

# **Category C – EPIDEMIOLOGY**

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

**1993-2011**

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## Category C – EPIDEMIOLOGY

### National Surveys

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

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**

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

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**

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

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.

**Databases**

<b>1995-IJ-CX-0001:</b>	<b>Committee on the Assessment of Family Violence Interventions</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$298,851</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Rosemary Chalk</b>
<b>Monitor:</b>	<b>Bernard Auchter</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The Board on Children and Families is seeking to develop a synthesis of the relevant research and expert opinion regarding the strengths and limitations of existing program interventions in the area of family violence. A committee composed of approximately 18 experts from relevant disciplines and practitioner communities has been appointed to oversee the study with the primary tasks of: 1) documenting the impact of family violence on public and private sector services in the United States; 2) synthesizing the relevant research literature and develop a conceptual framework for clarifying and critiquing what is known about roles and relationships among risk and protective factors associated with family violence; and 3) characterizing what is known about both prevention efforts and selected interventions in dealing with family violence. The committee will focus on the range of direct and indirect costs associated with the current array of public and private services designed to prevent or treat family violence in the United States; the identification of policy and program elements that appear to improve or inhibit the development of effective responses to family violence; and improvement of the evaluation of on-going or innovative efforts in this field.

**Product: NCJ# 170627**

**Violence in Families: Assessing Prevention and Treatment Programs (1998) – R. Chalk, P. King**

This research review determined that findings from small-scale studies of family violence intervention programs are often adopted into policy and professional practice without sufficient independent replication or reflection on their possible shortcomings. Identification and treatment interventions predominate over preventive strategies in all areas of family violence, reflecting a current emphasis on after-the-fact interventions rather than proactive approaches. The study also determined that interventions occur in an uncoordinated system of services whose effects interact on the problem of family violence in a way that presents a major challenge to their evaluation. Secondary prevention efforts have emerged in some areas that show some promise of impact on family violence by concentrating services on targeted populations at risk. An increasing emphasis on the need for the integration of services is stimulating interest in comprehensive and cross-problem approaches that can address family violence in the context of other problem behaviors. The duration and intensity of the mental health and social support services needed to influence behavior that result from or contribute to family violence may be greater than initially estimated. Reporting practices, batterer treatment programs, recordkeeping, and collaborative law enforcement strategies should be implemented and constructed in a manner that is consistent with the state of the current research base.

**Additional NCJ Citations: 170635**

<b>1995-IJ-CX-0010:</b>	<b>Assessing the Feasibility of Creating Centralized State Databases on the Incidence of Sexual and Domestic Violence</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$62,268</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Joan Weiss</b>
<b>Monitor:</b>	<b>Bernard Auchter</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (Pub. L.103-322) required a study on how the States may collect centralized databases on the incidence of sexual and domestic violence offenses within the State. This study was to be in consultation with persons expert in the collection of criminal justice data, State statistical administrators, law enforcement personnel, and nonprofit nongovernmental agencies that provide direct services to victims of domestic violence. The researchers focused on the current status of reporting in the States, which could serve as a starting point for future data collection improvement efforts, concentrating primarily on law enforcement-based indicators of domestic and sexual violence offenses. A panel of experts representing criminal justice statistics, law enforcement,

and victim services will meet to provide comments and suggestions to the project staff. Information from States and Territories on their data collection programs and issues will be sought through a survey. The final report will include both objectives of the twofold study: the National Institute of Justice will carry out the study of domestic and sexual violence data collection by the States and the Bureau of Justice Statistics will report on the recordkeeping relating to domestic violence.

**Product: NCJ# 161405**

**Domestic and Sexual Violence Data Collection: A Report to Congress Under the Violence Against Women Act (1996) – J. Zepp**

The report discusses data-collection issues raised by panel members; Federal, State, and local agencies, and survey responses. It suggests further actions for improving and expanding data collection and reporting at the State and Federal level. The study found that the Federal Government and the majority of States currently are collecting some statistics annually on these crimes; 35 States collect data on domestic violence, and 30 gather statistics on sexual violence. Some of these existing State programs can serve as working models for States that currently do not collect data on these crimes. For the future, the study identifies two issues that must be addressed. One is the variation across States in definitions, in types of victims included in reporting requirements, and other elements. This variation makes it difficult to compare or aggregate data at a national level. A second issue is the need to include not only law enforcement statistics but data from other parts of the criminal justice system. The study emphasizes the need for collaborative data collection within the criminal justice system and from other key sources such as health care providers, employers, and schools.

<b>1996-IJ-CX-0057:</b>	<b>Domestic Violence &amp; Sexual Assault Data Systems in States</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$137,998</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Stan Orchowsky</b>
<b>Monitor:</b>	<b>Angela Moore Parmley</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

This grant is a follow up to the preliminary study, “Assessing the Feasibility of Creating Centralized State Databases on the Incidence of Sexual and Domestic” through the Justice Research and Statistics Association initiative. This grant consists of three components to: 1) document all databases from which states derive domestic violence and sexual assault data; 2) identify the issues associated with the development and use of the three major types of databases (National Incident Based Reporting Systems (NIBRS), specialized criminal justice, and non-criminal justice) currently being used by the states; and 3) make a detailed analysis of established domestic violence and sexual assault data collection systems in three states. The first component will be accomplished through surveys sent to state database administrators and Statistical Analysis Center Directors. The second component will be accomplished through an expert panel session that will focus on each type of database, and the third component will be accomplished through in-depth study of three states’ systems, one representing each of the three types of data bases. The analytic procedures employed will be descriptive and qualitative.

