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**Sub-Category A-i: Advocacy**

**COMPENDIUM OF RESEARCH ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN**

**1993-2018**

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## Category A: JUSTICE & RELATED SYSTEMS

### i. Advocacy

<b>1997-WT-VX-0006:</b>	<b>An Evaluation of Family Advocacy With a Team Approach</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$150,934</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Arlene Weisz</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

This project, a partnership between researchers, DV advocates, and criminal justice professionals, plans to evaluate the services provided by advocates in police precincts and at the prosecutor's office. The goal is to examine the effectiveness of advocacy using: (1) the rate of completed prosecution and the rate of guilty findings or pleas of guilty; (2) the rate of repeat victimization measured by victim reports, police call reports, arrests, warrant requests, and perceived safety of victims; and (3) satisfaction with services offered. The project will include an ongoing process and outcome evaluation of the efficacy of advocacy services, consisting of formative reports to provide feedback for practitioners and a reference point for interpreting outcomes. The outcome evaluation will employ a quasi-experimental design to include victim surveys and archival research. Research questions will address the relationship between advocacy and victim safety, and between advocacy and victims' responses to the criminal justice system. The survey research will compare 250 female victims in two precincts served by the precinct level intervention team to 250 female victims in two precincts with no precinct intervention team but with access to advocacy at the prosecutor's office and at court. Archival research on these cases will compare the rates of successful prosecution of the abusers, rates of subsequent calls to the police by the victims, and rates of subsequent arrests and warrants against the abusers.

**Product: NCJ# 187107/187110**

**Evaluation of Victim Advocacy Within a Team Approach (2001) – A. Weisz, D. Canales-Portalatin, N. Nahan**

Using 1057 police reports with 242 telephone interviews, 24% of interviewees had received some type of advocacy. The effectiveness of advocacy was examined through the rate of completed prosecution, the rate of repeat victimization measured by victim reports, police call reports, arrests, warrant requests, and perceived safety of victims; and victim satisfaction with services. Results indicated that the DV teams and advocacy offered by the community were just beginning steps in helping battered women, who are often grappling with multiple problems. The researchers found that although the women appreciated a serious and sympathetic response to incidents of violence by criminal justice personnel, these services were neither intensive enough to increase victims' participation in the prosecution of batterers nor able to increase their safety. There were no associations between a guilty verdict/plea and cases coming from precincts with DV teams or victims who received advocacy. Similarly, there was no association between receiving advocacy and the reasons for case dismissal. And finally, there was no relationship between the victims' living in precincts with or without DV teams or those victims receiving advocacy and the filing of subsequent police reports.

**Additional NCJ Citations: 194769, 199718, 210058**

<b>1997-WT-VX-0009:</b>	<b>An Evaluation of Victim Advocacy in Ohio</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$114,463</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Diana Ramos</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

This project will develop a better understanding of how victim advocacy services in Ohio are defined and delivered and assess the effectiveness of those services in helping women to pursue adjudication of the perpetrator and achieve goals in personal functioning. Data will be collected from urban agencies in Ohio that receive funding from the Office of Criminal Justice Services. The first phase of the research is qualitative and will gather in-depth information from program directors, staff, and clients on victim advocacy models. In the second phase, two or more agencies will be selected to receive training in single-case evaluation methods to assess the effectiveness of victim advocacy services. A multiple baseline research design will be used to evaluate the impact of systematic practice evaluation on service outcomes for 100 cases in two sites. The outcome evaluation of the advocacy services will provide a comprehensive assessment of individual change in eight domains: home, family, psychological/emotional, medical, educational/vocational, legal, social/recreational, and safety/crisis planning.

**Product: NCJ# 182368**

**Victim Advocacy Services in Urban Programs: A Description by Staff and Clients of Service Provision and Gaps (2000) – C. Bohmer, D. Bronson, H. Hartnett, J. Brandt, K. Kania**

This project focused on the evaluating victim advocacy services available in Ohio through the VAWA S.T.O.P. Formula Grants. Phase one mailed a survey to 13 Ohio victim service agencies (shelters, legal services, prosecution and crisis intervention services) to gather comprehensive descriptive services of funding, staffing, victims served and other demographics, which was followed by focus groups with clients and staff. Resources and services that were helpful to victims included transportation, cellular phones, child care, counseling, and support. Gaps in services included safety issues, system problems (e.g. lack of punishment of offenders, problems with divorce and custody), and financial resources to secure housing and other services, and lack of public understanding. Phase 2 developed ways to evaluate service outcomes and focused on evaluating the impact of training law enforcement officers. A number of themes emerged from the client and staff focus groups as most clients and service providers spoke of advocacy in operational terms. The concerns expressed focused on tangible goods and services, emotional support, case management, education, services to children, legal services, and visitation supervision.

**Additional NCJ Citations: 199018, 202564**

<b>1998-WE-VX-0031:</b>	<b>Evaluation of Special Session Domestic Violence: Enhanced Advocacy and Interventions</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$73,594</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Catherine M. Havens</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

This project seeks to understand more about the effectiveness of specialized DV court sessions, and the enhanced advocacy, supervision, and offender interventions they provide for ensuring victim safety and reducing offender recidivism. The project aims to: 1) identify which types of pretrial supervision are most effective, and for which defendants; 2) learn how the role of the specialized victim advocate is affected by increased resources and court emphasis on sanctions; 3) learn which types of probation supervision are most effective and for which defendants; and 4) learn more about the similarities and differences in the experiences of African American, Latina, and Caucasian victims of DV in the context of a special court which provides enhanced advocacy and extra resources focused on offender accountability. The researcher/practitioner measures will be developed to describe the services and collaborative contracts provided by: the specialized family violence victim advocates; the intensive pretrial supervision program staff; the treatment program staff; and by adult probation officers. Measures will be tested with 225 DV defendants and in-depth interviews will be conducted with 60 DV victims, drawing equally from African American, Latina, and Caucasian women.

**Product: NCJ# 197858/197860**

**Special Session Domestic Violence Courts: Enhanced Advocacy and Interventions (2002) – E. Lyon**

The study sought to understand more about the effectiveness of specialized DV court sessions, and the enhanced advocacy, supervision, and offender interventions they provide for ensuring victim safety and reducing recidivism. Interviews were conducted with DV victim advocates working at three specialized courts, and 60 DV victims whose current or former partner had appeared in one of those courts. Data were also analyzed through an automated family violence victim service record developed specifically for this study. The study found that: 1) being heard is imperative to women who have experienced domestic abuse, which strongly influences their reaction to legal system interventions; 2) police and advocates are key to women’s experience of legal system interventions; 3) women’s experience and decisions are strongly influenced by their children’s needs; 4) many women do not consider their experience of violence to be their most pressing life issue; 5) their assessment of risk, circumstance, and priorities often change during court case processing; 6) language and culture may contribute to differences within Latina DV victims compared to African-American and Caucasian victims; and 7) although nearly half of the women were no longer in the abusive relationship, many women did not want the relationship to end; rather, they wanted an end to the violence.

<b>2000-WE-VX-0014:</b>	<b>Impact Evaluation of Special Session Domestic Violence: Enhanced Advocacy and Interventions</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$347,009</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Eleanor Lyon</b>

**Status:** Completed

This project will evaluate how EVOLVE, Connecticut's new 26-week curriculum for male DV offenders, affects the participants and their female partners. Project objectives include: (1) learning if men who complete EVOLVE have lower rates of repeat physical and psychological abuse and whether their partners feel safer; (2) comparing characteristics of men who do and do not complete EVOLVE; (3) learning how partners of men with multiple arrests or serious charges assess the risks they face and options available to them, how they react to the legal system intervention, and how better advocacy and community resources affect their safety; and (4) developing measures to improve initial screening of defendants and assessments of victim safety.

**Product: NCJ# 210362/210363**

**Impact Evaluation of Special Session Domestic Violence: Enhanced Advocacy and Interventions – E. Lyon**

Program EVOLVE, implemented in three urban courts in 2000, addresses issues of fathering and the impact of violence on children. In addition, the program integrates substance abuse education and includes a multi-session component on sexuality and sexual violence. The evaluation focused on: (1) the program's impact on subsequent rates of physical and emotional abuse, partners' safety, and safety planning; (2) rates of program completion compared to the more general 26-week programs in place in other courts; and (3) how the victim advocate's role was affected. The evaluation used a sample of 420 men who attended at least one session of EVOLVE and a sample of 124 men who attended at least 1 session at the comparison site. Data were collected through interviews at program intake and at 3, 6, and 12 months after intake. The two groups completed their programs at similar rates: 63.5% for EVOLVE and 65.2% for the comparison group. Regarding recidivism, 6 months after leaving the program, 83.4% of those who successfully completed EVOLVE had no subsequent arrests leading to conviction, compared to 58.3% of those negatively discharged from the program. Recidivism patterns were similar across racial/ethnic groups for program completers. Victim advocates' primary concerns were inconsistent court responses, limited resources, and clarification of their role in relation to group facilitators.

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

## **Sub-Category A-ii: Arrest and Prosecution**

**COMPENDIUM OF RESEARCH ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN**

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## Category A: JUSTICE & RELATED SYSTEMS

### ii. Arrest and Prosecution

<b>1993-IJ-CX-0021:</b>	<b>Impacts of Arrest on the Social Control of Violence Among Intimates</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$24,870</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Jeffrey Fagan</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

This grant will review the promises and limitations of the criminalization efforts in domestic violence. This grant will: (1) review the history of the development of modern legal reforms in domestic violence and examine their theoretical underpinnings; (2) review the empirical evidence on the deterrent effects of criminal and civil legal sanctions for domestic violence; (3) examine the unique context of domestic violence to identify factors that influence the deterrent effects of criminal justice reforms; and (4) conclude with an agenda for building an empirical base for knowledge and policy to control domestic violence.

**Product: NCJ# 157641**

**Criminalization of Domestic Violence: Promises and Limits (1995) – J. Fagan**

During the past 30 years, the criminalization of domestic assault has developed along three parallel but generally separate tracks: (1) criminal punishment and deterrence of batterers; (2) batterer treatment; and (3) restraining orders designed to protect victims through the threat of civil or criminal legal sanctions. Each policy track has been informed, advanced, and supported by victim advocacy groups. However, research and evaluation have generated weak or inconsistent evidence of deterrent effects on either repeat victimization or repeat offending. Weak research and evaluation designs, lack of integration of violence theories with theories of domestic assault, and many other factors have hindered this research. Therefore, a research program is needed and theory is essential. Testable ideas should be identified from theoretical advances, formative evaluations of innovative practices, and qualitative studies of battering careers. This analysis of research and policy related to the criminalization of domestic assault concludes that the inconsistent findings to date point to the need for a program of research and development to advance the current state of knowledge on the effects of legal sanctions for spouse abuse. Stable and sufficient resources will be required to support these development, evaluation, and research efforts.

**Additional NCJ Citations: 153919, 198454**

<b>1993-IJ-CX-0039:</b>	<b>Prosecution of Domestic Violence Offenses</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$197,530</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Cabell Cropper</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The current study seeks to fill information gaps with regard to the local prosecutor's role in the prosecution of domestic violence misdemeanors and felonies and the perspective of domestic violence victims of the local prosecutor's handling of these cases. This study will be primarily descriptive in nature with the following objectives: (1) to assess the state of domestic violence programs within local prosecutors' offices, both formal and informal, throughout the United States; (2) to identify needs of local prosecutors; (3) to explain common obstacles to successful prosecution of these offenses, and (4) to provide recommendations for the improvement of domestic violence prosecution effectiveness. Researchers from the American Prosecutors Research Institute (APRI) devised the national mail survey instrument with the help of information from focus group and advisory committee meetings and personnel from APRI's National Center for the Prosecution of Child Abuse. The purpose of the survey is to collect baseline information on the local prosecution of domestic violence and included open-ended question formats to provide a wide range of responses conducive to exploratory studies, as well as closed-ended questions.

**Product: NCJ# 161526**

**Prosecution Response to Domestic Violence: Results of a Survey of Large Jurisdictions (1996) – D. Rebovich**

The first section of the questionnaire queried prosecutors on how they were organized to manage domestic violence cases. The second section explored how decision-making on domestic violence case screening and charging compared with decision-making on other offenses. The third section centered on the types and strengths of prosecutor office policies to protect domestic violence victims from retribution. The fourth section inquired about the extent to which

prosecutor offices chose post-discharge diversion options to suspend case processing while the abuser underwent treatment. The final sections posed questions on special features of domestic violence trials, the sentencing of violent offenders and the extent to which sentences reflected offense seriousness, and the support provided by prosecutor offices to satisfy the needs of victims. Survey results demonstrated a growing commitment by district attorneys to vigorously prosecute domestic violence cases. Prosecutors seemed to be persistently searching for the most effective means of bringing violent offenders to justice. Many local prosecutors were inclined to support domestic violence diversion, offender counseling, and victim advocacy programs. Prosecutors relied heavily on the use of protective orders as a remedy, even though they acknowledged the questionable effectiveness of this option. The lack of adequate prosecutorial resources was a factor in the priority level afforded domestic violence cases. Finally, prosecutors reported a high percentage of cases in which the victim would not serve as a witness.

**Additional NCJ Citations: 161517**

<b>1994-IJ-CX-0009:</b>	<b>Community Policing of Domestic Violence: Neighborhood and the Effect of Arrest</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$6,589</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Charles F. Wellford</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

This purpose of this study was to examine the effect of neighborhood characteristics on recidivism in domestic violence. Using arrest data from the 1989 Milwaukee DV experiment and Milwaukee’s census tract data for 1980 and 1990, a sample of 1200 suspects arrested for a misdemeanor DV were examined to determine whether neighborhood characteristics interact with individual characteristics to affect prevalence and frequency of future DV. The research hypothesis posits that those living in the underclass and/or socially disorganized areas will be less deterred by arrest than those living in other areas. This research explored how individual characteristics combine with neighborhood context to affect individual responses to arrest.

<b>1994-IJ-CX-0052:</b>	<b>Domestic Violence Cases: Effects of a Specialized Court</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$199,658</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Barbara Smith</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

This project was one of two projects funded by the National Institute of Justice, which examined domestic violence experiments in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. This experiment evaluated the effectiveness of a special domestic violence court that opened in September 1994, and the second experiment (1995-IJ-CX-0105, listed below) assessed the impact of a change in the district attorney's screening policy that admitted more cases into the special court. The primary intent of the special domestic violence court was to speed up disposition of cases in order to reduce backlogs, reduce the amount of time the victim had to change her mind about prosecution, and reduce opportunities for pretrial violence. The liberalized prosecutorial screening policy was intended to determine whether cases normally rejected by the district attorney for prosecution because victims failed to attend the prosecutor’s charging conference could still be successfully prosecuted.

**Product: NCJ# 200103**  
**Increasing the Proportion of Domestic Violence Cases That Are Prosecuted: A Natural Experiment in Milwaukee (2003) – R. Davis, B. Smith, B. Taylor**

During the 1970s, law enforcement agencies and the criminal justice system came under fire for treating cases of domestic violence too leniently. The outcome of campaigns to treat domestic violence like any other assault case was the proliferation of mandatory and presumptive arrest policies in which police officers are compelled to arrest the aggressor of domestic violence where probable cause exists. One result of these policies is an increase in the number of cases brought to prosecutors for adjudication. In many instances, the cases are difficult to prosecute and the prosecutor may be dealing with a victim who never wanted her partner arrested or prosecuted to begin with. Prosecutors are faced with either screening out difficult cases and focusing resources on more clear-cut cases or prosecuting as many cases as possible. The authors studied a natural experiment in which the Milwaukee prosecutor opened up his case screening process to double the number of domestic violence case filings. The results of doubling the domestic violence case prosecutions were: (1) the time to disposition doubled; (2) conviction rates decreased; (3) the level of pre-trial crime increased; and (4) victim satisfaction decreased. The authors concluded that policies that mandate arrest and prosecution of domestic violence crimes without regard to victim preferences may not be the best way to focus limited staff and financial resources. The good intentions of policymakers need to be coupled with a

realistic expectation of what can be accomplished by the criminal justice system.

**Additional NCJ Citations: 169110, 169111, 173568, 188067**

<b>1994-IJ-CX-K001:</b>	<b>Evaluating a Domestic Violence Training Program</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$46,979</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>William Holmes</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The study evaluated six domestic violence programs in the state of Massachusetts using experimental and quasi-experimental methods to determine the impact of domestic violence training programs. Program goals included changing attitudes, increasing knowledge of domestic violence, and influencing behavior. The programs were located in the Suffolk County District Attorney’s Office, Cambridge Police Department, the Attorney General’s Office, and the Criminal Justice Training Council.

**Product: NCJ# 157406**

**Domestic Violence Training: Strategy and Tactics (1995) – W. Holmes, R. Kohl, D. Brensilber, C. Kaufman**

The study evaluated domestic violence programs in the state of Massachusetts using experimental and quasi-experimental methods to determine the impact of domestic violence training programs. The Cambridge, Massachusetts Police Department has four goals in its handling of DV which include: (1) integrating DV case handling with community policing; (2) using a department liaison to monitor follow-up action on DV; (3) creating a database to track DV perpetrators and incidents; and (4) training police officers in the handling of DV. The fourth department goal sought to help police officers respond to victims of violence and elder abuse, was evaluated in this study. Department training objectives focus on conveying information, providing moral and administrative support, and offering an opportunity to role play different responses. The strategy was evaluated with a separate concern for DV victims and elder abuse victims. The evaluation illustrated that both projects attempted to modify trainee knowledge, attitudes, and behavior. Police officers and other trainees became more aware of laws and regulations governing their actions and learned about background circumstances that affect the situations to which they responded. Many police officers reported changes in their attitudes toward DV as a result of the training experience.

**Additional NCJ Citations: 157408, 157409**

<b>1995-IJ-CX-0054:</b>	<b>Beyond Arrest: The Portland, Oregon Experiment</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$199,994</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Annette Jolin</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

This study seeks to explore whether arrest, in the context of a coordinated DV response system, has a greater deterrent effect than arrest by itself. The combined efforts of the Portland Police Bureau, the Multnomah County District Attorney’s Office, and the Family Violence Intervention Steering Committee provided an opportunity to examine this question. This study evaluates the effectiveness of the Portland Police Bureau's Domestic Violence Reduction Unit (DVRU) which is a product of the Police Bureau's community policing implementation efforts. A citizen's advisory group identified violence as a high priority problem in the city. In light of thousands of arrests for misdemeanor DV that are dismissed by prosecutors each year, the group recommended the creation of a police unit with the specific aim of enhancing sanctions and/or treatment for perpetrators of violence. Hence, the DVRU was created with the aim of reducing violence in Portland. Its specific charge is to enhance prosecutions and empower victims of domestic violence. The Portland Chief of Police gave his full support to the randomized research design proposed here, thus creating a unique opportunity to conduct a field experiment involving a law enforcement response to DV that goes beyond arrest and traditional policing methods.

**Product: NCJ# 179968**

**Beyond Arrest: The Portland, Oregon Domestic Violence Experiment (1998) – A. Jolin, W. Feyerherm, R. Fountain, S. Friedman**

In a randomized, double-blind field experiment designed to evaluate the effectiveness of the Portland’s DVRU, an experimental group received a program intervention that included program investigative strategies and victim empowerment strategies, while a control group received no intervention. Victim empowerment strategies included development of safety plans, instruction on how to access criminal justice and community victims services, and assistance with transportation. With a 6 month follow-up, following the offender’s arrest, significantly fewer persons

within the experimental group reported more DV. Interviews were conducted with 386 female victims of misdemeanor DV, where the male was arrested at the scene and taken to jail. Batterers from the treatment group were more likely to be prosecuted, convicted and sentenced; whereas, treatment group victims were more likely to request batterer release information and call the police after revictimization. Arrest plus police-initiated follow-up compared to simple arrest led to increased prosecutions, conviction, and sanctions for batterers.

**Additional NCJ Citations: 167228, 202564**

<b>1995-IJ-CX-0097:</b>	<b>Targeting Cycles of Domestic Violence: Assessment, Review, and Recommendations</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$228,738</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Dan Fleissner</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The purpose of this study was to develop more useful measures of DV by focusing on gathering information linked to cycles of violence. A primary objective of this study will be to tap the expertise available at the University of Washington and the Institute for Social Analysis to identify new and useful kinds of information, new sources of information, and consider creative policy responses to domestic violence. The study will rely on multiple methods of data collection, including literature reviews, key informant interviews, focus groups, database analysis, and epidemiological techniques. The study will provide detailed empirical information for the DV units to use in evaluating existing programs, developing new programs, and integrating new sources of information into the department's routine data gathering system.

**Product: NCJ# 182435**

**Police Use of Domestic Violence Information Systems (1997) – J. Roehl**

To assist the Seattle Police Department, the Justice Research Center surveyed police departments known for their development and use of advanced DV information systems, identifying innovative systems through government reports and literature related to law enforcement handling of DV and contacts with key Federal clearinghouses and agencies concerned with DV. Telephone interviews were conducted in 11 police departments in Massachusetts, Illinois, Colorado, Kentucky, Florida, Minnesota, Tennessee, New York, Pennsylvania, Oregon, and California. Many departments had only recently developed DV information systems or were currently in the process of developing them. All police departments had separate DV units, and six police departments maintained DV databases that varied in content, comprehensiveness, and age. For the most part, these databases contained information drawn from standard incident reports and were used by police departments for case investigation, especially to identify repeat offenders and to track caseload status.

<b>1995-IJ-CX-0102:</b>	<b>The Effects of Court Dispositions on the Likelihood of Rearrest for Domestic Violence</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$54,738</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>John Wooldredge</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The purpose of this research project is to assess the effectiveness of pretrial detention, conviction, or jail sentences for preventing and delaying further domestic violence for suspects arrested for misdemeanor domestic violence in Cincinnati, Ohio. Using arrest reports, intake interview forms and court record data, the researcher will compare re-arrest, and length of time to re-arrest for domestic violence for the three court dispositions. Multivariate regression techniques, as well as event history analysis, will be used to analyze the data. Anticipated results of this study will inform policy makers of effective policies related to the control of domestic violence.

**Product: NCJ# 173565**

**Severity of Dispositions and Domestic Violence Recidivism (1998) – A. Thistlethwaite, J. Wooldredge, D. Gibbs**

The effects of court dispositions on re-arrest for DV were examined for a sample of 3,362 adults arrested for misdemeanor DV in Hamilton County (Cincinnati) Ohio. It examined the main effects of court dispositions as well as how those effects may be conditioned by informal social controls. The study included empirical tests of the effectiveness of court dispositions in reducing or delaying recidivism, an examination of the relationship between recidivism and individual- and aggregate-level measures of stake in conformity, analyses of the conditioned effects of court dispositions by stake in conformity on recidivism, maps depicting the geographic distribution of DV, and

descriptive analyses of the time until recidivism for suspects in specified disposition groups occurred. Findings revealed that: (1) offender programs and split sentences (probation and jail) were more effective for reducing and/or delaying re-arrest among offenders with higher individual-levels of stake in conformity; (2) the prevalence and incidence of re-arrest were lower for offenders from lower-stake neighborhoods serving split sentences; (3) sentences of jail alone had a greater incapacitation effect compared to probation alone and probation combined with jail; and (4) although suspects whose cases were ignored ended up with high recidivism likelihoods, these recidivists actually had longer delays to re-arrest.

**Additional NCJ Citations: 188509, 193268, 196621, 204093, 208203**

<b>1995-IJ-CX-0105:</b>	<b>Domestic Violence Cases: What Happens When Courts Are Faced With Uncooperative Victims</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$43,928</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Barbara Smith</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

This project was one of two projects funded by the National Institute of Justice that examined domestic violence experiments in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The first experiment (1994-IJ-CX-0052, listed above) evaluated the effectiveness of a special domestic violence court that opened in September 1994, and the current experiment assessed the impact of a change in the district attorney's screening policy that admitted more cases into the special court. The primary intent of the special domestic violence court was to speed up disposition of cases in order to reduce backlogs, reduce the amount of time the victim had to change her mind about prosecution, and reduce opportunities for pretrial violence. The liberalized prosecutorial screening policy was intended to determine whether cases normally rejected by the district attorney for prosecution because victims failed to attend the prosecutor's charging conference could still be successfully prosecuted.

**Product: NCJ# 169110/169111**

**Prosecuting Domestic Violence Cases with Reluctant Victims: Assessing Two Novel Approaches in Milwaukee (1997) – R. Davis, B. Smith, L. Nickles**

Milwaukee officials reasoned fewer defendants would threaten or harm victims and fewer victims would change their minds about cooperating with authorities if they could simply reduce the amount of time it took to dispose of domestic violence cases. Data obtained from case records and victim interviews showed the special domestic violence court was generally successful. Case processing time was substantially reduced after the court began, and this reduction was the result of applying speedy trial concepts to domestic violence cases. Convictions increased with the new court, indicating more defendants were getting into treatment programs. Less frequent use of jail time by the new court was consistent with victim desires. The prevalence of pretrial crime declined after the start of the court due to a smaller window of opportunity to inflict new harm. Despite increased convictions and reduced pretrial crime, however, victim satisfaction with various aspects of the criminal justice process did not increase. The district attorney's liberalized charging policy had several effects, none of them positive. One effect was to bring into the court system a larger proportion of cases with victims who were not interested in seeing the defendant prosecuted. Another effect was that case processing time increased as the special court became overwhelmed with cases.

**Additional NCJ Citations: 173568, 188067, 200103**

<b>1995-WT-NX-0004:</b>	<b>Evaluation of a Coordinated Community Response to Domestic Violence</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$125,722</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Stan Orchowsky</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The purpose of this evaluation is to assess the effectiveness of the Alexandria, Virginia Domestic Violence Intervention Project (DVIP) which combines a mandatory arrest policy for instances of DV with a no-drop prosecution strategy and court mandated treatment for batterers. In addition, the DVIP provides services for battered women such as an emergency shelter, counseling, and court advocacy. The study will seek to determine the short-term and long-term outcomes for a sample of 200 women who used the services of the project. Interviews with 100 women who received services will be conducted at one, three, and six months after the initial abuse incident and will be questioned regarding reoccurrences of physical or verbal abuse, changes in their living situations, impacts of the abuse on themselves and their children, and their assessments of the DVIP and their staff. Long-term outcomes will be assessed via interviews with a sample of 100 women who have received services from the DVIP between 1993 and 1995.

Additional methods of assessing program effectiveness include re-arrest rates of abusers from the DVIP database, interviews with program staff, judges, prosecutors, and magistrates, and surveys of police officers.

**Product: NCJ# 179974**

**Evaluation of a Coordinated Community Response to Domestic Violence: The Alexandria Domestic Violence Intervention Project (1999) – S. Orchowsky**

This study evaluated the Alexandria Domestic Violence Intervention Program, a coordinated community response to DV, to determine program effectiveness. The study conducted multiple interviews with female victims of DV perpetrated by intimate partners to determine program satisfaction, recidivism, and other elements compared with the responses of a sample of DV victims in Virginia Beach, Va. A total of 106 women in Alexandria and 64 women in Virginia Beach participated in a series of interviews designed to determine the services received, satisfaction with services, and their subsequent experiences with abuse. Findings conclude that the Intervention Program is doing a good job in providing services to DV victims. The Alexandria Police Department's mandatory arrest policy received positive ratings from the officers which seem to have resulted in a greater proportion of arrest from DV calls. Victims in Alexandria experienced less non-physical re-victimization than those in Virginia Beach. In addition, 3½ years of data on DV offenses were used to examine factors related to the recidivism of DV offenders in Alexandria. Recidivism among DV offenders was related to both prior offense history and sentencing for the offense.

**Additional NCJ Citations: 202564**

<b>1996-IJ-CX-0058:</b>	<b>The Effect of Procedural Justice in Spouse Assault: A Reanalysis of the Milwaukee Domestic Violence Experiment</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$17,421</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Raymond Paternoster</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

This secondary data analysis of the Milwaukee Domestic Violence Experiment examined suspects' perception of police fairness in relation to subsequent spouse assault. The analysis examined; (1) whether the prevalence and frequency of subsequent spouse assault was lower for those given a warning than for those arrested if arrested offenders perceived they were treated unfairly; (2) whether those arrested for spouse assault, who believed they were treated unfairly were more likely to commit future spouse assault; (3) whether the perceived procedural fairness of the arrest was as important as the outcome of the arrest; (4) whether procedural fairness inhibited subsequent spouse assault under both favorable and unfavorable outcome conditions; and (5) whether the effect of perceived procedural fairness on re-offending interacted with a person's stake in conformity.

**Product: NCJ# 169870**

**Do Fair Procedures Matter? The Effect of Procedural Justice on Spouse Assault (1997) – R. Paternoster, R. Bachman, R. Brame, L. Sherman**

Data collected for the Milwaukee Domestic Violence Experiment between April 1987 and August 1988 were used in the analysis. About 91 percent of suspects in the experiment were male. The dependent variable was the number of spouse assault incidents reported to the Milwaukee domestic violence hotline for each individual suspect. Consistent with expectations, procedural justice suppressed subsequent violence even in the face of adverse outcomes. When police officers acted in a procedurally fair manner when arresting suspects, the rate of subsequent DV was significantly lower than when they did not. Similarly, suspects who were arrested and believed they were treated fairly had subsequent spouse assault rates as low as the rates for suspects given more favorable arrest outcomes. The suppression effect of procedural justice did not depend on the suspects' personal characteristics.

<b>1996-IJ-CX-0098:</b>	<b>Domestic Violence Intervention Project</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$96,530</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Maria Teresa Viramontes</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The overall goal of this research partnership is to initiate a long-term process to design and implement a scientifically based approach to the problem of domestic violence that unites the criminal justice and rehabilitative/treatment models into a single comprehensive continuum. In this first stage, the focus will be on the least studied and most problematic element of that continuum- where the cop on the beat confronts the tragedy and chaos of a violent household. Goals of this project will be to: (1) develop a simple domestic violence screening tool to aid police decision-making; (2)

field test and refine the screening instrument; (3) assess the reliability of the instrument; (4) work with the Berkeley Police Department to refine its Management Information System to obtain information necessary for managing an ongoing domestic violence intervention program; and (5) develop a written training curriculum to train officers in utilization of the instrument.

**Product: NCJ# 182781**

**Creating a Structured Decision-Making Model for Police Intervention in Intimate Partner Violence (2000) – M. Wordes**

A collaboration consisting of the Berkeley Police Department (California), the East Bay Public Safety Corridor partnership, and the National Council on Crime and Delinquency created two instruments for a more structured system of police decision-making in handling domestic violence incidents. One instrument required patrol officers to complete a Domestic Violence Safety Assessment/Supplemental Report according to protocol and data collection for the Domestic Violence Prevention Unit (DVPU) and the District Attorney, while the second instrument was a risk assessment instrument to be used by the DVPU to classify offenders according to risk. All police reports were entered into a database. In order to have enough recidivists on which to base a model of re-offending, cases were stratified by recidivism status before sampling. Using the data gathered from the full police reports (*n* = 13), a series of analyses examined the relationship between re-offending and various factors compiled from the records. Overall, the project succeeded in creating a useful Domestic Violence Safety Assessment/Supplemental Report for the Berkeley Police Department, and developed a preliminary risk assessment tool that the DVPU could use to develop appropriate interventions based on risk of recidivism. The project further developed and sustained a locally initiated partnership between researchers and practitioners.

<b>1996-WT-NX-0004:</b>	<b>Factors Related to Domestic Violence Court Disposition in a Large Urban Area: The Role of Victim/Witness Reluctance and Other Variables</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$115,773</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Joanne Belknap</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The purpose of this 15 month study is determine factors that influence judicial and prosecutorial decision-making in domestic violence cases, and factors that influence victim/witness reluctance in bringing batterers to successful adjudication. The goal is to fill the knowledge gap about what happens with domestic violence cases where the alleged batterers were arrested, once they leave law enforcement agencies. Specifically, the goal is to identify factors which influence whether city misdemeanor domestic violence cases where batterers were arrested by the police, result in dismissals, acquittals, or convictions in the courts. Key to this understanding is an awareness of victim/witness reluctance, as domestic violence cases are widely known to have large numbers of victims who do not testify against their batterers, or who may actively try to get the charges dropped, possibly to the extent of testifying to support their batterers' "innocence". Data for this study will be collected from a variety of key actors and sources in the criminal justice system decision-making process, including prosecutors, judges, pretrial services, prosecutor files, court dockets, and court transcripts. Domestic violence victims also will be interviewed in order to better understand the factors related to their decisions of whether to pursue court cases against their batterers.

**Product: NCJ# 184232**

**Factors Related to Domestic Violence Court Disposition in a Large Urban Area: The Role of Victim/Witness (2000) – J. Belknap, D. Graham**

This study examined factors that influence judicial and prosecutorial decision-making in domestic violence cases, and factors that influence victim/witness reluctance in bringing batterers to successful adjudication, i.e. convictions. Specifically, the goal was to identify factors which influence whether city misdemeanor DV cases where batterers were arrested by the police, result in dismissals, acquittals, or convictions in the courts. Results from this study indicate that the two most significant factors related to guilty outcomes were the number of times the prosecutor met with the victim and the prosecutor's caseload– if the caseload was above the mean, defendants were less likely to be found guilty. Other factors related to guilty outcomes included victim/offender relationship and victim statement/testimony. If the victim and offender were still in a relationship, the defendant was more likely to be convicted. In addition, if the victim testified the defendant was more likely to be found guilty; and if the victim recanted the defendant was less likely to be convicted.

**Additional NCJ Citations: 184112, 200643, 200644, 202564**

<b>1997-IJ-CX-K014:</b>	<b>A Domestic Violence Electronic Monitoring Project in San Diego County</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$474,130</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Lawrence T. Brillson</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The project evaluated the effectiveness of a specially configured electronic monitor for use in screened and selected domestic violence cases. The purpose of the study was to determine the effect of this technology on preventing further violence of the offenders on their victims, and the impact on the courts and enforcement agencies, and on enforcement of court-issued protection orders, as well as the ability for this technology to deter misdemeanants from proceeding to more serious involvement in the criminal justice system.

**Product: NCJ# 207132**

**Electronic Monitoring of Domestic Violence Cases: A Study of Two Bilateral Programs (2004) – E. Erez, P. Ibarra, N. Lurie**

There has been limited systematic research concerning the use of electronic monitoring for persons charged or convicted of DV. In DV cases, surveillance and control technology is not only used for control of the perpetrator, but for protection of the victim, requiring their participation in the bilateral electronic monitoring (BEM) program. The current study examined key aspects of two BEM programs for DV cases located in two Midwestern States. Data included official records from the probation department; in-depth interviews with victims (30), defendants and convicted offenders (27), criminal justice professionals (34), and victim assistance professionals (8); and field observations of equipment installation, program explanation to participants, and supervisory visits. Results revealed that most referrals to both BEM programs were made by lower courts, but the type of defendant referred to BEM differed between programs. One of the programs only considered cases in which the victim was judged to have no further contact with the defendant. This approach was considered unresponsive to research about the “cycle of violence”. The processes of restriction also varied between programs, with one having much more flexible supervision and restriction requirements. Despite their differences, victims involved with both programs perceived increased safety as a result of the program. Other jurisdictions should consider the use of BEM for DV cases.

**Additional Publication: Erez, E., & Ibarra, P.R. (2005). Victim-centric diversion? The electronic monitoring of domestic violence cases. *Behavioral Sciences & the Law*, 23, 259-276.**

<b>1997-WE-VX-0131:</b>	<b>Violence Against Women in the City of El Paso, Texas: Developing Researcher Practitioner Partnerships</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$46,020</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Andrew Giacomazzi</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

This project builds upon an existing interagency collaborative partnership established in 1996 and initiated by the El Paso Police Department in an effort to reduce the occurrence of domestic violence in the city. Key components of the project include: (1) the introduction of researchers from the University of Texas at El Paso as academic resources for the collaborative partnership in the areas of domestic violence theory, training, policies, and program evaluation; (2) the continuation and strengthening of the collaborative partnership under the "Four T" approach; (3) the monitoring of the process of interagency collaboration in the area of domestic violence; and (4) a comprehensive outcome evaluation of the effects of domestic violence training. Four experimental designs with pretest and posttest measurements will assess the effect of police officer training on: (1) attitudes toward domestic violence interventions; (2) the amount of time spent at the scene of the domestic violence episode; (3) the acceptance for prosecution by the District Attorney's Office; and (4) the number of convictions.

**Product: NCJ# 191840**

**Collaborative Effort and the Effectiveness of Law Enforcement Training Toward Resolving Domestic Violence (2000) – M. Smithey, S. Green, A. Giacomazzi**

The evaluation of the police officer training gauged the extent to which planned intervention and training affect police officer perceptions of DV measured through multi-dimensional indicators, including myths surrounding family violence, sexism, and attitudes towards victims of DV. Further analysis focused on the training's effect on the amount of time police officers spent on the scene with victims and data collected from police department and district attorney's office were used to determine whether training initiatives led to a higher number of prosecuted cases as well as more

convictions. The comprehensive outcome evaluation on the effects of officer training indicated that the training produced no change in attitudes toward DV, that it had no effect on an officer’s opinion toward mandatory arrest, and that the training did not make it easier for an officer to identify the perpetrator or to determine whether victims wanted to cooperate with officials to end the violence. Additionally, the DV training did not change the length of time the police officers spent at the scene, acceptance of cases for prosecution, or the number of resulting convictions.

**Additional NCJ Citations: 199701, 199716, 202564**

<b>1997-WT-VX-0002:</b>	<b>Investigation of the Role of Stalking in Serious Cases</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$26,276</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Cindy Kimilar</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The purpose of this 12-month project is to examine the role of stalking in serious cases of DV and the effectiveness of anti-stalking efforts. The project will investigate the role of stalking in harassment (stalking and non-stalking), DV, DVERT and non-DVERT (Domestic Violence Enhanced Response Team), aggravated assaults, and homicide cases to: (1) explore the presence of stalking behavior in cases not charged under the stalking statute but meeting the researchers' operational definition of stalking and (2) examine the relationship between stalking and DV cases (which may be classified under many different laws depending on severity of violence). The effectiveness of anti-stalking laws will be examined in terms of arrest, conviction, and sanction rate in the arrest categories included in the study. Data (6,296 cases) from Police and District Attorney files in Colorado Springs, Colorado will be used for analyses. Descriptive analyses, including means and standard deviations, will be calculated for all continuous variables and frequencies will be calculated for all categorical variables. Chi-square and log linear analyses will be conducted for the presence of stalking, charges, type of case, age group, ethnicity, estimated socio-economic status, gender, conviction, and type of sanction. ANOVA will be conducted with categorical independent variables and dependent variable, amount of sanction.

**Product: NCJ# 187346/187446**

**Stalking: Its Role in Serious Domestic Violence Cases (2000) – P. Tjaden, N. Thoennes**

The study reviewed 1,785 DV crime reports generated by the Colorado Springs Police Department April through September 1998. Bivariate and multivariate analyses were used to determine: (1) the prevalence of stalking allegations in DV crime reports; (2) risk factors associated with DV stalking; (3) the frequency with which suspects of intimate partner stalking are charged; (4) differences in presenting conditions in DV crime reports with and without stalking allegations; and (5) differences in law enforcement outcomes in DV crime reports with and without stalking allegations. Reports with stalking allegations were significantly less likely to mention physical abuse or victim injury in the presenting condition, to involve victims and suspects who were using alcohol at the time of the report, and to involve households with children. Victims who alleged stalking by their partners were significantly less likely than victims who did not allege stalking to be emotionally distraught at the time of the report, but significantly more likely to have an active restraining order against the suspect and to request notification of further action in the case. Police were significantly less likely to make an arrest or issue a companion summons if the victim alleged stalking and routinely charged stalking suspects with harassment or violation of a restraining order instead of stalking charges in this study.

**Additional NCJ Citations: 187727**

<b>1998-WE-VX-K010:</b>	<b>Evaluating the DVERT Program in Colorado Springs</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$100,114</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Craig Uchida</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

This project will involve a process evaluation of a comprehensive, systemic approach to curtailing domestic violence with the Colorado Springs Domestic Violence Enhanced Response Team (DVERT). The objective of this project is to closely examine the DVERT intervention process, with emphasis on the following questions: (1) what are the characteristics of domestic violence-related incidents in Colorado Springs and surrounding jurisdictions; (2) what is the effect of the intervention and prevention activities of the DVERT Team; (3) what is the nature of the intervention; (4) how do cases handled by DVERT compare to other domestic violence incidents; (5) what is the nature and extent of the collaboration among criminal justice agencies; (6) what are the dynamics of the collaboration; (7) how successful is the collaboration; and (8) what is the potential for an impact evaluation. The project will analyze the

collaboration among the 15 agencies that participate in DVERT. This project will track the flow of cases from referral of domestic violence incidents through their adjudication or resolution, while also tracking the flow of cases that enter and exit DVERT.

**Product: NCJ# 188261**

**Evaluating a Multi-Disciplinary Response to Domestic Violence: The DVERT Program in Colorado Springs (2001) – C. Uchida, C. Putnam, J. Mastroski, S. Soloman, D. Dawson**

Over the past 20 years the Colorado Springs Police Department has received over 15,000 calls for service annually for domestic violence. In response to this the department created a non-traditional DV unit called DVERT. This evaluation examined case files from 1996 to 2000, observations of DVERT activities, interviews with members of DVERT, and interviews with victims of DV in addition to a process evaluation of a comprehensive and systemic approach to curtailing DV. The findings of the process evaluation suggest that DVERT is a unique blend of social service and criminal justice components which focuses primarily on the safety of victims and does not follow the traditional model of DV special units. DVERT takes a more balanced approach to the problems of DV as it spreads responsibility for the problem to a number of agencies, not just the police. As a result, these activities have provided better services for victims and their children, more awareness of DV issues by the criminal justice system, the perception of a reduction in violence, and a high level of cooperation and collaboration among city and county agencies.

**Additional NCJ Citations: 190230, 190231**

<b>1998-WT-VX-0001:</b>	<b>The Richmond/Police Foundation Domestic Violence Partnership</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$258,984</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Rosann Greenspan</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The purpose of this project is to conduct an evaluation of The Second Responders Program in Richmond, Virginia, which is a collaborative effort between the Richmond Department of Social Services and the Richmond Police Department. The Second Responders are social workers who are called to the scene of domestic violence incidents, joining the police at the site of the call, which was implemented in two out of the four policed precincts in Richmond. Using interviews with 80 control subjects (2 traditional precincts) and 78 experimental subjects (2 Second Responders precincts), this research interviewed adult female victims of assault.

**Product: NCJ# 199717**

**Second Responders Program: A Coordinated Police and Social Service Response to Domestic Violence (2004) – E. Lane, R. Greenspan, D. Weisburd**

On all measures of satisfaction with services, experimental subjects assessed the Responders highly, and the police were rated as performing their services better when the Responders service was provided as well. The experimental subjects experienced reduction in the incidence and prevalence of repeat violence when compared to control subjects. As there were initial problems with the researcher/ practitioner partnership, the researchers concluded that success could be better ensured if police officers recognize the benefits of the new procedure, such as Second Responders, while leadership demonstrates a firm commitment to that new procedure. In most situations, the Second Responders provide victims with information about services and assist in the development of a plan to access these services by referring each night's DV cases to the Family Violence Prevention Program in the Department of Social Services. Evaluation researchers used a quasi-experimental design, with an experimental group and a control group. There were no significant differences between the experimental and control groups on demographics, including age, race, marital status, living situation, education, work status, income, and household size. The evaluation found that the Second Responders frequently provided safety assessments and information services on a range of social services and legal resources, though direct services were provided less often. Many more experimental subjects than control subjects were contacted by a worker shortly after the incident; however, 45% of experimental subjects reported they had not been contacted by a worker after the DV incident. Experimental subjects had much more positive views of the police encounter than control subjects and there were significant differences between the groups regarding the type and extent of services provided by the police. These findings show significant promise for the program and for similar interventions that combine social worker and police services at the site of the initial response to domestic violence.

**Additional NCJ Citations: 199701**

<b>1998-WT-VX-0003:</b>	<b>Prosecutors' Charging Decisions in Sexual Assault Cases</b>
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<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$173,460</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Cassia Spohn</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

This project will examine prosecutors' charging decisions in sexual assault cases in three large urban jurisdictions (Chicago, Philadelphia and Kansas City). The jurisdictions represent variations in procedures for screening and prosecuting sexual assault and sexual abuse cases. The objectives are to: (1) identify the factors affecting charging decisions in assault cases; (2) test whether prosecutors are more likely to file charges in aggravated SA cases than in simple SA cases; (3) test whether the effect of victim characteristics on prosecutor's charging decisions will be greater in simple than in aggravated SA; (4) to compare case outcomes and the relative importance of victim characteristics, offender characteristics, and evidence factors on the prosecution of SAs involving children and those involving adults; and (5) examine the impact (on the likelihood of charging and the likelihood of conviction) of a special unit for prosecuting SA cases. The disposition of filed cases will also be examined. The researchers will collect data on all SA and sexual abuse cases referred to the prosecutors' offices for screening in each of the three jurisdictions during 1996 and 1997. They will examine police and prosecutor case files to obtain information on offender, the victim, and the circumstances of the crime. Approximately 5,000 cases will be collected.

**Product: NCJ# 199720**

**Prosecuting Sexual Assault: A Comparison of Charging Decisions in Sexual Assault Cases Involving Strangers, Acquaintances, and Intimate Partners (2004) – C. Spohn, D. Holleran**

The study analyzed data on sexual assaults that resulted in arrest in Kansas City and Philadelphia. Victim characteristics were subdivided into background factors and “blame and believability” factors (victim characteristics that might cause justice officials to blame the victim and/or question her credibility). Researchers controlled for whether the victim physically resisted her attacker or made a prompt report to the police, whether the victim's “moral character” was in question, and whether the victim engaged in any type of risk-taking activity at the time of the incident. The suspect’s age, race, and prior criminal record were included in the analysis. In both jurisdictions approximately half of the SA cases that resulted in an arrest were prosecuted. The decision to charge was based on a combination of victim, suspect, and case characteristics. Prosecutors were more likely to file charges if there was physical evidence connecting the suspect to the crime, if the suspect had a prior criminal record, and if there were no questions about the victim’s character or behavior. The relationship between the victim and the suspect had no effect on the decision to charge. The presence of physical evidence to connect the suspect to the crime had a strong significant effect on charging in all types of cases, but had a more pronounced effect in cases involving strangers than acquaintances or relatives.

**Additional NCJ Citations: 190494, 197048, 199701**

**Additional Publications: Spohn, C., Beichner, D., & Davis-Frenzel, E. (2001). Prosecutorial justifications for sexual assault case rejection: Guarding the “Gateway to Justice.” *Social Problems*, 48, 206-235.**

**Beichner, D., & Spohn, C. (2005). Prosecutorial charging decisions in sexual assault cases: Examining the impact of a specialized prosecution unit. *Criminal Justice Policy Review*, 16, 461-498.**

<b>1998-WT-VX-0015:</b>	<b>Predicting Reporting and Non-Reporting of Sexual Assault to the Police: A Multivariate Analysis</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$27,990</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Libby Ruch</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The goal of the project is to investigate variables that facilitate and hinder the reporting of sexual assault to the police and the implications for treatment centers and criminal justice agencies. The proposed study will utilize data collected as part of a study funded by the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH). The sample includes 746 female victims (14 years or older) of non-incestuous sexual assault, who were seen at a treatment center within 1 year of assault. Variables relating to the assault (e.g., completed or attempted, stranger or known assailant, physical injury) were measured to examine whether stereotypical or "classic" sexual assaults were more likely to be reported. The variables about the victims include her demographic characteristics, social support, trauma level, and post-assault behaviors (e.g., time between assault and seeking treatment). Data analysis will examine differences between reporting and non-reporting victims in the entire sample, and in the immediate and delayed treatment seeker sub-samples with Student's

t-tests, Chi-square tests, and logistic regression analysis with reporting status as the dependent variable.

**Product: NCJ# 184179**

**Reporting Sexual Assault to the Police in Hawaii (2000) – L. Ruch, B. Coyne, P. Perrone**

The study involved a sample of 709 female victims of non-incestuous sexual assault, 14 years old or older, who were treated at the Sex Abuse Treatment Center (SATC) in Honolulu, Hawaii. Within the sample, 75% sought treatment within 72 hours of the assault ("Immediate Treatment Seekers"), and 25% sought treatment over 72 hours after the assault ("Delayed Treatment Seekers"). Bivariate relationships between a single independent variable and the report of sexual assault were examined by computing two-variable frequency tables, and the significance of the relationship between the independent variable and reporting status was assessed through chi-square tests. The multivariate analysis show that the following seven variables that relate to the victim positively correlated with reporting the sexual assault to the police: (1) assailant threatened to harm or kill the victim; (2) victim attempted to flee and escape her attacker; (3) victim yelled or screamed for help; 4) victim tried to track or fool the assailant; (5) victim sustained no physical injury in addition to the sexual assault; (6) victim was a member of a non-Asian ethnic group; and (7) the victim attributed no or low self-blame to herself for the assault.

**Additional NCJ Citations: 188264**

<b>1998-WT-VX-0029:</b>	<b>Evaluation of Efforts to Implement No-Drop Policies: Two Central Values in Conflict</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$216,160</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Laura Nickles</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

This 18-month project includes both process and impact components in order to achieve the following three goals, to examine: (1) whether no-drop policies led to actual changes in prosecution of domestic violence; (2) the extent to which no-drop policies, if implemented successfully, change the pattern of dispositions and sentences in domestic cases; and (3) the effect of no-drop policies on victims of domestic violence. During the process component investigators will collect written materials from four selected sites, interview criminal justice officials, and conduct on-site observations. Together, these data sources will be used to produce models describing how the handling of domestic violence cases has changed as a result of no-drop policies. The impact phase of this evaluation will use the program models to define specific outcome measures to gauge the success of the no-drop implementation. Four-hundred cases will be sampled from prosecutor's files at each of the four sites. For the sampled cases, data will be collected from prosecutor's files and victims will be interviewed about their experiences in the criminal justice system, their feelings about no-drop practices, and their satisfaction with the criminal justice system and officials.

**Product: NCJ# 187772**

**Evaluation of Efforts to Implement No-Drop Policies: Two Central Values in Conflict (2001) – B. Smith, R. Davis, L. Nickles, H. Davies**

Three sites were selected that recently adopted no-drop policies for this 18-month project because they seemed the clearest about implementing a strong no-drop policy. At each site, 200 cases in the year prior, and 200 cases in the year post policy implementation were examined. Study information also came from interviews with criminal justice officials, onsite observations, a review of written policies, analysis of case examples, and victim interviews. At one site pre-policy information was not available. Findings indicated that no-drop policies were not rigidly implemented, and really amounted to evidence-based prosecution. At the two sites where pre- and post- information was available, there was a large increase in convictions, trials, and processing time. Judges must be on board regarding admitting hearsay and excited utterances from victims and statement from defendants, or documentation of prior bad acts. In one site where judges were reluctant to admit this kind of evidence, the no-drop policy was weak, and prosecutors often failed to prosecute if victims were uncooperative. No-drop policies are expensive, involving considerable training and resources.

**Additional NCJ Citations: 193235, 199701, 199719, 202564**

<b>1998-WT-VX-K014:</b>	<b>Evaluation of a Coordinated Response to Domestic Violence</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$70,504</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Susan Pennell</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

This project will evaluate the San Diego Sheriff's Department efforts to implement a detectives unit where domestic violence cases are centralized, based on objectives outlined in a 1997 Department of Justice project to encourage arrests for domestic violence. In order to identify changes in response to call for services, arrests, complaints, filings, and other measures, the San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG) compiled baseline data on 2,247 domestic violence incidents reported in 1996 to the Sheriff's Department. SANDAG also conducted a pretest of unit deputies' knowledge of state laws concerning appropriate responses to domestic violence. This evaluation will build on these tasks and document efforts to train deputies, use the automated tracking system, and conduct activities to improve victim safety using cell phones, body alarm devices, and audiovisual surveillance. The project will examine the baseline data and identify outcome measures and comparison areas for the impact evaluation. Project members will attend domestic violence unit meetings and department training, review program documentation, and conduct interviews with unit staff. Analysis will be primarily descriptive and qualitative, with frequency distributions and cross-tabulations.

**Product: NCJ# 197051**

**Centralized Response to Domestic Violence: San Diego County Sheriff (2002) – S. Pennell, C. Burke**

In 1997, through funding from Violence Against Women Act, the sheriff's office in San Diego County developed a specialized unit charged with responding to DV calls. This report was an evaluation of the effectiveness of this specialized unit. The evaluators of this unit convened monthly with representatives from victim advisory groups, prosecutors, public defenders, probation officers, the medical community, treatment providers, and members of the sheriff's DV unit to monitor research and the data collection methods. A survey of field deputies concerning their knowledge of DV laws, source documents from the DV unit including training materials, phone interviews with victims, and case tracking of reported cases of DV indicate that having a specialized unit comprised of experts with training in DV had a positive impact on cases in San Diego County. One problem that was revealed through this research was that officers in this unit experienced "burn out" to a greater degree than officers who were not in a specialized unit.

<b>2000-WT-VX-0007:</b>	<b>Evaluating a Joint Police-Social Service Program</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Robert C. Davis</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The proposed research will examine studies of New York City's Domestic Violence Intervention Education Project (DVIEP), which uses multidisciplinary crisis response teams to follow up on the initial police response to domestic violence complaints in attempting to reduce revictimization. The DVIEP in New York City was evaluated three times using the same experimental design: random assignment of victims to either the DVIEP home-visit intervention (experimental) group or a non-intervention (control) group. The data sets are comprehensive and compatible, and include demographic, case characteristics and other information obtained from criminal justice sources and follow-up interviews with victims in the experimental and control groups. Outcome data will include the number of new calls for police services within six months following the trigger incident, self-reports of victimization, and the time between the trigger incident and the first new incident of abuse. Preliminary analysis of two of the databases produced ambiguous and seemingly contradictory results; the third database was not analyzed. The ambiguity of the results is at least partially attributable to the fact that repeat abusive incidents were rare and most cases have no repeat instances. A Poisson regression model will be used to address analytical and interpretation issues posed by the highly skewed distribution for this variable. A Cox regression model will be used to examine the time from the trigger event to the first new victimization. Analyses will also be conducted to determine if there were significant differences between the background or case characteristics of the experimental and control groups that may be associated with case outcomes.

**Product: NCJ# 200608**

**Preventing Repeat Incidents of Family Violence: A Reanalysis of Data from Three Field Tests (2002) – R. Davis, C. Maxwell**

On three separate occasions between 1987 and 1997, three separate field tests were conducted in order to evaluate the basic approaches used in prevention programs in New York City. These field tests were aimed at public housing residents that reported family violence to police. The field-test interventions consisted of a follow-up home visit to households reporting a domestic incident by a police officer and social worker, and a public education program using community meetings, posters, and flyers to educate participants about family violence. The results of all the field tests were inconsistent. Since the composition of the samples varied across studies (two used family violence incidents and the third elder abuse incidents), it could be construed that the prevention programs had different

effects with different populations. A series of re-analyses was conducted to try to resolve earlier inconsistencies. The results of the re-analysis of data from three separate field tests of the same interventions unequivocally demonstrate that the interventions caused an increase in reporting of new abusive incidents to authorities and to research interviewers. Those groups assigned to receive home visit or public education interventions reported more abuse than control groups. The fact that the findings were so consistent across the three studies indicates that increased reporting of abuse is not idiosyncratic to one of the samples, but holds across the three different types of samples used in these studies. The results suggest the need for monitoring and strong supervision of programs that intervene in households whose residents have recently reported domestic violence.

