

# **Category D – SOCIAL & CULTURAL CONTEXT**

**VIOLENCE & VICTIMIZATION RESEARCH DIVISION'S  
COMPENDIUM OF RESEARCH ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN**

**1993-2011**

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## Category D – SOCIAL & CULTURAL CONTEXT

### Specific Populations

<b>1997-WT-VX-0003:</b>	<b>Understanding Domestic Violence in Multi-Ethnic Rural Communities</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$126,093</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Satya Krishnan</b>
<b>Monitor:</b>	<b>Leora Rosen</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

This project will examine the initial contacts and progression of 150 women through three formal support systems (shelter, law enforcement, and the court system) for a period of one year; the reasons and factors involved in a woman's decision and choice to seek and use the three formal support systems; and the services offered by each formal support system individually and collaboratively to address the issues of domestic violence in rural communities. These issues will be examined through the use of life histories, semi-structured interviews, and evaluation surveys of formal support systems. Analyses of the life histories will include content, thematic, textual and discourse analysis. Analyses of the surveys will consist of descriptive, discriminate, correlational, and General Linear Modeling analysis.

**Product: NCJ# 191863**

**Understanding Domestic Violence in Multi-Ethnic Rural Communities: A Focus on Collaboration Among Courts, Law Enforcement Agencies, and the Shelters (2001) – S. Krishnan, J. Hilbert, K. McNeil**

This longitudinal study examined the experiences of 82 domestic violence shelter clients from a shelter in rural New Mexico. Seventy-eight percent of the clients were Hispanic. The study documented the DV experiences of and differences between Hispanic and Anglo women, and explored changes in these experiences over 18 months. There was large attrition through the study, with only 28 clients continuing through the end. One important finding was that depression, suicidal tendencies, and the use of prescription medications was prevalent among the study participants, and positive mental health changes often occurred six months after entering the shelter. There was a decrease in the experience of violence among those participants who remained in the study through the follow up period. Hispanic participants were more likely to be married and to have more children living with them, and reported more family members jailed for DV in the past year. Anglos were more educated, reported experiencing more frequent abuse, and more sexual abuse, and were more likely to have been homeless for 30 days or more because of DV before entering the shelter. They were also more likely to seek help from formal and informal sources of support, and to have had more miscarriages.

<b>1998-WT-VX-0025:</b>	<b>Research-Practitioner Partnership: Understanding Access and Service Barriers Among Ethnic and Lesbian Women Experiencing Domestic Violence</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$119,346</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Sandy Ciske</b>
<b>Monitor:</b>	<b>Leora Rosen</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

This 15-month project involves the collaboration of six community-based service providers, the city of Seattle, Domestic Violence Council, and the King County government. The purpose of this project is to assess access to and satisfaction with domestic violence services among ethnic (African American, American Indian/Alaska Native, Latina, Asian) and lesbian victims of domestic violence in a culturally competent manner that assures the quality and accuracy of the project's findings. This project will utilize a Participatory Action Research (PAR) approach to partnering with domestic violence service providers, advocates, and victims of domestic violence to ensure that research findings inform service delivery and that partners benefit from participating in the project. The PAR approach emphasizes the importance of the involvement of those affected by the study for putting research findings into action. The specific data collection techniques will include focus groups and semi-structured interviews conducted in the participants' first language. Preliminary analyses will be shared with bicultural focus group facilitators, service providers, and other researchers as a validity check. The research findings will be used to inform

a coordinated culturally relevant system of response for women experiencing domestic violence in Seattle, Washington.

**Product: NCJ# 185352/185357**

**Cultural Issues Affecting Domestic Violence Service Utilization in Ethnic and Hard to Reach Populations (2000) – K. Senturia, M. Sullivan, S. Ciske, S. Shiu-Thornton**

This study, based on qualitative research, documents the experience of domestic violence among women from eight ethnic minority communities and among lesbian/bisexual/transsexual (LBT) community in Seattle. The project gathered information on two specific topic areas: 1) access to and satisfaction with domestic violence services for certain women who are experiencing DV services in Seattle and 2) cultural experiences of DV for women from specific ethnic groups and the LBT community. There were similarities and differences in the DV experiences of the women in this study compared with the mainstream literature. Unique features included: 1) threats based on immigrant status; 2) threats against extended family; 3) using minority status and language competence against women; and 4) pressure to accept abuse and not seek help outside the community. In addition, even if help is available, it is often not culturally or linguistically appropriate. Survivors described personal feelings of shame and humiliation, beliefs that abuse is normal, a commitment to keeping the family together, lack of economic resources, and the inability to speak English, all of which compounded their difficulties of coping with the violence.

<b>1998-WT-VX-0030:</b>	<b>Violence Against Immigrant Women and Systematic Responses: An Exploratory Study</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$184,527</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Edna Erez</b>
<b>Monitor:</b>	<b>Leora Rosen</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

This Partnership project will describe the dynamic of the violence and abuse, documented and undocumented, perpetrated on women immigrants, and the interaction of women's immigrant status and related social and legal problems with abuse and violence, and will explore factors affecting the women's ability to resist or escape the violence. It will also study systemic (including community and other relevant organizations as well as criminal justice agents) responses to immigrant battered women and the impact of these responses on immigrant women's attempts to escape violence. Planned tasks include: 1) in-depth interviews of 20-40 immigrant battered women from different ethnic communities who approached shelters or other service organizations in four states (California, New York, Texas, and Iowa); 2) a survey of the staff of immigration coalition and immigrant rights groups to document their experiences with immigrant battered women and the problems immigrant women encounter in their attempts to deal with the violence; and 3) a survey of a representative sample of shelter directors in states with high immigration populations to study their perspectives and experiences, examine the special services they offer to immigrant victims, and ascertain whether they are equipped to handle the unique needs of these women.

**Product: NCJ# 202561**

**Violence Against Immigrant Women and Systemic Responses: An Exploratory Study (2003) – E. Erez, N. Ammar**

The women in the sample came from 35 countries in various parts of the world. The study found that despite the diversity in sample, patriarchal social orders do not hold abusers accountable which indirectly supports violence against women. This was an exploratory study of the experiences of 137 battered immigrant women who sought help from agencies for DV or immigration problems. Interviews were conducted by the service providers in the agencies from which the women sought help. The study found that despite their diversity, many immigrant communities tolerate or deny violence against women, often protecting the perpetrator and silencing the victim. The report documents that violence against immigrant women although prevalent and persistent, is difficult to redress. Battered immigrant women must contend with societal norms that support gender inequities as well as a justice system that does not provide impartial interpreters, and that may allow stereotypes about immigrants to interfere with victims' access to relief. Thus gender interacts with immigration status to intensify and compound the abuse. The study also demonstrated that the implementation of policies designed to assist battered immigrant women are often ineffective, because they have failed to take into account the various contingencies of battered immigrant women's lives.

**Additional NCJ Citations: 201930**

<b>1999-WT-VX-K006:</b>	<b>Community-Based Institutional Assessment to Reduce Risk of Continued Abuse to Native American Women</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$190,050</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Thomas Peacock</b>
<b>Monitor:</b>	<b>Angela Moore Parmley</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The proposed project will examine how Native American women’s safety is affected by responses from the criminal justice system. The goal of this study is to uncover how institutional practices carried out by a non-Native criminal justice system enhance or marginalize attention to the safety needs of Native American women. Institutional ethnography will be used to adapt the Duluth Safety and Accountability audit process. Researchers will form a community-based audit team of up to 18 members, consisting of elders from the Fond Du Lac Tribe, and staff from community agencies serving Native American women. The research staff will investigate the processing of misdemeanor assaults involving Native American women. Those studying the criminal justice system will obtain their data from the Duluth Police Department. They will review 50 emergency 911 transcripts, including Native and non-Native American women; 100 police reports and follow-up Investigations involving Native and non-Native American women; ten pre-sentence investigations involving Native American offenders who have children; and outcome data on 100 misdemeanor cases involving Native and non-American battered women with children.

**Product: NCJ# 199358**

**Community-Based Analysis of the U.S. Legal System’s Intervention in Domestic Abuse Cases Involving Indigenous Women (2002) – T. Peacock, L. George, A. Wilson, A. Bergstrom, E. Pence**

Members of the research team collected field data that yielded a profile of the institutional sequences experienced by abused Indigenous women, including the police investigations, the charge, arraignment, trial, pre-sentencing, and sentencing. Six focus groups were conducted with Indigenous women who had been abused and one mixed focus group composed of abused Indigenous women, Elders, human service providers, and court practitioners. A small focus group was conducted with participants at a National Nations Conference on Domestic Violence who were all Indigenous women who had been abused and were practitioners. After a full year of identifying the problematic features of the U.S. legal system with respect to cases that involve Indigenous women who are victims of DV, four values that are central to traditional Indigenous culture were found to be absent in the legal system: the honoring of all relationships, holistic approaches to broken relationships, respect for women, and integrity. This report details the ways in which institutional practices failed to provide these values for abused Indigenous women in the course of their contact with the legal system. Also discussed are how culturally intrusive colonization leads to violence against Indigenous women. In discussing the historical context for this study, the report addresses the development of Federal-tribal relations and the erosion of the status of Indian women, the authority of Indian tribes to address the safety of women, responding to violent crimes against Indian women, and contemporary tribal approaches to enhance the safety of women. Also discussed are how culturally intrusive colonization leads to violence against Indigenous women and Indigenous forms of social harmony in the relationship of women and children.

<b>1999-WT-VX-K007:</b>	<b>Community Readiness and Intervention in Violence Against Indian Women</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$192,213</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Cindy Smith</b>
<b>Monitor:</b>	<b>Angela Moore Parmley</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The objectives of the project are to: 1) identify differences in community readiness for primary and secondary prevention in urban and reservation populations; 2) assess the climate and attitude of communities toward violence; and 3) assess how Native populations differ in their cultural norms and prevention approaches. This project will be based on community readiness theory. The first component will be an assessment of a community’s readiness to accept and address violence against women in Native American communities. During phone interviews, a community readiness assessment interview will be administered to four or five key community members or service providers from different disciplines in each of eight rural reservations and two urban Native communities. The second component will involve conducting focus groups with key community leaders in one urban and two reservation communities. Data analysis will utilize a nested MANOVA to determine if there are mean differences across types of communities in readiness, with subsequent ANOVAs used to determine which scales account for overall differences and which types of communities differ on which scales. Analyses using CONCORD and

ANTHROPAC 4.0 will allow content analysis, domain and thematic evaluation, multidimensional analysis, and cluster analysis.

**Product: NCJ# 198828**

**Violence Against Indian Women (2003) – P. Thurman, R. Bubar, B. Plested, R. Edwards, P. LeMaster, E. Bystrom, M. Hardy, D. Tahe, M. Burnside, E. Oetting**

Both reservation and urban Native American communities were included in the project, so that differences between these two settings could be examined to determine the appropriateness of specific interventions and to ascertain any differences in readiness. The project began with a survey of the communities to determine the extent to which western Native American communities were aware of violence against women as a problem, had access to intervention and prevention programs that targeted violence against women, and had actually used resources. Detailed data were obtained from key community members and additional detailed data were collected through in-depth individual interviews with Native women in selected communities, so as to explore cultural expectations and norms as well as to obtain information about culturally acceptable means for intervention and prevention. Among the 15 communities involved in this study there were no significant differences in level of readiness between the urban and rural/reservation Native groups regarding countering violence against Indian women. Both were equally ready to commit to prevention. The project concluded that effective and sustainable community mobilization to combat violence against women must be based on the involvement of multiple systems and the use of within-tribal community resources and strengths.

<b>2000-WT-VX-0013:</b>	<b>Violence Against Athabascan Native Women in the Copper River Basin</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$233,555</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Randy Magen</b>
<b>Monitor:</b>	<b>Leora Rosen</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The purpose of this project is to examine factors associated with the prevalence and incidence of violence against Athabascan (Native Alaskan) women in one area of Alaska, the Copper River Basin. The goal is to identify factors that influence the protection provided to Native Alaskans experiencing violence against women at the individual, community, and service systems level. Data will be collected in two phases utilizing different strategies and different populations: ethnographic interviews of Athabascan Elders, and a victimization survey of Athabascan women. The ethnographic interviews will be used to examine traditional attitudes, beliefs, and practices of Athabascan people related to violence against women. The victimization survey will provide information on the nature and extent of violence against women, and factors that correlate with level of victimization such as social cohesion, mobility, routine activities and substance use.

**Product: NCJ# 215350**

**Intimate Partner Violence Against Ahtna (Alaska Native) Women in the Copper River Basin – R. Magen, D. Cooper**

This study examined the frequency, severity, and consequences of intimate partner violence against an availability sample of Athabascan (Alaska Native) women (n=91) residing in the interior of Alaska. Data about victimization experiences as well as cultural involvement, residential mobility, living arrangements, social cohesion, alcohol use, and post-traumatic stress were gathered through interviews. Slightly less than two-thirds of respondents (63.7%) reported intimate partner violence victimization at some point in their lifetime. Nearly 1 out of 5 women surveyed (17.6%) reported that they had been physically assaulted by an intimate partner in the most recent 12 months. There were statistically significant relationships between victimization in the past year and both drinking in the past year and binge drinking in the past year. Intimate partner victimization was more prevalent and more frequent when compared to what has been reported by the National Violence Against Women Survey (NVAWS). Subjects were twice as likely to report their victimization to the police compared to women in the NVAWS and half of the cases reported to the police eventually ended in a conviction. Victims reported being very satisfied with the police response to IPV.

<b>2000-WT-VX-0017:</b>	<b>A Comparison of Partner Violence in Latino Communities: Migrant Workers, Immigrants, and Non-Immigrants</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$556,841</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Fernando Soriano, James Austin</b>



<b>Monitor:</b>	<b>Leora Rosen</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The proposed study will examine the prevalence of intimate partner violence in three groups of Latinas: 1) U.S.-born Latinas working in economic sectors other than migrant or seasonal occupations; 2) immigrants working in economic sectors other than migrant or seasonal occupations; and 3) migrant or seasonal workers. The sample will be drawn from clients served by North County Health Services in North San Diego County, California. Three cells of 110 women representing the three groups will be selected from six community clinics representing North County Health Services. The survey design will examine Latina women’s experience with various types of intimate partner violence and will examine links to cultural, social/psychological, socioeconomic, social problems, family functioning, and social support network factors. Surveys will be conducted in person by trained bilingual interviewers in the language preferred by the respondent.

**Product: NCJ# 211509**

**Experience of Intimate Partner Violence Among U.S. Born, Immigrant and Migrant Latinas – F. Soriano**

The goals of the study were to: 1) assess the prevalence and patterns of IPV among three groups of Latina women: Migrants, Immigrants, and U.S. born Latinas; 2) identify different risk and protective factors associated with their experience of violence; and 3) outline implications for prevention and intervention. The sample comprised 291 predominantly Mexican American Latinas. Thirty four percent experienced some form of physical violence, 21% experienced sexual coercion, and 82% experienced psychological aggression by an intimate at some time in their life. During the preceding year, 18.5% reported physical assault, 14.4% reported sexual coercion, and 72.6% reported psychological aggression. Risk factors for abuse included partner's substance abuse, violence in the victim's family of origin, and childhood sexual abuse. The U.S. born population experienced the highest level of violence followed by migrants. Higher levels of acculturation were also associated with higher levels of IPV.

**Additional NCJ Citation: 211509**

<b>2000-WT-VX-0018:</b>	<b>Research and Evaluation on Violence Against Women: A Michigan Study on Women With Physical Disabilities</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$49,888</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Barbara W. LeRoy</b>
<b>Monitor:</b>	<b>Katherine Darke</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The purpose of the study is to determine the extent of and risk factors for domestic abuse among women with disabilities in the State of Michigan, and the capability of Michigan's social services system to assist this group. A sample of 300 women with disabilities will complete a questionnaire about their experience with domestic violence, their personal relationships, self-esteem, and contacts with social service agencies. In-depth interviews will be conducted in a sub-sample of between 50 and 100 women to obtain information to assess the degree of risk of domestic violence. These interviews will be conducted whenever possible by women with disabilities who will be trained to ensure protection of the sub-sample's participants and to ensure that the interview is conducted in private. Translators will assist interview participants who have speech difficulties, and participants will be paid \$50 for their efforts. Third, the applicant will carry out a telephone survey of 50 randomly selected safe houses, shelters, and service agencies in the State (out of a pool of about 100) to obtain information about the ability of staff to deal with domestic violence against women with disabilities, the physical accessibility of their facilities, and their training and information needs.

**Product: NCJ# 193769**

**Michigan Study on Women with Physical Disabilities (2002) – S. Milberger, B. LeRoy, A. Martin, N. Israel, L. Potter, P. Patchak-Schuster**

This study examined the prevalence of domestic violence among women with physical disabilities in Michigan, and the potential of existing support programs to assist women with physical disabilities. A sample of 177 women over 18 with physical disabilities were recruited through referrals from service agencies and radio and newspaper advertisements. A sub-sample of 85 women participated in a more extensive followup interview. A telephone survey was conducted with all of the Michigan domestic violence and sexual assault programs (n=55). Eighty-seven percent of those completing the followup interview reported physical abuse, 66% reported sexual abuse, 35% reported that they were refused help with a personal need, and 19% said that they were prevented from using an assistive device.

In most cases (80%) the abuser was a male partner, and 33% indicated that they had sought help for their abuse. Nearly all the shelters indicated that they serve women with disabilities and can accommodate any woman, as long as she can care for herself. Shelters expressed interest in learning more about serving individuals with disabilities.

