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Janine M. Zweig
Martha R. Burt

with Asheley Van Ness

Urban Institute, Washington, DC
February 2003

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FINAL REPORT

Approved By: *M. Battle*

Date: *10/3/03*

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>CHAPTER</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
Highlights.....	i
I. Introduction and Conceptual Framework	1
Background—Addressing Violent Crimes Against Women.....	1
The Present Study	4
The Rest of This Report.....	7
II. Study Methods and Description of Samples	9
The Evaluation Design.....	9
Recruiting and Interviewing Women.....	11
Who are the Women in the Help Seeker and Community Samples	13
III. Patterns of Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Experienced by Women	21
Introduction.....	21
Measuring Domestic Violence.....	21
Prevalence of Domestic Violence	24
Domestic Violence and Fear.....	29
Prevalence of Sexual Assault.....	30
Measuring Sexual Assault.....	31
IV. Knowledge of Victim Services in the Community.....	49
Knowledge of Services	49
How Do Women Learn about Services?.....	50
Quality of the Services	51
Conclusion	51
V. Predicting Knowledge About Services	57
The Independent Variables in Boxes 4,5, and 8	57
The Dependent Variables in Box 10: Community Outcomes—Knowledge And Quality.....	61
Analytic Strategy.....	61
Models Predicting Knowledge of Available Victim Services	62
Models Predicting the Quality of Victim Services	63
Conclusion.....	64
VI. Victims' Use of Services.....	69
Services Women Used	69
Agency Behaviors.....	73
Conclusions	78
VII. Predicting Women's Service Use Patterns	91
The Independent Variables in Boxes 4,5, and 8	91

TABLE OF CONTENTS (CONT.)

<u>CHAPTER</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
The Dependent Variables in Box 7: Service Use Patterns.....	93
Analytic Strategy	93
Models Predicting the Types of Services Women Used.....	94
Conclusion.....	96
VIII Predicting Victim Outcomes.....	105
The Independent Variables in Boxes 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8	105
The Dependent Variables in Box 9: Victim Outcomes	110
Analytic Strategy.....	125
Models Predicting the Helpfulness of Victim Services	127
Models Predicting Legal Service Agency Interventions Outcomes	130
Models Predicting the Effectiveness of Legal Agency Services	132
Models Predicting the Likelihood Women Will Use Services Again	134
Models Predicting Women’s Life Satisfaction and Social Support.....	136
Conclusion.....	138
IX Conclusions and Implications	159
Victim Outcomes	159
Service Use Patterns.....	160
Knowledge and Perceptions of Victim Services.....	161
Implications for Practice	161
Implications for Policy.....	162
Implications for Research.....	162
References.....	165
Appendix A Highlights from “Victim Service Programs in the STOP Formula Grants Program: Services Offered and Interactions with Other Community Agencies.....	169
Appendix B Variables in Conceptual Model.....	179
Appendix C Survey Instrument.....	183

LISTS OF TABLES AND FIGURES

<u>TABLE</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
Table 2.1 Socioeconomic and Demographic Characteristics of Women.....	15
Table 2.2 Relationship Characteristics of Women.....	18
Table 3.1 Physical Violence by Partners Experienced by Women in the Study.....	33
Table 3.2 Psychological Abuse and Control Tactics Experienced by Women In the Study.....	37

LISTS OF TABLES AND FIGURES (CONT.)

<u>TABLE</u>		<u>PAGE</u>
Table 3.3	Factor Loadings for Physical Violence	40
Table 3.4	Factor Loading for Control Tactics and Other Psychologically Abusive Tactics.....	41
Table 3.5	Correlation Among the Factors.....	42
Table 3.6	Number and Proportion of Women Experiencing Physical Violence, Control Tactics, and Other Psychologically Abusive Tactics using The Restricted Definitions	43
Table 3.7	Number and proportion of Women by the Number of Physically Violent Relationships They Have Experienced	44
Table 3.8	Current Relationship Means (and standard deviations) of Cluster Groups Using Refined Measures of Physical Violence, Control Tactics, and Other Psychologically Abusive Tactics.....	45
Table 3.9	Former Relationship Means (and standard deviations) of Cluster Groups Using Refined Measures of Physical Violence, Control Tactics and Other Psychologically Abusive Tactics.....	45
Table 3.10	Number and Proportion of Women by Number of Reported Sexual Assaults	46
Table 3.11	Number and Proportion of Women by Age of Sexual Assaults	46
Table 3.12	Number and Proportion of Women Experiencing Sexual Assaults	47
Table 3.13	Number of Proportion of Women by Type of Sexual Assault Experiences	48
Table 3.14	Number and Proportion of Women by Type of Relationship with Perpetrator of Sexual Assault.....	48
Table 4.1	The Number and Proportion of Women who Know About Services In the Community	53
Table 4.2	The five Most Common Sources of Information About the Hotline	54
Table 4.3	The Five Most Common Sources of Information About the Shelter/Battered Women's Program	54
Table 4.4	The Five Most Common Sources if Information About the Sexual Assault Center.....	54
Table 4.5	Quality of Community Services, the Number and Proportion of Women.....	55
Table 5.1	Predicting Knowledge of Victim Services in the Community Sample	67
Table 5.2	Predicting Ratings of Quality of Victims Services by Women In the Community Sample Who Were Certain They Knew the Service Existed.....	68
Table 6.1	The Number and Proportion of Women Using Victim Services Among Those with Victimization Experiences	79
Table 6.2	The Number and Proportion of Women Using Legal System Services Among Those with Victimization Experiences	80
Table 6.3	The Number and Proportion of Women with Different Service Use Patterns for the Last Two Years.....	81

LISTS OF TABLES AND FIGURES (CONT.)

<u>TABLE</u>		<u>PAGE</u>
Table 6.4:	Service Use Patterns of All Women By the Agency They Contacted First for Their Most Recent Experience of Domestic Violence or Sexual Assault.....	82
Table 6.5	Reasons for Not Using Services Among Women Who Felt They Have a Reason to Do So	83
Table 6.6	Treatment by Service Agencies as Reported by All Women Who Experienced Domestic Violence or Sexual Assault.....	84
Table 6.7	Number and Proportion of Women Reporting that Services in the Community Appeared to Be Working Together to Assist Them with Their Domestic Violence Case	85
Table 6.8	Number and Proportion of Women Reporting that Services in the Community Appeared to Be Working Together to Assist Them with Their Sexual Assault Case	86
Table 6.9	Number and Proportion of Legal System DV Interventions Affecting Partners/Husbands.....	87
Table 6.10	Number and Proportion of Legal System DV Interventions Affecting Women.....	88
Table 6.11	Number and Proportion of Protective Orders Against Partners/Husbands.....	89
Table 6.12	Number and Proportion of Legal System Sexual Assault Interventions ...	90
Table 7.1	Predictors of Service Use By Victims of Domestic Violence	99
Table 7.2	Multinomial Logit Estimates of Service Use Patterns for Domestic Violence	100
Table 7.3	Number and Proportion of Women Using Services in the Two Years Before Data Collection, by Cluster Groups for Current Relationships ...	101
Table 7.4	Number and Proportion of Women Using Services in the Two Years Before Data Collection, by Cluster Groups for Former Relationships....	101
Table 7.5	Predictors of Service Use by Victims of Sexual Assault.....	102
Table 7.6	Multinomial Logit Estimates of Service Use Patterns for Sexual Assault	103
Table 8.1a	Predicting the Helpfulness of the Shelter/Battered Women's Program...	141
Table 8.1b	Predicting the Helpfulness of the Sexual Assault Center	142
Table 8.2a	Predicting Domestic Violence Arrest Outcomes	143
Table 8.2b	Predicting the Husband/Partner's Case Outcome and the Women's Case Outcome for Domestic Violence.....	144
Table 8.2c	Predicting Jail Time for Domestic Violence.....	145
Table 8.3a	Predicting Sexual Assault Arrest Outcomes	146
Table 8.3b	Predicting the Case for Outcome for Sexual Assault.....	147
Table 8.4a	Predicting the Effectiveness of the Legal System Services that Women Received for a+A12 Domestic Violence Incident.....	148
Table 8.4b	Predicting Box 9 Victim Outcomes: Women's Satisfaction with Legal System and the Outcome of Their Domestic Violence Case	149

LISTS OF TABLES AND FIGURES (CONT.)

<u>TABLE</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
Table 8.5a	Predicting the Effectiveness of the Legal System Services that Women Received for Their Sexual Assault Incident.....150
Table 8.5b	Predicting Box 9 Victim Outcomes: Women's Satisfaction with Legal System and the Outcome of Their Sexual Assault Case151
Table 8.6a	Predicting How Likely Women Would Be to Contact Domestic Violence Agencies Again.....152
Table 8.6b	Predicting How Likely Women Would Be to Contact Sexual Assault Agencies Again153
Table 8.7a	Predicting Life Satisfaction of Women Who Used Services for Domestic Violence Issues154
Table 8.7b	Predicting Life Satisfaction of Women Who Used Sexual Assault Services155
Table 8.8a	Predicting Social Support for Women Who Used Domestic Violence Services156
Table 8.8b	Predicting Social Support for Women Who Used Sexual Assault Services157

<u>FIGURE</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
Figure 1.1	Overall Conceptual Framework for Program and community impact.....6
Figure 3.1	Patterns of Domestic Violence for Current Relationships27
Figure 3.2	Patterns of Domestic Violence for Former Relationships28
Figure 5.1	Conceptual Framework for Predicting Community Outcomes58
Figure 5.2	Revised Conceptual Framework for Predicting Community Outcomes65
Figure 7.1	Conceptual Framework for Predicting Service Use Patterns.....92
Figure 7.2	Revised Conceptual Framework for Predicting Service Use Patterns98
Figure 8.1	Conceptual Framework for Predicting Victim Outcomes106
Figure 8.2	Sense of Control When Working with Shelter/Battered Women's Services108
Figure 8.3	Sense of Control When Working with Sexual Assault Centers108
Figure 8.4	Sense of Control When Working with Local Law Enforcement.....111
Figure 8.5	Sense of Control When Working with the Prosecutor111
Figure 8.6	Sense of Control When Working on Getting a Protective Order.....111
Figure 8.7a	The Shelter/Battered Women's Program's Helpfulness with Safety Issues113
Figure 8.7b	The Shelter/Battered Women's Program's Helpfulness with Child Advocacy114
Figure 8.7c	The Shelter/Battered Women's Program's Helpfulness with Emotional Support.....115
Figure 8.7d	The Shelter/Battered Women's Program's Helpfulness with Legal Advocacy117

LISTS OF TABLES AND FIGURES

<u>FIGURE</u>		<u>PAGE</u>
Figure 8.7e	The Shelter/Battered Women's Program's Helpfulness with Individual Advocacy	118
Figure 8.8a	The Sexual Assault Center's Helpfulness with Safety Issues.....	113
Figure 8.8b	The Sexual Assault Center's Helpfulness with Child Advocacy.....	114
Figure 8.8c	The Sexual Assault Center's Helpfulness with Emotional Support	115
Figure 8.8d	The Sexual Assault Center's Helpfulness with Legal Advocacy.....	117
Figure 8.8e	The Sexual Assault Center's Helpfulness with Individual Advocacy.....	118
Figure 8.9a	The Effectiveness of the Local Law Enforcement's Services in Domestic Violence Issues	120
Figure 8.9b	The Effectiveness of the Protective Order	120
Figure 8.9c	The Effectiveness of the Prosecutor's Services for Domestic Violence Victims	120
Figure 8.9d	The Effectiveness of the Local Law Enforcement's Services for Sexual Assault Issues	121
Figure 8.9e	The Effectiveness of the Prosecutor's Services for Sexual Assault Issues	121
Figure 8.10	Satisfaction with Treatment Within the Legal System and Case Outcome.....	121
Figure 8.11a	The Likelihood Women Would Use the Local Law Enforcement Again	123
Figure 8.11b	The Likelihood Women Would Use the Prosecutor Again	123
Figure 8.11c	The Likelihood Women Would Use the Shelter/Battered Women's Program Again.....	123
Figure 8.11d	The Likelihood Women Would Use the Sexual Assault Center Again...	124
Figure 8.11e	The Likelihood Women Would Use the Court Staff Again to Get a Protective Order	124
Figure 8.12	Overall Satisfaction with Life	124
Figure 8.13a	Social Support as Measured By Having a Special Person.....	126
Figure 8.13b	Social Support as Measured By Having Family	126
Figure 8.13c	Social Support as Measured By Having Friends	126
Figure 8.14	Revised Conceptual Framework for Predicting Victim Outcomes.....	140

HIGHLIGHTS

PURPOSE

The purpose of this evaluation was to assess whether STOP's financial support for direct victim services offered through private nonprofit victim service agencies helps victims of domestic violence and sexual assault improve their safety and well-being, and work successfully with legal system and other relevant agencies. We carried out this purpose by:

1. Examining victim outcomes for women who use victim service programs, and
2. Examining the influence of community-level service coordination on the helpfulness and effectiveness of victim service programs.

In earlier phases of this project we pursued several other purposes, including

3. Describing the variety of victim service programs funded by STOP,
4. Understanding the community and state context in which these victim service programs operate, and
5. Assessing the degree to which victim service programs' receipt of STOP funding led to improved program services and community coordination.

This report presents results related to victim outcomes and the service, community, and other factors that influence them. It speaks to the first two research purposes above. An earlier report (Burt, Zweig, Schlichter, & Andrews, 2000a) covered results for the last three research purposes. It described victim service agencies, their state and community context, their interactions with other relevant agencies and organizations in their communities, and the effect of local and state activities on victim service program and legal system configurations and ability to meet victim needs. A summary is included as Appendix A of this report.

WHO, WHAT, WHERE, AND WHEN?

In 1999, the National Institute of Justice funded the Urban Institute to conduct an evaluation to assess outcomes resulting from direct victim services offered through private nonprofit victim service agencies.¹ The evaluation used a variety of research methods to understand how victim service programs help victims. Specifically, it looked at:

¹ This project is supported by Grant No. 99-WT-VX-0010 awarded by the National Institute of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice. Points of view in this document are those of the authors, and do not

1. The nature of women's domestic violence and sexual assault experiences,
2. The services women used, including victim service programs and legal system agencies (law enforcement, prosecution, and courts),
3. What factors influenced women's service use patterns,
4. What outcomes women reported as a result of service use, including the helpfulness and effectiveness of services and legal system actions (arrest, prosecution, and conviction), and
5. Whether greater degrees of interagency cooperation (agencies working together) in response to violence against women increase the likelihood of good outcomes and more appropriate legal system actions.

This report is the third produced by the evaluation. It presents findings on women's experiences with the service networks in their communities, and an integrated analysis detailing the roles of community context and victim service program offerings in improving women's outcomes after experiencing domestic and/or sexual violence. Previous reports described victim service programs, their use of STOP funding, community support networks for victims, and factors affecting community ability to meet victim needs (Burt et al., 2000a); and methodological challenges in obtaining interviews with women who use victim service programs (Zweig and Burt, 2002).

WHY THIS STUDY IS IMPORTANT

The STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grants Program is a major federal resource for stimulating the growth of programs serving women victims of violence. The program's long-term goal is to promote institutionalized system change, such that women encounter an effective and supportive response from the criminal and civil legal systems, and from community agencies offering services and supports to victims. The program was originally authorized by Chapter 2 of the Safe Streets Act, which in turn is part of the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), Title IV of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (P.L. 103-322), and was renewed and expanded in 2000 (P.L. 106-386). STOP is administered by the Violence Against Women Office (VAWO) in the Department of Justice's Office of Justice Programs.

A great deal of federal money has been used to support violence against women services funded through the STOP program. Federal funding for the STOP program for fiscal years 1995 through 2000 totaled \$672.2 million. These funds supported over 9,000 subgrants to 3,444 separate projects, many of which received subgrants for more than one

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year. A good deal of state and local support supplement these federal funds through the match required of projects in law enforcement, prosecution, and other public agencies.

This evaluation is designed to assess the effects of STOP-funded victim service programs on the clients and communities they serve. Little is known about how victim service program activities influence outcomes for women and how agencies hosting victim service programs interact with the legal system and other agencies to assist women victims of violence. Past research examining domestic violence and sexual assault has three limitations: (1) few studies examine the effect of a coordinated community response to violence against women; (2) most studies examine only criminal legal system outcomes (e.g., rearrests) — few studies examine outcomes for women reflecting their well-being or safety; and (3) most available studies had small samples and examined only one or two service modalities from one or two programs.

This study was explicitly designed to go beyond past research efforts to cover these missing elements, and to do so on a sample of programs and women victims of violence drawn from around the nation, from communities of different types, and from communities organized in different ways to address the problem of violence against women. Findings from this study begin to fill many gaps in our knowledge, and should lead to the design of more and better approaches to helping women.

HOW WAS THE INFORMATION FOR THIS REPORT COLLECTED?

First, we selected eight states whose state STOP agency had different levels of emphasis on creating collaborative structures in local service networks to help victims. The states selected were Colorado, Illinois, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Texas, Vermont, Washington, and West Virginia.

Second, we collected information about nonprofit victim service agencies receiving STOP funding to deliver direct services, their services, and their community linkages. A Program Survey completed in spring 2000 used telephone interviews with the person most knowledgeable about STOP-funded activities to obtain this information. The sample included 200 nonprofit victim service agencies that were nationally representative of all private nonprofit victim service agencies receiving STOP funds for direct services. Among the 200 programs were at least 10 subgrantees from each of the 8 focal states, with the remaining programs in the sample being nationally representative of the range of STOP-funded programs in the rest of the country.

Analysis of Program Survey data, reported by Burt and colleagues in 2000 (Burt et al., 2000a), served three purposes—describing program service offerings, testing hypotheses, and selecting the communities in the eight focal states to include in the final stage of our design – the Help Seeker and the Community surveys. Our goal was to collect data from women in 40 communities – five in each of eight states.

Data revealing women's outcomes resulting from service use were collected through telephone interviews with women between June 2001 and February 2002 for two samples

of women—the Help Seeker and the Community samples. The data analyzed for this report come from women in 26 communities across the eight states (2 in Colorado, 4 in Illinois, 3 in Massachusetts, 3 in Pennsylvania, 3 in Texas, 4 in Vermont, 3 in Washington, and 4 in West Virginia).²

The Help Seeker sample consists of women recruited from nonprofit victim service and legal system agencies who had contacted those agencies for assistance related to experiences of domestic violence and/or sexual assault. The legal system agencies (e.g., police, prosecutors, or protective order courts) serving as recruiting places were selected by the victim service agency. In some cases where victim service agency staff were housed in legal system agencies, these advocates recruited women for the legal system partner. Recruitment involved an informed consent process during which agency staff reviewed with women a form describing the study and its purpose, the potential risks and benefits of participating, what they would be asked about during the interview, the confidentiality procedures, the stipend for participation, and their rights as participants of the study. If a woman agreed to participate, she provided her own contact information and contact information for up to three other people whom she was comfortable having someone contact and who would likely know where she was if she moved. The interviews lasted between one and two hours depending on a woman's circumstances. All women who completed interviews were paid a stipend of \$30.00. The Help Seeker sample included 890 women—500 recruited by nonprofit victim service agencies and 390 recruited by legal system agencies. They were interviewed between June and October 2001.

The Community sample is a random sample of women in their communities who are 18 to 35 years of age. The sample was selected using random digit dialing (RDD), screening for women aged 18 to 35 in the victim service program catchment area from which we drew the Help Seeker sample. We attempted to complete interviews with any women in the correct age range living in the household called. Interviews with women who had no domestic violence or sexual assault experiences usually lasted about 30 minutes, and no payment was involved. If a woman disclosed either domestic violence or sexual assault, she was asked if she was willing to answer a more extensive set of questions, equivalent to those asked of the Help Seeker sample. These women were paid a \$30.00 stipend for completing the full interview. The Community sample included 619 women, interviewed between November 2001 and February 2002.

The total sample thus includes 1,509 completed interviews from women living in the 26 study communities. The women's data were linked to Program Survey data from their own community, to provide the contextual variables that comprise most of the independent variables in our analysis.

² For a variety of reasons detailed in this project's second report (Zweig and Burt, 2002), we were not able to retain all 40 communities in the final sample.

KEY FINDINGS

Victimization Experiences

- Many women reported physical violence in their intimate relationships³
 - 22 percent of women who had current relationships reported experiencing violence in them (39 percent of the Help Seeker and 12 percent of the Community sample)
 - 88 percent of women who had former relationships reported experiencing violence in them (97 percent of the Help Seeker and 57 percent of the Community sample)
- Large numbers of women also experienced control tactics in their relationships
 - 25 percent reported control tactics for current relationships (74 percent of the Help Seeker and 12 percent of the Community sample)
 - 86 percent reported them in former relationships (95 percent of the Help Seeker and 57 percent of the Community sample)
- Other psychologically abusive tactics were also quite common
 - 22 percent of women who were in current relationships reported these tactics (77 percent of the Help Seeker and 8 percent of the Community sample)
 - 83 percent reported them for former relationships if they had one (93 percent of the Help Seeker and 49 percent of the Community sample).
- Patterns of violence derived through cluster analysis indicate that many women experienced high levels of control in their relationships with and without the presence of physical violence and other psychologically abusive tactics.
- 44 percent of this sample reported having sex when they did not want to or were forced into sexual acts against their will (56 percent of the Help Seeker and 18 percent of the Community sample).
 - Perpetrators for the most recent such sexual acts were current or former intimate partners for 84 percent of the Help Seeker and 54 percent of the Community sample who reported these experiences.

Victim Outcomes

- We found full support for two hypotheses:

³ These very high rates of domestic violence occur because 60 percent of our sample were drawn deliberately from among women who were known to have experienced victimization and sought help for it.

- Women benefit from the services of private nonprofit victim service agencies
- The benefit of these services is enhanced when victim service agencies work in collaboration with the legal system and other relevant agencies in their community.
- The level of coordination between agencies in communities, post-STOP victim service program services (meaning once STOP funding was introduced into the community), and post-STOP legal system responses to victims all matter when it comes to service outcomes. When community agencies worked together to address domestic violence and sexual assault women found them to be more helpful and effective and were more satisfied with the treatment they received by the legal system and their case outcome.
- Legal system outcomes of arrests and convictions also happened more frequently when community agencies worked together.
- The way agencies treat women victims of violence matters for women's outcomes and legal system actions. Treating with respect, offering positive and refraining from negative interactions with agency staff, and creating for women a sense of control over agency behavior and decisions all increased the odds of positive outcomes, including women's reports of agency helpfulness, effectiveness, and arrests. Positive interactions increased effectiveness in all types of agencies—victim service, law enforcement, prosecution, and the courts.
- Many women reported that at least some agencies in their community were working together to assist them (57 percent of women for domestic violence and 63 percent of women for sexual assault). Women's perceptions that agencies were working together predicted their reports of agency helpfulness and effectiveness. Coordinated effort improves reported outcomes whether it is between victim service and legal system agencies, victim service and non-legal system agencies, or legal system agencies and non-victim service agencies.
- Many women in STOP-funded communities also felt they were listened to and had a sense of control when working with agencies. Most women reported feeling at least some control when interacting with victim services (86 percent for the shelter/battered women's program and 77 percent for the sexual assault center). More than half of the women reported feeling at least some control when interacting with legal system agencies (55 percent for law enforcement, 64 percent of prosecution, and 76 percent for the protective order court). Women found services helpful and legal outcomes such as arrest were more likely to occur when women victims reported feeling a sense of control.
- Women victims of violence reported being treated well by agency staff in many STOP-funded communities, and when they were treated well they were more

likely to find services useful. In general, agency staff participated in more positive behaviors than negative behaviors. Staff from STOP-funded victim service agencies participated in more positive behaviors than staff from legal system agencies, and prosecution staff and staff from the protective order court participated in more positive behaviors than law enforcement.

Service Use Patterns

- Of women reporting victimization experiences, 68 percent used some form of victim services and 79 percent used some form of legal system agency.
- We found partial support for a third hypothesis: coordination of community agencies around services for victims of violence will influence the types of services women use. The more agencies work together in women's communities, the less likely women are to use only legal system services. However, individual-level factors were more useful for understanding why women used the combination of services that they did.
 - Service use patterns were more responsive to the nature and the timing of the violence women experienced. Women who experienced more physical violence and control in their relationships were more likely to use both victim services and legal system services than women in less violent and controlling relationships. For patterns of domestic violence, high levels of physical violence and high levels of control tactics, even without much physical violence, appear to be the major factors influencing a decision to use services. The more intimate relationships women have had that involved physical violence, the more likely they were to have only used legal services for help.
 - Women who experienced a sexual assault involving the threat or use of physical violence were less likely to have used only legal services for help compared to women who experienced other types of sexual assault (i.e., substance-related coercion or psychological manipulation).
 - Finally, women were more likely to use services in the two years before data collection if they experienced violence in their intimate relationships or were sexually assaulted during that same time frame.
- Most victimized women who chose not to use services did so because they were afraid to use services. Other primary reasons women gave for not using services included not wanting to admit that something had happened to them; being discouraged from seeking services by their husband, partner, or boyfriend; and, for legal system agencies, thinking the services would not help or take them with their types of problems. Few women reported that they were discouraged from seeking services by their women friends or that they had heard bad things about victim services. About a third of women reported that they had heard bad things about law enforcement.

Knowledge and Perceptions of Victim Services

- Our fourth hypothesis, that women within communities with coordinated approaches will have more knowledge about available services, was not supported. The level of coordination between agencies in communities did affect women's knowledge of available services. Competence and coordination may not evoke much publicity, even if they help women who are victims.
- Although factors in the present study did not explain much about women's knowledge of services, we did increase our knowledge about how many women are aware of services and how they learned about such services.
 - Not all women in communities know about the services that are available to them. All communities in this sample had hotlines, battered women's programs, and sexual assault centers. But only about one-third of the sample knew for sure that the hotline existed, only half knew the shelter/battered women's program existed, and only one-fifth were certain that the sexual assault center existed.
 - Women learned about services mostly through word of mouth from family and friends and through contact with staff from other community agencies or the police. Few women learned about services through community events, flyers, public service announcements on radio or television, newspapers, and posters. Reports from women strengthen reports from victim service agency staff during the Program Survey that referrals from other agencies and collaborative work with other agencies is one way to get clients if the clients have an immediate need. Word of mouth among women also works. But accurate knowledge among the general public appears harder to develop.

IMPLICATIONS FOR PRACTICE

The findings suggest a number of ways that community agencies working to address domestic violence and sexual assault can improve their efforts. First, victim service and legal system agencies, as well as other relevant community agencies, should work together to address violence against women. When agencies work together, women find their services more useful and legal system outcomes occur more frequently. Additionally, in earlier results from the current evaluation, program representatives reported that community interaction among private nonprofit victim service programs and other community agencies can improve services by increasing the amount of services provided in conjunction with other agencies and by improving a community's ability to meet the needs of victims of domestic violence and sexual assault (Burt et al., 2000a). Work together can take many forms and can vary in intensity from informal communication between staff members of agencies to institutionalized written protocols for joint work. It can include cross training of agency staff, cross referrals between agencies, integrated case management, joint planning or strategizing to address violent crimes against women, and/or institutionalized commitments to work together. Findings

from the National Evaluation of the STOP Formula Grants documented the ways in which agencies within communities can work together to improve their response to domestic violence and sexual assault (see Burt, Harrell, Raymond, Iwen, Schlichter, Katz, Bennett, & Thompson, 1999; Burt, Zweig, Schlichter, Kanya, Katz, Miller, Keilitz, & Harrell, 2000b).

Second, agency staff should work to increase the positive ways and reduce the negative ways they treat women. Providing women with information, listening to their stories, respecting them, and contacting them about their safety and well-being are among the behaviors women find helpful. Women who are treated more positively by agency staff find the services more useful and effective.

Third, agency staff should work to increase the amount of control women feel when receiving agency services. They should work to listen to the women and consider their opinions before acting in situations. Women know best about their own safety and well-being; when they have a greater sense of control while working with agencies, they find the services more helpful and effective.

Fourth, agency staff should examine what types of outreach they do and compare these to reports of how women learn about the availability of services. Some of the most common strategies may not actually reach many women in the community. In addition, although we found that word of mouth is a useful outreach strategy that brings many women to services, relying on word of mouth may still leave large groups of women without certain knowledge that help is available in their community.

IMPLICATIONS FOR POLICY

This report's findings suggest that state STOP administrators and the Violence Against Women Office should continue to support local communities in their efforts to develop victim services, and especially to develop collaborative service networks among agencies. Funding policies that require collaboration should be continued or created, and technical assistance should be offered to increase collaboration and, since collaboration takes administrative time, grants should cover the services of a coordinator. We have made these recommendations in past reports based on program staff's perceptions that collaborative work in communities improves outcomes for women (Burt et al, 2000a; 2000b; 2001). The present findings increase our confidence that collaborative work is critical to addressing domestic violence and sexual assault as women themselves report that services are more effective when agencies work together to meet their needs.

IMPLICATIONS FOR RESEARCH

More research should be conducted to further our understanding of victim services and their effects on the women they serve. An important direction for future research is to identify what factors increase women's knowledge about available services in their community and bring reluctant victims to agency doors. At this point we do not know

what factors increase knowledge; it would be useful for programs to know more so they can target relevant actions when conducting outreach activities.

Another important direction for future research would be to follow women who used victim services over a period of time using a longitudinal design. At this point we have a better understanding of the circumstances under which women find services helpful and effective. It would also be useful to know how services change the lives of women over time and if using services assists women in living violence-free lives.

A final possibility is to conduct a study such as the present one in communities that may have more complexity to their service structures than many of the ones we included in this study. Although we did have several communities of 500,000 or more (the largest was 1.5 million), many of our communities were of a size that *could* be organized community-wide if the commitment were there to do so. There was no relationship in our 26 communities between level of community coordination and community size, but it remains more difficult to organize really large cities and counties. These might be where the biggest payoffs for good service planning, coordination, and follow-through will be found.



CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

This report presents results of a study examining the effectiveness of services for victims of violence against women—domestic violence and sexual assault. The services examined are funded under the STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grants Program of the U. S. Department of Justice, and delivered by private nonprofit victim service agencies working alone or together with legal system agencies in their communities. Major research questions include whether women find victim service program offerings useful and effective, and whether their effectiveness is enhanced by cooperation among victim service and legal system agencies. The results support both hypotheses. In the views of the women themselves, victim service programs help, and they help more when agencies work together. These findings are important for the thousands of women who experience domestic violence or sexual assault every day, and for STOP and other federal, state, and local programs that fund victim service and legal system agencies.

BACKGROUND—ADDRESSING VIOLENT CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN

Evidence shows that many people experience domestic violence and sexual assault, though estimates vary based on the sample studied and the measures used.

Domestic Violence

In the National Crime Victimization Survey of 1996, women and men reported approximately 840,000 and 150,000 incidents, respectively, of domestic violence, entailing the crimes of assault, aggravated assault, rape, sexual assault, and robbery (United States Department of Justice [USDOJ], 1998). In the National Violence Against Women Survey, 22 percent of women and 7 percent of men reported ever experiencing physical assault by an intimate, 8 percent of women and 0.3 percent of men reported ever experiencing rape by an intimate, and 5 percent of women and 0.6 percent of men reported ever experiencing stalking (Tjaden & Thoennes, 2000). Combining the three types of violence, 2 percent of women and 1 percent of men reported experiencing such acts by intimates in the 12 months before the study. Clearly, both men and women are victims of domestic violence, but women report being injured approximately 13 times more frequently than men (Stark & Flitcraft, 1991).

Sexual Assault

Rates of rape and sexual assault remain unchanged in recent years, with over 300,000 reported each year, even while most criminal victimization decreased during the same period (USDOJ, 1999). Researchers find that approximately 11 to 15 percent of women and about 1 percent of men report having experienced rape (Baier, Rosenzweig, & Whipple, 1991; Koss, Gidycz, & Wisniewski, 1987; Zweig, Barber, & Eccles, 1997; Zweig, Crockett, Sayer, & Vicary, 1999). The nationally representative National Health and Social Life Survey (NHSLS) found that, although the experiences may not meet the legal definition of rape, over 1 in 5 women and 1 in 100 men reported being forced to do something sexual that they did not want to do (Laumann,



100 men reported being forced to do something sexual that they did not want to do (Laumann, Gagnon, Michael, & Michaels, 1994). Contrary to popular notions, most sexual assault involves someone the victim knows, perhaps even a loved one. Only 4 percent of the women who reported forced sex in the NHSLs were forced by a stranger (Laumann et al., 1994). The other 96 percent reported knowing the perpetrator as a romantic partner, friend, or acquaintance.

Federal Response—The STOP Program

The STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grants Program is a major federal funding source for victim service (VS) programs serving victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. The STOP program was created as part of the Safe Streets Act in the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), Title IV of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (P.L. 103-322). One of STOP's primary goals is to "...develop and strengthen victim services in cases involving violent crimes against women." One long-term goal of the STOP program is to galvanize communities around systems change, so that victims encounter a positive and effective response from the criminal and civil legal systems, and from community agencies offering services and supports. STOP is administered by the Violence Against Women Office (VAWO) in the Department of Justice's Office of Justice Programs.

Funding for the STOP program for fiscal years 1995 through 2000, totaled \$672 million. These funds have been distributed through grants to State STOP administrators in each of the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and the five territories, which in turn have awarded at least 9,186 subgrants to communities across their jurisdictions as of October 15, 2000 (Burt, Zweig, Andrews, VanNess, Parikh, Uekert, & Harrell, 2001). Analysis of the STOP database has indicated that most STOP projects get additional STOP subgrants in the years following their initial funding. Thus these 9,186 subgrants translate into about 3,444 distinct projects. About 1,936 of these projects were funded to develop and/or enhance victim services.

Evidence of Victim Service Program Effectiveness

Nonprofit community agencies such as shelters/battered women programs and sexual assault centers address violent crimes against women in a variety of ways. Among the services victim service agencies provide are hotlines, safety planning, temporary and/or transitional housing, support groups, individual and group therapy, legal advocacy, medical advocacy, social service referral and advocacy, services for children exposed to domestic violence, job training, first response, and more (Burt, Zweig, Schlichter, & Andrews, 2000a). Additionally, increasing the coordination of community approaches to domestic violence and sexual assault through systems change has been a major goal of the field since the 1980s, but these approaches were not widely available before STOP (Clark, Burt, Schulte, & McGuire, 1996). Coordinated approaches to helping victims of domestic violence involve community agencies working together such as law enforcement, prosecution, and nonprofit victim service agencies; coordinated approaches to helping victims of sexual assault involve law enforcement, prosecution, nonprofit victim service agencies, and the medical community.

Little evaluation research addresses the effects on women of nonprofit victim service agencies' programs and service components (Garner & Fagan, 1997; Koss, 1993a). Garner and Fagan



(1997) argue that the number of victim services grew before research addressing what works best was conducted. A few studies have examined the efficacy of particular psychological treatments for sexual assault victims (Koss & Harvey, 1991; Resick & Nishith, 1997), but were limited to victims of that crime and did not examine typical service options offered by victim service agencies. In addition, few women seek the types of treatment that have been evaluated. For example, one study shows that only 4 percent of 1,895 eligible women victims of domestic violence sought counseling services (Gondolf, 1998).

In a review of 12 studies, Gordon (1996) reports that women victims most commonly sought help from the legal system, then social service agencies, medical services, crisis counseling, psychological services, clergy, support groups, and women's shelters. Women do not necessarily find all of these services helpful. Women found crisis lines, women's groups, social workers, psychotherapists, and physicians to be helpful for all types of abuse. They also reported that police officers, lawyers, and clergy were not helpful for most types of abuse. It is not clear from these studies, however, if coordinated community efforts influenced the ways that victim service programs operated or the services they provided.

Sullivan and colleagues (1991; 1992; 1994) examined the relationship between an advocacy program for battered women and outcomes related to the program using an experimental design. Initially, women who received assistance from advocates after leaving shelters had more positive outcomes in terms of social support, effective use of resources, and levels of quality of life than women in the control group. However, by the six-month follow-up differences between groups only existed for overall quality of life and satisfaction, with women who received advocacy having better outcomes than the control group.

Few studies have been conducted about the effect of a coordinated community response to domestic violence or sexual assault on women's experience of services. The little research that does exist focuses on legal system outcomes (such as rearrest of offenders) as the measures of effect rather than outcomes reflecting victim well-being or safety. For example, Tolman and Weisz (1995) documented lower repeat offenses for batterers when law enforcement officers follow protocols developed in coordination with other agencies. Weisz, Tolman, and Bennett (1998) reported a greater likelihood of a court case or an arrest when women receive both domestic violence services and at least one protective order instead of only one of these service types.

Having a Sexual Assault Response Team (SART), or a coordinated community approach to sexual assault among medical services, nonprofit victim services, law enforcement and/or prosecution, has been shown to increase the likelihood that particular services will be provided to victims (Campbell & Bybee, 1997). One study showed that service providers in SART communities were more likely than communities without SARTs to provide victims with information on physical and mental health consequences related to sexual assault. Another study found that in communities where services were more coordinated, women had more positive experiences with the legal, medical, and mental health systems than those women living in communities with less coordinated services (Campbell, 1998).



During the National Evaluation of the STOP Formula Grants Program, telephone surveys and site visits with STOP-funded programs gathered process information about how agencies interact with one another in the community and agency staff perceptions of the effect of these coordinated approaches to violent crimes against women (Burt, Harrell, Raymond, Iwen, Schlichter, Katz, Bennett, & Thompson, 1999; Burt, Zweig, Schlichter, Kanya, Katz, Miller, Keilitz, & Harrell, 2000b; Burt et al., 2001). Representatives from agencies that coordinated their work (e.g., nonprofit victim services, law enforcement, and prosecution) reported that STOP funding seems to contribute to improved and increased services for women victims of violence and this helps to meet the needs of domestic violence and sexual assault victims. They also reported that coordinated responses between agencies seemed to be critical to improving the services for victims. Findings from the national evaluation helped formulate the design and approach of the evaluation described here.

THE PRESENT STUDY

The present study was conducted in two phases. The first phase involved interviews with program representatives from STOP-funded nonprofit, nongovernmental victim service agencies. It described the scope of victim services funded by STOP, the state and community context they exist in, their interactions with other relevant agencies and organizations in their communities, and the impact of local and state activities on victim service program and legal system outcomes. Program representatives reported that coordination between victim service programs and other community agencies can improve services by increasing the amount of services provided in conjunction with other agencies and by improving a community's ability to meet the needs of victims of domestic violence and sexual assault (Burt et al., 2000a). Results also showed that strong support for coordination from state STOP administrators increased the odds that communities would develop a coordinated approach. The complete highlights of this report are presented in Appendix A.¹ This report documents the results of the study's second phase, which focused on the ways that victim services affect women who use them and whether community coordination enhances these effects.

The Evaluation Hypotheses

The current project attempts to fill some of the gap left in understanding victim services and their effects on women. Although earlier research sheds some light on women's perceptions of victim service effectiveness, most of the studies used small samples and examined only one or two service modalities from one or two programs. Additionally, many of the studies relied on reports from program staff rather than on responses from women themselves. This evaluation, in contrast, uses a sample of 1,509 women drawn from victim service and legal system agencies and the general public in 26 communities located in 8 states to examine the effect of STOP-funded services offered by nonprofit, nongovernmental victim service agencies. It tests the following hypotheses related to outcomes for women in the community:

1. Women within communities that have coordinated approaches will have more knowledge about available services.

¹ The full report is available at www.urban.org.



2. Coordination of community agencies around services for victims of violence will influence the types of services women use;
3. Women benefit from the services of private nonprofit victim service agencies; and
4. The benefit of these services is enhanced when those agencies work in collaboration with the legal system² and other relevant agencies in their community.

Taken together, our hypotheses form a conceptual framework that we depict in Figure 1.1. In Figure 1.1, each box represents a different set of variables.³

- Boxes at the far left represent program or system inputs to the whole structure of victim supports in a community—where it started and what contributed to it. These are the level of STOP funds and other resources (Box 1), pre-STOP level of community services (Box 2), and state STOP administrator support for collaboration (Box 3).
- Box 8, at the top left, represents women’s personal characteristics and the nature of their victimization, which are expected to be additional independent influences on women’s outcomes.
- Boxes in the middle of Figure 1.1 represent aspects of agency interactions and service delivery options within a community. These are the level of coordination in community response (Box 4), the nature of post-STOP victim service program offerings (Box 5), and the legal system’s post-STOP responses to victims (Box 6).
- Boxes at the far right of Figure 1.1 represent the victim outcomes we designed the study to examine. These include the pattern of services that women actually used (Box 7), their perceptions of these services’ effectiveness (Box 9), and the knowledge of women in the community in general about programs and services to help women victims of violence (Box 10).

Relationships shown in Figure 1.1 by the arrows among Boxes 2 through 6 were documented in the first report (Burt et al., 2000a) and will not be re-estimated for the current study (see Appendix A for Highlights).⁴ Dashed arrows between Boxes 2 through 6 are those representing hypotheses that received partial support and solid arrows are those representing hypotheses that received full support.

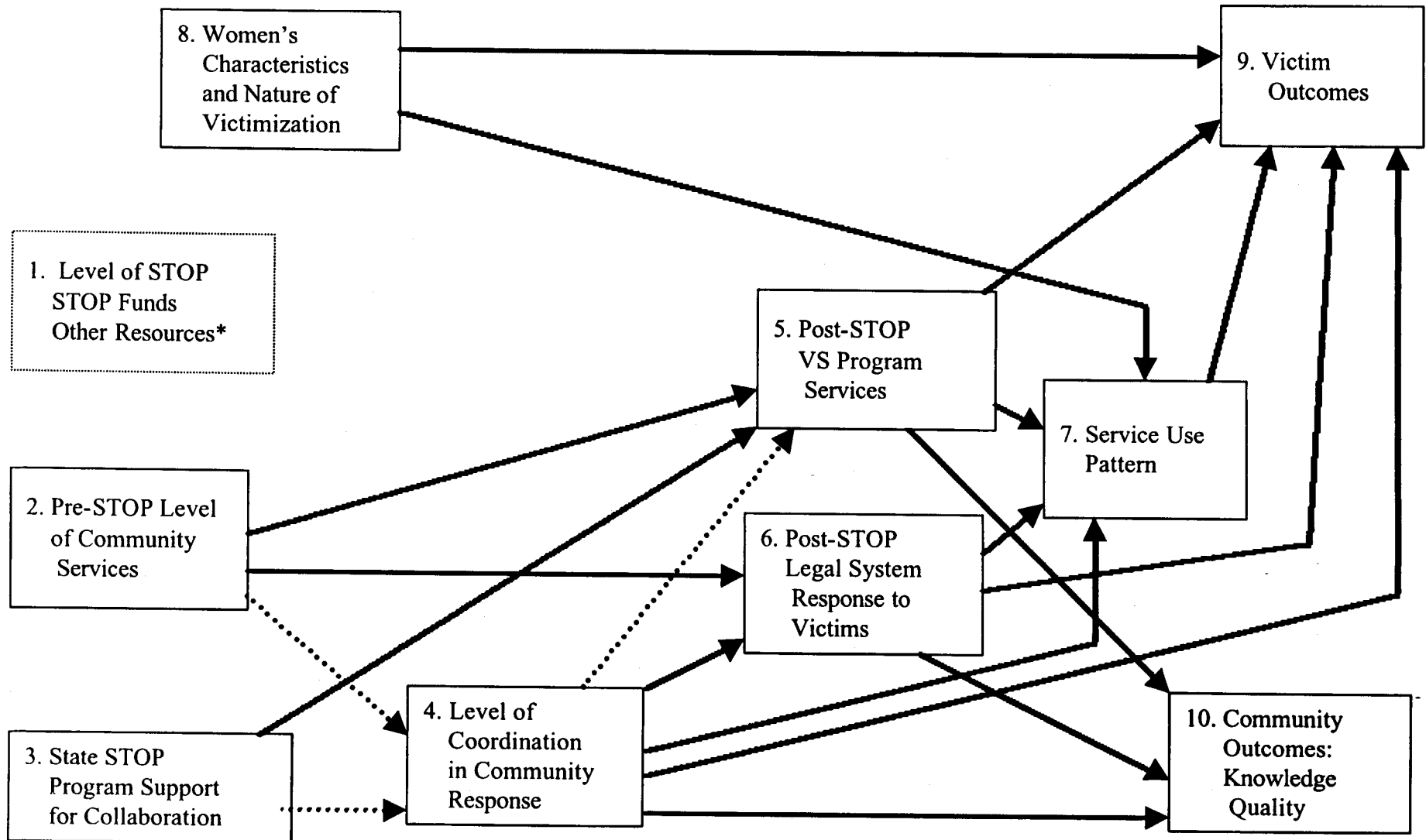
² Throughout the report, the term legal system refers to agencies in the criminal justice (i.e., the police and prosecutor) and civil justice (i.e., the protective order court) systems. Throughout the report, data are reported separately by type of agency whenever possible.

³ For each box, Appendix B shows all the variables initially considered. Variables are defined in the chapters where they first appear in analyses.

⁴ Because all of the programs examined in that analysis had received STOP funding, we had no “no-STOP” programs to offer a way to test the effects of funding. Boxes 1, 2, and 3 are shown in Figure 1.1 in the interest of conceptual completeness. The absence of arrows leading from Box 1 to any other part of the framework indicates our inability to test its effects with the present design.



Figure 1.1: Overall Conceptual Framework for Program and Community Impact





We look first at the variables we hypothesized would affect community outcomes (Box 10)—the degree to which women in the community know about victim service agencies and their offerings, and what they think about the agencies. A community's service offerings (Boxes 4 and 5) were expected to affect Box 10 directly. We also expected that women's own characteristics and the nature of their victimization (Box 8) would directly affect community outcomes.

Looking next at the variables we hypothesized would affect service use patterns (Box 7), we expected Box 7 to be affected directly by the boxes in the middle representing community service offerings—the level of coordination in community response (Box 4), post STOP victim service program services (Box 5), and (post STOP legal system response to victims (Box 6). We further expected that women's own characteristics and the nature of their victimization (Box 8) would directly affect service use pattern.

Finally, looking at variables that we expected to affect victim outcomes (Box 9), we hypothesized that they would be affected directly by the nature of services and supports available in the community—level of coordination in community response (Box 4), post STOP victim service program services and legal system response to victims (Boxes 5 and 6), and the woman's own service use pattern (Box 7), and that the effects of Boxes 4, 5, and 6 would also be partially mediated through Box 7. We also expected that women's own characteristics and victimization experiences (Box 8) would directly affect their outcomes (Box 9), and also work indirectly on outcomes through service use pattern (Box 7).

THE REST OF THIS REPORT

The rest of this report documents the evaluation procedures and results. Chapter 2 describes the study methods and samples and Chapter 3 describes the types of victimization women in this sample experienced. Chapter 4 describes women's knowledge about victim services in the community. Chapter 5 presents findings from models predicting women's knowledge about services. Chapter 6 describes the services women used. Chapter 7 presents findings from models predicting service use patterns. Chapter 8 presents findings from models predicting victim outcomes. Chapter 9 offers the study's conclusions and implications.





CHAPTER 2 STUDY METHODS AND DESCRIPTION OF SAMPLES

THE EVALUATION DESIGN

Our goal was to understand how victim services and community-level service networks affect women's outcomes after violent victimization. Therefore, we designed an inquiry with three levels of investigation: states, STOP-funded private nonprofit victim service agencies and their communities, and women from two samples—the Help Seeker and the Community samples.

Which Women Did We Need?

Testing the study hypotheses required interviewing women who had used STOP-funded private nonprofit victim service agencies *and* comparing them to women who faced the same circumstances of violent victimization but who did not use such services. We recruited women from different components of the service network, and from the community, to assure that the study included some women who had used victim service agencies, some who had sought other help but not victim services, and some who had not sought help.

Where Did We Look for Them?

We recruited women for the Help Seeker sample from nonprofit victim service agencies and legal system agencies in the same community (law enforcement, prosecutor, and/or courts). We also recruited women randomly from households in the community to become the Community sample, because we needed women who were not known in advance to have had victimization experiences, or to have sought help for them. Details of recruitment procedures are described below.

What Else Did We Need for the Design?

Testing the study hypotheses required that information about service networks be collected and linked with victim outcomes. We also needed communities with significant variability in the level of collaboration among victim service and legal system agencies. Within states, a "community" was the catchment area of a private nonprofit victim service program, which usually encompassed at least one city or county. Finally, we wanted states that were very different in the extent to which the state STOP administrator promoted collaboration as a condition of receiving funding or through its technical assistance activities for subgrantees.

What Did We Do to Get Program and Community Information?

First we selected eight states whose state STOP administrators had different levels of emphasis on creating collaborative structures in local service networks to help victims.¹ The states selected

¹ See Burt et al., 2000a for more details on state selection.



were Colorado, Illinois, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Texas, Vermont, Washington, and West Virginia.

Second, we collected information about STOP-funded programs in nonprofit victim service agencies, their services, and their community linkages through telephone interviews with program directors or the person in the program most knowledgeable about STOP-funded activities. This Program Survey was completed in spring 2000. The sample included 200 nonprofit victim service agencies that were nationally representative of all private nonprofit victim service agencies receiving STOP funds for direct services.

Each victim service program had to meet two criteria to be included—it had to have received at least two years of STOP funding, and the grants had to total at least \$10,000.² These criteria made it more likely that the activities funded by STOP would have been around long enough and at a high enough level of intensity that one might reasonably expect them to have some effect. The sample of 200 included at least 10 subgrantees from each of the eight focal states.³ The remaining programs in the sample were randomly selected to represent the range of STOP-funded programs in the rest of the country.

Analysis of Program Survey data, reported by Burt and colleagues in 2000 (Burt et al., 2000a), served three purposes (described in Appendix A). First, we described the service offerings of programs and how they collaborated with other agencies in their community. Second, we tested hypotheses for Boxes 1 through 6 of Figure 1.1. Third, we used the data from the eight focal states to select the communities to include in the next stages of our design – the Help Seeker and the Community surveys.

What Did We Do to Get Information About Women's Experiences and Perceptions?

For the final phase of the study, reported in the following chapters, we conducted interviews with women who used services and other women living in communities representing a subset of all the communities in the Program Survey. To choose the communities for this final phase, we examined the 90 completed program surveys from the eight focal states. We intended to select five programs/communities per state to maximize diversity on the level of community-wide interagency collaboration within each state. Interviewers rated responses on program surveys on the level of communication, coordination, collaboration, and coordinated community responses described.⁴ These ratings were combined to provide an overall rating of 1 to 5, with 1 representing a coordinated community response and 5 representing little or no coordination between agencies in the community. We tried to include one program per state with each of these ratings, while also trying to assure a mix of domestic violence and sexual assault programs and to select programs with enough clients to meet our recruitment needs.

² Although \$10,000 was set as a minimum criterion for funding in an attempt to include large projects, in practice \$10,000 projects are still quite small.

³ A total of 90 agencies were interviewed from the eight states. To reach the goal of 10 agencies in Vermont, sampling requirements were relaxed as few programs could meet the \$10,000 criterion.

⁴ See Burt et al., 2000a for a complete description of how the communities were rated.



The analyses reported below focus on 26 communities across the eight states (2 in Colorado, 4 in Illinois, 3 in Massachusetts, 3 in Pennsylvania, 3 in Texas, 4 in Vermont, 3 in Washington, and 4 in West Virginia). We were unable to include 40 communities in the study due to a number of problems we encountered when recruiting first programs and then women. We document the issues we faced in an earlier report (Zweig & Burt, 2002). The resulting communities (defined as a program's catchment area) varied in size including non-metropolitan towns, counties, suburban regions, and small cities. Six communities were in counties with populations of less than 50,000, nine communities were in counties with populations between 50,000 to 100,000, nine communities were in counties with populations between 100,000 to 500,000, and two communities were in counties with more than 500,000.⁵ For levels of coordination in communities, six of the final communities were at level 1 (coordinated community response), seven were at level 2, three were at level 3, six were at level 4, and four were at level 5 (little or no coordination between agencies). Some may believe that smaller communities are better coordinated because it is perhaps easier to achieve with a smaller service network; however, level of coordination in communities is not related to geographic location. The two biggest programs in the study both received ratings of level 1 and ratings of coordination varied across other geographic types. Thus, despite difficulties, we were able to achieve wide diversity in the geographic settings and level of interagency coordination occurring in the study communities.

Once a victim service program agreed to participate, we worked with the agency to identify a partner from the legal system to recruit women from police, civil court, prosecution, or other legal system locations. Communities could combine the legal system sampling points (e.g., including both the local police department and prosecutor's office) in order to reach their recruitment goals.

RECRUITING AND INTERVIEWING WOMEN

Data for this evaluation were collected through telephone interviews with women between June 2001 and February 2002. The women in the Help Seeker sample were interviewed first (June – October, 2001), followed by those in the Community sample (November, 2001 – February, 2002). The total sample includes 1,509 completed interviews from women living in the 26 study communities.⁶ The Help Seeker sample includes 890 women and the Community sample includes 619 women. The women's data were linked to Program Survey data from their own community, to provide the contextual variables that comprise most of the independent variables in our models.

The Help Seeker sample consists of women recruited from nonprofit victim service and legal system agencies who had contacted those agencies for assistance related to experiences of domestic violence and/or sexual assault. The legal system agencies (e.g., police, prosecutors, or

⁵ County population was used for all communities except for those in MA because distinctions between counties are not related to service boundaries. Instead, city size was used to categorize the communities in MA.

⁶ Some women from another 12 communities were also interviewed, resulting in information from a total of 38 communities and 1,631 women. However, these 12 communities (along with the 68 completed interviews from the Help Seeker sample and the 54 completed interviews from the Community sample associated with them) were dropped from the analyses reported below because they did not have at least 10 completed interviews in the Help Seeker sample, and thus were not suitable for the analyses of community effects.



protective order courts) serving as recruiting places were selected by the victim service agency. In some cases where victim service agency staff are housed in legal system agencies, these advocates recruited women for the legal system partner. Recruitment involved an informed consent process during which agency staff reviewed with women a form describing the study and its purpose, the potential risks and benefits of participating, what they would be asked about during the interview, the confidentiality procedures, the stipend for participation, and their rights as participants of the study. If a woman agreed to participate, she provided her own contact information and contact information for up to three other people whom she was comfortable having someone contact and who would likely know where she was if she moved. The interviews lasted between one and two hours depending on a woman's circumstances. All women who completed interviews were paid a stipend of \$30.00. A total of 890 women were included in the Help Seeker sample—500 recruited by nonprofit victim service agencies and 390 recruited by legal system agencies.

The Community sample is a random sample of women in their communities who are 18 to 35 years of age. The sample was selected using random digit dialing (RDD), screening for women aged 18 to 35 in the same victim service program catchment area from which the Help Seeker sample comes. We attempted to complete interviews with any women in the correct age range living in the household called. Interviews with women who had no domestic violence or sexual assault experiences usually lasted about 30 minutes, and no payment was involved. If a woman disclosed either domestic violence or sexual assault, she was asked if she was willing to answer a more extensive set of questions, equivalent to those asked of the Help Seeker sample. These women were paid a \$30.00 stipend for completing the full interview. A total of 619 women were included in the Community sample.

The telephone interview asked women about:

- their demographic background;
- their intimate relationships;
- the types of violence they have experienced with intimate partners;
- whether or not they have been sexually assaulted and the circumstances around such experiences;
- if they are familiar with the victim service agencies in their community, how they learned about these agencies, and what the reputations of these agencies are;
- if they have used any victim service or legal system agencies in the community;
- the reasons why they did not use victim service or legal system agencies if they had been victimized but did not seek help;
- the outcomes of their legal system cases;
- the extent to which they felt the staff of community agencies worked together to help with their case;
- the extent to which they felt the staff of victim service and legal system agencies behaved positively or negatively toward them;
- how effective they found the help from the legal system to be;
- how helpful they found the activities provided by victim service agencies to be;
- how much control they felt they had over the services provided from victim service and legal system agencies;
- if they would ever use these agencies again if they needed to;



- how satisfied they are with the outcome of the legal system case;
- how satisfied they are with their lives in general; and
- how much social support they receive from people in their lives.

A sample of the entire interview used for the Help Seeker sample can be found in Appendix B. The same questions were asked during the interview with the Community sample, but were asked in a different order. Specific measures constructed for and used in analysis are described in the first chapter that reports analyses for which they were used.

WHO ARE THE WOMEN IN THE HELP SEEKER AND COMMUNITY SAMPLES?

Basic Demographic Information

Table 2.1 describes the women in the combined sample, as well as separately by the Help Seeker and Community samples. The majority of the sample are white non-Hispanic women (80 percent). About 8 percent of the sample are Hispanic women, 5 percent are Black non-Hispanic, 5 percent are bi-racial non-Hispanic, 1 percent are Asian/Pacific Islander, and 1 percent are Native American. One difference in the proportion of women between the Help Seeker and Community samples is that significantly more women in the Help Seeker sample are Black non-Hispanics than in the Community sample.⁷ Analyses of variance indicate that women in the Help Seeker sample are also older than women in the Community sample ($p < .05$). This difference is expected since we recruited any women over 18 who used services into the Help Seeker sample, but restricted the Community sample to women aged 18 to 35.

About 29 percent of the sample has personal incomes of less than \$5,000, but only 3 percent have household incomes that low. Twenty percent of the sample has household incomes between \$35,000 and \$50,000 and another 24 percent of the sample has incomes between \$50,000 and \$80,000. The Community sample of women has higher socioeconomic status than the women in the Help Seeker sample. Analyses of variance show that the Help Seeker women, on average, have significantly lower levels of education ($M=5.6$ — vocational, technical, or business school), and lower personal income ($M=3.0$ — \$10,000 to under \$15,000) and household income ($M=5.7$ — \$25,000 to under \$30,000) than the women of the Community Sample ($M=6.2$ — vocational, technical, or business school for education level, $M=3.7$ — \$15,000 to under \$20,000 for personal income, and $M=7.6$ — \$35,000 to under \$50,000 for household income). A significantly greater proportion of the Help Seeker than the Community sample uses Medicaid or Medicare as health insurance whereas significantly more women in the Community sample have private or group insurance. More women in the Help Seeker than Community sample had gone without phone service for more than a week in the year before data collection.

Most women in the total sample are married (27 percent) or separated (39 percent). However, significantly more women in the Community sample are currently married, have never been married, or are divorced than women in the Help Seeker sample. More women in the Help

⁷ When the text refers to two percentages as being different, that difference is statistically significant at $p < .05$ or better. Conversely, statements in the text that one percentage did not differ from another percentage mean that the difference is not statistically significant at the $p < .05$ level.



