39
7 to 12+ months after	0 to 3 months after	3.39	1.96	0.08	-0.45	7.22

11.5.2.6 Time by Intervention Interaction Effects on Child Prosocial Behavior

Significant group differences were found at 13 to 18 months and 1 to 6 months before COVID-19 onset, such that survivors in the DVHF group reported higher rates of prosocial behaviors in children than did survivors in the SAU group (Table 20). There were no significant group differences after the onset of COVID-19. This finding suggests that the COVID-19 pandemic may have negatively impacted the children's prosocial behaviors for DVHF participants.

Table 20. Child prosocial behavior and COVID-19 interaction contrasts

Intervention				*Unadj*	95% CI	
DVHF	**SAU**	**Contrast**	***SE***	***p*-value**	**Lower bound**	**Upper bound**
19 to 32 months before	19 to 32 months before	0.10	0.65	0.88	-1.17	1.36
13 to 18 months before	13 to 18 months before	0.73	0.34	0.03	0.06	1.39
7 to 12 months before	7 to 12 months before	0.24	0.45	0.59	-1.12	0.64
1 to 6 months before	1 to 6 months before	1.10	0.29	0.00	0.53	1.68
7 to 12+ months after	0 to 3 months after	-0.26	0.22	0.23	-0.70	0.17

11.6 Summary of COVID-Findings

In examining whether COVID-19 stay-at-home orders differentially impacted participants receiving DVHF or SAU, the only significant group differences were on depression and children's prosocial behavior. Among those who were interviewed in the immediate months after COVID-19 stay-at-home orders, survivors who received DHVF and those who received SAU had similar rates of depression. However, among those who were interviewed 4 to 6 months after the onset of COVID-19, survivors who had received DVHF had significantly lower depression than survivors who had received SAU. This finding suggests that access to DVHF services may have lessened the pandemic's initial impact on depression for DVHF survivors.

We also found that in timepoints prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, survivors who had received DVHF reported higher prosocial behavior in their children. After the onset of the pandemic there were no longer statistically significant differences between DVHF and SAU. This finding suggests that the COVID-19 pandemic negatively impacted children's prosocial behaviors in both groups.

Although significant time by intervention interactions were also found for alcohol misuse, drug misuse, and children's problem behaviors, post hoc analyses revealed no post-COVID time points with significant group differences.

12. Summary

Primary Research Questions

This report presents the impacts of the DVHF model on domestic violence survivors and their children over twenty-four months. Longitudinal evidence from this demonstration evaluation indicates that the DVHF model is more effective than SAU in helping DV survivors obtain and maintain safe and stable housing over time. Given that a primary goal of DVHF is to assist survivors in stabilizing their housing, this is a very promising finding. While the "services as usual" that DV agencies provide may positively impact survivors' safety and well-being (Sullivan, 2018), providing mobile advocacy and flexible funding appears to be especially salient in achieving stable housing. This finding supports an earlier study that noted improvements in housing stability among IPV survivors who received financial assistance (Sullivan, Bomsta, et al., 2019).

There were a number of other small but positive changes that emerged as a result of having received DVHF services. Survivors who received DVHF also reported lower abuse across the twenty-four-month follow-up compared to those receiving SAU. Given the importance to DV agencies of enhancing survivors' safety, this is an important finding regarding the potential match of services to safety. As prior research has linked homelessness to increased risk of abuse (e.g., Calvo et al., 2021; Gilroy et al., 2016), it may be that success in helping survivors achieve housing stability also results in their greater safety.

In addition, the DVHF model also appears to improve DV survivors' mental health. Specifically, those who received DVHF reported greater decreases in depression, anxiety and PTSD compared to those receiving SAU. This is significant, given evidence linking domestic violence with mental health symptomatology (Beydoun et al., 2012; Rees et al., 2011). Interventions that can increase housing stability and safety, while decreasing mental health problems, will be of special interest to community-based programs.

Improvements in housing stability, safety, and mental health happened quickly (within the first 6 months after seeking services) and persisted across 12, 18, and 24 months. The positive outcomes for survivors did not, however, correlate with children's increased school attendance or school performance. There were also no significant differences in children's problematic behaviors, although parents who had received DVHF reported greater prosocial behaviors from their children compared to survivors who had received SAU. The reasons for this are not clear, as the expectation was that positive changes in parental safety and housing stability would result in these additional positive changes for the children. Further research is needed, with larger and more diverse samples that follow families for an even longer period of time, to better examine these complex relationships.

Exploratory Research Questions

In addition to the primary research question examining the effects of the DVHF model on survivors over time, the study also examined four exploratory research questions:

(1) Can advocates predict which survivors will be stably and safely housed over time?
(2) Does this type of intervention work better for some survivors than for others?
(3) Are there particular agency characteristics that are associated with better outcomes?
(4) Did COVID-19 impact the effectiveness of the DVHF intervention?

Advocates were able to accurately predict whether program participants would be more stably housed six months into the future, although the effect size was small. This may reflect the tenuous situations that many survivors were continuing to live in, as prior research has shown that people living in poverty or experiencing significant material hardships are often one crisis away from housing instability.

The advocates' ability to accurately predict housing stability was not related to how connected the survivor felt to them, nor with how satisfied survivors were with either the amount of time or effort expended by the advocate.

The DVHF model worked similarly across race and ethnicity, as well as both urban and rural geographic service areas.

The DVHF model may have been more effective when it was perceived by survivors to be offered within agencies providing trauma-informed services. For participants who had received DVHF, the extent to which they reported agencies engaging in trauma-informed practices was positively related to their housing stability and safety, and negatively related to their depression and alcohol misuse at both 6-months and 12-months follow-up. This suggests that it is not just *what* agencies do, but *how they do it*, that makes a positive difference in the lives of survivors.

COVID-19 did not appear to impact the effectiveness of the intervention across most outcomes. Access to DVHF may have lessened the pandemic's initial impact on depression for DVHF survivors, but over time this difference disappeared.

Overall Summary

Taken together, the findings from this demonstration evaluation suggest that the DVHF model is effective in helping survivors achieve long-term housing stability, lower levels of abuse, and improved mental health. Services may be more effective when offered within a trauma-informed service model.

Results, however, need to be considered in light of limitations. Both practical and ethical considerations led us to choose a quasi-experimental design over a randomized control trial, so study participants were not randomly assigned to the DVHF or SAU groups. We

took judicious steps to ensure the accuracy of grouping participants by services received, and we controlled for pre-existing group differences. However, there may be unidentified relationships that contributed to which services participants may have received or that may have accounted for outcomes achieved.

Further, while the study was racially and ethnically diverse, few participants were Indigenous or of Asian or Middle Eastern descent. Replication studies with even more diverse samples, across different geographic regions, and that employ a variety of methodologies, will help create a more comprehensive understanding of how this model works, for whom, and under what conditions.

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14. Appendices

Appendix A: Baseline Interview

1. Participant ID#: _____

2. Name of organization that recruited this participant:

Response Option	Code
LifeWire	1
Lower Valley Crisis and Support Services	2
New Beginnings	3
YWCA of Yakima	4

3. Please indicate what month was six months ago.

H1. INTERVIEWER: INDICATE HERE WHETHER PARTICIPANT IS STAYING IN THE AGENCY'S RESIDENTIAL SHELTER OR TRANSITIONAL HOUSING:

Response Option	Code
Yes, staying at agency's residential shelter	1
Yes, staying in transitional housing	2
Yes, staying in another agency's residential shelter	3
No	0

Thank you very much for taking part in this study. Now that we have gone over the consent form, I want to let you know about some of the questions we'll be asking. We want to get to know a little bit more about you and your experiences relating to housing as well as the abuse you may have experienced. Before we get into the interview, I have a few general questions to get an idea of who is taking part in this study.

D1. How old are you? Years: ____

D2. What is your race or ethnic background? [INTERVIEWER: PLEASE MAKE SURE TO CHECK ALL THAT APPLY.]

Response Option	Code
African American/Black	1
African	2
Asian/Asian American	3
Cambodian	4
Chinese	5
Japanese	6
Korean	7
Filipin@	8
Indian/South Asian	9
Vietnamese	10
Hispanic/Latin@	11
Native American/American Indian	12
Native Alaskan	13
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	14
Middle Eastern	15
White/Anglo-American	16
Other: _____	17

D3. What is your primary language?

Response Option	Code
English	1
Spanish	2
Chinese	3
Urdu	4
Vietnamese	5
Arabic	6
French	7
Tagalog	8
Russian	9
Alaskan Native (Please specify: _____)	10
Other (Please specify: _____)	11

D3a. How well do you read English? Would you say…

Response Option	Code
Not at all	0
Not well	1
Okay	2
Very well	3

D3b. How well do you write English? Would you say…

Response Option	Code
Not at all	0
Not well	1
Okay	2
Very well	3

D4. What sex were you assigned at birth? [Interviewer instructions: do not read these options]

Response Option	Code
Female	1
Male	2
Other:	3

D4a. How do you describe your gender identity?

Response Option	Code
Female/woman	1
Male/man	2
Male-to-female Transgender (MTF)	3
Female-to-male Transgender (FTM)	4
Genderqueer/Gender non-conforming	5
Prefer to self-describe as:	6

D5. How would you describe your sexual orientation? [Interviewer instructions: do not read these options]

Response Option	Code
Heterosexual	1
Lesbian/Gay	2
Bisexual/pansexual/queer	3
Asexual	4
Questioning/unsure	5
None of these describe me accurately – I identify as:	6

I will be asking some questions later in the interview about the person who abused you. We know that sometimes people have experienced abuse from more than one person, but for this interview we want to focus on the person whose abuse most recently caused you to seek help at [ORG NAME]. Let's start with a few basic questions about that person.

AD1. **Can I please get their first name, or nickname, so I can refer to them by that?**

AD2. What sex was [ABUSER NAME] assigned at birth? [Interviewer instructions: do not read these options]

Response Option	Code
Female	1
Male	2
Other:	3

D2a. How does [ABUSER NAME describe their gender identity?

Response Option	Code
Female/woman	1
Male/man	2
Male-to-female Transgender (MTF)	3
Female-to-male Transgender (FTM)	4
Genderqueer/Gender non-conforming	5
Prefer to self-describe as:	6

AD3. What is [ABUSER'S NAME] race or ethnic background? [INTERVIEWER: PLEASE MAKE SURE TO CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]

Response Option	Code
African American/Black	1
African	2
Asian/Asian American	3
Cambodian	4
Chinese	5
Japanese	6
Korean	7
Filipin@	8
Indian/South Asian	9
Vietnamese	10
Hispanic/Latin@	11
Native American/American Indian	12
Native Alaskan	13
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	14
Middle Eastern	15
White/Anglo-American	16
Other: _____	17

AD4. Has [ABUSER'S NAME] ever been or is (A) currently in the military, including National Guard?

Response Option	Code	Instruction
They are currently in the military/National Guard.	1	← GO TO AD4a.
They were formerly in the military/National Guard.	2	← GO TO AD4a.
They have never been in the military/National Guard.	0	← SKIP TO AD5

AD4a. Is [ABUSER'S NAME] receiving any housing benefits available to people who have been in the military?

Response Option	Code
No	0
Yes	1

Response Option	Code
Don't know	77

AD5. Does [ABUSER'S NAME] currently live with you?

Response Option	Code
No	0
Yes	1

AD6. Are you currently in a romantic or intimate relationship with [ABUSER'S NAME]?

Response Option	Code
Not in a relationship	0
In a relationship	1

AD6a. What is your current relationship with [ABUSER'S NAME] now?

Response Option	Code
Married	1
Married, separated	2
Divorced	3
Girl/boyfriend	4
Ex-girlfriend/ex-boyfriend	5
Dating, but not girl/boyfriend	6
Friends	7
Other_____	8

AD7. How long have you been in or were you in a relationship with [ABUSER'S NAME]?

Number of years: _____
Number of months: _____
Number of days: _____

AD7a. [ONLY ASKED IF NO LONGER IN A RELATIONSHIP] How long ago did the relationship with [ABUSER'S NAME] end?

Number of years: _____
Number of months: _____
Number of days: _____

AD8. [ONLY ASKED IF NOT IN A CURRENT ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIP WITH ABUSER.] Are you currently in a romantic or intimate relationship with someone else?

Instruction	Response Option	Code
GO TO AD5c.→	No	0
SKIP TO AD6. →	Yes	1
SKIP TO AD6. →	Don't know	77

AD8a. What is their name? I'm only going to use it to ask a couple of questions later on in this interview.

GENERAL HEALTH *[Ware, Kosinski, Dewey, & Gandek, 2001]*

HE1. Okay, now I have a few questions about your health and how you're doing. In general, how would you rate your overall physical health? [INTERVIEWERS, READ THE RESPONSE OPTIONS ALOUD.] Would you say:

Response Option	Code
Poor	1
Fair	2
Good	3
Very Good	4
Excellent	5

DEPRESSION -- PHQ-9 *(Kroenke, Spitzer, & Williams, 2001)]*

HE2. For these next questions, we would like to know how you have been feeling over **the past two weeks**. Using this card (#1), please tell me the number that best describes how often you have been bothered by any of the following problems. [INTERVIEWER: RECORD A SCORE FOR EACH ITEM.]

Response Option	Code
Not at all	0
Several days	1
More than half the days	2
Nearly every day	3

So how often have you felt…

	Response Option	Code
a.	Little interest or pleasure in doing things…….	
b.	Feeling down, depressed, or hopeless…….	
c.	Trouble falling asleep, staying asleep, or sleeping too much…….	
d.	Feeling tired or having little energy…….	
e.	Poor appetite or overeating…….	
f.	Feeling bad about yourself – or that you are a failure or have let yourself or your family down…….	

	Response Option	Code
g.	Trouble concentrating on things such as reading the newspaper or watching television……..	
h.	Moving or speaking so slowly that other people could have noticed. Or the opposite - being so fidgety or restless that you have been moving around a lot more than usual….....	
i.	Thoughts that you would be better off dead, or of hurting yourself……..	

[**INTERVIEWER:** IF PARTICIPANT ANSWERED 1 OR HIGHER TO ANY QUESTION ABOVE; COMPLETE QUESTION HE2a. IF PARTICIPANT *DID NOT* ANSWER 1 OR HIGHER TO ANY QUESTION ABOVE; *SKIP* QUESTION HE2a. AND MOVE ON TO HE3.]

HE2a. And using this card (#2), how difficult have these problems made it for you to do your work, take care of things at home, or get along with other people?

Response Option	Code
Not difficult at all	0
A little difficult	1
Somewhat difficult	2
Very difficult	3

ANXIETY -- GAD-7 *(Spitzer, Kroenke, Williams, & Lowe, 2006)]*

HE3. And again, thinking about how you have been feeling over **the past two weeks**, using this card (#1) please tell me how often you have been bothered by any of the following problems? [INTERVIEWER: RECORD A SCORE FOR EACH ITEM A THROUGH G.]

Response Option	Score
Not at all	0
Several days	1
More than half the days	2
Nearly every day	3

	Response Option	Score
a.	Feeling nervous, anxious, or on edge…	
b.	Not being able to stop or control worrying……	
c.	Worrying too much about different things…….	
d.	Trouble relaxing……	
e.	Being so restless that it is hard to sit still.	
f.	Becoming easily annoyed or irritable….	
g.	Feeling afraid as if something awful might happen…….	

HE3a. And using this card (#2), how difficult have these problems made it for you to do your work, take care of things at home, or get along with other people?

Response Option	Score
Not difficult at all	0
A little difficult	1
Somewhat difficult	2
Very difficult	3

PTSD -- TRAUMA SCREENING QUESTIONNAIRE *(Brewin et al., 2002)]*

HE4. Now I'm going to mention a few reactions that sometimes happen after a traumatic event and which might or might not be some of your personal reactions to the **abuse you've experienced**. I'd like to know whether you have experienced any of the following **at least twice in the past week**. Just tell me 'yes' or 'no.'

	Possible Reactions	Yes (1)	No (0)
a.	Upsetting thoughts or memories about the event that have come into your mind against your will		
b.	Upsetting dreams about the event		
c.	Acting or feeling as though the event were happening again		
d.	Feeling upset by reminders of the event		
e.	Bodily reactions (such as fast heartbeat, stomach churning, sweatiness, dizziness) when reminded of the event		
f.	Difficulty falling or staying asleep		
g.	Irritability or outbursts of anger		
h.	Difficulty concentrating		
i.	Heightened awareness of potential dangers to yourself and others		
j.	Being jumpy or being startled at something unexpected		

Now I'd like to talk a little about any children you may be responsible for.
CH1. How many children under the age of 18 are you parenting and currently responsible for?

[INTERVIEWER: If no children, skip to FINANCES SECTION.]

CH2. What are the ages of the children under the age of 18 you are parenting or currently responsible for?

	a. What is their age?	b. Do they live with you at least 50% of the time or more? (Y/N)
Child 1	1a. Age: _____	
Child 2	2a. Age: _____	
Child 3	3a. Age: _____	
Child 4	4a. Age: _____	
Child 5	5a. Age: _____	
Child 6	6a. Age: _____	
Child 7	7a. Age: _____	
Child 8	8a. Age: _____	

	a. What is their age?	b. Do they live with you at least 50% of the time or more? (Y/N)
Child 9	9a. Age: _____	
Child 10	10a. Age: _____	

CH2a. Now I'm going to ask about things that have happened in the last 6-months. So, 6-months ago would have been _____ [INTERVIEWER: enter month]. Was there an important event or something significant or memorable that happened around that time – like a birthday, wedding, start of a new job – that I could refer to that will help you recall what has been going on for you since then? [INTERVIEWER: If the survivor does not name an event, put in "early," "middle," or "late" (name of month)]

Event: _____

CH3. Have any of your children had to change schools because of your moving in the last 6-months? I don't mean natural moves from junior high to high school, for example, but moves related to you moving.

Response Option	Code
No, in the same school as before or changed schools for other reason (not related to DV or the family's housing instability)	0
Yes, moved to a new school due to survivor's need to move	1
No school-age children	2

CH4. In the last 6-months, has child welfare services or CPS opened a case against you about one or more of your children?

Instruction	Response Option	Code
Go to 4a →	Yes	1
Go to CH5 →	No	0

CH4a. (IF YES) Has child welfare services or CPS removed any of your children from your care in the last 6-months?

Response Option	Code
Yes	1
No	0

CH5. In the last 6-months, have any of your children been returned to your care after having been removed by child welfare services or CPS?

Response Option	Code
Yes	1
No	0

TC0. Thanks for answering those questions. Now I have a few questions that I'll ask about just one of your children. For these questions we are focusing on school-age kids – kids between 5 and 15 years-old. Do you have any children that are age 5 to 15 years old?

Response Option	Code	Instruction
Yes	1	→ CONTINUE to TC0a
No (kids are under 5 or more than 15 years old)	0	→ GO TO F1

28. **IF Survivor has only one child & child is between 5 and 15 years old:** this child is the target child → GO TO blank below and record child's name.

29. **IF Survivor has more than one child of school age (between 5 and 15 years old) say:**
    1. Although I would like to hear about all of your children, I think it will take too much of your time, so I want to focus on one child for this interview and the follow-up interviews. I have randomly selected your [insert randomly chosen number, e.g. 4th child] child.

TC0a. What is your _th child's name or nickname? _____

We'll concentrate on [TARGET CHILD NAME] for the rest of the questions about kids.

TC1. What is [TARGET CHILD NAME]*'s* race/ethnicity?

Response Option	Code
African American/Black	1
African	2
Asian/Asian American	3
Cambodian	4
Chinese	5
Japanese	6
Korean	7
Filipin@	8
Indian/South Asian	9
Vietnamese	10
Hispanic/Latin@	11
Native American/American Indian	12
Native Alaskan	13
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	14
Middle Eastern	15
White/Anglo-American	16
Other: _____	17

TC2. What sex was [TARGET CHILD] assigned at birth? [Interviewer instructions: do not read these options]

Response Option	Code
Female	1

Response Option	Code
Male	2
Other:	3

D4a. How does [TARGET CHILD] describe their gender identity?

Response Option	Code
Female/girl	1
Male/boy	2
Male-to-female Transgender (MTF)	3
Female-to-male Transgender (FTM)	4
Genderqueer/Gender non-conforming	5
Prefer to self-describe as:	4

TC3. Is [TARGET CHILD NAME] enrolled in school? [INTERVIEWER: IF IT IS CURRENTLY SUMMER BREAK ask: Was your child enrolled in school in June?]

Response Option	Code
Yes, full-time	1
Yes, part-time	2
Child is home-schooled	3
No	0
Don't know	77

TC4. What grade/level is [TARGET CHILD NAME] in currently? [INTERVIEWER: If school is out for the year, ask about the grade just completed.]

Response Option	Code
In preschool or not yet in school	20
Kindergarten	0
First Grade	1
Second Grade	2
Third Grade	3
Fourth Grade	4
Fifth Grade	5
Sixth Grade	6
Seventh Grade	7
Eighth Grade	8
Ninth Grade	9
Tenth Grade	10
Eleventh Grade	11
Twelfth Grade	12

TC5. Has [TARGET CHILD NAME] ever repeated a grade?

Response Option	Code
Yes	1
No	0

TC6. [INTERVIEWER: Skip if survivor selected 'home schooled' or 'No' {not enrolled} in TC3 above; go to TC7.] In the last 6-months, about how many days of school has [TARGET CHILD NAME] missed? [If it's summer, ask about the last 6-months of the school year.]

Number of days: _____
Don't know (77)

TC6a. How many of the days missed from school were a result of domestic violence (for example, moving to a safe place, having to receive medical care or attend legal proceedings)?

Number of days: _____
Don't know (77)

TC7. In the last six months [INTERVIEWER: if school out for the summer, ask about last 6-months of the school year], has your child's school performance:

[INTERVIEWER, PLEASE READ THE FIRST THREE RESPONSES.]

Response Option	Code
Declined	0
Stayed the same	1
Improved	2
Don't know	77

TC8. Has [TARGET CHILD NAME] ever been in foster care?

Response Option	Code
Yes	1
No	0

TC8a. How long were they in foster care?

Number of years: _____
Number of months: _____
Number of days: _____
Don't know (77):

TC9. What is [ABUSER NAME] relationship to [TARGET CHILD NAME]?

[INTERVIEWER: Read the following options: Biological parent, adoptive parent, stepparent, parent figure. If the survivor says, "none of those" ask them to describe the relationship.]

Response Option	Code
Biological parent	1
Adoptive parent	2

Response Option	Code
Stepparent	3
Parent figure	4
No relationship	0
Other: _____	5

CHILD STRENGTHS AND DIFFICULTIES QUESTIONNAIRE *[Goodman, 1997]*

TC10. Now I have some questions relating to your child's strengths and difficulties. Again, we are talking about [TARGET CHILD NAME]. For each statement, using this card (#3), please tell me if it is Not True, Somewhat True, or Certainly True. Please think about [TARGET CHILD NAME]'s behavior over the **last six months**.

Code	Response Option
0	Not True
1	Somewhat True
2	Certainly True

So since _____ [event six months ago], _____ [TARGET CHILD] has been…

	Response Option	Score
a.	Considerate of other people's feelings	
b.	Restless, overactive, cannot stay still for long	
c.	Often complains of headaches, stomach-aches or sickness	
d.	Shares readily with others their age (for example games, food)	
e.	Often loses temper	
f.	Rather be solitary, prefers to play alone than with others their age	
g.	Generally well-behaved, usually does what adults request	
h.	Many worries or often seems worried	
i.	Helpful if someone is hurt, upset or feeling ill	
j.	Constantly fidgeting or squirming	
k.	Has at least one good friend	
l.	Often fights with others their age or bullies them	
m.	Often unhappy, depressed, or tearful	
n.	Generally liked by other children their age	
o.	Easily distracted, concentration wanders	
p.	Anxious in new situations, easily loses confidence	
q.	Kind to younger children	
r.	Often lies or cheats	
s.	Picked on or bullied by others their age	
t.	Often offers to help others (parents, teachers, children)	
u.	Thinks things out before acting	
v.	Steals from home, school or elsewhere	
w.	Gets along better with adults than with others their own age	
x.	Many fears, easily scared	
y.	Good attention span, sees work through to the end	

Now I'd like to switch gears and ask some questions about work and money, since they can impact housing stability.

F1. In the last 6-months, have you been employed?

Instruction	Response Option	Code
GO TO F1a, F1b, & F1c →	Yes	1
SKIP TO F3 →	No	0

F1a. What's your employment status right now?

Response Option	Code	Instruction
Employed, working 41 or more hours per week	1	GO TO F1b.
Employed, working 30 - 40 hours per week	2	GO TO F1b.
Employed, working less than 30 hours per week	3	GO TO F1b.
Employed seasonally	4	GO TO F1b.
Not employed, looking for work	5	SKIP TO F3
Not employed, NOT looking for work	6	SKIP TO F3
Retired	7	SKIP TO F3
Disabled, not able to work	8	SKIP TO F3

F1b. How many jobs do you currently work?

Number of Jobs:_____

F1c. What is your current job [or current primary job if more than one job]:

Response Option	Code
Personal Care and Service	1
Food Preparation and Serving	2
Healthcare Support (health aide, nurse aide, etc.)	3
Healthcare Practitioner	4
Social Services	5
Housekeeping	6
Grounds and Maintenance	7
Farmworker	8
Fishing and Forestry	9
Office and Administrative Support	10
Production	11
Sales, Retail	12
Construction	13
Legal	14
Computer and Mathematical	15
Management	16
Education	17

Response Option	Code
Personal Care and Service	1
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair	18
Architecture and Engineering	19
Business and Financial Operations	20
Transportation	21
Other (please specify): _____	22

F2. Do any of your current jobs provide you with any of the following? You can also tell me if you have one of these benefits, but not through your work.

		Yes, I have this through work (1)	Yes, I have this, but NOT through work (2)	No, I don't have this (0)
a.	Health insurance for yourself			
b.	Health insurance for your children			
c.	Paid sick days			
d.	Paid vacation days			

F3. [ASK ONLY PEOPLE WHO ARE EMPLOYED] Do you get paid an hourly wage or a gross monthly salary from your employment?

Instruction	Response Option	Code
GO TO F3a →	Hourly wage	1
GO TO F3b →	Gross monthly salary	0

F3a. What is your current hourly wage? Hourly Wage: _____

F3b. What is your gross monthly salary? Monthly Salary: _____

F4. [ASK EVERYONE, EVEN IF UNEMPLOYED] Using this card (#4), how do you feel about your current employment situation? Would you say:

Response Option	Code
Extremely happy	7
Happy	6
Mostly satisfied	5
Mixed (equally satisfied and dissatisfied)	4
Mostly dissatisfied	3
Unhappy	2
Terrible	1

F5. What was your total *gross household income* **last year**?

Response Option	Code
$0	0
Under $5,000	1
$5,000 to $9,999	2
$10,000 to $14,999	3
$15,000 to $24,999	4
$25,000 to $34,999	5
$35,000 to $49,999	6
$50,000 to $74,999	7
$75,000 to $99,999	8
$100,000 to $149,999	9
$150,000 or more	10

F5a. And what percentage of that income did you personally bring into the household? This may income money you get from a job, government benefits, gifts to you, those types of things.

Response Option	Code
None (0%)	1
1-24%	2
25-50%	3
51-75%	4
76-99%	5
I brought in all of it	6

F5b. What is your current *gross household income* each month? That includes income other adults bring into the household, if any, too.

Response Option	Code
0$/month	0
$1 to $99/month	1
$100 to $500/month	2
$501 to $1,000/month	3
$1,001 to $1,500/month	4
$1,501 to $2,000/month	5
$2,001 to $2,500/month	6
$2,501 to 3,000/month	7
$3,001 to $3,500/month	8
$3,501 to 4,000/month	9
$4,001 or more/month	10

F5c. Do any of the following contribute to your household's monthly income on a pretty regular or consistent basis?

	Yes	No
Employment?	1	0
Family/Friends?	1	0
_____ (Abuser)?	1	0

	Yes	No
_____(Current partner/spouse other than abuser)?	1	0
Child Support	1	0
Social Services	1	0
Social Security/Social Security Disability?	1	0
ABD cash assistance?	1	0
TANF?	1	0
Unemployment?	1	0
Other (please specify): _____	1	0
Other (please specify): _____	1	0

F6. Using this card again (#4), how do you feel about the amount of money you live on?

Response Option	Score
Extremely happy	7
Happy	6
Mostly satisfied	5
Mixed (equally satisfied and dissatisfied)	4
Mostly dissatisfied	3
Unhappy	2
Terrible	1

F7. Now I have a couple questions about transportation. Do you have regular access to a car? Regular access means you have your own car or have one you can reliably use for a ride or borrow.

Instruction	Response Option	Code
GO TO F8 →	Yes	1
GO TO F7a →	No	0

F7a. If no, would it be helpful to have a car or are you fine without one?

Response Option	Code
It would be helpful.	1
I am fine without one.	0

F8. Do you have a valid driver's license?

Instruction	Response Option	Code
GO TO F8 →	Yes	1
GO TO F7a →	No	0

F8a. If no, would it be helpful to have a valid driver license or are you fine without one?

Response Option	Code
I want one.	1
I am fine without one.	0

F9. What is the highest level of school you have completed so far?

Response Option	Code
8th grade or less	1
Between 9th - 12th grade	2
High school graduate	3
GED	4
Vocational school/training certificate	5
Some college	6
Associate's degree	7
Bachelor's degree	8
Advanced degree	9

F10. Are you attending school or working on a degree right now?

Response Option	Code
Yes	1
No	0

F11. Have you been or are you currently in the military, including the National Guard?

Instruction	Response Option	Code
GO TO F11a. →	I am currently in the military/National Guard.	1
GO TO F11a. →	I was formerly in the military/National Guard.	2
GO TO F12 →	I have never been in the military/National Guard.	0

F11a. Are you receiving any housing benefits available to people who have been in the military?

Response Option	Code
Yes	1
No	0
Don't know	77
Didn't know there are housing benefits for people who have been in the military	3
Not Applicable	88

INABILITY TO MAKE ENDS MEET *[Barrera et al., 2001)*

F12. Thinking over the **last 6-months**, at the end of each month do you generally end up with

Response Option	Code
More than enough money left	5
Some money left	4
Just enough money left	3
Somewhat short of money	2
Very short of money	1

F13. Again, thinking back over the **last 6-months,** how difficult has it been to pay your bills in full. Would you say not at all difficult, a little difficult, somewhat difficult, or very difficult? [Card #2]

Response Option	Code
Not at all difficult	0
A little difficult	1
Somewhat difficult	2
Very difficult	3

ADEQUACY OF FINANCIAL SUPPORT *[Mowbray ,1999]*

F14. And now I'll ask you to rate the degree of difficulty you have had paying for some specific things **over the past 6-months**. Continue to use card #2 if it would be helpful. If you haven't had a particular bill just tell me but if you don't have to pay for something because someone else or an organization is covering it, think about how difficult that bill would be if YOU had to pay it.

		Not difficult at all (0)	A little difficult (1)	Somewhat difficult (2)	Very difficult (3)	I did not have these bills (88)
a.	Food					
b.	Rent/ mortgage					
c.	Cell phone					
d.	Utilities					
e.	Medical expenses					
f.	Transportation to get to places you needed to go (includes bus/taxi fares, gas, car & insurance payments, etc.)					
g.	Transportation to visit friends and family					
h.	Social activities					
i.	To pay debts					
j.	Childcare					

F15. Does any organization currently pay or help you pay any of your bills?

		No, I pay this myself. (0)	Someone or some organization paid **PART** of this for me (1)	Someone or some organization paid **ALL** of this for me (2)	I did not have these bills (88)
a.	Food				
b.	Rent/ mortgage [*do not include Section 8 here*]				
c.	Cell phone				
d.	Utilities				
e.	Medical expenses				
f.	Transportation to get to places you needed to go (includes bus/taxi fares, gas, car & insurance payments, etc.)				
g.	Transportation to visit friends and family				
h.	Social activities				
i.	To pay debts				
j.	Childcare				

FINANCIAL STRAIN [*Barrera et al., 2001]*

F16. Choosing from the options on this card (#5A), in the **next 6-months**, how often do you think that you and your family will experience bad times such as poor housing or not having enough food?

Response Option	Code
Never	0
Hardly Ever	1
Sometimes	2
Often	3
Quite Often	4
Don't Know	77

F17. In the **next 6-months** how often do you expect that you will have to do without the basic things your family needs? [Card #5A]

Response Option	Code
Never	0
Hardly Ever	1
Sometimes	2
Often	3

Response Option	Code
Quite Often	4
Don't Know	77

H2. Now I have some questions regarding your housing situation now and in the past.

INTERVIEWER:

Instruction	Question
If survivor is **living in shelter or transitional housing program** (from page 1) ask this question (H2a):	What best describes your living situation right before you moved into _____[ORG]'s shelter/TH?
If survivor is ***NOT* living in shelter or other housing program** ask (H2ALT):	What best describes your current living situation?

*[INTERVIEWER: **DO NOT** LIST ALL OF THE ITEMS, CHECK THE ITEM THAT BEST FITS THE SURVIVOR'S RESPONSE. MAKE SURE TO PROBE:*

21. *IF THE SURVIVOR IS/WAS LIVING WITH A PARTNER DETERMINE IF IT IS/WAS WITH ABUSER.*
22. *IF THE SURVIVOR IS/WAS STAYING WITH SOMEONE ELSE, FIND OUT IF THEY CONTRIBUTED TO RENT.*
23. *IF THE SURVIVOR IS/WAS STAYING IN A HOTEL/MOTEL, FIND OUT IF THEY WERE PAYING FOR IT THEMSELVES OR IF THEY WERE USING VOUCHERS.*
24. *IF HOMELESS, DETERMINE IF THEY ARE/WERE LIVING OUT OF A CAR, IN AN ABANDONED BUILDING SOMEWHERE, OUTSIDE SOMEWHERE, ETC.]*

	Select ***one*** option that best fits survivor's response
A house or apartment that you ***owned***.	1
A house or apartment that you ***rented***.	2
_____[A's] place, **and paying part of the rent**.	3
_____[A's place, **but not** paying part of the rent.	4
At a boy/girlfriend's/fiancé's/significant other's place who is not _____(A), **and paying part of the rent**.	5
At a boy/girlfriend's/fiancé's/significant other's place who is not _____(A), **but not** paying part of the rent.	6
A friend or relative's house or apartment, **and paying part of the rent.**	7
A friend or relative's house or apartment **but not** paying part of the rent.	8
Year-round farm worker housing	9
Seasonal farm worker housing	10
Military housing	11

	Select ***one*** option that best fits survivor's response
A permanent housing program with services to help you keep your housing either on site or coming to you (shelter + care).	12
A transitional housing program.	13
A domestic violence shelter.	14
A homeless shelter.	15
A voucher hotel or motel.	16
A hotel or motel you paid for yourself.	17
A residential drug or alcohol treatment program.	18
Jail or prison.	19
A car or other vehicle.	20
An abandoned building.	21
Anywhere outside [PROBE: STREETS, PARKS, ETC.]	22
OTHER -> SPECIFY: _____	23
Don't know	77

[INTERVIEWER: SKIP TO H5 IF H2 or H2ALT = 13,14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 77 or 99]

H3. How many other adults, that is, people who are 18 years old or older, are living in the place that you are living in right now?

Number of adults: _____

H4. How many children, that is, people 17 and younger, are living in the place that you're living in right now?

Number of children: _____

HOUSING INSTABILITY INDEX *[Rollins et al., 2012]*

H5. Okay, so thinking about the last 6-months [INTERVIEWER: REMIND SURVIVOR WHAT MONTH WAS SIX MONTHS AGO OR REMIND THEM OF THE EVENT THEY TOLD YOU OCCURRED SIX MONTHS AGO]:

		Yes (1)	No (0)
a.	Have you had to live somewhere that you did not want to live?		
b.	Have you had difficulty paying (or were you unable to pay) for housing?		
c.	Have you had trouble getting housing?		
d.	Have you had to borrow money or ask friends/family or others (including organizations) for money to pay your rent/mortgage payment?		

H5b. [ASK ONLY IF RESPONDENT IS RENTING.]

		Yes (1)	No (0)
e.	Have you had trouble with a landlord in the last 6-months?		
f.	Has your landlord threatened to evict you?		
g.	Have you been served an eviction notice?		

H6. In the last 6-months, have you been homeless or had to live with family or friends to avoid being homeless?

Response Option	Code
Yes	1
No	0

H7. How many times have you moved in the last 6-months? [Please, input 0 if the answer is none.]

Number of times: ____
Don't know (77): ____

INTERVIEWER:

If survivor has not moved in the last 6-months → **SKIP TO H9**
If survivor has moved one or more times in the last 6-months → **GO TO H7a.**

H7a. Can you tell me a little about those moves? Could you walk me through your moves over the last six months? [INTERVIEWER: **ENTER NUMBERS ONLY.]**

		Indicate the total number of times having moved in last 6-months
1.	A house or apartment that you ***owned***.	
2.	A house or apartment that you ***rented***.	
3.	_____ (A's) place **and paying part of the rent**.	
4.	_____ (A's) place **but not** paying part of the rent.	
5.	A boy/girlfriend's/fiancé/significant other's (who is not A) place **and paying part of the rent**.	
6.	A boy/girlfriend's/fiancé/significant other's (who is not A) place **but not** paying part of the rent.	
7.	A friend or relative's house or apartment, **and paying part of the rent.**	
8.	A friend or relative's house or apartment **but not** paying part of the rent.	
9.	Year-round farm worker housing.	
10.	Seasonal farm worker housing.	
11.	Military housing.	
12.	A permanent housing program with services to help you keep your housing either on site or coming to you (shelter + care).	
13.	A transitional housing program.	
14.	A domestic violence shelter.	
15.	A homeless shelter.	
16.	A voucher hotel or motel.	
17.	A hotel or motel you paid for yourself.	
18.	A residential drug or alcohol treatment program.	
19.	Jail or prison.	
20.	A car or other vehicle	
21.	An abandoned building.	
22.	Anywhere outside [PROBE: STREETS, PARKS, ETC.]	
23.	OTHER -> SPECIFY: _____	
24.	Back to the home you were living in	
77.	Don't know	

H8. A big reason we are doing this study is to see what communities need to do to reduce homelessness, so I'd like to ask you a few questions about any experiences you may have had with homelessness in your lifetime. By homeless, I mean times when you didn't have a regular place to stay and you were living in a homeless shelter or temporarily in an institution because you had nowhere else to go. Homeless can also include living in a place not typically used for sleeping such as on the street, in a car, in an abandoned building, in a bus or train station, or in the airport. Please do not include any times when you may have stayed with friends or relatives because you did not have your own place to stay.

How many times have you been homeless **in your lifetime**?
[INTERVIEWER: IF SURVIVOR IS CURRENTLY HOMELESS MAKE SURE TO INCLUDE IN YOUR COUNT.]

Instruction	Response Option	Code
[go to question H10] →	Never	0
[continue to H9] →	Once	1
[continue to H9] →	Twice	2
[continue to H9] →	Three times	3
[continue to H9] →	Four times	4
[continue to H9] →	Five or more times	5
[continue to H9] →	Don't Know	77

H9. Altogether, what would you say is the total number of days, weeks, months, or years that you have been homeless **in your life**.

Number of years: _____
Number of months: _____
Number of days: _____
Don't know (77): _____

H9a. Of the times you were homeless, how many of those times were you **between 12 and 17 years old**?

Response Option	Code
Never [go to question h10c)	0
Once	1
Twice	2
Three times	3
Four times	4
Five or more times	5
Don't Know	77

H9b. At any of the times when you were homeless **between the ages of 12 and 17 years old** were you:

	Yes (1)	No (0)
With your parents/guardians		

	Yes (1)	No (0)
On your own		
Other: _____		

H9c. Of the times you were homeless, how many of those times were you **under the age of 12 years old**?

Response Option	Code
Never [go to question HLN3]	0
Once	1
Twice	2
Three times	3
Four times	4
Five or more times	5
Don't know	77

H9d. At any of the times when you were homeless **under the age of 12 years old** were you:

	Yes (1)	No (0)	Declined to answer (99)
With your parents/guardians			
On your own			
Other: _____			

H10. Were you ever in foster care before the age of 18?

Instruction	Response Option	Code
Go to H11a →	Yes	1
Go to H12 →	No	0

H10a. How long were you in foster care?

Number of years: _____
Number of months: _____
Number of days: _____
Don't Know (77): _____

H11. As an adult have you ever stayed with family or friends **because you couldn't find or afford a place of your own**? [PROMPT IF NEEDED: BY AS AN ADULT WE MEAN SINCE YOU TURNED 18]

Instruction	Response Option	Code
GO TO H12 →	Yes	1
GO TO H13 →	No	0

H12.

29. [IF AGE 23 OR UNDER – ASK:] ***Since you turned 18*** what is the total number of days, weeks, months, or years that you have spent living with family or friends because you couldn't find or afford a place of your own?

30. [IF GREATER THAN 23 – ASK:] As an adult, ***in the last five years*** what is the total number of days, weeks, months, or years that you have spent living with family or friends because you couldn't find or afford a place of your own? [PROMPT IF NEEDED: BY AS AN ADULT, WE MEAN SINCE YOU TURNED 18.]

Number of years: _____
Number of months: _____
Number of days: _____
Don't Know (77): _____

H13. Have you needed to look for housing in the last 6-months?

Response Option	Code
I have needed housing and looked	2
I have needed housing but haven't looked	1
I have not needed housing	0

HOUSING BARRIERS *[Gubits et al., 2015, modified with 4 added items]*

H13a. There are many things that can make finding a place to live difficult. I'm going to read a list of reasons why some people might have trouble finding housing. Using this card (#6), please think about if any of these reasons have been a problem for you and your family while looking for housing or how much of a problem they would have been if you needed housing. So thinking **about the last 6-months, since around the time of [INSERT EVENT].**

So how much of a problem were each of the following or would they have been for you:	**Big problem (3)**	**Small problem (2)**	**Not a problem at all (1)**	**Don't know (77)**
a. Not having enough income to pay rent?				
b. Not being able to pay a security deposit or first/last month's rent?				
c. Lack of transportation to look for housing?				
d. Poor or no credit history?				
e. Discrimination?				
f. Not being currently employed?				
g. No rent history at all?				
h. Recently moved to a community and no local rent history?				
i. No reference from past landlord(s)?				
j. A past eviction(s)?				
k. Problems with past landlord(s)?				
l. Past lease violations?				
m. Having problems with police?				
n. Having a criminal record or background?				
o. Having a felony drug record?				
p. Having three or more children in the household?				
q. Having teenagers in the household?				
r. Someone in the household under 21?				
s. Someone in the household that has a disability?				
t. Owing back rent on a previous residence?				
u. Having unpaid utility debts?				
v. Immigration status?				
w. Having pets that some properties may not accept?				
x. Other reason not listed:_____				

H14. Do you have a Section 8 voucher?

Instruction	Response Option	Code
GO TO H15 →	Yes	1
GO TO H14a →	No	0

H14a. Have you ***ever had but lost*** a Section 8 voucher?

Instruction	Response Option	Code
GO TO H14b →	Yes	1
GO TO H14b →	No	0

H14b. Are you eligible for a Section 8 voucher?

Instruction	Response Option	Code
GO TO H14c.→	Yes	1
GO TO H14c.→	No	0
GO TO H14c.→	No idea	2
GO TO H14c.→	Waitlist "frozen"	3
GO TO H15 →	Has not heard of section 8	4

H14c. Have you applied for a Section 8 voucher? Meaning, do you have an application in the system now?

Response Option	Code
Yes	1
No	0

H15. Just a reminder that this interview is completely **confidential** and we will not tell anyone what you say in this interview. These questions just help us understand what different needs people have in their communities and what housing barriers people face. Are you a U.S. citizen?

Instruction	Response Option	Code
SKIP TO H16 →	Yes	1
GO TO H15a →	No	0

H15a. [IF NO to H15] Is your immigration status tied to another person or a sponsor?

Response Option	Code
Yes	1
No	0

H15a1. Is that person [the abuser]?

Response Option	Code
Yes	1
No	0

H15b. [IF NO to H15] Do you have a permanent residence card or green card?

Response Option	Code
Yes	1
No	0

H15c. [IF NO to H15] Do you have work authorization or a work permit? Please remember this is between us and I will not tell anyone else what you answer to this.

Instruction	Response Option	Code
SKIP TO H16 →	Yes	1
GO TO H15d1 →	No	0

H15c1. If NO, are you in the process of obtaining work authorization or a work permit?

Response Option	Code
Yes	1
No	0

H15d. [IF NO to H15] Have you applied for or do you have a U visa? Sometimes DV survivors are eligible for these.

Response Option	Code
I have a U visa	1
I have applied for a U visa	2
I applied for and was denied a U visa	3
No	0

H15e. [IF NO to H15] Have you applied for or do you have a T visa? Sometimes human trafficking victims are eligible for T visas.

Response Option	Code
I have a T visa	1
I have applied for a T visa	2
I applied for and was denied a T visa	3
No	0

H15f. [IF NO to H15] have you been granted asylum, refugee status, or temporary protected status (TPS)?

Response Option	Code
Yes	1
No	0
In process	2

H16. Do you have a criminal charge that would show up on a background check?

Response Option	Code
Yes	1
No	0

H17. Do you consider yourself to have a physical disability or disabling condition?

Instruction	Response Option	Code
GO TO H17a. & b.→	Yes	1
SKIP TO H18 →	No	0

H17a. If YES, what is or are your disabilities? [INTERVIEWER: Do not read the options and please check all that apply]

	Yes (1)	No (0)
Developmental Disability		
Intellectual Disability		
Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI)		
Blind or Visually Impaired		
Deaf or hard of Hearing		
Physical or Mobility Disability		
Chronic Medical Condition		
Environmental/Chemical Sensitivity		
Mental or Emotional Health		
Other, please specify: _____		

H17b. Would you say any of these interfere with your daily functioning? Would you say not at all, a little, somewhat or very much?

Response Option	Code
Not at all	0
A little	1
Somewhat	2
Very much	3

H18. Do you have any mental health issues, such as depression, anxiety, a mental health disorder, or mental illness?