<b>2001-IJ-CX-0001:</b>	<b>When Silenced Voices Speak: Exploratory Study of Prostitute Homicide</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$15,000</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Jonathan Dudek</b>
<b>Monitor:</b>	<b>Anna Jordan</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

This exploratory project will examine two groups of closed homicide cases involving single and multiple female prostitute victims to determine if differences exist among the following variables: 1) victim and perpetrator characteristics; 2) crime scene data; 3) and victim-perpetrator interactions. Understanding such differences may provide important distinguishing characteristics that suggest distinct psychological profiles and victim preferences of the murderers. The closed cases will be taken from the database of the National Center for the Analysis of Violent Crime (NCAVC), a unit of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), and cooperating state and local law enforcement agencies. The variables to be studied will be collected through two instruments: 1) the Prostitute Homicide Questionnaire, created specifically for this study, and 2) the Psychopathy Check List-Revised.

**Product: NCJ# 198117**

**When Silenced Voices Speak: An Exploratory Study of Prostitute Homicide (2001) – J. Dudek**

The project questioned whether such variables as work location and body disposal method could classify a deceased prostitute case as being either single (the only victim of a murderer) or serial (one of several victims of a murderer) in nature. Anecdotal data and variables excerpted from relevant research literatures were included in an instrument designed for the study, the Prostitute Homicide Questionnaire. Psychopathy was measured retrospectively with the Psychopathy Checklist-Revised. One hundred twenty-three closed homicide files (49 single and 74 serial victims) submitted from law enforcement agencies were examined, completing both instruments. Results show that, although most prostitute victims were crack cocaine addicts, serial victims showed a more chronic pattern of abuse and risk behaviors, while single victims resembled traditional street prostitutes. The perpetrators resembled each other superficially by having lengthy criminal histories and elevated psychopathy levels. But the serial killers differed markedly “under the surface”, showing sexual motivations, deviant interests, and a high likelihood for sexual aggression. Serial offender subgroups were identified, differing in socioeconomic status, criminal sophistication, and exhibition of sadistic and idiosyncratic crime scene behaviors. Single offenders were nonsexually motivated, murdering victims spontaneously during interpersonal disputes involving substances. It is recommended that this study be replicated with a larger, more representative sample of prostitute victims.

<b>2002-WG-BX-0010:</b>	<b>Domestic Violence Against Older Women</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$337,973</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Burton Dunlop</b>
<b>Monitor:</b>	<b>Leora Rosen</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

This study will document the complex and unique issues surrounding domestic violence in later life. Specifically, it addresses: 1) how older women define domestic violence; 2) their view about causes, reporting, interventions and consequences for perpetrators; 3) factors that deter help seeking; 4) elements of outreach and intervention strategies they see as acceptable or desirable, and 5) how their responses differ by age, annual income, race/ethnicity, and prior experiences as a victim. The sample comprises approximately 184 African-American, Hispanic, and white women ages 45 and older organized into 21 groups representing combinations of four variables (age, income, ethnicity, and previously acknowledged victimization). Data collection involves focus groups and interviews, and qualitative data analysis is being used to organize and assist in the analysis of transcribed data.

**Product: NCJ# 212349**

**Domestic Violence Against Older Women (2005) – B. Dunlop, R. Beaularier, L. Seff, F. Newman, N. Malik, M. Fuster**

The study sought to increase knowledge and understanding regarding domestic abuse against older women by allowing older women to speak about how they define domestic abuse (DA), and their views about causes,

interventions and consequences. The investigators conducted 21 focus groups with 134 women of three ethnic groups (Hispanic, Black and White), three age cohorts (45-59, 60-74, and 75+) and two income levels (above and below \$14,856). Two important constructs emerged from the study, namely: 1) domestic abuse (including emotional, physical and sexual abuse); and 2) ‘Barriers to Help-seeking (BHS)’. In addition, 11 concepts emerged from the study, 7 of which were related to both DA and BHS. These included: 1) Isolation; 2) Jealousy; 3) Intimidation; 4) Protecting Family; 5) Self-Blame; 6) Powerlessness; and 7) Spirituality. The additional 4 factors directly related to BHS included: 8) Secrecy; 9) Hopelessness; 10) Concern for the Abuser; and 11) Justice System response. The majority of participants, victims and nonvictims, view the justice system as the correct and appropriate institution to address individual incidents of domestic abuse. Victims and nonvictims overwhelmingly agreed that emotional abuse is as bad as or worse than physical abuse.

<b>2002-WG-BX-0013:</b>	<b>The Experience of Violence in the Lives of Homeless Women</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$326,033</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Virginia Grayson</b>
<b>Monitor:</b>	<b>Leora Rosen</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

This study is designed to: 1) provide estimates of the rates and amounts of violence suffered by homeless women using multiple simultaneous comparisons (across cities, between homeless women and homeless men, and between homeless women and poor women who are housed); 2) analyze various risk factors that expose homeless women to violence (such as childhood victimization, alcohol and drug abuse, life style factors, criminal history, mental illness); 3) explore the role violence plays in causing homelessness; 4) examine the consequences of violence committed against homeless women; and 5) explore how the criminal justice system deals with violence perpetrated against homeless women. The study involves 800 face to face interviews with homeless women (200 in each of four Florida cities). In addition the study involves 100 to 150 interviews with homeless men and 100 to 150 interviews with women in public housing. The study is also conducting in-depth interviews with 15 homeless domestic violence victims and a focus group as part of the development of the survey instrument. The study uses standardized measures such as the Conflict Tactic Scales, the Personal History Form, and the Addiction Severity Index.

**Product: NCJ# 211976/211977**

**The Experience of Violence in the Lives of Homeless Women (2005) – J. Jasinski, J. Wesely, E. Mustaine, J. Wright**

Relatively little is known about the experiences of violence among homeless men and women. In addition, there is little research that uses standardized measurements of victimization types to compare them with a sample of individuals who are not homeless. The Florida Four-City Study was designed to overcome many of the limitations of existing research on victimization of homeless individuals. Altogether, 737 women were interviewed: 199 from the Orlando Coalition for the Homeless; 200 from the Metropolitan Ministries facilities in Tampa; 146 from the I.M. Sulzbacher Center for the Homeless in Jacksonville; and 192 from the Community Partnership for Homeless Inc in Miami. In addition, 91 face-to-face interviews with homeless men in Orlando were also conducted. The primary goal of this research was to develop an understanding of the role of violence in the lives of homeless women and men. Researchers found that: 1) approximately one homeless woman in four is homeless mainly because of her experiences with violence, which underscores the importance of violence in the process by which some women becomes homeless; 2) homeless women are far more likely to experience violence of all sorts than American women in general, by differential ranging from two to four depending on the violence type; 3) homeless men are also more likely to experience violence of all sorts than American men in general; 4) at zero order, homeless men are more likely than homeless women to be victimized by assault (from any perpetrator) but this difference disappears when relevant confounds are controlled; and 5) homeless men and women are frequent perpetrators of crime, although many of the crimes they commit are ‘survival crimes’ or in some fashion drug-related.

<b>2003-IJ-CX-0002:</b>	<b>Exploring the Construction of Violence Against Women and Children</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$76,488</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Valli Kalei Kanuha</b>
<b>Monitor:</b>	<b>Leora Rosen</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The proposed project will explore the social constructions of violence against women and children, as well as sanctions against or supports for such violence, using an indigenous society of Native Hawaiians as a case study. The researchers will compare the incidence, forms, and response to violence against women and children during the period before and after the first documented arrival of foreigners to Hawaii in 1778 and indigenous settings similar to Native Hawaiian society. The research will involve several activities, including a collaboration between the primary investigator and a historian who is an expert in Native Hawaiian archival research to examine written and oral sources on Hawaiian culture and history for evidence of and social controls placed upon intimate partner violence; and a literature review on the principles and practices of restorative justice in various cultural settings, such as the Maori society in New Zealand, that are similar to the society of Native Hawaiians. The analysis will be focused on the origins, applications, and outcomes of such principles and practices, the success or failure of their adaptation beyond the original cultural contexts, and recommendations for their application in contemporary society.

**Product: NCJ# 216951**

**W.E.B. Du Bois Research Fellowship (2006) – V.K. Kanuha**

As used in this report, "restorative justice" refers to a set of principles and practices that address the harm done to victims and the community by a crime, while holding the offender accountable for his/her behavior and requiring him/her to participate in activities and programs that will reform the offending behavior. Although the literature review found very little empirically based research on the use of restorative-justice strategies with domestic and family violence that involved adult victims and offenders, there were some themes expressed by both restorative-justice proponents and critics. Advocates of restorative justice believe that restorative justice principles are based in native community-oriented cultures that focus on both the harms done to victims and the community and on the reformation of offending behaviors. They praise this approach for its balance in addressing both the harms done to victims and the needs of offenders that underlie their destructive behavior. Critics of restorative justice as it is implemented in such practices as family group conferences and other non-adversarial forums include feminist and antiviolence practitioners and native workers and analysts. They note the difficulties of transplanting restorative-justice principles and practices that originated in homogeneous community-oriented native cultures to domestic violence cases that involve people conditioned by different cultures. The most consistent caution about the use of restorative justice to address domestic and sexual violence is its risk to women victims and survivors because of potential laxity in providing reliable protections for victims vulnerable to repeated violence. The study advocates more informed dialog and empirical research on particular restorative and alternative justice intervention that specifically address crimes against women.

<b>2003-IJ-CX-1035:</b>	<b>Understanding the Needs of Victims of Sexual Violence in the Deaf and Hard of Hearing Community: A Needs Assessment and Audit</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$214,810</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Jennifer Obinna</b>
<b>Monitor:</b>	<b>Nicole Gaskin-Laniyan</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

This study will consist of both an exploratory investigation of the needs of women who are deaf and hard of hearing in relation to sexual victimization, and an institutional ethnographic study of the Minneapolis Police Department’s response to this community. The study will gather information on sexual assault from both the deaf and hard-of-hearing community and law enforcement in order to determine how victims and services are perceived. Researchers will conduct a community needs assessment based on the collection of primary data from women who are deaf and hard of hearing, law enforcement officials, and others who work with sexual violence survivors. An audit protocol modeled after the Domestic Violence Safety and Accountability Audit (SAA) will be developed as part of the ethnographic study. The study’s objectives are to determine: 1) how deaf and hard-of-hearing women perceive the scope of the problem of sexual assault in their community; 2) whether they report sexual assault, and from whom and under what circumstances they seek help; and 3) whether law enforcement and service providers are responsive to their needs. An overriding goal is to inform both practice and policy among community and system stakeholders.

**Product: NCJ# 212867**

**Understanding the Needs of Victims of Sexual Assault in the Deaf Community (2006) – J. Obinna, S. Krueger, C. Osterbaan, J. Sadusky, W. DeVore**

The findings indicate that service providers believe sexual assault is a significant problem in the deaf community. A literature review estimated that 83% of women with disabilities would be sexually assaulted in their lifetime. Of

particular concern among victim service providers was a lack of understanding and training in the law enforcement community regarding how to investigate and provide services to deaf victims of sexual assault. Interviews with 51 members of the deaf community following their viewing of video scenarios of sexual assault situations revealed several themes. Among prior victims of sexual assault, there were feelings of fear, anger, shock, disappointment, embarrassment, and self-blame related to their victimization. Although police were viewed as a source of help, many who had contacted police were frustrated by their experience. Few sexual assault survivors called the police after being sexually assaulted by a “date.” Generally, contacts with law enforcement personnel were impeded by communication barriers, a lack of police training in investigative techniques in cases with deaf victims, and a general belief in the deaf community that the hearing community does not know how to relate to them.

<b>2003-IJ-CX-1037:</b>	<b>Violence and Victimization: Exploring Women’s Histories of Survival</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$249,635</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Judy Postmus</b>
<b>Monitor:</b>	<b>Nicole Gaskin-Laniyan</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

This study will explore the differential risk and protective factors related to histories of physical and sexual victimization reported by three groups of women in Kansas: women incarcerated at the Topeka Correctional Facility for Women, women from three urban communities in the State, and women from a rural community in the State. The researchers will conduct broad interviews with approximately 500 women and in-depth follow-up interviews with at least 20 of these women to examine the consequences of intimate partner violence, sexual violence, and youth maltreatment and victimization. The goal of the proposed project is to compare the life experiences of female victims of IPV who are incarcerated with those of women who are living in urban and rural communities. The specific objectives include: 1) determining whether victimized women residing in the community participated in one or more social service and social support interventions that may have impacted their health, mental health, self-efficacy, alcohol and illegal substance abuse, and possible incarceration; 2) determining the rate of co-occurrence of sexual assault with IPV and other forms of familial abuse and youth maltreatment among incarcerated and non-incarcerated women; and 3) identifying strategies for improving policies and practices in the criminal justice system for victims of IPV, sexual assault, and youth maltreatment.

**Product: NCJ# 214440**

**Violence and Victimization: Exploring Women’s Histories of Survival (2006) – J. Postmus, M. Severson**

The research explored the histories of physical and sexual victimization reported by incarcerated and non-incarcerated women and sought to identify the survival strategies women activated at various points in their lifespan. The goal was to examine the consequences, defined here as the health, mental health, substance use, incarceration, and suicidality, of intimate partner violence, sexual violence, and youth maltreatment and victimization to identify at-risk populations, modifiable risk and essential mediating factors, and optimal times and settings for intervention. The total survey sample includes 423 women: 157 women incarcerated in the correctional facility; 157 women who had been recipients of services for intimate partner violence and/or sexual assault within the 12 months prior to the research interview; and 109 women from the community at-large who had not received services in the prior 12 months. Considered as a whole, 98 percent of the women interviewed reported experiencing some type of psychological, physical, and/or sexual abuse during their lifetimes. Rates for physical and sexual victimization as children and as adults were high across sample populations but particularly for the incarcerated population. Mediating factors including social support, self-efficacy and use of adaptive and maladaptive coping skills were significant predictors of adult outcomes. Because this research took place in one Midwestern state, additional research is necessary to confirm the applicability of these findings to other populations.

<b>2003-MU-MU-0001:</b>	<b>Sexual Assault in Maryland: The African American Experience</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$340,565</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Mark Weist</b>
<b>Monitor:</b>	<b>Catherine McNamee</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

This project will conduct a needs assessment of African American women who are residents of Maryland and have been sexually assaulted. The project will build on the methodology, findings, and partnerships developed during the Sexual Assault Needs Assessment Project (SNAP), which was designed to shed light on sexual assault in Maryland



and evaluate the State’s services for victims. Follow-up analyses will be conducted to determine whether there are differences by race in terms of details of assault, reporting to police, and medical and counseling services received. Analysis will also be conducted to determine if these differences are due to race alone or other variables, such as geographic location, age, or socioeconomic status. This project’s goals are to: 1) better understand the nature of sexual assault among African American women; 2) assess these women’s police reports of sexual assault, their use of available resources, and the barriers to these resources; 3) explore their use of alternative sources of care; and 4) assess the possible influence of race and ethnicity on the receipt and quality of medical and psychological care. Researchers plan to share their findings with Maryland’s 18 rape crisis centers so they may improve services to sexual assault victims.

<b>2003-RD-CX-0021:</b>	<b>A Study of the Effects of Intimate Partner Violence on the Workplace</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$744,119</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Amy Farmer</b>
<b>Monitor:</b>	<b>Catherine McNamee</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The purpose of this study is to examine how intimate partner violence impacts the workplace. In particular, the project endeavors to: 1) assess the overall impact, both financial and non-financial, of IPV on organizations; 2) assess the impact of IPV on employees, including victims, perpetrators and coworkers; 3) assess the impact of the workplace environment factors, both positive and negative, on IPV; and 4) gain a better understanding of the economics and public policy solutions to IPV. Researchers will administer surveys to generate a dataset which will be used to test the study’s hypotheses. The proposed research will be conducted in several phases over the course of three years and will include multiple rounds of data collection and analysis. The anticipated products of this study are findings related to IPV and the workplace, and recommendations for organizational policies and practices that will minimize its negative effects.

**Product: NCJ # 227266**

**Study of the Effects of Intimate Partner Violence on the Workplace (2009) – C. Reeves, A. O’Leary-Kelly**

The purpose of this research was to better understand how IPV affects the workplace. The study was conducted in two phases. In phase one, the authors examined the prevalence of IPV among employed individuals, how IPV affects the personal and professional well-being of employees, and its costs for employers. Phase two of this study focused more specifically on the interactions between employed IPV victims and their coworkers. Conclusions and practical implications can be drawn across the two phases. These conclusions and practical implications include the following: (1) The workplace is a very viable area for research on IPV; (2) IPV is a work-related phenomenon, as many individuals in many work organizations are either currently experiencing IPV or have experienced it at some point in their lives; (3) There are negative consequences for employees and employers because of IPV; and (4) Victims are reluctant to disclose their victimization, but when they do, it is to colleagues who operate within their work units, rather than to formal representatives of the organization. The results also demonstrate that organizations have significant power to influence the degree of harm that employees and employers experience as result of IPV. Recognition and appropriate management around this issue are in the best interest of all organizational members.