<b>2002-WG-BX-0001:</b>	<b>Temporal Variation in Rates of Police Notification by Victim</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$34,998</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Eric Baumer</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

This research project uses data from the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) for the years 1973-1999 to explore whether legal, political and cultural reforms implemented during the past three decades have affected the likelihood that victims of rape and sexual assault notify the police of their victimization. The research will address: (1) whether overall rates of reporting among victims of rape and sexual assault have increased since the early 1970s; (2) whether any observed increase in rates of police notification have been prominent among women raped or sexually assaulted by non-strangers; and (3) whether differences in rates of reporting between strangers and non-strangers have diminished over time. Data from the 1973-1992 NCVS are being used to explore changes in the likelihood of police notification by victims of rape ( $n = 1,844$ ), and data from the redesigned survey for 1992-1999 will be used to examine these issues during the 1990s ( $n = 155$ ). The dependent variable will be measured as a dichotomy, scored 1 for incidents in which victims or somebody else reported the incident to the police and 0 for incidents in which the police were not notified and, accordingly, logistic regression will be used to evaluate its response on the key independent variables: year of the incident and victim-offender relationship.

**Product: NCJ# 204619**

**Changes in Police Notification for Rape: 1973-2000 (2003) – E. Baumer, R. Nelson, S. Messner**

Previous research indicates that the social and legal climate of the early 1970s, coupled with public perceptions of low probability of arrest, prosecution and conviction in rape cases, discourage police notification by victims, especially those victims raped by acquaintances or intimates. The anti-rape reform movement of the 1970s attempted to increase awareness of rape and to lobby for reform of rape laws that were viewed as antiquated and unjust. So, some of the institutional and cultural barriers that seemed to serve as disincentives to police notification by rape victims have been diminished or removed during the past three decades. Using data from the National Crime Survey (NCS) and the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), this study will examine changes in the likelihood of police notification in rape incidents. Data from the NCS examined changes between 1973 and 1991 and data from the NCVS examined changes between 1992 and 2000. Research results suggest that rates of police notification for incidents of rape have increased since the early 1970s. The increase in reporting during the 1970s and 1980s was due to changes in third-party reporting and changes in victim reporting of non-stranger rapes. During the 1990s, the rates of change accelerated and broadened in scope: there was an increase in both victim and third-party reporting of rapes committed by strangers, as well as non-strangers. The increase during the 1970s and 1980s in reporting of rape was limited to non-stranger rapes and third-party reporting. The scope and momentum of the large-scale media and social campaigns appear to have accelerated increases in police notification among both victims and third-parties and both stranger and non-stranger rapes.

**Additional NCJ Citations: 207497**

<b>2002-WG-BX-0002:</b>	<b>Police Intervention and the Repeat of Domestic Assault</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$34,867</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Richard B. Felson</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

This project will examine the effects of police intervention on whether offenders repeat assaults against their domestic partners. The researcher will examine re-offending as a function of whether the victim or third party reported the incident to police and whether the police made an arrest during a 3½ year period following the assault. The goal of this study is to determine whether notification of the police or arrest deters offenders from repeating assaults against

their female partners under some conditions, and accordingly, to determine what type of intervention works best. Objectives are to examine: (1) the effects of notification and arrest on re-offending in felony and misdemeanor assaults; (2) assaults by women as well as assaults by men; (3) the conditions under which police notification and arrest affect re-offending; and (4) whether offenders retaliate when the victim's actions led to their arrest.

**Product: NCJ# 210301**

**Police Intervention and the Repeat of Domestic Assault (2004) – R. Felson, J. Ackerman, C. Gallagher**

Experimental studies of the effects of arrest on domestic violence may have missed the incidents that have the highest risk of being repeated- incidents that are not reported to the police. This research expands upon that literature by broadening the universe of interest to include all incidents of intimate partner violence, whether the police are involved or not. This analysis is based on data from the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), 1992-2002. The researchers analyzed 2564 assaults committed by spouses, partners and ex-partners, and determined whether they were repeated during the remaining time the victim remained in the survey. The researchers include both misdemeanors and felonies and assaults committed by both men and women. These data are used to test the deterrent or inflammatory effects of whether: (1) the incident was reported to the police; (2) the victim or third parties called the police; (3) the police made an arrest; and (4) the victim signed a complaint. Equations included controls for the seriousness of the offense, prior violence of the offender, and socioeconomic variables. The longitudinal analyses suggest that police involvement has a strong deterrent effect while the effect of arrest is small and statistically insignificant. In addition, researchers found no support for the hypothesis that offenders retaliate when victims (rather than third parties) call the police or when victims sign a complaint. Nor did they find evidence that the effects of reporting or arrest depend on the seriousness of the offense, a history of violence by the offender, or social-demographic characteristics. These results suggest that the best policies for reduction of repeated intimate violence will be those that encourage victims and third parties to report domestic violence to the police.

**Additional NCJ Citations: 211125**

<b>2003-IJ-CX-1010:</b>	<b>Police Notification for Assault and Sexual Assault</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$35,000</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Richard B. Felson</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The current study will use data from the Survey of Violence and Threats Against Women and Men, a nationally representative sample, to explore the issue of police notification for both sexual and non-sexual assault. Using adult survey data from 6,971 reported incidents of assault and 1,845 reported incidents of sexual assaults, the study will examine the following: (1) whether victims and third parties are less likely to report assaults involving family members or other people who know each other as opposed to assaults involving strangers, and whether these effects depend on gender; (2) whether victims and third parties are less likely to report sexual assaults by people they know than sexual assaults committed by strangers; (3) whether the reporting of domestic and sexual assaults has increased in the last thirty years; (4) whether differences in rates of reporting between incidents involving non-strangers and strangers have diminished significantly over time; and (5) whether those reasons have changed over time.

**Product: NCJ# 209039**

**Reporting of Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault by Non-Strangers to the Police (2005) – R. Felson, P. Pare**

Research has found that violence, in general, is often unreported. Domestic violence and sexual assault in particular are incidences of violence hidden from society's view and are typically not reported to the police. It is important to determine whether domestic violence and sexual assaults are less likely than other forms of violence to be reported to the police. Utilizing data from a sample of 6,291 physical assaults and 1,787 sexual assaults from the National Violence Against Women Survey for 1995 to 1996, this study examined the effects of the gender of the victim and offender and their relationship to each other on whether sexual and physical assaults were reported to the police. In addition, it examined the reasons victims provided for not reporting assaults and if reporting patterns changed over time. Results from the study indicate: (1) victims were almost twice as likely to report incidents as third parties, but only about one out of four incidents were reported; (2) less than a quarter of the incidents involved sexual assaults; (3) victims were less likely to have been assaulted by other family members than by partners, strangers, and other known offenders; (4) the most common reason victims gave for not reporting the assault was that it was too minor; and (5) two-thirds of the incidents occurred since 1980. In summation, theoretical discussions that emphasize inhibitions about reporting family members or barriers to women cannot explain the reporting patterns that are observed in this study.

**Additional Publication: Felson, R.B., & Pare, P. (2005). The reporting of domestic violence and sexual assault by non-strangers to the police. *Journal of Marriage & Family*, 67, 597-610.**

<b>2004-WG-BX-0002:</b>	<b>Preventing Repeat Incidents of Family Violence: A Randomized Multi-Site Field Test of Second Responders</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$411,961</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Robert Davis</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Closed</b>

The aim of the proposed research is to determine how second responder programs can be structured in ways that are likely to reduce domestic abuse and minimize the risk for subsequent victimization. The study will involve a randomized trial to test a version of a second responder program in Redlands, California, which is close to the kind used in most jurisdictions. Second responder programs are ones in which case workers follow up on domestic violence incidents reported to police. Previous research on second responder programs has produced contradictory results, with one study showing an increase in continuing abuse among those who received the intervention. The current research will test the timing of the second responder intervention (immediate, delayed, or none). Seventy-five cases will be assigned to the immediate and delayed condition, and 150 to the no response condition (total  $n = 300$ ). The outcome measure will include new official reports of abuse six months after intake. Victim interviews will also take place at six months after intake and will obtain information on new abuse, positive changes in victim's lives, and their assessment of the services provided by the program.

**Product: NCJ# 219840**

**Preventing Repeat Incidents of Family Violence: A Randomized Field Test of a Second Responder Program in Redlands, CA (2007) – R. Davis, D. Weisburd, E. Hamilton**

The findings showed no reduction in another incident of domestic abuse within 6 months of the initial police response because of any of the randomly assigned conditions for a planned second response by police. These findings, combined with earlier research results, indicate that second-response programs and policies are at best no factor in preventing Reoffending and at worst may increase the likelihood of a repeat of the abuse. Beginning January 1, 2005, and continuing through December 3, 2005, domestic violence victims who called the Redlands Police Department (California) with a complaint were randomly assigned to receive a second response within 24 hours ( $n = 75$ ), or within 7 days ( $n = 77$ ), or not at all ( $n = 148$ ). Victims who received a second response, whether within 24 hours or 7 days, were visited by a social worker or a specially trained domestic violence police officer, who talked with victims about the nature of domestic violence, helped them develop a safety plan, and informed them about various services and legal alternatives available to provide protection from future abuse. Reoffending was determined from police records and surveys with victims 6 months after the initial complaint was made.

<b>2004-WG-BX-0004:</b>	<b>Evaluating the Impact of a Specialized Domestic Violence Policing Unit</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$93,878</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Paul Friday</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Closed</b>

This project will focus on the efficiency and effectiveness of a specialized domestic violence (DV) unit (DVU) in the Charlotte-Mecklenburg, North Carolina Police Department (CMPD). The researchers will establish standardized, objective screening criteria to assign cases to this unit, which reviews all DV reports and selects the most serious for intensive intervention. The project goals are to determine: (1) whether DV cases, victimization and offending, assigned to the DVU track have lower recidivism rates (prevalence, incidence, and severity) than do cases assigned to the officer track; (2) for each processing track; which victim, offender, and case characteristics best predict lower recidivism; (3) which program services are associated with selected case outcomes such as lower recidivism rates and higher rates of prosecution, conviction, and victim compliance; (4) whether there is a difference across tracks in the likelihood of future arrest of the victim for violence against his or her abusive partner; and (5) whether cases assigned only to DVU detectives have higher conviction and prosecution rates, lower recidivism rates, and higher proportions of victims actively seeking support services and becoming actively involved in the court process.

**Product: NCJ# 215916**

**Evaluating the Impact of a Specialized Domestic Violence Police Unit (2006) - P.C. Friday, V.B. Lord,**

**M.L. Exum, J.L. Hartman**

The process evaluation found that the DVU selected the most severe cases of domestic violence, as intended. The outcome evaluation found that the DVU reduced the number of suspects who reoffended but did not reduce the number of repeat offenses by those who did reoffend compared to the suspects processed by regular patrol units. Among the DVU cases, repeat victims experienced less severe abuse than in prior incidents. The role of the prosecution and courts apparently undermined potential positive effects of the DVU in failing to prosecute or convict a relatively high percentage of DVU suspects. Recommendations are offered for how the DVU can improve its work and collaboration with other criminal justice agencies. The DVU's activities included investigating serious domestic violence cases; interacting with service and treatment agencies to prevent further violence and assist victims; training officers, victims, and community members in how to deal with domestic violence; and acting as a liaison for officers. The process evaluation assessed the criteria used to select the domestic violence cases for DVU intensive intervention and the factors that distinguished how cases were handled. The outcome evaluation tracked case outcomes through police, court, and jail statistics. The outcomes of cases handled by the DVU were compared to the outcomes of cases handled by regular patrol officers. Only cases that involved a single suspect and single victim were included in the analysis. A total of 891 cases were analyzed, with 25 percent of these involving the DVU. Both suspects and victims were traced through official records for previous and subsequent domestic violence incidents.

<b>2004-WG-BX-0009:</b>	<b>Examining the Effect of Different Case Screening Practices Upon Domestic Violence Recidivism</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$433,942</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Scott Millstein</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

Widespread adoption of pro-arrest policies by police and adoption of tougher prosecutor stances in domestic violence cases have seriously taxed the resources of prosecutors in the last decade. One way in which many prosecutors have adapted to the strain is to decline to file arrests in which victims expressed unwillingness to cooperate with prosecutors. Today, there are widely divergent views among prosecutors about whether cases ought to be filed regardless of whether that is what victims seem to want. This research will take place in two sites in New York City where prosecutors have adopted different screening policies: Kings County (Brooklyn) and the County of the Bronx. However, since the sites are comparable in many other ways (including police arrest policies, court rules and administration, and state laws and requirements), there will be a strong quasi-experimental design. The researchers will track a sample of cases that the prosecutor declined to prosecute in one borough (Bronx) and a sample of similar cases that were prosecuted in the other borough (Brooklyn). They will test for differences between the samples in recidivism, stalking behavior, women’s satisfaction with the justice system, and utilization of victim services, willingness to report future incidents, victim empowerment and allocation of prosecutor and court resources.

**Product: NCJ# 225995**

**Comparison of Two Prosecution Policies in Cases of Intimate Partner Violence: Mandatory Case Filing Versus Following the Victim's Lead (2008) - Robert C. Davis, Chris s. O'Sullivan, Donald. J. Farole Jr., Michael Rempel. *Criminology and Public Policy*, 7, 633-662.**

There was not a lower recidivism rate in Brooklyn as a result of its mandatory filing policy. A comparison of new arrests for assault, menacing, or harassment found no difference between the two boroughs. Regarding victims’ preference regarding the different prosecution policies, however, domestic-violence victims in both boroughs generally favored the Brooklyn policy of filing all cases, especially when the prosecution could proceed without the victim’s participation. Victims apparently felt that although the decision to proceed to prosecution would be taken out of their control, they preferred to leave the decision about prosecution to those experienced in dealing with domestic violence cases. Further, they felt too emotionally torn to weigh all the factors involved in making the decision themselves. The Brooklyn policy is more costly, and most cases were ultimately dismissed. The findings support an intermediate policy of filing most cases but dropping them sooner in order to give victims a voice while avoiding heavy investments in cases likely to be dismissed. The study was designed to compare outcomes in cases that were declined for prosecution in the Bronx with similar cases that were prosecuted in Brooklyn. The study first analyzed 102 declined and 102 prosecuted cases in the Bronx to determine what factors predicted the decision not to prosecute. Applying these criteria to Brooklyn cases, the study compared 272 cases declined for prosecution in the Bronx with 211 cases that were filed in Brooklyn but probably would have been declined in the Bronx.

<b>2005-WG-BX-0005:</b>	<b>Coordinating the Criminal Justice Response to Intimate Partner Violence: The Effectiveness of Councils in Producing Systems Change</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$356,830</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Nicole Allen</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

Communities across the US are focusing on creating a coordinated community response (CCR) to intimate partner violence (IPV). Beginning in 1990, the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts created a network of Family Violence Coordinating Councils (FVCC) across 22 Judicial Circuits. While FVCC are the primary vehicles for the creation of CCRs nationwide, there is limited empirical evidence regarding whether they facilitate desired systems change in the criminal and civil justice response to IPV (CCJ). The proposed study will examine Illinois FVCC and their statewide structure by investigating: (a) the extent to which FVCCs have an impact on proximal goals and distal goals; and (b) those factors and processes that facilitate FVCC success. The proposed study will employ a multi-method approach, including key informant interviews with FVCC coordinators, survey research with FVCC members, archival analysis of CCJ statistics and FVCC documents and ethnographic methods. Study participants, recruited with the aid of FVCC coordinators, will include multiple stakeholders ( $N = \sim 2,000$ ): IPV survivors; advocates; law enforcement and probation officers; prosecutors; court personnel; judges; human service providers; child protection workers; school personnel; faith-based leaders; and/or concerned citizens. Statewide data will be accessed from the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (ICJIA) from 1996 to present regarding various CCJ and service utilization statistics (e.g., arrest rates, order of protection rates, referral rates to shelter programs). To examine research questions, quantitative (e.g., multilevel modeling, social network analysis) and qualitative methods will be employed. The proposed study has important implications for examining the FVCC in their promotion of a CCR, an area of inquiry that has received little consideration but requires urgent attention given the widespread implementation of FVCC to produce systems change.

**Product: NCJ# 229248**

**Coordinating the Criminal Justice Response to Intimate Partner Violence: The Effectiveness of Councils in Producing Systems Change (2009) – N. Allen, S. Javdani, C. Anderson, S. Rana, D. Newman, N. Todd, A. Lehrner, A. Walden, S. Larsen, S. Davis**

The evaluation found that the councils consist of broad memberships that represent relevant stakeholder groups. This promotes a cooperative climate that encourages multidisciplinary input and leadership. Consistent with previous research, councils apparently facilitate stronger relationships and enhanced knowledge among stakeholders, and some were well positioned to facilitate and lead institutionalized change in the system's response to IPV. Councils provided local and regional training that reached 33,000 participants between 2000 and 2006. During this period, councils also produced numerous products, including approximately 275 pamphlets, protocols, and intervention checklists, so as to improve the local response to IPV. This resulted in approximately 20 instances of local policy shifts regarding responses to IPV. The evaluation also found that the existence of councils was positively related to the rate with which emergency protection orders became plenary orders (i.e., "return rates"). In addition, council-member agencies are more likely to exchange information and referrals with other member agencies compared to nonmember agencies. The evaluation also found, however, that councils were not uniformly effective in producing institutionalized change. Multiple factors and processes affected councils' success in this regard, including enhanced knowledge and relationships, features of the council itself, support from the broader community, knowledgeable and skilled local leadership, and council members who were capable of achieving change in their respective organizations. The evaluation methodology involved interviews with council members and key informant interviews, interviews and focus groups with IPV survivors, observations of council meetings, surveys of council members across all involved jurisdictions, and reviews and analysis of relevant reports and data.

<b>2005-WG-BX-0011:</b>	<b>Investigative Strategies for the Successful Prosecution of Intimate Partner Violence</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$180,042</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Andre Rosay</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The key goal of this research project is to examine how investigative strategies affect the successful prosecution of IPV cases. More precisely the project will examine the extent to which (1) the thoroughness and timeliness of the officer's investigation; (2) whether a follow-up investigation was performed, and (3) whether a local police presence, if available, affects case outcomes and the reasons for case outcomes. The key objective of this research project is to

create an empirically-based investigation guide for law-enforcement personnel to increase the likelihood of full and successful prosecution of IPV cases.

**Product: NCJ# 236429**

**Investigation and Prosecution of Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, and Stalking (2011) – A.B. Rosay, D. Wood, M. Rivera, G. Postle, K. TePas**

The study identified several factors that Alaska State Troopers can address in order to increase the rate of successful legal resolutions. Three factors significantly increased the odds of both referral and acceptance: (1) documenting multiple sex acts more than tripled the odds of referral and almost quadrupled the odds of acceptance. (2) Closing cases within 2 weeks increased the odds of referral by a factor of 1.6 and increased the odds of acceptance by a factor of 3.7. (3) The odds of referral were tripled when the suspect had multiple charges, and the odds of acceptance were doubled when the suspect had multiple charges. Four additional factors significantly increased the odds of referral: (4) collecting physical evidence or DNA from the suspect, (5) tape recording the suspect, (6) tape recording the victim, and (7) building victim cooperation. Other factors that increased the odds of acceptance were (8) taking photos of the assault scene, (9) interviewing the suspect within 3 days, (10) finding inconsistencies in statements by the suspect, and (11) having a local paraprofessional as the first responder. There was no evidence of under-enforcement in rural areas for the offenses examined. Geographic isolation of the crimes did not hinder case processing. The study examined all cases of sexual assault and sexual abuse of a minor reported to Alaska State Troopers in 2003 and 2004, all domestic violence incidents reported to Alaska State Troopers in 2004, and all stalking incidents reported to Alaska State Troopers from 1994 to 2005. In addition, the study examined whether cases were referred to the Alaska Department of Law Enforcement for prosecution, were accepted for prosecution, and resulted in a conviction.

**Additional NCJ Citations: 236042**

<b>2006-IJ-CX-0005:</b>	<b>The Effects of Prosecution of Violence Between Intimate Partners</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$ 34,425</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Joel Garner</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

This research will systematically determine the extent to which the central findings about effectiveness of criminal sanctions on repeat offending reported by Wooldredge and Thistlethwaite (2005) can be reproduced from the archived data. This research will build upon the existing analyses to construct new analyses that will extend our understanding of the crime control effects of prosecution, conviction and sentence severity. New variables will be constructed to measure case disposition and the role of an offender's stakes in conformity. In addition, the use of propensity scores will be explored to address analytical biases introduced by the processing of criminal cases.

**Product: NCJ# 222907**

**Crime Control Effects of Prosecuting Intimate Partner Violence in Hamilton County, Ohio: Reproducing and Extending the Analyses of Wooldredge and Thistlethwaite (2008) – J. Garner, C. Maxwell**

Researchers found that the prosecution, conviction, and sentencing of IPV arrestees to probation was associated with less repeat offending; however, the sentencing of IPV arrestees to a treatment program was not associated with less repeat offending. Sentencing of convicted IPV offenders to jail was associated with more repeat offending. Offender employment was consistently associated with less repeat offending; however, the effectiveness of prosecution, conviction, or sentencing severity did not vary by offender employment status. Being married had no direct effect on repeat offending. No other sanction type was influenced by the offender's marital status. Although the analyses of the current study confirm most of the findings published by the original authors, the current finding that prosecution, conviction, and sentencing to probation for IPV offenders reduced reoffending was stronger than the findings they reported. The findings show the importance of verifying the published results of criminological research.

<b>2006-WG-BX-0004:</b>	<b>Crime Control Effects of Prosecuting Intimate Partner Violence</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$113,203</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Joel Garner</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

This research seeks to assess the extent to which the prosecution, conviction, and enhanced sentences of offenders reduce repeat intimate partner violence. A secondary focus is to determine whether the effectiveness of criminal justice interventions is conditioned upon an offender's stakes in conformity (employment, marriage, etc.). Investigators will

compile the existing automated data on the crime control effects of the prosecution of intimate partner violence collected by previously completed studies and archived at the University of Michigan data archive. The researchers will reproduce the original analyses of each study and construct a consistent set of re-analyses testing the conditions under which criminal justice interventions are more effective. When and if appropriate, they will combine data from different studies to produce some limited cross-site analyses. This research will improve our understanding of the results of prior research, provide a more solid basis for current public policy, and help identify measurement, methodological, and substantive issues that ought to be addressed in future research on the criminal justice response to intimate partner violence.

**Product: NCJ# 236959**

**Crime Control Effects of Criminal Sanctions for Intimate Partner Violence (2010) – J.H. Garner, C.D. Maxwell**

A review of 135 English-language publications that reported on sanctions for violence between intimate partners determined that one-third of all reported offenses and approximately three-fifths of all arrests for intimate partner violence (IPV) result in a prosecution. The research also found that 1 in 6 reported offenses, one-third of all arrests, and more than one-half of all prosecutions for intimate partner violence result in a conviction for intimate partner violence. A detailed review of 32 studies found that the predominant finding reported in this literature is that criminal sanctions have no effect on repeat offending. The literature review also found that methodological weaknesses (small sample sizes, diverse measurement of sanctions and of repeat offending, and the absence of statistical power analyses) limit the ability of these studies to provide a strong base of research that enables testing of theories or evaluating public policy. Secondary analyses of the data available from these studies determined that the use of more consistent methods and measures across 12 sites generates the same general conclusion, i.e., that criminal sanctions are not significantly associated with less repeat offending.

<b>2006-WG-BX-0007:</b>	<b>Victim Participation in Intimate Partner Violence Prosecution: Implications for Safety</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$498,726</b>
<b>PIs:</b>	<b>Karin Rhodes, Catherine Cerulli</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

This project will examine the impact of victim participation on risk of revictimization, measured both within the civil and criminal justice systems (subsequent IPV-related 911 calls, arrests, petitions for civil protection orders) and within the healthcare system (use of ED services). Kalamazoo County, Michigan, is the site in which these justice and health data will be merged for 1,094 partner violence assault cases from the year 2000. Qualitative data will be used to both inform and interpret the quantitative data. After the conclusion of the quantitative data analysis, another series of focus groups will be assembled to help understand the context of the findings and to explore in depth the mechanisms by which victim experiences, empowerment, and safety, and experiences within the justice process influence the decision to participate in prosecution. The study will provide data to inform the development of interventions that can help (a) to empower female IPV victims to make efficient and effective use of the criminal justice system in ways that maximize their health and safety and (b) to inform policy and practice in the implementation of victim advocacy within the criminal justice system.

**Product: NCJ# 235284**

**Victim Participation in Intimate Partner Violence Prosecution: Implications for Safety (2011) – K.V. Rhodes, C. Cerulli, C.L. Kothari, M.E. Dichter, S. Marcus**

Intimate partner violence (IPV) is recognized as a major public health problem affecting millions of families and resulting in long-lasting health complications. The intergenerational transmission of violence calls for urgent responses. By the late 20th century, the United States responded to IPV by criminalizing behavior and redefining the prosecutorial role. Currently, all 50 states have enacted laws that address IPV through prosecutorial responses that complement aggressive policing responses, such as mandatory and permissive arrest policies. Prosecutors are encouraged to pursue evidence-based prosecutions and discourage victims from dropping charges. Given findings that protection orders can reduce future harm to victims, it is essential to understand how a victim's participation along the continuum of calling 911, talking to the prosecutor, and engaging in criminal prosecution all impact victims' safety. It is hypothesized that participation would improve IPV victims' safety. The key finding is that victim participation in prosecution does not increase help-seeking via police calls for service that generate an incident report, nor does it increase the likelihood of future IPV and injury. These results are important in light of the current pro-prosecution

strategies, which support evidence-based trials that proceed regardless of the victim’s presence or testimony. Based on study findings, special prosecution units, vertical prosecution, and continuances sensitive to victims’ needs — combined with court-based victim advocacy and victim input into prosecution outcomes — should continue to be considered best practices. Policy recommendations include increasing communication between the prosecutor’s office and victims, improving referrals to advocacy organizations, and reducing logistical barriers so victims can participate in prosecutions.

**Additional NCJ Citations: 235349, 231023**

<b>2007-M-07032:</b>	<b>Practical Implications of Current Domestic Violence Research, Part 1: Law Enforcement</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$16,200</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Andrew R. Klein</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The purpose of this work is to describe to law enforcement practitioners what the research tells us about domestic violence, including perpetrators and victims, and the impact of current responses to domestic violence and, more particularly, the implications of research for day to day real world responses to domestic violence by law enforcement officers.

**Product: NCJ# 222319**

**Practical Implications of Current Domestic Violence Research. Part I: Law Enforcement**

Based on prevalence research, law enforcement agencies must commit time and resources to domestic violence that are comparable to that allotted for any other major crime. The deployment of the bulk of these resources should focus on shifts between 6 PM and 6 AM. Responding officers and investigators should be alert to possible sexual abuse as well as physical abuse in domestic violence cases. In attempting to reduce homicides of women generally, agencies should give priority to protection for female victims of domestic assault. A full investigation of a particular domestic assault incident may reveal even more serious incidents of domestic violence than that which prompted the investigation. Consequently, officers should always inquire about prior unreported assaults for evidence of the primary aggressor and additional charges that may be filed. Research suggests that arrest should be the default response for officers in all domestic violence incidents. If the perpetrator has fled the scene by the time officers arrive, finding and arresting the abuser should be a priority. If an agency's pattern of arresting both partners exceeds the national average, agencies should develop and implement primary-aggressor policies and protocols. Other implications for law enforcement practice are drawn for research findings that address specific prevalent characteristics of offenders and victims, the role of substance abuse, the risk for reoffending, gender issues, the presence of firearms and other weapons, and risk markers for severe injury and homicide.

<b>2007-M-07032:</b>	<b>Practical Implications of Current Domestic Violence Research, Part 2: Prosecution</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$16,200</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Andrew R. Klein</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The purpose of this work is to describe to prosecutors what current research tells us about domestic violence, with a focus on perpetrators and victims, and the impact of current responses to domestic violence and, more particularly, the implications of research for day to day real world responses to domestic violence by prosecutors.

**Product: NCJ# 222320**

**Practical Implications of Current Domestic Violence Research, Part II: Prosecution – A. Klein**

Among the issues addressed in the reviewed research are the prevalence of nonfatal domestic violence, the rate at which domestic violence reaches the courts, whether arrest is the best response, perpetrator and victim characteristics, risk for reoffending and homicide, whether prosecution of offenders deters reabuse, and the current level of domestic-violence prosecutions across the country. Also discussed are the evidence typically available for prosecuting domestic violence cases, the dispositions most suspects receive, whether specialized prosecution units are effective, sentences for convicted batterers, and whether batterer intervention programs prevent reabuse. One of the implications drawn from research on the prevalence and adverse impact of domestic violence on victims is that prosecutors must commit sufficient resources and attention to ensure that domestic violence cases are handled efficiently and effectively. Given the severity of injuries and high risk for homicide in domestic violence cases, prosecutors must adopt policies that

provide protection for victims, their children, other family members, and responding law enforcement officers, as well as to protect abusers from suicide. Another recommendation based on research findings is that prosecutors should encourage law enforcement agencies to arrest abuser suspects by filing charges and committing resources to the prosecution of those arrested. In cases where both intimate partners are arrested by police, prosecutors should independently determine who the primary aggressor was and proceed against only that suspect. Prosecutors should take all steps possible to have firearms removed by the court as soon as abusers are arrested and obtain guilty verdicts so that Federal firearm prohibitions apply. Prosecution deters domestic violence if it imposes appropriate intrusive sentences, including supervised probation and incarceration.

<b>2009-WG-BX-0009:</b>	<b>Police Decision Making In Sexual Assault Cases: An Analysis of Crimes Reported to the Los Angeles Police Department, 2006-2008</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$204,492</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Cassia Spohn</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Closed</b>

The project is a collaborative effort involving the Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD), Arizona State University, and the University of California at Los Angeles. Researchers will obtain quantitative data from a subset of felony sexual offenses reported to the LAPD from January of 2006 through December of 2008 (total reports during this period, *N* = 3,500). The project also will entail the collection of qualitative data designed to identify informal decision rules that guide case processing decisions in a particular jurisdiction. Researchers will interview 100 police officers who investigated reports of sexual assault during the study period including those officers who made decisions to unfound cases that were reported to the LAPD in 2008. The project will result in a report on best practices in the investigation and prosecution of sexual assault cases, will inform criminal justice policy and practice and improve the response of the criminal justice system to crimes of sexual violence.

**Product: NCJ# 244757**

**Impact of Differential Sentencing Severity for Domestic Violence Offenses and All Other Offenses Over Abusers' Life Spans (2013) – A. Klein, D. Centerbar, S. Keller, J. Klein**

Unlike previous studies of the effectiveness of prosecutions of DV, the current study used a wider lens in examining the relative effect of differential prosecutions of DV offenses over time compared to prosecutions of all other types of offenses by DV abusers (non-DV offenses), testing the hypothesis that if sentencing for DV offenses was more severe than for non-DV offenses, then re-abuse would be deterred significantly. It found that abusers who were prosecuted and sentenced more severely for DV compared to their non-DV crimes during the first years of their adult criminal careers were less likely to be arrested for another DV offense. Also, the subset of abusers who were prosecuted for their DV offense but were not prosecuted for their non-DV offenses were significantly less likely to commit new DV offenses. These findings suggest that prosecutors and courts have the means to deter DV reoffending significantly by enhancing sentences for repeat DV cases. The study sample consisted of 500 DV offenders who were on probation for DV in Rhode Island in 2002 and also were involved in non-DV cases during the first 6 years of their criminal careers. Also, they had at least one non-DV case that preceded a DV case. Researchers examined every adult criminal prosecution for both DV and non-DV offenses since age 18 through April 2012. The majority had active criminal careers of at least 8 years, as measured from first to last arrest. In order to determine the impact of sentencing for DV offenses, the study controlled for the most common independent variables associated with risk of re-abuse, including number of prior offenses, gender, and age at first offense.

<b>2017-VA-CX-0034:</b>	<b>#WhyIStayed: A Study of IPV Victim Recantation and Non-Cooperation in the Criminal Justice System</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$406,079</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>David Martin</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Ongoing</b>

**Description of original award:** Victims who recant their statements or do not participate in prosecution present a serious dilemma in up to 80% of intimate partner violence (IPV) criminal cases. Further, recantation and lack of participation adversely impact criminal conviction rates. Since 2004 conviction rates for DV have significantly decreased, consistent with a Supreme Court ruling making it more difficult for prosecutors to try IPV cases in the absence of victim testimony. This application proposes a population-based cohort study of criminal cases of IPV to improve our understanding of the presenting risk factors and resource needs of IPV victim recanters and their risk of

subsequent IPV following case disposition. The ultimate goal of this inquiry is to better inform understanding of the factors that differentiate victim recanters from their more cooperative counterparts, thereby better informing how overall system responses to these victims may be improved. This study will present a fuller spectrum of victims' needs, disparities, and risk profiles, thereby facilitating provision of more responsive services. The project anticipates improving client-advocate trust and victim access to and engagement with service providers, including system-based advocates and prosecutors, thereby preventing violence and holding offenders accountable.

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

# **Sub-Category A-iii: Offender Interventions**

**COMPENDIUM OF RESEARCH ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN**

**1993-2018**

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## Category A: JUSTICE & RELATED SYSTEMS

### iii. Offender Interventions

<b>1994-IJ-CX-0047:</b>	<b>The Brooklyn Domestic Violence Experiment: A Twelve Month Follow-Up Investigation</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$328,155</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Robert Davis</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

This study is one of the first attempts to conduct a test of batterer treatment using a true experimental design. The design will randomly assign 376 court-mandated batterers to batterer treatment or to a treatment irrelevant to the battering problem (community service). All men assigned to batterer treatment were mandated to 39 hours of class time; some will be assigned to complete the treatment in 26 weeks and others in 8 weeks. Men assigned to the control condition will be sentenced to 40 hours of community service. For all cases in the study, interviews will be conducted with victims and batterers at 6 months and 12 months after the sentence date. In addition, records of criminal justice agencies will be checked to determine if new crime reports or attempts have occurred involving the same defendant and victim.

**Product: NCJ# 180772**

**Does Batterer Treatment Reduce Violence? A Randomized Experiment in Brooklyn (2000) – R. Davis, B. Taylor, C. Maxwell**

For all cases in the study, interviews were attempted with victims and batterers at 6 months and 12 months after the sentence date and justice records were checked to determine if new crimes or arrests occurred during the treatment involving the same defendant and victim. Results from a randomized experiment did not support the model of treatment as a change process based on re-offending and lack of altered attitudes toward spouse abuse. The groups did not differ significantly at either 6 or 12 months in terms of new reported incidents and the results indicate that batterer intervention has a significant effect on suppressing violent behavior while batterers are under court control, but may not produce cognitive changes that lead to long-term behavior modification.

**Additional NCJ Citations: 187428, 195079, 200331**

<b>1996-WT-NX-0008:</b>	<b>A Test of the Efficacy of Court-Mandated Counseling for Domestic Violence Offenders: A Broward County Experiment</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$132,639</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Lynette Feder</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

This research in Broward County, Florida will use an experimental design in randomly assigning convicted domestic violence offenders placed on probation to either a control or experimental group. The experimental group will be mandated into a twenty-six week batterer counseling intervention based on the Duluth model while the control group will not be court-mandated into counseling. The subjects will be followed for one year after assignment to probation with follow-up evaluations conducted at six and twelve months. Information on the subjects will include probation reports, monthly treatment attendance and participation reports, police contacts, as well as offender and victim reports of violence pre- and post-treatment.

**Product: NCJ# 184631/184752**

**Test of the Efficacy of Court-Mandated Counseling for Domestic Violence Offenders: A Broward County Experiment (2000) – L. Feder, D. Forde**

The study investigated the effectiveness of court-mandated counseling in reducing repeat violence among men convicted of misdemeanor domestic violence using a classic experimental design whereby all male defendants convicted of misdemeanor DV in Broward County Courthouse between May 1 and September 30, 1997 ( $N = 404$ ) were randomly assigned to batterer treatment or a no treatment control group. The study followed these individuals for 12 months in the community. Researchers analyzed data in terms of both Treatment Assigned (experimental vs. control) as well as Treatment Received (since a man could be assigned to treatment and not go, or alternatively).

Findings indicate no significant difference between the experimental and control groups in their attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors regarding DV. Both groups were equally likely to engage in both minor and severe partner abuse according to offender self-reports and victim reports. No significant differences were maintained between the two groups in official measures of recidivism such as violations of probation and re-arrest. While no differences were found, a closer look revealed that completing the batterers' program lessened the likelihood of a violation of probation and re-arrest for both those in the experimental and control conditions. This gain was offset, however, by the increased likelihood of violation of probation and arrest associated with assignment to group counseling.

**Additional NCJ Citations: 195079, 199701, 199729, 200331**

<b>1998-IJ-CX-K014:</b>	<b>Sacramento Batterer/ Drug Intervention Experiment</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$99,905</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Carole Barnes</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

This study will evaluate the effects of the Sacramento Sheriff's Batterer/Drug Intervention Program on reducing domestic violence using an experimental design. The program is an early intervention program to provide domestic violence and drug treatment education for DV arrestees during their time of detention before going to court. The research will randomly assign six hundred batterers to either the batterer treatment wing of the jail or the no-treatment control group in another wing. The objectives of the research will be to evaluate the effectiveness of this program against the no-treatment group on reductions in domestic violence recidivism, attitudes toward domestic violence, use of non-violent conflict resolution skills, on receptivity to long term treatment, and on drug and alcohol relapse measures. Interviews will be conducted with victims and batterers shortly after the arrest, six months post arrest, and twelve months post arrest (victims only). Also, official police data on recidivism will be analyzed. This study will be a cooperative effort between NIJ, the Sacramento Sheriff's Department, and the Institute for Social Research at California State University.

**Product: NCJ# 228275**

**The Effects of a Short-Term Batterer Treatment Program for Detained Arrestees: A Randomized Experiment in the Sacramento County, California Jail – B. Taylor, C.D. Maxwell**

This study evaluated the effects of an early intervention program to provide domestic violence education for domestic violence arrestees on reducing repeat domestic violence through an experimental design. The study randomly assigned 629 arrest cases for male perpetrated domestic violence to either the batterer treatment wing of the Sacramento County Sheriff's Department's Main Jail or to a no-treatment control group in another wing of the jail. Data were collected for about 10 months, September 27, 1999 through August 6, 2000. The study used a modified version of the Conflict Tactics Scale II, which included sub-scales for controlling behavior, psychological abuse, threats of physical assault, actual physical and sexual assault and injuries. The study found that: (1) for both the treatment and control group, the highest proportion of domestic violence, based on batterer self-reports, was for psychological abuse; (2) the men assigned to the treatment group had a 74% reduction in the likelihood of having a new incident of controlling behavior, thereby creating a longer safety period of non-controlling behavior for the victim; (3) there was no difference between the treatment and control group in 6-month prevalence, frequency, and time-to-failure for victim reported acts of controlling behavior by the perpetrator; and (4) the batterer treatment program had an effect on the least serious form of domestic violence (controlling behavior prevalence, frequency, and time-to-failure), based on batterer self-reports. The experiment was executed as designed, with no subsequent changes in group assignment.

<b>1998-WT-VX-0014:</b>	<b>Predicting Levels of Abuse and Reassault Among Batterer Program Participants</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$94,981</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>D. Alex Heckert</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The proposed study employs a conditional prediction model of multiple outcomes of batterer intervention in an effort to advance the prediction research of batterers. The objectives of the project are to: (1) identify demographic, personality, and behavioral risk markers of multiple outcomes; (2) assess the prediction of risk assessment instruments using multiple outcomes; (3) examine the prediction of batterer typologies interacting with program type; and (4) describe the dynamics of conditional prediction of multiple outcomes using qualitative case material. This project will use an extensive multi-site longitudinal database of batterers and their female partners from four batterer programs established by CDC. The project includes a large sample ( $n = 840$ ), high response rates (70 percent of women), and

multiple data sources (men, women, and police records). Outcomes will include non-abusive behavior, verbal abuse only, threats, minor re-assault, and chronic re-assault. Intervening factors assessed during 15-month follow-up include batterer or victim employment, partner contact and new partners, alcohol and drug use, batterer alcohol or psychological treatment, women's use of victim services, and additional criminal justice intervention.

**Product: NCJ# 202997**

**Predicting Levels of Abuse and Reassault Among Batterer Program Participants (2004) – D.A. Heckert, E. Gondolf**

The goal of the present research was to improve prediction using multinomial logistic regressions with multiple outcomes and conditional factors for risk markers, simulated risk instruments, and batterer personality types. Another goal was to explore for alternative batterer types and abuse outcome categories that might further improve prediction. The multiple outcomes included no abuse, verbal abuse or controlling behavior, threats, one re-assault, and repeated re-assaults during a 15-month follow-up while conditional factors included living together, relationship troubles, antisocial behaviors, and a woman filing a protection order. Results of these analyses were compared with equations for conventional prediction with only dichotomized outcomes in order to identify any improvement in prediction. Using multiple outcomes did improve prediction with risk markers. The need to distinguish “repeat re-assault” from “one-time re-assault” as an outcome was confirmed while prediction was not improved by including conditional variables. Simulated risk instruments and batterer personality types did not improve prediction over the risk marker analyses. The study concludes that the use of psychological assessments for identifying the extent of intervention or level of constraint may not be that useful in prediction. Risk assessment instruments seem to offer only modest prediction and should be used with caution by batterer programs and the criminal justice system.

**Additional NCJ Citations: 186751, 195176, 197684, 199701, 199730, 200057, 206487, 208765, 210809**

<b>1999-WT-VX-0012:</b>	<b>Change and Associated Treatment Outcomes in Assaultive Men</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$223,532</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Chris Eckhardt</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The immediate goal of this project is to understand the relationship between the characteristics of men the court has referred to batterer intervention programs and subsequent attrition and recidivism rates in Dallas County, Texas. The ultimate goal is to develop treatment and referral guidelines based upon stages of change profiles for use by criminal justice professionals. The first phase of the project will involve a baseline assessment of attendance/attrition rates among 300 men ordered by the Dallas County Domestic Violence Court to receive treatment for partner assault in 1998. The study will administer a variety of self-report questionnaires and structured interviews assessing stages of change, psychological distress, relationship disturbances, and other psychological characteristics prior to treatment. Additional assessments will be conducted four times during the 24-week treatment period. Interviewers will also periodically phone participant's partners and assess the presence of new acts of relationship violence during treatment and six months afterward. The study will then assess the ability of change readiness, change process use, and participant attrition/completion of treatment to predict domestic violence and other criminal conduct six months following treatment. The study will analyze arrest records, probation officer reports, and post-treatment with participants and their current partners.

**Product: NCJ# 205022**

**Stages and Processes of Change and Associated Treatment Outcomes in Partner Assaultive Men (2003) – C. Eckhardt**

This study investigated 199 men ordered by the Dallas County Domestic Violence Court to attend a batterer intervention program (BIP). They were administered a computer-assisted structured interview assessing stages of change, processes of change, psychological distress, relationship conflict, and other characteristics prior to BIP. Also, 60 female partners of male participants reported on new instances of physical and emotional abuse, perceptions of safety, risk for future violence, and perceptions of male change. Five assessments were conducted over a 13-month period. The results indicated that 40% of men mandated to attend a BIP did not complete their program, 27% were rearrested, and 62% reported new acts of male-to-female violence. Cluster analysis revealed four to five distinct stages of change groupings, with all but one of those clusters representative of men that were either mildly or reluctantly predisposed toward change. Men of African-American race, and higher re-contemplation scores predicted BIP attrition. High pre-contemplation, low action, more alcohol problems, and higher levels of anger prior to treatment predicted rearrest. Men in the Borderline/Dysphoric and Generally Violent/Antisocial subtypes were more likely to

drop out of treatment and be rearrested.

<b>2001-WT-BX-0003:</b>	<b>Culturally-Focused Batterer Counseling for African-American Men</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$356,321</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Edward W. Gondolf</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The purpose of this research is to test the relative effectiveness of culturally-focused batterer counseling for African-American men as compared to conventional batterer counseling. Recent program evaluations show that African-American men are more likely to drop-out of conventional batterer counseling and re-assault their partners. The clinical literature in related fields recommends culturally-focused counseling to improve effectiveness with this population which would recognize and respond to cultural issues that emerge in group sessions. The researchers hypothesize that: (1) African-American men assigned to culturally-focused batterer counseling will have lower dropout, re-assault, and re-arrest rates than men assigned to conventional counseling in both an African-American-only group and a racially-mixed group; (2) improved outcomes for culturally-focused counseling over conventional counseling will persist for program completers over dropouts, in what is considered a dose-response as opposed to intention-to-treat design; and (3) men with more culturally-specific attitudes will benefit the most from the culturally-focused counseling – that is, culturally-specific attitudes will moderate the counseling outcomes.

**Product: NCJ# 210828**

**Culturally Focused Batterer Counseling for African-American Men (2005) – E. Gondolf**

Clinicians and researchers have strongly recommended the implementation of culturally focused counseling with African-American men arrested for domestic violence. This recommendation has been supported with evidence of the substantial portion of African-American men being mandated to batterer counseling higher dropout and re-arrest rates for these men, and differences in the men's cultural outlook and experience. An experimental clinical trial was used to test the effectiveness of culturally-focused batterer counseling against conventional cognitive-behavioral counseling. African-American men arrested for domestic violence in Pittsburgh were randomly assigned to one of three options ( $n = 501$ ): (1) culturally focused counseling in all-African-American groups; (2) conventional counseling in all-African-American groups; and (3) conventional counseling in racially mixed groups. The principal outcomes measures were program dropout (less than the required 16 weekly group sessions), re-assault reported by the men's partners during a 12-month follow-up period, and re-arrest for domestic violence according to local police records during the 12-month follow-up. There was no apparent benefit from the all-African-American groups with conventional counseling or culturally focused counseling. The completion rate for the 16-week program was approximately 55% across all three counseling options. There was also no significant difference in the re-assault rate reported by the men's female partners. Men in the racially-mixed groups were, moreover, half as likely to be re-arrested for domestic violence as the men in the culturally-focused groups. While men with high racial identification were more likely to complete the culturally-focused groups, their re-assault and re-arrest rates were not significantly improved in that option. These results were confirmed by logistic regressions controlling for a variety of batterer characteristics and showing program dropout to be significantly associated with re-assault and re-arrest.

**Additional NCJ Citations: 206487, 207194**

<b>2001-WT-BX-0506:</b>	<b>Testing the Impact of Court Monitoring and Batterer Intervention Programs</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$294,129</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Michael Rempel</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

Recent research raises questions about the efficacy of batterer intervention programs but suggests that intensive court monitoring may be effective in reducing recidivism. To develop more effective responses to domestic violence and to target resources appropriately, court administrators need information about the independent effects of batterer programs and intensive court monitoring on recidivism. They also need to understand whether specific sub-groups benefit more than others from either batterer intervention programs or intensive court monitoring. This project will randomly assign 800 convicted batterers in the Bronx Misdemeanor Domestic Violence Court to four distinct groups ordered to participate in: (1) batterer intervention programs plus monthly court monitoring; (2) batterer intervention programs plus graduated court monitoring; (3) monthly court monitoring only; or (4) graduated court monitoring only. Analyses will test the impact of group assignment on rates of program compliance, new arrests within 6 months and 12 months of sentence, and new domestic violence incidents reported by the same victim. Analyses would also

measure effects on program compliance and recidivism of criminal history, charge, and selected demographics.

**Product: NCJ# 245144**

**Testing the Effectiveness of Batterer Programs and Judicial Monitoring: Results from a Randomized Trial at the Bronx Misdemeanor Domestic Violence Court (2005) – Melissa Labriola, Michael Rempel, Robert C. Davis**

This report by the Center for Court Innovation presents the results of an evaluation of the effectiveness of batterer programs and judicial monitoring at the Bronx Misdemeanor Domestic Violence Court. Findings from the evaluation include the following: Batterer programs did not produce a reduction in re-arrest rates; no significant differences in re-arrest rates were found between offenders assigned to monthly monitoring schedules and those assigned to graduated monitoring schedules; judicial monitoring did not produce a reduction in re-arrest rates; the strongest predictors of recidivism were prior criminal history, young age, and more serious current arrest charges; and neither batterer programs nor judicial monitoring had any significant impact on victim reports of re-abuse. Data for the study were obtained through monitoring of all eligible offenders arraigned on a domestic violence misdemeanor, convicted of a violation, and sentenced to a conditional discharge through the Bronx Misdemeanor Domestic Violence Court for the period July 23, 2002, through February 7, 2004. During the randomized trial, offenders were assigned to one of four conditions: (1) batterer program plus monthly judicial monitoring; (2) batterer program plus graduated judicial monitoring; (3) monthly judicial monitoring only; and (4) graduated judicial monitoring only. The offenders were tracked for 1 year after sentencing to determine the effectiveness of the sentencing conditions. The findings suggest that mandating offenders to a batterer program does not produce a reduction in re-arrest rates nor does it reduce reported incidences of re-abuse. The findings also indicate that judicial monitoring does not lead to lower incidences of re-arrest, thus suggesting the need for changes in program mandates. Study limitations are discussed.

**Additional NCJ Citations: 221766, 223336**

<b>2003-IJ-CX-1030:</b>	<b>Processes of Resistance in Domestic Violence Offenders</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$165,652</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Deborah Levesque</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

This research extends the work on the application of the Trans-theoretical Model of Change (TTM) to domestic violence offenders by examining processes of resistance, which is a new TTM construct that represents activities that inhibit stage progression or increase risk of regression. Subjects will be 766 male domestic violence offenders involved in group counseling for partner violence at participating Rhode Island programs. The sequential method for scale development includes: (1) a literature review, focus group with batterers, and interviews with experts to generate ideas for inclusion in the process of resistance measure; (2) the measure will be administered to 350 adult males in batterer treatment; (3) principal components analysis and item analysis will be conducted to refine the measure and determine its dimensionality and content; and (4) preliminary statistical analyses will be conducted to assess the measure's external validity. Subsequently, the measure will be administered to a separate sample of 350 domestic violence offenders at treatment intake and again 3 months later in order to confirm and validate the measure. Finally, the researchers will return to the literature and experts on domestic violence treatment and conduct additional focus groups with batterers to identify best practices for dealing with resistance in batterer treatment.

**Product: NCJ# 223620**

**Processes of Resistance in Domestic Violence Offenders – D.A. Levesque**

Using the Transtheoretical Model of Change (stage of change) framework, three studies were conducted to examine resistance in domestic violence offenders. In Study One, an 88-item draft measure of resistance was developed and administered to 346 adult males in batterer treatment. The study yielded a 38-item measure that assessed eight resistance dimensions: (1) System Blaming, (2) Problems with Partner, (3) Problems with Alliance, (4) Social Justification, (5) Hopelessness, (6) Isolation, (7) Psychological Reactance, and (8) Passive Reactance. In Study Two, the measure was administered to a separate sample of adult males at batterer program intake ( $N = 358$ ) and again two months later ( $N = 256$ ) in order to confirm the measure's factor structure and to further examine its external validity. Resistance over time was related to stage progression and regression and use of psychological aggression, mild physical aggression, and severe physical aggression against a partner since program start. Only three types of resistance, System Blaming, Problems with Partner, and Hopelessness, decreased from program intake to follow-up, suggesting that domestic violence programs may be most attentive to those types of resistance, but may need to do more to address other forms of resistance. In Study Three, interviews with experts on domestic violence treatment

were conducted in an initial attempt to identify strategies for dealing with resistance in batterer treatment. The current project and future research on resistance can help the field become more attuned to different forms of resistance and their potential impact on partner violence and offenders’ engagement in treatment.

<b>2003-MU-MU-0002:</b>	<b>Supplemental Mental Health Treatment for Batterer Program Participants</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$435,269</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Edward Gondolf</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

Approximately one quarter of the men sent to batterer counseling would qualify for mental health treatment. The nature and extent of such treatment, has not, however, been documented and its effectiveness has not been evaluated. The purpose of this research is to: (1) describe the nature and extent of mental health treatment obtained by batterers with diagnosable mental disorders and (2) to test the relative effectiveness of such mental health treatment for batterer program participants through an experimental clinical trial. Court-ordered batterer counseling supplemented with mental health treatment will be compared to batterer counseling only. At batterer program intake, men court-ordered to batterer counseling will be screened for mental health disorders using the Psychiatric Diagnostic Screening Questionnaire and Brief Symptom Inventory (*N* = 400). Those men who show evidence of a disorder on the self-report instrument will be randomly referred to a local mental health outpatient clinic for assessment and appropriate treatment. The effectiveness of the mental health treatment will be tested using a 12-month follow-up study design. Phone interviews with the batterer’s female partners will be conducted at 3-month intervals to determine re-assault, and arrest records will be obtained and coded to determine further criminal offenses.

**Product: NCJ# 223030**

**Supplemental Mental Health Treatment for Batterer Program Participants (2007) – E.W. Gondolf**

The study concluded that increased efforts, procedures, coordination, and costs of implementing a mandatory screening and referral system for batterer mental health treatment did not improve outcomes related to program completion and meaningful reductions in partner abuse. In general it is difficult to justify investment in the process required for mandatory referral for mental health treatment because of the relatively small portion of men involved and the small net improvement in outcomes. However the option of referral for men with observed or self-reported mental health problems seems justified. One instructive finding is that batterer program participants are not likely to comply with voluntary referrals for mental health treatment. Accountability through court mandate, oversight, and sanctions should substantially improve compliance, and the men who do comply should benefit from treatment. The authors caution that the findings must be viewed with caution, because of the small portion of men who actually received treatment and the lack of improvement in mental health status for the referred men as a whole.

<b>2003-WG-BX-1002:</b>	<b>Evaluating and Improving Risk Assessment and Schemes for Sexual Recidivism: A 25-Year Follow-up of Convicted Sexual Offenders</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$249,940</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Raymond Knight</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The goal of this research project is to address the critical need to improve accuracy in risk assessment for sexual offenders and hence improve decision-making about sexual offenders. The study will investigate the most widely used actuarial instruments for facilitating correct decisions relating to the management of sexual offenders. The study will examine the instruments under conditions of greater methodological rigor than previous research has allowed, explore the contexts in which specific instruments are maximally useful, and apply advances in psychometrics and predictive statistics to generate improved actuarial instruments. The research will focus on the outcome data of an original study that was completed before actuarial instruments had been developed. The participants in the original study were selected from two groups of sexually aggressive offenders evaluated at the Massachusetts Treatment Center (MTC) for Sexually Dangerous Persons between 1959 and 1984. Between 1985 and 1987 all of the participants in the study were tracked through four follow-up record sources. These data will provide the basis of the multiple outcome measures for the study.

**Product: NCJ# 217618**

**Evaluating and Improving Risk Assessment Schemes for Sexual Recidivism: A Long-Term Follow-up of Convicted Sexual Offenders – R. Knight, D. Thornton**

Highlights of the results were: (1) for the average predictability over all measures, the Bridgewater Observations sample (BOs) were better predicted than Bridgewater Treatments sample (BTs), despite a significantly lower recidivism rate; (2) the cross-temporal pattern of prediction differed between rapists and child molesters, with rapists being predicted better at shorter follow-up periods and child molesters better at longer intervals; (3) all actuarials showed moderate reliability and predictive accuracy with few significant differences; (4) five factors accounted for all of the predictive variance in the existing actuarials; (5) the Structured Risk Assessment (SRA) Needs Assessment consistently had the highest area under the Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) curve (AUCs) for the entire sample and for rapists and child molesters separately; (6) age was not found to constitute an important moderator for predicting outcome, and a complex relation among age at index offense, age at discharge, and outcome status emerged and (7) promising additional subgroup specific predictors for child molesters and rapists were identified. Risk assessment plays a central role in the management of sexual offenders. The study assessed the comparative accuracy of the major risk instruments over time and over sub samples, explored their underlying factor structure, examined the accuracy of a new assessment protocol, the SRA Needs Assessment, and explored the potential for generating improved predictive instruments. To accomplish this, archival files from a prior study which followed 599 offenders referred to the Massachusetts Treatment Center (MTC) from 1959 and 1984 were used. The offenders were referred from both Bridgewater Treatment (BT) and Bridgewater Observation (BO). They were coded on the modern actuarials that have been developed since 1998 and on a new experimental measure, the SRA Needs Assessment.