**Product: NCJ# 192275**

**Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Data Collection Systems in the States (1999) – S. Orchowsky, C. Johnson**

The Violence Against Women Act of 1994 specified that a study be conducted on how states collect centralized databases on the incidence of domestic and sexual violence offenses. The systems are divided into two basic types: law enforcement databases and service provider databases. Twelve states were identified that captured either domestic or sexual violence data statewide via an incident-based crime system. A total of 46 of the 54 States and territories surveyed indicated that they have implemented, or are working toward or planning to meet data collection standards. The state case studies were Iowa’s Incident-Based Crime Reporting System, Connecticut’s Family Violence Reporting Program, and Illinois’ InfoNet System. The Iowa system had problems with non-reporting. An advantage of the Connecticut system was its ability to provide consistent data on family violence over a long period of time. The results from individual agencies in Illinois’ InfoNet System were overwhelmingly positive despite the difficulties of learning this new and complex automated system of data collection. Recommendations include using offense and relationship codes that are compatible with the National Incident-Based Crime Reporting System; implementing incident-based service provider systems; and developing guidance on how to identify and report cases of domestic violence and sexual assault.

<b>2004-WG-BX-0012:</b>	<b>A Proposal to Develop an Online Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Data Resource Center</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$224,131</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Sandy Dayton</b>
<b>Monitor:</b>	<b>Karen J. Bachar</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The Violence Against Women Act of 1994 specified that a study be conducted on how the States may collect centralized data bases on the incidence of sexual and domestic violence offenses. As a result, NIJ asked the Justice Research and Statistics Association (JRSA) to undertake a study of domestic and sexual violence incident data collection by the States. In response to this request, JRSA produced two reports: Domestic and Sexual Violence Data Collection (July 1996) and Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Data Collection Systems in the States (October 1999). As the information in the October 1999 report is outdated, this project was put forward to update the information from the October 1999 report as well as provide updated information on a project-specific Website that will include a searchable database. JRSA plans to update the report by surveying State Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) directors in order to gather information about data collection efforts and managers of statewide data systems; following-up with SAC-identified managers to determine the status of the data collection efforts; and contacting domestic violence and sexual assault coalition directors in each state to identify victim-based data collection systems.

**Product: NCJ# 221533  
Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Data Resource Center**

The information displayed on the DVSA-DRC Web site includes State profiles, a national summary, projects, bibliographies, a form library, links and contacts, and available data. As information was collected for each State, summaries were created and posted on the DVSA-DRC. Regarding incident-based law enforcement data in the States, information from the FBI shows that 30 States are certified to report data for the National Incident-Based Reporting System, and 10 are in the testing phase. Six States are currently developing incident-based systems. Nine States collect information on domestic violence beyond what is required by the FBI; four of these States also collect additional information on sexual assault incidents. In these States, agencies complete separate forms for each domestic violence or sexual assault incident. These forms are then submitted to the State Uniform Crime Reporting program. Due to the increased funding to service providers, data systems have been implemented in most States. Information for the DVSA-DRC was collected by interviewing individuals in agencies most likely to collect, use, or report domestic or sexual violence as well as stalking data in all 50 States and the District of Columbia. Questionnaires were developed for a survey of State Uniform Crime Reporting Unit program managers, directors of Statistical Analysis Centers, domestic and sexual violence coalitions, and State government agencies. A total of 304 telephone interviews were conducted using the questionnaires. Appended questionnaires, agency responses by State, 9 data tables, and a final report on the Illinois Web-based information system for victim service providers.

## Secondary Data Analysis of National Surveys Examining Risk Factors for Violence Against Women

<b>1994-IJ-CX-0041:</b>	<b>Developmental Antecedents of Partner Violence</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$175,303</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Terrie Moffitt</b>
<b>Monitor:</b>	<b>Bernard Auchter</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

In 1993-1994 the researchers gathered self-reports of domestic violence conflict tactics from a fully representative birth cohort of one thousand 21-year-old men and women and their partners. Each respondent reported both perpetration and victimization. These 21-year-olds have been participants in the Dunedin, New Zealand Multidisciplinary Health and Development Study all their lives which now constitutes the most comprehensive prospective longitudinal database in the world for addressing questions of developmental antecedents. It comprises psychological, social, educational, criminological, family, and health data gathered at ages 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 18, and now 21. The University of Wisconsin researchers will use prospective data to study the backgrounds of

perpetrators of partner violence. The research will also address the issue of whether risk factors are particular to perpetrators of partner violence as opposed to posing risk for crime in general; determine prevalence rates for both perpetration and victimization of five different types of conflict behavior among males and females in four types of relationships; examine the association between each sample member's own perpetration of partner violence and their victimization; and examine whether prospective data about parenting and family climate can predict partner violence perpetration in adulthood.

**Product: NCJ# 185549**

**Partner Violence Among Young Adults (1997) – T. Moffitt**

Through the use of a prospective longitudinal database of 1,037 New Zealand men and women born in 1972-73, this study found: 1) 70-80% of one partner's report agreed with the other partner's report on whether physical violence took place and the extent of the abuse; 2) the strongest risk factor for both male and female perpetrators and victims was a record of physically aggressive delinquent offending before age 15; 3) about 27% of women and 34% of men reported they had been physically abused by their partner; 4) about 37% of women and 22% of men said they had perpetrated the violence; and 5) women who had children by age 21 were twice as likely to be victims of domestic violence as women who were not mothers. The study used the Conflict Tactics Scale.

**Additional NCJ Citations: 154277, 170018**

<b>1998-WT-VX-0005:</b>	<b>Development of Violence Against Women</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$86,054</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Ernest N. Jouriles, Lei Boozer</b>
<b>Monitor:</b>	<b>Shelly Jackson</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The primary goal of the proposed research is to increase understanding of the developmental antecedents of domestic violence against women. To address this goal, the proposed project will: 1) evaluate the relationship of domestic violence to other types of violence outside the family and test whether domestic violence is more strongly associated with certain types of violence than others and 2) specify variables and developmental trajectories that are associated with domestic violence, and examine their specificity in predicting domestic violence, as opposed to general violence. The project will use a large representative sample of young married and cohabitating males in the United States, drawing on data from the National Youth Survey, which is a national probability sample of households in the continental United States. The survey began in 1976 when the children in these households were between the ages of 11 and 17, and then followed these households for more than 10 years. The data set includes many variables that have been linked to domestic violence (and other adult violence) in past research, including drug/alcohol abuse, socioeconomic status, deviant peer groups, personal beliefs about antisocial behavior, response-outcome expectancies about antisocial behavior, parent/peer relationships, sexual conquests/interpersonal sex, and the quality of relationship with a female partner.