Instruction	Response Option	Code
GO TO H18a & b →	Yes	1
SKIP TO H19→	No	0

H18a. If YES, what is or are your primary mental health issues? [INTERVIEWER: please check all that apply]

	Yes (1)	No (0)
Depression		
Anxiety		
PTSD		
Bipolar disorder		
Schizophrenia		
Autism spectrum disorder		
Other, please specify:		

H18b. Would you say any of these interfere with your daily functioning? Would you say not at all, a little, somewhat or very much?

Response Option	Code
Not at all	0
A little	1
Somewhat	2
Very much	3

HOUSING INSTABILITY INDEX *[Rollins et al., 2012]*

[INTERVIEWER: SKIP H19 & H20 IF SURVIVOR IS CURRENTLY STAYING IN SHELTER (Question H1).

H19. [SKIP IF RESPONDENT SELECTED 4, 6, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 77 OR 99 TO H2ALT OR ANSWERED 1, 2 OR 3 TO H1.] How likely is it, do you think, that you will be able to pay for your housing (e.g. rent/mortgage) **this month**? Would you say, very unlikely, unlikely, likely, or very likely?

Response Option	Code
Very Unlikely	1
Unlikely	2
Likely	3
Very Likely	4
Don't Know	77

H20. Do you expect to stay in your current housing for **the next 6-months**?

Response Option	Code
Yes	1
No	0
Don't Know	77

Okay, thank you for answering all of those questions about housing and money. Another reason we are doing this study is to help communities do a better job at keeping families safe. The next set of questions I will be asking will be about [ABUSER'S NAME] and what has happened in your relationship.

AB1. How long ago did [ABUSER'S NAME]'s violence against you begin?

Number of years: _____
Number of months: _____
Number of days: _____

Now I would like to know about some of [ABUSER'S NAME]'s behaviors toward you during the past 6-months.

AB2. Has [abuser] used their sponsorship of your immigration status to threaten or control you?

Response Option	Code
No	0
Yes	1
Not in the last 6-months, but it has happened in the past	2
Not applicable	88

PHYSICAL, EMOTIONAL, SEXUAL ABUSE AND STALKING/HARRASSMENT [*Composite Abuse Scale; Loxton et al., 2013 plus additional stalking items; item k from CAP]*

AB3. As I ask you each of the following questions, please tell me, to the best of your recollection, what statement on this card *[hand participant this card #7]* gives the best summary of how frequently, if at all, each thing happened in the last **6-months** (since [EVENT]). If something didn't happen in the last 6-months but happened in the past you can tell me that too.

Code	Response Option
0	Never
1	Once
2	Several times
3	Once a month
4	Once a week
5	Daily
6	Not in the last 6-months, but it has happened in the past

How often, if at all, did [ABUSER'S NAME]…

	Response Option	Score
a.	Tell you that you weren't good enough	
b.	Keep you from receiving medical care	
c.	Follow you	
d.	Turn family/friends/children against you	
e.	Lock you in the bedroom	
f.	Slap you	
g.	Force you to take part in unwanted sexual activity	
h.	Tell you that you were ugly	
i.	Try to keep you from seeing or talking to family	
j.	Throw you	
k.	Repeatedly follow you, phone you, and/or show up at your house/work/other place?	
l.	Blame you for causing their violent behavior	
m.	Harass you over the telephone or through text, email, Facebook, Instagram, Snapchat, tweet or similar?	
n.	Shake you	
o.	Push/grab/shove you	
p.	Use a knife, gun, or other weapon	

	Response Option	Score
q.	Become upset if dinner or housework were not done	
r.	Tell you that you were crazy	
s.	Tell you that no one would ever want you	
t.	Take your wallet and left you stranded	
u.	Hit or try to hit you with something	
v.	Not want you to socialize with friends	
w.	Refuse to let you work outside the home	
x.	Kick you, bite you, or hit you with a fist	
y.	Try to convince friends, family, or children that you were crazy	
z.	Tell you that you were stupid	
aa.	Beat you up	
bb.	Demand sex whether you wanted to or not	
cc.	Force sexual activity	
dd.	Stalk you	
ee.	Strangle you	

REPRODUCTIVE COERCION SCALE *[McCauley, et al., 2016]*

[INTERVIEWER: ASK THIS SCALE IF THE SURVIVOR ANSWERED 'FEMALE' TO THE GENDER QUESTION AND INDICATED THAT HER ABUSER WAS/IS A MALE. IF THE SURVIVOR SELECTED OTHER THAN 'FEMALE' AS A GENDER OR THE ABUSER IS NOT A MALE – THEN SKIP THIS QUESTION AND GO TO AB4.

IF SURVIVOR AT ANY POINT SAYS THAT GETTING PREGNANT/FERTILITY IS NOT AN ISSUE FOR HER, **STOP ASKING THE SCALE**, MARK 'NOT APPLICABLE (N/A)' TO ANY REMAINING QUESTIONS AND GO TO AB4. FERTILITY ISSUES ARE SENSITIVE.]

AB4. In the past 6-months, how often, if at all, has [ABUSER'S NAME] done the following [HAND PARTICIPANT CARD #7]:

Code	Response Option
0	Never
1	Once
2	Several times
3	Once a month
4	Once a week
5	Daily
6	Not in the last 6-months, but it has happened in the past
88	Not applicable

How often, if at all, did [ABUSER'S NAME]…

	Response Option	Score
a.	Tell you not to use any birth control (like the pill, shot, ring, etc.)?	

	Response Option	Score
b.	Take your birth control (like pills) away from you or kept you from going to the clinic to get birth control?	
c.	Make you have sex without a condom so you would get pregnant?	
d.	Take off the condom while you were having sex, so you would get pregnant?	
e.	Put holes in the condom or break the condom on purpose so you would get pregnant?	

USE OF CHILDREN TO CONTROL *[Beeble et al., 2007]*

AB5. Some people use children to control their partners and ex-partners. Using this card (#5B), in the last six months to what extent, if at all has (A)_____ used your kid(s) to:

Code	Response Option
0	Never
1	Hardly ever
2	Sometimes
3	Often
4	Quite often
5	Not in the last 6-months, but it has happened in the past
88	Not Applicable

	Response Option	Score
a.	Stay in your life	
b.	Harass you	
c.	Intimidate you	
d.	Keep track of you	
e.	Frighten you	
f.	Tried to turn your kid(s) against you	
g.	Tried to convince your kid(s) you should take him/her back	

SCALE OF ECONOMIC ABUSE2 *[Adams et al., 2019]*

AB6. Now I am going to go through a list of things some people do to hurt their partner or ex-partner financially. Using this card (#5B) could you tell me, to the best of your recollection, how frequently, [ABUSER'S NAME] has done any of the following things in the last 6-months? *If something didn't happen in the last 6-months but happened in the past you can tell me that, too.*

Code	Response Option
0	Never
1	Hardly ever
2	Sometimes
3	Often
4	Quite often
5	Not in the last 6-months, but it has happened in the past
88	Not Applicable

	Response Option	Score
20.	Keep you from having the money you needed to buy food, clothes or other necessities	
21.	Decide how you could spend money rather than letting you spend it how you saw fit	
22.	Demand that you give them receipts or change when you spent money	
23.	Hide money so that you could not find it	
24.	Keep financial information from you	
25.	Make you ask them for money	
26.	Keep you from having a job or going to work	
27.	Make you take out a loan to buy something on credit when you didn't want to	
28.	Take out a loan or buy something on credit in your name without your permission	
29.	Make you use your money to buy them things or pay their bills when you didn't want to	
30.	Spend their money however they wanted while your money went to pay for necessities	
31.	Take money from you without your permission	
32.	Put bills in your name, leaving you to pay them	
33.	Force or pressure you to give them your savings or other assets	

[IF NOT EMPLOYED SKIP TO AB9. IF NOT EMPLOYED AND NOT IN SCHOOL SKIP TO AB10.]

Now I want to ask you a little about your work and/or school because we know that abuse can impact these areas.

AB7. [ASK IF THEY HAVE BEEN EMPLOYED IN THE LAST 6 MOS] Have you lost a job in the last 6-months – which would be since [EVENT]?

Instruction	Response Option	Code
GO TO AB5a →	Yes	1
SKIP TO AB6 →	No	0

AB7a. Was this related to the abuse?

Response Option	Code
Yes	1
No	0

AB8. [ASK IF THEY HAVE BEEN EMPLOYED IN THE PAST 6 MOS] In the past 6-months, did you have to take time off from work?

Instruction	Response Option	Code
GO TO AB6a →	Yes	1
SKIP TO AB7 →	No	0

AB8a. How many of these missed workdays were related to the abuse?

Response Option	Code
None	0
One day	1
2 – 4 days	2
5-7 days	3
More than 1 week	4
More than 1 month	5
Don't Know	77

AB9. In the past 6-months have you been enrolled in school?

Instruction	Response Option	Code
GO TO AB7a. →	Yes	1
SKIP TO AB8 →	No	0

AB9a. [ASK IF THEY WERE IN SCHOOL IN THE LAST 6-months] In the past 6-months, did you have to take time off from school?

Instruction	Response Option	Code
GO TO AB7b →	Yes	1
SKIP TO AB8 →	No	0

AB9b. How many of these missed school days were related to the abuse?

Response Option	Code
None	0
One day	1
2 – 4 days	2
5-7 days	3
More than 1 week	4
More than 1 month	5
Don't Know	77

MEASURE OF VICTIM EMPOWERMENT RELATED TO SAFETY (MOVERS) *[Goodman et al., 2014]*

AB10. You may be facing a variety of different challenges to safety. When I use the word *safety* in the next set of statements, I mean safety from physical or emotional abuse by another person. Using

this card if it helps (#8), how true each of the statements are regarding how you think about your safety and your family's safety right now. When you are responding to these statements, it is fine to think about your family's safety along with your own if that is what you usually do.

Response Option	Code
Not at all true	0
A little true	1
Somewhat true	2
Very true	3

	Response Option	Score
a.	I can cope with whatever challenges come at me as I work to keep safe.	
b.	I have to give up too much to keep safe.	
c.	I know what to do in response to threats to my safety.	
d.	I have a good idea about what kinds of support for safety that I can get from people in my community (friends, family, neighbors, people in my faith community, etc.)	
e.	I know what my next steps are on the path to keeping safe.	
f.	Working to keep safe creates (or will create) new problems for me.	
g.	When something doesn't work to keep safe, I can try something else.	
h.	I feel comfortable asking for help to keep safe.	
i.	When I think about keeping safe, I have a clear sense of my goals for the next few years.	
j.	Working to keep safe creates (or will create) new problems for people I care about.	
k.	I feel confident in the decisions I make to keep safe.	
l.	I have a good idea about what kinds of support for safety I can get from community programs and services.	
m.	Community programs and services provide support I need to keep safe.	

SUBSTANCE ABUSE CAGE-AID *[Ewing, 1984]*
Now I would like to ask some questions about alcohol and drug use. People use alcohol or drugs for a variety of reasons, and these questions help us to know how different people cope with different things in their lives. Remember that if you do not want to answer any of the questions in the interview, we can just move on, but I just want to remind you that everything you tell me is completely confidential – just between us.

SA1. Do you drink alcohol?

Instruction	Response Option	Code
GO TO SA1a →	Yes	1
SKIP TO SA2→	No	0

SA1a.

	Yes (1)	No (0)
In the last 6-months, since around [INSERT EVENT], have you felt you ought to cut down on your drinking?		
In the last 6-months, have people annoyed you by criticizing your drinking?		
In the last 6-months, have you felt bad or guilty about your drinking?		
In the last 6-months, have you ever had a drink first thing in the morning to steady your nerves or to get rid of a hangover (eye-opener)?		

SA2. Do you use drugs, other than prescription medications and over the counter drugs? This includes marijuana. Or have you used prescription drugs more than in the prescribed amount or frequency?

Instruction	Response Option	Code
GO TO SA2a →	Yes	1
SKIP TO SS1→	No	0

SA2a.

	Yes (1)	No (0)
In the last 6-months, have you felt you ought to cut down on your drug use?		
In the last 6-months, have people annoyed you by criticizing your drug use?		
In the last 6-months, have you felt bad or guilty about your drug use?		
In the last 6-months, have you ever used drugs first thing in the morning to steady your nerves or to get rid of a hangover (eye-opener)?		

SOCIAL SUPPORT -- MOS-SSS-6 *(Holden et al., 2014]*

SS1. Thank you for answering all of those questions. Now I'd like to switch gears and ask you some questions about people who are a part of your life who provide you with help or support. I'll have you use this card (#9) for the following questions. How much of the time would you say you CURRENTLY have someone in your life who could:

Response Option	Cod
None of the time	1
A little of the time	2
Some of the time	3
Most of the time	4
All of the time	5

Response Option	Score
a. Help if confined to bed	
b. Take you to the doctor	
c. Share your most private worries and fears	
d. Turn to for suggestions about problems	
e. Do something enjoyable with	
f. Love and make you feel wanted	

HOPE INDEX *(Herth, 1992]*

WB1. Now I'd like to go back to talking about you and how you feel you're doing. Using this card (#10) I'd like to know how much you agree or disagree with the following statements.

Code	Response Option
1	Strongly disagree
2	Disagree
3	Agree
4	Strongly agree

	Response Option	Score
a.	I have a positive outlook toward life	
b.	I have short and/or long-range goals	
c.	I feel all alone	
d.	I can see possibilities in the midst of difficulties	
e.	I have a faith that gives me comfort	
f.	I feel scared about my future	
g.	I can recall happy/joyful times	
h.	I have deep inner strength	
i.	I am able to give and receive caring/love	
j.	I have a sense of direction	
k.	I believe that each day has potential	
l.	I feel my life has value and worth	

MODIFIED DIFFERENTIAL EMOTIONS SCALE *[Frederickson, 2001)*

WB2. Please think back to how you have felt during the past ***24 hours***. Using this card (#11), please tell me the *greatest amount* that you have experienced each of the following feelings.

Code	Response Option
0	Not at all
1	A little bit
2	Moderately
3	Quite a bit
4	Extremely

	Response Option	Score
a.	What is the most amused, fun-loving, or silly you felt?	
b.	What is the most angry, irritated, or annoyed you felt?	
c.	What is the most ashamed, humiliated, or disgraced you felt?	
d.	What is the most awe, wonder, or amazement you felt?	
e.	What is the most contemptuous, scornful, or disdainful you felt?	
f.	What is the most disgust, distaste, or revulsion you felt?	
g.	What is the most embarrassed, self-conscious, or blushing you felt?	
i.	What is the most grateful, appreciative, or thankful you felt?	
j.	What is the most guilty, repentant, or blameworthy you felt?	
k.	What is the most hate, distrust, or suspicion you felt?	
l.	What is the most hopeful, optimistic, or encouraged you felt?	
m.	What is the most inspired, uplifted, or elevated you felt?	
n.	What is the most interested, alert, or curious you felt?	
o.	What is the most joyful, glad, or happy you felt?	
p.	What is the most love, closeness, or trust you felt?	
q.	What is the most proud, confident, or self-assured you felt?	
r.	What is the most sad, downhearted, or unhappy you felt?	
s.	What is the most scared, fearful, or afraid you felt?	
t.	What is the most serene, content, or peaceful you felt?	
u.	What is the most stressed, nervous, or overwhelmed you felt?	

QUALITY OF LIFE *[Sullivan & Bybee, 1999)*]

WB3. Now I would like to ask you how you feel about various parts of your life. Using this card (#4), please tell me the feelings you have in general – taking into account what has happened in the last 6-months. As I ask each question, please tell me how you feel about that part of your life, either [READ RESPONSES]:

Response Option	Cod
Extremely Happy	7
Happy	6
Mostly Satisfied	5
Mixed (equally satisfied and dissatisfied)	4
Mostly Dissatisfied	3
Unhappy	2
Terrible	1

	Response Option	Scor e
a.	First a very general question. How do you feel about your life overall?	

	Response Option	Score
b.	In general, how do you feel about yourself?	
c.	How do you feel about your personal safety?	
d.	How do you feel about the amount of fun and enjoyment you have?	
e.	How do you feel about the responsibilities you have for members of your family?	
f.	How do you feel about the accomplishments in your life?	
g.	How do you feel about your independence or freedom - that is, how free do you feel to live the kind of life you want?	
h.	How do you feel about your emotional or psychological well-being?	
i.	How do you feel about the way you spend your spare time?	

Thank you so much for answering all of those questions. We hope that what we learn from you and other people in similar situations will help us help communities provide more and better resources and responses. Just before we wrap up this interview, could you tell me a little about what you are hoping to get from _____ *(name of agency)* – or if you have already received services, what you were hoping to get when you contacted them?

FS1. For example, with regard to housing, are you (or were you):

Response Option	Code
Hoping to stay in your current home or return to your current home	1
Looking for a new home	2
Not sure	77

FS2. Okay, and do you think that the kind of help you're looking for from [AGENCY NAME] is (or was)…. [INTERVIEWER: read first two options.]

Response Option	Code
Probably brief or short-term, you just need some fairly brief or immediate help.	1
Longer-term help, more than brief help.	2
Not sure	77

FS3. And would you say you're looking for… [INTERVIEWER: read first three options.]

Response Option	Code
Financial help only	1
Support from staff to help you get what you need	2
Both	3
Not sure	77

FS4. I just want to end by asking what kinds of things you are hoping [ORG NAME] or another organization can help you with in the coming days, weeks, or months. For example, I know you're needing [INSERT NAME OF SERVICE SURVIVOR HAS PREVIOUSLY MENTIONED NEEDING; check off that box below]. How about: (read all options; **SELECT ALL THAT APPLY**)

		Yes (1)	No (0)
a.	Housing		
b.	Employment		
c.	Education		
d.	Financial help		
e.	Legal assistance		
f.	Childcare		
g.	Counseling		
h.	Transportation		
i.	Healthcare		
j.	Issues for children (besides childcare)		
k.	Food		
l.	Clothing		
m.	Other material goods and services (appliances, furniture, furnace repair)		
n.	Increasing social support		
o.	Other (please add notes below)		

END OF INTERVIEW: Thank you again for taking the time to do this interview today – I know there was a lot to answer. Many of those questions we won't have to ask you again; I know there were a lot of questions! Before we finish up, do you have any questions for me?

Appendix B: Additional Interview Questions in Follow-up Interviews
In addition to asking the same questions from the baseline interview (other than historical questions), follow-up interviews include the following:

SERVICES
I want to start out by asking you some questions about how things have gone with the help you were wanting from [ORGANIZATION NAME].

S2. What types of services have you received from [ORGANIZATION NAME] over the last 6-months? Did you receive [INTERVIEWER ASK EACH]:

		Yes (1)	No (0)
a.	Counseling		
b.	Support Group		
c.	Shelter		
d.	Transitional Housing		
e.	Financial Help		
f.	Advocacy		
g.	Referrals		
h.	Other (specify)		

Q156. [Displayed if ONLY Referrals selected] Is that all you were looking for? Or did you want more than referrals

Response Option	Code
Referrals only	1
Wanted more	2

Q156a. Do you want to tell me more about that?

S1a. Was this your choice or theirs? [INTERVIEWER: if participant indicates 'BOTH', please select 'mine.']

Response Option	Code
Mine	0
Theirs	1

S1b. Using this card [#1], please tell me how you feel about not working with [insert organization name from Q4]?

Response Option	Code
Extremely happy	7
Happy	6
Mostly satisfied	5
Mixed (equally satisfied and dissatisfied)	4
Mostly dissatisfied	3
Unhappy	2
Terrible	1

S1c. Did you want to tell me more about that?

S3. Has there been a staff member from [ORGANIZATION NAME] who has been helping you work on housing and getting other things you might need from the community? Can you tell me their name?

[INTERVIEWER: If participant worked with multiple people do your best to get the most primary person and enter primary advocate's name in the text box below and tell survivor they can think about all the advocates together as they answer the advocacy questions.

If participant cannot remember the advocate's name, ask them what term they use to think about that person (i.e. 'advocate,' 'case worker,' or 'case manager') and type this term into the name box below.]

Response Option	Code	
Advocate's name	1	_____
Can't remember name	2	"Advocate"
No advocate	0	GO TO S17

I want you to think about how things have gone with [ADVOCATE NAME] over the last 6-months. I'd like to remind you that anything you say will be held in the strictest of confidence. Advocates will not know what you say to me today, and we really want to know your true feelings about [ADVOCATE NAME] and [ORGANIZATION NAME].

S4. How long has it been since you and [ADVOCATE NAME] have been in touch, either in person, or by email, text, or phone?

Response Option	Code
Today	1
Sometime this week	2
Last week	3
More than a week ago, but less than a month	4
1-2 months ago	5
More than 2 months ago	6

S5. In the last 6-months, has [ADVOCATE NAME] driven you anywhere?

Response Option	Code
Yes	1
No	0

S6. Were you able to speak with [ADVOCATE NAME] in the language you preferred?

Response Option	Code
Yes	1
No	0

FIDELITY QUESTIONS

S7. I know this can be hard to estimate, but on average, how many hours a week have you worked with [ADVOCATE NAME] in the last 6-months? There are 26 weeks in a six month period - so if you worked with [ADVOCATE NAME] just one hour every week over the last six months that would have been about 26 hours. I know that sometimes contact with an advocate can vary a lot - being really frequent during some weeks and a lot less in other weeks. If the time you spent with your advocate varied a lot over the 6-months, tell me that, and I can help figure out the average time you worked together.

Response Option	Code
About 30 minutes a week or less (1-13 hours total over the last 6-months)	0
Less than one hour a week (14 to 26 hours)	1
1-2 hours a week (27 to 52 hours)	2
2-3 hours a week (53-78 hours)	3
3-4 hours a week (79-104 hours)	4
4-5 hours a week (105-130 hours)	5
5-6 hours a week (131-156 hours)	6
More than 6 hours a week (more than 156 hours)	7
Don't know	77

S8. Thinking back over all of your interactions with [ADVOCATE NAME] over the **last six months**, how have you (or did you) usually communicate? [ASK EACH]

	Yes	No
Met in person		
Talked by phone		
Emailed		
Texted		
Video chatted		
Other (please specify)		

S9. Overall, how satisfied have you been with the amount of ***time*** [ADVOCATE NAME] has put in toward working on things with you? [INTERVIEWER: READ FIRST THREE OPTIONS.]

Response Option	Code
Not enough time	0
Satisfied	1
Too much time	2

S10. Overall, how satisfied are you with the amount of ***effort*** [ADVOCATE NAME] has put in toward working on things with you? [INTERVIEWER: FIRST FOUR RESPONSE OPTIONS.]

Response Option	Code
Very dissatisfied	0
Somewhat dissatisfied	1
Somewhat satisfied	2
Very satisfied	3

S11. What types of services or help have you received from [ADVOCATE NAME] over the **last 6-months**? I'm going to list some common services and you can tell me if you didn't need it, if you needed help but didn't get it, or if you needed help and got it, okay?
Did you receive help or support with:

		Didn't Need (88)	Needed but Didn't get (0)	Needed & got (1)
a.	Housing			
b.	Employment			
c.	Education			
d.	Finances (financial help)			
e.	Legal assistance			
f.	[ask if Q7=Yes] Childcare			
g.	Counseling			
h.	Transportation			
i.	Healthcare			
j.	[ask if Q7=Yes] Issues for children (besides childcare)			
k.	Food			
l.	Clothing			
m.	Other material goods or services (appliances, furniture, furnace repair, etc.)			
n.	Increasing social support			
o.	Staying or getting safe			
p.	Immigration issues			
q.	Anything else? (specify): _____			

S12. Now I would like to ask you some questions about your experience with the services you have received. Using this card [#2], for each statement I read please tell me which answer best reflects your experience. The options are: Not at all, A little, Somewhat, or Very Much/A Lot.

Code	Response Option
0	Not at all
1	A little
2	Somewhat
3	Very much or a lot

In the last six months, the advocate I worked with [ADVOCATE'S NAME]….

	Response Option	Score
a.	…was knowledgeable about community resources.	
b.	…knew how to connect me to community resources.	
c.	…actively worked to connect me to community resources	
d.	…provided me with regular support.	
e.	…noticed my best qualities.	
f.	…was interested in meeting my safety needs.	
g.	…was interested in meeting my housing needs.	
h.	…was interested in meeting my needs beyond safety & housing.	
i.	…listened to me.	
j.	…helped me learn new skills or practice existing skills.	
k.	...valued my opinion.	
l.	…was available when I needed them.	
m.	…worked on meeting the needs of my whole family.	
n.	…cared about my unique needs.	
o.	…supported and encouraged me.	
p.	*[Display only if survivor answered yes to Q7.]* …worked on meeting the needs of my children.	
q.	…helped me define and meet the goals I thought were important.	
r.	…was nonjudgmental toward me.	

S13. How connected did you feel to your advocate during the program? By connected I mean feeling like there was a bond between the two of you? So, how connected did you feel to [ADVOCATE NAME]? [Card #2]

Response Option	Code
Not at all	0
A little	1
Somewhat	2
Very much or a lot	3

S13a. Did the two of you work together well? In what ways?

S13b. Did the two of you share the same vision? In what ways?

S14. Please tell me, to what extent, if at all, would you say you feel the following because of the work your ***advocate*** did with you. So to what extent would you say you: [Hand survivor card #2 again.]

Code	Response Option
0	Not at all
1	A little
2	Somewhat
3	Very much or a lot
88	Not Applicable

	Response Option	Score
a.	Are safer ***because of the work you and your advocate did***?	
b.	Are better able to get what you need for yourself	
c.	*[Display only if survivor answered yes to Q7.]* Are better able to get what you need for your children	
d.	Have more information that will help you	
e.	Have more ways to keep yourself safer	
f.	*[Display only if survivor answered yes to Q7.]* Have more ways to keep your children safer	
g.	Understand more about the causes of domestic violence	
h.	Understand more about how domestic violence affects you	
i.	*[Display only if survivor answered yes to Q7.]* Understand more about how domestic violence affects your children	
j.	Are able to deal/handle/cope with the impact of domestic violence	
k.	Know more about the community resources you might need	
l.	Feel more hopeful about the future	

Thanks for answering all of those questions about [ADVOCATE NAME].

TRAUMA INFORMED PRACTICE SCALE *[Goodman et al., 2016)]*

S15. Now I would like to ask you some questions about how it feels to participate in this program with [ORGANIZATION NAME]. We are especially interested in the extent to which staff at this program - ***overall, not just your advocate*** - recognize your challenges and difficulties, as well as your strengths and coping strategies.

Please tell me how true the following statements are **as you think about your interactions with all of the staff overall at [ORGANIZATION NAME] over the last 6-months** on a scale for 0 to 3, using this card [#3]. You may feel different ways about different staff members. Please respond with your overall impression of the staff.

Code	Response
0	Not at all true
1	A little true
2	Somewhat true
3	Very true
77	I don't know

	Response Option	Score
a.	Staff respected my privacy.	
b.	Staff were supportive when I was feeling stressed out or overwhelmed	
c.	I decided what I wanted to work on in this program.	

	Response Option	Score
d.	I had the opportunity to learn how abuse and other difficulties affect responses in the body.	
e.	I had the opportunity to learn how abuse and other difficulties affect peoples' mental health.	
f.	Staff treated me with dignity.	
g.	Staff respected the strengths I have gained through my life experiences.	
h.	Staff respected the strengths I get from my culture or family ties.	
i.	Staff understood that I know what's best for me.	
j.	In this program, I had the opportunity to connect with others.	
k.	I had opportunities to help other survivors of abuse in this program.	
l.	This program created opportunities for me to learn how abuse and other hardships affect peoples' relationships.	
m.	The strengths I brought to my relationships with my children, my family, or others were recognized in this program.	
n.	Staff respected the choices that I made.	
o.	In this program, I could share things about my life on my own terms and at my own pace.	
p.	This program gave me opportunities to learn how abuse, and other difficulties, affect peoples' ability to think clearly and remember things.	
q.	I had the option to get support from peers or others who have had experiences similar to my own.	
r.	Staff could handle difficult situations.	
s.	I learned more about how to handle unexpected reminders of the abuse and difficulties I have endured.	
t.	I could trust staff.	

	Cultural Responsiveness and Inclusivity Subscale (8 items)	**Score**
u.	Peoples' cultural backgrounds are respected in this program.	
v.	Peoples' religious or spiritual beliefs are respected in this program.	
w.	Staff respect peoples' sexual orientations and gender expressions.	
x.	Staff understand what it means to be in my financial situation.	
y.	Staff understand the challenges faced by people who are immigrants.	
z.	Staff understand how discrimination impacts peoples' everyday experience.	

	Cultural Responsiveness and Inclusivity Subscale (8 items)	Score
aa.	Staff recognize that some people or cultures have endured generations of violence, abuse, and other hardships.	
bb.	This program treats people who face physical or mental health challenges with compassion.	

S15a. [ASK IF SURVIVOR RESPONDED 'YES' TO Q7.] Again, using this card please tell me how true the following statements are as you think about your interactions with **all of the staff overall at** [agency] **over the last 6-months.** You may feel different ways about different staff members. Please respond with your overall impression of the staff.

	Parenting Subscale (5 items)	Score
a.	I learned more about how children react emotionally when they have witnessed or experienced abuse, and other hardships.	
b.	Staff helped me explore how children's relationships can be affected by witnessing or experiencing abuse, and other life difficulties.	
c.	I learned more about how my own experience of abuse can influence my relationships with my children.	
d.	The program provided opportunities for children to get help dealing with the abuse and other hardships they may have experienced or been affected by.	
e.	Staff supported me to strengthen my relationships with my children	

S16. How satisfied have you been with [ORGANIZATION NAME] overall? Would you say:

Response Option	Code
Very dissatisfied	0
Somewhat dissatisfied	1
Somewhat satisfied	2
Very satisfied	3

S16a. Can you tell me more about that? *[INTERVIEWER: Probe, Open-ended question.]*

S17. We're also wondering about the services you may have been receiving from any other agencies in the last 6-months and how helpful they may or may not have been. In the last 6-months, have you received services from….

		Yes (1)	No (0)
a.	Another DV program		
b.	A housing program		
c.	Substance abuse program		
d.	Program helping w immigration issues		
e.	Program providing legal help		
f.	Religious-based program		

		Yes (1)	No (0)
g.	Counseling/therapy/psychiatric		
h.	Other (specify)		

S17a. We're wondering how helpful or not the services you received from these other agencies were. [ONLY ASK CATEGORY IF PARTICIPANT RESPONDED 'YES' in S18 ABOVE] Using this card [#2] how helpful were these services?

		Not at all (0) A Little (1) Somewhat (2) Very Much or a lot (3)
a.	Another DV program	
b.	A housing program	
c.	Substance abuse program	
d.	Program helping with immigration issues	
e.	Program providing legal help	
f.	Religious-based program	
g.	Counseling/therapy/psychiatric	
h.	Other (specify)	

HOUSING STABILITY

H7. How many times have you moved in the last 6-months? [Please, only leave blank if the participant declined to answer. Input 0 if the answer is none.]

Response Option	Instruction	Code
No moves in the last 6-months	SKIP TO H21	0
Has moved in the last 6-months. Specify number of moves during last 6-months: _____	GO TO H7a	1
Don't know	SKIP TO H21	77

If survivor has not moved in the last 6-months → **SKIP TO H21.**
If survivor has moved one or more times in the last 6-months → GO TO H7a.

H7a. Can you tell me a little about those moves? Could you walk me through your moves over the last six months? [INTERVIEWER: **ENTER NUMBERS ONLY.]**

		# moves TO:
1.	A house or apartment that you ***owned***.	
2.	A house or apartment that you ***rented***.	
3.	_____ (A's) place **and paying part of the rent**.	
4.	_____ (A's) place **but not** paying part of the rent.	

		# moves TO:
5.	A boy/girlfriend's/fiancé/significant other's (who is not A) place **and paying part of the rent**.	
6.	A boy/girlfriend's/fiancé/significant other's (who is not A) place **but not** paying part of the rent.	
7.	A friend or relative's house or apartment, **and paying part of the rent.**	
8.	A friend or relative's house or apartment **but not** paying part of the rent.	
9.	Year-round farm worker housing.	
10.	Seasonal farm worker housing.	
11.	Military housing.	
12	A permanent housing program with services to help you keep your housing either on site or coming to you (shelter + care).	
13.	A transitional housing program.	
14.	A domestic violence shelter.	
15.	A homeless shelter.	
16.	A voucher hotel or motel.	
17.	A hotel or motel you paid for yourself.	
18.	A residential drug or alcohol treatment program.	
19.	Jail or prison.	
20.	A car or other vehicle	
21.	An abandoned building.	
22.	Anywhere outside [PROBE: STREETS, PARKS, ETC.]	
23.	OTHER -> SPECIFY: _____	
24.	Back to the home you were living in.	
77.	Don't know	

FS4. I just want to end by asking what kinds of things you are hoping someone from [ORGANIZATION NAME] or another organization can help you with in the coming days, weeks, or months.

		Yes (1)	No (0)
a.	Housing		
b.	Employment		
c.	Education		
d.	Financial help		
e.	Legal assistance		
f.	[ask if Q7 or Q7a = Yes] Childcare		

		Yes (1)	No (0)
g.	Counseling		
h.	Transportation		
i.	Healthcare		
j.	[ask if Q7 or Q7a = Yes] Issues for children (besides childcare)		
k.	Food		
l.	Clothing		
m.	Other material goods and services (appliances, furniture, furnace repair)		
n.	Increasing social support		
o.	Other (please add notes below)		

END OF INTERVIEW: Thank you again for taking the time to do this interview today – I know there was a lot to answer. Many of those questions we won't have to ask you again; I know there were a lot of questions! Before we finish up, do you have any questions for me?

Appendix C: Tests for Differences Between Participants Retained in the Sample and Not Retained at Six Months

Sample retention six months after baseline was 92 percent (n = 375/406). We examined whether there were any differences between those retained in the sample (n=375) and those not retained (n=31) on race/ethnicity, age, number of children, housing status at baseline, history of homelessness, abuse severity, and whether they had received services from the recruiting agency.

The only statistically significant difference was that those lost to the study were less likely to have received services compared to those retained in the study, based on agency records.

Minority Race

Minority Race		**No**	**Yes**	**Total**
Completed 6mo Interview	No	7.64% (n=11)	7.66% (n=20)	31
	Yes	92.36% (n=133)	92.34% (n=241)	374
	Total	**144**	**261**	**405**

*Total number of participants reported is 405 because one participant declined to answer this question.

	Value	**Df**	**Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)**
Pearson Chi-Square	0.0001	1	.993
Likelihood Ratio	0.001	1	.993
N of Valid Cases	**405**		

The relationship between these variables was not significant
X^2 (1, N = 405) = 0.0001, p = .993

Age

Completed 6-month interview	**n**	**M**	**SD**	**T**	**Sig. (2-tailed)**
Yes	375	34.57	9.01	-0.507	0.612
No	31	33.71	9.17		

The relationship between these variables was not significant
t(404) = -.51, p = .612

Number of Children

Completed 6-month interview	*n*	*M*	*SD*	*T*	*Sig. (2-tailed)*
Yes	375	1.47	1.32	0.037	0.970
No	31	1.48	1.36		

The relationship between these variables was not significant
$t(404) = .04$, $p = .970$

Housing Status at Baseline

Completed 6-month interview	No	Yes	Total
Homeless	6.5% (n=2)	5.8% (n=22)	24
Shelter	38.6% (n=12)	36.3% (n=136)	148
Transitional or Permanent Housing Program	0	2.4% (n=9)	9
Contributing no Rent to House/Apt P is staying in	19.4% (n=6)	22.1% (n=83)	89
Contributing Partial Rent to House/Apt P is staying in	9.7% (n=3)	9.1% (n=34)	37
Fully Rent or Own House/Apt	25.8% (n=8)	24% (n=90)	98
SA Treatment Program	0	0.3% (n=1)	1
Total	**31**	**375**	**406**

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	1.041	6	.984
Likelihood Ratio	1.805	6	.937
N of Valid Cases	**406**		

The relationships between these variables were not significant
X^2 (6, $N = 406$) = 1.81, $p = .984$

History of Homelessness

Has Ever Been Homeless		No	Yes	Total
Completed 6mo Interview	No	8.3% (n=9)	7.4% (n=22)	31
	Yes	91.7% (n=99)	92.6% (n=276)	375
	Total	**108**	**298**	**406**

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	.102	1	.750
Likelihood Ratio	.100	1	.752
N of Valid Cases	**406**		

The relationship between these variables was not significant
X^2 (1, N = 406) = .10, p = .750

Abuse Severity

Completed 6-month interview	*n*	*M*	*SD*	*t*	Sig. (2-tailed)
Yes	373	1.69	1.11	0.236	0.814
No	31	1.74	1.34		

Abuse was measured on a 6-point scale ranging from 0 to 5, with 5 indicating more severe abuse.
The relationship between these variables was not significant, t(402) = .24, p = .814

Received Services from Recruiting Agency (based on agency records)

Received Services		No	Yes	Total
Completed 6mo Interview	No	24.5% (n=12)	5.3% (n=19)	31
	Yes	75.5% (n=37)	94.7% (n=338)	375
	Total	**49**	**357**	**406**

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	22.446	1	.000		
Continuity Correction	19.810	1	.000		
Likelihood Ratio	16.069	1	.000		
Fisher's Exact Test				.000	.000

The relationship between these variables was significant
X^2 (1, N = 406) = 22.44, p < .001

Appendix D: Tests for Baseline Differences Between Those Who Received Services and Those Who Did Not at Six Months

We examined whether there were any differences between those who received services (n=345) and those who did not receive services in the first six months of the study (n=30) on minority race, age, number of children, housing status at baseline, history of homelessness, and abuse severity. The only significant difference was in housing status at baseline: those who received services were more likely to be homeless, live in a shelter, or rent/own their home compared to those who did not receive services.

Minority Race

Minority Race		**No**	**Yes**	**Total**
Received services at 6-months	No	9.02% (n=12)	7.47% (n=18)	30
	Yes	90.98% (n=121)	92.53% (n=223)	344
	Total	**133**	**241**	**374**

*Total number of participants reported is 374 because one participant declined to answer this question.

	Value	**Df**	**Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)**
Pearson Chi-Square	0.280	1	.596
Likelihood Ratio	0.276	1	.599
N of Valid Cases	**374**		

The relationship between these variables was not statistically significant
X^2 (1, N = 374) = 0.280, p = .596

Age

Received services at 6-months	***n***	***M***	***SD***	***t***	***Sig. (2-tailed)***
Yes	345	34.72	9.06	-1.098	.273
No	30	32.83	8.41		

The relationship between these variables was not statistically significant
t(373) = -1.098, p = .273

Number of Children

Received services at 6-months	***n***	***M***	***SD***	***t***	***Sig. (2-tailed)***
Yes	345	1.49	1.33	-0.902	.367
No	30	1.27	1.17		

The relationship between these variables was not statistically significant
t(373) = -0.902, p = .367

Housing Status at Baseline

Received services at 6-months	No	Yes	Total
Homeless	13.33% (n=4)	5.22% (n=18)	22
Shelter	6.66% (n=2)	38.8% (n=134)	136
Transitional or Permanent Housing Program	3.33%(n=1)	2.32% (n=8)	9
Contributing no Rent to House/Apt P is staying in	36.67% (n=11)	20.86% (n=72)	83
Contributing Partial Rent to House/Apt P is staying in	33.33% (n=10)	6.96% (n=24)	34
Fully Rent or Own House/Apt	6.66% (n=2)	25.51% (n=88)	90
SA Treatment Program	0	0.29% (n=1)	1
Total	**30**	**345**	**375**

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	39.555	6	<.0001
Likelihood Ratio	35.777	6	<.0001
N of Valid Cases	**375**		

The relationship between these variables was statistically significant
X^2 (6, N = 375) = 35.78, p <.0001

History of Homelessness

History of Homelessness		No	Yes	Total
Received services at 6-months	No	10.10% (n=10)	7.24% (n=20)	30
	Yes	89.90% (n=89)	92.75% (n=256)	345
	Total	**99**	**276**	**375**

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	.806	1	.369
Likelihood Ratio	.771	1	.379
N of Valid Cases	375		

The relationship between these variables was not statistically significant
X^2 (1, N = 375) = .81, p = .369

Abuse Severity

Received services at 6 months	*n*	*M*	*SD*	*t*	Sig. (2-tailed)
Yes	343	1.68	1.13	0.370	.711
No	30	1.76	0.81		

Abuse was measured on a 6-point scale ranging from 0 to 5, with 5 indicating more severe abuse. The relationship between these variables was not significant, $t(373) = .37$, $p = .711$

Appendix E: Tests for Differences Between Participants Retained in the Sample and Not Retained at 12 Months

Sample retention twelve months after baseline was 91 percent (n = 369/406). We examined whether there were any differences between those retained in the sample (n=369) and those not retained (n=37) on race/ethnicity, age, number of children, housing status at baseline, history of homelessness, abuse severity, and whether they had received services from the recruiting agency. Participants not retained in the study were comparable to those who were retained with regard to age, race, ethnicity, housing status at baseline, history of homelessness, abuse severity and number of children. The only statistically significant difference between the groups was that those retained in the study at 12 months were more likely to have received services in the first six months of the study (92 percent) compared to those not retained (68 percent), based on examining agency records.

Minority Race

Minority Race		**No**	**Yes**	**Total**
Completed 12-month interview	No	8.33% (n=12)	9.19% (n=24)	36
	Yes	91.66% (n=132)	90.80% (n=237)	369
	Total	**144**	**261**	**405**

*Total number of participants reported is 405 because one participant declined to answer this question.

	Value	**Df**	**Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)**
Pearson Chi-Square	0.085	1	.769
Likelihood Ratio	0.085	1	.770
N of Valid Cases	**405**		

Age

Completed 12-month interview	***n***	***M***	***SD***	***T***	***Sig. (2-tailed)***
Yes	369	34.38	9.06	-0.832	0.406
No	37	35.68	8.59		

Number of Children

Completed 12-month interview	**n**	**M**	**SD**	**t**	**Sig. (2-tailed)**
Yes	369	1.49	1.323	0.469	0.639
No	37	1.38	1.277		

Housing Status at Baseline

Completed 12-month interview	No	Yes	Total
Homeless	5 (13.5%)	19 (5.1%)	24
Shelter	13 (35.2%)	135 (36.6%)	148
Transitional or Permanent Housing Program	0	9 (2.4%)	9
Contributing no Rent to House/Apt P is staying in	7 (18.9%)	82 (22.2%)	89
Contributing Partial Rent to House/Apt P is staying in	5 (13.5%)	32 (8.7%)	37
Fully Rent or Own House/Apt	7 (18.9%)	91 (24.7%)	98
SA Treatment Program	0	1 (0.3%)	1
Total	**37**	**369**	**406**

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	6.494	6	.370
Likelihood Ratio	6.384	6	.382
Linear-by-Linear Association	.866	1	.352
N of Valid Cases	**406**		

History of Homelessness

Has Ever Been Homeless		No	Yes	Total
Completed 12-month interview	No	0	29 (9.7%)	37
	Yes	100 (100%)	269 (90.3%)	369
	Total	**108**	**298**	**406**

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	.517[a]	1	.472
Likelihood Ratio	.538	1	.463
Linear-by-Linear Association	.516	1	.473
N of Valid Cases	**406**		

Abuse Severity

Completed 12-month interview	***n***	***M***	***SD***	***t***	***Sig. (2-tailed)***
Yes	367	1.67	1.10	1.324	0.186
No	37	1.93	1.33		

Note: Abuse was measured on a 6-point scale ranging from 0 to 5, with 5 indicating more severe abuse.

Service History

Received any Services		**No**	**Yes**	**Total**
Completed 12-month interview	No	12 (28.6%)	25 (6.9%)	37
	Yes	30 (71.4%)	339 (93.1%)	369
	Total	**42**	**364**	**406**

	Value	**df**	**Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)**	**Exact Sig. (2-sided)**	**Exact Sig. (1-sided)**
Pearson Chi-Square	21.414[a]	1	.000		
Continuity Correction	18.874	1	.000		
Likelihood Ratio	15.372	1	.000		
Fisher's Exact Test				.000	.000

Appendix F: Tests for Differences Between Participants Retained in the Sample and Not Retained at 18 Months

Sample retention eighteen months after baseline was 88 percent (n = 359/406). We examined whether there were any differences between those retained in the sample (n=359) and those not retained (n=47) on race, age, number of children, housing status at baseline, history of homelessness, abuse severity, and whether they had received services from the recruiting agency. Participants not retained in the study were comparable to those who were retained with regard to minority race, age, housing status at baseline, history of homelessness, abuse severity and number of children. The only statistically significant difference between the groups was that those retained in the study at 18 months were more likely to have received services in the previous six months compared to those not retained, based on examining agency records.

Minority Race

Minority Race		**No**	**Yes**	**Total**
Completed 18-month interview	No	12.5% (n=18)	11.1% (n=29)	47
	Yes	87.5% (n=126)	88.9% (n=232)	358
	Total	**144**	**261**	**405**

*Total number of participants reported is 405 because one participant declined to answer this question.

	Value	**Df**	**Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)**
Pearson Chi-Square	0.676	1	.676
Likelihood Ratio	0.678	1	.678
N of Valid Cases	**405**		

Age

Completed 18-month interview	**n**	**M**	**SD**	**T**	**Sig. (2-tailed)**
Yes	359	34.36	9.07	0.869	0.386
No	47	35.57	8.61		

Number of Children

Completed 18-month interview	**n**	**M**	**SD**	**t**	**Sig. (2-tailed)**
Yes	359	1.47	1.32	0.195	0.846
No	47	1.51	1.30		

Housing Status at Baseline

Completed 18-month interview	**No**	**Yes**	**Total**
Homeless	1 (2.1%)	23 (6.4%)	24
Shelter	21 (44.7%)	127 (35.4%)	148
Transitional or Permanent Housing Program	0	9 (2.5%)	9
Contributing no Rent to House/Apt P is staying in	7 (14.9%)	82 (22.8%)	89
Contributing Partial Rent to House/Apt P is staying in	5 (10.6%)	32 (8.9%)	37
Fully Rent or Own House/Apt	13 (27.7%)	85 (23.7%)	98
SA Treatment Program	0	1 (0.3%)	1
Total	**47**	**359**	**406**

	Value	**df**	**Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)**
Pearson Chi-Square	5.190	6	.520
Likelihood Ratio	6.77	6	.343
N of Valid Cases	**406**		

History of Homelessness

Has Ever Been Homeless		**No**	**Yes**	**Total**
Completed 18-month interview	No	14 (13.0%)	33 (11.1%)	47
	Yes	94 (87.0%)	265 (88.9%)	359
	Total	**108**	**359**	**406**

	Value	**df**	**Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)**
Pearson Chi-Square	.276	1	.599
Likelihood Ratio	.271	1	.603
N of Valid Cases	**406**		

Abuse Severity

Completed 18-month interview	***n***	***M***	***SD***	***t***	***Sig. (2-tailed)***
Yes	357	1.72	1.13	-1.090	0.277
No	47	1.53	1.13		

Note: Abuse was measured on a 6-point scale ranging from 0 to 5, with 5 indicating more severe abuse.