<b>2003-WG-BX-1007:</b>	<b>Elderly Victims of Sexual Abuse and Their Offenders</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$252,110</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Ann Burgess</b>
<b>Monitor:</b>	<b>Catherine McNamee</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The study will address the short-term effects of sexual assault on the elderly, the motivation of their offenders, and barriers to the investigation and prosecution of cases. The primary source for this project will be an instrument designed to gather information on sexual assault victims, modified for elders. The document will be completed on each of the participants, including items for both the victims and offenders. Researchers will follow up as many of the 100 victims of sexual abuse identified in the original sample as possible to acquire longer-term medical and psychiatric outcome data. In addition, researchers will add at least 100 new cases, for a total sample of at least 200 women. Researchers also will obtain official records on as many of the offenders as possible. Follow-up will obtain as much post-assault psychiatric and medical outcome data as possible. The new sample includes another 150 cases of elder sexual abuse. Researchers will have access to a large dataset of about 50 cases provided by working-group members. This will provide about 65 more cases, for guaranteed access to at least 115 cases, none of which have

been analyzed. From this sample researchers will randomly draw 50 cases of intra familial sexual assault that include adequately documented information on the perpetrator.

**Product: NCJ# 216550**

**Elderly Victims of Sexual Abuse and Their Offenders (2006) – A.W. Burgess**

For the 284 victims whose cases were referred to law enforcement or to adult protective services for investigation for suspected sexual abuse, the mean age was 78.8 years. The majority of the victims were female (93.2 percent). Elders with dementia, compared to those without a diagnosis, were abused more often by persons known to them (family member, caregiver, or another nursing home resident) than a stranger, presented behavioral cues of distress rather than verbal disclosures, were easily confused and verbally manipulated, and were pressured into sex by the mere presence of the offender. One policy recommendation is to increase the detection of elder sexual abuse by training primary health care providers and home health care providers to identify the signs and symptoms of sexual abuse in elderly patients. The ages of the 180 known offenders ranged from 13 to 90. The opportunistic and nonsadistic rapists committed sex offenses without penetration. The sadistic offenders characterized by pervasive anger committed the most severe sex offenses. The 77 convicted sex offenders generally planned the offense, did not bring a weapon, and were not violent. Data on the 284 cases pertained to victim and offender characteristics, offense characteristics, and case disposition. Data were entered into a specially designed measurement tool called the Comprehensive Sexual Assault Assessment Tool-Elder. A separate dataset of 77 cases of convicted sex offenders of elderly women was analyzed; 25 were interviewed in prison.

<b>2003-WG-BX-1008:</b>	<b>Providing a Citywide System of Single Point Access to Domestic Violence Information, Resources, and Referrals to a Diverse Population: An Evaluation of the City of Chicago Domestic Violence Help Line</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$242,280</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Michelle Fugate</b>
<b>Monitor:</b>	<b>Nicole Gaskin-Laniyan</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

This project will evaluate the effectiveness of Chicago’s Domestic Violence Help Line (DVHL), a 24/7, toll-free, multilingual resource providing confidential domestic violence victim services. The project’s goals are to: 1) gauge how well DVHL addresses the needs of a diverse population of victims; 2) assess the effectiveness of outreach aimed at heightening awareness of the DVHL; 3) examine the effectiveness of linking first-responders and domestic violence service providers; 4) assess the satisfaction and confidence levels among the DVHL’s various users; and 5) measure the capacity of Chicago’s network of domestic violence service providers to serve the city’s diverse communities. The project will include: 1) four sets of formal interviews, including interviews with a sample of hotline callers; 2) a survey of representatives of programs participating in the domestic violence service community and of a sample of police patrol officers to assess their perceptions of the utility and effectiveness of the DVHL; and 3) a survey of members of all 25 district advisory committees covering the city to assess the level of general awareness of the DVHL.

**Product: NCJ# 214650**

**Providing a Citywide System of Single Point Access to Domestic Violence Information, Resources, and Referrals to a Diverse Population: A Evaluation of the City of Chicago Domestic Violence Help Line (2006) – M. Fugate, C. George, N. Haber, S. Stawiski**

This is a report of a two-year collaborative evaluation of the City of Chicago Domestic Violence Help Line (DVHL). It assesses whether the DVHL effectively meets the needs of diverse victims of domestic violence with three primary goals: 1) to assess the effectiveness of the DVHL’s operation in serving domestic violence victims from Chicago’s diverse populations; 2) to learn about the differing needs of diverse populations and their experiences utilizing the information, referrals, and linkages; and 3) to provide information to other municipalities interested in establishing such public-private programs, collaborations, and policies. The focus of the evaluation is from the user’s perspective of the usefulness of the service. Telephone interviews were conducted with 399 victims who had previously called the DVHL and 74 staff members at domestic violence service provider agencies. A survey was also administered and completed by 1,202 police officers from the Chicago Police Department. Finally, to assess the awareness of the DVHL, 357 active community residents were surveyed at the 25 Police District Advisory Committees. Overwhelmingly positive assessments of the DVHL’s usefulness were given. The interaction with the Victim Information and Referral Advocate (VIRA) was of primary importance in the victim’s assessment

of the DVHL. Victims identified: a) strong personal connection; b) support and comfort; and c) strategizing as important in their interaction with the VIRA. The types of services requested by black, white, and Latino victims differed. Black victims most often sought shelter service from the DVHL, while Latino victims sought information on Order of Protection or other general DV information. Most obtained the information or service they requested and through the information was useful.

<b>2003-WG-BX-1009:</b>	<b>Serving Limited English Proficient (LEP) Battered Women: A National Survey of the Courts' Capacity to Provide Protection Orders</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$276,394</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Brenda Uekert</b>
<b>Monitor:</b>	<b>Nicole Gaskin-Laniyan</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

This study will perform the first nationwide examination of courts' ability to assist limited-English-proficient (LEP) women seeking protection orders. The researchers will examine court responses to LEP women and related practices, collaboration between the courts and linguistic minority communities, and service delivery models. Their multi method approach will encompass: 1) a national survey of county court systems; 2) an intensive survey of a subset of the national survey respondents and community-based organizations (CBOs) serving LEP women, and 3) case studies of individual court systems. The project will be guided throughout the study by a national advisory board. The board will help advise the research team on questionnaire development, case studies, and research products.

**Product: NCJ# 216072**

**Serving Limited English Proficient (LEP) Battered Women: A National Survey of the Courts' Capacity to Provide Protection Orders (2006) – B. Uekert, T. Peters, W. Romberger, M. Abraham, S. Keilitz**

Findings from the national survey demonstrate that courts have inadequate resources, including a shortage of interpreters. Courts have sparse informational or instructional material on protection orders in languages other than English. Court relationships with community-based organizations are limited. In addition, courts have poor data collection and information management systems that do not track requests for language assistance. Nationally, there is a gap in the needs of the Limited English Proficient (LEP) population seeking protection orders and the courts' capacity to serve this population of non-English speaking petitioners. The Nation's courts need to increase their institutional capacity to identify, develop, and implement an effective system so as to provide equal and "meaningful access" to protection orders and court services for the LEP population. Three sites were selected for further study based on the high quality of their court programs and community collaboration: Miami-Dade County, FL, King County, WA, and Washington, DC. The courts are increasingly serving a population with limited English proficiency. The 2000 Census of the United States indicates that 18 percent of the adult population speaks a language other than English. Despite Federal and State guidelines, most courts have not had the budget or resolve to create the capacity to provide language services. The need for language services may be felt most in the case of battered and stalked women who seek reprieve with protection orders. In 2003, the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) awarded the National Center for State Courts a grant to study the capacity of LEP petitioners to receive orders of protection. The multimethod study design included a national survey of courts, an intensive survey of a select group of courts and community-based organizations within their jurisdictions and the assessment of selected sites that could serve as national models.

<b>2004-WG-BX-0003:</b>	<b>Studying the Characteristics, Processes, and Outcomes of Sexual Assaults in Alaska</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$152,087</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Andre Rosay</b>
<b>Monitor:</b>	<b>Catherine McNamee</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

This project will investigate the epidemiology of sexual assaults in Alaska and the ways in which alcohol use affects the reported assaults. In a four-pronged approach, researchers will: 1) collect and analyze Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners (SANE) evaluations of victims statewide; 2) examine the spatial patterns of reported assaults in Anchorage; 3) describe and identify the causes and consequences of the time lapse between the end of the assault and the report to the police or examination by a SANE; and 4) examine how alcohol use affects anogenital injuries.



**Product: NCJ# 224520**

**Alaska Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner Study (2008) – A.B. Rosay, T. Henry**

The study included all sexual assault nurse examinations in the cities over a period from 1996 to 2004 (*n* = 1,699) and found that patient condition at the time of the assault (i.e., sober, intoxicated or incapacitated) did not impact the presence or frequency of the patient’s genital injury. The study also indicated that the time elapsed from the assault to the SANE examination did not impact the presence or frequency of genital injury. The study found nine factors associated with the presence of genital injury: whether the case was reported prior to 2003, when changes to the SANE program occurred; whether the patient engaged in consensual sexual activity within 96 hours of the assault; whether the assault included vaginal penetration; whether ejaculation occurred during the assault; whether the examination included an anoscope exam; whether an alternative light source was used; whether the patient required a genital followup exam; whether the patient also had congenital injuries; and whether the patient was expressive at any time during the interview/examination process. In addition, neither the presence nor frequency of genital injury influenced any of the legal resolutions. Although the documentation of genital injury did not significantly impact legal resolutions, other types of injuries did impact case legal outcomes. The report advises, however, that the successful legal resolution of a rape case is not the key goal of the SANEs work. The goal of SANEs is to provide competent and compassionate nursing care that promotes healing of the patient’s physical, psychological, social and spiritual health.

<b>2005-WG-BX-0006:</b>	<b>Drug-Facilitated, Incapacitated, and Forcible Rape: A National Study of Prevalence and Case Characteristics Among College Students and Other Young Women</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$447,796</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Dean Kilpatrick</b>
<b>Monitor:</b>	<b>Catherine McNamee</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The major objective of this project is to examine the prevalence of drug facilitated sexual assault in both the campus and community settings. No major national victimization survey has included a probability household sample of young women and a probability sample of female college students to examine this question, and this study proposes to do so to fill this gap in the literature. Victimization surveys will be conducted with a household probability sample of 2000 U.S. young adult women and 1000 women between the ages of 35 and 55, and then compare with a national probability sample of 2000 female college students. The proposed project has five specific aims: 1) to obtain national prevalence data for drug-facilitated rape (DFR), incapacitated rape (IR), and forcible rape (FR) among young adult women and college students; and 2) to obtain information about key case characteristics of DFR, IR, and FR cases; 3) to assess barriers to disclosure of rape cases to the criminal justice system and to friends, as well as opinions about how to increase disclosure; 4) to compare DFR, IR, and FR with respect to risk factors for prevalence, mental health impact, descriptive case characteristics, reporting to police, reasons for reporting or not reporting to law enforcement, and CJS progression; and 5) to prepare a user-friendly report describing study results addressing implications for future research, CJS practice, and services for DFR, IR, and FR victims. The inclusion of a community sample of 1000 women between the ages of 35 and 55 will enable comparisons with data provided by the National Violence Against Women Survey.

**Product: NCJ# 219181**

**Drug-Facilitated, Incapacitated, and Forcible Rape: A National Study (2007) – D. Kilpatrick, H. Resnick, K. Ruggiero, L. Conoscenti, J. McCauley**

The findings show that approximately 20 million out of 112 million women (18 percent) in the United States have ever been raped, including an estimated 18 million women who have been forcibly raped, nearly 3 million who have experienced drug-facilitated rape, and 3 million who have been raped while incapacitated. Only 16 percent of all rapes were reported to law enforcement. Victims of drug-facilitated or rape while they were incapacitated were somewhat less likely to report the rape to authorities than victims of forcible rape. Major barriers to reporting rape included not wanting others to know about the rape, fear of retaliation, perception that evidence was insufficient, uncertainty about how to report the crime, and uncertainty about whether a crime was committed or whether the offender intended her harm. Injury was reported for 52 percent of forcible rape incidents and 30 percent of drug-facilitated or incapacitated rape incidents. Approximately 673,000 of nearly 6 million current college women (11.5 percent) have ever been raped, with an estimated half-million college women having been forcibly raped, 160,000

experiencing drug-facilitated rape, and just over 200,000 having been raped while incapacitated. Among college women, approximately 12 percent of rapes were reported to law enforcement. Consistent with the national sample, victims of drug-facilitated or incapacitated rape were less likely than victims of forcible rape to report it to police. Reasons for not reporting the rape were similar to those for nonreporting in the national sample

**2005-WG-BX-0009: Justice System Response to Intimate Partner Violence in Asian Communities**  
**Amount: \$570,448**  
**PI: Mieko Yoshishama**  
**Monitor: Bethany Backes**  
**Status: Closed**

This study was a joint effort between the University of Michigan School of Social Work and the Asian & Pacific Islander Institute on Domestic Violence. The investigators identified factors that promoted and hindered effective interventions in Asian communities in response to domestic violence. The study employed a face-to-face, semi-structured interview method to collect data from 320 Asian battered women on: (1) the types and life course trajectories of IPV experienced; (2) longitudinal trajectories of contacts with the criminal justice system; (3) factors associated with help-seeking; (4) responses of criminal justice system components such as police, prosecution and courts; and (5) the relationship between contacts with criminal justice and women’s safety/well-being over time.

**2006-WG-BX-0009: A Statewide Analysis of Elder Abuse**  
**Amount: \$118,376**  
**PI: Andrew Klein**  
**Monitor: Carrie Mulford**  
**Status: Complete**

The goals of the study were: (1) to create a comprehensive profile of reported domestic violence and family abuse of women over 50 using data from the State of Rhode Island for the year 2002; (2) to investigate the impact of the state’s response to the initial incident on the likelihood of reabuse in the subsequent two years. The information to be collected includes characteristics of the victim and abuser and details of the key incident, law enforcement and prosecution response and reabuse rates over the subsequent two years. Data on the reported abuse will be obtained from the Rhode Island Domestic Violence Training and Monitoring Unit’s database which is derived from all DV/Sexual Assault incident reports filed by local and state law enforcement for the year 2002. Criminal history and CJS outcomes will be obtained from the Rhode Island Court’s automated case history file, CourtConnect. The likelihood of reabuse will be examined in relation to the state’s responses to the initial abuse report/investigation including referral to the Department of Elder Affairs (DEA), arresting the suspect, prosecuting the case and any combination of these.

**Products:**

**NCJ# 222459**

**A Statewide Profile of Abuse of Older Women and the Criminal Justice Response**

**NCJ# 222460**

**A Statewide Profile of Abuse of Older Women and the Criminal Justice Response: Summary**

As women victims aged, their likelihood of reported abuse declined. Two-thirds of the older women victims were between the ages of 50 and 59 notwithstanding that this age group represented only 37.7% of all women age 50 and older in Rhode Island (U.S. Census, 2000). As women victims age, their abuser is more likely to be female, although the majority remain male. As women victims age, intimate abuse declines and non-intimate family member abuses increases. Current or former intimates suspected of abusing older women do not appear to be stressed out caregivers, any more than family member abusers. Victim cooperation with police does not diminish with age. Older women victims were not more likely to suffer injuries as a result of the abuse incident. The criminal justice response did not vary with victim age. Criminal justice and adult protective service involvement did not reduce the risk of revictimization.

<b>2007-WG-BX-0051:</b>	<b>Sexual Assault Among Latinas (SALAS) Project</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$450,585</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Carlos Cuevas</b>
<b>Monitor:</b>	<b>Christine Crossland</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Closed</b>

This study will address significant gaps in the literature on sexual assault of Latina women especially concerning polyvictimization, help-seeking efforts, and the influence of cultural factors on experience, impact, and responses to sexual victimization. The findings will also be pertinent to shaping practice and policy. Data will be collected via phone interviews with a targeted sample of approximately 2,000 Latina women living throughout the United States. Participants will be asked about lifetime victimization, help-seeking efforts, psychological distress, PTSD symptomatology, religiosity, acculturation, gender-role ideology, and demographic information. Ultimately, a better, more culturally based understanding of sexual victimization among Latina women will be gained.

**Product: NCJ# 230445**

**Sexual Assault Among Latinas (SALAS) Study — C. Cuevas, C. Sabina**

Final report available at: <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/230445.pdf>

A national sample of 2,000 adult Latino women living in high-density Latino neighborhoods participated in this study, entitled Sexual Assault Among Latinas (SALAS), which determined the prevalence of sexual victimization among these women as well as the overlap of sexual victimization with other types of victimization, along with victims' formal and informal help-seeking responses. The study found that 17.2 percent of the women in the sample had been sexually victimized at some point in their lives. A completed sexual assault was experienced by 8.8 percent of the sample; 8.9 percent experienced an attempted sexual assault, and 11.4 percent experienced fondling or forced touch. At least one sexual assault as an adult was experienced by 7.6 percent of the sample, and 12.2 percent had experienced at least one sexual assault as a child. Perpetrators of sexual violence against the women in adulthood were mostly by individuals known to the victim, such as a partner or spouse. Childhood sexual assault was perpetrated mostly by relatives and non-family persons known to the victim. Of those who experienced sexual assault, 87.5 percent experienced at least one other type of victimization; physical violence was the most common form of co-occurring victimization (60.2 percent). Of the women who had been sexually victimized, 66.5 percent sought some form of help. Approximately 21 percent sought one or more types of formal help, with the most common type of help being medical services. Only 6.6 percent of the women contacted police; 7.1 percent obtained a restraining order, and 6.1 percent pressed criminal charges. The study recommends using medical settings as an intervention point for educating the larger Latino community about available services. Trained professionals from an experienced survey research firm conducted phone interviews in either English or Spanish from May through September 2008. (29 tables, ~118 references, and appended SALAS survey and research methodology description)

<b>2007-WG-BX-0021:</b>	<b>The Historically Black College and University Campus Sexual Assault Study</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$385,622</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Christopher Krebs</b>
<b>Monitor:</b>	<b>Bethany Backes</b>
<b>Status</b>	<b>Closed</b>

The purpose of this study was to work collaboratively with four historically black college and university (HBCU) campuses to generate much needed data on the prevalence, context, consequences, and reporting of sexual assault as well as the criminal justice and service provider responses to sexual assault on HBCU campuses. This was accomplished via a Web-based survey that collected data from 4,000 undergraduate HBCU women at geographically diverse campuses, and a mail survey to obtain data from campus criminal justice personnel and service providers at the participating HBCU campuses. Although an extensive literature on sexual assault among college campuses exists, very few studies have attempted to explore racial and/or ethnic differences in victimization rates among students, and no previous research has explored sexual assault on HBCU campuses, even though HBCU campuses graduate nearly one-quarter of African American baccalaureates. This study provides information to the research and practitioner communities to address this gap in knowledge.