**Product: NCJ# 197205/195206**

**Men's Domestic Violence and Other Forms of Deviant Behavior (2002) – E. Jouriles, R. McDonald, P. Swank, W. Norwood, W. Buzy**

The National Youth Survey data set was used for this research obtained from 175 male participants who reported being married or cohabiting with a female partner at Wave VI (1983). Men's violence toward their female partners was measured at Wave VI with eight items from the physical violence subscale of the Conflict Tactics Scales. Of the 175 married or cohabiting, 38% reported having engaged in DV in the year prior to the Wave VI assessment. As expected, both the persistence of deviant activity and the frequency/seriousness of deviant activity predicted later DV; however, in logistic regression analyses, neither of these two measures of deviance contributed uniquely in the prediction of DV after accounting for the other. As expected, the persistence and the frequency/seriousness of violent and nonviolent deviance predicted later DV. In a multivariate model, the persistence of violence during adolescence was linked directly to DV, and the association between these two variables was particularly mediated by relationship dissatisfaction. Findings suggest that youth violence increases the likelihood of affiliation with deviant peers as well as peers who approve of deviance; however, the findings suggest that deviant peer affiliation and peer approval of deviance do not mediate the link between earlier violence and DV.

**Additional NCJ Citation: 199713**

<b>1998-WT-VX-0011:</b>	<b>Economic Distress, Community Context and Intimate Violence: An Application and Extension of Social Disorganization Theory</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$93,107</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Michael Benson</b>
<b>Monitor:</b>	<b>Angela Moore Parmley</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The proposed project will focus on violence against women in intimate domestic relationships. The research will investigate the influence of community context and relationship characteristics on the initiation and subsequent trajectories of intimate violence against women. The project will use waves 1 (1988) and 2 (1994) of the National Survey of Families and Households (NSFH) in combination with 1990 U.S. census tract data to build a dataset to investigate: 1) the degree to which economic distress and changes in economic distress affect violence against women in intimate relationships and 2) how community context mediates the effects of economic distress and other causes of violence against women in intimate relationships. Analytic techniques to be used include OLS and logistic regression, longitudinal analyses, and structural equation modeling.

**Product: NCJ# 193433/193434**

**Economic Distress, Community Context, and Intimate Violence: An Application and Extension of Social Disorganization Theory (2001) – M. Benson, G. Fox**

Data were abstracted on conflict and violence among couples in the NSFH, a nationally representative sample of American households, as well as data on their economic resources and well-being, the composition of the household in which the couple lived, and a large number of socio-demographic characteristics of the sample respondents. The 1990 census yielded tract-level data on the characteristics of the census tracts in which the NSFH respondents lived, to reflect the aggregate social, demographic, and economic characteristics of the tracts. The study found that violence against women was more prevalent and severe in socio-economically disadvantaged neighborhoods. The relationship between community context and intimate violence was found not to be entirely the result of compositional differences in neighborhood populations, but rather represented a contextual effect. At the individual level, both objective and subjective forms of economic distress increased the risk of violence against women. Further, individual-level economic distress and community-level economic disadvantage combined to increase significantly the risk of violence against women. Compared to white couples, the rate of intimate violence against women was higher among African-American couples, but this difference resulted in large measure from their location in disadvantaged neighborhoods and higher levels of economic distress.

**Additional NCJ Citations: 199701, 199709, 201172, 202006, 205004, 206664**

**Additional Publication: Fox, G.L., Benson, M.L., DeMaris, A.A., VanWyk, J.V. (2002). Economic distress and intimate violence: Testing family stress and resources theories. *Journal of Marriage and Family*, 64, 793-807.**

<b>1998-WT-VX-0012:</b>	<b>Secondary Data Analysis on the Etiology, Course, and Consequences of Intimate Partner Violence Against Poor Women</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$108,962</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Amy Salomon</b>
<b>Monitor:</b>	<b>Anna Jordan</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The proposed project seeks to increase understanding of childhood antecedents to adult partner violence, the impact of violence on use of addictive substances, and the independent contribution of violence and substance use to the capacity to maintain work among impoverished single mothers. The goal of the proposed research is to enable public officials and practitioners to design more informed policies and interventions for impoverished women and children faced with violence in their intimate relationships. Issues related to partner violence and substance use make it even more difficult for many of these women to make the transition to employment, as mandated by current welfare reform. To achieve its goal, the project will longitudinally describe patterns of partner violence in the lives of poor single mothers. In addition, it will evaluate: 1) the contributions of childhood experiences such as out-of-home placement, running away, sexual molestation, and physical abuse by parental figures and 2) the relationship between partner violence and substance abuse and how both affect the woman's capacity to hold a job. The project will draw on data from Worcester Family Research Project (WFRP), which is a study of homeless and low-income

housed single mothers living in Worcester, MA, allowing researchers to explore the complexity and context of poor women's lives.

**Product: NCJ# 199714**

**Secondary Data Analysis on the Etiology, Course, and Consequences of Intimate Partner Violence Against Extremely Poor Women (2004) – A. Salomon, E. Bassuk, A. Browne, S. Bassuk, R. Dawson, N. Huntington**

This longitudinal study interviewed the women at three points in time: 1) baseline; 2) 12 months; and 3) 24 months. Of the 436 women in the baseline study, 356 were re-interviewed between May 1994 and November 1996 (follow-up 1), and 327 were again re-interviewed between December 1995 and August 1997 (follow-up 2). Poor women who experienced childhood sexual abuse were significantly more likely to have experienced intimate partner violence as adults. Women who experienced no partner violence had significantly higher levels of emotional support from nonprofessional network members and significantly less conflict in their nonprofessional network than women who reported partner violence. In addition, women with lower self-esteem were more likely to be victimized by abusive partners. Women were at greatest risk for partner violence when their partners had substance abuse problems. The study found that although the lifetime prevalence of intimate partner violence was high among poor women, most experiences of such violence were episodic and limited over time. The study also found that intimate partner violence was predictive of subsequent drug (but not alcohol) abuse in poor women. Further, the study found that women who had experienced recent intimate partner violence had less than one-third the odds of maintaining work over time.

