

Sub-Category D-i: Specific Populations

COMPENDIUM OF RESEARCH ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

1993-2016

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Category D: SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONTENT

i. Specific Populations

1997-WT-VX-0003:	Understanding Domestic Violence in Multi-Ethnic Rural Communities
Amount:	\$126,093
PI:	Satya Krishnan
Program Officer:	Leora Rosen
Status:	Completed

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.

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

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.

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

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

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

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.

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

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.

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

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.

2000-WT-VX-0017:	A Comparison of Partner Violence in Latino Communities: Migrant Workers, Immigrants, and Non-Immigrants
Amount:	\$556,841
PIs:	Fernando Soriano, James Austin
Program Officer:	Leora Rosen
Status:	Completed

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 percent experienced sexual coercion, and 82 percent experienced psychological aggression by an intimate at some time in their life. During the preceding year, 18.5 percent reported physical assault, 14.4 percent reported sexual coercion, and 72.6 percent 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

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

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 follow-up 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 follow-up interview reported physical abuse, 66 percent reported sexual abuse, 35% reported that they were refused help with a personal need, and 19 percent said that they were prevented from using an assistive device. In most cases (80 percent) the abuser was a male partner, and 33 percent 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.

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

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.

2002-WG-BX-0010:	Domestic Violence Against Older Women
Amount:	\$337,973
PI:	Burton Dunlop
Program Officer:	Leora Rosen
Status:	Completed

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 four 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 non-victims, view the justice system as the correct and appropriate institution to address individual incidents of domestic abuse. Victims and non-victims overwhelmingly agreed that emotional abuse is as bad as or worse than physical abuse.

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

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 women 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.

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

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 nonadversarial 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.

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

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.

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

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.

2003-MU-MU-0001:	Sexual Assault in Maryland: The African American Experience
Amount:	\$340,565
PI:	Mark Weist
Program Officer:	Catherine McNamee
Status:	Completed

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.

Product: NCJ# 217617
Sexual Assault in Maryland: The African American Experience (2007) – Mark D. Weist, Jennifer Pollitt-Hill, Linda Kinrey, Yaphet Bryant, Laura Anthony, Jennifer Wilkerson

The general overall findings of the study did not amplify any statistically significant differences in the experience of African-American and White women who had experienced sexual assault. There was a failure to prove the eight hypotheses, which might have been related to the small sample size of the women interviewed. However, there were several findings that underscored prior research on the experience of sexual assault survivors and suggest further research or indicate future policy development. Highlights of the findings include: (1) 69 percent of study participants knew the perpetrator; (2) survivors took an extended period of time to access psychological services after an assault, with nearly 67 percent taking more than a year; (3) African-American survivors were significantly less likely to receive services from a sexual assault crisis center, less likely to receive counseling services from sources other than a sexual assault crisis center, and less likely to obtain services from a therapist or counselor; and (4) for those African-American survivors who received counseling services, 96 percent were either satisfied or very satisfied. Today, sexual assault is viewed as a public health crisis. However, literature exploring post-assault responses, consequences, barriers to reporting, and help-seeking behavior among different ethnic groups is limited. The three goals of the study were (1) to better understand the problem of sexual assault among African-American women in Maryland; (2) to assess their use of available resources in response to sexual assault; and (3) to explore their use of alternative sources of care. Through 222 interviews, the study explored eight specific hypotheses with the expectation that there would be substantial differences in victimization and the manner in which systems responded to the two ethnic groups.

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

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.

2003-WG-BX-1007:	Elderly Victims of Sexual Abuse and Their Offenders
Amount:	\$252,110
PI:	Ann Burgess
Program Officer:	Catherine McNamee
Status:	Completed

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 non-sadistic 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.

2003-WG-BX-1008:	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
Amount:	\$242,280
PI:	Michelle Fugate
Program Officer:	Nicole Gaskin-Laniyan
Status:	Completed

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.

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

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, Florida, 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.

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

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 follow-up 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.