<b>2003-WG-BX-1005:</b>	<b>Integrating Fatherhood into Batterer Programs: A Comparative Field Test</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$314,346</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Chris O' Sullivan</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The goal of this project is to determine whether a domestic violence curriculum with a strong emphasis on the effects of domestic violence on children, produces a better outcome than the standard curriculum. Researchers will conduct both a process and outcome evaluation. The study sample will consist of 200 men entering Safe Horizon domestic violence programs over a 12 month period of time and signing up for classes in the Bronx or Brooklyn. Upon consenting to participate in the study, half of the men will be assigned to the test group (a 26-week standard curriculum program compressed into a 16-week period, plus a 10-week module focusing on the impact of domestic violence on children) and half to the control group (a standard 26-week curriculum, which includes one session devoted to the effects of violence on children). Semi-structured, in-person interviews will be conducted with each of the participants at the first session after orientation, at the halfway mark, and at the final session. Subsequent telephone interviews will be conducted 3 months after course completion. Recidivism will be tracked by collecting information on each participant's arrest one year after enrollment in the program.

**Product: NCJ# 223029**

**Introducing the Impact of Domestic Violence on Children Into a Batterer Program Curriculum: Does an Emphasis on the Kids Improve the Response? (2007) – Safe Horizon**

The evaluation involved 123 men mandated to and enrolled in the Safe Horizon domestic violence Accountability Program in Brooklyn, NY, between July 14, 2004, and December 31, 2005. They were randomly assigned to either the child-focused curriculum or the partner/victim-focused curriculum. Forty-six completed the child-focused curriculum, and 35 completed the partner-focused curriculum. Rearrests were determined for the period of 1 year after program completion or termination. Instructors for the two programs were asked about their impressions of participant interest and responses to the curriculum. Despite the instructors' impression that the men in the child-focused curriculum were more thoughtful about and interested in the material than participants in the curriculum that focused only on the partner/victim, men in the child-focused curriculum were equally likely to be terminated from or drop out of the classes. The only factors significantly associated with a lower rearrest rate were completing the program, regardless of whether it was child-focused or partner-focused; being older; and having no criminal history. This evaluation, as well as previous evaluations of batterer programs, suggests that there may be a group of chronic offenders who commit domestic violence along with other crimes, for whom arrest is not a deterrent and batterer programs, regardless of content, are not effective. This report recommends that instead of continuing to modify program content in the hope of finding material that will cause positive behavioral change in batterers, efforts should focus on other variables such as improved monitoring and increasing batterers' stake in conformity through employment services.

<b>2004-WG-BX-0001:</b>	<b>Stages of Change and the Group Treatment of Batterers</b>
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<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$236,176</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Pamela Alexander</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

One individual difference in response to treatment among batterers may be readiness to change, best conceptualized by the stages of change (SOC) model. It is the purpose of this project to (1) compare the effectiveness of a 26-week SOC group treatment with a standard 26-week cognitive-behavioral gender re-education (CBTGR) group treatment; (2) assess the integrity of the two treatments with respect to therapist adherence, therapist competence, and processes of change; (3) conduct exploratory analyses on individual readiness to change as a moderator of treatment condition in predicting outcomes; and (4) conduct exploratory analyses comparing the effectiveness of these two approaches in Spanish-speaking groups. A total of 240 court-ordered, English-speaking male batterers will be randomly assigned to one of two treatment conditions, for a total of 12 groups in each condition and 10 men per group. In addition, 80 court-ordered Spanish-speaking male batterers will be randomly assigned to one of the two conditions, for a total of four groups in each condition. Effectiveness will be indicated by (a) increased involvement in treatment (lower attrition, higher working alliance, higher group cohesion), (b) increased readiness to change, and (c) desistance from violence (according to batterer self-report at post-treatment and partner reports at post-treatment, and 6- and 12-month follow-ups). Groups will be conducted over the course of 2 years at the Montgomery County, Maryland Abused Persons Program (APP), and initial, mid-group, and post-treatment assessments will be collected on all group participants. Initial, post-treatment, and 6- and 12-month partner follow-up assessments will be collected as a function of Montgomery County APP's participation in a project funded by the CDC (R49/CCR 319813-01) to predict batterers' response to treatment.

**Product: NCJ# 228004**

**Stages of Change and the Group Treatment of Batterers (2007) – P.C. Alexander**

The study found that self-reported aggression at post-treatment was unrelated to treatment condition; however, on the basis of victim follow-up reports, the SOC curriculum was more effective than standard CBTGR treatment in reducing women's risk for physical aggression from their male partners, especially among English-speakers. The SOC condition was particularly effective for first-time offenders, for men who were court-ordered to treatment, and for men in an earlier underlying stage of change. On the other hand, the SOC condition was no more effective than the CBTGR condition in reducing the violence of men with multiple admissions, histories of trauma, or source of referral as a function of their assignment to different treatment conditions. The SOC condition was based on a motivational intervening model that included the use of open-ended questions, asking about both positive and negative aspects of the problem, listening reflectively, being willing to revise these reflections upon clarification from the client, highlighting discrepancies between clients' values and their behavior, affirming a client's efforts to change, and reflecting upon his ambivalence about changing. The CBTGR condition emphasized presenting reasons why clients should change their behavior. The sample consisted of 528 batterers, 96.1 percent of whom were court-ordered to treatment. They were randomly assigned to a total of 19 English-speaking groups in the SOC conditions (200 men), 16 English-speaking groups in the CBTGR conditions (175 men), 4 Spanish-speaking groups in the SOC conditions (47 men), and 10 Spanish-speaking groups in the CBTGR condition (106 men).

<b>2004-WG-BX-0005:</b>	<b>Court Responses to Batterer Program Noncompliance: A National Perspective</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$142,631</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Greg Berman</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The purpose of this study is to investigate how courts use batterer program mandates to keep defendants under tight court supervision. This study will involve a survey of criminal courts, batterer programs, and battered women's programs in each of the 50 states. An average of three communities per state will be surveyed ( $n = 150$ ). Selection criteria will include whether the community has a batterer program, battered women's agency, and a court that can respond. All communities whose courts mandate batterer programs pre-disposition will be included. The survey will assess: (1) how the court uses batterer programs pre- and post-disposition; (2) what policies exist for responding to noncompliance; and (3) how respondents perceive the message the court's enforcement practices send about the seriousness of intimate partner violence.

**Product: NCJ# 230399**

**Court Responses to Batterer Program Noncompliance: A National Perspective (2007) – M. Labriola, M. Rempel, C. O’Sullivan, P. Frank**

The primary goal of this research was to determine the extent to which criminal courts nationwide are advancing the goals of accountability by imposing consequences on domestic-violence offenders who do not comply with a batterer program mandate. The study was also interested in identifying the goals that courts, batterer programs, and victim assistance agencies currently ascribe to batterer programs. Overall, the study found that a foundation exists in most communities nationwide on which to build an accountability model for implementing court mandates to batterer programs; however, confusion about the purpose of batterer program mandates many divert attention from strengthening responses to noncompliance. The findings from nearly all of the 260 courts examined reported that they most often impose batterer program mandates on convicted offenders who were originally arrested on a misdemeanor (55 percent) or violation (39 percent) as opposed to a felony charge (6 percent). Generally, probation departments played a critical role in supervising batterer program mandates. Only 34 percent of the courts reported predisposition mandates. Sixty-two percent of the courts indicated that convicted offenders mandated to a batterer program must report back to court for periodic compliance monitoring; however, only 58 percent of those courts reported that the first compliance monitoring date was held within 4 weeks of mandate imposition, suggesting that many jurisdictions monitor at infrequent intervals. Almost half of the batterer programs surveyed reported that their program is 20-30 weeks long, and nearly all programs held one session per week. In addition to batterer programs, 83 percent sometimes mandate domestic-violence offenders to other types of programs, most often drug/alcohol abuse treatment, mental health treatment, and anger management. The study conducted a survey of 260 communities nationwide that met several criteria. A criminal court, batterer program, and victim assistance agency existed in each community surveyed. Extensive figures and tables, 60 references, and appended research instruments and materials included.  
 PDF Link: <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/230399.pdf>

<b>2004-WG-BX-0011:</b>	<b>Long-Term Efficacy of Court Intervention on the Reduction of Repeat Battering</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$78,391</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Douglas Wilson</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The proposed research is a plan to discover the long-term effects of criminal justice and court interventions on the pattern of offender domestic violence. The goal is to discover what combination of court intervention safeguards the same or different victims from repeat domestic violence offenses. The study will extend the database on 353 domestic violence offenders who were arrested from July 1995 through February 1996 for misdemeanor assaults and violations of protective orders in East Norfolk Domestic Violence Court in Massachusetts. Their arrest and civil order histories will be followed through 2004, providing a ten year longitudinal study of offender abuse and other criminal behavior. Longitudinal record data will be supplied by the Massachusetts Criminal History Board. Additional data on arrest will be obtained from courthouse records to determine if additional offenses have been committed against the same or new victims. The analyses will apply methods used to analyze criminal careers.

**Product: NCJ# 215346**

**Longitudinal Study of a Cohort of Batterers Arraigned in a Massachusetts District Court 1995 to 2004 (2006) – D. Wilson, A. Klein**

The findings revealed that the men arrested for domestic violence in this study cohort were generally antisocial, persistently criminal, and engaged in domestic violence as part of their general criminal activities. Police arrested 75 percent of the 342 men for subsequent crimes involving substance abuse or violence (including domestic violence), or both. Men in the cohort were commonly arrested for a new crime before the courts disposed of an earlier crime. The commission of a new crime before the disposition of a previous crime did not adversely impact the criminal justice outcome for the defendant, but actually seemed to work in the defendant’s favor as both offenses were typically handled by the court in one disposition while the court’s sentence remained unaffected. Statistical analyses indicated that the courts displayed consistency in the application of deterrence responses/sentences in domestic violence cases, which included the use of probation, suspended sentences, split sentences, and jail. Given the criminal histories of the men in the cohort, the authors suggest it is unlikely that a deterrence approach alone, or even deterrence combined with batterer treatment, will deter these men from committing future crimes, particularly domestic violence. The findings also illustrate that in order to properly evaluate the impact of criminal justice responses to domestic violence, it is necessary to consider the responses within the broader context of an abuser’s general criminal behavior. Data were drawn from the State’s criminal history file and from individual court criminal and civil records for 342 men

who were originally arrested for domestic violence within the jurisdiction of an eastern Massachusetts District Court between February 1995 and March 1996. Data were analyzed using cross tabulations, Fisher’s exact test, bivariate and multivariate logistical analysis, and survival analysis.

<b>2005-WG-BX-0004:</b>	<b>Evaluation of California’s Batterer Intervention Systems</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$250,092</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Dag MacLeod</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

This project will evaluate batterer intervention systems with an eye toward teasing out the contributions of different parts of the system. The project will take advantage of the size of California’s population currently in the criminal justice system and the length of its statutorily mandated batterer intervention programs. California’s 52-week programs are among the longest in the country. The common statutory framework in California — combined with the variation in the operation of courts and batterer treatment programs within that framework —provides an ideal environment for conducting a quasi-experimental study, making it easier to distinguish the effects of specific components of batterer intervention systems. Various qualitative and quantitative measures will be used to examine the characteristics of different components of the systems and their interactions. A multi-method research design will begin by creating typologies of the batterer intervention system in six different jurisdictions in the State and the batterer intervention programs within these systems. Measures of program fidelity will be constructed so that outcomes may be evaluated relative to differences in program design and implementation. Program completion, a key element of compliance with the terms of probation, and reduced recidivism, specifically reduced recidivism for domestic violence offenses, will be the key indicators of effectiveness and will be measured by tracking records from law enforcement, the courts, and batterer intervention programs. An estimated sample size of approximately 2,000 will be selected from batterers enrolled in intervention programs in six project sites. The goal of this research is to assist in building a national consensus on the components of these systems that are most effective.

**Product: NCJ# 230702**

**Batterer Intervention Systems in California: An Evaluation (2008) – D. MacLeod, R. Pi, D. Smith, L. Rose-Goodwin**

This study examined a sample of more than 1,000 men who were enrolled in batterer intervention programs (BIPs) across five jurisdictions in California. Some findings from the study include the following: (1) The men in the BIPs were not representative of the larger problem of domestic violence; more than one-third of the men in the sample still lived with their victim. (2) BIPs incorporated multiple approaches to working with domestic violence offenders. (3) Offenders’ rates of program completion varied across different BIPs. (4) The strongest predictors of re-offending following intake to a BIP were the individual characteristics of the offenders. Since 1994, California law has required that defendants who are convicted and granted probation in domestic violence cases must complete a certified BIP. In addition, many State superior courts have adopted specialized procedures for handling domestic violence cases; jurisdictions manage their caseloads in different ways. This study examined the different ways that domestic violence cases are handled by the courts, departments of probation, and BIPs in five separate jurisdictions in California: Los Angeles, Riverside, San Joaquin, Santa Clara, and Solano. The report is divided into six chapters that cover (a) an overview of California’s batterer intervention systems, (b) an evaluation of five batterer intervention systems in California, (c) a look at BIP content, (d) an examination of offender profiles, (e) an analysis of systems impacts, and (f) a review of policy issues and research implications.

<b>2006-IJ-CX-0018:</b>	<b>Megan’s Law: An Empirical Analysis</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$38,252</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Kristen Zgoba</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

This study assesses the empirical efficacy of New Jersey’s Megan’s Law (in its home state). Megan’s Law was enacted in New Jersey in 1994 after the death and sexual molestation of Megan Kanka in Hamilton, New Jersey. President Bill Clinton signed the federal version of Megan’s Law in 1996, giving states two years to implement the law, or risk losing federal funding. Today all fifty states have a version of Megan’s Law. Despite widespread community and legislative support, there is no empirical evidence that such community notification and registration laws reduce the frequency of sex offenses. Additionally, what is not known is the true cost of implementing Megan’s Law and the sex offender registry websites within the criminal justice system. As such, this study will approach the problem with a

triangulated methodology. The main study goals are (1) to establish the prevalence of sexual offenses in New Jersey for the five years prior to the implementation of Megan’s law and the five years after the inception of Megan’s Law, (2) to compare a matched sample of sex offenders who left New Jersey State Prisons (NJSP) prior to Megan’s law and were therefore not subject to the law to offenders who were released after the implementation of Megan’s law and subject to its provisions, (3) Determine direct costs of program operation since the implementation of Megan’s Law. Additional activities include report/manuscript writing, code book development and dissemination.

**Product: NCJ# 225370**

**Megan’s Law: Assessing the Practical and Monetary Efficacy (2008) – K. Zgoba, P. Witt, M. DeAlessandro, B. Veysey**

This study investigated: (1) the effect of Megan’s Law on the overall rate of sexual offending over time; (2) its specific deterrence effect on reoffending, including the level of general and sexual offense recidivism, the nature of sexual reoffenses, and time to first re-arrest for sexual and nonsexual reoffenses (i.e., community tenure); and (3) the costs of implementation and most recent annual expenditures of Megan’s Law. Phase One was a 21-year trend study (10 years prior and 10 years after implementation, and the year of For Phase Two, data on 550 sexual offenders released during the years 1990 to 2000 were collected, and outcomes of interest were analyzed. Phase Three collected implementation and ongoing costs of administering Megan’s Law for 15 of New Jerseys’ 21 counties. Findings showed that: (1) Megan’s Law has no effect on community tenure (i.e., time to first rearrest), (2) Megan’s Law showed no demonstrable effect in reducing sexual reoffenses, (3) Megan’s Law has no effect on the type of sexual reoffense or first-time sexual offense (still largely child molestation/incest), and (4) Megan’s Law has no effect on reducing the number of victims involved in sexual offenses.

**Additional NCJ Citations: 230486, 232041, 225370**

<b>2006-WG-BX-0001:</b>	<b>A National Portrait of Domestic Violence Courts</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$275,064</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Michael Rempel</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The study will involve the identification of criminal domestic violence courts throughout the country; site visits to 15 courts; and a national survey of domestic violence courts. The result will be a detailed national portrait of domestic violence court goals, policies and practices. This portrait will be used by the project team of researchers and practitioners to identify best (and worst) practices and testable hypotheses for future domestic violence court research.

**Product: NCJ# 229659**

**National Portrait of Domestic Violence Courts (2009) – M. Labriola, S. Bradley, C.S. O’Sullivan, M. Rempel, S. Moore**

The study's major findings pertain to the goals, victim services and safety, offender assessments programs, and compliance monitoring of Domestic Violence Courts (DVCs). Regarding DVC goals, most courts emphasize victim safety, offender accountability, deterring recidivism, rehabilitation, and efficient case processing. Regarding victim services and safety, DVCs generally emphasize victim advocacy services, orders of protection, and victim safety while attending court. Regarding offender assessment and programs, most assessments were usually conducted by prosecution staff, probation, or the staff of batterer programs or other outside programs. All courts reported using batterer programs, but with widely varying frequency. Orders to attend other types of programs were as prevalent as orders to batterer programs. Regarding compliance monitoring, 62 percent of the DVCs reported "always" or "often" ordering offenders to probation supervision. Fifty-six percent of courts reported requiring a return to court for postdisposition monitoring. At such hearings, 27 percent of DVCs reported imposing sanctions for noncompliance. Other topics addressed in open-ended survey questions and on-site interviews were collaboration, consistency, training, victim outreach, and resources. For the purposes of this study, DVCs were defined as courts that handle domestic violence cases on a separate calendar or assign domestic violence cases to one or more dedicated judges or judicial officers. Using a variety of investigative methods, the study developed a comprehensive list of criminal DVCs nationwide. Three DVCs in each of five States were visited to develop in-depth information. Surveys involved all qualifying courts in the national compendium and prosecutors linked to each court. Phone interviews were conducted with a subsample of court survey respondents.

<b>2007-IJ-CX-0016:</b>	<b>GPS Monitoring Technologies and Domestic Violence: An Evaluation Study</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$365,704</b>

**PI:** Edna Erez  
**Status:** Closed

The proposed study will evaluate the use, implementation, and effectiveness of Global Positioning Systems (GPS) programs aimed at preventing repeat domestic violence (DV) in the pretrial/predisposition period, a volatile phase during which women are vulnerable to renewed abuse. The study is composed of three parts: (1) Records will be analyzed from five GPS-using jurisdictions to examine program effectiveness in the short term (pre-adjudication) and long term (post-program release or post-incarceration); (2) an e-mail survey will be conducted of all agencies in the United States using GPS and RF technologies to address the safety of IPV victims in the post-arrest/pretrial period will solicit responses on the relative value of each technology in terms of its protective potential, costs, accuracy, reliability, versatility, and ease of implementation; and (3) in-depth interviews with representatives of all stakeholders (victims, offenders, justice personnel, and victim advocates as well as vendors and manufacturers) will be used to examine the use, implementation, and effectiveness of GPS for DV.

**Product: NCJ# 238910**

**GPS Monitoring Technologies and Domestic Violence: An Evaluation Study (2012) – E. Erez, P.R. Ibarra, W.D. Bales, O.M. Gur**

This study examined the use of Global Positioning System (GPS) technology to monitor compliance with court-mandated “no contact” orders in domestic-violence (DV) cases, particularly those that have involved violence. In addition, the study also determined the effectiveness of GPS as a form of pretrial supervision in DV cases compared with other pretrial supervision conditions. The findings indicate that the use of GPS impacts the behavior of program enrollees over both short and long terms. The short-term impact was associated with no contact attempts, and defendants enrolled in GPS monitoring had fewer program violations compared with those placed in traditional electronic monitoring (EM) that uses radio frequency (RF) technology. The latter involves remotely monitoring house arrest but without tracking. Apparently, GPS tracking increases defendants’ compliance with program conditions compared with those who are monitored for presence at a particular location, usually the home residence, but are not tracked for all locations. Defendants enrolled in the Midwest GPS program had a lower probability of being rearrested for a DV offense during the 1-year follow-up period compared with defendants who had been in a non-GPS condition (e.g., in jail, in an EM program, or released on bond without supervision). In another study site, those placed on GPS had a lower likelihood of arrest for any criminal violation within the 1-year follow-up period. In a third site, however, no impact from participation in GPS monitoring was found. The authors speculate that the heterogeneity of the defendants placed on GPS at the latter site, along with the different method for generating the sample of DV defendants, may explain the absence of an impact of GPS on arrest in the long term. The finding also suggests that defendants’ participation in GPS increased the likelihood of conviction. NCJ 238910.

**2011-WG-BX-0001:** **Research on Violence and Victimization Across the Life Span, Special Topic: Offender Interventions: Why Offenders Desist From Intimate Partner Violence**  
**Amount:** \$151,580  
**PI:** Andrew Klein  
**Status:** Completed

The criminal justice response to domestic violence has been transformed since the 1980s, beginning with a great increase in arrests. Although prosecution initially lagged, recent research challenges the widespread belief that few domestic violence (DV) arrests are prosecuted (Maxwell & Garner, 2009). However, the effectiveness of DV prosecution remains at issue. Maxwell and Garner’s review of more than 30 DV prosecution studies finds no deterrent effect of prosecution beyond that obtained by the abuser’s initial arrest (2011). The goal of this research is to revisit the question of the effectiveness of DV prosecution. Unlike previous studies, we will use a wider lens, examining the cumulative effect of DV prosecutions over time and within the context of **all** prosecutions experienced by the abuser, including those for non-DV offenses. This wider examination is essential to determine the effectiveness of prosecution/sentencing. As documented in the literature review, abusers who come into contact with the criminal justice system are not first-time abusers who otherwise are law-abiding citizens. They are repeat abusers, often with extensive criminal histories for non-domestic violence offenses. Given this, looking at any given one DV prosecution in isolation will not reveal the effectiveness of prosecution/sentencing of abusers. It is our hypothesis that context matters, and that differences between patterns of prosecution/sentencing of domestic compared with nondomestic offenses will effect reabuse outcomes. To discern these differences, we have developed a severity scale that will measure and compare patterns of domestic and non-domestic violence prosecutions/sentences. Our hypothesis is that

abusers who are prosecuted as aggressively and sentenced as severely for DV as for non-domestic violence offenses will be less likely to reabuse or will reabuse less than those who are consistently prosecuted and sentenced less severely for DV compared with non-DV offenses.

We will test this hypothesis by looking at a large cohort of criminal justice-identified abusers, compare their histories of criminal prosecutions over a substantial period of their active criminal careers (10 years), and measure their subsequent abuse over the next 5 years to determine reabuse rates. In order to accomplish this first of its kind, exploratory research, we will use a large dataset of more than 1,000 males and females on probation for at least one DV offense as of November 2002 across the state of Rhode Island. We are familiar with this dataset; it was used in a prior NIJ study (Klein et al., 2005). Given that almost all of these abusers had repeat DV and non-DV criminal histories and their average age in 2002 was 34, we will be able to examine their criminal lives for 10 years from their first adult offense, compare the severity of their DV and non-DV prosecutions/sentences, and see if any differences are associated with reabuse over the subsequent 5 years. The dataset will allow us to control for unique offender characteristics that have been documented to predict reabuse, including age, criminal history, and gender. Our findings will reveal whether our approach reveals a new way to examine the effect of DV prosecution/sentencing over time, but a more accurate assessment of current DV prosecution/sentencing practices across Rhode Island. If our hypothesis proves correct, it will have major implications for how DV could be prosecuted/sentenced to safeguard victims more effectively.

**Product: NCJ# 244757**

**Impact of Differential Sentencing Severity for Domestic Violence Offenses and All Other Offenses Over Abusers' Life Spans (2013) – Andrew Klein, David Centerbar, Steven Keller, Jessica Klein**

Unlike previous studies of the effectiveness of prosecutions of domestic violence (DV), the current study used a wider lens in examining the relative effect of differential prosecutions of DV offenses over time compared to prosecutions of all other types of offenses by DV abusers (non-DV offenses), which tests the hypothesis that if sentencing for DV offenses was more severe than for non-DV offenses, then re-abuse would be significantly deterred.

The study confirmed this hypothesis. It found that abusers who were prosecuted and sentenced more severely for DV compared to their non-DV crimes during the first years of their adult criminal careers were less likely to be arrested for another DV offense. Also, the subset of abusers who were prosecuted for their DV offense but were not prosecuted for their non-DV offenses were significantly less likely to commit new DV offenses. These findings suggest that prosecutors and courts have the means to deter DV reoffending significantly by enhancing sentences for repeat DV cases. The study sample consisted of 500 DV offenders who were on probation for DV in Rhode Island in 2002 and also were involved in non-DV cases during the first 6 years of their criminal careers. Also, they had at least one non-DV case that preceded a DV case. Researchers examined every adult criminal prosecution for both DV and non-DV offenses since age 18 through April 2012. The majority had active criminal careers of at least 8 years, as measured from first to last arrest. In order to determine the impact of sentencing for DV offenses, the study controlled for the most common independent variables associated with risk of re-abuse, including number of prior offenses, gender, and age at first offense.

<b>2011-WG-BX-0002:</b>	<b>An In-Depth Examination of Batterer Intervention and Alternative Treatment Approaches for Domestic Violence Offenders</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$275,000</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Linda Mills</b>
<b>Status</b>	<b>Completed</b>

Most offenders who are convicted of domestic violence crimes in the U.S. are mandated to attend one of the nation's 2,000 batterer intervention programs (BIPs). Recent research raises serious questions about the effectiveness of BIPs because of high attrition rates, little evidence of attitudinal and behavioral change, and inconsistent contact with victims. A number of States are now offering alternative treatment approaches for domestic violence crimes. Some States, including Utah, require these alternative programs to be offered after a period of BIP treatment. The proposed National Institute of Justice (NIJ) study will provide an in-depth content analysis to complement a National Science Foundation (NSF)-funded randomized control trial in Salt Lake City, Utah, that will use an intention-to-treatment method of analysis to determine which of three treatment programs has the lowest arrest outcomes: batterer intervention programs, a restorative justice (RJ) approach called Circles of Peace (CP), or a conjoint treatment approach called Couples Conflict Group (CCG). CP provides weekly circles or conferences, encouraging behavioral

and attitudinal change, and includes willing participation from victims, family members, and trained community members. The first randomized, controlled study comparing BIP and CP, being released soon, suggests that CP may be more effective than BIP in reducing overall arrests. The results also negate the claim that it is dangerous to use RJ for domestic violence. CCG offers a forum for multiple couples to address their abuse histories by engaging in group discussions in which they receive from and offer help to other members. The proposed NIJ study focuses on intimate partner cases in which the victim is willing to participate in treatment with the offender. Using a variety of data collection methods, the NIJ study will offer critical findings that the NSF quantitative study cannot provide. Case record reviews, video recordings of selected treatment sessions, and interviews with offenders and victims will allow the researchers to test whether emerging theories like CP and CCG may be viable alternatives to a BIP-only approach while ensuring that safety concerns are being addressed. An estimated 150 male and female offenders (ranging in age, race, and ethnicity) will be randomly assigned to treatment ( $n = 50$ , BIP only;  $n = 50$ , BIP plus CP;  $n = 50$  BIP plus CCG). Initial and ongoing assessments from the case records will be analyzed and used to describe demographic and clinical characteristics of the sample. A content analysis will be conducted on the case session notes, video recordings, and interview transcriptions. Results from the three treatments in the proposed study will be combined with results from the NSF randomized, controlled trial to determine which characteristics of the treatment process are associated with treatment outcomes. Both conventional statistics and a meta-regression approach will be used to test the effects of these variables. Given that alternative treatment programs are currently being offered by various courts, it is imperative that rigorous, in-depth research findings become available. This study proposes to meet this urgent need. A cost-benefit analysis will also be provided to understand the trade-offs that each treatment provides.

**Product NCJ# 252265****An In-Depth Examination of Batterer Intervention and Alternative Treatment Approaches for Domestic Violence Offenders -- Linda G. Mills, Briana Barocas**

The study was a content analysis that complements a National Science Foundation (NSF)-funded randomized controlled trial (RCT) in Salt Lake City (Utah) that used an intention-to-treat method of analysis to determine which treatment program had the lowest arrest outcomes, i.e., a traditional BIP or a BIP plus RJ approach called Circles of Peace (CP). The BIP was a 16-week, group-based treatment approach for DV offenders only. It was largely didactic, rather than interactive and focused on changing sexist attitudes so as to alter offender behavior. BIP plus CP provided 12 weeks of offender-only group sessions, with RJ principles infused throughout to encourage offenders to focus on behavioral and attitudinal change. Following the initial 12 group sessions, offenders participated in four weeks of individual circles with a willing victim (or victim advocate when the victim did not want to participate), along with family members or other support people, as well as trained community volunteers. The NIJ-funded study built on Part II of the NSF study, which focused only on cases of intimate partner violence. Part I of the NSF study compared BIP only and BIP plus CP for all DV cases (both intimate partner and family violence). The preliminary findings presented in this report show the recurring patterns across all data sources. They focus on attitudes about gender, family, and relationships; DV; offender treatment for DV; the criminal justice system; perceptions about causes of violence in the relationship; factors that influence offender participation in treatment; the infusion of RJ in treatment; victims and DV; and considerations for implementing DV offender treatment.

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

**Sub-Category A-iv:  
Courts & the Criminal Justice System**

**COMPENDIUM OF RESEARCH ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN**

**1993-2018**

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## Category A: JUSTICE & RELATED SYSTEMS

### iv. Courts & the Criminal Justice System

<b>1995-IJ-CX-0027:</b>	<b>Understanding, Preventing, and Controlling Domestic Violence Incidents</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$151,593</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Eve Buzawa</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The study examines the effects of judicial intervention upon approximately 400 batterers sentenced in Quincy, Massachusetts District Court. Data is collected through official records and in-depth interviews with batterers and victims. The Quincy Court Domestic Violence Program has been lauded as a national model for batterer treatment and was recently named a winner of the Ford Foundation's "Innovations in State and Local Government Award". The study will provide an evaluation of this program, focusing specifically on the measurement of re-abuse by perpetrators and the perceptions of both victims and batterers upon the process. This study provides critical information about batterer's perceptions and interpretations of informal (social) and formal (legal) sanctions, while also providing similar information about the perceptions of victims regarding the effectiveness of these sanctions. Utilizing structured interviewing techniques, offenders and victims are being interviewed at two points in time (at sentencing/ dismissal and one year later). This data enables a comparison of the initial perceptions of both the offenders and the victims about their particular case to the reality of what these sanctions actually entailed. By collecting data on both perceptions and behavior, a clearer picture of the relative importance of formal and informal deterrence mechanisms is expected to emerge.

**Product: NCJ# 181427/181428**

**Response to Domestic Violence in a Pro-Active Court Setting (1999) – E. Buzawa, G. Hotaling, A. Klein, J. Byrne**

This study examined the characteristics of 353 domestic violence offenses, offenders and victims in the Quincy, Massachusetts District Court. The majority of cases did not involve alcohol or drugs; 71% involved the use of violence, and 10% of victims experienced serious injury. The majority of offenders had prior contact with the criminal justice system and 59% had prior "crimes against persons" charges. Three quarters of the victims had called the police on a prior occasion. Offenders with an active restraining order were twice as likely to offend against the same victim within a year of follow-up. Those with previous restraining orders were 13 times more likely to offend against another victim. Most victims were satisfied with the police response; 65% of victims were satisfied with the prosecutor's response, and 34% were dissatisfied. Victim advocates were appreciated; victims had more ambivalence toward the courts than police or prosecutors; and victims were largely capable of assessing their danger. The only significant predictors of re-offending were prior criminal history and age at first offense. Offenders who were placed on probation were more likely to re-offend during the study period compared with those who were prosecuted without subsequent court supervision, or who were not prosecuted. Completion of batterer treatment had no impact on re-offending behavior.

**Additional NCJ Citations: 202564**

<b>1995-WT-NX-0003:</b>	<b>Prosecution Strategies in Domestic Violence</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$98,452</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Carolyn Hartley</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

This study is a collaborative effort between the University of Iowa School of Social Work and Iowa Prosecutors. The purpose of this study is to examine the prosecution strategies of domestic violence related cases, to identify those strategies associated with a successful outcome of conviction on the original charge. Strategies of prosecution will be identified by examining the trial transcripts of a sample of domestic violence related felonious assaults, homicide and attempted homicides in the state of Iowa. To assess the success of strategies, cases where convictions on the original charge were won are being compared with cases of convictions on lesser charges, to see if there are differences in the prosecution strategies employed. In particular, cases are being examined to determine the extent to which prosecutors were able to present evidence of the context of the abusive relationship and history of prior violence, in helping the fact finders understand the current charge. The analytic procedures employed are qualitative, content analysis.

**Product: NCJ# 194074/194075**

**Prosecution Strategies in Domestic Violence Felonies: Telling the Story of Domestic Violence: Anticipating and Meeting Defense Claims (1998) – C. Hartley, R. Ryan**

Trial transcripts were used to identify the prosecution strategies used in the 40 trials, which involved both fatal and nonfatal DV felonies. The trial transcripts suggested that prosecutors were generally aware of the likely defense to be used, and they structured their prosecution strategies to anticipate these defenses which included self-defense or provocation, attempting to downgrade the offense to a lesser charge, diminished responsibility, and the raising of reasonable doubt whether the defendant committed the offense. Various defense strategies included attempting to manipulate common public misconceptions and myths about DV. In countering such defense efforts to build on jurors' conditioned misconceptions of the dynamics of DV, prosecutors must assist jurors in understanding the dynamics of DV by “telling the story” of DV. In DV cases, the incident by itself is not an adequate unit of information for jurors. Context information about the relationship or prior abuse completes the story and can dispel some myths about DV. The use of expert testimony would be the most direct method for “educating” jurors about the dynamics of DV. The testimony of experts who have researched the phenomenon of DV can help the jury to understand the context of the larger abusive relationship and the rationale behind the victim’s actions.

**Additional NCJ Citations: 188129, 194064, 200134, 202564**

<b>1995-WT-NX-0006:</b>	<b>Models of Community Coordination in Response to Partner Violence</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$104,289</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Alissa Worden</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

Building on data collected from statewide surveys of local criminal justice practitioners and domestic violence organizations, and site visits to five criminal justice agencies, this 18-month study is: (1) developing a typology of community coordination models; (2) assessing the role of leadership, conflict, and resources in the growth of different types of coordination models; and (3) assessing the impact of alternative coordination approaches on victims' safety, perceptions of system effectiveness, re-victimization, and satisfaction with responses. The project complements an ongoing analysis of the impact of legislated reforms in family violence cases in New York State. The research includes intensive interviews with community leaders and samples of victims (approximately 30), observation, focus groups, and information gathering about case processing through coordination networks.

**Product: NCJ# 187351**

**Models of Community Coordination in Partner Violence: A Multi-Site Comparative Analysis (2001) – A. Worden**

The study found that, despite strong policy interest in arrest and numerous reforms at the State and local levels in the direction of less discretionary arrest policies, the mandatory or discretionary nature of the arrest decision was only one dimension of law enforcement practice in domestic violence cases. Other dimensions included prosecutorial policies and victim involvement. The research included intensive interviews with community leaders and samples of victims (approximately thirty), observation, focus groups, and information gathered about case processing through coordination networks. Findings from this study indicate that the most actively engaged, collaborative communities detected, apprehended, and processed offenders at higher rates, and kept better records about the process; police practices remain critical in establishing the upper limits of a community’s accountability net; judges’ attitudes determine the outcome of a case as the effects of their personal philosophies are felt backwards throughout the system; and regardless of the intensity of coordination efforts, or the details of policies or practices in effect, the overwhelming majority of incidents slip through the system before conviction or sentencing.

**Additional NCJ Citations: 202564**

<b>1997-WT-VX-0005:</b>	<b>King’s County Felony Domestic Violence Court Research Partnership: Exploring Implementation and Early Impacts</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$179,961</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Michele Sviridoff</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

This researcher-practitioner partnership will provide for an evaluation of the King’s County Felony Domestic Violence Court. The court, which opened in June 1996, has a guiding principle of continuous judicial supervision. This principle includes rigorous monitoring of defendants and continual updates on the delivery of assistance to victims. The research

includes: (1) a collaborative research planning effort; (2) a process evaluation; and (3) an impact evaluation. A mix of quantitative and qualitative methods will be used, including practitioner interviews, court observations, documentation of victims’ services providers, and of defendant compliance with court orders, case file review, and a pre-post analysis of case outcomes, violations of protection and recidivism for a sample of 400 defendants indicted on felony domestic violence charges.

**Product: NCJ# 191861**

**Specialized Felony Domestic Violence Courts: Lessons on Implementation and Impacts From the Kings County Experience (2001) – L. Newmark, M. Rempel, K. Diffily, K. Kane**

This researcher-practitioner partnership provided an evaluation of the King’s County Felony Domestic Violence Court. The study found that the use of the court model resulted in changes in several areas. The District Attorney’s Office was more likely to indict less serious cases in order to bring enhanced resources and victim services to these cases. New state laws resulted in many protection order violations being prosecuted as felonies rather than misdemeanors. Conviction rates did not change, but guilty pleas were more common and trials less common. Probation violations did not appear to change under the new court model, being reported among one third of probationers. Sentencing practices did not become more punitive, probably due to the broader mix of cases. The Court itself produced a higher rate of disposition by guilty plea, which saves the system time and money. Interpretations of recidivism findings are severely constrained by limitations in the recidivism data and the pre/post design. Criminal history, especially criminal contempt of court orders, predicted how well defendants performed pre- and post-disposition.

**Additional NCJ Citations: 199701, 199723, 202564**

<b>1998-WT-VX-0002:</b>	<b>Domestic Violence Courts: Jurisdiction, Organization, Performance Goals and Measures</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$124,170</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Susan Keilitz</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

This project will build a common understanding of the goals and operations of the various models of domestic violence courts, and it will develop measures that these courts and others can use to assess their performance. The project will create the first comprehensive catalogue of domestic violence courts in the United States and it will develop a set of performance goals and related measures with the advice of practitioners and domestic violence professionals. The catalogue will be developed through a mail survey and follow-up telephone interviews of identified domestic violence courts. The goals and measures will be generated through a Delphi study involving thirty diverse panel members selected from practitioners in domestic violence courts and experts in domestic violence issues. A committee of individuals who have experience in implementing and managing domestic violence courts and domestic violence professionals with expertise in understanding the needs of domestic violence victims will guide the project

**Product: NCJ# 186192**

**Specialization of Domestic Violence Case Management in the Courts: A National Survey (2000) – S. Keilitz**

The information in this report derives from three sources: the responses of 103 courts to a written questionnaire; telephone interviews with representatives of 82 of these courts; and a modified Delphi study with a panel of 27 professionals, including judges and court managers in courts that use specialized processes for managing and adjudicating domestic violence cases as well as other noted DV experts and practitioners. The findings indicate that court specialization for DV caseloads is in its initial stages of development. Although the concept of specializing court structures and operations for DV courts is gaining momentum, the court community has yet to develop and test models based on a shared vision about the goals of DV courts. The most common reasons courts cite for implementing specialized processes for DV cases are improved assistance to victims, enhanced victim safety, and increased batterer accountability. In the majority of courts, however, these goals are not supported by the key services and practices needed for survivor safety and batterer accountability. Nevertheless, knowledge of the variation and prevalence of different structures and practices can inform judgments about future program implementation and provide a foundation for future comparative evaluation.

**Additional NCJ Citations: 177403, 181033, 199701, 199724**

<b>1998-WT-VX-0024:</b>	<b>A Longitudinal Study of Battered Women in the System: The Victims and Decision Makers</b>
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<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$416,921</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Joanne Belknap</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

This is a longitudinal, multi-site study of approximately 300 battered women (100 at each site), who will be interviewed three times after their final court disposition. The three sites are: Boulder, and Denver, Colorado, and Lansing, Michigan. The victims will be interviewed after their final disposition, and at 6 months and 12 months post disposition. Prosecutors and district attorneys at the three sites will also be interviewed. Victims and prosecutors will be interviewed about their perceptions of the problem, and what influences their decisions. The objectives of the study are to determine factors that influence victim's choices to pursue or not to pursue actions against their batterers; factors that significantly influence judicial decision-making in women battering cases; the relationship between victim and prosecutor reports regarding factors influencing case disposition; and the factors influencing women's subsequent need for use of the justice system over time.

**Product: NCJ# 202946**  
**Longitudinal Study of Battered Women in the System: The Victims' and Decision-Makers' Perception (2002)**  
**– J. Belknap, C. Sullivan**

The study was conducted between March 1999 and December 2000. The women were interviewed at three points in time: shortly after their final court dispositions, 6 months after the court dispositions, and 1 year after disposition. The types of variables measured in the survivor interviews were indicators of the violence and resulting injuries; indicators of the context of women's lives (race, relationship with the assailant, and economic dependence); indicators of survivors' experiences with the legal system's processes and outcome; and survivors' perceived control over and satisfaction with the various aspects of the criminal legal system. The interviews with the prosecutors focused on their perceptions of victims, defendants, how domestic-violence cases differ from other cases, and how the system could be improved. The study found that women who were in the "Somewhat Satisfied" cluster felt they had more control over the court process than did women in the other clusters. Control also mediated the site differences in satisfaction with the outcome. Contrary to expectations, the effects of incident characteristics on women's satisfaction with the system were weak. Overall, the study determined that prior experiences with the criminal justice system did influence future intentions to use the legal system. Women who were treated with respect by the police and prosecutors during the incident at issue were more likely to indicate they would use the legal system again. This suggests the importance of police and prosecutor behavior in gaining the cooperation of domestic assault victims.

**Additional NCJ Citations: 193612, 210258**

<b>1999-WT-VX-0008:</b>	<b>Effects of Prosecutorial Policies on Victim Empowerment &amp; Outcomes</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$230,945</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Mary Finn</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The proposed project will examine the effects of no-drop prosecutorial strategies on victim empowerment and self-efficacy, case outcomes, and the reoccurrence of violence after case disposition. The objectives of the project are to address the effects of no-drop prosecutorial strategies on: (1) court outcomes and their deterrence to prosecuted batterers; (2) victim empowerment and self-efficacy, and subsequent court outcomes and re-occurrences of domestic violence victimizations; and (3) acts of batterer retaliation and reductions in rates of victims reporting domestic violence incidents to the police. The proposed project will employ a quasi-experimental, longitudinal design that compares the effects of the three prosecutorial strategies. Data will be collected from official court records and interviews conducted with a fixed panel sample of 600 adult female victims of domestic violence recruited from two solicitor offices in large suburban counties. Victims will be interviewed at three points: (1) screening, (2) disposition, and (3) six months after case disposition. Interview data will be used to identify prosecutorial strategies, measure victim empowerment and self-efficacy, and document the reoccurrence of violence. Data on court outcomes will be collected from official court records.

**Product: NCJ# 202983**  
**Effects of Victims' Experiences With Prosecutors on Victim Empowerment and Re-Occurrence of Intimate Partner Violence (2003) – M. Finn**

Results of the study indicate that the presence of a no-drop policy did not result in more coercive strategies being used. Coercive strategies were just as likely to occur regardless of whether the solicitor's office had a no-drop policy or not. Giving the victim the choice to withdraw the complaint, regardless of the prosecution's decision to continue, was more

prevalent in the office that did not have a no-drop policy. Overall, coercive actions were used in a relatively small number of cases: 12% of respondents were subpoenaed to testify because they were unwilling to do so and 11% were threatened with arrest if they refused to testify or withdrew the complaint. Personal empowerment and self-efficacy are highly related concepts and appeared to be influenced by the same factors. Actions taken by prosecutors did not affect victims’ level of self-efficacy or personal empowerment, but did influence their level of court empowerment, the expectation to be afforded fair and equitable treatment by the court. Levels of court empowerment declined for all victims from the initial interview to the initial disposition of the case, with the exception of those allowed to withdraw their complaint. The greatest declines in court empowerment were for those with minimal contact with the prosecutors’ offices or those coerced into participating in the process. Incompatible goals between the prosecution and the victim were not related to changes in court or personal empowerment. Lastly, the relationship between victims’ levels of empowerment and the re-occurrence of abuse and violence was examined and none of the effects reached statistical significance at the .05 level. Findings suggest that prosecutors should re-assess whether coercing victims is worth the costs. Use of coercive actions has the effect of lowering victims’ empowerment, and this should not be an acceptable outcome for prosecutors.

<b>2000-WT-VX-0003:</b>	<b>The Cook County Court Target Abuser Call (TAC): An Evaluation of a Specialized Domestic Violence Court</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$379,665</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Carolyn Hartley</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The goal of the project is evaluate the TAC (Cook County Target Abuser Call) program, with regard to conviction rates, satisfaction and sense of empowerment. This evaluation will compare three court system responses to domestic violence, which vary in the amount of outreach and resources provided to victims and in the coordination of court call. The study will recruit about 300 intimate partner domestic violence cases from each of the three court programs for a nine-month period. Data sources will include in-depth interviews assessing victims’ experiences with the prosecution process, courthouse victim surveys, court and services provider records, case tracking, and observation of courtroom interactions. Each victim will be surveyed when she comes to the courthouse for her assigned court date and will be followed for 6 to 12 months. In addition, a sub-sample of 50 victims will be selected to participate in an in-depth life history interview. The study team will also observe criminal justice personnel interactions with victims in all three prosecution groups.

**Product: NCJ# 202944/202945**  
**Cook County Target Abuser Call (TAC): An Evaluation of a Specialized Domestic Violence Court (2003) – C. Hartley, L. Frohmann**

The primary objective of the TAC program is to increase women’s engagement in the prosecution process. The cases selected for TAC must have a prior history of domestic violence based on convictions, dismissals, arrests, and unreported history, injury to the woman, use of weapons with threats, and include domestic battery accompanied by threats. The study compared randomly selected TAC prosecuted cases with randomly selected cases from the general court. The evaluation examined traditional prosecution outcomes as well as differences in offender and victim characteristics, women’s experiences prior to and while at court, women’s sense of empowerment with the criminal justice system, and advocacy and service delivery outcomes, among other things. The study found that the victim appearance rate for the TAC program was 73%, compared to an appearance rate of 40% for the general court. The offenders processed under the TAC program were more likely to have a prior history of DV charges and other violent crimes than the defendants in the general court. The women victims in the general court cases were more likely to want charges dropped. The women in the TAC program had substantially more contact with court personnel and were more likely to be fairly satisfied with these contacts.

<b>2000-WT-VX-0015:</b>	<b>Lexington County Domestic Violence Court</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$212,743</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Geoffrey P. Alpert</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The University of South Carolina College of Criminal Justice and the Lexington County Sheriff’s Department will assess the process through which the Criminal Domestic Violence Court (CDVC) has been implemented, and evaluate the impact of the court on domestic violence incidents in Lexington County. The evaluation will address multiple

research questions on case outcomes, system processing and outcomes, communication and collaboration among the key stakeholders, and will allow the CDVCs to monitor their own performance. This research will help increase the understanding of the role that domestic violence courts can have in enhancing victim safety, holding offenders more accountable, and improving the accountability of the system in its response to domestic violence. The results from the project will include a sustained partnership between the Lexington County Sheriff's Department and the University of South Carolina College of Criminal Justice, and the possible creation and utilization of Criminal Domestic Violence Courts in Lexington County and the surrounding area.

**Product: NCJ# 204023**

**Lexington County Domestic Violence Court: A Partnership and Evaluation (2003) – A. Gover, J. MacDonald, G. Alpert, I. Geary**

The Criminal Domestic Violence Court (CDVC) combines the efforts of law enforcement, judges, prosecutors, mental health professionals, and victim advocates to improve the safety of domestic violence victims and hold offenders accountable. A process and outcome evaluation was undertaken to measure the extent to which the CDVC was successful in implementing its goals of establishing an effective court that enhances victim safety and provides a model of therapeutic jurisprudence. Results from the process evaluation indicate that an effective courtroom workgroup emerged and that important systemic changes occurred in the manner in which DV cases were processed. The court had changed the focus of DV prosecution from a traditional passive approach to an active approach that emphasized victim safety, offender accountability, and batterer treatment. Results from the outcome evaluation suggest that DV can be affected by increasing the coordinated attention of representatives from the criminal justice system. Recidivism for DV offenders was significantly reduced during a period when the overall number of arrests increased.

**Additional NCJ Citations: 203428**

<b>2000-WT-VX-0019:</b>	<b>Criminal Justice Intervention in Domestic Violence: Victim Preferences, Victim Satisfaction and Factors Impacting on Revictimization</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$50,000</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Gerald Hotaling</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The proposed study will analyze data collected in a previous study on the processing of domestic violence cases in the Quincy (Massachusetts) District Court. This research will utilize information collected on a sample of 353 men charged with domestic violence in the Quincy District Court, their victims, the nature of the incidents, and the processing of offenders by the criminal justice system. The project's objectives are as follows: (1) to determine the feasibility of identifying both high-risk victims of domestic violence and high-risk offenders; (2) to identify the characteristics of victims whose preference is for no arrest or no prosecution of offenders and the implications of those preferences for the criminal justice system; and (3) to uncover the characteristics of victims, offenders, incidents of violence, and criminal justice processing that predict victim dissatisfaction with the course of justice. The goal is to develop new information that may help criminal justice policymakers and practitioners utilize their limited resources more effectively in serving the needs of victims.

**Product: NCJ# 195668**

**Victim Satisfaction with Criminal Justice Case Processing in a Model Court Setting (2003) – G. Hotaling, E. Buzawa**

This study analyzed data collected in a previous study on the processing of domestic violence (DV) cases in the Quincy District Court (1995-IJ-CX-0027). The study examined how victim satisfaction with criminal justice intervention in a DV case was related to five variables: (1) demographic characteristics of the victim; (2) specifics of the case; (3) history of offending and victimization; (4) outcomes of the criminal justice system response; and (5) differences between victim preferences and criminal justice action. The study utilized information collected on a sample of 353 men charged with DV, their victims, the nature of the incidents, and the processing of offenders by the criminal justice system. The study found that actions taken by the criminal justice system did not predict levels of victims' satisfaction. Variables most predictive of satisfaction were: victim injury, offender's use of weapons, offender's criminal history, whether the prosecutor made the victim feel in control, whether the threat of prosecution scared the victim, whether the threat of prosecution scared the offender, whether the victim's arrest preferences were ignored, whether the victim and the prosecutor disagreed about the criminal charges. The study concluded that control over the criminal justice system interventions is of paramount victim concern.

**Additional NCJ Citations: 195667, 212261, 212265**

<b>2002-WG-BX-0011:</b>	<b>Impact Evaluation of the Rhode Island Probation Specialized Domestic Violence Supervision Unit</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$300,000</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Andrew Klein</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

This study will examine a replication of the Quincy, Massachusetts model domestic violence probation program in Rhode Island and will determine whether it results in more accountable offenders and less domestic abuse in the State. The Domestic Violence Unit (DVU) of the Rhode Island Department of Corrections (DOC) administers the specialized probation program in five catchment areas in the northern half of the State. In contrast to other probation officers in the State, this program's probation counselors have received special domestic violence training and manage only cases involving domestic violence offenders. In addition, this program holds offenders with two or more domestic violence convictions to higher probation standards. The goal of the study is to conduct a quasi-experimental evaluation (considering re-offending and abuse rates) of the specialized adult probation program implemented by the Rhode Island DVU and to provide information on the administration and content of effective probation standards.

**Product: NCJ# 222912**

**Evaluation of the Rhode Island Probation Specialized Domestic Violence Supervision Unit (2005) – A.R. Klein, D. Wilson, A.H. Crowe, M. DeMichele**

The evaluation found that under the supervision of the Rhode Island domestic violence probation supervision unit (DVU) offenders had significantly lower rates of reoffending and arrest-free periods, almost twice as long as those for domestic-violence offenders under traditional probation supervision. DVU probation officers tended to hold offenders more accountable, as evidenced by 44 percent of the DVU caseload being charged with a technical violation, compared to 25 percent of those under traditional supervision. These findings provide important preliminary guidance for the community supervision of domestic-violence offenders that could be implemented and evaluated in other locations. The DVU was distinguished from traditional probation in that DVU cases were seen more often by probation officers, DVU victims were more likely to be contacted by their abusers' probation officers, and DVU probation officers were more likely to return probationers to court for technical violations. In all the sample included 552 male misdemeanor domestic-violence offenders on probation (370 DVU and 182 traditional) and were monitored from January 1, 2003, through January 1, 2004 in order to measure recidivism that was indicated by a new arrest, a victim report, or a police report. Offender characteristics and behavior were assessed in order to identify differences between the supervision strategies. A sample of victims was interviewed about how probation officers affected victims' experience related to probation supervision.

<b>2003-IJ-CX-1031:</b>	<b>Juvenile Domestic and Family Violence: The Effects of Court-Based Intervention Programs on Recidivism</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$275,060</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Brenda Uekert</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The proposed study's goals are to: (1) identify components of specialized programs for juvenile domestic and family violence offenders that could be adopted nationwide; (2) determine socio-demographic variances among juvenile domestic violence and family violence offenders; (3) assess treatment effectiveness by comparing juvenile offenders completing the treatment with those who do not; and (4) determine the intervention's effect on recidivism rates and post-adjudication behaviors. Researchers will compare two court systems with specialized interventions to a court system that has none. This quasi-experimental study will expand on an ongoing study of the Santa Clara County, California Juvenile Domestic and Family Violence Court. Issues addressed include: (1) availability of local services, (2) interagency coordination, (3) training for court personnel, and (4) court, probation, and treatment abilities to address language and cultural factors.

**Product: NCJ# 216614**

**Juvenile Domestic and Family Violence: The Effects of Court-Based Intervention Programs on Recidivism (2006) – B. Uekert, I. Sagatun-Edwards, A. Crowe, T. Peters, F. Cheesman, D. Kameda**

The results of this evaluative study showed that the interventions were most beneficial for younger and first-time

offenders. However, it is important to initiate programs with age appropriate services and graduated sanctions. Highlights of the findings include: (1) the specialized intervention programs in both counties had a deterrent effect on first-time offenders; (2) recidivism rates for offenders with prior records were remarkably consistent across sites; and (3) the greatest determinant of the probability of recidivism was background characteristics of the offender. In California, the Santa Clara County Superior Court (1999) and the San Francisco Superior Court (2001) created unique approaches to address both juvenile domestic and family violence. Both the Santa Clara County and the San Francisco County specialized juvenile domestic and family violence courts have proven to be innovative programs addressing a serious social issue. It has been demonstrated that many of the offenders assigned to these courts come from families with a history of parental domestic violence, child abuse, criminal behaviors, and substance abuse. These court-based programs have some similar features: (1) an intake process that includes assessment for domestic and family violence, (2) specialized prosecution and defense, (3) a dedicated docket, (4) intensive supervision, (5) offender programs, and (6) victim services. What distinguishes the two programs from each other are operational differences, such as the use of formal probation and a law enforcement protocol. In 2003, the National Center for State Courts, along with the American Probation and Parole Association received a grant from the U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice to study the effectiveness of Santa Clara County and San Francisco County’s court-based intervention programs. The methodology utilized involved two separate phases: contextual analysis and program evaluation. In addition, juvenile and adult recidivism information was collected, which included 304 closed cases.

<b>2007-M-07032:</b>	<b>Practical Implications of Current Domestic Violence Research Part 3: Judges</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$16,200</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Andrew R. Klein</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The purpose of this work is to describe to judges what current research tells us about domestic violence, with a focus on perpetrators and victims, and the impact of current judicial responses to domestic violence and, the implications of research for day to day real world responses to domestic violence by the bench.