Seeker sample are currently separated, separated with no plans for reunion, or widowed. Three-quarters of the women have children, with significantly more women in the Help Seeker sample having children than women in the Community sample. Women in the Help Seeker sample also have, on average, significantly more children ($M=2.5$) than the women in the Community sample ($M=1.9$, $p < .05$). Finally, although women in the Help Seeker sample, on average, have more children living in their households ($M=2.2$) compared to the Community sample ($M=1.9$), but women in the Community sample, on average, have more people living in their households overall ($M=3.2$ for the Help Seeker sample and $M=3.6$ for the Community sample, $p < .05$).

Information about Intimate Relationships

Table 2.2 describes characteristics of women's intimate relationships. Almost all women in the sample (99 percent) have been in intimate/romantic relationships. Approximately half of the sample was currently in a relationship at the time of the data collection. Significantly more women in the Community sample were in relationships concurrent to the time of data collection and more women in the Help Seeker sample had formerly been in relationships. Women in the Help Seeker sample have had, on average, significantly shorter current relationships ($M=4.3$ years) than women in the Community sample ($M=6.8$ years, $p < .05$). The same is true for the length of former relationships ($M=2.7$ years for the Help Seeker sample and $M=3.6$ years for the Community sample).

Seventy percent of the women sampled lived with a current intimate partner. Another 18 percent had lived with their current partner at one time but not any longer. Most of these women who no longer lived with their current partners (84 percent) were living in separate residences from their partners, at least temporarily. Significantly more women in the Community sample lived with their current partners than did women in the Help Seeker sample. Seventy-six percent of the total sample had lived with their former partners; this was true for more women in the Help Seeker than in the Community sample. Almost all the women in the sample have had current and former intimate relationships with men (98 and 99 percent respectively). However, a greater proportion of women in the Community sample have had former relationships with women than those in the Help Seeker sample.



Table 2.1
Socioeconomic and Demographic Characteristics of Women

	Total		Help-Seekers		Community Sample	
	%	N	%	n	%	n
Total	100	1509	100	890	100	619
Race/Ethnicity						
White non-Hispanic	80	1208	80	707	81	501
Hispanic	8	121	7	63	9	58
Biracial non-Hispanic	5	72	5	46	4	26
Black non-Hispanic	5	68	6	52	3	16
Asian or Pacific Islander	1	18	1	8	2	10
Native American	1	12	1	11	0.2	1
Other	*	5	0	0	1	5
<i>Subtotal</i>	100	1504	100	887	100	617
Age						
18 - 25 years	29	432	20	179	41	253
26 - 30 years	21	320	17	147	28	173
31 - 35 years	24	359	19	166	31	193
36 - 40 years	10	153	17	153	0	0
40 - 45 years	7	127	14	127	0	0
Over 40 years	8	117	13	117	0	0
<i>Subtotal</i>	100	1508	100	889	100	619
<i>Mean</i>	31.5	—	34.6	—	26.9	—
Education Level						
1. No formal schooling	*	2	*	1	*	1
2. 1 st - 8 th grade	2	36	2	19	3	17
3. Some high school (9 th - 12 th with no	14	203	16	144	10	59
4. High school diploma	25	371	24	209	26	162
5. GED/ABE	6	94	9	79	2	15
6. Vocational, technical, or business	5	77	6	49	5	28
7. Some college	26	391	28	250	23	141
8. 2 year college degree (AA)	7	116	7	67	8	49
9. 4 year college degree (BA/BS)	11	171	6	53	19	118
10. Post graduate degree (MA/MS/PhD)	3	48	2	19	5	29
<i>Subtotal</i>	100	1509	100	890	100	619
Marital Status						
Married	27	410	11	95	51	315
Currently separated	19	281	31	273	1	8
Separated with no plans for reunion	20	298	33	290	1	8
Divorced	3	42	1	11	5	31
Widowed	15	222	25	220	*	2
Never married	17	255	0	0	41	255
<i>Subtotal</i>	100	1508	100	889	100	619
Have Any Children						
Yes	76	1142	89	792	57	350
No	24	366	11	98	43	268
<i>Subtotal</i>	100	1508	100	890	100	618



Table 2.1 (continued)
Socioeconomic and Demographic Characteristics of Women

	Total		Help-Seekers		Community Sample	
	%	N	%	n	%	n
Total	100	1509	100	890	100	619
Number of Children						
One	29	328	24	191	39	137
Two	35	403	36	285	34	118
Three	22	249	22	177	21	72
Four	9	103	11	86	5	17
Five	3	37	4	33	1	4
Six and above	2	20	3	20	0	0
<i>Subtotal</i>	100	1140	100	792	100	348
Household Income						
1. Less than \$5,000	3	21	5	13	2	8
2. \$5,000 to under \$10,000	7	49	12	32	4	17
3. \$10,000 to under \$15,000	7	44	13	34	2	10
4. \$15,000 to under \$20,000	8	52	11	29	6	23
5. \$20,000 to under \$25,000	7	47	10	27	5	20
6. \$25,000 to under \$30,000	6	39	7	19	5	20
7. \$30,000 to under \$35,000	8	51	8	22	7	29
8. \$35,000 to under \$50,000	20	134	13	36	24	98
9. \$50,000 to under \$80,000	24	161	14	38	30	123
10. \$80,000 to under \$100,000	7	48	4	10	9	38
11. Over \$100,000	5	35	3	8	7	27
<i>Subtotal</i>	100	681	100	268	100	413
Personal Income						
1. Less than \$5,000	29	420	29	246	30	174
2. \$5,000 to under \$10,000	20	285	24	204	14	81
3. \$10,000 to under \$15,000	13	192	16	141	9	51
4. \$15,000 to under \$20,000	10	147	11	96	9	51
5. \$20,000 to under \$25,000	10	138	7	63	13	75
6. \$25,000 to under \$30,000	6	83	5	45	7	38
7. \$30,000 to under \$35,000	4	58	3	25	6	33
8. \$35,000 to under \$50,000	7	95	4	37	10	58
9. \$50,000 to under \$80,000	2	21	1	8	2	13
10. \$80,000 to under \$100,000	*	5	1	4	*	1
11. Over \$100,000	*	1	0	0	*	1
<i>Subtotal</i>	100	1445	100	869	100	576
Health Insurance						
Private or group insurance	49	733	37	324	67	409
A free or low income clinic	5	73	5	47	4	26
Medicaid	25	379	36	317	10	62
Medicare	3	45	4	37	1	8
Cash or out of pocket	17	257	18	158	16	99
Other	1	14	1	6	1	8
<i>Subtotal</i>	100	1501	100	889	100	612
Lost Phone Service Last Year						
Yes	22	326	30	270	9	56
No	78	1181	70	619	91	562
<i>Subtotal</i>	100	1507	100	889	100	618



Table 2.1 (continued)
Socioeconomic and Demographic Characteristics of Women

	Total		Help-Seekers		Community Sample	
	%	N	%	n	%	n
Total	100	1509	100	890	100	619
Number of People in HH						
One	9	137	15	137	0	0
Two	23	332	21	190	25	142
Three	25	364	25	221	25	143
Four	24	348	20	177	30	171
Five	11	167	10	91	13	76
Six	4	62	5	41	4	21
Seven	2	32	2	16	3	16
Eight and above	2	28	2	17	2	11
<i>Subtotal</i>	100	1470	100	890	100	580
Number of Children in HH						
One	34	337	32	209	38	128
Two	36	364	36	240	36	124
Three	20	189	19	126	19	63
Four	7	74	8	53	6	21
Five	2	20	2	15	2	5
Six and above	2	15	2	15	0	0
<i>Subtotal</i>	100	999	100	658	100	341

Source: Urban Institute Analysis of 2001-2002 Victim Impact Survey data.

Note: * indicates that less than 1 percent of the sample represented this condition.



Table 2.2¹
Relationship Characteristics of Women

	Total		Help-Seekers		Community Sample	
	%	n	%	n	%	n
Total	100	1509	100	890	100	619
Currently in Relationship						
Yes	52	787	34	301	79	486
No	48	719	66	589	21	130
<i>Subtotal</i>	100	1506	100	890	100	616
Steady Intimate/Romantic Relationships						
Ever in a relationship	99	1486	100	890	96	596
Currently in a relationship	52	787	34	301	79	486
Current and former	37	555	31	279	45	276
Current only	15	232	3	22	34	210
Former relationship only	46	699	66	589	18	110
Not Ever in a relationship	2	23	0	0	4	23
<i>Subtotal</i>	100	1509	100	890	100	619
Length of Current Relationship						
0 months – 6 months	14	108	26	77	6	31
7 months – 1 year	13	102	24	72	6	30
1 year – 2 years	10	78	8	23	11	55
2 years – 5 years	21	165	17	50	24	115
5 years – 10 years	22	170	12	36	28	134
Over 10 years	21	163	14	43	25	120
<i>Subtotal</i>	100	786	100	301	100	485
Length of Any Former Relationship						
0 months – 6 months	33	385	42	348	11	37
7 months – 1 year	19	217	20	168	15	49
1 year – 2 years	16	183	14	117	20	66
2 years – 5 years	17	197	10	82	35	115
5 years – 10 years	9	102	6	53	15	49
Over 10 years	7	80	8	64	5	16
<i>Subtotal</i>	100	1164	100	832	100	332
When Any Former Relationship Ended						
0 months – 6 months	37	427	46	381	14	46
7 months – 1 year	21	248	23	191	17	57
1 year – 2 years	12	142	12	98	13	44
2 years – 5 years	16	180	11	92	27	88
5 years – 10 years	12	140	7	57	25	83
Over 10 years	2	27	2	13	4	14
<i>Subtotal</i>	100	1164	100	832	100	332



Table 2.2 (continued)
Relationship Characteristics of Women

	Total		Help-Seekers		Community Sample	
	%	n	%	n	%	n
Total	100	1509	100	890	100	619
Gender of Partner						
In a Current Relationship						
Male	98	769	98	295	98	474
Female	2	17	2	6	2	11
<i>Subtotal</i>	100	786	100	301	100	485
In a Former Relationship						
Male	99	1152	99	279	97	326
Female	1	15	1	22	3	9
<i>Subtotal</i>	100	1167	100	301	100	335
Live(d) Together						
In a Current Relationship						
Yes	70	546	55	164	79	382
No	31	240	46	137	21	103
<i>Subtotal</i>	100	786	100	301	100	485
In a Former Relationship						
Yes	76	885	90	749	41	136
No	24	281	10	83	59	198
<i>Subtotal</i>	100	1166	100	832	100	334

Source: Urban Institute Analysis of 2001-2002 Victim Impact Survey data.

Note: ¹ "Any former relationship" includes those who have only ever had a former relationship and those who have a current former relationship.





CHAPTER 3 PATTERNS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT EXPERIENCED BY WOMEN

INTRODUCTION

To better understand and place in context women's interactions with agencies in the community, we asked women about the types of violence they have experienced in their lives. The violence questions were intended to capture the extent to which women experience domestic violence as well as their experiences with different types of sexual victimization and assault. Because we knew the women in the Help Seeker sample were victims of violence, we asked them the survey items on violence toward the end of the survey after they had answered questions about their experiences with agencies and services within their community. Women in the Community sample were asked about their experiences with violence and victimization toward the beginning of the survey so we could determine whether to ask them to participate in a full survey, including questions about service use and experience with agencies.

Experiences with domestic and sexual violence can be measured in a number of ways and a number of researchers have examined the various behaviors and experiences that women characterize as victimizing (Schwartz, 2000). Some approaches to measuring violence involve asking participants to respond to behaviorally focused questions about their experiences with intimate partners (such as asking if their partner has ever slapped or hit them) rather than asking if they have ever experienced domestic violence or rape (Straus, Hamby, Boney-McCoy & Sugarman, 1996). Research has documented that more people are willing to report that they have had particular experiences (e.g., having sex when the other person is using a weapon against them) than are willing to admit they were raped (Koss, 1993b).

MEASURING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

One of the most widely accepted ways to measure domestic violence is by using items from the Revised Conflicts Tactics Scale (CTS2 — Straus et al., 1996). Researchers often do not administer the entire scale due to its length, but rather select a smaller set of items that characterize violence between intimates. Because we had many things to measure in the survey, we chose to use a selection of items modified from the CTS2 in the 1996 Survey of Violence Against Women in Michigan (Michigan Department of Community Health, 1997) and the Canadian Violence Against Women Survey (Canadian Housing, Family, and Social Statistics Division, 1999). We also included other measures used in these two surveys to capture physical violence, psychological abuse, and power and control perpetrated against women.

Each item is a particular behavior that one individual may do to another. For physical violence, we used a response scale to reflect a frequency of experiences ranging from (0) "never" to (5) "several times a week." For psychological abuse and power and control we used a response scale ranging from (1) "not at all" to (4) "a lot." Pilot testing the measures helped to identify useful changes to the response scales as well as slight changes to the wording of the questions themselves. Women who had current relationships (n=610) and women who had former



relationships (n=992) were asked about their experiences with domestic violence. The sample sizes in the following tables reflect that only those women who reported such relationships were asked about experiences within them.

Physical Violence

The physical violence scale included eight items describing violence behaviors. We asked women about experiences with domestic violence during their current steady intimate romantic relationship and/or during their most recent former relationship (see table 3.1). Women who were in a current relationship that had lasted less than two years were asked to think about the duration of their relationship when answering the violence questions; women whose current relationship had lasted longer than two years were asked to think only of the past two years when answering these questions. Women who reported physical violence in a current relationship based on these eight individual items were not asked about these specific experiences in former relationships, but were asked if these types of experiences also occurred in former relationships. Women who reported no violence in a current relationship were asked the eight specific items for their most recent former relationship and then were also asked if these experiences had occurred in additional former relationships.

A significantly larger number of women reported experiencing physical violence in former relationships than in current relationships (see table 3.1).¹ In addition, the violence they reported in former relationships appears to be more severe than the violence reported in current relationships. Most reports of violence in current relationships occurred "once" or "a few times a year." Between 1 and 5 percent of the sampled report the experiences occurring "about once a month" or more. Reports of violence during former relationships indicate higher frequencies. Between 19 and 55 percent of the sample reported the experiences occurring "about once a

For both current and former relationships, the acts of physical violence reported by the most women were being pushed, shoved, or grabbed, followed by being threatened with being hit with a fist or with anything that could hurt. For both current and former relationships, the fewest women reported being forced into sexual activity against their will followed by both being hit with an object that could hurt and being threatened with/having a weapon used against them. These patterns are similar for both the Help Seeker and Community samples; however, for each item analyses of variance indicate that on average the Help Seeker sample reported significantly higher levels of physical violence than the Community sample ($p < .05$).

Psychological Abuse, Power, and Control Tactics

The measure of psychological abuse and power and control also consisted of eight items, which we asked with respect to their current and/or most recent former relationships (see table 3.2).²

¹ When the text refers to two percentages as being different, that difference is statistically significant at $p < .05$ or better. Conversely, statements in the text that one percentage did not differ from another percentage mean that the difference is not statistically significant at the $p < .05$ level.

² Women were asked both the physical violence and psychological abuse measures for each individual relationship with the exception of women who reported no physical violence during a current relationship in the Help Seeker



The patterns of reported psychological abuse and control tactics were similar to reports of physical violence. The number of women reporting psychological abuse and control tactics was significantly higher in former relationships than in current relationships and the reports appear to be more severe in the sense of being more frequent. Between 2 and 17 percent of women reported that psychological abuse and control tactics occur in their current relationships "a lot" while between 30 and 70 percent of women reported the same about former relationships.

For both current and former relationships the psychological abuse and control tactics reported by the most women were jealousy followed by insisting on knowing where women were at all times. For both current and former relationships, the tactic reported by the fewest women was their partner threatening to harm someone close to them. The second least common tactic for current relationships was threatening to hurt their children or take them away from them. For former relationships it was preventing them from knowing about or having access to the household or family income. As with physical violence, for each item analyses of variance indicate that on average the Help Seeker sample reported significantly higher levels of psychological abuse and control tactics than the Community sample ($p < .05$).

Creating Domestic Violence Scales

Because capturing the domestic violence experienced by women in the sample requires so many items, some means of data reduction is essential. We created scales to summarize the physical, psychological, and control tactics used by intimate partners. The scales are based on the results of factor analyses conducted to determine the best way to combine the items. We factor analyzed the physical violence and psychological abuse and power and control tactic scales separately.

All factors with eigenvalues greater than one were considered as potential sub-scales. This decision was based on a controversial, but often relied upon, rule developed by Kaiser (1960; as seen in Cliff, 1988) stating that there are as many reliable factors in a factor analysis as there are eigenvalues greater than one (Cliff, 1988). Factor loadings for each item were then examined, which indicate the items in the analysis that are meaningfully correlated with the factors (Pedhazur & Schmelkin, 1991). Items with factor loadings greater than .4 were considered for inclusion. Factor analysis results for former relationships drove the decision making process more than the results for current relationships because more women described former relationships ($n=992$) than current relationships ($n=610$). Estimates of internal consistency using Cronbach's *alpha* were then conducted and the items were retained if the scale was internally consistent. Composite scale scores were generated based on the mean of the items for the scale that were not missing.

For physical violence, the factor analysis results for former and current relationships were very similar (see table 3.3). Both results reveal two factors. One factor included all but one of the physical violence indicators and the other consisted of the item that did not load on factor one ("forced you into sexual activity against your will") along with a high loading for one other item

sample. These women were skipped out of the questions about psychological abuse for their current relationship and sent directly to former relationship physical violence questions. This skip pattern did not occur for the Community sample.



in the measure. As a result, we created one scale score of physical violence that does not include the forced sexual activity measure. Neither of the two items that loaded on factor two with forced sexual activity was eliminated from the scale score because (1) a different item behaved this way in each analysis, and (2) both items loaded at .5 or higher on factor one along with the other indicators of physical violence. For current relationships, the *alpha* for this scale is .92, the range is 0 to 4.1, and the mean is 0.23. For former relationships, the *alpha* for this scale is .92, the range is 0 to 5.0, and the mean is 1.98.

For psychological abuse and power and control, the results for former and current relationships were also similar (see table 3.4). The results from both analyses reveal two factors, but in some cases items loaded on both factors. As a result, we first chose to include the four items with the highest loadings on each factor. For factor one, these four items are the same across current and former relationships and are listed as the first four items in the table. These four items capture control tactics and were used to create one scale score. For current relationships, the *alpha* for this scale is .84, the range is 1.0 to 4.0 and the mean is 1.72. For former relationships, the *alpha* for this scale is .84, the range is 1.0 to 4.0, and the mean is 3.27.

The four highest loading items for factor two were the remaining four items in the scale for former relationships. These same four items loaded at .4 or higher on factor two for current relationships, although one additional item that was included in the control factor also loaded high on this factor. Because more women reported about former than current relationships and because all the items considered for inclusion in this second factor loaded at .4 or higher for both types of relationships, we chose to rely on the results generated for former relationships and impose these results onto current relationships. Therefore, the last four items in the measure (see table 3.4) are combined into one scale score capturing other psychologically abusive tactics. For current relationships, the *alpha* for this scale is .67, the range is 1.0 to 4.0, and the mean is 1.22. For former relationships, the *alpha* for this scale is .63, the range is 1.0 to 4.0, and the mean is 2.36.

Table 3.5 shows the correlations among the scales indicating domestic violence created for current and former relationships. Physical violence, control tactics, and other psychologically abusive tactics are significantly correlated within relationship. The correlations range from .67 to .73 for current relationships and from .59 to .65 for former relationships ($p < .05$). However, indicators of domestic violence for former relationships are not significantly correlated with indicators of domestic violence for current relationships.

PREVALENCE OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

To determine the prevalence rates of physical violence, control tactics, and other psychologically abusive tactics experienced by women in the study, we used the items from the scales described above to define each construct. The seven items in the physical violence scale were combined to create a prevalence estimate for physical violence, the four items in the control scale were combined to create a prevalence estimate for control, and the four items in the other psychologically abusive tactics scale were combined to create a prevalence estimate for psychological abuse.



We also applied a restricted definition of psychological abuse and control to the prevalence rates. The restrictions are the same ones used during the Community survey as a threshold for determining which women in that sample to include in the full survey (including questions about experiences with services in the community). Women were included in the full survey if they reported any level of any type of physical violence. However, for respondents that did not report physical violence but did report some level of psychological abuse or control, we used a restricted definition of domestic violence based on levels of individual items. This restricted definition of psychological abuse and control was implemented because during the first 75 completed surveys, it was clear that most women (50) would report some level of some of these items. For example, most women were reporting that their partner was at least "a little" jealous or insisted "a little" on knowing where they were at all times.

As a result, we determined that women should not be asked the full set of questions unless they experienced more extreme levels of some of the psychological abuse and control items. Specifically, reports of any level of experience with their partner threatening to harm people they knew, threatening their children, or damaging or destroying their property made the women eligible for the full survey. However, to receive the full survey women had to report they experienced "a lot" of jealousy, "a lot" of being called names, or "a lot" of their partner insisting on knowing where they were at all times,³ or they had to report "somewhat" or "a lot" to their partner limiting their contact with their family or friends or limiting knowledge about or access to the family income.

Using the restricted definitions and combining the items in the way the factor analysis indicated, we generated prevalence rates for experience with physical violence, control tactics, and other psychologically abusive tactics perpetrated by intimate partners (see table 3.6). As with the patterns shown on individual items, more women experienced domestic violence in a former than a current relationship. In current relationships, 22 percent of women experienced physical violence, 25 percent experienced control tactics, and 22 percent experienced other psychologically abusive tactics. In former relationships, 88 percent of women experienced physical violence, 86 percent experienced control tactics, and 83 percent experienced other psychologically abusive tactics.⁴

Because of how we drew the samples for this study, it is not surprising that chi-squared tests reveal that significantly more women from the Help Seeker sample experienced these three types of domestic violence than the women in the Community sample ($p < .05$). Only 12 percent of the Community sample experienced physical violence in current relationships whereas 39 percent of the Help Seeker sample reported the same. Prevalence rates for both groups were higher for former relationships with 57 percent of women in the Community sample reporting physical violence and 97 percent of the Help Seeker sample reporting the same.

³ Interviewers speculated that after the experiences of September 11, 2001, more women were reporting that their partner insisted on knowing where they were at all times, but would then not report other types of psychological abuse and control tactics.

⁴ Remember that three-fifths of the sample were interviewed because they had victimization experiences; therefore the rates for the combined sample are not representative of all women.



Table 3.7 shows that the Help Seeker sample also reported experiencing significantly more intimate relationships that involved physical violence than the Community sample. In this sample, 27 percent of women reported never having an intimate relationship that involved physical violence (62 percent of the Community sample and 2 percent of the Help Seeker sample). Another 32 percent of the sample experienced one intimate relationship that involved physical violence (13 percent of the Community sample and 46 percent of the Help Seeker sample). Forty-one percent of the sample experienced two or more relationships that involved physical violence (24 percent of the Community sample and 53 percent of the Help Seeker sample).

Patterns of Domestic Violence

We used cluster analysis to determine if particular patterns of domestic violence existed based on experiences of physical violence, control, and other psychologically abusive tactics.⁵ The responses for the three domestic violence scales were converted into similar scales ranging from zero to five and included in two separate cluster analyses for current and former relationships. Results from these analyses can be found in figures 3.1 and 3.2. Each analysis resulted in a four-cluster solution indicating patterns of domestic violence.⁶ Follow-up Tukey tests were conducted to determine if the patterns of domestic violence were unique and significantly different from one another. The results from these tests can be found in tables 3.8 and 3.9.

Seven of the eight patterns of domestic violence indicate that batterers in this sample used higher levels of control and other psychologically abusive tactics than physical violence (see figures 3.1 and 3.2). Pattern 1 for both current and former relationships has the highest levels of indicators of domestic violence relative to other patterns. Pattern 1 for former relationships has higher physical violence than other indicators of domestic violence, but that is not the case for Pattern 1 for current relationships, or any other pattern in the two sets of cluster analysis results. The physical violence experienced by women in these two patterns occurs about "once a month" or "a few times a month" and they experience "somewhat" or "a lot" of control, with slightly lower levels of other psychologically abusive tactics.

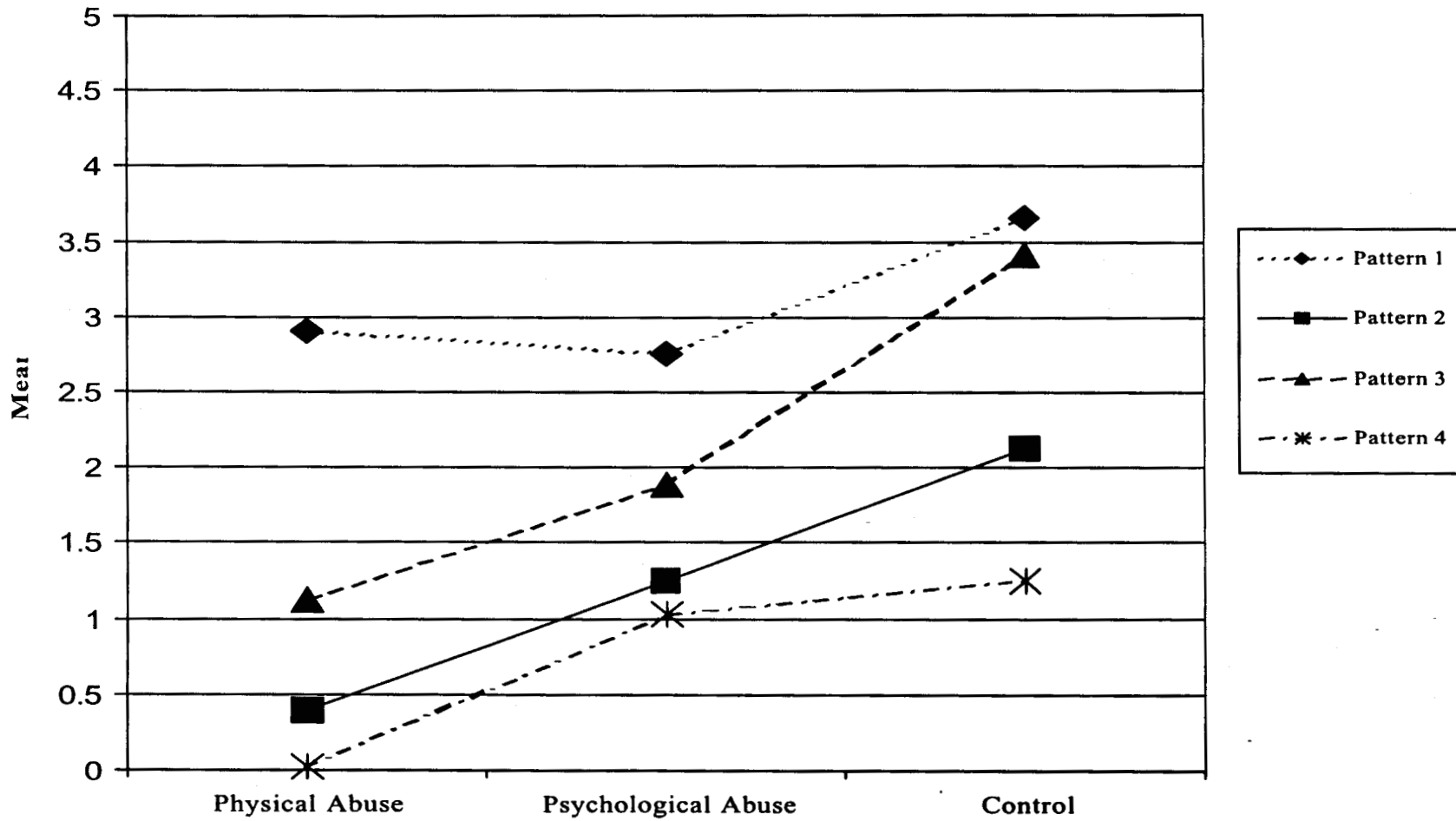
Women reporting Pattern 2 for both current and former relationships experience little or no physical violence, but "a little" to "somewhat" of control and other psychological abusive tactics. Pattern 3 for both current and former relationships are women who experience violence "once" to "a few times a year" and "somewhat" or "a lot" of control and other psychologically abusive tactics. Pattern 4 for both relationships has the lowest levels of domestic violence indicators, with almost no physical violence but reports of "a little" control.

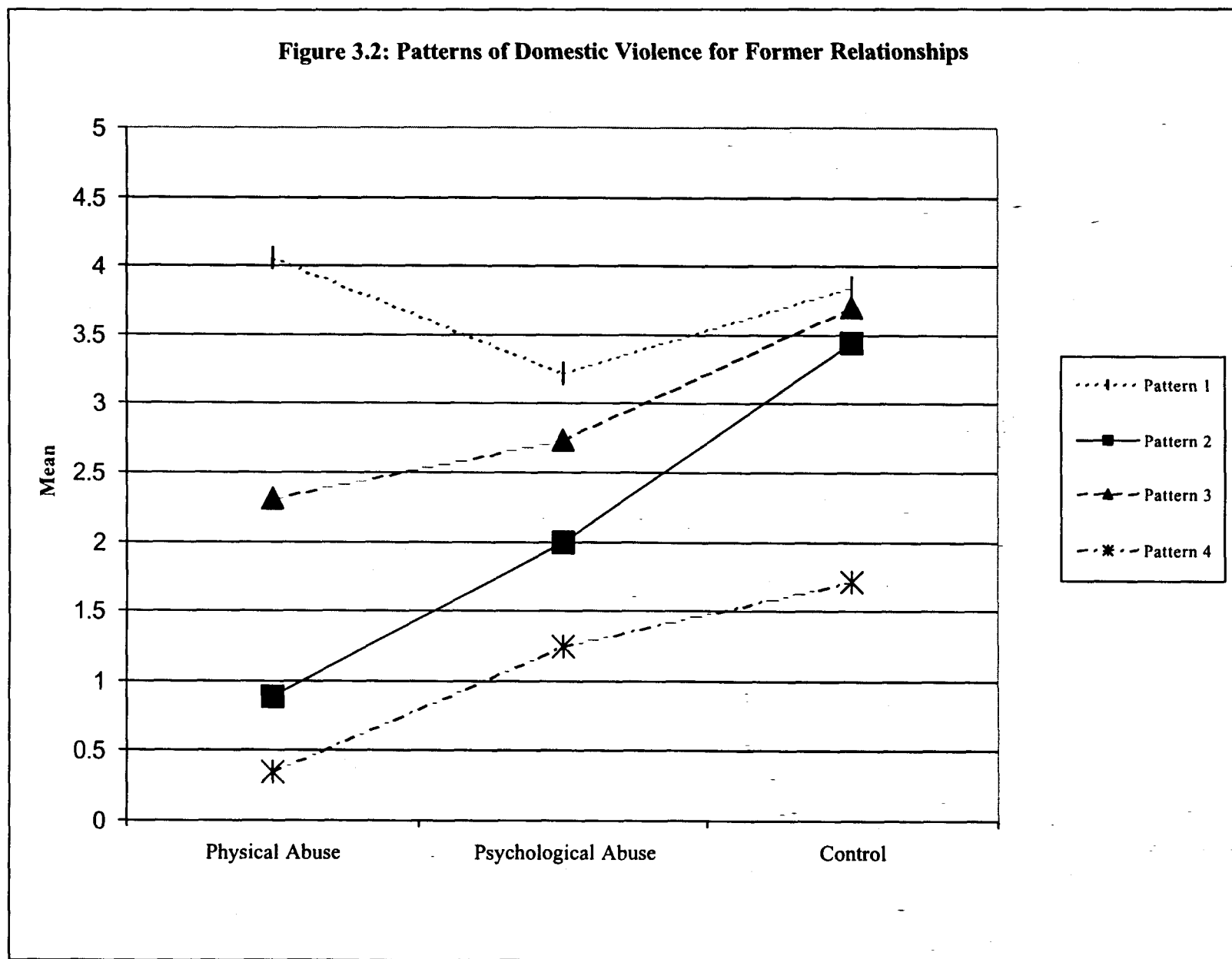
⁵ We used K Means technique for clustering individuals in SPSS Statistical Package Version 10.0 for Windows.

⁶ A q-correlation technique was employed to determine if the patterns of domestic violence replicated across current and former relationships. According to this analysis, three of the four patterns do replicate: Pattern 2 for both current and former relationships are correlated at 1.0, Pattern 3 for both current and former relationships are correlated at 1.0, and Pattern 4 for both current and former relationships are correlated at .98. Pattern 1 for both current and former relationships are correlated at only .54. The results of this analysis indicate the cluster structure in this analysis is stable.



Figure 3.1: Patterns of Domestic Violence for Current Relationships







Control tactics are the most common, and frequent, domestic violence indicator. Each pattern, with the exception of Pattern 1 for former relationships, shows higher levels of control than either physical violence or other psychologically abusive tactics.⁷ Control tactics seem to be present in some relationships in which women experience little or no physical violence.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND FEAR⁸

Finally, we also measured the extent to which women experienced fear in relation to their intimate partners. We asked women ten questions about how they felt when with their partner, including the extent to which (1) a partner's look could terrify them, (2) they felt unsafe in their own home, (3) they felt ashamed of what their partner did to them, (4) they felt they needed to keep the house quiet so as to not disturb their partner, (5) they felt programmed to react to their partner, (6) they felt like a prisoner in their own home, (7) they had no control over their own life, (8) they needed to hide the truth about their lives from others, (9) they felt owned and controlled, and (10) they felt scared of their partner without him laying a hand on them. The response scale for the measure ranged from (1) "not at all" to (4) "a lot." For current relationships, the *alpha* is .97, the range is 1.0 to 4.0, and the mean is $M=1.35$ and for former relationships the *alpha* is .96, the range is 1.0 to 4.0, and the mean is $M=3.01$.

Feelings of fear are significantly related to the three indicators of domestic violence ($p < .05$). Fear in current relationships is correlated with physical violence at .77, with control tactics at .81, and with other psychologically abusive tactics at .79. For former relationships, fear is correlated at .68 with physical violence, at .76 with control tactics, and at .71 with other psychologically abusive tactics.

To further understand how fear is related to experiences of domestic violence, we compared fear levels of women based on their patterns of domestic violence. Each pattern's level of fear was significantly different from others based on Tukey tests of mean differences ($p < .05$). Women in Pattern 1 and Pattern 3 for both types of relationships experienced the highest levels of fear. The mean level of fear experienced by women in Pattern 1 for both types of relationships was 3.55 for current relationships and 3.81 for former relationships. The mean level of fear experienced by women in Pattern 3 for both types of relationships was 2.72 for current relationships and 3.50 for former relationships. Pattern 4 for both types of relationships experienced the least amount of fear ($M=1.03$ for current and $M=1.50$ for former). It appears that using the combination of physical violence and control tactics is related to women's fear levels. But, it also appears that women with patterns characterized by lower levels of physical violence and higher levels of control (Pattern 3 for current and former) also report high levels of fear.

⁷ Cluster analyses were also conducted separately by Help Seeker and Community samples. Similar patterns were found across the two samples.

⁸ The measure of fear was adapted from the Survey of Violence Against Women in Michigan (Michigan Department of Community Health, 1997).



PREVALENCE OF SEXUAL ASSAULT

Many women in our sample report having experienced some form of sexual assault. A total of 41 percent of women in the sample (n=621) responded affirmatively to the question "have you ever had sex when you didn't want to?" However, some women reported having been "forced into sexual activity against your will" during the domestic violence questions and did not answer affirmatively to the question about unwanted sex. Combining measures of "forced into sexual activity against your will" from the domestic violence questions and responses to the question "have you ever had sex when you did not want to" indicate that 44 percent of women in the sample (n=665) have had unwanted sexual experiences. A significantly greater proportion of women in the Help Seeker than in the Community sample reported experiencing unwanted sexual activity— with 60 percent of the Help Seeker sample (n=531) reporting such experiences and 22 percent of the Community sample reporting the same (n=134).

A series of questions about the nature of sexual assault experiences was asked of women who reported they had sex when they did not want to (n=621). These women were first asked how many times they had sex when they did not want to. Only 19 percent of the women who had sex when they did not want to reported that it only happened one time (14 percent of the Help Seeker sample and 38 percent of the Community sample – see table 3.10). Another 40 percent of women reported having unwanted sexual activity between two and ten times and the remaining 42 percent of women reported it occurred more than ten times. A total of 23 percent of women reported that they had more than 50 unwanted sexual experiences (26 percent of the Help Seeker sample and 6 percent of the Community sample). On average, the total sample reported 119 unwanted sexual experiences. The Help Seeker sample reported a significantly higher average number of unwanted experiences ($M=140.9$) compared to the Community sample ($M=21.6$, $p < .05$).⁹

Women were also asked the ages at which these unwanted sexual experiences occurred (see table 3.11). If women reported experiencing more than one sexual assault experience, they were asked these questions about their first as well as their most recent sexual assault experience. Reports from women who only experienced one sexual assault were combined with the reports of most recent sexual assault. Six percent of women reported sexual assault experiences before the age of five. For first sexual assault, the highest number of women reported it occurred between the ages of 16 and 20 (30 percent). For most recent sexual assault, the highest number of women reported it occurred when they were 36 or older (25 percent). This discrepancy in age is most likely due to the fact that we allowed women in the Help Seeker sample to be of any age over 18 years but restricted the Community sample to women ages 18 to 35. Therefore, we have 397 women ranging in age from 36 to 68 in the Help Seeker sample, and accounting for that 25 percent of the total sample. If you disregard the category for over 35 years, it appears that women ages 16 to 20 years experience the highest levels of sexual assault for the most recent category, too. The Help Seeker sample reported a significantly higher average age of sexual

⁹ Women reported repeated unwanted sexual experiences in long-term intimate relationships. When women could not readily give a number, we asked them to calculate a number of times they had unwanted experiences by multiplying the average number of times they had such experiences per week times the length of weeks in their relationship. As a result the range for the number of unwanted sexual experiences for the Help Seeker sample is 1 to 4,200 and for the Community sample is 1 to 900.



assault for both their first ($M=19.4$) and most recent ($M=30.6$) experiences as compared to the Community sample ($M=17.1$ for first experience and $M=21.2$ for most recent).

MEASURING SEXUAL ASSAULT

We asked for more detail about the context of women's experiences with sexual victimization and assault using a measure of sexual victimization that Zweig and colleagues (1999) created by combining items from the Sexual Experiences Survey (Koss & Oros, 1982) and Muehlenhard and Cook's measure of unwanted sexual activity (1988). If women responded affirmatively to having had sex when they did not want to, they were asked a list of seven reasons why they might have had sex when they did not want to for their first and most recent experiences (see table 3.12). Women were allowed to answer all of the options that applied to their experiences. Again, results for women who only had one sexual assault experience were combined with the most recent experience group.

The most common types of experiences for both the first and most recent sexual assault were being afraid the other person would use physical violence followed by the other person holding her down so she couldn't leave. The least common experience was being so drunk or stoned she was unaware of what was going on or couldn't do anything about the situation to stop the other person. Significantly greater proportions of women in the Help Seeker compared to the Community sample reported experiencing physical violence, being held down so they could not leave, being threatened with a weapon, and being afraid the other person would use violence during their first sexual assault experience. Significantly greater proportions of women in the Help Seeker than the Community sample reported experiencing physical violence, being held down so they could not leave, being afraid the person would use violence, and being made to feel worthless or humiliated until they gave in during their most recent sexual assault experience.

For the purposes of estimating the prevalence of women experiencing the various types of sexual assault, we created three mutually exclusive groups based on the most extreme type of experience a woman reported: substance related coercion, psychological manipulation, and the threat or actual use of physical violence by the perpetrator. The three categories created here have been used in past studies and have been related to psychosocial adjustment problems (Zweig et al., 1999). The increasing levels of severity — substance related coercion as the least severe and physical violence as the most severe — were created because in this past study women in the psychological manipulation group and the physical violence group experienced significantly more adjustment problems than women in the substance related coercion group.

The first item of the measure shown in table 3.12 captured the substance related coercion group, items six and seven captured the psychological manipulation group, and items two through five captured the physical violence group. Women in the physical violence group may also have experienced psychological manipulation and/or substance related coercion. Women in the psychological manipulation group may also have experienced substance related coercion. However, women in the substance related coercion group experienced only this type of sexual assault.



Table 3.13 shows the prevalence rates of the mutually exclusive categories. For both the first and most recent sexual assault, the lowest prevalence rates are for substance related coercion (2 percent for first and 3 percent for most recent sexual assault). Another 14 percent of women reported psychological manipulation during their first sexual assault and 14 percent report it at their most recent sexual assault experience. Sexual assaults that involve the threat or actual use of physical violence are the most commonly reported type of sexual assault with 84 percent of women reporting this during their first sexual assault and 84 reporting the same at their most recent experience. Significantly different proportions of women in the Help Seeker and Community samples make up the categories of sexual assault. More women in the Community sample reported substance related coercion during both the first and most recent sexual assault experiences and more women in the Community sample reported psychological manipulation during their most recent sexual assault. However, more women in the Help Seeker sample reported experiencing physical violence during their first and most recent sexual assaults.

Finally, we asked women the nature of the relationship they had with the perpetrator of their first and most recent sexual assault. Most women reported that the perpetrator of their assault was a current or former husband, partner, boyfriend, or date (55 percent during the first experience and 79 percent during the most recent experience). Other people known to the victim accounted for 39 percent of the perpetrators of first sexual assaults and 17 percent of the most recent experiences. Strangers perpetrated only 6 percent of women's first sexual assault experiences and 5 percent of their most recent experiences. Again, significant differences in proportions of women in the Community and Help Seeker samples exist for reports of relationships to perpetrators for both first and most recent sexual assault experiences. For first sexual assault experiences, more Community women experienced sexual assault perpetrated by someone known to them but not an intimate partner, while more Help Seeker women reported being assaulted by a current or former intimate partner. For most recent experiences, more Community women reported sexual assault perpetrated by someone known to them but not a partner and by strangers while more Help Seeker women reported being assaulted by a current or former intimate partner.



Table 3.1
Physical Violence by Partners Experienced by Women in the Study

	Total		Help-Seekers		Community Sample	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Total	100	1509	100	890	100	619
Violence in Current Relationships: Since you have been with your current partner, how often has your husband or partner ...						
Threatened to hit you with a fist or anything else that could hurt you?						
Never	83	655	69	207	92	448
Once	4	32	6	19	3	13
A few times a year	8	63	15	45	4	18
About once a month	2	13	3	10	1	3
A few times a month	2	10	3	8	*	2
Several times a week	2	13	4	12	*	1
<i>Subtotal</i>	100	786	100	301	100	485
<i>Mean level</i>	0.38	—	0.77	—	0.15	—
Thrown anything at you that could hurt you?						
Never	89	697	79	238	95	459
Once	3	26	6	18	2	8
A few times a year	5	42	10	31	2	11
About once a month	1	5	2	5	0	0
A few times a month	1	10	2	7	1	3
Several times a week	*	3	1	2	*	1
<i>Subtotal</i>	100	783	100	301	100	482
<i>Mean level</i>	0.23	—	0.44	—	0.1	—
Pushed, grabbed, or shoved you?						
Never	81	630	65	194	91	436
Once	6	49	9	27	5	22
A few times a year	9	70	17	50	4	20
About once a month	1	8	2	6	*	2
A few times a month	2	18	6	17	*	1
Several times a week	1	8	2	7	*	1
<i>Subtotal</i>	100	783	100	301	100	482
<i>Mean level</i>	0.42	—	0.82	—	0.16	—
Slapped, kicked, bit you, or hit you with a fist?						
Never	90	697	76	229	97	468
Once	4	32	8	24	2	8
A few times a year	5	41	11	34	2	7
About once a month	*	1	*	1	0	0
A few times a month	1	9	3	8	*	1
Several times a week	1	5	2	5	0	0
<i>Subtotal</i>	100	785	100	301	100	484
<i>Mean level</i>	0.23	—	0.5	—	0.05	—



Table 3.1 (continued)
Physical Violence by Partners Experienced by Women in the Study

	Total		Helm-Seekers		Community Sample	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Total	100	1509	100	890	100	619
Hit you with an object that could hurt you?						
Never	94	734	87	262	98	472
Once	4	28	7	20	2	8
A few times a year	2	17	1	13	1	4
About once a month	0	0	0	0	0	0
A few times a month	1	6	2	6	0	0
Several times a week	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Subtotal</i>	100	785	100	301	100	484
<i>Mean level</i>	0.11	—	0.23	—	0.03	—
Choked or beaten you up?						
Never	93	724	83	248	98	476
Once	4	28	7	21	2	7
A few times a year	3	22	7	21	*	1
About once a month	*	1	*	1	0	0
A few times a month	1	5	2	5	0	0
Several times a week	*	3	1	3	0	0
<i>Subtotal</i>	100	783	100	299	100	484
<i>Mean level</i>	0.14	—	0.34	—	0.02	—
Threatened to or used a weapon on you?						
Never	93	732	84	252	97	480
Once	3	26	8	25	2	1
A few times a year	2	19	6	17	1	2
About once a month	1	4	2	4	0	0
A few times a month	*	3	1	2	*	1
Several times a week	*	1	•	1	0	0
<i>Subtotal</i>	100	785	100	301	100	484
<i>Mean level</i>	0.12	—	0.28	—	0.09	—
Forced you into any sexual activity against your will?						
Never	97	759	92	278	99	481
Once	1	7	2	5	*	2
A few times a year	2	15	4	13	*	2
About once a month	*	1	*	1	0	0
A few times a month	*	2	1	2	0	0
Several times a week	•	2	1	2	0	0
<i>Subtotal</i>	100	786	100	301	100	485
<i>Mean level</i>	0.07	—	0.17	—	0.01	—



Table 3.1 (continued)
Physical Violence by Partners Experienced by Women in the Study

	Total		Help-Seekers		Community Sample	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Total	100	1509	100	890	100	619
Violence in Former Relationships: In your most recent former relationship how often, if ever did your husband or partner ...						
Threaten to hit you with a fist or anything else that could hurt you?						
Never	22	220	14	103	51	117
Once	7	72	7	55	7	17
A few times a year	19	185	20	154	14	31
About once a month	8	81	9	68	6	13
A few times a month	21	208	24	185	10	23
Several times a week	23	227	26	198	13	29
<i>Subtotal</i>	100	993	100	763	100	230
<i>Mean level</i>	2.67	—	3.01	—	1.54	—
Throw anything at you that could hurt you?						
Never	35	351	27	206	63	145
Once	8	79	9	67	5	12
A few times a year	17	168	19	142	11	26
About once a month	9	93	11	82	5	11
A few times a month	15	146	17	126	9	20
Several times a week	16	156	18	140	7	16
<i>Subtotal</i>	100	993	100	763	100	230
<i>Mean level</i>	2.07	—	2.36	—	1.12	—
Push, grab, or shove you?						
Never	17	163	7	53	48	110
Once	10	95	9	71	10	24
A few times a year	19	191	22	166	11	25
About once a month	9	86	10	73	6	13
A few times a month	21	207	24	180	12	27
Several times a week	25	249	29	218	14	31
<i>Subtotal</i>	100	991	100	761	100	230
<i>Mean level</i>	2.83	—	3.2	—	1.63	—
Slap, kick, bite you, or hit you with a fist?						
Never	35	342	26	195	64	147
Once	11	110	11	85	11	25
A few times a year	17	170	20	151	8	19
About once a month	8	80	9	70	4	10
A few times a month	14	136	16	122	6	14
Several times a week	16	154	18	139	7	15
<i>Subtotal</i>	100	992	100	762	100	230
<i>Mean level</i>	2.02	—	2.34	—	0.97	—



Table 3.1 (continued)
Physical Violence by Partners Experienced by Women in the Study

	Total		Help-Seekers		Community Sample	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Total	100	1509	100	890	100	619
Hit you with an object that could hurt you?						
Never	52	516	45	340	77	176
Once	10	103	12	91	5	12
A few times a year	14	135	15	116	8	19
About once a month	6	57	7	53	2	4
A few times a month	10	100	12	91	4	9
Several times a week	8	80	9	71	4	9
<i>Subtotal</i>	100	991	100	762	100	229
<i>Mean level</i>	1.36	—	1.58	—	0.62	—
Choke or beat you up?						
Never	40	400	31	237	71	163
Once	16	159	18	137	10	22
A few times a year	17	167	20	149	8	18
About once a month	5	50	6	47	1	3
A few times a month	12	115	14	104	5	11
Several times a week	10	99	11	87	5	12
<i>Subtotal</i>	100	990	100	761	100	229
<i>Mean level</i>	1.61	—	1.88	—	0.75	—
Threaten to or used a weapon on you?						
Never	53	524	44	336	82	188
Once	13	125	14	105	9	20
A few times a year	14	134	16	123	5	11
About once a month	5	50	6	47	1	3
A few times a month	8	81	10	79	1	2
Several times a week	8	79	10	73	3	6
<i>Subtotal</i>	100	993	100	763	100	230
<i>Mean level</i>	1.27	—	1.54	—	0.39	—
Forced you into any sexual activity against your will?						
Never	61	604	57	431	75	173
Once	9	90	9	71	8	19
A few times a year	10	99	11	86	6	13
About once a month	3	31	3	25	3	6
A few times a month	8	77	9	67	4	10
Several times a week	9	87	10	78	4	9
<i>Subtotal</i>	100	988	100	758	100	230
<i>Mean level</i>	1.38	—	1.29	—	0.64	—

Source: Urban Institute Analysis of 2001-2002 Victim Impact Survey data.

Note: Response scales are Never (0), Once (1), A few times a year (2), About once a month (3), A few times a month (4), and Several times a week (5). Analyses of Variance show statistically significant differences in the average level of each type of violence for those in the Helper Seeker versus Community samples, both for current and former relationships ($p < .05$).

* indicates that less than 1 percent of the sample represented this condition.



Table 3.2
Psychological Abuse and Control Tactics Experienced by Women in the Study

	Total		Help-Seekers		Community Sample	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Total	100	1509	100	890	100	619
Current Relationships: Does your current husband or partner:						
Show jealousy?						
Not at all	44	271	21	26	50	245
A little	31	191	15	18	36	173
Somewhat	10	62	16	20	9	42
A lot	14	86	48	60	5	26
<i>Subtotal</i>	100	610	100	124	100	486
<i>Mean level</i>	1.94	—	2.92	—	1.69	—
Try to limit your contact with family or friends?						
Not at all	81	496	38	47	92	449
A little	4	26	8	10	3	16
Somewhat	5	29	14	17	3	12
A lot	10	59	40	50	2	9
<i>Subtotal</i>	100	610	100	124	100	486
<i>Mean level</i>	1.43	—	2.56	—	1.38	—
Insist on knowing who you are with and where you are at all times?						
Not at all	50	302	19	24	57	278
A little	20	122	11	13	12	109
Somewhat	13	79	18	22	12	57
A lot	17	106	52	65	9	41
<i>Subtotal</i>	100	609	100	124	100	485
<i>Mean level</i>	1.98	—	3.03	—	1.71	—
Call you names to put you down or make you feel bad?						
Not at all	75	458	24	30	88	428
A little	6	39	8	10	6	29
Somewhat	8	47	23	28	4	19
A lot	11	66	45	56	2	10
<i>Subtotal</i>	100	610	100	124	100	486
<i>Mean level</i>	1.54	—	2.89	—	1.2	—
Damage or destroy your possessions or property?						
Not at all	85	521	41	51	97	470
A little	6	35	20	25	2	10
Somewhat	5	30	21	26	1	4
A lot	4	24	18	22	*	2
<i>Subtotal</i>	100	610	100	124	100	486
<i>Mean level</i>	1.27	—	2.15	—	1.05	—
Harm or threaten to harm someone close to you?						
Not at all	94	571	72	89	99	482
A little	2	14	9	11	1	3
Somewhat	3	15	12	15	0	0
A lot	2	10	7	9	*	1
<i>Subtotal</i>	100	610	100	124	100	486
<i>Mean level</i>	1.12	—	1.55	—	1.01	—



Table 3.2 (continued)
Psychological Abuse and Control Tactics Experienced by Women in the Study

	Total		Help-Seekers		Community Sample	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Total	100	1509	100	890	100	619
Prevent you from knowing about or having access to the household or family income even if you ask?						
Not at all	84	404	57	63	93	341
A little	6	28	13	14	4	14
Somewhat	3	15	11	12	1	3
A lot	7	32	20	22	3	10
<i>Subtotal</i>	100	479	100	111	100	368
<i>Mean level</i>	1.32	—	1.94	—	1.14	—
Threaten to hurt your children or to take them away from you?						
Not at all	87	351	59	61	96	290
A little	5	19	11	11	3	8
Somewhat	4	17	14	14	1	3
A lot	4	17	17	17	0	0
<i>Subtotal</i>	100	404	100	103	100	301
<i>Mean level</i>	1.26	—	1.87	—	1.05	—
Former Relationships: Did your most recent former/most recent husband or partner:						
Show jealousy?						
Not at all	11	107	9	67	17	40
A little	10	99	6	47	23	52
Somewhat	13	132	12	92	17	40
A lot	66	654	73	556	43	98
<i>Subtotal</i>	100	992	100	762	100	230
<i>Mean level</i>	3.34	—	3.49	—	2.85	—
Try to limit your contact with family or friends?						
Not at all	21	209	13	98	48	111
A little	8	76	7	53	10	23
Somewhat	12	122	12	89	14	33
A lot	59	584	69	521	27	63
<i>Subtotal</i>	100	991	100	761	100	230
<i>Mean level</i>	3.09	—	3.36	—	2.21	—
Insist on knowing who you are with and where you are at all times?						
Not at all	14	141	9	68	32	73
A little	6	63	4	28	15	35
Somewhat	11	105	10	75	13	30
A lot	69	682	78	590	40	92
<i>Subtotal</i>	100	991	100	761	100	230
<i>Mean level</i>	3.34	—	3.56	—	2.61	—



Table 3.2 (continued)
Psychological Abuse and Control Tactics Experienced by Women in the Study

	Total		Help-Seekers		Community Sample	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Total	100	1509	100	890	100	619
Call you names to put you down or make you feel bad?						
Not at all	16	159	7	51	47	108
A little	6	63	5	38	11	25
Somewhat	8	80	8	62	8	18
A lot	70	689	80	610	34	79
<i>Subtotal</i>	100	991	100	761	100	230
<i>Mean level</i>	3.31	—	3.62	—	2.3	—
Damage or destroy your possessions or property?						
Not at all	30	294	20	151	62	143
A little	12	123	14	104	8	19
Somewhat	14	137	15	115	10	22
A lot	44	438	51	392	20	46
<i>Subtotal</i>	100	992	100	762	100	230
<i>Mean level</i>	2.72	—	2.98	—	1.87	—
Harm or threaten to harm someone close to you?						
Not at all	50	490	41	315	76	175
A little	12	114	12	89	11	25
Somewhat	9	91	11	86	2	5
A lot	30	296	36	272	11	24
<i>Subtotal</i>	100	991	100	762	100	229
<i>Mean level</i>	2.19	—	2.41	—	1.47	—
Prevent you from knowing about or having access to the household or family income even if you ask?						
Not at all	45	367	43	306	56	61
A little	10	82	10	68	13	14
Somewhat	14	112	13	95	16	17
A lot	31	257	34	240	16	17
<i>Subtotal</i>	100	818	100	709	100	109
<i>Mean level</i>	2.32	—	2.38	—	1.91	—
Threaten to hurt your children or to take them away from you?						
Not at all	38	297	33	222	66	75
A little	13	104	14	95	8	9
Somewhat	13	103	14	92	10	11
A lot	36	279	39	258	18	21
<i>Subtotal</i>	100	783	100	667	100	116
<i>Mean level</i>	2.46	—	2.58	—	1.81	—

Source: Urban Institute Analysis of 2001-2002 Victim Impact Survey data.

Note: Response scales are Not at all (1), A little (2), Somewhat (3), and A lot (4). Analyses of Variance show statistically significant differences in the average level of each item for those in the Helper Seeker versus Community samples, both for current and former relationships ($p < .05$).

* indicates that less than 1 percent of the sample represented this condition.



Table 3.3
Factor Loadings for Physical Violence

	Factor 1	Factor 2
Physical Violence in Current Relationships:		
Threatened to hit you with a fist or anything else that could hurt you?	0.84	0.21
Thrown anything at you that could hurt you?	0.78	0.30
Pushed, grabbed, or shoved you?	0.87	0.17
Slapped, kicked, bit you, or hit you with a fist?	0.87	0.22
Hit you with an object that could hurt you?	0.54	0.60
Choked or beaten you up?	0.80	0.13
Threatened to or used a weapon on you?	0.73	0.18
Forced you into any sexual activity against your will?	0.10	0.94
Physical Violence in Former Relationships:		
Threatened to hit you with a fist or anything else that could hurt you?	0.83	0.24
Thrown anything at you that could hurt you?	0.84	0.20
Pushed, grabbed, or shoved you?	0.85	0.22
Slapped, kicked, bit you, or hit you with a fist?	0.87	0.18
Hit you with an object that could hurt you?	0.78	0.26
Choked or beaten you up?	0.82	0.23
Threatened to or used a weapon on you?	0.50	0.52
Forced you into any sexual activity against your will?	0.14	0.94

Source: Urban Institute Analysis of 2001-2002 Victim Impact Survey data.

Note: Decisions on factor structures were based on former relationships because more people in the sample have data on former relationships. We sought to match current relationship factor structures to the former relationship factor structure.



Table 3.4
Factor Loadings for Control Tactics and Other Psychologically Abusive Tactics

	Factor 1	Factor 2
Psychological Abuse and Control Tactics in Current Relationships:		
Show jealousy?	0.86	0.02
Try to limit your contact with family or friends?	0.81	0.32
Insist on knowing who you are with and where you are at all times?	0.78	0.16
Call you names to put you down or make you feel bad?	0.64	0.55
Damage or destroy your possessions or property?	0.58	0.45
Harm or threaten to harm someone close to you?	0.43	0.46
Prevent you from knowing about or having access to the household or family income even if you ask?	0.17	0.68
Threaten to hurt your children or to take them away from you?	0.07	0.82
Psychological Abuse and Control Tactics in Former Relationships:		
Show jealousy?	0.84	-0.02
Try to limit your contact with family or friends?	0.82	0.27
Insist on knowing who you are with and where you are at all times?	0.87	0.08
Call you names to put you down or make you feel bad?	0.63	0.38
Damage or destroy your possessions or property?	0.55	0.50
Harm or threaten to harm someone close to you?	0.35	0.69
Prevent you from knowing about or having access to the household or family income even if you ask?	-0.04	0.55
Threaten to hurt your children or to take them away from you?	0.16	0.72

Source: Urban Institute Analysis of 2001-2002 Victim Impact Survey data.

Note: Decisions on factor structures were based on former relationships because more people in the sample have data on former relationships. We sought to match current relationship factor structures to the former relationship factor structure. Factor 1 represents control tactics and Factor 2 represents other psychologically abusive tactics.



