

**Developing  
Linguistically and Culturally  
Responsive Materials  
for Latina Survivors  
of Domestic Violence**

**Produced By**

**National Latino Alliance  
for the Elimination of Domestic Violence**

**Alianza Latina Nacional  
Para Erradicar la Violencia Doméstica**



# **Developing Linguistically and Culturally Responsive Materials for Latina Survivors of Domestic Violence**

**Developed By**

**National Latino Alliance for the Elimination of Domestic Violence  
Targeted Technical Assistance Provider Project**

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This material was reprinted from the  
National Latino Alliance for the Elimination of Domestic Violence publication:  
**Developing Linguistically and Culturally Responsive Materials for Latina Survivors  
of Domestic Violence**

The National Latino Alliance for the Elimination of Domestic Violence (Alianza) is part of a national effort to address the domestic violence needs and concerns of under-served populations. It represents a growing network of Latina and Latino advocates, practitioners, researchers, community activists, and survivors of domestic violence. Alianza's mission is to: *promote understanding, initiate and sustain dialogue, and generate solutions that move toward the elimination of domestic violence affecting Latino communities, with an understanding of the sacredness of all relations and communities.*

Alianza is the first national organization to focus on domestic violence issues and concerns of Latino communities in the United States. It is dedicated to creating culturally relevant and responsive strategies and programs to help eliminate domestic violence in Latino communities.



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A copy of this publication can be downloaded from our website.

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## **I. BARRIERS AND CHALLENGES FACED BY LATINA SURVIVORS AND PROGRAMS THAT SERVE THEM**

Domestic violence has come to be recognized as a social, legal, and public health issue with serious consequences for all members of our society regardless of age, ethnicity, social class, level of education, income, or occupation. Over the years, advocates have responded with a range of violence intervention programs and services aimed at stemming this far-reaching and pervasive problem—from shelters and nonresidential services for women and children, to intervention by the criminal justice system and batterer intervention programs.

On the one hand, we can say the battered women’s movement has come a long way in raising public awareness about the problem, in protecting women and children, and in holding batterers accountable. But we also know that much remains to be done to bring an end to this continuing epidemic.

Many programs ranging from shelters, to prevention and treatment programs, fall short of meeting the multiple needs of a growing Latino population. There is often a lack of adequate outreach, including linguistically and culturally appropriate and reader-friendly material that informs survivors about existing services and about their rights to receive those services. Programs and institutions also lack bilingual/bicultural personnel who understand and are sensitive to the cultural values or circumstances of Latino families. Service providers may also lack familiarity with immigration laws and the rights of immigrant survivors.

In some instances, lack of cultural sensitivity and knowledge among service providers about the cultural dynamics of the women and families they serve results in discrimination and xenophobia, alienating and re-victimizing the very people they intend to assist and support.

Survivors also encounter diverse challenges and barriers that hinder them from accessing the services they so desperately need. These barriers may include: isolation, threats and intimidation by the batterers, lack of financial resources, lack of family or community support, and a general lack of awareness about what options and services are available to them.

In addition to these barriers, Latinas and women from other ethnic and racial groups have to contend with other factors that prevent them from accessing services, including a lack of English proficiency, and specific needs and risk factors that are often not understood or taken into account by service providers. Among them are social, economic, religious/spirituality, and immigration matters. Fundamental differences among people arising from nationality, ethnicity and culture, as well as from family background and individual experiences, also affect the beliefs, behaviors, and attitudes of clients toward service providers and serve as another barrier that prevents them from accessing services.

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A lack of English proficiency on the part of many Latinas, especially immigrants, interferes with something so basic as the sharing of information—from speaking with a counselor about their rights and options, to filing a complaint with a police officer; from speaking with courthouse staff to being able to read and understand basic documents provided by health, child welfare, and the immigration and criminal justice systems.

## **II. NATIONAL LATINO ALLIANCE FOR THE ELIMINATION OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE TARGETED TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROVIDER PROJECT TO DEVELOP SPANISH-LANGUAGE MATERIALS**

This paper summarizes efforts undertaken by the National Latino Alliance for the Elimination of Domestic Violence (Alianza) to understand and help develop responses to the particular challenges and barriers faced by Spanish-speaking Latina survivors and by organizations that seek to provide prevention and intervention services for them and their families.