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

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
Program Officer:	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.

Product: NCJ# 236174

Lifecourse Experiences of Intimate Partner Violence and Help-Seeking Among Filipina, Indian, and Pakistani Women: Implications for Justice System Responses (2010) – M. Yoshihama, D. Bybee, C. Dabby, J. Blazeovski

The Asian ethnic groups selected for this study were 87 Filipina women and 56 Indian and Pakistani women. The study sought to determine (a) when battered Asian women experienced various types of IPV over their life courses; (b) when these women came into contact with the criminal justice system (CJS) and other non-CJS agencies; (c) the kinds of responses Asian battered women have received from CJS and non-CJS agencies; (d) the responses Asian battered women perceive as helpful; (e) the barriers that prevent Asian battered women from contacting CJS agencies; and (f) suggestions Asian battered women have for improving CJS responses to IPV in Asian communities. The trajectories of IPV over the women’s life courses were experiences of physical violence (just over 95 percent of the women) and sexual violence (a majority of all ethnic groups). Generally, the probability of experiencing IPV increased rapidly in the early years of the relationship, peaked in the mid to late twenties, and then gradually declined. Respondents reported help-seeking from police, legal services, domestic violence (DV) shelters, and non-shelter DV programs. Help-seeking from these sources showed similar patterns across the life course. Most helpful responses reported by the women were from friends and family, DV programs, legal assistance programs, and CJS agencies. Frequently mentioned types of responses included information and referrals, tangible/concrete assistance, and emotional support. Frequently mentioned barriers to help-seeking from CJS agencies included lack of knowledge/familiarity with the CJS, fears about the consequences and/or safety, shame, and concern about individual and family reputation and privacy. Recommendations pertain to CJS responses to Asian survivors/victims, collaboration and outreach, and systems change.

2006-WG-BX-0009:	A Statewide Analysis of Elder Abuse
Amount:	\$118,376
PI:	Andrew Klein
Program Officer:	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.

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

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.

2007-WG-BX-0028:	Intimate Partner Violence in Mandatory Divorce Mediation: Outcomes From a Long-Term, Multicultural Study
Amount	\$314,092
PI:	Connie Beck
Program Officer:	Bethany Backes
Status:	Completed

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.

Product: NCJ# 236868
Intimate Partner Violence in Mandatory Divorce Mediation: Outcomes From a Long-Term, Multicultural Study (2011) – C.J.A. Beck, M.E. Walsh, M.B. Mechanic, A.J. Figueredo, M. Chen

Based on self-reports, just over 90 percent of the cases involved some type of IPA, including threats of or actual physical violence, sexual intimidation, coercion, or assault. Two-thirds of the couples reported IPA incidents in which one or both partners sought services from police, shelters, courts, or hospitals. Only 6 percent of the cases were

screened out of mediation because of IPA, and special procedural accommodations were often provided in cases where a parent requested the mediation service to do so because of alleged IPA. Although mediation agreements rarely included restrictions on contact between parents or on parenting, the victims of severe IPA often left mediation without agreements and returned to court in order to obtain restrictions on contact with the other partner and/or restrictions on aspects of parenting. Couples who reached a mediation agreement were less likely to re-litigate in court, which provides support for mediation programs. The study first linked data from clinical interviews, used to screen parents for marital stressors and IPA, to questionnaire data which also measured specific IPA-related behaviors. The study then linked this IPA data to the mediator’s decision concerning whether to identify a case as involving IPA, whether to proceed in mediation, or to screen out IPA-identified cases as well as whether to provide special procedural accommodations for such cases. The study then linked the IPA and mediator decisions to mediation outcomes and to outcomes in final divorce decrees and parenting plans recorded in Superior Court divorce files.

Additional NCJ Citations: 237889, 241287

2007-WG-BX-0051:	Sexual Assault Among Latinas (SALAS) Project
Amount:	\$450,585
PI:	Carlos Cuevas
Program Officer:	Christine Crossland
Status:	Closed

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)

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

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.