**Product: NCJ# 222321**

**Practical Implications of Current Domestic Violence Research Part 3: Judges**

The research findings reviewed pertain to the prevalence of domestic violence, what percentage of domestic violence cases reach courts, whether arrest should be encouraged, characteristics of perpetrators and victims, the recidivism rate, the characteristics of recidivists, characteristics of abusers at highest risk for killing their partners, whether prosecution and sentencing of offenders deters recidivism, whether aggressive prosecution and sentencing increases the demand for trials, and appropriate sentences for convicted batterers. Other research reviewed pertains to whether batterer intervention programs prevent reabuse, the effectiveness of civil protective orders, and whether specialized domestic violence courts are effective. Regarding research on the prevalence and adverse impact of domestic violence on its victims, this study recommends that judges commit sufficient resources and attention to ensure that domestic violence cases are handled efficiently and effectively. It further advises judges to identify stalking behavior and recognize the importance of affording victims maximum protection against these potentially lethal abusers. Also, judges' decisions in domestic violence cases must give priority to the protection of victims, their children, other family members, responding police officers, as well as abusers at risk for suicide. In this regard, judges must insist they receive sufficient information on any pattern of systemic, abusive behaviors that place victims at high risk. In deciding on remedies and sentences upon conviction, judges should assume that the behavior at issue is not unique to the single case. Judges should also be aware that reducing assault charges to nonassault charges allows convicted abusers to retain firearms otherwise prohibited under Federal law. Pretrial and sentencing decisions should consider victim protection, such that abusers are controlled through incarceration or intensive supervision in the community.

<b>2007-WG-BX-0012:</b>	<b>Adolescent Sexual Assault Victim’s Experiences With SANE-SARTs and the Criminal Justice System</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$319,921</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Rebecca Campbell</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The study used two approaches to answer three questions related to adolescents and Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners (SANE) and Sexual Assault Response Teams (SART). The first was a quantitative, quasi-experimental design that examined 8 years of reporting and prosecution data in two counties that differ in terms of how their SANE programs

function within multidisciplinary SART teams. The second study involved qualitative interviews with adolescent victims who received SANE-SART services to learn how these experiences influenced their participation in prosecution. The overarching research questions studied: (1) Which cases make it through the system, and why? (2) What role do SANE-SARTs play in encouraging victims to participate in prosecution? (3) What are teen victims’ concerns about seeking formal help in the first place? This study assists in filling a gap in the literature because, although research has shown that SANE-SART programs can be helpful throughout reporting and prosecution, this topic has not previously been studied with adolescents.

**Product: NCJ# 234466**

**Adolescent Sexual Assault Victims' Experiences with SANE-SARTs and the Criminal Justice System (2011) – Rebecca Campbell, Megan Greeson, Deborah I. Bybee, Angie Kennedy, Debra Patterson**

This project had two main objectives. First, qualitative interviews with adolescent sexual assault victims were conducted regarding their initial post-assault disclosures and their pathways to seeking help from the medical and legal systems. It is important to understand how and why teen survivors decide to seek help from these programs in the first place. Although SANE-SART interventions have the potential to be useful resources to teen victims, they are only useful insofar as they are utilized by survivors. The second objective was to conduct a quantitative analysis to determine what factors predict successful prosecution of adolescent sexual assault cases. Once teen victims are “in the system,” what factors determine whether a case will be prosecuted? Criminal justice prosecution is a multi-step process, from reporting to referral, arrest, prosecution (which itself has many steps), and final case outcome. Rather than focusing on any one stage, we assessed progress through this system as an ordinal variable to capture incremental change. We examined how differences between the two SANE-SART models—and the evolution of these models over time—predicted prosecution outcomes relative to the predictive utility of victim characteristics, assault characteristics, and medical forensic evidence findings.

**Additional NCJ Citations: 245771, 246448, 249456**

<b>2008-WG-BX-0001:</b>	<b>Do Domestic Violence Courts Reduce Recidivism? A Statewide Impact Evaluation in New York</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$278,824</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Melissa Labriola</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

There are currently more than 300 specialized domestic violence courts in the United States. These courts all seek to improve the criminal justice response to domestic violence, but with little nationwide coordination and information exchange among them, today’s domestic violence courts reflect a considerable diversity of goals, policies, and practices. Although not uniformly embraced, many consider the reduction of offender recidivism to be an important goal. Yet, only a limited number of studies have been conducted. This study involves a statewide evaluation of 25 domestic violence courts across New York. Not only will this evaluation bring new clarity to the fundamental question of whether these courts reduce recidivism, it will also illuminate under what contextual conditions, and for which categories of defendants, domestic violence courts do and do not have positive effects. Secondarily, it will examine the impact of domestic violence courts on case processing speed, conviction rates, and sentencing practices as well. Two-year defendant samples will be drawn from 25 New York State domestic violence courts, encompassing large urban, suburban, small city, and rural jurisdictions. Each court’s defendants will be matched to a quasi-experimental comparison group from the same jurisdiction. Data collection will include community-level characteristics, court-level policies and practices, and defendant data on criminal history, charges, demographics, and rearrests.

**Product: NCJ# 242583**

**Testing the Effects of New York's Domestic Violence Courts: A Statewide Impact Evaluation (2013) – Amanda B. Cissner, Melissa Labriola, Michael Rempel**

This study on the impact of domestic violence courts in New York State found that the domestic violence courts did not reduce re-arrest rates for offenders overall but, for convicted offenders, re-arrest rates on any charge dropped from 49 percent to 46 percent, while re-arrest rates on domestic violence charges dropped from 32 percent to 29 percent. In addition, domestic violence courts that focused on deterrence significantly reduced re-arrest rates, compared to courts with less emphasis on deterrence. Other findings from the study include: (1) domestic violence courts significantly reduced the average case-processing time, from 260 days to 197 days; (2) domestic violence courts moderately increased the conviction rate compared to regular courts (65 percent compared to 61 percent); (3) domestic violence courts increased the percentage of sentences that involved jail or prison time, compared to regular courts; and (4)

domestic violence courts significantly increased the conviction rates for male defendants. These findings suggest that domestic violence courts in New York State have a modest impact on the re-arrest rates for convicted offenders, but their impact on conviction rates and incarceration rates was moderate. Data for the report were obtained by comparing the outcomes of 24 cases processed through the domestic violence courts with 24 cases processed through conventional courts. The purpose of the study was to determine the impact that domestic violence court policies and procedures had on case outcomes and whether this impact was more significant when compared to case outcomes in conventional courts. The domestic violence courts in New York State were selected for the study because the state is home to almost one-third of the country’s domestic violence courts.

<b>2010-WG-BX-0010:</b>	<b>Sexual Assault Response Team (SART) Implementation and Collaborative Process What Works Best for the Criminal Justice System?</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$278,713</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Rebecca Cambell</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

This project will conduct two studies examining how differences in SARTs’ structure and functioning impact their ability to increase reporting and prosecution rates, how the heterogeneity in SARTs’ structure and functioning relate to features of their collaborative process and, in turn, how these process factors relate to SARTs’ effectiveness at increasing reporting and prosecution rates. Findings from this study can be used to develop recommendations for SARTs’ practice and inform the efforts of national, state and local organizations that provide technical assistance to SARTs. In the first study, a national-scale study of SARTs will be conducted to identify patterns of SART structure and functioning and examine how these patterns relate to perceived effectiveness of increasing reporting and prosecution rates. Study 1 will utilize random sampling to obtain a national sample of SARTs. Key informants (i.e., SART leaders) will be asked to report on their SARTs’ membership, goals, structure and activities, and its effectiveness with respect to reporting and prosecution. Next, empirically based patterns of SART implementation will be derived (i.e., different combinations of membership, goals, structure and activities) using cluster analysis and will examine which patterns are more or less effective. The second study will examine how different patterns of SART structure and functioning relate to differences in the collaborative process, and how the collaborative process relates to perceived effectiveness in increasing reporting and prosecution rates. Study 2 examines two key features of the collaborative process: collaborative climate (i.e., inclusivity of diverse perspectives) and patterns of relationships among participating SART organizations (e.g., pattern of trusting relationships among stakeholders). To capture the diverse perspectives of SART members, all members of selected SARTs will be interviewed to examine these collaborative processes in detail. Because full member data collection is labor intensive, a subsample of SARTs that participated in Study 1 will be systematically selected to explore how structure/functioning patterns relate to collaborative processes, and how collaborative processes relate to perceived effectiveness.

**Product: NCJ# 243829**

**Sexual Assault Response Team (SART) Implementation and Collaborative Process: What Works Best for the Criminal Justice System? (2013) – R. Campbell, M. Greeson, D. Bybee, J. W. Neal**

A nationally representative sample of 172 SARTs were examined in order to determine the structure and functioning of SARTs that were most effective in improving victim and legal outcomes in sexual assault cases. The findings suggest that formalization, regular collaborative processes, and broad active membership from diverse stakeholder groups are key components of successful SARTs. Formalization contributed to the greater institutionalization of multidisciplinary training and policy/protocol review. A commitment to evaluation of the operation and impact of SART operations was also an important component of effective SARTs. The second study used social network analysis in examining the structure of inter-organization relationships within model SARTs. The findings of the second study revealed a high degree of connection among organizations both within and across sectors (legal, medical and mental health systems and rape crisis centers). Organizational representatives felt valued by other SART organizations and perceived one another as important resources in assisting victims and contributing to successful legal outcomes; however, there was a core group of organizations that drove relationships and a peripheral (less involved) group of organizations that tended to associate with the core groups, but not with one another. Frequency of communication across organizations tended to evolve as mutual benefits for case management developed.

<b>2012-IJ-CX-0052:</b>	<b>Decision-Making in Sexual Assault Cases: Multi-site Replication Research on Sexual Violence Case Attrition in the U.S.</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$1,688,108</b>

<b>PI:</b>	<b>Linda Williams</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The attrition of sexual assault cases from the criminal justice system has been a concern to victims, practitioners, and researchers for the past 40 years. A growing body of research suggests that there is still much that can be done to support victims and to assure that the role of extra-legal factors in case attrition is minimized; however, gaps remain in our knowledge of the processing of these cases. Spohn and Tellis (2012) made a significant contribution to our understanding of the factors that explain sexual violence (SV) case attrition at the policing and prosecutorial stages. Because these findings were specific to agencies in Los Angeles County, there is a need to examine case processing in other jurisdictions to understand more about factors predictive of attrition. A multi-site replication will permit consideration of individual, agency, and community characteristics; victim advocacy; and police and prosecutorial innovations. The proposed research is a replication of Spohn and Tellis's work in a diverse sample of 6-8 agencies selected using a multi-stage purposive sampling framework focused not only on urban, suburban, and rural jurisdictions but also informed by key police organizational factors, populations served, geographic proximity, and quality of prosecution and police records management systems. This research will rely on a mixed methods approach using quantitative and qualitative data to uncover and interpret patterns in the attrition of sexual assault cases. The research team will closely adhere to the methods and analytic strategies used by Spohn and Tellis and will monitor this adherence closely. The research and analytic strategy will also involve careful attention to the detection of additional factors not examined in the original study which may be significant predictors of case attrition in the new jurisdictions. In each jurisdiction the research team will track rape and attempted rape cases and document the flow of reports through each stage; analyze detailed case records on a sample of SV cases to understand the dynamics including victim, offender, and case characteristics associated with attrition; and conduct interviews and focus groups with key personnel, victim service providers, and victims themselves. The study should contribute to the scientific understanding of sexual violence case attrition by providing a reliable replication of the Spohn and Tellis study across multiple sites. With the goal of increasing access to justice for sexual assault victims, the team will attempt to identify best practices within police departments and in cross agency collaborations between police, prosecutors, and victims assistance groups.

**Product: NCJRS# 252689**

**Decision Making in Sexual Assault Cases: Replication Research on Sexual Violence Case Attrition in the U.S. (2019) – Melissa S. Morabito, Linda M. Williams, April Pattavina**

In the six jurisdictions of the current study, a mixed-methods approach was used to obtain quantitative and qualitative data needed to identify and interpret patterns in the processing of sexual assault cases. Researchers tracked police reports of rape and attempted rape cases and documented the flow of reports on these cases through each stage of processing. Case records were analyzed in detail in order to determine the dynamics of the characteristics of victims, offenders, and cases associated with discontinued processing. Interviews and focus groups were conducted with police, prosecutors, and victim service providers. Multivariate analyses predicting an arrest indicated that legal or evidentiary factors were significant predictors of an arrest in a case and that the effects of case characteristics were independent of jurisdiction type. A cooperative victim was the strongest predictor of arrest across all jurisdictions. Results from medium and large jurisdictions showed that issues related to victim credibility reduced the likelihood of arrest. Race was a significant predictor only for small sites with higher odds of arrest for incidents that involved black victims. Extra-legal factors were significant in predicting arrest and were often related to issues in victim credibility. Indicators of victim resistance were predictive of arrest for all victim-offender types of relationships. Differences and similarities between the findings of this study and the Los Angeles County study are noted.

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

**Sub-Category A-v:  
Courts & the Civil Justice System**

**COMPENDIUM OF RESEARCH ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN**

**1993-2018**

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## Category A: JUSTICE & RELATED SYSTEMS

### v. Courts & the Civil Justice System

<b>1998-IJ-CX-0021:</b>	<b>Estimating the Population at Risk for Violence During Child Visitation</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$44,797</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Chris O' Sullivan</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The project will examine family court records to determine the extent to which women attempting to separate from a violent partner face risk of violence when fathers exercise child visitation rights. Three sources of data will be used. First, approximately 4,500 visitation and custody cases will be reviewed and cross-checked with records of protection orders to determine the proportion of women involved in custody or visitation disputes that have protection orders against the non-custodial parent. Secondly, the researchers will interview lawyers who provide legal services to battered women in Family Court to conduct a qualitative assessment of: the context in which violence occurs; the risks or benefits of visitation by a father who has been an abusive partner in the perception of the attorneys and of their clients; and the lawyers' experiences raising these issues in court. The third source of data will be a sample of 500 cases in special domestic felony courts. These cases will be reviewed to determine constitution of the family, the status of the relationship between the abuser and victim, and the context in which violence is occurring. Particular attention will be paid to violations of orders of protection.

**Product: NCJ# 195792/195793**

**Domestic Violence, Visitation and Custody Decisions in New York Family Courts (2002) – C. O'Sullivan**

The study was conducted in New York City and Westchester County using a random sample of custody and visitation cases in New York City Family Courts, a full sample of visitation cases in the White Plains Family Court (West Chester County), and interviews with attorneys who represented victims of DV in Family Courts in New York City and Westchester. The findings in New York City indicate that half the visitation petitions and a third of the custody petitions were granted. Though fathers were more often the petitioners, there was no difference between mothers and fathers in rate of success in securing court orders. Fathers who successfully petitioned the court for a protection order against the mother were significantly more likely to be granted custody than fathers that did not. In White Plains, results showed that visitation was granted in 47% of the cases, and there was no difference between the dispositions of mothers' and fathers' petitions. Lawyers practicing in family court reported a number of problems with the courts handling of visitation in domestic violence cases. There was considerable violence against their clients in the course of visitation. In these cases, the attorney was unable to secure a suspension of visitation or supervised visitation from the court. Most attorneys reported threats rather than actual violence, or non-cooperation, such as keeping the children longer than specified in the visitation order.

**Additional NCJ Citations: 186261, 210899**

<b>1999-WT-VX-0013:</b>	<b>Child Custody and Visitation When Father Batters Mother</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$249,963</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Allison Morrill</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The goal of this research is to assess the impact of two aspects of the Model Code provisions regarding child custody and visitation, and provisions regarding judicial knowledge of domestic violence issues on custody and visitation order in cases of domestic violence. The research will be conducted at (1) one jurisdiction with both aspects of the Model Code in place, namely, the presumption against custody or primary residence being awarded to a perpetrator of domestic violence, and safety accorded to the child and battered parent; (2) one jurisdiction with neither of these provisions; (3) two jurisdictions each with only one of the provisions. After a further selection of cases of disputed custody/visitation in which there was a contested hearing and final order entered, research staff will determine whether the mother has been subjected to violence perpetrated by the father. Outcomes will include (1) the extent of parental rights granted to the batterer and (2) conditions designed to protect the safety of the child or battered women.

**Product: NCJ# 210900**

**Child Custody and Visitation Decisions When the Father Has Perpetrated Violence Against the Mother (2005) – A. Morrill, J. Dai, S. Dunn, I. Sung, K. Smith**

Using hundreds of custody and/or visitation orders where the father perpetrated domestic violence (DV) against the mother, this study evaluated the effectiveness of statutes (the Model Code on Domestic and Family Violence) mandating a presumption against custody to a perpetrator of domestic violence and judicial education about DV. The goal of this study was to assess the direct and indirect impact of two aspects of the Model Code: (1) provisions regarding child custody and (2) provisions on judicial education, specifically on custody and visitation order cases where the mother had been subjected to violence by the father. Over many years of research, the adverse effects of domestic violence on children have been well-documented. However, research indicates that judges are resistant to considering DV as a factor in custody adjudications. In 1994, the Model Code on Domestic and Family Violence was developed by the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges and intended to represent the best current expertise concerning legal approaches to DV containing guidelines on custody and visitation and judicial education. Across 6 States, 393 custody and/or visitation orders were examined where the father perpetrated DV against the mother. In addition, 60 judges who entered those orders were surveyed. More orders gave legal and physical custody to the mother and imposed a structured schedule and restrictive conditions on fathers' visits, except where there was a presumption for joint custody. The statutory presumption against custody to a perpetrator does appear to be effective in reducing orders that give legal custody to a father who has battered the mother. However, even with the presumption, 40 percent of the fathers were given joint custody. In all six States, the vast majority of judges (86 percent) received DV education, irrespective of legislative mandate. However, they scored no better in knowledge or attitudes. It was suggested that efforts should concentrate on improving the quality and usefulness of judicial education.

<b>1999-WT-VX-0015:</b>	<b>Mandatory Custody Mediation</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$249,841</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Dennis Saccuzzo</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The goals of the project are to: (1) compare violent and nonviolent families on factors that affect child adjustment in order to determine whether group differences are reflected in the custody and visitation plans, thus bringing empirical data to bear on the issue of equity of outcomes; (2) study custody decisions from mandatory custody mediation, including visitation plans and other variables for violent nonviolent families; and (3) evaluate custody decisions in terms of the safety dimension, that is, the extent to which battered women are exposed to such dangers as unsupervised child exchanges. The study will analyze 400 randomly selected mediation reports in San Diego Family Court (200 with formal allegations of domestic violence and a comparable 200 without allegations). Groups will be compared in terms of custody/visitation outcomes and factors affecting child adjustment, including spousal adjustment, co-parent relationship, parent-child relationship, and child characteristics. Content analysis will be accomplished by trained raters evaluating specifiable indicators for each of the aforementioned factors. Variables will include the father's adjustment, co-parent relationship conflicts, mother's adjustment, network support, father-child relationship, mother-child relationship, and child characteristics.

**Product: NCJ# 195422**

**Mandatory Custody Mediation: Empirical Evidence of Increased Risk for Domestic Violence Victims and Their Children (2003) – D. Saccuzzo, N. Johnson, W. Koen**

In this study, the authors sought to evaluate the mediation process and outcomes when it is used in cases where there has been past record of domestic violence. Content analysis was conducted on a sample of 200 mediations in San Diego County, CA, in which there were indicators of DV in the case file that was available to the mediator. These cases were compared to a control group of 200 mediations from the same county, in which no indicators of DV were in the file available to the mediator. Results revealed that, the court screening form that was used prior to mediation often failed to screen for DV or abuse. Secondly, even when DV was noted as a problem in the case file, during mediation the DV was not addressed in many of the cases. Most alarmingly, the results revealed that when DV is brought up as an issue during mediation, the victim of DV and her children received no more protections, and sometimes even fewer, than cases in which the violence was neither noted nor discussed. This leads to the conclusion that victims of violence who are mandated to child custody mediation would be better served to remain silent about their victimization.

**Additional NCJ Citations: 210898**

<b>2000-WT-VX-0016:</b>	<b>History of Intimate Partner Violence and the Determination of Custody and Visitation Among Couples Petitioning for Dissolution of Marriage</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$280,460</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Victoria Holt</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The goal of the study is to examine the relationship between a history of intimate partner violence (IPV) and determination of child custody and visitation agreements among couples undergoing dissolution of marriage. The objectives are to determine the percentage of couples in which: (1) the mother is designated primary residential parent; (2) visitation is denied to the non-residential parent; (3) restrictions are placed on the non-residential parent's visitation with the children; (4) the court orders supervised visitation for the non-residential parent; and (5) the court orders restrictions on the nonresidential parent's decision-making regarding the children. The project will compare the frequency of occurrence of each of the five outcomes mentioned above among couples with a known history of IPV to that among couples with no known history of IPV. Subjects will comprise Seattle couples with minor children who filed for divorce in the King County Superior Court between January 1, 1998, and December 31, 1999. The presence of any eligible police or court-reported incident of IPV prior to filing will identify the exposed group (a sample of 2,500 couples). The unexposed group will have no known history of IPV (a sample of 784 divorcing couples).

**Product: NCJ# 210897**

**Children in the Crossfire: Child Custody Determinations Among Couples With a History of Intimate Partner Violence (2005) – M. Kernic, D. Monary-Ernsdorff, J. Koepsell, V. Holt**

Although most states mandate consideration of intimate partner violence in child custody proceedings, little is known about how often a preexisting history of IPV is effectively presented to the courts in dissolution cases and, when it is, what effect it has on child custody and visitation outcomes. This retrospective cohort study examined the effects of a history of IPV, further categorized by whether substantiation of that history existed and whether the court handling the custody proceedings knew of that history, on issues of concern regarding the reality of child custody among families with a history of IPV. These include two primary concerns: (1) a lack of identification of IPV even among cases with a document, substantiated history, and (2) a lack of strong protections being ordered even among cases in which a history of substantiated IPV is known to exist. The researchers found that 11.4% of Seattle marriage dissolutions involving children had a history of substantiated, male-perpetrated, police- or court-reported IPV.

<b>2007-WG-BX-0001:</b>	<b>Custody Evaluation Where There Are Allegations of Domestic Violence: Practices, Beliefs, and Recommendations of Professional Evaluators</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$113,951</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Michael Davis, Chris O'Sullivan</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

This study will explore the methods used and theories applied by mental health professionals appointed by family law judges to provide expert evaluations in child custody and visitation disputes between parents in cases in which there are allegations or evidence of domestic violence, threats of violence, or acts of intimidation. The applicants proposed to conduct case reviews and in-depth interviews with custody evaluators in a sample of 200 recent Family Court and Supreme Court custody evaluations. Case reviews will include legal filings, custody evaluator's reports and court orders (whether as a result of settlement or trial.) The cases will be drawn from the files of three nonprofit organizations that provide legal assistance in cases involving allegations of domestic violence. Interviews will be conducted with 20 of the evaluation authors. The research will explore the impact of evaluator's theoretical orientations, views of the significance of domestic violence for custody and access management, and use of collateral sources on their reports to the court.

**Product: NCJ# 234465**

**Custody Evaluations When There Are Allegations of Domestic Violence: Practices, Beliefs, and Recommendations of Professional Evaluators (2011) – Michael S. Davis, Chris S. O'Sullivan, Kim Susser, Marjory D. Fields**

The term "domestic violence" is used throughout this report to refer to intimate partner violence: violence between adult intimate partners who are or were married to each other and are or were previously "boyfriend and girlfriend." In this study, all the intimate partners have a minor child or children in common. The primary outcome of interest was the "parenting plan" recommended by the custody evaluator and in the final court order or settlement. The parenting

plan refers to residential (physical) and legal custody, visitation time and conditions, and arrangements for transferring the children for visits. A sample of 69 cases was drawn from the case files of four New York City legal services organizations that specialize in representing domestic violence victims in civil legal proceedings, including custody and visitation litigation. Because of limited resources of the free and specialized legal services, the cases the organizations take are assessed and must meet certain criteria: There had to be serious need for legal representation (not necessarily the most physical violence), the case had to involve intimate partner violence, and child abuse or substance abuse could not be obvious confounding issues. To be included in the study, the court must have appointed a custody evaluator, and the court must have issued a final order for custody and/or visitation. Given the influence of custody evaluators' conclusions on the court outcome, there should be greater consistency across evaluators: A family's fate should not depend on which evaluator is appointed. Recommendations include screening of court-appointed evaluators for knowledge of domestic violence, and training of evaluators on risk factors for ongoing and potentially lethal violence. It is also recommended that courts conduct fact-finding regarding the domestic violence rather than relying on the custody evaluators to conduct investigations.

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

**Sub-Category A-vi:  
Forensic and Investigative Methods**

**COMPENDIUM OF RESEARCH ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN**

**1993-2018**

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## Category A: JUSTICE & RELATED SYSTEMS

### vi. Forensic and Investigative Methods

<b>1997-WT-VX-0008:</b>	<b>Medical Records as Legal Evidence of Domestic Violence</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$164,025</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Nancy Isaac</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

This existing researcher-practitioner partnership involving legal, medical and victim advocacy communities will evaluate the utility of medical record information as evidence of domestic violence. The project will quantify the proportion of battered women's medical charts that provide adequate documentation of abuse (by legal standards), and will enumerate the types and prevalence of various flaws in documentation. The empirical analysis will be based on a review of the medical records of a prospective series of 100 domestic violence victims assisted through the Law Clinics of the Northeastern University School of Law, in Boston, Massachusetts. For each client, all medical charts that may reflect abuse will be obtained and a semi-structured clinical interview will be performed to detail the woman's self-reported history of abuse.

**Product: NCJ# 188564**

**Documenting Domestic Violence: How Health Care Providers Can Help Victims (2001) – N. Isaac, P. Enos**

This study described from a legal perspective, how domestic violence is being documented in abused women's medical charts. Ninety-six medical charts of 86 battered women covering 722 visits were reviewed. The subjects were referred through a law clinic and partnering organizations that serve battered women. In 24% of these visits, detailed information was abstracted on the medical record documentation because of an indication of domestic violence, or injury, or both. The study found significant shortcomings of current medical charts as legal evidence including poor handwriting, insufficient use of photographs and body maps, the use of legal jargon that could damage the victim's case such as alleged abuser, failure to use excited utterances (an exception to the hearsay rule) in medical history-taking, and to document details of the incident such as the name of the perpetrator, the time and place of the assault, and the demeanor of the victim. The study contains recommendations regarding relatively minor changes that could be made in record-keeping that would substantially enhance the value of medical records as legal evidence in domestic violence cases. Such records could even be used in the absence of direct testimony from the medical provider.

**Additional NCJ Citations: 184528, 184530, 195076**

<b>1998-WT-VX-0027:</b>	<b>Impact Evaluation of a SANE Unit in Albuquerque, New Mexico</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$262,853</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Cameron Crandall</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The project will conduct a comprehensive impact evaluation that will address four areas; victim advocacy, law enforcement, prosecution, and health care services, devoting considerable attention to their interconnectedness. The evaluation will use a quasi-experimental design, comparing perceptions before and after the implementation of the collaborative. Project researchers will measure the impact of programs in the four areas of interest, using a variety of techniques, including telephone and mail surveys; review of case files, court records, and medical charts; and semi-structured interviews. To foster ongoing collaboration on UNM researchers with community leaders, key individuals from the four interest areas will be identified and invited to attend collaborative meetings with investigators. The project will conduct a stratified random sample of adult women, ages 18 and older at the time of the survey, who have received SANE services at the Albuquerque Collaborative. To provide a measure of comparison, the project will collect data from a group of historical controls. Analysis procedures will include several standard statistical techniques, including both standard non-parametric and parametric techniques such as the Wilcoxon rank sum chi-square and t-test procedures will be used to test statistical significance. Qualitative data will be compiled and analyzed using content analysis methods.

**Product: NCJ# 203276**

**Impact Evaluation of a Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) Program (2003) – C. Crandall, D. Helitzer**

The experiences of women who sought services at the University of New Mexico Health Sciences Center in the two

years prior to the inception of SANE (1994-1996) were compared with the experiences of women who sought services at the Albuquerque SANE Collaborative after inception (October 1996) through the end of 1999. Information was also obtained from 28 key informants. Ten qualitative and quantitative methods were used. Qualitative methods included an advocate focus group, victim services interviews, health care interviews, law enforcement interviews and prosecution interviews. Quantitative methods included reviews of pre-SANE medical charts, SANE medical charts, law enforcement records, and a victim telephone survey. Post SANE victims received more medical services for sexual assaults and a greater number and more comprehensive referrals to victim services. More SANE victims reported to police, and had more evidence kits collected. Police filed more charges post SANE, had higher conviction rates and longer sentences. The data strongly suggest that a SANE unit greatly enhances the healthcare quality of women who have been sexually assaulted, improves the quality of forensic evidence, improves law enforcement's ability to collect information and to file charges, and increases the likelihood of successful prosecution.

<b>2000-WT-VX-0014:</b>	<b>An Intervention to Improve Documentation of Domestic Violence in Medical Records</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$220,817</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>V. Pualani Enos</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

This project will develop, implement, and evaluate a protocol and practitioner training intervention that will improve documentation of abuse in health care settings. The project's goal is to increase the frequency with which the medical charts of abuse victims contain information that can be used to their legal benefit. The training intervention will be based on prior research findings and will be informed by the expertise of an interdisciplinary practitioner-researcher partnership and by focus groups of survivors and medical providers (e.g., physicians, nurses, and social workers). In the early stages of the project, three sets of focus groups will provide information for effective training. The process evaluation will provide a complete description of how many sessions of the intervention were delivered, with what content, and to which audience. For the impact evaluation, post-intervention sessions will be assessed at each intervention site and will be compared to a series of pre-intervention records. The charts of women who have documented DV will be reviewed and information will be abstracted using a tool developed in the previous research project.

**Product: NCJ# 207146**

**Intervention to Improve Documentation of Intimate Partner Violence in Medical Records (2004) – V. Paulani Enos, J. Linden, L. Tieszen, J. Bernstein, J. Brown**

This project developed, implemented, and evaluated an intervention designed to improve the abuse documentation practices of health care providers by encouraging them to apply diagnostic and documentation skills traditionally understood to fall within the medical realm of professional competence and responsibility. This project builds upon the previous work of a unique medical-legal, researcher-practitioner collaboration by addressing assessment and response to IPV in medical setting and then developing a training program focused primarily on the documentation of intimate partner violence. The research team developed a training that presented a recommended response to IPV that emphasized documentation employed a patient empowerment model and relied on an interdisciplinary team approach. The curriculum development was conducted through focus groups with emergency medical technicians, paramedics, nurses, and residents from each study site. A separate focus group was conducted with IPV survivors, IPV advocates, social workers, and hospital administrators. The curriculum development team formulated a 50-minute training for each provider group using a team-based approach that describes the benefits of a health care response to IPV, presents concrete strategies for assessment and documentation of IPV, and details a limited intervention that all providers can deliver within a 5-minute interaction regardless of patient disclosures or readiness to take action. The findings related to the effectiveness of the training remain inconclusive due to the small number of IPV records written by providers who had attended the training. While some changes in practices did occur, further study of the intervention is needed to fully ascertain its potential. The evaluation speaks to the feasibility of IPV training in an emergency medical setting and the challenges related to evaluating provider practices.

<b>2002-WG-BX-0007:</b>	<b>Criminal Justice Effects of Rape Services</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$159,614</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Peg Langhammer &amp; Andrew Klein</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

Various rape law reforms and rape service reforms have been initiated since the 1960's. The intersections of these reforms can provide critical points of leverage in the judicial pursuit of rape accountability. Ideally, the forensic exam, accompanied by support of the police command structure, effectively standardizes the development of rape evidence and the early involvement of victim services and the prosecutor. Unfortunately, there have been few rigorous studies of the effects of these services. The current view is that, taken together, studies have shown limited reform effects. Studies of the criminal justice effects of rape services have been anecdotal and unsupported by case outcomes data. The Sexual Assault and Trauma Resource Center of Rhode Island (SATRC) in partnership with BOTEK Analysis Corporation is undertaking, during a two-year study period, an evaluation of the criminal justice outcomes of the sexual assault response team initiated by SATRC. A quasi-experimental comparative change design is proposed. It is hypothesized that an integrated, interagency sexual assault response team will produce higher rates of criminal investigations, arrest and convictions.

**Product: NCJ# 210584**

**An Evaluation of the Rhode Island Sexual Assault Response Team (SART) (2005) – D. Wilson, A. Klein**

The SART process in Rhode Island is a coordinated effort between the victim, the Sexual Assault Trauma Resource Center (SATRC), the police department, and the Rhode Island Department of the Attorney General. The SART program was initiated in January 2002. The evaluation covers assaults from September 2002 through August 2003, which includes 238 sexual assaults. These cases were followed until July 2004. The program has demonstrated positive effects as there is demand among sexual assault victims for SART services. Victims who seek SART services have significant odds of being assaulted by a friend, acquaintance or relative, have had a subsequent forensic exam, and believe that the offense was first degree sexual assault. The evaluation found that the estimated probability of a victim choosing to be a SART client, whose assault is without these assault characteristics and the police find probable cause is 3%, while the probability of a victim seeking SART services with all of these assault characteristics and the police do not initially find probable cause is 89%.

<b>2003-IJ-CX-1027:</b>	<b>Visiting Fellowship Program: Police Investigation of Rape: Roadblocks and Solutions</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$149,942</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Martin Schwartz</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The project will look into the views of police officers on the frustrations and obstacles to the successful completion of a rape investigation. Through a survey methodology at least 150 patrol officers and sheriff's deputies will be queried about the problems inherent to rape investigations, and their responses will be examined against a highly validated rape myth scale. They will then be asked for their views on ways that they or others have overcome these obstacles and successfully completed investigations. The second group to be studied will be 25 experienced investigators, who will be asked similar questions, only in a qualitative format in more depth and covering more issues, such as female offenders, false reports, false confessions, male victims, and lesbian rape. These investigators will be asked about marginalization, stress, time management, and other problems. They will be asked what techniques that they use in addition to basic police work, such as team investigation or profiling. The goal of this research is not only to discover what police officers themselves see as the problems that they have in carrying out their duties but also to highlight their successes in overcoming problems.

**Product: NCJ# 232667**

**Visiting Fellowship Program: Police Investigation of Rape: Roadblocks and Solutions (2010) – M.D. Schwartz**

One conclusion from the findings is that most police officers, whether detectives or first responders, are aware of the basic, well-known "rape myths" and the "politically correct" answers that challenge those myths; for example, they know that women who dress revealingly can be raped, that women can be raped by men with whom they have previously had consensual sex, and that it is wrong to assume that women share some blame for being raped. Still, the findings from administering the rape scale to the officers indicate that, despite many years of training, a large number of police officers still hold attitudes and opinions that undermine their ability to treat rape victims well. The officers were almost unanimously opposed to changing to a system of investigation and case processing that gives priority to protecting victims. Although this study had the objective of identifying "best practices" in police investigations of rape, the study concludes that there are no "best practices" worthy of replication or widespread use. Among the police officers in this study, there was virtually no interest in and some strong resistance to examining innovative and improved ways of investigating and managing rape cases. The dominant theme in current investigative techniques is

the presumption that victims are lying and that the initial job of the investigators is to expose it. The study recommends that police training in rape investigations be based on solid research and be related to the types of cases most often encountered, i.e., acquaintance rapes rather than stranger rapes. Interviews were conducted with 49 detectives who specialized in sexual assault. Samples of campus and municipal police officers were included in interviews with first responders.

<b>2003-WG-BX-1003:</b>	<b>Testing the Efficacy of the SANE-SART Programs</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$275,000</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>M. Elaine Nugent</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The goal of the study is to establish the efficacy of SANE-SART as a tool in the criminal justice system. Primary research objectives are to determine whether SANE-SART interventions have an impact on rates of arrest, prosecution, and conviction. The research will also examine whether SANE-SART involvement has an impact on the frequency of guilty pleas, the charges at case disposition, and sentencing. From the population of adult female rape cases reported to the largest law enforcement department in each jurisdiction, the research team will select a random sample comprising equal numbers of SANE-SART and non SANE-SART cases. Data will then be drawn from case records on the dependent variables of criminal justice outcomes, and on selected intervening or control variables that may impact on outcomes, including relationship between perpetrator and survivor, length of time between incident and report, race of survivor and perpetrator, use of weapons, perpetrator's prior criminal record, and survivors' participation in the process. Study findings will contribute to the discussion concerning the expansion of SANE and SART programs to jurisdictions that do not have these programs currently. In addition, it is hoped that those locations that do have the programs will be able to use the results to improve and enhance existing efforts.

**Product: NCJ# 214252**

**Testing the Efficacy of SANE-SART Programs: Do They Make a Difference in Sexual Assault Arrest and Prosecution Outcomes? (2006) – M. Nugent-Borakove, P. Fanflik, D. Troutman, N. Johnson, A. Burgess, A. Lewis O'Connor**

The goal of this study was to test the efficacy of SANE-SART programs as a tool in the criminal justice system. The American Prosecutors Research Institute and Boston College tested whether SANE-SART exams increase arrest and prosecution rates for sexual assault. Five questions were asked: 1) is the arrest rate higher in cases where a SANE-SART exam is performed when compared with cases in which no exam is performed; 2) is the indictment/charging rate higher in such cases; 3) are guilty pleas more likely to be entered in such cases and are pleas likely to be to the existing charge or to a lesser charge; 4) is the conviction rate higher in such cases; and 5) is the sentence more severe in such cases. The project team randomly selected up to 125 sexual assault cases in which there was a SANE or SART intervention and 125 cases in which there was no SANE-SART intervention—which resulted in a total of 262 SANE-SART cases and 268 non-SANE-SART cases. Case information was collected from SANE-SART prosecution files in Monmouth County, NJ, Sedgwick County, KS, and Suffolk County, MA. The results indicated that compared to non-SANE-SART cases, SANE-SART cases are reported more quickly, have more evidence available (particularly DNA), and have more victim participation. SANE-SART intervention: a) was a factor in the identification and arrest of a suspect; b) the strongest predictor that charges will be filed; and c) helped increase the likelihood of a conviction. Insufficient information was available to determine the impact of SANE-SART intervention on penalty and length of sentence. Overall, the findings are supportive of SANE-SART programs and their efficacy as a tool in the criminal justice system.

<b>2005-WG-BX-0003:</b>	<b>A Systems Change Analysis of SANE Programs</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$389,925</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Rebecca Campbell</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The proposed project adds to the current literature by determining the circumstances and contexts under which SANE programs increase prosecution by identifying the mediating mechanisms that explain how and why SANE programs affect case outcomes. Using a systems change theoretical perspective, the proposed project has the following five objectives: It will (1) compare prosecution charging rates and court outcomes for cases examined in a SANE program (intervention group) to a sample of adult sexual assault cases examined using standard hospital protocols in the same community prior to the implementation of the SANE program (comparison group); (2) identify victim, case, and

forensic medical evidence characteristics that predict prosecutors’ charging decisions; (3) examine SANEs impact on police as a mediating pathway to increased prosecution rates; (4) explore how the emotional support provided to victims/survivors by the SANE program and victim advocates increased their participation during investigation and prosecution; and (5) create a practitioner-oriented program evaluation toolkit that can be used by other communities to assess post-SANE systems change. A series of studies are planned to address these objectives, which will include rigorous quantitative, quasi-experimental designs and in-depth qualitative interviews with prosecutors, police, and victims/survivors. This study will examine the interrelationships between SANEs, legal professionals, victim advocates, and victims/survivors, as these linkages may be critical in explaining how and why SANE programs increase prosecution rates.

**Product: NCJ# 226497**

**Systems Change Analysis of SANE Programs: Identifying the Mediating Mechanisms of Criminal Justice System Impact (2009) – M. Greeson, R. Campbell, S. Kobes**

The first goal of this project was to determine whether adult sexual assault cases in a Midwestern community were more likely to be investigated and prosecuted after the implementation of a Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) program, and to identify the “critical ingredients” that contributed to that increase. The second goal of this study was to understand why there was an increase in criminal justice system case progression after the implementation of the SANE program. This twelve year analysis of criminal justice system case outcomes revealed that more cases were moving through the system to higher levels of disposition (i.e., guilty pleas or guilty convictions) after the implementation of a SANE program. The authors were able to conclude that these effects are reasonably attributed to the efforts of the SANE program and not due to other changes over time in this community. The SANE programs’ work with law enforcement and their patients, though separate and philosophically distinct, is mutually reinforcing and provides instrumental resources for successful case prosecution.

**Product: NCJ# 226499**

**Step-by-Step Practitioner Toolkit for Evaluating the Work of Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) Programs in the Criminal Justice System (2009) – M. Greeson, R. Campbell, S. Kobes**

Based on the findings of NCJ #226497, the authors developed a practitioner-oriented Toolkit. This Toolkit outlines a step-by-step process for other communities to assess what kinds of changes have taken place post-SANE and what factors are most critical in their communities that attributed to that success. The goal of this Toolkit is to assist SANE program staff in evaluating how their program affects the reporting, investigation, and prosecution of sexual assault cases in their community. The focus of this Toolkit is the impact of SANEs on the progression of sexual assault cases through the criminal justice system.

**Additional NCJ Citations: 226498, 228354, 228355**

<b>2005-WG-BX-0010:</b>	<b>Developing, Testing, and Evaluation of the Use of Polygraphs to Combat Violence Against Women</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$324,877</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Douglas Wilson</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

DeKalb County Georgia Probation Department is developing an innovative program to test the application of polygraph technology to supervise, contain, and treat high risk misdemeanor abusers who are in the community. This 24-month experiment will have three parts: Phase I will initiate the implementation of the program and the random assignment of batterers to experimental (polygraph) and control (no polygraph) groups, and pre-test the operation of the program with a small number of polygraph tests with appropriate probationary follow-up; Phase II (operations) will last until the 18th month. It is expected that 240 high risk offenders (120 treatment and 120 controls) will be identified by DeKalb Probation, assigned to the cooperating batterer treatment program (Riveros Counseling Services), and their victims interviewed by the Victim Liaison employed by Riveros, Court procedures applied to both groups will remain unchanged to avoid confounding the outcomes (measures of post-conviction criminal behavior will include interview data from victims and criminal record data; and Phase III (analysis) will involve analysis of process and outcome data, using cross-tabulations, survival analysis, and logistic regression.

**Product: NCJ# 222115**

The findings indicate that polygraph testing can assist probation departments in managing the risky behaviors of domestic-violence probationers who have an elevated risk of repeated criminal behaviors as specified in this study

(illegal drug use other than marijuana; the possession or handling of firearms; and involvement in additional physical abuse, regardless of gender). The polygraph's identification of these risky behaviors predicted subsequent arrests within the study period. Such polygraph findings can inform appropriate interventions that can modify the risky behaviors. Thus, the use of polygraph testing for high-risk, domestic-violence probationers can assist in interdicting specific behaviors in supplementing curricula of family violence programs. For this study, the DeKalb County State Court Probation Department (Georgia) identified 321 high-risk, domestic violence probationers who had a mix of previous violent and nonviolent misdemeanor convictions. These probationers were allocated to a family violence intervention site and 10 analogous control sites in the county. At the conclusion of 1 month of psychoeducational classes, the treatment facilitator asked the enrolled men if they would volunteer for a polygraph test and, if they continued their enrollment, asked them again to take a second polygraph test at the end of the fourth month of classes. The treatment and control group samples balanced the demographic and criminal characteristics of the men at the treatment site and control sites across 11 demographic and criminal-record variables. Forty-three of the 87 men assigned to the treatment site completed at least 1 polygraph. (7 tables, a 26-item bibliography, and appended Victim History of Domestic Violence Survey)

**2006-DN-BX-0094 (Supplement): Sexual Assault Kit Backlog Study**

**Amount:** \$100,000  
**PI:** Joseph Peterson  
**Status:** Completed

Although law enforcement and hospitals have improved and expanded procedures to gather SAK evidence, scientific resources and procedures to test such evidence have not kept pace, and the resulting backlog of untested SAKs has become a major problem throughout the United States. In 2008, the untested SAKs in the city and county of Los Angeles reached 10,895. In 2009, the city and county law enforcement agencies announced that all backlogged kits would be tested. The untested sexual assault kit problem in Los Angeles, coupled with the fact that agencies had decided to test all such kits for the presence of DNA evidence, presented a unique research opportunity. The Sexual Assault Kit Backlog Project at CSULA was funded by NIJ in 2009. The two primary goals in the L.A. study were to look at a random sample of nearly 11,000 kits to (1) assess the efficacy of DNA testing and (2) determine the criminal justice outcomes (arrest, charge, conviction) within the first 6 months after the kits were DNA tested. The findings with respect to the study's second goal were surprising to many. In a randomly selected sample of 371 SAKs, there were no new arrests, new charges were filed in one case, and there were two convictions in the first 6 months after these kits were tested. In fact, it is probable that the DNA testing was not responsible for the single filing or the two convictions.

**Product: NCJ# 238500**

**Sexual Assault Kit Backlog Study (2012) – Joseph Peterson, Donald Johnson, Denise Herz, Liza Graziano, Taly Oehler**

Although law enforcement and hospitals have improved and expanded procedures to gather SAK evidence, scientific resources and procedures to test such evidence have not kept pace, and the resulting backlog of untested SAKs has become a major problem throughout the United States. In 2008, the untested SAKs in the city and county of Los Angeles reached 10,895. A study to document reasons for these untested kits found a number of organizational and resource deficiencies. Primarily, they were not the result of crime laboratory backlogs but were untested because investigators and prosecutors had not requested that they be tested. In 2009, the city and county law enforcement agencies announced that all backlogged kits would be tested. The untested sexual assault kit problem in Los Angeles, coupled with the fact that agencies had decided to test all such kits for the presence of DNA evidence, presented a unique research opportunity. The Sexual Assault Kit Backlog Project at CSULA, funded by the NIJ in 2009, was to accomplish four primary objectives: (1) to evaluate the results of scientific tests performed by private laboratories on backlogged SAK evidence from the LASD and LAPD crime laboratories; (2) to review the sexual assault case-processing literature and the role played by evidence and other factors in solving and prosecuting such cases; (3) to determine the criminal justice dispositions of a sample of backlogged and non-backlogged cases before and after kit testing; and (4) to identify principal case and evidence characteristics that could be used by forensic laboratories to evaluate and prioritize sexual assault evidence submitted to crime laboratories. The accomplishment of these goals would aid all law enforcement agencies and crime laboratories about the value of testing backlogged SAKs and set guidelines for processing such evidence in the future.

**Additional NCJ Citations: 243685, 238483, 239709, 231977**

<b>2007-WG-BX-0003:</b>	<b>A Statewide Study of Stalking and Its Criminal Justice Response</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$182,738</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Andrew Klein</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The study will explore the impact of identifying and charging for the crime of stalking in the state of Rhode Island on offender accountability as measured by successful prosecution as well as victim safety, as measured by re-arrest for domestic violence within two years. Researchers will use a multi-methods approach that includes secondary data analysis of a mandated law enforcement reporting system as well as court based data regarding prosecution and qualitative interviews with select Rhode Island law enforcement officers, prosecutors, defense lawyers and court advocates for a more complete understanding of the factors influencing the criminal justice response to stalking. The researcher plans to explore answers to the question, “Does identifying the crime of stalking have an effect on prosecution outcomes, as well as longer terms outcomes in regard to subsequent arrests for domestic violence?” A sample of 1,297 incident and arrest reports where citations have been made by police for threats and harassment between January 1, 2001, and December 31, 2005, will be reviewed to extract those cases where stalking charges should have been brought against the suspects. These extracted cases will be compared with 140 cases during the same period where the suspects were actually cited for stalking. Comparisons will be made on a variety of characteristics, with the end result being the development of a more complete profile of stalkers. Qualitative interviews (group) with 30 key informants from smaller cities in Rhode Island will be conducted to assess factors that may influence the criminal justice response to stalking.

**Product: NCJ# 228354**

**A Statewide Study of Stalking and Its Criminal Justice Response (2009) – A. Klein, A. Salomon, N. Huntington, J. Dubois, D. Lang**

The study found that when police identified stalking in a domestic violence case, the offender was more likely to be arrested and prosecuted, compared with domestic violence cases in which stalking was present but not identified by police. In addition, stalkers of intimate partners without prior criminal histories who were identified by police in reported domestic violence cases were significantly less likely to be charged with new domestic violence up to 6 years after police intervention; however, the criminal justice response to stalking was compromised by the under-identification of stalkers by police, compounded by prosecutors’ charge reduction and case dismissals when police did make stalking arrests. Police, prosecutors, and judges have tended to view intimate stalkers as less dangerous than stranger stalkers or abusers arrested for physical assaults. This view was contradicted by the study's finding that victims of domestic abuse who were stalked by their former partners were more likely to report threats as well as prior assaults. This should encourage police to focus on determining whether the crime of stalking is involved in a reported domestic violence case. The study, which was conducted during 2007-2008, used a mixed-methods design. The quantitative component compared all stalking incidents identified by Rhode Island State police between 2001 and 2005 with a sample of reported domestic violence cases over the same years that involved stalking but did not involve stalking charges being brought by police.

**Additional NCJ Citations: 228355**

<b>2007-WG-BX-0011:</b>	<b>Testing the Efficacy of Judicial Monitoring: A Randomized Trial at the Rochester Domestic Violence Courts</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$335,208</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Melissa Labriola</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

While 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# 247161**

**Testing the Efficacy of Judicial Monitoring: A Randomized Trial at the Rochester (2012) – Melissa Labriola, Amanda B. Cissner, Robert C. Davis, Michael Rempel**

As used in this study, judicial monitoring is “frequent ongoing court appearances to verify and motivate offender compliance” with court-mandated conditions. Overall, the findings do not generally support the positive impact of judicial monitoring, even though such monitoring has been shown to be effective with other offender populations; however, there was some evidence that, under certain circumstances, judicial monitoring may increase compliance with court mandates. Regarding the impact of judicial monitoring on offender behavior, the study determined that assignment to judicial monitoring did not have a significant impact on re-arrests, program attendance, or program completion. Regarding its impact on offender perceptions, judicial monitoring was associated with offenders being significantly more likely to believe they understood their obligations, that there would be consequences for noncompliance, and that the consequences would be severe, compared to offenders not assigned to judicial monitoring. Offenders sentenced by the judge who opted not to incentivize achievements through reductions in monitoring frequency attended significantly more program sessions and were also more likely to complete assigned programs than offenders sentenced by the other judges. This tentatively suggests that domestic violence offenders benefit from more frequent monitoring (e.g., biweekly) and from not expecting to receive praise or other incentives for following court orders. Higher scores on two of the offender perception indexes (i.e., perceptions of the consequences of noncompliance and perceptions of procedural justice) were significantly associated with attending more batterer program sessions. In addition, a higher score on the severity of response index (expecting a more severe response to noncompliance) was significantly associated with attending more substance abuse treatment sessions.

<b>2008-DN-BX-K220:</b>	<b>Stranger Rape Analysis Project</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$914,471</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Don Pierce</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Closed</b>

This project focuses on the implementation of the quick- turnaround DNA testing pilot project, which uses public-private partnerships to increase the clearance rate for stranger rapes and sexual assaults. The project coordinator will contact every law enforcement agency and the detectives who process rape cases to educate them about the program and its processes. Information and training about the program will also be given to community based and system based sexual assault advocates and to sexual assault nurse examiners at local hospitals. After a stranger rape occurs that meets the criteria established by a group of stakeholders, a DNA sample will be obtained. The sample will be sent to a private laboratory operated by Orchid Cellmark for processing. The sample will be tested and the results returned within 30 days. The DNA analysis will be submitted to the Washington State Patrol Crime Laboratory for quality assurance testing. The Crime Lab will submit the results to state and federal DNA databases. Any resulting matches will be reported to the originating law enforcement agency. Case outcome data will be collected and analyzed in order to determine the effect of this quick turnaround DNA analysis policy.

<b>2009-DN-BX-0023:</b>	<b>Post-Coital DNA Recovery</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$763,428</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Patricia Speck</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

In most jurisdictions, post-coital samples are collected up to, but not after, 72 hours following rape. Today, recovery and analysis is improved through DNA technology — identifying individuals from sperm found 7 days after coitus. The goals of this research are to answer: (1) what is the time frame for sperm recovery post-coitus using Y-STR laboratory methods, and (2) what are physiological conditions that may impact recovery of DNA in post-coital samples? The objective of this research is to provide evidence to support or limit the expansion of the 72-hour time frame for evidence collection from the vagina and cervix after a rape event in adult females. A convenience sample of 300 sexually active heterosexual female forensic RNs older than 18 years of age with normal menstrual cycles will be asked to enroll in the study over a 3-year period of time (Year 01: ages 18-35; Year 02: ages 36-55; Year 03: older than age 55). Before the target coitus, the RN subject will abstain or use barrier methods 7 days prior to coitus. She will evaluate the appearance of her vulva/hymen and will answer online questions about her overall reproductive health and sexual activity. Before coitus, the RN will collect samples from her partner’s cheek and her proximal vagina and cervix as controls. After coitus, samples will be collected at 3, 5, 7, 9 and 12-15 days post-coitus. She will abstain or use barrier methods throughout the 2-week collection period. Samples will be mailed directly to the National Center for Forensic Science DNA laboratory for indexing and Y-STR DNA analysis. This study will provide evidence necessary (or not) for expansion of the time for SART programs nationally.

**Product: NCJ# 248682**

**Post-Coital DNA Recovery Study (2015) – P. Speck, J. Ballantyne**

The study found that standard Y-STR methods are insufficient to detect DNA from both the cervix and posterior formix at all post-coitus data collection times at 4, 7, and 9 days and a baseline of 10 days; however, strong data shows the use of enhanced Y-STR-enabled DNA identification from cervix and posterior formix through the first post-coitus menstruation. An association was found between diminished DNA recovery and menstruation and the use of hormonal birth control. Of 112 consenting monogamous couples, 66 completed all phases of the study protocol. Eligible participants provided consents, eligibility data, and agreement to complete a diary during four 10-day abstinent periods and collect post-coital samples at baseline and at 4, 7 or 9 days. Upon protocol completion, participants mailed samples to the forensic laboratory for Y-STR methods analysis. Secure physical environments and blinding of laboratory personnel and statisticians to all participants’ information protected their personal health information.

<b>2009-MU-MU-0002:</b>	<b>Implementation of a Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) Practitioner Evaluation Toolkit</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$413,467</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Rebecca Campbell</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The purpose of this proposed project is to conduct an implementation evaluation of the SANE Practitioner Evaluation Toolkit. These evaluation data will be used to create a revised Toolkit and technical assistance guidelines to support national dissemination. Investigators will use stratified, national random sampling to identify five SANE programs that have organizational readiness to participate in program evaluation. They will then guide these pilot programs through the seven evaluation steps in the Toolkit (located on NCJRS). This project has three objectives: (1) They will test five different technical assistance (TA) modalities to identify which methods are useful to practitioners, producing technical assistance guidelines for national dissemination. (2) They will collect extensive implementation data as program staff work through the Toolkit’s seven-step process, which will guide the development of a revised final Toolkit. Steps 1 and 2 will be accomplished using online questionnaires, focus groups and interviews. (3) They will compile the prosecution outcome data from the five pilot programs to explore across- and between-site effects regarding the impact of SANE program implementation on criminal justice case outcomes. The researchers will generate site-specific outcome reports, cross-site quantitative analyses, and qualitative findings regarding critical ingredients that contributed to positive (or negative) evaluation findings.

**Product: NCJ# 249386**

**Evaluating the Legal Impact of Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner Programs: An Empirically Validated Toolkit for Practitioners (2014) – Rebecca Campbell, Stephanie M. Townsend, Jessica Shaw, Karim Nidal, Jenifer Markowitz. *Journal of Forensic Nursing.***

This article also provides recommendations regarding program readiness to engage in evaluation activities without compromising program sustainability and patient care. The toolkit can be used by SANE-A and SANE-P programs and their community partners to examine sexual assault prosecution rates in their local jurisdictions. Resources available to practitioners on the nature and use of the toolkit are provided.