It has been produced as part of a two-and-a-half-year project funded by the Office of Justice Programs/Office on Violence Against Women (OJP/OVW). The overall goal of the project is to develop a series of materials to assist domestic violence service providers in providing culturally and linguistically competent services to Latinas who are predominantly Spanish speakers. Project activities have included:

### **A. Compiling and reviewing Spanish-language domestic violence materials**

Alianza compiled and reviewed more than 215 sample materials, including brochures, posters, fliers, and manuals, from various OVW grantees and other domestic violence organizations. Alianza found a wide range in the quality of these materials. While some materials are good, others are poorly translated versions of existing English materials. Many do not take into account the low levels of literacy of the target populations and do not utilize images that represent the respective Latino communities. In addition, most materials do not reflect the distinct needs of the diverse Latino communities. For example, literature and services that may be culturally responsive and effective in working with Mexican communities in the Southwest, may not be appropriate or adequate for serving the Puerto Rican or Dominican communities in the Northeast, or the more recent immigrant communities in the South.

### **B. Compiling and reviewing academic articles or other publications addressing issues of cultural and linguistic competency**

Alianza also conducted an intensive search and review of academic articles and publications addressing issues of cultural and linguistic competency/relevancy. The materials covered such topics as: Cross Cultural Research, Cultural Competent Research, Cultural Competent Programs, Evaluating Cultural Competency, Standards for Cultural Competent Programs and Professionals, and the Cultural Aspects of Latinos Suffering Domestic Violence. Some of these materials are listed in Appendix B.

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### **C. Conducting a national survey of domestic violence providers and a series of focus groups with Latina survivors**

Alianza sent out a total of 600 surveys to OJP/OVW grantees and other domestic violence agencies across the United States and received a total of 92 responses. The findings indicated a scarcity of bilingual staff, materials and training and also provided information about the nationalities, age, immigration status, education, and literacy levels of the Latina clients served; about the barriers to providing services; and about the specific research, materials and training the agencies could use to provide more adequate services. Noteworthy findings of this survey include:

- ◆ 25% of the agencies had no bilingual/bicultural staff; 57.1% had 2 or less; 34.1% had between 3 and 10 bilingual staff; and 9% had more than 10 bilingual staff.
- ◆ The women served hailed from more than 15 Latin American or Caribbean countries with the majority being from Mexico, Puerto Rico, Guatemala, El Salvador, Dominican Republic, and Honduras;
- ◆ They ranged in age from 20 to 49 years, with the largest percentage being between 20 and 35 years of age.
- ◆ They had low educational and literacy levels—39% of the agencies said the women they served had either a primary or middle school education; about 50% of the agencies reported that none of their clients could read or write English.
- ◆ The agencies indicated they needed or wanted the following materials: brochures on topics including legal issues, children and domestic violence, teen dating violence, self-empowerment, and sexual assault; self-empowerment and support group curricula; articles and statistics about Latinas/os and domestic violence; literature about domestic violence and immigrants/immigration laws; and curricula to work with immigrant children and teens who witness domestic violence.

### **D. Conducting community assessments/focus groups with Latina survivors**

Alianza conducted community assessments/focus groups with 73 survivors in 9 cities and towns, across the country which yielded information about the types of services available to Latinas in the areas where the assessments were conducted; about the types of materials available to them; about the barriers most frequently encountered in seeking and accessing services; and about the types of materials and services most needed by Latina survivors. The women also offered suggestions about which language, images, formats, and approaches would be most effective in reaching and serving them:

- ◆ *Barriers faced when seeking help*—barriers listed by the women include fear that the abusers would harm them or their children, get someone to hurt their family

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members in their country of origin, take the children from them, withdraw or not file their application for residency/citizenship, or get them deported. Other barriers cited: not being able to obtain a drivers license; lack of transportation (especially those women in rural areas); not wanting to break up their marriages; not wanting to separate the children from their fathers; concern about housing, about not being able to provide for their children, and about what their families or “others” might say about them; an inability to communicate in English; fear of the police or no response from the police; and negative experiences with shelters.