2012-WG-BX-0050:	Examining Criminal Justice Responses to and Help-Seeking Patterns of Sexual Violence Survivors With Disabilities
Amount:	\$445,177
PI:	Angela Browne
Program Officer:	Bethany Backes
Status:	Completed

Few studies have examined criminal justice responses to and help-seeking patterns of sexual assault survivors with disabilities on the basis of diverse samples (e.g., gender, age, race/ethnicity, disability type) using rigorous research methods and accommodations designed for this population. To address this gap, the Vera Institute of Justice (Vera) will conduct a mixed-methods study in partnership with the Suffolk County District Attorney’s office (SCDA) and the Boston Center for Independent Living (BCIL, a community- based, nonresidential program providing services to people with disabilities) in Massachusetts. The primary goal of the study is to examine criminal justice outcomes and help-seeking experiences of sexual assault survivors with disabilities. This goal includes the following objectives: (1) To describe the criminal justice reporting of sexual assault victimization among persons with disabilities (e.g., number of reports over time, characteristics of survivors, type and frequency of victimizations), using SCDA administrative data over a 10-year period. (2) To assess how cases of sexual assault survivors with disabilities proceed through the criminal court system, including consideration of factors influencing case outcomes at each decision point, using SCDA administrative data, supplemental case file reviews, prosecutor interviews, and court observations. (3) To describe the help-seeking experiences of sexual assault survivors with disabilities in the community from both formal and informal sources. This will include factors that influence how survivors seek help, survivors’ experiences in reporting victimization to formal and informal help sources, and outcomes of this reporting. This will be accomplished by conducting qualitative interviews with a separate sample of survivors recruited with help from the BCIL. Using quantitative and qualitative analysis techniques and multiple data sources, this study is expected to significantly advance existing knowledge and address critical gaps in our understanding of justice system responses to victims with disabilities.

Product: NCJ# 250196
Examining Criminal Justice Responses to and Help-Seeking Patterns of Sexual Violence Survivors With Disabilities (2016) – Angela Browne, Ari Agha, Ashley Demyan, Elizabeth Beatriz
 The study defined sexual assault as “any sexual act that is perpetrated against someone’s will.” Disability was defined as “a physical, mental, or health impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities, a record of such impairment, or being regarded as having such impairment.” The overall study conclusion is that “current structures are not sufficient for potentially one of the highest risk adult populations for sexual assault and

victimization in the United States.” Data are presented on the characteristics of such victims, including gender, age, race, and disability. The majority of disabled victims (60.5 percent) had a psychiatric disability, and 25 percent had an intellectual/developmental disability. The smallest percentage (15.6 percent) of victims had physical/sensory disabilities. Perpetrators’ characteristics were also identified, along with reported victim-perpetrator relationship. The highest percentage of cases (29.5 percent) involved perpetrators who were friends or acquaintances of the victim. The victims were exposed to sexual assaults across multiple settings, including places that would normally be considered safe. Fifty-three percent of the cases involved rape. In 13.6 percent of the cases, some legal action was taken; the largest single category of criminal justice action was “closed-no charge.” Reasons for this prosecutorial decision are examined. The most prevalent reason was insufficient evidence. The length of the cases is also noted. Regarding help-seeking, there was a reported lack of coordinated community services and supports for disabled survivors of sexual assault. Data sources included a special unit in a large metropolitan district attorney’s office that handles sexual assaults of disabled victims, as well as community-based interviews with survivors and relevant community service providers. Extensive tables and figures and appended research tools are included.