Table 3.5
Correlations Among the Factors

Variable:	1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Current Relationship Physical Violence	1.0	0.72**	0.73**	0.01	-0.05	0.03
2. Current Relationship Control Tactics		1.0	0.67**	0.10	0.07	0.10
3. Current Relationship Other Psychologically Abusive Tactics			1.0	0.13	0.05	0.16+
4. Former Relationship Physical Violence				1.0	0.59**	0.65**
5. Former Relationship Control Tactics					1.0	0.61**
6. Former Relationship Other Psychologically Abusive Tactics						1.0

Source: Urban Institute Analysis of 2001-2002 Victim Impact Survey data.

Note: + $p < .10$, * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$



Table 3.6
Number and Proportion of Women Experiencing Physical Violence, Control Tactics, and Other Psychologically Abusive Tactics using the Restricted Definitions

	Total		Help-Seekers		Community Sample	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Total	100	1509	100	890	100	619
<u>Current Relationships:</u>						
Physical Violence						
Yes	22	175	39	116	12	59
No	78	611	62	185	88	426
<i>Subtotal</i>	100	786	100	301	100	485
Control Tactics						
Yes	25	151	74	92	12	59
No	75	459	26	32	88	427
<i>Subtotal</i>	100	610	100	124	100	486
Other Psychologically Abusive Tactics						
Yes	22	135	77	96	8	39
No	78	475	23	28	92	447
<i>Subtotal</i>	100	610	100	124	100	486
<u>Former Relationships:</u>						
Physical Violence						
Yes	88	873	97	741	57	132
No	12	120	3	22	43	98
<i>Subtotal</i>	100	993	100	763	100	230
Control Tactics						
Yes	86	851	95	720	57	131
No	14	141	6	42	43	99
<i>Subtotal</i>	100	992	100	762	100	230
Other Psychologically Abusive Tactics						
Yes	83	820	93	707	49	113
No	17	172	7	55	50.9	117
<i>Subtotal</i>	100	992	100	762	100	230

Source: Urban Institute Analysis of 2001-2002 Victim Impact Survey data.

Note: The definitions of physical violence, control tactics, and other psychologically abusive tactics are based on the results of the factor analyses presented in tables 3.3 and 3.4. Chi-squared tests indicate statistically significant differences in the proportions of women reporting each type of domestic violence in the Helper Seeker versus Community samples ($p < .05$).



Table 3.7

Number and Proportion of Women by the Number of Physically Violent Relationships They Have Experienced

	Total		Help-Seekers		Community Sample	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Total	100	1509	100	890	100	619
No Relationship with Physical Violence	27	403	2	17	62	386
One Relationship with Physical Violence	32	487	46	405	13	82
Two or More Relationships with Physical Violence	41	619	53	468	24	151
<i>Subtotal</i>	100	1509	100	890	100	619

Source: Urban Institute Analysis of 2001-2002 Victim Impact Survey data.

Note: A Chi-squared test indicates statistically significant differences in the proportion of women by the number of violent relationships they have experienced in the Helper Seeker versus Community samples ($p < .05$).



Table 3.8

Current Relationship Means (and standard deviations) of Cluster Groups Using Refined Measures of Physical Violence, Control Tactics, and Other Psychologically Abusive Tactics

	Total (n=609)	Pattern 1 (n=19)	Pattern 2 (n=95)	Pattern 3 (n=72)	Pattern 4 (n=423)
Physical Violence	0.3 0.7	2.91 ^{b, c, d} 0.7	0.39 ^{a, c, d} 0.5	1.12 ^{a, b, d} 0.6	0.02 ^{a, b, c} 0.0
Control Tactics	1.72 0.9	3.66 ^{b, c, d} 0.6	2.13 ^{a, c, d} 0.4	3.42 ^{a, b, d} 0.5	1.25 ^{a, b, c} 0.9
Other Psychologically Abusive Tactics	1.22 0.5	2.75 ^{b, c, d} 0.5	1.25 ^{a, c, d} 0.4	1.89 ^{a, b, d} 0.6	1.03 ^{a, b, c} 0.1

Source: Urban Institute Analysis of 2001-2002 Victim Impact Survey data.

Note:

^a Mean is significantly different from Pattern 1 ($p < .05$).

^b Mean is significantly different from Pattern 2 ($p < .05$).

^c Mean is significantly different from Pattern 3 ($p < .05$).

^d Mean is significantly different from Pattern 4 ($p < .05$).

Table 3.9

Former Relationship Means (and standard deviations) of Cluster Groups Using Refined Measures of Physical Violence, Control Tactics, and Other Psychologically Abusive Tactics

	Total (n=992)	Pattern 1 (n=242)	Pattern 2 (n=255)	Pattern 3 (n=295)	Pattern 4 (n=200)
Physical Violence	1.98 1.5	4.06 ^{b, c, d} 0.6	0.89 ^{a, c, d} 0.5	2.31 ^{a, b, d} 0.6	0.35 ^{a, b, c} 0.5
Control Tactics	3.27 0.9	3.85 ^{b, c, d} 0.38	3.44 ^{a, c, d} 0.5	3.70 ^{a, b, d} 0.5	1.72 ^{a, b, c} 0.5
Other Psychologically Abusive Tactics	2.36 1.0	3.22 ^{b, c, d} 0.7	1.99 ^{a, c, d} 0.6	2.74 ^{a, b, d} 0.7	1.24 ^{a, b, c} 0.5

Source: Urban Institute Analysis of 2001-2002 Victim Impact Survey data.

Note:

^a Mean is significantly different from Pattern 1 ($p < .05$).

^b Mean is significantly different from Pattern 2 ($p < .05$).

^c Mean is significantly different from Pattern 3 ($p < .05$).

^d Mean is significantly different from Pattern 4 ($p < .05$).



Table 3.10
Number and Proportion of Women by Number of Reported Sexual Assaults

	Total		Help-Seekers		Community Sample	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Number of Times:						
1 time	19	111	14	69	38	42
2 or 3 times	18	107	17	81	24	26
4 or 5 times	10	62	10	50	11	12
6 to 10 times	12	70	11	55	14	15
11 to 20 times	11	64	12	59	4	5
21 to 50 times	8	49	9	46	3	3
Over 50 times	23	136	26	129	6	7
<i>Subtotal</i>	100	599	100	489	100	110
<i>Mean level</i>	119.0	—	140.9	—	21.6	—

Source: Urban Institute Analysis of 2001-2002 Victim Impact Survey data.

Note: Analyses of Variance show statistically significant differences in the average number of times women were sexually assaulted in the Helper Seeker versus Community samples ($p < .05$).

Table 3.11
Number and Proportion of Women by Age of Sexual Assault

	Total		Help-Seekers		Community Sample	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Age of First SA Experience:						
0 to 5 years	6	29	6	27	3	2
6 to 10 years	10	50	10	41	12	9
11 to 15 years	17	86	17	73	17	13
16 to 20 years	30	152	29	122	40	30
21 to 25 years	17	84	15	66	24	18
26 to 30 years	10	49	11	46	4	3
31 to 35 years	7	33	8	32	1	1
Over 35 years	4	21	5	21	0	0
<i>Subtotal</i>	100	504	100	428	100	76
<i>Mean level</i>	19.0	—	19.4	—	17.1	—
Age of Most Recent SA Experience:						
0 to 5 years	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 to 10 years	1	6	1	4	2	2
11 to 15 years	6	38	5	24	12	14
16 to 20 years	18	108	13	62	40	46
21 to 25 years	17	106	16	80	23	26
26 to 30 years	16	99	16	80	17	19
31 to 35 years	17	105	20	98	6	7
Over 35 years	25	150	30	150	0	0
<i>Subtotal</i>	100	612	100	498	100	114
<i>Mean level</i>	28.9	—	30.6	—	21.2	—

Source: Urban Institute Analysis of 2001-2002 Victim Impact Survey data.

Note: Analyses of Variance show statistically significant differences in the average ages women were sexually victimized in the Helper Seeker versus Community samples for both the first and most recent sexual assault experiences ($p < .05$).



Table 3.12
Number and Proportion of Women Experiencing Sexual Assaults

	Total		Help-Seekers		Community Sample	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
If women answered that they had experienced sexual intercourse when they didn't want to they were asked the following questions:						
For this incident, which of the following reasons describes why you had sexual intercourse? Was it because you...						
First SA Experience:	100	475	100	409	100	66
1. Were so drunk or stoned you were unaware of what was going on or couldn't do anything to stop the other person?	14	66	8+	51	23+	15
2. The other person used physical violence, for instance slapping and hitting?	33	156	35*	142	218	14
3. The other person held you down or made it so you couldn't leave?	67	317	69*	283	52*	34
4. The other person threatened you with a weapon?	18	87	20*	80	11*	7
5. You were afraid the other person would use physical violence, for instance slapping or hitting?	71	335	62*	296	59*	39
6. The other person threatened to end the relationship?	18	86	17	69	26	17
7. The other person made you feel worthless or humiliated until you gave in?	61	288	61	249	59	39
Most Recent SA Experience:	100	576	100	475	100	101
1. Were so drunk or stoned you were unaware of what was going on or couldn't do anything to stop the other person?	14	82	13	62	20	20
2. The other person used physical violence, for instance slapping and hitting?	39	223	41*	193	30*	30
3. The other person held you down or made it so you couldn't leave?	68	392	69*	327	64*	65
4. The other person threatened you with a weapon?	20	116	21+	101	15+	15
5. You were afraid the other person would use physical violence, for instance slapping or hitting?	73	420	76*	362	57*	58
6. The other person threatened to end the relationship?	23	134	24	113	21	21
7. The other person made you feel worthless or humiliated until you gave in?	65	375	69*	329	46*	46

Source: Urban Institute Analysis of 2001-2002 Victim Impact Survey data.

Note: Women could give more than one reason. Chi-squared tests indicate statistically significant differences in the proportion of women reporting some types of sexual assault in the Helper Seeker versus Community samples (* indicates $p < .05$ and + indicates $p < .10$).



Table 3.13

Number and Proportion of Women by Type of Sexual Assault Experiences

	Total		Help-Seekers		Community Sample	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
First SA Experience:						
Substance-Related Coercion	2	9	2	6	5	3
Psychological Manipulation	14	66	13	52	21	14
Threat or Use of Physical Violence	84	400	86	351	74	49
<i>Subtotal</i>	100	475	100	409	100	66
Most Recent SA Experience:						
Substance-Related Coercion	3	15	2	5	10	10
Psychological Manipulation	14	78	14	66	12	12
Threat or Use of Physical Violence	84	483	85	404	78	79
<i>Subtotal</i>	100	576	100	475	100	101

Source: Urban Institute Analysis of 2001-2002 Victim Impact Survey data.

Note: A Chi-squared test indicates statistically significant differences in the proportion of women experiencing different types of sexual assault in the Helper Seeker versus Community samples ($p < .05$).

Table 3.14

Number and Proportion of Women by Type of Relationship with Perpetrator of Sexual Assault

	Total		Help-Seekers		Community Sample	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
First SA Experience:						
Stranger	6	30	6	26	6	4
Someone Known to the Victim (e.g., acquaintance, neighbor, boss)	39	182	38	153	44	29
Current or former intimate partner (i.e.,	55	261	56	228	50	33
<i>Subtotal</i>	100	473	100	407	100	66
Most Recent SA Experience:						
Stranger	5	28	4	18	10	10
Someone Known to the Victim (e.g., acquaintance, neighbor, boss)	17	95	13	59	36	36
Current or former intimate partner (i.e., husband/ex-husband, boyfriend/ex-boyfriend, date)	79	452	84	398	54	54
<i>Subtotal</i>	100	575	100	475	100	100

Source: Urban Institute Analysis of 2001-2002 Victim Impact Survey data.

Note: A Chi-squared test indicates statistically significant differences in the proportion of women reporting different relationships with their perpetrators in the Helper Seeker versus Community samples ($p < .05$).



CHAPTER 4

KNOWLEDGE OF VICTIM SERVICES IN THE COMMUNITY

One of the primary aims of the STOP program is to reach women victims of violence who did not use services before STOP and provide such services to a larger portion of women in the community who need them. To reach more women, nonprofit victim service agencies conduct outreach activities to inform them about the types of available services. A major motivation for including the Community sample in this study was to learn about program knowledge. To examine the success of outreach activities of the nonprofit victim service agencies in communities in this sample we asked all women in the Community sample and women who had not personally used a service in the Help Seeker sample if they knew about the services in their community, how they learned about the services if they knew about them, and what they thought of the quality of the services based on the reputation of the agency.¹

KNOWLEDGE OF SERVICES

At least three types of victim services are available in each of the 26 communities included in this study — a hotline, a shelter/battered women's program, and a sexual assault center.² Quite a number of women in the study, however, did not know these services existed. For the total sample, only 31 percent of women knew of the hotline, 48 percent knew of the shelter/battered women's program, and 19 percent knew of the sexual assault center. A larger number of women think that these services are available but are not certain, and between 9-13 percent do not think the services are available.

Every woman in the Community sample was asked if she knew whether or not these services were available in her community (see table 4.1). Fifty-three percent of women in this sample knew that a hotline existed, 62 percent of women knew that a shelter/battered women's program existed, and 39 percent of women knew that a sexual assault center existed. Another 22 percent of women thought they knew of a hotline, but were not certain it existed, 17 percent reported the same about a shelter/battered women's program, and 16 reported the same about a sexual assault center.

For the Help Seeker sample, only women who had not used the service in question were asked if they knew if there was a hotline in their community, a shelter/battered women's program, and a sexual assault center (see table 4.1). Two percent of women knew that a hotline existed, 5 percent knew that a shelter/battered women's program existed, and 3 percent knew that a sexual assault center existed. Another 62 percent of women thought they knew of a hotline but were not certain it existed, 70 percent reported the same about a shelter/battered women's program, and 52 reported the same about a sexual assault center.

¹ The measures used to document knowledge about services are adapted from the Facility Availability, Usage, and Quality Scale (Coulton et al., 1996).

² We confirmed the existence of these services through information provided by program representatives during the Program Survey, state coordinators who worked with us during data collection, or from the program itself during report writing. In some communities the domestic violence and sexual assault services are provided by the same agency.



Significantly more women in the Help Seeker compared to the Community sample who had not personally used a service were uncertain about whether or not these services existed in their community.³ Because all the women in the Help Seeker sample received services related to victimization from some community agencies, perhaps they were less likely to know of other services if they felt their needs were being met by the service(s) with which they were already involved.

HOW DO WOMEN LEARN ABOUT SERVICES?

Nonprofit victim service agency representatives who responded to the program survey reported a number of outreach strategies to connect with women in the community (Burt et al., 2000a). These outreach strategies included community education programs (reported by 84 percent of the programs), flyers (74 percent), public service announcements on radio or television (66 percent), newspapers (48 percent), posters (47 percent), collaborating with/referrals from other community agencies (42 percent), community events (e.g. health fair — 42 percent), word of mouth among women (40 percent), and victim service information cards distributed by law enforcement (34 percent). Program staff reported their perceptions that community education programs, collaboration with/referrals from other community agencies, and word of mouth among women were their three most successful strategies. In part, women agreed with the agency staff about which outreach strategies seem to work.

We asked women how they learned about the services in their community. For the Community sample, women were asked how they learned about services if they had answered “yes” or “think so, but not certain” to the initial knowledge question. Women in the Help Seeker sample were asked how they learned about services if they had used the service or if they had not used it but answered “yes” or “think so, but not certain” to the initial knowledge question. Women were allowed to indicate all the ways in which they learned about the services. The five most frequently cited sources of information for the hotline are presented in table 4.2, for the shelter/battered women’s program in table 4.3, and for the sexual assault center in table 4.4.

Across the three services, three of the five most frequently cited sources of information were the same: “staff in a community agency,” “word of mouth from family or friends,” and “radio or television.” The remaining top sources of information for the hotline were “police information cards or referrals” and the “phone book/yellow pages.” The remaining top sources of information for the shelter/battered women’s program were “police information cards or referrals” and “word of mouth from others.” The remaining top sources of information for the sexual assault center were “flyers” and the “phone book/yellow pages.”

Interestingly, the information from this sample of women confirms what agency staff believe are successful outreach strategies: collaboration with/referrals from other community agencies and word of mouth. Women list “staff in a community agency” and “word of mouth from family and friends” among the top two ways of learning about services. Women in the Help Seeker sample

³ When the text refers to two percentages as being different, that difference is statistically significant at $p < .05$ or better. Conversely, statements in the text that one percentage did not differ from another percentage mean that the difference is not statistically significant at the $p < .05$ level.



reported "staff in a community agency" as the most frequently cited source of information for the hotline and the sexual assault center. They reported "word of mouth from family and friends" most frequently for the shelter/battered women's program. Women in the Community sample, however, report different outreach strategies. The most frequently cited source of information by the Community women about the hotline and the sexual assault center was "radio or television." They reported "word of mouth from family and friends" most frequently for the shelter/battered

The least common sources of knowledge reported by women were the same for the hotline, the shelter/battered women's program, and the sexual assault center. These were door-to-door advertisement, community events, and church (less than 2 percent each). Although 42 percent of program staff from agencies reported conducting outreach at community events, less than 2 percent of women in the sample learned about their services through this approach.

QUALITY OF THE SERVICES

The final set of questions regarding outreach asked women to rate the quality of the services in the community that they know about based on the services' reputation. Table 4.5 presents women's perceptions about the quality of community services rooted in what they have heard in the community about the agency. For both the Help Seeker and Community samples, the table includes responses about quality of services for those women that responded "yes" or "think so, but not certain" to the initial knowledge question. Responses are (1) "poor," (2) "fair," (3)

The most frequently cited level of quality reported is "good" for all three types of services (31 percent for the hotline, 36 percent for the shelter/battered women's program, and 24 percent for the sexual assault center). Very few women report the quality of services as "poor" (1 percent for the hotline, 2 percent for the shelter/battered women's program, and 1 percent for the sexual assault center). About half of the women in the sample did not rate the quality of the sexual assault center because they did not know about its quality. The same is true for 43 percent of the women for the hotline and 32 percent of the women for the shelter/battered women's program.

There are significant differences between the proportions of Community and Help Seeker women reporting various levels of quality of services. Across all three types of services, more women in the Help Seeker sample rate the community services as "excellent." More women in the Community sample rate the services as "good." Similar proportions of women in the two samples rate the services as "poor" or "fair," or do not report levels of quality because they do not know.

CONCLUSION

All 26 communities in the study have a hotline, a shelter/battered women's program, and a sexual assault center. However, among women who were asked about knowledge of services, about one-third of women were sure the hotline existed, only half knew the shelter/battered

⁴ Remember that respondents for these questions *had not* used services.



women's program existed, and only one-fifth were sure the sexual assault center existed. Other women thought the services were available but were not sure or thought the services did not exist in their community. This suggests that some women in the community are misinformed and others have not been exposed to enough information about the services to be confident they are available. Women learned about services through word of mouth from family and friends and through contact with staff from other community agencies or the police. Far fewer women learn about services through community events, flyers, public service announcements on radio or television, newspapers, and posters, despite the fact that many programs use these mechanisms as outreach strategies.

Women who have actually used services cited ways of learning about them that indicate they went looking for services when they needed them (e.g., using the yellow pages) or had already contacted the police or another agency and were referred. In contrast, women who had not used services were more likely to cite general knowledge sources such as radio spots or flyers.

These descriptive findings suggest that nonprofit victim service agencies may benefit from conducting more and different kinds of outreach to increase women's knowledge of services. Program staff may be able to correct misinformation for those women who think the services are unavailable and confirm the beliefs of other women who think the services are available but are not sure. Greater visibility in the community may also increase women's ratings of the quality of the services, and use of services in times of need. Other influences related to perceptions of service quality will be discussed in Chapter 6, where we examine women's reasons for not using services.



Table 4.1

The Number and Proportion of Women who Know about Services in the Community

	Total		Help Seekers		Community Sample	
	% 100	n 1509	% 100	n 890	% 100	n 619
Hotline:						
Yes	31	337	2	9	53	328
No	9	99	12	55	7	44
Think So, But Not Certain	40	433	62	295	22	138
Don't Know	21	224	24	115	18	109
<i>Subtotal</i>	100	1093	100	474	100	619
Shelter/Battered Women's Program:						
Yes	48	392	5	10	62	382
No	9	74	10	20	9	54
Think So, But Not Certain	29	239	70	136	17	103
Don't Know	13	109	15	29	13	80
<i>Subtotal</i>	100	814	100	195	100	619
Sexual Assault Center:						
Yes	19	265	3	25	39	240
No	13	182	15	116	11	66
Think So, But Not Certain	41	574	52	415	16	159
Don't Know	28	397	30	243	25	154
<i>Subtotal</i>	100	1418	100	799	100	619

Source: Urban Institute Analysis of 2001-2002 Victim Impact Survey data.

Note: Women in the Help Seekers sample were not asked about their knowledge of services in the community if they had used that service. All women in the Community sample were asked the knowledge questions for all three services.



Table 4.2

The Five Most Common Sources of Information About the Hotline

	Total		Help Seekers		Random Digit Dial	
	%	n	%	n	%	n
Source	100	1218	100	753	100	465
Staff in a Community Agency	20	238	28	207	7	31
Word-of-Mouth From Family or Friends	19	228	21	158	15	70
Phone Book/Yellow Pages	15	181	19	143	8	38
Police Information Cards or Referrals	13	163	20	152	2	11
Radio or Television	11	139	5	37	22	102

Source: Urban Institute Analysis of 2001-2002 Victim Impact Survey data.

Note: Women in the Help Seeker sample were asked how they knew about services if they used the service or if they answered "yes" or "think so, but not certain" to the initial knowledge question. Women in the Community sample were asked how they knew about services if they answered "yes" or "think so, but not certain" to the initial knowledge question.

Table 4.3

The Five Most Common Sources of Information About the Shelter/Battered Women's Program

	Total		Help Seekers		Community Sample	
	%	n	%	n	%	n
Source	100	1332	100	848	100	484
Word-of-Mouth From Family or Friends	25	333	28	234	21	99
Police Information Cards or Referrals	17	228	26	216	3	12
Staff in a Community Agency	12	162	16	136	5	26
Radio or Television	10	130	5	39	19	91
Word-of-Mouth From Others	8	100	4	31	14	69

Source: Urban Institute Analysis of 2001-2002 Victim Impact Survey data.

Note: Women in the Help Seeker sample were asked how they knew about services if they used the service or if they answered "yes" or "think so, but not certain" to the initial knowledge question. Women in the Community sample were asked how they knew about services if they answered "yes" or "think so, but not certain" to the initial knowledge question.

Table 4.4

The Five Most Common Sources of Information About the Sexual Assault Center

	Total		Help Seekers		Community Sample	
	%	n	%	n	%	n
Source	100	990	100	592	100	398
Staff in a Community Agency	15	147	22	129	5	18
Word-of-Mouth From Family or Friends	14	137	15	87	13	50
Radio or Television	13	125	8	48	19	77
Flyers	9	91	8	46	11	45
Phone Book/Yellow Pages	9	89	11	67	6	22

Source: Urban Institute Analysis of 2001-2002 Victim Impact Survey data.

Note: Women in the Help Seeker sample were asked how they knew about services if they used the service or if they answered "yes" or "think so, but not certain" to the initial knowledge question. Women in the Community sample were asked how they knew about services if they answered "yes" or "think so, but not certain" to the initial knowledge question.



Table 4.5
Quality of Community Services, the Number and Proportion of Women

	Total		Help Seekers		Community Sample	
	% 100	n 1509	% 100	n 890	% 100	n 619
Hotline:						
Poor	1	7	1	3	1	4
Fair	8	68	5	17	11	51
Good	31	252	29	102	32	150
Excellent	17	137	23	80	12	57
Don't Know	43	350	42	146	44	204
<i>Subtotal</i>	100	814	100	348	100	466
Shelter/Battered Women's Program:						
Poor	2	15	2	3	3	12
Fair	12	79	9	14	13	65
Good	36	228	30	46	38	182
Excellent	18	115	26	40	16	75
Don't Know	32	204	34	53	31	151
<i>Subtotal</i>	100	641	100	156	100	485
Sexual Assault Center:						
Poor	1	7	*	2	1	5
Fair	8	74	5	28	12	46
Good	24	218	21	110	27	108
Excellent	19	172	24	126	12	46
Don't Know	50	458	50	264	49	194
<i>Subtotal</i>	100	929	100	530	100	399

Source: Urban Institute Analysis of 2001-2002 Victim Impact Survey data.

Note: Women in the Help Seeker and Community samples were asked about their sense of the quality of the community service they answered "yes" or "think so, but not certain" to the initial knowledge question. Chi-squared tests indicate statistically significant differences in the proportion of women reporting levels of quality of the hotline, the shelter/battered women's program, and the sexual assault center in the Helper Seeker versus Community samples ($p < .05$).

* indicates that less than 1 percent of the sample represented this condition.





CHAPTER 5 PREDICTING KNOWLEDGE ABOUT SERVICES

This chapter presents findings for the first hypothesis presented in Chapter 1: women within communities that have coordinated responses to violence against women will have more knowledge about available services. We conducted analyses to test this assertion and to determine what factors predict women's knowledge of victim services. Our grant included a commitment to describe what women know about services and how they learned about them (as we did in Chapter 4). However, it did not initially include analyses of factors affecting this knowledge. We thought some elements of the study's conceptual model might predict women's knowledge of services in their community, so we have gone ahead to conduct the relevant analyses. Figure 5.1 presents the study's conceptual model including only those boxes we thought might be relevant to predicting knowledge. We predict that community outcomes (Box 10) is directly affected by the level of coordination in community response (Box 4) and post-STOP victim service program services (Box 5). Women's characteristics and nature of victimization (Box 8) are also expected to influence outcomes in Box 10. The conceptual model for community outcomes was only tested for women in the Community sample, as we were interested in the general public's knowledge about services and assessment of the quality of services in the community.

Below we describe the measures that capture the constructs of interest in each box for this portion of the conceptual model. Next, we present the findings related to each set of outcomes found in Box 10.

THE INDEPENDENT VARIABLES IN BOXES 4, 5, AND 8

Representatives of the STOP-funded nonprofit victim service agency for each community reported the independent variables in Boxes 4 and 5 during the Program Survey.¹ Women in the Community sample were the reporters for independent variables in Box 8.

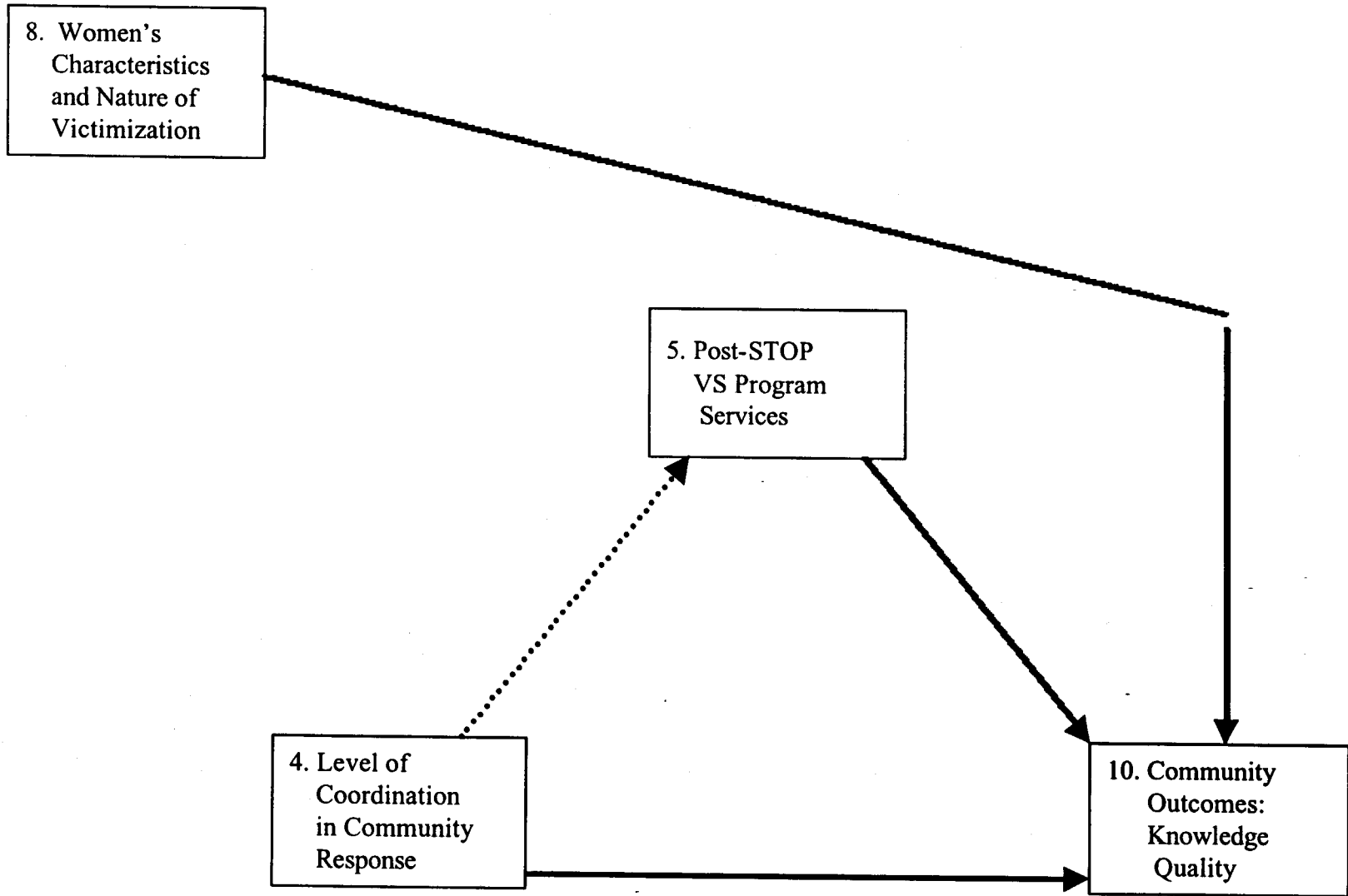
Box 4: Level of Coordination in Community Response

Box 4 includes three measures of coordination in community responses based on responses by program representatives during the Program Survey: a rating of communication, a rating of collaboration, and a rating of primary agency partnerships. Two trained interviewers provided the communication rating and the collaboration rating after an interview was completed with a representative of a STOP-funded nonprofit victim service agency. Interviewers reviewed the interactions that the programs had with law enforcement, prosecution, other victim services, and their two primary partner agencies (two agencies with which the program had the most or most meaningful contact), specific behaviorally focused questions about communication, coordination, and collaboration, open-ended questions about the nature of the work agencies did while interacting with others, service network maps, and interviewer synopses (where they noted their perceptions of the extent to which the community interacts). Only positive interactions

¹ For full descriptions of the measures in Boxes 4 and 5 from the Program Survey please see Burt et al. (2000a).



Figure 5.1: Conceptual Framework for Predicting Community Outcomes





with other agencies were included in the ratings. Discrepancies between the two interviewers' ratings were discussed and resolved.²

The communication rating has four levels: (1) little or no communication with other agencies; (2) some communication with other agencies, but not high levels of communication; (3) good communication with some, but not most agencies; and (4) good communication with most or all other agencies in the community. The collaboration rating has three levels: (1) little or no collaboration with other agencies; (2) good collaboration with some, but not most agencies; and (3) good collaboration with most or all other agencies in the community.

The third measure is based on the program representative's report of the program's primary partner agencies. Victim service programs reported the two agencies with which they had the most or most meaningful contact. These reports were combined to create three levels of primary agencies assessing the degree to which a STOP-funded victim service program has substantial, regular, and important interactions with legal system agencies that work with women victims of violence: (1) neither primary agency was law enforcement or prosecution; (2) one primary agency was law enforcement or prosecution; or (3) both primary agencies were law enforcement and prosecution.

Box 5: Post-STOP Victim Service Program Services

Box 5 includes three measures of post-STOP victim service program services. The first measure is the number of STOP-funded activities that the victim service agency conducts (e.g., court advocacy, safety planning, counseling, case advocacy, etc.). The responses range from 0 to 17, with an average of 8 activities funded by STOP being reported by the full sample of Program Survey participants.

The other two measures in Box 5 are program representatives' ratings of their community's ability to meet the needs of victims since STOP funding. Program representatives rated their community on a response scale ranging from 1 to 5, where 1 indicated the "needs of victims are not met at all" and 5 indicated the "needs of victims are completely met." One measure is the post-STOP rating for meeting the needs of domestic violence victims and the second measure is the rating for sexual assault victims.

Box 8: Women's Characteristics and Nature of Victimization

Fourteen independent variables capture women's characteristics and the nature of their victimization in Box 8. The first three variables are basic demographic measures of age, race, and household income; frequencies for each were presented in Chapter 2. The fourth variable is one that identifies the woman as being in either the Help Seeker or Community sample (coded 1 and 2, respectively). As findings presented in Chapters 2 through 4 show, a number of important

² Interviewers rated communities on communication, coordination, collaboration, and whether or not it represented a coordinated community response. Only communication and collaboration ratings are included in this study due to issues of collinearity found during analyses of the Program Survey data.



differences exist between the two samples that we must control for in predictive models testing hypotheses of interest.

The remaining ten variables capture victimization experiences: seven for domestic violence and three for sexual assault. Three measures of the nature of the domestic violence women experienced are included — physical violence, control tactics, and other psychologically abusive tactics. Additionally, the measure of the amount of fear women experienced in their intimate relationships and whether or not the woman lived with her partner/husband are included. In order to lose as few women as possible in analyses, we combined responses for current and former relationships for these five measures. If a woman had only a current relationship, her responses about this relationship on these four measures were used ($n=232$). If a woman had only a former relationship, her responses about this relationship on these four measures were used ($n=699$). If a woman had both a current and former relationship and her current relationship was more physically violent than her former one, her responses about her current relationship on these four measures were used ($n=301$). If the reverse was true, her responses about her former relationship on these four measures were used ($n=254$). By combining measures in this way, we were able to reach a base N of 1,486 women (98 percent of the sample) in models based on their responses about domestic violence. For the combined measures, physical violence has a mean of 1.42, control tactics has a mean of 2.76, other psychologically abusive tactics has a mean of 1.98, and relationship fear has a mean of 2.46. Approximately 83 percent of the women lived with the partner/husband of interest.

Physical violence, control tactics, other psychologically abusive tactics, and fear related to relationships are significantly and highly correlated (r 's range from .72 to .86) and tolerance statistics in regression models indicate they are too closely related to include all four measures at once in models predicting outcomes. To avoid issues related to collinearity, we retained only physical violence and control tactics in predictive models.

The other two measures characterizing the nature of domestic violence and/or women's relationships were the number of domestic violence relationships women have had (none, one, or two or more — as seen in Chapter 3, table 3.7) and if the woman was involved in a relationship within the two years before data collection. We limited the measure about relationships to the last two years because we have a particular interest in that time period as it corresponds to the Program Survey information characterizing the community's service network and the STOP-funded programs with which women came into contact.

The final three measures characterize the nature of women's sexual assault experiences. The first characterizes the type of experience women had and is combined such that the threat or actual use of physical violence is compared to women's other experiences. A similar measure was created for perpetrator types where having a current or former partner/husband/boyfriend/date as a perpetrator is compared to women's other experiences. The proportions of women reporting types of sexual assault and the relationship they had with their perpetrator can be found in Chapter 3, tables 3.13 and 3.14. The final measure characterizes the timing of the most recent sexual assault and creates a dichotomous variable where 1 represents a sexual assault occurring in the two years before data collection and 0 represents a sexual assault occurring earlier. Forty-



six percent of women who were sexually assaulted reported that it occurred within the two years before data collection.

THE DEPENDENT VARIABLES IN BOX 10: COMMUNITY OUTCOMES — KNOWLEDGE AND QUALITY

Women in the Community sample were the reporters for the dependent variables representing community outcomes. Six measures represent community outcomes — knowledge of victim services (i.e., the hotline, the shelter/battered women's program, and the sexual assault center) and the quality of these three types of services. The proportion of women who responded "yes," "no," "think so, but not certain," and "don't know" about services were presented in Chapter 4, table 4.1. For the purpose of predicting knowledge of services as a dependent variable, the measure was recoded so that only the women who answered "yes" and "no" were included. The recoding procedure was conducted to avoid any ambiguity by responses of "think so, but not certain" and "don't know" to the knowledge questions. Resulting N's were 328 for the hotline analyses, 382 for the shelter/battered women's program analyses, and 240 for the sexual assault center analyses.

Women were also asked to rate the quality of the hotline, shelter/battered women's program, and the sexual assault center based on what they have heard in the community. Responses ranged from (1) "poor" to (4) "excellent" and the proportions of women answering each were presented in Chapter 4, table 4.5. For the purpose of predicting quality of services as a dependent variable, the measure was recoded to eliminate the women who answered that they did not know about the quality of the services. Additionally, only women who answered "yes" to the initial question about knowledge of particular services were included in the models predicting quality of services. The recoding procedures were conducted to avoid any ambiguity by responses of "think so, but not certain" to the knowledge questions and of "don't know" to quality questions. Resulting N's were 194 for the hotline analyses, 279 for the shelter/battered women's program analyses, and 145 for the sexual assault center analyses.

ANALYTIC STRATEGY

We conducted analyses separately for the two sets of outcomes: knowledge about services and quality of services. We did this because different predictors may be relevant for each set of outcomes and we wanted to keep the models as succinct as possible given the number of independent variables that could possibly be included in the final staged models. For initial analysis, we separately examined the individual relationships between independent variables in each predictor box with Box 10 using logistic regression procedures for knowledge of services and ordinary least squares regression for quality of services. Only measures that significantly predicted the outcomes of interest in Box 10 (or some subset of those outcomes) or measures that were marginally significant ($p < .10$) for more than one outcome, indicating a possible pattern of findings, were retained for final models predicting community outcomes.³ Two exceptions were

³ If an independent variable was marginally significant for only one outcome, it was considered a spurious finding and was not included in final models estimating outcomes.



made for communication and collaboration ratings. Because the effect of community coordination between agencies is a primary focus of the hypotheses of this study, the two ratings were retained in models regardless of whether they were significant in initial tests.

As a result of these analyses, measures from each box in the conceptual model (Boxes 4, 5, and 8) were retained in models predicting knowledge of community services and quality of services. Although a box may be retained in models, some of its variables may be dropped because they did not significantly predict Box 10 outcomes. For knowledge of community services, age, race, measures characterizing domestic violence, measures characterizing sexual assault, and the primary partner agency variable were dropped from models because they were not significant. For quality of services, age, household income, relationships within the two years before data collection, if women ever lived with their husband/partner, the number of relationships that involved physical violence, measures characterizing sexual assault, the primary partner agency variable and the number of STOP-funded activities conducted by the nonprofit victim service agency within the relevant community were dropped from models.

Next, we conducted multi-stage analyses examining the relationships between boxes representing independent variables with Box 10. In the first stage of the logistic regression models for knowledge of services, we included the independent variables in Box 8 predicting Box 10 outcomes. We started with Box 8 because this box includes basic demographic information and characterizes the nature of the victimization women experienced. In the second stage, we included Box 4 with Box 8 to examine the effects of the level of coordination among community agencies net of effects of Box 8. In the final stage, we included Box 5 in the model to examine the effects of Box 5 variables net of the effects of Boxes 8 and 4 on Box 10 outcomes. A similar staged approach was used for the regression models predicting quality of services.

MODELS PREDICTING KNOWLEDGE OF AVAILABLE VICTIM SERVICES

Table 5.1 shows the results of the logistic regression models predicting knowledge of community services. Because mediation seems to occur with the addition of new variables in later stages of the models (i.e., some variables that were significant in early stages lose significance with the addition of new variables in later boxes), the table presents each stage of the analysis. For the final stage of the model for knowledge of the hotline, women in communities that have victim service agencies with more STOP-funded activities were less likely to know about the hotline than women in communities with fewer STOP-funded activities (Odds Ratio=0.86). Women in communities with higher post-STOP ratings of its ability to meet the needs of domestic violence victims were less likely to know about the hotline than women in communities with lower ratings (Odds Ratio=0.37) and women in communities with higher post-STOP ratings of its ability to meet the needs of sexual assault victims were more likely to know about it (the odds were 1.71 times greater). The final stage of the model explains approximately 14 percent of the variance.

Similar patterns were found for knowledge about the shelter/battered women's program and the sexual assault center. In the final stage of the model for knowledge of the shelter/battered women's program, women in communities that have victim service agencies with more STOP-



funded activities were less likely to know about the it (Odds Ratio=0.85) and women in communities with higher post-STOP ratings of its ability to meet the needs of domestic violence victims were less likely to know about it than women in communities with lower ratings (Odds Ratio=0.59). The final stage of the model explains approximately 6 percent of the variance. For the final stage of the model for knowledge of the sexual assault center, women in communities that have victim service agencies with more STOP-funded activities were less likely to know about the it (Odds Ratio=0.86) and women in communities with higher post-STOP ratings of its ability to meet the needs of sexual assault victims were more likely to know about it than women in communities with lower ratings (the odds were 1.47 times greater). The final stage of the model predicts approximately 23 percent of the variance.

In sum, the more STOP-funded activities in victim service agencies in the community, the less likely women were to know about available victim services in their community. Women in communities with higher post-STOP ratings of its ability to meet the needs of domestic violence victims were also less likely to know about the hotline or the shelter/battered women's program. However, women in communities with higher post-STOP ratings of its ability to meet the needs of sexual assault victims were more likely to know about the hotline and the sexual assault center. Evidently, doing good services for women is not always enough to spread the news of one's existence and offerings around town.

MODELS PREDICTING THE QUALITY OF VICTIM SERVICES

In general, our models were not able to predict much of the variance in quality ratings. Adjusted R^2 's range from 2 to 4 percent. Table 5.2 shows the results of the regression models predicting quality of community services. For ratings of the quality of the hotline, African-American women rated the quality lower than did women of other races. No other independent variables significantly predicted the quality of the hotline and the final model only explains approximately 4 percent of the variance.

Ratings of the quality of the shelter/battered women's program were negatively related to community ratings of post-STOP ability to meet the needs of domestic violence victims, and were marginally negatively related to the amount of control tactics women experience in their intimate relationships. No other independent variables significantly predicted the quality of the shelter/battered women's program and the final model only explains approximately 2 percent of the variance.

Ratings of the quality of the sexual assault center were negatively related to the amount of control women experience in their intimate relationships, were marginally positively related to the amount of physical violence in women's relationships, and marginally negatively related to the community's rating on level of communication among agencies. No other independent variables significantly predicted the quality of the sexual assault center and the final model only explains approximately 2 percent of the variance.

Negative associations between ratings of quality and the amount of control tactics experienced in women's relationships may be a product of the abuse women experience. Perhaps women in relationships that involve control are discouraged from seeking assistance and are told by their



partners that the various victim services in the community are not helpful. Although we find some significant relationships in the models predicting quality, it is clear that other variables are more important because only a small amount of variance is explained in these models.

CONCLUSION

Based on the above analyses, our hypothesis that women within communities having coordinated responses to violence against women will know about victim services and think well of them was not supported. We found no relationship between community ratings of communication and collaboration and knowledge about services or quality of services. Figure 5.2 is a revised version of our conceptual model based on the findings presented in this chapter. The arrow connecting Box 4 to Box 10 was eliminated. The arrow connecting Box 5 to Box 10 was made dashed because the relationships between the variables in this box and those in Box 10 were not consistent. Finally, the arrow connecting Box 8 (Women's Characteristics and Nature of Victimization) to Box 10 was made dashed because although some variables did predict outcomes, they did not consistently predict the knowledge women had about services or ratings of quality.

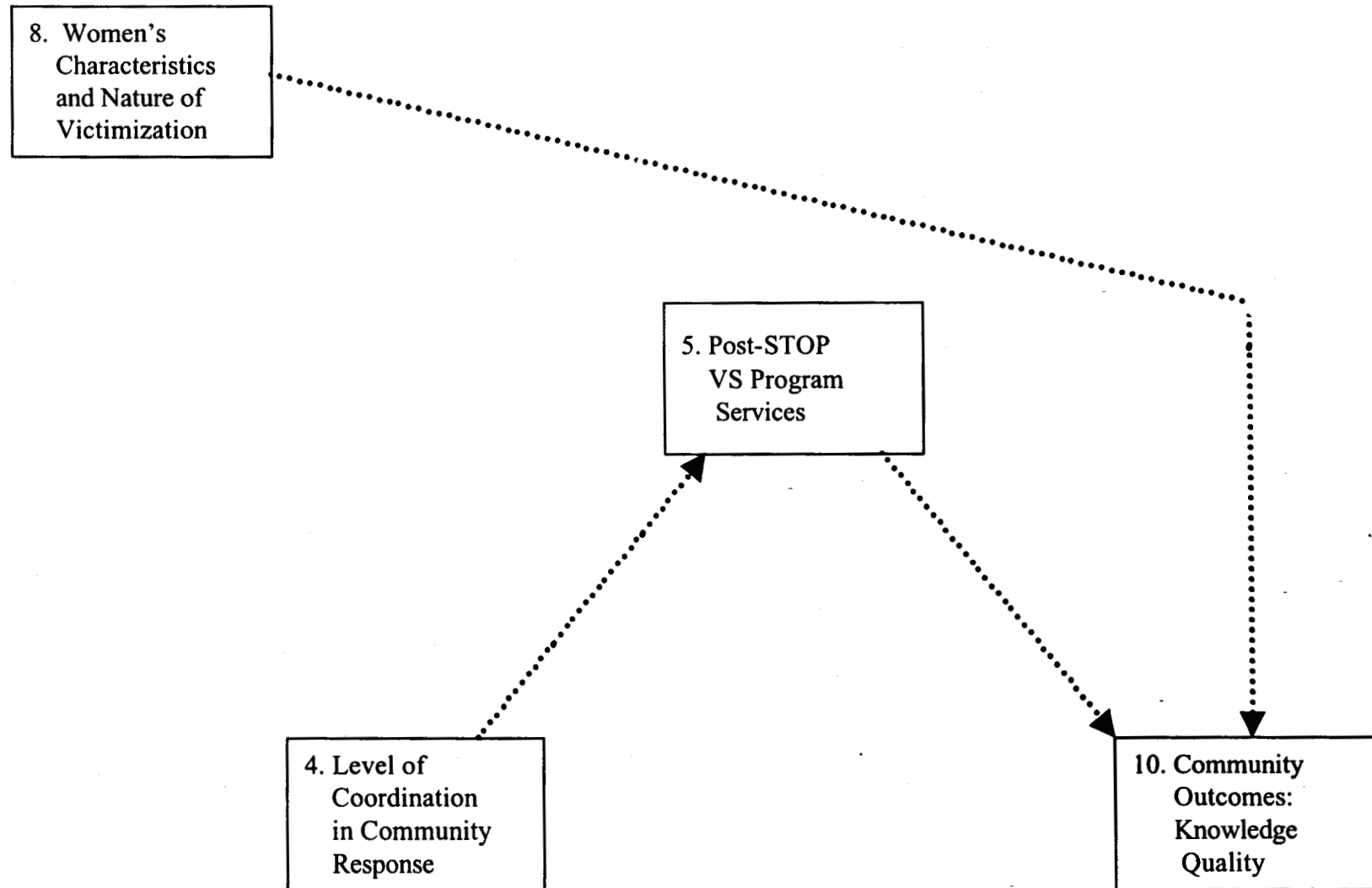
The findings for knowledge of victim services in the community and knowledge about the quality of victim services are somewhat mixed; it is not clear why the negative relationships were found between characteristics of communities and knowledge. It is unclear why women in communities with more STOP-funded activities in victim service agencies and higher post-STOP ratings for domestic violence know less about services than women in communities with lower ratings. Perhaps the agencies in communities with more activities are able to meet the needs of their clients better (thus, the higher ratings) but are so busy providing services to those clients they are unable to conduct large amounts of community outreach due to lack of time and resources. Therefore, women in the community who may not have been victimized or know someone who has been victimized may not know about the available services because the services are not being publicized.

In contrast, women in communities with higher post-STOP ratings for sexual assault know more about services than women in communities with lower ratings. Strong sexual assault agencies that are able to meet the needs of their clients may also be able to conduct community outreach activities. During site visits for the National Evaluation of the STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grants Program, we heard from staff both at domestic violence and sexual assault agencies that sexual assault agencies seem to put more of their time into outreach and community education than happens in domestic violence agencies. Anecdotal evidence suggests that the nature of the day-to-day work in domestic violence programs is more constant and immediate than in sexual assault agencies, making it more difficult for domestic violence staff to reach out to their community more generally.

Chapter 4 results showed us that regardless of the post-STOP ratings for domestic violence and sexual assault, more women in communities know about shelter/battered women programs than sexual assault programs. It may be that women only know about strong sexual assault programs and women know about shelter/battered women's programs regardless of their quality. It is also important to note that at least 11 of the 26 agencies in the study provide both domestic violence



Figure 5.2: Revised Conceptual Framework for Predicting Community Outcomes





and sexual assault services. Although we did not ask about this specifically, perhaps agencies with dual-focused approaches have greater focuses on their domestic violence services and publicize these services more than the sexual assault services. This would be an important question for future research to explore.

The conceptual model tested for this study does not appear to be particularly useful when predicting outcomes for the general public. However, the model is useful when predicting program outcomes for service networks (see Burt et al., 2000b) and when predicting outcomes for services users (see Chapters 7 and 8). Future studies should explore other predictors of community outcomes such as how personal connections may influence what women know about available services. Perhaps only women who know agency staff or who know women who have been victimized, or only women who have been victimized themselves, are the ones that digest information about services because the information is salient to them. Other women may pass posters about services or hear public service announcements that do not become part of their consciousness because the information is not immediately relevant to their lives. In addition, domestic violence and sexual assault are subjects that are difficult for many individuals to think about. Perhaps as a society we do not digest information about services if there is not an immediately need to know about services because it is too distressing to do so.



Table 5.1
Predicting Knowledge of Victim Services in the Community Sample

Predictor Variables	Box 8		Box 4				Box 5				Model Goodness-of-fit	Adjusted R ²		
	Household Income		Communication Rating		Collaboration Rating		Number of STOP-funded Activities		Community met needs of DV victim post-STOP				Community met needs of SA victim post-STOP	
	Estimate	Odds Ratio	Estimate	Odds Ratio	Estimate	Odds Ratio	Estimate	Odds Ratio	Estimate	Odds Ratio			Estimate	Odds Ratio
Box 10: Community Outcomes: Knowledge														
That Hotline Exists N=328	-0.02	0.98										0.08	0.00	
	-0.04	0.96	-0.18	0.84	-0.25	0.78						2.75	0.01	
	-0.09	0.92	-0.21	0.81	-0.30	0.74	-0.15*	0.86	-1.00*	0.37	0.54*	1.71	21.32*	0.11
That Shelter/Battered Women's Program Exists N=382	-0.00	1.00										0.00	0.00	
	-0.01	0.99	-0.51	0.60	0.23	1.25						1.97	0.01	
	-0.03	0.97	-0.41	0.66	0.12	1.13	-0.17*	0.85	-0.53*	0.59	---	---	14.28*	0.06
That Sexual Assault Center Exists N=240	0.13*											4.04*	0.02	
	0.12+	1.13	-0.21	0.81	-0.28	0.76						8.40*	0.04	
	0.10	1.11	-0.25	0.78	-0.31	0.73	-0.15*	0.86	---	---	0.38*	1.47	19.55*	0.10

Source: Urban Institute Analysis of 2001-2002 Victim Impact Survey data.

Note: * = p < .05; + = p < .10.



Table 5.2
Predicting Ratings of Quality of Victim Services By Women in the Community Sample Who Were Certain They Knew the Service Existed

Predictor Variables	Box 8			Box 4		Box 5		Adjusted R ²
	African-American	Physical Violence	Control	Communication Rating	Collaboration Rating	Community met needs of DV victim post-STOP	Community met needs of SA victim post-STOP	
	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	
Box 10: Community Outcomes: Quality								
Of the Hotline N=194	-0.97*	0.04	-0.06					0.05
	-0.96*	0.04	-0.06	-0.09	0.12			0.05
	-0.94*	0.04	-0.06	-0.10	0.12	-0.06	0.03	0.04
Of the Shelter/Battered Women's Program N=279	-0.49	0.09	-0.11					0.01
	-0.50	0.09	-0.11+	0.08	-0.05			0.00
	-0.47	0.090	-0.12+	0.05	-0.04	-0.22*	0.08	0.02
Of the Sexual Assault Center N=145	-0.15	0.15	-0.20*					0.01
	-0.19	0.17+	-0.20*	-0.30+	0.14+			0.03
	-0.19	0.18+	-0.21*	-0.29+	0.13	-0.07	-0.01	0.02

Source: Urban Institute Analysis of 2001-2002 Victim Impact Survey data.

Note: * = $p < .05$; + = $p < .10$.



CHAPTER 6 VICTIMS' USE OF SERVICES

SERVICES WOMEN USED

We asked women about the services they used in their local communities, including nonprofit victim services and services within the legal system. Because women in the Help Seeker sample were recruited through community agencies, every participant was asked whether she had used various community agencies within her service network. Women in the Community Sample were only asked these questions if they reported experience with some form of domestic violence or sexual assault based on the restricted definition presented in Chapter 3, table 3.6 (n=308). As a result, only the women in the sample who reported some level of victimization are included in the tables in this chapter. In most cases, the way we selected our sample results in greater levels of service use for the Help Seeker than the Community sample.

Victim Services

More than a third (37 percent) of women with victimization experiences used the hotline (see table 6.1). Of these women, 85 percent used the hotline for information or referrals about a domestic violence issue, 19 percent used it for information or referrals about a sexual assault issue, 76 percent used it for domestic violence counseling, and 21 percent used it for sexual assault counseling. Significantly greater proportions of women in the Help Seeker than the Community sample used the hotline.¹

More women used the shelter/battered women's program (61 percent) than used the sexual assault center (9 percent). As with the hotline, significantly more women in the Help Seeker than the Community sample used the shelter/battered women program and the sexual assault center.

Women who use victim services tend to do so in combination with other types of services. Across the three types of victim services, 68 percent of women in this sample used some form of service offered by a private nonprofit victim service agency. However, only 6 percent used *only* a victim service agency without seeking help from other agencies. In other words, only 8 percent of the women who used *any* victim services in this sample used *only* those services.

Legal System Agencies

A total of 75 percent of the sample have used law enforcement for either a domestic violence or sexual assault issue — 73 percent for a domestic violence issue and 12 percent for a sexual assault issue (see table 6.2). Of the women who contacted law enforcement for a domestic violence issue, 52 percent reported that the police referred them to a shelter/battered women's

¹ When the text refers to two percentages as being different, that difference is statistically significant at $p < .05$ or better. Conversely, statements in the text that one percentage did not differ from another percentage mean that the difference is not statistically significant at the $p < .05$ level.



program and 42 percent reported that an advocate from the shelter/battered women's program or from the local police came to the scene to assist them. Of the women who contacted law enforcement for a sexual assault issue, 37 percent reported that the police referred them to a sexual assault center and 44 percent reported that an advocate from the sexual assault center or from the local police came to the scene to assist them. As expected, significantly more women in the Help Seeker sample contacted law enforcement for domestic violence or sexual assault issues than women in the Community sample, even though all community women in these analyses had some victimization experience.

A total of 47 percent of the sample have been in contact with a prosecutor for either a domestic violence or sexual assault issue — 45 percent for a domestic violence issue and 7 percent for a sexual assault issue. Of the women who had contact with prosecutors for a domestic violence issue, 40 percent reported that the prosecutor referred them to a shelter/battered women's program and 80 percent reported that an advocate from the shelter/battered women's program or from the local prosecutor's office assisted them during their case. Of the women who had contact with prosecutors for a sexual assault issue, 29 percent reported that the prosecutor referred them to a sexual assault center and 58 percent reported that an advocate from the sexual assault center or from the local prosecutor's office assisted them during their case. As expected, significantly more women in the Help Seeker sample had contact with prosecutors for domestic violence or sexual assault issues than women in the Community sample.

Women not only used agencies from the criminal justice system to deal with violent crimes, they also used the civil court system. In total, about two-thirds of the sample obtained protective orders against intimate partners. As expected, more women in the Help Seeker sample have done so than women in the Community sample.

In total, 79 percent of women in this sample have used one or more of the three legal system agencies examined. As with the use of nonprofit victim services, women often use the legal system agencies in conjunction with other services. Only 16 percent of the women in the sample used *only* legal system agencies for help dealing with domestic violence or sexual assault issues. Of the women who used *any* legal system agency for help, only 20 percent used *only* those services for help. More women in the Help Seeker sample used legal system agencies in conjunction with other services whereas more women in the Community sample only used legal system agencies for help.

Service Use in the Two Years Before Data Collection

We asked women about all the services they sought in dealing with domestic violence and sexual assault issues regardless of when they used these services. But, we have a particular interest in the services used within the two years before data collection because that is the time period to which the Program Survey information characterizing service networks and STOP-funded programs pertains.

Sixty-three percent of victimized women used at least one type of service in the two years before data collection (see table 6.3). Most of these women used both victim services and legal system agencies during that time (47 percent of the sample). As with other patterns of service use,



significantly more women from the Help Seeker than the Community sample used both types of services. Just 5 percent of the sample *only* used victim services and another 11 percent *only* used legal system agencies during that two-year period.

Service Use, By the Agency Women Contacted First

One of the issues we believed was important for service providers to know about was how women got into the service networks in their communities. Thus, we asked women which agency they contacted first the last time they sought help for a domestic violence or sexual assault issue. Fifty-six percent of the 996 women who used some sort of service reported that they contacted law enforcement first. About 3 percent of women went to a hospital first, 7 percent went first to court for a protective order, 21 percent called the shelter/battered women's program directly, 1 percent called the sexual assault center directly, 3 percent were referred to the shelter/battered women's program or sexual assault center through the hotline in the community, 2 percent were referred to the shelter/battered women's program or sexual assault center through another community agency, and 9 percent entered the service network some other way.

Significant differences exist in the agency contacted first between women from the Help Seeker versus Community samples. Sixty percent of the Community sample contacted law enforcement first whereas 55 percent of the Help Seeker sample did the same. Six percent of the Help Seeker sample went first to court for a protective order, but considerably more women from the Community sample (15 percent) did this first. Only 6 percent of the women in the Community sample called the shelter/battered women's program first, but 22 percent of the Help Seeker sample sought help from victim services first. Similar proportions of women in the two samples went to the hospital first, called the sexual assault center first, or were referred to the victim service agencies in the community either through the hotline or another community agency.

Who women contact first has implications for their service use patterns. The first four columns of Table 6.4 show the percentage of women who used particular services based on who they contacted first for their most recent experience of domestic violence or sexual assault, reported separately for the Help Seeker and Community samples. Eighty percent of women in the Help Seeker and 29 percent in the Community sample who called the police first also used victim services. Seventy-five percent of the women in the Help Seeker sample and 50 percent in the Community sample who went directly to court for a protective order first also used victim services. Looking at these patterns for those who contacted victim services first, about 78 percent of the women in the Help Seeker sample and 43 percent of the Community sample who called the shelter/battered women's program first had also been in contact with the police and about 42 percent of the Help Seeker sample and 29 percent of the Community sample who called the shelter/battered women's program first had been in contact with the prosecutor. About two-thirds of these women in both samples had been to court for a protective order.