**Additional NCJ Citations: 177971, 188507, 195768, 199701, 202564**

<b>2000-WT-VX-0002:</b>	<b>Violence Against Women: An Examination of Developmental Antecedents Among Black, Caucasian, and Hispanic Women</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$49,411</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Jana Jasinski</b>
<b>Monitor:</b>	<b>Anna Jordan</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. 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# 189243**

**Violence Against Women: An Examination of Developmental Antecedents Among Black, Caucasian, and Hispanic Women (2001) – J. Jasinski**

The data used for this study came from the first and second wave of the National Survey of Families and Households conducted by members of the Center for Demography and Ecology at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. Major findings reveal that after taking into account demographic factors, race/ethnicity was associated with violence cessation and initiation only, while personality characteristics were related to patterns of male violence against women. Black men were more likely to stop their violence compared to white and Hispanic men; and higher levels of hostility, greater relationship conflict, and cohabitation were associated with persistent violence. Among black couples, youth was related to persistent violence. Youth and decreased employment levels were related to new violence and lower employment levels were associated with violence cessation. Among Hispanic couples, increased employment at the second wave and cohabitation were related to persistent violence and decreased employment during this time was associated with violence initiation. Among white couples, youth was associated with persistent violence, violence initiation, and violence cessation, as lowers levels of employment at the time of the second wave were associated with new violence.

**Additional NCJ Citations: 191944, 199701, 199704, 208926**

<b>1998-WT-VX-0031:</b>	<b>Male-Perpetrated Domestic Violence: Testing a Series of Multifactorial Family Models</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$78,181</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Barbara Cole</b>
<b>Monitor:</b>	<b>Anna Jordan</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The goal of the proposed project is to gain a better understanding of factors associated with male-perpetrated domestic violence, partner's mental health, and child distress using data from the National Vietnam Veterans Readjustment Study of 1990. The proposed project is organized into four studies. Study 1 seeks to determine the pattern of relationships among variables representing marital and family functioning, family violence, partner's mental health and children's distress. Study 2 aims to establish the degree to which the perpetrator's family of origin characteristics and experiences and conduct and behavior problems in early adolescence, along with exposure to stressors in the Vietnam War zone, relate to current marital and family functioning and family violence. Study 3 proposes to examine how current mental health of the perpetrator is associated with marital and family functioning, family violence, and current mental health of the partner. Study 4 aims to model a network of relationships explaining the potential transmission of violence across generations. Structural equation modeling will be the primary means of analysis. Following initial classical test theory-based psychometric analysis, the measurement component, confirmatory factor analysis, will be used to define latent variables in terms of their observed or manifest indicators.

**Product: NCJ# 185695/185696**

**Male-Perpetrated Domestic Violence: Testing a Series of Multifactorial Family Models (2000) – L. King, D. King**

Structural equation modeling procedures were used in all parts of the project. Study results appear to support the perspective that exposure to highly stressful life events in a man's childhood or early adulthood and the psychological consequences may explain later partner battering and concomitant partner mental distress and child behavior problems. It appears also that the mother plays a substantial role in safeguarding her child's mental health in the midst of highly stressful life events and negative family experiences, and perhaps the effect carries forward into the next generation. This reinforces advocacy for shelters and other programs that provide supportive services to women and their children. The report recommends a strong alliance between criminal justice and mental health services, and recognition of the importance of trauma exposure and subsequent posttraumatic stress disorder symptomatology and alcohol abuse in accounting for the perpetration of violence against women.

**Additional NCJ Citations: 199701, 199712, 202564**

<b>2002-IJ-CX-0011:</b>	<b>Patterns of Violence Against Women: Risk Factors and Consequences</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$33,594</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Ian Macmillian</b>
<b>Monitor:</b>	<b>Bernard Auchter</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

This research involves a secondary analysis of the National Institute of Justice/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Violence Against Women Survey (NVAWS) and it will develop a more complete and integrated picture of the nature and extent of violence in women's lives. The NVAWS includes data from 8,000 female respondents in the 1995-1996 time frames and was collected via a random-digit-dialed telephone survey of women and men aged 18 and older living in the United States. Objectives of the research are to: 1) model patterns of sexual and non-sexual victimization across the lives and social relationships of women; 2) assess their risk factors for specific patterns of victimization; and 3) assess the consequences of having experienced a particular pattern of victimization on their: a) perception of safety; b) psychological well-being; c) post-victimization medical and psychiatric care use; and d) post-victimization reporting and satisfaction with the criminal justice system.