2013-VA-CX-0033:	Exploratory Research into the Intersection of Forced Marriage, Intimate Partner Violence and Sexual Violence
Amount:	\$256,730
PI:	Colleen Owens and Meredith Dank (Ph.D.) from Urban Institute’s Justice Policy Center in collaboration with Jeanne Smoot (J.D., MALD) and Heather Heiman (J.D.) of the Tahirih Justice Center
Program Officer:	Christine Crossland
Status:	Ongoing

Forced marriage (FM), a practice that involves a marriage in which one or both parties do not or cannot give consent, has received growing attention in the United States and abroad. Research has found a nexus between FM, intimate partner violence (IPV) and other crimes, including sexual assault and rape. This project proposes a study to examine FM among young South Asian women and men within the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area. The study will be guided by six primary research questions: (1) What is the nature and prevalence of FM and the intersection of IPV, sexual violence, and other forms of victimization? (2) What are FM risk factors? (3) What is the role of social, cultural, and religious norms surrounding FM? (4) What are the help-seeking behaviors of young women and men who have been threatened with and subjected to FM? (5) How are service providers and education officials responding to potential and confirmed FM cases? (6) How are criminal and civil justice system stakeholders responding to FM cases? The research team proposes to use respondent-driven sampling to recruit a representative sample of approximately 300 South Asian young women and men who were threatened with or subjected to FM. The team will work with local service providers, educators, and religious organizations to identify the initial sample and will conduct interviews with justice system stakeholders, education officials, and service providers will provide additional insight into barriers to identification of and assistance in FM cases.

2013-ZD-CX-0072:	Exploratory Research on the Impact of the Growing Oil Industry in North Dakota and Montana on Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking
Amount:	\$253,561
PI:	Dheeshana S. Jayasundara, Thomasine Heitkamp, Roni Mayzer, Elizabeth Miklyia Legerski, Tracy A. Evanson
Program Officer:	Christine Crossland
Status:	Ongoing

The purpose of this study is to examine the impact of the Bakken oil development on domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking. The impact of increased interpersonal violence, or perceptions of an increase, will be studied. This empirical research will help government officials and policy makers, legal and criminal justice officials, oil industry executives, and health and human service professionals to develop policies and best practices to address interpersonal violence in the oil patch. The following questions will be examined. How extensive is the increase in domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking? Is it uniform across the region? Are changes commensurate with population growth? What are the characteristics of victims and offenders? How have these changes impacted the lives of individuals and the communities in which they reside? What policies have been effective to address interpersonal violence in the oil patch? Informed by a preliminary study of this topic by the PI and a co-PI, the applicant proposes a multidisciplinary, mixed method exploratory research study. The quantitative

component includes a trend analysis of secondary data from 2002-2014 on the incidence and distribution of these interpersonal crimes in 33 oil-impacted counties and two reservations in ND and MT, including geo-mapping. This analysis also includes t-test comparisons with non-impacted counties to determine if changes are unique to oil boom communities. Publicly available data will be retrieved from sources such as the UCR and NIBRS. The support of several local and state agency directors to gather supplementary secondary data has been secured. The qualitative component will include five focus groups with elected officials, attorneys and law enforcement; victim service providers; health and human service workers; community members; and tribal members in oil-impacted communities. In addition, 80 qualitative interviews with key informants including victims, community members, first-responders, clergy, law enforcement, hospital personnel, social service workers, school principals, victim service providers, local and state attorneys, elected officials, and oil industry leaders will be conducted. Established laws and policies will also be examined from a victim-based policy perspective. Reports of our exploratory findings will be distributed to key stakeholders. Empirical findings will be presented at national conferences and published in peer-reviewed journals.

2014-VA-CX-0067:	Identifying Sexual Assault Mechanisms Among Diverse Women
Amount:	\$928,155
PI:	Amy Hequembourg
Program Officer:	Bethany Backes
Status:	Ongoing