**Product: NCJ# 233614**

**Historically Black College and University Campus Sexual Assault (HBCU-CSA) Study (2011) – C. Krebs, C. Lindquist, K. Barrick**

This study documents the prevalence of sexual assault (rape and other forms of unwanted sexual contact) on historically black college and university campuses and also examines associated personal and behavioral factors, context, consequences and reporting, along with campus police and service-provider perspectives on sexual victimization and student attitudes toward law enforcement and prevention measures. Of the 3,951 women involved in the study, 14.9 percent reported an attempted or completed sexual assault before entering college, and 14.2 percent reported experiencing an attempted or completed sexual assault since entering college. The prevalence of sexual assaults that occurred when the victim was incapacitated was higher since entering college (6.2 percent) than before entering college. Different victim factors were associated with specific types of sexual assault (forced or incapacitated). Descriptive analyses of the context, consequences and reporting of sexual assault also suggest differences between victims of forced sexual assault and sexual assault while incapacitated. The most common university practices and policies that improve responses to sexual assault incidents were: (1) having an official sexual assault protocol; (2) campus police regularly referring sexual assault victims to university victims, health or crisis centers; (3) campus law enforcement maintaining a daily crime log available to the public; and (4) campus police providing annual records of reported crime to the institution for the annual security report. The current study advises that universities must address the dangers of alcohol use as a risk factor for sexual assault.

<b>2007-WG-BX-0028:</b>	<b>Intimate Partner Violence in Mandatory Divorce Mediation: Outcomes From a Long-Term, Multicultural Study</b>
<b>Amount</b>	<b>\$314,092</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Connie Beck</b>
<b>Monitor:</b>	<b>Bethany Backes</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Ongoing</b>

Although judicial monitoring has been shown to be effective with other criminal justice populations, few studies, and none involving a randomized control design, have been conducted with domestic violence offenders. This study will fill this gap through a randomized trial to determine the efficacy of a carefully designed, robust model of judicial monitoring. In addition to examining the impact of monitoring on official recidivism and victim reports of re-abuse, the impact on intervening offender perceptions regarding the swiftness, certainty, and severity of further sanctions in response to violations of the court’s orders will also be examined.

<b>2009-IJ-CX-0036:</b>	<b>Identifying Situational and Individual Risk Factors for Child Sexual Abuse in Institutional Settings: Implications for Public Safety and Primary Prevention</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$283,652</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Cynthia Calkins Mercado</b>
<b>Monitor:</b>	<b>Bernie Auchter</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Ongoing</b>

This project will identify risk and protective factors for sexual abuse perpetration in the Catholic Church. By comparing abusive clergy with several control groups of non-abusive clergy, this study aims to (a) identify individual, relational, and situational risk and protective markers for sexual abuse perpetration in institutional settings, (b) empirically build a taxonomic structure of clergy who sexually abuse children based upon these risk factors, and (c) develop a summary of best practices summarizing major research findings that can be distributed to faith-based institutions and youth-serving organizations. Furthermore, by identifying the constellation of risk and protective factors for clergy who sexually abuse children, an empirical taxonomy of offender subtypes will be developed through application of modern clustering techniques. Ultimately, this study will inform the design and delivery of prevention efforts by providing data on populations at high-risk for perpetration in particular contexts and improving knowledge of modifiable risk and protective factors in institutional settings. Data will be collected through a review of evaluation and treatment records held at three facilities that have treated large numbers of clerics who have engaged in sexually abusive acts with a minor, clerics who have engaged in some form of professional sexual misconduct with an adult, clerics with mental health problems of a nonsexual nature, and clerics with no identified sexual or nonsexual problems.

**VAW and Welfare**

<b>1998-WT-VX-0009:</b>	<b>Violence Against Women: The Role of Welfare Reform</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$516,842</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Sandra Goodwin</b>
<b>Monitor:</b>	<b>Bernard Auchter</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The proposed project will examine the relationship between domestic violence and employability within a welfare population, and the effectiveness of services provided. The goals are to determine: 1) the impact of domestic violence on the attainment of positive employment outcomes under welfare reform; 2) the impact of welfare reform requirements on women's experiences of domestic violence; and 3) the effects that the identification and provision of services to Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) recipients have on these two relationships. The proposed research will employ a longitudinal design. Cohorts of 400 TANF female recipients from each of 2 counties will be randomly selected at the time of their eligibility re-determination and enrollment in CalWORKs, California's welfare reform program. The subjects will participate in an assessment of domestic violence, mental health, and substance abuse problems, and a structured interview. Follow-up interviews will be conducted at 12 and 24 months. Service data will be tracked to determine the effectiveness of each county's service delivery strategy in ameliorating identified problems and in achieving success for the women in meeting the welfare-to-work requirements.

**Product: NCJ# 205791/205792**

**Violence Against Women: The Role of Welfare Reform (2003) – S. Goodwin, D. Chandler, J. Meisel**

When welfare reform was implemented, Congress included the Family Violence Option that permits States to grant domestic violence exemptions regarding welfare-to-work provisions under the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF). At least 38 States have enacted such exemptions. The prevalence of domestic violence, mental health problems, and alcohol and other drug problems among welfare recipients have impacted welfare reform efforts. The current study surveyed representative samples of TANF recipients in two California counties beginning in the summer of 1999 and continuing at intervals of 1 year and 15 months. A comprehensive definition of domestic violence was adopted which incorporated the Conflict Tactics Scale. Definitions of mental health and alcohol and other drug problems were defined using the World Health Organization's CIDI instrument. The four main findings indicate high rates of domestic violence among the welfare reform population. In approximately 15% of the cases, severe abuse was reported; over the 3-year study period, a total of 37% of the women reported serious domestic violence. Serious mental health problems and/or alcohol or other drug problem co-occurred with domestic violence in a large proportion of the welfare reform population. Domestic violence impairs a woman's capacity to find employment; at the end of 1 year, 28% of women were working at least 26 hours a week if they did not experience domestic violence, while only 12% of the women who experienced domestic violence worked. Finally, the presence of domestic violence is associated with deleterious outcomes for children. Policy implications are discussed in the report and include the need for the Federal reauthorization of welfare legislation that would require TANF programs to screen and provide services for applicants experiencing domestic violence, mental health problems, and alcohol or other drug problems.

**Additional NCJ Citations: 202457**

<b>1998-WT-VX-0020:</b>	<b>The Relationship Between Welfare, Domestic Violence, and Employment</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$429,068</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Martha Coulter</b>
<b>Monitor:</b>	<b>Bernard Auchter</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

This 24 month project will employ a longitudinal design, using both quantitative and qualitative methods. Subjects will be a sample of approximately 600 welfare recipients, drawn from a statewide, geographically stratified, representative sample selected for a study of the needs of welfare recipients. The first component of the study will consist of a telephone survey to collect quantitative data on participation characteristics, experience of domestic violence, physical and mental health status, coping resources, child functioning, social support, and employment status. A follow-up study will be conducted nine months later to assess changes in status, functioning, and



employment. Secondary analysis of Medicaid administrative data will compare the utilization rates for medical and mental health services of the participants. The second component of the study will consist of semi-structured interviews with a sub-sample of the original sample. Participants will be interviewed four times over a 12 month period to monitor ongoing status with respect to mediating variables and employment status. The key components of the interview will be the intensive tracking of the participant's experience of domestic violence, changes in the experience and impact of mediating variables, and their work participation and experiences.

**Product: NCJ# 205294**

**The Impact of Domestic Violence on the Employment Experiences of Women on Welfare (2003) – M. Coulter**

The study involved 411 women who were, at the time of the study, on welfare or had been at a previous time. The women were ages 18-66, and 34 percent were White, 58 percent African-American, and 7 percent other. The study consisted of 2 quantitative telephone interviews (411 at time 1 and 109 at time 2). Two in-person qualitative interviews were also conducted (44 at time 1 and 21 at time 2). Results suggest that the three variables of social support, mental health and parenting stress are negatively related to domestic violence in both the past year and prior to that time. Being African American has a protective effect for women not currently in a relationship in regard to the impact of the mediating variables. Employment success is more likely if the respondent is in good physical health, has good caseworker support, social support, employer support, physical health, and a technical skill or education, as well as the identification of domestic violence experiences in both the past 12 months and before then.

<b>1999-WT-VX-0003:</b>	<b>The Effects of Welfare Reciprocity on Domestic Violence</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$119,450</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Samuel Myers</b>
<b>Monitor:</b>	<b>Bernard Auchter</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The proposed project will examine the possible relationship between welfare reciprocity and domestic violence observed at a time prior to welfare reform. The goal of the project is to test the underlying premise that welfare reciprocity is related to domestic violence. The objectives of the research are to: 1) explore the direct effects of welfare reciprocity on measures of domestic violence and 2) examine the indirect effects of welfare reciprocity on abuse via the impact of welfare and/or alternative economic resources on the ability of the woman to leave an abusive relationship. The proposed research will examine two different national data sets: the National Survey of Families and Households, Waves I and II (1987-88 and 1992-94) and the National Youth Survey, Wave VII (1987). Using these data sets, alternative specifications of the linkage between domestic violence and welfare will be estimated. One specification will examine the direct impacts of welfare on the probability of being in an abusive relationship. This second is an economic model to capture possible links between welfare reciprocity and domestic violence.

**Product: NCJ# 204008**

**Effects of Welfare on Domestic Violence (2003) – S. Ards, S. Myers**

The study hypothesized that welfare reciprocity would contribute to a reduction in domestic violence (DV) by providing women with the financial means to leave an abusive relationship; whereas, policies designed to limit welfare reciprocity could contribute to an increase in DV. A second model was tested to determine if more welfare recipients would leave abusive relationships. A probability sample of 13,017 respondents in 100 communities were interviewed which included 9,643 households and a double sampling of African-Americans, Puerto Ricans, Mexican-Americans, single-parent families, families with stepchildren, cohabiting couples, and recently married persons. The findings indicate that welfare recipients were more likely than similarly situated non-welfare recipients to experience DV; however, persons receiving welfare did not leave abusive relationships at rates different from those in non-abusive relationships. There were significant differences between Blacks and Whites regarding welfare reciprocity, DV, and exits from intimate partnerships. Although Blacks were more likely than Whites to receive welfare and to be victims or perpetrators of DV, there was no significant indication that Blacks who received welfare were more or less likely to be victims of DV than Blacks who did not receive welfare.

<b>2000-WT-VX-0009:</b>	<b>Research and Evaluation on Violence Against Women: Battering, Work, and Welfare</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$234,905</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Lisa Brush</b>
<b>Monitor:</b>	<b>Bernard Auchter</b>

**Status:** Completed

The proposed study will evaluate the effects of battering on the efforts of poor women to achieve autonomy in the welfare-to-work transition, economic health, and relationships. Its objectives are to: 1) elicit and analyze poor women's autobiographical accounts of the interplay between battering and work, family, welfare, and poverty and 2) develop a 10-week community literacy project using select participants to analyze autobiographical data and test hypotheses about the effects and timing of battering. Study subjects will be recipients of Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) subsidies, recruited through the Pittsburgh Partnership, which is the central agency for welfare-to-work programs in the area. Longitudinal research data will be collected through repeated, in-depth retrospective and prospective interviews and individual-level narratives from the community literacy project. Retrospective data will first be gathered from structured and unstructured interviews of the study's sample of 40 battered women in transition. Subsequent prospective interviews with the group will be undertaken at three quarterly intervals. The community literacy project will employ a sample of 12 women, and will use a control group for comparison.

**Product: NCJ# 205021**

**Research and Evaluation on Violence Against Women: Battering, Work, and Welfare (2003) – L. Brush, L. Higgins**

The study sought to measure control, sabotage, and physical abuse welfare recipients experience at the hands of their intimate partners; track the timing and costs of abuse through the transition from welfare to work; and understand from the perspectives of welfare recipients the obstacles women face. During May-June 2001, 40 women in Temporary Aid to Needy Families (TANF) were interviewed regarding their transition from welfare to work. All were non-pregnant women, at least 18 years old, and in their first days of program enrollment. Eighty-three percent were self-identified as Black. Analyses included descriptive statistics, correlations, and limited statistical modeling of the effects of subject characteristics and experiences on outcomes. The findings indicated that using measures of physical violence alone results in contradictory and sometimes counterintuitive research findings. Recommendations are including measures of emotional abuse and work-related control as well as physical violence; differentiating between abuse and its consequences; and asking specifically about the relationship women observe between their going to work and their being abused or suffering from trauma symptoms. It was also found that physically battered women earn less than other welfare recipients. Battering aggravates women's experiences of the hardships associated with poverty. Abused women experience more hardships of poverty even if their work experiences are similar to those of other welfare recipients.

**Additional NCJ Citations: 202458**

<b>2001-WT-BX-0002:</b>	<b>The Impact of Intimate Partner Violence on Women's Labor Force Participation</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$299,407</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Stephanie Riger</b>
<b>Monitor:</b>	<b>Bernard Auchter</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

This project will study the impact of intimate partner violence on labor force participation of current and former welfare recipients, and it will determine whether change in welfare status affects violence levels. This project will embed a study of the impact of intimate partner violence on women's economic self-sufficiency into a six year panel study of welfare recipients in Illinois. The inclusion of a component on intimate violence in the six year study will permit examination of these issues: a) With a large (1,400 women) geographically and ethnically diverse statewide representative sample of women on welfare; b) Over six years (and thus extend beyond time limits on welfare receipt and across fluctuations in the economy); and c) With interview and administrative data on these women and their children. Interviews at one-year intervals will assess employment and violence levels, and variables related to employment and violence such as mental and physical health and availability of child care and transportation. Administrative data will assess employment, earnings and types of jobs, as well as contact with other social services, income supports (such as food stamps, Medicaid, and child care assistance), and whether welfare sanctions or time limits were invoked.

**Product: NCJ# 207143**

**Impact of Intimate Partner Violence on Women's Labor Force Participation (2004) – S. Riger, S. Staggs**

Recent but not long-past violence is linked to unstable employment over a three-year period. Women who are victims of recent abuse worked fewer months than those not abused or those who suffered abuse only in the past.

Women who reported at Wave 1 that they had been abused rated their health a year later as poorer and reported a greater need for mental health treatment than non-abused women. Abused women report having more chronic health problems than non-abused women (although this difference did not reach statistical significance). Moreover, abused women reported different types of problems. Women with abusive partners reported more emotional problems and more stress-related health concerns, such as headaches, ulcers and back problems, than did nonabused women. Over time, chronic intimate partner violence is associated with poor health, and recent intimate partner violence is associated with unstable employment. Health mediates the relationship between abuse and economic outcomes over time. The findings suggest that abuse manifests as stress-related mental and physical health problems as long as a year after the abuse has occurred. These health problems then decrease women’s ability to maintain stable employment even as long as two years after the abuse has occurred.

**Additional NCJ Citations: 206847**

<b>2006-WG-BX-0011:</b>	<b>Poly-Victimization History Among Girls Adjudicated Delinquent</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$297,888</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Dana DeHart</b>
<b>Monitor:</b>	<b>Carrie Mulford</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Ongoing</b>

This study has several aims: 1) to examine range, diversity, and co-occurrence of different types of violence over the course of these girls’ lives; 2) to examine independent, relative, and cumulative trajectories of risk for different types of victimization over the lifespan; 3) for each type of violence exposure, to examine ecological factors that may inform mechanisms of risk or protective factors that mitigate impact of violence; and 4) to examine the relationship of different patterns of victimization and service use to severity and chronicity of offending. This study incorporates combined quantitative-qualitative interviews with 120 girls adjudicated delinquent, as well as paper-and-pencil surveys administered to a primary caregiver for each girl. Interview and survey data on family history, violence-exposure, and delinquent or criminal history will be supplemented with archival records documenting each girl’s involvement with the justice system, financial assistance, child welfare, educational programs, and health services. Timelines showing sequence and co-occurrence of events will be mapped using the Life History Calendar method, and analyses will include qualitative and quantitative approaches guided by grounded-theoretical, ecological, and event-history models.

## **Domestic Violence and Children**

<b>1998-IJ-CX-0069:</b>	<b>Children Exposed to Domestic Violence: Providing Help Through Community Oriented Policing &amp; Community Partnerships</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$140,960</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Laura Nickles</b>
<b>Monitor:</b>	<b>Rosemary Murphy</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The proposed project will examine how community oriented police departments are working with community partners to address the needs of children exposed to domestic violence. The goals of the project are to determine: 1) how many law enforcement departments are working with community providers to help children exposed to domestic violence; 2) what types of working partnerships are being formed between law enforcement and child protective services and/or community service providers to address the needs of children exposed to domestic violence; 3) what approaches, techniques, methods, and other responses should be replicated in a coordinated community response to children exposed to domestic violence; and 4) what data exist, or can be collected, to measure the impact of a partnership response to children exposed to domestic violence. The proposed research will begin with a national mail survey of approximately 500 community oriented law enforcement departments, followed by a follow-up telephone survey of 30 communities with coordinated response between law enforcement and child protective services and/or community service providers to address the needs of children exposed to domestic violence. During site visits a process study will be conducted that includes interviews with key informants and focus groups with nonoffending parents about the types of service children received, or failed to receive.