Service History

Received any Services		**No**	**Yes**	**Total**
Completed 18-month interview	No	47 (14.9%)	0	47
	Yes	269 (85.1%)	90 (100%)	359
	Total	**316**	**90**	**406**

	Value	**df**	**Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)**	**Exact Sig. (2-sided)**	**Exact Sig. (1-sided)**
Pearson Chi-Square	15.139	1	.000		
Continuity Correction	13.72	1	.000		
Likelihood Ratio	25.26	1	.000		
Fisher's Exact Test	3.980			.000	.000
N of Valid Cases	**406**				

Appendix G: Tests for Differences Between Participants Retained in the Sample and Not Retained at 24 Months

Sample retention twenty-four months after baseline was 89.4 percent (n = 363/406). We examined whether there were any differences between those retained in the sample (n=363) and those not retained (n=43) on race/ethnicity, age, number of children, housing status at baseline, history of homelessness, abuse severity, and whether they had received services from the recruiting agency. Participants not retained in the study were comparable to those who were retained with regard to racial minority status, age, housing status at baseline, history of homelessness, abuse severity and number of children. The only statistically significant difference between the groups was that those retained in the study at 24 months were more likely to have received services in the previous six months compared to those not retained, based on examining agency records.

Minority Race

Minority Race		**No**	**Yes**	**Total**
Completed 24-month interview	No	11.8% (n=17)	10% (n=26)	43
	Yes	88.2% (n=127)	90% (n=235)	362
	Total	**144**	**261**	**405**

*Total number of participants reported is 405 because one participant declined to answer this question.

	Value	**Df**	**Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)**
Pearson Chi-Square	0.332	1	.564
Likelihood Ratio	0.328	1	.567
N of Valid Cases	**405**		

Age

Completed 24-month interview	***n***	***M***	***SD***	***T***	***Sig. (2-tailed)***
Yes	363	34.5	9.09	0.009	0.993
No	43	34.51	8.49		

Number of Children

Completed 24-month interview	***n***	***M***	***SD***	***t***	***Sig. (2-tailed)***
Yes	363	1.46	1.30	0.558	0.578
No	43	1.58	1.43		

Housing Status at Baseline

Completed 24-month interview	No	Yes	Total
Homeless	2 (4.7%)	22 (6.1%)	24
Shelter	22 (51.2%)	126 (34.7%)	148
Transitional or Permanent Housing Program	0	9 (2.5%)	9
Contributing no Rent to House/Apt P is staying in	6 (14.0%)	83 (22.9%)	89
Contributing Partial Rent to House/Apt P is staying in	3 (7.0%)	34 (9.4%)	37
Fully Rent or Own House/Apt	10 (23.3%)	88 (24.2%)	98
SA Treatment Program	0	1 (0.3%)	1
Total	**43**	**363**	**406**

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	5.82	6	.444
Likelihood Ratio	6.80	6	.340
N of Valid Cases	**406**		

History of Homelessness

Has Ever Been Homeless		No	Yes	Total
Completed 24-month interview	No	9 (8.3%)	34 (11.4%)	43
	Yes	99 (91.7%)	264 (88.6%)	359
	Total	**108**	**298**	**406**

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	.792	1	.373
Likelihood Ratio	.828	1	.363
N of Valid Cases	**406**		

Abuse Severity

Completed 24-month interview	*n*	*M*	*SD*	*t*	*Sig. (2-tailed)*
Yes	361	1.71	1.11	-0.721	0.471
No	43	1.58	1.24		

Note: Abuse was measured on a 6-point scale ranging from 0 to 5, with 5 indicating more severe abuse.

Service History

Received any Services		No	Yes	Total
Completed 24-month interview	No	43 (12.3%)	0	43
	Yes	306 (87.7%)	57 (100%)	363
	Total	**316**	**90**	**406**

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	7.86	1	.000		
Continuity Correction	6.610	1	.0102		
Likelihood Ratio	13.82	1	.005		
Fisher's Exact Test	2.00			.001	.000
N of Valid Cases	**406**				

Appendix H. Means and Standard Deviations of Outcomes Over Time For Full Sample

	Baseline			6 Months			12 Months			18 Months			24 Months		
	Baseline	Baseline	Baseline	6 Months	6 Months	6 Months	12 Months	12 Months	12 Months	18 Months	18 Months	18 Months	24 Months	24 Months	24 Months
	DVHF	**SAU**	**Total**	**DVHF**	**SAU**	**Total**	**DVHF**	**SAU**	**Total**	**DVHF**	**SAU**	**Total**	**DVHF**	**SAU**	**Total**
Housing instability	4.47 (1.67)	5.30 (1.53)	4.78 (1.67)	2.88 (1.98)	4.30 (1.81)	3.42 (2.04)	2.03 (1.90)	3.20 (2.24)	2.41 (2.09)	1.83 (1.84)	2.57 (2.12)	2.08 (1.98)	1.49 (1.73)	2.04 (2.03)	1.69 (1.91)
	Baseline	Baseline	Baseline	6 Months	6 Months	6 Months	12 Months	12 Months	12 Months	18 Months	18 Months	18 Months	24 Months	24 Months	24 Months
Financial Instability	**DVHF**	**SAU**	**Total**	**DVHF**	**SAU**	**Total**	**DVHF**	**SAU**	**Total**	**DVHF**	**SAU**	**Total**	**DVHF**	**SAU**	**Total**
Financial strain	1.98 (1.15)	2.00 (1.25)	1.98 (1.19)	1.50 (1.03)	1.68 (1.14)	1.57 (1.10)	1.54 (1.13)	1.63 (1.05)	1.54 (1.10)	1.37 (1.16)	1.51 (1.09)	1.42 (1.14)	1.19 (1.12)	1.39 (1.07)	1.26 (1.11)
Financial difficulties	2.29 (0.69)	2.30 (0.66)	2.28 (0.68)	2.13 (0.79)	2.25 (0.77)	2.18 (0.77)	2.05 (0.81)	2.11 (0.81)	2.06 (0.81)	1.82 (0.90)	1.98 (0.89)	1.88 (0.90)	1.73 (0.96)	1.90 (0.86)	1.79 (0.93)
Inability to make ends meet	6.44 (1.70)	6.86 (1.51)	6.59 (1.63)	5.82 (1.89)	6.18 (1.84)	5.94 (1.87)	5.66 (1.93)	5.75 (2.06)	5.70 (1.98)	5.30 (2.02)	5.60 (2.17)	5.39 (2.09)	5.03 (2.09)	5.44 (2.09)	5.16 (2.11)
	Baseline	Baseline	Baseline	6 Months	6 Months	6 Months	12 Months	12 Months	12 Months	18 Months	18 Months	18 Months	24 Months	24 Months	24 Months
Safety	**DVHF**	**SAU**	**Total**	**DVHF**	**SAU**	**Total**	**DVHF**	**SAU**	**Total**	**DVHF**	**SAU**	**Total**	**DVHF**	**SAU**	**Total**
Total abuse	1.59 (1.09)	1.87 (1.18)	1.69 (1.13)	0.47 (0.70)	0.67 (0.77)	0.55 (0.72)	0.32 (0.54)	0.54 (0.74)	0.41 (0.63)	0.28 (0.44)	0.43 (0.67)	0.35 (0.62)	0.24 (0.46)	0.35 (0.55)	0.29 (0.50)
-Physical abuse	1.22 (1.03)	1.40 (1.18)	1.29 (1.09)	0.26 (0.60)	0.34 (0.62)	0.29 (0.60)	0.12 (0.40)	0.27 (0.67)	0.18 (0.51)	0.08 (0.22)	0.20 (0.51)	0.15 (0.47)	0.09 (0.32)	0.15 (0.34)	0.12 (0.33)
-Emotional abuse	1.98 (1.33)	2.26 (1.26)	2.07 (1.31)	0.51 (0.85)	0.72 (1.00)	0.60 (0.92)	0.40 (0.68)	0.67 (0.95)	0.51 (0.81)	0.36 (0.64)	0.53 (0.84)	0.45 (0.78)	0.33 (0.67)	0.49 (0.81)	0.40 (0.73)
-Sexual abuse	1.09 (1.47)	1.28 (1.56)	1.16 (1.51)	0.16 (0.60)	0.24 (0.77)	0.18 (0.65)	0.08 (0.42)	0.20 (0.71)	0.14 (0.56)	0.05 (0.27)	0.17 (0.67)	0.12 (0.56)	0.10 (0.45)	0.13 (0.41)	0.11 (0.44)
-Stalking	2.06 (1.55)	2.50 (1.69)	2.25 (1.60)	0.95 (1.22)	1.36 (1.47)	1.11 (1.34)	0.70 (1.06)	1.09 (1.32)	0.84 (1.18)	0.60 (0.98)	0.83 (1.19)	0.70 (1.09)	0.45 (0.82)	0.63 (1.08)	0.53 (0.93)

	Baseline			6 Months			12 Months			18 Months			24 Months		
	Baseline	Baseline	Baseline	6 Months	6 Months	6 Months	12 Months	12 Months	12 Months	18 Months	18 Months	18 Months	24 Months	24 Months	24 Months
Safety	**DVHF**	**SAU**	**Total**	**DVHF**	**SAU**	**Total**	**DVHF**	**SAU**	**Total**	**DVHF**	**SAU**	**Total**	**DVHF**	**SAU**	**Total**
Economic abuse	1.42 (1.06)	1.58 (1.03)	1.46 (1.05)	0.38 (0.71)	0.66 (1.01)	0.49 (0.84)	0.23 (0.56)	0.47 (0.81)	0.32 (0.67)	0.21 (0.51)	0.35 (0.67)	0.29 (0.63)	0.18 (0.44)	0.29 (0.64)	0.23 (0.55)
Use of child	1.76 (1.12)	1.64 (1.12)	1.73 (1.12)	1.13 (1.23)	1.19 (1.23)	1.17 (1.24)	0.96 (1.26)	1.18 (1.22)	1.02 (1.23)	0.84 (1.14)	0.96 (1.22)	0.90 (1.17)	0.69 (1.00)	0.95 (1.27)	0.79 (1.11)
	Baseline	Baseline	Baseline	6 Months	6 Months	6 Months	12 Months	12 Months	12 Months	18 Months	18 Months	18 Months	24 Months	24 Months	24 Months
Mental Health	**DVHF**	**SAU**	**Total**	**DVHF**	**SAU**	**Total**	**DVHF**	**SAU**	**Total**	**DVHF**	**SAU**	**Total**	**DVHF**	**SAU**	**Total**
Depression	12.93 (6.63)	13.59 (7.11)	12.99 (6.73)	9.36 (6.75)	11.73 (6.45)	10.17 (6.61)	8.60 (6.58)	10.24 (6.90)	9.25 (6.70)	7.79 (6.31)	9.65 (6.63)	8.60 (6.48)	7.90 (6.72)	9.27 (6.26)	8.39 (6.60)
Anxiety	12.17 (6.38)	12.67 (6.26)	12.16 (6.28)	9.00 (6.36)	10.50 (6.15)	9.54 (6.19)	8.40 (6.27)	9.76 (6.49)	8.82 (6.30)	7.75 (6.01)	9.35 (6.34)	8.35 (6.19)	7.76 (6.41)	8.85 (6.14)	8.15 (6.35)
PTSD	7.07 (2.41)	6.95 (2.50)	6.88 (2.48)	5.64 (3.12)	6.28 (3.02)	5.85 (3.07)	5.27 (3.08)	5.92 (3.20)	5.46 (3.11)	4.88 (3.14)	5.38 (3.21)	5.12 (3.19)	4.78 (3.29)	5.22 (3.35)	4.92 (3.33)
Quality of life	4.14 (1.17)	3.82 (1.14)	4.03 (1.16)	4.68 (1.25)	4.37 (1.34)	4.54 (1.28)	4.79 (1.24)	4.59 (1.27)	4.70 (1.24)	4.97 (1.20)	4.59 (1.30)	4.81 (1.23)	4.91 (1.25)	4.73 (1.20)	4.83 (1.24)
	Baseline	Baseline	Baseline	6 Months	6 Months	6 Months	12 Months	12 Months	12 Months	18 Months	18 Months	18 Months	24 Months	24 Months	24 Months
Substance Misuse	**DVHF**	**SAU**	**Total**	**DVHF**	**SAU**	**Total**	**DVHF**	**SAU**	**Total**	**DVHF**	**SAU**	**Total**	**DVHF**	**SAU**	**Total**
Alcohol misuse	0.32 (0.77)	0.54 (1.15)	0.38 (0.91)	0.17 (0.65)	0.39 (0.92)	0.25 (0.76)	0.26 (0.82)	0.44 (1.01)	0.31 (0.88)	0.26 (0.81)	0.31 (0.81)	0.29 (0.81)	0.24 (0.76)	0.27 (0.82)	0.24 (0.76)
Drug misuse	0.42 (0.94)	0.76 (1.44)	0.58 (1.18)	0.25 (0.75)	0.47 (1.11)	0.38 (0.97)	0.29 (0.81)	0.61 (1.18)	0.42 (0.99)	0.31 (0.87)	0.41 (1.02)	0.39 (0.98)	0.29 (0.83)	0.42 (1.05)	0.37 (0.94)

Appendix I: Logistic Regressions Examining Baseline Differences That Could Predict Who Received DVHF or Services as Usual (N = 351)

Variable	beta	Odds Ratio	SE	p	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper
1. Age	-0.001	0.999	0.012	0.947	0.975	1.024
2. Hispanic/Latinx	-0.188	0.828	0.192	0.416	0.526	1.304
3. *Minority**	0.480	1.616	0.372	0.037	1.029	2.538
4. English as primary language	0.128	1.137	0.323	0.652	0.651	1.985
5. Gender identity	-0.0415	0.959	0.235	0.866	0.593	1.551
6. Heterosexual	0.407	1.502	0.485	0.208	0.797	2.830
7. US citizen	-0.611	0.543	0.170	0.052	0.294	1.004
8. Involved with abuser	-0.698	0.498	0.183	0.058	0.242	1.023
9. Homeless as child	-0.137	0.872	0.235	0.612	0.514	1.479
10. In agency shelter	-0.093	0.911	0.207	0.683	0.584	1.423
11. *Living with abuser**	-0.892	0.410	0.179	0.041	0.174	0.964
12. Length of relationship with abuser (in months)	-0.001	0.999	0.001	0.347	0.996	1.001
13. Length of abuse (in days)	-0.000	1.000	0.000	0.826	1.000	1.000
14. Overall physical health	0.118	1.125	0.119	0.268	0.913	1.385
15. *Children**	0.532	1.703	0.424	0.033	1.045	2.775
16. Number of children	-0.007	0.993	0.083	0.930	0.843	1.170
17. Use of child	0.091	1.095	0.127	0.435	0.872	1.376
18. Employed in last 6 months	0.262	1.299	0.292	0.244	0.836	2.018
19. Feelings about employment	0.035	1.036	0.059	0.536	0.927	1.158
20. Enrolled in school	0.602	1.825	0.588	0.062	0.970	3.433
21. Access to car	-0.032	0.969	0.225	0.891	0.615	1.526
22. Driver's license	0.381	1.464	0.337	0.098	0.932	2.299
23. Education level	0.079	1.082	0.051	0.096	0.986	1.187
24. Depression	-0.014	0.986	0.016	0.384	0.955	1.018
25. Anxiety	-0.013	0.988	0.017	0.480	0.954	1.022

Variable	beta	Odds Ratio	SE	p	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper
26. PTSD	0.020	1.020	0.046	0.665	0.933	1.115
27. Difficulty paying bills	-0.028	0.972	0.160	0.865	0.704	1.344
28. Borrowed money for rent or mortgage	0.215	1.240	0.282	0.343	0.795	1.936
29. Lifetime homelessness	-0.000	1.000	0.000	0.374	1.000	1.000
*30. Foster care**	*-0.693*	*0.500*	*0.143*	*0.016*	*0.285*	*0.877*
*31. Housing barriers**	*-0.562*	*0.570*	*0.148*	*0.031*	*0.343*	*0.948*
*32. Stayed with friends or family to avoid homelessness (as an adult)**	*-0.887*	*0.412*	*0.161*	*0.024*	*0.191*	*0.888*
*33. Inability to make ends meet**	*-0.164*	*0.849*	*0.061*	*0.023*	*0.737*	*0.977*
34. Financial strain	-0.021	0.980	0.092	0.828	0.814	1.179
35. Physical disability	-0.208	0.812	0.186	0.362	0.519	1.271
36. Mental health issues	0.032	1.033	0.248	0.893	0.646	1.652
*37. Overall abuse (CAS)**	*-0.219*	*0.804*	*0.079*	*0.026*	*0.663*	*0.974*
38. Economic abuse - restriction of finances	-0.126	0.881	0.077	0.149	0.742	1.046
39. Economic abuse - financial exploitation	-0.108	0.898	0.097	0.319	0.726	1.110
*40. Drug misuse**	*-0.247*	*0.781*	*0.074*	*0.009*	*0.649*	*0.940*
*41. Alcohol misuse**	*-0.250*	*0.779*	*0.091*	*0.032*	*0.620*	*0.978*
42. Internal tools related to safety	0.217	1.242	0.214	0.209	0.885	1.742
43. Trade-offs related to safety	0.188	1.207	0.151	0.134	0.944	1.543
44. Expectations of support related to safety	0.111	1.117	0.164	0.450	0.838	1.490
45. Hope	0.380	1.462	0.320	0.083	0.952	2.246
46. Positive emotions	0.201	1.223	0.143	0.086	0.972	1.539
47. Negative emotions	-0.182	0.833	0.093	0.102	0.670	1.037
48. Social support	-0.169	0.844	0.083	0.084	0.697	1.023
*49. Quality of life**	*0.237*	*1.268*	*0.123*	*0.015*	*1.048*	*1.535*
*50. Seeking help with housing**	*-2.128*	*0.119*	*0.124*	*0.041*	*0.015*	*0.916*
51. Seeking help with employment	-0.056	0.945	0.214	0.803	0.607	1.473

Variable	beta	Odds Ratio	SE	p	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper
52. Seeking help with education	-0.128	0.880	0.205	0.584	0.557	1.390
53. Seeking help with finances	0.620	1.858	0.735	0.117	0.856	4.035
54. Seeking legal help	-0.317	0.728	0.184	0.209	0.444	1.195
55. Seeking help with childcare	0.129	1.138	0.257	0.566	0.731	1.772
56. Seeking help with counseling	-0.147	0.864	0.277	0.647	0.461	1.618
57. Seeking help w transportation	0.351	1.420	0.318	0.117	0.916	2.202
58. Seeking help with healthcare	-0.129	0.879	0.203	0.577	0.560	1.382
59. Seeking help children's needs	0.060	1.061	0.239	0.791	0.683	1.650
60. Seeking help with food	-0.325	0.722	0.168	0.162	0.458	1.139
61. Seeking help with clothing	-0.340	0.712	0.169	0.153	0.446	1.134
62. Seeking help for material goods	0.096	1.101	0.265	0.690	0.687	1.764
63. Seeking help with social support	0.193	1.213	0.365	0.522	0.672	2.187
*64. Housing instability**	*-0.328*	*0.721*	*0.054*	*0.000*	*0.623*	*0.834*
65. Sexual abuse	-0.080	0.923	0.068	0.273	0.799	1.065
*66. Stalking**	*-0.171*	*0.843*	*0.058*	*0.014*	*0.736*	*0.966*
67. Physical abuse	-0.149	0.861	0.087	0.140	0.706	1.050
68. Emotional abuse	-0.162	0.850	0.073	0.058	0.719	1.006
69. Economic abuse	-0.144	0.866	0.092	0.173	0.703	1.065
*70. Rural/Urban**	*-0.938*	*0.391*	*0.091*	*0.000*	*0.248*	*0.618*
71. Reads English	0.069	1.071	0.160	0.646	0.799	1.437
72. Household income	-0.004	0.996	0.047	0.935	0.909	1.092

*significant $p < .05$.

Note: For dichotomous variables, "no" = 0 and "yes" = 1. Positive beta coefficients indicate higher likelihood of receiving DVHF, while negative beta coefficients indicate higher likelihood of receiving SAU. Survivors who received DVHF were less likely to have lived with their abuser at baseline, were less likely to have been in foster care, less likely to report barriers to housing, less likely to stay with friends and family to avoid homelessness, were better able to make ends meet, experienced less abuse, were less likely to misuse drugs and alcohol, had higher quality of life, and had greater housing stability when compared to those who received services as usual. Those in the DVHF group were also more likely to identify as a racial minority, to be parenting children, and to have sought help from one of the urban agencies.

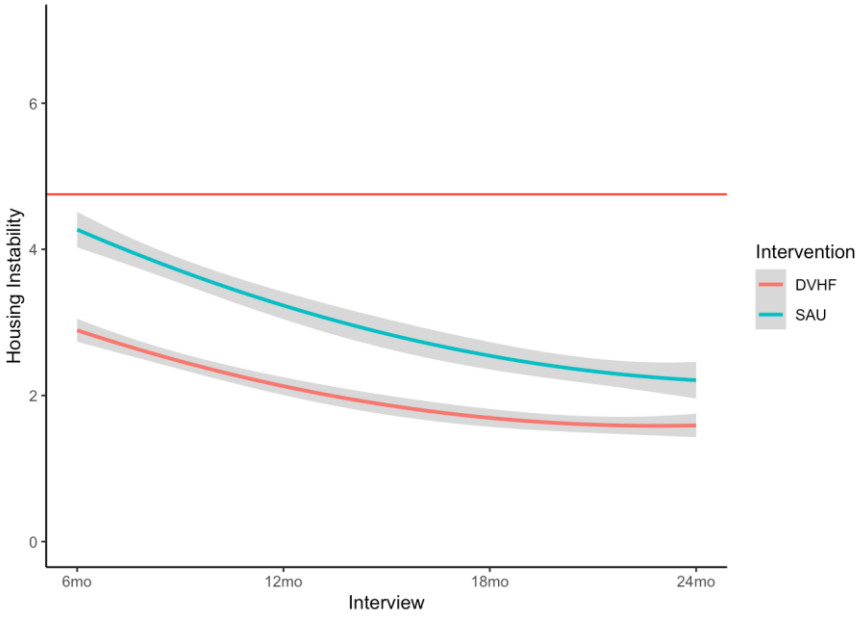
Appendix J: Baseline Covariates Included in Each Longitudinal Outcome Model

	Covariates												
Outcomes	**Employment**	**High School Education**	**Minority Race**	**Have Disability**	**Citizenship**	**Foster Care**	**Children**	**Relationship Status**	**Age**	**Financial Difficulty**	**Lifetime Homelessness**	**Read English**	**Agency**
Housing stability	✓				✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Financial strain	✓			✓				✓	✓	✓			✓
Financial difficulty	✓	✓	✓					✓					✓
Inability to make ends meet				✓	✓					✓	✓		✓
Physical abuse	✓	✓			✓		✓		✓	✓			✓
Emotional abuse							✓		✓	✓			✓
Sexual abuse							✓	✓			✓	✓	✓
Stalking										✓			✓
Economic abuse										✓	✓	✓	✓
Use of Children	✓	✓						✓		✓			✓
Depression		✓		✓	✓		✓	✓		✓			✓
Anxiety			✓	✓			✓			✓			✓
PTSD		✓		✓			✓		✓	✓		✓	✓
Quality of life							✓	✓		✓			✓
Alcohol misuse						✓					✓	✓	✓
Drug misuse	✓			✓	✓			✓	✓				✓
School attendance	✓										✓		✓
School performance		✓		✓	✓			✓	✓	✓			✓
Prosocial behaviors	✓								✓			✓	✓
Behavior problems													✓

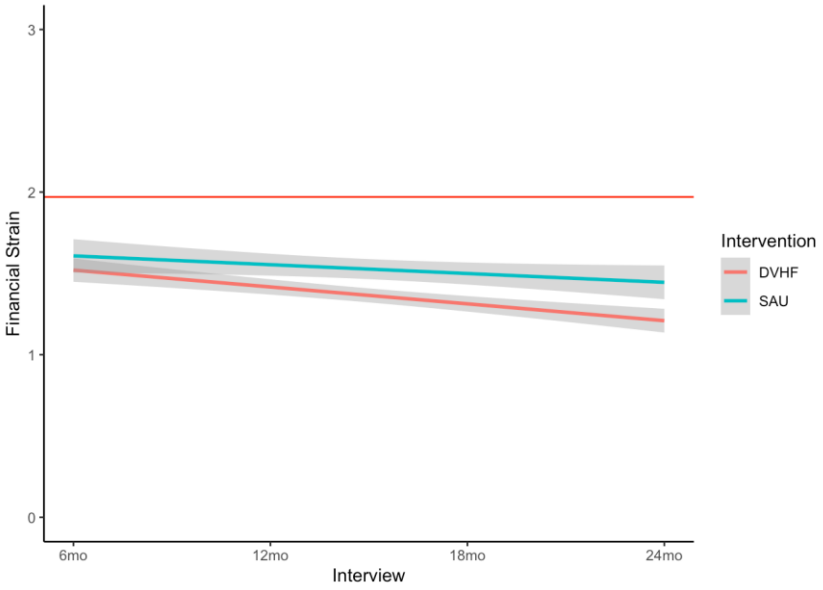
Appendix K: Graphs Illustrating Change Over 24 Months

NOTE: the horizontal red line references the mean baseline score for the outcome

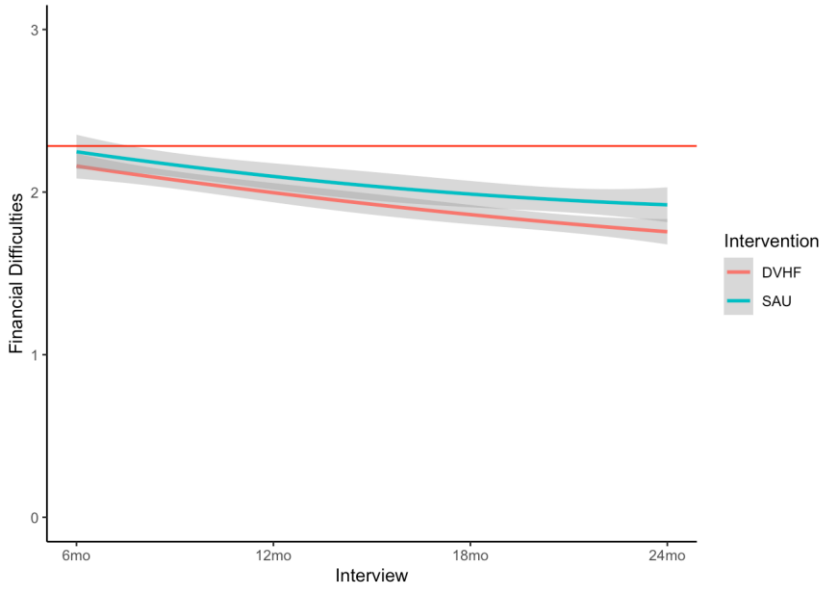
Housing Instability [score range 0 to 7]



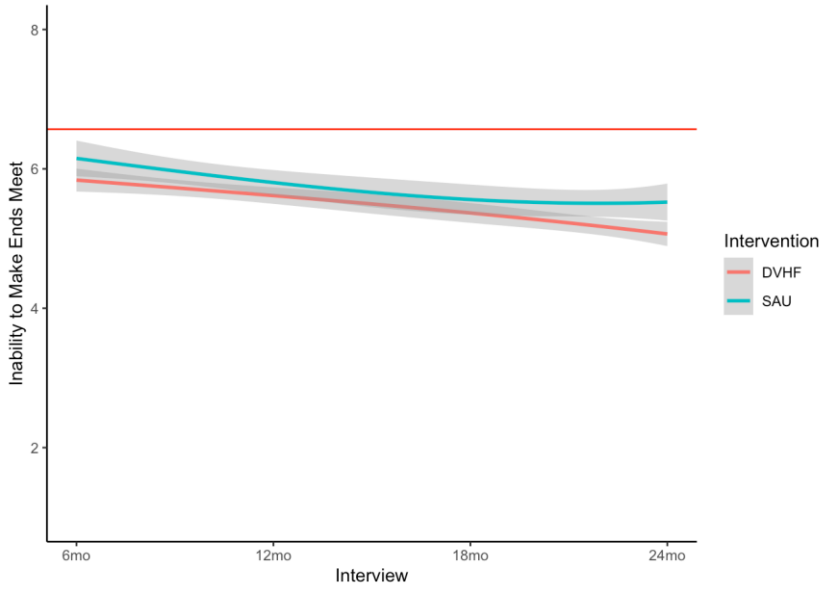
Financial Instability: Financial strain [score range 0 to 4]



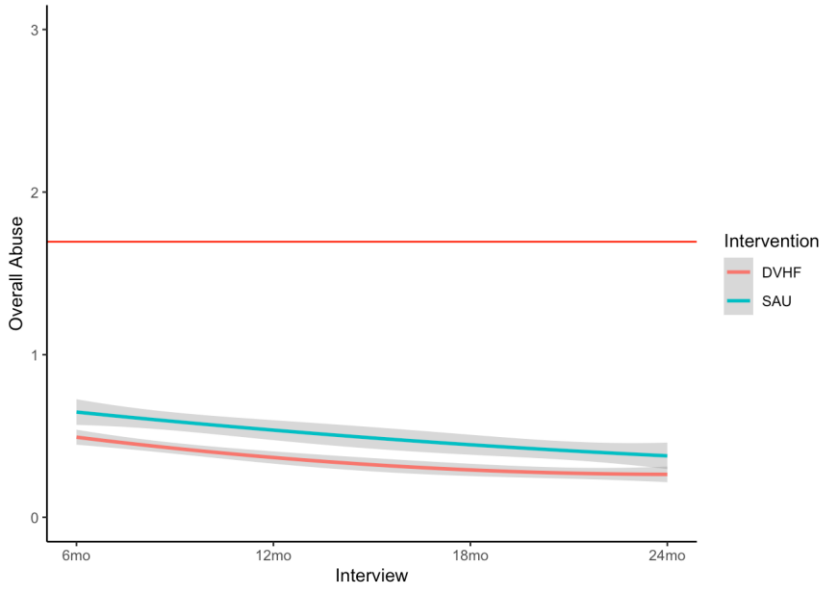
Financial Instability: Financial difficulties [score range 0 to 3]



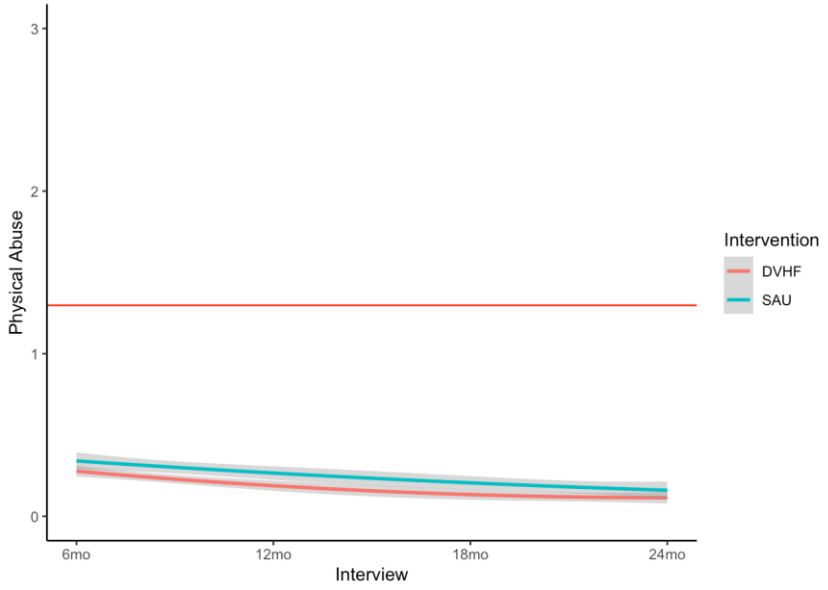
Financial Instability: Inability to make ends meet [score range 0 to 9]



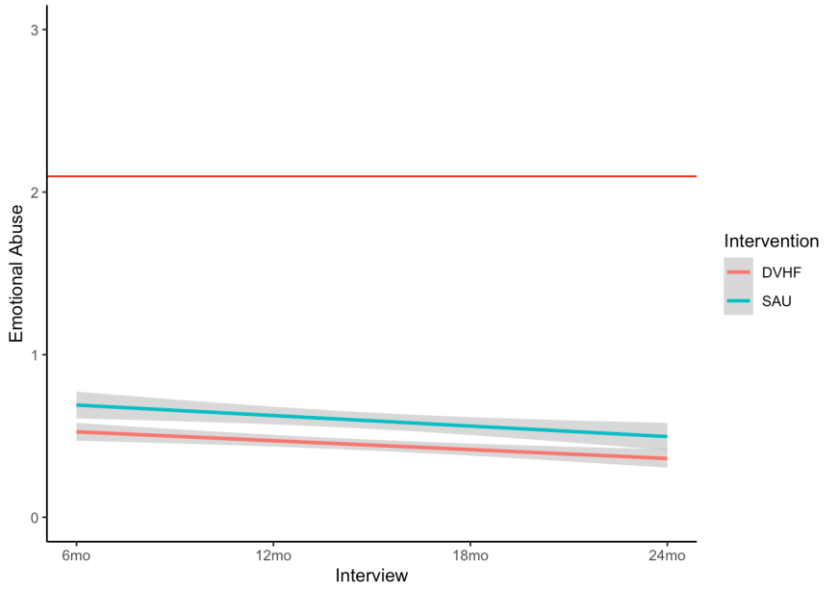
Domestic Violence: Composite physical, emotional, sexual, stalking [score range 0 to 5]



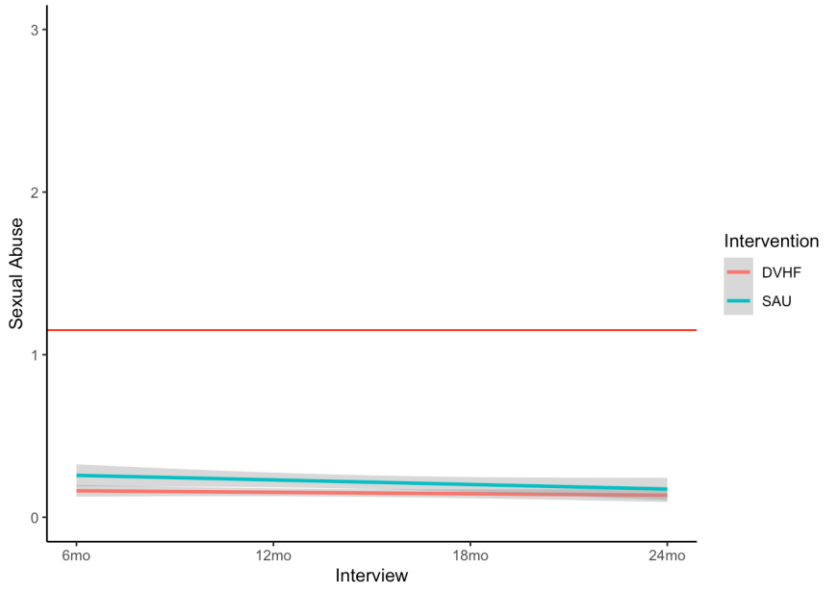
Domestic Violence: Physical abuse [score range 0 to 5]



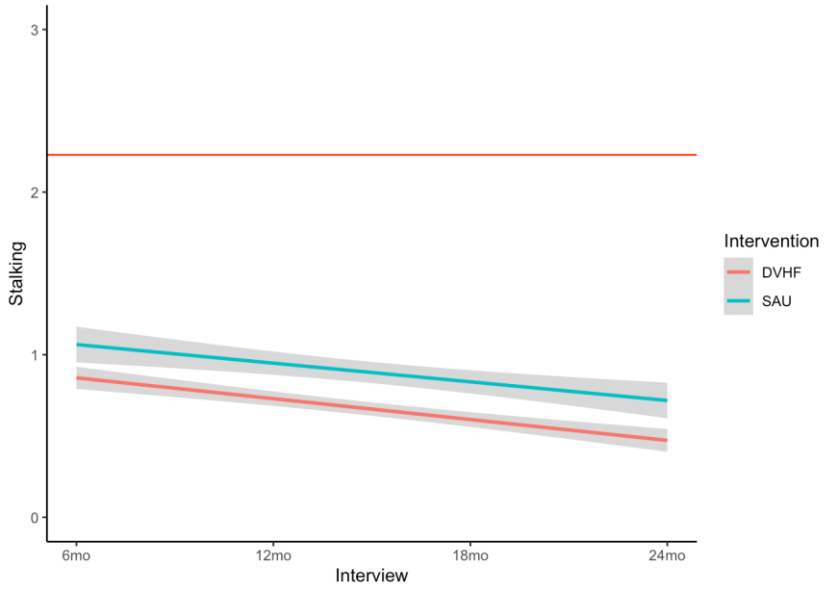
Domestic Violence: Emotional abuse [score range 0 to 5]



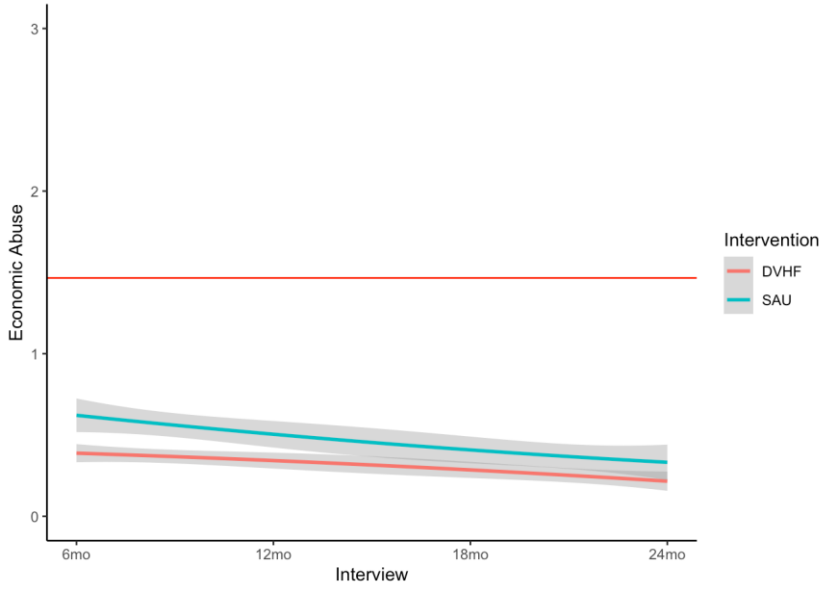
Domestic Violence: Sexual abuse [score range 0 to 5]



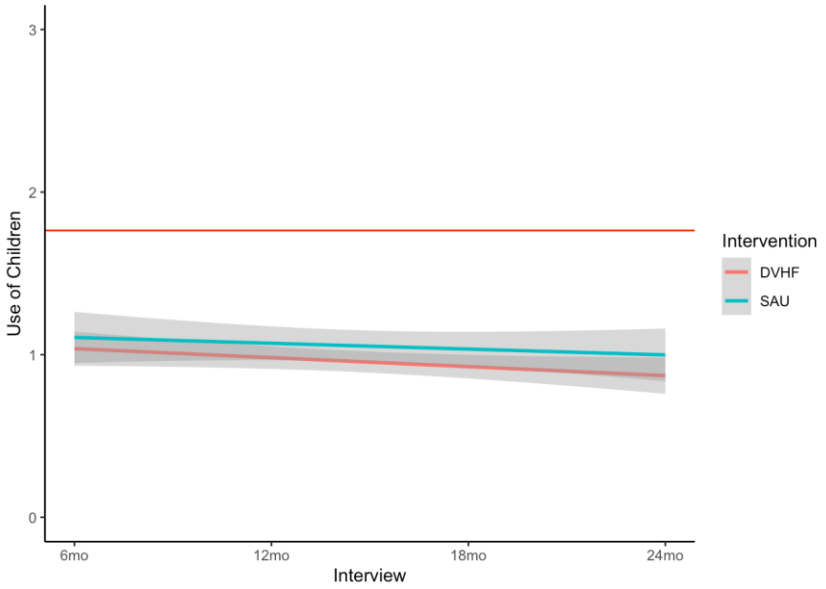
Domestic Violence: Stalking [score range 0 to 5]



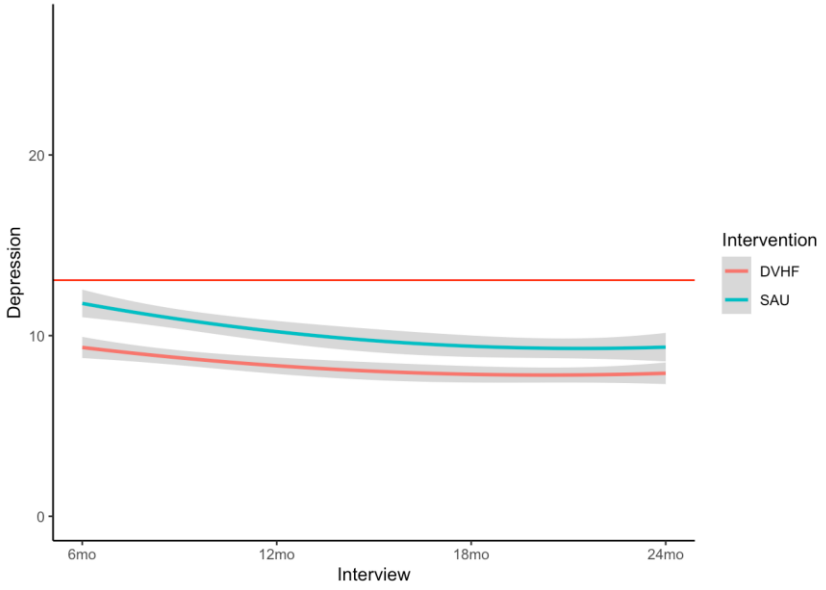
Domestic Violence: Economic abuse [score range 0 to 4]



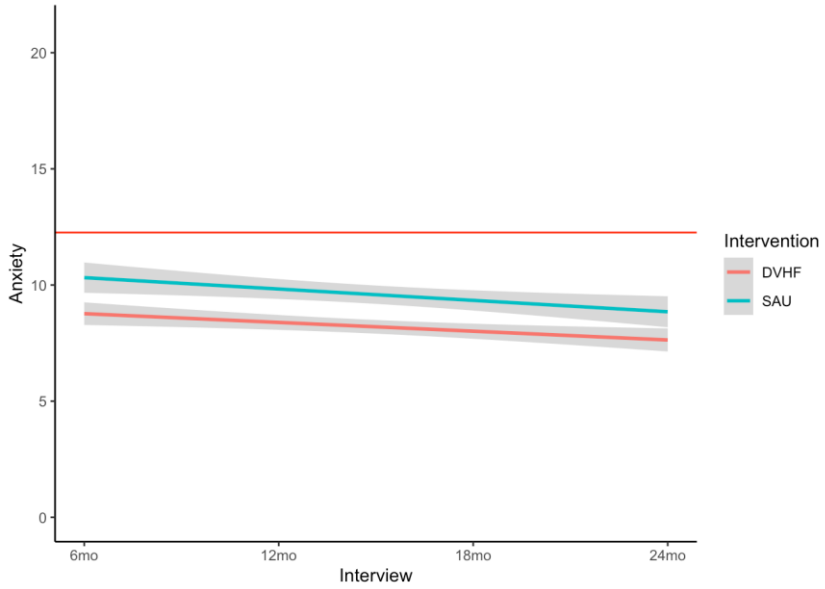
Domestic Violence: Use of the children [score range 0 to 4]



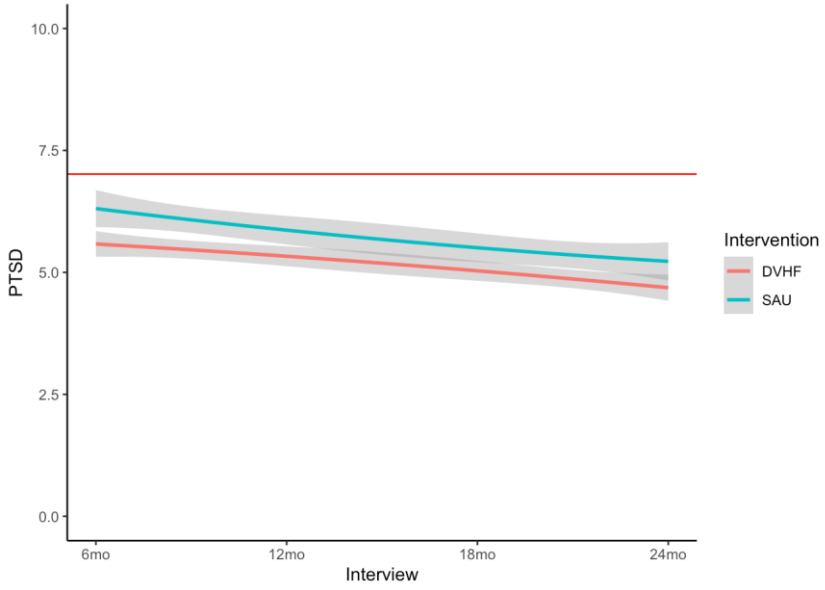
Mental Health: Depression [score range 0 to 27]