**Product: NCJ# 208346**

**Patterns of Violence Against Women: Risk Factors and Consequences (2005) – R. Macmillian, C. Kruttschnitt**

This secondary data analysis study found that violent victimization is most likely from parents and partners, followed by dates and acquaintances, followed by relatives and strangers. Partner violence is characterized by comparatively high rates of all forms of violence including stalking, sexual assault, and physical victimization. There were no distinct patterns of violence among relatives, acquaintances, dates, or strangers; however, parent-child relationships involved three distinct patterns of violence: 1) no violence; 2) parental aggression; and 3) abuse. Similarly, partner relationships involve four distinct patterns of violence; no violence, interpersonal conflict, physical abuse, and systematic abuse. The NVAWS sample is characterized by three distinct patterns of violence across relationships and across the life course. The first pattern involves some, but a generally low, risk of victimization in all relationships. A second involves generally greater risk, particularly from parents and partners, but little likelihood of abusive violence within these relationships (parent-partner violence). And a third involves even greater risk, which includes abusive violence from both parents and partners, coupled with violence in multiple social relationships (multifaceted-multirelationship (MM) violence). Age, race, and low socioeconomic status, poverty, and marital disruption are all significantly associated with increased risk of violence. Victimization is associated with views that sexual assault and harassment have become worse problems in recent years, greater concern about personal safety and stalking, and a greater likelihood of carrying a weapon or other protective item. This is particularly the case for MM violence. Violent victimization is associated with heightened alcohol consumption and several forms of drug use. Multifaceted-multirelationship violence does not appear to have uniquely detrimental consequences, except in the case of amphetamine and marijuana use. Instead, both parent-partner and MM violence both show significantly higher substance use.

<b>2002-IJ-CX-0012:</b>	<b>Employment, Family and Social Consequences of Intimate Partner Violence: A Longitudinal Analysis of Impacts Over Time</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$34,234</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Laura Dugan</b>
<b>Monitor:</b>	<b>Bernard Auchter</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The project will be a secondary analysis of National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) to investigate how intimate partner violence may lead the victims to reduce their exposure to subsequent violence through residential mobility, separation or divorce, or pursuit of financial autonomy. The project will examine the victimization history and subsequent changes in the lives of victims of intimate partner violence and estimate differences between outcomes for these women and outcomes for women who are victims of other types of violence, victims of property crime, and victims of neither property crime nor violence. The goals of the project are to: 1) determine how acts of intimate partner violence lead to household disruption and employment consequences; 2) investigate how these consequences can be explained by the injuries suffered by the women and their self-protective responses at the time of the incident; and 3) estimate how the consequences of intimate partner violence affect the likelihood of subsequent acts of intimate partner violence.

**Product: NCJ# 209295**  
**Family and Employment Consequences of Intimate Partner Violence: A Longitudinal Analysis (2005) – L. Dugan, M. Mattingly**

This report examines how being violently victimized by an intimate partner influences the chances that a women divorces or separates and moves; changes employment; or is re-assaulted by an intimate partner. As it is crucial to consider the ways intimate partner violence is associated with marital dissolution and changes in a women’s employment trajectory, researchers consider the ways these consequences are influenced by injuries resulting from the violence and by the victim’s self-defensive and help-seeking behaviors during and following assaults. Using the 1996-1999 longitudinally linked files of the National Crime Victimization Survey, results suggest that victims of intimate partner violence are indeed more likely to divorce and move out of their homes than are other women (both victims and nonvictims), and such victims more often transition out of the labor force. Help seeking and self-defense are only sometimes influential on these outcomes. Finally, results suggest that self-defense increases the risk of repeat assault while exiting the labor force is protective against repeat assault. This project has direct policy relevance as it suggests how exposure to key community resources, such as legal and medical services, could affect victims. The findings may suggest ways to improve interventions to enhance victims’ opportunities for positive life outcomes. Additionally, future research can be better designed to target specific intervention points.

<b>2002-WG-BX-0005:</b>	<b>Impact of Violence Victimization on Physical and Mental Health Among Women</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$35,000</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Catherine Kaukinen, Beverly Cotterman</b>
<b>Monitor:</b>	<b>Bernard Auchter</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

This project examined: 1) the consequences of violent victimization for women’s physical and mental health; 2) how the impact of victimization on women’s health is conditioned by the victim’s seeking social support; and 3) the offender’s stake in conformity and police involvement condition the impact of victimization on the victim’s subsequent physical and mental health, among victims of intimate partner violence. The research used data on 8,000 female respondents from the nationally representative survey, “Violence and Threats of Violence against Women and Men in the United States, 1994-1996.” Due to the sensitive nature of the survey, female respondents were interviewed by women and when a respondent disclosed abuse or appeared in distress local support services were offered.

**Product: NCJ# 212364**

**Violent Victimization and Women’s Mental and Physical Health: Evidence from a National Sample (2005) – A. DeMaris, C. Kaukinen**

This research used data from the National Violence Against Women Survey and conducted three separate analyses. The first analysis examined the consequences of violence for women’s health with 7,380 to 7,585 respondents. For the second analysis, the researchers examined how appealing to sources of community support conditions the impact of the victimization on health outcomes among the sample of violent crime victims. And for the final analysis, the researchers examined the moderating effect of help-seeking on health outcomes in the context of violence by an intimate partner with 410 respondents. Victimization in adulthood had the most consistent negative effect on health. For white women, violence was consequential for depression and self-reported health, and for African-American women, violence increased the risk of substance abuse. These findings do not, for the most part, provide support for the assumption social support alleviates the negative impact of violence. Finally, police action may exacerbate the consequences of intimate partner violence, particularly for women whose partner is unemployed.

<b>2007-IJ-CX-0026:</b>	<b>Gender and Violent Victimization, 1973-2005</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$302,613</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Janet L. Lauritsen</b>
<b>Monitor:</b>	<b>Christine Crossland</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The purpose of this project was to estimate previously unknown long-term trends in violent victimization by gender and various socio-demographic factors. These factors included race and ethnicity, age, type of place (urban, suburban, rural), socio-economic status, marital status (for adults), and family status (for juveniles). The researchers disaggregated these violent victimization trends by victim-offender relationship to reveal previously unknown trends in violence committed by strangers, intimate partners, and known/non-intimate offenders. Without basic information about such long-term trends, the scientific understanding of violence against women is seriously hampered. Moreover, our understanding of crime trends in general is incomplete and remains predicated on the assumption that there is no important variation in trends across subgroups. The researchers produced these various trends in violent victimization by pooling and appropriately weighting the only source of national data capable of providing reliable trend estimates — the National Crime Survey and its successor, the National Crime Victimization Survey for the period 1973 to 2005. In total, they developed a series of 135 previously unknown trends in violent victimization. The trends produced reveal a great deal of variation across subgroups. They also revealed a great deal of variation according to victim-offender relationship. New lines of research to investigate a variety of comparative hypotheses and distinguish the factors associated with short- versus long-run changes in violence are now possible. In addition, these data provide important historical information which can be used to better understand the potential effects that various policies may have had on different forms of violence, such as intimate partner and stranger victimization.

