

Sub-Category C-i: National Surveys

COMPENDIUM OF RESEARCH ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

1993-2016

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Category C: EPIDEMIOLOGY

i. National Surveys

1993-IJ-CX-0012:	Violence and Threats of Violence Against Women in America
Amount:	\$1,384,787
PI:	Patricia Tjaden
Program Officer:	Lois Mock
Status:	Completed

Using telephone interviews, this study will survey a large national probability sample of adult women (and men) in the United States to gather information on the extent, nature, and consequences of various forms of violence and threats of violence against women. The goals of the study are to: (1) provide reliable national estimates on the prevalence and characteristics of different types of violence and threats of violence against women by strangers and non-strangers; (2) provide empirical data on the characteristics and histories of victims and offenders of violence and threats of violence against women; (3) examine the links between threats of violence and actual occurrences of violence against women; and (4) examine women's general fear of violence and their responses to specific victimization. The survey will be 8000 women and 8000 men over the age of 18, who will be asked to describe their fear of personal safety and the measures they have taken to reduce risk of violent victimization; their experiences with sexual harassment, stalking, threats or actual occurrences of assault by strangers and non-strangers, and power and emotional abuse by husbands/partners. In addition, the impact of these experiences on their well-being, their knowledge and use of community services, and their involvement and satisfaction with the criminal justice system will also be examined.

Product: NCJ# 183781

The Prevalence, Incidence, and Consequences of Violence Against Women: Findings From the National Violence Against Women Survey (2000) – P. Tjaden, N. Thoennes

Survey findings are presented on the prevalence and incidence of rape, physical assault, and stalking; the rate of injury among rape and physical assault victims; and injured victims' use of medical services. Physical assault was found to be widespread among adults in the United States, with 51.9% of surveyed women and 66.4% of surveyed men reporting they were physically assaulted as a child by an adult caretaker and/or as an adult by any type of attacker. Of the 17.6% percent of women surveyed who said they had been the victim of a completed or attempted rape at some time in their life, 21.6% were younger than age 12 when first raped, 32.4% were 12-17. Stalking was more prevalent than previously thought. American Indian/Alaska Native women and men reported more violent victimization than did women and men of other racial backgrounds and Hispanic women were significantly less likely than non-Hispanics to report they were raped at some time in their life. The risk of injury increased among female rape and physical assault victims when their assailant was a current or former intimate. Approximately one-third of injured female rape and physical assault victims received medical treatment.

Additional NCJ Citations: 163921, 169592, 172837, 181292, 181867, 182284, 184458, 185554, 195076, 210346

1995-WT-NX-0001:	Extent and Nature of Sexual Victimization of College Women: A National Level Analysis
Amount:	\$224,719
PI:	Bonnie Fisher
Program Officer:	Bernard Auchter
Status:	Completed

The project will collect data from a national sample of women enrolled at post-secondary institutions in the United States. Data collection involves the use of a structured telephone interview to obtain individual, incident, and victimization data. Contextual data will be collected from secondary sources including the Department of Education, commercial guides to colleges and universities, the U.S. Census, and the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports. Specific objectives of the study include: (1) determining the extent and nature of various forms of sexual victimization of college women; (2) helping post-secondary institutions identify and assess the problem of sexual victimization; (3) developing a more adequate understanding of the dynamics associated with several forms of sexual victimization

(ranging from sexual harassment to rape); (4) contributing to the theoretical study of sexual victimization; and (5) examining the efficacy of institutional and legal policies and programs implemented to address sexual victimization by examining the linkages between college women's participation in these programs and their victimization experiences.

Product: NCJ# 182369

Sexual Victimization of College Women (2000) – B. Fisher, F. Cullen, M. Turner

The National College Women Sexual Victimization (NCWSV) study gathered information through a telephone survey of a randomly selected national sample of 4,446 women who were attending a 2-year or 4-year college or university with at least 1,000 students during the fall of 1996. Results revealed that the incident rate per 1,000 female students ranged from a low of 9.5 to a high of 66.4 across the 10 types of victimization. Threats of sexual victimization happened less often than other forms of sexual victimization. Most victims knew the person who sexually victimized them. The majority of victimizations occurred in living quarters. Fewer than 5% of completed and attempted rapes were reported to police. Separate questions on stalking revealed that 13.1% of female students had been stalked since the school year began. Findings indicated that many students will encounter sexist and harassing comments, will receive an obscene phone call, and will have a good chance of being stalked or of enduring some form of coerced sexual contact. Findings also indicated that 2.8 % of college women will experience a completed rape, an attempted rape, or both, during any given academic year. Findings also suggested methodological implications for future research, as well as the need to consider how college women's lives can be made safer and free from the costs imposed by the experience of sexual victimization.

Additional NCJ Citations: 179977, 185543, 198832, 195217, 199701, 199705, 200338, 202353

2006-WG-BX-0003:	IPV: Justice System Response and Public Health Service Utilization in a National Sample
Amount:	\$279,955
PI:	Jennifer Grotmeter
Program Officer:	Bethany Backes
Status:	Completed

The proposed research capitalizes on 20 years of research from the National Youth Survey Family Study (NYSFS) which has followed a nationally representative sample of adolescents into adulthood, resulting in longitudinal measures of IPV, involvement in the justice system, and use of community services. Additionally, recent data collections of these same measures have taken place with the original respondents' parents and adult children. Subjects will be identified as perpetrators and victims based upon their responses to the Conflict Tactics Scale and long-used NYSFS self-report measures, which will allow subsequent analyses to be based upon perpetrators and victims who have not necessarily encountered the justice system and who represent a variety of sociodemographic subpopulations. Self-reported measures of contact with the justice system are augmented in the NYSFS with official records of arrest from previous data collections and a proposed new data collection which would add 15 years of official records to the dataset. The ultimate goal of this project is to determine to what extent criminal justice and public health resources such as arrest, calling the police after an incident, public health services, or informal contacts are being used and are effective in reducing or eliminating future IPV.

Product: NCJ# 226500

Intimate Partner Violence: Justice System Response and Public Health Service Utilization in a National Sample (2009) – J. Grotmeter, S. Menard, D. Gianola

This study was designed to fill in some of the gaps from previous studies and add new knowledge about criminal justice system, mental health, and social service resources used by victims and perpetrators of IPV. Using a sample from the National Youth Survey Family Study, the authors identified the resources that victims and perpetrators of IPV use to cope with and resolve IPV (including law enforcement), examined victim and offender characteristics and the conditions under which they utilized these resources, determined their satisfaction with the resources, and determined whether resource utilization was associated with reduced IPV in subsequent years. There were four major objectives: (1) *Perpetuation*: Examine the prevalence of perpetration of different forms of IPV; determine the prevalence of arrest and whether perpetrator arrest results in a differential outcome; (2) *Victimization*: Examine the prevalence of victimization by different forms of IPV; determine the prevalence of calling the police and whether calling the police results in a differential outcome; (3) *Use of Public Health Services*: Examine the use of public health

services and their impact; and (4) *Unmet Needs*: Examine the prevalence of IPV victims/perpetuators who sought help for problems other than IPV in the health and human service systems, but did not seek help for IPV.

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