**Product: NCJ# 193416**

**Helping Children Exposed to Domestic Violence: Law Enforcement and Community Partnerships (2001) – B. Smith, L. Nickles, D. Mulmat, H. Davies**

A mail survey provided a national perspective on how law enforcement departments were responding to children who were exposed to domestic violence. Telephone surveys with police departments and service providers in select communities provided greater details and site visits to five communities provided insight into the coordinated response between police and service providers to help children exposed to DV. The mail survey found that nearly 75% of the departments surveyed had a policy, protocol, and/or law that required officers to investigate whether any children had been exposed to DV in households being investigated by the police. Recommendations were derived from the telephone surveys and the site visits. First, communities should recognize that children exposed to DV often suffer short-term and long-term effects that require special services. Second, police should play a pivotal “gatekeeping” function in referring children exposed to DV to services. Third, proactive responses to children exposed to DV require substantial commitment from the community and service providers. Fourth, coordination of efforts and rapport-building between police and service providers should be implemented to serve children exposed to DV. Fifth, resources should be dedicated to effectively serve children exposed to DV. Sixth, evaluation is required to determine “best practices” for serving children exposed to DV.

<b>1998-WT-VX-0021:</b>	<b>Understanding the Intergenerational Transmission of Violence: From Pregnancy Through the First Year of Life</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$248,830</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>G. Anne Bogat</b>
<b>Monitor:</b>	<b>Leora Rosen</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The proposed project will: 1) examine the effect of domestic violence on four infant outcomes (physical health, temperament, social development, and cognitive development); 2) examine four factors that may mediate the relationship between battering and infant outcomes (maternal physical health, maternal mental health, parenting behavior, and child abuse and neglect); 3) examine the mental health effects of battering during pregnancy; and 4) inform criminal justice policy regarding families in which domestic violence occurs while the women is pregnant and during the first year of a child's life. Battered women (n=105) and non-battered women (n=110) will be recruited for a longitudinal investigation beginning when the women is pregnant and following her and her infant through the child's first year of life. Women will be determined as battered or non-battered according to responses to the Violence Against Women Scales. Measures will be collected at three points, during the last trimester of pregnancy, two months after delivery, and one year after delivery. Data will be analyzed using MANOVAs in SPSS and structural equation modeling using AMOS.

**Product: NCJ# 196681**

**Understanding the Intergenerational Transmission of Violence Against Women from Pregnancy Through the First Year of Life (2002) – G. Anne Bogat, A. Levendosky, W. Davidson II**

Maternal physical health, maternal mental health, and parenting behavior were proposed as factors that mediated the relationship between DV and infant outcomes, to examine the effects of violence during pregnancy and first year of life. Data collection occurred in three phases: when the women were in their last trimester of pregnancy (T1), when the baby was 2 months old (T2), and when the infant was about 1 year old (T3). During T1 data collection, 207 women were recruited from 53 sites throughout a tri-county area. The study found that victims of DV during pregnancy experienced later entrance into prenatal care, more prenatal health problems, greater likelihood of threats to miscarry, lower infant birth weight, and a greater likelihood of staying at the hospital due to health problems for the mother. Mothers who were victims of DV during pregnancy also used significantly more chemical substances during pregnancy and used more health care services for their infants after birth than non-battered women. Only depression was identified as possibly mediating the effects of violence on prenatal health problems. Infants born to women abused during their pregnancy did not have more health problems after birth, but these women reported using more health care services for their infants.

**Additional NCJ Citations: 195579**

<b>1999-WT-VX-0001:</b>	<b>Battered Women, Battered Children</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$191,444</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Debra Whitcomb</b>
<b>Monitor:</b>	<b>Cynthia Mamalian</b>

**Status:** Completed

Violence against women and violence against children are not isolated phenomena. Rather, such violence often co-exists in families. The goal of the proposed project is to inventory and better understand interventions for families where domestic violence and child abuse co-occur, with a specific focus on the role of law enforcement agencies. The project will: 1) identify efforts around the country to address the co-occurrence of domestic violence and child abuse; 2) examine existing law enforcement policies and practices; 3) document promising interventions and services that are provided to families where domestic violence and child abuse are co-occurring; 4) articulate areas of agreement and controversy and identify ways that communities have met these challenges; and 5) synthesize this collective wisdom and experience toward questions to guide additional research and policy analysis. The research methods will include telephone surveys of national experts, police departments, child welfare and domestic violence personnel and advocates, and site visits in communities with promising approaches.

**Product: NCJ# 185355**

**Children and Domestic Violence: Challenges for Prosecutors (2000) – D. Whitcomb**

This study investigated the challenges facing prosecutors when children are exposed to domestic violence, how new laws effective in a small number of states are affecting practice, and what prosecutors can do to help battered women and their children. The study used data from a national telephone survey of prosecutors and intensive field research at sites in Texas, Georgia, Oregon, and Utah. The survey found that prosecutors are more aware of the risks to children and many are taking steps to hold offenders accountable for the risks to children by arguing for harsher sentences and charging offenders with child endangerment. New laws that identify children as victims allow children access to crime victim compensation funds, enable the courts to issue protective orders on the children’s behalf and signal a need to file a report with the child protection agency, even in the absence of laws naming DV as a condition of mandatory reporting. The study suggests ways prosecutors can help battered women and their children, including: 1) instituting protocols within prosecutors’ offices to facilitate information sharing; 2) identifying avenues for earlier intervention; 3) using every means to enforce no-contact orders and probationary sentences; 4) promoting increased attention to services for battered women; and 5) advocating for needed change, whether legislative, fiscal or programmatic.

**Additional NCJ Citations: 190632, 197297, 199701, 199721**

**1999-WT-VX-0009: Domestic Violence and Child Aggression**  
**Amount: \$249,854**  
**PI: Renee McDonald**  
**Monitor: Leora Rosen**  
**Status: Completed**

Aggressive behavior during childhood is a predictor of later violent and criminal behavior in adolescence and adulthood, and there is concern that a great number of children are at risk for aggressive behavior because of DV. However, it is not possible to discern from existing research the magnitude of the risk for aggressive behavior that DV poses for children. Specifically, much of the research on children and domestic violence suffers from a variety of conceptual and methodological limitations. The primary goal of the proposed research is to refine our understanding of the nature and limits of the relation between children’s exposure to DV and children’s aggressive behavior. A secondary goal is to contribute to our understanding of the measurement of DV. Three samples: 1) DV with shelter; 2) DV with no shelter; and 3) no DV will be included in the study.

**2002-WG-BX-0012: Intimate Partner Violence During Visitation: A Longitudinal Study of Supervised and Unsupervised Access**  
**Amount: \$198,946**  
**PI: Chris O’Sullivan**  
**Monitor: Bernard Auchter**  
**Status: Completed**

This study explores the extent to which different court-ordered visitation arrangements expose victims of domestic violence to further abuse from ex-partners and result in their children being threatened or witnessing violence by their fathers. The researchers will interview victimized mothers in New York City—100 whose ex-partners are receiving short-term supervision at a visitation center and 250 whose ex-partners are receiving unsupervised or family-supervised visitation. In addition, the researchers will investigate whether court-ordered visitation

arrangements for non-custodial parents conform to a model code for visitation issued by the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges. The project goal is to increase the understanding of court-ordered visitation under different conditions in DV cases in order to prevent future violence against women and children in these situations. Specific aims are to examine: 1) the outcomes for children and mothers under conditions of supervised visitation, unsupervised visitation, family-supervised visitation, and supervised or public transfer; 2) which families receive professionally supervised visitation and which do not; and 3) how courts handle visitation for families with a history of DV when professional supervision is not ordered or cannot be accessed. Study findings will provide information to the courts and affiliated programs, including family court judges, custody evaluators, law guardians, resource coordinators, and supervised visitation programs.

**Product: NCJ# 213712**

**Supervised and Unsupervised Parental Access in Domestic Violence Cases: Court Orders and Consequences (2006) – C. O’Sullivan, L. King, K. Levin-Russell, E. Horowitz**

When a victim of intimate partner violent separates from and secures an order of protection against her partner and the couple has children in common, New York City Family Courts are likely to grant the father visitation. Accordingly, the Model Code of the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges recommends that child visitation be granted to a perpetrator of domestic violence only if the safety of the child and victimized parent can be protected through such arrangements. Researchers recruited 242 women from the New York City Family Courts and supervised visitation centers—baseline interviews were conducted in person and 168 participants were re-interviewed by telephone an average of six months later. Questions focused on physical and psychological abuse and injuries, children’s exposure to the abuse and visitation orders. Results indicated that if: 1) the father had recently been physically abuse or if he abused alcohol or drugs, he was significantly more likely to receive an order for family-supervised than for unsupervised visits; and 2) the father had access to a gun, he was more likely to receive an order to a visitation center. Visitation conditions were not significantly associated with abuse during the follow-up period and significantly more children showed externalizing and internalizing behavior problems if the mother had been severely injured by the father. This report recommends: 1) more funding for visitation centers;

2) guidelines for family members who supervise visits; and 3) that unsupervised visits and family supervised visits need to be monitored for compliance with conditions on visits.

<b>2002-WG-BX-0014:</b>	<b>Co-Occurring Intimate Partner Violence and Child Maltreatment: Local Policies/Practices and Relationships to Child Placement, Family Services, and Residence</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$399,774</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Kelly Kelleher</b>
<b>Monitor:</b>	<b>Bernard Auchter</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The purpose of this project is to improve outcomes for women, children and families affected by intimate partner violence in the presence of co-occurring child maltreatment through research on state, county and local variation in policies and practices. The research goals are to: 1) Describe the variation in policies/practices related to the issue of co-occurring child maltreatment and IPV; 2) assess the relationships of these policies/practices with placement of children in out-of-home care; uses of family preservation services and residential stability for maternal/child dyads; and 3) report on outcomes for cases in the child welfare system with co-occurring IPV known or unknown to caseworkers. The National Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-Being (NSCAW) is a three year, representative survey of 92 primary sampling units in 36 states including 5504 children and their families in the child welfare system. Researchers will re-survey the 92 participating Primary Sampling Units with snowball sampling to identify the best informant. This contextual data on policies/practices will be confidentially linked to the NSCAW survey data. Hierarchical models are used to examine variations in policies/practices, identify associations between these and outcomes, and examine the impact of co-occurring IPV that is known to the child welfare system compared to IPV reported by women but unknown to caseworkers.

**Product: NCJ# 213503**

**Co-Occurring Intimate Partner Violence and Child Maltreatment: Local Policies/Practices and Relationships to Child Placement, Family Services and Residence (2006) – K. Kelleher, W. Gardner, J. Coben, R. Barth, J. Edleson, A. Hazen**

The results from the National Survey of Child and Adolescent Well Being and the related study of local child welfare and domestic violence service agencies found the extent of co-occurring domestic violence and child maltreatment to be larger than indicated by previous research. The following findings indicate the need for more widespread collaboration between child protection and domestic violence service providers to effectively intervene in cases to stop the related abuse in both realms: 1) among families referred for child welfare investigations for child maltreatment, lifetime prevalence of domestic violence is 44.8%, past year prevalence is 29% and caregiver depression is associated with increased prevalence; 2) although domestic violence prevalence was high, child welfare agency workers identified only 15% of cases reported by mothers of children in their care; 3) families of children referred for child maltreatment infrequently receive services from domestic violence service organizations—this is often true even when domestic violence is known to child welfare agencies; and 4) women victimized by their partners employ more psychological aggression and physical discipline, including some severe violence, than women not victimized.

<b>2005-WG-BX-0001:</b>	<b>Consequences of Childhood Exposure to Intimate Partner Violence</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$20,000</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Clifton Emery</b>
<b>Monitor:</b>	<b>Carrie Mulford</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The goal of this study is to explore the causal effects of exposure to intimate partner violence, and to identify the theoretical perspectives that best explain any identified effects. Three major policy issues will be relevant to these results: 1) the criminalization of exposure to intimate partner violence; 2) funding for interventions that focus on children exposed to intimate partner violence; and 3) the concept of in-house treatment for victims of battering and outpatient treatment for batterers. The project will use longitudinal data taken from the Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods.

**Product: NCJ# 215347**

**Consequences of Childhood Exposure to Intimate Partner Violence (2006) – C. Emery**

The findings indicate that intimate partner violence has a significant and negative effect on externalizing child behavior, internalizing child behavior, general behavior problems, and drinking among children. The author also examined whether any of the theories that explained deviance, development, and stress could account for the effects of intimate partner violence on child externalizing, internalizing, and total behavior problems, as well as on alcohol consumption patterns. It was found that anxiety and the parent-child relationship partially mediated the effects of partner violence on child externalizing behavior. The impact of anxiety on externalizing behaviors should be taken into consideration by policymakers and clinicians when dealing with the aftermath of intimate partner violence exposure on children. Research suggests that individual treatment for children exposed to intimate partner violence may reduce stress and, in turn, some of the problem behaviors. Data were drawn from the first 2 time periods of the Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods, a longitudinal study of crime, delinquency, substance abuse, and violence that included a representative random probability sample of 6,228 children and their primary caregivers. The sample was drawn from a 3-stage cross-sectional stratified cluster sample of 80 Chicago neighborhoods. The data provide information on family structure, parent-child relationships, parent discipline styles, family mental health, and family history of crime and drug use. Data analysis involved the use of logistic regression and both ordinal and multinomial logits (chapter 5 discusses in detail the effect of using data augmentation algorithms on the means, standard errors, and relationships among the variables under examination). Future studies should focus on the cost effectiveness of treatment for anxiety for children who have been exposed to intimate partner violence or child abuse.

<b>2006-WG-BX-0006:</b>	<b>Multiple Perspectives on Battered Women and Their Children Fleeing to the U.S. for Safety: A Study of Hague Convention Cases</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$370,996</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Jeffrey Edleson</b>
<b>Monitor:</b>	<b>Christine Crossland</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Closed; Change of Program Monitor</b>

This study is the first step in understanding the situations of battered women and children who flee to the United States to find safe haven from a violent partner. Researchers will undertake a multi-tiered qualitative study of mothers, the attorneys who defend or prosecute them, and the judges who hear their cases under the Hague Convention. Study objectives: (a) conduct in-depth interviews with 25 women who have been prosecuted under the Hague Convention and collect documents relevant to their cases; (b) select 10 defense attorneys, 10 prosecuting attorneys and 10 judges for in-depth interviews; and, finally, (c) develop recommendations and protocols to be incorporated into scholarly journal articles, research conference presentations, a NIJ Research In Brief, and a National Bench Guide for use in Hague Convention cases involving domestic violence.

**Product: NCJ# 232624**

**Multiple Perspectives on Battered Mothers and Their Children Fleeing to the United States for Safety: A Study of Hague Convention Cases — J. Edleson, T. Lindhorst, G. Mehrotra, W. Vesneski, L. Lopez, S. Shetty**

This study examined the situations of women who experienced domestic violence in another country and came to the United States in an effort to protect themselves and their children, only to face civil actions in U.S. State or Federal courts for child abduction under international legal agreements. In cases in which the left-behind fathers filed Hague Convention petitions to have their children returned, the study found that the mothers and children had often experienced severe violence from these men. The study also found that mothers were unable to access needed resources in their home countries, so their only recourse was to take their children and seek safety and support from family members living in the United States. Further, the study found that U.S. authorities and courts were not receptive to the safety concerns expressed by the mothers. Another key finding was that mothers and children faced great hardship after a Hague Convention decision; legal fees and representation were major barriers for women in responding to Hague Convention petitions. The study found that Hague Convention decisions have not taken into account two decades of research on child exposure to domestic violence when deciding on what constitutes grave risk for a child. The study concludes that safety for battered mothers and their children facing Hague petitions requires training for attorneys and judges on both domestic violence and the law that pertains to Hague Convention cases. For this study, researchers interviewed battered mothers around the world, their attorneys and their husbands' attorneys. Published judicial decisions were examined in cases involving the Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction, with attention to those cases that involved allegations of domestic violence by one parent against the other. Twenty-two mothers who responded to Hague petitions in U.S. courts were interviewed. (4 figures, 23 tables, references, cited legal cases, and appended study instruments)

**Additional publication: Edleson, J., Lindhorst, T., & Shetty, S. Mothers and Children Seeking Safety in the U.S.: A Study of International Child Abduction Cases Involving Domestic Violence. In NIJ Seminar Series, *Research for the Real World*, October 23, 2010. Click on links for [videotape \(86 min.\)](#) and [50-slide presentation](#), and [transcript \(Word doc, 26 pp.\)](#). The Netherlands: The Hague Domestic Violence Project.**

<b>2010-IJ-CX-0022:</b>	<b>Impact of Legal Representatives on Child Custody Decisions Among Families With History of Intimate Partner Violence</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$844,297</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Mary Kernic</b>
<b>Program Monitor:</b>	<b>Bethany Backes</b>

A collaborative research study will be conducted to examine the impact of legal representation on child custody and visitation decisions in marital dissolutions between spouses with a history of intimate partner violence (IPV). A retrospective cohort study will be conducted among King County couples with minor children filing for marriage dissolution with the King County Superior Court (KCSC) or Kent Regional Justice Center (RJC) between January 1, 2000, and December 31, 2010, who have a history of police- or court-documented IPV. Specifically, a complete list of all such cases filed at the KCSC in Seattle, Washington, or the RJC in Kent, Washington, between January 1, 2000, and December 31, 2010, available from the OAC SCOMIS database, will comprise the initial eligible pool from which the study sample will be drawn. Also examined will be the 2-year period post-decree among the subset of cases with filings between January 1, 2000, and December 31, 2009, for post-decree court proceedings indicative of continued child custody/visitation disputes. Using propensity score matching, both civil paid ( $n = 500$ ) and pro bono/legal aid ( $n = 250$ ) represented cases will be matched with pro se cases ( $n = 750$ ) for a total sample size of 1,500 cases. This study is designed to address the critical gap in IPV and legal representation research through accomplishing these specific aims: (1) To describe the prevalence of legal representation (both paid civil



representation and pro bono/legal aid representation) among IPV victims undergoing marriage dissolution involving children during a 10-year period in a population-based sample of marriage dissolutions; (2) To estimate the effect of legal representation, both globally (any legal representation) and by payor status (paid civil vs. pro bono/legal aid) on child custody and visitation outcomes and post-dissolution child custody and visitation disputes, including the proportion of couples for whom: (a) visitation is denied to the abusing parent, (b) supervised visitation between the abusing parent and the child(ren) is ordered, (c) restrictions are placed on the abusing parent's child visitation, (d) treatment program completion is a prerequisite to the abusing parent's child visitation, and (e) sole decision-making is awarded to the non-IPV-abusing parent; (3) To estimate the effect of legal representation on the following set of secondary outcomes: (a) court order of professional supervision of visitation, (b) court order that future dispute resolution to be conducted only through the court, (c) prohibition of overnight visitation by the abusing parent, (d) formal court findings of IPV, (e) post-decree child custody/visitation disputes, and (f) primary residential parent status is awarded to the abusing parent (adverse outcome).