**Product: NCJ# 229133**

**Gender and Violent Victimization, 1973-2005 (2009) – J. Lauritsen, K. Heimer**

The socio-demographic factors examined included race/ethnicity; age; type of place (urban, suburban, and rural); socioeconomic status; marital status for adults; and family status. Overall, there was substantial variation in the trends identified. Among the 135 trends lines generated, the findings on race and ethnicity offer many potentially fruitful avenues for future research. Data for female and male nonlethal violent victimization rates for Hispanic, Black, and White females and males were relatively stable during the 1970s and 1980s, with some minor increases and decreases. For both females and males, the rates for all three race/ethnicity groups reached a series high between 1992 and 1994, followed by a dramatic decline during the late 1990s, reaching a three-decade low in the early years of the 21st century. Moreover, the figures for both females and males show that combining race data across ethnicity masks potentially important differences. The patterns of victimization for Latino females and males were more similar to those of non-Latino Blacks than to non-Latino Whites, up until the crime peak in the early 1990s. After this, the Latino rates become closer to those for non-Latino Whites, particularly among females. The study also notes another important aspect of gendered victimization, i.e., the difference across women and men in relationships between victims and offenders. Broadly, data for 1980 through 2005 show that for both females and males, stranger violence occurred at higher rates than other forms of violence from 1980 through the early 1990s. This research produced previously unknown trends by pooling and appropriately weighting the only source of data capable of providing reliable national trend estimates, i.e., the National Crime Survey and its successor, the National Crime Victimization Survey.

**Risk Factors for Homicide and Serious Injury**

<b>1996-IJ-CX-0020:</b>	<b>Risk of Serious Injury or Death in Intimate Violence</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$292,668</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Carolyn Block</b>
<b>Monitor:</b>	<b>Angela Moore Parmley</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

This 24 month project seeks to identify factors that place battered women in danger of life-threatening injury or death and to develop high-risk intimate violence profiles for women and men killed through intimate violence. The study includes proxy interviews with relatives and friends of approximately 100 men and women killed by a partner during the sample year, and racially diverse samples of 500 abused women and 100 non-abused women from emergency rooms and neighborhood health settings. Data from the interviews, and examination of official public health and police records, will be analyzed to determine the link to a lethal or life-threatening outcome of stalking, harassment and controlling behaviors; attempts to leave the relationship; arrest and other interventions; and other circumstances such as pregnancy and gun availability. Under the guidance of an expert Advisory Panel, the profiles will be developed with the goal of assisting field-level personnel to develop collaborative strategies to identify and intervene in potentially life-threatening intimate violence situations.

**Product: NCJ# 184511**

**Chicago Women’s Health Risk Study: Risk of Serious Injury or Death in Intimate Violence (2000) – C. Block**

This study identified factors that place battered women in danger of life-threatening injury or death, and included proxy interviews with relatives and friends of 87 men and women killed by a partner during the sample year, and racially diverse samples of 497 abused women and 205 non-abused women from emergency rooms and neighborhood health settings. The researchers found that half of the women who had experienced a severe incident and who had left or tried to end the relationship did not experience any incident on follow-up. For 40% of the incidents in which a woman was killed, an immediate precipitating factor of the fatal incident was the woman leaving or trying to end the relationship. Compared to women homicide victims and to clinic/hospital women, abused women homicide offenders had many fewer resources, on average (more likely to be unemployed, less likely to have a high school education, more likely to be in poor health). In addition, fatal incidents were much more likely to involve the woman being choked.

**Additional NCJ Citations: 180332, 183128, 187781, 196545, 199701, 199732, 209005**

<b>1997-WT-VX-0004:</b>	<b>Impact of Legal Advocacy on Intimate Partner Homicide</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$190,311</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Daniel Nagin</b>
<b>Monitor:</b>	<b>Angela Moore Parmley</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The purpose of this 24-month project is to evaluate the impact of law, local policy, and resources committed to legal advocacy on differences in the rate of intimate partner homicide across jurisdictions and over time. As part of this research, the impact on lethal violence among intimates will be examined for two additional social services: 1) domestic violence hotlines and shelter availability and 2) participation rates and benefit levels in the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program. The analysis will be based on a panel data set for the 50 largest U.S. cities over the period 1976 to 1995, and will include controls for changes in marriage and divorce rates, women's economic status, etc. The Women's Center & Shelter of Greater Pittsburgh will compile data on state statutes and will coordinate the collection of information on local police and prosecution policies and infrastructures, legal advocacy, and other domestic violence services. The dependent variable in the analysis is the male and female intimate partner homicide victimization rate per 100,000 city population, calculated separately for married and unmarried partners. A statistical model will be constructed with controls for time and place fixed effects and three specific time-varying variables: sex-specific gun suicide rate to control for the differential availability of guns, racial composition of city population, and non-intimate partner adult homicide rate to control for factors associated with overall change in adult homicide.

**Product: NCJ# 186193/186194**

**Exposure Reduction or Backlash? The Effects of Domestic Violence Resources on Intimate Partner Homicide (2000) – L. Dugan, D. Nagin, R. Rosenfeld**

The analysis was based on a panel data set of 48 of the 50 largest U.S. cities, 1976-1996. The researchers estimated separate panel models for eight possible combinations of victim sex, race, and marital relationship. Researchers incorporated 11 indicators of the state and local DV resources, including four measures of state statutes, five measures of local police and prosecution policy, and two measures of the strength of legal advocacy programs and prevalence of hotlines in the city. The study provided mixed support for the general exposure reduction hypotheses. A little more than half of the findings support the predictions of exposure reduction, and others show that DV resources are associated with more killings for some victim types. This backlash effect was especially pronounced for unmarried partners. The adoption of a warrantless arrest law was associated with fewer killings of white women and black unmarried men. Increases in the willingness of prosecutors' offices to take cases of protection order violation were associated with increases in the homicide of white married intimates, black unmarried intimates, and white unmarried females. An untoward consequence of cutting Aid for Families With Dependent Children payment levels has been increased homicide victimization of black married men, black unmarried partners, and white unmarried females.