To examine these relationships statistically, we combined the categories to represent contacting victim services first, contacting law enforcement first, and contacting other agencies first. If women contact victim services first (either calling the shelter/battered women's program, the sexual assault center, or the hotline directly) then significantly greater proportions of women



either only use victim service agencies for help or use both victim services and legal system agencies for help. If women contact law enforcement first then significantly greater proportions of women only use legal system agencies for help, but women have no greater likelihood of using both victim services and legal system agencies. If women contact other agencies first (that is, going to court for a protective order, going to the hospital, getting referred to victim services through another community agency, and other ways into the service network) then significantly greater proportions of women either only use victim service agencies for help or use both victim services and legal system agencies.

Reasons for Not Using Services²

Thus far we have been discussing the patterns of agencies and services that women have used. However, a number of women in this sample felt they had reason to use services (that is, they had experienced domestic violence and/or sexual assault), but chose not to seek help. Table 6.5 shows the number of women who did not seek services from particular agencies even though they felt they had a reason to use the service, and the reasons why these women did not seek help. Women could indicate all of the reasons that applied to their situations.

Women who did not use the hotline, the shelter/battered women's program, or the sexual assault center were first asked if they did not use this service because they were unable to find one in the community or it was too far away for them to go to. About 27 percent of women reported this about the hotline, 23 percent reported this about the shelter/battered women's program, and 23 percent reported this about the sexual assault center.³ If this was the reason the woman gave, she was not asked about other reasons for not using the services. Second, we asked women if they did not use the service because they did not know of it at the time they needed it. Thirty-six percent of the remaining women reported this about the hotline, 29 did so about the shelter/battered women's program and 48 percent did so about the sexual assault center. Again, if this was the reason the woman gave, she was not asked about other reasons for not using the services. Of the remaining women in each category the most common reason given for not using the services is that the woman was scared to do so, followed by the fact that she did not want to admit something had happened to her, and she was discouraged from seeking services by her husband, partner, or boyfriend.

The two least common reasons given for not using the hotline and for not using the shelter/battered women's program were the woman had heard bad things about the services and she was discouraged from seeking services by women friends. The least common reasons given for not using the sexual assault center were the woman tried to get help, but the service provider had a waiting list and/or it would be a long time before she could get services and the woman tried to get help, but the service provider turned her away because she did not fit the criteria of whom it would take. Interestingly, a substantial number of women *did* report these two reasons for not getting services from the shelter/battered program. Twenty-two percent of women tried to get help from the shelter/battered women's program, but it had a waiting list and/or it would

² Measures that document reasons for not using services are loosely based on a scale developed by Sullivan et al. for the Michigan State University Prosecution Project.

³ These answers may or may not pertain to the community where the women were recruited for this study as women in the sample were quite mobile.



be a long time before she could get services; 15 percent of women tried to get help but the shelter/battered women's program turned them away because they did not fit the criteria of whom it would take.

As with victim services, the most common reason given by women for not using law enforcement or prosecution for either a domestic violence or sexual assault issue was being scared to use the services. The next most common reason for law enforcement for both crimes and prosecution for sexual assault were that the women did not want to admit something happened to them. However, the next most common reason for not using prosecution for a domestic violence issue was women did not think the service would help. More than half the sample also reported that they did not think law enforcement or prosecution (related to both domestic violence and sexual assault) would take her with her types of problems and that they were discouraged from seeking such services by their husband, partner, or boyfriend. The least common reason given for not seeking help from law enforcement or prosecution for domestic violence or sexual assault was that women were discouraged from seeking services by their women friends and the second least common reason for law enforcement for both crimes and prosecution related to sexual assault was that women were discouraged from seeking services by their family members other than their husband, partner, or boyfriend. The second least common reason for not seeking services from a prosecutor for domestic violence services was that women had heard bad things about the services.

In Chapter 4, we examined perceptions of service quality held by women in the Community sample and women who had not used particular services in the Help Seeker sample. The data just presented should make clear that any perceptions of less than good service quality are not coming from women who needed services but did not use them. However, such perceptions may be influenced by discouragement from others or even from general resistance to the idea that services might be needed.

AGENCY BEHAVIORS

We were interested not only in what services women used, but also in how women perceived these agencies. We asked women about the way they were treated by the staff in the various agencies they used, behaviors they encountered, whether or not the women thought staff from particular agencies were working together around their case, and what the outcomes were related to their use of legal systems agencies. These responses are presented below.

Treatment By Agencies⁴

We asked all the women who used particular services how they were treated by the agency staff. Women were asked if the staff had done any of a list that included both negative and positive behaviors. Table 6.6 presents the results. In general, positive behaviors are reported more often than negative behaviors.

⁴ Measures that document agencies' treatment of women are adapted from a scale developed by Sullivan et al. for the Michigan State University Prosecution Project.



The first four columns of Table 6.6 show staff behaviors reported by domestic violence victims. The first panel of the table gives the percentages of women reporting staff participation in positive behaviors. For domestic violence, shelter/battered women program staff seems most likely to participate in positive behaviors. More women reported that the staff at the shelter/battered women program did each positive behavior (gave women written information about domestic violence or the legal system, kept women up to date on their case, believed the women's story, supported the women's decisions, supported the women's use of legal remedies, and contacted the women to check on their safety and well-being) than law enforcement or the staff at the protective order court. The same is true about the staff at the prosecutor's office with the exception of two positive behaviors. More women reported that staff at the prosecutor's office kept them up to date on their case than staff at the shelter/battered women's program (as would be appropriate given their respective access to that information) and that staff at the two agencies supported women's use of legal remedies at similar levels.

More women reported that staff at the prosecutor's office and the protective order court participated in each positive behavior than law enforcement. Only two significant differences existed between staff at the prosecutor's office and the protective order court. More women reported that staff at the prosecutor's office kept them up to date on their case and contacted them about their safety and well-being than staff at the protective order court, as is appropriate for their roles and responsibilities.

We asked about other positive behaviors that only related to law enforcement, which we present in the second panel of the table. Few women reported that law enforcement participated in these behaviors. Thirty-one percent said law enforcement took photos of the woman's injuries at the time of the incident, 33 percent helped the woman leave the premises, 9 percent took photos of the woman's injuries a few days after their first contact with her, and only about 4 percent took

The low incidence of the last behavior may be due to a low incidence of women's partners having injuries, or being present when police arrived.

Negative behaviors are reported in the third panel of the table. Law enforcement seems to perpetrate the most negative behaviors. More women reported that law enforcement said there was nothing they could do, blamed the woman for the violence, acted bored, told the woman to patch things up with her husband or partner, threatened the woman, blamed or scolded her for not following through with prior incidents, and said there was not enough evidence than either staff at the prosecutor's office, the protective order court, or the shelter/battered women's program. Also, more staff in the prosecutor's office and the protective order court said there was nothing they could do, blamed the woman for the violence, acted bored, blamed or scolded her for not following through with prior incidents, and said there was not enough evidence than staff at the shelter/battered women's program.

The patterns of behaviors related to sexual assault are similar to those related to domestic violence. The fifth through seventh columns of Table 6.6 show reports of staff behaviors reported by sexual assault victims. Positive behaviors are presented in the first panel of the table. More women reported that staff at the sexual assault center compared to law enforcement participated in all but one of the positive behaviors. The staff at the sexual assault center and law enforcement kept women up to date on her case at similar levels. More women also reported that



staff at the sexual assault center participated in positive behaviors than staff at the prosecutor's office, with the exception of two behaviors. More women reported that staff at the prosecutor's office kept them up to date on their case, as appropriate to their duties and knowledge, than did staff at the sexual assault center. Staff at the two agencies supported women's use of legal remedies at similar levels.

Only two significant differences existed between law enforcement and staff at the prosecutor's office in the extent that staff participated in positive behaviors for sexual assault. More women reported that staff at the prosecutor's office kept them up to date on their case and supported their use of legal remedies than law enforcement did.

We asked about other positive behaviors that related only to law enforcement, presented in the second panel of table 6.6. Forty-one percent of women reported that law enforcement took them to a hospital or clinic for a rape kit for evidence collection, 25 percent reported that they took her to a hospital or clinic for health services, and 74 percent reported that the police found the person who did this to her.

Negative behaviors are reported in the third panel of the table. Law enforcement personnel do the most negative behaviors. More women reported that law enforcement said there was nothing they could do, blamed the woman for the violence, acted bored, threatened the woman, and said there was not enough evidence than the staff at the sexual assault center. More women reported that staff at the prosecutor's office said there was nothing they could do, blamed the woman for the violence, and said there was not enough evidence than the staff at the sexual assault center. The only difference between law enforcement and prosecution was that more women reported that law enforcement threatened them as compared to staff at the prosecutor's office.

Agencies Working Together

A primary focus of this study is learning how agencies work together to assist women victims of violence, and if variations in levels of collaboration contribute to positive outcomes. The majority of women who used services in this sample believe that agencies were working together to assist them and meet their needs. Also, the majority of women who reported agencies were working together around their case also reported that the collaborative work involved a nonprofit victim service agency and at least some components of the legal system.

For domestic violence, a total of 860 women in the sample reported their perceptions of interagency cooperation. Fifty-seven percent of the women indicated that some agencies were working together to address their needs. Table 6.7 lists the specific combinations of agencies that women felt were working together to assist them. About 4 percent of the women who reported agencies were working together around their case reported that the victim service agency was working with some non-legal system agency to assist her (e.g., welfare, child protective services, housing, and/or nonprofit legal aid services).⁵ About 25 percent of women reported that a legal system agency was working with non-victim service agencies around their

⁵ Nonprofit legal aid services were not considered part of the legal system because they are nonprofit advocacy agencies. The legal system agencies we refer to here are law enforcement, prosecution, and the courts.



case. Seventy-one percent of women reported that the victim service agency was working with at least one legal system agency to address their case.

For sexual assault, 100 women reported their perceptions of interagency cooperation. Sixty-three percent indicated that some agencies were working together to address their needs. Table 6.8 lists the specific combinations of agencies that women thought were working together to assist them. About 38 percent of the women reported that legal system agencies were working with non-victim service agencies regarding their case. The remaining 62 percent of women reported that the victim service agency was working with at least one legal system agency to address their case.

Legal System Interventions and Outcomes for Domestic Violence⁶

Table 6.9 (legal systems interventions affecting partner/husbands) and Table 6.10 (legal system, interventions affecting women) present women's reports of case outcomes, for women who were involved with the police and prosecutors. Of the women who used the police, 51 percent reported that an arrest occurred during the most recent incident involving domestic violence. In these incidents, more men than women were arrested for domestic violence. Among people in these incidents ever arrested for domestic violence, 46 percent of men and 6 percent of women had been arrested at least once before the most recent incident involving the police. Forty-two percent of men and 81 percent of women had been arrested only one time for domestic violence. More men than women had repeated arrests; 29 percent of men and 15 percent of women had been arrested two or three times, 12 percent of men and no women had been arrested four or five times, 10 percent of men and 4 percent of women had been arrested 6 to 10 times, and 6 percent of men and no women had been arrested more than ten times.

For the most recent incident, 95 percent of the partners/husbands were arrested and 7 percent of the women were arrested. Fifteen of the most recent incidents involved the arrest of both the partner/husband and the woman. Eighty-six percent of the partners/husbands were arrested for the violence instead of some other charge and this was the case for 71 percent of arrests of women. Significantly more women in the Help Seeker than in the Community sample reported that their partner/husband was arrested during the most recent domestic violence incident and that the partner/husband had been arrested before that incident.

For the women who reported that their husband was arrested or that they had dealt with a prosecutor around domestic violence issues, 17 percent reported that their partner/husband was arrested but not charged or that the case was dropped and 40 percent reported that their husband/partner was found not guilty during a trial. In another 30 percent of cases the partner/husband pled no contest, in 10 percent the partner/husband pled guilty, and in 3 percent the partner/husband was convicted during a trial. For cases that involved convictions, 65 percent were for the original charge, 86 percent had sentences imposed, and 60 percent involved the

⁶ Measures that document legal system interventions and outcomes are loosely based on those used by Sullivan et al. for the Michigan State University Prosecution Project.



partner/husband going to jail or prison.⁷ Significantly more women in the Help Seeker than in the Community sample reported that their partner/husband pled no contest or was found not guilty during a trial, that the conviction was for the original charge, and that their partner/husband served time in jail or prison.

For women who reported that they themselves were arrested, 49 percent were arrested but not charged or had their cases dropped. Another 24 percent were found not guilty during a trial. However, 17 percent of women pled no contest to the charge and 10 percent pled guilty. Significantly more women in the Help Seeker than in the Community sample reported that they were arrested but not charged, that they pled no context, or that they were found not guilty during a trial, and that their conviction was for a lesser charge than the original one.

Table 6.11 describes the number of women who sought protective orders and the resulting outcomes. Sixty-six percent of the women in the sample obtained protective orders against their partners/husbands. Of the temporary orders sought, 93 percent were granted, and 6 percent were granted but not served. Approximately 1 percent of women reported that their temporary protective order was denied or that they withdrew it. Of the permanent protective orders sought, 63 percent were granted and 8 percent were granted but not served. Another 27 percent of women reported that their permanent order request was denied and 2 percent withdrew their request. Approximately 1 percent of women reported the order was pending or that they were not eligible for a permanent order since the temporary one was still in effect. Significantly more women in the Help Seeker than in the Community sample had obtained temporary and/or permanent protective orders.

Legal System Outcomes for Sexual Assault

Of the women who reported using law enforcement for a sexual assault issue, 51 percent reported that an arrest had been made in their case (see table 6.12). Sixteen percent reported that an arrest was not made because the police never found the person who did it and 33 percent reported that an arrest was not made even though the police could find the person who did it. Significantly more women in the Help Seeker sample reported arrests than women in the Community sample.

Of the women who reported that an arrest was made in their sexual assault case or who reported they had been in contact with a prosecutor about a sexual assault issue, 30 percent reported that an arrest was made but the perpetrator was not charged or that the case was dropped. Another 24 percent reported that the perpetrator was found not guilty during a trial. Eighteen percent of women reported that the perpetrator pled no contest to the charge, 21 percent reported the perpetrator pled guilty, and 8 percent reported the perpetrator was found guilty during a trial. Most convictions (73 percent) were for the original charge and not a lesser one and most perpetrators (97 percent) had sentences imposed. Seventy-seven percent of convicted perpetrators went to jail or prison. Significantly more women in the Help Seeker than in the

⁷ Conviction rates may seem high, however, those cases that actually received verdicts and sentencing are only a fraction of the total number of cases that were brought to the attention of law enforcement when women called the police for assistance.



Community sample reported their perpetrator was arrested but not charged, pled no contest, pled guilty, or was found not guilty during a trial.

CONCLUSIONS

In summary, women who were victimized in this sample tended to use both victim services and legal system agencies. Over half of the women who used services contacted law enforcement for help first. Some women in the sample knew about victim services in their community and felt they needed to use them, but did not. Some women felt they needed to go to law enforcement or to the prosecutor about an experience but did not. The common reasons they gave for not using any of these services were that they were scared to use services, they were reluctant to admit something happened to them, and they were discouraged from getting help by their husband, partner, or boyfriend.

In addition, women reported they were treated better by victim service agency staff than staff of other agencies and were treated the worst by law enforcement staff. They reported experiencing more positive behaviors from victim service agency staff than from staff in legal system agencies. Women also reported experiencing more positive behaviors from prosecution staff and protective order court staff than law enforcement staff. Similarly, law enforcement staff was more likely to participate in negative behaviors toward women than staff from other agencies.

More than half of the women in the sample reported that agencies in the community worked together to meet their needs around domestic violence cases and about a third reported the same for sexual assault cases. Of those reporting that agencies worked together, most reported that victim service and at least some legal system agencies worked together.

Finally, arrests were made during half of these women's most recent domestic violence incidents. During those incidents, almost all of the women's partners/husbands were arrested and 7 percent of women were arrested. In total, 15 incidents reported in this study were situations in which both the man and woman were arrested. Arrests were also made in half of the sexual assault cases.



Table 6.1
The Number and Proportion of Women Using Victim Services among those with Victimization Experiences

	Total		Help Seekers		Community Sample	
	%	n	%	n	%	n
	100	1509	100	890	100	619
Ever Used Hotline						
Yes	37	438	46	411	9	27
No	63	760	54	479	91	281
<i>Subtotal</i> ¹	100	1198	100	890	100	308
Ever Used Shelter/Battered Women's Program:						
Yes	61	726	78	695	10	31
No	39	472	22	195	90	277
<i>Subtotal</i> ¹	100	1198	100	890	100	308
Ever Used Sexual Assault Center:						
Yes	9	104	10	91	4	13
No	91	1094	90	799	96	295
<i>Subtotal</i> ¹	100	1198	100	890	100	308
Used Any Victim Services						
Yes	68	817	86	766	17	51
No	32	381	14	124	83	257
<i>Subtotal</i> ¹	100	1198	100	890	100	308
Used Only Victim Services						
Yes	6	68	7	59	3	9
No	94	1130	93	831	97	299
<i>Subtotal</i> ¹	100	1198	100	890	100	308

Source: Urban Institute Analysis of 2001-2002 Victim Impact Survey data.

Note: ¹ Only women who were victimized were asked questions about service use patterns. Chi-squared tests indicate statistically significant differences in the proportion of women reporting each kind and combination of services used in the Help Seeker versus Community samples ($p < .05$).



Table 6.2
The Number and Proportion of Women Using Legal System Services among those with Victimization Experiences

	Total		Help Seekers		Community Sample	
	%	n	%	n	%	n
	100	1509	100	890	100	619
Ever Used Law Enforcement for Domestic Violence						
Yes	73	869	87	773	31	96
No	27	329	13	117	69	212
<i>Subtotal</i> ¹	100	1198	100	890	100	308
Ever Used Law Enforcement for Sexual Assault						
Yes	12	142	14	128	5	14
No	88	1055	86	761	96	294
<i>Subtotal</i> ¹	100	1197	100	889	100	308
Ever Used Law Enforcement						
Yes	75	895	89	793	33	102
No	25	303	11	97	67	206
<i>Subtotal</i> ¹	100	1198	100	890	100	308
Ever Used Prosecutor for Domestic Violence						
Yes	45	534	57	503	10	31
No	55	664	43	387	90	277
<i>Subtotal</i> ¹	100	1198	100	890	100	308
Ever Used Prosecutor for Sexual Assault						
Yes	7	86	9	78	3	8
No	93	1111	91	811	97	300
<i>Subtotal</i> ¹	100	1197	100	889	100	308
Ever Used Prosecutor						
Yes	47	559	59	525	11	34
No	53	639	41	365	89	274
<i>Subtotal</i> ¹	100	1198	100	890	100	308
Ever Obtained Protective Order						
Yes	66	796	82	732	21	64
No	34	402	18	158	80	244
<i>Subtotal</i> ¹	100	1198	100	890	100	308
Used Any Legal System Agency						
Yes	79	941	93	831	64	198
No	22	257	7	59	36	110
<i>Subtotal</i> ¹	100	1198	100	890	100	308
Used Only Legal System Agencies						
Yes	16	192	14	124	22	68
No	84	1006	86	766	78	240
<i>Subtotal</i> ¹	100	1198	100	890	100	308

Source: Urban Institute Analysis of 2001-2002 Victim Impact Survey data.

Note: ¹ Only women who were victimized were asked questions about service use patterns. Chi-squared tests indicate statistically significant differences in the proportion of women reporting each kind and combination of services used in the Help Seeker versus Community samples ($p < .05$).



Table 6.3
The Number and Proportion of Women with Different Service Use Pattern for the Last Two Years

	Total		Help Seekers		Community Sample	
	%	n	%	n	%	n
	100	1509	100	890	100	619
Use of Any Services in the Two Years Before Data Collection						
Yes	63	758	82	726	10	32
No	37	440	18	164	90	276
<i>Subtotal</i>	100	1198	100	890	100	308
Use of Only Victim Services in the Two Years Before Data Collection						
Yes	5	60	6	56	1	4
No	95	1138	94	834	99	304
<i>Subtotal</i>	100	1198	100	890	100	308
Use of Only Legal System Agencies in the Two Years Before Data Collection						
Yes	11	136	13	118	6	18
No	89	1062	87	772	94	290
<i>Subtotal</i>	100	1198	100	890	100	308
Use of Both Victim Services and Legal System Agencies in the Two Years Before Data Collection						
Yes	47	562	62	552	3	10
No	53	636	38	338	97	298
<i>Subtotal</i>	100	1198	100	890	100	308

Source: Urban Institute Analysis of 2001-2002 Victim Impact Survey data.

Note: Chi-squared tests indicate statistically significant differences in the proportion of women reporting each kind and combination of services used in the Help Seeker versus Community samples ($p < .05$).



Table 6.4: Service Use Patterns of All Women By the Agency They Contacted First For Their Most Recent Experience of Domestic Violence or Sexual Assault¹

	Has the woman...						
	Ever used victim services?	Ever used law enforcement services?	Ever contacted the prosecutor?	Ever obtained a protective order?	Used only victim services?	Used only legal system services?	Used both victim and legal system services?
Agency First Contacted by Help Seeker Sample:							
Called the police for help (n = 493)	80	99	28	9	0	20	80
Went to the hospital (n = 22)	96	86	77	77	9	5	86
Went to court for a protective order (n = 52)	75	83	58	100	0	25	75
Called the shelter/battered women's program directly (n = 198)	99	78	42	69	17	1	82
Called the sexual assault center directly (n = 9)	100	78	56	56	11	0	89
Got referred to the shelter/battered women's or sexual assault center through the hotline in the community (n = 24)	100	75	29	54	17	0	83
Got referred to the shelter/battered women's program or sexual assault center through another community agency (n=16)	100	50	25	56	38	0	63
Got into the service system some other way (n=74)	85	70	34	64	18	15	68
Agency First Contacted by the Community Sample:							
Called the police for help (n = 65)	29	97	31	52	0	71	29
Went to the hospital (n = 4)	50	75	50	75	0	50	50
Went to court for a protective order (n = 16)	50	94	44	100	0	50	50
Called the shelter/battered women's program directly (n = 7)	100	43	29	71	14	0	86
Called the sexual assault center directly (n = 1)	100	0	0	0	100	0	0
Got referred to the shelter/battered women's or sexual assault center through the hotline in the community (n = 2)	100	50	0	0	50	0	50
Got referred to the shelter/battered women's program or sexual assault center through another community agency (n = 1)	100	100	0	0	0	0	100
Got into the service system some other way (n=12)	33	83	17	50	8	67	25

Source: Urban Institute Analysis of 2001-2002 Victim Impact Survey data.

Note: ¹ The conflicting numbers in the table (e.g., 99 percent of women who called the shelter/battered women's program first reported that they ever used victim services) may occur as women may not define calling an agency as having used the agency and its services. Cell entries are percentages. Victim services consist of hotline service, battered women's program, and sexual assault center. Legal system services consist of law enforcement service, prosecution, and protective orders.



Table 6.5
Reasons for Not Using Services Among Women Who Felt They Had a Reason to Do So

	Hotline	Shelter/ Battered Women's Program	Sexual Assault Center	Law Enforcement for DV	Law Enforcement for SA	Prosecutor for DV	Prosecutor for SA
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Reasons Related to Outreach:							
Unable to find one in the community or too far away	n=227 27	n=100 23	n=141 23	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Unaware of these services at the time	n=169 36	n=77 29	n=109 48	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other Reasons:							
Scared to use the services	n=106 69	n=54 53	n=57 88	n=83 86	n=148 91	n=127 87	n=103 85
Did not think the services would help	41	24	40	55	69	69	61
Did not think the services would take her with her types of problems	25	20	40	54	68	68	58
Did not want to admit something happened to her	64	41	79	65	78	52	63
Heard bad things about the services	4	6	5	33	35	16	26
Worried that she would not fit in at the services	22	30	42	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Worried that someone like her couldn't get help from the police or prosecutor	N/A	N/A	N/A	43	60	56	55
Discouraged from seeking services by her husband, partner, or boyfriend	44	39	44	64	56	65	51
Discouraged from seeking services by her women friends	4	6	11	7	15	16	12
Discouraged from seeking services by family members other than her husband, partner, or boyfriend	8	22	14	16	22	24	23
Tried to get help, but the service provider had a waiting list and/or it would be a long time before she could get services	N/A	22	35	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tried to get help, but the service provider turned her away because she did not fit the criteria of whom they could take	N/A	15	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Victim's husband, partner, or boyfriend was not charged with any domestic violence related crime	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	75	N/A

Source: Urban Institute Analysis of 2001-2002 Victim Impact Survey data.



Table 6.6: Treatment By Service Agencies as Reported by All Women Who Experienced Domestic Violence or Sexual Assault

	Shelter/ Battered Women's Program (n=726)	Local law enforcement or victim witness advocate at the local law enforcement for DV (n=867)	Attorney who handled woman's case in court or the victim witness advocate at the prosecutor's office for DV (n=531)	Court staff for a protective order (n=778)	Sexual Assault Center (n=104)	Local law enforcement or victim witness advocate at the local law enforcement for SA (n=136)	Attorney who handled woman's case in court or the victim witness advocate at the prosecutor's office for SA (n=83)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Type of Treatment:							
Give written information about the DV or SA	92	40	51	46	82	35	43
Give written information about the legal system	72	28	50	48	60	30	39
Keep woman up-to-date on the case and what was happening legally	57	28	67	46	37	43	63
Seem to believe woman's story	98	79	92	90	98	78	86
Support woman's decisions	94	74	88	88	94	74	81
Support woman's use of legal remedies, for example, the police, getting a protective order, or pressing charges	94	80	92	88	93	75	89
Contact woman to check on her safety and well-being	71	29	41	21	69	34	41
Take photos of woman's injuries at the time	—	31	—	—	—	—	—
Take photos of woman's injuries a few days after their first contact with her	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
Take photos of woman's husband or partner's injuries	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Help woman leave the premises	—	33	—	—	—	—	—
Take woman to a hospital or clinic to perform a rape kit for evidence collection	—	—	—	—	—	41	—
Take woman to a hospital or clinic for health services	—	—	—	—	—	25	—
Find the person who did this to the woman	—	—	—	—	—	74	—
Say there was nothing they could do	6	31	9	10	6	25	17
Blame woman for the violence	1	12	3	4	0	13	7
Act bored	5	24	8	11	6	17	11
Tell woman to "patch things up" with her husband or partner	1	9	2	2	—	—	—
Threaten woman	1	7	2	2	0	3	0
Blame or scold woman for not following through with prior incidents	4	16	9	8	—	—	—
Say there was not enough evidence	3	23	8	8	4	25	19

Source: Urban Institute Analysis of 2001-2002 Victim Impact Survey data.



Table 6.7

Number and Proportion of Women Reporting that Services in the Community Appeared to Be Working Together to Assist Them with Their Domestic Violence Case

	%	N
Agencies Working Together:		
Yes	57	492
No	43	368
<i>Subtotal</i>	100	860
Combinations of Agencies Working Together:		
Victim Services and Law Enforcement	16	77
Victim Services and Prosecution	16	80
Victim Services and the Courts	12	59
Victim Services, Law Enforcement, and Prosecution	11	54
Victim Services, Law Enforcement, and the Court	5	24
Victim Services, Prosecution, and the Court	2	12
Victim Services, Law Enforcement, Prosecution, and the Courts	6	31
Victim Services and Nonprofit Legal Aid Services	2	10
Victim Services and Social Services ¹	1	5
Victim Services, Law Enforcement, and Social Services	•	1
Victim Services, Law Enforcement, and Nonprofit Legal Aid Services	1	3
Victim Services, Prosecution, and Social Services	•	1
Victim Services, Prosecution, and Nonprofit Legal Aid Services	•	6
Victim Services, the Courts, and Social Services	*	1
Victim Services, the Courts, and Nonprofit Legal Aid Services	*	1
Victim Services and Other Community Agencies	1	5
Law Enforcement and Prosecution	11	56
Law Enforcement and the Courts	6	28
Prosecution and the Courts	2	12
Law Enforcement, Prosecution, and the Courts	4	19
Law Enforcement and Social Services	•	1
Law Enforcement, Prosecution, and Nonprofit Legal Aid Services	•	2
Law Enforcement, Prosecution, and Social Services	•	1
Prosecution, the Courts, and Nonprofit Legal Aid Services	•	1
The Courts and Nonprofit Legal Aid Services	•	1
The Courts and Social Services	•	1
<i>Subtotal</i>	100	492
Agencies Working Together by Overall Categories:		
Victim Service and Non-Legal System Agencies	4	20
Legal System Agencies and Non-Victim Service Agencies	25	122
Victim Service and Legal System Agencies	71	350
<i>Subtotal</i>	100	492

Source: Urban Institute Analysis of 2001-2002 Victim Impact Survey data.

Note: ¹Social Services includes agencies such as welfare, Child Protective Services, housing, etc.

• indicates that less than 1 percent of the sample represented this condition.



Table 6.8

**Number and Proportion of Women Reporting that Services in the Community
Appeared to Be Working Together to Assist Them with Their Sexual Assault Case**

	%	N
Agencies Working Together:		
Yes	37	63
No	63	37
<i>Subtotal</i>	100	100
Agencies Working Together:		
Victim Services and Law Enforcement	21	13
Victim Services and Prosecution	16	10
Victim Services, Law Enforcement, and Prosecution	16	10
Victim Services, Law Enforcement, and the Court	2	1
Victim Services, Law Enforcement, Prosecution, and the Courts	6	4
Victim Services, Law Enforcement, and Nonprofit Legal Aid Services	2	1
Law Enforcement and Prosecution	32	20
Prosecution and the Courts	2	1
Law Enforcement, Prosecution, and the Courts	2	1
Law Enforcement and Social Services ¹	2	1
Prosecution and Social Services	2	1
<i>Subtotal</i>	100	63
Agencies Working Together by Overall Categories:		
Victim Service and Non-Legal System Agencies	0	0
Legal System Agencies and Non-Victim Service Agencies	38	24
Victim Service and Legal System Agencies	62	39
<i>Subtotal</i>	100	63

Source: Urban Institute Analysis of 2001-2002 Victim Impact Survey data.

Note: ¹ Social Services includes agencies such as welfare, Child Protective Services, housing, etc.



Table 6.9: Number and Proportion of Legal System DV Interventions Affecting Partners/Husbands

	Total		Help Seekers		Community Smp	
	%	n	%	n	%	n
Any Arrest During Most Recent Incident: (asked of women who reported using the police)						
Yes	51	441	54	415	27	26
No	49	427	46	357	73	70
<i>Subtotal</i>	100	868	100	772	100	96
Partner/Husband's Arrest During Most Recent Incident (asked of women who reported an arrest):						
Yes	95	418	97	402	62	16
No	5	23	3	13	38	10
<i>Subtotal</i>	100	441	100	415	100	26
Reason Arrested:						
The Violence	86	349	86	336	87	13
Some Other Charge	14	58	14	56	13	2
<i>Subtotal</i>	100	407	100	392	100	15
Partner/Husband's Arrest History (asked of women who reported using the police for DV):						
Arrested for DV Before this Incident:						
Yes	47	379	49	355	28	24
No	53	431	51	369	72	62
<i>Subtotal</i>	100	810	100	724	100	86
Number of Times Arrested:						
1 time	42	151	41	141	50	10
2 or 3 times	30	108	29	99	45	9
4 or 5 times	12	44	13	44	0	0
6 to 10 times	10	36	10	35	5	1
Over 10 times	6	22	7	22	0	0
<i>Subtotal</i>	100	361	100	341	100	20
Partner/Husband's Case Outcome (asked of women who reported using the prosecutor for DV or that their partner/husband was arrested):						
Result of Arrest:						
Arrested but not charged	11	41	10	39	13	2
Case was dropped	6	23	5	19	27	4
Pled no contest	30	116	30	114	13	2
Pled guilty	10	40	10	36	27	4
A conviction during a trial	3	13	3	12	7	1
Not guilty finding during a trial	40	157	42	157	0	0
Case still in progress	1	2	0	0	13	2
<i>Subtotal</i>	100	392	100	377	100	15
Conviction for:						
Original charge	65	109	67	107	29	2
Lesser charge	35	58	33	53	71	5
<i>Subtotal</i>	100	167	100	160	100	7
Sentence:						
Imposed	86	146	87	141	71	5
Deferred	14	23	13	21	29	2
<i>Subtotal</i>	100	169	100	162	100	7
Partner/husband Go to Jail/Prison:						
Yes	60	105	58	98	100	7
No	40	70	42	70	0	0
<i>Subtotal</i>	100	175	100	168	100	7

Source: Urban Institute Analysis of 2001-2002 Victim Impact Survey data.

Note: Chi-squared tests indicate statistically significant differences between the Help Seeker and Community samples for any arrest, arrest of batterer, batterer arrested before last incident, case result, charge, and time in jail or prison ($p < .05$).



Table 6.10: Number and Proportion of Legal System DV Interventions Affecting Women

	Total		Help Seekers		Community Sample	
	%	n	%	n	%	n
Woman's Arrest During Most Recent Incident (asked of women who reported an arrest):						
Yes	7	29	6	26	12	3
No	93	412	94	389	88	23
<i>Subtotal</i>	100	441	100	415	100	26
Reason Arrested:						
The Violence	76	22	73	19	100	3
Some Other Charge	24	7	27	7	0	0
<i>Subtotal</i>	100	29	100	26	100	3
Women's Arrest History (asked of women who reported using the police for DV):						
Arrested for DV Before this Incident:						
Yes	6	49	6	47	2	2
No	94	819	94	725	98	94
<i>Subtotal</i>	100	868	100	772	100	96
Number of Times Arrested:						
1 time	81	38	80	36	100	2
2 or 3 times	15	7	16	7	0	0
4 or 5 times	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 to 10 times	4	2	4	2	0	0
Over 10 times	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Subtotal</i>	100	47	100	45	100	2
Woman's Case Outcome (asked of women who reported being arrested):						
Result of Arrest:						
Arrested but not charged	35	10	39	10	0	0
Case was dropped	14	4	12	3	33	1
Pled no contest	17	5	19	5	0	0
Pled guilty	10	3	4	1	67	2
A conviction during a trial	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not guilty finding during a trial	24	7	27	7	0	0
Case still in progress	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Subtotal</i>	100	29	100	26	100	3
Conviction for:						
Original charge	64	7	78	7	100	0
Lesser charge	36	4	22	2	0	2
<i>Subtotal</i>	100	11	100	9	100	2
Sentence:						
Imposed	80	8	88	7	50	1
Deferred	20	2	13	1	50	1
<i>Subtotal</i>	100	10	100	8	100	0
Woman Go to Jail/Prison:						
Yes	45	5	33	3	100	2
No	55	6	67	6	0	0
<i>Subtotal</i>	100	11	100	9	100	2

Source: Urban Institute Analysis of 2001-2002 Victim Impact Survey data.

Note: Chi-squared tests indicate statistically significant differences between the Help Seeker and Community samples for case result and charge ($p < .05$).



Table 6.11
Number and Proportion of Protective Orders Against Partners/Husbands

	Total		Help Seekers		Community Sample	
	%	n	%	n	%	n
Ever Obtained Protective Order						
Yes	66	796	82	732	21	64
No	34	402	18	158	79	244
<i>Subtotal</i>	100	1198	100	890	100	308
Protective Orders Against Partner/Husband:						
Temporary Protective Order:						
Granted	93	728	95	679	77	49
Granted but not served	6	46	5	38	13	8
Denied	*	2	0	0	3	2
Withdrawn	1	5	0	0	8	5
<i>Subtotal</i>	100	781	100	717	100	64
Permanent Protective Order:						
Granted	63	437	64	410	53	27
Granted but not served	8	54	8	51	6	3
Denied	27	187	28	183	8	4
Pending	*	1	0	0	2	1
Withdrawn	2	12	0	0	24	12
Not eligible, temporary still in effect	1	4	0	0	8	4
<i>Subtotal</i>	100	695	100	644	100	51

Source: Urban Institute Analysis of 2001-2002 Victim Impact Survey data.

Note: Chi-squared tests indicate statistically significant differences between the Help Seeker and Community samples for ever obtained a protective order, temporary order, and permanent order ($p < .05$).

* indicates that less than 1 percent of the sample represented this condition.



Table 6.12
Number and Proportion of Legal System Sexual Assault Interventions

	Total		Help Seekers		Community Sample	
	%	n	%	n	%	n
Perpetrator Arrests (asked of women who reported using the police for SA):						
Yes	51	66	50	59	54	7
No, because they never found the person who did it	16	21	14	16	39	5
No, although they could find the person who did it	33	43	36	42	8	1
<i>Subtotal</i>	100	130	100	117	100	13
Case Outcome (asked of women who reported an arrest or using the prosecutor for SA):						
Result of Arrest:						
Arrested but not charged	21	16	23	16	0	0
Case was dropped	9	7	6	4	38	3
Pled no contest	18	14	19	13	13	1
Pled guilty	21	16	21	15	13	1
A conviction during a trial	8	6	4	3	38	3
Not guilty finding during a trial	24	19	27	19	0	0
Case still in progress	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Subtotal</i>	100	78 ¹	100	70	100	8
Conviction for:						
Original charge	73	24	72	21	75	3
Lesser charge	27	9	28	8	25	1
<i>Subtotal</i>	100	33	100	29	100	4
Sentence:						
Imposed	97	31	96	26	100	5
Deferred	3	1	4	1	0	0
<i>Subtotal</i>	100	32	100	27	100	5
Perpetrator Go to Jail/Prison:						
Yes	77	27	73	22	100	5
No	23	8	27	8	0	0
<i>Subtotal</i>	100	35	100	30	100	5

Source: Urban Institute Analysis of 2001-2002 Victim Impact Survey data.

Note: ¹ More women reported case outcomes than women who reported arrests because both women who reported that their perpetrator was arrested and women that reported they worked with a prosecutor (regardless of their answer about arrests) were allowed to answer about case outcomes. Chi-squared tests indicate statistically significant differences between the Help Seeker and Community samples for arrest and case result ($p < .05$).



CHAPTER 7 PREDICTING WOMEN'S SERVICE USE PATTERNS

This chapter presents findings for the second hypothesis presented in Chapter 1: coordination of community agencies around services for victims of violence will influence the types of services women use. We conducted analyses to test this hypothesis and to determine what factors predict service use patterns for women. Figure 7.1 presents the study's conceptual model including only those boxes relevant to predicting service use patterns. We expect that the level of coordination in community response (Box 4), post-STOP victim service program offerings (Box 5), and post-STOP legal system response to victims (Box 6) will affect service use patterns (Box 7) directly. Women's characteristics and nature of their victimization (Box 8) are also expected to influence outcomes in Box 7.

Below we describe the measures that capture the constructs of interest in each box for this portion of the conceptual model. Next, we present the findings related to each set of outcomes found in Box 7.

THE INDEPENDENT VARIABLES IN BOXES 4, 5, 6, AND 8

Independent variables in Boxes 4, 5, and 6 for predicting service use patterns come from responses to the Program Survey by representatives of STOP-funded nonprofit victim service agencies. Women in the Help Seeker and Community samples were the reporters for independent variables in Box 8. Relevant independent variables for Boxes 4, 5, and 8 in the service use patterns analyses are the same as those described in Chapter 5, where we used them to predict community outcomes (Box 10). Independent variables from Box 6 are described below.

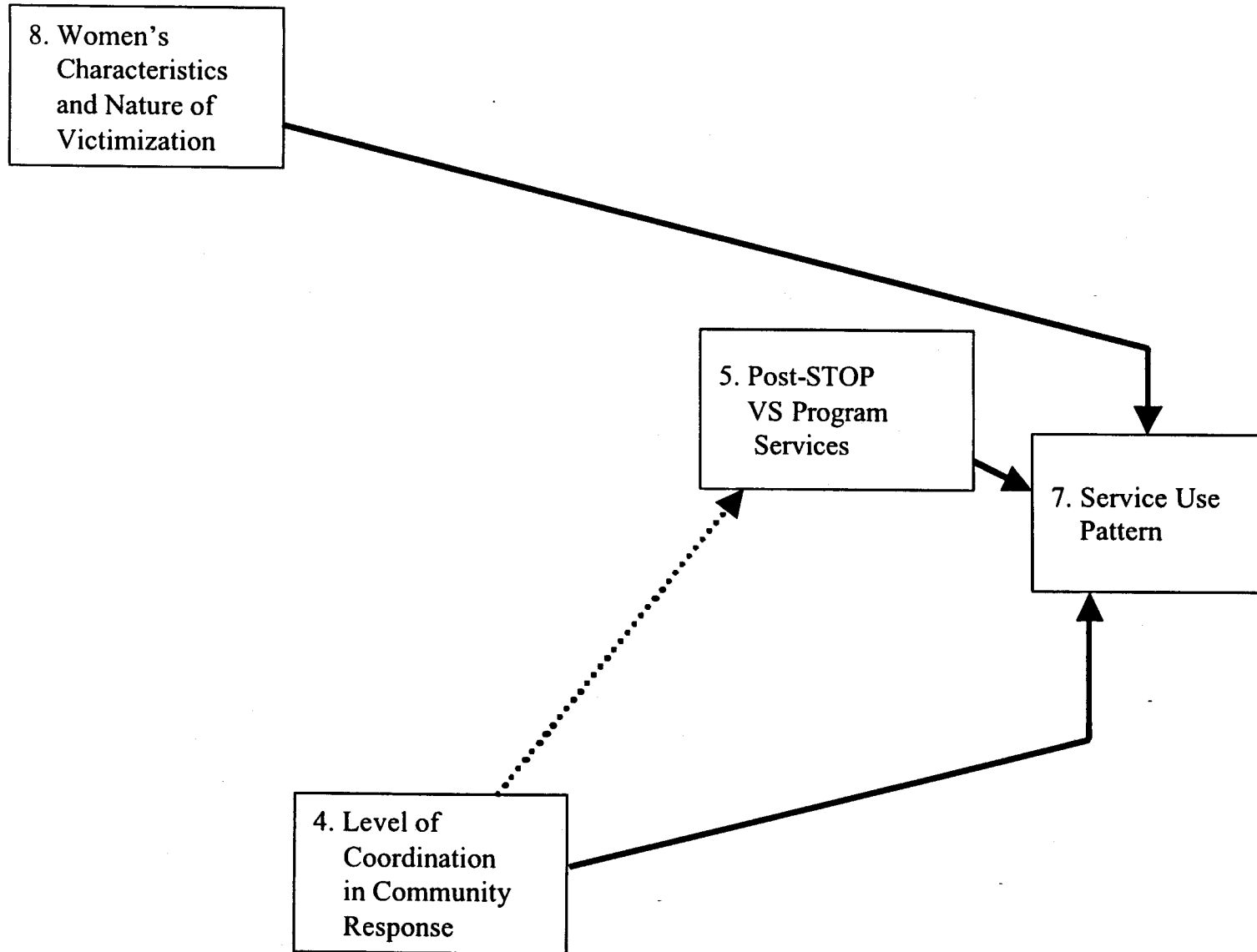
Box 6: Post-STOP Legal System Response to Victims¹

The two measures of legal system response in Box 6 come from responses to the Program Survey. Victim service program representatives rated their perceptions of the legal system's response to victims in their communities since STOP funding on a 5-point scale. The lowest level of the scale (1) was "the legal system failed to respond to the needs of women victims of violence" and highest level (5) was "the legal system did an excellent job responding to the needs of women victims of violence." Similar measures were created for domestic violence and sexual assault.

¹ For full descriptions of the measures in Box 6 from the Program Survey please see Burt et al. (2000a).



Figure 7.1: Conceptual Framework for Predicting Service Use Patterns





THE DEPENDENT VARIABLES IN BOX 7: SERVICE USE PATTERNS²

Answers from women in the Help Seeker and Community samples provided the dependent variables representing service use patterns. Table 6.3 (in Chapter 6) presents the proportion of women who reported each service use pattern. The four dependent variables are included in Box 7 are:

- (1) Having used any services in the two years before data collection,
- (2) Having used only victim services in the two years before data collection,
- (3) Having used only legal system agencies in the two years before data collection, and
- (4) Having used both victim services and legal system agencies in the two years before data collection.

ANALYTIC STRATEGY

Predictive models in this chapter include only women who reported some level of victimization. We did not include women without these experiences since our goal was to understand service use among women who have been victimized, not among a general population of women that includes non-victims.

To be included in models predicting use of services related to domestic violence, women had to report some level of domestic violence in their relationships, based on the restricted definitions of physical violence, control tactics, and other psychologically abusive tactics presented in Chapter 3 (table 3.6). Likewise, women had to report some form of sexual assault (i.e., substance-related coercion, psychological manipulation, or the threat or actual use of physical violence) to be included in models predicting use of services related to sexual assault.

To begin, we examined the individual relationships between independent variables in each predictor box with Box 7 using logistic regression procedures. Analyses were conducted separately for domestic violence and sexual assault. Only measures that significantly predicted the outcomes of interest in Box 7 (or some subset of those outcomes) or measures that were marginally significant ($p < .10$) for more than one outcome, indicating a pattern of findings, were kept in final models predicting service use patterns.³ We made an exception for communication and collaboration ratings. Because the effect of community coordination between agencies is a primary focus of our hypotheses, we retained the two ratings regardless of their initial significance levels.

Initial analyses resulted in narrowing the measures from Boxes 4, 5, and 8 that we would use to predict Box 7 variables. For domestic violence analyses we dropped household income, the

² Data were grouped to represent using any part of the legal system. As there are many combinations of legal agencies used, dividing the sample into these combinations would result in smaller groups for analyses, thereby reducing the chances of finding existing differences between groups. As a result, the distinction of which legal system agencies were used is not explicated.

³ If an independent variable was marginally significant for only one outcome, it was considered a spurious finding and was not included in final models estimating outcomes.



primary partner agency variable, the number of STOP-funded activities conducted by the nonprofit victim service agency within the relevant community, and post-STOP ratings of the legal system's response to victims of domestic violence. For sexual assault analyses we dropped household income, the primary partner agency variable, the number of STOP-funded activities conducted by the nonprofit victim service agency within the relevant community, and post-STOP ratings of the legal system's response to victims of sexual assault.

Analyses were conducted using logistical regression analysis to estimate predictors of any service use, and multinomial logistical regression⁴ analysis to estimate the mutually exclusive outcomes of using no services, only victim services, only legal system agencies, or both. For the latter analyses, using both victim services and legal system agencies was designated the comparison (omitted) category for predicting service use for domestic violence, and not using any services was designated the comparison (omitted) category for predicting service use for sexual assault.

MODELS PREDICTING THE TYPES OF SERVICES WOMEN USED

Service Use Patterns for Women with Any Domestic Violence

Tables 7.1 and 7.2 present the results of analyses predicting service use by victims of domestic violence. Table 7.1 focuses on any service use; table 7.2 shows alternative patterns of service use. Not surprisingly, sample (Help Seeker or Community) is the strongest predictor of service use, whether any use (table 7.1) or a specific pattern (table 7.2). Women in the Community sample were many times less likely than those in the Help Seeker sample to have used services, or any particular pattern of services. As the Help Seeker sample was chosen on the basis of its connection to services, it is not surprising that it dominates this analysis. But it *is* interesting that most victimized women in the Community sample *did not* seek any type of help from community agencies, even controlling for level of violence and other relationship characteristics.

Age is the only factor that significantly affects the odds of using no services, victim services only, or legal system agencies only, in relation to using a combination of victim service and legal system agencies. The older the women victimized by domestic violence, the more likely they are to use no services or victim services only, compared to a combination of services. Younger women are more likely to use a combination, especially in comparison to using only legal system agencies.

Being African-American marginally increased the odds of using a combination of services in comparison to no services, but as likely was that African-American women would use only legal system agencies. This same pattern occurred with respect to having been in a relationship in the

⁴ The three patterns of service use we are interested in analyzing are not independent of each other, as a choice of one precludes choosing the other two. This lack of independence compromises estimates of standard errors, and thus of tests of significance and variance accounted for, if each pattern is analyzed separately. Multinomial logistical regression techniques take account of the interrelated aspect of the dependent variables when calculating standard errors, and thus give a more accurate estimate of the importance of each independent variable, and of the entire set of predictors. The difference can be seen in the pseudo- R^2 in table 7.1 (0.50) compared to table 7.2 (0.28), and in table 7.5 (0.43) compared to table 7.6 (0.20).



last two years. Having been subjected to higher levels of control tactics in their relationships increased the odds that women would use a combination of services in relation to no services, but also increased the odds of using victim services only.

Higher levels of physical violence and having ever lived with the violent partner increased the odds that women used a combination of victim services and legal system agencies, in contrast to using only the legal system. But having been in more physically violent relationships increased the odds that women would use legal system agencies only.

Finally, we found a marginally significant effect of a community's level of collaboration (Box 4). The higher a community's collaboration rating, the more likely women were to use a combination of victim service and legal system agencies rather than just using the legal system. This finding may reflect the fact that more highly collaborative communities make it easier for women to use a combination of services. In some communities, joint response teams make it almost inevitable that women will interact with both victim service and law enforcement staff during a response to a domestic violence call or the next day during follow-up.

Service Use Patterns for Women with Different Domestic Violence Patterns

The foregoing analyses did not differentiate women by pattern of domestic violence. We can do this using our cluster groups (from Chapter 3), examining service use patterns by cluster groups for both current and former relationships. Chi-squared tests indicate significant differences between the proportions of women seeking services by cluster group for both current and former relationships. Table 7.3 presents services use outcomes by cluster group for current relationships and table 7.4 presents the same for former relationships. Service use is similar across patterns of domestic violence in both current and former relationships.

Pattern 1 has the highest levels of violence combined with the highest levels of psychological abuse and control tactics. Women in Pattern 1 for their current relationships are more likely to use services (84 percent) than women with any other pattern of domestic violence, and also are most likely to use both victim services and legal system agencies (68 percent). However, women who experience the high levels of control tactics in their current relationships shown in Pattern 3 are also quite likely to use services of some kind (68 percent), and also to use both victim services and legal system agencies (47 percent). Women in Pattern 4 (very low on physical abuse and quite low on both psychological abuse and control tactics) hardly ever use services, and only about one-fourth of those in Pattern 2 (low physical, moderate control) do so.

Service use is higher for all patterns pertaining to former relationships (table 7.4), and the patterns themselves show higher levels of both violence and control tactics. For former relationships, about three-quarters of women in Patterns 1 and 3, characterized by the most physical violence, used any services, followed closely (69 percent) by those in Pattern 2 where high use of control tactics prevailed. Even Pattern 4 women used services with some frequency (37 percent), compared to their behavior with respect to current relationships (7 percent).



With respect to specific service use patterns, very few women in any domestic violence pattern in a former relationship (between 2 and 8 percent) used only victim services. Most of those using any services were inclined to use both victim services and legal system agencies.

In sum, women who experience all types of domestic violence use all types of services. High levels of physical violence and high levels of control tactics, even without much physical violence, appear to be the major factors influencing a decision to use services. Use of both victim services and legal system agencies is the majority service use pattern.

Sexual Assault

Tables 7.5 and 7.6 present the results of analyses predicting service use by victims of sexual assault. Table 7.5 focuses on any service use; table 7.6 shows alternative patterns of service use. As with service use for domestic violence, sample (Help Seeker or Community) is the strongest predictor for victims of sexual assault, whether of any use (table 7.5) or a specific use pattern (table 7.6). Women in the Community sample were many times less likely than those in the Help Seeker sample to have used services, or any particular pattern of services. The only other factor that predicts any service use and consistently increases the odds of all service use patterns (compared to no use) is having experienced a sexual assault within the past two years.

Several factors that are significant predictors of any service use for sexual assault (table 7.5) are better predictors of some but not all service use patterns. Being younger increases the odds of using only legal services and using both victim services and legal system agencies (compared to no use), but does not affect use of victim services only. Age had the same effect on use of services for domestic violence. Being African-American increases the odds of using victim services only.

Two factors that did not make a difference for any service use did differentiate between particular patterns of service use and no use. The type of sexual assault (physical force = 1 versus other types of coercion = 0) made a difference for use of legal system agencies only, with use of physical force reducing the odds that women would use legal system agencies only.

In addition, the Box 4 ratings for communication and collaboration each marginally affected the odds that women would use legal system agencies only, but in opposite directions. A higher coordination rating increased the odds, but a higher collaboration rating decreased the odds.

CONCLUSION

Our hypothesis that coordination of community agencies around services for victims of violence would influence the types of services used by women received partial support. We found that women who live in communities with higher levels of collaboration among agencies are marginally more likely to use a combination of services for domestic violence, compared to using only legal system agencies. For sexual assault, higher levels of collaboration among community agencies make women marginally less likely to use only legal system services than no services. Thus for domestic violence, the more victim service and legal agencies in a



community had developed collaborative arrangements the less likely victims were to be left without help of victim services in addition to that of police and other legal system agencies.

Other predicted relationships in our conceptual model were supported. The nature of the violence experienced by women matters for service use. Women who experienced more physical violence and control tactics in intimate relationships were more likely to use both victim services and legal system services than women in less violent and controlling relationships. The more physically violent intimate relationships women have, the more likely they are to have used both victim service and legal system agencies, compared to using only the legal system. For sexual assault, women who experience the threat or use of physical violence are less likely to have used only legal services for help compared to women who have experienced other types of sexual assault (i.e., substance-related coercion or psychological manipulation).

Finally, timing matters for service use. Women who experienced violence in intimate relationships or were sexually assaulted during the two years before data collection were more likely to have used services within the same time frame than women who had not had a relationship in the past two years or who had experienced earlier sexual assaults.

Figure 7.2 is a revised version of our conceptual model based on the findings presented in this chapter. The arrows connecting Box 5 to Box 7 was eliminated because Box 5 variables did not significantly predict service use patterns. The arrow connecting Box 4 (level of coordination in community response) to Box 7 was retained but converted to a dashed rather than a solid arrow because only a few relationships were found for this set of independent variables. Finally, the arrow connecting Box 8 (Women's Characteristics and Nature of Victimization) to Box 7 remains solid as many of these variables consistently predicted the types of services women used.



Figure 7.2: Revised Conceptual Framework for Predicting Service Use Patterns

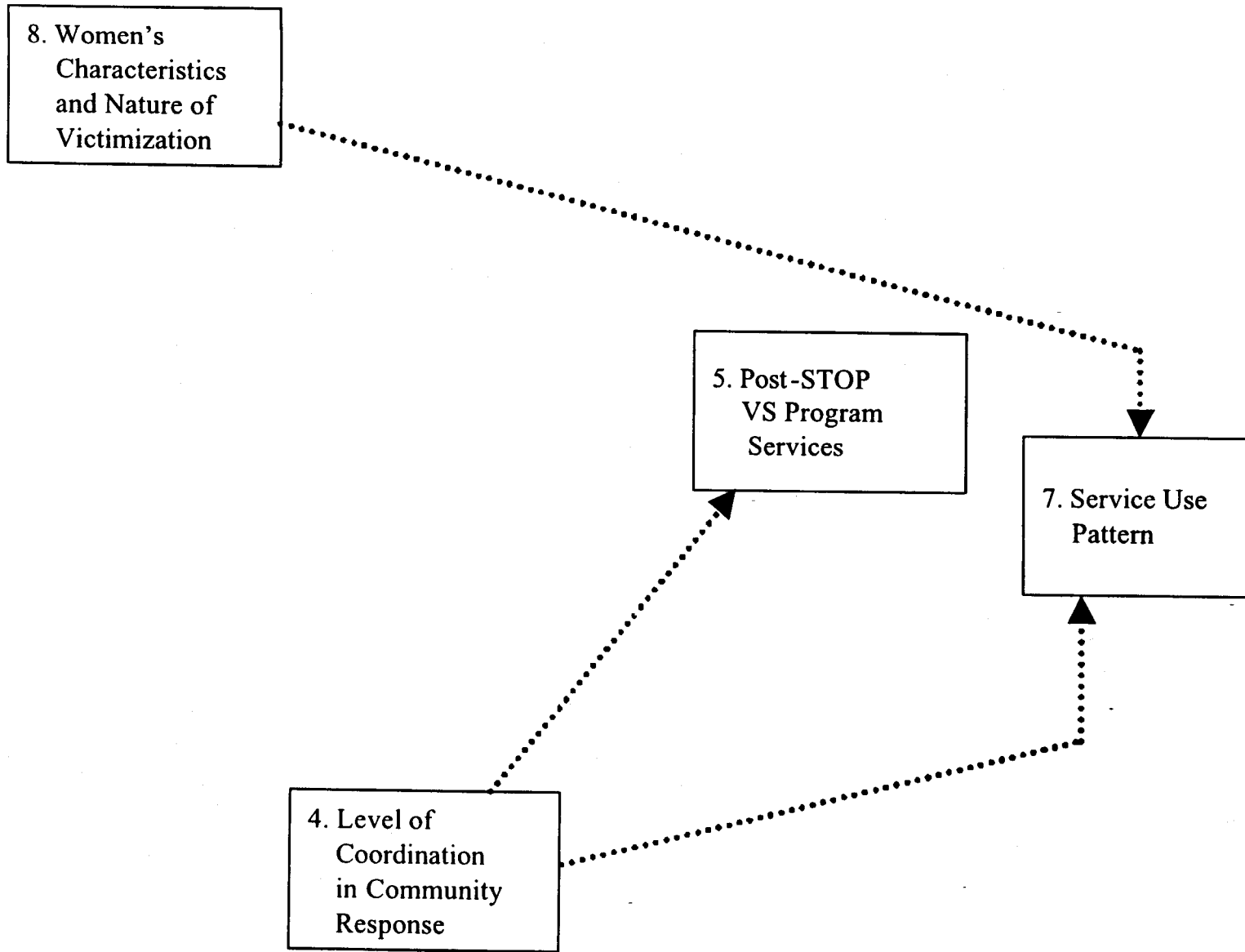




Table 7.1
Predictors of Service Use by Victims of Domestic Violence

Predictor Variables	Any Service Use in Last Two Years	
	Parameter Estimate	Odds Ratio
Box 8: Women's Characteristics and Nature of Victimization		
Help Seeker (1) vs. Community (2)	-3.47*	0.03
Age	-0.03*	0.97
African-American	1.20*	3.33
Physical Violence	0.05	1.05
Control	0.15	1.16
Relationship within past 2 years	1.70*	5.46
Ever lived with partner	0.10	1.11
Number of physically violent relationships	0.10	1.11
Box 4: Level of Coordination in Community Response		
Communication Rating	0.26	1.30
Collaboration Rating	0.04	1.04
Box 5: Post-STOP VS Program Services		
Community met needs of DV victim post-STOP	-0.14	0.87
Goodness-of-fit	495.03*	
Adjusted R²	0.50	

Source: Urban Institute Analysis of 2001-2002 Victim Impact Survey data.