**Additional NCJ Citations: 249613**

<b>2010-NE-BX-K260:</b>	<b>Delivery and Evaluation of Sexual Assault Forensic Examiner (SAFE) Training Programs</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$1,424,212</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Debra Patterson</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

This project will create and implement an online didactic Sexual Assault Forensic Examiner (SAFE) curriculum, taught over a 12-week period through a series of modules and followed by a 2-day clinical skills workshop. Each course will be completed in 15 weeks. The course will be offered four times for 75 people in each training wave during the grant. Overall, this project will train 300 SAFEs over the course of 15 months. All modules created for the course will be available to trainees at no cost. A major component to the SAFE training will be related to the identification, collection, preservation and analysis of DNA evidence by medical personnel. This entire project will include (1) an implementation assessment and impact evaluation of the training, (2) technical assistance provided during the training, (3) how this training may impact the sexual assault victim's participation in the criminal justice process, and (4) an

assessment of the utility of the medical forensic documentation by Criminal Justice System (CJS) personnel. This training will be rigorously evaluated by the research team's strategic partners, including Wayne State University, with Dr. Debra Patterson in consult with Dr. Rebecca Campbell. Limited access to education has been identified as a major contributor to the shortage of SAFE-trained clinicians. There is no existing standardized curriculum available for SAFE training, and there is no accreditation process in place for those delivering the training. Even when states have brought in trainers, there has frequently not been the opportunity for clinicians to obtain necessary post-didactic clinical hours. This project will address those issues and others by providing accessible, standardized, evidence-based SAFE training to registered nurses, nurse practitioners, physician assistants and physicians while evaluating the training to determine whether it leads trainees to adopt the necessary skills into their practice and to identify any challenges faced by the trainees in learning and applying these skills. The proposed evaluation will assess the trainees' knowledge, skills, and abilities throughout the training and will examine their skills post-training to document whether they provided empowering patient care (from the patient perspective) and whether the quality of their medical forensic exam documentation (as assessed by national forensic nursing and CJ subject matter experts) is of the caliber required for legal proceedings.

**Product: NCJ# 247081**

**Delivery and Evaluation of Sexual Assault Forensic (SAFE) Training Programs (2014) – D. Patterson, S. Resko, J. Pierce-Weeks, R. Campbell**

This study evaluated the effectiveness of the International Association of Forensic Nurses' Sexual (IAFN) Assault Forensic Examination (SAFE) training programs. The evaluation's overall assessment is that the IAFN SAFE training curriculum and blended training model provides a strong foundation that can be built upon to meet the diverse learning needs of clinicians across the Nation. The training includes a didactic portion delivered online over a 12-week period and a 2-day simulated clinical skills workshop. Healthcare clinicians from across the Nation were enrolled in the training (n=198). Of these, 79.3 percent completed the training. Students were more likely to complete the training when they enrolled in the program primarily because of the 2-day clinical component. Students who worked in rural communities were more likely to complete the training than students from urban and suburban communities. The mean post-test scores on relevant knowledge were significantly greater than the mean pre-test scores for all 12 online modules. Knowledge gain was positively associated with students who had a reliable Internet connection, students who were drawn to the training because it was free, and those with higher levels of motivation. Lower knowledge gains were significantly related to having more work/personal barriers and those who were drawn to SAFE practice because they or someone close to them had personal experience with sexual assault. Lower knowledge gain was also marginally linked to students who reported less comfort with computers. Students experienced a reduction in knowledge retention from 77.92 percent at post-test to 68.83 percent at the follow-up exam. Qualitative interviews with students suggested that the clinical training helped clarify, broaden, or solidify the content covered in the online modules. Most students reported using many approaches they learned in the training with their post-training patients.

<b>2011-DN-BX-0001:</b>	<b>The Detroit Sexual Assault Kit (SAK) Action Research Project</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$1,515,000</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Mary Morrow</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The mission of the Detroit SAK Action Research Project is to study the problem of untested sexual assault kits (SAKs) in Detroit, MI, to develop pilot response protocols and to implement and evaluate those protocols. In Phase I the grantee will complete an audit of the 10,000+ SAKs in police property in order to have accurate information as to the scope of the problem. The completed audit revealed that there were 11,304 SAKs in the Detroit Police Department property room (through 2009), 8,505 of which had never been submitted to the crime lab. In Phase II, the grantee developed a plan for testing these kits. Leveraging resources from DOJ DNA Backlog Reduction Grants, the NIJ SAK grant, and Marshall University, it was determined that we could test 1,600 kits. Four separate research studies ("waves") were designed to address specific questions regarding the utility of SAK testing in advancing the investigation and prosecution of reported sexual assaults (Wave 1: stranger rape kits, *n* = 450; Wave 3: non-stranger rape kits, *n* = 450; Wave 2: comparing DNA testing methodologies, *n* = 350; Wave 4: presumed statute of limitations-expired kits, *n* = 350). In Phase III of this project, the grantee will complete all SAK testing and associated research analyses. The grantee will also implement and evaluate a multidisciplinary victim notification protocol. Finally, the grantee will complete a longitudinal investigation as to the underlying reasons why Detroit had so many untested SAKs. The final report will also document the processes followed in Detroit in order to develop "transportable lessons" for other communities struggling with the problem of untested SAKs.

**Product: NCJ# 248680**

**Detroit Sexual Assault Kit (SAK) Action Research Project (ARP), Final Report (2015) – Rebecca Campbell, Giannina Fehler-Cabral, Steven J. Pierce, Dhruv B. Sharma, Deborah Bybee, Jessica Shaw, Sheena Horsford, Hannah Feeney**

This final report on the Detroit Sexual Assault Kit (SAK) Action Research Project (ARP) addresses the following project goals: to assess the scope of the problem by conducting a complete census of all SAKs in the police property inventory; to identify the underlying factors contributing to so many unsubmitted SAKs; to develop a plan for testing SAKs and to evaluate the efficacy of that plan; and to create a victim notification protocol and evaluate the effectiveness/efficiency of that protocol. First, the study found that there were 11,219 SAKs in police custody as of November 1, 2009. A total of 2,512 SAKs had laboratory ID numbers, indicating that they had been submitted for testing, but it was unclear how many had actually been tested for DNA. The Project developed a step-by-step summary of the census procedures used in the project to assist other jurisdictions in conducting a similar census of SAKs in police custody. Second, the underlying reasons for the large number of untested SAKs pertained to chronic understaffing and resource depletion compared to other U.S. cities of similar size, composition, and crime rates, as well as police personnel victim-blaming attitudes in sexual assault cases, without consistent supervision and training to challenge these attitudes and related practices. Third, the project developed and evaluated a plan for funding the testing of uncommitted SAKs. Funds were pooled from the Detroit SAK ARP budget, the State police department’s NIJ DNA Backlog Reduction Grants, and the resources of a university-based forensic laboratory that was separately funded by NIJ. Under this funding, the project tested 1,600 SAKs. Fourth, the project developed and evaluated a victim notification protocol that provided a structure for processing sexual assault cases accompanied by victim notification of completed processing steps.

<b>2011-DN-BX-0002:</b>	<b>The Houston Sexual Assault Kit (SAK) Action Research Project</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$1,514,890</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Irma Rios</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The goal of the Houston Sexual Assault Kit Action Research Project is to examine the problem of untested sexual assault kits (SAKs) in the Houston Police Department (HPD) property room. Specifically, this two-phase project will help to identify (1) factors inhibiting the number of SAKs forwarded to the HPD Crime Lab for analysis and (2) factors that undermine the effective use of forensic evidence in sexual assault cases. In Phase I of the project, the project team worked with HPD to conduct an audit of the more than 16,000 untested kits in the HPD evidence storage facility and found that there were far fewer untested SAKs than previously estimated. Also in Phase I of this project, the researchers conducted 146 interviews of law enforcement investigators, prosecutors, crime laboratory analysts, sexual assault nurse examiners, victim advocates, and victims. The interviews helped the team develop an in-depth understanding of untested sexual assault evidence in Houston. Phase II goals include (1) completing the research work started in Phase I, to be used to identify a feasible plan to screen, test, and use evidence contained in SAKs that have not been submitted for forensic testing; (2) implementing the strategies finalized in goal 1; and (3) evaluating the implementation and outcomes of the strategies.

**Product: NCJ# 249812**

**Unsubmitted Sexual Assault Kits in Houston, TX: Case Characteristics, Forensic Testing Results, and the Investigation of CODIS Hits, Final Report (2016) – William Wells, Bradley Campbell, Cortney Franklin**

Houston’s Action Research Project Working Group, which was established under the grant from the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), was composed of representatives from multiple stakeholder criminal justice and community organizations. The Working Group’s research agenda included not only the identification of factors that produced the SAK backlog but also the way sexual assault forensic evidence is used during investigations and prosecutions of sexual assaults, as well as what stakeholders should expect when large numbers of previously unsubmitted SAKs get tested. Based on its findings, the Working Group offers eight recommendations. First, jurisdictions should collect data and report results on the characteristics of cases with unsubmitted SAKs, the forensic testing results, and investigation outcomes that follow from testing. Second, future research should compare similar groups of cases that differ only in terms of whether or not a SAK was submitted and tested. Third, jurisdictions should prepare for the workload that results when labs begin testing unsubmitted SAKs, some portion of which will involve older sexual assault cases. Fourth, gather baseline information about current practices to identify strengths and weaknesses in current responses to sexual assaults. Fifth, give priority to victim engagement and participation. Sixth, consider the use of a SAK testing

prioritization system even when all unsubmitted SAKs will be tested. Seventh, measure and report the criminal justice system outcomes of sexual assault cases after SAK testing. Eighth, measure a broader set of outcomes in addition to the results of criminal cases.

<b>2011-DN-BX-0003:</b>	<b>The Impact of Forensic Evidence on Arrest and Prosecution</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$174,668</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>University of New Haven</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The grantee will conduct a study focused on 8 of the 10 research recommendations made in the Peterson et al. (2010) report. There are two phases of the study. Phase one will analyze a random sample of approximately 2,500 case files from 2006 through 2009 that contain forensic analyses from the Connecticut State Forensic Science Laboratory, along with corresponding police and prosecutorial case files. The goal of the proposed research is to further our understanding of how the presence of forensic evidence relates to case clearance and conviction. As with Peterson et al. (2010), this research has four research objectives: (1) Estimate the percentage of cases in which crime scene evidence is collected; (2) discover what kinds of forensic evidence are being collected; (3) track such evidence through the criminal justice system; and (4) identify which forms of forensic evidence are most efficacious, given the crime investigated. The research instrument to be used in the coding of these case files is a slightly modified version of the instrument used by Peterson et al. This instrument records up to 40 variables in three separate categories: forensic, criminal offense, and crime disposition. The proposed study will also introduce two variables not recorded in the previous study: Did any available witness name a suspect or provide a description to police? Did the suspect make a statement? Phase two will consist of qualitative interviews regarding case files randomly selected from the sample population listed above, with approximately 270 investigative and prosecutorial personnel. These interviews will further advance our understanding of how forensic evidence affects the use of investigative and prosecutorial discretion. These interviews will be centered on four themes: the exact nature of assistance provided by physical evidence in the identification of the offender, the use of forensic evidence in the interview and interrogation process of witnesses and offenders, the utility of forensic evidence in plea negotiations, and the effect of forensic evidence on sentencing. (NCJ product publication in process)

<b>2011-WG-BX-0005:</b>	<b>Forensic Evidence and Criminal Justice Outcomes in a Statewide Sample of Sexual Assault Cases</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$97,519</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Theodore Cross</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

This study has three goals: (a) to provide a detailed description of forensic evidence in sexual assault cases, including its timing relative to criminal justice outcomes; (b) to examine the relationship of forensic evidence to criminal justice outcomes; and (c) to analyze the effect of forensic evidence in key segments of the sample: cases with child victims, cases with stranger assailants, and cases with sexual assault nurse examiners (SANEs) conducting the examination. The research objectives include (1) examining the frequency of different types of forensic evidence; (2) assessing the timing of forensic evidence availability vis-à-vis arrests and filing criminal charges; (3) assessing the relationship of forensic evidence to arrests and filing criminal charges; (4) assessing whether the relationship of forensic evidence to outcomes is stronger in cases with child victims and in cases with suspects who are strangers; (5) comparing SANE versus non-SANE medical providers on forensic evidence and on arrests and the filing of criminal charges. The proposed retrospective research will draw a random sample of 436 sexual assault cases reported in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts between 2008 and 2010 from a database of 3,000 documented sexual assault cases with medical examinations maintained by the State's Executive Office of Public Safety and Security (EOPSS). Using unique, anonymous case identifiers, data will be merged from three sources:

- (1) Provider Sexual Crime Reports, a mandatory form on assault and victim characteristics filled out by medical providers and stored in the EOPSS database; (2) Non-electronic crime laboratory data, from which data on forensic evidence and injury will be abstracted and put into spreadsheets; and (3) police incident data from the National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) and a Boston Police Department database, which provide information on arrest and the filing of criminal charges as well as victim, offense and assailant characteristics. Descriptive and bivariate statistics will be used to describe the prevalence and timing of different types of forensic evidence in sexual assault cases. Multivariate statistical analyses will also examine the effects of forensic evidence on case outcomes—by age of

victims and by assailant-to-victim interactions—to see if the effect of forensic evidence is stronger for child victims and in cases involving strangers; and examining forensic evidence effects separately in these groups. Logistic regression will also compare SANE and non-SANE cases on forensic evidence and on arrests and the filing of charges to see if any SANES’ impact on outcomes is mediated by the forensic evidence that SANES obtain.

**Product: NCJ 248254**

**Forensic Evidence and Criminal Justice Outcomes in a Statewide Sample of Sexual Assault Cases (2014) -- Theodore P. Cross, Ph.D.; Megan Alderden, Ph.D.; Alexander Wagner, M.A.; Lisa Sampson, MSW; Brittany Peters, M.S.; Meredith Spencer M.A.; Kaitlin Lounsbury, M.A.**

Sexual assault is a heinous crime that as many as a quarter of women nationally experience in their lifetime. Not only do victims suffer the terror and degradation of the assault but they are also at risk of further injury and a range of difficulties with mental health and functioning. Survivors are also at risk of re-victimization from informal and professional responses that question their credibility and, in effect, blame them for the assault. In this difficult context, investigative methods that increase evidence against assailants while decreasing the burden on victims are especially important, and advances in the technology and expertise of collecting and analyzing injury and forensic evidence offer promise. The study (1) examines the frequency of injury and biological evidence in sexual assault cases; (2) identifies case factors associated with the presence of injury and biological evidence; (3) analyzes how often biological evidence is processed before versus after arrest; (4) explores how injury and biological evidence as well as other factors are related to arrest; and (5) examines results for key comparisons thought to be salient for forensic evidence: Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners versus other medical examiners, strangers versus known suspects, and child victims versus adults and adolescents. This study merged data from three sources: (1) the Massachusetts Provider Sexual Crime Report (PSCR) database; (2) forensic evidence data abstracted for the study from the two crime laboratories serving the state; and (3) data on findings, arrests and criminal charges from 142 different police agencies across the state.

<b>2013-NE-BX-0004:</b>	<b>Evaluate a Novel Fluorescent Dye to Detect Ano-genital Injury in Women of Color</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$253,561</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Kathryn Laughon</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

Racial disparity is a serious problem in the detection of injury during the forensic exam of sexually assaulted patients. Objective documentation of tears and abrasions to the external genitalia after sexual assault is an important part of the forensic exam. Victims with documented injury are more likely to have their cases moved through the criminal justice system, and these cases are more likely to result in a guilty verdict than cases lacking documented injury. Unfortunately, the genital injuries experienced during sexual assault are often small and difficult to visualize on visual exam. The current standard of care is to use a 1% aqueous solution of toluidine blue dye to highlight areas of unhealed trauma on the external genitalia. This technique is highly effective for light-skinned women, but far less so for women of color, resulting in unequal adjudication of cases and rates of conviction. This early stage translational research will lead to identifying a dye that will be effective on all skin colors. We plan to validate (in both mice and humans) a forensics product that deploys fluorescent dye and a widely available excitation/illumination lamp for visualizing tears and abrasion on dark skin. Two specific aims guide this study: Aim #1: Identify a suitable fluorescent dye and validate it in a murine (mouse) skin injury model. Suitable dyes will be non-toxic, adhere to damaged epithelial cells, be easily visualized using equipment already in common use among forensic examiners, and will not interfere with subsequent forensic DNA testing. Aim #2: Evaluate the safety, feasibility and efficacy of the identified fluorescent dye in women. Dyes identified as suitable from the first part of the study will be tested for safety in healthy women using skin on the forearm. The dyes will be applied to non-injured skin to ensure safety. They will then be used on the external genitalia of women within 48 hours after consensual penile-vaginal intercourse to test application procedures, ability to photograph injuries, ability to detect genital tears and abrasions, and safety (local skin irritation, patient reports of pain). These findings will serve to guide a subsequent, larger comparative efficacy trial of the identified dye. The mouse component of the study will use 24 8-week old (adult) mice. For the human component, 50 women of color, aged 18 to 45, will be recruited in an attempt to obtain 34 with sufficiently dark skin for testing.

**Product NCJ# 250666**

**Evaluation of a Novel Fluorescent Dye to Detect Ano-genital Injury in Women of Color (2017) -- Kathryn Laughon**

A fluorescent stain would be visible regardless of the surrounding skin color through the use of an alternative light source (ALS). The study findings suggest that fluorescein (FL) is both safe and feasible to use in detecting genital injury in sexual assault victims across all skin tones, including dark skin. A 1% solution of FL visualized under blue light was equally effective as TB in enabling the accurate identification of injuries by blinded observers in the murine (rodent) studies and was effective for visualization of genital injuries in women after consensual intercourse in the human study, although the very small number of injuries precluded drawing a firm conclusion about the efficacy of the dye. FL did not delay wound healing in either the murine or human study. It was not associated with any safety concerns in the human study. Implementation of this technique for injury documentation in the clinical exam room will require, in addition to a single lens reflex camera, the availability of a blue light for illuminating the wound and a yellow filter. Both of these items are widely available for less than \$50, and there is no anticipation that these additional expenses are barriers to the use of FL in the clinical exam for those forensic examiners already using a camera that allows use of a filter.

<b>2014-NE-BX-0006:</b>	<b>Serial Sexual Assaults: A Longitudinal Examination of Offending Patterns Using DNA Evidence</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$699,533</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Rebecca Campbell</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

Serial sexual assault is a pervasive problem: Court record recidivism studies show that 10-15% of convicted sex offenders re-assault within five years, and self-report surveys suggest that 60%+ of males who have committed sexual assaults have raped more than one individual. The purpose of the current study is to document the scope of repeat perpetration using DNA evidence in sexual assault kits (SAKs) to find serial rapists. The federal criminal DNA database will be examined using a sample of previously untested SAKs from Detroit, along with rates and patterns of serial sexual assault based on DNA matches in CODIS (Combined DNA Index System). Guided by criminal career theory, serial sexual offenders, longitudinal crime patterns and the extent to which their offending varies with respect to victim-offender relationship (i.e., stranger vs. non-stranger) and victim age (i.e., child vs. adult victims) will be explored. CODIS hits emanating from a sample of N=7,393 previously untested SAKs will be examined and full adult criminal histories for all CODIS-identified offenders will be obtained to model their offending patterns over time. Practitioner partners include the Michigan State Police, who granted research access to the CODIS testing outcomes and criminal histories; and the Michigan Domestic & Sexual Violence Prevention & Treatment Board, which will advise the team on implications for survivors and victim advocacy services. Using a cross-sectional design, the rates and types of serial sexual assault CODIS hits and how those rates vary by victim-offender relationship and age will be documented. A longitudinal design will be used to explore patterns of serial sexual offending, including identifiable patterns within an offender’s own criminal history and similarities between the cumulative criminal histories of different offenders. Variability in the geographic locations of serial sexual offenders’ patterns of crime will also be examined. Continuation-ratio and polytomous logistic regression models will be used to quantify the rates and types of CODIS hits. Latent variable mixture models will be used to identify subgroups with distinct patterns of offending over time. Log-linear models will be applied to transition matrices to explore the geographic mobility of offenders’ crimes over time.

<b>2014-NE-BX-0009:</b>	<b>Post-Coital DNA Recovery in Minority Proxy Couples</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$939,398</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Patricia Speck</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The purpose of the proposed research is to explore, in monogamous racial minority couples, the presence or absence of post-coital DNA at baseline, and 4, 7, and 9 days post-unprotected coitus; and to identify variables that diminish or enhance DNA recovery. More specifically, the research aims to identify the time period in which it is possible to collect post-coital DNA in minority women using Y-STR laboratory methods; and the physiological conditions, factors or activities in minority couples that influence post-coital DNA recovery. It is hypothesized that non-white couples will have similar DNA recovery and influences as that found in the investigators’ prior research of predominantly white couples. The proposed research will use a prospective, repeated measures design with subjects including dyads of non-white minority women and their partners serving as their own controls. A mixed-methods approach will be used. There are four phases to this project: (1) IRB full review for minority proxy couples; (2) recruitment, collection, and laboratory development of samples; (3) evaluation of data from laboratory and

questionnaires; and (4) dissemination of the research. Criminal Justice System Improvement Evaluation of the timing of evidence collection procedures for minority proxy couples does not exist. This research will improve the criminal justice system response to racial minority victims. By validating similar DNA recovery, this research may provide the evidence for policy change for health care and criminal justice response to reporting minority women. The research may advance the decisions made by law enforcement and laboratories to process delayed-reporting cases, thereby providing evidence to support the expansion (or not) of the 72-hour limit for minority woman; evidence found in cases with delayed reporting could enhance prosecution and convictions.

<b>2016-AK-BX-K020:</b>	<b>Evaluation of the Bureau of Justice Assistance Sexual Assault Kit Initiative</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$1,999,995</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Suzanne Kaasa</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Open</b>

Sexual assault kits (SAKs) are invaluable tools used in investigations to collect evidence, such as DNA, and to document injuries from alleged victims; this evidence, in turn, is used to identify and prosecute offenders and to exonerate innocent suspects. Despite the importance of SAKs, backlogs of unsubmitted and untested kits have emerged in jurisdictions across the country (e.g., Peterson and Hickman, 2005; Strom et al., 2009). Gaps in SAK processing stem from complex issues, such as the expanded use of DNA testing in sexual assault and other cases, which can require substantial resources beyond the current capacity of jurisdictions (Wilson, 2016). Other issues relate to complications arising from the fact that different types of organizations must coordinate efforts through each stage of SAK processing. The purpose of the proposed project is to assess components of the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) Sexual Assault Kit Initiative (SAKI) to prepare for a subsequent comprehensive evaluation. BJA funded 20 sites in 2015 to engage in reforms intended to improve the national response to sexual assault cases. The goals of this initiative were to (1) create a coordinated community response that ensures just resolution to cases through a victim-centered approach, and (2) build jurisdictions capacity to prevent the development of conditions that lead to high numbers of unsubmitted SAKs. The objectives of the proposed study are to (1) conduct a process evaluation of five advanced SAKI sites that will provide information on what works for newer sites implementing reforms; (2) conduct an evaluability assessment of all 20 sites to determine the readiness to participate in an evaluation of the SAKI, and to develop a comprehensive and rigorous evaluation plan; and (3) conduct an impact assessment to determine the extent to which SAKI reforms have resulted in intended (and/or unintended) system changes. Our study design is a mixed-methods approach, including quantitative analysis of administrative data and qualitative coding and analysis of document reviews, site visit observations, and interviews. Our proposal plans include an efficient data collection and reporting design that allows for timely ongoing feedback to NIJ, BJA, the Training and Technical Assistance (TTA) Provider, grantee sites, and other national stakeholders to apply lessons learned. Findings are expected to result in a comprehensive, rigorous, and full evaluation plan for the SAKI and to positively impact the implementation of SAKI reforms to improve sexual assault investigation practices, victim support services, and collaboration among agencies.

<b>2016-DN-BX-0004:</b>	<b>Characterization of Personal and Condom Lubricants using DART-TOFMS and Comprehensive GC-MS</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$150,000</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Candice Bridge</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Ongoing</b>

Due to increased awareness of DNA identification in sexual assaults, and the accuracy of DNA matching, criminals are using condoms to prevent leaving their DNA on the victim. In the absence of DNA, the condom lubricant can be used to link the suspect and the victim. This project focuses on characterizing the residual lubricants after a sexual assault and understanding how their chemical composition changes from the unaltered sample. Lubricant components that remain on the victim's body or at the crime scene will be identified and can be used to indicate sexual intercourse. In contrast to other studies, both major and minor lubricant components, which are indicative of lubricants versus personal hygiene products, will be the focus. In addition, components that can classify the type of the recovered lubricant will be identified. The first phase will characterize lubricant samples and identify components that are specific to individual lubricant classes. Samples will be characterized on the DART-TOFMS and 2d-GC-MS because they provide superior baseline separation of individual components versus the traditional GC-MS. The goal is to identify classes based on unique peaks corresponding to the major and minor components. (Duration: 5 months)

The second phase will identify the chemical morphology of the lubricant when exposed to common situations. Lubricants will be placed on a skin alternative and analyzed over a 72-hour period to determine the persistence of major/minor components. Samples will also be exposed to different environmental conditions to determine how the lubricant components persist after 5 days. This will be useful to determine how long lubricants will remain on condoms, fabrics, and skin after intercourse. (Duration: 21 months) The recovered lubricants from the environmental and skin persistence studies will be compared to the unchanged lubricants to determine the significance of the chemical degradation, using PCA. Bayesian networks and likelihood ratios will be used to ensure that the classification schematic developed will accurately place the recovered lubricants in the same class as the unchanged lubricant. (Duration: 6 months) The graduate student will lead the characterization, classification, and degradation of the lubricants as well as produce publications, presentations, and a dissertation presenting the findings of each milestone. Generated data sets will be archived as .csv files at NACJD and on NCFS website for interested researchers. This classification scheme will lay the foundation for a protocol that forensic analysts can use in the evaluation of trace evidence in sexual assault crimes.

<b>2016-DN-BX-0005:</b>	<b>Characterization and Quantification of Microbial Degradation of Sexual Lubricants</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$150,000</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Candice Bridge</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Ongoing</b>

As DNA analysis is accepted as the gold standard for identification purposes, condom usage with sexual assaults has increased. The lubricant from the condom can remain at the crime scene or on the victim and provide a link to the suspect. In an ideal setting, samples from sexual assault kits will arrive at the lab in a pristine condition. If evidence is improperly packaged for shipping, then microbial degradation can occur. During a sexual assault, the condom will be exposed to multiple bacterial strains that populate the female genitalia, including the *Lactobacillus* and *Megasphaera* species. When exposed to the female microbiome, lubricants can degrade, which hinders the identification of residual lubricants, thus severing the link between suspect, sexual assault, and victim. The purpose of this project is to identify the major degradation components of residual lubricants and to characterize the overall change in the chemical composition. The first phase exposes lubricant standards to laboratory-grown microbes to determine normal degradation trends. Samples will be analyzed on the DART-TOFMS and GC-MS to compare the accuracy of lubricant identification between degraded and non-degraded samples, thus generating analytical methods for both instruments. (Duration: 8 months) Phase 2 will evaluate the degradation of 45 condom samples from laboratory-grown microbes to identify the change in the overall chemical composition from the unaltered lubricant. Additionally, the degraded samples will be compared to the initial degradation trends observed in Phase 1. (Duration: 9 months) The third phase will require collecting vaginal mucus from 20 female volunteers to identify the human microbiome. Personal identifiers will not be collected; however, descriptors such as age, race, recent sexual activity, and the vaginal microbiome history will be collected. The lubricant standards and condoms will be exposed to the human samples to determine degradation of the lubricants. (Duration: 15 months) Bayesian networks and likelihood ratios will be applied to the degradation data to identify degradation trends and determine if degraded samples can be matched to the non-degraded lubricant. The graduate student will lead the characterization and microbial degradation of the lubricants as well as produce publications, presentations, and a dissertation presenting the findings of each milestone. Generated data sets will be archived as .csv files at NACJD and on NCFS website for interested researchers. This analytical method to compare microbial degraded samples with non-degraded lubricants will provide forensic analysts more information that can be exploited from traditional forensic samples.

<b>2016-DN-BX-0001:</b>	<b>Development and Evaluation of miRNA Panels for Body Fluid Identification Using Capillary Electrophoresis and Massively Parallel Sequencing Methods</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$147,161</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Carrie Mayes</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Ongoing</b>

The ability to determine the body fluid of origin may be relevant to the course of forensic investigations, particularly in sexual assault cases. Although DNA typing can identify the individual who deposited a stain, current methods cannot conclusively determine whether the sample was due to saliva, vaginal material, semen, or venous or menstrual blood. This determination may be critical in the reconstruction of events. This project will provide information regarding the utility of micro RNA (miRNA) analysis for body fluid identification (BFID) by evaluating the stability and persistence of miRNAs in forensically relevant samples. In addition, this study will provide crime laboratories

with the ability to distinguish venous blood, menstrual blood, semen, vaginal material, and saliva using current capillary electrophoresis (CE)-based methods already employed in crime laboratories, or with a novel STR/BFID panel via massive parallel sequencing (MPS) technologies. The DNA/RNA co-extraction method allows for the co-analysis of DNA and BFID from a single sample, providing more information from each limited sample. This study will be divided into 3 phases and conducted over 36 months: (1) Develop a 10-marker multiplex miRNA system for the identification of venous blood, menstrual blood, semen, vaginal material, and saliva using CE methods; (2) develop a miRNA panel for combined STR/BFID analysis using MPS technologies; and (3) evaluate the stability and persistence of both miRNA systems in forensically challenging conditions. Conditions will include a refrigerated environment, outdoors with and without protection from the rain, buried in soil, clothing on a decomposing cadaver, and in a temperature- and humidity-controlled environment. Expected scholarly products will include a doctoral dissertation, at least two publications in high-impact factor journals, and presentations of data at national scientific meetings.

<b>2017-DN-BX-0199:</b>	<b>Increasing the Efficiency of Sexual Assault Kit Analysis to Enhance the Capacity of Forensic Science in Ventura County</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$62,457</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Nivanjit Gill</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Ongoing</b>

The County of Ventura will use this funding to enhance capacity, decrease the turnaround time, and increase the efficiency of the screening of orifice swabs from sexual assault kits in cases where the victim is female and the perpetrator is male. This is accomplished by implementation and validation of a process efficiency project that replaces time-consuming serological screening with a quick and automated examination for male DNA. The funds will be used to support the validation by providing overtime pay to complete the validation and purchase analysis kits to be used in the validation.

<b>2017-DN-BX-0184:</b>	<b>Forensic DNA Laboratory Efficiency Improvement and Capacity Enhancement Program</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$750,000</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Guy M. Vallaro</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Ongoing</b>

The Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection will use this funding to replace the traditional serological screening of sexual assault cases with a DNA screening method that directly detects Y-chromosomal DNA. Process mapping of the current and proposed methods for processing sexual assault cases indicates that the adoption of Y-screening will reduce the time to screen a sexual assault case by about 1.75 hours per kit. The project will hire and train a grant-funded Forensic Examiner, validate the testing of the Y-screening technique, and implement new operating procedures and testing.

<b>2017-IJ-CX-0003:</b>	<b>Capillary Zone Electrophoresis Automated Fraction Collection for the Forensic Analysis of Sexual Assault Evidence</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$90,780</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Sarah N. Lum</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Ongoing</b>

The national backlog in sexual assault cases is estimated to be between 100,000 and a half-million untested rape kits. Current methods of analysis are time and labor intensive, requiring overnight procedures and delivering a success rate lower than 40%. The primary challenge crime labs face in analyzing these cases is the separation of purified male DNA from the mixture of primarily female DNA from gynecological swabs. Effective elution of the sample from the swab, and efficient separation of intact sperm cells from epithelial and other cellular debris, allow for a successful polymerase chain reaction amplification and short tandem repeat (STR) analysis of the perpetrator's DNA. Capillary zone electrophoresis (CZE) is a promising tool to perform the cell separation and has three major advantages over alternative technologies: only a small amount of sample is consumed, which allows for replicate analyses of limited available evidence; separation time is rapid compared to standard methods; and single cells can be detected and collected when interfaced with an automated fraction collector that the researcher has helped to develop. Preliminary results have shown the migration of sperm cells in a confined band in less than 15 minutes. In addition, CZE

instruments are presently used in the majority of crime laboratories for DNA analysis, so analysts will already have the necessarily training to operate this CZE-based technology. The study will be divided into three phases and conducted over 36 months: (1) Develop a CZE system utilizing laser detection to determine and optimize the migration time of sperm in post-coital samples (collected by Dr. Ashley Hall, University of Illinois at Chicago). (2) Develop CZE-Fraction Collection parameters to separate and collect purified sperm cells. (3) Analyze STR profiles of samples of various conditions and tested up to one year following collection. Conditions will imitate storage of current rape kits at room temperature, 4°C, and -20°C. This work will result in a patentable technology that can be implemented in crime labs in the U.S., a doctoral dissertation, at least two publications in high-impact journals, and presentations of results at national and international scientific meetings.

<b>2017-R2-CX-0005:</b>	<b>Identification and Detection of Cosmetics Transferred during Close Personal Attacks</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$100,000</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Candice Bridge</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Ongoing</b>

Close personal assaults are a common occurrence, and many perpetrators are aware of the potential transfer of DNA and will try to limit the transfer accordingly. However, many are not aware of the transfer and identification power of cosmetic components such as shimmer and glitter. This project focuses on understanding the individualization power of glitter and shimmer components by identifying unique features in order to compare cosmetic particles. This project focuses on determining the transfer potential between two people or between a person and a scene. In contrast to other studies, this project will focus on analyzing microscopic physical and chemical features that are unique to a sub-class. Additionally, because shimmer is composed of naturally occurring mica, geolocation will be evaluated to attempt to determine where the mica was mined, another layer of individualization. The first phase will characterize shimmer and glitter components and identify features unique to one sub-class. Because of their organic nature, shimmer samples will be characterized via PLM, FTIR, and XRD to determine each crystal's structure and physical properties. DART-TOFMS and SEM-EDS will be used to analyze the composition of the shimmer's coating. The metallic glitter particles will be analyzed by SEM-EDS and the polymeric samples analyzed by FTIR. The most unique features for discrimination will be determined using PCA and LDA, providing the foundation for classifying real samples. (Duration: 19 months) The second phase will focus on the primary transfer of these components between people and a scene. Effects of the environment on glitter and shimmer will be evaluated to ensure that the physical and chemical compositions do not change over time. This will determine how long shimmer and glitter particles will remain on the assailant, or at the scene after an attack. (Duration: 9 months) The third phase will focus on the characterization of real samples. Cosmetic particles will be isolated from the sample matrix for analysis, thus providing an understanding of how similar or different the manufacturing brands are in physical and chemical composition, or if several components are used by one manufacturer. (Duration: 7 months) The graduate student will lead the analysis at each phase as well as produce publications, presentations, and a dissertation on the findings. Data sets will be archived as .csv files at NACJD and the NCFS website for interested researchers. This classification scheme will lay the foundation for the evaluation of cosmetic evidence in close personal assaults.

<b>2017-R2-CX-0006:</b>	<b>Identification and Analysis of Body Fluid Traces Using ATR FT-IR Spectroscopy</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$99,986</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Ewelina Mistek</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Ongoing</b>

Biological samples are an extremely important element in a crime scene. They are the only type of evidence that can provide information about a direct donor. Most of the presumptive tests, which specify whether or not a stain is a biological trace, require chemical treatment and therefore are destructive to the sample. Thus, a method that is nondestructive to the stain is desirable; it could eliminate non-informative traces and allow a focus on the most valuable pieces of evidence. Tests confirming blood of human origin are mostly destructive to the sample and require laboratory settings. The ultimate goal of the proposed research project is to develop a new method for nondestructive, inexpensive, rapid, and on-scene detection, identification, and characterization of body fluid traces in a forensic context. An attenuated total reflection (ATR) Fourier transform-infrared (FT-IR) spectroscopy was already found to be easy to use, nondestructive to the sample, requiring no to minimum sample preparation, and as highly selective as any vibrational spectroscopic methods. Moreover, portable instruments are commercially available to perform all analysis on-field. The (bio)chemical composition of different body fluids was found to vary; moreover, the composition of blood was proven to have quantitative changes within the same components between different species

and different human donors. This study will include development of spectroscopic library and statistical models for identification of dry traces of five main body fluids, development and validation of statistical models for differentiating human and animal blood, and development of spectroscopic library and statistical models for determining a donor’s sex and race, based on a dry bloodstain. All samples will be chosen with gender, race, and age diversity for all aims regarding the human donors. Different breeds with mixed-gender samples will be used to discriminate between human and animal blood samples. After spectra are collected using FT-IR spectroscopy, they will be loaded into statistical software for pre-processing and modeling for discrimination purposes. To strengthen the reliability and validity of the analysis, validation tests will be performed using internal and external operations of predictions, with new and/or unknown body fluid samples.

<b>2017-DY-BX-0004:</b>	<b>SADO’s Post-conviction DNA Testing Project</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$506,394</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Dawn Van Hoek</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Ongoing</b>

Michigan's State Appellate Defender Office (SADO) will continue reviewing felony cases in which post-conviction testing may be warranted. The proposed work in 2017-2019 will come from three sources: (a) approximately 371 of the original Detroit Police Department (DPD) cases that remain open; (b) 555 recently discovered, untested DPD kits; and (c) at least 3,000 untested sexual assault evidence kits that have been discovered in other Michigan counties, with more anticipated.

<b>2017-AK-BX-0012:</b>	<b>New York State Department of Corrections and Community Supervision FY 2017 Sexual Assault Forensic Evidence-Inventory Tracking and Reporting Project</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$483,666</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Stephen J. Maher</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Ongoing</b>

New York State Department of Corrections and Community Supervision (NYSDOCCS) acknowledges the urgency to inventory and track all forensic biological evidence and sexual assault kits (SAKs) in its possession to ensure prompt analyses and tracking to support prosecution, where the perpetrator is known and the evidence warrants. DOCCS employs approximately 19,000 correctional officers of various ranks, 900 community supervision officers, and 185 Office of Special Investigations (OSI) investigators. In New York State, all of these personnel have peace officer status. One of the functions of DOCCS OSI is to investigate all allegations of sexual abuse and assault, whether allegedly perpetrated by inmates or staff. Within OSI is a 24-person Sex Crimes Division Unit (SCD) responsible for these investigations. As of this writing, SCD is investigating and tracking 1,934 sex crime-related allegations, but not all cases have or will result in a SAK. With correctional facilities located throughout New York State, OSI investigators in general, and the dedicated SCD investigators in particular, need to gather forensic biological and physical evidence from multiple locations and must maintain strict chain-of-custody possession of such materials. Currently, the tracking of sex crime evidence, including the biological SAKs, is managed through manual entry into physical log books. This obviously is a cumbersome process and results in the lack of a centralized, automated account of evidence content and location, to say nothing of tracking cases through the departmental and greater criminal justice process. As such, DOCCS desires and needs to obtain an automated evidence/investigative management system. DOCCS commits to the implementation and completion of three tasks: the inventory of all existing SAKs in the department’s custody, and the filing of the required certification; the tracking of SAKs through disposition for a minimum of 12 months; and, finally, the reporting and posting of required metrics to NIJ and on the department’s website. To achieve all three tasks in the 36-month award period, DOCCS will purchase, through a competitive bid process, an automated and technologically sophisticated evidence and investigative management tracking system. Concurrent with the acquisition of the tracking system, DOCCS will hire and train a full-time evidence control custodian. DOCCS will adhere to all NIJ and OJP reporting requirements, including all quarterly and semi-annual progress reports. Once the initial inventory is complete, DOCCS will track the progress of all SAKs in its possession and, every 60-days, will post required metrics on its website. Since DOCCS already maintains a public website, it will develop a template and location for the report. The metric report will adhere to the following format: the full operational name of DOCCS, the period covered in the report, and the total number of SAKs in DOCCS’ possession.

<b>2017-AK-BX-0011:</b>	<b>SAFE Evidence Tracker</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$6,130</b>

**PI: Gerald R. Minchin III**  
**Status: Ongoing**

The Lake Mary Police Department’s current evidence-tracking system is not sufficient to allow the department to inventory, track, and report untested and unsubmitted sexual assault kits (SAKs). The current system has reached its life cycle replacement period, and the program was not specifically developed to track evidence in a law enforcement domain. It helps businesses manage financials, supply chain, and production planning. The system has been experiencing system failures and has been producing false data, causing our evidence specialist to manually inventory and physically search for pieces of evidence. Over the years, the Lake Mary Police Department has seen an increase in incoming evidence. In 2015, the Department received 2,610 pieces of evidence. Since 2015, the agency has received 3,181 pieces – a 22% increase – making the incoming evidence total of 11,896 pieces of evidence and approximately 0.15 percent of those pieces of evidence are high-liability items (1,786 total). SAKs make up 0.1 percent of total evidence received. Two out of nine SAKs were never submitted for testing. The department has one evidence custodian responsible for the receipt, transport, and manual inventory/purging of property/evidence. In addition to property/evidence duties, the evidence custodian is responsible for State Attorney’s requests, body camera video/dash camera video requests, and research of dispositions of cases, taking up to three or four hours of her time.

**2017-AK-BX-0008: Pasco Sheriff's Evidence Tracking Automation**  
**Amount: \$238,608**  
**PI: Haria Haught**  
**Status: Ongoing**

Pasco County occupies 868 square miles of land and is home to nearly 500,000 residents, making it the 12th most populated county and 6th largest unincorporated jurisdiction in Florida. When compared to all local (city and county) law enforcement agencies in Florida, Pasco Sheriff's Office (PSO) serves as the seventh largest population of any local law enforcement agency in Florida. Pasco County is centrally located on Florida's west coast, about 30 miles north of Tampa and 50 miles west of Orlando. As a result, Pasco County experiences many of the same problems with crime as those large metropolitan jurisdictions; however, unfortunately it does not have the same tax base as those jurisdictions, which adversely affects the funding of governmental agencies within the county to include PSO. Our annual budget is not as robust when compared to counties of similar size, which has forced the agency to streamline its operation and continuously look for ways to increase efficiency, enhance processes, and find alternative methods of funding for important projects to help achieve these goals. To successfully fulfill the identified gap in the tracking and reporting of sexual assault kits (SAKs), PSO is requesting consideration to be awarded the funding needed through the SAFE-ITR program. These funds will afford PSO the ability to contract with a qualified vendor to develop software for a secured automated tracking system to ensure that we meet the standards set by the State of Florida Attorney General Adult and Child Sexual Assault Protocols, the Florida Department Law Enforcement (FDLE) laboratory submission guidelines, and the following Florida statutes: 794.024, 925.11, and the newly created 943.326 (July 1, 2016). Through the acquisition and utilization of funds from this grant, it is the goal of PSO to partner with other law enforcement agencies and the FDLE-Tampa office to establish a strategic plan aimed at improving the quality and coordination of all SAKs submitted. This tracking would begin from the moment the kits are collected and up until their final disposition. The new system would also aid in our initiative, as it would serve as the main tracking tool providing accountability for each item of evidence in our inventory, documenting the chain of custody every step of the way. The SAFE-ITR program furthers our mission in seeking just penalties for those determined guilty by ensuring fair and impartial efforts as justice is being sought for each and every victim.

**2017-AK-BX-0132: Gautier Police Department SAK Inventory, Tracking, and Reporting**  
**Amount: \$21,478**  
**PI: Nickolas Crocker**  
**Status: Ongoing**

The City of Gautier Police Department has 40 sworn officers and serves more than 18,500 residents and a heavy load of day visitors/student commuters within its 32 square miles. The young city (incorporated in 1986) has faced natural disaster and economic hardship, and it struggles to find funding for needed equipment. Often, the department must make do with outdated technology or manual methods of record keeping. The department currently has no sexual assault kit (SAK) evidence-tracking system, or even a formal and functional inventory system. Each piece of evidence is accepted and tracked manually, with only the help of a general incident-reporting software that is not intended to

be used for inventory. There is a crucial need for the integration of a software-based SAK tracking system with barcode printing and scanning technology. A new system, complete with a new computer system that is compatible with the software, will allow the small city to better maintain the chain-of-custody on all SAKs and allow the department to better serve victims when responding to, investigating, and prosecuting sexual assault. Those are the two main goals of this project. The requested equipment would create an inventory and tracking system through which older cold-case SAKs, current SAKs, and future SAKs will be input, coded, and tracked appropriately. It would help eliminate the possibility of human error when checking in and checking out the SAK evidence. The data gathered by a SAK tracking system will also allow the evidence technician to easily report SAK numbers to the granting agency and to the general public through the city's newly redesigned and user-friendly website. The resulting electronic inventory, expected to be complete within six months, would also be easily searchable, which is a major asset because the current system is not searchable by a specific piece of evidence or type of evidence.

<b>2017-MU-BX-0133:</b>	<b>Tracking Sexual Assault Kits in Iowa</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$796,985</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Janelle Melohn</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Ongoing</b>

The Crime Victim Assistance Division (CVAD) of the Iowa Department of Justice maintains responsibility for paying the costs of forensic sexual assault exams conducted in the state. CVAD is additionally the agency that pays for the manufacture of sexual assault kits (SAKs) used in Iowa. SAKs are distributed to medical providers by the Department of Criminal Investigations Criminalistics Laboratory (DCI). SAKs with evidence collected are eventually analyzed by the DCI as well. Annually, 1,000-1,500 SAKs are distributed for use statewide. However, SAKs are not currently tracked from the point of distribution to use in a forensic exam, into law enforcement's possession, and when submitted for analysis. The Iowa Department of Justice is a recipient of Bureau of Justice Assistance Sexual Assault Kit Initiative (SAKI) funding. A statewide inventory, showing 4,265 untested SAKs, was completed in November 2016. CVAD is the project lead, and the DCI is key partner in the multidisciplinary team (MDT). In addition to testing SAKs through the SAKI project, one of MDT's goals is to implement systemic changes that will prevent untested SAKs in the future. The goal of the project under this solicitation is to obtain a web-based SAK tracking system, and to implement it statewide to track movement and possession of SAKs, from distribution by the DCI to medical facilities, to law enforcement agencies, and back to the DCI for analysis. Funds from this project will support the additional cost to the current SAK manufacturer to add bar codes to each SAK carton and corresponding victim information and consent form. The bar codes will allow for quick and consistent data entry to track SAKs as they move. As of this application, Iowa has nearly 400 active law enforcement agencies. However, the majority of SAKs inventoried are in possession of departments serving the six largest communities in the state. As a statewide initiative, we plan to implement the tracking system, starting with law enforcement and medical providers in these communities, and roll it out to smaller communities over the course of the project. CVAD operates a robust and comprehensive website that will be utilized for project-reporting requirements. As the SAKI MDT considers policy recommendations to address the systemic issue of untested SAKs, a statewide tracking system is a crucial piece for accountability and for victim-centered handling of SAKs and sexual assault cases.

<b>2017-AK-BX-0010:</b>	<b>Sexual Assault and Forensic Evidence Program</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$58,771</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Brian Kramer</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Ongoing</b>

The Highlands County Sheriff's Office (HCSO) provides law enforcement services in a rural portion of south Florida serving over 1,100 acres and approximately 100,000 people. Budgetary restraints and limited financial resources have made it difficult to effectively inventory and track sexual assault kits (SAKs). The goal and objective of this program is to obtain and implement the technology to accurately and efficiently perform a comprehensive inventory of existing SAKs. In addition to implementing the technology to perform the inventory, the technology will enable the agency to establish and maintain accountability of the existing and newly obtained SAKs. Currently, the agency does not have any technology to perform the tasks required in an efficient and effective manner, so they must rely on manual processes, which are antiquated and very labor intensive. Technology exists which will automate the intake of SAKs. The technology will eliminate the manual processing of SAKs and provide a web-based platform that will track the SAKs from initial collection throughout the process including – but not limited to – sending to the lab, returning from the lab, status reporting, and case identification. The tools and additional features from the implementation of the

technology will enable the agency to be more responsive to prosecutors and victims and to provide state-of-the-art chain-of-custody security, which should improve prosecution outcomes. The Highlands County Sheriff's Office expects to use the technology to improve the function of evidence processing, not just for SAKs, but also for the evidence unit as a whole. The agency expects to implement the technology promptly and to provide periodic reporting of progress. In summary, implementation of the proposed evidence-processing technology will dramatically improve the capability and accountability for all evidence in the custody and control of the Highlands County Sheriff's Office. Implementation of the project will allow the Sheriff's Office to provide regular and accurate reporting to the DOJ as required under this project, and to improve the value of DNA evidence obtained from the lab due to better evidence-processing functionality. All of these benefits will be obtained without increasing labor costs to the agency.

<b>2017-AK-BX-0013:</b>	<b>City of Miami Police FY 2017 SAFE-ITR Inventory, Tracking and Reporting Project</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$264,263</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Rodolfo Llanes</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Ongoing</b>

With over 440,000 residents in the city of Miami, the Miami Police Department (MPD) oversees the safety of the largest municipality in Miami-Dade County and the second largest city in the state of Florida. In 2015, in cooperation with the Florida Sheriffs Association and the Florida Police Chiefs Association, the Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) developed and launched a survey of Florida's sheriff and police agencies to determine the number of unsubmitted sexual assault kits (SAKs). The assessment of unsubmitted sexual assault kits revealed there were over 13,435 unsubmitted SAKs throughout the state of Florida, and approximately 9,484 of them should be submitted. The report found that the City of Miami Police Department accounted for 2,243 of the unsubmitted SAKs, by far the highest number for any single law enforcement agency in the assessment. Currently, MPD uses an outdated, 12-year-old database system for the management of SAKs. Lack of query capabilities, real-time tracking information, and a system reliant on manual chain-of-custody lead to incorrect data and delays in the processing of SAKs. Our current WinAce system restricts the ways in which we can categorize, catalog, and identify SAKs. An updated Automated Information Technology (AIT) system would give MPD the ability to have an accurate inventory database that follows the progression of SAKs from submission to disposition with an unalterable, electronic chain-of-custody trail. This enhancement will significantly improve the accuracy and accountability over the current SAKs management process. This project will support FDLE's plan to reduce the statewide backlog. Therefore, the City of Miami Police Department is requesting \$264,263 to improve the processes for the following: Task 1-Inventory, Task 2-Tracking, and Task 3-Reporting. The grant monies will fund the following items: (1) Acquire an advanced AIT system to include installation, data transfer, and training on the new system; (2) overtime to form an evidence overtime team of Property and Evidence Unit personnel to work on tasks 1, 2, and 3 throughout the life of the grant; and (3) train MPD sworn personnel on the new AIT system.

<b>2017-NE-BX-0004:</b>	<b>A Confirmatory Test for Sperm in Sexual Assault Samples using a Microfluidic-Integrated Cell Phone Imaging System</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$369,224</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Utkan Demirci</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Ongoing</b>

Rapid and efficient processing of sexual assault evidence will accelerate forensic investigation and decrease casework backlogs. Therefore, the standardized protocols currently used in forensic laboratories will need continued innovation to handle the increasing number and complexity of samples being submitted to forensic labs. To our knowledge, there is no currently available, rapid, and portable forensic screening technology based on a confirmatory test for sperm to identify the most probative samples in a sexual assault kit. For this project, the researchers propose to develop a novel sample screening tool – a microchip integrated with an innovative cell phone imaging platform that records, processes images, and transfers data to a virtual machine for further investigation and storage. The microchip, integrated with a cell phone-based imaging platform, will (i) precisely and rapidly screen forensic samples (<10 minutes after sample preparation on-chip); (ii) provide a direct sperm identification in the mixed-cell population by eliminating the other cell types out of the channel, prior to imaging; (iii) differentiate sperm cells from other cells and cellular debris, especially epithelial cells; (iv) process multiple samples at one time on the same microchip with multiple channels; (v) compute imaging on a cell phone-based application, and transfer the data to a secured virtual machine/cloud platform; (vi) selectively capture sperm from sexual assault samples; (vii) be sensitive within a forensic cut-off (with

±10% error range); (viii) provide a cost-effective and timely solution to a problem which, in the past, has taken a great deal of time; and (ix) handle small volumes of sample (5-10 microliters). To fulfill this goal, the researchers will first develop a portable, cell phone-based system and an embedded mobile application for screening forensic samples, and will fabricate microchips with multiple channels to process multiple samples at one time on the same device (Aim 1). The researchers will then integrate the cell phone imaging platform and mobile application with disposable microchips as a direct confirmatory test to screen and differentiate sperm from other cell types in forensic samples. The researchers will evaluate the integrated platform with a statistically relevant number of mock sexual assault samples through their collaboration with the Broward Sheriff's Office Forensic Laboratory (Aim 2). The researchers will conduct a validation study of their microchip, integrated with a cell phone imaging system, and correlate with currently used methods used in the forensic laboratories. Through their commercial partner (DxNow), the researchers aim to commercialize a next-generation system to accelerate the sample-screening process for forensic investigations (Aim 3).

<b>2017-NE-BX-0003:</b>	<b>Bioinformatic Analysis of Big Proteomic Data: A New Forensic Tool to Identify Menstrual Blood &amp; Body Fluid Mixtures</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$667,774</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Donald Siegel</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Ongoing</b>

The ability to identify menstrual blood has important implications in the criminal justice system in cases where blood stains at a crime scene may be ascribed to a female victim's period, or where a violent sexual assault with vaginal trauma may be claimed as consensual intercourse with a woman during menses. However, the ability to distinguish menstrual from circulating blood poses distinct problems for forensic scientists. Compared to the more commonly tested forensic body fluids – blood, saliva, and semen – which have easily identifiable and abundant marker proteins due to the biological functions these proteins perform in their respective body fluids, menstrual blood is a mixture of the uterine endometrium, vaginal fluid, and mostly blood. Consequently, menstrual blood is similar to a body fluid mixture with all the attendant difficulties of discerning small amounts of unique or enriched markers in a field of other body fluid-abundant markers – and where markers are sometimes shared. Making things even more difficult is that menses is a bodily function that changes during the days of a woman's period, so it is vital that any final test can identify menstrual blood at all times. In their previous NIJ grant, the researchers employed mass spectrometry to evaluate the menstrual blood proteomes of 45 women during all days of menses. The researchers generated extremely large proteomic data sets to search for menstrual blood markers, and they were able to identify five unique menstrual blood markers (but not found at all times) as well as four additional menstrual blood markers, found at all times but shared with a small number of other body fluids. However, with the use of bio-informatic computational analysis on all proteins detected in menstrual and venous blood, the researchers demonstrated that the proteomes of these two body fluids segregated into two groups — effectively distinguishing menstrual and venous blood. The goal of this project is to use Q-TOF mass spectrometry with menstrual and venous bloods from 100 new volunteers to generate large menstrual and venous blood proteomic databases on which the researchers will employ computational bio-informatic approaches to generate a predictive model for menstrual blood identification. This project has three specific aims: (i) to collect and analyze menstrual and venous blood samples from 100 women by Q-TOF MS; (ii) to establish a predictive model; and (iii) to determine the model's limit of detection with menstrual blood, and to evaluate it on other body fluid mixtures to demonstrate its accuracy.