**Additional NCJ Citations: 196853, 196854, 199701, 199711**

<b>1998-WT-VX-0016:</b>	<b>A Population-Based Comparison of Assaultive Injury Patterns Among Hospitalized Pregnant Women Compared to All Women of Reproductive Age</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$184,720</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Harold Weiss</b>
<b>Monitor:</b>	<b>Leora Rosen</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The proposed project will examine the patterns of assault-related injury among pregnant hospitalized women and compare the rate of violence-related hospitalization to all women of reproductive age. The project's objectives are to: 1) test the hypothesis that the hospitalized injury rate for assault will be significantly greater among pregnant women than among all women of reproductive age; 2) quantify the incidence of assaults in a large population-based sample of hospitalized pregnant women; 3) compare and contrast the patterns of injury mechanisms, severity, demographics, and cost among pregnant and all injured hospitalized women of reproductive age; and 4) examine serious violence against pregnant women. The proposed research will involve collection, filtering, and analysis of selected state hospital data sets. The project will obtain E-coded (cause of injury) hospital discharge data from 7-9 state hospital discharge databases. The following variables can be calculated from these databases: 1) socioeconomic

status and race/ethnicity; 2) disposition; 3) injury diagnoses and severity; 4) length of stay; and 5) charges and cost estimates. All women ages 15-44, who were discharged with both a pregnancy and an injury-related diagnosis, will be identified for descriptive and comparative analyses.

**Product: NCJ# 199442**

**Pregnancy-Associated Assault Hospitalizations, Selected U.S. States, 1997: Exploring the Incidence and Risk for Hospitalized Assaults Against Women During Pregnancy (2003) – H. Weiss**

This study was the first to ascertain the prevalence and risk of pregnancy-associated hospitalized injury for assaults in a multi-state population. The study population comprised over one half of the U.S. population in 1997. The study examined whether “the hospitalization rate for assault is higher among pregnant women than all women of reproductive age, ages 15-49, once controlling for age, race, and severity of injuries.” Overall, after age and severity adjustment, there was no significantly elevated rate ratio; however, moderate increases remained among the youngest women (15-19 years of age) and for firearm-related assaults. The study also demonstrated that both age and race-specific rate ratios were markedly reduced once they were adjusted for injury severity. Pregnancy is associated with higher rates of hospitalized assaults because assaults are highest among young women and because pregnancy lowers the hospital admission threshold for traumatic injuries including assault. Overall, the findings can be applied to better prioritize and target effective injury prevention efforts aimed toward young women for the benefit of both the mother and fetus.

**Additional NCJ Citations: 199701, 199706**

<b>2000-IJ-CX-0013:</b>	<b>Investigating Intimate Partner Violence Using NIBRS Data</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$34,996</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Colin Loftin</b>
<b>Monitor:</b>	<b>Angela Moore Parmley</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

This project will be the first to use the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) data to examine the correlates and causes of intimate partner homicides and aggravated assaults across several states and to make comparisons of the patterns of intimate partner violence among communities. There are five primary goals, to : 1) create a NIBRS intimate partner violence data set; (2) classify homicides and aggravated assaults as involving intimate partners or not, and characterize each type of offense; 3) address methodological issues arising in the NIBRS dataset; 4) compare patterns of intimate partner homicide and aggravated assault between communities to determine the degree of variation and whether variation is systematically related to social characteristics of communities and policy environment; and 5) investigate the utility of NIBRS data for future research. This study will utilize the 1996 NIBRS data, as it is a rich source of information concerning criminal incidents, including homicides and aggravated assault. The methods for this study fall into two major categories: 1) preparation and assessment of the data and 2) analysis of the data.

<b>2000-WT-VX-0012:</b>	<b>An Analysis of Unexamined Issues in the Intimate Partner Homicide Decline</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$42,200</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>William Wells</b>
<b>Monitor:</b>	<b>Katherine Darke</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The proposed study will analyze existing data on rates of intimate partner homicide (IPH) in California from 1987 to 1998 in order to ascertain a trend of theoretical and policy-relevant factors, disaggregated by the race and gender of victims and offenders. The project's objectives include testing the following three constructs, which are hypothesized to affect victim safety, as measured by the rate at which females are victims of IPH: 1) domestic support services; 2) offender accountability; and 3) system accountability. The primary data sources are the California Department of Health Services, the California Alliance Against Domestic Violence, and the California Department of Justice. California's 58 counties will serve as the units of analysis, a data structure that allows direct measure of the key constructs of interest and distinct knowledge of the collection and coding methods used. Rates of domestic homicide will also be measured at the State and county level across time. Detailed descriptive statistics will provide insight into the extent and nature of domestic homicide in California, such as changes in IPH perpetrated by offenders from different racial groups across time and counties.