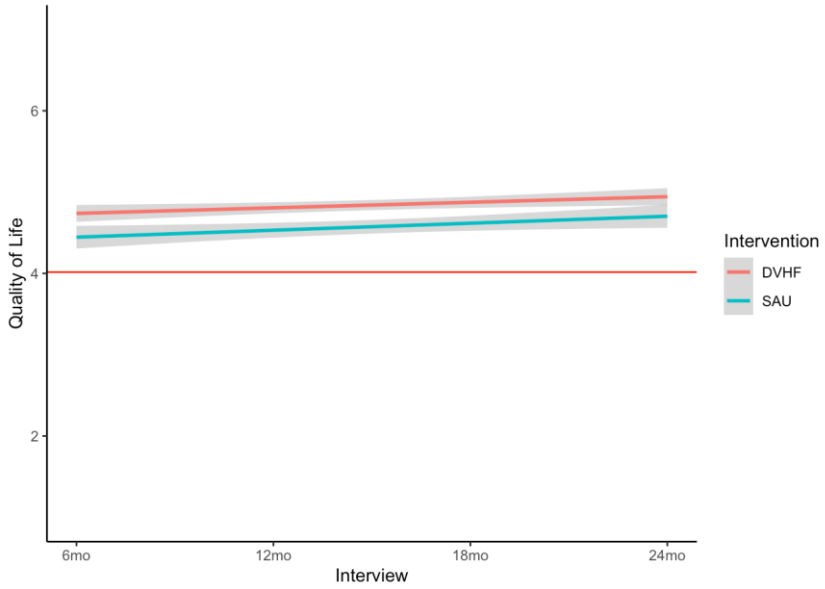
Mental Health: Anxiety [score range 0 to 21]



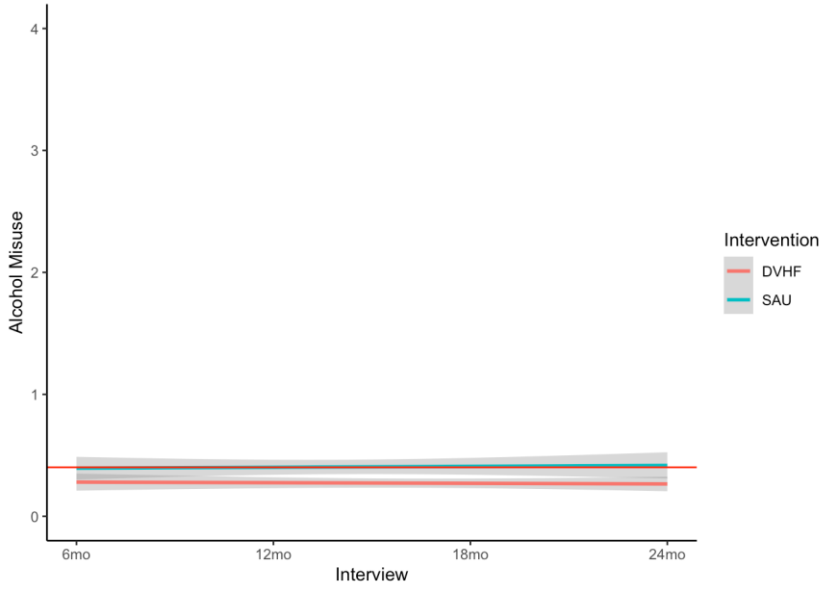
Mental Health: PTSD [score range 0 to 10]



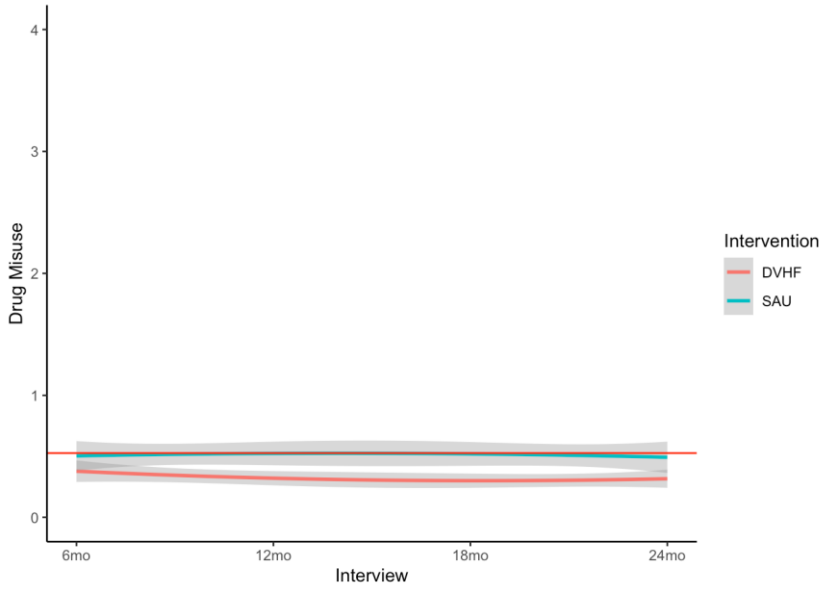
Quality of Life [score range 1 to 7]



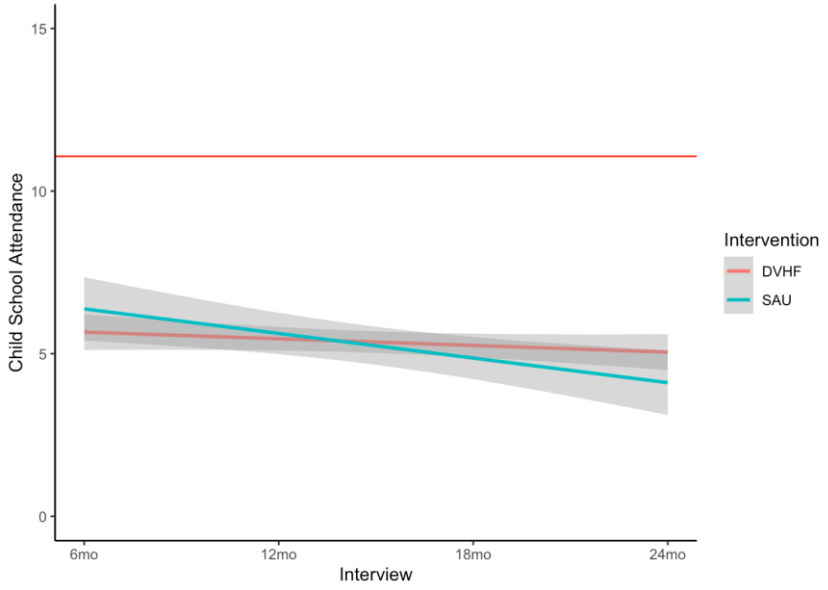
Alcohol Misuse [score range 0 to 4]



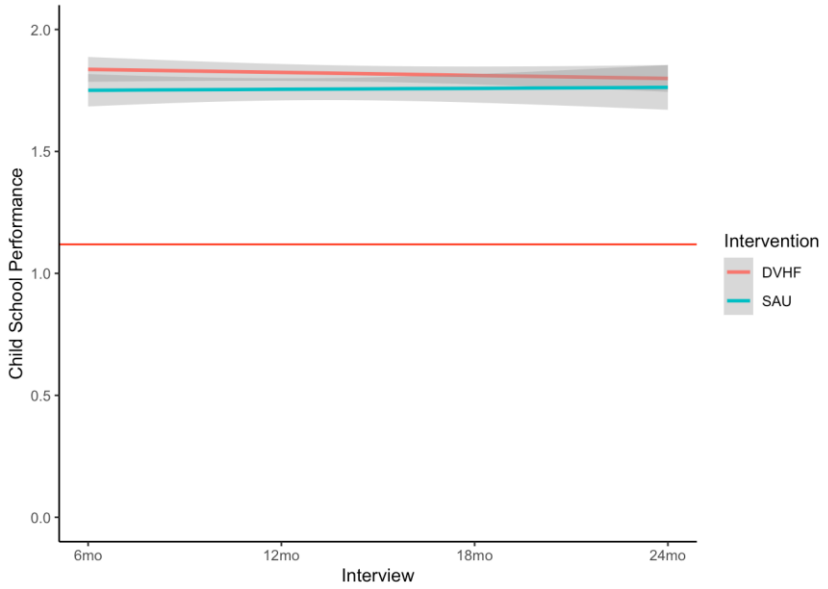
Drug Misuse [score range 0 to4]



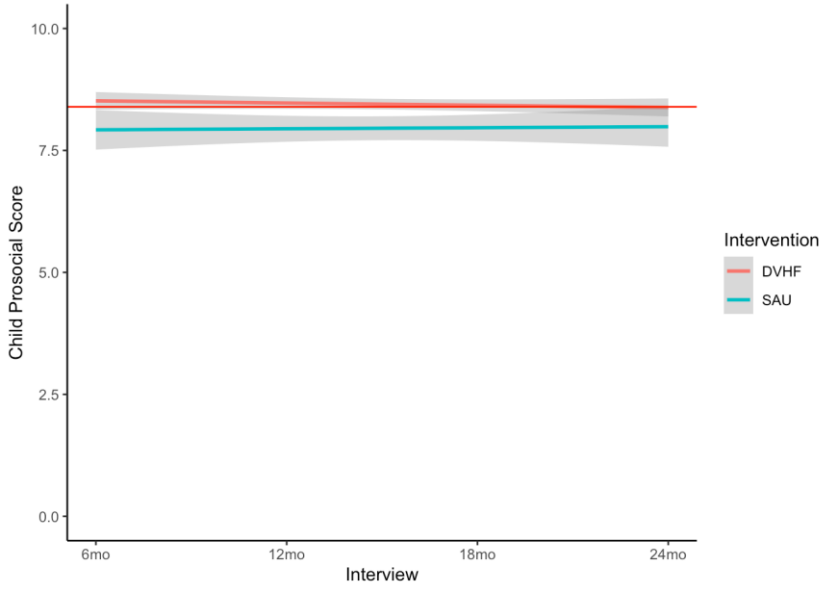
Child School Attendance [number of days]



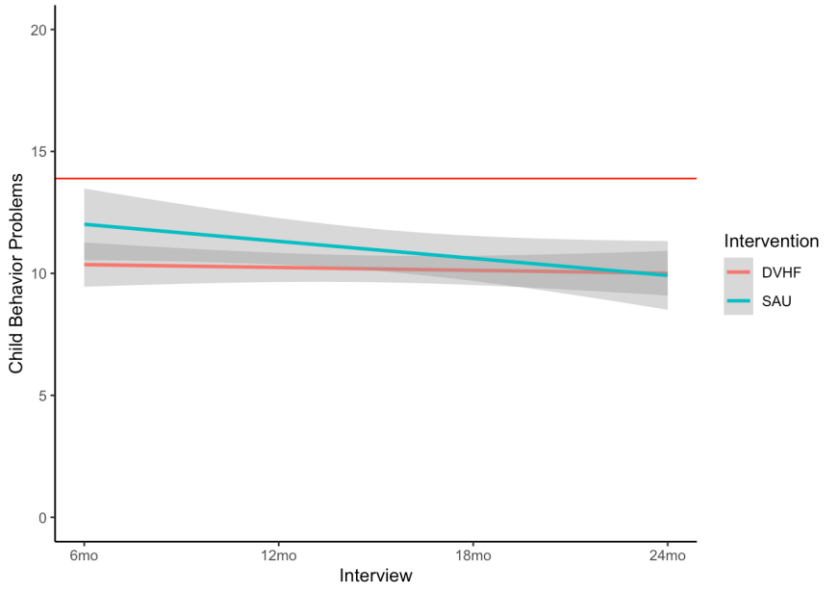
Child School Performance [score range 0 to 2]



Children's Prosocial Behaviors [score range 0 to 10]



Children's Behavior Problems [score range 0 to 40]



Appendix L. Mixed Effects Models Comparing DVHF and SAU across Eighteen Months

	Main Effects						Interaction Effects					
Housing instability	**b**	**β**	***SE***	***p*-value**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**	**b**	**B**	***SE***	***p*-value**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**
SAU or DVHF	0.93	0.44	0.18	0.000*	0.57	1.29	1.29	0.44	0.22	0.000*	0.85	1.73
Linear Time	-0.51	-0.19	0.08	0.000*	-0.67	-0.34	-0.33	-0.13	0.11	0.002*	-0.53	-0.12
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							-0.37	-0.14	0.13	0.006*	-0.62	-0.11
Financial Instability	**b**	**β**	***SE***	***p*-value**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**	**b**	**B**	***SE***	***p*-value**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**
Financial Strain												
SAU or DVHF	0.08	0.07	0.10	0.423	-0.11	0.27	0.10	0.07	0.12	0.392	-0.13	0.34
Linear Time	-0.06	-0.05	0.04	0.146	-0.15	0.02	-0.05	-0.04	0.06	0.382	-0.16	0.06
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							-0.02	-0.02	0.07	0.718	-0.16	0.11
Financial Difficulties												
SAU or DVHF	0.12	0.14	0.07	0.093	-0.02	0.26	0.12	0.14	0.08	0.147	-0.04	0.29
Linear Time	-0.07	-0.07	0.03	0.020*	-0.14	-0.01	-0.07	-0.07	0.04	0.072	-0.15	0.01
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							-0.00	-0.00	0.05	0.981	-0.10	0.10
Inability to make ends meet												
SAU or DVHF	0.24	0.12	0.18	0.171	-0.10	0.59	0.36	0.12	0.21	0.087	-0.05	0.77
Linear Time	-0.16	-0.07	0.08	0.033*	-0.31	-0.01	-0.10	-0.04	0.10	0.315	-0.29	0.09
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							-0.13	-0.05	0.12	0.294	-0.37	0.11
Safety	**b**	**β**	***SE***	***p*-value**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**	**b**	**B**	***SE***	***p*-value**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**
Total DV												
SAU or DVHF	0.20	0.30	0.06	0.000*	0.09	0.31	0.25	0.33	0.08	0.003*	0.08	0.42
Linear Time	-0.05	-0.06	0.03	0.048*	-0.10	0.00	-0.03	-0.04	0.03	0.311	-0.10	0.03
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							-0.03	-0.04	0.04	0.455	-0.12	0.05
-Physical abuse												
SAU or DVHF	0.12	0.24	0.04	0.002*	0.05	0.20	0.13	0.25	0.07	0.059	-0.01	0.27
Linear Time	-0.06	-0.09	0.02	0.008*	-0.10	-0.02	-0.06	-0.09	0.03	0.055	-0.11	0.00
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							-0.00	-0.00	0.04	0.909	-0.08	0.07

	Main Effects						Interaction Effects					
Safety	**b**	**β**	***SE***	***p*-value**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**	**b**	**B**	***SE***	***p*-value**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**
-Emotional abuse												
SAU or DVHF	0.25	0.29	0.07	0.000*	0.10	0.40	0.33	0.32	0.11	0.002*	0.12	0.54
Linear Time	-0.00	-0.00	0.03	0.780	-0.08	0.06	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.680	-0.07	0.11
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							-0.05	-0.05	0.06	0.328	-0.16	0.06
-Sexual abuse												
SAU or DVHF	0.12	0.20	0.05	0.019*	0.02	0.22	0.09	0.19	0.08	0.262	-0.06	0.24
Linear Time	-0.01	-0.01	0.02	0.677	-0.06	0.04	-0.02	-0.03	0.03	0.514	-0.08	0.04
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							0.02	0.03	0.04	0.603	-0.06	0.10
-Stalking												
SAU or DVHF	0.26	0.21	0.11	0.016*	0.05	0.48	0.38	0.23	0.16	0.014*	0.08	0.69
Linear Time	-0.13	-0.08	0.05	0.009*	-0.23	-0.03	-0.09	-0.05	0.06	0.181	-0.21	0.04
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							-0.09	-0.06	0.08	0.286	-0.25	0.07
Economic abuse												
SAU or DVHF	0.20	0.26	0.06	0.002*	0.07	0.33	0.29	0.30	0.10	0.003*	0.10	0.49
Linear Time	-0.08	-0.09	0.03	0.005*	-0.14	-0.03	-0.05	-0.06	0.04	0.164	-0.13	0.02
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							-0.06	-0.07	0.05	0.204	-0.16	0.03
Use of Children												
SAU or DVHF	0.39	0.31	0.13	0.003*	0.14	0.65	0.47	0.32	0.16	0.003*	0.16	0.78
Linear Time	-0.02	-0.02	0.05	0.630	-0.12	0.07	0.01	0.00	0.06	0.870	-0.12	0.14
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							-0.07	-0.04	0.08	0.395	-0.23	0.09
Mental Health	**b**	**β**	***SE***	***p*-value**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**	**b**	**B**	***SE***	***p*-value**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**
Depression												
SAU or DVHF	1.51	0.23	0.52	0.004*	0.49	2.54	1.83	0.23	0.66	0.006*	0.54	3.12
Linear Time	-0.63	-0.08	0.26	0.015*	-1.14	-0.13	-0.47	-0.06	0.33	0.165	-1.12	0.19
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							-0.33	-0.04	0.42	0.425	-1.15	0.48

	Main Effects						Interaction Effects					
Mental Health	**b**	**β**	***SE***	***p*-value**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**	**b**	**B**	***SE***	***p*-value**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**
Anxiety												
SAU or DVHF	1.17	0.19	0.52	0.023*	0.16	2.18	1.14	0.19	0.64	0.076	-0.12	2.38
Linear Time	-0.26	-0.03	0.24	0.280	-0.73	0.21	-0.28	-0.04	0.31	0.371	-0.88	0.33
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							0.04	0.00	0.38	0.926	-0.71	0.78
PTSD												
SAU or DVHF	0.60	0.19	0.24	0.013*	0.13	1.08	0.56	0.19	0.31	0.073	-0.05	1.16
Linear Time	-0.34	-0.09	0.12	0.005*	-0.58	-0.10	-0.37	-0.10	0.16	0.021	-0.68	-0.06
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							0.05	0.01	0.20	0.815	-0.34	0.43
Quality of life												
SAU or DVHF	-0.12	-0.10	0.10	0.250	-0.33	0.08	-0.07	-0.09	0.13	0.604	-0.32	0.19
Linear Time	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.362	-0.05	0.13	0.07	0.04	0.06	0.248	-0.05	0.18
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							-0.05	-0.03	0.07	0.479	-0.20	0.09
Substance misuse	**b**	**β**	***SE***	***p*-value**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**	**b**	**B**	***SE***	***p*-value**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**
Alcohol misuse												
SAU or DVHF	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.406	-0.08	0.19	0.12	0.07	0.09	0.175	-0.05	0.28
Linear Time	-0.02	-0.02	0.03	0.554	-0.08	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.770	-0.07	0.09
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							-0.06	-0.06	0.05	0.243	-0.16	0.04
Drug Misuse												
SAU or DVHF	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.454	-0.10	0.22	0.09	0.07	0.10	0.379	-0.11	0.30
Linear Time	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.369	-0.04	0.11	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.324	-0.05	0.14
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							0.06	-0.02	0.08	0.480	-0.11	0.22
Child Outcomes	**b**	**β**	***SE***	***p*-value**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**	**b**	**B**	***SE***	***p*-value**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**
Child school attendance												
SAU or DVHF	-0.68	-0.05	1.93	0.724	-4.49	3.12	-0.82	-0.05	2.33	0.726	-5.39	3.76
Linear Time	-0.31	-0.02	0.91	0.734	-2.11	1.49	-0.39	-0.02	1.15	0.737	-2.66	1.88
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							0.14	-0.00	1.38	0.918	-2.75	2.85

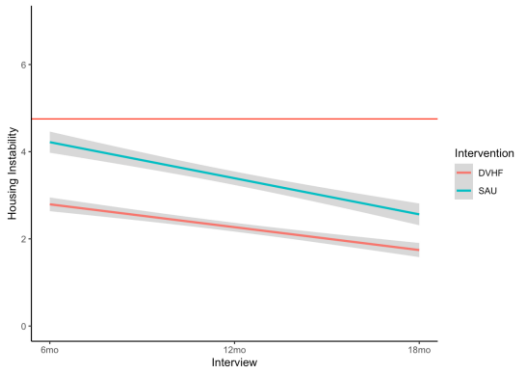
	Main Effects						Interaction Effects					
Child Outcomes	**b**	**β**	***SE***	***p*-value**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**	**b**	**B**	***SE***	***p*-value**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**
Child school performance												
SAU or DVHF	-0.03	-0.05	0.09	0.695	-0.21	0.14	-0.11	-0.08	0.12	0.369	-0.35	0.13
Linear Time	-0.04	-0.05	0.05	0.397	-0.14	0.06	-0.07	-0.08	0.07	0.296	-0.20	0.06
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							0.06	0.07	0.08	0.492	-0.11	0.22
Child prosocial behavior												
SAU or DVHF	0.31	-0.21	0.28	0.267	-0.24	0.86	0.40	-0.20	0.34	0.239	-0.26	1.06
Linear Time	-0.05	-0.01	0.11	0.650	-0.27	0.17	-0.00	-0.00	0.15	0.965	-0.29	0.28
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							-0.08	-0.01	0.17	0.643	-0.42	0.26
Child behavior problems												
SAU or DVHF	1.19	0.15	0.87	0.169	-0.51	2.90	1.28	0.14	1.03	0.213	-0.74	3.30
Linear Time	-0.18	-0.02	0.38	0.622	-0.92	0.55	-0.14	-0.01	0.49	0.781	-1.10	0.82
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							-0.10	-0.00	0.59	0.873	-1.26	1.07

Appendix M: Graphs Illustrating Differences Between 18 and 24 Months for Housing Instability, Sexual Abuse, and Children's Prosocial Behaviors

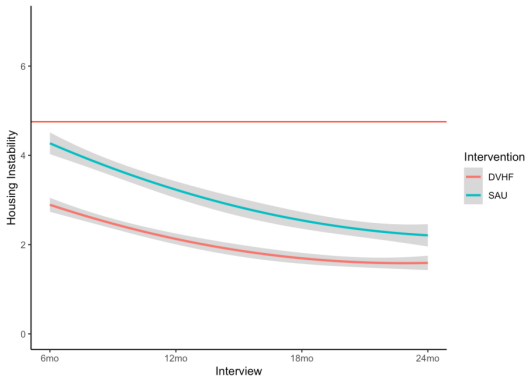
NOTE: the horizontal red line references the mean baseline score for the outcome

Housing Instability

18-months

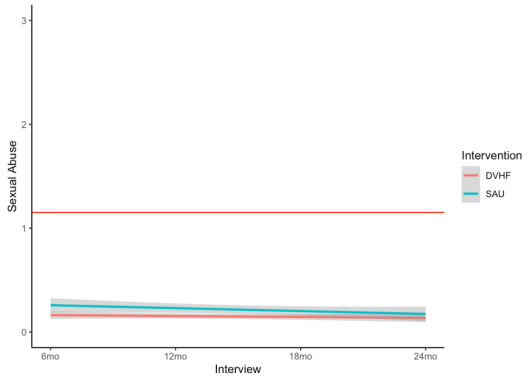


24-months

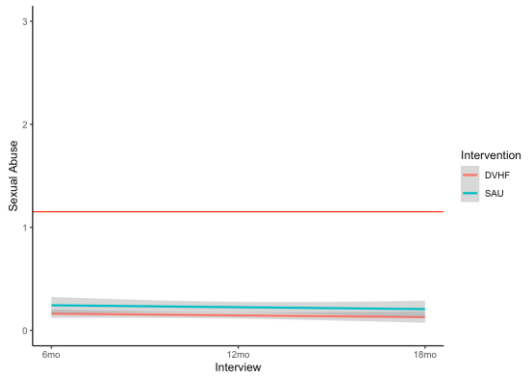


Sexual Abuse

18-months

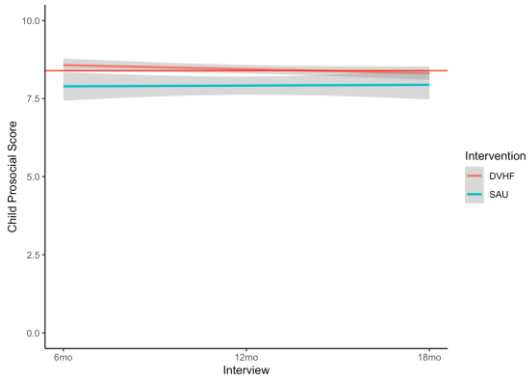


24-months

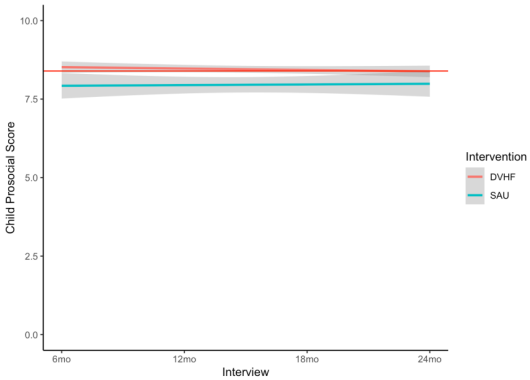


Children's Prosocial Behaviors

18-months



24-months



Appendix N. Mixed Effects Models with Main and Interaction Effects of DVHF and SAU and Latinx Survivors and Non-Latinx across Twenty-Four Months

	Main Effects						Interaction Effects					
Housing instability	**b**	**β**	***SE***	***p*-value**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**	**b**	**B**	***SE***	***p*-value**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**
SAU or DVHF	0.79	0.37	0.17	0.000*	0.45	1.13	1.47	0.45	0.25	0.000*	0.98	1.95
Latinx or Non-Latinx	-0.13	-0.06	0.20	0.508	-0.52	0.26	0.03	0.01	0.24	0.897	-0.44	0.50
Linear Time	-1.02	-0.54	0.21	0.000*	-1.43	-0.61	-0.79	-0.42	0.29	0.007*	-1.37	-0.22
Quadratic Time	0.11	0.28	0.04	0.007*	0.03	0.18	0.09	0.25	0.06	0.087	-0.01	0.20
SAU or DVHF by Latinx or Non-Latinx							-0.44	-0.21	0.33	0.179	-1.09	0.20
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							-0.34	-0.18	0.38	0.370	-1.09	0.40
Quadratic Time by SAU or DVHF							-0.00	-0.00	0.07	0.996	-0.14	0.14
Financial instability	**b**	**β**	***SE***	***p*-value**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**	**b**	**B**	***SE***	***p*-value**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**
Financial strain												
SAU or DVHF	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.275	-0.08	0.28	0.00	0.07	0.13	0.953	-0.26	0.27
Latinx or Non-Latinx	0.16	0.15	0.10	0.099	-0.03	0.35	0.14	0.13	0.12	0.235	-0.09	0.38
Linear Time	-0.09	-0.10	0.03	0.007*	-0.16	-0.03	-0.12	-0.12	0.04	0.005*	-0.20	-0.04
SAU or DVHF by Latinx or Non-Latinx							0.04	0.04	0.18	0.814	-0.31	0.40
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							0.05	0.05	0.05	0.295	-0.04	0.14
Financial difficulties												
SAU or DVHF	0.12	0.13	0.07	0.101	-0.02	0.26	0.16	0.21	0.10	0.090	-0.03	0.35
Latinx or Non-Latinx	0.03	0.03	0.07	0.727	-0.12	0.17	0.10	0.11	0.09	0.305	-0.09	0.28
Linear Time	-0.09	-0.12	0.03	0.000*	-0.14	-0.04	-0.10	-0.13	0.03	0.001*	-0.16	-0.04
SAU or DVHF by Latinx or Non-Latinx							-0.17	-0.20	0.14	0.224	-0.45	0.10
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							0.01	0.02	0.03	0.673	-0.05	0.08

	Main Effects						Interaction Effects					
Financial instability	**b**	**β**	***SE***	***p*-value**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**	**b**	**B**	***SE***	***p*-value**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**
Inability to make ends meet												
SAU or DVHF	0.21	0.10	0.17	0.223	-0.13	0.54	-0.33	0.17	0.66	0.616	-1.63	0.96
Latinx or Non-Latinx	0.09	0.04	0.17	0.608	-0.25	0.43	0.23	0.11	0.22	0.300	-0.20	0.65
Linear Time	0.15	0.08	0.88	0.867	-1.57	1.87	1.55	0.86	1.23	0.208	-0.87	3.98
Quadratic Time	-0.14	-0.40	0.38	0.712	-0.89	0.61	-0.68	-1.91	0.54	0.206	-1.73	0.37
Cubic Time	0.02	0.21	0.05	0.730	-0.08	0.12	0.08	0.98	0.07	0.255	-0.06	0.22
SAU or DVHF by Latinx or Non-Latinx							-0.36	-0.18	0.34	0.286	-1.02	0.30
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							-2.69	-1.49	1.73	0.121	-6.09	0.71
Quadratic Time by SAU or DVHF							1.04	2.92	0.76	0.172	-0.45	2.53
Cubic Time by SAU or DVHF							-0.12	-1.49	0.10	0.221	-0.32	0.07
Safety	**b**	**β**	***SE***	***p*-value**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**	**b**	**B**	***SE***	***p*-value**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**
Total DV												
SAU or DVHF	0.15	0.24	0.05	0.002*	0.06	0.25	0.28	0.34	0.09	0.002*	-0.35	0.02
Latinx or Non-Latinx	-0.00	-0.00	0.06	0.978	-0.11	0.11	0.04	0.06	0.07	0.618	-0.10	0.18
Linear Time	-0.11	-0.20	0.07	0.097	-0.24	0.02	-0.17	-0.29	0.09	0.078	-0.35	0.02
Quadratic Time	0.01	0.12	0.01	0.308	-0.01	0.04	0.03	0.25	0.02	0.116	-0.01	0.06
SAU or DVHF by Latinx or Non-Latinx							-0.09	-0.14	0.10	0.400	-0.29	0.11
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							0.12	0.21	0.12	0.336	-0.12	0.36
Quadratic Time by SAU or DVHF							-0.03	-0.28	0.02	0.181	-0.08	0.01
--Physical abuse												
SAU or DVHF	0.10	0.21	0.03	0.004*	0.03	0.17	0.18	0.32	0.07	0.009*	0.04	0.31
Latinx or Non-Latinx	-0.02	-0.05	0.04	0.535	-0.10	0.05	0.03	0.06	0.05	0.589	-0.07	0.13
Linear Time	-0.13	-0.31	0.06	0.021*	-0.24	-0.02	-0.21	-0.51	0.08	0.007*	-0.37	-0.06
Quadratic Time	0.02	0.21	0.01	0.100	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.44	0.02	0.017*	0.01	0.07
SAU or DVHF by Latinx or Non-Latinx							-0.11	-0.24	0.07	0.109	-0.25	0.03

	Main Effects						Interaction Effects					
Safety	**b**	**β**	***SE***	***p*-value**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**	**b**	**B**	***SE***	***p*-value**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							0.17	0.39	0.11	0.116	-0.04	0.37
Quadratic Time by SAU or DVHF							-0.04	-0.43	0.02	0.075	-0.08	0.00
--Emotional abuse												
SAU or DVHF	0.22	0.26	0.07	0.002*	0.08	0.36	0.38	0.35	0.11	0.001*	0.16	0.60
Latinx or Non-Latinx	-0.06	-0.08	0.07	0.379	-0.21	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.997	-0.19	0.19
Linear Time	-0.02	-0.02	0.03	0.536	-0.07	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.702	-0.05	0.07
Latinx or Non-Latinx by SAU or DVHF							-0.15	-0.18	0.15	0.293	-0.44	0.13
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							-0.05	-0.07	0.03	0.133	-0.12	0.02
--Sexual abuse												
SAU or DVHF	0.08	0.15	0.04	0.065	0.00	0.16	0.17	0.27	0.08	0.027*	0.02	0.33
Latinx or Non-Latinx	-0.01	0.02	0.05	0.781	-0.11	0.08	0.05	0.09	0.06	0.426	-0.07	0.17
Linear Time	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.546	-0.02	0.05	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.369	-0.02	0.06
Latinx or Non-Latinx by SAU or DVHF							-0.15	-0.27	0.09	0.095	-0.32	0.03
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							-0.02	-0.04	0.03	0.508	-0.07	0.03
--Stalking												
SAU or DVHF	0.22	0.18	0.09	0.016*	0.04	0.40	0.43	0.25	0.16	0.008*	0.11	0.75
Latinx or Non-Latinx	0.04	0.03	0.10	0.674	-0.15	0.23	0.07	0.10	0.12	0.582	-0.17	0.31
Linear Time	-0.14	-0.13	0.04	0.000*	-0.21	-0.06	-0.09	-0.09	0.05	0.042*	-0.19	0.00
Latinx or Non-Latinx by SAU or DVHF							-0.07	-0.06	0.18	0.707	-0.43	0.29
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							-0.09	-0.08	0.06	0.106	-0.20	0.02
Economic abuse												
SAU or DVHF	0.16	0.23	0.06	0.004*	0.05	0.28	0.35	0.38	0.10	0.000*	0.15	0.55
Latinx or Non-Latinx	-0.11	-0.15	0.06	0.083	-0.23	0.01	-0.03	-0.04	0.08	0.733	-0.18	0.13
Linear Time	-0.17	-0.26	0.07	0.016*	-0.30	-0.83	-0.20	-0.30	0.10	0.046*	-0.39	0.00
Quadratic Time	0.02	0.15	0.01	0.135	-0.01	0.05	0.03	0.24	0.02	0.101	-0.01	0.07
SAU or DVHF by Latinx or Non-Latinx							-0.20	-0.28	0.11	0.078	-0.43	0.02

	Main Effects						Interaction Effects					
Safety	**b**	**β**	***SE***	***p*-value**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**	**b**	**B**	***SE***	***p*-value**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							0.06	0.10	0.13	0.624	-0.19	0.31
Quadratic Time by SAU or DVHF							-0.02	-0.17	0.02	0.355	-0.07	0.03
Use of children												
SAU or DVHF	0.36	0.29	0.12	0.002*	0.13	0.59	0.47	0.35	0.18	0.009*	0.12	0.82
Latinx or Non-Latinx	-0.02	-0.02	0.12	0.866	-0.27	0.22	0.04	0.03	0.15	0.816	-0.27	0.34
Linear Time	-0.06	-0.05	0.04	0.130	-0.14	0.02	-0.05	-0.04	0.05	0.341	-0.14	0.05
Latinx or Non-Latinx by SAU or DVHF							-0.15	-0.12	0.24	0.524	-0.62	0.32
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							-0.03	-0.03	0.05	0.618	-0.13	0.08
Mental Health	**b**	**β**	***SE***	***p*-value**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**	**b**	**B**	***SE***	***p*-value**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**
Depression												
SAU or DVHF	1.21	0.18	0.50	0.016*	0.22	2.19	1.43	0.14	0.72	0.048*	0.01	2.84
Latinx or Non-Latinx	1.01	0.15	0.55	0.068	-0.08	2.10	0.80	0.12	0.69	0.252	-0.57	2.16
Linear Time	-2.08	-0.35	0.68	0.002*	-3.42	-0.74	-1.68	-0.29	0.97	0.082	-3.58	0.21
Quadratic Time	0.32	0.28	0.13	0.014*	0.06	0.58	0.27	0.24	0.18	0.136	-0.09	0.63
SAU or DVHF by Latinx or Non-Latinx							0.54	0.08	0.99	0.584	-1.40	2.48
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							-0.65	-0.11	1.26	0.607	-3.13	1.83
Quadratic Time by SAU or DVHF							0.07	0.06	0.24	0.786	-0.41	0.54
Anxiety												
SAU or DVHF	1.02	0.16	0.50	0.040*	0.05	1.99	1.17	0.15	0.70	0.097	-0.21	2.54
Latinx or Non-Latinx	0.59	0.09	0.54	0.276	-0.47	1.66	0.52	0.08	0.68	0.442	-0.81	1.86
Linear Time	-0.11	-0.02	0.19	0.554	-0.47	0.25	-0.03	-0.00	0.23	0.907	-0.47	0.42
SAU or DVHF by Latinx or Non-Latinx							0.18	0.03	0.98	0.856	-1.74	2.09
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							-0.16	-0.03	0.25	0.511	-0.65	0.32

	Main Effects						Interaction Effects					
Mental Health	**b**	**β**	***SE***	***p*-value**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**	**b**	**B**	***SE***	***p*-value**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**
PTSD												
SAU or DVHF	0.53	0.17	0.23	0.023*	0.07	0.99	0.44	0.11	0.34	0.200	-0.23	1.10
Latinx or Non-Latinx	0.08	0.03	0.26	0.745	-0.42	0.59	-0.11	-0.04	0.32	0.724	-0.75	0.52
Linear Time	-0.25	-0.09	0.10	0.011*	-0.44	-0.06	-0.22	-0.08	0.12	0.066	-0.45	0.01
SAU or DVHF by Latinx or Non-Latinx							0.48	0.15	0.47	0.303	-0.43	1.40
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							-0.06	-0.02	0.13	0.630	-0.32	0.19
Quality of life												
SAU or DVHF	-0.10	-0.08	0.10	0.306	-0.29	0.09	-0.17	-0.11	0.14	0.218	-0.45	0.10
Latinx or Non-Latinx	0.11	0.09	0.10	0.268	-0.09	0.32	0.07	0.06	0.13	0.586	-0.18	0.33
Linear Time	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.521	-0.05	0.09	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.772	-0.07	0.10
SAU or DVHF by Latinx or Non-Latinx							0.12	0.09	0.19	0.542	-0.26	0.50
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							0.02	0.02	0.05	0.687	-0.07	0.11
Substance misuse	**b**	**β**	***SE***	***p*-value**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**	**b**	**B**	***SE***	***p*-value**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**
Alcohol misuse												
SAU or DVHF	0.03	0.04	0.06	0.637	-0.10	0.16	0.16	0.09	0.10	0.104	-0.03	0.34
Latinx or Non-Latinx	-0.05	-0.06	0.07	0.505	-0.18	0.09	-0.00	-0.00	0.09	0.965	-0.17	0.16
Linear Time	-0.03	-0.05	0.03	0.181	-0.08	0.02	-0.00	-0.00	0.03	0.884	-0.07	0.06
SAU or DVHF by Latinx or Non-Latinx							-0.10	-0.13	0.13	0.419	-0.35	0.15
Drug misuse												
SAU or DVHF	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.392	-0.09	0.23	0.19	0.18	0.11	0.087	-0.03	0.42
Latinx or Non-Latinx	-0.19	-0.21	0.09	0.035*	-0.37	-0.01	-0.09	-0.10	0.11	0.406	-0.31	0.13
Linear Time	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.471	-0.03	0.07	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.330	-0.03	0.10
SAU or DVHF by Latinx or Non-Latinx							-0.24	-0.27	0.16	0.134	-0.56	0.07
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							-0.02	-0.03	0.03	0.519	-0.09	0.05
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							-0.06	-0.08	0.03	0.099	-0.13	0.01

	Main Effects						Interaction Effects					
Child Outcomes	**b**	**β**	***SE***	***p*-value**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**	**b**	**B**	***SE***	***p*-value**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**
Child school attendance												
SAU or DVHF	-1.29	-0.11	1.60	0.420	-4.43	1.85	1.38	0.03	2.84	0.628	-4.20	6.96
Latinx or Non-Latinx	0.22	0.02	1.55	0.889	-2.83	3.26	1.10	0.09	2.00	0.585	-2.84	5.03
Linear Time	-0.41	-0.11	0.67	0.541	-1.72	0.90	-0.03	-0.00	0.81	0.974	-1.62	1.57
Latinx or Non-Latinx by SAU or DVHF							-2.95	-0.24	3.18	0.355	-9.20	3.31
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							-0.70	-0.06	0.92	0.450	-2.51	1.12
Child school performance												
SAU or DVHF	0.01	0.02	0.08	0.849	-0.14	0.16	-0.11	-0.02	0.14	0.413	-0.38	0.16
Latinx or Non-Latinx	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.972	-0.16	0.16	0.03	0.04	0.11	0.798	-0.18	0.23
Linear Time	-0.00	-0.00	0.04	0.924	-0.08	0.07	-0.04	-0.06	0.05	0.430	-0.13	0.06
Latinx or Non-Latinx by SAU or DVHF							0.01	0.02	0.15	0.936	-0.29	0.31
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							0.07	0.11	0.05	0.210	-0.04	0.18
Child prosocial behavior												
SAU or DVHF	-0.47	-0.24	0.23	0.042*	-0.93	-0.02	-0.39	-0.20	0.36	0.278	-1.09	0.31
Latinx or Non-Latinx	-0.14	-0.07	0.25	0.594	-0.64	0.36	-0.08	-0.04	0.32	0.808	-0.71	0.55
Linear Time	0.02	0.01	0.08	0.828	-0.93	-0.02	0.03	0.01	0.10	0.800	-0.17	0.23
Latinx or Non-Latinx by SAU or DVHF							-0.14	-0.07	0.46	0.758	-1.05	0.77
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							-0.01	-0.00	0.11	0.899	-0.24	0.21
Child behavior problems												
SAU or DVHF	1.16	0.14	0.85	0.171	-0.50	2.82	2.31	0.23	1.20	0.056*	-0.06	4.67
Latinx or Non-Latinx	1.33	0.16	0.97	0.173	-0.58	3.24	2.09	0.26	1.21	0.084	-0.28	4.46
Linear Time	-0.18	-0.02	0.28	0.523	-0.72	0.37	-0.03	-0.00	0.34	0.941	-0.69	0.64
Latinx or Non-Latinx by SAU or DVHF							-1.76	-0.22	1.64	0.285	-4.98	1.47
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							-0.30	-0.04	0.38	0.422	-1.05	0.44

Appendix O. Mixed Effects Models with Main and Interaction Effects of DVHF and SAU for BIPOC Survivors and White Survivors across Twenty-Four Months

	Main Effects						Interaction Effects					
Housing instability	**b**	**β**	***SE***	***p*-value**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**	**b**	**B**	***SE***	***p*-value**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**
SAU or DVHF	0.78	0.36	0.17	0.000*	0.44	1.11	1.54	0.48	0.30	0.000*	0.95	2.12
BIPOC Survivors or White Survivors	-0.07	-0.03	0.17	0.691	-0.41	0.27	0.10	0.05	0.22	0.653	-0.33	0.53
Linear Time	-1.02	-0.54	0.21	0.000*	-1.43	-0.61	-0.79	-0.42	0.29	0.007*	-1.36	-0.21
Quadratic Time	0.11	0.28	0.04	0.007*	0.03	0.18	0.09	0.25	0.06	0.090	-0.01	0.20
SAU or DVHF by BIPOC Survivors or White Survivors							-0.42	-0.20	0.33	0.205	-1.07	0.23
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							-0.34	-0.18	0.38	0.375	-1.08	0.41
Quadratic Time by SAU or DVHF							-0.00	-0.00	0.07	0.990	-0.14	0.14
Financial instability	**b**	**β**	***SE***	***p*-value**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**	**b**	**B**	***SE***	***p*-value**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**
Financial strain												
SAU or DVHF	0.12	0.11	0.09	0.196	-0.06	0.29	0.11	0.17	0.16	0.506	-0.21	0.42
BIPOC Survivors or White Survivors	0.13	0.12	0.09	0.142	-0.04	0.31	0.17	0.16	0.12	0.129	-0.05	0.40
Linear Time	-0.10	-0.10	0.03	0.006*	-0.16	-0.03	-0.12	-0.13	0.04	0.004*	-0.20	-0.04
SAU or DVHF by BIPOC Survivors or White Survivors							-0.10	-0.09	0.18	0.566	-0.45	0.25
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							0.05	0.05	0.05	0.288	-0.04	0.14
Financial difficulties												
SAU or DVHF	0.12	0.13	0.07	0.103	-0.02	0.25	0.18	0.23	0.12	0.137	-0.06	0.41
BIPOC Survivors or White Survivors	-0.02	-0.03	0.07	0.756	-0.16	0.12	0.03	0.03	0.09	0.745	-0.15	0.21
Linear Time	-0.09	-0.12	0.03	0.000*	-0.14	-0.04	-0.10	-0.13	0.03	0.001*	-0.16	-0.04
SAU or DVHF by BIPOC Survivors or White Survivors							-0.13	-0.14	0.14	0.371	-0.40	0.15
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							0.01	0.02	0.03	0.673	-0.05	0.08

	Main Effects						Interaction Effects					
Financial instability	**b**	**β**	***SE***	***p*-value**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**	**b**	**B**	***SE***	***p*-value**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**
Inability to make ends meet												
SAU or DVHF	0.20	0.10	0.17	0.230	-0.13	0.54	-0.42	0.13	0.68	0.540	-1.76	0.92
BIPOC Survivors or White Survivors	-0.05	-0.02	0.17	0.765	-0.38	0.28	-0.02	-0.00	0.21	0.941	-0.44	0.41
Linear Time	0.15	0.08	0.88	0.865	-1.57	1.87	1.56	0.86	1.23	0.208	-0.87	3.98
Quadratic Time	-0.14	-0.40	0.38	0.712	-0.89	0.61	-0.68	-1.91	0.54	0.206	-1.73	0.37
Cubic Time	0.02	0.21	0.05	0.729	-0.08	0.12	0.08	0.98	0.07	0.256	-0.06	0.22
SAU or DVHF by BIPOC Survivors or White Survivors							-0.09	-0.04	0.34	0.797	-0.75	0.58
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							-2.70	-1.49	1.73	0.120	-6.10	0.71
Quadratic Time by SAU or DVHF							1.04	2.93	0.76	0.171	-0.45	2.54
Cubic Time by SAU or DVHF							-0.12	-1.49	0.10	0.220	-0.32	0.07
Safety	**b**	**β**	***SE***	***p*-value**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**	**b**	**B**	***SE***	***p*-value**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**
Total DV												
SAU or DVHF	0.15	0.24	0.05	0.002*	0.06	0.25	0.28	0.35	0.10	0.005*	0.08	0.48
BIPOC Survivors or White Survivors	-0.01	-0.02	0.05	0.826	-0.12	0.09	0.02	0.03	0.07	0.812	-0.12	0.15
Linear Time	-0.11	-0.20	0.07	0.097	-0.24	0.02	-0.16	-0.29	0.09	0.080	-0.35	0.02
Quadratic Time	0.01	0.12	0.01	0.307	-0.01	0.04	0.03	0.25	0.02	0.119	-0.01	0.06
SAU or DVHF by BIPOC Survivors or White Survivors							-0.06	-0.10	0.10	0.537	-0.26	0.14
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							0.12	0.21	0.12	0.245	-0.13	0.03
Quadratic Time by SAU or DVHF							-0.03	-0.28	0.02	0.183	-0.08	0.01
--Physical abuse												
SAU or DVHF	0.10	0.21	0.03	0.005*	0.03	0.17	0.22	0.41	0.08	0.004*	0.07	0.37
BIPOC Survivors or White Survivors	-0.02	-0.04	0.04	0.569	-0.09	0.05	0.04	0.09	0.05	0.398	-0.05	0.14
Linear Time	-0.13	-0.31	0.06	0.021*	-0.24	-0.02	-0.21	-0.50	0.08	0.008*	-0.37	-0.06
Quadratic Time	0.02	0.21	0.01	0.100	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.43	0.02	0.019*	0.01	0.07
SAU or DVHF by BIPOC Survivors or White Survivors							-0.14	-0.29	0.07	0.051*	-0.28	0.00
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							0.17	0.39	0.11	0.114	-0.04	0.37