<b>2017-DN-BX-0186:</b>	<b>Nanoscale Imaging and Chemical Analysis of Extracellular DNA in Trace Evidence Samples</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$311,609</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Vamsi Yadavalli &amp; Christopher Ehrhardt</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Ongoing</b>

Humans shed tens of thousands of skin cells each day, and these cells are transferred to every surface our skin comes in contact with. At crime scenes, "touch DNA" refers to the DNA that is left behind from skin cells when a perpetrator touches or comes into contact with an item, including physical interaction between two individuals. Analysis of this trace cellular evidence has become an integral part of a forensic laboratory's workload, and an important tool for investigators. However, the relationship between the genetic profile from a touched object and the transferred DNA of cells in the layers of epidermal cells has not been fully elucidated. In fact, there are no conclusive ways even to identify the kind of epithelial cell itself (skin, vaginal, buccal, etc.). To optimize the recovery and profiling of trace

DNA from a scarce sample, it is therefore critical to improve our understanding of the source (epithelial cells) and nature of DNA (whether it is free or anchored to the surface) transferred through touch or contact. Often, investigators have to work only with a few recovered cells, underscoring the need for new kinds of ultra-sensitive tools that can also be rapid and reliable. The objective of this project is to advance the fundamental science of understanding epithelial cell surfaces for forensic analysis. Using nanoscale and traditional analytical tools, the researchers propose to probe cells based on the hypothesis that the outer surfaces of epithelial cells holds the key to answering fundamental forensic questions. These include the differences between various cells as well as the spatial and biochemical context of DNA on the cell surface. Using high-resolution, nondestructive tools, the researchers will be able to gain a unique look at the cell surface – its morphology, its mechanical properties, and the presence of specific cell surface signatures, including extracellular DNA. These spatial and temporal signatures will lead to a better understanding and handling of cellular samples collected as evidence, provide guidelines on storage, and develop ultra-sensitive tools for cell attribution and precise analysis of touch and contact DNA.

<b>2017-NE-BX-0008:</b>	<b>A Low-Cost Isothermal Amplification Microdevice for Rapid Colorimetric Detection Applied to Body Fluid Identification and Y-screening</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$387,106</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>James P. Landers</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Ongoing</b>

There is no question that PCR has dominated the DNA amplification landscape as a result of the specificity inherent to thermocycling and the ability for rapid generation of billions of copies of an amplicon of a specific size. Isothermal amplification (LAMP) has lurked in the background for two decades and, despite the allure of dodging thermocycling and heat denaturation, it has not been widely adopted. This is likely because more primers are needed, and the generated amplicons cover a broad range of sizes. However, LAMP is ideal for qualitative assays because it is highly specific, generates more amplicon DNA than PCR, and can be read out colorimetrically; hence, the researchers propose that it be applied to body fluid identification (BFID) and Y-screening. With BFID, accurate presumptive/confirmatory tests are essential for gaining contextual information for crime scene investigators; yet, reliable assays are scarce. False positive results are not uncommon with biochemical-based tests that lack specificity, and many methods are known to be destructive to the sample and/or inhibit downstream processes. This has prompted a paradigm shift to nucleic acid testing for screening body fluids and for Y-screening. The latter is equally important because a positive screen for the presence of a body fluid is not always informative for the downstream DNA analysis. Y-screening is currently performed with real-time PCR assays, requiring costly instrumentation; and rt-PCR requires the use of known DNA to create a standard curve for each plate. For the purposes of Y-screening, there is value in detecting a minimum threshold of male DNA; it is here that LAMP is ideal. We propose LAMP for rapid Y-screen and BFID – including venous and menstrual blood, semen, saliva, and vaginal fluid – using colorimetric response and smartphone detection. The method could offer an inexpensive alternative to screening samples and can be easily implemented in forensic casework. We show evidence that LAMP is superior to current presumptive/confirmatory testing because (1) mRNA is targeted with high tissue specificity because of multiple primer sets; (2) proof-of-principle testing successfully identified blood, semen, and saliva, thus setting the stage for expanding the range of body fluids that can be tested; (3) the method is simple and will minimally disrupt forensic lab procedures; and (4) the nature of LAMP reduces the instrument complexity that we will need to build. Add to this, a 96-well format and colorimetric detection that provides a yes/no read-out for six body fluids, using a smartphone.

<b>2017-NE-BX-0007:</b>	<b>A Highly Sensitive Magnetic Nanoparticle Based Method for Reliable and Efficient Screening of Forensic Evidence Samples</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$350,656</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Sudhir K. Sinha</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Ongoing</b>

The aim of the proposed project is to address the problem concerning the significant backlog of biological evidence, including sexual assault kits (SAKs), present in local and state crime laboratories throughout the United States. Upon completion of this project, a sensitive, non-PCR-based, nondestructive assay for detection and quantifying total male and human DNA, will have been developed. The method is based on probe hybridization and enzymatic signal enhancement; hence, the assay will be a nondestructive approach to evidence quantification. This can be of great value for low-level DNA evidence sample processing, such as DNA swabs from gun casing and single fingerprint evidence. By utilizing a low-cost, non-PCR-based assay that can rapidly screen biological evidence, crime scene investigation

(CSI) units and crime laboratories can significantly reduce backlogs and focus on probative results in order to solve violent crimes. InnoGenomics proposes to develop a non-PCR hybridization-based method using functionalized nanoparticles, perform simple conjugations, and target DNA using fluorometric techniques. Features of functional magnetic nanoparticles (MNPs) include stability in solution and homogeneous dispersion in media, making them well-suited for bio-sensing. With functionalized MNPs, the ability to easily capture low concentrations of DNA (in the femto- and pico-molar range) has been shown to achieve comparable or better sensitivity than the current best qPCR detection systems. With a simple set-up and ease-of-use to determine results, functionalized DNA nanoparticles have a great advantage for detecting DNA in small quantities when compared to other methods of forensic evidence screening. Objectives of the project include identifying efficient and sensitive targets for detecting human and male DNA, protocol optimization, and evaluating the developed system with various types of mock and non-probative samples. Preliminary data demonstrate the system's ability to successfully sequester DNA from serially diluted samples and directly quantitate it without PCR amplification. Research to develop a low-cost system that can easily detect the presence and quantity of human DNA and human male-specific DNA (with a high degree of sensitivity), will be of tremendous societal value in reducing crime scene evidence backlogs, especially for sexual assault kits. This new test will have high sensitivity; only a small portion of the collected evidence sample will need to be screened to find the most probative samples for DNA profile processing.

<b>2018-R2-CX-0019:</b>	<b>Raman Spectroscopy for Body Fluid Investigation</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$97,328</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Marisia A. Fikiet</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Ongoing</b>

This project continues the research on a new method of body fluid identification and furthers its field capabilities. This method of identification uses Raman spectroscopy and advanced chemometrics to distinguish between body fluids. It is an improvement on current methods because it is nondestructive, with simple sample preparation and confirmatory testing. The first goal of this research project is to determine the limit of detection and limit of identification of our current Raman method for sweat and vaginal fluid. The sweat samples will be from both genders and three races: Caucasian, Hispanic, and African American. The vaginal fluid samples will also include the three races. For the first goal, different volumes of the two body fluids will be deposited and mapped with our Raman microscope. The limit of identification will be found, using statistical models. The limit of identification will be found, using the standard analytical method of three times the standard deviation of the noise. The second goal of the research is to prepare and sample simulated evidence. The simulated evidence will be prepared with blood, semen, saliva, sweat, and vaginal fluid from a range of races and genders to encompass all possible variations. Preparation parameters for the evidence will include substrate variation and mixtures of body fluids. Each parameter will first be tested alone so that optimal sampling parameters can be found for each condition. The final step of the second goal will be to combine all of the variables into one sample of simulated evidence. Several pieces of evidence will be made in order to encompass several different conditions. Modifications will be made to our current method to account for the effects of different parameters. This research will validate our technique and help prepare it for real-life application. Annual interim reports will be given as well as a final report. Products from this research will be data sets, analytical figures of merit, and possible statistical models. Spectra data will be archived at .spc files as well as in MATLAB data sets. Statistical models will be saved as .mat files.

<b>2017-NE-BX-0001:</b>	<b>Implementation of Epigenetics into Forensic Science: Development of a PCR Based Multiplex for the Simultaneous Analysis of Age and Body Fluid Identification</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$368,512</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Bruce McCord</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Ongoing</b>

Recent work on epigenetic methylation for age-based correlations has determined that these markers are cell-type specific. Thus, to determine a suspect's age using epigenetics, one must first determine the body fluid type left at the crime scene. It is the goal of this proposal to develop an epigenetic multiplex for the simultaneous and trace determination of a suspect's age and body fluid type that includes semen, vaginal epithelia, saliva, and blood. This project will involve more than 120 subjects who will donate blood, saliva, vaginal epithelia, or semen. Subjects will also contribute data on their biological age. First, the researchers will identify and combine a set of body fluid-specific age markers into a multiplex for the simultaneous determination of body fluid type and suspect's age. Second, the researchers will test these markers using a massively parallel sequencer in a manner similar to that used for existing

forensic kits. This kit will be validated using SWGDAM guidelines. The importance of this research should be self-evident to any forensic scientist. First, the determination of tissue type can be critical when levels are too low for conventional serology, or in child abuse where innocent transfer of DNA from skin or sweat from an abuser might be expected to be present on the child, but the presence of semen would not. Second, the determination of age is critical as an investigative lead for suspects who are not present in a database. Once the methylation status is defined in each DNA fragment amplified by the multiplex assay, a software package will be developed to define the cell type and age, along with the relative uncertainty in the estimate. The researchers will utilize an approach based on machine learning. The output of the program will define the body fluid type of the DNA recovered from the crime scene, determine if a mixture is present, and provide the age of the suspect(s).

<b>2017-DN-BX-0176:</b>	<b>Laboratory Efficiency and Capacity Gains through Infrastructure Improvement</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$114,000</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Peter Stout</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Ongoing</b>

The Houston Forensic Science Center (HFSC) will use this funding to reduce the total turnaround time for drug-facilitated sexual assault kits by increasing the capacity and operating efficiency of HFSC's Toxicology and Forensic Biology/DNA sections. HFSC plans to locate, renovate, and lease an offsite building for HFSC's Crime Scene Unit (CSU). CSU will implement tracking software that will allow for monitoring of sexual assault kits and related toxicology kits throughout the testing process.

<b>2017-DN-BX-0177:</b>	<b>FY 2017 Forensic DNA Laboratory Efficiency Improvement and Capacity Enhancement Program</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$749,748</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Jason Linder</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Ongoing</b>

The State of Nebraska will use this funding to eliminate the untested sexual assault kit backlog over a three-year period and to place all eligible DNA profiles into CODIS. The project will fund two additional forensic scientists in the Biology Unit to be dedicated to the untested SAK project. In addition, the Biology Unit will purchase computers and software licenses for the following specialized data analysis software packages: GMID-X, ArmedXpert, and STRMix for the forensic scientists dedicated to this project.

<b>2017-DN-BX-0135:</b>	<b>Raman Spectroscopy for Analyzing Body Fluid Traces: Universal Method Development</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$681,275</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Igor K. Lednev</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Ongoing</b>

The proposed study is a continuation of an ongoing research project ultimately targeting the development of an easy-to-use, portable Raman spectroscopic instrument for the rapid, nondestructive, and confirmatory identification of body fluid traces recovered at crime scenes. This new methodology will allow crime scene investigators to identify all major body fluids using one instrument and retrieve information about the donor, which could potentially include sex, race, and age. The objectives for this particular project will bring the researchers' method closer to a universal method that will work regardless of substrate and donor variation and would be a black box type instrument. The six objectives the researchers will focus on are to (i) determine if disease state fluids affect our current method of body fluid differentiation; (ii) determine if time since deposition of menstrual blood can be determined, and if there is a time point after which peripheral and menstrual blood can't be differentiated; (iii) use a statistical method based on multivariate curve resolution (MCR) to deal with body fluid stains on interfering substrates; (iv) verify the self-reported sex of some of our donors with PCR; (v) create a hierarchical model in the move toward a black box instrument; (vi) add urine to the list of body fluids that we can differentiate with our current method. The researchers will be advised by Director Ray A. Wickenheiser and his colleagues at the New York State Police Forensic Investigation Center throughout the proposed project, providing valuable insights of importance to practitioners. In addition, Dr. Michael Sikirca of Forensic Medical Services will be helping to obtain some disease state fluids and

Allison Eastman of Forensic DNA Consulting, LLC, will advise on adapting DNA protocols for sex typing. Body fluid samples will be purchased from a biological supplier to represent a genetically diverse donor population. Samples will be measured using a Raman microspectrometer, and the spectra will be analyzed using advanced chemometrics and statistical modeling. Regression and classification models will be built using calibration data sets and then tested with external validation data sets. The work will be carried out over three years at the University at Albany, State University of New York, in Albany, New York. All results from the proposed work will be published in peer-reviewed academic journals, submitted in semi-annual and final progress reports, and presented at professional conferences.

<b>2018-DN-BX-0163:</b>	<b>State of New Hampshire Sexual Assault Forensic Evidence-Inventory, Tracking, and Reporting Program</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$333,558</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Thomas Kaempfer</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Ongoing</b>

The New Hampshire Department of Justice (NH DOJ) has identified systemic issues in the tracking of sexual assault kits throughout the state. With these funds, the NH DOJ will hire a program specialist to develop and initiate a tracking program for sexual assault kits, including a website accessible for victims to log-in and see where their kit is in the system. The specialist will work with victims, local police departments, and prosecuting offices to ensure that cases are properly investigated and prosecuted. NH DOJ will work with the Portland Police Department in Oregon to implement Portland's Sexual Assault Management Software (SAMS) in New Hampshire. SAMS has been successful in Oregon, and NH DOJ will be able to fix a systemic problem in the state with its implementation.

<b>2018-VA-CX-0003:</b>	<b>An Evaluation of Victim Centered, Trauma Informed Interview Training for Sexual Assault Investigators using Standardized Patient Actors: A Randomized Controlled Trial</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$335,131</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Bradley Campbell</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Ongoing</b>

The applicant proposes a study to examine the effectiveness of trauma-informed interview training coupled with an established healthcare training method – standardized patient training – on improving law enforcement investigators’ performance in interviews with sexual assault victims. In the health care field, standardized patient training programs use actors to portray patients by simulating real symptoms and problems. This training exercise has proven successful for improving nursing and medical students’ performance in simulated encounters with patients. Specifically, standardized patient training participants have been found to show more empathy toward patients, deliver negative prognoses in a more compassionate manner, and provide more detail regarding patient care options. The proposed study will use a randomized controlled trial involving approximately 160 to 320 police investigators with varying levels of investigative experience with sexual assault victims. Investigators will participate in a 40-hour training program focused on improving responses to survivors of sexual assault by exposing participants to victim-centered, trauma-informed interview techniques. A portion of the training will use standardized patients to portray survivors of sexual victimization in simulated interviews with program participants. Simulated interviews will be video and audio recorded. The control group (N = 80-160 investigators) will participate in simulated interviews before training, and the experimental group (N = 80-160 investigators) will participate in simulated interviews after receiving training. Indicators of rape myth acceptance, perceptions of victims, knowledge of laws and victim-centered/trauma-informed interview practices, and personality traits (e.g., self-control) will be assessed pre- and post-intervention. All measures will be collected pre-intervention, post-intervention, and four months after training is received. Additionally, the applicant will code recordings of interviews to assess any differences in interview performance (e.g., use of victim-centered, trauma-informed techniques) between the control and experimental groups.

<b>2018-VA-CX-0004:</b>	<b>Enhancing Foundational Validity of Forensic Findings in Medico-legal Strangulation Examinations</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$726,344</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Kathryn Laughon</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Ongoing</b>

The overarching goal of this study is to enhance prosecution of strangulation crimes by strengthening the scientific validity of interpretation of forensic findings. This proposal uses machine learning and other sophisticated statistical modeling techniques to enhance court-based decision-making in the investigation and/or prosecution of crimes involving strangulation. Probabilistic modeling will be used to quantify the certainty/uncertainty that a constellation of injury patterns are suggestive of strangulation by making data-based comparisons of assaults against women with and without reported strangulation. Data will come from forensic exams of strangulation and non-strangulation cases from forensic nurse examiner programs in Virginia (N = 1,050 since 2017) and Arizona (N = 18,000 since 1998). This project will develop and disseminate guidelines for forensic examiners, particularly forensic nurse examiners, to use in understanding and applying the findings from this study in evidentiary proceedings.

<b>2018-NE-BX-0001:</b>	<b>Autosomal DNA-STR Profiling of Directly Captured Spermatozoa from Post-Coital (3-10 Days) Cervico-Vaginal Samples</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$600,704</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Jack Ballantyne &amp; Erin Hanson</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Ongoing</b>

Some victims of sexual assault provide vaginal samples more than 36-48 hours after the incident. In these cases, the ability to obtain a standard DNA (autosomal STR, aSTR) profile of the semen donor from the living victim diminishes rapidly as the post-coital interval is extended; normally, it can't be obtained more than 3 days after the incident. The proposed methods should, for the first time, permit the recovery of single-source CODIS-eligible aSTR profiles from the semen donor in extended-interval (4-10 days) post-coital cervicovaginal swabs. We hypothesize that a viable approach to be able to obtain aSTR profiles from extended-interval post-coital samples would be to carry out direct aSTR typing on selectively enriched, purified, and pooled rare individual sperm cells obtained by direct physical recovery from the sample, using simplified micromanipulation or digital cell sorting. Over the two-year project period, we propose to test and evaluate two methods, namely, simplified manual micromanipulation and digital cell sorting (DEPArray™). Using micromanipulation, sperm cells will be collected manually, using a tungsten needle and water-soluble adhesive, permitting direct transfer into collection tubes for analysis. Using digital cell sorting, cell-specific fluorescent labeling of epithelial and sperm cell populations permit the identification of sperm in admixed samples. Through the use of di-electrophoretic cages, sperm can be moved through a microfluidic cartridge into a chamber for collection. Method optimization and performance evaluation will be carried out with vaginal secretions/semen mixtures, using anonymous semen (n = 15) and vaginal secretions (n = 10) donors. This will determine the number of pooled sperm required to obtain a probative aSTR profile. Subsequently, optimized methods will be used to recover and perform aSTR profiling on appropriate numbers of pooled single sperm from bona fide post-coital cervicovaginal swabs from 10 volunteer couples, self-collected 3-10 days after individual acts of sexual intercourse. For each time point, a pre-coital swab will be collected on Day 0, after at least 10 days of abstinence, to ensure no prior presence of male DNA. The DNA-typing results will be compared to reference genotypes, and the quality of obtained STR profiles will be evaluated (i.e., allele/locus drop-out, allele drop-in, and variation in profile recovery as the time since intercourse increases). Biological and technical replicates will be used to ensure the reliability and validity of results. The project findings will be disseminated via publication in peer-reviewed forensic journals and presentations at national/international forensics meetings.

<b>2018-MU-MU-0013:</b>	<b>Body Fluid Analysis Detection and Identification by Surface Enhanced Raman Spectroscopy for Forensic Scientists</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$462,091</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Lawrence D. Ziegler</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Ongoing</b>

The purpose of this proposal is to optimize the capabilities of surface-enhanced Raman spectroscopy (SERS) for the detection and identification of trace amounts of blood, semen, vaginal fluid, saliva, and their mixtures for forensic purposes. The continued development of this optically based methodology will lead to a single instrumental platform for the rapid, sensitive, easy-to-use, cost-effective, on-site, nondestructive detection and confirmatory identification of human body fluids commonly found at crime scenes. No such single platform is currently available for this purpose. It will allow the rapid confirmatory identification of biological materials/fluids with minimal destruction to evidence samples at crime scene locations or from evidence taken from crime scenes. Due to the sensitivity of SERS, suspected human body fluid samples that may be invisible to the eye (but may be located with the aid of alternate light sources, etc.) may be identified, leaving a sufficient quantity for subsequent DNA analysis. In forensic lab settings, SERS can

be used to identify the original body fluid at the same time as genetic analysis. In addition, distinguishing different body fluid mixtures via SERS can play an important role in criminal prosecution of sexual assault crimes. The rapid speed of confirmatory SERS in-field measurements have the capability to inform criminal investigation directions prior to traditional confirmatory laboratory testing. This project leverages the results of a recent NIJ-funded project that demonstrated the capabilities of this optical approach for trace body fluid identification. Optimized sample protocols, effects of household substrates, body fluid mixture resolution, development of SERS active swabs, and blinded body fluid identification tests will be carried out. Our high-performance portable Raman microscope will be used to demonstrate in-field capabilities of this technology and tested by forensic scientists at the Boston Police Crime Laboratory. At the end of this award period, all of the elements for an integrated, SERS-based, portable trace body fluid detection and identification platform (sample preparation protocols, spectral reference library, software procedures) will be available for field deployment.

<b>2018-MU-BX-0002:</b>	<b>Classification Procedure for Lubricant Stains and Samples Collected from Sexual Assaults</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$354,195</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Candice Bridge</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Ongoing</b>

Sexual assaults are an unfortunate reality in modern society, which includes situations in which the assailant can be known or unknown. Classifying a sample of an unknown sexual lubricant without directly comparing it to a known sample is not a capability that U.S. forensic labs currently possess. Analysis of lubricants to identify and compare trace amounts in sexual assault cases is relatively new in the field of forensic science when compared to other disciplines dealing with trace evidence. Most research focuses on the identification of trace levels of polymers from the main lubricant component, but it is necessary to identify the necessary parameters to conduct daily analysis of unknown lubricants, i.e., post-coitus residue collection, storage, extraction, and identification. The development of the Sexual Assault Lubricant (SAL) database provides the foundation for a more objective forensic analysis of lubricants. This database provides a way to classify unknown samples collected in sexual assault cases; however, to promote its use as a valuable tool, it is necessary to validate the database with real-world samples and analysis. A characterization scheme for unknown lubricants has been developed with funds from NIJ grant 2016-NE-RD-0001; the next step is to define a way to operationalize its use for sexual assault cases. This can be achieved by determining the accuracy of analyses of true unknown and known samples, considering that many of the minor and unique components can be absorbed into the human skin or be worn away during any activity, sexual or not. This project aims to develop the necessary guidelines for forensic laboratories to analyze unknown lubricant samples, including methods of collection, storage, screening, lubricant extraction protocols, analysis, and classification. To provide direct comparison between degraded unknown samples, it is necessary to develop a protocol for degrading known lubricant samples in the laboratory for analytical comparison. This will allow for the determination of false positive and false negative error rates throughout the forensic analytical process. At that end of the project, optimal collection, storage, and extraction protocols will be developed. Additionally, an evaluation of classifying true unknown lubricants that were purchased for this project specifically, and those residues collected after sexual intercourse, will be conducted to determine error rates. Newly acquired lubricant samples will be added to the SAL database at the end of the project.

<b>2018-DU-BX-0178:</b>	<b>Identification of Minor Dye Components of Fibers via Integrating-Cavity-Enhanced Raman Spectroscopy</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$580,622</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Hergen Eilers</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Ongoing</b>

The characterization and analysis of trace evidence is part of the standard protocol during forensic investigations. Trace evidence can potentially be used to link a suspect with a victim, or a suspect/victim with a location. Textile fibers are one type of trace evidence, and the color of the fiber is one of its most important properties. Fibers are typically analyzed using a variety of techniques and compared with a reference. First, nondestructive techniques such as light microscopy and UV/Vis microspectrophotometry are used. If these don't yield conclusive results, destructive techniques such as thin-layer chromatography and gas chromatography/mass spectrometry are used. Recently, Raman spectroscopy has been evaluated as an analytical tool for the characterization of fibers. Besides its nondestructive nature, Raman spectroscopy offers other advantages: It requires almost no sample preparation, it yields more distinctive spectra than UV/VIS/NIR spectra, and it provides unique sample information. Although Raman

spectroscopy is a promising tool, it has its own set of limitations, the main one being sample fluorescence, which is typically orders of magnitude stronger than the actual Raman signal. Fluorescence can, in principle, be avoided by measuring anti-Stokes Raman spectra instead of Stokes Raman spectra. However, the intensity of anti-Stokes Raman spectra is typically too low. Textile fibers are often colored using a mixture of dyes. Due to the limitations described, Raman spectroscopy can often only identify the dye with the highest concentration or the one resulting in the strongest Raman scattering peaks. Changing the wavelength of the Raman laser can sometimes help in identifying a secondary dye. Given that there exist thousands of dyes, however, the ability to identify only one or two dyes within a dye mixture can severely limit the usefulness of Raman spectroscopy for forensic purposes. The goal of this project is to evaluate integrating-cavity-enhanced Raman spectroscopy (ICERS) to measure anti-Stokes Raman spectra for the characterization of dyed fibers. ICERS has been developed for the ultra-sensitive identification and characterization of materials, and enhancements of five orders of magnitude have been demonstrated. Using ICERS to measure anti-Stokes Raman spectra eliminates the fluorescence background, and the cavity design amplifies the anti-Stokes Raman signal. The combination of the two makes it possible to detect, identify, and characterize minor dye components without interference from fluorescence. Such an approach is expected to reveal more minor dye components, which could help narrow down the source of the fiber in question.

<b>2018-VA-CX-0005:</b>	<b>Assessing an Innovative Response to Intimate Partner Violence Related Strangulation</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$329,381</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Katherine M. Brown</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Ongoing</b>

According to recent studies, approximately 2 million injuries and 1,300 deaths result from intimate partner violence (IPV) incidents each year in the United States. In fact, it is estimated that between 22% and 35% of women who visit the emergency room are there for problems related to IPV, and one out of every three female trauma patients is a victim of IPV. Although some research indicates that 40% of IPV victims reported strangulation as part of an IPV incident, only about 10% actually reported it to law enforcement and emergency personnel. Furthermore, victims of IPV who experience nonfatal strangulation are seven times more likely to be victims of attempted homicide, and eight times more likely to subsequently become victims of a homicide. In addition to the increased risk of lethality from strangulation within IPV incidents, there are studies and anecdotal evidence that men who strangle their partners are more likely to assault and kill law enforcement officers. This study will examine a new ordinance that (1) defines a protocol for addressing strangulation, (2) provides training for first responders (police, fire, and EMS/paramedics), (3) develops new assessment instruments to improve the identification of IPV asphyxiation, and (4) uses specific intervention strategies for strangulation across multiple agencies. To determine the effectiveness of the new initiative, this study uses a quasi-experimental design to measure success. The purpose of the study is to identify effective policies for reducing IPV strangulation, improving health and safety outcomes for victims, and advancing officer safety during domestic violence calls.

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

## **Sub-Category A-vii: Protection Orders**

**COMPENDIUM OF RESEARCH ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN**

**1993-2018**

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## Category A: JUSTICE & RELATED SYSTEMS

### vii. Protection Orders

<b>1993-IJ-CX-0035:</b>	<b>Effectiveness of Civil Protection Orders in Deterring Domestic Violence</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$204,462</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Susan Keilitz</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The National Center for State Courts will conduct a two-year, multi-court study of the effectiveness of civil protection orders in preventing domestic violence and assisting the victims of domestic violence in three courts; Denver County Court, the Family Court of Wilmington, Delaware, and Washington, D.C. The study builds on the pioneering studies of civil protection orders by examining and documenting how protection orders are processed, what types of relief are encompassed by the orders, what ancillary services are available to the victims, the extent of coordination of those services by the court, and how orders are monitored and enforced. Empirical data gathered from 300 case records and interviews with 300 petitioners for protection orders to evaluate whether the particular terms of the orders are more effective than others in preventing further violence, whether particular services provided to the petitioners are associated with greater effectiveness of the orders, and whether particular monitoring and enforcement practices lead to greater success in preventing further violence. Staff also will conduct observations of hearings for protection orders and on-site interviews with judges; court, prosecution and law enforcement personnel; victim advocates; attorneys; representatives of social and mental health services; and others involved in the civil protection order process.

**Product: NCJ# 164866/172223**

**Civil Protection Orders: The Benefits and Limitations for Victims of Domestic Violence (1996) – S. Keilitz, P. Hannaford, H. Efke**

This study involved interviews with women who filed protection orders. Through the interviews, researchers concluded that victims' views on the effectiveness of protection orders vary with the courts' accessibility and how well established the links are between public and private services and support resources for victims. In addition, violations of the protection order increase and reported effectiveness decreases as the criminal record of the abuser becomes more serious. In the majority of cases, victims felt that civil protection orders protected them against repeated incidents of physical and psychological abuse and were valuable in helping them regain a sense of well-being. A protection order alone was not as likely to be effective against abusers with a history of violent offenses. The researchers noted that criminal prosecution of these individuals may be required to curb such behavior. The study confirmed previous research showing a strong correlation between the severity and duration of abuse--the longer women experience abuse, the more intense the behavior is likely to become and the more likely women are to be severely injured by their abusers.

<b>1996-IJ-CX-0070:</b>	<b>Locally Initiated Research Partnership: Framingham, MA Police Department and Social Science Research and Evaluation, Inc.</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$98,491</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Robert Apsler</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

This project will establish a partnership between police and researchers in Framingham, Massachusetts. The Framingham Police Department's innovative use of cellular phones to assist recipients of restraining orders will be rigorously evaluated. Pairs of victims who took out restraining orders will be matched, and a cellular phone will be assigned randomly to one of the two victims. The effects of the program on victims, police officers, and offenders will be assessed. It is predicted that the distribution of cellular phones will result in: (1) more arrests of offenders; (2) fewer violations of restraining orders; (3) reduced anxiety for victims; (4) faster resolution of calls; (5) reduced officer stress; and (6) greater job satisfaction experienced by officers. At a minimum the partnership will produce three technical and three non-technical reports by the end of the grant period. All reports will include: (1) the issues on which the report focuses; (2) a literature review; (3) a description of the methods used; (4) results; and (5) conclusions and recommendations. If warranted, each pair of reports will be followed by an article prepared for a professional journal.

**Product: NCJ# 187103**

**Locally Initiated Research Partnership: The Framingham, Massachusetts Police Department and Social Science Research and Evaluation, Inc. (2000) – R. Apsler, S. Carl, M. Cummins**

This research on DV included an experimental evaluation of the use of cellular telephones to enforce restraining orders and a study of differences among female victims of DV who come to the attention of the police. Additional research focused on perceptions of the police by victims of DV served by this suburban police agency and the role of social supports for victims of DV. Results revealed that few women fit the stereotypic profile of a severely abused woman desperate to escape her abuser; instead, most victims had experienced less severe abuse. Results also indicated that most victims called for police help themselves, that victims' had positive ratings of the helpfulness of the police, that the presence of helpful social supports was associated with several positive factors, and that social supports were not enough to resolve victims' problems with DV. Other research projects developed by the partnership focused on an officer exchange program planned by the Framingham and Chelsea police agencies, the broken-windows theory applied to highway safety, reducing the impact of non-emergency 911 calls, and organizational stress in police agencies.

**Additional NCJ Citations: 197412, 202666**

**1999-WE-VX-K011/ 2000-WE-VX-K001: Evaluation of Grants to Encourage Arrest Policies in Domestic**

**Violence Cases**

**Amount:**

**\$70,500**

**PI:**

**Roxanne Ryan**

**Status:**

**Completed**

The proposed study will compare the results achieved by the Protective Order Enforcement Team (POET), with those achieved by the State's previously established Domestic Assault Response Teams (DART). The primary goals of this evaluation are to: (1) determine the level of effectiveness of POET; (2) assess the effectiveness of DART; (3) compare the levels of effectiveness of POET and DART; (4) make recommendations as to which type of program produces better results with respect to the needs of domestic abuse victims; and (5) develop a quality-of-life subscale that can be used by agencies funded through the Violence Against Women Act. The process evaluation will employ a traditional comparative analysis format. Data from the following three treatments will be analyzed: (1) the POET project; (2) DART projects; and (3) an area of the state that has not received either treatment. The evaluation will measure effectiveness in terms of quantifiable data that typically include arrest rates, protective order violations, and fillings of additional criminal charges related to the primary domestic assault. Quantifiable data generated by means of a quality-of-life survey will also be used and will be assessed from the victim's perspective.

**Product: NCJ# 203980**

**Evaluation of Protection Order Enforcement Team (POET) Evaluation (2003) – R. Ryan, P. Petrzelka**

The Protective Order Enforcement Team (POET) used a formal risk assessment instrument to identify those high-risk cases that would require the deployment of extra resources to focus resources on cases that pose a greater risk of death for the victims. The evaluation involved structured interviews with POET members, analysis of POET progress reports, and semi-structured interviews with victims in target cases. The process evaluation found that team members did not work well together, due to several factors, and substantial turnover in staff exacerbated the difficulties. Similarly, team members did not reach any consensus regarding the primacy of victim safety as the guiding principle of team efforts. The use of the risk assessment instrument was not effective due to the reluctance of victims to share information with the team as victims did not trust that the information would be used to help them rather than the abusers. Consequently, victims refused to complete the risk assessment form, and victim advocates refused to share with police or prosecutors the information needed to help assess risk. The operation of the POET project was compared with the operation of other DARTs and showed that a team must be well-established before assuming an additional focus, such as risk assessment. Given the finding that risk assessment cannot be done effectively by a newly formed team with low levels of trust, the report advocates development in the following arenas prior to the launching of team operations: (1) support for the program by the highest level administrators of the agency; (2) the development of communication skills and overall understanding of the dynamics of domestic violence; and (3) team familiarity with effective small group dynamics.

**1999-WT-VX-0014:**

**Protection of Women: Health and Justice Outcomes**

**Amount:**

**\$249,870**

**PI:**

**Fred Rivara**

**Status:**

**Completed**

The goal of the project is to conduct a second-year follow-up of victims of domestic violence participating in the Protection of Women (POW): Health and Justice Outcomes Study. The original study included women who obtained a protection order; women who obtained an order but did not have prior police contact, and women with police contact who did not have any sort of order. A follow-up survey will be administered only to those women who entered the original study between October 1997 and December 1998 and who completed the baseline, 3-month, and 9-month interviews in the original study (approximately 359 women). Depending on the participant’s preference, a telephone interview, a self-administered mail questionnaire, or an in-person interview will be conducted. Information will be obtained on updated general demographics, current relationship with named abuser and contact with abuser since initial survey, and perception of safety and physical and mental health and well-being, updated legal information, and updated use of community resources. Follow-up data will also be collected to determine outcomes of subsequent episodes of domestic violence reported to police, violation of court orders, additional contact with courts, new injuries requiring emergency or hospital care, and deaths of study subjects.

**Product: NCJ# 196566**

**Civil Protection Orders and Risk of Subsequent Police-Reported Violence (2002) – V. Holt, M. Kernic, T. Lumley, M. Wolf, F. Rivara**

The purpose of this study was to assess associations between obtaining a protection order and risk of subsequent police-reported intimate partner violence. This was a retrospective cohort study of 2691 adult female residents of Seattle, Washington with an incident of male intimate partner violence reported to the Seattle Police Department between August 1, 1998 and December 31, 1999 who had not obtained a permanent protection order in the prior 12 months. Using police reports, the study categorized subsequent IPV incidents as those including physical abuse (assault, reckless endangerment, or unlawful imprisonment) and those including psychological abuse (harassment, menacing stalking, threats, disturbance, criminal trespass, custodial interference, interfering with IPV reporting, or property damage). Overall rates of police-reported physical and psychological abuse in the 12 month follow-up were 13.5% and 12.3%, respectively. After controlling for cohabitation at the time of the index incident and index incident offense type, women with temporary protection orders in effect were more likely than women without protection orders to be psychologically abused, and women with permanent protection orders were less likely than those without orders to be physically abused. The study concluded that permanent, not temporary, protection orders are associated with a significant decrease in risk of police-reported violence against women by their male intimate partners.

**Additional NCJ Citations: 199722, 200762**

<b>2000-WT-VX-0020:</b>	<b>Increasing Victim Safety and System Accountability</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$212,384</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Judith McFarlane</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

A 2-year randomized controlled trial will implement and test the efficacy of an advocacy case management intervention for all women qualifying for a protection order against an intimate at a specialized district attorney's office. The theoretically based intervention is designed to increase safety planning behaviors, improve physical, emotional and social well-being, decrease frequency and severity of abuse, and increase work productivity. A consecutive sample of woman 18 years and older filing for protection orders against an intimate will be invited into the study group until a total of 150 participants is reached. The participants will then be randomly split into two groups: 75 will be assigned to a 15- minute advocacy case management intervention group, and 75 will be assigned to a routine district attorney processing group, which is the control group. Safety, health and work productivity measures will be collected at baseline and at 3, 6, 12 and 18 months, following an initial 15-minute intervention session at the time of application for the protection order, and six 15-minute supportive telephone calls will be made over an 8-week period to the intervention group. This group will receive education on safety planning and the protection order process, crisis management, supportive care, and guided referrals.

**Product: NCJ# 201944/201945**

**Increasing Victim Safety and System Accountability: Evaluating a Collaborative Intervention Between Health Care and Criminal Justice (2003) – Texas Women’s University**

The objective for this study was to find more safety-seeking behaviors, lower experienced violence, higher physical and emotional functioning, and less employment harassment among women that qualify for a protection order and receive the Advocacy-Case Management intervention as compared to women in a placebo group. Using random

assignment, researchers used a two-group experimental design with an intervention, and placed women in a control group (usual District Attorney procedures) or experimental group (Advocacy Case Management Intervention), with measurement at 3, 6, 12, and 18 months. The sample consisted of all women, 18 years or older, applying and qualifying for a protection order against a sexual intimate. The results show that adoption of safety behaviors significantly increased over time for women in the intervention group. The effect of the intervention was large at 3 months, substantial at 6 months, and then stabilized and remained consistent at 12 and 18 months. The intervention group that received the advocacy case-management and assistance with their protection order processing received no more protection orders and in no shorter time than the control group that received standard processing. There were significant differences in relationship status at intake between the women that subsequently received or dropped the protection order.

**Additional Publications:** McFarlane, J., Malecha, A., Gist, J., Watson, K., Batten, E., Hall, I., Smith, S. (2002). *Intimate partner violence against immigrant women: Measuring the effectiveness of protection orders. American Journal of Family Law, 16, 244-252.*

McFarlane, J., Malecha, A., Gist, J., Watson, K., Batten, E., Hall, I., Smith, S. (2004). *Protection orders and intimate partner violence: An 18-month study of 150 Black, Hispanic, and White women. American Journal of Public Health, 94, 613-618.*

<b>2003-WG-BX-1004:</b>	<b>Use and Outcomes of Protection Orders by Battered Immigrant Women</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$249,993</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Mary Ann Dutton</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

This study will investigate how battered immigrant women use civil protection orders as a means of protecting themselves and their children from intimate partner violence. Among the issues of special interest to the researchers are the barriers that immigrant women encounter in applying for and obtaining protection orders, the decision-making factors involved in seeking these orders, and the accessibility and effectiveness of these orders for immigrant women subjected to IPV. Participants will be drawn from an estimated pool of 740 battered immigrant women from Asian, Latino, Middle Eastern, and European communities who are seeking help for IPV from one of five agencies in the Metropolitan Atlanta area that offer legal advocacy services. Data will be collected primarily through face-to-face interviews with the female victims at the agency locations. The interviews will be conducted by a trained study interviewer using both quantitative and qualitative methods. At 3 and 6 months following the initial interview, the participants will be contacted for a follow-up interview at the same location as the initial interview. Hypotheses will be tested using multivariate logistic regression and analysis of variance methods.

**Product: NCJ# 218255**

**Use and Outcomes of Protection Orders by Battered Immigrant Women (2006) – M.A. Dutton, N. Ammar, L. Orloff, D. Terrell**

Findings show that the sample of immigrant women ( $n = 153$ ) who sought services related to intimate partner violence (IPV) experienced a high level of violence. Most women reported being worried about their own or their children's safety. Before seeking help from the agency from which the women were recruited, 60.9 percent had no prior knowledge of protection orders. After receiving services from an advocacy agency, 68 percent of the women filed a protection order against their abusive partner. Most women who had filed for a protection order reported them to be "helpful" (22.7 percent) or "very helpful" (65.2 percent). A substantial proportion of the women (36.8 percent) indicated they believed the protection order would increase their danger. A significant proportion of participants reported experiencing symptoms of posttraumatic stress disorder, a condition associated with exposure to traumatic events of experiences. Women in the sample reported high levels of exposure to violence in addition to IPV, with an average of three prior trauma exposures. The findings suggest that protection orders are effective in reducing those acts that would constitute violations of protection orders. These include not only violent and abusive behavior but also other types of violations. The 153 women came from predominately low-income households and were 21-46 years old. They were recruited from 14 partner organizations that offer advocacy services to battered immigrant women. The immigration status of most participants was undocumented (43.85 percent). The COSMOS Study Questionnaire was used in face-to-face structured interviews. The interviews assessed specific domains of demographic information, acculturation, intimate partner violence, protection order, depression, and posttraumatic stress disorder.

<b>2004-WG-BX-0007:</b>	<b>The Impact of Proactive Enforcement of No-Contact Orders on Victim Safety and Repeat Victimization</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$446,542</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Robert Brame</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

This research will examine the impact of intensive enforcement of court imposed no-contact orders (NCOs) on offender and victim behavior. Eight hundred cases of misdemeanor criminal domestic violence in which NCOs are imposed as a bond condition will be randomly assigned to either routine enforcement or to intensive enforcement, which will include proactive contacts and surveillance by officers while the orders are in place. Interviews will be conducted 6 weeks and 6 months following imposition of the NCO; 300 victims were sampled at random from the 800 cases. The interviews will obtain information on compliance with the NCO, new victimization, police and justice systems responses to reports of victimization, and feelings of safety and well-being. These and official records data will be used to develop models that examine both the prevalence and frequency of outcomes. This research will determine whether intensive enforcement reduces NCO violations and re-offending, and increases victim safety and well-being. This is a 33-month study. The first 6 months will involve planning and pretesting the instrument. Victim interviews will occur during the first 2 years of the project.

**Product: NCJ# 228003**

**Impact of Proactive Enforcement of No-Contact Orders on Victim Safety and Repeat Victimization (2009) – R. Brame, C. Kaukinen, A.R. Gover, P. Lattimore**

The study found that the proactive enforcement of NCOs had no significant effects when compared with similar cases that did not involve proactive NCO enforcement. Although there were some reductions in arrests for subsequent domestic violence, these reductions were modest to the point of being statistically insignificant. This report recommends the implementation of a wider array of interventions that use both law enforcement and social service interventions. The study involved a prospective experiment in which 466 cases of misdemeanor criminal domestic violence were randomly assigned to either systematic, proactive enforcement or to routine, reactive enforcement of the court-ordered non-contact conditions. Law enforcement contacts targeted victims in the treatment group whose abusers had been arrested for domestic violence and then released on bond, with the restriction that the offenders have no contact with their victims. Dedicated officer contacts were divided into two types. Those contacts prior to first appearance were designed to inform victims about NCOs, provide them information on criminal domestic violence and NCOs, instruct them in how to document offender contact, and conduct offender surveillance. These contacts included an initial mail contact and in-person or phone contacts. The second set of attempted contacts by officers occurred after the offender’s first appearance. The goal of these contacts was continued risk assessment, visits to check on victims, and offender surveillance. The assessment of the effectiveness of the proactive enforcement involved analyses of official criminal records and victim survey data.

<b>2005-WG-BX-0008:</b>	<b>A Rural and Urban Multiple Perspective Study of Protective Order Violation Consequences, Responses, and Costs</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$650,033</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>T.K. Logan</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

This study addressed two critical gaps in the research literature on civil protective orders (POs) by identifying the factors associated with effectiveness of PO enforcement, and by assessing justice system costs associated with partner violence, protective orders and differential responses to PO violations. This study triangulates the sources of information (using victim self-reports, key informant interviews and court data on offenders) in order to address the major questions for this study. Specifically, this study aimed to: (1) follow 105 rural and 105 urban women at baseline, 3 months and 6 months after receiving a PO, to examine partner violence 6 months prior to obtaining a PO as well as violations, consequences of violations, the justice system responses, and outcomes of justice system responses 6 months after obtaining a PO; (2) describe the civil and criminal system histories and responses to PO violations, using official records on PO respondents in the cases corresponding to the rural (*n* = 105) and urban (*n* = 105) women who participate in the study; (3) examine key informant (*n* = 140) perceptions of decision factors associated with responses to PO violations from four main perspectives: individual victim, police, prosecution and judges, using bounded rational theory to guide interviews; (4) identify the primary case, incident, and community characteristics influencing civil and criminal justice system responses to PO violations in two rural and one urban jurisdictions; and (5) examine personal and social costs of ongoing partner violence, including justice system costs, 6 months before and 6 months

after a PO is obtained for 210 rural and urban women, to better understand the full spectrum of costs associated with partner violence as well as costs associated with differential justice system responses to PO violations.

**Product: NCJ# 228350**

**The Kentucky Civil Protective Order Study: A Rural and Urban Multiple Perspective Study of Protective Order Violation Consequences, Responses, & Costs (2009) – T.K. Logan, Robert Walker, William Hoyt, Teri Faragher**

This study addresses several gaps in the research literature on civil protective orders by examining protective order (PO) effectiveness, enforcement, and cost effectiveness. A selected rural area and a selected urban area were compared to better understand subtle jurisdictional differences. This study used multiple data sources, including victim self-reports, key informant interviews and court data on offenders in order to address three major questions: (1) *Rural versus urban similarities and differences: Do community contextual factors matter?* This question was answered by examining official data and the current literature on rural versus urban differences and by examining rural and urban key informant ( $n = 188$ ) perceptions of factors associated with responses to PO violations to better understand community contextual factors in addressing partner violence. (2) *Civil protective orders: Justice or just a piece of paper?* This question was answered by following 106 rural and 107 urban women at baseline, at 3 months and at 6 months after receiving a PO, to examine partner violence prior to obtaining a PO and after obtaining a PO as well as the PO process, PO violations, and victim decisions regarding whether or not to report the violations, and justice system responses to reported violations (99 percent follow-up rate,  $n = 210$ ). Also, civil and criminal system histories and justice system responses to PO violations were examined using official court records on PO respondents in the cases involving the rural and urban women who participated in the study. (3) *Costs of protective orders versus partner violence: Is it really worth it?* This question was answered by examining personal and societal costs of ongoing partner violence, including costs to the justice system and to victim quality of life, 6 months before and 6 months after a protective order was obtained, to better understand the full spectrum of costs associated with partner violence and the economic impact of POs on partner violence and abuse. Results showed that half (50 percent) of the study participants indicated that the protective order had been violated, whereas half did not during the 6 months after receiving the PO. Even for those who experienced PO violations, the abuse was significantly reduced over time. However, results also suggest that community contextual factors do matter in the PO process and in the enforcement of protective orders. For example, more urban than rural PO violators had PO violation charges during the 6-month follow-up period. Furthermore, stalking the 6 months prior to obtaining the PO was significantly associated with PO violations, even after controlling for a number of relevant variables. Finally, a wide range of costs was examined for each participant, including medical, mental health, criminal justice, legal, lost earnings, property losses, and time lost for family and civic responsibilities as well as an index of quality of life 6 months before the PO and 6 months after the protective order was issued. Overall, including changes in quality of life, POs saved the state \$85 million in a single year, a moderate estimate of cost savings. When the quality of life index is excluded from the cost analysis, study results show that victim safety is positively impacted POs at very little cost, except in cases of stalking. This study advances knowledge about PO effectiveness, enforcement and costs, and provides information on policies and practice to increase the effectiveness of POs and, ultimately, the safety of women threatened by partner violence in different jurisdictions.

**Additional Publications: Logan, T., & Walker, R. (2010). Civil protective order effectiveness: Justice or just a piece of paper? *Violence and Victims*, 25(3), 332-348.**

**Logan, T., & Walker, R. (2010). Toward a deeper understanding of the harms caused by partner stalking. *Violence and Victims*, 25(4), 440-455.**

**Logan, T., & Walker, R. (2011). Civil Protective Order Effectiveness in Rural and Urban Areas: The Role of Place in the Justice System Response to Partner Violence. Carsey Policy Paper. <http://www.carseyinstitute.unh.edu>**

**Logan, T., & Cole, J. (2011). The intersection of partner stalking and sexual abuse. *Violence Against Women*.**

<b>2012-IJ-CX-0045:</b>	<b>Criminal Protection Orders as a Critical Strategy to Reduce Domestic Violence: The Impact of Orders on Victims' Well-Being, Offenders' Behavior, and Children's Contact With Offending Fathers</b>
<b>Grant Amount:</b>	<b>\$753,081</b>

<b>PI:</b>	<b>Tami Sullivan</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

To ensure the safety and well-being of victims and their children, there is a critical need for research on criminal protective orders to better understand how criminal orders impact domestic violence reduction and impact victims, offenders, and children’s contact with the offending parent. The following are the goals and objectives of this study:

**Goal 1, Victims:** To increase knowledge about how criminal orders affect victims' safety and well-being. Objectives aim to (a) provide descriptive information about victims’ well-being subsequent to their partner’s arraignment and (b) compare well-being among victims grouped on two dimensions of orders: (1) the extent to which orders are issued at a more restrictive level than was requested by victims and (2) the extent to which orders affect daily living, and (c) determine whether offender and victim characteristics moderate the differences. **Goal 2, Offenders:** To increase knowledge about how criminal orders, in combination with offender programming, affect offender behavior in order to (a) identify the level of criminal orders and types of programming associated with the lowest rates of revictimization and recidivism, and (b) whether offender and victim characteristics moderate the differences. **Goal 3, Children:** To increase knowledge about how criminal orders affect children's contact in cases where offenders are the fathers of the victims' children. Objectives aim to (a) identify the proportion of victims who seek civil orders to protect their children and whether differences exist at the level of criminal order requested or issued, and (b) for residential stay-away or full no-contact orders, to gather information about contact with the offending father.

A mixed-methods design will be used to gather quantitative and qualitative data from 300 women recruited from the State's Office of the Victim Advocate and the community. Stratified random sampling procedures will be used to secure a diverse sample from the Office of the Victim Advocate files. Participants will be victims in a DV case and the male partner is arraigned months prior to study entry. Self-report and state criminal justice system data will be collected. Descriptive statistical analyses will be used to elucidate the phenomenon of criminal orders and inferential statistics (e.g., linear and nonlinear regression) will examine the study objectives.

**Product NCJRS# 3250664**  
**Criminal Protective Orders as a Critical Strategy To Reduce Domestic Violence (2017) – T.P. Sullivan, C.E. Price, N.H. Weiss, N.E. Pugh**

The study had the following four objectives: (1) Explain the process of criminal protection orders as a critical strategy in reducing domestic violence (DV); (2) expand knowledge about how criminal protection orders influence the daily lives of women and children in terms of offender behavior; (3) disseminate findings to practitioners, policymakers, and academics to inform practice, policy, and future research; and (4) document the relevant accounts of the collaboration to inform best practices so that future collaborations can lead to better policy, practice, and research. Data were obtained from self-reports of 298 female DV victims in semi-structured, retrospective interviews and also from state criminal justice records. Six findings are reported: First, criminal protection orders were issued in all cases. Second, victims no longer in the relationship at the second interview experienced higher levels of DV and had expressed greater fear at the first interview. Third, women who called the police themselves reported more positive experiences with the court process. Fourth, women who requested a criminal protection order reported greater fear of their partner related to the court process compared to those who had an unrequested criminal protection order issued by a court. Fifth, women’s experiences with the court process were associated with their DV victimization reported in the second interview. Sixth, most women would use criminal justice system resources in the future. Each of these findings is discussed.

<b>2014-IJ-CX-0028:</b>	<b>An Evaluation of Court System Best Practices for Domestic Violence Protection Orders</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$491,154</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Kathryn (Beth) Moracco</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Ongoing</b>

Due to the widespread use and established effectiveness of domestic violence protection orders (DVPOs) for secondary prevention of intimate partner violence (IPV), many states have established DVPO best practices, or recommended policies and procedures for court systems. However, there remains substantial heterogeneity within and among states

in DVPO issuing rates, court processes and DVPO provisions. To date, there has been no research examining implementation fidelity of these best practices or evaluating whether fidelity to best practices results in higher DVPO granting rates or higher quality DVPOs. Our 24-month study triangulates primary and archival data in order to (1) describe variations in DVPO hearing processes and provisions contained in the resulting orders; (2) quantify the level of adherence to DVPO best practices, and the extent to which adherence varies among judicial districts; and (3) determine whether, after controlling for other factors, judicial districts that adhere more closely to DVPO best practices (a) have higher rates of granting DVPOS and (b) issue higher quality DVPOs. We will collect and analyze data from three sources: (1) structured court observations of DVPO hearings in all 40 judicial districts in North Carolina ( $n = 500$ ); (2) data abstraction from the DVPO case files for those observations ( $n = 500$ ); and (3) a survey of all 277 district court judges, using self-administered questionnaires collected via the internet. Data from sources (1) through (3) will be combined to create continuously measured DVPO best practices fidelity scores for court procedures and DVPO conditions. We will analyze hierarchical linear models with DVPO cases/hearings (L1) nested within judicial district (L2)—and will use a generalized estimating equation (GEE) approach to accommodate the non-independence of outcomes within judicial district—to assess whether higher fidelity scores predict higher rates of DVPO issuance and better DVPOs. In addition to manuscripts for peer-reviewed journals, and written and web-based products for lay and professional audiences, this research will produce (1) a validated court observation instrument for DVPO hearings, including a quantifiable measure of fidelity to best practices; and (2) a validated index of tools to improve DVPOs’ quality—which are currently lacking—that could be used to monitor DVPO hearings, assess adherence to best practices, and evaluation of processes and outcomes of interventions that address intimate partner violence and increase safety for survivors and their families.

<b>2015-IJ-CX-0013:</b>	<b>Investigating the Impacts of Institutional and Contextual Factors on Protection Order Decision-Making</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$369,928</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Alesha Durfee</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Ongoing</b>

This project identifies and analyzes institutional and contextual factors that influence (1) the decision of victims to file for protection orders (POs) and (2) whether POs are then issued by the courts. As Arizona allows victims to file for POs at any court, this project also examines whether the waiver of residency requirements impacts patterns of PO filings. Preliminary research indicates that there are statistically significant differences across courts in the population-adjusted rates of PO filings and in the likelihood that a PO will be granted. This mixed-methods project will be conducted in three phases. In phase I, data will be collected from PO filings in six municipal courts ( $n = 1,200$ ) and merged with data from Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics, American Community Survey, and state administrative data. In addition, spatial data will be created to better understand the impact of geography on patterns of PO filings. In phase II, 80 interviews will be conducted with judges, court clerks, police officers, advocates, and victims to better understand the dynamics behind the quantitative results. Analytic techniques include logistic and multinomial logistic regression, spatial analysis, narrative analysis, and content analysis. In phase III, the findings will be integrated and court performance measures will be created. This mixed-methods project is a collaborative partnership between Arizona State University (ASU), the Mesa Municipal Court (Arizona), and the National Center for State Courts (NCSC). The project will result in the creation of interim and final reports (with executive summary, PowerPoint presentation, fact sheet, and policy recommendations), court performance measures, a judicial training module, academic presentations, and peer-reviewed journal publications. It is anticipated that the development of court performance measures will lead to subsequent projects in which these measures can be piloted, tested, and refined, with the goals of improving access to POs, increasing procedural satisfaction, and providing greater victim safety.

<b>2018-VA-CX-0001:</b>	<b>Trends in Domestic Violence Protective Order Administration: Potential Impacts on Victim Safety and Due Process</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$1,027,123</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Mary A. Kernic</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Ongoing</b>

The major aim of this study is to examine the long-term trends in the court adjudication of civil protective orders, the impact of whether differential court order trajectories are associated with differential post-petition intimate partner violence (IPV)-related recidivism and victim hospitalization and death, and whether changes in adjudication over time have resulted in greater adverse effects on IPV-related crime and victim health outcomes. This study is part of a

longstanding collaborative effort between the study's principal investigator, Dr. Mary Kernic, and the King County Prosecuting Attorney's Office's Domestic Violence Unit. The study subjects include current or former intimate partners with civil domestic violence protective order (DVPO) filings with the King County, Washington, court system between July 1, 1997, and December 31, 2016. A retrospective cohort study will be conducted among current or former intimate partners with civil DVPO filings. Study groups will be categorized by adjudication trajectory that will account for whether a full DVPO was issued and whether multiple filings of temporary orders were required by the court before a full order was issued or denied. Trend analyses will be conducted to determine if adjudication trajectories have become more constrained with the issuance of full orders, and more burdensome and potentially unsafe by requiring multiple issuances of temporary orders. Study groups matched using propensity score techniques and multivariable Cox regression analyses will be conducted to assess whether different adjudication trajectories pose greater victim risk in terms of IPV recidivism, hospitalization, and death.