Note: * = $p < .05$; + = $p < .10$.



Table 7.2

Multinomial Logit Estimates of Service Use Patterns for Domestic Violence

Predictor Variables	During Past Two Years, Used Both Victim Services and Legal System (0), versus ...					
	Used No Services (1)		Used Victim Service Only (1)		Used Legal System Agencies Only (1)	
	Coefficient	Relative Risk Ratio	Coefficient	Relative Risk Ratio	Coefficient	Relative Risk Ratio
Box 8: Women's Characteristics and Nature of Victimization						
Help Seeker (1) vs. Community (2)	4.27*	71.19	0.82	2.26	1.30*	3.66
Age	0.02*	1.02	0.03*	1.04	-0.06*	0.94
African-American	-0.88+	0.42	-0.72	2.05	0.67+	1.96
Physical Violence	-0.10	0.90	-0.17	0.84	-0.30*	0.74
Control	-0.28*	0.75	.055*	0.58	-0.09	0.91
Relationship in the past two years	-1.61*	0.20	-0.20	0.82	1.18+	3.26
Ever lived with partner	-0.33	0.72	0.10	1.11	-0.69*	0.50
Number of physically violent relationships	-0.13	0.88	-0.030	0.97	0.39*	1.47
Box 4: Level of Coordination in Community Response						
Communication Rating	-0.20	0.82	-0.43	0.65	0.23	1.26
Collaboration Rating	-0.05	0.95	0.43	1.54	-0.28+	0.76
Box 5: Post-STOP VS Program Services						
Community met needs of DV victims post-STOP	0.07	1.08	0.04	1.04	-0.21	0.81
Log-likelihood = -962.42						
Observations = 1189						
Pseudo R ² = 0.28						

Source: Urban Institute Analysis of 2001-2002 Victim Impact Survey data.

Note: * = p < .05; + = p < .10.



Table 7.3
Number and Proportion of Women Using Services in the Two Years Before Data Collection, by Cluster Groups for Current Relationships

	Pattern 1 (n=19)		Pattern 2 (n=95)		Pattern 3 (n=72)		Pattern 4 (n=423)		Total (n=609)	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Any Service Use										
Yes	84	16	28	27	68	49	7	29	20	121
No	16	3	72	68	32	23	93	394	80	488
Subtotal	100	19	100	95	100	72	100	423	100	609
Use of Victim Services Only										
Yes	11	2	5	5	13	9	1	4	3	20
No	90	17	95	90	88	63	99	419	97	589
Subtotal	100	19	100	95	100	72	100	423	100	609
Use of Legal System Agencies Only										
Yes	5	1	12	11	8	6	4	17	6	35
No	95	18	88	84	92	66	96	406	94	574
Subtotal	100	19	100	95	100	72	100	423	100	609
Use of Both Victim Services and Legal System Agencies										
Yes	68	13	12	11	47	34	2	8	11	66
No	32	6	88	84	53	38	98	415	89	543
Subtotal	100	19	100	95	100	72	100	423	100	609

Source: Urban Institute Analysis of 2001-2002 Victim Impact Survey data.

Note: Chi-squared tests indicate there are significant differences between the proportions of women seeking each combination of services by cluster group ($p < .05$).

Table 7.4
Number and Proportion of Women Using Services in the Two Years Before Data Collection, by Cluster Groups for Former Relationships

	Pattern 1 (n=242)		Pattern 2 (n=255)		Pattern 3 (n=295)		Pattern 4 (n=200)		Total (n=992)	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Any Service Use										
Yes	74	178	69	175	76	225	37	73	66	651
No	26	64	31	80	24	70	64	127	34	341
Subtotal	100	242	100	255	100	295	100	200	100	992
Use of Victim Services Only										
Yes	5	11	4	10	2	5	8	15	4	41
No	96	231	96	245	98	290	93	185	96	951
Subtotal	100	242	100	255	100	295	100	200	100	992
Use of Legal System Agencies Only										
Yes	6	15	16	40	14	40	8	16	11	111
No	94	227	84	215	86	255	92	184	89	881
Subtotal	100	242	100	255	100	295	100	200	100	992
Use of Both Victim Services and Legal System Agencies										
Yes	63	152	49	125	61	180	21	42	50	499
No	37	90	51	130	39	115	79	158	50	493
Subtotal	100	242	100	255	100	295	100	200	100	992

Source: Urban Institute Analysis of 2001-2002 Victim Impact Survey data.

Note: Chi-squared tests indicate there are significant differences between the proportions of women seeking each combination of services by cluster group ($p < .05$).



Table 7.5
Predictors of Service Use by Victims of Sexual Assault

Predictor Variables	Any Service Use in Last Two Years	
	Parameter Estimate	Odds Ratio
Box 8: Women's Characteristics and Nature of Victimization		
Help Seeker (1) vs. Community (2)	-3.57*	0.03
Age	-0.04*	0.96
African-American	1.04+	2.84
Type of SA	-0.56	0.57
Perpetrator of SA	-0.23	0.79
SA within last 2 years	1.39*	4.01
Box 4: Level of Coordination in Community Response		
Communication Rating	0.18	1.20
Collaboration Rating	-0.07	0.93
Box 5: Post-STOP VS Program Services		
Community met needs of SA victim post-STOP	0.02	1.02
Goodness-of-fit	215.53*	
Adjusted R²	0.43	

Source: Urban Institute Analysis of 2001-2002 Victim Impact Survey data.

Note: * = $p < .05$; + = $p < .10$.



Table 7.6

Multinomial Logit Estimates of Service Use Patterns for Sexual Assault

Predictor Variables	During Past Two Years, Used No Services (0), versus ...					
	Used Victim Services Only (1)		Used Legal System Agencies Only (1)		Used Both Victim Services and Legal System (1)	
	Coefficient	Relative Risk Ratio	Coefficient	Risk Ratio	Coefficient	Risk Ratio
Box 8: Women's Characteristics and Nature of Victimization						
Help Seeker (1) vs. Community (2)	4.17*	0.46	-2.54*	0.08	-4.17*	0.02
Age	0.04	1.00	-0.09*	0.91	-0.04*	0.96
African-American	1.91*	6.77	0.70	2.02	0.92	2.50
Type of SA	-0.33	0.72	-1.09*	0.34	-0.41	0.66
Perpetrator of SA	-0.49	0.61	0.08	1.08	-0.24	0.79
SA within last 2 years	0.94*	2.55	1.26*	1.35	1.47*	4.34
Box 4: Level of Coordination in Community Response						
Communication Rating	-0.36	0.70	0.69+	2.00	0.13	1.14
Collaboration Rating	0.46	1.58	-0.45+	0.64	-0.06	0.94
Box 5: Post-STOP VS Program Services						
Community met needs of SA victims post-STOP	0.25	1.29	-0.19	0.82	0.02	1.02
Log-likelihood = 258.47						
Observations = 591						
Pseudo R ² = 0.20						

Source: Urban Institute Analysis of 2001-2002 Victim Impact Survey data.

Note: * = p < .05; + = p < .10.





CHAPTER 8 PREDICTING VICTIM OUTCOMES

This chapter presents findings for the last two hypotheses of Chapter 1: women benefit from the services of private nonprofit victim service agencies and the benefit of these services is enhanced when those agencies work in collaboration with the legal system and other relevant agencies in their community. We conducted analyses to test these assertions and to determine what factors predict outcomes for women. Figure 8.1 presents the study's conceptual model including only those boxes relevant to predicting women's outcomes.

We expect that victim outcomes (Box 9) will be directly affected by level of coordination in community response (Box 4), post-STOP victim service program services (Box 5), post-STOP legal system response to victims (Box 6), and service use patterns (Box 7). Women's characteristics and nature of victimization (Box 8) are also expected to influence victim outcomes.

Below we describe the measures that capture the constructs of interest in each box for this portion of the conceptual model. Next, we present the findings related to each set of outcomes found in Box 9.

THE INDEPENDENT VARIABLES IN BOXES 4, 5, 6, 7, AND 8

Independent variables in Boxes 4, 5, and 6 represent a combination of variables reported by STOP-funded nonprofit victim service agency representatives and women in the Help Seeker and Community samples. Women in the Help Seeker and Community samples were the reporters for independent variables in Boxes 7 and 8. The independent variables for Box 8 included in models predicting victim outcomes are the same as those predicting community outcomes (Box 10) presented in Chapter 5. Independent variables for Boxes 4, 5, 6, and 7 included in models predicting victim outcomes are presented below.

Box 4: Level of Coordination in Community Response

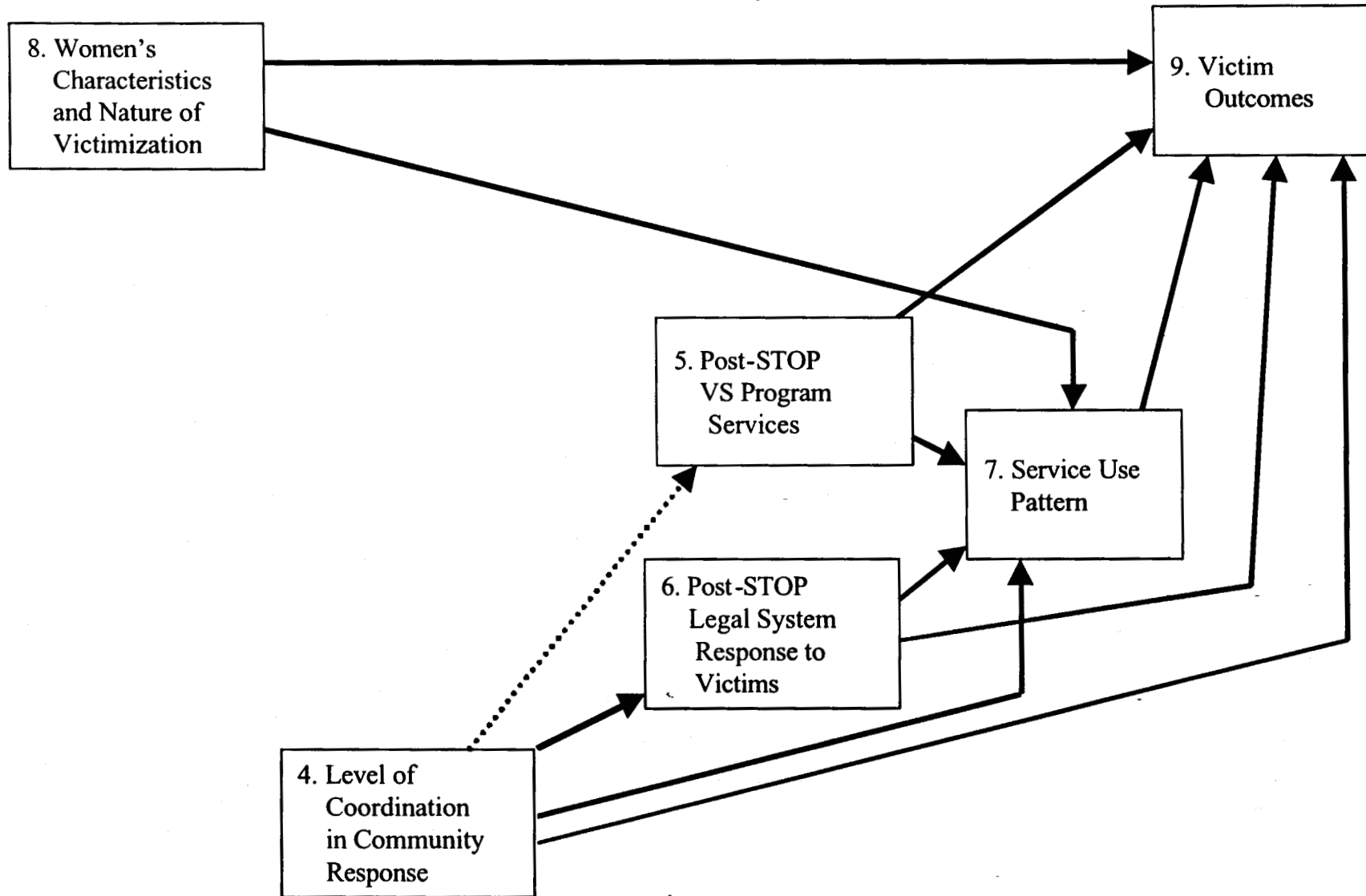
Box 4 includes five measures representing the level of coordination in community responses. The first three measures are those reported by representatives of victim service programs included in the Program Survey and were described in Chapter 7 for the analysis of service use patterns. These are the rating of communication among agencies in the community, the rating of collaboration among agencies in the community, and the measure of agencies that were the victim service programs' primary partners at the time of data collection.

The final two measures representing the level of coordination in community responses are based on women's reports of which agencies appeared to them to be working together to assist them in their case.¹ Of the 860 women who used services for domestic violence, 43 percent reported that

¹ Data were grouped to represent using any part of the legal system. As there are many combinations of legal agencies that worked together, dividing the sample into these combinations would result in smaller groups for



Figure 8.1: Conceptual Framework for Predicting Victim Outcomes





no agencies seemed to be working together, 17 percent reported that a victim service agency was working with a non-legal system agency or that legal system agencies were working with other non-victim service agencies to assist her, and 41 percent reported that both victim service agencies and legal system agencies were working together to assist her. Of the 100 women who used services for sexual assault, 37 percent reported that no agencies seemed to be working together, 24 percent reported that a victim service agency was working with a non-legal system agency or that legal system agencies were working with other non-victim service agencies, and 39 percent reported that both victim service agencies and legal system agencies were working together.

Box 5: Post-STOP Victim Service Program Services

Box 5 includes nine measures of post-STOP victim service program services. The first three measures are those reported by representatives of victim service programs who participated in the Program Survey and were included in Box 5 when predicting service use patterns (see Chapter 7). These are the number of STOP-funded activities the victim service agency conducts, the post-STOP rating of the community's ability to meet the needs of domestic violence victims, and the post-STOP rating of the community's ability to meet the needs of sexual assault victims.

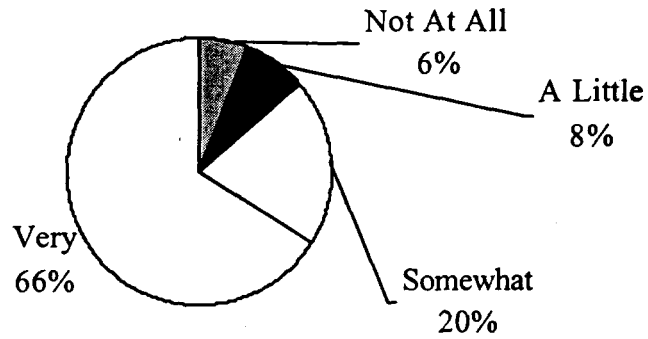
Another four independent variables in Box 5 are based on the measures of behaviors of staff in victim service agencies presented in Chapter 6, table 6.6. Only women who used a particular agency were asked about the behavior of the staff in that agency. First, the behavioral items in this scale were identified as either positive or negative. Second, the positive behaviors and negative behaviors were summed separately for each individual agency so that each agency had a score for positive behaviors and for negative behaviors. For the shelter/battered women's program, a total of seven behaviors were identified as positive ($M=5.78$). Forty percent of women reported that staff participated in all seven behaviors while only 1 percent of women reported that staff did not participate in any of the positive behaviors. Seven behaviors were also identified as negative behaviors ($M=0.21$). Eighty-five percent of women reported that shelter/battered women's program staff did not participate in any negative behaviors and no women reported that staff participated in five or more negative behaviors. For the sexual assault center, a total of seven behaviors were identified as positive ($M=5.33$). Twenty-six percent of women reported that staff participated in all seven behaviors, while all women reported that staff participated in at least one of the positive behaviors. Five behaviors were identified as negative behaviors ($M=0.15$). Eighty-eight percent of women reported that sexual assault center staff did not participate in any negative behaviors and no women reported that staff participated in three or more negative behaviors.

The last two measures in Box 5 capture women's perceptions of the extent to which they felt a sense of control in relation to the agencies from which they sought help.² Women were asked to rate the extent to which the agency staff listened to them and did what they wanted. The scale ranged from (1) "not at all" in control to (4) "very" in control. Figure 8.2 presents women's reports of control when dealing with the shelter/battered women's program; 66 percent of

² Measures that document women's sense of control when using services are adapted from a scale developed by Sullivan et al. for the Michigan State University Prosecution Project.



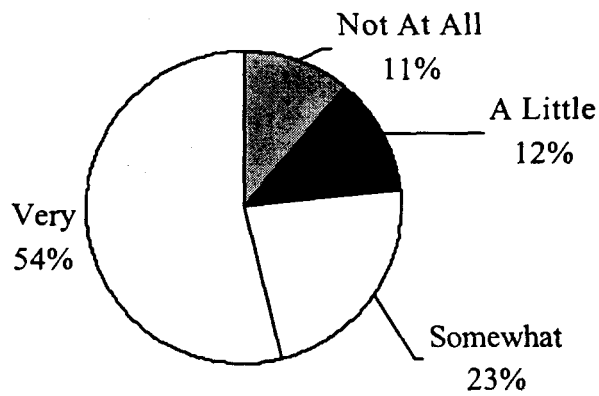
Figure 8.2 Sense of Control When Working with Shelter/Battered Women's Services



Source: The Urban Institute Analysis of 2001-2002 Victim Impact Survey Data.

Note: (n=719)

Figure 8.3 Sense of Control When Working with Sexual Assault Centers



Source: The Urban Institute Analysis of 2001-2002 Victim Impact Survey Data. Note: (n=103)



women felt they were very much in control when working with the program, and 20 percent felt they were somewhat in control. Figure 8.3 presents women's reports of control when dealing with the sexual assault center; 54 percent of women felt they were very much in control when working with the center, and 23 percent felt they were somewhat in control.

Box 6: Post-STOP Legal System Response to Victims

Box 6 includes 15 measures of post-STOP legal system responses to victims. The first two measures are those reported by representatives of victim service programs included in the Program Survey and were included in Box 6 when predicting service use patterns (see Chapter 7). These are the post-STOP rating of the community's legal system response to domestic violence victims and the post-STOP rating of the community's legal system response to sexual assault victims.

Another ten independent variables in Box 6 are based on the measures of behaviors of staff in legal system agencies presented in Chapter 6, table 6.6. Only women who used a particular agency were asked about the behavior of the staff in that agency. First, the behavioral items in this scale were identified as either positive or negative. Second, the positive behaviors and negative behaviors were summed separately for each individual agency so that each agency had a score for positive behaviors and for negative behaviors. A total of eleven behaviors were identified as positive ($M=4.34$) for law enforcement around domestic violence issues. Only 1 woman reported that law enforcement staff participated in all eleven behaviors while 6 percent of women reported that staff did not participate in any of the positive behaviors. Forty-eight percent of women reported that staff participated in three to five behaviors. Seven behaviors were identified as negative behaviors for law enforcement around domestic violence ($M=1.22$). One percent of women reported that staff participated in all of the negative behaviors. Fifty-one percent of women reported that law enforcement staff did not participate in any negative behaviors around domestic violence.

A total of ten behaviors were identified as positive ($M=4.99$) for law enforcement around sexual assault. Four percent of women reported that staff participated in all ten behaviors while 5 percent reported that staff did not participate in any of the positive behaviors. Forty-two percent of women reported that staff participated in five to seven positive behaviors. Five behaviors were identified as negative behaviors ($M=0.82$). Sixty-two percent of women reported that law enforcement staff did not participate in any negative behaviors around sexual assault and no women reported that staff participated in all five negative behaviors.

A total of seven behaviors were identified as positive ($M=4.79$) for prosecution around domestic violence issues. Twenty-three percent of women reported that prosecution staff participated in all seven behaviors while 3 percent of women reported that staff did not participate in any of the positive behaviors. Forty-six percent of women reported that staff participated in three to five behaviors. Seven behaviors were identified as negative behaviors for prosecution around domestic violence ($M=0.40$) and 78 percent of women reported that prosecution staff did not participate in any negative behaviors around domestic violence. Only 1 woman reported that staff participated in all of the negative behaviors.



A total of seven behaviors were identified as positive ($M=4.41$) for prosecution around sexual assault. Twenty-three percent of women reported that staff participated in all seven behaviors while 4 percent reported that staff did not participate in any of the positive behaviors. Forty-four percent of women reported that staff participated in three to five positive behaviors. Five behaviors were identified as negative behaviors ($M=0.54$). Seventy-five percent of women reported that prosecution staff did not participate in any negative behaviors around sexual assault and no women reported that staff participated in all five negative behaviors.

For the behavior of court staff for protective orders, a total of seven behaviors were identified as positive ($M=4.25$). Fourteen percent of women reported that prosecution staff participated in all seven behaviors while 5 percent of women reported that staff did not participate in any of the positive behaviors. Fifty-seven percent of women reported that staff participated in three to five positive behaviors. Seven behaviors were also identified as negative behaviors for court staff around protective orders ($M=0.44$) and only 1 woman reported that staff participated in all of the negative behaviors. Seventy-seven percent of women reported that court staff did not participate in any negative behaviors around protective orders.

The last three measures capture women's perceptions of the extent to which they felt they had a sense of control in relation to the response of agencies they sought help from. Women were asked to rate the extent to which the agency staff listened to them and did what they wanted. The scale ranged from (1) "not at all" in control to (4) "very" in control. Figure 8.4 presents women's reports of control when dealing with local law enforcement; 30 percent of women felt they were very much in control when working with the police and 25 percent felt they were somewhat in control. Figure 8.5 presents women's reports of control when dealing with prosecution; 43 percent of women felt they were very much in control when working with the prosecutor and/or prosecution staff and 21 percent felt they were somewhat in control. Figure 8.6 presents women's reports of control when dealing with the protective order court. Fifty-seven percent of women felt they were very much in control in this situation, and another 19 percent felt they were somewhat in control.

Box 7: Service Use Patterns

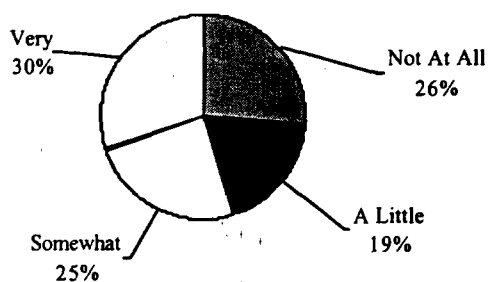
The independent variables for service use patterns (Box 7) included in models predicting victim outcomes are the same as the independent variables presented in Chapter 7. One final measure of service use patterns was which agency women contacted first the last time they sought help for domestic violence or sexual assault. The information about which agency women contacted first was presented in Chapter 6. The measure represents three types of first contact: law enforcement ($n=558$), victim services (either the hotline, the shelter/battered women's program, or the sexual assault center — $n=241$), or some other agency (e.g., the hospital, the court for a protective order — $n=197$).

THE DEPENDENT VARIABLES IN BOX 9: VICTIM OUTCOMES

Women in the Help Seeker and Community samples were the reporters for the dependent variables representing victim outcomes. A total of 33 dependent variables represent victim outcomes:

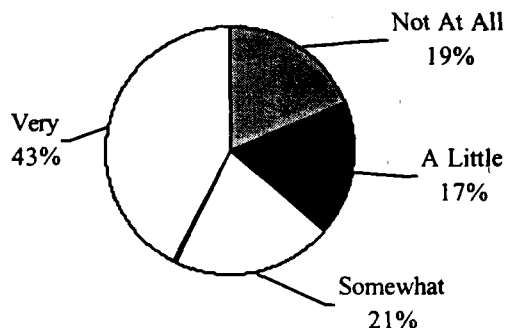


Figure 8.4 Sense of Control When Working with Local Law Enforcement



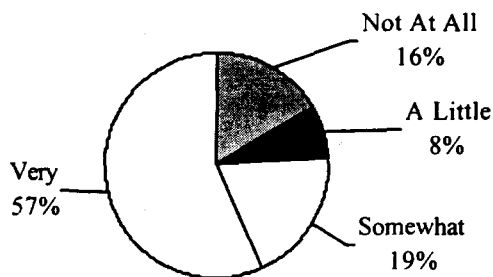
Source: The Urban Institute Analysis of 2001-2002 Victim Impact Survey Data.
Note: (n=890)

Figure 8.5 Sense of Control When Working With the Prosecutor



Source: The Urban Institute Analysis of 2001-2002 Victim Impact Survey Data.
Note: (n=543)

Figure 8.6 Sense of Control When Working on Getting a Protective Order



Source: The Urban Institute Analysis of 2001-2002 Victim Impact Survey Data. Note: (n=780)



- five variables rating the helpfulness of the shelter/battered women's program,
- five variables rating the helpfulness of the sexual assault center,
- eight variables representing legal agency interventions and outcomes,
- six variables rating the effectiveness of legal system agencies and women's satisfaction with their legal system cases,
- five variables assessing if women would use the services again, and
- four variables assessing women's life satisfaction and social support.

*Victim Service Helpfulness*³

Women who used victim services were asked which of 19 different types of specific assistance they sought from the shelter/battered women's program and the sexual assault center. For each specific type of service they identified, women were asked the extent to which they found the agency helpful when providing that service. The service types were then collapsed into five scale scores each for the shelter/battered women's program and the sexual assault center, representing help with safety issues, child advocacy, emotional support, legal advocacy, and individual advocacy. The responses ranged from (1) "not at all" helpful to (4) "very" helpful. Scale scores were calculated for each woman seeking a particular type of help as the mean of the items with non-missing answers.

Safety Issues. The scale score for safety issues is based on the mean of three items: help with safety planning, moving to a shelter or safe house, and installing security locks or systems in the women's home (figures 8.7a and 8.8a). Sixty-six percent of women who wanted this type of assistance found the shelter/battered women's program very helpful in providing it and another 20 percent found it somewhat helpful. Only 5 percent of women did not find the agency helpful in this way. For the sexual assault center, 55 percent of women found it very helpful in providing assistance on safety issues, 23 percent found it somewhat helpful, and 12 percent did not find it helpful.

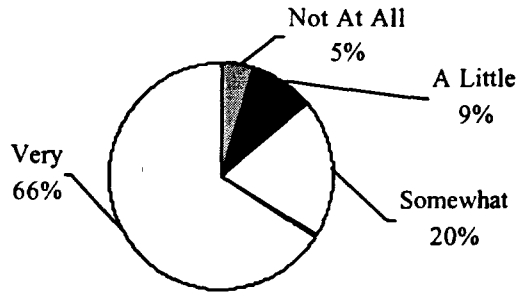
Child Advocacy. The scale score for child advocacy is based on the mean of three items: help with the child's physical health, counseling or support group for the child, and child care issues (figures 8.7b and 8.8b). Sixty-one percent of women who wanted help with child advocacy found the shelter/battered women's program very helpful in providing assistance with child advocacy and another 17 percent found it somewhat helpful. Eleven percent of women did not find the agency helpful in this way. For the sexual assault center, 74 percent of women found it very helpful in providing assistance with child advocacy, 4 percent found it somewhat helpful, and 11 percent did not find it helpful.

Emotional Support. The scale score for emotional support is based on the mean of two items: help with counseling or support group and getting more social support or making friends (figures 8.7c and 8.8c). Seventy-three percent of women who wanted emotional support found the shelter/battered women's program very helpful in providing assistance with emotional

³ Measures of victim services helpfulness are loosely based on the *Effectiveness in Obtaining Resources* scale (Sullivan et al., 1992).

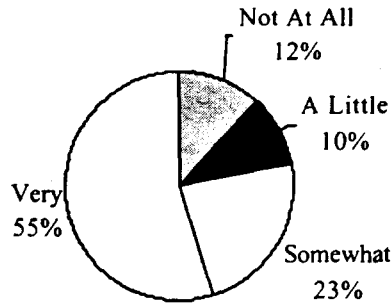


Figure 8.7a The Shelter/Battered Women's Program's Helpfulness with Safety Issues



Source: The Urban Institute Analysis of 2001-2002 Victim Impact Survey Data. Note: The components of safety include help with safety planning, moving to a shelter or safe house, and installing security locks or systems in the women's home. (n=582)

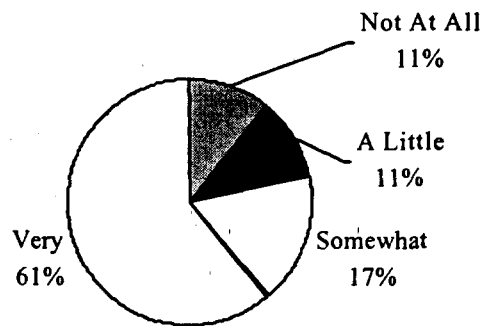
Figure 8.8a The Sexual Assault Center's Helpfulness with Safety Issues



Source: The Urban Institute Analysis of 2001-2002 Victim Impact Survey Data. Note: The components of safety include help with safety planning, moving to a shelter or safe house, and installing security locks or systems in the women's home.

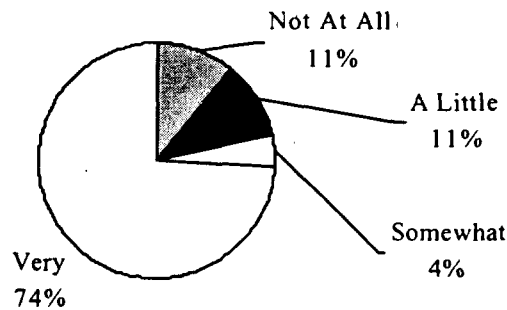


Figure 8.7b The Shelter/Battered Women's Program's Helpfulness with Child Advocacy



Source: The Urban Institute Analysis of 2001-2002 Victim Impact Survey Data. Note: The components of child advocacy include help with the child's physical health, counseling or support group for the child, and child care issues. (n=389)

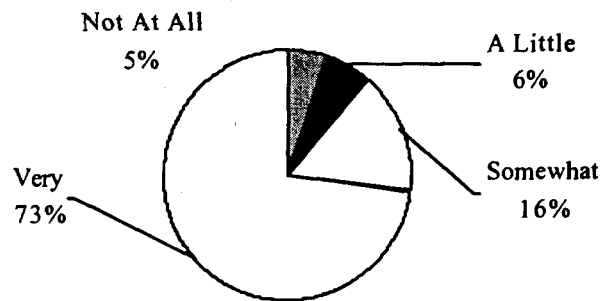
Figure 8.8b The Sexual Assault Center's Helpfulness with Child Advocacy



Source: The Urban Institute Analysis of 2001-2002 Victim Impact Survey Data. Note: The components of child advocacy include help with the child's physical health, counseling or support group for the child, and child care issues. (n=28)



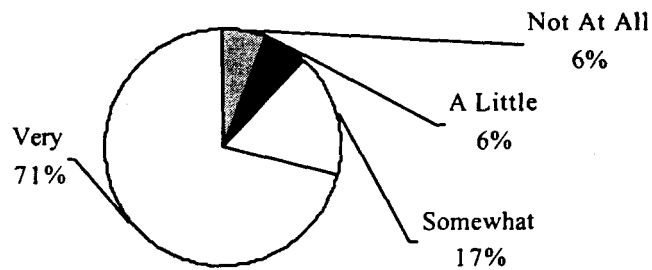
Figure 8.7c The Shelter/Battered Women's Program's Helpfulness with Emotional Support



Source: The Urban Institute Analysis of 2001-2002 Victim Impact Survey Data.

Note: The components of emotional support include help with counseling or support group for the woman, and getting more social support or making friends. (n=637)

Figure 8.8c The Sexual Assault Center's Helpfulness with Emotional Support



Source: The Urban Institute Analysis of 2001-2002 Victim Impact Survey Data.

Note: The components of emotional support include help with counseling or support group for the woman, and getting more social support or making friends. (n=87)



support and another 16 percent found it somewhat helpful. Only 5 percent of women did not find the agency helpful in this way. For the sexual assault center, 71 percent of women found it very helpful in providing assistance with emotional support, 17 percent found it somewhat helpful, and only 6 percent did not find it helpful.

Legal Advocacy. The scale score for legal advocacy is based on the mean of two items: help to deal with law enforcement, attorneys, and protective orders; and handling legal issues such as divorce and child support (figures 8.7d and 8.8d). Sixty-seven percent of women who wanted help with legal advocacy found the shelter/battered women's program very helpful in providing this assistance and another 17 percent found it somewhat helpful. Only 7 percent of women did not find the agency helpful in this way. For the sexual assault center, 53 percent of women found it very helpful in providing assistance with legal advocacy, 21 percent found it somewhat helpful, and 17 percent did not find it helpful.

Individual Advocacy. The scale score for individual advocacy is based on the mean of nine items: help with living arrangements, moving, transportation, employment, education, finance, getting things for the home, physical health, and dealing with the hospital (figures 8.7e and 8.8e). Forty-eight percent of women who wanted individual advocacy found the shelter/battered women's program very helpful in providing this assistance and another 23 percent found it somewhat helpful. Thirteen percent of women did not find the agency helpful in this way. For the sexual assault center, 52 percent of women found it very helpful in providing assistance with individual advocacy, 22 percent found it somewhat helpful, and 12 percent did not find it helpful.

Legal Agency Interventions and Outcomes

Eight dependent variables represent legal agency interventions and outcomes. The proportions of women reporting each of these interventions and outcomes can be found in Chapter 6, tables 6.9, 6.10, and 6.12. Three variables represent the presence or absence of arrests: one for the husband/partner in a domestic violence case, one for the woman reporting about a domestic violence case, and one for the perpetrator of sexual assault. Three variables also represent the legal case outcomes related to arrests. Case outcomes were coded such that cases in which the arrest was made but the person was not charged, cases that were dropped, cases that resulted in a not guilty finding during a trial, and cases that were still in progress were coded as 0 and cases that resulted in a plea of no contest, a plea of guilty, or a conviction during a trial were coded as 1. Finally, two variables represent sentencing of those batterers and perpetrators who were convicted. The variables are whether or not the individuals had to go to jail/prison.

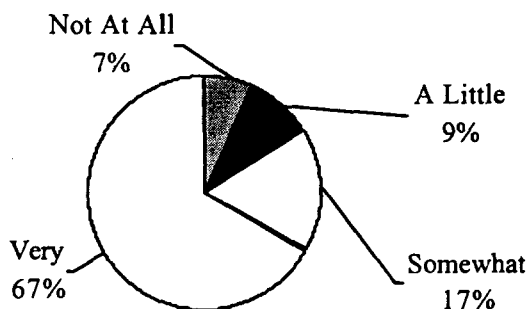
Legal Agency Effectiveness⁴

Women who used legal systems services were asked how effective specific agencies were at achieving particular goals. Five scale scores were created representing law enforcement's effectiveness around domestic violence issues, the effectiveness of the protective order, the prosecutor's effectiveness around domestic violence issues, law enforcement's effectiveness

⁴ Measures of the effectiveness of legal system services are loosely based on the *Effectiveness in Obtaining Resources* scale (Sullivan et al., 1992).

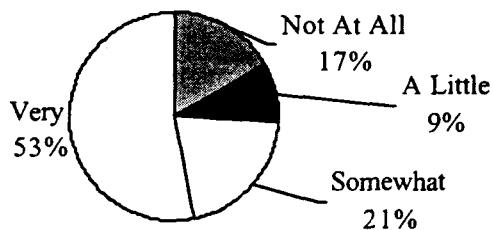


Figure 8.7d The Shelter/Battered Women's Program's Helpfulness with Legal Advocacy



Source: The Urban Institute Analysis of 2001-2002 Victim Impact Survey Data. Note: The components of legal advocacy include help with dealing with local law enforcement, attorneys, protective orders, and handling legal issues, such as divorce and child support. (n=562)

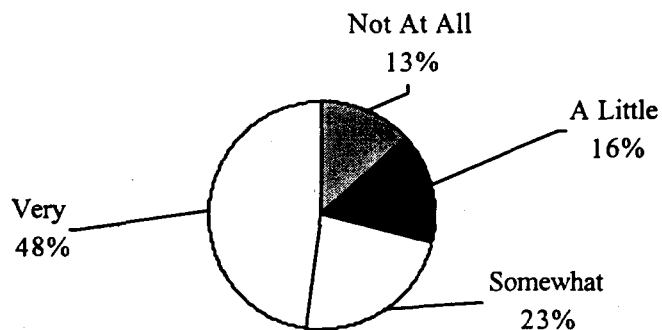
Figure 8.8d The Sexual Assault Center's Helpfulness with Legal Advocacy



Source: The Urban Institute Analysis of 2001-2002 Victim Impact Survey Data. Note: The components of legal advocacy include help with dealing with local law enforcement, attorneys, protective orders, and handling legal issues, such as divorce and child support. (n=57)

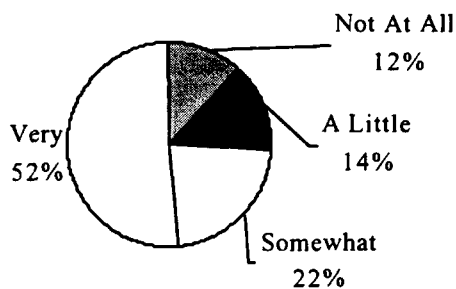


Figure 8.7e The Shelter/Battered Women's Program's Helpfulness with Individual Advocacy



Source: The Urban Institute Analysis of 2001-2002 Victim Impact Survey Data. Note: The components of individual advocacy include help with living arrangements, moving, transportation, employment, education, finance, getting things for the home, physical health, and dealing with the hospital. (n=534)

Figure 8.8e The Sexual Assault Center's Helpfulness with Individual Advocacy



Note: The components of individual advocacy include help with living arrangements, moving, transportation, employment, education, finance, getting things for the home, physical health, and dealing with the hospital. (n=67)



around sexual assault, and the prosecutor's effectiveness around sexual assault. The responses ranged from (1) "not at all" effective to (4) "very" effective. Scale scores were calculated as the mean of the items with non-missing answers.

Law Enforcement around Domestic Violence Issues. The scale score for law enforcement and domestic violence is based on the mean of four items: effective at stopping the husband/partner from being violent, getting him out of the house, getting the woman out of the house, and making her feel safe (see figure 8.9a). Thirty-seven percent of women found the local law enforcement to be very effective in providing assistance around domestic violence and another 31 percent found them somewhat effective. Thirteen percent of women did not find the agency effective in this way.

The Protective Order. The scale score for the protective order is based on the mean of four items: effective at keeping the woman safe from further violence, making her feel safe, keeping the husband or partner away, and police enforcing the protective order if the batterer violates it (see figure 8.9b). Forty-three percent of women found the protective order to be very effective and another 26 percent found it somewhat effective. Thirteen percent of women did not find the order effective.

Prosecution around Domestic Violence Issues. The scale score for prosecution and domestic violence is based on the mean of four items: effective at helping the woman feel safe, getting a conviction, getting her husband or partner counseling or treatment, and getting her husband or partner to stop the violence (see figure 8.9c). Thirty percent of women found the prosecutor to be very effective in providing assistance around domestic violence and another 33 percent found them somewhat effective. Thirteen percent of women did not find the prosecutor effective in this way.

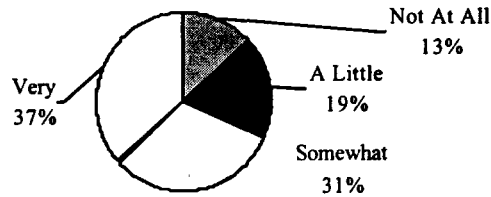
Law Enforcement around Sexual Assault Issues. The scale score for law enforcement and sexual assault is based on the mean of three items: effective at finding the perpetrator, arresting the perpetrator, and helping the woman feel safe (see figure 8.9d). Forty-six percent of women found the local law enforcement to be very effective in providing assistance around sexual assault and another 17 percent found them somewhat effective. Eighteen percent of women did not find the agency effective in this way.

Prosecution around Sexual Assault Issues. The scale score for prosecution and sexual assault is based on the mean of two items: effective at getting a conviction in the case and helping the woman feel safe (see figure 8.9e). Fifty-one percent of women found the prosecutor to be very effective in providing assistance around sexual assault and another 15 percent found them somewhat effective. Twenty-one percent of women did not find the agency effective in this way.

Satisfaction with Legal Case. The sixth variable that captures perceptions of legal system services is a measure asking women to rate the level of satisfaction they had with the treatment they received from the legal system and their case outcome. Responses ranged from (1) "not at all" satisfied to (4) "very" satisfied. Thirty-eight percent of women reported being very satisfied with the treatment they received and their case outcome (see figure 8.10). Another 28 percent were somewhat satisfied. Only 20 percent of women were not at all satisfied.

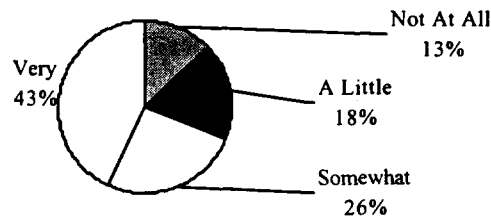


Figure 8.9a The Effectiveness of the Local Law Enforcement's Services in Domestic Violence Issues



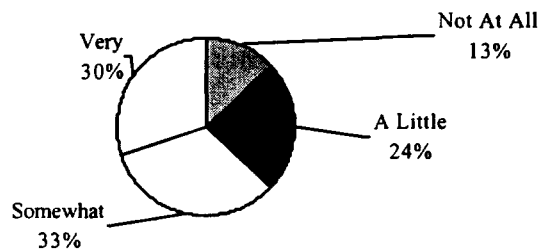
Source: The Urban Institute Analysis of 2001-2002 Victim Impact Survey Data.
Note: The components of the local law enforcement's services include stopping the husband or partner from being violent, getting him out of the house, getting the woman out of the house, and helping her feel safe. (n=865)

Figure 8.9b The Effectiveness of the Protective Order



Source: The Urban Institute Analysis of 2001-2002 Victim Impact Survey Data.
Note: The components of the protective order include keeping the woman safe from further violence, making her feel safe, keeping the husband or partner away, and enforcing the protective order if he violates it. (n=732)

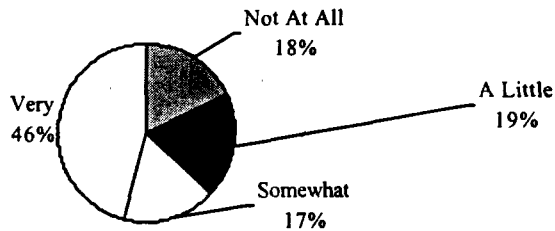
Figure 8.9c The Effectiveness of the Prosecutor's Services for Domestic Violence Victims



Source: The Urban Institute Analysis of 2001-2002 Victim Impact Survey Data. Note: The components of the prosecutor's services include helping the woman feel safe, getting a conviction, getting the husband or partner counseling or treatment, and getting him to stop the violence. (n=521)

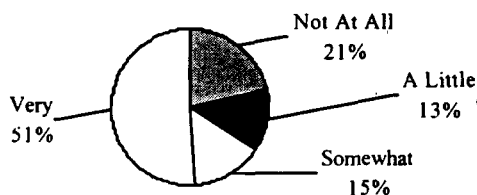


Figure 8.9d The Effectiveness of the Local Law Enforcement's Services for Sexual Assault Issues



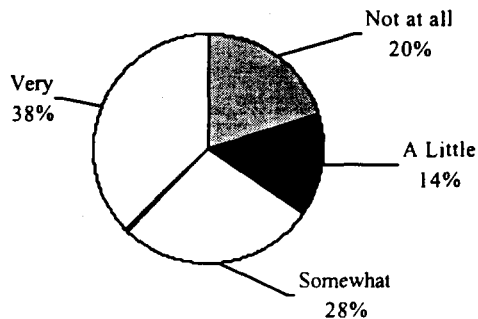
Source: The Urban Institute Analysis of 2001-2002 Victim Impact Survey Data.
Note: The components of the local law enforcement's services include finding the perpetrator, arresting the perpetrator, and helping the woman feel safe. (n=139)

Figure 8.9e The Effectiveness of the Prosecutor's Services for Sexual Assault Issues



Source: The Urban Institute Analysis of 2001-2002 Victim Impact Survey Data.
Note: The components of the prosecutor's services include helping the woman feel safe, getting a conviction. (n=81)

Figure 8.10 Satisfaction with Treatment Within the Legal System and Case Outcome



Source: The Urban Institute Analysis of 2001-2002 Victim Impact Survey Data.
Note: 8 percent of the women surveyed reported that their case was still open. (n=831)



Would Women Use Services Again⁵

For each agency a woman used, she was asked how likely she would be to contact that agency again if she had to deal with a domestic violence or sexual assault issue in the future. The responses were (1) "definitely not," (2) "probably not," (3) "probably would," and (4) "definitely

Law Enforcement. Sixty-three percent of women said they definitely would use local law enforcement again if they had to deal with a domestic violence or sexual assault issue in the future (figure 8.11a). Another 21 percent said they probably would do so. Only 8 percent of women said they would definitely not use local law enforcement again.

Prosecution. Sixty-one percent of women said they definitely would use local prosecution again if they had to deal with a domestic violence or sexual assault issue in the future (figure 8.11b). Another 20 percent said they probably would do so. Only 8 percent of women said they would definitely not use prosecution again.

Shelter/Battered Women's Program. Eighty percent of women said they definitely would use the shelter/battered women's program again if they had to deal with a domestic violence or sexual assault issue in the future (figure 8.11c). Another 12 percent said they probably would do so. Only 3 percent of women said they would definitely not use the agency again.

Sexual Assault Center. Seventy-seven percent of women said they definitely would use the sexual assault center again if they had to deal with a domestic violence or sexual assault issue in the future (figure 8.11d). Another 11 percent said they probably would do so. Only 4 percent of women said they would definitely not use the agency again.

Protective Order. Seventy-four percent of women said they definitely would use the court staff to get a protective order again if they had to deal with a domestic violence or sexual assault issue in the future (figure 8.11e). Another 17 percent said they probably would do so. Only 3 percent of women said they would definitely not use the court for a protective order again.

Life Satisfaction and Social Support

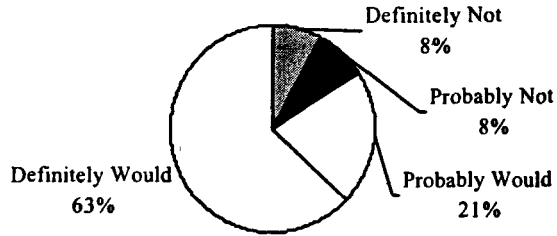
Life Satisfaction.⁶ Lastly, women were asked about their well-being in general through questions about life satisfaction and social support. The life satisfaction scale consisted of thirteen items asking women to rate how satisfied they were with aspects of their lives on a scale ranging from (1) "not at all" satisfied to (4) "very" satisfied. Examples of the items include "your personal safety," "the amount of fun and enjoyment you have," "your emotional and psychological well-being," and "your health." One scale score was created based on the mean of the items with non-missing answers. Forty-two percent of women indicated that they were very satisfied with their life overall (figure 8.12). Another 46 percent reported they were somewhat satisfied while only 1 percent of women were not at all satisfied with their lives overall.

⁵ Measures that document women's likelihood of using services again are adapted from a scale developed by Sullivan et al. for the Michigan State University Prosecution Project.

⁶ The measure of life satisfaction is adapted from the *Quality of Life Scale* (Sullivan et al., 1992).

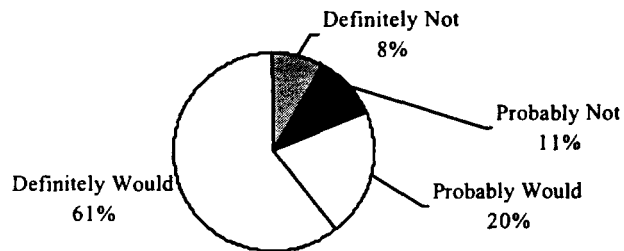


Figure 8.11a The Likelihood Women Would Use the Local Law Enforcement Again



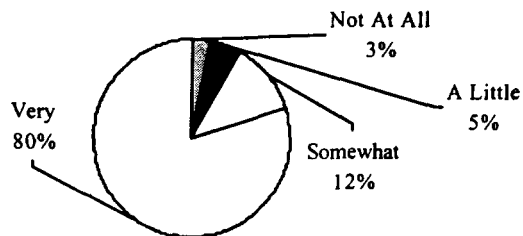
Source: The Urban Institute Analysis of 2001-2002 Victim Impact Survey Data.
Note: (n=893)

Figure 8.11b The Likelihood Women Would Use the Prosecutor Again



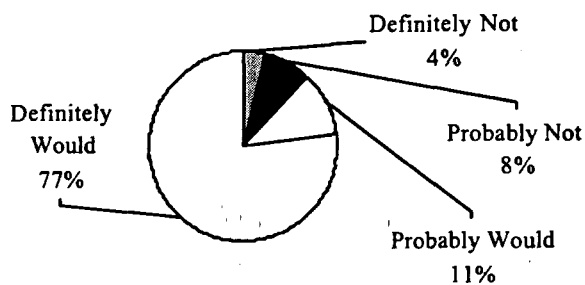
Source: The Urban Institute Analysis of 2001-2002 Victim Impact Survey Data.
Note: (n=551)

Figure 8.11c The Likelihood Women Would Use the Shelter/Battered Women's Program Again



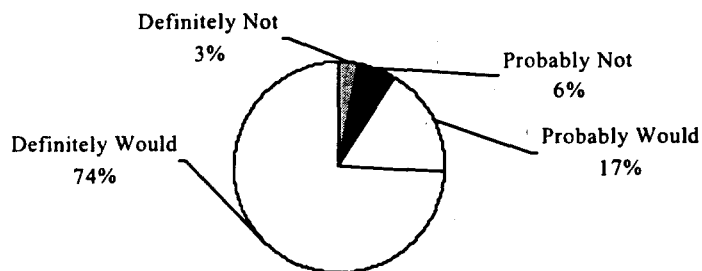
Source: The Urban Institute Analysis of 2001-2002 Victim Impact Survey Data.
Note: (n=721)

Figure 8.11d The Likelihood Women Would Use the Sexual Assault Center Again



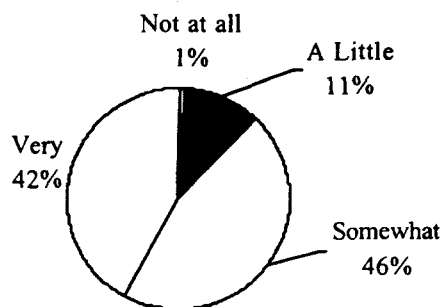
Source: The Urban Institute Analysis of 2001-2002 Victim Impact Survey Data.
 Note: (n=104)

Figure 8.11e The Likelihood Women Would Use the Court Staff Again to Get a Protective Order



Source: The Urban Institute Analysis of 2001-2002 Victim Impact Survey Data.
 Note: (n=789)

Figure 8.12 Overall Satisfaction With Life



Source: The Urban Institute Analysis of 2001-2002 Victim Impact Survey Data. Note: (n=1505)



Social Support.⁷ The social support scale consisted of nine items asking women about the extent to which they agree with statements about people who are in their lives. Three items each were asked about a special person in the woman's life, her family, and her friends. The scale ranges from (1) "strongly disagree" to (5) "agree." Examples of questions include "emotional help and support I need from my family," "My friends really try to help me," and "I have a special person who is a real source of comfort to me." Three scale scores were created based on the mean of the items with non-missing answers about a special person, family, and friends (figures 8.13a – 8.13c).

Fifty-five percent of women strongly agreed that they received social support from a special person in their life and only 2 percent of women strongly disagreed. Forty-four percent of women strongly agreed that they received social support from their family and only 6 percent of women strongly disagreed. Forty-seven percent of women strongly agreed that they received social support from their friends and only 3 percent of women strongly disagreed.

ANALYTIC STRATEGY

Analyses were conducted separately for each set of outcomes presented above. For initial analyses, we examined the individual relationships between independent variables in each predictor box with variables in Box 9 using logistic regression or ordinary least squares regression depending on the nature of the outcome variable. The models were conducted separately for domestic violence and sexual assault. Only measures that significantly predicted the outcomes of interest in Box 9 (or some subset of those outcomes) or measures that were marginally significant ($p < .10$) for more than one outcome, indicating a pattern of findings, were kept in final models predicting victim outcomes.⁸ Although a box may be retained in models, some of its variables may have been dropped because they did not significantly predict the outcomes of interest. Two exceptions were made for communication and collaboration ratings. Because the effect of community coordination between agencies is a primary focus of the hypotheses of this study, the two ratings were retained in models regardless of whether they were significant in initial tests.

For Boxes 5 and 6 only those independent variables were included in models that directly corresponded with the outcome of interest. Independent variables for victim services (Box 5) were not included in models predicting legal system outcomes and independent variables for legal system agencies (Box 6) were not included in models predicting victim service outcomes. For example, when predicting law enforcement's effectiveness around domestic violence, law enforcement's positive and negative behaviors for domestic violence were included as well as the extent to which women felt they had control when interacting with law enforcement specifically.

Similar to the analytic approaches used for outcomes presented in Chapter 5, the outcomes in this chapter were examined using a multi-stage approach. This approach allows one to examine

⁷ The measure of social support is adapted from the *Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support* (Zimet et al., 1988).

⁸ If an independent variable was marginally significant for only one outcome, it was considered a spurious finding and was not included in final models estimating outcomes.



Figure 8.13a Social Support as Measured by Having a Special Person

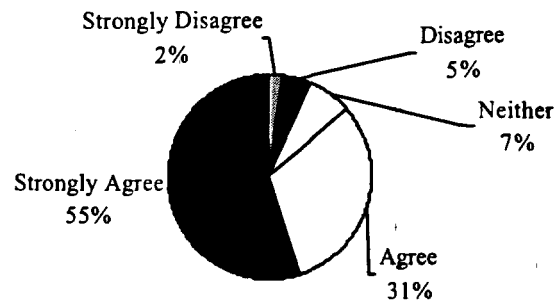
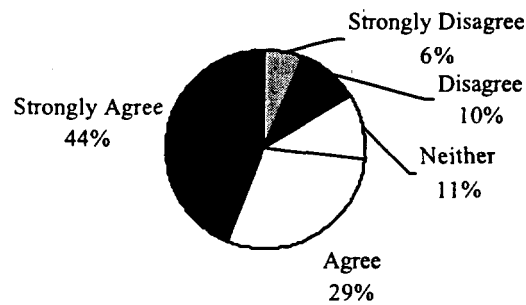
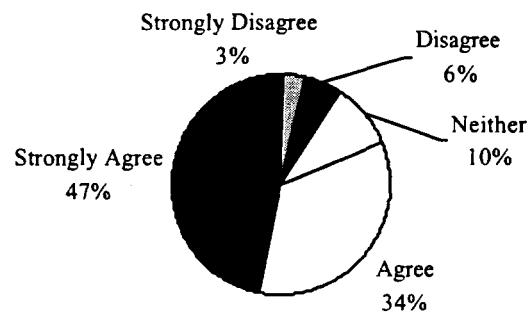


Figure 8.13b Social Support as Measured by Having Family



Source: The Urban Institute Analysis of 2001-2002 Victim Impact Survey Data.
Note: n=(1504)

Figure 8.13c Social Support as Measured by Having Friends



Source: The Urban Institute Analysis of 2001-2002 Victim Impact Survey Data.
Note: (n=1504)



effects in one Box net of the effects of Boxes entered into the equation in previous stages. In the first stage of the models, we included the independent variables in Box 8 in either a logistic regression model or an ordinary least squares regression model depending on the nature of the outcomes. We started with Box 8 because this box includes basic demographic information and characterizes the nature of the victimization women experienced. Then the following stages included each subsequent box containing variables that significantly predicted outcomes during the initial analysis stage. Boxes were entered in sequential order — Box 4, Box 5 or 6 (depending on whether the outcome was related to victim services or legal services), and Box 7.

MODELS PREDICTING THE HELPFULNESS OF VICTIM SERVICES

As a result of initial analyses predicting helpfulness of victim services, measures from Boxes 8, 4, 5, and 7 were retained in models for both the shelter/battered women's program (table 8.1a) and the sexual assault center (table 8.1b). Although a box may be retained in models, some variables may be dropped because they do not significantly predict Box 9 outcomes related to helpfulness.

Domestic Violence

Safety Issues. For helpfulness of the shelter/battered women's program around safety issues, a full model retaining Box 7 could not be estimated because of lack of variance. Therefore, the final model for this outcome only includes variables from Boxes 8, 4, and 5 while other helpfulness outcomes include Box 7.

Three variables significantly predicted helpfulness around safety issues. The higher the level of control tactics that were used on women in their relationships, the more positive the behaviors of staff at the agency, and the higher women's sense of control when working with the program, the more helpful women found the shelter/battered women's program's work around safety issues to be. Also, the number of negative behaviors the staff used was marginally significant indicating that the higher the number of negative behaviors staff participated in the less helpful women found the work around safety issues to be.

Two variables were significant until the final model, where their influence on helpfulness was mediated through Box 5 variables — the sample identifier variable and the variable identifying that both victim service and legal system agencies worked together to assist women. The final stage predicting the helpfulness of the shelter/battered women's program around safety issues explains approximately 16 percent of the variance. Results suggest that being treated positively and given significant control by shelter/battered women's programs, in contrast to the lack of control experienced in relationships, increased women's feelings of program effectiveness with regard to safety issues.

Child Advocacy. Three variables significantly predicted helpfulness around child advocacy. The higher the level of control tactics used on women in their relationships, the more both victim service and legal system agencies worked together to assist women, and the higher women's sense of control when working with the program, the more helpful women found the shelter/battered women's program's work around child advocacy to be. No other variables were



found to be marginally significant. The final stage predicting the helpfulness of the shelter/battered women's program around child advocacy explains approximately 16 percent of the variance. Agencies working together and giving women control of the process again increased their perceptions of program effectiveness with regard to child advocacy issues.

Emotional Support. Five variables significantly predicted helpfulness around emotional support. The less some agencies worked together to assist women (victim services with a non-legal system agency or a legal system agency with a non-victim service agency), the fewer number of STOP-funded activities in the victim service agency, the higher the post-STOP rating of the community's ability to meet the needs of domestic violence victims, the more positive behaviors the program staff participated in, and the higher women's sense of control when working with the program, the more helpful women found the shelter/battered women's program's work around emotional support to be. The final stage predicting the helpfulness of the shelter/battered women's program around emotional support explains approximately 20 percent of the variance. Results suggest that being treated positively and having control when receiving services affects women's beliefs about helpfulness around emotional support. However, working with other agencies and having more STOP-funded services decreased women's feelings that programs were helpful in emotional support. Perhaps the increased focuses on providing multiple service modalities and on community connections has increased the number of women victims staff are serving and has made it more difficult for program staff to find time to provide emotional support to individual women. These findings may indicate the need for agencies to have more resources and staff to provide more services that are geared to emotional support.