- ◆ *Domestic violence services and their impact in overcoming domestic violence*—the women think it is important that service providers listen to them with empathy and in a non-judgmental manner and inform them about their rights and options. They felt support groups are necessary because they offer survivors an opportunity to listen to and learn from other women’s experiences. They think it is important to address a variety of topics once women move beyond the crisis stage, including self-esteem, communication, children discipline, healthy sexuality, legal rights, job skills and setting and achieving goals.
- ◆ *Suggestions for how best to reach Latino/a communities*—in general the women felt more publicity and outreach is necessary, especially about what resources and options are available to them. They thought radio, television, posters, and Spanish-language brochures were the most effective ways of reaching them. Across the board, the women indicated a choice for positive messages and positive images. They said it was important to convey the message that there is help despite their immigration status and that they can leave the abuse behind and move on to a better life. The women said they preferred messages being delivered by women who looked like them and had overcome domestic violence rather than celebrities. Many also expressed an interest in seeing women and children portrayed, although they did not want to exclude women without children. Regarding the content, they said it was important to define domestic violence (preferably a list of abusive behaviors, including emotional abuse); to include information about the cost of services; about policies related to immigrant women; and phone numbers they could call for help. The women asked that the brochures, fliers, and posters be placed in churches, doctors’ offices, clinics, and WIC centers, or be given to children in school to pass on to their mothers.

Interestingly, although many of the women said they would prefer that the domestic violence advocates/counselors be Latinas who could understand them and make them feel comfortable, some said that so long as the service providers spoke Spanish and treated them fairly and kindly, it did not matter if they were Latinas.

The women thought the best type of agency would be a “one-stop” agency that would provide them with most of the information and services they need, as this would save them from having to repeat their stories over and over, prevent the risk of being mistreated or from being exposed as undocumented immigrants.



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Appendix A includes a brief summary of additional means and channels through which Alianza has collected information about the need for culturally and linguistically responsive materials and services. Alianza has used this data to supplement the findings of the OVW Project.

### **E. Convening a group of researchers, advocates, and survivors to address what it means to have culturally and linguistically relevant/appropriate domestic violence materials for use in Latino communities**

In March 2003, Alianza convened a day-long meeting with representatives from its OJP/OVW project partners (the Violence Intervention Program in New York City, the Benedictine Resource Center in San Antonio, Texas, the National Compadres Network in Los Angeles, California, Georgia State University in Atlanta, Georgia, and the Pennsylvania Coalition Against Domestic Violence), and four additional advocates and practitioners. The purpose of the meeting was to try to develop guidelines for developing culturally responsive materials and to begin discussions on what it means to provide culturally relevant/appropriate/responsive services.

Prior to and during the meeting, the participants were provided with several documents to review related to Cultural Competency (a list of these documents is attached as Appendix B). The group also reviewed sample materials that Alianza had compiled during the project period.

During the meeting, the group grappled with the terminology to be used, i.e. cultural competence, cultural relevance, cultural appropriateness, cultural responsiveness, and the manner in which we would develop and set forth guidelines that organizations could use to assess their materials and services and to address this issue.

The group determined that there are no simple or definitive answers or solutions. This issue will require ongoing work on the part of Alianza and others in the field. Alianza, for example, has examined various aspects of cultural competence from the very beginning and will continue to grapple with the issue—what constitutes culturally competent programs/services? What do linguistically and culturally appropriate materials look like?

The Cultural Competency Advisory Group will continue to work on these issues and will develop a more comprehensive report on this topic at a later date. At this time we can share our preliminary findings and thinking.

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### **III. PRELIMINARY GUIDELINES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF SPANISH-LANGUAGE MATERIALS THAT RESPOND TO THE EXPRESSED NEEDS OF LATINA SURVIVORS AND SERVICE PROVIDERS.**

This paper includes some guidelines and recommendations that we hope will be useful to service providers who are looking to develop culturally and linguistically appropriate materials with the goal of providing more responsive prevention and intervention services for Latina survivors and their families.