Sexual minority women (SMW), such as lesbian and bisexual females, have been identified as a group at particularly high risk for experiencing sexual assault (SA), yet our justice system often inadequately responds to their needs. Experiences of bias and stigma contribute to lower rates of SA reporting by this population, resulting in victims with unmet needs and fewer criminal prosecutions of SA perpetrators. However, few empirical studies have systematically examined SMWs' risks for SA, the nature of their SA experiences, and their post-assault experiences. Mixed methods data collected from lesbian, bisexual, and heterosexual women in the proposed study will provide novel data that are critically needed to inform new criminal justice policies and procedures that will be more responsive to the needs of this vulnerable population. Aim 1 of the proposed study will be accomplished via baseline self-administered surveys of 225 lesbian, bisexual, and heterosexual women (75 each group, 18-35 years old, recruited from Buffalo, NY) to determine sexual identity differences in the relationships among individual-level risk factors (e.g., childhood sexual abuse, perceived discrimination, sexual history, PTSD, substance use and related problems) and adult sexual assault (ASA). Aim 2 is to determine sexual identity differences in the temporal relationship between ASA and various mechanisms that elevate ASA risks (e.g., substance use, micro-aggressions, sexual partners). This aim will be accomplished through daily, web-based reports from participants (*N* = 225). Qualitative interviews will be used to identify sexual identity differences in the characteristics of, and mechanisms associated with women's ASA experiences, particularly women's resistance strategies; assault consequences; and post-assault disclosure, legal reporting, and informal and formal sources of support. Pilot testing, compliance checks, and the utilization of psychometrically sound instruments will ensure valid and reliable results. Data collection will occur on a rolling basis during the 3-year study, and up-to-date findings will be reported to NIJ via interim and final reports. Data will be analyzed using well-established techniques, including Ordinary Least Squares (survey data), multi-level modeling (daily data), and thematic analyses (interview data). In summary, the proposed study will provide novel insight into mechanisms associated with SA among SMW that are critical for providing these victims of crime with the services necessary to address their immediate needs and instigate changes that will improve responses from criminal justice systems, including law enforcement, victim services and anti-violence programs that serve SMW.

2015-IJ-CX-0009:	Responding to Sexual Assault on Campus: A National Assessment and Systematic Classification of the Scope and Challenges for Investigation and Adjudication
Amount:	\$555,677
PI:	April Pattavina
Program Officer:	Bethany Backes
Status:	Ongoing

Given the considerable changes in the federal legislation and the pressing requirements that colleges develop policies and practices that meet the needs of victims and of those accused of sexual assault, there is a critical need to document and understand how colleges are handling these demands and coordinating campus approaches to investigation and adjudication of sexual assaults. Moreover, it is necessary to examine if variation in investigative policies and practices

are associated with intended outcomes for victims and are consistent with emerging best practices. This proposed project is designed to identify the range and scope of policies and practices related to the investigation and adjudication of sexual assaults on college campuses in the U.S. The Wellesley Centers for Women, along with an expert panel of advisory board members, will document and classify the current landscape (the breadth and differences) of campus approaches to investigations and adjudication of sexual assault and, informed by a victim-centered focus, develop a clear understanding of the challenges and successes of these policies. The principal investigators and senior staff have many decades of experience conducting research and contributing to policies on sexual assault. Advisory group members, including student advocates and survivors of sexual assault, university leaders in student life, and those responsible for investigations and counseling, will help guide our planned data collection protocols and assist in developing the typologies of responses and guides for schools on emerging best practices. Based on data gathered from a national sample of 1,000 colleges and universities, in conjunction with interviews with key informants in 100 universities, this project will provide a context for understanding individual college or university approaches and programs and increase the opportunity for assessment of how a variety of approaches may be appropriately generalized or applied to other institutions, be they peer institutions or other colleges or universities utilizing similar approaches across the U.S. The project will create accessible resources for those on college campuses regarding promising practices to handle sexual assault incidents in a fair and equitable manner that is also victim-centered and easily accessible and understandable to students. Others concerned about sexual assault on campus will learn about promising practices which will inform their work as advocates, policymakers, regulators, researchers, and practitioners.