## **Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children**

<b>2005-DD-BX-0037:</b>	<b>Evaluation of SAGE Project First Offender Prostitution Program</b>
<b>Amount</b>	<b>\$367,960</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Michael Shively</b>
<b>Monitor:</b>	<b>Karen J. Bachar</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The First Offender Prostitution Program (FOPP) seeks to reduce the demand for prostitution by educating men about the risks of soliciting commercial sex. Abt Associates evaluated this prosecution diversion program by comparing recidivism for men who were arrested for solicitation in San Francisco and who participated in FOPP with two nonequivalent comparison groups: men arrested for solicitation in San Francisco but who did not participate in the program and men arrested for solicitation in comparison cities. The two primary goals of this study are to: (1) compare the recidivism rates for program participants and non-participant comparisons; and (2) estimate the costs savings from diversion. The primary data source will be criminal records for all men (FOPP participants and nonparticipants) arrested for solicitation in San Francisco over the history of the program, obtained through the California Criminal Justice Statistics Center. Abt will also collect similar data for males arrested for solicitation in 2–4 comparison cities (the selection of which will be finalized at the beginning of the project). For the multivariate recidivism analysis Abt will utilize as statistical controls other information available from the criminal records, including criminal justice involvement prior to the arrest that led to FOPP participation and demographic information. The research team will analyze the recidivism data. To limit the effect of omitted variables, Abt will consider only California cities as potential comparison sites, and only those cities with stable enforcement environments. To investigate which program elements are most likely responsible for any program effect, Abt will conduct qualitative research of the FOPP. This participant-observation research will be supplemented by analysis of the various survey instruments used by the Standing Against Global Exploitation (SAGE, the sponsor of FOPP) over its ten-year history. Finally, Abt will produce estimates of the costs associated with the diversion program and the associated savings to the criminal justice system in San Francisco.

**Product : NCJ# 222894**  
**Final Report on the Evaluation of the First Offender Prostitution Program**

**Product: NCJ# 222451**  
**Final Report on the Evaluation of the First Offender Prostitution Program: Report Summary**

<b>2005-LX-FX-0001:</b>	<b>The Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in NYC: A Population Assessment and Participatory Project Evaluation</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$520,000</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Mike Rempel &amp; Ric Curtis</b>
<b>Monitor:</b>	<b>Karen J. Bachar</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The Center for Court Innovation and John Jay College of Criminal Justice will conduct a population assessment and formative evaluation to provide information and a model to respond effectively to the commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC). The goals of the research are to: (1) develop a better understanding of the CSEC population, (2) assist the Coalition to Address the Sexual Exploitation of Children (CASEC) in assessing, monitoring and improving capacity and performance, and (3) institutionalizing and disseminating lessons and best practices. The applicant will conduct a multimethod study that will estimate the size, characteristics and needs of the CSEC population through the use of respondent-driven sampling, Geographical Information System technology, and direct observation in the field. Two hundred youth who engage in child prostitution will be recruited and interviewed over a 9-month period. The applicant will use action-research methods to conduct a formative evaluation of the New York City CSEC demonstration program. Action-research methods will be used to engage the CASEC collaboration partners in establishing criteria and systems for ongoing self-evaluation and improvement. The applicant will work closely with the CASEC to document the program’s implementation and operational processes, and to identify, define, disseminate, and institutionalize best practices. This will include review of program documentation; interviews with staff, partners, and the CASEC residential clients; assessment of data and information-sharing needs; identification of performance measures; and establishment of mechanisms for feedback on performance to the program.

**Product: NCJ# 225082/225083/225084**

**Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in New York City: Executive Summary, Volume One & Volume Two (2008) – R. Curtis, K. Terry, M. Dank, K. Dombrowski, B. Khan, A. Muslim, M. Labriola, M. Rempel**

The study goals were to conduct a population estimate of commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) in New York City and complete a formative evaluation of efforts to address this problem. For the population estimate researchers used Respondent Driven Sampling (RDS) to recruit and interview a statistically representative sample of exploited youth in NYC taking advantage of group social connections to build a sample pool. Efforts resulted in a better understanding of the CSEC population, particularly its size, characteristics, needs, and geographic spread in New York City. For the evaluation researchers examined CASEC’s goals, operations, strengths, weaknesses, and obstacles to success. The evaluation found a number of successes but also a number of obstacles that impeded the program’s goals. Areas of impediment (and lessons learned) are related to operational leadership, external policies, informed decision-making, and sustainability. Areas of strength (best practices) include the use of a multidisciplinary task force of stakeholders and an inclusive, coalition-based approach.

<b>2005-MU-MU-0003:</b>	<b>Evaluation of OJJDP FY 2003 Discretionary Fund Project</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$428,837</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Marcia Cohen</b>
<b>Monitor:</b>	<b>Karen J. Bachar</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Ongoing</b>

Development Services Group, Inc. (DSG) will evaluate the LIFESKILLS and Early Intervention Prostitution Program (EIPP) operated by the SAGE Project, Inc. These programs operate on the assumption that girls and women involved in prostitution should be treated as victims, rather than criminals. They focus on rehabilitation through case management services. The evaluation seeks to examine the circumstances that lead girls and women to become involved in prostitution and the effects of the intervention model. When completed, the evaluation will provide evidence concerning the effectiveness of both programs and provide policymakers with insight regarding an alternative justice system response to prostitution. This research will utilize a combined quantitative–qualitative methodology conducted in three phases. Phase I includes qualitative, formative research intended to identify and operationalize specific outcome variables. Phase II proposes a quasi-experimental nonequivalent comparison group design to establish a causal relationship between the program and various outcomes, including a return to prostitution, education, employment, stability, and other measures of well-being. Phase III includes a range of generative qualitative efforts designed to identify factors that may serve as salient variables for future evaluation, and to develop program logic models. The LIFESKILLS sample will be roughly 68 (45 treatment; 23 comparison) with 50 percent of the girls being Asian and the rest mixed race or African-American. The EIPP sample will yield approximately 129 (84 treatment; 45 comparison) with the majority of the participants being white.

<b>2006-JE-FX-0006:</b>	<b>Process Evaluation of OJJDP’s CSEC Program in Atlanta</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$451,864</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Mary Finn</b>

<b>Monitor:</b>	<b>Karen J. Bachar</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The grantee is conducting a formative evaluation of OJJDP’s Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children Demonstration Project in Fulton County/Atlanta. The applicant plans to use an empowerment evaluation strategy to achieve four objectives. First, this project will gather data (using interviews, field observation, and focus groups with CSE victims and members of the Collaborative) on the nature and extent of CSEC, in order to better assess the needs of CSEC victims, as well as the operational capacity and needs of the Collaborative. Second, this project will review, refine, and update the Collaborative’s original goals and objectives, and using a logic model, will identify measurable outcomes to evaluate ongoing progress. Third, this evaluation will review the Collaborative’s current data management system to assess its provision of performance measures and identify mechanisms to improve the quality of data collection to enhance sharing of information across agencies. As well, on-going technical assistance will be provided to enhance data collection to ensure that it informs the Collaborative of its progress. Finally, this project will coordinate with the evaluation of New York’s demonstration project to identify model strategies and practices to address the problem of CSEC and to disseminate information for use by practitioners, policy makers, researchers and the public.

**Product: NCJ# 226610**

**Evaluation of the Demonstration Project To Address Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in Atlanta-Fulton County (2009) – M. Finn, B. Sims Blackwell, L. Jackson, J. Wolk, M. Oakley**

This study had three primary goals: (1) to document the nature and extent of commercial sexual exploitation of children in Atlanta-Fulton County; (2) to conduct a process evaluation of the Atlanta-Fulton County’s demonstration project, including its environment and context, design and implementation, program operations, and events that impacted the project’s functioning and outcomes; and (3) to identify and coordinate the findings and experiences with the New York evaluation site (Part III). This study also sought to move beyond estimates of commercial sexual exploitation and identify the nature and extent to which it is occurring in the city of Atlanta and Fulton County. The researchers’ findings indicate that the population of CSE youth coming into contact with police, or being served by the demonstration project and licensed service providers, are on average between 14 and 15 years of age, African American, and female. Risk factors identified in the emerging literature are at play here: conflicts at home, prior sexual abuse, reported as running away or missing, prior contact with justice agencies, financial needs, and truancy/dropping out of school.

## **Drug and Alcohol Use, and Criminal Histories**

<b>1996-WT-NX-0005:</b>	<b>Alcohol Problems and Violence Against Women</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$179,316</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>William Downs</b>
<b>Monitor:</b>	<b>Katherine Darke</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The purposes of this 24 month study are to: 1) describe the association of alcohol abuse and domestic violence among two at-risk populations, women in alcohol treatment programs and women receiving services for victimization by domestic violence; 2) determine if other problems (e.g., mental health issues) are greater for women with both problems as opposed to women with a single problem; 3) examine the current level of integration between the substance abuse and domestic violence service delivery systems as well as factors that impede or enhance this integration; and 4) determine the feasibility of developing and evaluating an innovative treatment program which addresses alcohol dependence and domestic violence within standard treatment settings for either problem. Standardized screening and assessment instruments and protocol will be utilized to generate the sample of 400 women, which will consist of 100 women victimized by domestic violence, 100 alcohol dependent women, and 200 women experiencing both problems. In-depth intergroup comparisons will be made using analysis of covariance.

**Product: NCJ# 188266/188267**

**Alcohol Problems and Violence Against Women (2001) – W. Downs**

The study examined the experience of partner violence in two groups of women—residents of a shelter for battered women and those from a substance abuse treatment facility. Sixty-six percent of the women in the substance abuse



treatment group experienced at least one instance of abuse by a parent during childhood compared with 59% of those in the battered women’s shelter. Eighty-seven percent of the women in the shelter and 63% of the women in the substance abuse treatment facility experienced physical violence from a partner within the past six months, and virtually all experienced psychological violence. The association between partner abuse and drug problems is stronger than that between partner abuse and alcohol problems. Severe physical abuse was attributed to mothers more than fathers. Women’s use of violence against their partner was stronger on the shelter group among women who had a 12 month or lifetime diagnosis of alcohol dependence. Childhood abuse was associated with alcohol problems and partner abuse, and more strongly with violence toward a partner.

**Additional Publication:** Downs, W.R., Capshew, T., & Rindels, B. (2004). Relationships between adult women’s alcohol problems and their childhood experiences of parental violence and psychological aggression. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol, 65*, 336-344.

<b>1997-IJ-CX-0009:</b>	<b>Linkage of Domestic Violence and Substance Abuse Services</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$209,301</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>John Rintoul, Naomi Dean</b>
<b>Monitor:</b>	<b>James Trudeau</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The Visiting Fellowship project will conduct a study of the domestic violence/substance abuse service linkage using: 1) a survey of a national sample of 500 domestic violence and 700 substance abuse programs and 2) case studies of four programs that link the two kinds of services. The survey will collect information from program directors regarding the prevalence of domestic violence/substance abuse service linkages, the reasons for the linkage or lack thereof, barriers to the linkage, and the modes of linkage that are used. The case studies will focus on programs that link domestic violence and substance abuse services using different approaches. The two study components will identify barriers to service linkage, identify successful linkage models, and provide a foundation to promote the delivery of integrated services for domestic violence victims and offenders.

**Product:** NCJ# 194122/194123  
**Linkage of Domestic Violence and Substance Abuse Services (1999) – J. Collins, D. Spencer, J. Snodgrass, S. Wheelless**

The study examined linkages between substance abuse and domestic violence programs for victims and offenders. The study involved a telephone survey of 9,685 substance abuse programs, and 1,970 domestic violence programs. Substance abuse programs operated with 2.5 times as much staff as the DV programs, which had smaller budgets but served more people. The majority of DV program clients were female (85%), whereas two thirds of the substance abuse programs were male. Fifty eight percent of substance abuse program clients were voluntary, while 75% of DV offender program clients were court mandated. The majority of both programs screened for complementary problems. DV program directors estimated that 36% of their victim clients had substance abuse problems, and substance abuse program directors estimated that 33% of their clients were victims of DV. In DV offender programs, 61% were estimated to have substance use problems, whereas 26% of substance use clients were estimated to be DV offenders. Although DV programs were more likely to have a relationship with complementary services, they were less likely to provide complementary services to both victims and offenders.

**Additional NCJ Citations:** 202564

<b>1997-IJ-CX-0047:</b>	<b>Influence of Alcohol and Drugs on Women’s Utilization of the Police for Domestic Violence</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$39,994</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Ira Hutchinson</b>
<b>Monitor:</b>	<b>Angela Moore Parmley</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The purpose of this 12-month study is to investigate the influence of substance use and abuse on women’s utilization of the police for incidents of domestic violence. Specifically, the study will examine the relationships between both chronic and acute patterns of substance use, and women’s utilization of the police. Substance use of both male perpetrators and female victims will also be explored. These issues will be addressed through secondary data analyses of existing victim interview data and corollary police data derived from the Charlotte Spouse Assault Replication Project, for 419 female victims of misdemeanor-level domestic violence. Project products will include a

final report, an executive summary, and semi-annual progress reports. The results of the project will be of interest and value to criminal justice personnel, victim service and substance abuse service providers. If the analyses reveal that substance use or abuse by perpetrators and/or victims inhibits police utilization, then additional efforts can be taken by law enforcement and social service providers to counter this effect in order to provide greater safety to abused women. Project results will also be of value to criminal justice researchers, stimulating additional needed research regarding the connections between alcohol, other drugs, and domestic violence.

**Product: NCJ# 179277**

**Influence of Alcohol and Drugs on Women’s Utilization of the Police for Domestic Violence (1999) – I. Hutchinson**

This study examined data from 419 women who were involved in a misdemeanor-level domestic violence incident for which the police received a call from the victim or another person in Charlotte, N.C. Substance use was measured with respect to the general pattern of alcohol consumption, the frequency of drinking, subjective perceptions of the offender's having a problem with alcohol or drugs, and frequency and type of drug abuse. Results revealed that alcohol or drug use by male abusers was related to calls to police; however, substance use by female victims was not related to calls to police. Offender drunkenness, rather than the absolute quantity or frequency of alcohol consumption, escalated police use by abused women; this factor was the most consistent predictor of a call to the police. The frequency of calling the police over the length of the relationship was significantly associated with offender drunkenness, marijuana use, the frequency of threats to the victim and hitting the victim, and race. A majority of women reported that their partners were either drinking or drunk at the time of the presenting incident.

**Additional NCJ Citations: 202564**

<b>1998-IJ-CX-0031:</b>	<b>Drugs and Alcohol and Their Connection to Domestic Violence</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$41,358</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Paul Geurin</b>
<b>Monitor:</b>	<b>Christine Crossland</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

This 15-month project will collect urine sample, police, and interview data on 400 domestic violence arrestees in Bernalillo County (Albuquerque), New Mexico, to examine the nexus between substance abuse and domestic violence. The project is expected to build on the DUF/ADAM platform, but can stand alone if necessary. A particular focus of the analysis will be on the relationship between race/ethnicity and substance abuse/domestic violence, as the study site's population is 37% Hispanic, including both Hispanic individuals who are recent immigrants and those who are long-term residents.

**Product: NCJ# 196667**

**Understanding the Nexus: Domestic Violence and Substance Abuse Among the Arrestee Population in Albuquerque (2002) – S. Woerle, P. Guerin, M. Smith**

This study collected domestic violence information from 609 ADAM arrestees (446 men and 163 women) in Bernalillo County, New Mexico, to examine the nexus between substance abuse and domestic violence. Fifteen percent of the women and 24% of the men had never experienced IPV as measured by the conflict tactics scale (CTS). Women reported perpetrating more severe intimate partner violence than men. For example, eight percent of women, and half a percent of men claimed to have stabbed or shot a partner. However, the context of the IPV was not examined, that is, whether or not it was if self defense. Thirty three percent of the men and 45% of the women had abused a partner in the past 12 months. Forty eight percent of men and 49% of women claimed to have been abused by a partner in the past 12 months. Women were more likely to be seriously injured than men. Fifty nine percent of men and 76% of women sustained at least one injury. For all males in the sample, 42% gave an injury, while for all females, 57% gave an injury. Alcohol and drug use in the past 12 months did not predict the likelihood of experiencing IPV.