#### **A. Creating a Plan for Producing Materials**

Organizations or programs can begin by assessing existing efforts to meet the needs of Spanish-speaking clients and by creating a plan to fill identified gaps. The plan can cover the following areas:

► **Identifying the Community to Be Served<sup>1</sup>**

Prior to developing materials, you should identify the primary Latino community(ies) you intend to reach, keeping in mind the diversity that exists among Latino populations, with regard to use of terms, phrases, and images with which they can identify resonate and be understood.

You may be able to obtain demographic information that you can include in your materials by finding the latest census information for the area you serve—directly from the US Census Bureau, by contacting local community-based organizations, local school systems, or the offices of local or state government officials.

► **Assessing What You Have and What is Needed<sup>2</sup>**

Programs or agencies that provide services to Latino communities can begin by assessing their level of accessibility and the efforts they have already undertaken to meet the specific needs of the Spanish-speaking community (ies) they serve.

It is important to keep in mind that Federal guidelines strongly recommend having Spanish language materials available if at least 5% of the population an organization serves or could be serving, is composed of limited-English proficient Spanish-speakers.<sup>3</sup>

Organizations can designate someone to review all of the documents used by that agency or program, and identify the primary/vital documents, including: intake forms, consent forms, general brochures (e.g. Power and Control Wheel, counseling materials, and curricula), signs posted, retainer agreements, client's rights statements, and any other documents that are used by the organization on a regular basis. These documents should include any documents that require the client's signature, or create or define a legally enforceable right or responsibility (e.g. rules of conduct).

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Providing the primary/vital documents used by your organization in Spanish is a first step in providing “meaningful access” to Spanish-speaking populations.

If these documents exist in English only, you can target them for translation, keeping in mind the community (ies) that will be utilizing them. You may also want to select other materials in English, produced by other organizations, that you think contain important information and target these for translation. You may have to seek permission from the respective organizations to do this, but most are willing to grant this; they may ask that you give them joint credit.

Review and assess documents you already have available in Spanish. If you want to continue using these same materials, ensure that the information provided in them is current (e.g. that any references to immigration remedies or laws are updated). If it is not current, you should update and revise them to ensure you are not giving out inaccurate or dated information.

If you find that you want to provide materials that do not exist, consider having them written in Spanish, again keeping in mind the culture and background of your target group(s).

You may want to find out if other agencies in your area or state have already identified and/or created some of these necessary documents in Spanish. They may be willing to share their materials or allow you to adapt and produce them for your organization, saving you time and money. (See Appendix C for a partial listing of materials that have been developed and/or reviewed by Alianza).

### ► **Identifying Spanish Language Writers/Translators/Designers**

It is essential to identify writers who have a good command of both English and Spanish and who are able to edit and update existing materials; translate materials from English to Spanish; or produce the necessary materials in Spanish. They may be someone in the organization or an independent translator/writer who has familiarity with the issue of domestic violence and some knowledge about the targeted Latino community’s vocabulary and phraseology.

Consider utilizing graphic designers who have a knowledge about or sensitivity to the culture of the target community (ies).

Provide the writer/translator with a copy of these guidelines so that they are aware of the recommendations made as to reading levels, content, format, and design.

### ► **Creating a Review Committee**

Create a committee of several readers to review the documents for understanding, for content, and for cultural and linguistic appropriateness. The review committee should also include individuals whose bilingual and bicultural proficiency will allow them to proofread the materials for correct grammar, spelling, accents, and punctuation as well

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as for appropriate content (both language and images). Survivors of domestic violence should be included in the committee to review materials that are intended for survivors.

### ► **Creating an Implementation/Distribution Plan**

Once you have identified which materials you need to produce, create an implementation plan that will ensure that the materials will reach your target audiences. If you are doing outreach, you may want to ask agencies and institutions in your community, including schools, churches, hospitals, businesses, and social service providers, to help distribute your materials.