2016-V3-GX-0008:	Non-fatal Intimate Partner Violence Against LGB Individuals: Exploring Victims' Use of Formal and Informal Services Through Analysis of Existing Data Sources
Amount:	\$134,520
PI:	Lynn Addington
Program Officer:	Bethany Backes
Status:	Ongoing

The proposed research seeks to (1) study patterns of individual characteristics associated with intimate partner violence (IPV) involving lesbian, gay, and bisexual (LGB) individuals; (2) explore use of formal and informal victim services by LGB IPV victims; (3) explore the relationship between individual characteristics and victim services; and (4) assess the ability of existing data collections to study LGB IPV and victim services.

Previous research suggests that LGB individuals can be at greater risk for IPV and long- and short-term harms associated with these experiences as compared to heterosexuals. This at-risk group is also understudied with regard to IPV and use of victim services. This project’s consideration of LGB IPV victims and their use of services can provide useful insights for service providers to better assist these victims. This study also explores how existing data sets inform these issues. The findings obtained can identify unmet data needs and provide a foundation for future data collections. Two main sets of research questions shape this exploratory study. One set of questions concerns substantive issues of individual characteristics related to LGB IPV and informal and formal victim services (including use, access, and barriers). The second set concerns methodological issues and assesses the ability of existing data to study LGB IPV. To answer these questions, this project uses the most recent years of three existing data sets: the Uniform Crime Reporting Program’s National Incident-Based Reporting System, the National Crime Victimization Survey, and the National Intimate Partner and Sexual Assault Survey. Planned analyses include contingency tables and multivariate models. Each data set will be analyzed separately. In addition to interpreting the findings individually, they will be considered together, using a complementary approach to obtain a broader understanding of the underlying issues than could be gained from considering the data sets in isolation. The expected products include those requested under this solicitation (such as archiving requisite materials and providing draft and final summary overview reports). Scholarly products will focus on a set of peer-reviewed journal articles that will examine individual characteristics associated with LGB IPV, use of victim services, barriers to victim services, and an assessment of existing data sources for studying LGB IPV. A specific goal of this project is to ensure that the findings obtained are accessible to practitioners, especially victim service providers. To accomplish this aim, the National Center for Victims of Crime and a practitioner-based advisory panel will assist in identifying findings of most relevance to practitioners and options for effective dissemination to practitioners.

2016-VF-GX-0010:	Post-Incarceration Partner Violence: Examining the Social Context of Victimization to Inform Victim Services and Prevention
Amount:	\$222,453
PI:	Tasseli McKay
Program Officer:	Bethany Backes
Status:	Ongoing

Statement of the Problem: Despite the very high prevalence of post-incarceration partner violence observed in the first study to rigorously measure it (the Multi-Site Study on Incarceration, Parenting, and Partnering), little is known of the social contextual factors that shape violent victimization in justice-involved couples. Our study will address this gap by assessing the role of contextual factors that empirical and theoretical work suggests could affect partner violence in this vulnerable population. We will translate our findings to inform context-responsive victim services approaches and to identify theories of change and key leverage points for primary and secondary prevention. Partnerships: The project team combines RTI International’s internal expertise in research on partner violence and on family relationships among justice-involved couples with the skills of two nationally known experts in research on the social context of partner violence, Drs. Michael Johnson and Oliver Williams.

Design and Analytic Methods: RTI proposes a highly structured, theory-based analytic approach designed to deliver findings of clear relevance for victim services, prevention, and future research—while also adequately focusing on dissemination. We will first conduct a theory-driven typology analysis to describe the social context of post-incarceration partner violence at the couple level. We will disseminate our findings to inform context-responsive victim services approaches with this population (Goal 1). We will then use quantitative modeling and in-depth qualitative analysis to assess the individual, couple/family, and community-level contexts that shape partner violence. Dissemination of this work will inform primary and secondary prevention (Goal 2).

Study Products and Data Archiving: To ensure that our findings reach those whom they are intended to serve, we will produce two fact sheets, a web-based training, a policy brief, an in-person federal briefing, two journal articles, and user-friendly public-use data extracts for archiving. We will distribute these products using approximately two dozen dissemination channels that are commonly accessed by victim services providers, advocates, criminal justice system responders, program developers, federal staff, policymakers, and researchers.

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