

FOSS, LOUISA L., Ph.D., August 2005

ADULT COUNSELING, HEALTH, AND  
VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

COUNSELORS' PROPOSAL OF APPROPRIATE INTERVENTIONS FOR PARTNER  
VIOLENCE VIGNETTES (173 PP.)

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The purpose of this survey was to explore professional counselors' proposal of appropriate interventions for partner violence vignettes. The sample was composed of 124 randomly selected professional counselors in Ohio. The study vignettes were originally used by M. Hansen, M. Harway, & N. Cervantes (1991). In this study, participants were asked to respond to the prompt, "List interventions you would use with these clients." The definition of appropriate interventions was based on crisis intervention theory with a focus on increasing the safety of the partner violence victim and her children.

Five questions guided the study: Are professional counselors' personal experience with partner violence victimization, prior work in partner or family violence, years of licensure as a professional counselor, and graduate training level significant predictors of their proposal of appropriate interventions for partner violence vignettes as measured by the Total Intervention Score (TIS)? Is personal experience with partner violence victimization a significant predictor of the proposal of appropriate interventions as measured by the TIS? Is prior work in partner or family violence a significant predictor of the proposal of appropriate interventions as measured by the TIS? Is years of licensure as a professional counselor a significant predictor of the proposal of appropriate

interventions as measured by the TIS? Is graduate training level a significant predictor of the proposal of appropriate interventions as measured by the TIS?

Open-ended questions were analyzed using a keyword analysis method. Data were then analyzed using stepwise multiple regression analysis. Findings from the data analysis suggest that years of licensure as a professional counselor was slightly correlated with the proposal of appropriate interventions. The nature of the relationship suggested that as counselors gain years of experience in practice, they become less likely to propose appropriate interventions for partner violence vignettes ( $\beta = -.208, t = -.219, p = .015$ ). Other study findings did not suggest a relationship between personal experience with partner violence victimization, prior work in partner or family violence, graduate training level, and counselors' proposal of appropriate interventions. Recommendations included suggestions for practicing counselors, counselor educators, and counselor supervisors.