## **B. Content of Materials**

Materials should be written at appropriate readability levels. Surveys conducted by Alianza indicate that many Spanish-speaking women, particularly recent immigrants, served by local domestic violence organizations have a third or fourth grade reading level. Some things to look out for:

- ◆ Avoid racist and discriminatory statements or language
- ◆ Avoid stereotypes
- ◆ Use positive language and images, e.g. positive body language, facial expressions, etc. (survivors interviewed by Alianza said they preferred images and messages that convey hope and they liked seeing women who looked like them)
- ◆ Ensure that the content reflects the language and culture of the target communities and the realities of what women and families face (keep in mind that Latino communities use various and distinct terms to refer to the same thing)
- ◆ Ensure consistency in the words/terms and phrases used to translate terms of art, legal or other technical concepts
- ◆ Avoid using literal translations, idiomatic phrases, and terms with possible double meanings
- ◆ Try using graphics and designs that have some cultural relevance

## **IV. FUTURE PLANS**

As mentioned in Section II.E of this paper, Alianza will continue to examine the issue of cultural competence/relevance and develop a more comprehensive report on the topic at a later date. As part Phase I of its OJP/OVW Targeted Technical Assistance Provider Project Alianza produced 5 brochures in Spanish and English, in 2003, which have been widely distributed (see Appendix C). Additional Spanish-language materials will be produced which will be available in hard copy, on diskettes, and via its website in early 2004.

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## Endnotes

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<sup>1</sup> According to recent Census data, more than one in eight persons in the United States is Latino/a. In 2002, 38 million Hispanics resided in the U.S. (excluding the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico), representing 13% of the total U.S. population. Latinos are the nation's fastest growing racial/ethnic minority population. They come from more than 22 countries, encompass a range of cultures and ethnicities, and speak a wide variety of Spanish dialects, as well as a number of different languages.

<sup>2</sup> Federal and most state laws prohibit the denial of services provided through federal funds. Under Federal Law, the Civil Rights Act of 1964 provides that no persons shall be discriminated against due to national origin. This has been interpreted by courts to include language discrimination. Most agencies that receive federal funding are strongly encouraged to comply with the Civil Rights Act. As a result, the Office on Justice Programs and Department of Health and Human Services has put forth policies governing this issue. In effect, “[g]rantees are encouraged to make their providing of services culturally and linguistically appropriate and accessible to all community members.” Good faith efforts to work toward total language access represent an acceptable step in the right direction if they are accompanied by a strategic plan for broadening this access to less populous groups.

<sup>3</sup> Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964; Policy Guidance on the Prohibition Against National Origin Discrimination As It Affects Persons With Limited English Proficiency, 65 FR 50123 (August 16, 2000); and, the Department of Justice's policy is at 67 Fed. Reg. 41455, [www.usdoj.gov/crt/cor/13166](http://www.usdoj.gov/crt/cor/13166). For more information on the Federal guidelines, visit [www.lep.gov](http://www.lep.gov).

## APPENDIX A

### **Additional Means and Channels Used by Alianza to Document the Need for Culturally and Linguistically Competent Materials and Services**

Alianza has supplemented the findings of the OVW Project with additional documentation gathered through various other means and channels including the following:

A) Through its website and toll-free line it receives scores of calls and requests for Spanish-language and culturally competent materials from individuals and organizations around the country, and even from outside of the U.S. Specific requests include: general community outreach materials in Spanish about domestic violence; safety plans; curricula and other materials for working with Latinas who have been battered, with Latino children who have witnessed domestic violence, and Latino men who batter; and information about protection orders, court procedures, and VAWA provisions for immigrant women.

B) Through a series of public forums and ongoing dialogue with a wide range of practitioners, advocates, researchers, and others working in the domestic violence field and with Latino communities, Alianza has examined a variety of factors within and outside Latino communities that need to be addressed in order to halt and eliminate the cycle of violence in Latino communities. Recommendations often focus on language and culture.

C) Through an informal survey it conducted in 2001 among domestic violence state coalitions in Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee, Alianza recorded the difficulty they are encountering in reaching the rapidly growing and diverse Latino communities, the lack of bilingual materials available to them, and the lack of bilingual and bicultural staff to adequately serve Latino families.