Legal Advocacy. Four variables significantly predicted helpfulness around legal advocacy. The more both victim service and legal system agencies worked together to assist women, the more positive and fewer negative behaviors the program staff participated in, and the higher women's sense of control when working with the program, the more helpful women found the shelter/battered women's program's work around legal advocacy to be. One variable was found to be marginally significant indicating that the less women used both victim service and legal system agencies, the more helpful they found the shelter/battered women's program to be in relation to legal advocacy. The final stage predicting the helpfulness of the shelter/battered women's program around legal advocacy explains approximately 31 percent of the variance. Agencies that work together, treat women well, and give women a sense of control over services seem more helpful to women when it comes to providing legal advocacy.

Individual Advocacy. Four variables significantly predicted helpfulness around individual advocacy. The more women were in the Help Seeker sample, the more both victim service and legal system agencies worked together to assist women, the fewer the number of negative behaviors that program staff participated in, and the higher women's sense of control when working with the program, the more helpful women found the shelter/battered women's program's work around individual advocacy to be. No other variables were found to be marginally significant. The final stage predicting the helpfulness of the shelter/battered women's program around individual advocacy explains approximately 18 percent of the variance. As with child and legal advocacy, agencies that work with others, that avoid treating women poorly, and



that assist women while at the same time allowing them to feel a sense of control over services are perceived as more effective.

Sexual Assault

Safety Issues. One variable significantly predicted helpfulness around safety issues. The more positive behaviors that sexual assault center staff participated in the more helpful the women found the program's work around safety issues to be. No other variables were found to be marginally significant. The final stage predicting the helpfulness of the sexual assault center around safety issues explains approximately 48 percent of the variance. Results suggest that treating women well is important to women feeling that the program helps them feel safe.

Child Advocacy. Five variables significantly predicted helpfulness around child advocacy. The higher the community's communication rating, the lower the community's collaboration rating, the more some agencies worked together to assist women (victim services with a non-legal system agency or a legal system agency with a non-victim service agency), the more both victim service and legal system agencies worked together to assist women, and the more positive behaviors the center staff participated in, the more helpful women found the sexual assault center work around child advocacy to be. No other variables were found to be marginally significant. The final stage predicting the helpfulness of the sexual assault center around child advocacy explains approximately 92 percent of the variance. The results suggest agencies that work together and treat women positively seem to be more helpful with child advocacy. However, our rating of collaboration is negative in this analysis. This finding may highlight the differences between our ratings of communication and collaboration based on reports from program representatives and a woman's perception of who works together to help her. Our ratings are of an overall services network in a community whereas women are reporting about their own specific experiences. Perhaps women feel that the right combination of agencies were working together to assist them, regardless of a program representative's report that the service network collaborated well around issues of violence against women.

Emotional Support. Two variables significantly predicted helpfulness around emotional support. Being in the Help Seeker sample and the greater the number of positive behaviors the center staff participated in the more helpful women found the sexual assault center work around emotional support to be. No other variables were found to be marginally significant. The final stage predicting the helpfulness of the sexual assault center around emotional support explains approximately 29 percent of the variance. Treating victims of sexual assault well is important for women's perceptions of emotional support from agencies.

Legal Advocacy. One variable significantly predicted helpfulness around legal advocacy — the number of positive behaviors of the center staff. No other variables were found to be marginally significant. The final stage predicting the helpfulness of the sexual assault center around legal advocacy explains approximately 35 percent of the variance. As with emotional support, positive behaviors increase women's perceptions that staff are helpful at providing legal advocacy.



Individual Advocacy. One variable significantly predicted helpfulness around individual advocacy. The more women contacted victim services first when entering the service network the more helpful women found the sexual assault center's work around individual advocacy to be. One variable was marginally significant indicating that the more positive behaviors the agency staff participated in the more helpful women found the center to be. The final stage predicting the helpfulness of the sexual assault center around individual advocacy explains approximately 22 percent of the variance.

Summary

Findings from models predicting helpfulness of the shelter/battered women's program and the sexual assault center indicate that variables related to the level of coordination in community response (Box 4) and post-STOP victim service program services (Box 5) significantly and positively influence victim outcomes. Women find victim service agencies to be more helpful the more work between community agencies is coordinated, the better the treatment they receive from agency staff, and the more they perceive they have a sense of control when working with agencies. The findings across many aspects of agency helpfulness lend strength to their importance.

MODELS PREDICTING LEGAL SERVICE AGENCY INTERVENTIONS AND OUTCOMES

As a result of initial analyses predicting legal service agency interventions and outcomes for domestic violence, measures from Boxes 8, 4 and 6 were retained in models related to arrest (table 8.2a), measures from Boxes 8 and 4 were retained in models related to case outcomes (table 8.2b), and measures from Box 4 were retained in models related to jail/prison terms (table 8.2c). For sexual assault, measures from Boxes 4 and 6 were retained in models related to arrest (table 8.3a) and models related to case outcomes (table 8.3b). No models were estimated for jail/prison terms for sexual assault due to lack of variance for independent and dependent variables. Although a box may be retained in models, some variables may be dropped because they did not significantly predict Box 9 outcomes related to legal agency interventions.

Domestic Violence

Arrest. Four variables significantly predicted the arrest of a woman's husband/partner during the most recent incident of violence. Women in the Help Seeker sample had a greater likelihood of reporting that their husband/partner was arrested. The more both victim service and legal system agencies worked together to assist women the more likely an arrest was made (the odds were 7.21 times greater than in communities where agencies did not work together), the higher the post-STOP rating of the legal system's response to domestic violence victims the more likely an arrest was made (the odds were 3.00 times greater than for communities with lower ratings), and the more the women perceived they had a sense of control when working with law enforcement the more likely an arrest was made (the odds were 2.58 times greater than for women who perceived they had less control). No other variables were found to be marginally significant. The final stage predicting the arrest of a woman's husband/partner explains approximately 34 percent of the variance. Results suggest that arrests are more likely when



women are given significant control when in contact with law enforcement, in communities where agencies coordinate their efforts and have higher post-STOP ratings for legal response.

Two variables significantly predicted the arrest of the woman during the most recent incident of violence. The lower the post-STOP rating of the legal system's response to domestic violence victims the more likely a woman was arrested (Odds Ratio=0.29) and the less the women perceived they had a sense of control when working with law enforcement the more likely an arrest was made (Odds Ratio=0.31). Two variables were marginally significant indicating that the lower the community's collaboration rating and the less both victim service and legal system agencies worked together to assist women the more likely the woman was to be arrested. The final stage predicting the arrest of a woman explains approximately 30 percent of the variance. Contrary to results related to arrests of husbands/partners, women who were arrested felt less control during their interactions with law enforcement and were in communities with lower post-STOP ratings of legal system response.

Case Outcome. One variable significantly predicted convictions, however they were obtained, for a woman's husband/partner. The more both victim service and legal system agencies work together to assist women the more likely it is that a conviction occurs in the case (the odds were 1.69 times greater than for communities where agencies did not work together). No other variables were found to be marginally significant. However, the final stage predicting the case outcome for the women's husband/partner explains only 3 percent of the variance. No variables significantly predicted conviction for the woman's case.

Jail/Prison Time. One variable significantly predicted whether or not a woman's husband/partner spent time in jail or prison as a result of a conviction. Husbands/partners of non-white women were more likely to spend time in jail or prison (the odds were 2.73 times greater than for white women). No other variables were marginally significant. The final stage predicting a term in jail/prison explains approximately 5 percent of the variance.

Sexual Assault

Arrest. Two variables significantly predicted the arrest of women's perpetrators of sexual assault. The higher the community's communication rating the less likely an arrest was made (Odds Ratio=.79) and the more some agencies in the community worked together to assist women (victim services with a non-legal system agency or a legal system agency with a non-victim service agency) the more likely an arrest was made (the odds were 23.38 times greater than in communities where no agencies worked together). The most likely "other" agency involved in these linkages is the hospital, where essential evidence in sexual assault cases is collected. One variable was marginally significant, indicating that the more both victim service and legal system agencies worked together to assist women the more likely an arrest was made (the odds were 3.38 times greater than in communities where agencies did not work together). The final stage predicting the arrest of a perpetrator explains approximately 39 percent of the variance. Similar to arrest for domestic violence, the more women perceive agencies to be working together the more arrests occur in the community.



Case Outcome. No variables significantly predicted convictions, however they were obtained, for perpetrators of sexual assault.

Summary

Findings from models predicting legal agency interventions and outcomes indicate higher levels of coordination in community response (Box 4) and post-STOP legal system response to victims (Box 6) significantly and positively influence victim outcomes. Women report more arrests were made and more convictions occurred in communities with more coordinated work between agencies, more positive post-STOP ratings of the legal system's response to victims, and when women felt higher levels of control when working with law enforcement.

MODELS PREDICTING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF LEGAL AGENCY SERVICES

As a result of initial analyses for domestic violence, measures from Boxes 8, 4, 6, and 7 were retained in models predicting agency effectiveness (table 8.4a) and satisfaction with services and outcomes related to domestic violence (table 8.4b). For sexual assault, measures in Boxes 8, 4, 6, and 7 were retained in models predicting agency effectiveness (table 8.5a) and measures in Boxes 4, 6, and 7 were retained in models for satisfaction with services and outcomes related to sexual assault (table 8.5b). Although a box may be retained in models, some of its variables may be dropped because they did not significantly predict Box 9 outcomes related to effectiveness and satisfaction with legal outcomes.

Domestic Violence

Law Enforcement around Domestic Violence Issues. Five variables significantly predicted women's reports of law enforcement's effectiveness around domestic violence issues. The more both victim service and legal system agencies worked together to assist women, the more positive and fewer negative behaviors law enforcement participated in, the higher women's sense of control when working with law enforcement, and the less women used both victim service and legal system agencies as compared to using only one type of service, the more effective women found the services provided by law enforcement to be. One variable was marginally significant, indicating that women who experienced lower levels of control tactics in their relationships found law enforcement to be more effective. The final stage predicting effectiveness for law enforcement explains approximately 49 percent of the variance. The results suggest that agencies working together and treating women positively increases women's beliefs that law enforcement are effective. Women also report, however, that if they use both victim services and legal system agencies they find law enforcement less effective. Perhaps women who are exposed to staff behaviors from more than one agency are able to rate the relative effectiveness of each and, in this case, determine that law enforcement is less effective.

Prosecution around Domestic Violence Issues. Three variables significantly predicted prosecution's effectiveness around domestic violence issues. The more some agencies work together to assist women (victim services with a non-legal system agency or a legal system agency with a non-victim service agency), the more both victim service and legal system agencies worked together to assist women, and the higher women's sense of control when



working with prosecution, the more effective women found the services provided by prosecution to be. One variable was marginally significant indicating that the less women used both victim service and legal system agencies compared to only one type of service, the more effective they found prosecution to be. The final stage predicting effectiveness for prosecution explains approximately 19 percent of the variance. Women who have a sense of control when working with prosecution and who report agencies working together find prosecution more effective.

Protective Orders. Five variables significantly predicted the effectiveness of women's protective orders. The lower the levels of physical violence women experienced in their relationships, the more some agencies worked together to assist women (victim services with a non-legal system agency or a legal system agency with a non-victim service agency), the more both victim service and legal system agencies worked together to assist women, the fewer negative behaviors court staff participated in, and the higher women's sense of control when obtaining a protective order, the more effective women found the protective order to be. One variable was marginally significant indicating that the less women contacted law enforcement first, the more effective they found the protective order to be. The final stage predicting effectiveness of the protective order explains approximately 25 percent of the variance. Working together, positive treatment, and women having a sense of control again seem to matter for perceptions of effectiveness. However, women who experience higher levels of physical violence find the protective order to be less effective.

Satisfaction with Legal System and Case Outcome. Six variables significantly predicted women's satisfaction with the legal system and their domestic violence case outcome (last column of table 8.4b). The less physical violence women experienced in their relationships, the more both victim service and legal system agencies worked together to assist women, the greater the number of positive behaviors law enforcement participated in, the higher women's sense of control when working with law enforcement, prosecution, and when obtaining the protective order, the more satisfied women were with the legal system and their case outcomes. Two variables were marginally significant indicating that biracial women and women of other races were more satisfied as compared to white women and the more some agencies worked together to assist women (victim services with a non-legal system agency or a legal system agency with a non-victim service agency) the more satisfied women were. The final stage predicting satisfaction explains approximately 32 percent of the variance. Women were satisfied if they had a sense of control when working with the legal system agencies and when agencies coordinated efforts to help.

Sexual Assault

Law Enforcement around Sexual Assault Issues. One variable significantly predicted law enforcement's effectiveness around sexual assault issues. The more some agencies worked together to assist women (victim services with a non-legal system agency or a legal system agency with a non-victim service agency) the more effective women found the services provided by law enforcement to be. Two variables were marginally significant indicating that the less women contacted law enforcement first and the less women contacted victim services first (compared to contacting other agencies first), the more they found law enforcement effective.



The final stage predicting effectiveness for law enforcement explains approximately 24 percent of the variance.

Prosecution around Sexual Assault Issues. Two variables significantly predicted prosecution's effectiveness around sexual assault issues. The more some agencies worked together to assist women (victim services with a non-legal system agency or a legal system agency with a non-victim service agency) and the more both victim service and legal system agencies worked together to assist women, the more effective women found the services provided by prosecution to be. No variables were found to be marginally significant. The final stage predicting effectiveness for prosecution explains approximately 23 percent of the variance. Agencies working together increased women's perceptions of effectiveness for both law enforcement and prosecution.

Satisfaction with Legal System and Case Outcome. One variable significantly predicted women's satisfaction with the legal system and their sexual assault case outcome. The greater the number of negative behaviors prosecution participated in, the less women were satisfied with the legal system and their case outcomes. One variable was marginally significant indicating that the less women contacted victim services first when entering the service network the more satisfied the women were. The final stage predicting satisfaction explains approximately 28 percent of the variance. Women were satisfied with the legal system when they were treated well.

Summary

Findings from models predicting effectiveness of legal agency services indicate that variables related to the level of coordination in community response (Box 4) and post-STOP legal system response to victims (Box 6) significantly and positively influence victim outcomes. Women find legal agencies to be more effective and are more satisfied with them when the work between agencies in communities is coordinated, when women are treated better by agency staff, and when women have a greater sense of control when working with agencies.

MODELS PREDICTING THE LIKELIHOOD WOMEN WILL USE SERVICES AGAIN

As a result of initial analyses predicting the likelihood that women would use services again, measures from Boxes 8, 4, 5, and 6 were retained in models for the domestic violence (table 8.6a) and Boxes 4, 5, and 6 were retained in models for sexual assault (table 8.6b). Although a box may be retained in models, some of its variables may be dropped because they did not significantly predict Box 9 outcomes related to using services again.

Domestic Violence

Law Enforcement. Four variables significantly predicted the likelihood that women would use law enforcement again in the future for issues related to domestic violence if they felt they had the need. The more both victim service and legal system agencies worked together to assist women, the more positive and fewer negative behaviors law enforcement participated in, and the higher women's sense of control when working with law enforcement, the more likely women



were to report that they would contact law enforcement again. One variable was marginally significant indicating the more some agencies work together to assist women (victim services with a non-legal system agency or a legal system agency with a non-victim service agency) the more likely women were to report they would contact the agency again. The final stage predicting the likelihood that women would use law enforcement again explains approximately 28 percent of the variance. Results suggest that women would use services again because agencies worked together, treated them positively, and they had a sense of control when using services.

Prosecution. Three variables significantly predicted the likelihood that women would use prosecution again in the future for issues related to domestic violence if they felt they had the need. The greater the number of positive and fewer negative behaviors prosecution participated in and the higher women's sense of control when working with prosecution, the more likely women were to report that they would contact prosecution again. One variable was found to be marginally significant indicating that the fewer physically violent relationships women had the more likely they were to report that they would contact prosecution again. The final stage predicting the likelihood that women would use prosecution again explains approximately 31 percent of the variance.

Protective Order. Four variables significantly predicted the likelihood that women would obtain a protective order again in the future for issues related to domestic violence if they felt they had the need. The more some agencies worked together to assist women (victim services with a non-legal system agency or a legal system agency with a non-victim service agency), the more both victim service and legal system agencies worked together to assist women, the more positive behaviors law enforcement participated in, and the higher women's sense of control when working with law enforcement, the more likely women were to report that they would use the court for a protective order again. The number of negative behaviors the court staff participated in could not be estimated due to lack of variance. No variables were found to be marginally significant. The final stage predicting the likelihood that women would use the court again for a protective order explains approximately 18 percent of the variance.

Shelter/Battered Women's Program. Three variables significantly predicted the likelihood that women would use the shelter/battered women's program again in the future for issues related to domestic violence if they felt they had the need. The more positive and fewer negative behaviors program staff participated in and the higher women's sense of control when working with the program, the more likely women were to report that they would contact the program again. No variables were found to be marginally significant. The final stage predicting the likelihood that women would use the shelter/battered women's program again explains approximately 34 percent of the variance.

Sexual Assault

Law Enforcement. Two variables significantly predicted the likelihood that women would use law enforcement again in the future for issues related to sexual assault if they felt they had the need. The more both victim service and legal system agencies worked together to assist women and the higher women's sense of control when working with law enforcement, the more likely



women were to report that they would contact the law enforcement again. The number of negative behaviors law enforcement participated in could not be estimated due to lack of variance. No variables were found to be marginally significant. The final stage predicting the likelihood that women would use law enforcement again explains approximately 23 percent of the variance.

Prosecution. Variables in Box 6 could not be estimated for prosecution due to lack of variance. As a result, only one stage of the model (Box 4) was estimated. Three variables were marginally significant indicating that the higher the community's communication rating, the more some agencies worked together to assist women (victim services with a non-legal system agency or a legal system agency with a non-victim service agency), and the more both victim service and legal system agencies worked together to assist women, the more likely women were to report they would use prosecution again. The final stage predicting the likelihood that women would use prosecution again explains approximately 5 percent of the variance.

Sexual Assault Center. One variable significantly predicted the likelihood that women would use the sexual assault center again in the future if they felt they had the need. The higher women's sense of control when working with the center, the more likely women were to report that they would contact it again. No variables were found to be marginally significant. The final stage predicting the likelihood that women would use the sexual assault center again explains approximately 11 percent of the variance.

Summary

Results from models predicting the likelihood that women would use services again are the same across each service type. Women report being more inclined to use services again if the work between agencies in communities was coordinated, when women were treated better by agency staff, and when women had a greater sense of control when working with agencies. Specifically, models indicate that variables related to the level of coordination in community response (Box 4), post-STOP victim service program services (Box 5), and post-STOP legal system response to victims (Box 6) significantly and positively influence victim outcomes.

MODELS PREDICTING WOMEN'S LIFE SATISFACTION AND SOCIAL SUPPORT

As a result of initial analyses predicting life satisfaction, measures from Boxes 8, 4, 5, and 7 were retained in models for domestic violence victims (table 8.7a) and in models for sexual assault victims (table 8.7b). For social support, measures from Boxes 8, 4, 5, and 7 were retained in models for domestic violence victims (table 8.8a) and in models for sexual assault victims (table 8.8b). Although a box may be retained in models, some of its variables may be dropped because they did not significantly predict Box 9 outcomes related to life satisfaction and support.

Life Satisfaction

Four variables significantly predicted life satisfaction for domestic violence victims who used services. The younger women were, the less likely they were to have had an intimate relationship



in the two years before data collection, the more both victim service and legal system agencies worked together to assist women, and the higher women's sense of control when working with the shelter/battered women's program, the more satisfied women were with their lives in general. Two variables were marginally significant indicating that the lower the community's communication rating and the higher the community's collaboration rating the higher women reported their satisfaction to be. The final stage predicting life satisfaction explains approximately 6 percent of the variance.

No variables significantly predicted life satisfaction for sexual assault victims who used services. However, four variables were marginally significant. The older women were, the higher their household income, the higher women's sense of control when working with the sexual assault center, and the more women contacted law enforcement first when entering the service network, the more satisfied women were with their lives in general. The final stage predicting life satisfaction explains approximately 10 percent of the variance.

Predictive models for satisfaction of domestic violence and sexual assault victims explain more variance when only Box 8 is included in the model rather than the full model with Boxes 8, 4, 5, and 7. Results suggest that individual characteristics and experiences with violence are more closely linked to life satisfaction than community characteristics and the services used.

Social Support

Social Support from a Special Person. Five variables significantly predict the level of social support domestic violence victims who have used services experienced from a special person in their lives. Women in the Community sample, younger women, white women as compared to biracial women or women of other races, women with more relationships that involved physical violence, and women with a higher sense of control when working with the shelter/battered women's program reported higher levels of social support from a special person. One variable was marginally significant indicating that white women as compared to African-American women had higher levels of social support. The final stage for social support explains approximately 8 percent of the variance.

No variables significantly predict the level of social support sexual assault victims who have used services experienced from a special person in their lives. Two variables were marginally significant indicating women who experienced more violent sexual assaults and women with a higher sense of control when working with the sexual assault center had higher levels of social support. The final stage for social support explains no variance.

Social Support from Family. Five variables significantly predict the level of social support domestic violence victims who have used services experienced from family. Women in the Community sample, younger women, white women as compared to biracial women or women of other races, women with fewer relationships that involve physical violence, and women with a higher sense of control when working with the shelter/battered women's program reported higher levels of social support from family. Two variables were marginally significant indicating that women who did not live with their partners and women who contacted law enforcement first



when entering the service network had higher levels of social support. The final stage for social support explains approximately 8 percent of the variance.

One variable significantly predicts the level of social support sexual assault victims who have used services experienced from family. Biracial women or women of other races compared to white women reported higher levels of social support from family. No variables were marginally significant. The final stage for social support explains approximately 3 percent of the variance.

Social Support from Friends. Three variables significantly predict the level of social support domestic violence victims who have used services experienced from friends. White women as compared to African-American women, women who did not live with their partners, and women with a higher sense of control when working with the shelter/battered women's program reported higher levels of social support from friends. Two variables were marginally significant indicating that women in communities with lower communication ratings and women in communities where both victim service and legal system agencies work together to assist women had higher levels of social support. The final stage for social support explains approximately 8 percent of the variance.

One variable significantly predicts the level of social support sexual assault victims who have used services experienced from friends. Women with a higher sense of control when working with the sexual assault center reported higher levels of social support from friends. No variables were found to be marginally significant. The final stage for social support explains approximately 1 percent of the variance.

Summary

Findings from models predicting life satisfaction and social support indicate that variables related to women's characteristics and the nature of their victimization (Box 8) and post-STOP victim service program services (Box 5) significantly and positively influence victim outcomes. Women in the Community Sample, women with particular demographic characteristics, and women who perceived higher levels of control when working with victim service agencies reported higher levels of satisfaction and social support. However, none of these models could predict more than 10 percent of the variance in satisfaction and social support, leading to the conclusion that these factors are more responsive to other conditions in women's lives.

CONCLUSION

Based on the above analyses, our two hypotheses were supported: women benefit from the services of private nonprofit victim service agencies and the benefit of these services is enhanced when those agencies work in collaboration with the legal system and other relevant agencies in their community. In particular, when community agencies coordinated efforts to address domestic violence and sexual assault, women found them to be more helpful and effective and were more satisfied with the treatment they received by the legal system and their case outcome. Legal system outcomes (arrests, convictions) also occurred more when community agencies worked together. In addition, women who felt a greater sense of control when working with



agencies and who were treated more positively by agency staff found services to be more helpful and effective and were more satisfied with the legal system outcomes.

Figure 8.14 is a revised version of our conceptual model based on the findings presented in this chapter. The only change made to the model is the direct relationship that was outlined between service use pattern (Box 7) and victim outcomes (Box 9) has been eliminated. We found little evidence that service use patterns affect victim outcomes (only two significant relationships were found for all 33 Box 9 outcomes). Instead, the most influential predictors of victim outcomes were the level of coordination in community response (Box 4), post-STOP victim service program services (Box 5), and post-STOP legal system response to victims (Box 6).



Figure 8.14: Revised Conceptual Framework for Predicting Victim Outcomes

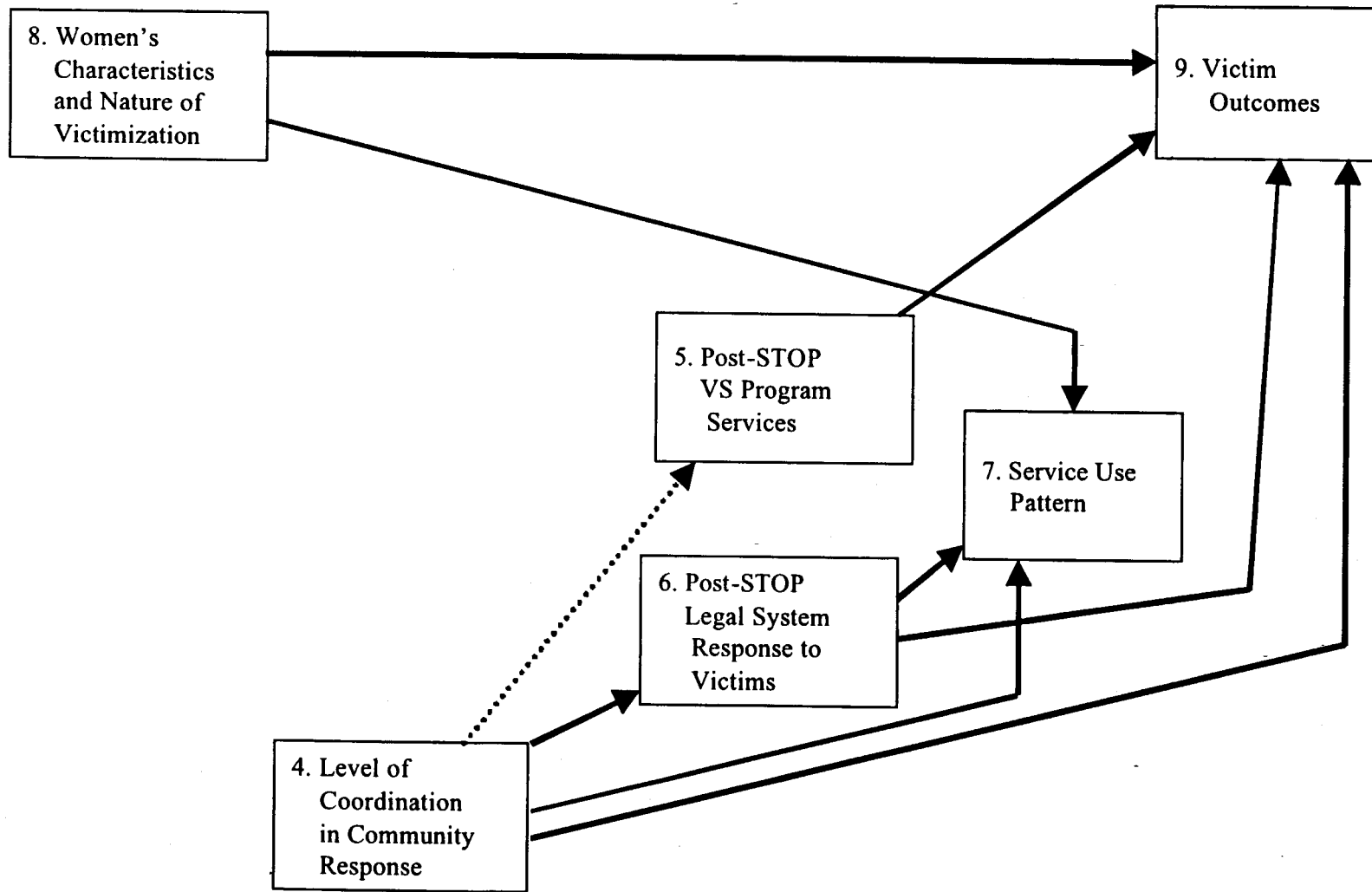




Table 8.1a
Predicting the Helpfulness of the Shelter/Battered Women's Program

Predictor Variables	Box 8			Box 4					Box 5					Box 7	R Squared
	Help Seeker (1) vs. Community Sample(2)	Household Income	Control	Communication Rating	Collaboration Rating	Primary Agency	Some agencies seem to work together (victim services and non-legal system services or legal system services and non-victim services) based on women's reports for DV vs. none	Victim Services and Legal System seem to work together based on women's reports for DV vs. none	Number of STOP-funded Activities	Post-STOP perception that community can meet the needs of DV victims	Shelter/Battered Women's program's number of positive behaviors	Shelter/Battered Women's program's number of negative behaviors	Shelter/Battered Women's Program Sense of Control	Service Use Pattern (Used both Victim Service and Legal System vs. Using only one or the other)	
	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	
Box 9: Victim Outcomes: Helpfulness															
Safety Issues	-0.46*	0.01	0.17*												0.02
Safety Issues	-0.44*	-0.00	0.15*	-0.03	0.03	-0.07	0.06	0.33*							0.05
Safety Issues	-0.13	-0.00	0.13*	-0.10	0.04	-0.01	-0.04	0.12	0.01	0.01	0.08*	-0.13+	0.26*		0.16
Safety Issues	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Child Advocacy	-0.36	0.01	0.11												0.00
Child Advocacy	-0.42	0.01	0.14*	-0.13	0.07	-0.06	0.08	0.56*							0.07
Child Advocacy	-0.11	0.01	0.15*	-0.16	0.09	-0.01	-0.04	0.32*	-0.01	0.02	0.04	-0.17+	0.35*		0.17
Child Advocacy	-0.26	0.02	0.18*	-0.07	0.13	-0.08	0.25	0.41*	-0.02	0.08	0.01	-0.15	0.36*	-1.21	0.16
Support Emotional	-0.54*	-0.00	0.00												0.01
Support Emotional	-0.45*	-0.00	0.04	0.02	-0.06	-0.14*	-0.18	-0.29*							0.05
Support Emotional	-0.26	-0.00	0.03	-0.01	-0.04	-0.09	-0.28*	0.08	-0.03*	0.18*	0.09*	-0.11+	0.28*		0.20
Support	-0.25	-0.00	-0.00	0.05	-0.10	-0.09	-0.35*	0.12	-0.04*	0.20*	0.09*	-0.05	0.29*	-0.93	0.20
Legal Advocacy	-0.43+	-0.06*	0.12*												0.02
Legal Advocacy	-0.41+	-0.04+	0.12*	-0.09	0.08	-0.07	0.27*	0.70*							0.14
Legal Advocacy	-0.04	-0.04*	0.09+	-0.12	0.11	-0.04	0.14	0.42*	-0.01	0.07	0.19*	-0.15*	0.27*		0.32
Legal Advocacy	-0.09	-0.03	0.03	-0.06	0.08	-0.09	0.17	0.42*	-0.01	0.10	0.18*	-0.20*	0.25*	-1.31+	0.31
Individual															
Advocacy Individual	-0.85*	-0.05+	0.04												0.03
Advocacy Individual	-0.88*	-0.04	0.11	-0.19	0.04	0.01	-0.11	0.42*							0.07
Advocacy Individual	-0.57*	-0.04	0.10	-0.27*	0.06	0.07	-0.24	0.22*	0.01	0.01	0.06	-0.20*	0.27*		0.16
Advocacy	-0.99*	-0.02	0.09	-0.15	0.04	-0.02	-0.21	0.34*	0.01	0.08	0.06	-0.25*	0.27*	-1.06	0.18

Source: The Urban Institute Analysis of 2001-2002 Victim Impact Survey Data.

Note: * = p < .05; + = p < .10. † The variable Service Use Pattern (Both vs. only one or the other) was dropped from this model due to lack of variance.



Table 8.1b
Predicting the Helpfulness of the Sexual Assault Center

Predictor Variables	Box 8		Box 4				Box 5		Box 7		Adjusted R ²
	Type of SA	Perpetrator of SA	Communication Rating	Collaboration Rating	Some agencies seem to work together (victim services and non-legal system services or legal system services and non-victim services) based on women's reports for SA vs. none	Victim Services and Legal System seem to work together based on women's reports for SA vs. none	Sexual Assault Center's program's number of positive behaviors	Sexual Assault Center's Program Sense of Control	Contact LE first	Contact VS First	
	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	
Box 9: Victim Outcomes: Helpfulness											
Safety Issues	-1.13*	0.72*									0.11
Safety Issues	-0.83	0.59	0.18	-0.10	-0.76	-0.05					-0.00
Safety Issues	-0.63	0.33	0.36	0.02	-0.72+	-0.40	0.42*	0.23			0.44
Safety Issues	-0.34	0.17	0.37	-0.04	-0.31	-0.04	0.42*	0.16	0.25	0.77	0.48
Child Advocacy	0.36	-0.83									0.03
Child Advocacy	0.65	-1.50	0.36	-0.48	0.51	1.60*					0.40
Child Advocacy	-0.45	0.64	0.69*	-0.22	1.21*	0.49	1.01*	-0.11			0.89
Child Advocacy	-0.40	0.47	0.69*	-0.45*	1.44*	1.02*	0.88*	-0.20	-0.13	0.44	0.92
Emotional Support	-0.51*	0.15									0.03
Emotional Support	-0.63+	0.16	0.02	-0.19	-0.20	0.18					0.02
Emotional Support	-0.55+	0.04	0.13	-0.10	-0.52	-0.25	0.32*	0.08			0.27
Emotional Support	-0.68*	0.13	0.12	-0.11	-0.70	-0.36	0.30*	0.13	0.34	0.17	0.29
Legal Advocacy	-0.98*	0.79*									0.08
Legal Advocacy	-1.12*	0.81+	-0.77	0.24	-0.05	0.51					0.07
Legal Advocacy	-0.71	0.37	-0.43	0.22	-0.65	-0.28	0.44*	0.25			0.38
Legal Advocacy	-0.73	0.42	-0.43	0.24	-0.67	-0.30	0.47*	0.21	-0.20	-0.38	0.35
Individual Advocacy	-0.54	0.11									0.01
Individual Advocacy	-0.33	0.22	0.28	-0.10	-0.20	0.04					-0.10
Individual Advocacy	-0.05	0.02	0.36	-0.03	-0.44	-0.40	0.34*	0.19			0.11
Individual Advocacy	-0.03	-0.28	0.47	-0.19	-0.01	0.00	0.27+	0.25	0.59	1.14*	0.22

Source: The Urban Institute Analysis of 2001-2002 Victim Impact Survey Data.

Note: * = p < .05; + = p < .10.



Table 8.2a

Predicting Domestic Violence Arrest Outcomes

Predictor Variables	Box 8				Box 4								Box 6				Model Coefficient	Adjusted R ²
	Help Seeker (1) vs. Community Sample (2)		Race other than White vs. White		Communication Rating		Collaboration Rating		Some agencies seem to work together (victim services and non-legal system services or legal system services and non-victim services) based on women's reports for DV vs. none		Victim Services and Legal System seem to work together based on women's reports for DV vs. none		Post-STOP perception about legal system responses to DV victims		Law Enforcement sense of control			
	Estimate	Odds Ratio	Estimate	Odds Ratio	Estimate	Odds Ratio	Estimate	Odds Ratio	Estimate	Odds Ratio	Estimate	Odds Ratio	Estimate	Odds Ratio	Estimate	Odds Ratio		
Box 9: Victim Outcomes: Local Law Enforcement and DV arrests																		
Husband, partner or boyfriend arrested	-3.00*	0.05	0.19	1.21													30.49*	0.20
Husband, partner or boyfriend arrested	-2.43*	0.09	-0.23	0.79	-0.23	0.79	0.11	1.11	0.98	2.66	2.17*	8.76					31.97*	0.23
Husband, partner or boyfriend arrested	-2.53*	0.08	-0.07	0.94	-0.16	0.85	0.22	1.24	0.50	1.65	1.98*	7.21	1.10*	3.00	0.95*	2.58	48.59*	0.34
Woman was arrested for the violence or for something else	0.53	1.71	0.76+	2.15													4.28	0.03
Woman was arrested for the violence or for something else	0.52	1.68	0.80+	2.22	0.12	1.13	-0.39	0.68	-0.89	0.41	-1.30*	0.27					15.47*	0.09
Woman was arrested for the violence or for something else	0.28	1.33	0.74	2.10	-0.06	0.94	-0.59+	0.55	-0.31	0.73	-0.96+	0.38	-1.26*	0.29	-1.18*	0.31	53.25*	0.30

Source: The Urban Institute Analysis of 2001-2002 Victim Impact Survey Data.

Note: * = p < .05; + = p < .10.



Table 8.2b

Predicting the Husband/Partner's Case Outcome and the Women's Case Outcome for Domestic Violence

Predictor Variables	Box 8		Box 4								Model Goodness-of-fit	Adjusted R ²	
	Estimate	Odds Ratio	Communication Rating		Collaboration Rating		Some agencies seem to work together (victim services and non-legal system services or legal system services and non-victim services) based on women's reports for DV vs. none		Victim Services and Legal System seem to work together based on women's reports for DV vs. none				
Race other than White vs. White													
Box 9: Victim Outcomes: DV Case Outcome													
Husband/Partner Convicted	-0.20	0.82										0.64	0.00
Husband/Partner Convicted	-0.20	0.82	0.24	1.27	-0.17	0.84	0.46	1.59	0.53*	1.69	7.40	0.03	
Woman Convicted	0.69	2.00									0.67	0.03	
Woman Convicted	0.87	2.39	-0.87	0.42	-0.17	0.84	-0.29	0.75	-0.51	0.60	2.36	0.11	

Source: The Urban Institute Analysis of 2001-2002 Victim Impact Survey Data.

Note: * = p < .05; + = p < .10.



Table 8.2c

Predicting Jail Time for Domestic Violence

Predictor Variables	Box 8		Box 4				Model Goodness-of-fit	Adjusted R ²
	Race other than White vs. White		Communication Rating		Collaboration Rating			
	Estimate	Odds Ratio	Estimate	Odds Ratio	Estimate	Odds Ratio		
Box 9: Victim Outcomes: Jail Time								
Husband/Partner goes to jail	1.03*	2.81					5.72*	0.04
Husband/Partner goes to jail	1.00*	2.73	0.24	1.27	0.18	0.84	6.22	0.05

Source: The Urban Institute Analysis of 2001-2002 Victim Impact Survey Data.

Note: * = $p < .05$; + = $p < .10$.



Table 8.3a
Predicting Sexual Assault Arrest Outcomes

Predictor Variables	Box 4								Box 6		Model Goodness-of-fit	Adjusted R ²
	Communication Rating		Collaboration Rating		Some agencies seem to work together (victim services and non-legal system services or legal system services and non-victim services) based on women's reports for SA vs. none		Victim Services and Legal System seem to work together based on women's reports for SA vs. none		SA LE's number of positive behaviors			
	Estimate	Odds Ratio	Estimate	Odds Ratio	Estimate	Odds Ratio	Estimate	Odds Ratio	Estimate	Odds Ratio		
Box 9: Victim Outcomes: Local Law Enforcement and SA arrests												
Perpetrator arrested	-1.66*	0.19	0.53	1.70	3.64*	38.17	1.58*	4.85			29.21*	0.39
Perpetrator arrested	-1.57*	0.21	0.63	1.88	3.15*	23.38	1.22+	3.38	0.16	1.17	28.45*	0.39

Source: The Urban Institute Analysis of 2001-2002 Victim Impact Survey Data.

Note: * = p < .05; + = p < .10.



Table 8.3b
Predicting the Case Outcome for Sexual Assault

Predictor Variables	Box 4				Box 6		Model Goodness-of-Fit	Adjusted R ²
	Communication Rating		Collaboration Rating		Post-STOP perception about legal system responses to SA victims			
	Estimate	Odds Ratio	Estimate	Odds Ratio	Estimate	Odds Ratio		
Box 9: Victim Outcomes: SA Case Outcome								
Sexual Assault Convicted	0.60	1.82	-0.36	0.70			1.21	0.02
Sexual Assault Convicted	0.55	1.73	-0.36	0.70	0.56	1.75	3.90	0.07

Source: The Urban Institute Analysis of 2001-2002 Victim Impact Survey Data.

Note: * = $p < .05$; + = $p < .10$.



Table 8.4a

Predicting the Effectiveness of the Legal System Services that Women Received for a+A12 Domestic Violence Incident

Predictor Variables	Box 8			Box 4				Box 6			Box 7			Adjusted R ²
	Help Seeker (1) vs. Community Sample (2)	Physical Violence	Control	Communication Rating	Collaboration Rating	Some agencies seem to work together (victim services and non-legal system services or legal system services and non-victim services) based on women's reports for DV vs. none	Victim Services and Legal System seem to work together based on women's reports for DV vs. none	DV program's number of positive behaviors ¹	DV program's number of negative behaviors ¹	Sense of Control ¹	Service Use Pattern (Used both Victim Service and Legal System vs. Using only one or the other)	Contact LE First	Contact VS First	
	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	
Box 9: Victim Outcomes: Effectiveness of														
Local law enforcement regarding DV incident	-0.34*	-0.07*	-0.09+											0.02
Local law enforcement regarding DV incident	-0.22	-0.06*	-0.10*	-0.07	0.04	0.60*	0.61*							0.10
Local law enforcement regarding DV incident	-0.12	-0.02	-0.07+	0.00	0.03	0.15*	0.21*	0.10*	-0.13	0.31				0.48
Local law enforcement regarding DV incident	-0.24	0.01	-0.08+	-0.03	0.06	-0.00	0.19*	0.10*	-0.14*	0.28*	-0.19*	0.10	-0.13	0.49
Prosecutor regarding DV incident	-0.36+	-0.05	-0.02											0.01
Prosecutor regarding DV incident	-0.20	-0.04	-0.05	-0.01	0.08	0.64*	0.71*							0.11
Prosecutor regarding DV incident	-0.14	-0.04	-0.02	0.02	0.07	0.46*	0.53*	0.03	-0.03	0.18*				0.19
Prosecutor regarding DV incident	-0.12	-0.04	-0.01	0.04	0.04	0.44*	0.64*	0.03	-0.04	0.15*	-0.21+	0.06	-0.11	0.19
Protective order regarding DV incident	-0.46*	-0.13*	-0.13*											0.06
Protective order regarding DV incident	-0.34*	-0.13*	-0.14*	-0.10	-0.01	0.53*	0.54*							0.12
Protective order regarding DV incident	-0.32*	-0.10*	-0.12*	-0.05	-0.01	0.39*	0.36*	-0.01	-0.15*	0.18*				0.24
Protective order regarding DV incident	-0.14	-0.07*	-0.18	-0.09	0.01	0.39*	0.34*	-0.01	-0.15*	0.20*	0.06	-0.21+	-0.11	0.25

Source: The Urban Institute Analysis of 2001-2002 Victim Impact Survey Data.

Note: * = p < .05; + = p < .10. ¹ These are different variables for each agency addressed in this table (for example, sense of control in interactions with law enforcement is in the law enforcement model only).



Table 8.4b
Predicting Box 9 Victim Outcomes: Women's Satisfaction with the Legal System and the Outcome of Their Domestic Violence Case

Predictor Variables	Satisfaction with Legal System and DV Case Outcome			
	Parameter Estimate	Parameter Estimate	Parameter Estimate	Parameter Estimate
Box 8: Women's Characteristics and Nature of Victimization				
African-American vs. White	-0.19	-0.13	-0.11	-0.12
Hispanic vs. White	0.07	0.06	0.15	0.14
Bi-racial or other race vs. White	0.42*	0.49*	0.28+	0.28+
Physical Violence	-0.11*	-0.12*	-0.13*	-0.12*
Relationship within the past 2 years	0.32*	0.22+	0.17	0.16
Number of physically violent relationships	-0.16*	-0.18*	-0.01	-0.01
Box 4: Level of Coordination in Community Response				
Communication Rating		-0.11	0.05	0.05
Collaboration Rating		0.08	0.03	0.03
Some agencies seem to work together (victim services and non-legal system services or legal system services and non-victim services) based on women's reports for DV vs. none		0.89*	0.26+	0.25+
Victim Services and Legal System seem to work together based on women's reports for DV vs. none		0.84*	0.32*	0.33*
Box 6: Post-STOP Legal System response to Victims				
DV LE program's number of positive behaviors			0.08*	0.08*
Sense of Control when working with local law enforcement			0.14*	0.14*
Sense of Control when working with the Prosecution			0.21*	0.21*
Sense of Control when getting a protective order			0.22*	0.22*
Box 7: Service Use Pattern				
Contact LE first				0.09
Contact VS first				0.02
Adjusted R²	0.03	0.15	0.32	0.32

Source: The Urban Institute Analysis of 2001-2002 Victim Impact Survey Data.

Note: * = $p < .05$; + = $p < .10$.



Table 8.5a

Predicting the Effectiveness of the Legal System Services that Women Received for Their Sexual Assault Incident

	Box 8		Box 4				Box 6				Box 7		Adjusted R ²
	Age	African-American vs. all other races	Communication Rating	Collaboration Rating	Some agencies seem to work together (victim services and non-legal system services or legal system services and non-victim services) based on women's reports for SA vs. none	Victim Services and Legal System seem to work together based on women's reports for SA vs. none	Legal System Services response to SA victims post-STOP	Sexual Assault Center's program's number of positive behaviors ¹	Sexual Assault Center's program's number of negative behaviors ¹	Sense of Control ¹	Contact LE First	Contact VS First	
	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	
Box 9: Victim Outcomes: Effectiveness of													
Local law enforcement regarding SA incident	-0.01	-0.89+											0.03
Local law enforcement regarding SA incident	-0.01	-0.19	-0.28	0.09	1.04*	0.52*							0.14
Local law enforcement regarding SA incident	-0.00	-0.13	-0.15	0.13	0.66*	0.17	0.13	0.10+	-0.13	0.08			0.22
Local law enforcement regarding SA incident	0.00	-0.07	-0.22	0.16	0.72*	0.28	0.05	0.09	-0.15	0.11	-0.46+	-0.51+	0.24
Prosecutor regarding SA incident	-0.04*	0.73											0.05
Prosecutor regarding SA incident	-0.02	0.66	0.12	-0.03	1.45*	1.21*							0.26
Prosecutor regarding SA incident	-0.01	0.57	0.05	0.00	1.33*	1.16*	0.22	0.01	-0.01	0.12			0.26
Prosecutor regarding SA incident	-0.00	0.52	0.01	0.03	1.25*	1.12*	0.24	-0.00	0.01	0.14	0.07	-0.21	0.23

Source: The Urban Institute Analysis of 2001-2002 Victim Impact Survey Data. Note: * = p < .05; + = p < .10. ¹ These are different variables for each agency addressed in this table (for example, sense of control in interactions with law enforcement is in the law enforcement model only).



Table 8.5b

Predicting Box 9 Victim Outcomes: Women's Satisfaction with the Legal System and the Outcome of Their Sexual Assault Case

Predictor Variables	Satisfaction with Legal System and SA Case Outcome			
	Parameter Estimate	Parameter Estimate	Parameter Estimate	Parameter Estimate
Box 8: Women's Characteristics and Nature of Victimization				
Bi-racial or other race vs. White, Hispanic, and African-American	0.37*	0.41	0.35	0.41
Type of SA	-0.28*	-0.29	-0.41	-0.43
Box 4: Level of Coordination in Community Response				
Communication Rating		-0.29	-0.39	-0.46
Collaboration Rating		0.07	0.17	0.25
Some agencies seem to work together (victim services and non-legal system services or legal system services and non-victim services) based on women's reports for SA vs. none		1.30*	0.72+	0.54
Victim Services and Legal System seem to work together based on women's reports for SA vs. none		1.00*	0.60	0.55
Box 6: Post-STOP Legal System response to Victims				
SA prosecutor's number of negative behaviors			-0.55*	-0.53*
Box 7: Service Use Pattern				
Contact LE first				-0.15
Contact VS first				-0.76+
Adjusted R²	0.01	0.14	0.26	0.28

Source: The Urban Institute Analysis of 2001-2002 Victim Impact Survey Data.

Note: * = $p < .05$; + = $p < .10$.



Table 8.6a
Predicting How Likely Women Would Be to Contact Domestic Violence Agencies Again

Predictor Variables	Box 2		Box 4					Box 5/Box 6			Adjusted R ²
	Relationship within past 2 years	Number of physically violent relationships	Communication Rating	Collaboration Rating	Primary Agencies are CJS agencies	Some agencies seem to work together (victim services and non-legal system services or legal system services and non-victim services) based on women's reports for DV vs. none	Victim Services and Legal System seem to work together based on women's reports for DV vs. none	DV Program's number of positive behaviors	DV program's number of negative behaviors	Sense of Control	
	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	
Box 3: Use Again Victim Outcomes											
Contact the Local Law Enforcement Again	0.02	-0.08									0.00
Contact the Local Law Enforcement Again	-0.02	-0.07	-0.10	0.09+	-0.05	0.49*	0.44*				0.05
Contact the Local Law Enforcement Again	-0.06	0.01	-0.02	0.09	-0.08	0.16+	0.16*	0.07*	-0.08*	0.23*	0.28
Contact the Prosecuting Attorney Again	0.27*	-0.15+									0.02
Contact the Prosecuting Attorney Again	0.17	-0.08	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.56*	0.26*				0.08
Contact the Prosecuting Attorney Again	0.12	-0.12+	0.12	-0.06	-0.05	0.13	0.12	0.14*	-0.08*	0.24*	0.31
Contact the Court Staff to get a Protective Order Again	0.03	-0.03									-0.00
Contact the Court Staff to get a Protective Order Again	0.01	-0.02	0.00	0.02	-0.04	0.35*	0.37				0.05
Contact the Court Staff to get a Protective Order Again	-0.02	0.01	0.00	0.01	-0.02	0.16*	0.17*	0.05*	--	0.21*	0.18
Contact the Shelter/ Battered Women's Program Again	0.04	-0.03									-0.00
Contact the Shelter/ Battered Women's Program Again	-0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	-0.14*	0.18+	0.29*				0.03
Contact the Shelter/ Battered Women's Program Again	-0.03	0.07	-0.04	0.05	-0.05	0.01	-0.01	0.11*	-0.31*	0.26*	0.34

Source: The Urban Institute Analysis of 2001-2002 Victim Impact Survey Data. Note: * = p < .05; + = p < .10. | These are different variables for each agency addressed in this table (for example, sense of control in interactions with law enforcement is in the law enforcement model only).



Table 8.6b
Predicting How Likely Women Would Be to Contact Sexual Assault Agencies Again

Predictor Variables	Box 4				Box5/Box6		Adjusted R ²
	Communication Rating	Collaboration Rating	Some agencies seem to work together (victim services and non-legal system services or legal system services and non-victim services) based on women's reports for SA vs. none	Victim Services and Legal System seem to work together based on women's reports for SA vs. none	SA program's number of negative behaviors ¹	Sense of Control ¹	
	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	
Box 9: Use Again Victim Outcomes							
Contact the Local Law Enforcement Again	-0.07	0.06	0.49*	0.62*			0.06
Contact the Local Law Enforcement Again	-0.04	0.06	0.27	0.40*	----	0.31*	0.23
Contact the Prosecuting Attorney Again	0.47+	-0.19	0.53+	0.48+			0.05
Contact the Prosecuting Attorney Again	---	----	----	----	----	----	----
Contact the Sexual Assault Center Again	-0.14	-0.06	0.02	0.38+			0.02
Contact the Sexual Assault Center Again	-0.05	-0.11	-0.17	0.11	-0.08	0.24*	0.11

Source: The Urban Institute Analysis of 2001-2002 Victim Impact Survey Data. Note: * = p < .05; + = p < .10. These are separate variables for each agency addressed in this table.



Table 8.7a

Predicting Life Satisfaction of Women Who Used Services for Domestic Violence Issues

Predictors	Box 2										Box 4				Box 5	Box 7		Adjusted R squared (R ²)
	Help Seeker(1) vs. Community Sample(2)	Age	African-American vs. White	Hispanic vs. White	Biracial and other race vs. White	Household Income	Physical Violence	Control	Relationship in the past 2 years	Number of Physically Violent Relationships	Communicative Rating	Collaboration Rating	Some agencies seem to work together (victim services and non-legal system services or legal system services and non-victim services) based on women's reports for DV vs. none	Victim Services and Legal System seem to work together based on women's reports for DV vs. none	Shelter/Retired Women's Program Sense of Control	Contact LE first	Contact VS First	
	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	
Box 9: Life Satisfaction																		
Life Satisfaction	0.12*	-0.01*	-0.11	-0.06	-0.10*	0.04*	-0.00	-0.08*	-0.13*	-0.07*							0.17	
Life Satisfaction	0.09	-0.01*	-0.01	0.06	-0.06	0.03*	-0.02	-0.04	-0.23*	-0.01	-0.08	0.04	0.20*	0.19*			0.05	
Life Satisfaction	0.03	-0.01*	-0.06	0.06	-0.07	0.02	-0.01	-0.04	-0.25*	0.00	-0.11*	0.07*	0.09	0.17*	0.08*		0.05	
Life Satisfaction	0.03	-0.01*	-0.05	0.06	-0.05	0.02	-0.01	-0.04	-0.26*	0.00	-0.10*	0.07*	0.08	0.15*	0.09*	0.06	-0.08	0.06

Source: The Urban Institute analysis of 2001-2002 Victim Impact Survey Data. Note: * = p < .05; + = p < .10.



Table 8.7b
Predicting Life Satisfaction of Women Who Used Sexual Assault Services

Predictors	Box 8								Box 4				Box 5	Box 7		Adjusted R ²
	Help Seeker (1) vs. Community Sample (2)	Age	African-American vs. White	Hispanic vs. White	Bi-racial and other race vs. White	Household Income	Type of SA	Time of SA	Communication Rating	Collaboration Rating	Some agencies seem to work together (victim services and non-legal system services or legal system services and non-victim services) based on women's reports for DV vs. none	Victim Services and Legal System seem to work together based on women's reports for DV vs. none	Sexual Assault Center's Program Sense of Control	Contact L.I. First	Contact VS First	
	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	
Box 9: Life Satisfaction																
Life Satisfaction	0.26*	-0.01*	-0.11	-0.06	-0.10+	0.04*	-0.12*	-0.08+								0.16
Life Satisfaction	0.18*	-0.00+	-0.03	0.07	-0.06	0.03*	-0.06	-0.11*	-0.08	0.05	0.18*	0.19*				0.05
Life Satisfaction	0.10	0.02+	-0.49	-0.21	0.21	0.09	0.08	-0.23	0.13	0.13	-0.25	0.14	0.19*			0.08
Life Satisfaction	0.34	0.02+	-0.36	-0.22	0.25	0.10+	0.05	-0.16	0.11	0.19	-0.20	0.13	0.16+	0.49+	0.44	0.10

Source: The Urban Institute Analysis of 2001-2002 Victim Impact Survey Data. Note: * = p < .05; + = p < .10.



Table 8.8a

Predicting Social Support for Women Who Used Domestic Violence Services

Predictors	Box 8										Box 4		Box 5	Box 7		p-value		
	Help Seeker (1 vs. Community Sample (2))	Age	African-American vs. White	Hispanic vs. White	Bi-racial and other race vs. White	Household Income	Physical Violence	Control	Relationships in the past 2 years	Number of Violent relationships	Communication Rating	Collaboration Rating	Some agencies seem to work together (victim services and non-legal system services and non-victim services) based on women's reports for DV vs. none	Victim Services and Legal System seem to work together based on women's reports for DV vs. none	Shelter/Battered Women's Program Sense of Control		Contact LE First	Contact VS First
	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	
Box 9: Social Support																		
Special Person	0.15 ⁺	-0.01*	-0.27*	-0.25*	-0.14	0.04*	-0.02	-0.10*	-0.13 ⁺	0.02								0.10
Special Person	0.20	-0.01*	-0.19	-0.14	-0.22 ⁺	0.03	-0.03	-0.06	-0.23	0.09	-0.01	0.01	0.32*	0.27*				0.04
Special Person	0.47*	-0.01*	-0.32 ⁺	-0.20	-0.35*	0.01	0.00	-0.05	-0.15	0.17*	-0.04	0.01	0.08	0.12	0.31*			0.08
Special Person	0.46*	-0.01*	-0.32 ⁺	-0.20	-0.35*	0.01	0.00	-0.05	-0.15	0.17*	-0.04	0.01	0.08	0.11	0.31*	0.02	-0.04	0.08
Family	0.27*	-0.02*	-0.03	-0.19 ⁺	-0.22*	0.05*	-0.04	-0.07 ⁺	-0.11	-0.18*								0.18
Family	0.40*	-0.02*	0.08	-0.03	-0.32*	0.04	-0.05	-0.04	-0.23 ⁺	-0.26*	0.01	-0.03	0.30*	0.18 ⁺				0.05
Family	0.70*	-0.02*	-0.12	-0.18	-0.43*	0.02	-0.04	-0.02	-0.24	-0.27*	-0.01	-0.04	0.06	0.12	0.27*			0.07
Family	0.72*	-0.02*	-0.10	-0.20	-0.40*	0.02	-0.04	-0.01	-0.26 ⁺	-0.28*	0.00	-0.04	0.01	0.09	0.28*	0.25 ⁺	-0.08	0.08
Friends	0.10	-0.01*	-0.35*	-0.31*	-0.11	0.02	-0.07*	-0.10*	-0.23*	-0.05								0.10
Friends	0.15	-0.01	-0.25	-0.17	-0.10	0.01	-0.09*	-0.07	-0.32*	-0.02	-0.13	0.04	0.21*	0.29*				0.04
Friends	0.16	-0.01 ⁺	-0.43*	-0.17	-0.09	0.00	-0.05	-0.10	-0.26*	0.000	-0.19 ⁺	0.07	-0.01	0.16 ⁺	0.31*			0.08
Friends	0.16	-0.01	-0.43*	-0.17	-0.09	0.00	-0.05	-0.10	-0.26*	0.01	-0.12 ⁺	0.07	-0.01	0.16 ⁺	0.31*	0.000	-0.01	0.08

Source: The Urban Institute Analysis of 2002-2002 Victim Impact Survey Data. Note: * = p < .05; + = p < .10.