<b>1998-WT-VX-0007:</b>	<b>Developmental Theory and Battering Incidents: Examining the Relationship Between Discrete Offender Groups and Intimate Partner Violence</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$97,142</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Paul Mazerolle</b>
<b>Monitor:</b>	<b>Leora Rosen</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The goal of the project is to examine the developmental antecedents of violent against women. In particular, this study seeks to focus on changes in patterns of violence against Caucasian, Hispanic, and African-American women. In particular, this study will analyze risk factors associated with the stress of work, economic status, relationship transitions, and cultural attitudes about family structure, as well as personality factors such as self-esteem and hostility. The analysis will use the National Survey of Family and Households (NSFH), Waves 1 and 2, to examine both situational and individual characteristics associated with moving in and out of violent relationships.

**Product: NCJ# 198827**

**Developmental Theory and Battering Incidents: Examining the Relationship Between Discrete Offender Groups and Intimate Partner Violence (2002) – P. Mazerolle, J. Maahs**

This study’s conceptual model, which links Moffitt’s life-course-persistent offending typology with intimate partner violence, identifies how the combination of violence in the offender’s childhood home, coupled with exposure to negative life events, increases the probability of early delinquency. In testing this model, the study used existing data from a sample of parolees and their spouses (n=194) in Buffalo, NY, in 1987 to examine relationships between discrete offender groups consistent with Moffitt’s theory and subsequent intimate partner violence. The research also examined a range of factors that were expected to be associated with IPV, including alcohol and substance abuse history, early exposure and experiences with violence, and a range of psychological and social factors. The study found that life-course-persistent offenders experienced higher levels of social adversity while growing up, including higher levels of exposure to violence in their childhood home. They also experienced more negative life outcomes than other offender groups, including greater lifetime alcohol problems, more illicit drug use, higher levels of violent crime, and higher levels of intimate partner violence in adulthood. Early exposure to violence during childhood was associated with a range of negative outcomes, such as early delinquency onset, alcohol problems, and violence.

<b>1999-WT-VX-0006:</b>	<b>Understanding the Links Between Violence Against Women and Women’s Participation in Illegal Activity</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$186,011</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Beth Richie</b>
<b>Monitor:</b>	<b>Katherine Darke</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The goal of this study is to explore the relationship between violence against women and women's involvement in illegal activities leading to incarceration. The objectives are to: 1) measure the rate of prior domestic, sexual, and other acts of violence against women in the Dwight Correctional Facility (DCF); 2) analyze the types and differences in victim-perpetrator relationships, the consequences of violence, and the relationship between multiple forms of abuse; and 3) determine the relationship of violence to women's involvement in illegal activities. Three sources of data will be used for this study. Existing State agency data regarding the rate of violence against and the rate of incarceration of women will be collected and compared with information from the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority about the rates and profiles of domestic violence victims and women who have been sexually assaulted. Information about violence experiences will be collected on a sample of 300 women incarcerated during a one year period in the DCF using the Conflict Tactic Scale (CTS). Violence initiated by three types of perpetrators will be measured: 1) intimate partners; 2) crime partners; and 3) authority figures in the system. Thirty of the CTS respondents will be randomly selected for in-depth life history interviews.

**Product: NCJ# 199369/199370**

**Understanding the Links Between Violence Against Women and Women’s Participation in Illegal Activity (2002) – B. Richie**

A total of 298 women detained in the Cook County Jail (Chicago, IL) were administered a survey to determine the extent of prior abuse in the population, to identify the nature of the abuse, and to identify women to participate in in-depth, life-history interviews. A significant number had been violently abused by multiple perpetrators, with serious consequences, and was directly linked to the women's involvement in illegal activity, in some cases. Thirty-three women were recruited to participate in the interviews. Analysis of the qualitative results showed a clear pattern of the impact of conditions in low-income communities on the violence experienced by the women as they grew up, as well as the link between such abuse and their later criminality. The underprivileged urban neighborhoods in which the women lived, characterized by a series of structural shifts, resulted in deteriorating economic conditions and neighborhood instability (i.e. social disorganization). As young adults, they witnessed the effect of high unemployment. The women were at higher risk of exploitation when they were involved in illegal drug activity, and

they were vulnerable to arrest as a result of their addiction and their abuse. In addition to community conditions, victimization was shaped by racial and gender identity as well as social position.

<b>2000-WT-VX-0001:</b>	<b>Examining the Nature and Correlates of Domestic Violence Among Female Arrestees in San Diego</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$46,048</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Susan Pennell</b>
<b>Monitor:</b>	<b>Leora Rosen</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The proposed 24 month study will examine the incidence and prevalence of domestic violence among female arrestees in the ADAM program, using an instrument developed by the domestic violence community in San Diego. The study will also explore the relationship between alcohol and other drug use and violent victimization and the service and treatment needs of female offenders. The analysis will begin by comparing the sample to all arrestees in terms of such demographic characteristics as ethnicity, age, sex, and offense characteristics to determine how representative the sample is, then providing the ADAM program with a descriptive analysis of the data, including the frequency of different types of abuse and the use of different types of services by those interviewed. This baseline of information will also be enhanced by bivariate analyses (for example, chi-square, t-tests) of how the variables on the addendum are related to one another, as well as to the information on the ADAM interview and the urinalysis results. Finally, multivariate data analysis ( for example, logit regression) will be used, based on theoretical premises identified through a comprehensive literature review, to determine how the study's variables are related.

**Product: NCJ# 202900**

**Incidence and Prevalence of Domestic Violence Victimization Among Female Arrestees in San Diego County (2003) – S. Pennell, C. Burke**

This study was designed to explore the incidence and prevalence of domestic violence among female arrestees, determine if the types and severity of abuse were related to victim substance use, and compare these victims with those in another study of shelter clients. A total of 181 female arrestees participated in the study. Participants were interviewed as part of the ADAM study in San Diego County between August 2000 and May 2001. Of the 181 subjects, 80% had been abused in their lifetime, and two thirds had been abused in the past year. Analyses of these three groups indicated that those who had never been abused were less likely to have ever had mental health treatment, and those with recent abuse were most likely to be arrested for a violent offense. Substance abuse was significantly related to type of abuse and victim injury as well as getting medical treatment. Arrestees differed from shelter clients on a number of demographic variables as well as substance use and arrest history.

<b>2000-WT-VX-0010:</b>	<b>Research on Incarcerated Women</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$359,183</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Dana D. DeHart</b>
<b>Monitor:</b>	<b>Bernard Auchter</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

This study will sample from three women's prison in South Carolina in order to identify risk factors for criminal involvement, possible points of intervention, strengths for what may help women make positive life choices, and ways to enhance programming for the ultimate well-being of women, families, and communities. The objectives are to enhance understanding of the: 1) scope and depth of the impact of violence within the life histories and daily experiences of incarcerated women; 2) women's points of vulnerability to violence and protective buffers against its impact; 3) support structures in the women's lives and ways to strengthen these supports; 4) turning points and prospective opportunities for intervention; and 5) ways to refine and enhance justice perceptions of the effectiveness of early interventions in their lives and corrections-based interventions. This includes effectiveness not only for addressing criminal behavior, but also for addressing victimization, poverty and addictions.

**Product: NCJ# 208383**

**Pathways to Prison: Impact of Victimization in the Lives of Incarcerated Women (2004) – D. DeHart**

Some theorists have contended that women’s involvement in criminal activities can be attributed to social problems that often result in the physical, sexual, and psychological victimization of these women. As the female incarceration rate continues to swell in the United States, researchers have been called upon to study the gender-specific

motivations and needs of female offenders. The current study examines the link between female victimization and women’s involvement in crime. Researchers interviewed 60 women incarcerated in a maximum-security correctional facility for various offenses including drug offenses, property offenses, child abuse and neglect, and violent offenses. The interviews focused on the offender’s perspective of the victimization experienced in her life, as well as her history of family and peer relationships, substance use, and criminal involvement. A grounded-theory approach guided the qualitative analysis of the interview transcripts, which were analyzed with the assistance of the ATLAS/ti software program. The findings revealed several major ways in which victimization impacted the female offenders, including the victimization’s effects on health and psychosocial functioning. In some cases, the victimization led directly to the commission of the offense in that the women were coerced into the criminal activity. The cumulative impact of multiple victimizations as a contributing factor in women’s criminal involvement is discussed and case studies are provided to illustrate main findings.

**Context and Life Course**

<b>1998-WT-VX-0010:</b>	<b>Developmental Antecedents of Violence Against Women: A Longitudinal Approach</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$99,740</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Jacquelyn White</b>
<b>Monitor:</b>	<b>Shelly Jackson</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The proposed project will investigate the developmental antecedents of physical and sexual violence against young women, using a theoretically based model that includes characteristics of victim, perpetrator, and social context. The project will consider acquaintance violence at three stages: childhood, adolescence, and early adulthood. The data will be examined at each life stage, and developmentally, by assessing the influence of risk factors at a prior life stage on involvement in acquaintance violence at a later stage. The primary goal of the research is to test hypotheses related to: 1) the co-occurrence of multiple forms of acquaintance victimization and perpetration, both sexual and physical and 2) childhood victimization and perpetration as risk factors for further victimization. The data to be analyzed for this study will be drawn from an NIMH-funded, longitudinal study from 1990-95. The NIMH project investigated victimization and perpetration among college students. Analyses will consider factors in the young women's and men's lives that might shape and influence victimizations and perpetration.

**Product: NCJ# 187770**

**Developmental Antecedents of Violence Against Women: A Longitudinal Approach (2001) – J. White, P. Smith**

The research used a theoretically based multi-causal model that included characteristics related to the victim, the perpetrator, and the environment. The participants included more than 1,500 women and 800 men who were demographically representative of undergraduate women and men in State-supported universities and born in 1972 and 1973. The analysis focused on experiences with interpersonal violence at three stages in the life course. Results revealed a significant effect for the type of adolescent experience on the total number of sexual victimizations across the 4 years of college, as well as the total number of physical assaults. Women who had experienced both sexual and physical violence during adolescence and the first year of college remained at higher risk for further injury in the subsequent years of college relative to women who experienced no victimization or only sexual victimization. Women experiencing no victimization reported the lowest levels of psychological distress on measures of anxiety, depression, and loss of control. Victimization in the first year of college affected women’s values, attitudes, and sense of self. In addition, men who had engaged in adolescent sexual assault were four times more likely to sexually assault during the first year of college than men without a prior self-reported history of sexual assault.

**Additional NCJ Citations: 187775, 197019**

<b>1998-WT-VX-0018:</b>	<b>Beliefs and Perceptions About Domestic Violence: Effects of Individual, Contextual, and Community Factors</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$196,494</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Alissa Worden</b>
<b>Monitor:</b>	<b>Leora Rosen</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>



The goals and objectives of the project are to: 1) gather descriptive information about attitudes, values, and perceptions regarding domestic violence to identify the degree of consensus or disagreement on these issues and thresholds of criminal domestic violence; 2) test hypotheses derived from deterrence and empowerment theory about the relationships between individual, contextual, and community variables and attitudes; and 3) examine theoretically derived hypotheses about the relationships between individual attitudes toward the acceptability of partner violence and perceptions about likely interventions and sanctions. The proposed research will utilize data from telephone interviews with a sample of about 1,200 respondents selected from six sites in New York State (Essex County, Oneida County, Lockport, Syracuse, Utica and Yonkers). Data will be analyzed using both exploratory and descriptive analyses.

**Product: NCJ# 198319**

**Public Opinion About Domestic Violence (2001) – B. Carlson, A. Worden**

A survey of 1,200 respondents in 6 communities was used to examine variations in beliefs and to test hypotheses about the influence of respondents' social background and experiences, as well as community context, on beliefs and opinions about domestic violence. The study found that a significant proportion of respondents held women responsible for violence against them, with beliefs that victims can and should end violence by exiting abusive relationships, that women's behavior provokes violence, and/or that women initiate physical conflicts. The intensity of victim-blaming was associated with beliefs about the appropriateness of victim-oriented interventions as well as legal actions directed against perpetrators. Further, findings suggest that people's views about what should be done in response to DV correlate with what they believe police actually do. Most people's preferences for effective interventions are not being implemented. Generally, the public is not resistant to the criminalization of many aggressive behaviors. The public apparently favors a more protective and interventionist role for the courts than they have historically adopted. Apparently, there is little need to convince the public that DV is a common, illegal problem that requires police intervention. The public may, however, be misinformed about the difficulties women face in exiting a violent relationship.

<b>1998-WT-VX-0022:</b>	<b>Does Community Crime Prevention Make a Difference Behind Closed Doors?</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$135,567</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Carolyn Block</b>
<b>Monitor:</b>	<b>Angela Moore Parmley</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The proposed research will examine whether community participation and efficiency translate into reduction of violence "behind closed doors;" and whether neighborly interest and concern about street crime reduce the risk that intimate violence will escalate over time into serious or life threatening injury. More specifically, the study will examine the contextual effect of neighborhood characteristics, in addition to informal and formal support systems, individual resources, and the women's particular situation, on the likelihood that an abused woman will attempt help-seeking, use various interventions, and that she will be able to extricate herself from further violent incidents. To investigate these issues, the proposed study will link two risk and unique datasets- the Women's Health Risk study and the Chicago Alternative Policing Strategy Evaluation (CAPS). Analytic techniques to be used include stepwise multiple regression, logistic regression, and survival analysis.

**Product: NCJ# 194711**

**Do Collective Efficacy and Community Capacity Make a Difference “Behind Closed Doors” (2001) – C. Block, W. Skogan**

The study combined longitudinal data on a sample of 210 abused women from the Chicago Women's Health Risk Study and community-context data for each woman's residential neighborhood from the Chicago Alternative Policing Strategy (CAPS) evaluation. The unit of analysis for the study was the individual abused woman. After placing each woman in her residential neighborhood, defined as the Chicago Police Beat, researchers sought to determine whether the neighborhood's collective efficacy and capacity to solve problems, measured by indicators of informal social control, organizational involvement, and downtown connections, had an effect on the kind of help she sought and whether she escaped future intimate partner violence. The study found that abused women living in organized neighborhoods where collective efficacy was high were no more likely to escape further intimate partner violence and seek various kinds of help than women living in other neighborhoods, other factors being equal. This finding has implications for both research and practice. Most community-level research studies have focused on street violence and ignored violence within the family. The findings of this study indicate that researchers have thus ignored a significant category of violence in neighborhoods.

<b>1998-WT-VX-0023/ 2001-WT-BX-0001:</b>	<b>Ecological Model of Battered Women’s Experience Over Time</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$569,586</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Mary Ann Dutton</b>
<b>Monitor:</b>	<b>Leora Rosen</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The goals of the study are to: 1) describe and predict longitudinal patterns of battered women's experiences over time, and specifically the maintenance, escalation and diminution of levels of physical, sexual and psychological abuse and battered women's subjective appraisal of current risks and 2) test a model for predicting average level and change in physical, sexual and psychological abuse, and battered women's subjective appraisal of current risks from a set of factors that are relevant for interventions. Secondly, longitudinal patterns of battered women's help-seeking and their risk reduction strategies, social support and emotional well-being will also be examined. The proposed study uses a convenience sample of 400 battered women recruited from a battered women's shelter, a domestic violence criminal court, and civil protection order intake office, to examine their violence-related experiences over time. Trained interviewers will recruit and conduct initial interviews at the time prospective participants contact one of the three study sites for help. Follow-up phone interviews will be completed at 3-month intervals over a 12-month period for a total of five data collection waves.

**Product: NCJ# 185887**

**Ecological Model of Battered Women’s Experience Over Time (2000) – M. Dutton**

The research focused on the patterns of violence and abuse in women’s lives over time, their appraisals of their risk of further abuse, and the strategies they used to deal with the violence. Initial interviews took place onsite at the shelters and courts, with four follow-up interviews over the course of a year. The analysis presented the findings from the first interviews, with additional material from the second interviews. Results revealed that the participants were mainly black women and that they were diverse in age, income, education, reliance on public assistance, and relationship status. The violence they experienced was severe; however, the current incident was not the worst incident for almost half of the participants. Participants commonly used seven strategies that were helpful. Strategies commonly used but not helpful including talking to the perpetrator and fighting back. Participants who used the criminal courts considered protection order remedies and child support remedies to be important. Results also revealed that many participants expected to have continued contact with the perpetrator. Perceived future risks from the perpetrator included violation of the protection order, causing financial problems, and property destruction. The analysis concluded that most participants had experienced severe violence and abuse over the preceding year and that no single strategy was effective.

**Additional NCJ Citations: 200046, 209006, 212060, 213713**

<b>1998-WT-VX-0028:</b>	<b>Risk Factors for Violent Victimization of Women: A Prospective Study</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$67,035</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Jane Siegel</b>
<b>Monitor:</b>	<b>Shelly Jackson</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The goal of the proposed project is to identify risk factors for both physical and sexual victimization of women, including developmental/family antecedents and situational factors that might make women more vulnerable. The proposed project will investigate whether women with a documented history of child sexual abuse have a greater risk of subsequent sexual or physical victimization than women with no such history. The project will also investigate whether such situational factors as alcohol abuse and numerous sexual partners, or a women’s own violent behavior, puts her at greater risk. The secondary analysis will utilize data from a prospective study of the consequences of child sexual abuse. The sample consists of: a) 206 women with documented cases of child abuse that occurred in 1973-75 who were part of an NIMH-funded study of the short-term consequences of sexual victimization, and b) a matched comparison group of 205 women with no documented history of abuse.