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

## **Sub-Category A-viii: Policy and Legislation**

**COMPENDIUM OF RESEARCH ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN**

**1993-2018**

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## Category A: JUSTICE & RELATED SYSTEMS

### viii. Policy and Legislation

<b>1995-IJ-CX-0009:</b>	<b>Public Access to Information Concerning the Whereabouts of Abuse Victims</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$50,000</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Gwen Holden</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The National Criminal Justice Association (NCJA) conducted a study of the means by which abusive spouses may obtain information concerning the addresses or locations of their former or estranged spouses. The purpose of the NCJA study was to formulate recommendations on potentially effective and enforceable regulation of access to domestic violence victims' address information. Section 40508 of the Violence Against Women Act instructs the Attorney General to conduct a study on the means by which address information on victims of domestic violence may be retrieved, and to submit to the Congress a report on the findings of the study, which would include an analysis of the practicability of regulating access to such information.

**Product: NCJ# 164064**

**Confidentiality of Domestic Violence Victims' Addresses (1995) – National Criminal Justice Association**

The report reveals that information on the location of victims of violence is readily available through a variety of legitimate means. Postal service, voter registration records, motor vehicle records, school records, credit bureaus, computerized databases, and caller ID are all sources of critical information that might, in the wrong hands, lead to further abuse and criminal actions. This report highlights the importance of balancing the confidentiality of personal information of victims against the importance of providing public access to address information for legitimate purposes and in compliance with constitutional constraints. It recommends education as the primary tool to accommodate that balance. Employees who handle personal information need a greater understanding of privacy rights. Victims of violence must be made aware both of the technology that compromises their security and the services and options that may help guard confidential information about themselves. The report also recommends that States re-evaluate their privacy and confidentiality statutes to determine their effectiveness. Public agencies should adopt or improve internal protocols that govern the dissemination of personal information. Private companies should examine their procedures associated with the confidentiality and possible disclosure of information that may place victims and their families at risk.

<b>1997-WT-VX-0007:</b>	<b>Study of the Effectiveness of State Anti-Stalking Efforts and Legislation</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$200,779</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Tom McEwen</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

This project is designed to provide both a national assessment of the status of state anti-stalking laws and a more focused assessment of how those laws are being implemented in two sites. It will provide information on the status of state anti-stalking efforts and legislation; and it will provide policymakers and practitioners with detailed examples of successful anti-stalking programs. The study objectives are to: (1) assess the status of implementation efforts for state anti-stalking legislation; (2) collate available case statistics information; (3) report subjective opinions of legislative strengths and weaknesses; (4) identify problems and strengths of agency practices and procedures developed in response to anti-stalking laws; (5) identify model implementation efforts; (6) better define the scope of the need for anti-stalking laws and their content; and (7) identify ways in which the effectiveness of anti-stalking efforts and laws can be strengthened. The national assessment will entail the collection of all available published materials on state anti-stalking laws; surveys of state and local agencies; and synthesis and analysis of data collected. A follow-up telephone survey of selected agencies will focus on special law implementation initiatives. State stalking offense statistics will be collated, reviewed, and integrated to determine estimates of the incidence of reported stalking offenses.

**Product: NCJ# 197066**

**Stalking Laws and Implementation Practices: A National Review for Policy Makers and Practitioners (2001)**

– N. Miller

This study analyzed stalking and related legislation in the 50 States, reviewed leading court decisions interpreting those laws, and conducted a survey of police and prosecutor agencies across the country to determine how the laws were being implemented. Field reviews were done in jurisdictions with innovative, special anti-stalking efforts, and study findings were integrated with the existing research literature on stalkers and their behavior. Study results found that misperceptions of what constitutes stalking are widespread. Public awareness that stalking is a crime is lacking, and many criminal justice personnel also lack an understanding of their States' anti-stalking laws. The likely number of stalking cases is over two million felony cases and four million misdemeanor cases annually -- far greater than previously estimated. Although every State recognizes that stalking is a crime distinct from other offenses, many State laws lack adequate penalties. Shortcomings include the lack of warrantless arrest for misdemeanor stalking in most States, and the absence of required training on stalking for law enforcement and prosecution. Stalking laws have been the focus of considerable litigation. Current special anti-stalking programs demonstrate the usefulness of developing staff expertise with stalking cases and provide models for other jurisdictions.

**1998-IJ-CX-0015: Impact Assessment of Sex Offenders Notification in Wisconsin Communities**  
**Amount: \$49,972**  
**PI: Richard Zevitz**  
**Status: Completed**

Using Wisconsin as a case study, the proposed work examines the effects that various approaches used by local criminal justice officials to notify a community that a sex offender is living in their neighborhood has on the community and its member. Specifically, the proposed work seeks to assess Wisconsin's recently enacted Sex Offender Registration and Community Notification law. Data will be gathered through several methods: (1) field research and statewide surveys of law enforcement officers, parole/probation agents, and community residents where sex offenders are or will be located; (2) observations of communication notifications meetings; and (3) in-depth interviews with sex offenders under supervision in the community. This small grant will require 12 months to complete. Project findings will be of value to policymakers and federal, state, and local correctional administrators seeking techniques and model correctional interventions for tracking sex offenders and assessing its impact on the criminal justice system and the local community.

**Product: NCJ# 179992**

**Sex Offender Community Notification: Assessing the Impact in Wisconsin (2000) – R. Zewitz, M. Farkas**

Information came from surveys of 704 neighborhood residents at 22 community notification meetings, observations of these meetings, and a statewide survey of police and sheriffs' agencies, field observations and a statewide survey of probation and parole agents, and personal interviews of 30 convicted sex offenders who were the topics of community notification, news media reports, or both. Results indicated that the public needs additional information about the purpose of notification meetings and the limits of notification laws. The percentage of attendees who left meetings feeling more concerned about the sex offender was nearly equal to the percentage who felt less concerned. Law enforcement agencies experienced few problems carrying out tasks prescribed by the notification law, but the cost of labor resources necessary for notification was an issue. Notification laws increased the workload of probation and parole officers who monitor sex offenders, especially for high-profile Special Bulletin Notification cases. All but one of the sex offenders interviewed stated that the community notification process adversely affected their transition from prison to the outside world. Housing resources for sex offenders released to notification areas were scarce. The analysis concluded that although the law's primary goal of community protection is being served, law enforcement and corrections agencies bear a high cost in terms of personnel, time, and budgetary resources.

**Additional NCJ Citation: 181480**

**2004-IJ-CX-0025: Preventing Firearm Violence Among Victims of Intimate Partner Violence: An Evaluation of a New North Carolina Law**  
**Amount: \$114,784**  
**PI: Kathryn Moracco**  
**Status: Completed**

The proposed study will assess the effects of North Carolina State law S.L. 2003 410 (S919), enacted in December 2003. The new law prohibits people subject to a domestic violence protective order (DVPO) from owning or possessing firearms or ammunition. The study will evaluate the extent to which the law is implemented, the impact of the law on gun-related conditions in the DVPOs, and victims' subsequent experiences with firearms violence. The

project will describe the implementation and assess the impact of S.L. 2003 410. The project objectives are to: (1) describe the scope and nature of gun possession by male defendants in DVPO cases; (2) describe female plaintiffs' experiences of gun-related violence; (3) assess changes in judges' inquiries about gun possession and gun-related prohibitions in DVPO; and (4) assess changes in the surrender and confiscation of guns among defendants in DVPO cases. Objectives 2, 3, and 4 will be assessed before and after enactment of the law.

**Product: NCJ# 215773**

**Preventing Firearms Violence Among Victims of Intimate Partner Violence: An Evaluation of a New North Carolina Law (2006) – K. Moracco, K.A. Clark, C. Espersen, J.M. Bowling**

Over one-third of the defendants in DVPO filings had access to firearms at the time of the filing, and over 25 percent of them had used firearms against the plaintiffs within 12 months of the filing. Less than half of the DVPO plaintiffs in the study reported being asked by the judge about defendants' access to firearms as part of the ex parte hearing; this proportion did not change after the enactment of the Homicide Prevention Act, even though it requires that "the court shall inquire of the plaintiff, at the ex parte or emergency hearing, the presence of, ownership of, or otherwise access to firearms by the defendant"; however, after the legislation, judges were significantly more likely to check firearm-related conditions on the ex parte orders. The proportion of respondents who indicated that their partners kept their guns after the issuance of the DVPO did not change after the legislation. Study data were obtained from DVPO case files in the study county and a subset of eligible cases that contained longitudinal interview data collected as part of the Court Ordered Protection Evaluation (COPE) study. Data were also obtained from criminal record checks of all the defendants named in the ex parte DVPOs filed. The study obtained COPE interview and DVPO case file information for 221 eligible women who filed for DVPOs in a county adjacent to the county that was the focus of the study.

<b>2006-WG-BX-0002:</b>	<b>Evaluating the Effectiveness of Sex Offender Registration and Notification Policies for Reducing Sexual Violence Against Women</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$484,106</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Elizabeth Letourneau</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The purpose of this study is to examine the effectiveness of sex offender registration and community notification policies in reducing sexual violence against women and girls. Because registration and notification policies were federally mandated, and have been implemented across the country, they represent the most comprehensive attempts at the prevention and reduction of serious sexual violence. To date, the effects of broad registration and notification policies (e.g., policies that do not distinguish between different offender risk levels and that apply for life) have been almost entirely exempt from empirical review. The present study will evaluate broad sex offender registration and notification policies as applied in South Carolina to determine whether these policies have deterred new sexual offenses (Aim 1) or reduced sexual recidivism (Aim 2). This study will represent the first empirical examination of broad registration and notification policies, such as were implemented by approximately half of all U.S. states.

**Product: NCJ# 231989**

**Evaluating the Effectiveness of Sex Offender Registration and Notification Policies for Reducing Sexual Violence Against Women (2005) – E.J. Letourneau, J.S. Levenson, D. Bandyopadhyay, D. Sinha, K.S. Armstrong**

The study found an 11-percent reduction in first-time sex-crime arrests after 1995, the year that South Carolina established sex offender registration and notification (SORN). This reduction occurred in the period 1995-2005 compared to the pre-SORN period (1990-1994). However, there was no significant decline in the 6 years after 1999, which was the year that South Carolina implemented its online sex offender registry, suggesting that online notification did not impact general deterrence for adult sex crimes. Across a follow-up mean of 8.4 years, 8 percent of registered sex offenders had new sex offense charges, and 4 percent had new sex-crime convictions. Registered sex offenders were not less likely to reoffend than nonregistered sex offenders. The study concludes that SORN, as implemented in South Carolina, apparently has had a positive impact on general deterrence in averting approximately three new first-time sex-crime cases per month; however, the State's SORN policy has had no effect on offenders' risk of sexual recidivism. The SORN policy has had unintended effects on judicial decision-making regarding adult sex-crime cases. An increased number of defendants have been permitted to plead to non-sex charges following the onset of the State's SORN policy and following its modification that required online notification. The net effect of this change could be to reduce community safety by increasing the likelihood that defendants who committed sex crimes will be allowed

to plead to non-sex crimes or be acquitted. Also, it is not apparent that sex offenders who fail to register are more sexually dangerous than compliant registrants.

**Additional NCJ Citations: 230483, 230536, 231797, 232765**

<b>2014-IJ-CX-0018:</b>	<b>State Laws on Child Custody Related to Judges' and Custody Evaluators' Recommendations in Cases of Intimate Partner Violence</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$37,532</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Daniel Saunders</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

Serious harm can occur to intimate partner violence (IPV) survivors and their children as a result of family court decisions. Offenders may be able to continue their abuse of ex-partners and their children due to inadequate supervised visitation arrangements, or custody of children may be awarded to a violent parent. Only one study has investigated the role of state laws in relation to the recommendations of professionals in these cases, and only six states were involved.

The purpose of this study is to conduct further analysis of a recent, NIJ-sponsored national survey of professionals to help better understand the relation between state statutes and professionals' recommendations for custody and visitation in IPV cases. The web-based and mailed survey yielded usable surveys from 465 custody evaluators and 200 judges in 46 states. In addition to reporting their experiences with custody cases involving IPV and their beliefs about custody and IPV, respondents answered questions about a case vignette involving serious, coercive-controlling violence. Respondents also reported on knowledge they had acquired on IPV, the number of survivors they had known, and their work setting, education, and other demographics. The interval level measures showed good to excellent reliability and validity. A bivariate analysis of the possible impact of state laws on the practice of custody evaluators was conducted for the following provisions: (1) Cooperative/friendly parent provision; (2) Presumption of joint custody in general; (3) Restrictions on mediation in IPV cases; (4) Mandated IPV training for mediators/attorneys; (5) Mandated IPV training for evaluators; (6) Mandated IPV training for judges; (7) Opt-out or barring of parenting coordinators; (8) IPV given extra weight in determining the best interests of the child; (9) Presumption that abuser will not get custody; and (10) A parent who kills the other parent does not get custody.

This study will use multivariate analysis with sets of variables used to control for other statutes, background, training, demographics, beliefs, and other variables. The multivariate analysis will be able to handle dichotomous predictor variables and dichotomous and interval-level control variables. The distribution of samples across the states with and without particular statutes provides sufficient samples sizes in all groups for the analysis. The findings of this study will have implications for policy reform on a national level. Findings will be published in professional journals and online newsletters.

**Product: NCJRS# 250667**

**State Laws Related to Family Judges' and Custody Evaluators' Recommendations in Cases of Intimate Partner Violence: Final Summary Overview – Daniel G. Saunders**

Study samples consisted of 512 child custody evaluators and 200 judges from 46 States. Survey respondents were asked to make a custody recommendation for a case vignette of custody that involved serious IPV. In addition, evaluators indicated their history of actual recommendations in IPV cases. Eight child-custody laws were related to the custody-visitation outcomes. Under “friendly parent” laws, a standard for custody determination involved deciding which parents need to facilitate a good relationship between their children and the other parent. Only a small percentage of the many statistical relationships assessed were significant. When there were laws that exempted IPV cases from “friendly parent” standards, judges tended to favor victim-supportive outcomes, such as awarding sole custody to victims. These findings generally persisted when controlling for beliefs about IPV and custody, IPV knowledge acquisition, and background characteristics. In an analysis combining both samples, an overall outcome that favored the abuser was significantly higher in “friendly parent” States, even with the presence of laws that presumed the abuser should not have custody. All but eight States have “friendly parent” provisions, and only eight have exemptions for IPV. A policy implication of the findings is that States should consider repealing their “friendly parent” provisions or adding an exemption for IPV. Findings also support the expansion of IPV training for judges and evaluators. Generally, State laws did not predict the type of recommendation for supervised visits, primarily because the laws did not cover supervision. However, States with mandated IPV training for judges had evaluators who were more likely to recommend professional supervision of visits. Implications for future research are also discussed.

<b>2016-V3-GX-K005:</b>	<b>Estimating the Financial Costs of Crime Victimization</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$745,346</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Stan Orchowsky</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Open</b>

The goal of the proposed 18-month project study is to design and develop a plan for a comprehensive study to assess the financial costs of victimization. The project team, consisting of staff from the Justice Research and Statistics Association (JRSA), the Urban Institute (Urban), and the National Center for Victims of Crime (NCVC), will develop a set of recommendations and procedures that will define (a) the scope of the proposed study; (b) research and analytic methods to be employed; (c) types of victimization; (d) types of financial costs, both tangible and intangible; and (e) possible methods for the development of a toolkit for use by states to calculate estimates of state-specific financial costs of victimization. To meet the stated project goal, and ensure that key stakeholders from a variety of perspectives have input into the design of the study, the project team will carry out the follow tasks: (1) establish and work closely with an Advisory Board; (2) conduct a comprehensive literature review regarding previous work related to identifying the financial costs of victimization; (3) hold three in-person meetings of the Advisory Board to define the scope of the proposed study and methods for identifying victim types, incidence, and costs; (4) hold four webinars for Advisory Board members to provide information to prepare them for in-person meetings; (5) conduct a survey of victim services providers; (6) conduct a survey of state Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) directors; (7) conduct focus groups with key stakeholder groups, to include state Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) administrators, State Administering Agency (SAA) directors, and members of the National Crime Victim Bar Association (NCVBA), who are civil attorneys who represent victims of crime and abuse in civil lawsuits; (8) write a final report for the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) that will include a proposed methodology and cost estimate for conducting a comprehensive study of the financial costs of crime victimization, along with an assessment of the feasibility of developing a toolkit for use by states to calculate estimates of state-specific financial costs of victimization; (9) hold monthly meetings with NIJ and Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) staff to keep them apprised of project status and ongoing efforts; (10) hold bi-monthly meeting among project staff to coordinate efforts, track progress of work assignments, and resolve any issues that arise over the course of the project.

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

**Sub-Category A-ix: Victim Services**

**COMPENDIUM OF RESEARCH ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN**

**1993-2018**

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## Category A: JUSTICE & RELATED SYSTEMS

### ix. Victim Services

<b>1994-IJ-CX-0050:</b>	<b>Corporate Sector Response to Domestic Violence</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$47,039</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Nancy Isaac</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The purpose of this study is to explore the responsiveness of the corporate sector to domestic violence through a survey of individuals working in employee assistance programs (EAPs), interviews with EAP and other corporate professionals, and an in-depth case study. EAPs are the focal point for corporate response to the personal and work related problems of employees. They are also frequently involved in preventive health programs for employees such as stress management workshops and are therefore a logical target for a survey intended to describe the current corporate responsiveness to the issue of domestic violence as it affects the workforce. Depth and context will be added to the survey's development and findings through in-person interviews with approximately 60 corporate professionals from EAPs and other corporate departments.

**Product: NCJ# 166616/166617**

#### **Corporate Sector Response to Domestic Violence (1997) – N. Isaac**

The study used three broad strategies to examine this issue. This report presents highlights of findings from each of the study components. The survey of Employee Assistance Programs (EAP's) found that a large majority have dealt with specific partner abuse scenarios in the past year, including an employee with a restraining order, 83%, or an employee being stalked at work by a current or former partner, 71%. Although policies or guidelines on workplace violence apparently have increased, similar documents that address domestic violence and the workplace are rare. There is an increasing awareness that domestic violence is a problem employees may bring to the EAP. Suggested action steps of companies are to acknowledge the problem; provide educational outreach to employees; provide supervisors and managers with information on the warning signs of abuse and how to handle suspected cases; review current personnel policies and guidelines to determine how they can be applied to assist employees for whom abuse is an issue; and consider developing an ongoing alliance with a shelter or other domestic violence program.

<b>1995-WT-NX-0002:</b>	<b>An Exploration of the Experiences and Needs of Former Intimate Stalking Victims</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$74,625</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Mary Brewster</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

This research study will explore the experiences of “ordinary” (non-celebrity) former intimate stalking victims. Specifically, the research will identify the evolution and patterns of stalking behavior; the psychological, financial, physical, and behavioral effects of stalking on its victims; the effectiveness (or ineffectiveness) of legal mechanisms for protecting victims; the various needs of stalking victims; the factors related to subsequent violence in stalking cases; and other issues related to stalking and its victims. Interviews will be conducted with 200 female victims of stalking in southeastern Pennsylvania. The content of the interviews will be analyzed to identify patterns in the victims’ experiences. In addition, comparisons of the experiences of victims from different social classes will be made.

**Product: NCJ# 175475**

#### **Exploration of the Experiences and Needs of Former Intimate Stalking Victims (1998) – M. Brewster**

This study was based on interviews with 187 women in southeastern Pennsylvania who had been stalking victims of former intimates during the previous five years. The final sample resulted in women aged, 18 to 74. The victims provided data on the nature of the stalking, the relationship between victim and stalker, victims' responses to the stalking, consequences of the stalking for the victims, the victims' needs and fulfillment of those needs in terms of victim services and the criminal justice system. The stalkers, on average, tended to be younger than the victims and the victim-stalker relationship varied between marriage, living together, and dating. The length of stalking ranged between 1 and 456 months, with a median of 12 months. The stalking proved to be a serious offense with great impact on victims' lives. The study found that victims suffered as a result of leaving their partners and then as a consequence of the relatively scarce or ineffective assistance in discouraging the stalker and meeting the victim’s needs. Stalkers

used a wide variety of tactics, and many of them reportedly had drug or alcohol problems. This report includes ten policy recommendations for law enforcement agencies, courts, legislatures, and victim’s services agencies, as well as, eight recommendations for future research.

**Additional NCJ Citations: 188347, 192489, 195837, 201979, 202564**

<b>1997-IJ-CX-0007:</b>	<b>Domestic Violence Shelter Population in San Diego</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$39,732</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Susan Pennell</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The proposed study will develop a central repository to compile comprehensive profiles of domestic violence shelter clients in San Diego County. In order to adequately describe shelter clients, a standardized intake form called the C.O.R.E. (Compilation of Research and Evaluation) form will be developed by SANDAG. The C.O.R.E. form will be administered by shelter staff to all domestic violence shelter clients admitted over a 12-month period to the seven shelters in San Diego County. Data from the central repository will be analyzed to determine the number and characteristics of domestic violence shelter clients, including whether the incident was reported to the police, types of services needed, gaps in services provided, as well as assist in the development of recommendations for improving delivery of services to meet the client's needs.

**Product: NCJ# 191838**

**Violence Against Women in San Diego (2000) – S. Pennell, C. Burke, D. Mulmat**

Nearly 4,000 reports of DV to San Diego County law enforcement in 1996 were examined using a standardized interview instrument method and interviews with shelter staff. The goal of was to compile and analyze data about incidents of DV in order to enhance understanding of the nature and scope of violence against women. One out of four of the 599 clients was Hispanic and 33% were Caucasian, and 19% were African American. More than one-half had come to the shelter from some place other than their own residence, and nearly one-quarter had been to some shelter prior to the most recent incident, suggesting that abuse had been occurring prior to the incident that led them to the shelter. Nearly three-quarters of the clients came to the shelter with their children. Regarding types of abuse, 97% had experienced verbal abuse, 95% physical abuse, 93% mental or emotional abuse, and 50% sexual abuse. There was an association between abuse and the abuser having been abused in childhood. A substantial proportion of shelter clients have experienced legal involvement; specifically, having the police come to their households due to abuse.

**Additional NCJ Citations: 202564**

<b>1998-WT-VX-0013:</b>	<b>Using a Longitudinal Data Set to Further Our Understanding of the Trajectory of Intimate Violence Over Time</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$99,117</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Cris Sullivan</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The proposed project will analyze the results of a 10-week intervention program for women leaving a domestic violence shelter. The proposed secondary data analyses will answer the following six research questions: 1) do the promising intervention effects continue to the 36 month time point; 2) what are the mediation processes by which the advocacy intervention affected reduction in victimization; 3) what other antecedents account for the differences in victimization of women in some types of situations than for others; 5) were some interventions more effective than others, and if so, what were the components of a “successful” intervention; and 6) what factors explain differences in repeated victimization over time. Analytical strategies will include doubly-multivariate measures of covariance, repeated measures of MANCOVA's individual variables, calculation of multivariate confidence intervals, and hierarchical linear modeling.

**Product: NCJ# 185728**

**Using a Longitudinal Dataset to Further Our Understanding of the Trajectory of Intimate Violence Over Time (2000) – C. Sullivan, D. Bybee**

Data collected during 1989-96 from 278 women who had been residents of a shelter for battered women formed the basis of this analysis of several aspects of domestic assault, with emphasis on the impacts of access to victim services on further abuse and on the duration of positive outcomes. The study focused on the factors that explained victimization over time and differences in victimization by former partners over time. The data came from interviews

conducted immediately upon the women’s exit from the shelter; at 10 weeks later; 6, 12, 18, 24, and 36 months after. The 10-week post-shelter intervention involved randomly assigning trained advocates to work one-on-one with women, helping generate and mobilize community resources they needed to reduce their risk of repeated victimization. Results supported the hypothesis that increased social support and access to community resources improved the quality of life of women with abusive partners and protected them from further victimization over time. Furthermore, women who received the free services of a community-based, strengths-based intervention were more likely than others to report increased social support and less difficulty obtaining access to community resources; these factors led to higher quality of life and reduced risk of future victimization over time.

**Additional NCJ Citations: 185938, 199727, 202564**

**Additional Publications: Bybee, D.I., & Sullivan, C.M. (2002). The process through which an advocacy intervention resulted in positive change for battered women over time. *American Journal of Community Psychology, 30*, 103-132.**

**Sullivan, C.M. (2003). Using the ESID model to reduce intimate male violence against women. *American Journal of Community Psychology, 32*, 295-303.**

<b>1999-WT-VX-0004:</b>	<b>Treatment of Incarcerated Women With Substance Abuse and Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$75,251</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Caron Zlotnick</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The goals of this research are to evaluate the efficacy, feasibility, and acceptance of a treatment known as Seeking Safety (SS) among a sample of incarcerated women with co-morbid post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and substance abuse disorder (SUD). Study participants will be drawn from the substance abuse treatment program in the minimum security arm of a women's prison facility. The study will have two phases. Phase I will consist of an open feasibility trial of the treatment with six women with PTSD and SUD. Measures of feasibility will include attrition from treatment, attrition at various follow-up intervals, and reasons for attrition. Based on the results and feedback from various sources, the researchers will then refine and modify the treatment manual. In Phase II, 24 women who attend a substance abuse treatment program in prison and who report substance abuse prior to incarceration as well as current PTSD will be randomly assigned to either Seeking Safety group therapy or standard treatment in the prison. Measures of efficacy will include a number of substance abuse days, degree of PTSD symptoms, and severity of legal problems. The study will assess these outcomes prior to treatment, following treatment, six weeks after release from prison, and three months after release.

**Product: NCJ# 195165/195166**

**Treatment of Incarcerated Women With Substance Abuse and Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (2002) – C. Zlotnick**

The study conducted an open feasibility trial of SS treatment in a sample of six incarcerated women with SUD and PTSD and performed a randomized controlled pilot study to evaluate the initial efficacy, feasibility, and acceptability of the proposed treatment as an adjunct to treatment as usual (TAU). The researchers compared this experimental group to a TAU control group in a sample of 22 incarcerated women with co-morbid PTSD and SUD. Patient satisfaction with treatment and therapists' assessments were also determined. In the open trial of women who received SS treatment as an adjunct to TAU, there were significant improvements in PTSD symptoms from pretreatment to post-treatment, and this was maintained through 3 months after release. At 6 weeks post-release, there were significant decreases in severity of substance use and degree of legal problems. Only 35 percent of the women had used an illegal substance within 3 months after release. The study found no differences between the group that received SS treatment as an adjunct to TAU and the TAU group on any of the indexes of interest. One explanation is that the small sample size in the control group made it difficult to detect differences between the treatment and the control groups. An expansion of SS treatment to the post-release period may substantially improve the long-term impact of the prison-based treatment.

**Additional NCJ Citations: 208703**

<b>2002-WG-BX-0003:</b>	<b>Sexual Assault Among Intimates: Frequency, Consequences, and Treatments</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$254,322</b>

**PI:** Judith McFarlane  
**Status:** Completed

The project will: (1) describe the frequency and consequences of sexual assault within intimate relationships specific to ethnicity and immigrant status to compare these findings to a similar group of women who have not experience intimate partner sexual assault and 2) recommend treatments for intimate partner sexual assault. Objectives include a description of the type and extent of intimate partner sexual assault, the proximal and distal consequences of sexual assault on women, children, and family functioning; individual woman and family risk and protective factors for sexual assault; the temporal sequencing of sexual assault within the context of intimate partner violence; and treatments used by women of intimate partner sexual assault. A mixed-model analysis plan will test for significant between-group differences for women reporting sexual abuse compared to women not reporting sexual abuse, as well as within-group differences of racial/ethnic identification and immigrant status. These results will describe the extent and consequences of intimate partner sexual abuse among an urban population that comes to the District Attorney for assistance. This information can be used to design training programs for providers of justice services, as well as assistance and prevention programs for sexually abused women.

**Product: NCJ# 211678**  
**Sexual Assault Among Intimates: Frequency, Consequences, & Treatments (2005) – J. McFarlane, A. Malecha**

Intimate partner sexual assault is common, outnumbering both stranger and acquaintance sexual assault with 14-25% of women reporting sexual assault by their intimate partners at some time during their relationship. Although much information exists on the health and emotional effects of intimate partner physical abuse, little to no information is available on intimate partner sexual assault. In order to describe the frequency and consequences of sexual assault within relationships, the present study used a longitudinal cohort design by sampling sexually assaulted and not-sexually assaulted women derived from a prior NIJ study on protection orders. Among the 150 women participating in the protection order study, 148 were living two years later and structured interviews and scored instruments were administered to the 148 women to gather: a) a description of the type and frequency of sexual assault; b) consequences of sexual assault on women’s health and their children’s functioning; and c) treatments used by women to end sexual assault. The study found the following: (1) 68% of physically abused women also reported sexual assault; (2) 79% of sexually assaulted women reported repeated episodes of forced sex, with the frequency of sexual assault highest among white women; (3) justice contact, either with the police or through a protection order, was associated with up to a 70% reduction in the risk of re-assault; (4) not contacting the police after the first sexual assault doubled a woman’s risk of re-assault and not applying for a protection order tripled her re-assault risk; and (5) 88% of the children were exposed to the violence against their mothers, with 64% of the children witnessing the abuse by age 3—only 30% of the children received counseling. Following the results, the author’s recommendation that justice, health, and social service professionals assisting abused women should routinely receive training about the frequency, health and safety consequences of intimate partner sexual assault as well as routinely assess for the type and frequency of sexual assault

**2002-WG-BX-0006:** An Evidence-Based Review of Rape and Sexual Assault Preventive Intervention Programs  
**Amount:** \$230,358  
**PI:** Shannon Morrison  
**Status:** Completed

The purpose of this study is to communicate what is known and to make recommendations on promising, efficacious and effective rape and sexual preventive interventions by conducting a systematic, evidence-based review of current results of evaluated sexual assault prevention programs. Little known about the effectiveness of rape and sexual assault preventive interventions and their deterrence of future sexual violence as evaluating preventive intervention programs has continually proved to be a challenge and results are often weak and contradictory in nature. To bring forth more systematic and well-informed studies, it is essential for researchers to know which sexual assault preventive intervention programs have been evaluated and the results of these evaluations. This requires conducting a rigorous, systematic review of the effectiveness and applicability of evaluated and unevaluated preventive intervention programs; and, developing a comprehensive compendium of effective sexual assault preventive interventions programs. Therefore, the objectives of this study are to conduct a systematic, evidence-based review of current results of evaluated sexual assault preventive intervention programs and provide several documents for dissemination to a broad audience that includes stakeholders at the national, state, and local levels.

**Product: NCJ# 207262****An Evidence-Based Review of Rape and Sexual Assault Preventive Intervention Programs (2004) – S. Morrison, J. Hardison, A. Mathew, J. O’Neil**

The project sought to bring forth a more systematic and well-informed study of sexual violence by evaluating the effectiveness of sexual assault preventive interventions (SAPIs) in deterring future sexual violence. Researchers conducted an evidence based review of SAPIs, documented what is known about SAPI evaluation research, identified significant gaps, and provided recommendations for future sexual assault prevention practice and research. The systematic, comprehensive literature review of English-language articles evaluating SAPIs generated study-specific descriptions as well as summary information on a variety of study characteristics. Researchers followed rigorous methodology developed by three organizations recognized internationally for facilitating evidence-based reviews. A total of 59 studies were reviewed for this report, including 9 studies that reported evaluation results of SAPIs focusing on individuals with disabilities. The data provided summary descriptions of the SAPI studies highlight the methodological diversity across the studies, which precluded a rigorous meta-analysis of the finding. Although, the results of the analytic strategy indicate that 14% of the studies reported positive intervention effects at post-test or follow-up and 80% reported mixed results. The methodological limitations evident in the field of SAPI research should be kept in mind, along with other sources of bias; however, these findings suggest that the majority of SAPIs produce some positive attitudinal and behavioral change among program participants and that very few of the programs appear to adversely affect these outcomes.

<b>2002-WG-BX-0008:</b>	<b>Reducing Repeat Sexual Assault Victimization: Design and Testing of a Risk Reduction Program in an Urban Sample</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$299,990</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Rob Davis</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The Vera Institute of Justice in partnership with Safe Horizon and the Center for Sexual Assault and Traumatic Stress at the University of Washington's Harborview Medical Center are developing an intervention to help sexual assault survivors reduce the risk of further assault. In the exploratory phase, in-depth interviews will be conducted with survivors of multiple sexual assaults in New York and Seattle, in order to identify factors surrounding re-victimization in an urban community sample. The intervention uses a harm reduction/psycho-educational approach, intended not to heal the psychological wounds, which many require an extensive course of therapy, but to keep the survivor safe while recovering from the assaults. In the second phase, the intervention will be field-tested on another sample of survivors of multiple sexual assaults currently receiving counseling services. Follow-up measures will be collected on the field test sample and on a control group of survivors of multiple assaults who have not received the intervention. Follow-up measures will assess the program's short-term impact on: (1) risky behaviors; (2) cognitions about control and self-blame; and (3) revictimization. The goal is to develop an approach that will assist rape counselors in helping vulnerable survivors reduce the risk of re-assault while in counseling and afterwards.

**Product: NCJ# 216002****Reducing Sexual Revictimization: A Field Test With an Urban Sample (2006) – R. Davis, P. Guthrie, T. Ross, C. O'Sullivan**

Results indicated that in comparison to a matched control group that did not receive the workshop intervention, the workshop intervention was not effective in reducing sexual revictimization among participants over a 6-month follow-up period. Specifically, the workshop did not raise awareness of risky situations or reduce self-blame for prior victimization. On the other hand, women in the intervention group did improve on measures of post-traumatic stress from the baseline to the 6-month follow-up assessment as well as on the measure of confidence in their ability to handle potentially dangerous situations. Participants were 84 previously sexually victimized women who were randomly assigned to participate in the intervention workshop or to a control condition with no intervention training. Both groups completed a series of questionnaires both prior to the workshop and again 6 months after the workshop. Questionnaires focused on knowledge of sexual assault risk factors, confidence in handling risky situations, attributes for past victimizations, post-traumatic stress disorder symptoms, behavior in dating situations, and sexual victimization. Data were analyzed using analysis of variance (ANOVA) tests. The discussion considers reasons why the intervention workshop showed no effect on revictimization risk, including measurement problems, a small sample, and a lengthy follow-up period. The findings suggest many avenues for future research, such as exploring adult learning principles more thoroughly and developing better measures of sexual assault attitudes.

<b>2006-WG-BX-0008:</b>	<b>Testing a Model of Domestic Abuse Against Older Women and Barriers to Help Seeking</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$469,590</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Fred Newman</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

This research focuses on how older women in the community experience and internalize domestic abuse, and tests a Barriers to Help-Seeking (BHS) model based on results of the earlier study and two existing models, i.e., the Theoretical Model of Elder Mistreatment (National Research Council, 2003) and the Grigsby and Hartman Model (1997). Data from 450 older women representing race/ethnicities of Hispanic, African American non-Hispanic and White non-Hispanic will undergo a series of structural equation and regression analyses. Face-to-face interviews will be used to clarify relationships identified between abuser behaviors and help-seeking barriers. Interview data will be analyzed using ATLAS qualitative data analysis software. Specific aims for the project are: Aim 1: Using a model derived from the DVAOW study that describes the relationships of an abuser’s behaviors to an elder victim’s internal and external perception of barriers to help-seeking, determine which indicators, and in what arrangement with the underlying factors, will provide the best fit of an overarching Barriers to Help-Seeking model. Aim 2: Describe the relationships between barriers to help-seeking and abusive behaviors. Aim 3: Determine the goodness of fit of the model or models to each of three race/ethnicity subgroups: Hispanic, African American non-Hispanic, White non-Hispanic. Aim 4: Describe the extent to which the proposed model(s) has the best fit with key variables (1) type of abuser and (2) type of abuse. Aim 5: Use the resulting best fitting model(s) for each ethnic group and identified predictive values of type of abuser and type of abuse plan.

**Product: NCJ# 231095**

**Testing a Model of Domestic Abuse Against Elder Women and Perceived Barriers to Help-Seeking: Comparing Victim and Non-Victim Responses (2009) – F.L. Newman, L. Seff, R. Beaulaurier**

Analyses of the empirical model used in the study found that perceived barriers to help-seeking involve six factors that are present in distinctive ways, based on the severity of abuse, race-ethnicity, relationship with the abuser, gender of the abuser, and age. The six factors are self-blame, secrecy, abuser behaviors, emotional gridlock (hopelessness, powerlessness, protection of family members, and image), informal external responses, and formal system responses. Victims had a unique, less complex pattern of bivariate correlations/coefficients among these six factors compared with nonvictims. Also, significantly more victims of minor abuse indicated they “did nothing” (74.1 percent) compared with victims of severe abuse (55.4 percent). Of the total sample, 18.7 percent reported severe abuse. Many of the agencies that would be key stakeholders in a local, coordinated community response to domestic abuse of older individuals expressed strong interest in working toward the development of an initial draft plan for a coordinated community response to this category of domestic abuse. This study built on research previously conducted by the same research team, i.e., Domestic Violence Against Older Women. In that study, data were collected from 134 women in 21 focus groups. The current study designed the Perceived Barriers to Help-Seeking (PBHS) model that was empirically tested. Both studies were conducted in Miami-Dade County, FL, where ethnic diversity permitted testing the model’s applicability to Hispanic, Black, and White non-Hispanic subsamples.

<b>2007-IJ-CX-K022:</b>	<b>Domestic Violence Shelter Study</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$253,000</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Eleanor Lyons</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

This study describes the experiences of a sample of 3,000 residents of domestic violence shelter programs in up to eight states. States will be selected to maximize the diversity of programs and survivors; they will include programs with a broad range of survivor racial/ethnic/cultural diversity, staff size, capacity, and specialization, as well as including all major national geographic regions and types of local economies. Shelter residents will be asked to complete two brief surveys—one at the time of admission (“Shelter 1”) and a different one as close as possible to shelter exit (“Shelter 2”). The two surveys are based on instruments developed and piloted as part of the “Documenting Our Work” project. They cover such issues as, for Shelter 1, the survivors’ shelter entry experiences, and the types of help they want (from a list of 36 items); and for Shelter 2, the degree to which they received the listed services, as well as nine short-term outcomes for themselves and three for their children. Shelter 2 also contains items regarding respectful treatment by shelter staff and special areas of service, in addition to questions about shelter rules and other

issues or concerns. Both surveys also include demographic information (race/ethnicity, age, number of children and number with her in shelter, sexual orientation, and completed education). Programs will also complete a brief survey that will include questions about the number of shelter staff, the services provided to residents, the shelter capacity, staff language capacity, the maximum length of stay, the population and demographic characteristics of the city/town in which the shelter is located, and any specialization the shelter may have. Analysis will focus on descriptions of survivors and their needs, their experiences in shelter (the extent to which they obtained the services they wanted, their perceptions of treatment and issues they encountered), and immediate outcomes. Analysis will also examine the ways in which survivors’ demographic characteristics and local program and community variables may be related to service receipt, perceived treatment, and outcomes.

**Product: NCJ# 225025**

**Domestic Violence Shelters: Survivors Experiences (2008) – E. Lyon, S. Lane, A. Menard**

Using data collected over a six month period from 3,410 residents of 215 domestic violence shelters in eight states, researchers obtained information to make meaningful comparisons of services, immediate outcomes, and experiences of domestic violence survivors. Detailed findings showed specific differences in particular needs across race/ethnicity, age, education, presence of children, and language in which surveys were completed. The study shows that domestic violence shelters address compelling needs that survivors cannot meet elsewhere. Shelter programs provide a complex array of services to victims of abuse and their children; most prominent are safety, information, help with children and help with emotional distress. Most needs are met for most residents, and most problems are resolved. Implications for policy and programming are discussed, and include expanding diversity of shelter staff, expanding conflict resolution training for staff (and perhaps offering it to residents), re-consideration of time limits and eligibility requirements for shelters that have them, and further research on the full array of services (including nonshelter services) provided by domestic violence programs.

**Product: NCJ# 226046**

**Meeting Survivors’ Needs: A Multi-State Study of Domestic Violence Shelter Experiences, Summary of Findings (2009) – E. Lyon, S. Lane, A. Menard**

This study is designed to help fill gaps in current knowledge about the range of services that domestic violence shelters provide, the needs and experiences of survivors who turn to shelters for help, and the types of help they receive at shelter programs. Data were collected from October 2007 to March 2008 through surveys completed by 3,410 residents of 215 domestic violence shelters — 81 percent of the shelters in eight states. Nearly three-quarters of survivors (74 percent) rated the assistance they received as very helpful and another 18 percent said it was helpful. The results make clear that domestic violence shelters serve a critical need for people who have experienced abuse, which many survivors described as lifesaving. Respondents reported that if the shelter did not exist, the consequences for them would be dire: homelessness, serious losses including loss of their children, actions taken in desperation, or continued abuse or death. The researchers found that the services provided to residents (as well as nonresidential program clients) have become complex and comprehensive.

<b>2009-VN-CX-K102:</b>	<b>Evaluation of the Statewide Automated Victim Information and Notification (SAVIN) Program</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$1,498,409</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Heather Clawson</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

A 36-month mixed-method, quasi-experimental tiered evaluation of the implementation and effectiveness of Statewide Automated Victim Information and Notification (SAVIN) programs nationwide will be conducted with the purpose of developing a promising practices toolkit to assist in the ongoing development and enhancement of victim notification programs. The proposed design will not only answer the core question of how to most effectively implement a notification program, but also what components or enhancements of a program work best, what the program outcomes produce, how programs are most likely to sustain their efforts, and how to most effectively allocate costs. To answer these questions and to deconstruct key elements of these programs, the research team will use a three-tiered design: (1) an Implementation and Process Study, which will provide key background information for the other study components, as well as a typology of SAVIN programs, (2) an Outcome Evaluation, which will involve the collection of data from numerous SAVIN stakeholders—and most importantly, crime victims/survivors, and (3) a Cost Effectiveness and Sustainability Study, which will result in the identification of best practices, and also the best practices for the price.

**Product: NCJ# 243839**

**Evaluation of the Statewide Automated Victim Information and Notification Program, Final Report (2013) – S. Irazola, E. Williamson, E. Niedzwiecki, S. Debus-Sherill, J. Stricker**

This report presents the findings and methodology of an evaluation of the federally funded automated victim notification (AVN) system, which intends to provide crime victims timely and accurate information on court events and status changes in the course of their case processing. To date, 47 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico operate some form of AVN system. Evaluation findings suggest that states have implemented AVN systems under a diverse set of structural designs. Underlying these structural differences are issues related to program operation, program administration, stakeholder participation and target population. In developing and implementing AVN, the evaluation advises that states must decide whether they want a vendor-based or in-house system, as well as whether AVN services will be available to all public users or closed/restricted to a subpopulation (e.g., victims, criminal justice professionals). The evaluation identified benefits and limitations for each type of system, and determined that administrative structure and stakeholder “buy-in” are critical to AVN success. Generally, states are advised to limit the number of individuals responsible for the financial and operational management of an AVN system and develop a system to reduce turnover. In addition, states should provide comprehensive AVN services in all facilities that have contact with offenders. There should be one system that allows for seamless registration and, when applicable, under one vendor contract. In addition, victims should be informed about what services are provided through the AVN system and what are not provided. Although this evaluation was not designed to examine the extent to which AVN provided victim notification in a legally sufficient manner, evaluation findings suggest the need for additional research to determine whether legal mandates are met through AVN systems.

**Additional NCJ Citations: 243840, 243841, 243842, 243843**

<b>2010-WG-BX-0009:</b>	<b>The Long-Term Effects of Civil Legal Services on Battered Women</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$823,822</b>
<b>PIs:</b>	<b>Carolyn Copps Hartley &amp; Lynette M. Renner</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The goal of this 3-year research study is to contribute to understanding the role of civil legal services as an intervention response to the crime of domestic violence. Project objectives include: (1) conducting a 2-year, longitudinal outcome study of women receiving civil legal services; (2) testing a conceptual model that looks at both the direct effects of civil legal services on safety, psychological well-being and economic self-sufficiency outcomes; as well as the mediating effects of the quality of the attorney client relationship on women's sense of empowerment and study outcomes; (3) examining the total costs of services in relation to the severity of abuse and outcomes; and (4) disseminating study findings to practitioners and policy makers working to reduce the incidence and impact of domestic violence on victims. The four primary research questions driving this study are: (1) What is the direct relationship between civil legal services and safety (re-victimization by her former or a new partner), psychological well-being, and economic self-sufficiency for battered women over time? (2) Does the quality of the attorney-client relationship mediate the relationship between civil legal services and women's sense of empowerment over time? (3) What is the indirect effect of civil legal services on the study outcomes mediated through women's sense of empowerment? (4) Are there differences in the relationship between civil legal services received and the above mentioned outcomes for women in urban versus rural communities? A longitudinal panel study design will be used to examine outcomes related to receiving civil legal services for battered women. The research team will recruit 300 women (150 urban and 150 rural) who self-identify as victims of domestic violence and who contact Iowa Legal Aid for Civil Legal Services. Recruitment of women will occur in three waves. The team will conduct an initial assessment interview and four follow-up interviews at 6, 12, 18, and 24 months. The research team will also collect data on the type, amount and length of civil legal services these women receive. Descriptive analysis, bivariate analysis and hierarchical linear modeling will be done to address the various research questions.

**Product: NCJ# 249879**

**Longer-Term Influence of Civil Legal Services on Battered Women (2016) – C. Copps Hartley, L.M. Renner**

Overall, the study concluded that civil legal services apparently had a positive association with women’s safety, psychological well-being, and economic self-sufficiency over time. Approximately two-thirds of the 150 women in the study received assistance from ILA in obtaining a civil protection order (CPO). The rest of the women received assistance with a family law problem. The women receiving these services experienced a decrease in physical violence

and stalking from waves 1 to 3 of the 5-wave study. Each wave consisted of a 6-month period. Women’s symptomatic responses to traumatic stressors and depressive symptoms also decreased from wave 1 to wave 3. Women’s adequacy of family resources and monthly income increased, and the difficulty of living on their current income and number of assistance resources used decreased over the 18 months from wave 1 to wave 3. There was no relationship, however, between the type or amount of legal services received and changes in study outcomes. The women reported positive attorney-client relationships, and their sense of empowerment increased at each wave; the strength of the relationship between women’s empowerment and the quality of the attorney-client relationship increased over time; however, the type of legal services received did not mediate this link. Empowerment scores at each wave were associated with increases in women’s psychological well-being and economic self-sufficiency, but this was unrelated to women’s reported re-victimization. PDF Link: <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/249879.pdf>

<b>2010M-10065:</b>	<b>Practical Implications of Current Intimate Partner Violence Research for Victim Advocates and Service Providers</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Barbara Hart</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The purpose of this work is to describe to victim advocates and service providers what the research tells us about domestic violence, including perpetrators and victims; the impact of current responses to domestic violence; and, more particularly, the implications of research for day to day real world responses to domestic violence by service providers.

**Product: NCJ #244348**

**Practical Implications of Current Intimate Partner Violence Research for Victim Advocates and Service Providers (2013) – B.J. Hart, A.R. Klein**

This report uses a question-and-answer format to inform victim advocates and service providers of the findings of published research on intimate partner violence (IPV) and their relevance for practice. The first of 13 sections of the guide poses and answers 11 questions regarding what constitutes IPV, including various behaviors and circumstances. Other issues considered in this section are whether men and women are equally likely to be victims or perpetrators of IPV and whether women’s use of IPV is different from men’s. The second major section poses and answers questions related to IPV victimization rates. Some of the issues addressed are populations at increased risk for IPV, with attention to whether the risk for IPV is greater for women who are separated or divorced, pregnant, disabled, elderly, LGBT or military. The guide’s third section poses and answers 19 questions related to the impact of IPV on victims. The fourth section poses and answers 20 questions related to the characteristics of persons who perpetrate IPV. Other sections of the guide pose and answer questions related to victim characteristics that predict IPV victimization whether IPV victims seek assistance and services, protective factors and coping skills that mitigate the adverse impact of IPV, the services that are typically available to IPV victims, whether victim services work, health care providers’ role in responding to IPV, what victim advocates and service providers need to know about the legal system, the features of IPV victim advocacy, and the performance measures advocates should adopt in evaluating the criminal justice response to IPV.

<b>2012-VF-GX-0001:</b>	<b>Evaluation of the Office for Victims of Crime Wraparound Victim Legal Assistance Network Demonstration Project</b>
<b>Grant Amount:</b>	<b>\$598,720.00</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Samantha Lowry</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Ongoing</b>

Victims of crime experience a wide range of legal needs, from asserting their rights in criminal proceedings to a number of additional civil legal issues related to the victimization, such as employment, housing, immigration, and custody concerns. Often, victims are required to navigate multiple, disparate organizations to meet these diverse needs. The Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) has created a new demonstration grant program, the OVC Wraparound Victim Legal Assistance Network Demonstration Project (OVC WVLAN), to address these legal needs using a holistic, wraparound approach. ICF proposes to perform a 15-month study to assess the initial phase of this new demonstration project and lay the groundwork for future evaluation activities. The evaluation team will (a) document the development and any initial implementation of wraparound legal network models, (b) design a comprehensive and rigorous research method conducive to both a baseline study and a future process and impact evaluation, (c) perform the initial baseline study, and (d) continuously advise grantees and local research partners. The baseline study will depend on the

recommended outcome evaluation methods and each site's models and data capabilities. However, a flexible approach would likely include (1) collecting and coding stakeholder interview data, (2) collecting and analyzing victim survey data, (3) collecting and analyzing legal network survey data, and (4) collecting and analyzing a variety of administrative data from sources such as legal services databases, quarterly reports, court records, and case files. ICF will produce a report for NIJ detailing baseline study findings and recommendations for future evaluation activities, including a series of instruments and protocols that can be used for a future process, outcome, and cost-effectiveness study. In addition, ICF will conduct a series of webinars that will be useful to grantees and for other communities engaging in replication efforts. In all activities and dissemination efforts, the evaluation team will use a research-to-practice framework that will increase opportunities for the OVC WVLAN programs to have greater program fidelity and long-term sustainability. A full-scale evaluation of the OVC WVLAN demonstration project will assist policymakers in understanding whether Federal funds supporting legal networks can assist victims and whether this is a cost-effective approach. It will also provide important information to the field on victims' legal needs and how these needs are (or are not) currently being met.

<b>2014-IJ-CX-0032:</b>	<b>Use of Research Evidence within Domestic Violence-Serving Organizations</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$78,602</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Taryn Lindhorst</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

Millions of dollars are spent every year on research that has implications for criminal justice policy and practice. Unfortunately, little of this research focuses directly on the question of how research is used by policymakers and practitioners. While communities of practice have been studied in single sectors (notably education and medicine), understanding how communities of practice that cross service sectors utilize research is of particular importance in the development of scholarship on research use. One such cross-sector community of practice is the set of agencies and organizations that serve victims and perpetrators of domestic violence (DV). The purpose of this study is to investigate how research is defined, acquired, interpreted and used to change policy and practice within criminal justice and community organizations serving DV victims and perpetrators. Our goal is to undertake Phase 1 of a longer-term two-part mixed method study of research use among organizational leaders and mid-level program managers that will identify characteristics of research and users; social network connections; organizational structure, capacity and culture; and cross-sector collaboration issues that affect the use of research in diverse, sometimes conflictual, organizations serving persons affected by DV. Through key informant interviews, document reviews and focus groups with leaders in three primary systems involved in DV work (advocacy, police and courts), we will advance understanding of the use of research evidence within and across these systems. Understanding the factors that contribute to research use will help inform policies on research dissemination, contribute to the development of training in processes to increase the use of research evidence (including helping researchers to increase the responsiveness and accessibility of their research to DV organizations), and increase understanding of how leaders across the DV-serving community can better collaborate to use research evidence in their work. More generally, findings from this study will hold implications for understanding the use of research in cross-sector communities of practice that intersect with the criminal justice system, such as services to address mental health and chemical dependency concerns.

<b>2017-VF-GX-0014:</b>	<b>Evaluation of In-Prison Programming for Incarcerated Women: Addressing Trauma and Prior Victimization</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$749,534</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Janine Zweig &amp; Janeen Buck-Willison</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Ongoing</b>

The Urban Institute (UI) and its partners — the Association of State Correctional Administrators (ASCA), the National Center on Victims of Crime (NCVC), and the Center for Effective Public Policy (CEPP) — are conducting a two-tiered, 36-month, mixed-methods study of the policies, programs, and practices used nationwide to address the effects of violent victimization prevalent among incarcerated women, with the goal of generating actionable information for policymakers, practitioners, and program developers. UI is conducting a national scan of practice (Tier 1) that draws from phone interviews with all 50 state departments of correction (DOC) leaders; a web-based survey of state-level victim services coalitions; and phone interviews with staff (administrators, clinicians, and program staff) in 15 women’s prisons offering victim services. These activities will capture the state of corrections responses to violent victimization, including all types of interpersonal violence, that incarcerated women experienced before and during

their incarceration. Tier 2 study activities include process evaluations and evaluability assessments (EA) in five women’s prisons, identified during Tier 1. Five case studies will then be conducted on five promising victim services strategies. These case studies will document the conceptual logic, operations, and outcomes of each facility’s victim services strategy and will inform the creation of a typology of approaches that can be used to guide future research and programming.

**2018-MU-MU-0011: Programs and Services for Victims of Crime: Phased Evaluation Research, Housing and Shelter Models for Victims of Crime**  
**Amount:** \$497,335  
**PI:** Andrea J. Sedlak  
**Status:** Ongoing

The purpose of the proposed project is to conduct evaluability assessments and formative research of two multi-component programs for victims of domestic and sexual abuse living in rural isolated areas. The two programs — ASPEN in Livingston, Montana, and Empowerhouse in Fredericksburg, Virginia (i.e., Stafford, Spotsylvania, King George, and Caroline counties) — offer an array of services for victims, including housing options. These programs face many contextual obstacles, including the challenge of providing safe shelter and affordable permanent housing for victims in rural areas. The programs may also face a lack of other community resources. The design is a multiple case study design that will focus on the readiness of each of the programs for a full evaluation, and the facilitators and impediments of operating a program in two rural areas. The data collection methods are key informant telephone interviews with program staff and with other program and community stakeholders, document reviews, secondary data analysis of administrative data, and site visits during each of the years of the project. The evaluation team will also collect information on the facilitators and impediments to operating housing options in rural isolated areas. The proposed project will yield information useful for the two programs and for the larger researcher-practitioner communities. The programs will receive information important for understanding their own operations as well as for program design and improvement. The programs will better understand the value of researcher-practitioner collaboration and the readiness for a full evaluation.