	Main Effects						Interaction Effects					
Safety	**b**	**β**	***SE***	***p*-value**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**	**b**	**B**	***SE***	***p*-value**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**
Quadratic Time by SAU or DVHF							-0.04	-0.43	0.02	0.076	-0.08	0.00
--Emotional abuse												
SAU or DVHF	0.21	0.25	0.07	0.003*	0.07	0.35	0.32	0.28	0.13	0.017*	0.06	0.58
BIPOC Survivors or White Survivors	-0.07	-0.09	0.07	0.303	-0.22	0.07	-0.07	-0.08	0.09	0.448	-0.25	0.11
Linear Time	-0.02	-0.02	0.03	0.556	-0.06	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.696	-0.05	0.07
BIPOC Survivors or White Survivors by SAU or DVHF							-0.01	-0.01	0.14	0.943	-0.29	0.27
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							-0.05	-0.07	0.14	0.943	-0.29	0.27
--Sexual abuse												
SAU or DVHF	0.08	0.14	0.04	0.073	-0.01	0.16	0.21	0.34	0.09	0.019*	0.03	0.39
BIPOC Survivors or White Survivors	-0.02	-0.03	0.04	0.675	-0.11	0.07	0.05	0.08	0.06	0.434	-0.07	0.16
Linear Time	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.537	-0.02	0.05	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.379	-0.02	0.06
BIPOC Survivors or White Survivors by SAU or DVHF							-0.15	-0.28	0.09	0.081	-0.33	0.02
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							-0.02	-0.03	0.03	0.535	-0.07	0.03
--Stalking												
SAU or DVHF	0.22	0.18	0.09	0.014*	0.04	0.40	0.44	0.25	0.19	0.021*	0.07	0.81
BIPOC Survivors or White Survivors	0.04	0.03	0.09	0.670	-0.14	0.22	0.06	0.05	0.12	0.647	-0.18	0.29
Linear Time	-0.14	-0.13	0.04	0.000*	-0.21	-0.06	-0.10	-0.09	0.05	0.040*	-0.19	0.00
BIPOC Survivors or White Survivors by SAU or DVHF							-0.04	-0.03	0.19	0.844	-0.40	0.33
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							-0.09	-0.08	0.06	0.106	-0.20	0.02
Economic abuse												
SAU or DVHF	0.15	0.21	0.06	0.008*	0.04	0.26	0.33	0.36	0.12	0.004*	0.11	0.56
BIPOC Survivors or White Survivors	-0.10	-0.14	0.06	0.075	-0.22	0.01	-0.05	-0.07	0.07	0.472	-0.20	0.09
Linear Time	-0.17	-0.25	0.07	0.017*	-0.30	0.03	-0.19	-0.30	0.10	0.049*	-0.39	0.00
Quadratic Time	0.02	0.15	0.01	0.135	-0.01	0.05	0.03	0.23	0.02	0.106	-0.01	0.07
SAU or DVHF by BIPOC Survivors or White Survivors							-0.12	-0.17	0.11	0.277	-0.35	0.10

	Main Effects						Interaction Effects					
Safety	**b**	**β**	***SE***	***p*-value**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**	**b**	**B**	***SE***	***p*-value**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							0.06	0.10	0.13	0.622	-0.19	0.31
Quadratic Time by SAU or DVHF							-0.02	-0.17	0.02	0.357	-0.07	0.03
Use of children												
SAU or DVHF	0.36	0.29	0.12	0.002*	0.13	0.59	0.52	0.39	0.22	0.017*	0.09	0.95
BIPOC Survivors or White Survivors	0.02	0.02	0.12	0.846	-0.21	0.26	0.09	0.07	0.15	0.557	-0.21	0.39
Linear Time	-0.06	-0.05	0.04	0.131	-0.14	0.02	-0.05	-0.04	0.05	0.336	-0.14	0.05
BIPOC Survivors or White Survivors by SAU or DVHF							-0.18	-0.14	0.24	0.469	-0.65	0.30
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							-0.03	-0.02	0.05	0.626	-0.13	0.08
Mental Health	**b**	**β**	***SE***	***p*-value**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**	**b**	**B**	***SE***	***p*-value**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**
Depression												
SAU or DVHF	1.32	0.20	0.50	0.009*	0.33	2.30	1.63	0.18	0.88	0.063	-0.09	3.35
BIPOC Survivors or White Survivors	0.50	0.08	0.52	0.333	-0.52	1.52	0.43	0.07	0.66	0.514	-0.86	1.72
Linear Time	-2.09	-0.36	0.68	0.002*	-3.43	-0.75	-1.70	-0.29	0.97	0.079	-3.59	0.20
Quadratic Time	0.32	0.28	0.13	0.014*	0.06	0.58	0.27	0.24	0.18	0.135	-0.09	0.63
SAU or DVHF by BIPOC Survivors or White Survivors							0.15	0.02	0.99	0.877	-1.80	2.10
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							-0.64	-0.11	1.26	0.612	-3.12	1.84
Quadratic Time by SAU or DVHF							0.07	0.06	0.24	0.788	-0.41	0.54
Anxiety												
SAU or DVHF	1.09	0.17	0.49	0.027*	0.13	2.06	1.50	0.22	0.85	0.078	-0.17	3.16
BIPOC Survivors or White Survivors	0.07	0.01	0.51	0.888	-0.92	1.07	0.19	0.04	0.65	0.769	-1.08	1.46
Linear Time	-0.11	-0.02	0.19	0.537	-0.48	0.25	-0.03	-0.00	0.23	0.888	-0.48	0.41
SAU or DVHF by BIPOC Survivors or White Survivors							-0.30	-0.07	0.97	0.757	-2.20	1.60
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							-0.16	-0.03	0.25	0.517	-0.65	0.33
PTSD												
SAU or DVHF	0.54	0.17	0.24	0.022*	0.08	1.00	0.05	-0.01	0.41	0.898	-0.75	0.86
BIPOC Survivors or White Survivors	0.07	0.02	0.24	0.786	-0.41	0.54	-0.31	-0.10	0.30	0.316	-0.90	0.29
Linear Time	-0.25	-0.09	0.10	0.010*	-0.44	-0.06	-0.21	-0.08	0.12	0.072	-0.45	0.02

	Main Effects						Interaction Effects					
Mental Health	**b**	**β**	***SE***	***p*-value**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**	**b**	**B**	***SE***	***p*-value**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**
SAU or DVHF by BIPOC Survivors or White Survivors							0.91	0.29	0.47	0.050*	0.00	1.83
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							-0.06	-0.02	0.13	0.622	-0.32	0.19
Quality of life												
SAU or DVHF	-0.07	-0.25	0.08	0.368	-0.22	0.08	-0.25	-0.17	0.17	0.150	-0.58	0.09
BIPOC Survivors or White Survivors	0.14	0.09	0.08	0.076	-0.01	0.29	0.09	0.07	0.13	0.468	-0.16	0.34
Linear Time	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.533	-0.04	0.08	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.782	-0.07	0.10
SAU or DVHF by BIPOC Survivors or White Survivors							0.21	0.17	0.19	0.282	-0.17	0.59
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							0.02	0.02	0.05	0.689	-0.08	0.11
Substance misuse	**b**	**β**	***SE***	***p*-value**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**	**b**	**B**	***SE***	***p*-value**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**
Alcohol misuse												
SAU or DVHF	0.03	0.04	0.06	0.650	-0.10	0.16	0.18	0.12	0.12	0.118	-0.05	0.41
BIPOC Survivors or White Survivors	0.00	0.01	0.06	0.892	-0.12	0.14	0.05	0.06	0.08	0.556	-0.11	0.21
Linear Time	-0.03	-0.05	0.03	0.185	-0.08	0.02	-0.00	-0.00	0.03	0.872	-0.07	0.06
SAU or DVHF by BIPOC Survivors or White Survivors							-0.10	-0.13	0.13	0.421	-0.35	0.15
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							-0.06	-0.08	0.03	0.103	-0.13	0.01
Drug misuse												
SAU or DVHF	0.04	0.05	0.08	0.602	-0.12	0.20	0.24	0.23	0.14	0.073	-0.02	0.51
BIPOC Survivors or White Survivors	-0.17	-0.19	0.08	0.039*	-0.33	-0.01	-0.06	-0.06	0.10	0.572	-0.26	0.14
Linear Time	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.439	-0.03	0.07	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.323	-0.03	0.10
SAU or DVHF by BIPOC Survivors or White Survivors							-0.27	-0.30	0.16	0.084	-0.58	0.04
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							-0.02	-0.03	0.03	0.524	-0.09	0.05

	Main Effects						Interaction Effects					
Child Outcomes	**b**	**β**	***SE***	***p*-value**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**	**b**	**B**	***SE***	***p*-value**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**
Child school attendance												
SAU or DVHF	-1.34	-0.11	1.61	0.407	-4.50	1.83	-0.47	-0.13	3.49	0.892	-7.34	6.39
BIPOC Survivors or White Survivors	-0.43	-0.03	1.73	0.806	-3.83	2.98	-0.72	-0.06	2.34	0.757	-5.33	3.88
Linear Time	-0.41	-0.04	0.67	0.539	-1.72	0.90	-0.06	-0.00	0.81	0.938	-1.66	1.53
BIPOC Survivors or White Survivors by SAU or DVHF							0.68	0.06	3.52	0.847	-6.24	7.59
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							-0.69	-0.06	0.92	0.454	-2.50	1.12
Child school performance												
SAU or DVHF	0.01	0.02	0.08	0.856	-0.14	0.16	-0.01	0.13	0.17	0.952	-0.35	0.32
BIPOC Survivors or White Survivors	-0.00	-0.01	0.09	0.914	-0.18	0.16	0.06	0.09	0.12	0.952	-0.35	0.32
Linear Time	-0.00	-0.00	0.04	0.924	-0.08	0.07	-0.04	-0.06	0.05	0.413	-0.13	0.05
BIPOC Survivors or White Survivors by SAU or DVHF							-0.13	-0.19	0.17	0.448	-0.46	0.20
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							0.07	0.11	0.05	0.214	-0.04	0.18
Child prosocial behavior												
SAU or DVHF	-0.51	-0.25	0.23	0.030*	-0.97	-0.05	-0.12	-0.07	0.47	0.806	-1.04	0.81
BIPOC Survivors or White Survivors	-0.44	-0.22	0.26	0.097	-0.96	0.08	-0.22	-0.11	0.35	0.522	-0.91	0.46
Linear Time	0.02	0.01	0.08	0.805	-0.14	0.18	0.03	0.02	0.10	0.792	-0.17	0.23
BIPOC Survivors or White Survivors by SAU or DVHF							-0.50	-0.25	0.51	0.333	-1.50	0.51
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							-0.02	-0.00	0.11	0.882	-0.24	0.21
Child behavior problems												
SAU or DVHF	1.23	0.15	0.85	0.150	-0.45	2.90	-0.38	-0.10	1.65	0.816	-3.62	2.86
BIPOC Survivors or White Survivors	0.25	0.03	0.97	0.799	-1.65	2.14	-0.98	-0.12	1.27	0.438	-3.48	1.51
Linear Time	-0.18	-0.03	0.28	0.508	-0.72	0.36	-0.02	-0.00	0.34	0.963	-0.68	0.65
BIPOC Survivors or White Survivors by SAU or DVHF							2.69	0.33	1.85	0.146	-0.94	6.33
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							-0.30	-0.04	0.38	0.425	-1.05	0.44

Appendix P. The Impact of DVHF on Latinx Survivors

In order to examine whether the DVHF intervention worked similarly within the sample of Latinx survivors as it did with the full sample, the mixed effects models were replicated just for the Latinx subsample. The analyses included 119 Latinx participants, 73 having received DVHF and 46 having received SAU. The socio-demographics for the sample can be found in Table P-1.

Table P-1. Socio-demographics of the Latinx Analytic Sample (N=119)

	Number	Percent
Age (Mean 32.8; SD = 8.27)		
Under 21	3	3
21 – 25	23	19
26 – 30	29	24
31 – 40	39	33
41 – 50	22	19
51 +	3	3
Gender		
Female	116	98
Male	3	3
Sexual Orientation		
Heterosexual	112	94
LGBQA	7	6
Citizenship		
U.S. Citizen	72	61
Primary Language		
English	67	56
Spanish	50	42
Portuguese	1	1
Mam	1	1
Foster Care		
In Foster Care as a Child	15	13
Parenting		
Parenting Minor Children	97	82
Employment		
Employed in the last 6 months	79	66
Household Gross Income Prior Year (n=114)		
$0	8	7
Under $10,000	27	24
$10,000 to $14,999	15	13
$15,000 to $24,999	30	26
$25,000 to $34,999	11	10
$35,000 to $49,999	10	9
$50,000 to 74,999	10	9

	Number	Percent
$75,000 or more	3	3
Education		
Less than high school	55	46
High school graduate / GED	28	24
Vocational /training certificate	8	7
Some college	13	11
Associate degree	5	4
Bachelor's degree	8	7
Advanced degree	2	2
Housing History		
Stayed with family or friends in the past to avoid being homeless	99	83
Prior history of homelessness	71	60
Homeless as a child/adolescent	25	35

The means and standard deviations (SD) of outcome variables included in the analyses were computed for the intervention groups and total sample (see Table P-2).

As we did for the entire sample, we included inverse-probability-weighted (IPW) estimators (Hernan & Robins, 2020) in the mixed effects models as sampling weights. We re-ran logistic regressions examining 70 variables and scales (demographics as well as outcome variables and potential mediator or moderator variables), and 8 potential predictors were found to be significantly different (see Table P-3). Seven of these predictors were included in the treatment model portion of the IPW estimator:

1. enrolled in school
2. quality of life
3. seeking help with education from agency
4. seeking help with clothing from agency
5. rural or urban agency
6. housing instability
7. has a driver's license

Table P-2. Means and Standard Deviations of Outcomes Over Time for Latinx Participants

	Baseline		6 Months		12 Months		18 Months		24 Months	
	DVHF	SAU	DVHF	SAU	DVHF	SAU	DVHF	SAU	DVHF	SAU
Housing instability	4.20 (1.64)	5.00 (1.66)	2.79 (1.94)	3.70 (1.73)	1.90 (1.81)	2.65 (1.83)	1.61 (1.70)	2.19 (1.82)	1.49 (1.78)	2.33 (2.13)
Financial strain	1.89 (1.15)	1.80 (1.14)	1.58 (1.00)	1.72 (1.01)	1.63 (0.98)	1.50 (0.93)	1.37 (1.18)	1.59 (1.10)	1.35 (1.15)	1.49 (1.04)
Financial difficulties	2.18 (0.69)	2.24 (0.66)	2.16 (0.74)	2.16 (0.74)	2.09 (0.75)	2.04 (0.84)	1.79 (0.89)	2.03 (0.78)	1.77 (0.91)	1.99 (0.75)
Inability to make ends meet	6.34 (1.54)	6.85 (1.60)	6.12 (1.67)	6.11 (1.80)	5.80 (1.78)	5.60 (1.99)	5.09 (1.87)	5.41 (1.91)	4.90 (1.98)	5.44 (1.91)
Total abuse	1.62 (1.00)	1.81 (1.12)	0.54 (0.77)	0.44 (0.43)	0.37 (0.68)	0.44 (0.45)	0.20 (0.38)	0.35 (0.41)	0.32 (0.59)	0.37 (0.52)
--Physical abuse	1.34 (1.01)	1.36 (1.21)	0.31 (0.66)	0.21 (0.34)	0.18 (0.54)	0.15 (0.36)	0.06 (0.20)	0.12 (0.30)	0.13 (0.44)	0.13 (0.29)
--Sexual abuse	1.06 (1.36)	1.33 (1.52)	0.19 (0.75)	0.06 (0.20)	0.15 (0.59)	0.09 (0.26)	0.03 (0.24)	0.07 (0.28)	0.14 (0.56)	0.12 (0.39)
--Emotional abuse	2.13 (1.17)	2.11 (1.15)	0.60 (0.96)	0.46 (0.57)	0.42 (0.73)	0.52 (0.67)	0.26 (0.54)	0.49 (0.65)	0.40 (0.73)	0.44 (0.70)
--Stalking	1.97 (1.50)	2.43 (1.56)	1.05 (1.13)	1.04 (1.11)	0.74 (1.23)	0.99 (1.02)	0.45 (0.77)	0.73 (0.94)	0.60 (0.95)	0.80 (1.24)
Economic abuse	1.28 (0.93)	1.43 (1.09)	0.39 (0.67)	0.33 (0.62)	0.20 (0.50)	0.25 (0.52)	0.15 (0.34)	0.21 (0.47)	0.16 (0.39)	0.20 (0.44)
Use of kids	1.77 (1.04)	1.74 (1.07)	1.23 (1.33)	1.22 (1.25)	0.95 (1.28)	1.23 (1.23)	0.79 (1.09)	1.06 (1.18)	0.91 (1.09)	1.10 (1.26)
Depression	11.68 (6.80)	13.10 (7.70)	8.57 (5.75)	11.83 (6.13)	8.30 (6.77)	9.75 (7.10)	6.96 (5.81)	8.93 (6.93)	7.43 (6.85)	9.87 (6.39)
Anxiety	10.61 (6.37)	12.31 (6.38)	8.87 (6.32)	10.75 (5.81)	7.77 (6.13)	9.15 (6.25)	6.54 (5.20)	8.89 (6.34)	6.75 (6.29)	9.22 (6.38)
PTSD	6.87 (2.36)	6.85 (2.74)	5.48 (3.05)	6.51 (3.01)	5.10 (3.03)	5.89 (3.14)	4.02 (3.01)	5.05 (3.41)	4.44 (3.43)	5.20 (3.60)
Quality of life	4.39 (1.17)	3.81 (1.15)	4.93 (1.16)	4.52 (1.15)	5.05 (1.12)	4.89 (1.29)	5.28 (1.06)	4.82 (1.30)	5.09 (1.32)	4.65 (1.29)
Alcohol misuse	0.31 (0.82)	0.56 (1.24)	0.08 (0.32)	0.32 (0.86)	0.27 (0.77)	0.30 (0.83)	0.20 (0.60)	0.26 (0.69)	0.26 (0.73)	0.13 (0.55)
Drug misuse	0.37 (0.97)	0.40 (1.13)	0.12 (0.43)	0.17 (0.64)	0.25 (0.74)	0.09 (0.46)	0.18 (0.72)	0.23 (0.78)	0.22 (0.74)	0.09 (0.47)

Table P-3. Logistic Regressions Examining Baseline Differences That Could Predict Who Received DVHF or Services as Usual For Latinx Participants (N = 123)

Variable	beta	Odds Ratio	SE	p	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper
1. Age	-0.014	0.986	0.023	0.538	0.943	1.031
2. English as primary language	0.235	1.266	0.375	0.530	0.619	2.664
3. Gender identity	1.596	4.933	1.170	0.173	0.611	101.39
4. Heterosexual	0.502	1.651	0.733	0.494	0.373	7.318
5. US citizen	-0.700	0.496	0.393	0.075	0.225	1.059
6. Involved with abuser	-0.780	0.458	0.787	0.322	0.087	2.171
7. Homeless as child	0.200	1.222	0.499	0.402	0.462	3.327
8. In agency shelter	0.025	1.026	0.386	0.958	0.483	2.210
9. Living with abuser	-0.168	0.845	0.787	0.831	0.178	4.455
10. Length of relationship with abuser (in months)	-0.003	0.997	0.002	0.152	0.992	1.001
11. Length of abuse (in days)	-0.000	1.000	0.024	0.045	0.999	1.000
12. Overall physical health	0.009	1.010	0.186	0.960	0.700	1.461
13. Children	0.771	2.161	0.461	0.094	0.877	5.419
14. Number of children	-0.023	0.977	0.127	0.857	0.761	1.259
15. Use of child	0.024	1.024	0.200	0.905	0.690	1.521
16. Employed in last 6 months	0.243	1.275	0.388	0.531	0.593	2.726
17. Feelings about employment	0.056	1.058	0.093	0.545	0.882	1.273
*18. Enrolled in school**	*1.171*	*3.224*	*0.591*	*0.048*	*1.102*	*11.81*
19. Access to car	0.585	1.794	0.434	0.178	0.763	4.236
*20. Driver's license**	*0.760*	*2.139*	*0.391*	*0.052*	*0.996*	*4.641*
21. Education level	0.069	1.071	0.083	0.406	0.913	1.266
22. Depression	-0.027	0.972	0.026	0.282	0.924	1.023
23. Anxiety	-0.042	0.959	0.030	0.152	0.904	1.015
24. PTSD	0.002	1.002	0.074	0.978	0.864	1.158
25. Difficulty paying bills	-0.124	0.883	0.276	0.654	0.508	1.513

Variable	beta	Odds Ratio	SE	p	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper
26. Borrowed money for rent or mortgage	-0.049	0.952	0.380	0.897	0.447	2.002
27. Lifetime homelessness	-0.000	0.999	0.000	0.408	0.999	1.000
28. Foster care	-0.976	0.377	0.564	0.083	0.118	1.122
29. Housing barriers	-0.345	0.708	0.415	0.406	0.307	1.577
30. Stayed with friends or family to avoid homelessness (as an adult)	-1.093	0.335	0.593	0.066	0.091	0.989
31. Inability to make ends meet	-0.222	0.801	0.127	0.080	0.617	1.019
32. Financial strain	0.070	1.073	0.163	0.665	0.780	1.483
33. Physical disability	0.323	1.382	0.441	0.463	0.592	3.384
34. Mental health issues	0.074	1.077	0.372	0.842	0.518	2.233
35. Overall abuse (CAS)	-0.170	0.843	0.177	0.338	0.593	1.195
36. Economic abuse - restriction of finances	-0.051	0.950	0.149	0.732	0.708	1.274
37. Economic abuse - financial exploitation	-0.252	0.777	0.201	0.209	0.520	1.151
38. Drug misuse	-0.021	0.979	0.179	0.905	0.690	1.418
39. Alcohol misuse	-0.247	0.781	0.183	0.176	0.536	1.116
40. Internal tools related to safety	-0.029	0.971	0.303	0.924	0.529	1.754
41. Trade-offs related to safety	0.275	1.317	0.224	0.218	0.851	2.057
42. Expectations of support related to safety	0.313	1.367	0.265	0.238	0.813	2.313
43. Hope	0.434	1.544	0.402	0.281	0.705	3.447
44. Positive emotions	0.291	1.338	0.206	0.157	0.899	2.023
45. Negative emotions	-0.205	0.815	0.184	0.267	0.565	1.169
46. Social support	-0.236	0.790	0.165	0.152	0.568	1.086
*47. Quality of life**	*0.435*	*1.545*	*0.170*	*0.011*	*1.119*	*2.191*
48. Seeking help with housing	-16.16	0.000	1385.38	0.991	n/a	n/a
49. Seeking help with employment	-0.064	0.938	0.372	0.863	0.450	1.943
*50. Seeking help with education**	*-0.891*	*0.410*	*0.441*	*0.043*	*0.165*	*0.947*

Variable	beta	Odds Ratio	SE	p	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper
51. Seeking help with finances	0.241	1.273	0.678	0.730	0.301	5.061
52. Seeking legal help	0.014	1.014	0.440	0.974	0.419	2.386
53. Seeking help with childcare	-0.241	0.786	0.371	0.515	0.378	1.626
54. Seeking help with counseling	0.675	1.963	0.590	0.253	0.612	6.484
55. Seeking help w transportation	-0.434	0.648	0.372	0.244	0.311	1.342
56. Seeking help with healthcare	0.195	1.216	0.383	0.610	0.577	2.604
57. Seeking help children's needs	0.007	1.007	0.382	0.985	0.473	2.124
58. Seeking help with food	0.095	1.100	0.380	0.802	0.519	2.313
*59. Seeking help with clothing**	*-0.803*	*0.448*	*0.399*	*0.044*	*0.200*	*0.964*
60. Seeking help for material goods	0.153	1.165	0.390	0.695	0.537	2.501
61. Seeking help with social support	-0.080	1.667	0.469	0.865	0.356	2.285
*62. Housing instability**	*-0.303*	*0.739*	*0.119*	*0.011*	*0.579*	*0.927*
63. Sexual abuse	-0.136	0.873	0.129	0.295	0.676	1.127
*64. Stalking**	-0.194	0.823	0.122	0.111	0.645	1.044
65. Physical abuse	-0.021	0.979	0.171	0.902	0.701	1.379
66. Emotional abuse	0.011	1.011	0.160	0.946	0.738	1.388
67. Economic abuse	0.328	1.388	0.590	0.579	0.421	4.453
*68. Rural/Urban**	*-1.207*	*0.299*	*0.538*	*0.025*	*0.094*	*0.803*
69. Reads English	-0.011	0.989	0.179	0.951	0.690	1.401
70. Household income	0.005	1.005	0.090	0.954	0.842	0.954

*significant $p < .05$.

Note: For dichotomous variables, "no" = 0 and "yes" = 1. Positive beta coefficients indicate higher likelihood of receiving DVHF, while negative beta coefficients indicate higher likelihood of receiving SAU. Latinx survivors who received DVHF were more likely to be enrolled in school, have a driver's license, have higher quality of life, be less likely to seek help from agency for education or clothing, and have greater housing stability compared to those who received services as usual. Latinx survivors in the DVHF group were also more likely to have sought help from one of the urban agencies.

The significant differences found at baseline suggest that, generally, those in DVHF had fewer barriers and greater assets at baseline compared to those who received SAU. Latinx survivors who

received DVHF were more likely to be enrolled in school, have a driver's license, report higher quality of life, be less likely to seek help from agency for education and clothing, and have greater housing stability compared to those who received SAU. Latinx survivors in the DVHF group were also more likely to have sought help from one of the urban agencies.
One variable identified in the logistic regressions was omitted from the IPW estimation: Seeking help with housing perfectly predicted who received DVHF versus SAU.

Linear regressions were then used to determine which of the 72 original covariates were associated with study outcomes. Eleven baseline covariates were found to be significantly predictive of outcomes and were included in the outcome portion of the IPW estimation:

1. whether survivor was employed in the last six months
2. education level
3. physical disability
4. whether survivor was a US citizen
5. having been in foster care as a child
6. parenting children
7. whether survivor was in a relationship with their abuser
8. age
9. financial difficulties
10. number of days spent homeless across their lifetime
11. ability to read English

The eleven outcome-relevant covariates were submitted to a stepwise selection procedure (Gareth, Daniela, Trevor, & Robert, 2013) to narrow down the number of covariates included in the longitudinal analyses. This covariate selection process was conducted for each outcome at baseline, allowing for parsimonious outcome models to be tested across the five time points. A list of baseline covariates included in each outcome model can be found in Table P-4.

Table P-4. Baseline Covariates Included in Each Latinx Longitudinal Model

	Covariates												
Outcomes	**Employment**	**High School Education**	**Minority Race**	**Have Disability**	**Citizenship**	**Foster Care**	**Children**	**Relationship Status**	**Age**	**Financial Difficulty**	**Lifetime Homelessness**	**Read English**	**COVID**
Housing instability	✓				✓					✓	✓		✓
Financial strain	✓				✓					✓	✓		✓
Financial difficulty								✓				✓	✓
Inability to make ends meet								✓				✓	✓
Total Abuse										✓			✓
--Physical abuse							✓						✓
--Emotional abuse						✓			✓	✓			✓
--Sexual abuse							✓						✓
--Stalking						✓			✓	✓			✓
Economic abuse						✓				✓	✓	✓	✓
Use of Children				✓				✓		✓		✓	✓
Quality of life									✓		✓		✓
Depression		✓		✓	✓		✓	✓		✓			✓
Anxiety				✓			✓			✓			✓
PTSD		✓		✓	✓								✓
Alcohol misuse								✓					✓
Drug misuse	✓						✓	✓				✓	✓
Child school attendance	✓												✓
Child school performance	✓												✓
Child prosocial behaviors	✓												✓
Child behavior problems	✓												✓

Mixed effect models were then used to compare outcomes between survivors who received DVHF and those who received services-as-usual, following the same process used with the entire sample. No significant differences were found between the DVHF and SAU groups within the Latinx sample, but the pattern of change mirrored the findings for the entire sample (see Table P-5 for the table of findings).

Table P-5. Mixed Effects Models Comparing DVHF and SAU across Twenty-Four Months among Latinx Sample

	Main Effects						Interaction Effects					
Housing instability	**b**	**β**	***SE***	***p*-value**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**	**b**	**B**	***SE***	***p*-value**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**
SAU or DVHF	0.46	0.24	0.25	0.062	-0.02	0.95	0.48	0.24	0.78	0.539	-1.05	2.01
Linear Time	-0.97	-0.57	0.31	0.002*	-1.58	-0.36	-1.03	-0.60	0.48	0.031*	-1.96	-0.09
Quadratic Time	0.13	0.40	0.06	0.031*	0.01	0.25	0.15	0.45	0.09	0.094	-0.03	0.33
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							0.10	0.06	0.64	0.878	-1.16	1.36
Quadratic Time by SAU or DVHF							-0.04	-0.11	0.12	0.768	-0.28	0.21
Financial instability	**b**	**β**	***SE***	***p*-value**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**	**b**	**B**	***SE***	***p*-value**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**
Financial strain												
SAU or DVHF	0.11	0.11	0.14	0.407	-0.15	0.38	0.12	0.11	0.22	0.576	-0.31	0.56
Linear Time	-0.02	-0.02	0.05	0.762	-0.12	0.09	-0.01	-0.02	0.07	0.835	-0.14	0.11
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							-0.00	-0.00	0.08	0.942	-0.16	0.15
Financial difficulties												
SAU or DVHF	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.999	-0.21	0.21	-0.18	0.06	0.16	0.252	-0.49	0.13
Linear Time	-0.15	-0.21	0.04	0.000*	-0.23	-0.07	-0.19	-0.27	0.05	0.000*	-0.29	-0.10
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							0.09	0.13	0.06	0.115	-0.02	0.20
Inability to make ends meet												
SAU or DVHF	-0.01	-0.00	0.24	0.952	-0.49	0.46	0.75	0.01	2.06	0.715	-3.29	4.80
Linear Time	1.40	0.81	1.46	0.337	-1.46	4.26	1.78	1.03	2.17	0.414	-2.49	6.05
Quadratic Time	-0.83	-2.44	0.65	0.199	-2.10	0.44	-0.83	-2.42	0.95	0.385	-2.69	1.04
Cubic Time	0.12	1.47	0.09	0.181	-0.05	0.29	0.10	1.23	0.13	0.440	-0.15	0.34
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							-0.59	-0.34	3.04	0.847	-6.56	5.38
Quadratic Time by SAU or DVHF							-0.03	-0.07	1.33	0.985	-2.63	2.58
Cubic Time by SAU or DVHF							0.04	0.47	0.17	0.831	-0.31	0.38
Safety	**b**	**β**	***SE***	***p*-value**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**	**b**	**B**	***SE***	***p*-value**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**
Total DV												
SAU or DVHF	0.05	0.08	0.07	0.540	-0.10	0.19	-0.47	0.03	0.25	0.064	-0.97	0.03
Linear Time	-0.27	-0.55	0.10	0.006*	-0.46	-0.08	-0.50	-1.02	0.15	0.000*	-0.79	-0.21
Quadratic Time	0.05	0.56	0.02	0.005*	0.02	0.09	0.09	0.96	0.03	0.001*	0.04	0.15
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							0.84	0.40	0.40	0.040*	0.04	1.63
Quadratic Time by SAU or DVHF							-0.74	0.39	0.39	0.061	-1.51	0.04

	Main Effects						Interaction Effects					
Safety	**b**	**β**	***SE***	***p*-value**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**	**b**	**B**	***SE***	***p*-value**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**
--Physical abuse												
SAU or DVHF	-0.00	-0.02	0.06	0.872	-0.12	0.10	-0.32	-0.04	0.21	0.132	-0.75	0.10
Linear Time	-0.15	-0.40	0.08	0.070	-0.32	0.01	-0.32	-0.82	0.13	0.014*	-0.58	-0.06
Quadratic Time	0.03	0.44	0.02	0.046*	0.00	0.07	0.06	0.84	0.02	0.010*	0.02	0.11
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							0.29	0.75	0.17	0.094	-0.05	0.63
Quadratic Time by SAU or DVHF							-0.06	-0.73	0.03	0.095	-0.12	0.01
--Emotional abuse												
SAU or DVHF	0.06	0.09	0.10	0.552	-0.14	0.27	0.00	0.08	0.19	0.982	-0.36	0.37
Linear Time	0.06	0.09	0.04	0.134	-0.02	0.14	0.05	0.08	0.05	0.313	-0.05	0.14
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							0.02	0.03	0.06	0.707	-0.09	0.13
--Sexual abuse												
SAU or DVHF	-0.10	-0.21	0.06	0.093	-0.21	0.02	-0.57	-0.26	0.23	0.015*	-1.02	-0.11
Linear Time	-0.16	-0.39	0.09	0.065	-0.33	0.01	-0.37	-0.91	0.13	0.005*	-0.63	-0.11
Quadratic Time	0.04	0.47	0.02	0.024*	0.01	0.07	0.07	0.93	0.02	0.003*	0.03	0.12
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							0.38	0.93	0.18	0.032*	0.03	0.73
Quadratic Time by SAU or DVHF							-0.07	-0.83	0.03	0.046*	-0.13	0.00
--Stalking												
SAU or DVHF	0.09	0.08	0.12	0.431	-0.14	0.32	-0.63	0.05	0.54	0.248	-1.70	0.44
Linear Time	-0.47	-0.48	0.22	0.037*	-0.90	-0.03	-0.75	-0.77	0.34	0.029*	-1.42	-0.08
Quadratic Time	0.09	0.47	0.12	0.042*	0.00	0.18	0.13	0.69	0.07	0.042*	0.00	0.26
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							0.50	0.52	0.46	0.270	-0.39	1.40
Quadratic Time by SAU or DVHF							-0.08	-0.40	0.09	0.380	-0.25	0.10
Economic abuse												
SAU or DVHF	0.05	0.10	0.06	0.456	-0.07	0.17	-0.12	0.06	0.23	0.605	-0.58	0.34
Linear Time	-0.16	-0.37	0.09	0.068	-0.33	0.01	-0.22	-0.51	0.13	0.099	-0.48	0.04
Quadratic Time	0.03	0.34	0.02	0.096	-0.01	0.06	0.04	0.44	0.02	0.137	-0.01	0.09
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							0.11	-0.06	0.18	0.542	-0.24	0.46
Quadratic Time by SAU or DVHF							-0.02	0.30	0.03	0.633	-0.08	0.05
Use of children												
SAU or DVHF	0.08	0.07	0.15	0.596	-0.22	0.38	0.00	0.06	0.33	0.988	-0.64	0.65
Linear Time	-0.03	-0.03	0.08	0.650	-0.18	0.11	-0.05	-0.04	0.09	0.597	-0.23	0.13
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							0.03	0.02	0.10	0.792	-0.17	0.22

	Main Effects						Interaction Effects					
Mental Health	**b**	**β**	***SE***	***p*-value**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**	**b**	**B**	***SE***	***p*-value**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**
Depression												
SAU or DVHF	1.73	0.27	0.89	0.052	-0.02	3.48	4.44	0.28	2.40	0.065	-0.28	9.17
Linear Time	-2.33	-0.41	0.98	0.018*	-4.26	-0.40	-0.90	-0.16	1.50	0.548	-3.86	2.05
Quadratic Time	0.42	0.38	0.20	0.031*	0.04	0.081	0.16	0.15	0.29	0.567	-0.40	0.73
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							-2.52	-0.45	2.01	0.211	-6.48	1.44
Quadratic Time by SAU or DVHF							0.48	0.43	0.39	0.217	-0.28	1.25
Anxiety												
SAU or DVHF	1.27	0.21	0.77	0.102	-0.25	2.79	1.50	0..22	2.20	0.498	-2.84	5.83
Linear Time	-1.59	-0.29	0.90	0.080	-3.36	0.19	-1.31	-0.24	1.39	0.344	-4.04	1.41
Quadratic Time	0.32	0.30	0.18	0.078	-0.04	0.67	0.24	0.23	0.26	0.355	-0.27	0.76
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							-0.47	-0.09	1.86	0.801	-4.11	3.18
Quadratic Time by SAU or DVHF							0.14	0.13	0.36	0.703	-0.57	0.84
PTSD												
SAU or DVHF	0.69	0.21	0.41	0.092	-0.11	1.50	-1.74	0.20	1.29	0.179	-4.28	0.80
Linear Time	-1.68	-0.57	0.54	0.002*	-2.75	-0.61	-3.00	-1.01	0.83	0.000*	-4.63	-1.38
Quadratic Time	0.26	0.44	0.11	0.017*	0.05	0.47	0.51	0.87	0.16	0.001*	0.19	0.82
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							2.33	0.79	1.11	0.036*	0.15	4.51
Quadratic Time by SAU or DVHF							-0.46	-0.78	0.21	0.034*	-0.88	-0.03
Quality of life												
SAU or DVHF	0.02	0.02	0.15	0.886	-0.28	0.32	-0.48	0.00	0.40	0.238	-1.27	0.32
Linear Time	0.71	0.67	0.16	0.000*	0.40	1.02	0.40	0.38	0.24	0.095	-0.07	0.88
Quadratic Time	-0.15	-0.74	0.03	0.000*	-0.22	-0.09	-0.09	-0.45	0.05	0.041*	-0.18	0.00
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							0.53	0.50	0.32	0.101	-0.11	1.17
Quadratic Time by SAU or DVHF							-0.11	-0.55	0.06	0.067	-0.24	0.01
Substance Misuse	**b**	**β**	***SE***	***p*-value**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**	**b**	**B**	***SE***	***p*-value**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**
Alcohol misuse												
SAU or DVHF	0.00	0.01	0.08	0.918	-0.15	0.17	0.24	-0.03	0.16	0.124	-0.07	0.55
Linear Time	-0.01	-0.02	0.04	0.729	-0.09	0.06	0.03	0.06	0.05	0.475	-0.06	0.13
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							-0.10	-0.17	0.06	0.082	-0.22	0.01
Drug misuse												
SAU or DVHF	-0.06	-0.09	0.09	0.493	-0.23	0.11	-0.02	-0.10	0.14	0.891	-0.30	0.26
Linear Time	0.06	0.11	0.04	0.080	-0.01	0.14	0.07	0.12	0.04	0.099	-0.01	0.16
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							-0.02	-0.03	0.05	0.714	-0.13	0.09

	Main Effects						Interaction Effects					
Child Outcomes	**b**	**β**	***SE***	***p*-value**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**	**b**	**B**	***SE***	***p*-value**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**
Child school attendance												
SAU or DVHF	-1.60	-0.20	1.09	0.144	-3.74	0.55	-1.24	-0.19	2.21	0.575	-5.58	3.10
Linear Time	-0.40	-0.06	0.38	0.294	-1.14	0.35	-0.34	-0.05	0.48	0.475	-1.29	0.60
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							-0.10	-0.01	0.53	0.851	-1.13	0.94
Child school performance												
SAU or DVHF	-0.27	-0.08	0.32	0.414	-0.90	0.37	-0.32	-0.08	0.79	0.683	-1.88	1.23
Linear Time	0.07	0.02	0.20	0.726	-0.33	0.47	0.06	0.02	0.26	0.827	-0.46	0.58
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							0.02	0.00	0.28	0.935	-0.53	0.58
Child prosocial behavior												
SAU or DVHF	-0.62	-0.14	0.33	0.060	-1.26	0.03	-0.65	-0.14	0.43	0.129	-1.49	0.19
Linear Time	0.06	0.02	0.09	0.491	-0.12	0.24	0.06	0.01	0.11	0.615	-0.16	0.27
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							0.02	0.00	0.13	0.906	-0.24	0.27
Child behavior problems												
SAU or DVHF	-0.64	-0.08	0.85	0.454	-2.32	1.04	0.82	-0.09	1.20	0.492	-1.53	3.17
Linear Time	0.04	0.00	0.25	0.881	-0.45	0.52	0.33	0.04	0.30	0.270	-0.25	0.91
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							-0.63	-0.08	0.36	0.082	-1.34	0.08

Power Analysis

We conducted a Monte Carlo simulation power analysis to examine whether we had a high enough level of statistical power to detect group differences. The population model for this power analysis was based off the full model (i.e., main effects and interactions) for the housing instability outcome. The housing instability model was chosen as a representative population model given that the effect size for the intervention was largest for this outcome in the full sample; accordingly, observed power for the housing instability outcome may represent the "upper bounds" of power across the range of outcomes.

The population model structure and parameter estimates were consistent with those reported for the housing instability model in Table 6. The observed correlations between the covariates were also incorporated into the population model. Sample sizes at the different levels of analysis were also consistent with the present study. The power analysis was conducted in Mplus version 8.7 (Muthen & Muthen, 2022); models were fit using robust maximum likelihood estimation. Overall, 1,000 replications were run (i.e., the model of interest was fit to 1,000 sets of data generated from the population model).

Results from the simulation suggest that the power to detect a main effect of the intervention, or an interaction between the intervention and time, was very low (<5%). That is, assuming the actual main and moderated effects of the intervention are at least somewhat consistent with the effect size reported in Table 6, the Latinx sample size is too small to reliably detect statistically significant effects.

Summary of DVHF Impact Over Time for Latinx Survivors

Despite the low statistical power to detect group differences, we replicated the 24-month analyses with the Latinx sample in order to see if the pattern of findings mirrored those for the overall sample. They did, suggesting the DVHF model works similarly for Latinx survivors as for the entire sample.

Appendix Q: The Impact of DVHF on Black Survivors

Within the subsample of 61 Black participants who had received services, 10 had received SAU, and 51 had received DVHF. The socio-demographics for the sample can be found in Table Q-1.

Table Q-1. Sociodemographics of the Black Participant Analytic Sample (N=61)

	Number	Percent
Age (Mean 35.3; SD = 8.97)		
Under 21	2	3
21 – 25	6	10
26 – 30	13	21
31 – 40	24	40
41 – 50	13	21
51 +	3	5
Gender		
Female	60	98
Male	1	2
Sexual Orientation		
Heterosexual	53	87
LGBQA	8	13
Citizenship		
U.S. Citizen	56	92
Primary Language		
English	56	91
Somali	2	3
African	1	2
Amharic	1	2
Otjiherero	1	2
Foster Care		
In Foster Care as a Child	16	26
Parenting		
Parenting Minor Children	50	82
Employment		
Employed in the last 6 months	37	61
Household Gross Income Prior Year (n=114)		
$0	4	7
Under $10,000	22	38
$10,000 to $14,999	8	14
$15,000 to $24,999	8	14
$25,000 to $34,999	7	12
$35,000 to $49,999	4	7
$50,000 to 74,999	0	0
$75,000 or more	5	9

	Number	Percent
Education		
Less than high school	9	15
High school graduate / GED	20	33
Vocational /training certificate	4	7
Some college	16	26
Associate degree	6	10
Bachelor's degree	3	5
Advanced degree	3	5
Housing History		
Prior history of homelessness	54	89
Homeless as a child/adolescent	19	35

Bayesian estimation was used to address the limitations of the relatively small sample size and the unequal group sizes between those who received DVHF and SAU to prevent issues of power and biased parameter estimates (Van De Shoot et al., 2015). Bayesian statistics have increasingly become a popular means of handling small datasets and offer a different approach to hypothesis testing. This is because Bayesian data analysis allows smaller datasets to be analyzed without losing power or precision by using Markov Chain Monte Carlo (MCMC) simulations, thereby making this approach potentially the most information-efficient method to fit a statistical model with small sample sizes (Van De Shoot et al., 2014).

Data Analysis

Missing data analysis was conducted to test for missingness in relevant variables and ensure that missing data did not bias the sample and attenuate effect sizes (Li, 2013). Little's MCAR test in SPSS revealed that the data were missing completely at random, χ^2=33.680, DF = 32, p = .39. As such, pairwise deletion was used in the statistical analyses, and no imputation was conducted given the reduced sample size (n=61). Psychometric analysis (internal consistency using Cronbach's alpha) was also conducted to verify the psychometric properties of outcome measures. Calculations revealed that all measures had high internal consistency reliability. Finally, data across all time points were inspected for univariate normality. Significant Shapiro-Wilk tests (W<.94 p<.001), discarded absolute univariate normality, yet skewness and kurtosis values were below the cut points of |2| and |6| indicating an approximately normal and univariate distribution except for data on sexual abuse (*Skewness*≤|6.47|, *Kurtosis*≤|44.44|), and physical abuse (*Skewness*≤|5.07|, *Kurtosis*≤|28.17|). To counteract the non-normality of the data on sexual and physical abuse, data transformation methods (square, square root, log, and inverse) were computed. The transformed and non-transformed data were tested when computing outcome models for sexual and physical abuse.