D) Through six community assessments/focus groups conducted with Latinas/os in Los Angeles, Miami, San Antonio, and New York City for the purpose of developing a public awareness campaign, Alianza collected information regarding the base knowledge of and attitudes about domestic violence and domestic violence prevention among survivors and members of the general public (where does domestic violence “fit” in their lives in terms of priorities, how does it impact their lives? How do they know about domestic violence? From whom or what agencies, if any, do they seek help? What have been the benefits or consequences of that help?). The findings also yielded information to help determine how to communicate a domestic violence message (who is/are the target audience(s), the content of the message—language and images to be used, and the media needed to deliver the message).

## APPENDIX B

### Cultural Competency Materials Reviewed By the Advisory Committee

The advisory committee was asked to review the following documents and websites:

- ◆ The materials posted at the Massachusetts Legal Services Diversity Coalition's website, <http://www.diversitycoalition.org>
- ◆ "Ten Actions Steps to Diversify Your Legal Services Community"
- ◆ "Selecting Culturally and Linguistically Appropriate Materials," Santos, Rosa M. and Debbie Reese, <http://ericecece.org/pubs/digests/1999/santos99.html>
- ◆ "Planning and Implementing Cultural Competence Self-Assessment"
- ◆ Presidential Executive Order 13166, "Improving Access to Services for Persons With Limited English Proficiency." (August 11, 2000)
- ◆ "Assuring Cultural Competence in Health Care," <http://www.omhrc.org/clas/ds.htm>
- ◆ "Linguistically Appropriate Access and Services," Anderson, Charles C., <http://www.ncihc.org>
- ◆ "Cultural Competency and Evidenced-based Practices," New York State Office of Mental Health, <http://www.omh.state.ny.us/omhweb/ebp/culturalcompetence.htm>

## APPENDIX C

### Partial Listing of Available Spanish-language Resources

#### ► Brochures

National Latino Alliance for the Elimination of Domestic Violence

PO Box 672

NY, NY 10035

(p) 800-342-9908

(f) 800-216-2404

[www.dvalianza.org](http://www.dvalianza.org)

There are a number of brochures written in Spanish and English:

*Cultura de Paz: Responsabilidad de todos/ Creating a Culture of Peace: Together We Can Eliminate Domestic Violence*

*Hogares Libre De Violencia: Opciones y Ayuda para la Mujer Maltratada/ Homes Free of Violence: Options and Help for Abused Women*

*No Tienes Que Aguantar el Abuso: Opciones para Mujeres Inmigrantes y Refugiadas/ Homes Free of Violence: Options and Help for Immigrant or Refugee Women*

*Un Plan de Seguridad Para La Mujer Maltratada/ Safety Plan for Abused Women*

*Entre Parejas: La Violencia en la Relación de Adolescentes y Jóvenes/ Dating Violence: Find Out What You Can Do*

#### Novela Health Education

Northwest Communities Education Center

121 Sunnyside Ave.

PO Box 800

Granger, WA 98932

(p) 509-854-1900

[www.radiokdna.org/novelas.htm](http://www.radiokdna.org/novelas.htm)

They published a fotonovela booklet on domestic violence titled, *Usted No Esta Sola*

#### Faith Trust Institute

2400 N 45th Street #10

Seattle, WA 98103

(p) 206- 634-1903

(f) 206- 634-0115

[www.cpsdv.org](http://www.cpsdv.org)

Have inter-religious brochures that can be purchased. Specifically, *Lo Que Toda Congregación Debe Saber Sobre La Violencia Doméstica*



## ► Posters

### Bradley-Angle House

PO Box 14694

Portland, OR 97214

(p) 503-232-7805

[www.bradleyangle.org/Catalog/dv\\_outreach/dvorderform.PDF](http://www.bradleyangle.org/Catalog/dv_outreach/dvorderform.PDF)

They have culturally appropriate posters.