**Product: NCJ# 189160/189161**

**Risk Factors for Violent Victimization of Women: A Prospective Study (2001) – J. Siegel, L. Williams**

Data came from a prospective study of 206 urban, mainly low-income Black women who experienced child sexual abuse before they turned 13 in the early 1970’s and were followed for a year after their victimization. Follow-up

interviews took place in 1990 with 136 of the women, and in 1996-97 with 87 of the survivors of child sexual abuse and 87 women from a matched comparison group. In contrast to prior research generally concluding that a history of child sexual abuse (CSA) is a risk factor for later sexual victimization, our research found that CSA before the age of 13 was not by itself a risk factor for adult victimization, but that CSA victims who were also victimized as adolescents between 13 and 17 were at much greater risk of adult sexual victimization than any other women. Additional risk factors of adult victimization included measures of a woman’s sexual behavior, which indicated that risk increases for those with multiple sexual partners and those with problematic beliefs about sexual conduct. Results indicate that girls who ran away from home and whose family backgrounds include mothers who were arrested, are at significantly increased risk of adolescent victimization relative to other victims of CSA.

**Additional NCJ Citations: 197019, 201580**

<b>1999-WT-VX-0007:</b>	<b>Women’s Experience With Violence: A Collaborative Research Initiative for the Center for Research on Women and the Memphis Sexual Assault Resource Center</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$325,725</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Phyllis Betts</b>
<b>Monitor:</b>	<b>Leora Rosen</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The proposed project will: 1) examine risk factors for sexual violence against women and the relationship between sexual violence and other forms of victimization; 2) draw conclusions regarding the effectiveness of the Memphis Sexual Assault Resource Center (MSARC) strategies; and 3) recommend interventions to increase convictions and decrease revictimization through MSARC and community intervention programs. This project will construct an SPSS database of the most recent year of quantitative data documenting MSARC clients’ experience with counseling and advocacy. Clients are women aged 18 and over (n=400) and girls and young women from 13 to 17 (N=200). Data will include demographics, victim-offender relationship, and clients’ experience with MSARC and the criminal justice system. A content analysis of qualitative data using ethnography will be added to the database. Offender and case disposition data from the police and courts will be added. GIS mapping will identify neighborhoods with higher and lower incidences of sexual assault, and neighborhood profiles will be constructed. Two sets of interviews, nine months apart, with a stratified sample of clients (n=100) will supplement the database. Interviews will document women’s experience with violence and other victimization as well as the social ecology of their lives. Multivariate analysis of factors associated with re-victimization will be conducted.

<b>2002-WG-BX-0004:</b>	<b>Sexual Assault During and After Separation/Divorce: An Exploratory Study</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$104,832</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Walter DeKeseredy</b>
<b>Monitor:</b>	<b>Leora Rosen</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

A growing body of research shows that many North American women who end intimate relationships through legal separation, divorce, or other means are at great risk of being physically assaulted or killed, especially if they lived with violent spouses or cohabitating partners. Still, to date, there is a shortage of empirical work on male-to female sexual assaults during the process of terminating the marital/cohabiting relationship and after separation/divorce. This project explores the following questions: 1) are survivors of estrangement sexual assault also victims of physical and psychological assault, or is such sexual victimization the only type of abuse they experience; 2) do survivors of estrangement sexual assault experience different types of forced sexual activity; 3) based on the survivors' point of view, what are the major characteristics of men who sexually assault their estranged female partners; and 4) based on the survivors' perspectives, what types of social support and intervention are the most effective. This exploratory study involves conducting semi-structured interviews with 150 women in rural and urban settings in Ohio.

**Product: NCJ# 207197**

**Separation/Divorce Sexual Assault: The Current State of Social Scientific Knowledge (2004) – W. DeKeseredy, M. Rogness, M. Schwartz**

This article reviews the current state of empirical and theoretical work on separation/divorce sexual assault. This review found that the study of separation/divorce sexual assault is in the beginning stages and that more attention needs to be paid to the issue of defining both sexual assault and separation/divorce. Based on the limited amount of research reviewed for this article, the researchers concluded the following: 1) the risks of non-lethal violence and



intimate femicide are highest when women seek freedom from their abusive spouses or other cohabitating partners; 2) the prevalence rates of separation/divorce sexual assault may be low for some studies because data on these assaults have come primarily from women who were spouses; 3) the narrow definitions used in this area of research needs to be broadened to include other groups of men and women, such as immigrants, those living in public housing, or persons with mental disabilities; 4) a broader definition of sexual assault needs to include a wider range of experiences; and 5) there is a major need for small- and large-scale representative sample surveys in future empirical and theoretical work.

**Additional NCJ Citations: 213266**

<b>2002-WG-BX-0009:</b>	<b>Rape Prevention Through Bystander Education</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$283,038</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Elizabeth Plante</b>
<b>Monitor:</b>	<b>Nicole Gaskin-Laniyan</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The primary objective of this project is the evaluation of a sexual assault prevention program on a college campus. The program emphasizes a relatively new area of prevention, bystander behavior, in an attempt to find new ways to engage both men and women. The program focuses on training and supporting prosocial bystander behaviors—helping students become more sensitive to issues of sexual assault and teaching them skills to intervene to prevent assaults from occurring and support survivors who may disclose to them. Research participants are being drawn from among enrolled undergraduate students and will be divided into a control group who will receive no special programming, students who will receive a one-session dose of programming, and students who will receive a three-session dose of programming. Participants will complete pre, post-test and follow-up measures at two and four months of knowledge and attitudes related to sexual assault and bystander behavior. A sub-sample will also participate in a 12 month follow-up and in focus groups to discuss strengths and limits of the program.

**Product: NCJ# 208701**

**Rape Prevention Through Bystander Education: Bringing a Broader Community Perspective to Sexual Violence Prevention (2005) – V. Baynard, E. Plante, M. Moynihan**

The sexual violence prevention program evaluated in this study uses a community of responsibility model to teach women and men how to intervene safely and effectively in cases of sexual violence before, during, and after incidents with strangers, acquaintances, or friends. The program varies from other prevention programs in that it does not address men as potential perpetrators or women as potential victims. Rather, it approaches both women and men as potential bystanders or witnesses to behaviors related to sexual violence. The program is grounded in recent research on social and community psychology which focuses on bystander intervention and community-focused solutions. The program draws upon findings from research on community change and prevention as well as more individually-focused studies of rape prevention programs and bystander behavior in emergency and crime situations. Three hundred and eighty-nine undergraduates participated and were randomly assigned to one of two treatment groups or to a control group. Results from the research reveal that up to two months after participating in either a one or three session version of the program, participants in the treatment conditions showed improvements across measures of attitudes, knowledge, and behavior while the control group did not. Most program effects persisted at four and twelve month follow-ups. The program appeared to benefit women and men equally.

<b>2003-WG-BX-1001:</b>	<b>Sexual Violence: Longitudinal, Multigenerational Evidence</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$292,783</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Jennifer Grotspeter</b>
<b>Monitor:</b>	<b>Carrie Mulford</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

This research will use the National Youth Survey to achieve the following objectives, to: (1) study developmental patterns of initiation, continuity, and suspension of engagement in sexually assaultive behaviors in the original respondents and (2) study sequencing of initiation and suspension of sexual assault relative to other interpersonal violence, other delinquent and criminal behaviors, and potential risk factors for initiation and suspension, in the original respondent generation. Additionally, this research will study (3) the prevalence of sexual assault and the co-morbidity of sexual assault with other problem behaviors, including other interpersonal violence, (a) developmentally, across the life course, for the focal respondents, (b) inter-generationally, comparing patterns of

co-morbidity in adolescence and young adulthood, for the original respondents and their children, and (c) including comparisons of co-morbidity developmentally and intergenerationally across sociodemographic subpopulations. Finally, this research will (4) study the long-term trajectories of adolescent and young adult sexual assaulters as they age into middle adulthood for the original respondents and (5) examine the contexts in which the reported sexual assaults (both perpetration and victimization) occurred, including how often the perpetrators were under the influence of drugs and alcohol, and the relationship of the perpetrators to their victims. All analyses will be examined, comparing results across sociodemographic subpopulations.

**Product: NCJ# 223284**

**Sexual Violence: Longitudinal, Multigenerational Evidence from the National Youth Survey (2008) – J. Grotper, S. Menard, D. Gianola, M. O’Neal**

The study used the National Youth Survey Family Study (NYSFS) to answer questions related to developmental patterns, sequencing, comorbidity, long-term trajectories, and contexts of sexual assault perpetration and victimization over the life course. The authors found that age of a perpetrator’s first sexual assault (onset) began at 11 and peaked at 16. From that point, rate of first assaults decreased until the last onset point of 25. By age 20, 88% of those who were going to perpetrate sexual assault had already done so. In all, 5.7% of the sample reported ever committing a sexual assault, and 2.4% were categorized as serious sexual assaulters. Sexual assault was generally initiated last after felony assault, felony theft, minor delinquency, and marijuana use. Exposure to delinquent friends was the one major, statistically significant predictor of sexual assault over the life course, particularly for males. For the sample, adolescent sexual assault, felony theft, and normlessness in the family context predicted perpetrating sexual assault in young adulthood. Of the respondents who reported perpetrating a sexual assault, 61% reported drinking alcohol before committing a sexual assault. Only one fourth reported using drugs but, notably, they were also drinking. The most common specified means of forcing sexual assault were verbal persuasion/threats (44%) and hit/slapped/mild roughness (25%). Seven percent of the study population reported getting their victim drunk or drugging their victim to facilitate the attack. Of original respondents, 77% who reported being sexually attacked or raped did not report the incident to the police. Their reasons for not reporting were that the police cannot or will not help (37%) and that it was a private/personal matter (32%).

<b>2004-IJ-CX-0013:</b>	<b>Offender Characteristics, Offense Mix, and Escalation in Domestic Violence</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$24,856</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Alex Piquero</b>
<b>Monitor:</b>	<b>Nicole Gaskin-Laniyan</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

This project proposes to use pooled data from the Spouse Abuse Replication Project (SARP) to build upon the limitations of the criminal career paradigm of specialization and escalation as it applies to domestic violence. Upon documenting the offense mix associated with offenders, the investigators will estimate escalation coefficients in order to examine whether offenses among the offenders increase in severity over time. The project asks three questions: 1) to what extent do offenders exhibit different kinds of offending behavior on subsequent offending occasions? 2) to what extent do offenders exhibit escalation of offense seriousness over time? and 3) do escalation patterns vary across different groups of offenders defined by demographic characteristics and the mix of prior offending activity? To document an offender's prior offense mix, a latent class model will be used. This model will categorize offenders as heterogeneous or specialist. The project will collect similar information from data files on subsequent incidents in order to determine the escalation in severity of future offenses against the same victim. A forward specialization coefficient (FSC) will be used to analyze the offense specialization. This project will then determine if escalation patterns vary across groups of offenders by examining demographic characteristics and offense mixes.

**Product: NCJ# 212298**

**Assessing the Offending Activity of Criminal Domestic Violence Suspects: Offense Specialization, Escalation, and De-Escalation Evidence From the Spouse Assault Replication Program (2005) – A. Piquero, R. Brame, J. Fagan, T. Moffitt**

Using data from the Spouse Abuse Replication Program (SARP), this study examined the extent to which domestic violence offenders exhibited a specialized proclivity to violence, as well as their tendencies to escalate or de-escalate the severity of their attacks against the same victim. The SARP was designed to replicate the Minneapolis domestic violence experiments (Sherman and Berk, 1984), which found that arresting domestic violence suspects contributed

to a lower risk for repeat domestic violence. In order to examine the external validity of this result, NIJ funded the SARP to replicate the Minneapolis study in six other cities in geographically diverse regions of the country. The SARP data were selected for the current study because they facilitated an analysis of whether domestic violence offenders exhibited specialization in violence. The data provided information from victim interviews on the nature of the violence in both the presenting incident and in subsequent victimization incidents, which permitted an analysis of the extent to which the severity of offenders' attacks against the same victim increased, decreased, or stayed about the same. The present study found that the majority of domestic violence offenders with prior official criminal records had been involved in nonviolent criminal behavior in addition to domestic violence. Regarding variations in the seriousness of domestic violence over time, three SARP sites manifested a heterogeneous mix of offenders who escalated and de-escalated the severity of their attacks over the relatively short follow-up periods; however, one other site showed pronounced tendencies for offenders to escalate the severity of their attacks when the presenting case involved minor injury. There was no tendency at this site for offenders to de-escalate the severity of their attacks when the presenting incident involved serious injuries.

<b>2004-WG-BX-0010:</b>	<b>The Prevalence, Reporting, and Context of Drug-Facilitated Sexual Assault on University Campuses</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$419,339</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Don Enichen</b>
<b>Monitor:</b>	<b>Catherine McNamee</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Ongoing</b>

This project will collect data from samples of undergraduate men and women using a Web-based survey on the prevalence, context, and reporting of drug-facilitated sexual assault (DFSA) at the Universities of Arizona and North Carolina. The project will distinguish between two forms of DFSA, defined, for purposes of this research, as sexual assault occurring after a victim: 1) has been given a substance without her knowledge or 2) has knowingly ingested a substance (voluntarily or through coercion) that incapacitated her or made it difficult for her to refuse sexual activity. The project will examine perpetration of drug facilitated sexual assault as well as victimization. The project's goals are to: 1) educate potential victims, as well as past and potential perpetrators, about DFSA; 2) inform the development of campus sexual assault prevention programs and of criminal justice responses to sexual assault; 3) reduce the incidence of DFSA; and 4) develop a methodology (including a Web-based survey) that is useful to other universities.

<b>2005-WG-BX-0002:</b>	<b>In and Out of Harm's Way: Intimate Partner Violence Among Women Over the Life Course</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$20,000</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Kristin Carbone Lopez</b>
<b>Monitor:</b>	<b>Leora Rosen</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The objective of this study is to map out violent victimization within and between women's adult intimate relationships, as well as identify risk factors for various patterns of victimization and the proximal antecedents of violent interactions between partners. Two sources will be used. The first is the National Violence Against Women Survey (NVAWS), a nationally representative sample of women. The second is data collected from women incarcerated at the Plymouth jail, located in Hennepin County, Minnesota. Analysis will unfold in two steps. First, latent class analysis will be applied to data from the NVAWS to explore whether and how violence is patterned within women's intimate relationships. Characteristics of and risk factors for different patterns of violence will be identified using multinomial logistic regression analyses. Second, data from the Minnesota sample will be used for a more detailed examination of the antecedents and dynamics of intimate partner violence. Using event structure analysis, the causal structure of violent interactions, including necessary and sufficient conditions for intimate partner violence both within and across relationships, will be defined.

<b>2005-WG-BX-0012:</b>	<b>Elder Abuse: How Protective Behaviors and Risk Factors Affect the Course of Abuse Over Time</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$438,054</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Rob Davis</b>
<b>Monitor:</b>	<b>Carrie Mulford</b>

**Status: Ongoing**

A 2003 National Research Council report decried the lack of scientifically rigorous research in the field of elder abuse. The report called for more information on how interventions affect the course of abuse and studies that use prospective designs to minimize victim forgetting and other problems inherent in retrospective designs. To respond to these concerns, the Police Foundation and the National Center for Victims of Crime propose a study that will utilize a prospective longitudinal design to examine the course of abuse in both a community sample and a sample of persons who have used elder abuse services in Dane County, Wisconsin. The project team will conduct two sets of interviews with respondents six months apart to determine: 1) the proportion of cases in which abuse escalates, maintains, or desists; 2) which risk factors are associated with the onset of abuse and with its persistence over time; 3) which victims of elder abuse receive assistance from law enforcement and community service programs, which do not, and why; and 4) how reporting abuse to the police, criminal justice actions, and other protective measures taken by victims affect the course of abuse. The results of the work will give police, criminal justice officials, and community service providers a better idea of which victims are at risk of continued abuse so they can better target services to those most in need. Results will also provide a better understanding of the reasons why elder abuse victims do not come forward to report abuse or seek help, and provide insights into how to reach these victims.

**2007-WG-BX-0002: The Effectiveness of Coordinated Outreach in IPV Cases:  
A Randomized Longitudinal Design**  
**Amount: \$499,880**  
**PI: Anne De Prince**  
**Monitor: Bethany Backes**  
**Status: Ongoing**

The current study tests the prediction that early coordinated victim outreach will improve criminal justice outcomes by increasing victim participation in official action. Further, outreach will increase victim safety and empowerment. In collaboration with research, criminal justice, and community-based partners, this project uses a randomized control design to evaluate an innovative outreach program for IPV victims whose cases have come to the attention of the criminal justice system. Participants, who are randomly assigned to receive outreach or treatment-as-usual, will be interviewed at three time points: baseline (case inception), 6- and 12-months. The study addresses three primary goals. First, the applicant will evaluate the effectiveness of a coordinated, community-based outreach program in improving criminal justice and victim safety and empowerment outcomes for IPV victims using a longitudinal, randomized control design. Second, they will identify victim and case characteristics that mediate and moderate program effects on victim support for official action. Finally, they will evaluate the influence of geospatial characteristics on outreach effectiveness. In addition to conventional statistical analyses, geospatial analyses will be used to assess the contribution of spatial variables (such as distance to and time/effort required to access services) to victims' participation in official action and service utilization.

For an index of all grants, go to <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/223572-grants-index.pdf>.