Descriptive analyses were then conducted using IBM SPSS 28. Raw scores were converted into mean scores for all scales of interest across the five-time points. The means and standard deviations (SD) of outcome variables included in the analyses were computed for the intervention groups and total sample (see Table Q-2).

To identify and control for any existing group differences between the intervention groups at baseline which can otherwise impact outcome trajectories, inverse-probability-weighting (IPW)

was completed. The first step involved conducting a logistic regression analysis to examine if there were any meaningful differences at baseline between those who received DVHF and those who received SAU. Sixty-two variables and scales were examined. Only two factors (seeking help with finances and rural versus urban agency) were significantly different with small differences (see Table Q-3). The significant predictors were then included in the treatment model portion of the IPW estimator to generate weights that were included in all outcome models. As most participants (84 percent) were recruited from the two urban agencies, an independent t-test was conducted on outcome variables to determine if there were any meaningful differences at the agency level. The difference in housing instability scores between urban agency 1 (Mean = 2.15; SD = 1.88) and urban agency 2 (Mean = 2.99; SD = 2.10) was significant ($t(249) = -3.36$; $p < .001$). Additionally, the difference in sexual abuse scores between urban agency 1 (Mean = 0.15; SD = 0.50) and urban agency 2 (Mean = 0.35; SD = 0.96) was significant ($t(243) = -2.01$; $p < 0.05$). Based on these findings, agency was included as a fixed effect in outcome models for housing instability and sexual abuse.

All longitudinal analyses were conducted using the MVN, brms, performance, and sjPlot packages in R 4.1. (R Core Team, 2021). To test the hypotheses, Bayesian-estimated personal growth models using Hierarchical Linear Modeling (HLM) (i.e., time nested in participants, nested in agencies) were used to model outcome trajectories and compare changes across all five time points (baseline, 6-months, 12-months, 18-months, and 24-months) on all dependent variables.

In testing the long-term effects of the intervention on each of the hypothesized outcomes, model building applied a step-up strategy which involved a five-step process to determine the best fit model. The first step began with an empty model (i.e., a model without predictors) testing random slopes for time (i.e., linear, quadratic, or cubic terms). The next step involved individually testing fixed person-level covariates (e.g., age, employment, citizenship status, etc.) to identify the most plausible combination of covariates to reduce bias and account for the effect of relevant covariates that may impact final analytic results. The selection of covariates was informed by evidence of the impact of predictors on the outcomes to be observed from the larger longitudinal analyses. Specifically, predictors that were found to be statistically significant as covariates when analyzing outcome variables in the larger longitudinal study were selected for inclusion in this analysis. See Table Q-4 for a list of covariates included in each outcome model.

Table Q-2. Means and SDs of Outcomes Over Time for Black Participants

	Baseline			6 Months			12 Months			18 Months			24 Months		
	Baseline DVHF	Baseline SAU	Baseline Total	6 Months DVHF	6 Months SAU	6 Months Total	12 Months DVHF	12 Months SAU	12 Months Total	18 Months DVHF	18 Months SAU	18 Months Total	24 Months DVHF	24 Months SAU	24 Months Total
Housing instability	4.39 (1.68)	5.40 (1.35)	4.55 (1.66)	2.78 (2.20)	4.20 (2.10)	3.01 (2.23)	2.09 (1.76)	3.00 (1.83)	2.24 (1.79)	1.94 (1.78)	2.90 (2.42)	2.10 (1.91)	1.38 (1.48)	1.60 (1.58)	1.42 (1.48)
Financial strain	2.82 (5.20)	2.00 (1.29)	2.69 (4.79)	1.65 (0.99)	1.65 (1.51)	1.65 (1.09)	1.69 (1.20)	1.35 (1.03)	1.63 (1.17)	1.42 (1.24)	1.35 (0.85)	1.41 (1.17)	1.27 (1.15)	1.30 (0.92)	1.27 (1.11)
Financial difficulties	2.29 (0.70)	2.48 (0.52)	2.31 (0.67)	2.12 (0.83)	2.41 (0.75)	2.17 (0.82)	2.08 (0.82)	2.45 (0.44)	2.14 (0.78)	1.95 (0.90)	2.03 (0.55)	1.96 (0.84)	1.92 (0.95)	2.07 (0.98)	1.94 (0.95)
Inability to make ends meet	6.53 (1.78)	7.70 (0.68)	6.72 (1.70)	5.90 (2.07)	6.70 (1.64)	6.03 (2.02)	5.80 (2.03)	7.50 (0.71)	6.08 (1.98)	5.75 (2.06)	6.30 (1.89)	5.84 (2.03)	5.61 (2.12)	6.30 (1.57)	5.73 (2.04)
Total abuse	1.48 (1.07)	1.05 (1.05)	1.41 (1.07)	0.34 (0.66)	0.38 (0.65)	0.35 (0.65)	0.23 (0.42)	0.29 (0.35)	0.24 (0.41)	0.27 (0.40)	0.56 (0.93)	0.32 (0.53)	0.15 (0.30)	0.27 (0.41)	0.17 (0.32)
--Physical abuse	1.18 (0.96)	0.88 (0.96)	1.13 (0.96)	0.19 (0.69)	0.11 (0.35)	0.18 (0.64)	0.07 (0.28)	0.06 (0.10)	0.07 (0.26)	0.10 (0.22)	0.28 (0.47)	0.13 (0.28)	0.04 (0.10)	0.03 (0.09)	0.04 (0.10)
--Sexual abuse	1.15 (1.44)	0.43 (0.94)	1.03 (1.39)	0.12 (0.53)	0.00 (0.00)	0.10 (0.49)	0.02 (0.11)	0.04 (0.11)	0.02 (0.11)	0.04 (0.17)	0.17 (0.53)	0.06 (0.26)	0.05 (0.29)	0.07 (0.21)	0.05 (0.28)
--Emotional abuse	1.67 (1.27)	1.52 (1.47)	1.64 (1.29)	0.29 (0.67)	0.25 (0.78)	0.29 (0.69)	0.29 (0.58)	0.39 (0.72)	0.31 (0.60)	0.29 (0.47)	0.78 (1.25)	0.37 (0.67)	0.18 (0.42)	0.29 (0.53)	0.20 (0.44)
--Stalking	2.02 (1.61)	1.38 (1.57)	1.91 (1.61)	0.77 (1.07)	1.17 (1.59)	0.83 (1.17)	0.54 (0.86)	1.09 (1.50)	0.64 (1.01)	0.62 (0.98)	1.01 (1.57)	0.69 (1.09)	0.34 (0.73)	0.68 (0.96)	0.40 (0.77)
Economic abuse	1.33 (1.15)	1.17 (0.92)	1.30 (1.11)	0.25 (0.62)	0.27 (0.79)	0.26 (0.64)	0.21 (0.50)	0.20 (0.44)	0.21 (0.49)	0.19 (0.54)	0.44 (0.81)	0.23 (0.59)	0.14 (0.47)	0.11 (0.28)	0.14 (0.44)
Use of child	1.60 (1.24)	1.31 (1.10)	1.56 (1.22)	0.92 (1.14)	0.95 (1.12)	0.92 (1.13)	1.08 (1.33)	1.25 (1.23)	1.11 (1.31)	0.76 (1.18)	0.98 (1.33)	0.80 (1.20)	0.48 (0.90)	0.94 (1.67)	0.57 (1.08)
Depression	12.63 (6.80)	9.90 (6.05)	12.18 (6.71)	7.98 (7.01)	9.70 (4.72)	8.26 (6.69)	8.49 (5.62)	6.90 (4.41)	8.23 (5.44)	6.24 (5.07)	9.70 (7.09)	6.80 (5.53)	7.00 (5.90)	7.70 (6.18)	7.12 (5.90)
Anxiety	12.06 (6.45)	9.60 (6.20)	11.66 (6.43)	7.29 (6.05)	9.50 (6.45)	7.66 (6.12)	7.57 (5.67)	6.60 (4.30)	7.41 (5.45)	7.12 (5.44)	9.00 (6.06)	7.43 (5.54)	7.52 (6.38)	6.60 (6.45)	7.37 (6.34)
PTSD	6.86 (2.57)	6.40 (2.46)	6.79 (2.54)	4.73 (3.30)	6.60 (2.63)	5.03 (3.26)	5.06 (3.03)	4.20 (1.75)	4.92 (2.87)	4.48 (3.04)	5.60 (2.32)	4.67 (2.94)	4.08 (3.21)	5.10 (3.38)	4.25 (3.23)
Quality of life	4.24 (1.17)	3.99 (1.64)	4.20 (1.24)	4.87 (1.43)	4.68 (1.49)	4.84 (1.43)	4.77 (1.26)	4.71 (0.71)	4.76 (1.18)	5.07 (1.15	4.10 (1.36)	4.91 (1.23)	5.11 (1.27)	4.70 (1.33)	5.04 (1.28)
Alcohol misuse	0.39 (0.90)	0.60 (1.35)	0.43 (0.97)	0.24 (0.85)	0.30 (0.68)	0.25 (0.82)	0.38 (1.06)	0.50 (1.08)	0.40 (1.06)	0.37 (1.02)	0.70 (1.16)	0.43 (1.04)	0.82 (0.57)	0.70 (1.49)	0.19 (0.82)
Drug misuse	0.53 (1.05)	1.10 (1.79)	0.62 (1.20)	0.16 (0.55)	0.30 (0.48)	0.18 (0.54)	0.15 (0.41)	0.80 (1.32)	0.26 (0.69)	0.22 (0.74)	1.20 (1.55)	0.38 (0.98)	0.16 (0.55)	1.20 (1.62)	0.34 (0.90)

Table Q-3. Logistic Regressions Examining Baseline Differences That Could Predict Who Received DVHF or Services as Usual for Black Participants (N=61)

Variable	beta	Odds Ratio	SE	p	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper
1. Age	0.067	1.069	0.045	0.136	0.985	1.179
2. Children (y/n)	0.835	2.304	0.79	0.291	0.428	10.432
3. Foster care (y/n)	-1.291	0.275	0.718	0.072	0.065	1.147
4. Trouble getting housing	-0.865	0.421	0.842	0.304	0.059	1.899
5. Inability to make ends meet	-0.749	0.473	0.429	0.081	0.149	9.053
6. Overall abuse (CAS)	0.435	1.545	0.378	0.251	0.781	3.578
7. Drug misuse	-0.339	0.712	0.252	0.179	0.435	1.204
8. English as the primary language	-0.267	0.766	1.1757	0.821	0.098	15.906
9. Homeless as a child (y/n)	-1.338	0.263	0.798	0.094	0.048	1.216
10. Length of relationship with abuser (in months)	0.003	1.003	0.005	0.575	0.995	1.015
11. Length of abuse (in days)	1.345	1	1.421	0.924	0.999	1
12. Overall physical health	-0.286	0.752	0.287	0.319	0.419	1.318
13. Number of children	0.294	1.343	0.312	0.344	0.759	2.632
14. Use of child	0.212	1.236	0.35	0.545	0.634	2.606
15. Employed in last 6 months (y/n)	0.033	1.033	0.706	0.963	0.239	4.081
16. Feelings about employment	0.099	1.104	0.183	0.587	0.779	1.621
17. Enrolled in school (y/n)	-0.444	0.642	0.769	0.564	0.149	3.348
18. Access to car (y/n)	-0.571	0.564	0.746	0.444	0.112	2.288
19. Driver's license (y/n)	0.521	1.684	0.696	0.454	0.419	6.805
20. Education level	0.011	1.011	0.171	0.951	0.723	1.431
21. Depression	0.065	1.067	0.056	0.243	0.961	1.199
22. Anxiety	0.061	1.063	0.056	0.271	0.955	1.193
23. PTSD	0.069	1.072	0.133	0.598	0.815	1.387
24. Difficulty paying bills	-0.467	0.627	0.58	0.421	0.17	1.783

Variable	beta	Odds Ratio	SE	p	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper
25. Borrowed money for rent or mortgage	0.125	1.133	0.758	0.869	0.221	4.729
26. Lifetime homelessness (y/n)	0	0.999	0	0.283	0.999	1
27. Financial strain	0.108	1.114	0.26	0.677	0.904	2.098
28. Physical disability (y/n)	0.409	1.505	0.747	0.584	0.37	7.615
29.Mental health issues (y/n)	0.783	2.188	0.701	0.264	0.539	8.938
30. Economic abuse - restriction of finances	0.006	1.006	0.261	0.981	0.604	1.717
31. Economic abuse - financial exploitation	0.272	1.313	0.351	0.438	0.695	2.873
32. Alcohol misuse	-0.195	0.823	0.317	0.538	0.456	1.698
33. Internal tools related to safety	0.337	1.401	0.579	0.561	0.429	4.387
34. Tradeoffs related to safety	0.323	1.381	0.395	0.414	0.635	3.089
35. Expectations of support related to safety	-0.37	0.691	0.518	0.475	0.222	1.766
36. Hope	-0.571	0.565	0.755	0.449	0.113	2.267
37. Positive emotions	-0.243	0.784	0.387	0.531	0.351	1.651
38. Negative emotions	-0.129	0.879	0.331	0.695	0.455	1.706
39. Social support	-0.118	0.887	0.299	0.691	0.483	1.592
40. Quality of life	0.167	1.182	0.28	0.55	0.679	2.082
41. Seeking help with employment (y/n)	0.438	1.55	0.694	0.527	0.385	6.247
42. Seeking help with education (y/n)	-0.241	0.785	0.749	0.747	0.154	3.214
43. Seeking help with finances (y/n)*	1.925	6.857	9.112	0.034	1.089	44.262
45. Seeking help with childcare (y/n)	-0.602	0.547	0.704	0.392	0.126	2.147
46. Seeking help with counseling (y/n)	-0.906	0.404	1.107	0.413	0.02	2.514
47. Seeking help w transportation(y/n)	0.443	1.558	0.769	0.564	0.298	6.693
48. Seeking help with healthcare (y/n)	-0.124	0.882	0.758	0.869	0.211	4.533
49. Seeking help children's needs (y/n)	0.276	1.318	0.692	0.69	0.328	5.293

Variable	beta	Odds Ratio	SE	p	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper
50. Seeking help with food (y/n)	0.032	1.033	0.706	0.963	0.238	4.08
51. Seeking help with clothing (y/n)	0.875	2.4	0.703	0.213	0.589	9.856
52. Seeking help for material goods (y/n)	0.443	1.558	0.769	0.564	0.298	6.693
53. Seeking help with social support (y/n)	0.452	1.571	0.889	0.611	0.209	8.064
54. Physical abuse	0.359	1.432	0.404	0.375	0.683	3.474
55. Emotional abuse	0.09	1.095	0.276	0.743	0.648	1.971
56. Economic abuse	-0.786	0.455	1.111	0.479	0.023	2.869
57. Sexual abuse	0.591	1.806	0.421	0.16	0.931	5.226
58. Stalking	0.285	1.33	0.249	0.252	0.847	2.315
59. Rural/Urban*	-2.219	0.108	0.788	0.004	0.021	0.504
60. Housing instability	-0.412	0.662	0.24	0.087	0.391	1.029
61. Household income	-0.008	0.991	0.143	0.953	0.756	1.343
62. Organization	-0.584	0.557	0.323	0.071	0.273	1.012

*significant $p < .05$.

Note: For dichotomous variables, "no" = 0 and "yes" = 1. Positive beta coefficients indicate higher likelihood of receiving DVHF, while negative beta coefficients indicate higher likelihood of receiving SAU. Black survivors who received DVHF were more likely to have sought agency help for finances and were more likely to have sought help from one of the urban agencies.

Table Q-4. Baseline Covariates Included in Each Longitudinal Model – Black Survivors

	Covariates								
Outcomes	**Employment**	**High School Education**	**Have Disability**	**Foster Care**	**Children**	**Relationship Status**	**Age**	**Financial Difficulty**	**Lifetime Homelessness**
Housing instability	□				✓	□		✓	□
Financial strain	□		✓			□	□	✓	
Financial difficulty	✓	□				□			
Inability to make ends meet			✓					✓	✓
Total abuse					□		✓	✓	
--Physical abuse	□	✓			□		□	✓	
--Emotional abuse	□	□			□		✓	□	
--Sexual abuse	□	□			✓		□	□	✓
--Stalking	□	□			✓	✓	□	□	
Economic abuse	✓	□			□		□	✓	
Use of Children	✓	□			□		□	□	
Quality of life					✓	□		✓	
Depression		□	□		✓	□		□	
Anxiety			□		✓			□	
PTSD		✓	□		✓		□	□	
Alcohol misuse				✓					□
Drug misuse	✓		□			✓	□		
Child school attendance	✓								□
Child school performance		□	✓			□	□	□	
Child prosocial behaviors	□						✓		
Child behavior problems								✓	

The third step involved testing for the random effects of the covariates with meaningful effects that were identified in the previous step. The fourth step involved testing for any meaningful differences in outcomes between Black participants who received DVHF compared to those who received SAU

at baseline by including the fixed intercept term for the intervention group in the model. The final step involved testing for the cross-level interactions between time and the intervention group.

To assess the impact of DVHF on relevant outcomes using Bayesian estimation, mildly informative priors were generated considering the outcome measurement scale, descriptive statistics, and approximate univariate normality or non-normality. All models were computed using four chains starting with 2,000 each and going up to 5,000 iterations as needed to better estimate the posterior distribution, where half of the iterations were discarded as burn-in samples. Model convergence was reached when the trace plots exhibited overlap, the Rhat statistic for each parameter estimate was below 1.01, the Effective Sample Size (ESS) was above 400, late chain-lag autocorrelations were below 0.02 and no divergent transitions were reported.

Predictive capabilities and model comparisons were assessed using leave-one-out cross-validation (LOO) information criterion scores and Bayesian R^2. Computing LOO is an approach to measuring how well the predictions made by the model match the observed data, where smaller LOOIC values are indicative of a better fit (Vehtari et al., 2017). The best-fitting models selected for all outcomes were the models with minimal LOOIC. The hypotheses were tested through regression coefficients and their effects were deemed meaningful if zero was not contained in the corresponding lower and upper bounds of the Bayesian Credible Intervals (CrI; Hespanhol et al., 2019). Credible Intervals were set at
95% to compute the range containing the 95% most probable effect values.

All models were built with increasing complexities. First, models were built using non-informative priors and LOOIC values between non-informative prior models were compared to identify the best-fitting model before incorporating prior distributions. Models were then re-estimated using different sets of beta weight prior distributions of the Time variable assuming medium and big effects on the outcome variable, as well as empty-model-informed intercept priors considering the scale of the dependent variable for computational efficiency purposes and to counteract any absences from univariate normality.

DVHF Impact on Housing Instability for Black Survivors

To assess the impact of DVHF on Black participants' housing instability, the intercept prior was specified as a Student's t distribution with six degrees of freedom centered at a mean of 3.5 and with a standard deviation of five as a dispersion parameter (i.e. t(6, 3.5, 5)). Beta weight prior distribution for medium effects was specified as normal(-1, 1) whereas the big effect prior distributions were specified as normal (-1, 2). Based on the LOOic values, the final model with the best fit for assessing housing instability was the fixed covariate model. There were no meaningful differences in the housing instability scores between Black participants who received DVHF and Black participants who received SAU at baseline. The interaction term demonstrated no differential effect of time by intervention group (see Table Q-5 for the Bayesian findings across all outcomes). However, there was a marginally steeper time slope for participants who received DVHF, suggesting that housing instability may have been decreasing more rapidly for Black participants in DVHF.

Table Q-5. Bayesian Interaction Models – Black Sample

	Mean	SD	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper
Housing Instability				
Intercept	5.44	0.92	3.53	7.11
Time	-0.86	0.16	-1.19	-0.55
Financial difficulties	0.67	0.22	0.24	1.09
Parenting status	-0.77	0.37	-1.51	-0.06
Intervention (SAU v DVHF)	-0.79	0.49	-1.77	0.14
Interaction (SAU v DVHF*Time)	0.18	0.18	-0.17	0.54
Random Effects				
Time	0.46	0.07	0.33	0.59
e0j	1.13	0.04	1.06	1.21
R0j	1.23	0.16	0.92	1.58

Housing Instability	**Ratio**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**
Variance Ratio (comparable to ICC)	0.32	0.24	0.59

Financial Strain	**Mean**	**SD**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**
Intercept	1.75	0.92	1.29	2.22
Time	-0.19	0.16	-0.34	-0.04
Has a disability	0.34	0.20	-0.04	0.74
Financial difficulties	0.45	0.14	0.18	0.74
Intervention (SAU v DVHF)	0.12	0.27	-0.41	0.63
Interaction (SAU v DVHF*Time)	0.01	0.09	-0.16	0.19
Random Effects				
Time	0.09	0.02	0.06	0.14
e0j	0.83	0.03	0.78	0.88
R0j	0.63	0.1	0.46	0.83

Financial Strain	**Ratio**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**
Variance Ratio (comparable to ICC)	0.31	0.10	0.47

Financial Difficulties	**Mean**	**SD**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**
Intercept	2.66	0.21	2.26	3.08
Time	-0.12	0.06	-0.23	-0.01
Employment status	-0.23	0.16	-0.54	0.09
Intervention (SAU v DVHF)	-0.28	0.21	-0.69	0.11
Interaction (SAU v DVHF*Time)	0.04	0.06	-0.09	0.16

Financial Difficulties	Mean	SD	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper
Random Effects				
Time	0.16	0.02	0.11	0.21
e0j	0.44	0.01	0.42	0.47
R0j	0.57	0.07	0.44	0.71
Financial Difficulties	**Ratio**		**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**
Variance Ratio (comparable to ICC)	0.61		0.46	0.70

Inability to Make Ends Meet	Mean	SD	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper
Intercept	5.44	0.92	3.53	7.11
Time	-0.86	0.16	-1.19	-0.55
Has a disability	0.67	0.22	0.24	1.09
Financial difficulties	-0.77	0.37	-1.51	-0.06
Intervention (SAU v DVHF)	-0.79	0.49	-1.77	0.14
Interaction (SAU v DVHF*Time)	0.18	0.18	-0.17	0.54
Random Effects				
Time	0.44	0.06	0.32	0.57
e0j	1.11	0.04	1.05	1.19
R0j	1.34	0.17	1.05	1.71
Inability to Make Ends Meet	**Ratio**		**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**
Variance Ratio (comparable to ICC)	0.32		0.24	0.59

Total Abuse	Mean	SD	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper
Intercept	0.80	0.24	0.34	1.28
Time	-0.14	0.06	-0.26	-0.03
Age	-0.01	0.01	-0.02	0.00
Financial difficulties	-0.07	0.06	-0.19	0.06
Intervention (SAU v DVHF)	0.25	0.27	0.29	0.77
Interaction (SAU v DVHF*Time)	-0.13	0.07	0.26	0.00
Random Effects				
Time	0.16	0.02	0.12	0.21
e0j	0.45	0.01	0.42	0.48
R0j	0.72	0.08	0.58	0.89
Total Abuse	**Ratio**		**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**
Variance Ratio (comparable to ICC)	0.35		0.17	0.49

--Physical Abuse	Mean	SD	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper
Intercept	0.63	0.22	0.19	1.05
Time	-0.05	0.02	-0.09	-0.01
Financial difficulties	-0.04	0.04	-0.11	0.04
Educational level	-0.06	0.05	-0.15	0.03
Intervention (SAU v DVHF)	0.18	0.24	-0.28	0.66
Interaction (SAU v DVHF*Time)	-0.03	0.02	-0.07	0.02
Random Effects				
Time	0.06	0.01	0.05	0.08
e0j	0.37	0.01	0.35	0.4
R0j	0.67	0.07	0.54	0.82

--Physical Abuse	Ratio	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper
Variance Ratio (comparable to ICC)	0.38	0.18	0.53

--Emotional Abuse	Mean	SD	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper
Intercept	1.05	0.29	0.48	1.63
Time	-0.19	0.07	-0.34	-0.05
Age	-0.01	0.01	-0.02	0.00
Intervention (SAU v DVHF)	0.09	0.31	-0.52	0.71
Interaction (SAU v DVHF*Time)	-0.10	0.08	-0.26	0.06
Random Effects				
Time	0.20	0.03	0.15	0.26
e0j	0.59	0.02	0.56	0.63
R0j	0.86	0.09	0.68	1.06

--Emotional Abuse	Ratio	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper
Variance Ratio (comparable to ICC)	0.36	0.18	0.50

--Sexual Abuse	Mean	SD	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper
Intercept	0.11	0.34	-0.55	0.78
Time	-0.03	0.04	-0.12	0.05
History of homelessness	0.08	0.09	-0.08	0.26
Parenting status	0.09	0.07	-0.04	0.23
Intervention (SAU v DVHF)	0.48	0.31	-0.12	1.07
Interaction (SAU v DVHF*Time)	-0.08	0.05	-0.18	0.01
Random Effects				

--Sexual Abuse	Mean	SD	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper
Time	0.13	0.01	0.11	0.16
e0j	0.43	0.01	0.41	0.46
R0j	0.84	0.09	0.68	1.02

--Sexual Abuse	Ratio		
Variance Ratio (comparable to ICC)	0.44	0.24	0.59

--Stalking	Mean	SD	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper
Intercept	1.31	0.42	0.48	2.13
Time	-0.15	0.09	-0.33	0.02
Relationship status	0.48	0.47	-0.42	1.37
Parenting status	0.10	0.25	-0.39	0.61
Intervention (SAU v DVHF)	0.16	0.43	-0.69	0.99
Interaction (SAU v DVHF*Time)	-0.20	0.10	-0.39	0.00
Random Effects				
Time	0.24	0.04	0.16	0.33
e0j	0.75	0.02	0.70	0.80
R0j	1.18	0.13	0.94	1.46

--Stalking	Ratio	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper
Variance Ratio (comparable to ICC)	0.44	0.27	0.57

Economic Abuse	Mean	SD	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper
Intercept	0.79	0.26	0.27	1.31
Time	-0.19	0.07	-0.32	-0.06
Financial difficulties	-0.11	0.07	-0.24	0.04
Employed in the last six months	0.08	0.09	-0.10	0.26
Intervention (SAU v DVHF)	0.09	0.28	-0.45	0.64
Interaction (SAU v DVHF*Time)	-0.06	0.07	-0.20	0.09
Random Effects				
Time	-0.19	0.07	-0.32	-0.06
e0j	0.75	0.04	0.68	0.82
R0j	0.73	0.12	0.49	0.97

Economic Abuse	Ratio	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper
Variance Ratio (comparable to ICC)	0.39	0.21	0.53

Use of Children	Mean	SD	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper
Intercept	1.30	0.39	0.53	2.05
Time	-0.05	0.04	-0.14	-0.04
Employment status	0.23	0.26	-0.28	0.78
Intervention (SAU v DVHF)	0.10	0.42	-0.70	0.93
Interaction (SAU v DVHF*Time)	1.07	0.13	0.84	1.34
Random Effects				
Time	0.11	0.02	0.08	0.15
e0j	0.68	0.02	0.64	0.73
R0j	1.07	0.13	0.84	1.34

Use of Children	Ratio	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper
Variance Ratio (comparable to ICC)	0.58	0.44	0.68

Depression	Mean	SD	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper
Intercept	12.39	0.20	8.12	16.75
Time	-0.17	0.21	-0.59	0.25
Parenting status	-3.84	1.34	-6.48	-1.22
Intervention (SAU v DVHF)	1.91	2.20	-2.49	6.17
Interaction (SAU v DVHF*Time)	-0.26	0.24	-0.74	0.21
Random Effects				
Time	0.62	0.07	0.49	0.77
e0j	3.28	0.10	3.09	3.50
R0j	6.02	0.63	4.90	7.36

Depression	Ratio	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper
Variance Ratio (comparable to ICC)	0.54	0.38	0.66

Anxiety	Mean	SD	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper
Intercept	12.48	2.00	8.61	16.46
Time	-0.74	0.48	-1.64	0.23
Parenting status	-3.99	1.52	-6.96	-1.05
Intervention (SAU v DVHF)	1.08	1.84	-2.46	4.74
Interaction (SAU v DVHF*Time)	-0.20	0.53	-1.27	0.86
Random Effects				
Time	1.35	0.18	1.03	1.74
e0j	3.33	0.11	3.13	3.55
R0j	4.94	0.56	3.96	6.13

Anxiety	Ratio	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper
Variance Ratio (comparable to ICC)	0.55	0.38	0.67

PTSD	Mean	SD	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper
Intercept	8.14	0.94	6.28	9.96
Time	-0.21	0.13	-0.47	-0.05
Parenting status	-1.71	0.68	-3.07	-0.40
Educational level	-1.33	0.54	-2.39	-0.28
Intervention (SAU v DVHF)	0.23	0.89	-1.51	1.99
Interaction (SAU v DVHF*Time)	-0.08	0.15	-0.37	0.21
Random Effects				
Time	0.37	0.05	0.28	0.47
e0j	1.94	0.06	1.82	12.07
R0j	2.31	0.29	1.80	2.93

PTSD	Ratio	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper
Variance Ratio (comparable to ICC)	0.42	0.23	0.57

Quality of Life	Mean	SD	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper
Intercept	3.86	0.40	3.09	4.65
Time	0.09	0.10	-0.11	0.28
Parenting status	0.69	0.33	-0.06	1.33
Financial difficulties	-0.52	0.18	-0.89	-0.17
Intervention (SAU v DVHF)	-0.05	0.36	-0.76	0.67
Interaction (SAU v DVHF*Time)	0.10	0.11	-0.12	0.32
Random Effects				
Time	0.30	0.04	0.23	0.39
e0j	0.68	0.02	0.64	0.72
R0j	0.97	0.11	0.77	1.21

Quality of Life	Ratio	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper
Variance Ratio (comparable to ICC)	0.50	0.28	0.65

Alcohol Misuse	Mean	SD	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper
Intercept	0.41	0.27	-0.15	0.93
Time	0.07	0.07	-0.07	0.21
Foster care	0.02	0.22	-0.42	0.43

Alcohol Misuse	Mean	SD	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper
Intervention (SAU v DVHF)	-0.03	0.29	-0.57	0.55
Interaction (SAU v DVHF*Time)	-0.12	0.08	-0.27	0.04
Random Effects				
Time	0.19	0.03	0.13	0.26
e0j	0.64	0.02	0.60	0.69
R0j	0.75	0.10	0.58	0.96

Alcohol Misuse	Ratio	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper
Variance Ratio (comparable to ICC)	0.52	0.37	0.63

Drug Misuse	Mean	SD	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper
Intercept	0.81	0.27	0.27	1.38
Time	0.08	0.07	-0.07	0.23
Relationship status	-0.21	0.38	-0.95	0.50
Employment status	-0.12	0.17	-0.46	0.20
Intervention (SAU v DVHF)	-0.36	0.29	-0.91	0.21
Interaction (SAU v DVHF*Time)	-0.14	0.09	-0.32	0.02
Random Effects				
Time	0.19	0.03	0.13	0.25
e0j	0.77	0.02	0.72	0.82
R0j	0.73	0.09	0.56	0.93

Drug Misuse	Ratio	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper
Variance Ratio (comparable to ICC)	0.31	0.11	0.47

Child School Attendance	Mean	SD	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper
Intercept	6.47	4.83	-3.06	15.88
Time	-0.52	0.97	-2.41	1.36
Employment status	-9.06	3.79	-16.78	-1.62
Intervention (SAU v DVHF)	-0.79	0.49	-1.77	0.14
Interaction (SAU v DVHF*Time)	1.21	1.87	-2.45	4.99
Random Effects				
Time	8.46	1.43	5.93	11.59
e0j	11.48	0.49	10.57	12.46
R0j				

Child School Attendance	Ratio	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper
Variance Ratio (comparable to ICC)	0.63	0.45	0.74

Child School Performance	Mean	SD	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper
Intercept	0.86	0.23	0.45	1.34
Time	0.08	0.04	0.00	0.14
Has a disability	-0.33	0.15	-0.62	-0.05
Intervention (SAU v DVHF)	-0.79	0.49	-1.77	0.14
Interaction (SAU v DVHF*Time)	-0.05	0.04	-0.13	0.04
Random Effects				
Time	0.05	0.03	0.00	0.11
e0j	0.76	0.03	0.70	0.82
R0j	0.41	0.12	0.18	0.66

Child School Performance	Ratio	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper
Variance Ratio (comparable to ICC)	0.11	0.21	0.36

Child Prosocial Behaviors	Mean	SD	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper
Intercept	8.62	0.55	7.59	9.72
Time	-0.39	0.15	-0.67	-0.09
Age	-0.08	0.04	-0.15	-0.01
Intervention (SAU v DVHF)	-0.33	0.61	-1.57	0.85
Interaction (SAU v DVHF*Time)	0.39	0.17	0.05	0.73
Random Effects				
Time	0.25	0.08	0.12	0.41
e0j	1.47	0.06	1.36	1.59
R0j	1.17	0.27	0.70	1.74

Child Prosocial Behaviors	Ratio	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper
Variance Ratio (comparable to ICC)	0.36	0.07	0.55

Child Behavior Problems	Mean	SD	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper
Intercept	14.85	3.28	8.29	21.41
Time	-0.65	0.29	-1.20	-0.06
Financial difficulties	-3.85	4.39	-12.35	4.87
Intervention (SAU v DVHF)	-2.40	3.38	-8.90	4.55
Interaction (SAU v DVHF*Time)	0.10	0.33	-0.54	0.75

Child Behavior Problems	Mean	SD	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper
Random Effects				
Time	0.60	0.12	0.39	0.86
e0j	3.86	0.16	3.57	4.18
R0j	6.70	1.03	4.96	8.92
Child Behavior Problems	**Ratio**		**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**
Variance Ratio (comparable to ICC)	0.56		0.29	0.70

DVHF Impact on Financial Instability for Black Survivors

Financial Strain

To assess the impact of DVHF on Black participants' experience of financial strain, the intercept prior was specified as a Student's t distribution with six degrees of freedom centered at a mean of 3.5 and with a standard deviation of five as a dispersion parameter (i.e. t(6, 3.5, 5)). Beta weight prior distribution for medium effects was specified as normal(-0.5, 1) whereas the big effect prior distributions were specified as normal(-1, 2). Based on the LOOic values, the final model with the best fit for assessing financial strain was the fixed covariate model. There were no meaningful differences in the financial strain scores between Black participants who received DVHF and Black participants who received SAU. The interaction term demonstrated no differential effect of time by intervention group; however, there was a marginally steeper time slope for Black participants who received DVHF.

Financial Difficulties

To assess the impact of DVHF on Black participants' experience of financial difficulty, the intercept prior was specified as a Student's t distribution with six degrees of freedom centered at a mean of 3.5 and with a standard deviation of five as a dispersion parameter (i.e. t(6, 3.5, 5)). Beta weight prior distribution for medium effects was specified as normal(-0.5, 1) whereas the big effect prior distributions were specified as normal(-1, 2). Based on the LOOic values, the final model with the best fit for assessing financial difficulty was the fixed covariate model. There were no meaningful differences in the financial difficulty scores between Black participants who received DVHF and Black participants who received SAU. The interaction term demonstrated no differential effect of time by intervention group; however, there was a marginally steeper time slope for Black participants who received DVHF.

Inability to Make Ends Meet

To assess the impact of DVHF on Black participants' inability to make ends meet, the intercept prior was specified as a Student's t distribution with six degrees of freedom centered at a mean of 3.5 and with a standard deviation of five as a dispersion parameter (i.e. t(6, 3.5, 5)). Beta weight prior distribution for medium effects was specified as normal(-0.5, 1) whereas the big effect prior distributions were specified as normal(-1, 1.5). Based on the LOOic values, the final model with the best fit for assessing the inability to make ends meet was the intervention model. There were no meaningful differences in the inability to make ends meet scores between Black participants who received DVHF and participants who received SAU. The interaction term demonstrated no

differential effect of time by intervention group; however, there was a marginally steeper time slope for participants who received DVHF.

DVHF Impact on Safety for Black Survivors

Composite Domestic Violence

To assess the impact of DVHF on Black participants' safety (i.e., accounting for combined experiences of physical abuse, emotional abuse, sexual abuse, and stalking), the intercept prior was specified as a Student's t distribution with six degrees of freedom centered at mean 3.5 and with a standard deviation of one as a dispersion parameter (i.e. t(6, 3.5, 1)). A Student's t distribution was selected to counteract any skewness, outliers, and non-normality in the data. Beta weight prior distribution for medium effects was specified as normal(-0.5, 1) whereas the big effect prior distributions were specified as normal(-1, 1.5). Model fitting and selection for total abuse followed the data analytic structure beginning with fitting a model for time, covariate model, random model, intervention, and interaction models testing medium and big effect priors where relevant. Based on the LOOic values, the final model with the best fit for assessing total abuse was the interaction model. There were no meaningful differences between Black participants who received DVHF and those who received SAU for composite abuse scores at baseline and the interaction term suggests a differential effect of time by intervention group such that there was a steeper time slope for Black participants who received DVHF compared to those who received SAU. After examining total abuse, each subscale was separately analyzed.

Physical abuse. To assess the impact of DVHF on Black participants' experience of physical abuse, the intercept prior was specified as a Student's t distribution with six degrees of freedom centered at a mean of 3.5 and with a standard deviation of five as a dispersion parameter (i.e. t(6, 3.5, 5)). Beta weight prior distribution for medium effects was specified as Cauchy(5, 0.2) whereas the big effect prior distributions were specified as Cauchy(5, 0.4). The Cauchy distribution was selected to account for the skewness and non-normal distribution of the data. Based on the LOOic values, the final model with the best fit for assessing physical abuse was the fixed covariate model. There were no meaningful differences between Black participants who received DVHF and those who received SAU for physical abuse scores at baseline. The interaction term demonstrated no differential effect of time by intervention group; however, there was a marginally steeper time slope for Black participants who received DVHF.

Emotional abuse. To assess the impact of DVHF on Black participants' experience of emotional abuse, the intercept prior was specified as a Student's t distribution with six degrees of freedom centered at a mean of 3.5 and with a standard deviation of five as a dispersion parameter (i.e. t(6, 3.5, 5)). Beta weight prior distribution for medium effects was specified as normal(-0.5, 1) whereas the big effect prior distributions were specified as normal(-0.75, 1.5). Based on the LOOic values, the final model with the best fit for assessing emotional abuse was the intervention model. There were meaningful differences in the emotional abuse scores between Black participants who received DVHF and Black participants who received SAU at baseline. The interaction term demonstrated no differential effect of time by intervention group; however, there was a marginally steeper time slope for Black participants who received DVHF.

Sexual abuse. To assess the impact of DVHF on Black participants' experience of sexual abuse, the intercept prior was specified as a Student's t distribution with six degrees of freedom centered at a mean of 3.5 and with a standard deviation of one as a dispersion parameter (i.e. t(6, 3.5, 1)). Beta weight prior distribution for medium effects was specified as Cauchy(5, 0.2) whereas the big effect prior distributions were specified as Cauchy(5, 0.4). The Cauchy distribution was

selected to account for the skewness and non-normal distribution of the data. Random-slope models for time were tested using the transformed data (i.e., square, square root, log, and inverse transformations) and non-transformed data to determine the best fit. Divergent transitions were found for all models despite adaptations made to the adapt_delta, stepsize, and max_treedepth. Divergent transitions are a technical problem that suggests possible issues with the data or model. This indicates that the findings of the divergent iteration and parameter estimates are unreliable. Models were re-run without the IPW weights to reduce model complexity, thereby increasing the probability of model convergence. Despite this attempt, divergent transitions remained. As such, all results for the sexual abuse model are presented with divergent transitions ranging from 1 to 30, which suggests that the models did not converge.

Based on the LOOic values, the final model with the best fit for assessing sexual abuse was the time model. There were no meaningful differences between Black participants who received DVHF and those who received SAU for sexual abuse scores at baseline and the interaction term suggests no differential effect of time by intervention group. However, there was a marginally steeper time slope for Black participants who received DVHF.

Stalking. To assess the impact of DVHF on Black participants' experience of stalking, the intercept prior was specified as a Student's t distribution with six degrees of freedom centered at a mean of 3.5 and with a standard deviation of one as a dispersion parameter (i.e. t(6, 3.5, 1)). Beta weight prior distribution for medium effects was specified as normal(-1, 0.5) whereas the big effect prior distributions were specified as normal(-1, 1.5). Based on the LOOic values, the final model with the best fit for assessing stalking was the intervention model. There were no meaningful differences between Black participants who received DVHF and those who received SAU for stalking scores at baseline. The interaction term demonstrated a differential effect of time by intervention group such that there was a steeper time slope for Black participants who received DVHF compared to those who received SAU.

Economic Abuse

To assess the impact of DVHF on Black participants' experience of economic abuse, the intercept prior was specified as a Student's t distribution with six degrees of freedom centered at a mean of 1.5 and with a standard deviation of one as a dispersion parameter (i.e. t(6, 1.5, 1)). Beta weight prior distribution for medium effects was specified as normal(-0.5, 1) whereas the big effect prior distributions were specified as normal(-1, 1.5). Based on the LOOic values, the final model with the best fit for assessing economic abuse was the intervention model. There were no meaningful differences in the economic abuse scores between Black participants who received DVHF and Black participants who received SAU. The interaction term demonstrated no differential effect of time by intervention group; however, there was a marginally steeper time slope for Black participants who received DVHF.

Use of the Children as an Abuse Tactic

To assess the impact of DVHF on Black participants' experience of the use of children as an abusive tactic, the intercept prior was specified as a Student's t distribution with six degrees of freedom centered at a mean of 1.5 and with a standard deviation of one as a dispersion parameter (i.e. t(6, 1.5, 1)). Beta weight prior distribution for medium effects was specified as normal(-0.5, 1) whereas the big effect prior distributions were specified as normal(-1, 1.5). Based on the LOOic values, the final model with the best fit for assessing the use of children as an abusive tactic was the time model. There were no meaningful differences in the use of children as abusive tactic scores between Black participants who received DVHF and Black participants who received SAU. The

interaction term demonstrated no differential effect of time by intervention group; however, there was a marginally steeper time slope for Black participants who received DVHF.

DVHF Impact on Mental Health for Black Survivors

Depression
To assess the impact of DVHF on Black participants' experience of depression, the intercept prior was specified as a Student's t distribution with six degrees of freedom centered at mean 12 and with a standard deviation of five as a dispersion parameter (i.e. t(6, 12, 5)). Beta weight prior distribution for medium effects was specified as normal(-1, 3) whereas the big effect prior distributions were specified as normal(-2, 5). Based on the LOOic values, the final model with the best fit for assessing depression was the fixed covariate model. There were no meaningful differences in the depression scores between Black participants who received DVHF and Black participants who received SAU. The interaction term demonstrated no differential effect of time by intervention group; however, there was a marginally steeper time slope for Black participants who received DVHF.

Anxiety
To assess the impact of DVHF on Black participants' experience of anxiety, the intercept prior was specified as a Student's t distribution with six degrees of freedom centered at mean 12 and with a standard deviation of five as a dispersion parameter (i.e. t(6, 12, 5)). Beta weight prior distribution for medium effects was specified as normal(-1, 2) whereas the big effect prior distributions were specified as normal(-2, 5). Based on the LOOic values, the final model with the best fit for assessing anxiety was the intervention model. There were no meaningful differences in the anxiety scores between Black participants who received DVHF and Black participants who received SAU. The interaction term demonstrated no differential effect of time by intervention group; however, there was a marginally steeper time slope for Black participants who received DVHF.

PTSD
To assess the impact of DVHF on Black participants' experience of PTSD, the intercept prior was specified as a Student's t distribution with six degrees of freedom centered at mean 12 and with a standard deviation of five as a dispersion parameter (i.e. t(6, 12, 5)). Beta weight prior distribution for medium effects was specified as normal(-1, 3) whereas the big effect prior distributions were specified as normal(-2, 5). Based on the LOOic values, the final model with the best fit for assessing PTSD was the fixed covariate model. There were no meaningful differences in the PTSD scores between Black participants who received DVHF and Black participants who received SAU. The interaction term demonstrated no differential effect of time by intervention group; however, there was a marginally steeper time slope for Black participants who received DVHF.

DVHF Impact on Quality of Life for Black Survivors

To assess the impact of DVHF on Black participants' quality of life, the intercept prior was specified as a Student's t distribution with six degrees of freedom centered at a mean of 3.5 and with a standard deviation of five as a dispersion parameter (i.e. t(6, 3.5, 5)). Beta weight prior distribution for medium effects was specified as normal(-1, 2) whereas the big effect prior distributions were specified as normal(-2, 5). Based on the LOOic values, the final model with the best fit for assessing the quality of life was the fixed covariate model. There were no meaningful differences in the quality of life scores between Black participants who received DVHF and Black participants who

received SAU. The interaction term demonstrated no differential effect of time by intervention group; however, there was a marginally steeper time slope for Black participants who received DVHF.

DVHF Impact on Substance Misuse for Black Survivors

Alcohol Misuse
To assess the impact of DVHF on Black participants' alcohol misuse, the intercept prior was specified as a Student's t distribution with six degrees of freedom centered at a mean of 3.5 and with a standard deviation of one as a dispersion parameter (i.e. t(6, 3.5, 1)). Beta weight prior distribution for medium effects was specified as normal(-0.5, 1) whereas the big effect prior distributions were specified as normal(-1, 1.5). Based on the LOOic values, the final model with the best fit for assessing alcohol misuse was the time model. There were no meaningful differences in the alcohol misuse scores between Black participants who received DVHF and Black participants who received SAU. The interaction term demonstrated no differential effect of time by intervention group; however, there was a marginally steeper time slope for Black participants who received DVHF.

Drug Misuse
To assess the impact of DVHF on Black participants' drug misuse, the intercept prior was specified as a Student's t distribution with six degrees of freedom centered at a mean of 3.5 and with a standard deviation of one as a dispersion parameter (i.e. t(6, 3.5, 1)). Beta weight prior distribution for medium effects was specified as normal(-0.5, 1) whereas the big effect prior distributions were specified as normal(-1, 1.5). Based on the LOOic values, the final model with the best fit for assessing drug misuse was the intervention model. There were no meaningful differences in the drug misuse scores between Black participants who received DVHF and Black participants who received SAU. The interaction term demonstrated no differential effect of time by intervention group; however, there was a marginally steeper time slope for Black participants who received DVHF.