**Product: NCJ# 196666**

**Analysis of Unexamined Issues in the Intimate Partner Homicide Decline: Race, Quality of Victim Services, Offender Accountability, and System Accountability (2002) – W. Wells, W. DeLeon-Granados**

Relevant data were obtained from all 58 counties of California from 1987-2000. The study examined the net effect of criminal justice system response and federally funded DV shelters on the victimization of white, African-American, and Hispanic males and females. Criminal justice system interventions and offender accountability were measured by arrest, conviction, and incarceration rates for DV offenses in each county, as DV services were measured by the rate of federally funded shelter-based organizations in each county per 100,000 women by race. Overall, rates of intimate partner homicide victimization declined for all demographic groups over the study period; however, percentage declines were greater for male victims than for females. The study found that in urban counties, federally funded DV, shelter-based organizations were associated with declines in Hispanic female victimization, but not African-American or white female victimization. Also in urban counties, shelters were associated with declines in African-American male victimization, but not African-American female victimization. In rural counties, shelters were associated with overall declines in female victimization. There was no net relationship between any criminal justice system response and victimization by either gender or race. Women generally experienced larger percentage increases in arrest, prosecution, and conviction than men. Overall, white female victimization was greater in urban environments than in rural areas.

**Additional NCJ Citations: 200045, 208710, 214027**

<b>2003-IJ-CX-1003:</b>	<b>Rural and Urban Trends in Family and Intimate Partner Homicide: 1980-1999</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$35,000</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Andria Gallup-Black</b>
<b>Monitor:</b>	<b>Bernard Auchter</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

This study will explore rural and urban trends in family and intimate partner homicide for the period 1980 through 1999. The applicant will use, among other sources, the FBI’s Supplementary Homicide Reports (SHR) data, which identifies (to the extent known) the relationship between the victim and the murderer, as well as the geographic location of the homicide. The following research questions will be addressed: 1) how do the rates of family and intimate partner murder differ by urban or rural location; 2) did these differences remain constant over time or are there increases in rates in some places and decreases in others; 3) what are the independent variables that explain the differences in rates by place; and 4) in what ways do those variables affect changes in rates by place over time. The independent variables to be tested are: 1) community economic distress (income dissimilarity, job loss, population loss); 2) overcrowding; 3) isolation; 4) traditional views about women and children as a function of educational attainment; 5) lack of access to health care; and 6) alcoholism.

**Product: NCJ# 208344**

**Rural Trends in Family and Intimate Partner Homicide: 1980-1999 (2004) – A. Gallup-Black**

The research explored place-based trends in family and intimate partner homicide from 1980 through 1999 using data from the FBI’s SHR. “Place” was operationalized by population and proximity to a metropolitan area. Several independent variables were isolated and tested to understand the connections between place and murders. There was a strong relationship between place and intimate partner murder, whereby the rates increased with rurality. Although intimate partner murders fell in the metropolitan and non-metropolitan counties during the time period, they rose in the rural counties. Family murders were also higher in the rural counties, and rates rose with increased rurality; however, unlike intimate partner murders, they fell between 1980 and 1999 regardless of the county category. In comparison, other murder rates did not increase or decrease with rurality. Multivariate analyses against a pooled 1980-99 dataset showed that overall community socioeconomic distress played a major role in explaining family, intimate partner, and all other murders, but the particular aspects of this distress played out in different ways based on population and proximity. Family and intimate partner murders were distinguished from all other murders as to the extent to which they were affected by population and density shifts. Community socioeconomic distress, when driven by population growth and household crowding, was negatively correlated with family and intimate partner murders, but not all other murders, in metropolitan areas. Population declines were associated with family murders in the non-metropolitan counties adjacent to a metropolitan area, and with intimate partner murder in the metropolitan counties adjacent to a metropolitan area, and with intimate partner murder in the metropolitan counties not adjacent to a metropolitan area. In the rural counties, population declines, even alongside improvements in

community indicators, were correlated with increased in all murders; however, overall declines and young adult population declines alone were associated with intimate partner murder.

**Additional NCJ Citation: 209642**

<b>2004-IJ-CX-0046:</b>	<b>Impacts of Self-Protection of Rape and Injury</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$33,825</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Jongyeon Tark</b>
<b>Monitor:</b>	<b>Catherine McNamee</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

Researchers will analyze data from the 1992-2002 National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) to investigate which types of self-protective (SP) actions are most and least effective for avoiding a rape and associated physical injury under different circumstances and, most significantly, the sequence of SP actions and injury. The project goals are to: 1) examine a large national probability sample of crimes; 2) take account of the sequence of SP actions and injury; 3) control for confounding correlates of defensive actions; and 4) assess 16 SP actions coded in the post-1992 NCVS on the outcomes of crimes. The findings are intended to help determine whether women’s resistance to rape offenders increases the probability of additional injury and whether the effects of SP vary depending on the relationship of the offender and victim.

**Product: NCJ# 211201**

**The Impact of Victim Self-Protection on Rape Completion and Injury (2005) – G. Kleck, J. Tark**

Rape and other sexual assault is prevalent and inflicts serious trauma on its victims, yet prior researchers and law enforcement agencies have failed to provide practical and consistent self-protection advice to potential victims. Researchers have generally agreed that female victims’ resistance is effective for preventing the completion of a rape attempt; however, controversy remains concerning the impact of resistance, especially forceful resistance on whether the victim suffers any additional injuries other than rape itself. Variation in the findings of these studies is due in part to defects of methodology and data. The current research avoids previous methodological flaws by analyzing the largest probability sample of sexual assault incidents available, derived from the National Crime Victimization Survey for 1992-2002. The sample consisted of 733 rapes, 1,278 sexual assaults, and 12,235 assault incidents involving female victims. Logistic regression analysis revealed that most self-protection (SP) actions, both forceful and non-forceful, significantly reduced the risk of rape completions, and that the effects of SP actions on rape completion did not vary depending upon conditions such as: a) whether the offender was a sexual intimate; b) whether the offender was under the influence of alcohol or other drugs; nor c) whether there were multiple offenders; d) whether incidents occurred at home or and night. Cross tabulation findings indicated that victim resistance was not associated with nonsexual injury (injury besides rape or attempted rape) compared to nonresistance, and was associated with only very slightly more risk of serious injury. Further, the results of the multivariate analyses of general assault incidents (including both sexual and nonsexual assaults) involving female victims showed that most SP tactics, both forceful and non-forceful, appear to reduce the risk of injury and serious injury compared to nonresistance.

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