Table 8.8b

Predicting Social Support for Women Who Used Sexual Assault Services

Predictors	Box 8								Box 4				Box 5	Box 7		Adjusted R ²
	Help Seeker (1) vs. Community Sample (2)	Age	African-American vs. White	Hispanic vs. White	Bi-racial and other race vs. White	Household Income	Type of SA	Time of Rape	Communication Rating	Collaboration Rating	Some agencies seem to work together (victim services and non-legal system services or legal system services and non-victim services) based on women's reports for SA vs. none	Victim Services and Legal System seem to work together based on women's reports for SA vs. none	Sexual Assault Center's Program Sense of Control	Contact LE First	Contact VS First	
	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	
Box 9: Social Support																
Special Person	0.33*	-0.10*	-0.32*	-0.25*	0.17+	0.05*	0.01	-0.04								0.09
Special Person	0.34*	-0.01*	-0.20	-0.16	-0.24+	0.04	0.09	-0.03	-0.02	0.02	0.31*	0.26*				0.03
Special Person	0.44	0.00	-0.51	-0.38	0.19	-0.01	0.71+	-0.14	0.07	-0.11	0.43	0.40	0.29*			0.02
Special Person	0.47	0.00	-0.61	-0.39	0.17	-0.01	0.71+	-0.14	0.08	-0.12	0.50	0.44	0.28+	-0.01	0.17	-0.01
Family	0.52*	-0.02*	-0.03	-0.17	-0.24*	0.06*	-0.34*	0.04								0.17
Family	0.48*	-0.02*	0.07	-0.03	-0.34*	0.05+	-0.27*	0.07	-0.02	-0.00	0.29*	0.19*				0.04
Family	0.90	-0.01	0.45	-0.62	1.39*	0.06	-0.13	-0.10	0.00	-0.22	0.80	0.68+	0.03			0.05
Family	1.02	-0.01	0.66	-0.62	1.44*	0.06	-0.15	-0.05	-0.01	-0.17	0.75	0.62	0.02	0.34	0.09	0.03
Friends	0.41*	-0.01+	-0.38*	-0.31*	-0.17+	0.02	-0.01	-0.06								0.08
Friends	0.32*	-0.00	-0.27	-0.19	-0.14	0.02	0.03	-0.06	-0.14	0.06	0.21+	0.28*				0.01
Friends	0.54	-0.00	-0.84	-0.15	0.11	-0.07	0.18	0.17	-0.44	0.14	-0.40	0.05	0.33*			-0.00
Friends	0.37	0.00	-0.62	-0.10	0.15	-0.08	0.21	0.17	-0.45	0.13	-0.60	-0.06	0.36*	-0.15	-0.63	0.01

Source: The Urban Institute Analysis of 2001-2002 Victim Impact Survey Data. Note: * = p < .05; + = p < .10.



Page 158 of 160



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CHAPTER 9 CONCLUSIONS AND IMPLICATIONS

We conducted the current project to help fill the gap in understanding of the effects of victim services on women who use them. This evaluation examines the effects of STOP-funded services offered by nonprofit victim service agencies on women's outcomes. It uses a sample of 1,509 women drawn from victim service and legal system agencies and the general public in 26 communities located in 8 states. The evaluation tested four hypotheses related to outcomes for women in the community. We found support for three of the four hypotheses.

VICTIM OUTCOMES

We found full support for two hypotheses: women benefit from the services of private nonprofit victim service agencies, and the benefit of these services is enhanced when those agencies work in collaboration with the legal system and other relevant agencies in their community. The level of coordination between agencies in communities, post-STOP victim service program services, and post-STOP legal system responses to victims all matter when it comes to understanding how women feel about the services they received. Specifically, when community agencies worked together to address domestic violence and sexual assault women found them to be more helpful and effective and were more satisfied with the treatment they received by the legal system and their case outcome. Legal system outcomes of arrests and convictions also happened more frequently when community agencies worked together. In addition, women who felt they were listened to by agency staff, who had a greater sense of control when working with agencies, and who were treated well by agency staff found services to be more helpful and effective and were more satisfied with the legal system outcomes of their cases.

Happily, STOP-funded agencies frequently do not operate in isolation. Many women in this sample reported that at least some agencies in their community were working together to assist them (57 percent of women for domestic violence and 63 percent of women for sexual assault). Women's perceptions of who was working together to assist them were more predictive of helpfulness and effectiveness than our ratings of the service networks' levels of communication and collaboration. We rated 69 percent of the 26 communities at the highest level of communication and 50 percent at the highest level of collaboration. Despite our ratings, women evidently believed that the right combination of agencies were working together to help them because coordination of efforts seems to matter whether it is between victim service and legal system agencies, victim service and non-legal system agencies, or legal system agencies and non-victim service agencies.

Many women in STOP-funded communities also felt they were listened to and had a sense of control when working with agencies. Most women reported feeling at least some control when interacting with victim services (86 percent for the shelter/battered women's program and 77 percent for the sexual assault center). More than half of the women reported feeling at least some control when interacting with legal system agencies (55 percent for law enforcement, 64 percent of prosecution, and 76 percent for the protective order court). Women found services



helpful and their reports of legal outcomes such as arrest were more likely to occur when they felt a stronger sense of control.

Women victims of violence seem to be treated well by agency staff in many STOP-funded communities, and when they are treated well they are more likely to find services useful. In general, agency staff participated in more positive behaviors than negative behaviors. Staff from STOP-funded victim service agencies participated in more positive behaviors than staff from legal system agencies, and prosecution staff and staff from the protective order court participated in more positive behaviors than law enforcement.

SERVICE USE PATTERNS

Many women reported domestic violence and sexual assault experiences that may or may not have led them to seek services. Many women reported physical violence in their intimate relationships — 22 percent of women who had current relationships reported experiencing violence and 88 percent of women who had former relationships reported the same. Large numbers of women also experienced control tactics in their relationships — 25 percent did so in current relationships and 86 percent did so in former relationships — as well as other psychologically abusive tactics — 22 percent of women did so in current relationships and 83 percent did so in former relationships. For this sample of women, patterns of violence indicate that women were subjected to high levels of control tactics in their relationships whether or not they also experienced physical violence and other psychologically abusive tactics. In relation to sexual assault, 44 percent of this sample reported having sex when they did not want to or were forced into sexual acts against their will. Of the women victimized by either domestic violence or sexual assault, 68 percent used some form of victim services and 79 percent used some form of legal system agency.

We found partial support for a third hypothesis: coordination of community agencies around services for victims of violence will influence the types of services women use. Women who live in communities where agencies work together more than in other communities are somewhat less likely to use only legal system services, and more likely to use both victim services and the legal system. This finding was based on ratings of communication and collaboration in the service network from the Program Survey. The ratings capture victim service program representatives' perceptions of the extent to which the agencies within the whole service network cooperate to address violence against women.

This community-level factor marginally predicted service use patterns. Other individual-level factors were more important, however, when it comes to understanding why women used the combination of services that they did. Service use patterns were also affected by the nature and timing of the violence women experienced. Women who experienced more physical violence and control tactics in their relationships were more likely to use both victim services and legal system services than women in less violent and controlling relationships. For patterns of domestic violence, high levels of physical violence and high levels of control tactics, even without much physical violence, appear to be the major factors influencing a decision to use services. The more intimate relationships women have had that involved physical violence, the more likely they were to have only used legal services for help. Women who experienced a



sexual assault involving the threat or use of physical violence were less likely to have used only legal services for help compared to women who experienced other types of sexual assault (i.e., substance-related coercion or psychological manipulation). Finally, women were more likely to use services in the two years before data collection if they experienced violence in their intimate relationships or were sexually assaulted during that same time frame.

Most of the women who were victimized but chose not to use services did so because they were afraid to use services. Other primary reasons women gave for not using services included not wanting to admit that something happened to them; being discouraged from seeking services by their husband, partner, or boyfriends; and, for legal system agencies, thinking the services would not help or take them with their types of problems. Few women reported that they were discouraged from seeking services by their women friends or that they had heard bad things about victim services. About a third of women reported that they had heard bad things about law enforcement.

KNOWLEDGE AND PERCEPTIONS OF VICTIM SERVICES

The fourth hypothesis, that women within communities with coordinated approaches will have more knowledge about available services, was not supported. The level of coordination between agencies in communities did not matter for whether women knew about available services. Competence and coordination may not evoke much publicity, even if they help women who are victims.

Although factors in the present study did not explain much about women's knowledge of services, we did increase our knowledge about how many women are aware of services and how they learned about such services. Not all women in communities know about the services that are available to them. Only about one-third of the sample knew for sure that the hotline existed, only half knew the shelter/battered women's program existed, and only one-fifth knew the sexual assault center existed. Many others said they "thought so," but were not sure. Sources of knowledge indicate that women who have a need to know because they have been victimized find out about services by looking (e.g., in the yellow pages) asking (friends and former service users), or being sent (by other service agencies). Women without victimization experiences tended to cite more general sources of information. Although few women learned about services through community events, flyers, public service announcements on radio or television, newspapers, and posters, those who did were more likely to be those without victimization experiences. Reports from women strengthen reports from victim service agency staff during the Program Survey that referrals from other agencies and collaborative work with other agencies is one way to get clients if the clients have an immediate need. Word of mouth among women also works. But accurate knowledge among the general public appears harder to develop.

IMPLICATIONS FOR PRACTICE

The findings suggest a number of ways that community agencies working to address domestic violence and sexual assault can improve their efforts. First, victim service and legal system agencies, as well as other relevant community agencies, should work together to address violence against women. When agencies work together, women find their services more useful



and legal system outcomes occur more frequently. Second, agency staff should work to increase the positive ways and reduce the negative ways they treat women. Providing women with information, listening to their stories, respecting them, and contacting them about their safety and well-being are among the behaviors women find helpful. Women who are treated more positively by agency staff find the services more useful and effective.

Third, agency staff should work to increase the amount of control women feel when receiving agency services. They should work to listen to the women and consider their opinions before acting in situations. Women know best about their own safety and well-being; when they have a greater sense of control while working with agencies, they find the services more helpful and effective.

Fourth, agency staff should examine what types of outreach they do and compare those to reports of how women learn about the availability of services. Some of the most common strategies may not actually reach most women in the community, or if they reach them, may not register. In addition, although we found that word of mouth is a useful outreach strategy that brings many women to services, staff should not rely on it solely, because they will then have no way of reaching people who are isolated from services and knowledge.

IMPLICATIONS FOR POLICY

This report's findings suggest that state STOP administrators and the U. S. Department of Justice's Violence Against Women Office should continue to support local communities in their efforts to develop victim services, and especially to develop collaborative service networks among agencies. Funding policies that require collaboration should be continued or created, and technical assistance should be offered to increase collaboration. Since collaboration takes administrative time, grants should cover the services of a coordinator. We have made these recommendations in past reports based on program staff's perceptions that collaborative work in communities improves outcomes for women (Burt et al, 2000a; 2000b; 2001). The present findings increase our confidence that collaborative work is critical to addressing domestic violence and sexual assault as women themselves report that services are more effective when agencies work together to meet their needs.

IMPLICATIONS FOR RESEARCH

More research should be conducted to further our understanding of victim services and their effects on the women they serve. An important direction for future research is to identify what factors increase women's knowledge about available services in their community and bring reluctant victims to agency doors. At this time we do not know what factors increase knowledge, or motivation to seek help. It would be useful for programs to know more so they can target relevant actions when conducting outreach activities.

Another important direction for future research would be to follow women who used victim services over a period of time using a longitudinal design. At this point we have a better understanding of the circumstances under which women find services helpful and effective. It



would also be useful to know how services change the lives of women over time and if using services assists women in living violence-free lives.





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APPENDIX A
HIGHLIGHTS FROM "VICTIM SERVICE PROGRAMS IN THE STOP FORMULA GRANTS PROGRAM: SERVICES OFFERED AND INTERACTIONS WITH OTHER COMMUNITY AGENCIES"

PURPOSE

The purpose of this evaluation is to assess whether STOP's financial support for direct victim services offered through private nonprofit victim service (VS) agencies helps victims of domestic violence and sexual assault improve their safety and well-being, and work successfully with legal system and other relevant agencies. We carry out this purpose by:

1. Describing the variety of VS programs funded by STOP;
2. Understanding the community and state context in which these VS programs operate;
3. Assessing the degree to which receipt of STOP funding for VS programs has led to improved program services and community coordination; and
4. Examining how VS program services and the community context in which they are offered affect victim outcomes.

This report covers results of the first year of evaluation activities. It describes what we have learned with respect to the first three goals of the overall evaluation project, namely describing VS agencies, their state and community context, their interactions with other relevant agencies and organizations in their communities, and the impact of local and state activities on VS program and legal system outcomes.

WHO, WHAT, WHERE, AND WHEN?

In 1999, the National Institute of Justice funded the Urban Institute to conduct an evaluation to assess outcomes resulting from direct victim services offered through private nonprofit victim service agencies.¹ This evaluation uses a variety of research methods to understand how VS programs help victims. Specifically, it looks at:

1. How STOP funding changes VS program and legal system activities;

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2. How VS program activities make a difference for clients, community members, and community agencies;
3. Whether communities with greater degrees of coordinated response to violence against women are able to help victims more, and in better ways; and
4. Whether state STOP agencies are able to increase the number of communities providing a coordinated response through their requirements for funding and supports for potential applicants and funded programs.

This report is the first one produced by the evaluation. It includes information submitted on standardized federal reporting forms by all STOP-funded VS programs, and information reported to us by representatives of a sample of STOP-funded VS programs during telephone interviews and follow-up contacts. Future reports will present findings on women's experiences with the service networks in their communities (to be gathered through victim interviews scheduled for 2001), and an integrated analysis detailing the roles of state and community context and VS program offerings in improving women's outcomes after experiencing domestic and/or sexual violence.

WHY THIS STUDY IS IMPORTANT

The STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grants Program is a major federal avenue for stimulating the growth of programs serving women victims of violence. The program's long-term goal is to promote institutionalized system change, such that women encounter a supportive, and an effective, response from the criminal and civil legal systems, and from community agencies offering services and supports. The program is authorized by Chapter 2 of the Safe Streets Act, which in turn is part of the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), Title IV of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (P.L. 103-322). It is administered by the Violence Against Women Office (VAWO) in the Department of Justice's Office of Justice Programs.

A great deal of federal money has been used to support violence against women services funded through the STOP program. Federal funding for the STOP program for fiscal years 1995 through 1999, the focal period of this evaluation, totaled \$540.6 million. These federal funds are supplemented by a significant amount of state and local support through the match required of projects in law enforcement, prosecution, and other public agencies. States have reported on approximately 6,500 subgrants awarded as of November 15, 1999. Many STOP programs got additional STOP subgrants in the years following their initial funding, so the 6,500 subgrants translate into about 4,700 distinct projects, of which 1,200 are VS programs.

This evaluation is designed to assess the impact of STOP-funded VS programs on the clients and communities they serve. Little is known about how VS program activities influence outcomes for women and how agencies hosting VS programs interact with the legal system and other agencies to assist women victims of violence. Past research examining domestic violence and



sexual assault has three limitations: (1) few studies examine the impact of a coordinated community response to violence against women; (2) most studies examine only criminal legal system outcomes (e.g., rearrests) — few studies examine outcomes for women reflecting their well-being or safety; and (3) most available studies had small samples and examined only one or two service modalities from one or two programs. This study is explicitly designed to go beyond past research efforts to cover these missing elements, and to do so on a sample of programs and women victims of violence drawn from around the nation, from communities of different types, and from communities organized in different ways to address the problem of violence against women. Findings from this study will begin to fill many gaps in our knowledge, and lead to the design of more and better approaches to helping women.

HOW WAS THE INFORMATION FOR THIS REPORT COLLECTED?

All programs funded by STOP are required to submit a description of their program to the Violence Against Women Office in the U.S. Department of Justice shortly after they receive funding. These descriptions come in on a federal form called a Subgrant Award and Performance Report (SAPR). The first step in this evaluation was to select and analyze these SAPRs for all STOP-funded projects that went to private nonprofit VS agencies for the delivery of direct services to women victims of domestic violence or sexual assault.

Based on this analysis, we selected a sample of 200 VS programs to participate in a telephone survey. The VS programs were sampled from the universe of about 1,200 SAPRs for VS programs according to a number of criteria. First, VS *programs* were sampled rather than individual subgrants reports because many VS programs are refunded over a number of years. Second, only private nonprofit victim service agencies were included. Third, VS programs had to have been funded for at least two years, to provide direct services to victims, and to have (or have had) STOP subgrants of at least \$10,000. In addition, a subset of VS programs were sampled such that at least 10 interviews were completed within eight focus states.² Extensive analysis after data were collected showed that the sample of programs included in the VS Program Survey strongly resembles the universe of STOP-funded VS programs on every dimension available for comparison using the SAPR database.

We collected data from the VS programs in our sample using a telephone interview and a faxed questionnaire. The faxed questionnaire covered topics such as budgets, funding, employees, and number of victims served. The phone interview covered topics such as the nature of the STOP-funded program, experiences with state STOP agencies, changes in the legal system since STOP funding became available, outreach strategies, the ability of the community to meet the needs of women victims of violence, and the extent to which the STOP-funded VS program works with other agencies in its community to address violence against women.

² This structure was necessary as a prelude to set up the next phase of the project, in which we will interview women who have used services, and also women in the community. The eight states were Colorado, Illinois, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Texas, Vermont, Washington, and West Virginia.



After interviews were completed, two trained interviewers rated each VS program on the extent to which it communicates, coordinates, and collaborates with other agencies in its community, and rated whether or not the community's service structure constituted a coordinated community response to violence against women.

KEY FINDINGS

STOP-funded VS Programs and their Agencies

- One of the ways that STOP funding helped most was to increase the number of locations and/or mechanisms through which women could access victim services. Most host agencies offered services (STOP-funded and otherwise) in both disclosed (e.g., courthouses, health care facilities, and welfare offices) or undisclosed service sites (e.g., shelters).
- One-third of STOP-funded VS projects reported focusing on both domestic violence *and* sexual assault issues. Of the rest, 17 percent focused exclusively on sexual assault, and half focused exclusively on domestic violence.
- Although most STOP VS projects had primary focuses on domestic violence *or* sexual assault, many of their host agencies reported working on both issues. Both employees and volunteers were involved in providing direct services and outreach/education activities around domestic violence and sexual assault.
- Most VS programs used a portion of their STOP funds to support employee salaries.
- Many VS programs reported that STOP funds have allowed their agency to provide new services to its current victim population (62 percent), that STOP funds have allowed their host agency to bring existing services to more women (72 percent), and that STOP funds helped them tap into an entirely new victim population (70 percent).
- Victim service agencies undertook a variety of direct service activities with STOP funds including legal/court advocacy, comprehensive safety planning, counseling, answering hotline calls, individual advocacy, medical advocacy, first response, and shelter.
- Some types of service stand out as either particularly likely or particularly unlikely to be supported by STOP funds:
 - Court advocacy and participation in a multidisciplinary first response team were most likely to be STOP-funded or to not exist in an agency. Very few agencies supported these activities without using STOP as a funding source. This is a particularly important finding, for two reasons. First, these types of cross-agency projects are exactly what Congress intended to promote when it created the STOP program. And second, they are difficult to create and take time and energy to



maintain, so they are unlikely to exist without the support of an innovative program such as STOP.

- STOP funds were used to support major portions of projects focusing on collaboration, training, and policy/protocol development activities. STOP funding allowed these activities to proceed at a more extensive level than had been possible before STOP. Again, the fact that STOP is being used for projects such as these indicates the overall program's success in fulfilling legislative intent.
- Host agencies were relatively *unlikely* to use a STOP subgrant to support shelters, offer legal representation, or answer a hotline, although many host agencies offered these services. As these are some of the oldest and best established services for women victims of violence, they presumably have alternative sources of funding and host agencies choose to do something new with STOP support.
- STOP funds accounted for less than half the annual budget of most host agencies.
- Results suggest that STOP is increasing the number of women who receive needed services related to their experiences of domestic violence or sexual assault. However, it appears to be relatively difficult for many VS programs to provide statistics on the number of women they serve from year to year, so this conclusion must remain tentative.

VS Program Interactions with Other Community Agencies

- All VS programs reported interacting with at least one law enforcement agency in their community, and most reported interacting with at least one prosecution agency (97 percent) and at least one other VS agency (94 percent) in their community.
- VS programs identified the agencies with which they have the most or most meaningful contact, which we call "primary partner" agencies. Of all VS programs:
 - 65 percent reported law enforcement agencies;
 - 42 percent reported prosecution agencies;
 - 25 percent reported social service agencies.
- One quarter of VS programs named both law enforcement *and* prosecution agencies as those with whom they partner the most to help women victims of violence.
- Most VS programs reported involvement of every level of employee (frontline staff, middle management, and organizational leaders) in interactions with their primary partner agencies (law enforcement, prosecution, other VS agencies, and other types of agencies).



- One half of VS programs had formal policies or procedures to work with law enforcement, one third had the same with prosecution, and one quarter had the same with other VS agencies.
- VS programs reported increases in five types of interaction with other agencies (law enforcement, prosecution, other VS agencies, and other types of agencies) since STOP funding. Over half reported their belief that these changes were due to their STOP-funded VS program and between 11 and 31 percent reported changes were due to other STOP projects in their community. One third attributed changes to both their own and another STOP subgrant, indicating that a considerable number of communities are using STOP to support activities in two or more agencies that bring those agencies into closer interaction to serve women better.
- Most VS programs communicate in many ways with their primary partner agencies. They share general information about violence against women issues, have frequent phone contact, have informal meetings, and refer clients back and forth.
- Most VS programs coordinate their activities with their primary partner agencies. Most help one another on an as-needed basis with specific cases, and facilitate referrals.
- VS programs are more likely to *provide* training to law enforcement than to prosecution or other types of agencies. VS programs are more likely to *receive* training from other VS agencies than from law enforcement or prosecution.
- VS programs collaborate in a variety of ways with their primary partner agencies. Most participate on task forces with partners and strategize about how to reach women victims of violence. Fewer VS programs, although still over half, influence one another's agency protocols, provide integrated services to victims, or have a regular feedback mechanism regarding their collaborative work that helps them fix problems and shape new directions.
- Of those who named law enforcement as a primary partner, 36 percent participated on a first response team with them.
- Of those who named prosecution as a primary partner, 26 percent reported interacting with them on a first response team.
- Three quarters of VS programs participated in some form of violence against women task force in their community. Every collaborative activity or arrangement was more likely to occur when the VS program and its two primary partners participated together on a task force.
- There are levels of joint work that go well beyond task force membership. VS programs in communities that the researchers rated as providing a coordinated community response were more likely than those in communities without this level of coordination to report



each collaborative activity or arrangement, even when all agencies participated on a task force together.

- Task forces can be useful forums for agencies to work together, particularly in those communities where a coordinated community response exists. However, the existence of a task force does not guarantee joint work or collaborative activities in communities. Likewise, some communities without task forces still participate in collaborative activities.

Impact of STOP on Service Provision

- The more communities were already addressing violence against women issues and were engaged in developing the ability to meet the needs of victims before STOP, the higher VS programs rate their community on its ability to meet victim needs after STOP funding. However, the greater the level of activity in communities prior to STOP, the less *change* VS programs report when it comes to addressing the needs of victims.
- The more agencies work together in communities, including law enforcement and prosecution agencies working with VS programs, the more likely services are to improve for both VS programs and the legal system.
- State STOP agency support for collaboration was related to more communication among agencies and more coordinated community responses to violence against women. However, state STOP agency support for collaboration, at least as we were able to measure it, was not related to VS program or legal system outcomes.
- Although we found that measures of the *level* of STOP funding to VS programs were not directly related to VS program outcomes or to changes in how legal system agencies treat women victims, it is important to remember that every VS program in our sample *did* have STOP funds. The effect of receiving or not receiving a STOP grant therefore could not be assessed, but would almost certainly reveal significant differences in community services had we been able to do so. Without being able to make this comparison, it impossible to assess the full impact of STOP funding on communities.
- VS program representatives who attributed changes in interaction between their VS program and law enforcement, prosecution, and/or other VS agencies to STOP funding also reported greater coordination in community responses and more positive VS program and legal system outcomes.
- Using STOP to fund certain types of activity (in particular, multidisciplinary response teams, victim witness services, and policy/protocol development activities) is associated with reports of greater coordination in community responses, and more positive VS program and legal system outcomes.



IMPLICATIONS FOR RESEARCH

- Include non-STOP funded VS programs and non-STOP funded communities in evaluation designs to compare the affect of *any* STOP funding versus *no* STOP funding on the level of coordination in communities, improved VS program outcomes, and improved legal system outcomes.
- Include non-STOP funded communities to further illuminate the effects of state STOP agency support on the level of community coordination among agencies and on VS program and legal system outcomes.
- Anticipate that many VS programs will have a difficult time identifying the number of victims they have served in recent years (since STOP), and an even more difficult time for previous years (especially before STOP).
- Include interviews with women victims of violence regarding their experiences with community agencies, as the current evaluation will do next year, in order to reflect their views and perceptions in addition to those of VS program employees.
- Include detailed behavioral questions in surveys as measures of communication, coordination, and collaboration activities. Respondents interpret the three concepts differently, and researchers will only muddy the waters if they limit themselves to questions containing only these three terms.
- Define "institutionalized commitment to work together" for respondents, because this concept is also interpreted differently across respondents. In our usage, "institutionalized commitment to work together" entails formal and/or routine practices agencies conduct together, involvement of all levels of the agencies, from frontline workers to organization leaders, in the joint activities, and commitment of leaders to the joint work.
- Recognize the complexity of the joint work that occurs with other agencies in local communities and structure research instruments accordingly. Include a series of questions through which respondents can report about various types of activities with several types of agencies, or with different agencies within types.

IMPLICATIONS FOR PRACTICE

- VS programs and legal system agencies should work together to address violence against women issues. The joint work should include collaborative activities, not just communication or coordination activities.
- Task forces are not the only way communities can work toward collaborative approaches to violence against women issues. Some communities without task forces were working collaboratively and some communities with task forces were not working collaboratively.



Community agencies, such as VS programs, law enforcement, prosecution, and the medical community, should focus on working together on particular tasks that lead to more collaborative work, with the goal of approaching or creating a coordinated community response. Such tasks include strategizing about how to address violence against women in the community, developing policies and protocols for different agencies as a joint endeavor, providing integrated services, creating feedback mechanisms about their joint work, and developing first response teams.

- State STOP agencies should continue to support local collaborative efforts in communities through technical assistance, training, and other subgrantee support activities.

IMPLICATIONS FOR POLICY

- State STOP agencies should continue to support local collaborative efforts in communities through funding priorities. Funding policies could be created requiring joint work as demonstrated by clear evidence of collaboration (e.g., detailed work plans, site visits by agency staff, a history of collaboration). This type of support increases coordinated responses in communities, which, in turn, are related to positive VS program and legal system outcomes.
- VAWO should encourage states to invest in the purpose area of the recently reauthorized Violence Against Women Act that highlights collaborative efforts in local communities.





APPENDIX B VARIABLES IN CONCEPTUAL MODEL

BOX 4: LEVEL OF COORDINATION IN COMMUNITY RESPONSE

- Communication rating
- Collaboration rating
- Primary partnership agencies
- Agencies working together based on women's reports for domestic violence
 - None
 - Victim service agency with non legal system agency or legal system agency with non victim service agency
 - Both victim services and legal system agencies
- Agencies working together based on women's reports for sexual assault
 - None
 - Victim service agency with non legal system agency or legal system agency with non victim service agency
 - Both victim services and legal system agencies

BOX 5: POST-STOP VS PROGRAM SERVICES

- Number of STOP-funded activities in the private, nonprofit victim service agency
- Post-STOP perception that community can meet the needs of domestic violence victims
- Post-STOP perception that community can meet the needs of sexual assault victims
- Number of positive behaviors for staff at the shelter/battered women's program
- Number of negative behaviors for staff at the shelter/battered women's program
- Number of positive behaviors for staff at the sexual assault center
- Number of negative behaviors for staff at the sexual assault center
- Women's sense of control when working with the shelter/battered women's program
- Women's sense of control when working with the sexual assault center

BOX 6: POST-STOP LEGAL SYSTEM RESPONSE TO VICTIMS

- Post-STOP level of legal system response to domestic violence victims
- Post-STOP level of legal system response to sexual assault victims
- Number of positive behaviors for law enforcement staff around domestic violence
- Number of negative behaviors for law enforcement staff around domestic violence
- Number of positive behaviors for law enforcement staff around sexual assault
- Number of negative behaviors for law enforcement staff around sexual assault
- Number of positive behaviors for prosecution staff around domestic violence
- Number of negative behaviors for prosecution staff around domestic violence
- Number of positive behaviors for prosecution staff around sexual assault



- Number of negative behaviors for prosecution staff around sexual assault
- Number of positive behaviors for protective order court staff
- Number of negative behaviors for protective order court staff
- Women's sense of control when working with law enforcement
- Women's sense of control when working with prosecution
- Women's sense of control when working with the protective order court

BOX 7: SERVICE USE PATTERN

- Service use pattern:
 - Victim services only
 - Legal system services only
 - Both victim services and legal system services
 - Any service use
- Agency contacted first when entering service network:
 - Law enforcement
 - Victim Services
 - Other

BOX 8: VICTIM CHARACTERISTICS AND NATURE OF VICTIMIZATION

- Sample identifier (Help Seeker versus Community Sample)
- Age
- Race/ethnicity
- Household income
- Nature of domestic violence:
 - Physical violence
 - Control tactics
 - Other psychologically abusive tactics
 - Fear
 - Timing of relationship in two years before data collection
 - Live with partner
 - Number of relationships that involved physical violence
- Nature of sexual assault:
 - Type of sexual assault experience (i.e., substance related coercion, psychological manipulation, or the threat or actual use of physical violence)
 - Relationship with perpetrator (i.e., stranger, someone known to victim, or current or former husband/partner/boyfriend/date)
 - Timing of sexual assault in two years before data collection

BOX 9: VICTIM OUTCOMES

- Shelter/battered women's program's helpfulness:
 - Safety planning



- Child advocacy
 - Emotional support
 - Legal advocacy
 - Individual advocacy
- Sexual assault center's helpfulness:
 - Safety planning
 - Child advocacy
 - Emotional support
 - Legal advocacy
 - Individual advocacy
- Legal system outcomes for domestic violence:
 - Arrest of husband/partner
 - Arrest of woman
 - Case outcome for husband/partner's arrest
 - Case outcome for woman's arrest
 - Jail/prison time for husband/partner
- Legal system outcomes for sexual assault:
 - Arrest of perpetrator
 - Case outcome for perpetrator's arrest
 - Jail/prison time for perpetrator
- Effectiveness of the legal system agencies:
 - Law enforcement around domestic violence
 - Law enforcement around sexual assault
 - Prosecution around domestic violence
 - Prosecution around sexual assault
 - Protective order
- Satisfaction with treatment by legal system and outcome of case
- Likelihood of using services again in the future if the woman needed to:
 - Law enforcement
 - Prosecution
 - Protective order court
 - Shelter/battered women's program
 - Sexual assault center
- General life satisfaction
- Social Support:
 - Special person
 - Family
 - Friends

BOX 10: COMMUNITY OUTCOMES: KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES

- Knowledge if victim services exist in community:
 - The hotline
 - The shelter/battered women's program
 - The sexual assault center



- Quality of victim services in community:
 - The hotline
 - The shelter/battered women's program
 - The sexual assault center



**APPENDIX C
SURVEY INSTRUMENT**

STUDY OF WOMEN'S SERVICES
Introduction

Hello, may I please speak with (SUBJECT NAME) ?

INTERVIEWER NAME/PURPOSE OF CALL REQUESTED:

- PERMISSION TO LEAVE MESSAGE ON CONSENT FORM:
This is (INTERVIEWER NAME) calling from Westat.
- NO PERMISSION TO LEAVE MESSAGE OR MORE REQUESTED: :
If she's not available, I'll try her another time. Thanks and goodbye. [DOCUMENT ON CR.]

NOT AVAILABLE/GAVE PERMISSION ON CONSENT FORM TO LEAVE MESSAGE:
Please tell her (INTERVIEWER NAME) from Westat called.

NOT AVAILABLE/NO PERMISSION TO LEAVE MESSAGE:
What would be the best time to reach her/I will try her another time.) Thank you. Goodbye.

NOT KNOWN:

Let me verify that I dialed correctly. Have I reached area code (PHONE#)?

- INCORRECT NUMBER: REDIAL & START AGAIN [INCORRECT# 2ND TIME=CODE 8.]
- CORRECT NUMBER: CODE 8 & STATE REASON IN "COMMENTS" ON CR.

NOT AT PHONE NUMBER:

- TELEPHONE RECORDING: DOCUMENT IN "COMMENTS" ON CR. CODE =8.
- KNOWN IN HH: COLLECT NEW # IF GIVEN FREELY [DO NOT ASK FOR A NUMBER AND DO NOT CALL IT]; OTHERWISE CLOSE.

RESTART: SUBJECT ON PHONE: Hello, is this (SUBJECT NAME) ? This is (INTERVIEWER NAME) calling back from Westat. Is this a safe time and place for you to talk? Then, let's complete the national study on women's well-being and women's services that you started previously.

SUBJECT ON PHONE (NON-RESTART): Hello, is this (SUBJECT NAME) ? I'm (INTERVIEWER NAME) from Westat, a national research organization. We are conducting a national study on women's well-being and women's services in communities for the Urban Institute, under a grant from the federal government (The National Institute of Justice). Previously you gave us permission to contact you for an interview about the services in your community.

This interview is about women's well-being and quality of life. We are interested in hearing a bit about yourself and about services that are available to help women in your community. I will be asking about your personal experiences and opinions. Your participation is voluntary and you do not have to answer any questions you do not want to. All of your answers are confidential. That is, we will remove all personal identifiers from our records and reports. Your participation is very important to the study.

Are you alone, in a private spot and is this a safe time for you to talk? If you feel unsafe at any time during the interview, please hang up and we will call you back to finish or reschedule the rest of the interview. (Or you can call us back at 1-888-518-3728.)

IF REFUSED: I can appreciate your reluctance. Let me assure you that this is kept confidential and we are relying upon women such as yourself so that we can understand women's needs and how they are or are not being met by the appropriate services. **ATTEMPT TO CONTINUE INTERVIEW. IF UNSUCCESSFUL:** We appreciate your time. (Could you please tell me why you do not wish to participate in the study?)
Again, thank you.

> To begin, I would like to ask you about your life in general.

1. What is your month and year of birth?

 |_|_| |_|_|_|_| (IF COMPLETE ANSWER, GO TO Q3)
 MO YR

2. How old are you?

 |_|_|

01/08/03

3. Are you currently in school or a training program?
- YES _____ 1 (GO TO Q4)
 NO _____ 2 (GO TO Q6)

4. Are you working toward a degree?
- YES _____ 1 (GO TO Q5)
 NO _____ 2 (GO TO Q6)

5. What degree are you working on?
- [CIRCLE ONLY ONE]
- HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA _____ 1
 GED/ABE _____ 2
 VOCATIONAL, TECHNICAL OR BUSINESS
 SCHOOL DIPLOMA OR CERTIFICATE _____ 3
 ASSOCIATE'S DEGREE (AA) _____ 4
 BACHELOR OF ARTS/SCIENCES (BA/BS) _____ 5
 MASTERS OR HIGHER (MA/MS/PHD/ETC) _____ 6
 OTHER _____ 91
 (SPECIFY): _____

6. What is the highest level of education you have completed?
- [CIRCLE ONLY ONE]
- NO FORMAL SCHOOLING _____ 1
 1st-8th GRADE _____ 2
 SOME HIGH SCHOOL (9th-12th W/NO DIPLOMA) _____ 3
 HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA _____ 4
 GED/ABE _____ 5
 VOCATIONAL, TECHNICAL OR BUSINESS SCHOOL _____ 6
 SOME COLLEGE _____ 7
 2-YEAR COLLEGE DEGREE (AA) _____ 8
 4-YEAR COLLEGE DEGREE (BA/BS) _____ 9
 POSTGRADUATE DEGREE (MA/MS/PHD, ETC) _____ 10

7. Are you currently employed at a job or business including self-employment?
- YES _____ 1 (GO TO Q 8)
 NO _____ 2 (GO TO Q11)

8. Is this part-time or full-time work?
- [FULL-TIME WORK IS 35 HOURS PER WEEK OR MORE ON ONE JOB.]
- PART-TIME _____ 1
 FULL-TIME _____ 2

9. Do you have a second job including self-employment?
- YES _____ 1 (GO TO Q10)
 NO _____ 2 (GO TO Q12)

10. Is this part-time or full-time work?
- PART-TIME _____ 1 (GO TO Q12)
 FULL-TIME _____ 2 (GO TO Q12)

11. Which one of the following best describes the main reason you are not working? Are you . . .
- [CIRCLE ONLY ONE]
- Ill or disabled and unable to work, _____ 1
 Retired, _____ 2
 Taking care of home or family, _____ 3
 Going to school, _____ 4
 Cannot find work, or _____ 6
 Some other reason? _____ 91
 (SPECIFY): _____

12. Which one or more of the following categories best describes your racial background—White, Black or African-American, Asian or Pacific Islander, American Indian or Alaskan Native?
- [CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY.]
 [PROBE: Anything else?]

01/08/03

WHITE _____ 1
 BLACK OR AFRICAN-AMERICAN, _____ 1
 ASIAN OR PACIFIC ISLANDER, _____ 1
 AMERICAN INDIAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE? _____ 1
 OTHER _____ 91
 (SPECIFY): _____

13. Are you of Hispanic origin?
 YES _____ 1
 NO _____ 2

14. What is your current marital status? Are you ...
[CIRCLE ONLY ONE]
 Married _____ 1
 Separated, _____ 2
 Divorced, _____ 3
 Widowed, or _____ 4
 Have you never been married? _____ 5

**** [CRIB SHEET: IF MARRIED, MARK Q14.] ****

15. Do you have any children?
 YES _____ 1 (GO TO Q16)
 NO _____ 2 (GO TO Q18)

**** [CRIB SHEET: IF "YES," HAS CHILDREN, MARK Q15.] ****

16. How many children do you have?
 [][]

17. What (is/are) the age(s)?
[IF LESS THAN 1 YEAR OF AGE, ENTER 00.]
 [][] [][][][] [][][][][] [][][][][][]
 [][] [][][][][][][][][][]

18. Who lives in your household with you?
[CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY.]
[PROBE: Anyone else?]
 HUSBAND _____ 1
 PARTNER/BOYFRIEND/GIRLFRIEND _____ 1
 ANY CHILD (HERS, STEP, OTHER) _____ 1
 MOTHER/FATHER (INCLUDING STEP) _____ 1
 SISTER/BROTHER (INCLUDING HALF OR STEP) _____ 1
 FRIEND _____ 1
 OTHER RELATIVE _____ 1
 (SPECIFY) _____
 OTHER NON-RELATIVE _____ 1
 (SPECIFY) _____
 NO ONE _____ 1

**** [CRIB SHEET: IF LIVING W/HUSBAND OR PARTNER/
 BOYFRIEND/GIRLFRIEND, MARK Q18.] ****

BOX 1

ABOVE Q18: IS ANY CHILD (HERS, STEP, OTHER) CIRCLED?

YES 1(GO TO Q19)

NO 2(GO TO Q21)

19. Counting all children, how many children are living in the house? (IF 00, GO TO Q21)

20. How old is the oldest child who lives with you?

[CODE 00 IF LESS THAN 1]

01/08/03

21. How many people altogether are living in your household including yourself? 1

22. Including income from all sources, such as work, child support, welfare, and any other government benefits, approximately how much income did you personally receive in 2000 before taxes?

[IF DK OR RF: READ CATEGORIES]

- LESS THAN \$5,000, _____ 1
- \$5,000 TO UNDER \$10,000, _____ 2
- \$10,000 TO UNDER \$15,000, _____ 3
- \$15,000 TO UNDER \$20,000, _____ 4
- \$20,000 TO UNDER \$25,000, _____ 5
- \$25,000 TO UNDER \$30,000, _____ 6
- \$30,000 TO UNDER \$35,000, _____ 7
- \$35,000 TO UNDER \$50,000, _____ 8
- \$50,000 TO UNDER \$80,000, _____ 9
- \$80,000 TO UNDER \$100,000, OR _____ 10
- OVER \$100,000? _____ 11
- DON'T KNOW AFTER CATEGORIES READ _____ 8
- REFUSED AFTER CATEGORIES READ _____ 7

BOX 2

ABOVE Q21: ARE THERE OTHER HH MEMBERS?

- YES, MORE THAN 11 (GO TO Q23)
- NO, ONLY 12 (GO TO Q25)

23. Do other members of your household have sources of income?

- YES _____ 1 (GO TO Q24)
- NO _____ 2 (GO TO Q25)

24. Including income from all sources, approximately how much income did your entire household receive in 2000 before taxes? Include your own income.

[IF DK OR RF: READ CATEGORIES]

- LESS THAN \$5,000, _____ 1
- \$5,000 TO UNDER \$10,000, _____ 2
- \$10,000 TO UNDER \$15,000, _____ 3
- \$15,000 TO UNDER \$20,000, _____ 4
- \$20,000 TO UNDER \$25,000, _____ 5
- \$25,000 TO UNDER \$30,000, _____ 6
- \$30,000 TO UNDER \$35,000, _____ 7
- \$35,000 TO UNDER \$50,000, _____ 8
- \$50,000 TO UNDER \$80,000, _____ 9
- \$80,000 TO UNDER \$100,000, OR _____ 10
- OVER \$100,000? _____ 11
- DON'T KNOW AFTER CATEGORIES READ _____ 12
- REFUSED AFTER CATEGORIES READ _____ 13

25. In the past 12 months were you ever without telephone service for more than one week?

- YES _____ 1
- NO _____ 2

26. Is the cost of your medical care covered mostly by ...

[CIRCLE ONLY ONE]

- Private or group insurance, _____ 1
- A free or low income clinic, _____ 2
- Medicaid, _____ 3
- Medicare, or _____ 4
- Cash or out of pocket? _____ 5
- OTHER _____ 01
- (SPECIFY): _____

27. Are you currently in a steady intimate or romantic relationship?
- YES _____ 1 (GO TO Q28)
 NO _____ 2 (GO TO Q37)

* * * * *

28. How long have you been in your current relationship?
- ____|____| ____|____| [CODE 00 IF LESS THAN 1 MO.]
 MOS YRS

* * [CRIB SHEET: MARK Q28 AS 2 OR MORE YRS.] * *

- 28a. What is the sex of your partner?

[VERIFY IF KNOWN]

- MALE _____ 1
 FEMALE _____ 2
 REFUSED _____ 3

29. Right now, today, are you living with this person?
- YES _____ 1 (GO TO Q32)
 NO _____ 2 (GO TO Q30)

30. Did you ever live together?
- YES _____ 1 (GO TO Q31)
 NO _____ 2 (GO TO Q32)

31. Are you not living together now because you are ...

[CIRCLE ONLY ONE]

- In a shelter _____ 1
 Separated, each of you in a different independent residence, or _____ 2
 Separated, temporarily living with friends or family? _____ 3

32. Before this current relationship, were you ever involved in a different steady intimate relationship?

- YES _____ 1 (GO TO BOX 3)
 NO _____ 2 (GO TO Q42)

* * [CRIB SHEET: MARK Q32 IF YES.] * *

BOX 3 ABOVE Q28: WAS CURRENT INTIMATE RELATIONSHIP MORE THAN 10 YRS? YES..... 1 (GO TO Q42) NO2(GO TO Q32a)
--

- 32a. What was the sex of your former partner?

[IF NEEDED: The most recent partner before current one]

- MALE _____ 1
 FEMALE _____ 2
 REFUSED _____ 3

33. Were you and that partner married?

- YES _____ 1
 NO _____ 2

34. How long were you in that relationship?

____|____| ____|____| [CODE 00 IF LESS THAN 1 MO.]
 MOS YRS

35. Did you ever live with that person?

- YES _____ 1
 NO _____ 2

01/08/03

36. How long ago did that intimate relationship end?

□□
MOS

□□
YRS

→ (GO TO Q 42)

01/08/03

37. Have you ever been in a steady intimate, romantic relationship?
 YES _____ 1 (GO TO Q37a)
 NO _____ 2 (GO TO Q42)

* * [CRIB SHEET: MARK Q37 IF YES AND NO.] * *

37a. What was the sex of that partner?
 [IF NEEDED: The most recent partner.]

MALE _____ 1
 FEMALE _____ 2
 REFUSED _____ 3

38. Were you and that partner married?
 YES _____ 1
 NO _____ 2

39. How long were you in that relationship?
 [CODE 00 IF LESS THAN 1 MO.]
 [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []
 MOS YRS

40. Did you ever live with that person?
 YES _____ 1
 NO _____ 2

* * [CRIB SHEET: MARK Q40 IF YES.] * *

41. How long ago did that intimate relationship end?
 [CODE 00 IF LESS THAN 1 MO.]
 [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []
 MOS YRS

USE OF SERVICES (MOST QUESTIONS IN SECTION CONCERN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE)

I want to remind you that we have no details of your case. Any questions asking about domestic violence or sexual assault are in regard to domestic violence or sexual assault upon you. Domestic violence is being defined as violence or abuse from your husband or partner whether you live together or not.

42. Now I would like to ask you about the services in your community. Have you ever used a hotline in your community?

[IF NONE, CODE "NO."]
 YES _____ 1 (GO TO Q43)
 NO _____ 2 (GO TO Q46)

* * [CRIB SHEET: MARK Q42 IF YES.] * *

43. Did you use it to get...

	<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>
Information and referrals for domestic violence issues ? _____	1	2
Information and referrals for rape or sexual assault issues ? _____	1	2
Counseling for domestic violence issues ? _____	1	2
Counseling for rape or sexual assault issues ? _____	1	2
Something else? _____	1	2
(SPECIFY): _____		

44. For how many incidents have you used it?
 [IF NEEDED: An incident refers to a separate episode of domestic violence and/or sexual assault.]

[] [] [] []

45. Starting with your most recent use, in what years did you use this service?

[] [] [] []	[] [] [] []	[] [] [] []	[] [] [] []
[] [] [] []	[] [] [] []	[] [] [] []	[] [] [] []
[] [] [] []	[] [] [] []	[] [] [] []	[] [] [] []
[] [] [] []	[] [] [] []	[] [] [] []	[] [] [] []

□□□□

□□□□

□□□□

□□□□

**[GO TO Q47 OR
PREFACE BEFORE IT IF MARKED.]**

01/08/03

This document is a research report submitted to the U.S. Department of Justice. This report has not been published by the Department. Opinions or points of view expressed are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice.

46. Did you ever feel you needed to use a hotline?

YES _____ 1(GO TO Q46a)
NO _____ 2(GO TO Q47 OR PREFACE)

46a. I am going to read you a list of reasons why people have not used a hotline. Please tell me which ones apply to you. Is it true or false that you.....

	TRUE	FALSE
a. Were unable to find one in your community? _____	1 (GO TO Q47)	2
b. Were unaware of these services at the time? _____	1 (GO TO Q47)	2
c. Were scared to use the services? _____	1 (GO TO d ↓)	2
d. Did not think the services would help? _____	1	2
e. Did not think they would take you with your types of problems? _____	1	2
f. Did not want to admit something happened to you? _____	1	2
g. Heard bad things about the services? _____	1	2
h. Were worried that you wouldn't fit in at the services? _____	1	2
i. Were discouraged from seeking services by your (husband, partner or boyfriend)? _____	1	2
j. Were discouraged from seeking services by your women friends? _____	1	2
k. Were discouraged from seeking services by family members other than your (husband, partner, or boyfriend)? _____	1	2
l. Some other reason? _____ (SPECIFY) _____	1	2

IF REFERRAL SERVICE IS A BATTERED WOMEN'S SHELTER OR PROGRAM:

We know that you used the services of the _____
So, you have used a battered women's shelter or program. Is that correct?

GO TO Q47: CIRCLE 1.

47. Have you ever used a battered women's shelter or a battered women's program in your community?

[IF NONE IN COMMUNITY, CODE "NO."]

YES _____ 1 (GO TO Q48)
NO _____ 2 (GO TO Q50)

* * [CRIB SHEET: MARK Q47 IF YES.] * *

48. For how many incidents have you used it?

[IF NEEDED: An incident refers to a separate episode of domestic violence and/or sexual assault.]

|_|_|_|

49. Starting with your most recent use, in what years did you use this service?

_ _ _	_ _ _	_ _ _	_ _ _
_ _ _	_ _ _	_ _ _	_ _ _
_ _ _	_ _ _	_ _ _	_ _ _
_ _ _	_ _ _	_ _ _	_ _ _
_ _ _	_ _ _	_ _ _	_ _ _

[GO TO Q51 OR PREFACE BEFORE IT IF MARKED.]

50. Did you ever feel you needed to use a battered women's shelter or program?

YES _____ 1(GO TO Q50a)
NO _____ 2(GO TO Q51 OR PREFACE)

	TRUE	FALSE
a. Were unable to find one in your community? _____	1 (GO TO Q51)	2
b. Were unaware of these services at the time? _____	1 (GO TO Q51)	2
c. Were scared to use the services? _____	1 (GO TO d ↓)	2
d. Didn't think the services would help? _____	1	2
e. Didn't think they would take you with your types of problems? _____	1	2
f. Didn't want to admit something happened to you? _____	1	2
g. Heard bad things about the services? _____	1	2
h. Were worried that you wouldn't fit in at the services? _____	1	2
i. Were discouraged from seeking services by your (husband, partner or boyfriend)? _____	1	2
j. Were discouraged from seeking services by your women friends? _____	1	2
k. Were discouraged from seeking services by family members <u>other than</u> your (husband, partner, or boyfriend)? _____	1	2
l. Tried to get help, but the service provider had a waiting list and/or it would be a long time before you could get services? _____	1	2
m. Tried to get help, but the services provider turned you away because you did not fit the criteria of whom they could take _____	1	2
n. Some other reason? _____ (SPECIFY) _____	1	2

[**IF REFERRAL SERVICE IS POLICE FOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE:**]

We know that you used the services of the _____]

51. Have you ever been in contact with the police, sheriff, or other local law enforcement for a **domestic violence issue**?

[VERIFY IF KNOWN]

YES _____ 1 (GO TO Q52)
NO 2 (GO TO Q56)

* *

* *

52. Did this local law enforcement refer you to a battered women's shelter or program?

YES _____ 1
NO _____ 2

53. Did an advocate from either the battered women's shelter or program or the local law enforcement come to the scene to assist you?

YES _____ 1
NO _____ 2

54. For how many incidents of domestic violence have you been in contact with the local law enforcement?

[IF NEEDED: An incident refers to a separate episode of domestic violence and/or sexual assault.]

|_|_|_|

55. (Starting with your most recent incident,) in what years were the local law enforcement contacted for domestic violence?

_ _ _	_ _ _	_ _ _	_ _ _
_ _ _	_ _ _	_ _ _	_ _ _
_ _ _	_ _ _	_ _ _	_ _ _
_ _ _	_ _ _	_ _ _	_ _ _
_ _ _	_ _ _	_ _ _	_ _ _

55a. The (last) time you were in contact with the local law enforcement for a domestic violence issue, was it the .

[CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY]

- City Police, _____1 For what city or town? _____
- State Police (Troopers), _____1 In what state? _____
- County Police, _____1 For what county? _____
- Sheriff, or _____1 For what county, township or location? _____
- Some other department? _____1 What is that name and the location?

- DON'T KNOW _____8

* * [CRIB SHEET: MARK Q55a.] * *

[GO TO Q57]

56. Did you ever feel you needed to contact the local law enforcement for domestic violence issues?

- YES _____1 (GO TO Q56a)
- NO _____2 (GO TO Q57 OR PREFACE)

56a. I am going to read you a list of reasons why people have not used the local law enforcement for domestic violence issue. Can you please tell me which ones apply to you. Is it true or false that you.....

- | | TRUE | (FALSE) |
|--|------|---------|
| a. Were scared to call? _____1 | - | 2 |
| b. Didn't think they would help? _____1 | | 2 |
| c. Didn't think they would help you with your types of problems? _____1 | | 2 |
| d. Didn't want to admit something happened to you? _____1 | | 2 |
| e. Heard bad things about the local law enforcement? _____1 | | 2 |
| f. Were worried that people like you couldn't get help from them? _____1 | | 2 |
| g. Were discouraged from seeking help by your (husband, partner or boyfriend)? _____1 | | 2 |
| h. Were discouraged from seeking help by your women friends? _____1 | | 2 |
| i. Were discouraged from seeking help by family members other than your (husband, partner, or boyfriend)? _____1 | | 2 |
| j. Some other reason? _____1
(SPECIFY) _____ | | 2 |

[IF REFERRAL SERVICE IS PROSECUTOR FOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE:]

We know that you used the services of the _____.

57. A prosecutor is not a defense attorney. A prosecutor tries to convict the batterer and can be called several different names. Do you know the prosecutor as . . .

- District Attorney, _____1
- State's Attorney, _____2
- County Attorney, _____3
- City Attorney or _____4
- Something else? _____91
- (SPECIFY): _____
- DONT KNOW _____8

For the rest of the interview when I am talking about the (USE TERM CIRCLED ABOVE OR IF DON'T KNOW, the attorney who tries to convict the batterer), the word prosecutor will be used.

58. Have you ever been in contact with the prosecutor for a domestic violence issue?

- YES _____1 (GO TO Q59)
- NO _____2 (GO TO Q63)

01/08/03

01/08/03

59. Did the prosecutor refer you to a battered women's shelter or program?

YES _____ 1
NO _____ 2

60. Did an advocate from either the battered women's shelter or program or the prosecutor assist you during the case?

YES _____ 1
NO _____ 2

61. For how many incidents have you been in contact with the prosecutor for domestic violence issues?

□□□□

62. (Starting with the most recent,) in what years were the cases?

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[GO TO Q64 OR PREFACE BEFORE IT IF MARKED.]

63. Did you ever feel you needed to contact the prosecutor for a domestic violence issue?

YES _____ 1 (GO TO Q63a)
NO _____ 2 (GO TO Q64 OR PREFACE)

63a. I am going to read you a list of reasons why people have not contacted the prosecutor for domestic violence issues. Please tell me which ones apply to you. Is it true or false that

	TRUE	(FALSE)
a. Your (husband, partner, or boyfriend) was not charged with any domestic violence related crime? _____ 1	1	2
b. You were scared? _____ 1	1	2
c. You didn't think they would help? _____ 1	1	2
d. Didn't think they would help you with your types of problems? _____ 1	1	2
e. Didn't want to admit something happened to you? _____ 1	1	2
f. Heard bad things about the prosecutor? _____ 1	1	2
g. Were worried that people like you couldn't get help from the prosecutor? _____ 1	1	2
h. Were discouraged from help by your (husband, partner or boyfriend)? _____ 1	1	2
i. Were discouraged from seeking help by your women friends? _____ 1	1	2
j. Were discouraged from seeking help by family members other than your (husband, partner, or boyfriend)? _____ 1	1	2
k. Some other reason? _____ 1	1	2
(SPECIFY): _____		

[IF REFERRAL SERVICE IS PROTECTIVE ORDER:]

We know that you used the services of the _____
So, you have used a protective order. Is that correct?

GO TO Q64: CIRCLE 1.

64. A protective order is sometimes called a restraining order, order of protection, ex parte, stay away or no contact. Have you ever tried to obtain a protective order, that is a court ruling that says the person has to stay away from you?

YES _____ 1
NO _____ 2

* * [CRIB SHEET: IF YES TO PROTECTIV E ORDER, MARK Q64.] * *

65. What was the first place you contacted for help for your most recent experience of domestic violence or sexual assault? Did you . . .

[CIRCLE ONLY ONE]

- Call the police for help, _____ 1
- Go to the hospital, _____ 2
- Go to court to get a protective order, _____ 3
- Call the battered women's shelter or program directly, _____ 4
- Call the rape crisis center directly, _____ 5
- Get referred to the battered women's shelter or rape crisis center through the hotline in your community, _____ 6
- Get referred to the battered women's shelter or rape crisis center by another community agency, or _____ 7
- Something else? _____ 91
(SPECIFY) _____

BOX 4
Q51: DID THE SUBJECT USE THE LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT FOR A DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ISSUE?
YES.....1 (GO TO 66)
NO2.....(GO TO BOX 5)

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ARRESTS

66. You said you have been in contact with the (USE TERM IN 55a) for a domestic violence situation. Was anyone, including yourself, arrested during the most recent incident?

- YES _____ 1 (GO TO Q67)
- NO _____ 2 (GO TO Q71)

67. Was your (husband, partner, or boyfriend) arrested?

- YES _____ 1 (GO TO Q68)
- NO _____ 2 (GO TO Q69)

* * [CRIB SHEET: MARK Q67 IF YES.] * *

68. Do you know if the arrest was for the violence or something else?

[CIRCLE ONLY ONE]

- THE VIOLENCE _____ 1
- SOMETHING ELSE _____ 2
- DON'T KNOW _____ 3
- REFUSED _____ 4

69. Were you arrested?

- YES _____ 1 (GO TO Q70)
- NO _____ 2 (GO TO Q71)

* * [CRIB SHEET: MARK Q69 IF YES.] * *

70. Were you arrested for the violence or for something else?

[CIRCLE ONLY ONE]

- THE VIOLENCE _____ 1
- SOMETHING ELSE _____ 2
- DON'T KNOW _____ 3
- REFUSED _____ 4

71. Was your (husband, partner, or boyfriend) ever arrested for domestic violence before this incident?

- YES _____ 1 (GO TO Q72)
- NO _____ 2 (GO TO Q73)
- DON'T KNOW _____ 3 (GO TO Q73)

72. How many times before the most recent time?

|_|_|_|

73. Were you ever arrested for domestic violence before this incident?

- YES _____ 1 (GO TO Q74)

01/08/03

74. How many times before the most recent time?

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01/08/03

BOX 5

Q64: DID THE SUBJECT TRY TO OBTAIN A PROTECTIVE ORDER IN COURT?

YES———1 (GO TO Q75)
NO2———(BOX 6)

75. You said you have tried to obtain a protective order, that is a court ruling that says a person has to stay away from you. Please tell me what happened during your most recent time? Were you granted or denied a temporary protective order?

[CIRCLE ONLY ONE]

GRANTED———1
DENIED———2 (GO TO BOX 6)
DON'T KNOW———3
REFUSED———4

76. Were you granted or denied a permanent protective order?

[CIRCLE ONLY ONE]

GRANTED———1
DENIED———2
DON'T KNOW———3
REFUSED———4
NOT APPLICABLE———5

* * [CRIB SHEET: MARK Q75/76.] * *

BOX 6

Q67: WAS HUSBAND/PARTNER ARRESTED FOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE?

YES.....1 (GO TO Q77)
NO2.....(GO TO BOX 7)

77. You said that you have been in contact with the prosecutor for a domestic violence situation or that your (husband, partner or boyfriend) was arrested. (During the most recent time,) we'd like to know what happened to the case against your (husband, partner, or boyfriend) . . .

[CIRCLE ONLY ONE]

Was the case dropped,———1 (GO TO BOX 7)
Was the plea no contest,———2 (GO TO Q78)
Was the plea guilty,———3 (GO TO Q78)
Was there a conviction during a trial,———4 (GO TO Q78)
Was there a not guilty finding during a trial, or———5 (GO TO BOX 7)
Is the case still in progress?———6 (GO TO BOX 7)
DON'T KNOW———7 (GO TO BOX 7)
REFUSED———8 (GO TO BOX 7)

78. Was the conviction for the original charge or a lesser charge?

[CIRCLE ONLY ONE]

ORIGINAL CHARGE———1
LESSER CHARGE———2
DON'T KNOW———3
REFUSED———4

79. Was the sentence imposed or deferred?

[CIRCLE ONLY ONE]

IMPOSED———1
DEFERRED———2
DON'T KNOW———3
REFUSED———4

80. Did your (husband, partner or boyfriend) go to jail or prison?

[CIRCLE ONLY ONE]

YES———1

NO _____ 2
DONT KNOW _____ 3
REFUSED _____ 4

01/08/03

10

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BOX 7

Q69: WAS SUBJECT ARRESTED FOR A DOMESTIC VIOLENCE INCIDENT?