DVHF Impact on Children's School Attendance for Black Survivors

To assess the impact of DVHF on Black participants' child school attendance, the intercept prior was specified as a Student's t distribution with six degrees of freedom centered at a mean of 3.5 and with a standard deviation of one as a dispersion parameter (i.e. t(6, 3.5, 1)). Beta weight prior distribution for medium effects was specified as normal(-0.5, 1) whereas the big effect prior distributions were specified as normal(-1, 1.5). Based on the LOOic values, the final model with the best fit for assessing child school attendance was the interaction model. There were no meaningful differences in the child's school attendance scores between Black participants who received DVHF and Black participants who received SAU. The interaction term demonstrated no differential effect of time by intervention group; however, there was a marginally steeper time slope for Black participants who received DVHF.

DVHF Impact on Children's School Performance for Black Survivors

To assess the impact of DVHF on Black participants' child school performance, the intercept prior was specified as a Student's t distribution with six degrees of freedom centered at a mean of 3.5 and with a standard deviation of one as a dispersion parameter (i.e. t(6, 3.5, 1)). Beta weight prior

distribution for medium effects was specified as normal(-0.5, 1) whereas the big effect prior distributions were specified as normal(-1, 1.5). Based on the LOOic values, the final model with the best fit for assessing child school performance was the fixed covariate model. There were no meaningful differences in the child's school performance scores between Black participants who received DVHF and Black participants who received SAU. The interaction term demonstrated no differential effect of time by intervention group; however, there was a marginally steeper time slope for Black participants who received DVHF.

DVHF Impact on Child Prosocial Behaviors for Black Survivors

To assess the impact of DVHF on Black participants' child prosocial behaviors, the intercept prior was specified as a Student's t distribution with six degrees of freedom centered at a mean of 3.5 and with a standard deviation of one as a dispersion parameter (i.e. t(6, 3.5, 1)). Beta weight prior distribution for medium effects was specified as normal(-0.5, 1) whereas the big effect prior distributions were specified as normal(-1, 2). Based on the LOOic values, the final model with the best fit for assessing child prosocial behaviors was the time model. There were no meaningful differences in the child prosocial behaviors scores between Black participants who received DVHF and Black participants who received SAU. The interaction term demonstrated no differential effect of time by intervention group; however, there was a marginally steeper time slope for Black participants who received DVHF.

DVHF Impact on Child Behavior Problems for Black Survivors

To assess the impact of DVHF on Black participants' child behavior problems, the intercept prior was specified as a Student's t distribution with six degrees of freedom centered at a mean of 3.5 and with a standard deviation of one as a dispersion parameter (i.e. t(6, 3.5, 1)). Beta weight prior distribution for medium effects was specified as normal(-1, 3) whereas the big effect prior distributions were specified as normal(-2, 5). Based on the LOOic values, the final model with the best fit for assessing behavior problems was the time model. There were no meaningful differences in the child behavior problems scores between Black participants who received DVHF and Black participants who received SAU. The interaction term demonstrated no differential effect of time by intervention group; however, there was a marginally steeper time slope for Black participants who received DVHF.

Summary of DVHF Impact Over Time for Black Survivors

In summary, findings from the longitudinal analyses revealed that there was a meaningful effect of the intervention on Black participants' overall experience of abuse and the stalking subscale, such that Black participants who received DVHF experienced less total re-victimization and stalking over time compared to Black participants who received SAU. While no meaningful differences were found in other outcomes, the marginally steeper time slope for Black DVHF recipients observed in all interaction models aligns with trends identified in the longitudinal analyses with the full sample.

Appendix R: The Impact of DVHF on U.S. Indigenous Survivors

Within the subsample of 35 Indigenous participants who had received services, 13 had received SAU, and 22 had received DVHF. The socio-demographics for the sample can be found in Table R-1.

Table R-1. Sociodemographic Characteristics of U.S. Indigenous Participants at Baseline (N=35)

	DVHF (n = 22)		SAU (n = 13)		Total (N = 35)	
Age (Mean) SD (Range)	35.86 (9.40) (22 – 58)		33.38 (10.60) (21 – 56)		34.94 (9.79) (21 – 58)	
	n	**%**	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**
Female	21	95.5	12	92.3	33	94.3
Heterosexual	17	77.3	10	76.9	27	77.1
LGBQA	5	22.7	3	23.1	8	22.9
U.S. Citizen	21	95.5	13	100	34	97.1
Primary Language English	22	100	12	92.3	37	97.1
Parenting Minor Children	17	77.3	7	53.8	24	68.6
Has a disability	10	45.5	6	46.2	16	45.7
Employed in the last 6 months	12	54.5	9	69.2	21	60.0
Education						
Less than high school	4	18.2	5	38.5	9	25.7
High school graduate/GED	5	22.7	4	30.8	9	25.7
Vocational/training certificate	3	13.6	-	-	3	8.6
Some college	6	27.3	2	15.4	8	22.9
Associate degree	2	9.1	1	7.7	3	8.6
Bachelor's degree	1	4.5	1	7.7	2	5.7
Advanced degree	1	4.5	-	-	1	2.9
Household Income						
$0	1	4.5	1	7.7	2	5.7
Under $5,000	4	18.2	2	15.4	6	17.1
$5,000 to $9,999	3	13.6	3	23.1	6	17.1
$10,000 to $14,999	4	18.2	-	-	4	11.4
$15,000 to $24,999	-	-	3	23.1	3	8.6
$25,000 to $34,999	4	18.2	1	7.7	5	14.3
$35,000 to $49,999	2	9.1	1	7.7	3	8.6
$75,000 to $99,999	1	4.5	-	-	1	2.9
$100,000 to $149,999	1	4.5	2	15.4	3	8.6
$150,000 or more	1	4.5	-	-	1	2.9

	n	%	N	%	N	%
Relationship with Harm-doer						
In a relationship with harm-doer	1	4.5	1	7.7	2	5.7
Living with harm-doer	-	-	-	-	-	-
History of Homelessness						
Prior history of homelessness	18	81.8	11	84.6	29	82.9
Homeless as a child/adolescent	9	40.9	7	53.8	16	45.7

Model fitting and selection followed the same data analytic structure used in the analysis with the Black survivors. The means and standard deviations of outcome variables included in the analyses were computed for the intervention groups and total sample (see Table R-2). To control for any existing group differences between the groups at baseline which can otherwise impact outcome trajectories, IPW was again completed. We conducted a logistic regression analysis to examine if there were any baseline differences between those who received DVHF and those who received SAU. Sixty-five variables and scales were examined and four statistically significant differences were identified. U.S. Indigenous survivors who received DVHF were less likely to have been in foster care as a child, were less likely to abuse drugs, had more difficulty paying their bills, and were more likely to have sought help from a rural agency (all differences were small; see Table R-3). The significant predictors were then included in the treatment model portion of the IPW estimator to generate weights that were included in all outcome models.

Table R-2. Outcome Means and SDs Over Time for U.S. Indigenous Analytic Sample (N=35)

	Baseline			6 Months			12 Months			18 Months			24 Months		
	Baseline	Baseline	Baseline	6 Months	6 Months	6 Months	12 Months	12 Months	12 Months	18 Months	18 Months	18 Months	24 Months	24 Months	24 Months
	DVHF	SAU	Total	DVHF	SAU	Total	DVHF	SAU	Total	DVHF	SAU	Total	DVHF	SAU	Total
Housing instability	5.32 (1.64)	5.08 (1.71)	5.23 (1.65)	3.36 (2.34)	4.17 (1.85)	3.65 (2.19)	2.41 (2.34)	3.00 (1.91)	2.63 (2.18)	1.95 (2.07)	3.15 (2.08)	2.40 (2.12)	1.63 (2.20)	3.23 (1.83)	2.22 (2.19)
Financial strain	3.82 (7.82)	1.50 (1.19)	2.96 (6.29)	1.89 (1.14)	1.63 (0.91)	1.79 (1.06)	1.21 (1.09)	1.39 (0.87)	1.28 (1.00)	1.23 (1.29)	1.19 (1.01)	1.21 (1.18)	0.93 (1.31)	1.65 (1.13)	1.21 (1.27)
Financial difficulties	2.34 (0.73)	1.76 (0.86)	2.12 (0.82)	2.20 (0.61)	1.80 (1.07)	2.06 (0.81)	1.98 (0.74)	2.05 (0.74)	2.01 (0.73)	1.46 (0.99)	1.83 (1.14)	1.59 (1.04)	1.44 (0.97)	1.84 (0.75)	1.59 (0.90)
Inability to make ends meet	6.50 (1.74)	6.23 (1.92)	6.40 (1.79)	5.36 (1.81)	5.42 (2.07)	5.38 (1.88)	5.36 (2.17)	5.31 (2.06)	5.34 (2.10)	4.72 (2.43)	5.31 (2.02)	4.94 (2.27)	5.00 (2.41)	5.08 (1.94)	5.03 (2.22)
Total abuse	1.82 (1.15)	2.30 (1.20)	2.00 (1.17)	0.63 (0.85)	0.69 (0.98)	0.65 (0.88)	0.47 (0.81)	0.82 (0.88)	0.61 (0.84)	0.36 (0.53)	0.64 (0.89)	0.47 (0.70)	0.24 (0.57)	0.35 (0.57)	0.28 (0.57)
--Physical abuse	1.36 (1.07)	2.17 (1.33)	1.66 (1.22)	0.35 (0.59)	0.47 (0.80)	0.40 (0.66)	0.26 (0.57)	0.43 (0.49)	0.32 (0.54)	0.15 (0.26)	0.35 (0.50)	0.22 (0.38)	0.14 (0.49)	0.26 (0.42)	0.19 (0.46)
--Sexual abuse	1.35 (1.55)	1.49 (1.76)	1.40 (1.61)	0.21 (0.70)	0.31 (0.72)	0.24 (0.70)	0.23 (0.65)	0.46 (0.86)	0.32 (0.73)	0.08 (0.36)	0.38 (1.00)	0.20 (0.68)	0.17 (0.75)	0.10 (0.37)	0.14 (0.62)
--Emotional abuse	2.14 (1.33)	2.72 (1.30)	2.36 (1.33)	0.73 (1.07)	0.82 (1.39)	0.76 (1.17)	0.54 (0.93)	1.27 (1.36)	0.82 (1.15)	0.51 (0.83)	0.99 (1.22)	0.70 (1.01)	0.38 (0.86)	0.57 (1.08)	0.45 (0.94)
--Stalking	2.42 (1.74)	2.83 (1.72)	2.57 (1.72)	1.21 (1.58)	1.16 (1.57)	1.19 (1.55)	0.85 (1.38)	1.14 (1.36)	0.96 (1.36)	0.71 (1.18)	0.82 (1.32)	0.75 (1.21)	0.28 (0.68)	0.47 (0.78)	0.35 (0.72)
Economic abuse	1.60 (1.13)	1.24 (1.24)	1.47 (1.17)	0.60 (1.04)	0.45 (1.03)	0.55 (1.02)	0.56 (1.10)	0.52 (0.93)	0.55 (1.02)	0.34 (0.63)	0.72 (1.03)	0.49 (0.81)	0.21 (0.62)	0.31 (0.78)	0.25 (0.68)
Use of child	1.94 (1.17)	1.86 (1.01)	1.92 (1.11)	1.57 (1.52)	0.44 (0.57)	1.18 (1.37)	1.14 (1.49)	1.28 (1.38)	1.19 (1.43)	1.08 (1.29)	1.21 (1.52)	1.12 (1.34)	0.59 (1.06)	0.66 (0.94)	0.62 (1.00)
Depression	13.05 (5.82)	13.54 (6.31)	13.23 (5.92)	11.32 (7.05)	10.92 (6.12)	11.17 (6.63)	10.59 (7.92)	9.75 (7.17)	10.29 (7.57)	9.86 (5.94)	10.85 (7.80)	10.23 (6.60)	10.55 (8.35)	8.15 (6.20)	9.66 (7.62)
Anxiety	11.23 (6.65)	11.08 (5.71)	11.17 (5.59)	10.18 (6.48)	11.00 (6.42)	10.49 (6.37)	9.32 (6.77)	8.58 (5.62)	9.06 (6.31)	8.86 (6.30)	10.62 (7.95)	9.51 (6.90)	8.23 (6.87)	8.69 (5.75)	8.40 (6.39)
PTSD	7.55 (2.39)	6.39 (2.87)	7.11 (2.60)	6.68 (3.17)	5.33 (3.31)	6.21 (3.24)	5.86 (3.15)	5.92 (2.99)	5.89 (3.05)	5.32 (3.27)	6.62 (3.31)	5.80 (3.30)	4.91 (3.69)	4.92 (3.38)	4.91 (3.53)
Quality of life	4.43 (1.24)	4.21 (1.00)	4.35 (1.15)	4.36 (1.29)	4.71 (1.33)	4.48 (1.30)	4.67 (1.20)	4.89 (1.00)	4.75 (1.12)	4.82 (1.10)	4.69 (1.75)	4.77 (1.35)	4.63 (1.12)	4.95 (1.15)	4.75 (1.13)
Alcohol misuse	0.59 (0.85)	0.54 (1.05)	0.57 (0.92)	0.18 (0.67)	0.33 (0.78)	0.24 (0.70)	0.50 (1.22)	0.46 (0.97)	0.49 (1.12)	0.27 (0.94)	0.15 (0.56)	0.23 (0.81)	0.55 (1.22)	0.54 (1.13)	0.51 (1.10)
Drug misuse	0.24 (0.54)	1.23 (1.54)	0.62 (1.13)	0.77 (1.27)	0.58 (1.17)	0.71 (1.22)	0.68 (1.25)	0.77 (1.30)	0.71 (1.25)	0.64 (1.09)	0.31 (0.63)	0.51 (0.95)	0.64 (1.18)	0.54 (1.13)	0.60 (1.14)

Table R-3. Baseline Covariates Included in Each Longitudinal Model – US Indigenous Survivors

	Covariates									
Outcomes	**Employment**	**High School Education**	**Have Disability**	**Foster Care**	**Children**	**Relationship Status**	**Age**	**Financial Difficulty**	**Lifetime Homelessness**	**Agency**
Housing stability	□✓					□		✓	□	
Financial strain	□					□	✓□	✓		
Financial difficulty	✓	□✓				□				
Inability to make ends meet			✓					✓		
Total abuse					□			✓		
--Physical abuse	□				□		□	✓		
--Emotional abuse	□	□			✓□			□	✓	
--Sexual abuse	□	□					✓□	✓□		
--Stalking	□	□			✓	✓	□	□		
Economic abuse	✓	□			□	✓	□	✓		
Use of Children		✓□			□		□	✓□		
Depression		□	✓□			□		□		
Anxiety			✓□		✓			□		
PTSD		✓	□		✓		□	□		
Quality of life					✓	□		✓		
Alcohol misuse				✓					□	
Drug misuse			✓ □				✓□			
Child school attendance	✓								□	
Child school performance		□	✓			□	□	□		
Child pro-social behaviors	□						✓			
Child behavior problems										✓

To identify and control for any existing group differences between the intervention groups at baseline which can otherwise impact outcome trajectories, inverse-probability-weighting (IPW) was completed. The first step involved conducting a logistic regression analysis to examine if there were any meaningful differences at baseline between those who received DVHF and those who

received SAU. Sixty-five variables and scales were examined and four statistically significant differences were identified. U.S. Indigenous survivors who received DVHF were less likely to have been in foster care as a child, were less likely to abuse drugs, had more difficulty paying their bills, and were more likely to have sought help from a rural agency (all differences were small; see Table R-4). The significant predictors were then included in the treatment model portion of the IPW estimator to generate weights that were included in all outcome models.

Table R-4. Logistic Regressions Examining Baseline Differences That Could Predict Who Received DVHF or Services as Usual For the U.S. Indigenous Participants (N=35)

Variable	beta	Odds Ratio	SE	p	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper
1. Age	0.028	1.028	0.038	0.466	0.957	1.114
2. Children (y/n)	1.069	2.914	0.754	0.156	0.672	13.490
3. Foster care (y/n)*	-2.315	0.099	0.817	0.005	0.018	0.451
4. Trouble getting housing	6.419	1.900	9.052	0.478	0.303	12.024
5. Inability to make ends meet	0.086	1.089	0.197	0.663	0.734	1.617
6. Overall abuse (CAS)	-0.367	0.693	0.314	0.241	0.357	1.261
7. Drug misuse*	-1.003	0.367	0.487	0.039	0.113	0.804
8. Gender	0.272	1.313	0.644	0.673	0.449	15.426
9. Sexual orientation	0.019	1.020	0.832	0.981	0.178	5.116
10. Relationship status	-0.559	0.571	1.459	0.701	0.021	15.334
11. Homeless as a child (y/n)	-0.559	0.571	0.784	0.476	0.114	2.604
12. Length of relationship with abuser (in months)	2.604	1.000	5.606	0.575	0.989	1.011
13. Length of abuse (in days)	-3.344	0.999	1.793	0.852	0.999	1.000
14. Overall physical health	-0.282	0.754	0.333	0.397	0.378	1.442
15. Number of children	-0.048	0.952	0.245	0.844	0.586	1.573
16. Use of child	0.069	1.071	0.406	0.865	0.464	2.406
17. Employed in last 6 months (y/n)	-0.628	0.533	0.737	0.394	0.115	2.190
18. Feelings about employment	-0.108	0.896	0.172	0.528	0.631	1.255
19. Enrolled in school (y/n)	1.261	3.529	1.158	0.276	0.484	2.241
20. Access to car (y/n)	-0.521	0.593	0.746	0.459	0.143	2.361
21. Driver's license (y/n)	0.652	1.920	0.713	0.360	0.482	8.200

Variable	beta	Odds Ratio	SE	p	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper
22. Education level	0.286	1.331	0.177	0.106	0.956	1.940
23. Depression	-0.014	0.985	0.060	0.809	0.985	0.871
24. Anxiety	0.004	1.004	0.063	0.938	0.884	1.139
25. PTSD	0.175	1.192	0.138	0.205	0.912	1.591
26. Difficulty paying bills*	0.923	2.518	0.474	0.051	1.041	6.956
27. Borrowed money for rent or mortgage	0.213	1.238	0.705	0.762	0.304	5.009
28. Lifetime homelessness (y/n)	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.371	0.999	1.000
29. Financial strain	0.529	1.697	0.335	0.114	0.993	3.486
30. Physical disability (y/n)	-0.028	0.972	0.702	0.968	0.242	3.938
31.Mental health issues (y/n)	0.169	1.185	0.768	0.825	0.247	5.334
32. Economic abuse - restriction of finances	0.205	1.227	0.282	0.467	0.711	2.194
33. Economic abuse - financial exploitation	0.303	1.353	0.322	0.348	0.745	2.744
34. Alcohol misuse	0.065	1.067	0.391	0.868	0.501	2.473
35. Internal tools related to safety	0.119	1.126	0.714	0.868	0.269	4.706
36. Tradeoffs related to safety	-0.237	0.788	0.405	0.558	0.343	1.730
37. Expectations of support related to safety	-0.001	0.998	0.505	0.997	0.362	2.724
39. Hope	0.076	1.079	0.954	0.936	0.163	7.477
40. Positive emotions	0.490	1.632	0.399	0.219	0.759	3.741
41. Negative emotions	-0.237	0.788	0.379	0.531	0.363	1.671
42. Social support	-0.244	0.782	0.328	0.456	0.394	1.472
43. Quality of life	0.170	1.185	0.314	0.589	0.643	2.264
44. Seeking help with employment (y/n)	0.538	1.125	0.641	0.324	0.468	9.872
45. Seeking help with education (y/n)	1.167	3.214	0.805	0.147	0.668	16.714
46. Seeking help with finances (y/n)	-0.182	0.833	1.278	0.887	0.036	9.63
47. Seeking legal help (y/n)	1.349	3.857	0.784	0.085	0.852	19.482

Variable	beta	Odds Ratio	SE	p	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper
48. Seeking help with childcare (y/n)	0.213	1.238	0.705	0.762	0.304	5.009
49. Seeking help with counseling (y/n)	-0.182	0.833	1.278	0.887	0.036	9.630
50. Seeking help w transportation(y/n)	1.034	2.812	0.794	0.193	0.595	14.268
51. Seeking help with healthcare (y/n)	0.251	1.285	0.746	0.736	0.304	5.993
52. Seeking help children's needs (y/n)	1.377	3.966	0.753	0.067	0.932	18.637
53. Seeking help with food (y/n)	-0.942	0.389	0.894	0.292	0.051	1.998
54. Seeking help with clothing (y/n)	-1.145	0.318	0.887	0.196	0.042	1.593
55. Seeking help for material goods (y/n)	0.141	1.151	0.988	0.886	0.135	8.023
56. Seeking help with social support (y/n)	1.339	3.818	0.889	0.295	0.330	8.708
57. Physical abuse	-0.584	0.557	0.318	0.066	0.280	1.007
58. Emotional abuse	-0.348	0.705	0.280	0.214	0.389	1.201
59. Economic abuse	5.978	1.818	1.068	0.576	0.195	16.943
60. Sexual abuse	-0.054	0.946	0.219	0.802	0.612	1.476
60. Stalking	-0.141	0.867	0.207	0.495	0.569	1.302
61. Rural/Urban*	-1.966	0.140	0.801	0.014	0.024	0.617
62. Reads English	0.644	1.904	0.633	0.309	0.552	7.520
63. Housing instability	0.090	1.094	0.213	0.672	0.709	1.684
64. Household income	0.030	1.030	0.127	0.811	0.803	1.341
65. Organization	-0.831	0.435	0.420	0.048	0.161	0.891

*significant $p < .05$.

Note: For dichotomous variables, "no" = 0 and "yes" = 1. Positive beta coefficients indicate higher likelihood of receiving DVHF, while negative beta coefficients indicate higher likelihood of receiving SAU. U.S. Indigenous survivors who received DVHF were less likely to have been in foster care, were less likely to abuse drugs, had more difficulty paying their bills, and were more likely to have sought help from a rural agency.

DVHF Impact on Housing Instability for U.S. Indigenous Survivors

To assess the impact of DVHF on U.S. Indigenous participants' housing instability, the intercept prior was specified as a Student's t distribution with six degrees of freedom centered at a mean of 3.5 and with a standard deviation of five as a dispersion parameter (i.e. t(6, 3.5, 5)). Beta weight prior distribution for medium effects was specified as normal(-1, 2) whereas the big effect prior distributions were specified as normal (-3, 4). For the intervention variables, there were no meaningful differences in the housing instability scores between U.S. Indigenous participants who received DVHF and U.S. Indigenous participants who received SAU at baseline. The interaction term demonstrated no differential effect of time by intervention group (see Table R-5 for all outcomes from the Bayesian models).

Table R-5. Bayesian Interaction Models – Indigenous Sample

Housing Instability	**Mean**	**SD**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**
Intercept	3.32	1.00	1.22	5.08
Time	-0.47	0.16	-0.79	-0.16
Employment status	0.34	0.59	-0.83	1.49
Financial difficulties	0.31	0.09	0.13	0.48
Intervention (SAU v DVHF)	0.34	0.68	-0.96	1.69
Interaction (SAU v DVHF*Time)	-0.33	0.20	-0.74	0.06
Random Effects				
Time	0.49	0.08	0.34	0.67
e0j	1.07	0.04	0.99	1.15
R0j	1.51	0.26	1.05	2.10
Housing Instability	**Ratio**		**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**
Variance Ratio (comparable to ICC)	0.45		0.24	0.63

Financial Strain	**Mean**	**SD**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**
Intercept	0.87	1.07	-1.31	2.98
Time	0.03	0.37	-0.69	0.77
Financial difficulties	0.34	0.13	0.08	0.58
Age	0.02	0.02	-0.01	0.06
Intervention (SAU v DVHF)	1.39	1.30	-1.15	3.91
Interaction (SAU v DVHF*Time)	-0.58	0.46	-1.47	0.33
Random Effects				
Time	1.20	0.17	0.91	1.57
e0j	1.72	0.07	1.60	1.85
R0j	3.49	0.48	2.69	4.56
Financial Strain	**Ratio**		**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**
Variance Ratio (comparable to ICC)	0.5		0.25	0.66

Financial Difficulties	Mean	SD	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper
Intercept	1.65	0.27	1.12	2.18
Time	-0.01	0.07	-0.15	0.14
Employment status	-0.09	0.22	-0.53	0.33
Educational level	0.48	0.25	-0.01	0.98
Intervention (SAU v DVHF)	0.35	0.23	-0.09	0.81
Interaction (SAU v DVHF*Time)	-0.22	0.09	-0.41	-0.04
Random Effects				
Time	0.20	0.04	0.13	0.29
e0j	0.64	0.02	0.6	0.69
R0j	0.47	0.12	0.25	0.71
Financial Difficulties	**Ratio**		**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**
Variance Ratio (comparable to ICC)	0.37		0.11	0.55

Inability to Make Ends Meet	Mean	SD	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper
Intercept	3.27	0.45	2.41	4.16
Time	-0.27	0.13	-0.53	-0.01
Has a disability	0.07	0.42	-0.77	0.89
Financial difficulties	1.41	0.06	1.3	1.53
Intervention (SAU v DVHF)	-0.59	0.50	-1.57	0.37
Interaction (SAU v DVHF*Time)	0.26	0.16	-0.06	0.57
Random Effects				
Time	0.42	0.07	0.31	0.56
e0j	0.72	0.03	0.67	0.78
R0j	1.33	0.19	1.01	1.75
Inability to Make Ends Meet	**Ratio**		**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**
Variance Ratio (comparable to ICC)	0.44		0.28	0.56

Total Abuse	Mean	SD	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper
Intercept	1.81	0.37	1.09	2.56
Time	-0.39	0.08	-0.55	-0.23
Financial difficulties	0.07	0.11	-0.14	0.28
Intervention (SAU v DVHF)	-0.62	0.39	-1.38	0.15
Interaction (SAU v DVHF*Time)	0.06	0.10	-0.14	0.27
Random Effects				
Time	0.27	0.05	0.19	0.37
e0j	0.42	0.02	0.39	0.46
R0j	1.34	0.25	0.93	1.88

Total Abuse	**Ratio**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**
Variance Ratio (comparable to ICC)	0.46	0.19	0.65

--Physical Abuse	**Mean**	**SD**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**
Intercept	1.71	0.32	1.10	2.37
Time	-0.38	0.08	-0.53	-0.23
Financial difficulties	-0.05	0.09	-0.24	0.13
Intervention (SAU v DVHF)	-0.65	0.34	-1.33	0.02
Interaction (SAU v DVHF*Time)	0.11	0.10	-0.09	0.31
Random Effects				
Time	0.24	0.04	0.17	0.34
e0j	0.41	0.02	0.37	0.45
R0j	1.12	0.23	0.75	1.63

--Physical Abuse	**Ratio**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**
Variance Ratio (comparable to ICC)	0.40	0.11	0.60

--Emotional Abuse	**Mean**	**SD**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**
Intercept	1.73	0.49	0.8	2.72
Time	-0.21	0.05	-0.3	-0.12
Financial difficulties	0.14	0.16	-0.18	0.45
Age	0.02	0.03	-0.04	0.08
Intervention (SAU v DVHF)	-0.42	0.53	-1.47	0.61
Interaction (SAU v DVHF*Time)	0.03	0.06	-0.09	0.15
Random Effects				
Time	0.15	0.03	0.10	0.20
e0j	0.51	0.02	0.47	0.55
R0j	1.42	0.35	0.82	2.17

--Emotional Abuse	**Ratio**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**
Variance Ratio (comparable to ICC)	0.53	0.13	0.71

--Sexual Abuse	**Mean**	**SD**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**
Intercept	0.88	0.40	0.10	1.66
Time	-0.23	0.12	-0.47	0.01
Parenting a child	-0.20	0.30	-0.81	0.39
History of homelessness	0.29	0.30	-0.30	0.88
Intervention (SAU v DVHF)	0.07	0.44	-0.80	0.94
Interaction (SAU v DVHF*Time)	-0.03	0.16	-0.35	0.28

--Sexual Abuse	Mean	SD	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper
Random Effects				
Time	0.34	0.06	0.24	0.48
e0j	0.73	0.04	0.66	0.82
R0j	1.00	0.18	0.68	1.39
--Sexual Abuse	**Ratio**		**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**
Variance Ratio (comparable to ICC)	0.39		0.08	0.60

--Stalking	Mean	SD	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper
Intercept	2.23	0.50	1.22	3.23
Time	-0.26	0.05	-0.36	-0.15
Parenting a child	0.21	0.33	-0.42	0.88
Relationship status	-0.50	0.67	-1.89	0.79
Intervention (SAU v DVHF)	-0.36	0.60	-1.46	0.87
Interaction (SAU v DVHF*Time)	0.02	0.07	-0.12	0.15
Random Effects				
Time	0.17	0.03	0.12	0.24
e0j	0.66	0.03	0.61	0.71
R0j	1.58	0.22	1.21	2.07
--Stalking	**Ratio**		**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**
Variance Ratio (comparable to ICC)	0.51		0.29	0.66

Economic Abuse	Mean	SD	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper
Intercept	0.48	0.37	-0.25	1.21
Time	-0.16	0.08	-0.31	-0.01
Financial difficulties	0.27	0.04	0.19	0.36
Employment status	0.06	0.26	-0.47	0.57
Relationship status	-0.48	0.54	-1.50	0.58
Intervention (SAU v DVHF)	0.16	0.39	-0.61	0.95
Interaction (SAU v DVHF*Time)	-0.08	0.10	-0.28	0.11
Random Effects				
Time	0.24	0.04	0.16	0.33
e0j	0.55	0.02	0.51	0.60
R0j	1.03	0.15	0.78	1.38
Economic Abuse	**Ratio**		**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**
Variance Ratio (comparable to ICC)	0.47		0.24	0.63

Use of Children	Mean	SD	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper
Intercept	-0.19	0.47	-1.11	0.73
Time	-0.13	0.09	-0.33	0.05
Financial difficulties	0.32	0.06	0.21	0.44
Educational level	1.09	0.42	0.29	1.92
Intervention (SAU v DVHF)	0.32	0.41	-0.51	1.15
Interaction (SAU v DVHF*Time)	-0.11	0.12	-0.34	0.13
Random Effects				
Time	0.21	0.07	0.04	0.35
e0j	0.68	0.03	0.63	0.74
R0j	0.97	0.18	0.66	1.37
Use of Children	**Ratio**		**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**
Variance Ratio (comparable to ICC)	0.44		0.15	0.63

Depression	Mean	SD	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper
Intercept	9.49	1.63	6.28	12.78
Time	-0.96	0.48	-1.93	-0.01
Has a disability	6.44	1.72	3.06	9.86
Intervention (SAU v DVHF)	0.04	1.85	-3.84	3.63
Interaction (SAU v DVHF*Time)	0.28	0.60	-0.91	1.46
Random Effects				
Time	1.41	0.27	0.94	1.97
e0j	3.83	0.15	3.55	4.14
R0j	4.59	0.79	3.26	6.32
Depression	**Ratio**		**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**
Variance Ratio (comparable to ICC)	0.43		0.08	0.64

Anxiety	Mean	SD	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper
Intercept	8.64	2.2	4.37	13.02
Time	-0.34	0.44	-1.21	0.53
Parenting a child	-0.67	2.14	-4.94	3.43
Has a disability	4.88	1.82	1.28	8.37
Intervention (SAU v DVHF)	0.61	1.89	-3.13	4.30
Interaction (SAU v DVHF*Time)	-0.35	0.54	-1.42	0.73
Random Effects				
Time	1.29	0.24	0.89	1.83
e0j	3.14	0.12	2.91	3.39
R0j	4.74	0.75	3.44	6.43

Anxiety	Ratio	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper
Variance Ratio (comparable to ICC)	0.51	0.17	0.71

PTSD	Mean	SD	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper
Intercept	6.44	1.07	4.30	8.56
Time	-0.05	0.11	-0.28	0.17
Parenting a child	-1.90	1.03	-3.89	0.17
Educational status	1.14	1.06	-0.97	3.15
Intervention (SAU v DVHF)	1.48	1.01	-0.55	3.44
Interaction (SAU v DVHF*Time)	-0.27	0.14	-0.55	0.01
Random Effects				
Time	0.34	0.06	0.23	0.48
e0j	1.58	0.06	1.47	1.70
R0j	2.57	0.38	1.91	3.39

PTSD	Ratio	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper
Variance Ratio (comparable to ICC)	0.55	0.26	0.71

Quality of Life	Mean	SD	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper
Intercept	4.35	0.41	3.53	5.16
Time	0.10	0.07	-0.04	0.25
Parenting a child	0.00	0.41	-0.81	0.80
Financial difficulties	0.07	0.06	-0.05	0.19
Intervention (SAU v DVHF)	-0.09	0.44	-0.94	0.80
Interaction (SAU v DVHF*Time)	-0.01	0.09	-0.19	0.17
Random Effects				
Time	0.17	0.05	0.09	0.27
e0j	0.76	0.03	0.71	0.82
R0j	1.04	0.17	0.75	1.40

Quality of Life	Ratio	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper
Variance Ratio (comparable to ICC)	0.56	0.35	0.69

Alcohol Misuse	Mean	SD	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper
Intercept	0.95	0.33	0.31	1.6
Time	-0.02	0.07	-0.17	0.12
Foster care	-0.74	0.31	-1.34	-0.13
Intervention (SAU v DVHF)	-0.40	0.34	-1.07	0.29
Interaction (SAU v DVHF*Time)	0.02	0.09	-0.16	0.21
Random Effects				

Alcohol Misuse	Mean	SD	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper
Time	0.24	0.04	0.18	0.32
e0j	0.36	0.01	0.34	0.39
R0j	0.84	0.12	0.64	1.10
Alcohol Misuse	**Ratio**		**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**
Variance Ratio (comparable to ICC)	0.69		0.40	0.83

Drug Misuse	Mean	SD	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper
Intercept	0.97	0.40	0.21	1.78
Time	-0.08	0.06	-0.2	0.03
Age	0.00	0.02	-0.04	0.04
Has a disability	0.22	0.40	-0.56	1.04
Intervention (SAU v DVHF)	-0.46	0.42	-1.29	0.37
Interaction (SAU v DVHF*Time)	0.10	0.07	-0.04	0.24
Random Effects				
Time	0.20	0.03	0.15	0.26
e0j	0.49	0.02	0.46	0.53
R0j	1.13	0.17	0.83	1.51
Drug Misuse	**Ratio**		**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**
Variance Ratio (comparable to ICC)	0.68		0.44	0.79

Child School Attendance	Mean	SD	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper
Intercept	-3.85	12.43	-28.28	20.94
Time	-1.23	1.39	-4.13	1.48
Employment status	12.87	9.65	-5.85	31.66
Intervention (SAU v DVHF)	-7.06	12.20	-32.31	17.07
Interaction (SAU v DVHF*Time)	0.95	1.69	-2.45	4.35
Random Effects				
Time	2.28	0.81	0.84	4.13
e0j	11.67	0.55	10.65	12.79
R0j	18.79	4.38	11.93	29.13
Child School Attendance	**Ratio**		**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**
Variance Ratio (comparable to ICC)	0.47		0.14	0.73

Child School Performance	Mean	SD	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper
Intercept	1.05	0.18	0.7	1.42
Time	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.16

Child School Performance	Mean	SD	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper
Has a disability	-0.23	0.11	-0.56	-0.05
Intervention (SAU v DVHF)	0.27	0.16	-0.05	0.57
Interaction (SAU v DVHF*Time)	-0.06	0.05	-0.14	0.07
Random Effects				
Time	0.06	0.02	0.02	0.11
e0j	0.75	0.03	0.70	0.81
R0j	0.46	0.11	0.26	0.69
Child School Performance	**Ratio**		**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**
Variance Ratio (comparable to ICC)	0.52		0.27	0.63

Child Prosocial Behaviors	Mean	SD	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper
Intercept	8.05	0.78	6.52	9.6
Time	0.05	0.13	-0.23	0.31
Age	-0.04	0.05	-0.14	0.07
Intervention (SAU v DVHF)	-0.58	0.94	-2.42	1.26
Interaction (SAU v DVHF*Time)	0.02	0.16	-0.29	0.35
Random Effects				
Time	0.24	0.08	0.12	0.42
e0j	0.91	0.04	0.83	1.01
R0j	1.47	0.40	0.87	2.45
Child Prosocial Behaviors	**Ratio**		**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**
Variance Ratio (comparable to ICC)	0.53		0.07	0.75

Child Behavior Problems	Mean	SD	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper
Intercept	12.14	4.16	3.97	20.29
Time	-0.16	1.30	-2.64	2.52
Agency	3.76	3.75	-3.81	11.13
Intervention (SAU v DVHF)	5.13	4.28	-3.09	13.86
Interaction (SAU v DVHF*Time)	-1.07	1.57	-4.26	1.86
Random Effects				
Time	2.39	0.67	1.36	3.93
e0j	3.49	0.17	3.18	3.82
R0j	5.91	1.81	3.24	10.36
Child Behavior Problems	**Ratio**		**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**
Variance Ratio (comparable to ICC)	0.56		0.26	0.65

DVHF Impact on Financial Instability for U.S. Indigenous Survivors

Financial Strain
To assess the impact of DVHF on U.S. Indigenous participants' experience of financial strain, the intercept prior was specified as a Student's t distribution with six degrees of freedom centered at a mean of 3.5 and with a standard deviation of five as a dispersion parameter (i.e. t(6, 3.5, 5)). Beta weight prior distribution for medium effects was specified as Cauchy(5, 0.2) whereas the big effect prior distributions were specified as Cauchy(5, 0.4). There were no meaningful differences in the financial strain scores between U.S. Indigenous participants who received DVHF and U.S. Indigenous participants who received SAU. The interaction term demonstrated no differential effect of time by intervention group.

Financial Difficulties
To assess the impact of DVHF on U.S. Indigenous participants' experience of financial difficulty, the intercept prior was specified as a Student's t distribution with six degrees of freedom centered at a mean of 3.5 and with a standard deviation of one as a dispersion parameter (i.e. t(6, 3.5, 1)). Beta weight prior distribution for medium effects was specified as normal(-0.5, 1) whereas the big effect prior distributions were specified as normal(-1, 2). There were no meaningful differences in the financial difficulty scores between U.S. Indigenous participants who received DVHF and U.S. Indigenous participants who received SAU. However, the interaction term demonstrated a differential effect of time by intervention group such that U.S. Indigenous participants who received DVHF experienced less financial difficulties over time compared to those who received SAU.

Inability to Make Ends Meet
To assess the impact of DVHF on U.S. Indigenous participants' inability to make ends meet, the intercept prior was specified as a Student's t distribution with six degrees of freedom centered at a mean of 3.5 and with a standard deviation of one as a dispersion parameter (i.e. t(6, 3.5, 1)). Beta weight prior distribution for medium effects was specified as normal(-0.5, 1) whereas the big effect prior distributions were specified as normal(-1, 1.5). There were no meaningful differences in the inability to make ends meet scores between U.S. Indigenous participants who received DVHF and U.S. Indigenous participants who received SAU. The interaction term demonstrated no differential effect of time by intervention group.

DVHF Impact on Safety for U.S. Indigenous Survivors

Composite Domestic Violence
To assess the impact of DVHF on U.S. Indigenous participants' safety (i.e., accounting for combined experiences of physical abuse, emotional abuse, sexual abuse, and stalking), the intercept prior was specified as a Student's t distribution with six degrees of freedom centered at mean 3.5 and with a standard deviation of one as a dispersion parameter (i.e. t(6, 3.5, 1)). Beta weight prior distribution for medium effects was specified as normal(-1, 1.5) whereas the big effect prior distributions were specified as normal(-3, 6). There were no meaningful differences between U.S. Indigenous participants who received DVHF and those who received SAU for composite abuse scores at baseline. The interaction term demonstrated no differential effect of time by intervention group.

Physical abuse. To assess the impact of DVHF on U.S. Indigenous participants' experience of physical abuse, the intercept prior was specified as a Student's t distribution with six degrees of freedom centered at a mean of 3.5 and with a standard deviation of five as a dispersion parameter

(i.e. t(6, 3.5, 5)). Beta weight prior distribution for medium effects was specified as normal(-1, 1) whereas the big effect prior distributions were specified as normal(-2, 4). There were no meaningful differences between U.S. Indigenous participants who received DVHF and those who received SAU for physical abuse scores at baseline. The interaction term demonstrated no differential effect of time by intervention group.

Emotional abuse. To assess the impact of DVHF on U.S. Indigenous participants' experience of emotional abuse, the intercept prior was specified as a Student's t distribution with six degrees of freedom centered at a mean of 3.5 and with a standard deviation of five as a dispersion parameter (i.e. t(6, 3.5, 5)). Beta weight prior distribution for medium effects was specified as normal -0.75, 1.5) whereas the big effect prior distributions were specified as normal(-2, 4). For the intervention variables, there were meaningful differences in the emotional abuse scores between U.S. Indigenous participants who received DVHF and U.S. Indigenous participants who received SAU at baseline. The interaction term demonstrated no differential effect of time by intervention group.

Sexual abuse. To assess the impact of DVHF on U.S. Indigenous participants' experience of sexual abuse, the intercept prior was specified as a Student's t distribution with six degrees of freedom centered at a mean of 3.5 and with a standard deviation of five as a dispersion parameter (i.e. t(6, 3.5, 5)). Beta weight prior distribution for medium effects was specified as normal(-1, 1) whereas the big effect prior distributions were specified as normal(-1, 3). There were meaningful differences in the sexual abuse scores between U.S. Indigenous participants who received DVHF and U.S. Indigenous participants who received SAU at baseline. The interaction term demonstrated no differential effect of time by intervention group.

Stalking. To assess the impact of DVHF on U.S. Indigenous participants' experience of stalking, the intercept prior was specified as a Student's t distribution with six degrees of freedom centered at a mean of 3.5 and with a standard deviation of five as a dispersion parameter (i.e. t(6, 3.5, 5)). Beta weight prior distribution for medium effects was specified as normal(-1, 1.5) whereas the big effect prior distributions were specified as normal(-2, 4). There were no meaningful differences between U.S. Indigenous participants who received DVHF and those who received SAU for stalking scores at baseline. The interaction term demonstrated no differential effect of time by intervention group.

Economic Abuse

To assess the impact of DVHF on U.S. Indigenous participants' experience of economic abuse, the intercept prior was specified as a Student's t distribution with six degrees of freedom centered at a mean of 3.5 and with a standard deviation of five as a dispersion parameter (i.e. t(6, 3.5, 5)). Beta weight prior distribution for medium effects was specified as normal(-0.5, 1) whereas the big effect prior distributions were specified as normal(-2, 2). There were no meaningful differences in the economic abuse scores between U.S. Indigenous participants who received DVHF and U.S. Indigenous participants who received SAU. The interaction term demonstrated no differential effect of time by intervention group.

Use of the Children as an Abuse Tactic

To assess the impact of DVHF on U.S. Indigenous participants' experience of the use of children as an abusive tactic, the intercept prior was specified as a Student's t distribution with six degrees of freedom centered at a mean of 3.5 and with a standard deviation of one as a dispersion parameter (i.e. t(6, 3.5, 1)). Beta weight prior distribution for medium effects was specified as normal(-1, 1.5) whereas the big effect prior distributions were specified as normal(-2, 2). There were no meaningful differences in the use of children as abusive tactic scores between U.S. Indigenous

participants who received DVHF and U.S. Indigenous participants who received SAU. The interaction term demonstrated no differential effect of time by intervention group.

DVHF Impact on Mental Health for U.S. Indigenous Survivors

Depression
To assess the impact of DVHF on U.S. Indigenous participants' experience of depression, the intercept prior was specified as a Student's t distribution with six degrees of freedom centered at mean 12 and with a standard deviation of five as a dispersion parameter (i.e. t(6, 12, 5)). Beta weight prior distribution for medium effects was specified as normal(-1, 3) whereas the big effect prior distributions were specified as normal(-2, 5). There were no meaningful differences in the depression scores between U.S. Indigenous participants who received DVHF and U.S. Indigenous participants who received SAU. The interaction term demonstrated no differential effect of time by intervention group.

Anxiety
To assess the impact of DVHF on U.S. Indigenous participants' experience of anxiety, the intercept prior was specified as a Student's t distribution with six degrees of freedom centered at mean 12 and with a standard deviation of five as a dispersion parameter (i.e. t(6, 12, 5)). Beta weight prior distribution for medium effects was specified as normal(-2, 2) whereas the big effect prior distributions were specified as normal(-2, 5). There were no meaningful differences in the anxiety scores between U.S. Indigenous participants who received DVHF and U.S. Indigenous participants who received SAU. The interaction term demonstrated no differential effect of time by intervention group.

PTSD
To assess the impact of DVHF on U.S. Indigenous participants' experience of PTSD, the intercept prior was specified as a Student's t distribution with six degrees of freedom centered at mean 12 and with a standard deviation of five as a dispersion parameter (i.e. t(6, 12, 5)). Beta weight prior distribution for medium effects was specified as normal(-0.25, 0.5) whereas the big effect prior distributions were specified as normal(-1, 1.5). There were no meaningful differences in the PTSD scores between U.S. Indigenous participants who received DVHF and U.S. Indigenous participants who received SAU. The interaction term demonstrated no differential effect of time by intervention group.

DVHF Impact on Quality of Life for U.S. Indigenous Survivors

To assess the impact of DVHF on U.S. Indigenous participants' quality of life, the intercept prior was specified as a Student's t distribution with six degrees of freedom centered at a mean of 3.5 and with a standard deviation of one as a dispersion parameter (i.e. t(6, 3.5, 1)). Beta weight prior distribution for medium effects was specified as normal(-1, 2) whereas the big effect prior distributions were specified as normal(-2, 5). There were no meaningful differences in the quality of life scores between U.S. Indigenous U.S. Indigenous participants who received DVHF and participants who received SAU. The interaction term demonstrated no differential effect of time by intervention group.