### New York State Spanish Domestic Violence Hotline

Violence Intervention Program

PO Box 1161

NY, NY 10035

(p) 718-665-6051

[www.vipmujeres.org](http://www.vipmujeres.org)

They have culturally appropriate posters.

## ► Videos

### Migrant Clinicians Network

PO Box 164285

Austin, TX

(p) 512-327-2017

(f) 512-327-0719

e-mail: [mcn@migrantclinician.org](mailto:mcn@migrantclinician.org)

[www.migrantclinician.org](http://www.migrantclinician.org)

*La Vida Mía* is a video produced by Lideres Campesinas and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. It chronicles the life of a farm worker who is a survivor of domestic violence. (11 minutes)

### Center for the Prevention of Sexual and Domestic Violence

2400 N 45th Street #10

Seattle, WA 98103

(p) 206-634-1903

(f) 206-634-0115

[www.cpsdv.org](http://www.cpsdv.org)

*Promesas Quebrantadas: Perspectivas Religiosas Acerca de la Violencia Doméstica*

### Women Make Movies

462 Broadway, Suite 500WS

NY, NY 10013

(p) 212-925-0606

(f) 212.925.2052

[www.wmm.com](http://www.wmm.com)

*The Day You Loved Me* is a video that takes us into the daily life of policewomen and social workers in one of the Police Commissaries for Women and Children in Nicaragua's capital city of Managua.

*Macho* takes us through one of the most publicized and controversial cases of sexual abuse to hit modern day Latin America. It highlights the internationally acclaimed organization, Men Against Violence.

**Committee for Hispanic Children and Families**

140 West 22 Street, Suite 301

NY, NY 10011

(p) 212-206-1090

[www.chcfinc.org](http://www.chcfinc.org)

*Dolores* is a Spanish drama about domestic violence and how it affects members of a Latino family.

**AYUDA**

1736 Columbia Road

Washington, DC 20009

(p) 202-387-4848

[www.ayudainc.org](http://www.ayudainc.org)

*Mujer Valórate* is a documentary in Spanish on domestic violence by Hermana Unidas.

**National Latina/o Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender Organization — LLEGÓ**

1420 K Street NW, Suite 400

Washington, DC 20005

(p) 888-633-8320

[www.llego.org](http://www.llego.org)

*Nuestra Salud: Lesbianas Latinas Rompiendo Barreras, 4-Violencia Doméstica* is a documentary that features Latina lesbians sharing their personal experiences while professionals in the field add their insights and put these issues in a broader context. (18 minutes) (1999)

**Mujeres Latinas en Acción**

1823 W.17th Street

Chicago, IL 60608

(p) 312- 226-1544

(f) 312- 226-2720

[www.mujereslatinasenaccion.org](http://www.mujereslatinasenaccion.org)

*Nunca Mas/Never Again* is a drama which depicts a Latina woman being abused by her husband and the process she goes through to get help from a battered women's program and break free from abuse. Available in Spanish and English versions. (Approximately 50 minutes)

**Intermedia, Inc.**

(p) 800-553-8336

[www.intermedia-inc.com](http://www.intermedia-inc.com)

*¡Ya No Mas!* is a Spanish language video-based workshop about emotional and physical violence against women. Designed for use in self-help groups and public forums, the

video workshop uses dramatic reenactments and on camera interviews to educate and initiate discussion about the various forms of domestic abuse suffered by millions of women. (28 minutes) (1993)

Casa de Esperanza

P.O. Box 75177

St. Paul, MN 55175

(p) 651-646-5553

[www.casadeesperanza.org](http://www.casadeesperanza.org)

*¡Ubícate! Haz la Diferencia* is a video for young Latinos, educators, and community leaders. It is drama based on information, relationships, and is inspired by the reality of youth. Available in Spanish and English versions. (17 minutes) (2003)



**National Latino Alliance for the Elimination of Domestic Violence  
Alianza Latina Nacional Para Erradicar la Violencia Doméstica**

**P.O Box 672**

**Triborough Station  
New York, NY 10035**

**Phone: 800/342-9908**

**Fax: 800/216-2404**

**[www.dvalianza.org](http://www.dvalianza.org)**