YES.....1 (GO TO Q81)
NO2.....(GO TO Q85 OR ITS PREFACE IF MARKED)

81. (During the most recent time,) we'd like to know what happened when you were arrested...

[CIRCLE ONLY ONE]

- Was the case dropped, 1 (GO TO Q85 OR MARKED PREFACE)
Was the plea no contest, 2 (GO TO Q82)
Was the plea guilty, 3 (GO TO Q82)
Was there a conviction during a trial, 4 (GO TO Q82)
Was there a not guilty finding during a trial, or 5 (GO TO Q85 OR MARKED PREFACE)
Is the case still in progress? 6 (GO TO Q85 OR MARKED PREFACE)
DON'T KNOW 7 (GO TO Q85 OR MARKED PREFACE)
REFUSED 8 (GO TO Q85 OR MARKED PREFACE)

82. Was the conviction for the original charge or a lesser charge?

[CIRCLE ONLY ONE]

- ORIGINAL CHARGE 1
LESSER CHARGE 2
DON'T KNOW 3
REFUSED 4

83 Was the sentence imposed or deferred?

[CIRCLE ONLY ONE]

- IMPOSED 1
DEFERRED 2
DON'T KNOW 3
REFUSED 4

84. Did you go to jail or prison?

[CIRCLE ONLY ONE]

- YES 1
NO 2
DON'T KNOW 3
REFUSED 4

USE OF SERVICES FOR RAPE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT

IF REFERRAL SERVICE IS RAPE CRISIS CENTER:
We know that you used the services of the
So, you have used a rape crisis center. Is that correct?

GO TO Q85: CIRCLE 1.

85. Have you ever used a rape crisis center in your community?

[IF NONE IN COMMUNITY, CODE "NO."]

- YES 1 (GO TO Q86)
NO 2 (GO TO Q88)

** [CRIB SHEET: MARK Q85 IF YES.] **

86. How many times have you used it?

||||

87. (Starting with your most recent use,) in what years did you use this service?

|||| | |||| | |||| | ||||
|||| | |||| | |||| | ||||

[GO TO Q89.]

88. Did you ever feel you needed to use a rape crisis center?

YES _____ 1 (GO TO Q88a)
 NO _____ 2 (GO TO Q89)

88a. I am going to read you a list of reasons why people have not used a rape crisis center. Please tell me which ones apply to you. Is it true or false that you

	TRUE	(FALSE)
a. Found no available services or they were too far away _____	1 (GO TO 89)	2
b. Were not aware of these services at the time? _____	1 (GO TO 89)	2
c. Were scared to use the services? _____	1 (GO TO d ↓)	2
d. Did not think the services would help? _____	1	2
e. Did not think they would take you with your types of problems? _____	1	2
f. Did not want to admit something happened to you? _____	1	2
g. Heard bad things about the services? _____	1	2
h. Were worried that you wouldn't fit in at the services? _____	1	2
i. Were discouraged from seeking services by your (husband, partner or boyfriend)? _____	1	2
j. Were discouraged from seeking services by your women friends? _____	1	2
k. Were discouraged from seeking services by family members other than your (husband, partner, or boyfriend)? _____	1	2
l. Tried to get help, but the service provider had a waiting list and/or it would be a long time before you could get services? _____	1	2
m. Tried to get help, but the services provider turned you away because you did not fit the criteria of whom they could take _____	1	2
n. Some other reason? _____	1	2
(SPECIFY) _____		

89. Have you ever been in contact with the police, sheriff, or other local law enforcement for a **rape or sexual assault**, that is, if someone made you have sexual intercourse including vaginal, oral, or anal intercourse when you did not want to?

YES _____ 1 (GO TO Q90)
 NO _____ 2 (GO TO Q94)

90. Did the local law enforcement refer you to a rape crisis center?

YES _____ 1
 NO _____ 2

91. Did an advocate from either the rape crisis center or the local law enforcement come to the scene to assist you?

YES _____ 1
 NO _____ 2
 DON'T KNOW _____ 3

92. For how many incidents of rape and sexual assault have you been in contact with the local law enforcement?

|||||

* * [CRIB SHEET: MARK Q92 W/# INCIDENTS POLICE CALLED FOR RAPE/SEXUAL ASSAULT.] * *

93. (Starting with the most recent incident,) in what years were you in contact with the local law enforcement for rape or sexual assault?

|||||
|||||

|||||
|||||

|||||
|||||

|||||
|||||

01/08/03

93a. The (last) time you were in contact with the local law enforcement for a rape or sexual assault issue, were they the . . .

[CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY]

- City Police, _____ 1 For what city or town? _____
- State Police (Troopers), _____ 1 In what state? _____
- County Police, _____ 1 For what county? _____
- Sheriff, or _____ 1 For what county, township or location? _____
- Some other department? _____ 1 What is that name and the location? _____
- DON'T KNOW _____ 8

* * [CRIB SHEET: MARK Q93a.] * *

[GO TO Q 95]

94. Did you ever feel you needed to contact the local law enforcement for rape or sexual assault issues?

- YES _____ 1 (GO TO Q94a)
- NO _____ 2 (GO TO Q95)

94a. I am going to read you a list of reasons why people have not contacted the local law enforcement for rape or sexual assault issues. Please tell me which ones apply to you. Is it true or false that you.....

- | | TRUE | (FALSE) |
|---|------|---------|
| a. Were scared to call the police? _____ 1 | | 2 |
| b. Didn't think they would help? _____ 1 | | 2 |
| c. Didn't think they would help you with your types of problems? _____ 1 | | 2 |
| d. Didn't want to admit something happened to you? _____ 1 | | 2 |
| e. Heard bad things about the police? _____ 1 | | 2 |
| f. Were worried that people like you couldn't get help from the police? _____ 1 | | 2 |
| g. Were discouraged from seeking help by your (husband, partner or boyfriend)? _____ 1 | | 2 |
| h. Were discouraged from seeking help by your women friends? _____ 1 | | 2 |
| i. Were discouraged from seeking help by family members other than your (husband, partner, or boyfriend)? _____ 1 | | 2 |
| j. Some other reason? _____ 1 | | 2 |
| (SPECIFY) _____ | | |

95. Have you ever been in contact with the prosecutor for rape or sexual assault issue?

[VERIFY IF KNOWN]

- YES _____ 1 (GO TO Q96)
- NO _____ 2 (GO TO Q100)

* * [CRIB SHEET: MARK Q95.] * *

96. Did the prosecutor refer you to a rape crisis center?

- YES _____ 1
- NO _____ 2

97. Did an advocate from either the rape crisis center or the prosecutor assist you during the case?

- YES _____ 1
- NO _____ 2

98. For how many incidents of rape or sexual assault have you been in contact with the prosecutor?

||_|_|

* * [CRIB SHEET: INDICATE NUMBER AT Q98.] * *

99. (Starting with the most recent,) in what years were the cases?

||_|_| |_|_|_|_| |_|_|_|_| |_|_|_|_|

||_|_| |_|_|_|_| |_|_|_|_| |_|_|_|_|

[]
 []
 []

[GO TO BOX 8.]

100. Did you ever feel you needed to contact a prosecutor for rape or sexual assault issues?

YES _____ 1(GO TO Q100a)
 NO _____ 2(GO TO BOX 8)

100a. I am going to read you a list of reasons why people have not contacted the prosecutor for rape and sexual assault issues. Can you please tell me which ones apply to you. Is it true or false that you.....

	TRUE	FALSE
a. Were scared? _____	1	2
b. Didn't think they would help? _____	1	2
c. Didn't think they would help you with your types of problems? _____	1	2
d. Didn't want to admit something happened to you? _____	1	2
e. Heard bad things about the prosecutor? _____	1	2
n. Were worried that people like you couldn't get help from the prosecutor? _____	1	2
g. Were discouraged from seeking help by your (husband, partner or boyfriend)? _____	1	2
h. Were discouraged from seeking help by your women friends? _____	1	2
i. Were discouraged from seeking help by family members other than your (husband, partner, or boyfriend) ? _____	1	2
j. Some other reason? _____	1	2
(SPECIFY) _____		

BOX 8

Q92: DID SUBJECT CALL THE POLICE FOR A SEXUAL ASSAULT INCIDENT MORE THAN ONCE?

YES, MORE THAN ONCE1 (GO TO Q101)
 NO, ONLY ONCE 2 (GO TO Q101)
 NONE OF ABOVE3 (GO TO BOX 9)

101. You said that the (USE TERM IN 93a) had been contacted for a rape or sexual assault situation. Tell me if anyone was arrested (during the most recent time). Did they ...

[CIRCLE ONLY ONE]

Arrest the person who did it,----- 1
 Arrest no one because they never found the person who did it, or ----- 2
 Arrest no one although they could find the person who did it?----- 3
 DON'T KNOW ----- 4
 REFUSED ----- 5

BOX 9

Q98: WAS THE SUBJECT INVOLVED WITH THE PROSECUTOR FOR A SEXUAL ASSAULT INCIDENT MORE THAN ONCE?

YES, MORE THAN ONCE 1 (GO TO Q102)
 NO, ONLY ONCE 2 (GO TO Q102)
 NONE OF ABOVE3 (GO TO PG 18)

102. You said that you have been in contact with the prosecutor for a rape or sexual assault situation. (During the most recent time,) we'd like to know what happened to the person charged with the crime (the one who attacked you) ...

[CIRCLE ONLY ONE]

Was the case dropped,----- 1 (GO TO PAGE 18)
 Was the plea no contest, ----- 2 (GO TO Q103)
 Was the plea guilty,----- 3 (GO TO Q103)
 Was there a conviction during a trial,----- 4 (GO TO Q103)

01/08/03

Was there a not guilty finding during a trial, or -----5 (GO TO PAGE 18)
Is the case still in progress?-----6 (GO TO PAGE 18)
DON'T KNOW -----7 (GO TO PAGE 18)
REFUSED -----8 (GO TO PAGE 18)

103. Was the conviction for the original charge or a lesser charge?

[CIRCLE ONLY ONE]

ORIGINAL CHARGE-----1
LESSER CHARGE-----2
DON'T KNOW-----3
REFUSED-----4

01/08/03

104. Was the sentence imposed or deferred?

[CIRCLE ONLY ONE]

- IMPOSED _____ 1
- DEFERRED _____ 2
- DON'T KNOW _____ 3
- REFUSED _____ 4

105. Did the person who did this to you go to jail or prison?

- YES _____ 1 (GO TO PAGE 18)
- NO _____ 2 (GO TO PAGE 18)
- DON'T KNOW _____ 3 (GO TO PAGE 18)
- REFUSED _____ 4 (GO TO PAGE 18)

01/08/03

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE VICTIMS

	106. A battered women's shelter or program?	107. The local law enforcement or victim witness advocate at the local law enforcement?	108. An attorney who handled your case in court or the victim witness advocate at the attorney's office?	109. The court staff for a protective order?
a. [REFER TO CRIB SHEET AND CIRCLE ALL SERVICES USED.] →	<u>CRIB Q47</u> 1	<u>CRIB Q51</u> 1	<u>CRIB Q58</u> 1	<u>CRIB Q64</u> 1

As part of this study, we are trying to understand how agencies in this community treat women victims of violence. These next few questions will ask you whether or not you have experienced certain things and who was involved. (FOR EACH SERVICE WITH A CIRCLED "1", ASK ALL Q'S FOR THAT AGENCY BEFORE GOING TO NEXT COLUMN OR PAGE.)

Regarding the (SERVICE NAME), did they ...	YES--1 NO--2	YES--1 NO--2	YES--1 NO--2	YES--1 NO--2
b. Give written information about domestic violence? ↓				
c. Give written information about the legal system? ↓	YES--1 NO--2	YES--1 NO--2	YES--1 NO--2	YES--1 NO--2
d. Keep you up-to-date on the case and what was happening legally?	YES--1 NO--2	YES--1 NO--2	YES--1 NO--2	YES--1 NO--2
e. Seem to believe your story?	YES--1 NO--2	YES--1 NO--2	YES--1 NO--2	YES--1 NO--2
f. Support your decisions?	YES--1 NO--2	YES--1 NO--2	YES--1 NO--2	YES--1 NO--2
g. Say there was nothing they could do?	YES--1 NO--2	YES--1 NO--2	YES--1 NO--2	YES--1 NO--2
h. Blame you for the violence?	YES--1 NO--2	YES--1 NO--2	YES--1 NO--2	YES--1 NO--2
i. Act bored?	YES--1 NO--2	YES--1 NO--2	YES--1 NO--2	YES--1 NO--2
j. Tell you to "patch things up" with your husband or partner?	YES--1 NO--2	YES--1 NO--2	YES--1 NO--2	YES--1 NO--2
k. Threaten you?	YES--1 NO--2	YES--1 NO--2	YES--1 NO--2	YES--1 NO--2
l. Support your use of legal remedies, for example, the police, getting a protective order, or pressing charges?	YES--1 NO--2	YES--1 NO--2	YES--1 NO--2	YES--1 NO--2
m. Blame or scold you for not following through with prior incidents?	YES--1 NO--2	YES--1 NO--2	YES--1 NO--2	YES--1 NO--2
n. Say there was not enough evidence?	YES--1 NO--2	YES--1 NO--2	YES--1 NO--2	YES--1 NO--2
o. Contact you to check on your safety and well-being?	YES--1 NO--2	YES--1 NO--2	YES--1 NO--2	YES--1 NO--2
(ONLY LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT) p. Take photos of your injuries at the time?		YES--1 NO--2		
(ONLY LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT) q. Take photos of your injuries a few days after their first contact with you?		YES--1 NO--2		
(ONLY LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT) r. Take photos of your husband or partner's injuries?		YES--1 NO--2		
(ONLY LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT) s. Help you leave the premises?		YES--1 NO--2		

SEXUAL ASSAULT VICTIMS

	110. A rape crisis center?	111. The local law enforcement or victim witness advocate at the local law enforcement?	112. An attorney who handled your case in court or the victim witness advocate at the attorney's office?
a. [REFER TO CRIB SHEET AND CIRCLE ALL SERVICES USED.] →	<u>CRIB Q85</u> 1	<u>CRIB Q92</u> 1	<u>CRIB Q95</u> 1

[IF NOT READ ON PREVIOUS PAGE FOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE: As part of this study, we are trying to understand how agencies in this community treat women victims of violence. These next few questions will ask you whether or not you have experienced certain things and who was involved.] (FOR EACH SERVICE CIRCLED "1", ASK ALL Q'S FOR THAT AGENCY BEFORE GOING TO NEXT COLUMN/PG.)

Regarding the (SERVICE NAME), did they . . .	YES--1 NO--2	YES--1 NO--2	YES--1 NO--2
b. Give written information about rape or sexual assault ↓			
c. Give written information about the legal system ↓			
d. Keep you up-to-date on the case and what was happening legally			
e. Seem to believe your story			
f. Support your decisions			
g. Say there was nothing they could do			
h. Blame you for the violence			
i. Act bored			
j. Threaten you			
k. Support your use of legal remedies, for example, the police or pressing charges			
l. Say there was not enough evidence			
m. Contact you to check on your safety and well-being (ONLY LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT)			
n. Take you to a hospital or clinic to perform a rape kit for evidence collection			
(ONLY LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT)			
o. Take you to a hospital or clinic for health services			
(ONLY LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT)			
p. Find the person who did this to you			

BOX 10	
PREVIOUS PG (106a, 107a, 108a, 109a): FOR DV, DID SUBJECT USE . . .	
ONLY 1 SERVICE	1 (GO TO BOX 11)
MORE THAN 1 SERVICE	2 (GO TO Q 113)
NO SERVICES	3 (GO TO BOX 11)

RATING THE SERVICES AND JUDICIAL SYSTEM

113. Did the people from different agencies appear to be working together on your domestic violence case?

[CIRCLE ONLY ONE]

- YES _____ 1 (GO TO Q113a)
- NO _____ 2 (GO TO BOX 11)
- DON'T KNOW _____ 3 (GO TO BOX 11)
- REFUSED _____ 4 (GO TO BOX 11)

113a. Who seemed to be working with each other in a way that helped you?

[CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY.]

[PROBE: Any others?]

- BATTERED WOMEN'S SHELTER ----- 1
 - RAPE CRISIS CENTER _____ 1
 - LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT _____ 1
 - VICTIM WITNESS ADVOCATE AT THE LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT _____ 1
 - THE PROSECUTOR _____ 1
 - VICTIM WITNESS ADVOCATE AT THE PROSECUTOR _____ 1
 - PROTECTIVE ORDER AT THE COURTS _____ 1
 - OTHER _____ 1
- (Specify): _____

BOX 11	
PREVIOUS PG (110a, 111a, 112a): FOR SA, DID SUBJECT USE ...	
ONLY 1 SERVICE.....1	(GO TO BOX 15)
MORE THAN 1 SERVICE2	(GO TO Q 114)
NO SERVICES3	(GO TO BOX 15)

114. Did the people from different agencies appear to be working together on your rape or sexual assault case?

[CIRCLE ONLY ONE]

- YES _____ 1 (GO TO Q114a)
- NO _____ 2 (GO TO BOX 15)
- DON'T KNOW _____ 3 (GO TO BOX 15)
- REFUSED _____ 4 (GO TO BOX 15)

114a. Who seemed to be working with each other in a way that helped you?

[CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY.]

[PROBE: Any others?]

- BATTERED WOMEN'S SHELTER ----- 1
 - RAPE CRISIS CENTER _____ 1
 - LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT _____ 1
 - VICTIM WITNESS ADVOCATE AT THE LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT _____ 1
 - THE PROSECUTOR _____ 1
 - VICTIM WITNESS ADVOCATE AT THE PROSECUTOR _____ 1
 - PROTECTIVE ORDER AT THE COURTS _____ 1
 - OTHER _____ 1
- (Specify): _____

BOX 15 (NO BOXES 12-14)	
Q51: DID THE SUBJECT USE THE LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT FOR A DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ISSUE?	
YES1	(GO TO Q115)
NO 2.....	(GO TO BOX 16)

Now I would like you to describe how effective the services were that you received. If a particular service was used more than once, tell me about the last time. Please answer not at all, a little, somewhat, or very. [DO NOT SAY, "NOT APPLICABLE."]

[USE N/A WHEN SUBJECT INDICATES QUESTION DOES NOT APPLY BECAUSE NOT NEEDED OR RELEVANT.]

115. In your opinion how effective was the local law enforcement regarding your domestic violence incident at . . .	<u>NOT AT ALL</u>	<u>A LITTLE</u>	<u>SOMEWHAT</u>	<u>VERY</u>	<u>N/A</u>
a. Getting your (husband or partner) to stop being violent?	1	2	3	4	5
b. Getting your (husband or partner) out of the house?	1	2	3	4	5
c. Getting <u>you</u> out of the house?	1	2	3	4	5
d. Helping you feel safe?	1	2	3	4	5

<p>BOX 16</p> <p>Q7576: WAS SUBJECT GRANTED A PROTECTIVE ORDER?</p> <p>YES1 (GO TO Q116)</p> <p>NO 2.....(GO TO BOX 17)</p>
--

116. How effective was the protective order at . . .	<u>NOT AT ALL</u>	<u>A LITTLE</u>	<u>SOMEWHAT</u>	<u>VERY</u>	<u>N/A</u>
a. Keeping you safe from further violence by your (husband or partner)?	1	2	3	4	5
b. Making you feel safe?	1	2	3	4	5
c. Keeping your (husband or partner) away from you?	1	2	3	4	5
d. And, how effective was the local law enforcement at enforcing the protective order if your (husband or partner) violated it?	1	2	3	4	5

BOX 17

Q58: DID THE SUBJECT USE A PROSECUTOR FOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE?

YES1 (GO TO Q117)
NO 2.....(GO TO BOX 18)

117. In your opinion how effective was the prosecutor regarding your domestic violence incident at ...	<u>NOT AT ALL</u>	<u>A LITTLE</u>	<u>SOMEWHAT</u>	<u>VERY</u>	<u>N/A</u>
a. Helping you feel safe ?	1	2	3	4	5
b. Getting a conviction in your case ?	1	2	3	4	5
c. Getting your (husband or partner) counseling or treatment?	1	2	3	4	5
d. Getting your (husband or partner) to stop the violence?	1	2	3	4	5

BOX 18

Q92: DID THE SUBJECT USE THE LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT FOR SA?

YES1 (GO TO Q118)
NO 2.....(GO TO BOX 19)

118. In your opinion how effective was the local law enforcement regarding your sexual assault incident at...	<u>NOT AT ALL</u>	<u>A LITTLE</u>	<u>SOMEWHAT</u>	<u>VERY</u>	<u>N/A</u>
a. Finding the perpetrator or person who attacked you ?	1	2	3	4	5
b. Arresting the perpetrator?	1	2	3	4	5
c. Helping you feel safe?	1	2	3	4	5

BOX 19

Q95: DID THE SUBJECT USE THE PROSECUTOR FOR SA?

YES1 (GO TO Q119)
NO 2.....(GO TO BOX 20)

119. In your opinion how effective was prosecutor regarding your sexual assault incident at ...	<u>NOT AT ALL</u>	<u>A LITTLE</u>	<u>SOMEWHAT</u>	<u>VERY</u>	<u>N/A</u>
a. Helping you feel safe?	1	2	3	4	5
b. Getting a conviction in your case?	1	2	3	4	5

BOX 20

Q47: DID THE SUBJECT USE A BATTERED WOMEN'S SHELTER?

YES1 (GO TO Q120)
NO 2.....(GO TO BOX 21)

Now I would like to find out how much the services you received from the battered women's shelter or program helped you meet your immediate goals.

120. Please tell me if you were <u>interested in working on</u> the following with the agency staff . . . [READ <u>ALL</u> ITEMS BELOW; CIRCLE 1 FOR ALL THAT APPLY.]	121. Next, I'd like to know how much the battered women's shelter or program helped you get what you needed. Please tell me if they helped not at all, a little, somewhat or very, on . . . [ASK a-q ONLY FOR EACH ITEM WITH A CIRCLED 1.]			
	NOT AT ALL	A LITTLE	SOMEWHAT	VERY
a. Safety -planning? _____1	1	2	3	4
b. Moving to a shelter or safe house? _____1	1	2	3	4
c. Counseling or support group for yourself? _____1	1	2	3	4
d. Dealing with local law enforcement, attorneys, and protective orders? _____1	1	2	3	4
e. Working on finding somewhere to live? _____1	1	2	3	4
f. Moving out of the area? _____1	1	2	3	4
g. Transportation? _____1	1	2	3	4
h. Employment issues? _____1	1	2	3	4
i. Working on education, such as returning to school? _____1	1	2	3	4
j. Financial issues or ways of getting money other than employment, such as government assistance, Borrowing money or obtaining a scholarship? _____1	1	2	3	4
k. Getting any other services or things for your house Or family like furniture, food, clothing, cable hookup Or getting appliances fixed? _____1	1	2	3	4
l. Legal issues such as divorce, child support? _____1	1	2	3	4
m. Working on physical health issues for yourself? _____1	1	2	3	4
n. Security-related changes such as getting locks Changed or a security system installed? _____1	1	2	3	4
o. Getting more social support or making friends? _____1	1	2	3	4
p. Dealing with the hospital? _____1	1	2	3	4
(Q15: IF CHILDREN, CONTINUE; ELSE GO TO BOX 21.)				
q. Interested in working on physical health issues for your children _____1	1	2	3	4
r. Counseling or support group for your children? _____1	1	2	3	4
s. Child Care Issues _____1	1	2	3	4

BOX 21	
Q85: DID THE SUBJECT USE A RAPE CRISIS CENTER?	
YES1 (GO TO PG 24)
NO	2.....(GO TO PG 25)

Now I would like to find out how much the services you received from the rape crisis center helped you meet your immediate goals.

122.	123.			
Please tell me if you were <u>interested in working on</u> the following with the agency staff . . . [READ <u>ALL</u> ITEMS BELOW; CIRCLE 1 FOR ALL THAT APPLY.]	Next, I'd like to know how much the rape crisis center helped you get what you needed. Please tell me if they helped not at all, a little, somewhat or very, on . . . [ASK a-q ONLY FOR EACH ITEM WITH A CIRCLED 1.]			
	NOT AT ALL	A LITTLE	SOMEWHAT	VERY
a. Safety -planning? _____1	1	2	3	4
b. Moving to a shelter or safe house? _____1	1	2	3	4
c. Counseling or support group for yourself? _____1	1	2	3	4
e. Dealing with local law enforcement, attorneys, and Protective orders? _____1	1	2	3	4
e. Working on finding somewhere to live? _____1	1	2	3	4
f. Moving out of the area? _____1	1	2	3	4
g. Transportation? _____1	1	2	3	4
h. Employment issues? _____1	1	2	3	4
l. Working on education, such as returning to school? _____1	1	2	3	4
k. Financial issues or ways of getting money other than employment, such as government assistance, Borrowing money or obtaining a scholarship? _____1	1	2	3	4
i. Getting any other services or things for your house Or family like furniture, food, clothing, cable hookup Or getting appliances fixed? _____1	1	2	3	4
l. Legal issues such as divorce, child support? _____1	1	2	3	4
m. Working on physical health issues for <u>yourself</u> ? _____1	1	2	3	4
o. Security-related changes such as getting locks Changed or a security system installed? _____1	1	2	3	4
o. Getting more social support or making friends? _____1	1	2	3	4
p. Dealing with the hospital? _____1	1	2	3	4
(Q15: IF CHILDREN, CONTINUE; ELSE GO TO PAGE 25)				
q. Working on physical health issues for your children _____1	1	2	3	4
r. Counseling or support group for your children? _____1	1	2	3	4
s. Child Care Issues _____1	1	2	3	4

Now I would like to ask about the amount of control you felt you had in relation to the agencies you contacted. By control we mean that people listened to you and did what you wanted.

[IF NEEDED: Most recent time]

124. [CHECK CRIB SHEET FOR Q'S SHOWN BELOW. CIRCLE 1 FOR ALL THAT APPLY.]	125. Did you feel in control not at all, a little, somewhat or very . . .	NOT AT ALL	A LITTLE	SOMEWHAT	VERY	N/A
a. (Q47) 1	a. When working with the <u>battered women's</u> shelter or program ?	1	2	3	4	5
b. (Q85) 1	b. When working with the <u>rape crisis center staff</u> ?	1	2	3	4	5
c. (Q51/92) 1	c. Of the local law enforcement response?	1	2	3	4	5
d. (Q58/95) 1	d. Of the prosecution response?	1	2	3	4	5
e. (Q64) 1	e. Of the <u>court</u> outcome when getting a protective order?	1	2	3	4	5

BOX 21a

Q124 ,c,d,e ABOVE: IS ANY "1" CIRCLED?
(DID SUBJECT USE LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT, PROSECUTOR OR COURT?)

YES1 (GO TO Q126)
NO 2.....(GO TO Q127)

126. Overall how satisfied are you with the treatment within the legal system and the outcome of your case?
[CIRCLE ONLY ONE]

- Not at all satisfied,-----1
A little satisfied,-----2
Somewhat satisfied, or -----3
Very satisfied? -----4
CASE STILL OPEN -----5
NOT APPLICABLE-----6

127. [SEE Q 124 ABOVE. CIRCLE 1 FOR ALL THAT APPLY.]	128. If you had to deal with domestic violence or rape or sexual assault issues in the future, how likely is it that you <u>would contact</u> the following agencies again—definitely not, probably not, probably would, definitely would. How about . . .	DEFINITELY NOT	PROBABLY NOT	PROBABLY WOULD	DEFINITELY WOULD	N/A
a. 1	a. The <u>local law enforcement</u> ?	1	2	3	4	5
b. 1	b. The <u>prosecuting attorney</u> ?	1	2	3	4	5
c. 1	c. The battered women's shelter or program ?	1	2	3	4	5
d. 1	d. The <u>rape crisis center</u> ?	1	2	3	4	5
e. 1	d. The court staff to get a protective order?	1	2	3	4	5

Now, I am interested in learning about the services available for women in your community.

129. [CHECK CRIB SHEET FOR Q'S SHOWN BELOW. CIRCLE 2 FOR THOSE NO, NOT USED.] ↓	130. Let me know if any one of the following are in your community. Please give me a definite no, an uncertain think so, a definite yes, or a don't know. Is there a . . . [ASK ac ONLY FOR EACH ITEM WITH A CIRCLED 2 IN Q129.] ↓	DEFINITELY NO	THINK SO, BUT NOT CERTAIN	DEFINITELY YES	DON'T KNOW
a. (Q42) YES—1 NO—2	a. A hotline in your community?	1	2	3	4
b. (Q47) YES—1 NO—2	b. A battered women's shelter or program in your community?	1	2	3	4
c. (Q85) YES— NO—2	c. A rape crisis center in your community?	1	2	3	4

* *

Q130.] * *

131. [CIRCLE 1 FOR EACH AGENCY THAT HAD A 2 OR 3 CIRCLED IN Q130 ABOVE.] ↓	132. Based on what you have heard in your community, please rate the quality of the following agencies as poor, fair, good, or excellent . . . [ASK ac ONLY FOR EACH ITEM WITH A CIRCLED 1 IN Q 131.] ↓	POOR	FAIR	GOOD	EXCELLENT DON'T KNOW N/A
a. 1	a. The Hotline	1	2	3	4 5 6
b. 1	b. The Battered women's shelter/program	1	2	3	4 5 6
c. 1	c. The Rape Crisis Center	1	2	3	4 5 6

BOX 22

Q42 (129a=1)/130a=2 OR 3:

DOES SUBJECT USE OR KNOW OF A HOTLINE IN THE COMMUNITY?

YES1 (GO TO Q133)

NO 2.....(GO TO BOX 23)

133. How did you learn about the hotline?

[CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY.]

[PROBE: Anything else?]

- DOOR-TO-DOOR ADVERTISEMENT _____ 1
- FLYERS _____ 1
- POSTERS _____ 1
- RADIO AND TELEVISION _____ 1
- POLICE INFORMATION CARDS OR OTHER REFERRAL _____ 1
- BILLBOARDS _____ 1
- NEWSPAPERS _____ 1
- WORD-OF-MOUTH FROM USERS OF HOTLINE _____ 1
- WORD-OF-MOUTH FROM FRIENDS OR FAMILY _____ 1
- WORD-OF-MOUTH OTHER _____ 1
- COMMUNITY EVENTS _____ 1
- CHURCH _____ 1
- STAFF IN A COMMUNITY AGENCY _____ 1
- HOSPITAL OR DOCTOR/NURSE _____ 1
- HOTLINE _____ 1
- PHONE BOOK/YELLOW PAGES _____ 1
- LAWYER/LEGAL AID _____ 1
- DON'T KNOW _____ 1
- OTHER _____ 1
- (SPECIFY): _____

BOX 23	
Q47(129b=1)/130b =2 OR 3:	
DOES SUBJECT USE OR KNOW OF A BATTERED SHELTER OR PROGRAM IN THE COMMUNITY?	
YES..... 1	(GO TO Q134)
NO 2	(GO TO BOX 24)

134. How did you learn about the battered women's shelter?

[CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY.]

[PROBE: Anything else?]

- DOOR-TO-DOOR ADVERTISEMENT _____ 1
- FLYERS _____ 1
- POSTERS _____ 1
- RADIO AND TELEVISION _____ 1
- POLICE INFORMATION CARDS OR OTHER REFERRAL _____ 1
- BILLBOARDS _____ 1
- NEWSPAPERS _____ 1
- WORD-OF-MOUTH FROM USERS OF THE SHELTER _____ 1
- WORD-OF-MOUTH FROM FRIENDS OR FAMILY _____ 1
- WORD-OF-MOUTH OTHER _____ 1
- COMMUNITY EVENTS _____ 1
- CHURCH _____ 1
- STAFF IN A COMMUNITY AGENCY _____ 1
- HOSPITAL OR DOCTOR/NURSE _____ 1
- HOTLINE _____ 1
- PHONE BOOK/YELLOW PAGES _____ 1
- LAWYER/LEGAL AID _____ 1
- DON'T KNOW _____ 1
- OTHER _____ 1
- (SPECIFY): _____

BOX 24	
Q85(129c)=1/130c =2 OR 3	
DOES SUBJECT USE OR KNOW OF A RAPE CRISIS CENTER IN THE COMMUNITY?	
YES..... 1	(GO TO Q135)
NO 2	(GO TO Q136)

135. How did you learn about the rape crisis center?

[CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY.]

[PROBE: Anything else?]

- DOOR-TO-DOOR ADVERTISEMENT _____1
 - FLYERS _____1
 - POSTERS _____1
 - RADIO AND TELEVISION _____1
 - POLICE INFORMATION CARDS OR OTHER REFERRAL _____1
 - BILLBOARDS _____1
 - NEWSPAPERS _____1
 - WORD-OF-MOUTH FROM USERS OF THE CRISIS CTR _____1
 - WORD-OF-MOUTH FROM FRIENDS OR FAMILY _____1
 - WORD-OF-MOUTH OTHER _____1
 - COMMUNITY EVENTS _____1
 - CHURCH _____1
 - STAFF IN A COMMUNITY AGENCY _____1
 - HOSPITAL OR DOCTOR/NURSE _____1
 - HOTLINE _____1
 - PHONE BOOK/YELLOW PAGES _____1
 - LAWYER/LEGAL AID _____1
 - DON'T KNOW _____1
 - OTHER _____1
- (SPECIFY): _____

136. Next we are interested in finding out how much women know about the way that the legal system in their community handles some situations of particular importance to women — specifically, domestic violence and rape or sexual assault. Please answer definitely no, think so but not certain, definitely yes, or don't know.

	DEFINITELY <u>NO</u>	THINK SO, BUT NOT <u>CERTAIN</u>	DEFINITELY <u>YES</u>	DON'T <u>KNOW</u>
Thinking about the local law enforcement in your community, do you feel they handle domestic violence and rape or sexual assault situations . . .				
a. Effectively?	1	2	3	4
b. How about sensitively?	1	2	3	4

BOX 25

Q 136 ABOVE: IF BOTH a & b= 4.....GO TO Q138
 IF ONLY a = 4.....ASK ONLY Q137b
 IF ONLY b = 4.....ASK ONLY Q137a
 IF NONE OF THE ABOVEGO TO Q137

	DEFINITELY <u>NO</u>	THINK SO, BUT NOT <u>CERTAIN</u>	DEFINITELY <u>YES</u>	DON'T <u>KNOW</u>
137. Do you know if the local law enforcement have been making efforts recently to handle domestic violence and rape or sexual assault situations . . .				
a. <u>More</u> effectively?	1	2	3	4
b. <u>More</u> sensitively?	1	2	3	4

138. Thinking about the prosecutor in your community, would you say they handle domestic violence and rape or sexual assault situations . . .	DEFINITELY NO	THINK SO, BUT NOT CERTAIN	DEFINITELY YES	DON'T KNOW
a. Effectively?	1	2	3	4
b. How about sensitively?	1	2	3	4

BOX 26

Q138 ABOVE: IF BOTH a & b= 4GO TO Q140
 IF ONLY a = 4ASK ONLY Q139b
 IF ONLY b = 4ASK ONLY Q139a
 IF NONE OF THE ABOVEGO TO Q139

139. Do you know if the prosecutor has been making efforts recently to handle domestic violence and rape or sexual assault situations . .	DEFINITELY NO	THINK SO, BUT NOT CERTAIN	DEFINITELY YES	DON'T KNOW
a. <u>More</u> effectively?	1	2	3	4
b. <u>More</u> sensitively?	1	2	3	4

140. Thinking about the protective order courts in your community, would you say they handle domestic violence and rape or sexual assault situations . . .	DEFINITELY NO	THINK SO, BUT NOT CERTAIN	DEFINITELY YES	DON'T KNOW
a. Effectively?	1	2	3	4
b. How about sensitively?	1	2	3	4

BOX 27

Q140 ABOVE: IF BOTH a & b= 4GO TO BOX 28
 IF ONLY a = 4ASK ONLY Q141b
 IF ONLY b = 4ASK ONLY Q141a
 IF NONE OF THE ABOVEGO TO Q141

141. Do you know if the protective order courts have been making efforts recently to handle domestic violence and rape or sexual assault situations . . .	DEFINITELY NO	THINK SO, BUT NOT CERTAIN	DEFINITELY YES	DON'T KNOW
a. <u>More</u> effectively?	1	2	3	4
b. <u>More</u> sensitively?	1	2	3	4

BOX 28

Q28 = 2 OR MORE.....(GO TO PG 30)
 (CURRENT RELATIONSHIP FOR 2+YRS)

Q28 = 1 OR LESS(GO TO PG 31)
 (CURRENT RELATIONSHIP FOR LESS THAN 2 YRS)

Q28 = EMPTY BUT Q37 = "YES"(GO TO PG 32)
 (NO CURRENT RELATIONSHIP, BUT HAD FORMER RELATIONSHIP)

Q28: EMPTY AND Q37 = "NO"(GO TO Q156)
 (NO CURRENT OR FORMER RELATIONSHIP)

CURRENT RELATIONSHIP OF MORE THAN 2 YEARS

As part of this study, we are particularly interested in learning more about women's experiences of violence in their homes and in their lives in general. By violence I mean any use of force such as being hit, slapped, kicked, or grabbed to being beaten, sexually assaulted, or shot. We understand that some or all of these experiences may have happened to you and that is why you looked for help from the services we have already discussed.

For the next questions, please answer never, once, a few times a year, about once a month, a few times a month, or several times a week.

142.	Thinking about your current partner in the last two years, how often, if ever, has your (husband or partner)...	<u>NEVER</u>	<u>ONCE</u>	<u>A FEW TIMES A YEAR</u>	<u>ABOUT ONCE A MONTH</u>	<u>A FEW TIMES A MONTH</u>	<u>SEVERAL TIMES A WEEK</u>
a.	Threatened to hit you with a fist or anything else that could hurt you? Was that	0	1	2	3	4	5
b.	Thrown anything at you that could hurt you?	0	1	2	3	4	5
c.	Pushed, grabbed, or shoved you?	0	1	2	3	4	5
d.	Slapped, kicked, bit you, or hit you with a fist?	0	1	2	3	4	5
e.	Hit you with an object that could hurt you?	0	1	2	3	4	5
f.	Choked or beaten you up?	0	1	2	3	4	5
g.	Threatened to or used a weapon on you?	0	1	2	3	4	5
h.	Forced you into any sexual activity against your will?	0	1	2	3	4	5

BOX 29	
Q 142 ABOVE: DID THE SUBJECT EXPERIENCE ANY VIOLENCE IN HER CURRENT RELATIONSHIP?	
NEVER (0) TO ALL Q'S _____	1 (GO TO Q144)
ELSE _____	2 (GO TO Q143)

143. Thinking about your whole relationship with your (husband or partner), would you say these incidents occurred less often than in the beginning, about as often as they did in the beginning, or have they become more frequent over time?

- LESS OFTEN _____ 1
- ABOUT AS OFTEN _____ 2
- MORE FREQUENT _____ 3
- REFUSED _____ 4

144. Did any of these experiences happen to you in previous relationships?

- YES _____ 1 (GO TO Q148)
- NO _____ 2 (GO TO Q151)
- NO OTHER RELATIONSHIPS _____ 3 (GO TO Q151)
- REFUSED _____ 4 (GO TO Q151)

CURRENT RELATIONSHIP OF LESS THAN 2 YEARS

As part of this study, we are particularly interested in learning more about women's experiences of violence in their homes and in their lives in general. By violence I mean any use of force such as being hit, slapped, kicked, or grabbed to being beaten, sexually assaulted, or shot. We understand that some or all of these experiences may have happened to you and that is why you looked for help from the services we have already discussed.

For the next questions, please answer never, once, a few times a year, about once a month, a few times a month, or several times a week.

145. Since you have been with your current partner, how often, if ever, has your (husband or partner):	<u>NEVER</u>	ONCE	A FEW TIMES A YEAR	ABOUT ONCE A MONTH	A FEW TIMES A MONTH	SEVERAL TIMES A WEEK
a. Threatened to hit you with a fist or anything else that could hurt you? Was that	0	1	2	3	4	5
b. Thrown anything at you that could hurt you?	0	1	2	3	4	5
c. Pushed, grabbed, or shoved you?	0	1	2	3	4	5
d. Slapped, kicked, bit you, or hit you with a fist?	0	1	2	3	4	5
e. Hit you with an object that could hurt you?	0	1	2	3	4	5
f. Choked or beaten you up?	0	1	2	3	4	5
g. Threatened to or used a weapon on you?	0	1	2	3	4	5
h. Forced you into any sexual activity against your will?	0	1	2	3	4	5

<p>BOX 30</p> <p>Q 145 ABOVE: DID THE SUBJECT EXPERIENCE ANY VIOLENCE IN HER CURRENT RELATIONSHIP?</p> <p>NEVER (0) TO ALL Q'S _____ 1 (GO TO Q147)</p> <p>ELSE, _____ 2 (GO TO Q146)</p>

146. Thinking about your whole relationship with your (husband or partner), would you say these incidents occurred less often than they did in the beginning, about as often as they did in the beginning, or have they become more frequent over time?

- LESS OFTEN _____ 1
- ABOUT AS OFTEN _____ 2
- MORE FREQUENT _____ 3
- REFUSED _____ 4

147. Did any of these experiences happen to you in previous relationships?

- YES _____ 1 (GO TO Q148)
- NO _____ 2 (GO TO Q151)
- NO OTHER RELATIONSHIPS _____ 3 (GO TO Q151)
- REFUSED _____ 4 (GO TO Q151)

FORMER RELATIONSHIP

As part of this study, we are particularly interested in learning more about women's experiences of violence in their homes and in their lives in general. By violence I mean any use of force such as being hit, slapped, kicked, or grabbed to being beaten, sexually assaulted, or shot. We understand that some or all of these experiences may have happened to you and that is why you looked for help from the services we have already discussed.

For the next questions, please answer never, once, a few times a year, about once a month, a few times a month, or several times a week.

148. In your most recent relationship, how often, if ever did your husband or partner...	<u>NEVER</u>	<u>ONCE</u>	<u>A FEW TIMES A YEAR</u>	<u>ABOUT ONCE A MONTH</u>	<u>A FEW TIMES A MONTH</u>	<u>SEVERAL TIMES A WEEK</u>
a. Threaten to hit you with a fist or anything else that could hurt you? Was it	0	1	2	3	4	5
b. Throw anything at you that could hurt you?	0	1	2	3	4	5
c. Push, grab, or shove you?	0	1	2	3	4	5
d. Slap, kick, bite you, or hit you with a fist?	0	1	2	3	4	5
e. Hit you with an object that could hurt you?	0	1	2	3	4	5
f. Choke or beat you up?	0	1	2	3	4	5
g. Threaten to or use a weapon on you?	0	1	2	3	4	5
Force you into any sexual activity against your will?	0	1	2	3	4	5

<p>BOX 31</p> <p>Q 148 ABOVE: DID THE SUBJECT EXPERIENCE ANY VIOLENCE IN HER MOST RECENT RELATIONSHIP?</p> <p>NEVER (0) TO ALL Q'S _____ 1 (GO TO 150)</p> <p>ELSE, _____ 2 (GO TO 149)</p>

149. Thinking about your whole relationship with your husband or partner, at the end of it, would you say these incidents occurred less often, about as often or had they become more frequent?

- LESS OFTEN _____ 1
- ABOUT AS OFTEN _____ 2
- MORE FREQUENT _____ 3
- REFUSED _____ 4

150. Did any of these same experiences happen to you in previous relationships?

- YES _____ 1 (GO TO 153)
- NO _____ 2 (GO TO 153)
- NO OTHER RELATIONSHIPS _____ 3 (GO TO 153)
- REFUSED _____ 4 (GO TO 153)

**CURRENT RELATIONSHIP
(ANY LENGTH OF TIME)**

151. I'm going to read a list of statements that some women have used to describe their relationships. Tell me if they occurred not at all, a little, somewhat, or a lot. Does your <u>current</u> (husband or partner)...	<u>NOT AT ALL</u>	<u>A LITTLE</u>	<u>SOMEWHAT</u>	<u>A LOT</u>
a. Show jealousy?...	1	2	3	4
b. Try to limit your contact with family or friends?	1	2	3	4
c. Support you in your work and career?	1	2	3	4
d. Insist on knowing who you are with and where you are at all times?	1	2	3	4
e. Call you names to put you down or make you feel bad?	1	2	3	4
f. Encourage you to do things with your friends?	1	2	3	4
g. Damage or destroy your possessions or property?	1	2	3	4
h. Harm or threaten to harm someone close to you?	1	2	3	4
i. Show affection toward you?	1	2	3	4
j. Get your advice before making an important decision?	1	2	3	4
k. Prevent you from knowing about or having access to the household or family income, even if you ask? (Q18: ONLY IF LIVE TOGETHER)	1	2	3	4
l. Share the housework? (Q 18: ONLY IF LIVE TOGETHER)	1	2	3	4
m. Threaten to hurt your children or to take them away from you? (Q 15: ONLY IF HAS CHILDREN)	1	2	3	4

152. I'm now going to read some statements that women have used to describe how they feel about their lives with their (husbands or partners). Thinking of your <u>current</u> husband or partner, answer not at all, a little, somewhat, or a lot. Are you made to feel . . .	<u>NOT AT ALL</u>	<u>A LITTLE</u>	<u>SOMEWHAT</u>	<u>A LOT</u>
a. Unsafe even in your own home?	1	2	3	4
b. Ashamed of the things your (husband or partner) does to you?	1	2	3	4
c. The need to try to keep things calm and quiet because you are afraid of what your (husband or partner) might do?	1	2	3	4
d. Programmed to react a certain way to your (husband or partner)?	1	2	3	4
e. As if you're kept like a prisoner?	1	2	3	4
f. Like you have no control over your life, no power, or no protection.	1	2	3	4
g. The need to hide the truth from others because you are afraid not to?	1	2	3	4
h. Owned and controlled?	1	2	3	4
i. Scared without your (husband or partner) laying a hand on you?	1	2	3	4
j. As if your (husband or partner)'s look goes straight through you and terrifies you?	1	2	3	4

(GO TO BOX 31a)

FORMER RELATIONSHIP

153. I'm going to read a list of statements that some women have used to describe their relationships. Tell me if they occurred not at all, a little, somewhat, or a lot. Did your most recent (husband or partner)...	<u>NOT AT ALL</u>	<u>A LITTLE</u>	<u>SOMEWHAT</u>	<u>A LOT</u>
a. Show jealousy? ...	1	2	3	4
b. Try to limit your contact with family or friends?	1	2	3	4
c. Support you in your work and career?	1	2	3	4
d. Insist on knowing who you were with and where you were at all times?	1	2	3	4
e. Call you names to put you down or make you feel bad?	1	2	3	4
f. Encourage you to do things with your friends?	1	2	3	4
g. Damage or destroy your possessions or property?	1	2	3	4
h. Harm, or threaten to harm, someone close to you?	1	2	3	4
i. Show affection toward you?	1	2	3	4
j. Get your advice before making an important decision?	1	2	3	4
(Q40: ONLY IF LIVED TOGETHER)	1	2	3	4
k. Prevent you from knowing about or having access to the household or family income, even if you asked?	1	2	3	4
(Q40: ONLY IF LIVED TOGETHER)	1	2	3	4
l. Share the housework?	1	2	3	4
(Q 15: ONLY IF HAS CHILDREN)	1	2	3	4
m. Threaten to hurt your children or to take them away from you?	1	2	3	4

FORMER RELATIONSHIP

154. I'm now going to read some statements that women have used to describe how they feel about their lives with their husbands or partners. Please tell me whether you felt this way about your most recent partner—not at all, a little, somewhat, or a lot. Were you made to feel . . .				
	NOT AT ALL	A LITTLE	SOMEWHAT	A LOT
a. Unsafe even in your own home?	1	2	3	4
b. Ashamed of the things done to you?	1	2	3	4
c. The need to try to keep things calm or quiet because you were afraid of what would be done?.	1	2	3	4
d. Programmed to react a certain way to your (husband or partner)?	1	2	3	4
e. As if you were kept like a prisoner?	1	2	3	4
f. As if you had no control over your life, no power, no protection?	1	2	3	4
g. The need to hide the truth from others because you were afraid not to?	1	2	3	4
h. Owned and controlled?	1	2	3	4
i. Scared without a hand being laid on you?	1	2	3	4
j. That your (husband or partner)'s look went straight through you and terrified you?	1	2	3	4

BOX 31a
Q85/Q92/Q95: HAS SUBJECT CONTACTED A SERVICE OR PART OF LEGAL/JUDICIAL SYSTEM FOR SEXUAL ASSAULT?
 YES.....1 (GO TO Q155)
 NO.....2 (GO TO Q156)

RAPE/SEXUAL ASSAULT

155. Other than the experiences we have already asked about, have you ever had sexual intercourse including vaginal, oral, or anal intercourse when you didn't want to?

YES _____ 1 (GO TO 157)
 NO _____ 2 (GO TO 167)

156. Have you ever had sexual intercourse including vaginal, oral, or anal intercourse when you didn't want to?

YES _____ 1 (GO TO 157)
 NO _____ 2 (GO TO 167)

157. How many times did this happen?

_____| (IF MORE THAN ONE TIME GO TO Q159)

•• [CRIB SHEET: MARK Q157 W/1 OR MORE THAN 1] ••

ONE SEXUAL ASSAULT INCIDENT:

157a. How old were you when this happened?

_____|

157b. What was your relationship to the person or persons when it happened?

- HUSBAND _____ 1
- PARTNER, BOYFRIEND, GIRLFRIEND _____ 2
- BOSS _____ 3
- FATHER _____ 4
- STEPFATHER _____ 5
- MOTHER'S BOYFRIEND _____ 6
- UNCLE _____ 7
- FAMILY FRIEND _____ 8
- ONE NEIGHBOR OR PERSON LIVING IN SAME COMMUNITY _____ 9
- ANOTHER ACQUAINTANCE _____ 10
- ONE STRANGER _____ 11
- TEACHER OR PROFESSOR _____ 12
- CLERGY _____ 13
- MORE THAN ONE PERSON _____ 14
- OTHER _____ 15

(SPECIFY): _____

158. For this incident, which of the following reasons describes why you had sexual intercourse? Was it because you

[CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY]

	YES	NO
a. Were so drunk or stoned you were unaware of what was going on or couldn't do anything to stop the other person? -----	1	2
b. The other person used physical violence, for instance slapping and hitting? -----	1	2
c. The other person held you down or made it so you couldn't leave? -----	1	2
d. The other person threatened you with a weapon? -----	1	2
e. You were afraid the other person would use physical violence, for instance, slapping or hitting -----	1	2
f. The other person threatened to end the relationship? -----	1	2
g. The other person made you feel worthless or humiliated until you gave in? -----	1	2
h. Any other reason? -----	1	2

(SPECIFY): _____

[GO TO BOX 32]

MORE THAN ONE SEXUAL ASSAULT INCIDENT:

159. How old were you the first time you had sexual intercourse when you did not want to?

[]

159a. What was your relationship to the person or persons the first time this happened?

- HUSBAND _____ 1
- PARTNER, BOYFRIEND, GIRLFRIEND _____ 2
- BOSS _____ 3
- FATHER _____ 4
- STEPFATHER _____ 5
- MOTHER'S BOYFRIEND _____ 6
- UNCLE _____ 7
- FAMILY FRIEND _____ 8
- ONE NEIGHBOR OR PERSON LIVING IN SAME COMMUNITY _____ 9
- ANOTHER ACQUAINTANCE _____ 10
- ONE STRANGER _____ 11
- TEACHER OR PROFESSOR _____ 12

CLERGY _____ 13
MORE THAN ONE PERSON _____ 14
OTHER _____ 15
(SPECIFY): _____

160. For this first incident, which of the following reasons describes why you had sexual intercourse when you did not want to? Was it because you

	YES	NO
a. Were so drunk or stoned you were unaware of what was going on or couldn't do anything to stop the other person? -----	1	2
b. The other person used physical violence, for instance slapping and hitting? -----	1	2
c. The other person held you down or made it so you couldn't leave? -----	1	2
d. The other person threatened you with a weapon? -----	1	2
e. You were afraid the other person would use physical violence, for instance, slapping or hitting -----	1	2
f. The other person threatened to end the relationship? -----	1	2
g. The other person made you feel worthless or humiliated until you gave in?-----	1	2
h. Any other reason?-----	1	2

(SPECIFY): _____

161. How old were you the most recent time you had sexual intercourse when you did not want to?

 | | |

161a. What was your relationship to the person or persons the most recent time this happened?

- HUSBAND ----- 1
- PARTNER, BOYFRIEND, GIRLFRIEND ----- 2
- BOSS ----- 3
- FATHER ----- 4
- STEPFATHER ----- 5
- MOTHER'S BOYFRIEND ----- 6
- UNCLE ----- 7
- FAMILY FRIEND ----- 8
- ONE NEIGHBOR OR PERSON LIVING IN SAME COMMUNITY ----- 9
- ANOTHER ACQUAINTANCE ----- 10
- ONE STRANGER ----- 11
- TEACHER OR PROFESSOR ----- 12
- CLERGY ----- 13
- MORE THAN ONE PERSON ----- 14
- OTHER ----- 15

(SPECIFY): _____

162. For this most recent incident, which of the following reasons describes why you had sexual intercourse when you did not want to? Was it because you

[CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY]

	YES	NO
a. Were so drunk or stoned you were unaware of what was going on or couldn't do anything to stop the other person? -----	1	2
b. The other person used physical violence, for instance slapping and hitting? -----	1	2
c. The other person held you down or made it so you couldn't leave? -----	1	2
d. The other person threatened you with a weapon? -----	1	2
e. You were afraid the other person would use physical violence, for instance, slapping or hitting -----	1	2
f. The other person threatened to end the relationship? -----	1	2
g. The other person made you feel worthless or humiliated until you gave in?-----	1	2
h. Any other reason?-----	1	2

(SPECIFY): _____

01/08/03

[GO TO BOX 32]

BOX 32	
Q27: IS SUBJECT CURRENTLY INVOLVED IN A RELATIONSHIP?	
YES _____	1 (GO TO Q163)
NO _____	2 (GO TO BOX 33)

[SEE CRIB Q 157 TO DETERMINE 1 OR MORE THAN 1 INCIDENT.]

163. (Did this sexual assault incident/Did any of these sexual assault incidents) you just talked about happen in your current romantic, intimate relationship?
- YES _____ 1 (IF 1 INCIDENT, GO TO Q167;
IF MORE THAN 1, GO TO Q164)
- NO _____ 2
- REFUSED _____ 3

164. Have any of these happened in any other romantic, intimate relationship?
- YES _____ 1 (GO TO PG 40)
- NO _____ 2 (GO TO PG 40)
- REFUSED _____ 3 (GO TO PG 40)

[NOTE: FOR CONSISTENCY, Q32 MUST=YES IF THERE IS A "YES" ANSWER FOR Q164.]

BOX 33	
Q37: DOES SUBJECT HAVE ONLY A FORMER RELATIONSHIP?	
YES.....	1 (GO TO 165)
NO.....	2 (GO TO 167)

[SEE CRIB Q 157 TO DETERMINE 1 OR MORE THAN 1 INCIDENT.]

165. (Did this sexual assault incident/Did any of these sexual assault incidents) you just talked about happen in your last romantic, intimate relationship?
- YES _____ 1 (IF 1 INCIDENT, GO TO Q167;
IF MORE THAN 1, GO TO Q166)
- NO _____ 2 (GO TO Q166)
- REFUSED _____ 3
166. Has this happened in any other romantic, intimate relationship?
- YES _____ 1
- NO _____ 2
- REFUSED _____ 3

I would like to ask you about your life in general. Please tell me if you are not at all, a little, somewhat, or very satisfied.

167.	How satisfied do you feel about ...	<u>NOT AT ALL</u>	<u>A LITTLE</u>	<u>SOMEWHAT</u>	<u>VERY</u>
a.	Your life as a whole?	1	2	3	4
b.	Your personal safety?	1	2	3	4
c.	The amount of fun and enjoyment you have?	1	2	3	4
d.	The responsibilities you have for members of your family?	1	2	3	4
e.	What you are accomplishing in your life?	1	2	3	4
f.	Your independence or freedom— that is, how free you feel to live the kind of life you want?	1	2	3	4
g.	Your emotional and psychological well-being?	1	2	3	4
h.	The way you spend your spare time?	1	2	3	4
i.	Your job? [CIRCLE 1 (NOT AT ALL) IF NO JOB.]	1	2	3	4
j.	Standard of living — the things you have like housing, car, furniture, recreation, and the like?	1	2	3	4
k.	Your health?	1	2	3	4
l.	Your educational experiences?	1	2	3	4
m.	Your neighborhood?	1	2	3	4

168. For the final set of questions please tell me how much you agree with the following statements strongly disagree, disagree, neither disagree nor agree, agree, or strongly agree.	STRONGLY DISAGREE	DISAGREE	NEITHER DISAGREE NOR AGREE	AGREE	STRONGLY AGREE
a. There is a special person who is around when I am in need.	1	2	3	4	5
b. There is a special person with whom I can share my joys and sorrows.	1	2	3	4	5
c. My family really tries to help me.	1	2	3	4	5
d. I get the emotional help and support I need from my family.	1	2	3	4	5
e. I have a special person who is a real source of comfort to me.	1	2	3	4	5
f. My friends really try to help me.	1	2	3	4	5
g. I can talk about my problems with my family.	1	2	3	4	5
h. I have friends with whom I can share my joys and sorrows.	1	2	3	4	5
i. I can talk about my problems with my friends.	1	2	3	4	5

Those are all the questions I have for you. I do want to let you know how much we appreciate your willingness to participate in this study and would like to remind you that all of your answers are confidential.

We appreciate the time you spent with us today and want to send you \$30.00 as a thank you. Could you please provide me with the name you would like the check made out to and the address where we should send it:

[VERIFY SPELLING OF ALL WORDS. READ BACK EACH LINE AFTER IT IS RECORDED.]

_____		_____	_____	
FIRST NAME		MI		LAST NAME
_____				_____
STREET ADDRESS				APT./LOT NO.
_____		_____	_ _ _ _ _	
CITY		STATE		ZIP

[HAVE YOU CONFIRMED THIS INFORMATION AND ALL IS CORRECT?]

Thank you again for your time today and sharing with us about your experiences.

END TIME: |_|_|:|_|_| a.m. p.m.

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