DVHF Impact on Substance Misuse for U.S. Indigenous Survivors

Alcohol Misuse
To assess the impact of DVHF on U.S. Indigenous participants' alcohol misuse, the intercept prior was specified as a Student's t distribution with six degrees of freedom centered at a mean of 3.5 and with a standard deviation of one as a dispersion parameter (i.e. t(6, 3.5, 1)). Beta weight prior distribution for medium effects was specified as normal(-0.5, 1) whereas the big effect prior distributions were specified as normal(-1, 1.5). There were no meaningful differences in the alcohol misuse scores between U.S. Indigenous participants who received DVHF and U.S. Indigenous participants who received SAU. The interaction term demonstrated no differential effect of time by intervention group; however, there was a marginally steeper time slope for U.S. Indigenous participants who received DVHF.

Drug Misuse
To assess the impact of DVHF on U.S. Indigenous participants' drug misuse, the intercept prior was specified as a Student's t distribution with six degrees of freedom centered at a mean of 3.5 and with a standard deviation of one as a dispersion parameter (i.e. t(6, 3.5, 1)). Beta weight prior distribution for medium effects was specified as normal(-0.5, 1) whereas the big effect prior distributions were specified as normal(-1, 1.5). There were no meaningful differences in the drug misuse scores between U.S. Indigenous participants who received DVHF and U.S. Indigenous participants who received SAU. The interaction term demonstrated no differential effect of time by intervention group; however, there was a marginally steeper time slope for U.S. Indigenous participants who received DVHF.

DVHF Impact on Children's School Attendance for U.S. Indigenous Survivors

To assess the impact of DVHF on U.S. Indigenous participants' child school attendance, the intercept prior was specified as a Student's t distribution with six degrees of freedom centered at a mean of 3.5 and with a standard deviation of one as a dispersion parameter (i.e. t(6, 3.5, 1)). Beta weight prior distribution for medium effects was specified as normal(-0.5, 1) whereas the big effect prior distributions were specified as normal(-1, 2). There were no meaningful differences in the child's school attendance scores between U.S. Indigenous participants who received DVHF and U.S. Indigenous participants who received SAU. The interaction term demonstrated no differential effect of time by intervention group.

DVHF Impact on Children's School Performance for U.S. Indigenous Survivors

To assess the impact of DVHF on U.S. Indigenous participants' child school performance, the intercept prior was specified as a Student's t distribution with six degrees of freedom centered at a mean of 3.5 and with a standard deviation of one as a dispersion parameter (i.e. t(6, 3.5, 1)). Beta weight prior distribution for medium effects was specified as normal(-0.5, 1) whereas the big effect prior distributions were specified as normal(-1, 2). There were no meaningful differences in the child's school performance scores between U.S. Indigenous participants who received DVHF and U.S. Indigenous participants who received SAU. The interaction term demonstrated no differential effect of time by intervention group.

DVHF Impact on Child Prosocial Behaviors for U.S. Indigenous Survivors

To assess the impact of DVHF on U.S. Indigenous participants' child prosocial behaviors, the intercept prior was specified as a Student's t distribution with six degrees of freedom centered at a

mean of 3.5 and with a standard deviation of one as a dispersion parameter (i.e. t(6, 3.5, 1)). Beta weight prior distribution for medium effects was specified as normal(-0.75, 1.5) whereas the big effect prior distributions were specified as normal(-1.5, 2.5). There were no meaningful differences in the child prosocial behaviors scores between U.S. Indigenous participants who received DVHF and U.S. Indigenous participants who received SAU. The interaction term demonstrated no differential effect of time by intervention group.

DVHF Impact on Child Behavior Problems for U.S. Indigenous Survivors

To assess the impact of DVHF on U.S. Indigenous participants' child behavior problems, the intercept prior was specified as a Student's t distribution with six degrees of freedom centered at a mean of 3.5 and with a standard deviation of one as a dispersion parameter (i.e. t(6, 3.5, 1)). Beta weight prior distribution for medium effects was specified as normal(-1, 3) whereas the big effect prior distributions were specified as normal(-2, 5). There were no meaningful differences in the child behavior problems scores between U.S. Indigenous participants who received DVHF and U.S. Indigenous participants who received SAU. The interaction term demonstrated no differential effect of time by intervention group.

Summary of DVHF Impact Over Time for U.S. Indigenous Survivors

Findings from the longitudinal analyses revealed that there was a meaningful effect of the intervention on U.S. Indigenous survivors' financial difficulties, such that survivors who received DVHF reported experiencing fewer financial difficulties over time compared to those who received SAU. While no meaningful differences were found in other outcomes, there was no evidence to suggest that the DVHF model works differently for U.S. Indigenous survivors.

Appendix S. Mixed Effects Models with Main and Interaction Effects of DVHF and SAU and Urban and Rural Agency across Twenty-Four Months

	Main Effects						Interaction Effects					
Housing instability	**b**	**β**	***SE***	***p*-value**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**	**b**	**B**	***SE***	***p*-value**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**
SAU or DVHF	0.76	0.36	0.17	0.000*	0.42	1.10	1.31	0.38	0.30	0.000*	0.73	1.90
Urban or Rural	0.26	0.12	0.26	0.313	-0.25	0.78	0.33	0.15	0.29	0.260	-0.24	0.89
Linear Time	-1.01	-0.53	0.21	0.000*	-1.42	-0.60	-0.78	-0.41	0.29	0.008*	-1.35	-0.20
Quadratic Time	0.11	0.28	0.04	0.007*	0.03	0.18	0.09	0.25	0.06	0.095	-0.02	0.20
SAU or DVHF by Urban or Rural							-0.09	-0.04	0.34	0.790	-0.75	0.57
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							-0.35	-0.18	0.38	0.358	-1.10	0.40
Quadratic Time by SAU or DVHF							0.00	0.00	0.07	0.990	-0.14	0.14
Financial instability	**b**	**β**	***SE***	***p*-value**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**	**b**	**B**	***SE***	***p*-value**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**
Financial strain												
SAU or DVHF	0.11	0.10	0.09	0.237	-0.07	0.29	-0.03	0.04	0.16	0.868	-0.34	0.28
Urban or Rural	-0.01	-0.01	0.10	0.884	-0.21	0.18	-0.05	-0.05	0.12	0.649	-0.29	0.18
Linear Time	-0.09	-0.10	0.03	0.007*	-0.16	-0.03	-0.12	-0.12	0.04	0.005*	-0.20	-0.04
SAU or DVHF by Urban or Rural							0.10	0.10	0.18	0.574	-0.26	0.46
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							0.05	0.05	0.05	0.295	-0.04	0.14
Financial difficulties												
SAU or DVHF	0.12	0.14	0.07	0.099	-0.02	0.26	0.09	0.13	0.12	0.465	-0.15	0.32
Urban or Rural	-0.03	-0.03	0.07	0.687	-0.17	0.11	-0.04	-0.05	0.09	0.652	-0.21	0.13
Linear Time	-0.09	-0.12	0.03	0.000*	-0.14	-0.04	-0.10	-0.13	0.03	0.001*	-0.16	-0.04
SAU or DVHF by Urban or Rural							0.02	0.03	0.14	0.871	-0.26	0.31
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							0.02	0.02	0.03	0.656	-0.05	0.08
Inability to make ends meet												
SAU or DVHF	0.24	0.12	0.17	0.155	-0.09	0.58	-0.20	0.24	0.68	0.768	-1.54	1.14
Urban or Rural	-0.27	-0.13	0.17	0.116	-0.60	0.07	-0.12	-0.06	0.21	0.564	-0.52	0.29
Linear Time	0.11	0.06	0.88	0.899	-1.61	1.83	1.52	0.84	1.24	0.220	-0.91	3.94
Quadratic Time	-0.13	-0.36	0.38	0.736	-0.88	0.62	-0.67	-1.87	0.54	0.215	-1.72	0.39
Cubic Time	0.02	0.19	0.05	0.752	-0.08	0.12	0.08	0.96	0.07	0.265	-0.06	0.22
SAU or DVHF by Urban or Rural							-0.39	-0.19	0.34	0.256	-1.05	0.28
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							-2.69	-1.49	1.73	0.122	-6.09	0.72
Quadratic Time by SAU or DVHF							1.04	2.92	0.76	0.172	-0.45	2.53
Cubic Time by SAU or DVHF							-0.12	-1.49	0.10	0.221	-0.32	0.07

	Main Effects						Interaction Effects					
Safety	**b**	**β**	***SE***	***p*-value**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**	**b**	**B**	***SE***	***p*-value**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**
Total DV												
SAU or DVHF	0.15	0.24	0.05	0.002*	0.06	0.25	0.28	0.35	0.10	0.005*	0.08	0.48
BIPOC Survivors or White Survivors	-0.01	-0.02	0.05	0.826	-0.12	0.09	0.02	0.03	0.07	0.812	-0.12	0.15
Linear Time	-0.11	-0.20	0.07	0.097	-0.24	0.02	-0.16	-0.29	0.09	0.080	-0.35	0.02
Quadratic Time	0.01	0.12	0.01	0.307	-0.01	0.04	0.03	0.25	0.02	0.119	-0.01	0.06
SAU or DVHF by BIPOC Survivors or White Survivors							-0.06	-0.10	0.10	0.537	-0.26	0.14
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							0.12	0.21	0.12	0.245	-0.13	0.03
Quadratic Time by SAU or DVHF							-0.03	-0.28	0.02	0.183	-0.08	0.01
--Physical abuse												
SAU or DVHF	0.10	0.21	0.03	0.005*	0.03	0.17	0.22	0.41	0.08	0.004*	0.07	0.37
BIPOC Survivors or White Survivors	-0.02	-0.04	0.04	0.569	-0.09	0.05	0.04	0.09	0.05	0.398	-0.05	0.14
Linear Time	-0.13	-0.31	0.06	0.021*	-0.24	-0.02	-0.21	-0.50	0.08	0.008*	-0.37	-0.06
Quadratic Time	0.02	0.21	0.01	0.100	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.43	0.02	0.019*	0.01	0.07
SAU or DVHF by BIPOC Survivors or White Survivors							-0.14	-0.29	0.07	0.051*	-0.28	0.00
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							0.17	0.39	0.11	0.114	-0.04	0.37
Quadratic Time by SAU or DVHF							-0.04	-0.43	0.02	0.076	-0.08	0.00
--Emotional abuse												
SAU or DVHF	0.21	0.25	0.07	0.003*	0.07	0.35	0.32	0.28	0.13	0.017*	0.06	0.58
BIPOC Survivors or White Survivors	-0.07	-0.09	0.07	0.303	-0.22	0.07	-0.07	-0.08	0.09	0.448	-0.25	0.11
Linear Time	-0.02	-0.02	0.03	0.556	-0.06	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.696	-0.05	0.07
BIPOC Survivors or White Survivors by SAU or DVHF							-0.01	-0.01	0.14	0.943	-0.29	0.27
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							-0.05	-0.07	0.14	0.943	-0.29	0.27
--Sexual abuse												
SAU or DVHF	0.08	0.14	0.04	0.073	-0.01	0.16	0.21	0.34	0.09	0.019*	0.03	0.39
BIPOC Survivors or White Survivors	-0.02	-0.03	0.04	0.675	-0.11	0.07	0.05	0.08	0.06	0.434	-0.07	0.16
Linear Time	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.537	-0.02	0.05	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.379	-0.02	0.06

	Main Effects						Interaction Effects					
Safety	**b**	**β**	***SE***	***p*-value**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**	**b**	**B**	***SE***	***p*-value**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**
BIPOC Survivors or White Survivors by SAU or DVHF							-0.15	-0.28	0.09	0.081	-0.33	0.02
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							-0.02	-0.03	0.03	0.535	-0.07	0.03
--Stalking												
SAU or DVHF	0.22	0.18	0.09	0.014*	0.04	0.40	0.44	0.25	0.19	0.021*	0.07	0.81
BIPOC Survivors or White Survivors	0.04	0.03	0.09	0.670	-0.14	0.22	0.06	0.05	0.12	0.647	-0.18	0.29
Linear Time	-0.14	-0.13	0.04	0.000*	-0.21	-0.06	-0.10	-0.09	0.05	0.040*	-0.19	0.00
BIPOC Survivors or White Survivors by SAU or DVHF							-0.04	-0.03	0.19	0.844	-0.40	0.33
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							-0.09	-0.08	0.06	0.106	-0.20	0.02
Economic abuse												
SAU or DVHF	0.15	0.21	0.06	0.008*	0.04	0.26	0.33	0.36	0.12	0.004*	0.11	0.56
BIPOC Survivors or White Survivors	-0.10	-0.14	0.06	0.075	-0.22	0.01	-0.05	-0.07	0.07	0.472	-0.20	0.09
Linear Time	-0.17	-0.25	0.07	0.017*	-0.30	0.03	-0.19	-0.30	0.10	0.049*	-0.39	0.00
Quadratic Time	0.02	0.15	0.01	0.135	-0.01	0.05	0.03	0.23	0.02	0.106	-0.01	0.07
SAU or DVHF by BIPOC Survivors or White Survivors							-0.12	-0.17	0.11	0.277	-0.35	0.10
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							0.06	0.10	0.13	0.622	-0.19	0.31
Quadratic Time by SAU or DVHF							-0.02	-0.17	0.02	0.357	-0.07	0.03
Use of children												
SAU or DVHF	0.36	0.29	0.12	0.002*	0.13	0.59	0.52	0.39	0.22	0.017*	0.09	0.95
BIPOC Survivors or White Survivors	0.02	0.02	0.12	0.846	-0.21	0.26	0.09	0.07	0.15	0.557	-0.21	0.39
Linear Time	-0.06	-0.05	0.04	0.131	-0.14	0.02	-0.05	-0.04	0.05	0.336	-0.14	0.05
BIPOC Survivors or White Survivors by SAU or DVHF							-0.18	-0.14	0.24	0.469	-0.65	0.30
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							-0.03	-0.02	0.05	0.626	-0.13	0.08

	Main Effects						Interaction Effects					
Mental Health	**b**	**β**	***SE***	***p*-value**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**	**b**	**B**	***SE***	***p*-value**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**
Depression												
SAU or DVHF	1.32	0.20	0.51	0.009*	0.33	2.32	1.14	0.10	0.86	0.187	-0.55	2.83
Urban or Rural	-0.21	-0.03	0.51	0.683	-1.21	0.79	-0.52	-0.08	0.62	0.401	-1.75	0.70
Linear Time	-2.11	-0.36	0.68	0.002	-3.45	-0.77	-1.72	-0.29	0.97	0.075	-3.62	0.18
Quadratic Time	0.32	0.28	0.13	0.014*	0.07	0.58	0.28	0.24	0.18	0.131	-0.08	0.64
SAU or DVHF by Urban or Rural							0.98	0.15	0.99	0.322	-0.97	2.93
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							-0.61	-0.10	1.27	0.628	-3.10	1.87
Quadratic Time by SAU or DVHF							0.06	0.05	0.24	0.803	-0.42	0.54
Anxiety												
SAU or DVHF	1.13	0.18	0.50	0.024	0.15	2.11	0.76	0.09	0.84	0.366	-0.89	2.42
Urban or Rural	-0.39	-0.06	0.52	0.454	-1.41	0.63	-0.70	-0.11	0.62	0.265	-1.92	0.53
Linear Time	-0.13	-0.02	0.19	0.492	-0.49	0.24	-0.05	-0.00	0.23	0.819	-0.50	0.39
SAU or DVHF by Urban or Rural							0.95	0.15	1.00	0.340	-1.00	2.91
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							-0.15	-0.03	0.25	0.546	-0.64	0.34
PTSD												
SAU or DVHF	0.53	0.17	0.24	0.024*	0.07	1.00	0.52	0.13	0.41	0.201	-0.28	1.32
Urban or Rural	0.02	0.00	0.25	0.944	-0.47	0.50	-0.03	-0.01	0.30	0.913	-0.62	0.56
Linear Time	-0.25	-0.09	0.10	0.011*	-0.44	-0.06	-0.22	-0.08	0.12	0.072	-0.45	0.02
SAU or DVHF by Urban or Rural							0.16	0.05	0.47	0.728	-0.76	1.08
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							-0.06	-0.02	0.13	0.623	-0.32	0.19
Quality of life												
SAU or DVHF	-0.11	-0.09	0.10	0.243	-0.31	0.08	-0.07	-0.04	0.17	0.691	-0.40	0.26
Urban or Rural	0.23	0.18	0.10	0.024*	0.03	0.43	0.27	0.21	0.12	0.029*	0.03	0.50
Linear Time	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.411	-0.04	0.10	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.609	-0.06	0.11
SAU or DVHF by Urban or Rural							-0.11	-0.09	0.20	0.561	-0.50	0.27
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							0.01	0.01	0.05	0.767	-0.08	0.11
Substance misuse	**b**	**β**	***SE***	***p*-value**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**	**b**	**B**	***SE***	***p*-value**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**
Alcohol misuse												
SAU or DVHF	0.03	0.04	0.06	0.596	-0.09	0.16	0.14	0.07	0.11	0.229	-0.09	0.36
Urban or Rural	-0.04	-0.05	0.06	0.493	-0.17	0.08	-0.03	-0.03	0.08	0.727	-0.18	0.13
Linear Time	-0.04	-0.05	0.03	0.163	-0.09	0.01	-0.00	-0.00	0.03	0.825	-0.07	0.05
SAU or DVHF by Urban or Rural							-0.03	-0.04	0.13	0.809	-0.28	0.22
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							-0.06	-0.08	0.03	0.107	-0.12	0.01

	Main Effects						Interaction Effects					
Substance misuse	**b**	**β**	***SE***	***p*-value**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**	**b**	**B**	***SE***	***p*-value**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**
Drug misuse												
SAU or DVHF	0.05	0.05	0.08	0.563	-0.11	0.21	0.05	0.02	0.14	0.706	-0.21	0.32
Urban or Rural	0.03	0.03	0.11	0.803	-0.19	0.24	0.05	0.02	0.16	0.768	-0.27	0.37
Linear Time	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.446	-0.03	0.08	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.324	-0.03	0.10
SAU or DVHF by Urban or Rural							0.05	0.05	0.16	0.768	-0.27	0.37
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							-0.02	-0.03	0.03	0.521	-0.09	0.05
Outcome	**b**	**β**	***SE***	***p*-value**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**	**b**	**B**	***SE***	***p*-value**	**95% CI Lower**	**95% CI Upper**
Child school attendance												
SAU or DVHF	-1.59	-0.13	1.59	0.316	-4.71	1.53	0.20	-0.07	3.00	0.946	-5.70	6.11
Urban or Rural	2.42	0.20	1.56	0.123	-0.66	5.49	2.76	0.23	2.03	0.174	-1.22	6.74
Linear Time	-0.26	-0.02	0.67	0.700	-1.58	1.06	0.10	0.00	0.82	0.901	-1.51	1.71
Urban or Rural by SAU or DVHF							-0.81	-0.07	3.19	0.800	-7.07	5.45
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							-0.72	-0.07	0.92	0.439	-2.53	1.10
Child school performance												
SAU or DVHF	0.03	0.04	0.08	0.704	-0.12	0.18	-0.13	-0.03	0.15	0.379	-0.42	0.16
Urban or Rural	-0.11	-0.16	0.08	0.172	-0.27	0.05	-0.13	-0.19	0.10	0.220	-0.33	0.08
Linear Time	-0.00	-0.02	0.04	0.795	-0.09	0.07	-0.05	-0.08	0.05	0.335	-0.14	0.05
Urban or Rural by SAU or DVHF							0.06	0.08	0.15	0.710	-0.24	0.36
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							0.07	0.12	0.05	0.189	-0.04	0.18
Child prosocial behavior												
SAU or DVHF	-0.50	-0.25	0.24	0.038*	-0.96	-0.03	-0.52	-0.27	0.40	0.197	-1.31	0.27
Urban or Rural	0.13	0.06	0.25	0.610	-0.37	0.63	0.10	0.05	0.32	0.748	-0.53	0.73
Linear Time	0.03	0.01	0.08	0.762	-0.14	0.19	0.03	0.02	0.10	0.741	-0.17	0.24
Urban or Rural by SAU or DVHF							0.09	0.05	0.48	0.845	-0.85	1.03
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							-0.02	-0.00	0.11	0.893	-0.24	0.21
Child behavior problems												
SAU or DVHF	1.09	0.13	0.86	0.202	-0.59	2.77	2.04	0.19	0.34	0.970	-0.65	0.68
Urban or Rural	1.18	0.14	1.03	0.253	-0.84	3.20	1.62	0.20	1.23	0.188	-0.79	4.03
Linear Time	-0.16	-0.02	0.28	0.559	-0.70	0.38	0.01	0.00	0.34	0.970	-0.65	0.68
Urban or Rural by SAU or DVHF							-0.99	-0.12	1.69	0.560	-4.30	2.33
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF							-0.33	-0.05	0.38	0.379	-1.08	0.41

Appendix T. Mixed Effects Models with Three-Way Interaction Effects of DVHF or SAU by Urban or Rural Agency across Twenty-Four Months

Three-Way Interaction						
Outcome	**b**	**β**	***SE***	***p*-value**	**95% CI Lower bound**	**95% CI Upper bound**
Safety						
--Emotional Abuse						
SAU or DVHF	0.48	0.47	0.15	0.002*	0.18	0.78
Urban or Rural	0.18	0.22	0.12	0.145	-0.06	0.41
Linear Time	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.777	-0.06	0.09
SAU or DVHF by Urban or Rural	-0.29	-0.35	0.19	0.133	-0.66	0.09
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF	-0.05	-0.07	0.05	0.307	-0.16	0.05
Linear Time by Urban or Rural	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.841	-0.08	0.09
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF by Urban or Rural	-0.00	-0.00	0.07	0.959	-0.13	0.13
Economic Abuse						
SAU or DVHF	0.53	0.56	0.14	0.000*	0.24	0.81
Urban or Rural	-0.00	0.03	0.11	0.995	-0.21	0.21
Linear Time	-0.13	-0.20	0.13	0.328	-0.39	0.13
Quadratic Time	0.01	0.11	0.03	0.567	-0.04	0.06
SAU or DVHF by Urban or Rural	-0.40	-0.46	0.18	0.027*	-0.76	-0.04
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF	-0.06	-0.09	0.19	0.750	-0.42	0.31
Quadratic Time by SAU or DVHF	-0.00	-0.03	0.04	0.905	-0.07	0.07
Linear Time by Urban or Rural	-0.14	-0.21	0.17	0.425	-0.47	0.20
Quadratic Time by Urban or Rural	0.03	0.23	0.03	0.369	-0.04	0.09
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF by Urban or Rural	0.21	0.33	0.24	0.382	-0.27	0.69
Quadratic Time by SAU or DVHF by Urban or Rural	-0.03	-0.27	0.05	0.469	-0.13	0.06
Quality of Life						
SAU or DVHF	0.09	-0.05	0.18	0.626	-0.27	0.45
Urban or Rural	0.42	0.20	0.15	0.004*	0.13	0.71
Linear Time	0.08	0.07	0.05	0.138	-0.03	0.18
SAU or DVHF by Urban or Rural	-0.39	-0.07	0.23	0.093	-0.84	0.06
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF	-0.10	-0.09	0.07	0.155	-0.24	0.04
Linear Time by Urban or Rural	-0.11	-0.10	0.06	0.060	-0.23	0.00
Linear Time by SAU or DVHF by Urban or Rural	0.21	0.18	0.09	0.027*	0.02	0.39

Appendix U. Quality of Life Three-Way Interaction Contrasts for Within DVHF or SAU, Rural and Urban, and Time

Intervention					
Urban		**Rural**	**Contrast**	***SE***	***Uadj p*-value**
6 Months					
DVHF		DVHF	-0.42	0.15	0.02*
SAU		SAU	-0.03	0.20	0.88
12 Months					
DVHF		DVHF	-0.31	0.13	0.06
SAU		SAU	-0.12	0.18	0.50
18 Months					
DVHF		DVHF	-0.19	0.13	0.19
SAU		SAU	-0.21	0.18	0.25
24 Months					
DVHF		DVHF	-0.08	0.16	0.63
SAU		SAU	-0.31	0.21	0.16

Appendix V. Direct and Total Effects of Trauma-Informed Practice on Six- and Twelve-Month Outcomes

Housing instability	***β***	***SE***	***p*-value**	**95% CI Lower bound**	**95% CI Upper bound**	***X*²**	***p***	**CFI**	**RMSEA**
6months -> 12months	0.430	0.057	0.000*	0.335	0.524				
TIP -> 6 months	-0.162	0.056	0.004*	-0.255	-0.070				
TIP -> 12 months	-0.090	0.070	0.203	-0.205	0.026				
Total Effect (TIP -> 12 months)	-0.159	0.070	0.023*	-0.275	-0.044				
Model Fit Indices						0.083	0.960	1.000	0.000
Financial instability	***β***	***SE***	***p*-value**	**95% CI Lower bound**	**95% CI Upper bound**	***X*²**	***p***	**CFI**	**RMSEA**
Financial Strain									
6months -> 12months	0.344	0.058	0.000*	0.250	0.439				
TIP -> 6 months	0.013	0.060	0.825	-0.085	0.112				
TIP -> 12 months	-0.089	0.062	0.153	-0.191	0.013				
Total Effect (TIP -> 12 months)	-0.084	0.070	0.229	-0.200	0.038				
Model Fit Indices						1.994	0.369	1.000	0.000
--Financial difficulty									
6months -> 12months	0.370	0.081	0.000*	0.236	0.504				
TIP -> 6 months	-0.015	0.079	0.851	-0.144	0.115				
TIP -> 12 months	-0.049	0.046	0.296	-0.125	0.028				
Total Effect (TIP -> 12 months)	-0.054	0.054	0.381	-0.143	0.035				
Model Fit Indices						9.569	0.008*	0.930	0.130
--Inability to make ends meet									
6months -> 12months	0.448	0.069	0.000*	0.335	0.560				
TIP -> 6 months	-0.025	0.057	0.665	-0.119	0.069				
TIP -> 12 months	-0.060	0.049	0.221	-0.142	0.021				
Total Effect (TIP -> 12 months)	-0.071	0.051	0.162	-0.434	0.032				
Model Fit Indices						0.996	0.607	1.000	0.000
Safety	***β***	***SE***	***p*-value**	**95% CI Lower bound**	**95% CI Upper bound**	***X*²**	***p***	**CFI**	**RMSEA**
Composite abuse scale									
6months -> 12months	0.504	0.096	0.000*	0.346	0.661				
TIP -> 6 months	-0.144	0.054	0.007*	-0.232	-0.056				
TIP -> 12 months	-0.026	0.062	0.667	-0.128	0.077				
Total Effect (TIP -> 12 months)	-0.099	0.065	0.125	-0.205	0.007				
Model Fit Indices						3.708	0.157	0.983	0.062
--Physical abuse									

Safety	*β*	*SE*	*p*-value	95% CI Lower bound	95% CI Upper bound	X^2	*p*	CFI	RMSEA
6months -> 12months	0.404	0.104	0.000*	0.232	0.576				
TIP -> 6 months	-0.066	0.046	0.152	-0.142	0.010				
TIP -> 12 months	-0.075	0.073	0.307	-0.195	0.046				
Total Effect (TIP -> 12 months)	-0.102	0.079	0.201	-0.033	0.003				
Model Fit Indices						82.737	0.000*	0.605	0.086
--Emotional abuse									
6months -> 12months	0.518	0.086	0.000*	0.376	0.659				
TIP -> 6 months	-0.140	0.057	0.014*	-0.234	-0.046				
TIP -> 12 months	-0.047	0.070	0.504	-0.162	0.068				
Total Effect (TIP -> 12 months)	-0.119	0.073	0.103	-0.240	0.001				
Model Fit Indices						3.089	0.214	0.989	0.049
--Sexual abuse									
6months -> 12months	0.330	0.185	0.074	0.179	0.729				
TIP -> 6 months	-0.053	0.040	0.189	-0.142	0.020				
TIP -> 12 months	0.035	0.028	0.205	-0.006	0.117				
Total Effect (TIP -> 12 months)	0.028	0.029	0.339	-0.020	0.077				
Model Fit Indices						4.714	0.095	0.969	0.078
-- Stalking/harassment									
6months -> 12months	0.500	0.079	0.000*	0.370	0.630				
TIP -> 6 months	-0.167	0.057	0.004*	-0.261	0.263				
TIP -> 12 months	-0.001	0.050	0.984	-0.084	0.082				
Total Effect (TIP -> 12 months)	-0.084	0.051	0.098	-0.168	-0.001				
Model Fit Indices						0.933	0.627	1.000	0.000
Economic abuse									
6months -> 12months	0.560	0.082	0.000*	0.424	0.695				
TIP -> 6 months	-0.099	0.044	0.023*	-0.170	-0.027				
TIP -> 12 months	-0.043	0.040	0.283	-0.108	0.023				
Total Effect (TIP -> 12 months)	-0.098	0.042	0.020*	-0.167	-0.029				
Model Fit Indices						0.192	0.908	1.000	0.000
Use of children									
6months -> 12months	0.524	0.062	0.000*	0.422	0.626				
TIP -> 6 months	-0.54	0.061	0.373	-0.155	0.046				
TIP -> 12 months	-0.059	0.047	0.205	-0.137	0.018				
Total Effect (TIP -> 12 months)	-0.088	0.062	0.158	-0.190	0.014				
Model Fit Indices						3.733	0.155	0.988	0.062

Mental Health	*β*	*SE*	*p*-value	95% CI Lower bound	95% CI Upper bound	X^2	*p*	CFI	RMSEA
Depression									
6months -> 12months	0.467	0.053	0.000*	0.380	0.553				
TIP -> 6 months	0.267	0.044	0.000*	0.194	0.340				
TIP -> 12 months	0.077	0.055	0.162	-0.014	0.167				
Total Effect (TIP -> 12 months)	0.125	0.027	0.000	0.095	0.307				
Model Fit Indices						4.448	0.108	0.990	0.074
Anxiety									
6months -> 12months	0.399	0.054	0.000*	0.309	0.488				
TIP -> 6 months	-0.116	0.045	0.010*	-0.191	-0.042				
TIP -> 12 months	-0.147	0.053	0.005*	-0.234	-0.061				
Total Effect (TIP -> 12 months)	-0.194	0.054	0.000*	-2.579	-0.946				
Model Fit Indices						2.515	0.284	0.998	0.034
PTSD									
6months -> 12months	0.393	0.066	0.000*	0.284	0.501				
TIP -> 6 months	-0.107	0.043	0.012*	-0.177	-0.037				
TIP -> 12 months	-0.107	0.048	0.025*	-0.185	-0.028				
Total Effect (TIP -> 12 months)	-0.149	0.048	0.010*	-0.069	-0.042				
Model Fit Indices						5.908	0.052	0.981	0.093
Quality of Life									
6months -> 12months	0.467	0.053	0.000*	0.380	0.553				
TIP -> 6 months	0.267	0.044	0.000*	0.194	0.340				
TIP -> 12 months	0.077	0.055	0.162	-0.014	0.167				
Total Effect (TIP -> 12 months)	0.125	0.027	0.000	0.095	0.307				
Model Fit Indices						0.747	0.688	1.000	0.000

Substance misuse	*β*	*SE*	*p*-value	95% CI Lower bound	95% CI Upper bound	X^2	*p*	CFI	RMSEA
Alcohol misuse									
6months -> 12months	0.372	0.165	0.024*	0.101	0.643				
TIP -> 6 months	-0.052	0.093	0.571	-0.205	0.100				
TIP -> 12 months	-0.110	0.092	0.234	-0.261	0.042				
Total Effect (TIP -> 12 months)	-0.129	0.095	0.173	-0.285	0.027				
Model Fit Indices						0.979	0.613	1.000	0.000
Drug misuse									
6months -> 12months	0.421	0.100	0.000*	0.257	0.584				
TIP -> 6 months	-0.100	0.0602	0.107	-0.203	0.002				
TIP -> 12 months	0.009	0.046	0.847	-0.067	0.084				
Total Effect (TIP -> 12 months)	-0.042	0.029	0.147	-0.130	0.064				
Model Fit Indices						0.232	0.891	1.000	0.000

Child Outcomes	*β*	*SE*	*p*-value	95% CI Lower bound	95% CI Upper bound	X^2	*p*	CFI	RMSEA
Child School Attendance									
6months -> 12months	0.071	0.138	0.604	-0.155	0.298				
TIP -> 6 months	0.061	0.081	0.000*	-0.072	0.194				
TIP -> 12 months	-0.158	0.127	0.214	-0.368	0.051				
Total Effect (TIP -> 12 months)	0.004	0.011	0.699	-0.372	0.064				
Model Fit Indices						2.676	0.262	0.987	0.055
Child School performance									
6months -> 12months	-0.332	0.104	0.001*	-0.504	-0.160				
TIP -> 6 months	0.010	0.090	0.916	-0.139	0.158				
TIP -> 12 months	0.092	0.078	0.239	-0.037	0.221				
Total Effect (TIP -> 12 months)	0.089	0.076	0.240	-0.036	0.214				
Model Fit Indices						1.826	0.401	1.000	0.000
Child Prosocial behaviors									
6months -> 12months	0.804	0.077	0.273	-0.042	0.211				
TIP -> 6 months	-0.057	0.087	0.510	-0.200	0.085				
TIP -> 12 months	-0.147	0.073	0.045*	-0.268	-0.026				
Total Effect (TIP -> 12 months)	-0.152	0.075	0.042*	-0.275	-0.029				
Model Fit Indices						1.017	0.601	1.000	0.000
Child Behavior problems									
6months -> 12months	0.749	0.088	0.000*	0.603	0.894				
TIP -> 6 months	0.102	0.063	0.105	-0.002	0.206				
TIP -> 12 months	0.012	0.085	0.884	-0.127	0.152				
Total Effect (TIP -> 12 months)	0.140	0.073	0.053	0.021	0.260				
Model Fit Indices						1.372	0.505	1.000	0.000

Note: Standardized coefficients (β), robust standard errors (SE), and 95% confidence intervals (CI) are reported. *p <0.05.

Appendix W. Indirect Effects of Trauma-Informed Practice on Twelve-Month Outcomes

Outcome	***β***	***SE***	BC 95% CI **Lower bound**	BC 95% CI **Upper bound**
Housing instability*	-0.070*	0.025	-0.070	-0.029
Financial instability				
Financial strain	0.005	0.022	-0.037	0.036
Financial difficulty	-0.005	0.031	-0.063	0.040
Inability to make ends meet	-0.011	0.029	-0.176	0.102
Safety				
Composite abuse scale*	-0.073*	0.034	-0.109	-0.014
--Physical abuse	-0.027	0.024	-0.059	0.017
--Emotional abuse*	-0.072*	0.038	-0.144	-0.015
--Sexual abuse	-0.028	0.026	-0.071	0.008
-- Stalking	-0.083*	0.031	-0.202	-0.042
Economic abuse	-0.055	0.030	-0.108	-0.010
Use of children	-0.028	0.035	-0.096	0.018
Mental health				
Depression*	-0.051*	0.023	-0.091	-0.018
Anxiety*	-0.046*	0.021	-0.084	-0.016
PTSD*	-0.042*	0.020	-0.358	-0.025
Quality of Life*	0.125*	0.028	0.079	0.171
Substance misuse				
Alcohol misuse	-0.020	0.048	-0.119	0.026
Drug misuse	-0.042	0.030	-0.094	0.002
Child Outcomes				
School attendance	0.004	0.016	-0.015	0.033
School performance	-0.003	0.037	-0.072	0.048
Prosocial behavior	-0.005	0.014	-0.034	0.008
Behavior problems	0.076	0.055	-0.005	0.173

Note: β = standardized beta estimate. BC 95% CI = bias corrected 95% confidence interval. *Indirect effects are significant when BC 95% CI's do not contain zero.

Appendix X. Mixed Effects Models Examining Main Effects of DVHF and COVID-19

						Contrasts	
Outcome	**b**	***SE***	***p*-value**	**95% CI Lower bound**	**95% CI Upper bound**	***X²***	**p-value**
Housing instability						7.80	0.17
SAU or DVHF	-0.57	0.20	0.004	-0.95	-0.18		
Time (months before/after COVID)[1]							
19 to 32 mths before	0.44	0.25	0.08	-0.05	0.93		
13 to 18 mths before	0.36	0.26	0.16	-0.15	0.87		
7 to 12 mths before	0.19	0.26	0.47	-0.32	0.70		
1 to 6 mths before	0.05	0.22	0.82	-0.38	0.48		
7 to 12+ mths after	-0.35	0.31	0.25	-0.95	0.25		
Financial instability							
Financial Strain						6.44	0.27
SAU or DVHF	-0.07	0.07	0.31	-0.21	0.07		
Time (months before/after COVID)[1]							
19 to 32 mths before	-0.06	0.18	0.73	-0.42	0.29		
13 to 18 mths before	-0.02	0.15	0.91	-0.32	0.28		
7 to 12 mths before	-0.10	0.13	0.43	-0.36	0.15		
1 to 6 mths before	-0.01	0.13	0.94	-0.27	0.25		
7 to 12+ mths after	-0.13	0.07	0.09	-0.27	0.02		
Financial Difficulties						7.91	0.16
SAU or DVHF	-0.10	0.06	0.07	-0.22	0.01		
Time (months before/after COVID)[1]							
19 to 32 mths before	0.19	0.11	0.09	-0.03	0.41		
13 to 18 mths before	0.15	0.10	0.12	-0.04	0.35		
7 to 12 mths before	0.14	0.07	0.05	0.00	0.29		
1 to 6 mths before	0.05	0.05	0.38	-0.06	0.15		
7 to 12+ mths after	-0.16	0.13	0.22	-0.42	0.10		
Inability to make ends meet						7.91	0.16
SAU or DVHF	-0.19	0.14	0.18	-0.47	0.09		
Time (months before/after COVID)[1]							
19 to 32 mths before	0.01	0.22	0.95	-0.41	0.44		
13 to 18 mths before	0.06	0.15	0.71	-0.24	0.35		
7 to 12 mths before	0.09	0.15	0.53	-0.20	0.39		
1 to 6 mths before	0.09	0.17	0.61	-0.25	0.43		
7 to 12+ mths after	-0.55	0.32	0.09	-1.18	0.09		

Outcome	b	*SE*	*p*-value	95% CI Lower bound	95% CI Upper bound	X^2	p-value
Safety							
--Physical Abuse						5.36	0.37
SAU or DVHF	-0.08	0.03	0.01	-0.14	-0.02		
Time (months before/after COVID)[1]							
19 to 32 mths before	0.00	0.06	0.97	-0.13	0.12		
13 to 18 mths before	0.02	0.04	0.69	-0.06	0.10		
7 to 12 mths before	-0.01	0.03	0.68	-0.08	0.05		
1 to 6 mths before	-0.05	0.04	0.22	-0.14	0.03		
7 to 12+ mths after	-0.05	0.07	0.49	-0.18	0.08		
--Emotional Abuse						5.13	0.40
SAU or DVHF	-0.18	0.07	0.009	-0.32	-0.05		
Time (months before/after COVID)[1]							
19 to 32 mths before	0.06	0.11	0.59	-0.16	0.28		
13 to 18 mths before	0.10	0.13	0.43	-0.15	0.36		
7 to 12 mths before	0.05	0.08	0.51	-0.11	0.21		
1 to 6 mths before	0.00	0.08	0.97	-0.16	0.15		
7 to 12+ mths after	-0.02	0.07	0.80	-0.16	0.12		
--Sexual Abuse						36.02	0.000
SAU or DVHF	-0.07	0.05	0.11	-0.17	0.02		
Time (months before/after COVID)[1]							
19 to 32 mths before	0.07	0.07	0.26	-0.05	0.20		
13 to 18 mths before	0.10	0.05	0.07	-0.01	0.20		
7 to 12 mths before	0.15	0.04	0.00	0.08	0.23		
1 to 6 mths before	0.05	0.03	0.10	-0.01	0.12		
7 to 12+ mths after	0.14	0.09	0.13	-0.04	0.33		
--Stalking						14.05	0.02
SAU or DVHF	-0.18	0.08	0.03	-0.34	-0.02		
Time (months before/after COVID)[1]							
19 to 32 mths before	0.38	0.12	0.00	0.14	0.62		
13 to 18 mths before	0.30	0.14	0.04	0.02	0.58		
7 to 12 mths before	0.23	0.09	0.02	0.05	0.41		
1 to 6 mths before	0.07	0.07	0.33	-0.07	0.22		
7 to 12+ mths after	0.00	0.08	1.00	-0.16	0.17		
Economic Abuse						12.60	0.03
SAU or DVHF	-0.14	0.06	0.02	-0.25	0.02		

Outcome	b	*SE*	*p*-value	95% CI Lower bound	95% CI Upper bound	X^2	p-value
Time (months before/after COVID)[1]							
19 to 32 mths before	-0.0003	0.11	1.00	-0.22	0.22		
13 to 18 mths before	0.004	0.08	0.95	-0.15	0.16		
7 to 12 mths before	0.02	0.07	0.80	-0.12	0.15		
1 to 6 mths before	-0.02	0.06	0.75	-0.13	0.09		
7 to 12+ mths after	0.21	0.07	0.01	0.06	0.35		
Use of Children						7.96	0.16
SAU or DVHF	-0.28	0.10	0.007	-0.48	-0.08		
Time (months before/after COVID)							
19 to 32 mths before	0.05	0.28	0.86	-0.51	0.61		
13 to 18 mths before	0.19	0.29	0.51	-0.38	0.76		
7 to 12 mths before	0.07	0.21	0.73	-0.34	0.49		
1 to 6 mths before	-0.04	0.17	0.84	-0.38	0.31		
7 to 12+ mths after	-0.19	0.14	0.18	-0.46	0.08		
Mental Health							
Depression						19.38	0.007
SAU or DVHF	-1.24	0.66	0.06	-2.53	0.05		
Time (months before/after COVID[2]							
19 to 32 mths before	0.81	0.91	0.37	-0.98	2.60		
13 to 18 mths before	0.85	0.59	0.15	-0.31	2.01		
7 to 12 mths before	0.69	0.50	0.17	-0.29	1.67		
1-6 mths before	0.95	0.66	0.15	-0.35	2.24		
4 to 6 mths after	0.92	0.75	0.22	-0.56	2.39		
7 to 9 mths after	-0.66	0.52	0.21	-1.69	0.36		
10+ mths after	-1.31	0.79	0.10	-2.86	0.23		
Anxiety						49.54	0.00
SAU or DVHF	-0.96	0.67	0.15	-2.27	0.35		
Time (months before/after COVID)[2]							
19 to 32 mths before	1.56	0.73	0.03	0.13	2.98		
13 to 18 mths before	1.16	0.50	0.02	0.19	2.13		
7 to 12 mths before	1.27	0.42	0.00	0.45	2.09		
1-6 mths before	1.26	0.28	0.00	0.70	1.82		
4 to 6 mths after	1.06	0.45	0.02	0.19	1.94		
7 to 9 mths after	-0.04	0.54	0.95	-1.10	1.03		
10+ mths after	-1.01	0.52	0.05	-2.03	0.02		

Outcome	b	*SE*	*p*-value	95% CI Lower bound	95% CI Upper bound	X^2	p-value
PTSD						16.39	0.02
SAU or DVHF	-0.56	0.28	0.05	-1.12	0.00		
Time (months before/after COVID)[2]							
19 to 32 mths before	0.60	0.44	0.17	-0.25	1.46		
13 to 18 mths before	-0.11	0.30	0.72	-0.69	0.48		
7 to 12 mths before	0.34	0.37	0.37	-0.40	1.07		
1-6 mths before	-0.06	0.28	0.83	-0.60	0.48		
4 to 6 mths after	-0.43	0.36	0.23	-1.14	0.28		
7 to 9 mths after	-0.51	0.42	0.23	-1.34	0.32		
10+ mths after	-0.28	0.35	0.42	-0.97	0.40		
Substance misuse							
Alcohol misuse						10.53	0.06
SAU or DVHF	0.01	0.06	0.93	-0.12	0.13		
Time (months before/after COVID)[1]							
19 to 32 mths before	0.12	0.13	0.35	-0.14	0.39		
13 to 18 mths before	0.18	0.11	0.09	-0.03	0.39		
7 to 12 mths before	0.08	0.09	0.37	-0.09	0.25		
1 to 6 mths before	0.10	0.08	0.20	-0.05	0.25		
7 to 12+ mths after	-0.14	0.18	0.43	-0.50	0.21		
Drug misuse						7.29	0.20
SAU or DVHF	-0.09	0.08	0.26	-0.24	0.07		
Time (months before/after COVID)[1]							
19 to 32 mths before	0.01	0.21	0.97	-0.41	0.43		
13 to 18 mths before	-0.06	0.13	0.65	-0.30	0.19		
7 to 12 mths before	-0.09	0.09	0.36	-0.27	0.10		
1 to 6 mths before	-0.05	0.10	0.57	-0.24	0.13		
7 to 12+ mths after	-0.18	0.10	0.05	-0.37	0.00		
Child outcomes							
Prosocial Behaviors						14.66	0.01
SAU or DVHF	0.60	0.19	0.001	0.24	0.96		
Time (months before/after COVID)[1]							
19 to 32 mths before	0.19	0.53	0.72	-0.84	1.22		
13 to 18 mths before	0.50	0.37	0.17	-0.22	1.22		
7 to 12 mths before	0.42	0.26	0.10	-0.08	0.92		
1 to 6 mths before	-0.04	0.30	0.89	-0.62	0.54		
7 to 12+ mths after	0.19	0.53	0.72	-0.84	1.22		

Outcome	b	*SE*	*p*-value	95% CI Lower bound	95% CI Upper bound	X^2	p-value
Behavior problems						13.05	0.02
SAU or DVHF	-1.44	0.76	0.06	-2.92	0.04		
Time (months before/after COVID)[1]							
19 to 32 mths before	-2.84	1.35	0.04	-5.48	-0.20		
13 to 18 mths before	-1.35	1.15	0.24	-3.61	0.91		
7 to 12 mths before	-0.23	0.81	0.78	-1.82	1.36		
1 to 6 mths before	-0.12	0.71	0.87	-1.51	1.27		
7 to 12+ mths after	-2.84	1.35	0.04	-5.48	-0.20		

1. Reference group is 0 to 6 months after COVID
2. Reference group is 0 to 3 months after COVID