**2018-V3-GX-0002: Formative Evaluation of a Medical-Legal Partnership on the Westside of Chicago**  
**Amount:** \$294,839  
**PI:** Sharon Homan  
**Status:** Ongoing

Domestic Violence (DV) and community violence have dire consequences for families, children, and the community’s well-being. Both forms of violence are associated with long-term stress, fear, poor quality of life, severe physical injury, and even death. Although there is support for research activities, there is a significant gap in the existing research on the effectiveness and reliability of programs for victims of crime, particularly in urban neighborhoods. This project targets children and families in two Chicago communities that experience similar rates of violence but have drastically different demographics: North Lawndale, a predominantly Black community, and South Lawndale, a predominantly Hispanic community. Research activities include assessing an innovative medical-legal partnership (MLP) that has existed in Chicago since 2016. This partnership, between Legal Council for Health Justice and Under the Rainbow (UTR), focuses on kids who have experienced crime and are subsequently in therapy to cope with the emotional ramifications of victimization. The long-term goals for the partnership are to (1) legally remove any threat to the child, (2) ensure that the child and family continue to access mental health services, and (3) break the cycle of violence where a victim often becomes the perpetrator. Using a mixed-methods approach, the team will conduct a formative evaluation (phase 1) of this MLP. Data collection and analysis will come from (1) interviews with both the Legal Council and UTR staff; (2) field notes from observations; (3) review of program documents such as online sources, measurement tools, intake/discharge forms, and resolution of issue documents; (4) primary data analysis; and (5) secondary data analysis. The analysis for this project will attempt to determine the type of evaluation for MLP as currently implemented, and the elements of the program and/or its implementation that may need modification to conduct a comprehensive and rigorous evaluation. Final products include a precise program description and structure, a programmatic logic model, an evaluability assessment, an implementation guide, a primary qualitative data set, a de-identified secondary data set, a pilot report, and a fidelity checklist.

**2018-V3-GX-0003: Phased Evaluation of VictimConnect: An OVC-Funded, Technology-Based National Resource Center**

<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$600,000</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Jennifer Yahner</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Ongoing</b>

The Urban Institute’s Justice Policy Center (Urban), in collaboration with NCVJ, proposes a rigorous multiphase evaluation of the technology-based VictimConnect Resource Center, beginning with a formative evaluation. VictimConnect uniquely serves all types of crime victims and is in an emerging developmental stage at which integration of evaluation capacity is optimal. The formative evaluation’s purpose is to develop a clear and comprehensive implementation framework for VictimConnect and an integrated research capacity to support a future outcome evaluation of the effectiveness of online chats, texts, and web directory searches — relative to each other and to more softphone helpline services — at improving access to crime victims, delivery and efficiency of technological services, ensuring protections to victims and families, and understanding users of technology-based referral information. There are six core research objectives: (1) review and refine the VictimConnect logic model; (2) conduct a comprehensive evaluability assessment, culminating in a rigorous process and outcome evaluation plan that compares outcomes across modalities (chat, text, web search, softphone); (3) build VictimConnect’s research capacity, including integrating data collection mechanisms (e.g., confidential victim surveys, staff feedback surveys, observations of chat/text conversations, service provider surveys); (4) develop an implementation toolkit that clarifies VictimConnect procedures, implementation fidelity instruments, and performance monitoring guides; (5) pilot test data collection and secure data-sharing processes critical to future evaluation phases; and (6) report and disseminate knowledge to victim researchers, service providers, and policymakers nationwide. The project will explicitly consider alternative research designs focused on rigor while ensuring no harm is done to victims. The researchers will assess the feasibility of a randomized controlled trial design to assess efficiency of different technological modalities and quasi-experimental propensity matching to assess effectiveness.

<b>2018-ZD-CX-0001:</b>	<b>Formative Evaluation of a Technology-Based Behavioral Health Program for Victims of Crime</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$450,000</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Lissette Saavedra</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Ongoing</b>

RTI International seeks to partner with El Futuro — a Durham, North Carolina, behavioral health organization serving Latinos and other community members — to conduct a rigorous, comprehensive formative evaluation of an innovative model of technology-based telemental health services for victims of crime (VOCs). About 20 percent of U.S. residents live in rural areas and report challenges in accessing health services. Telehealth can facilitate the provision of services by connecting VOCs to providers from different sites and to behavioral health specialists to whom they otherwise would not have access. The literature is scant on how technology-based telehealth services can reach rural VOCs and other vulnerable populations using a telemental health program (TMHP). Therefore, building on a solid foundation of trust it has established in the community, El Futuro’s hybrid model of services — along with La Mesita, its large network of behavioral health providers throughout North Carolina — combines methods of telehealth and in-person treatment with an array of service components. RTI will conduct an evaluability assessment of existing services and develop a logic model to guide telehealth programming as well as a pilot test of implementation fidelity of these telehealth services. For the pilot, fidelity data will be conducted in the areas of adherence, competence, responsiveness, and adaptation. Interviews and focus groups will explore barriers and facilitators to implementation of the TMHP. Outcome surveys will include acceptability of the TMHP by VOCs as well as improvements in clinical symptoms. A pilot study with 80 individuals will be conducted to study the four components of the TMHP program: 20 subjects each in telepsychiatry, teletherapy, technology-based case consultation, and technology-based case management. Basic descriptive statistics of the quantitative data and content analysis of their qualitative data will be provided for this mixed-methods approach. In addition to study findings, the applicant indicates the following deliverables will be offered: a toolkit, practitioner briefs, and peer-reviewed journal articles that will disseminate their findings.

<b>2018-ZD-CX-0002:</b>	<b>Formative Evaluation Phase: The Continuum of Shelter and Housing Models for Victims of Intimate Partner Violence</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$398,195</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Michele Decker</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Ongoing</b>

This project consists of a formative evaluation and evaluability assessment for the continuum of housing assistance for intimate partner violence (IPV) victims. Housing supports for IPV victims must span the continuum of emergency shelter and medium-term and longer-term housing, with safe transitions along this continuum. Significant questions remain as to the most efficient and effective housing models. Transitional housing (TH) provides safe housing and supportive services on-site before a final transition to permanent housing. Rapid re-housing (RRH) provides temporary assistance for permanent housing to build stability in this final destination. Comparative evaluation data are lacking to clarify the impact of these respective models on outcomes of housing stability, safety, and overall well-being for IPV victims and their families and to determine the optimal subpopulations (e.g., individual and family characteristics, nature and severity of violence) of each respective model. The research team will refine and formalize logic models for RRH and TH for IPV victims, monitoring tools and systems, and measures for fidelity, outputs, and outcomes. Resulting tools will then undergo a pilot phase to inform program fidelity and evaluation feasibility, ease of access to data, quality of data, and agency burden. A final phase consists of a research capacity and evaluability assessment, with a wide range of RRH and TH service providers, to inform a larger-scale trial. The evaluability assessment will emphasize gap identification and resolution and will inform larger-scale evaluation readiness, pilot data to support power calculations, and an evaluation design that is feasible for the many RRH and TH providers that interact with IPV victims.

<b>2018-ZD-CX-0003:</b>	<b>Evaluating a Web-Based Crisis Hotline for Sexual Assault Victims: Decreasing Barriers, Increasing Help-Seeking, and Improving the Help-Seeking Experience</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$351,975</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Carrie Moylan &amp; Rebecca Campbell</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Ongoing</b>

Although some studies suggest that web-based crisis hotlines for sexual assault victims may be a promising way to deliver services, there is little rigorous evaluation research that can be used to assess whether these on-line hotlines are successful in decreasing barriers to help-seeking, increasing help-seeking and reporting behavior, or improving the help-seeking experience. The purpose of this project is to conduct a formative evaluation of a web-based crisis hotline for sexual assault victims on a large Midwestern public university campus. The goals of this evaluation are to (1) describe in depth the web-based hotline, including the theory of change and expected outcomes; (2) develop a logic model and implementation guide; and (3) develop and pilot test measures of implementation fidelity. To describe the program, the research team will collect agency documents, observe program activities, and conduct in-depth stakeholder interviews. The research team will analyze these data using qualitative data analysis techniques, including coding, identifying themes, and triangulation. The results of this analysis will be used to engage stakeholders in a structured, collaborative process to develop a logic model and implementation guide. Next, the research team will engage program staff and stakeholders in developing measures of implementation fidelity, which will then be piloted to assess the feasibility and appropriateness of the measures for use in further evaluations. The pilot test will include data from client satisfaction surveys and routine agency records from each chat session, ratings of implementation fidelity, and in-depth interviews with program staff to explore their experiences with implementing the program. Using quantitative and qualitative data analysis techniques, the research team will produce descriptive information about service user demographics and experiences with the program, and they will summarize the results of the pilot test to (a) reflect upon the degree to which the model is being facilitated with fidelity, (b) identify opportunities to increase the fidelity of implementation in order to enhance effectiveness, and (c) reflect on the feasibility and appropriateness of the developed measures. Finally, they will use the results of these activities to make recommendations about the suitability of the program for further evaluation, and actions that could be taken to further refine the model and the measurements to enhance future evaluation efforts.

<b>2018-ZD-CX-0004:</b>	<b>ETA: Evaluation of Technology-based Advocacy Services</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$485,244</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Leila Wood</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Ongoing</b>

Chat and text technologies are accessible, timely, and potentially pivotal modalities for victim service organizations to broaden their reach to people impacted by interpersonal violence. However, little information is currently available to guide implementation and assess efficacy. This project is a formative evaluation of SAFEline, a chat/text/call advocacy service provided by SAFE Alliance in Austin, Texas. SAFEline provides support for abuse and exploitation victimization, specifically intimate partner violence, child abuse and neglect, sexual assault, and human trafficking.

The formative evaluation will provide critical information about the implementation and improvement of services for crime victims and will provide guidance for future technological applications of trauma-informed, victim-centered advocacy. Research participants will include up to 100 current and prospective SAFeline users and up to 25 SAFE Alliance staff members. Secondary data of thousands of instances of service use will be analyzed to learn how advocacy models are used in call/chat/text modalities. Using an accountability and decision-making framework with community-based participatory research approaches, the interdisciplinary research team will work collaboratively with SAFE Alliance on a mixed-methods approach aimed at exploring the implementation of technology-based advocacy for service users at interpersonal violence-focused agencies as well as the feasibility of conducting a rigorous evaluation. The first phase of this project gathers existing sources and new data collection about SAFeline to understand program implementation and staff and client experiences. The second phase will involve the collaborative assessment of the draft implementation guidance and logic models and evaluability assessment. The third refinement phase includes pilot testing measures of program fidelity, finalizing logic models and implementation guidance for technology-based victim service advocacy. The outcomes of the evaluation assessment, identification of cost/benefit indicators, and potential for building data assessment systems will be compiled to help make decisions about the type of evaluation to be undertaken.

<b>2018-ZD-CX-0005:</b>	<b>What Constitutes Success? Evaluating Legal Services for Victims of Crime</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$694,288</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Kristina Lugo</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Ongoing</b>

The field of victim legal services lacks a clear, unified conceptual framework and theory of change. The development of these core resources will provide essential grounding for evaluation across all forms of victim legal services and, for this proposal, will provide the essential first step of a formative evaluation of three victims’ rights enforcement programs. This project, led by JRSA, is a collaborative partnership that includes the National Crime Victims Law Institute, subject matter experts (SME) across multiple areas of victim legal services, and three local-level service sites. It aims to answer three questions: How is the effectiveness of a legal services program for victims of crime defined? What inputs/activities/outputs/outcomes should be measured for a legal services program focused on victims’ rights enforcement? And what systems and data are needed to evaluate a legal services program focused on victims’ rights enforcement? To answer these questions, a conceptual framework will be developed through a literature review, practitioner interviews, a SME survey of peers, and a roundtable discussion by SMEs. JRSA and NCVLI will then work with three sites: Arizona Voice for Crime Victims, the Oregon Crime Victims Law Center, and the Maryland Crime Victims Resource Center to continue the formative evaluation, applying the conceptual framework and theory of change to victims’ rights enforcement programs. An evaluability assessment at each site will include staff interviews, examination of documentation of process and protocols, assessment of data collected and the capacity to collect additional data, the feasibility of outcome measurement, and similar items. Implementation guides and measures and instruments to test fidelity of model implementation will be drafted, with input from the sites. Each will then conduct a six-month pilot test. This work will set the stage for full evaluations of these programs. Results of the project would be captured in a Phase 1 final report to NIJ and disseminated through articles, a webinar for practitioners through JRSA’s Center for Victim Research, and a workshop for researchers at the American Society of Criminology Conference. In addition, the conceptual framework will be presented at the NCVLI conference and disseminated through the Center for Victim Research.

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

**Sub-Category: Artificial Intelligence**

**COMPENDIUM OF RESEARCH ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN**

**1993-2018**

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## **Category A: JUSTICE & RELATED SYSTEMS**

### **x. Artificial Intelligence**

<b>2017-VA-CX-0033:</b>	<b>Using Machine Learning to Identify High Risk Domestic Violence Offenders in New York City</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$452,553</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Jens Ludwig</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Ongoing</b>

The researchers propose to use machine learning (ML) techniques to develop a tool that predicts risk of domestic violence (DV) victimization and to work with NYPD to test the efficacy of better targeting of high risk IPV victims through a large-scale randomized controlled trial. The ML tool will combine administrative NYPD data with data from sources (e.g., 911 calls). The team will also use techniques to extract signals from text in officer reports, victim statements, and 911 calls. Preliminary results suggest that an early version of the algorithm considerably outperforms both existing risk tools and business-as-usual decision-making by police officers. In partnership with NYPD, the team will formally test this via RCT of the tool to compare the effects of targeting officer home visits to victims—an intervention that has been found promising in quasi-experimental evaluations—using ML relative to status quo. Key outcomes include rates of repeat victimization and serious injury, as measured by NYPD crime complaints and 911 calls (to capture calls for ambulance service, even if police are not called).

<b>2018-VA-CX-0002:</b>	<b>Using Sentiment Analysis and Topic Modeling in Assessing the Impact of Police Signaling on Investigative and Prosecutorial Outcomes in Sexual Assault Reports</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$714,199</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Rachel Lovell</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Ongoing</b>

The purpose of this study is to identify signaling in narratives of police officers’ sexual assault reports that influence subsequent decision-making, case flow, and attrition. Signaling is defined as information conveyed by responding officers in the narratives of police reports regarding a victim’s credibility and rape-myth adherence. The goal is to better understand whether and how responding officers’ written reports in sexual assault cases impact investigating officers’ decision-making and how cases proceed, or fail to proceed, in the criminal justice process. The objective of the proposed study is to explore the first step in the investigative process to reveal facilitators and barriers to sexual assault cases reaching a successful disposition. The team will use text mining and machine-learning methods using state-of-the-art software for natural-language processing and advanced statistical analyses to evaluate the narratives of over 6,300 police reports of sexual assaults where victims had sexual assault kits collected in one large, urban jurisdiction over the span of nearly two decades (1993 through 2009). These reports will be analyzed using two computational methods: (1) topic modeling, a statistical approach to identifying and coding latent topics; and (2) sentiment analysis, which involves identifying positive and negative opinions, emotions, and attitudes. The three research questions driving this study include: (a) to what extent do sentiments in the responding officers’ narratives reveal positive or negative signaling of victims’ credibility? (b) to what extent are the topics and sentiments in the responding officers’ narratives different in cases with increased investigative activity compared to those with less and (c) to what extent do both the topics and sentiments in the responding officers’ narratives differ for cases that were successfully investigated and prosecuted, compared to those that were not?

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

**Sub-Category B-i: Development of  
Risk Assessment Instruments**

**COMPENDIUM OF RESEARCH ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN**

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## Category B: DEFINITION & MEASUREMENT

### i. Development of Risk Assessment Instruments

<b>1998-WT-VX-0019:</b>	<b>Field Testing Domestic Violence Risk Assessment Instruments: A Planning Study for an Experimental Evaluation</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$97,661</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Chris O'Sullivan</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

A variety of instruments are currently being used to assess a domestic abuse victim's level of risk, but rigorous evaluation of the validity and reliability of the assessment instruments have been lacking. The investigators in this project will address these issues and conduct test of such instruments. In addition, investigators will address the need to search for practical, quasi-experimental designs that will answer the question of predictive validity while protecting victims and treating offenders appropriately. This project's investigators will assess feasibility and design a study to provide empirical data on the value, benefits and consequences of using a variety of relatively new risk assessment instruments and techniques. The goal of the experiment will be to assess the impact on victims of the risk assessment process; to determine the validity of risk assessment factors on the six most widely-used instruments, to evaluate in particular one instrument, the Mosaic-20, and to determine the appropriate weighting of the risk factors for women to be re-victimized, stalked, assaulted, or killed by partners or ex-partners. The following project (2000-WT-VX-0011) built on this feasibility/planning study.

<b>2000-WT-VX-0011:</b>	<b>Risk Assessment Validation Study</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$1,323,241</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Jacquelyn C. Campbell</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

This project evaluates the effectiveness of four extant risk assessment instruments in predicting future danger of intimate partner violence which are already in use. The four instruments under study are the Mosaic-20 (DV-MOSAIC) and the Danger Assessment (DA), which are intended to assess the risk of lethal violence; and the Domestic Violence Screening Instrument (DVSI) and the Kingston-Screening Instrument for Domestic Violence (K-SID), which aim to predict re-assault. The four instruments and other assessments of risk will be randomly administered to 3,000 battered women who have sought help against a violent partner in various ways: by calling 911, filing for a protective order, going to a shelter or hospital emergency room, or enrolling in a program for stalking victims or troubled families. Six months later, participants will be queried about all forms of abuse and violations of court orders since the risk assessment. They will also be asked about protective measures and offender sanctions. Criminal records will be checked one year after the baseline interview.

**Product: NCJ# 209731/209732**

**Intimate Partner Violence Risk Assessment Validation Study (2005) – J. Roehl, C. O'Sullivan, D. Webster, J. Campbell**

To respond to the increased demand for services, agencies dealing with victims and offenders have adopted a number of mechanisms to identify high risk cases in order to direct scarce resources and intensive services to those most in need. The central purpose of this study was to assess the accuracy of several different approaches to predicting risk of future harm or lethality in domestic violence cases. The four methods assessed (DV-MOSAIC, DVSI, K-SID, and DA) were designed for different purposes and settings and therefore vary greatly in length and complexity. These methods were chosen because of their widespread usage and because little is known about how accurately they assess the likelihood of future violence. In addition to assessing these four methods, researchers also tested the predictive accuracy of the victims' own assessment of re-assault and other risk factors drawn from the literature and other assessment tools. Researchers found that: (1) 91 percent of the cases in which a follow-up interview was conducted, some sort of action was taken after the baseline interviews that could have reduced the risk of subsequent abuse, many of which were taken by the victim; (2) all four of the risk assessment tools were significantly related to subsequent severity of abuse, but not very highly related; (3) the DA and the victim's self-rated level of risk had the highest correlations with subsequent abuse, although these correlations were low; (4) the risk assessment methods correctly

classified most of the women who were indeed re-assaulted, (i.e. they showed the highest sensitivity); (5) despite protective actions, 31 percent of the women were physically abused between baseline and follow-up interviews; and (6) the risk assessment methods (including the victims’ predictions) also had a high rate of predicting re-assault for women who did not experience assaults during the follow-up period.

<b>2001-WT-BX-0503:</b>	<b>Development and Validation of a Coercive Control Measure for Intimate Partner Violence</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$430,924</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Mary Ann Dutton</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

This study will develop a conceptual model of coercive control by conducting a comprehensive review of the literature followed by input from an expert panel. The study will then develop an ecologically and statistically valid measure of nonviolent coercive control using ethnographic and classical test theory methodologies. The psychometric properties of the newly-developed measure will then be assessed within each of five heterogeneous subgroups: 1) identified male IPV perpetrators (*n* = 100); 2) identified female IPV perpetrators (*n* = 100); 3) identified female IPV victims (*n* = 100); and 4) a community sample of 100 males and 100 females. A community sample of 50 males and 50 females involved in a current relationship but with no reported IPV will be used to examine content validity. A preliminary test of Johnson’s typology will then be conducted using data from the validation groups.

**Product: NCJ# 214438**

**Development and Validation of a Coercive Control Measure for Intimate Partner Violence (2006) – M.A. Dutton, L. Goodman, R. James Schmitt**

Two decades of research on intimate partner violence (IPV) have failed to resolve the controversy concerning gender symmetry. Based on the position by advocates and researchers, it seems clear that the notion of nonviolent coercive control should be included in future work on typologies of IPV. However, ongoing efforts to understand the relational context of IPV are hampered by two significant obstacles: (1) the field has yet to develop a clear theoretical understanding of coercive control; and (2) there exists no adequate measure of “nonviolent coercive control” for IPV. The overall goal of this project was to address the issues raised above in the development of a measure of nonviolent coercive control for use in the measurement of IPV. The study team developed: (1) a conceptual model of coercive control and (2) an ecologically and statistically valid measure of nonviolent coercive control. The psychometric properties of the newly developed coercive control measure were assessed in a total sample that included males and females recruited from community agencies involving identified intimate partner violence victims and perpetrators, agencies providing non-IPV services to demographically similar participants, community college settings, and general public community settings. Psychometric analysis of Coercion, Demand, Surveillance, and Response scales found evidence for hypothesized factors. Convergent and predictive validity of the Coercion measure was also found.

<b>2002-IJ-CX-0029:</b>	<b>Risk Management of Sexually Reactive Children and Adolescents</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$534,420</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Robert Prentky</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The overarching goal of the proposed research is to improve the accuracy of management and dispositional decision about high risk, sexually abusive youth, thereby decreasing the incidence of victimization and re-victimization of other children. Toward this end, this study proposed to implement two strategies: (1) examine the predictive efficacy of J-SOAP, a scale developed specifically for assessing risk with juvenile sex offenders and (2) develop and test an alternative, empirically-driven archival risk assessment scale adapted specifically for use with a broad range of sexually abusive youth. These primary goals are expected to be achieved with seven concrete objectives: (1) base rate analyses, (2) testing risk models, (3) predictive accuracy, (4) cross-validation, (5) assessing risk posed by female abusers, (6) classification, and (7) testing etiologic models. The project will select from a sample of 1,500 boys and girls, ages 5-18, who have engaged in sexually abusive behavior and have been evaluated as part of the Assessment for Safe and Appropriate Placement process in Massachusetts. All of the subjects involved are or were in the care and custody of the Massachusetts Department of Social Services. The data analysis plan will address the objectives in five phases.

**Product: NCJ# 214261**

**Risk Management of Sexually Abused Youth: A Follow-Up Study (2006) – R. Prentky**

This study is a continuation of ongoing research designed to test the predictive accuracy of the Juvenile Sex Offender Assessment Protocol–II (J-SOAP-II), a risk assessment scale designed for juvenile sex offenders. The current study obtained data on a sufficiently large number of juvenile sexual re-offenders to examine the J-SOAP-II’s predictive validity. Although study findings provided strong evidence of the predictive validity of the J-SOAP, the findings were specific to a child welfare sample drawn from one northeastern state (Massachusetts). The J-SOAP cannot be assumed to have comparable predictive validity in racially and ethnically diverse samples of youth drawn from the juvenile justice system. Since the J-SOAP is used mostly with youth in the juvenile justice system, its predictive accuracy must be tested on large samples of such youth. The J-SOAP has 28 items in four scales: Sexual Drive and Preoccupation, Impulsive, Antisocial Behavior, Clinical Intervention, and Community Stability.

<b>2008-WG-BX-0002:</b>	<b>Police Department’s Use of Lethality Assessments: An Experimental Evaluation</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$581,232</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Jill Messing</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

This research proposes to implement and evaluate the use of a Lethality Assessment protocol and intervention with 6 police departments in Oklahoma, a State where a substantial proportion of IPV victims are Native American. The intervention consists of two components: a brief Lethality Assessment is conducted by police at the scene of an IPV incident, which is designed to determine whether the victim is at high risk for homicide and, if so, immediate coordination with local social service providers. A nonequivalent groups, quasi-experimental design is proposed to examine the effectiveness of a Lethality Assessment Intervention (LAI) at decreasing violence and increasing help-seeking behaviors for victims of IPV. This research has four aims: (1) The Evaluation Aim will examine the effectiveness of the Lethality Assessment Intervention (LAI) at decreasing the rates of repeat, lethal, and near lethal violence, and increasing the rates of help seeking behaviors among victims of IPV. (2) The Validation Aim will assess the predictive and concurrent validity of the Lethality Assessment (LA), which is a shortened version of the Danger Assessment (DA). (3) The Implementation Fidelity Aim will assess the fidelity of the implementation of the Lethality Assessment protocol with the appropriate high risk victims. (4) The Satisfaction Aim will assess victim satisfaction with the police response and the Lethality Assessment Intervention. This research will introduce nationally a combined criminal justice and social service intervention that can be implemented in most jurisdictions throughout the U.S., affecting both policy and practice responses to the problem of IPV.

**Product: NCJ# 247456**

**Police Departments' Use of the Lethality Assessment Program: A Quasi-Experimental Evaluation (2014) –**

**J.T. Messing, J. Campbell, J.S. Wilson, S. Brown, B. Patchell, C. Shall**

The purpose of this quasi-experimental research was to examine the effectiveness of the Lethality Assessment Program (LAP). Study participants were recruited by police officers at the scene of domestic violence incidents (index event) in 7 participating police jurisdictions in Oklahoma. A non-intervention comparison group was recruited prior to the intervention start. During the comparison group phase, 440 women participated in a structured baseline telephone interview lasting approximately 45 minutes; 342 (78%) of these women would have screened in as high danger based on their scores on the Lethality Screen and were compared to those women who received the intervention (classified as the high-violence comparison group). During the intervention phase, 648 women were interviewed; 347 (53.5%) of these women were screened in as high danger and spoke with a hotline counselor (classified as the intervention group). Follow-up interviews at a median of 7 months following the baseline interview were completed with 202 participants in the intervention group (58.21%) and 212 participants in the high-violence comparison group (61.99%). Women who participated in the intervention were significantly more satisfied with the police response and were likely to report that the advocate was at least somewhat helpful. While additional research needs to be conducted, the LAP demonstrates promise as an evidence-informed collaborative police-social service intervention that increases survivors’ safety and empowers them toward decisions of self-care.

<b>2017-VF-GX-0103:</b>	<b>Interpersonal Conflict and Resolution: Assessing Victimization and Perpetration Sequencing and Proximal Determinants</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$452,891</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Bruce Taylor</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Ongoing</b>

The purpose of this study is to inform the sequencing and proximal determinants of the commonly identified phenomenon referred to as the “victim-offender overlap” in criminology. The goal of this study is to provide the field a closer understanding of the nature of the relationship between victimization and offending, and to provide an improved research base for designing prevention programs that address the victim-offender (V-O) overlap as well as the escalation of conflicts into violence. This project will address current measurement limitations through daily measurement of violence and aggression experiences using ecological momentary assessment (EMA) data collection. Specifically, the research team will (1) determine the sequencing of various forms of interpersonal conflict across all the potential conflicts of the day, irrespective of whether the incidents ended violently; (2) assess the role of conflict management style/tendencies in mediating the escalation of conflicts and the transition from victimization to offending (and vice versa); and (3) assess the elements or variables that facilitate daily rates of conflict escalation or transition between victimization to offending (or vice versa) that are deemed important theoretical constructs in research on aggression. The team will implement EMA data collection with a sample (n = 350) of an existing, nationally representative longitudinal sample of young adults 18-32 years old who are already participating in the NIJ-funded Interpersonal Conflict and Resolution (iCOR) Study. This proven technology has rarely been used in the field of criminology to examine the sequencing of the V-O overlap. Analyses will provide novel information on the short-term reciprocal processes of aggressive interactions, shared predispositions, retaliation, and conflict. The long-term purpose of the proposed study is to inform research on the prevalence and etiology of the V-O overlap. Our project data will provide insights into the sequencing of victimization to perpetration (and vice versa) by addressing measurement limitations with these phenomena, which is typically done at intervals of several months or annually. Our study will implement twice daily measurement of violence and aggression to sort out the sequencing of these constructs.

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

## **Sub-Category B-ii: Context, Meaning, and Motive**

**COMPENDIUM OF RESEARCH ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN**

**1993-2018**

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## **Category B: DEFINITION & MEASUREMENT**

### **ii. Context, Meaning, and Motive**

<b>1993-IJ-CX-0036:</b>	<b>Divorce Mediation and Spousal Violence</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$73,914</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Jessica Pearson</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

This study will examine how divorce mediation programs in United States courts handles the problem of domestic violence in their caseloads using a national mail survey, telephone interviews, and in-depth studies of court mediation programs. The sites selected for the in-depth analysis and the techniques they utilize with respect to domestic violence are Santa Ana, California; Tucson, Arizona; Chicago, Illinois; Middletown and Litchfield, Connecticut; and Portland, Maine.

**Product: NCJ# 164658**

**Divorce Mediation and Domestic Violence (1997) – J. Pearson**

Using the various collection procedures, the mail survey was completed by 136 administrators of public-sector, divorce mediation programs in courts to uncover official policies and procedures for identifying and handling domestic violence, and telephone interviews were completed with 30 administrators of court-based divorce mediation programs. Based on the overview of national practices and in-depth examinations of the five programs from California, Arizona, Illinois, Connecticut, and Maine, the researcher made the following conclusions with regard to divorce mediation and domestic violence: (1) domestic violence is common in divorce mediation cases but varies greatly from case to case; (2) mediator attitudes toward domestic violence have changed through training; (3) there is a need for multiple and individualistic methods for identifying domestic violence; (4) mediation approaches have changed due to the increased recognition of domestic violence; (5) definitions of “success” in mediation are changing due to domestic violence; and (6) there has been intensive communication between the domestic violence and mediation communities. In addition, researchers found that, the reactions of domestic violence advocates are mixed and that the reaction of attorneys and judges are generally favorable.

**Additional NCJ Citations: 202564**

<b>1999-WT-VX-K008:</b>	<b>Investigating the Roles of Context, Meaning, and Method in the Measurement of Central Violence Against Women Constructs</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$354,494</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Sarah Cook</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The goals of this project are to: (1) review measurement instruments and research practices that are currently used in research on violence against women; (2) determine the prevalence of violence against women constructs across contexts and propose and validate a new model; and (3) determine the efficiency of using computer-based data collection techniques for research on violence against women in correctional and health care settings. The 29 measurement instruments used in the study of sexual assault and domestic violence will be compared for areas of consensus and disagreement. A sample of 200 active researchers will be surveyed to determine most commonly employed practices and those believed to be essential to the development of a comparable empirical database. Interviews will be conducted with two randomly selected samples of a total of 400 women to determine the prevalence of victimization across contexts (conflict, control-instigated, random, and coercive). Participants will be selected from two population groups — incarcerated women from a prison, and poor urban women in non-emergency health care clinics. A new model of victimization will be developed based on the incarcerated sample and validated with the health care sample. Validity will be assessed with multiple group structural equation modeling techniques.

**Product: NCJ# 212244**

**Self-Reports of Traumatic Events in a Random Sample of Incarcerated Women (2005) – S. Cook, S. Smith, C. Tusher, J. Raiford**

As the number of incarcerated women increases, in-depth knowledge about women’s life experiences is needed to direct treatment, pre-release planning, and supervision. This study describes the nature, scope, and socioeconomic correlates of traumatic life events in a random sample of 403 women entering a state correctional facility. Ninety-nine percent of the sample reported having experienced at least one traumatic life event; 81 percent experienced five or more. Reports of several experiences differed by age, race, and marital status. The most compelling findings were related to the experience of homelessness. Women who had been without a place to live for at least seven days were between 2.19 and 5.62 times more likely to have experienced 14 of 21 traumatic events. Most of these events were defined by interpersonal violence. Implications for correctional policy are discussed, particularly the potential for incarceration to replicate or ameliorate symptoms of traumatic stress through the structure and routine of the prison environment.

<b>2000-IJ-CX-0002:</b>	<b>Evaluation of the Transfer of Responsibility for Child Protective Investigations to Law Enforcement Agencies</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$744,650</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Richard Gelles</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

Increasing demands on public child welfare agencies, concerns about the safety of children, and confusion between the law enforcement and service delivery functions has led some policy makers and researchers to recommend a separation between investigations and services within the child welfare system. In response to these concerns, Florida has become the first state in the country to pass legislation that allows for the transfers of the entire responsibility for child protective investigations to a law enforcement agency. Three counties in Florida (Manatee, Pinellas, Pasco) are in various stages of implementing this transfer of responsibility. The proposed project will compare the outcomes in the three counties where responsibility for investigations is being transferred to the Sheriff’s Office to determine whether children are safer, whether perpetrators of severe child abuse are more likely to face criminal sanctions, and whether there are impacts on other parts of the child welfare system. A randomized experiment will also be explored in one of the counties. The researchers will conduct a thorough process evaluation in order to describe and compare the implementation processes in the three counties and to identify the major factors that could have an impact on project outcomes.

**Product: NCJ# 210489**

**Transfer of Responsibility for Child Protective Investigations to Law Enforcement in Florida: A Supplemental Study (2005) – S. Kinnevy, V. Huang, M. Dichter, R. Gelles**

In May 1998, the Florida Legislature mandated the transfer of responsibility for child protective investigations in Manatee, Pinellas, and Pasco Counties from the Department of Children and Families (DCF) to the Sheriff’s offices (SO) in those counties. The National Institute of Justice and Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and the Florida DCF funded an evaluation on the impact of this change. The evaluation was completed in 2003 with inconclusive results. The findings indicate that the law enforcement intervention did not prove as successful as intended. This report presents supplemental findings to the original study and further explores under-examined or unanswered questions from the original study. This secondary analysis indicates that the transfer of investigative responsibilities to law enforcement has not had the desired or expected impact. It supports the original findings that the investigative transfer had little impact on recurrence and recidivism, although there seemed to be more convergence among all counties than had been previously revealed. The study was able to establish to some extent the percentage of perpetrators likely to experience criminal sanctions in Broward County.

**Additional NCJ Citations: 189634**

<b>2001-WT-BX-0500:</b>	<b>A Multiple Models Approach to Assessing Risk of Repeat Domestic Violence</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$15,000</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Lynette Chow-Martin</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

This project will categorize cases from a newly available data source (the Chicago Women’s Health Risk Study) to assess how diverse risk factors affect different types of domestic violence and how those risk factors interact to influence the likelihood of a person experiencing repeat, or severe repeat, violence and another for severe repeat, intimate-partner violence. The applicant will use a recently developed risk assessment tool that features a classification-tree methodology to maximize distinctions among categories. The goal is to develop two screening

tools-one for repeat violence and another for severe repeat violence-that will enable criminal justice personnel and clinicians to categorize domestic violence intimate terrorism (IT), violent resistance (VR), and mutual violent control (MVC). To assess the extent of repeat violence in each of the four categories, the applicant will calculate the base rate of partner violence, then use the multiple-models classification tree method to evaluate the likelihood of repeat violence and combine it into a composite prediction score. The application will use CHAID (Chi-squared Automatic Interaction Detector) to assess the statistical significance of the bivariate association between eligible risk factors and the dichotomous outcome measure.

<b>2001-WT-BX-0501:</b>	<b>Explaining the Prevalence, Context, and Consequences of Dual Arrest in Intimate Partner Cases</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$772,189</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>David Hirschel</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

This two-phased project will examine the factors associated with the consequences of dual arrest in intimate partner violence (IPV) cases. Phase 1 will examine the general legal and organizational context in which police responses to IPV occur. It will involve a broad-based examination of the prevalence, general context, and variance in rates of dual arrests in 3,084 police departments in 25 states. Phase 2 will be a more detailed examination of dual arrests in six jurisdictions. The project objectives are to: (1) compare the prevalence of dual-arrest rates and examine the context of IPV cases in the United States; (2) explain the variation both in dual-arrest rates and between IPV cases and other domestic-violence cases; (3) determine the proportion of police responses to IPV that resulted in no-arrest, single-arrest, or dual-arrest outcomes and how well these responses match victim needs and preferences; (4) study the factors associated with each of these outcomes; (5) identify and examine characteristics that best predict the arrest of females; (6) describe how the criminal-justice system treats women arrested for IPV cases; and (7) examine the impact of dual arrest on subsequent reports of violence.

**Product: NCJ# 218355**

**Explaining the Prevalence, Context, and Consequences of Dual Arrest in Intimate Partner Cases: Final Report (2007) – David Hirschel, Eve Buzawa, April Pattavina, Don Faggiani, Melissa Reuland**

Arrests for domestic violence in States with mandatory arrest laws and preferred arrest laws were significantly higher than those for departments in discretionary States. These higher arrest rates were observed in acquaintance and stranger cases as well. The overall dual arrest rate was 1.3 percent. Dual arrest rates were higher for intimate partner (1.9 percent) and other domestics (1.5 percent) than for acquaintance (1.0 percent) and stranger (0.8 percent) cases. The existence of mandatory laws significantly increased the likelihood of dual arrest. Dual arrest was significantly more likely to occur in cases involving same sex couples. Although the existence of a mandatory or preferred warrantless arrest law increased the likelihood of arrest, prosecutorial decision making, and court outcome indicate that cases in States with mandatory arrest provisions are more likely not to end up in conviction than cases that take place in States with discretionary arrest laws. In an effort to combat intimate partner violence, State laws governing police warrantless arrest powers in domestic violence cases have been greatly expanded. Research indicates that the passage of mandatory and preferred arrest domestic violence laws has resulted in an increased likelihood of arrest and that increased arrest rate is in part attributable to a disproportionate increase in arrest for female either as a single offender or as part of what is known as a “dual arrest.” Dual arrest is a situation that arises when both parties involved in an incident are arrested.

**Additional NCJ Citations: 218355, 229967, 242846, 245966, 218287, 221479**

<b>2001-WT-BX-0502:</b>	<b>An Empirical Examination of a Theory of Women’s Use of Violence in Intimate Relationships</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$388,803</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Suzanne Swan</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The proposed study will examine women’s use of violence in intimate relationships. The study will recruit 450 (150 white, 150 black, and 150 Latina) from four primary health care clinics in the New Haven area. Participants will be administered an approximately two hour paid interview. A comprehensive model of women’s violence, its correlates, antecedents, and outcomes will be tested. In addition to the quantitative portion of the study, nine focus groups (3 African-American, 3 Latina, and 3 white) will be conducted to qualitatively assess the role of culture, ethnicity, race,

and class on women’s motivations for and beliefs about their use of violence in intimate relationships. The focus group data will contribute to understanding the occurrence, meaning, and outcomes of women’s violence within and across racial/ethnic groups and will aid in the interpretation of findings derived from the quantitative analysis.

**Product: NCJ# 208611**

**An Empirical Examination of a Theory of Women’s Use of Violence in Intimate Relationships (2004) – S. Swan, L. Gambone, A. Fields**

Quantitative interviews were conducted with a community sample of 112 white, 150 African-American, and 150 Latina women. In addition to the quantitative portion of the study, 11 focus groups were conducted to assess the role of culture, ethnicity, and race in women's motivations for and beliefs about their use of violence in relationships. To be included in the study sample, a woman must have committed at least one physically violent act against a male partner in the previous 6 months. The study examined the women's violence in the context of their victimization from male partners; and it explored women's motivations for using violent behavior as well as the strategies they used to cope with violence in their relationships. Also measured were the women's experience of childhood abuse and the status of their mental health. The study found that the women were more likely to have experienced coercive control, sexual coercion, injury, and stalking from their intimate partners than they were to have engaged in these behaviors against their partners. Many participants were apparently battered women. The women's motivations for their violent behaviors were complex and stemmed from a combination of factors. Many women used violence in self-defense, but many also used violence to control their partners, with jealousy being a frequent motivation. Poverty and a range of mental health problems also characterized the majority of women. The findings suggest that the context for women's violence against their partners is different from that of men who abuse their female partners. Understanding these differing contexts is important in tailoring an appropriate criminal justice response to domestic violence cases that involve women as perpetrators.

<b>2001-WT-BX-0504:</b>	<b>The Context, Motives, and Meaning of Mutual Intimate Partner Violence</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$499,960</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Linda Marshall</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

This project will involve an analysis of data from Project HOW: Health Outcomes of Women to test M. P. Johnson’s model of intimate partner violence. The goal is to study intimate partner violence from the perspective of low-income women in three ethnic groups (African-American, Euro-American, Mexican-American). Investigators will interview women who participated in that project, shifting the study focus from men to women. This study will address five gaps in the literature: (1) the context of IPV; (2) motives of IPV; (3) the meaning of IPV; (4) how these factors function to affect women’s health and use of the criminal justice system; and (5) the perceived mutuality of control, threats of violence, acts of violence and sexual aggression between partners will be used to evaluate whether Johnson’s typology (common couple violence, violence resistance, mutual violence control, intimate terrorism) effectively represents women’s experiences. By disseminating the results, this project will achieve the objective of impacting research and developing the knowledge necessary to enhance prevention and intervention efforts through victim assistance services and the justice system.

**Product:**

**The Context, Motives, and Meaning of Partner Violence: Effects on Women’s Mental Health and Use of the Justice System – L. Marshall, R. Weston, J. Temple, S. Outcalt**

This study addressed knowledge gaps about male and female intimate partner violence by testing a model of ten major domains: (1) women’s personal history and past victimization (distal context); (2) environment; (3) personality-state; (4) relationship (intermediate context); (5) women’s behavior for proximal content, (6) motives, and (7) emotion and intimate partner violence (immediate context) as well as their partner’s behavior for (8) proximal content, (9) motives, and (10) emotion and intimate partner violence. A total of 835 volunteers were interviewed six times since 1995 and, at Wave 6, 39.5 percent of the sample were African American, 29.9 percent were Euro-American, and 30.6 percent were Mexican American. Structural equation models were used to identify interrelationships among the domains and effects on outcomes. Outcomes were psychological and emotional distress and justice system use. The following proposed paths were supported, from (1) relationship to proximal content, (2) proximal content to motives and emotions, (3) motives to emotions, (4) emotions to distress, (5) and environment to relationships and justice system use. Patterns differed by perpetrator of violence and ethnicity.

<b>2001-WT-BX-0505:</b>	<b>Female on Female Violence in an Urban Area</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$14,878</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Nancy Hirschinger</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The aim of the proposed study is to examine female-on-female assault in a population-based study of predominately black woman living in an urban, low income area. The study respondents originally were interviewed in hospital emergency departments after seeking medical treatment for intentional interpersonal injuries. This research is one of the first studies to examine female-on-female assault across a range of non-intimate relationships including family members, friends/acquaintances and strangers. It is well established that violence is a major health problem for black women, yet little is known about black women’s involvement in assault with other women. The major goals of this dissertation are to characterize the circumstances surrounding non-intimate female-on-female urban violence and to develop and test the merits of a theory of female-on-female assault. The proposed research provide descriptive information on assaults to women and an analysis of injured women with the goal of identifying differences in risk factors by gender of the antagonist. In addition, this research will propose and test an integrated theoretical framework that draws on situational theory, a structural-cultural perspective, and sexual rivalry.

**Product: NCJ# 199366**

**Study of Female-on-Female Intentional Injuries in an Urban Community: A Proposal and Test of Gendered Theory (2002) – N. Hirschinger**

In this study, 167 females were injured by other females and 155 females were injured by males. Most injured women (82 percent) were victimized by acquaintances/friends or family members. Violence against women by other women tended to occur in the view of witnesses. The most prevalent form of a violent act was one-on-one bodily physical contact (83 percent), and the most frequents location of injury was the head or face. A significant minority (23 percent) were stabbed or cut. Multivariate logistic regression revealed that women were more likely to engage in violence over relationship issues and personal esteem, and were more likely to report physical abuse by a mother figure during childhood. In contrast, women injured by men were more likely to sustain an injury during predatory crime and to have a history of partner abuse. This report advises that future policies should recognize the adaptation function of violence in the lives of urban females; recognize the central role of relationship in the lives of women, develop conflict prevention/intervention programs and policies based on a gendered approach; recognize the drug/alcohol and violence nexus and weapon availability; recognize the diverse roles assumed by females involved in violence; increase public safety within communities; and recognize the need to minimize cultural stereotypes against Black females and the risk of victim blaming.

<b>2005-WG-BX-0007:</b>	<b>Stalking Victim’s Journey: Offender Patterns, Victim Help-Seeking and the Criminal Justice Response</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$277,807</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Chris O’Sullivan</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

This study will examine how interactions between victim assistance, criminal justice system, victims, and stalkers influence the short and long term persistence, escalation, and desistance of stalking among crime victims in New York City. This study will also examine differential patterns of help-seeking, criminal justice, and social services responses across cultural groups. The prospective design will include in-depth structured interviews to be conducted with a sample of 200 women who may not have labeled their current or ex-intimate partner’s behavior as stalking. The interview instrument will capture data in seven domains: (1) demographic information/individual history on the victim and stalker; (2) prior relationship; (3) stalking behaviors; (4) physical violence; (5) victim’s knowledge of stalker and stalker’s knowledge of victim; (6) victim’s assessment of stalker’s motivation and risk; and (7) help-seeking and interventions. Multivariate analyses will be used to examine relationships among the categorical variables, identify predictors of escalation and measure the correlates of criminal justice and social services interventions. A further goal of this study is to test and refine existing stalker typologies.

**Product: NCJ# 227220**

**Understanding Intimate Partner Stalking: Implications For Offering Victim Services (2009) – S. Botuck, P. Berretty, S. Cho, C. Tax, M. Archer, L. Cattaneo**

To help fill the knowledge gap regarding best practices in dealing with victims of intimate partner stalking, this study describes the experience of intimate partner stalking as it occurs over time. This study had six objectives: (1) Describe the stalking behaviors the participants experienced over the course of the study; (2) Describe participants’ stalking-related experiences in terms of perceived safety and stalking-related distress; (3) Describe participants’ physical and mental health status over the course of the study; (4) Describe the relationships among these experiences and their relationship to stalking behavior over time; (5) Describe the extent of participants’ contacts with criminal justice and victim assistance sources over the course of the study; and (6) Describe the relationships between stalking and contacts with criminal justice and victim assistance sources. Through this study, the authors concluded the following: (1) there is no consistently effective intervention across time points; neither contact with victim service nor with criminal justice professionals is uniformly effective; (2) what is helpful to victims appears to change over time; (3) practice should be conducted with an explicit understanding that what works today may not work tomorrow; and (4) contingencies for future contact with sources of help should be outlined.

<b>2007-WG-BX-0013:</b>	<b>Custody Evaluators’ Beliefs About Domestic Abuse Allegations</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$318, 212</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Daniel Saunders</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The goal of this research is to reduce violence against women and their children by improving the knowledge and ability of custody evaluators and other professionals who make recommendations to the court regarding child custody and visitation matters. The safety of women can be jeopardized when ongoing intimate partner violence is not adequately considered in the court arrangements regarding child custody and visitation. Ultimately this study aims to prevent violent crimes against women by eliminating particular vulnerable occasions and having decision-makers focus on the safety needs of abused mothers at times of separation. The study will investigate the extent to which child custody evaluators and other professionals who make family court recommendations hold the belief that women commonly make false allegations of domestic violence in divorce proceedings. Both quantitative and qualitative methods will be used. In a survey of beliefs, the primary respondents will be 445 custody evaluators. In addition, 70 family court judges and relevant court staff will participate in the survey. For comparison purposes, 70 domestic violence advocates will also be surveyed. Qualitative interviews will be conducted with 24 noncustodial domestic abuse survivors in four states. A review of their custody evaluation documents will be conducted. In addition, interviews will be conducted with the key decision-makers in their cases. The findings of the study will form the foundation for studies of training for decision makers and for policy development.

**Product: NCJ# 238891**

**Child Custody Evaluators' Beliefs About Domestic Abuse Allegations: Their Relationship to Evaluator Demographics, Background, Domestic Violence Knowledge and Custody – Visitation Recommendations (2011) – Daniel G. Saunders, Kathleen C. Faller, Richard M. Tolman**

There were four study objectives. One objective was to investigate the extent to which child custody evaluators and other professionals who make court recommendations believe allegations of domestic violence are false. A second objective was to examine the association between these beliefs and knowledge of domestic violence as well as recommendations about custody, supervised visitation, and mediation. A third objective was to determine whether beliefs about false allegations of domestic violence are related to beliefs that false allegations of child abuse are common; that abuse of parents should not be a criterion in custody and visitation decisions; and that parents often alienate their children from the other parent. A fourth objective was to explore the relationships between beliefs about false allegations and beliefs about patriarchal norms, social dominance, and justice in the world. Based on study findings, implications are drawn for additional research and for practice. Implications for practice pertain to the acquisition of knowledge about specific domestic violence topics, information on false allegations of domestic violence and false allegations of child abuse, and custody recommendations. Practice implications are also discussed regarding how beliefs about false allegations of domestic violence relate to other beliefs and to custody-visitation recommendations; professional degrees, roles, and settings; inquiring about and screening for domestic violence; the selection of custody evaluators by courts; and expanding supervised visitation and exchange programs. The two major components of the study involved a survey of professionals who had experience with custody cases and interviews with domestic abuse survivors who had lost child custody.

<b>2012-W9-BX-0049:</b>	<b>Expanding Use of the Social Reactions Questionnaire Among Diverse Women</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$499,813</b>

**PI:** Anne DePrince  
**Status:** Completed

This study addresses Ullman's (2010) call as well as additional goals that will advance ways that the Social Reactions Questionnaire (SRQ) is used to inform criminal justice practice and policy. Goal 1 addresses the need to understand social reactions of different actors following sexual assault. The research team will modify the SRQ instructions to ask participants to think about responses anchored to three groups: (1) social support system members (e.g., family/partners versus friends); (2) criminal justice-based personnel (e.g., law enforcement, system-based advocates, prosecution); and (3) community-based victim service providers (e.g., rape crisis personnel, medical personnel, counselors, community-based advocates). Goal 2 addresses the need for research with diverse women. Extending preliminary work from their research group, they will examine whether women from diverse racial/ethnic groups, sexual orientations, and socioeconomic statuses report different social reactions, controlling for characteristics of the sexual assault. They will also identify case and victim characteristics that predict positive and negative social reactions by social support system members, criminal justice-based personnel, and community-based victim service providers. Goal 3 addresses the need for longitudinal research. The research team will examine women's reports of social reactions to sexual assault longitudinally, testing hypotheses about the interrelationships among social reactions, victim well-being, and criminal justice variables (e.g., victim engagement). This project involves a partnership with the Sexual Assault Interagency Council (SAIC) to recruit sexual assault victims in close proximity to the assault. Based on the demographics of similar samples recruited by this research team in collaboration with SAIC members, they anticipate the recruitment of 225 adult women (ages 18 and older) who are diverse with regard to race/ethnicity, sexual orientation, and socioeconomic status. The team will use nonproportional quota sampling to ensure recruitment of equal numbers of women from ethnic groups for the purposes of intergroup comparisons. Participants will complete an initial 3-hour interview and will be invited for follow-up interviews at multiple time points to test longitudinal questions.

**Product: NCJ# 251459**

**Expanding Use of the Social Reactions Questionnaire Among Diverse Women (2017) – A.P. DePrince, J. Dmitrieva, K.L. Gagnon, J. Labus; T. Srinivas, N. Wright**

Overall, women reported significant differences in reactions from informal supports, criminal justice personnel, and community-based providers. Informal supports reacted significantly more negatively across all negative scales (treated differently, taking control, distraction, victim blaming, and egocentric responses) compared to the reactions of criminal justice personnel or community-based providers. Women also reported that informal supports provided less tangible aid/information than criminal justice personnel and community-based providers. Victim demographic and sexual assault characteristics did not consistently predict social reactions. The women reported significant decreases in both negative reactions and tangible aid from all three groups within 3 months from the disclosure. Victim blaming at baseline did not predict post-traumatic stress disorder (depression and alcohol-use symptoms); however, negative reactions from criminal justice personnel and community-based servers did undermine victims' willingness to cooperate in case processing. The common themes that were critical determinants of victim cooperation were sensitive communication, believing the victim, and having input and choice in case processing. Women also felt validated when they received information on support resources and felt attention was being given to their cases. Participants were 228 women ages 18 to 62. The women's characteristics and study methodology are described.

**2013-IJ-CX-0009: Using Individual Differentiation of Behavioral Patterns to Link Serial Rape Offenses: A Multidimensional Approach**  
**Amount:** \$18,000  
**PI:** Marina Sorochinski  
**Status:** Completed

The purpose of this project is to help improve the law enforcement investigative practices for serial rape by identifying empirically based and methodologically sound ways of linking crime series. An effective linking process (e.g. the timely recognition that multiple crimes are part of a series) could expedite rape investigations and assure the successful capture of the suspect in a timely fashion. The current data set consists of 29 series with a minimum of three and a maximum of 15 crimes per series. All crimes were committed by male offenders acting alone, who together are responsible for a total of 192 victims (i.e. distinct assault incidents). Variables that will be used in this study were coded using the Homicide Profiling Index, Revised for Use with Rape (HPI-R, Salfati, 2010), an instrument specifically devised for use with police files. The study aims to: (1) identify the behavioral trajectories

within the three key behavioral dimensions of rape offenses identified in the literature; namely violence, sexual activity, and control; (2) determine whether these patterns or trajectories can be used for correctly linking together crimes that belong to the same series. Aim #1 will be accomplished using a multidimensional scaling technique called Partial Order Scalogram Analysis with Coordinates (POSAC) that allows for both quantitative and qualitative differentiation. Once the individual dimension trajectories are identified, configural frequency analysis (CFA) will be used to determine the most and least common cross-dimensional trajectories. This information will then be used to accomplish Aim #2, using a multinomial regression analysis to determine whether the identified trajectories can be used to successfully link crimes.

**Product: NCJ# 248832**

**Assumptions Underlying Behavioral Linkage Revisited: A Multidimensional Approach to Ascertaining Individual Differentiation and Consistency in Serial Rape (2015) – Marina Sorochinski**

Using individual differentiation analysis, the study confirmed that sexual offenses can be differentiated based on the degree and subtype of the behavioral dimensions or methods used to control the victim, the use of violence, and patterns of sexual activity in the rape. The analysis of consistency in these behaviors within and across these dimensions at various crime scenes determined that, although none of the offenders exhibited total consistency across behavioral dimensions, a subsample of offenders remained fully consistent in at least one of the behavioral measures. In addition, of those who were not consistent, the vast majority manifested an identifiable trajectory of change. Findings are discussed in the context of psychological theories of behavioral consistency and the practical aspects of advancing the usefulness of behavioral linkage from crime scenes. The data set used for this study consisted of 30 rape series, all committed by male offenders acting alone. They were responsible for 192 distinct sexual assault incidents. The data were obtained from closed, fully adjudicated state and local cases of serial rape. Methods of statistical analysis are described in detail.

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

## **Sub-Category C-i: National Surveys**

**COMPENDIUM OF RESEARCH ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN**

**1993-2018**

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## Category C: EPIDEMIOLOGY

### i. National Surveys

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

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

**Product: NCJ# 183781**

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

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

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

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

The project will collect data from a national sample of women enrolled at post-secondary institutions in the United States. Data collection involves the use of a structured telephone interview to obtain individual, incident, and victimization data. Contextual data will be collected from secondary sources including the Department of Education, commercial guides to colleges and universities, the U.S. Census, and the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports. Specific objectives of the study include: (1) determining the extent and nature of various forms of sexual victimization of college women; (2) helping post-secondary institutions identify and assess the problem of sexual victimization; (3) developing a more adequate understanding of the dynamics associated with several forms of sexual victimization (ranging from sexual harassment to rape); (4) contributing to the theoretical study of sexual victimization; and (5) examining the efficacy of institutional and legal policies and programs implemented to address sexual victimization

by examining the linkages between college women's participation in these programs and their victimization experiences.

**Product: NCJ# 182369**

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

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

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

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

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

**Product: NCJ# 226500**

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

This study was designed to fill in some of the gaps from previous studies and add new knowledge about criminal justice system, mental health, and social service resources used by victims and perpetrators of IPV. Using a sample from the National Youth Survey Family Study, the authors identified the resources that victims and perpetrators of IPV use to cope with and resolve IPV (including law enforcement), examined victim and offender characteristics and the conditions under which they utilized these resources, determined their satisfaction with the resources, and determined whether resource utilization was associated with reduced IPV in subsequent years. There were four major objectives: (1) *Perpetuation*: Examine the prevalence of perpetration of different forms of IPV; determine the prevalence of arrest and whether perpetrator arrest results in a differential outcome; (2) *Victimization*: Examine the prevalence of victimization by different forms of IPV; determine the prevalence of calling the police and whether calling the police results in a differential outcome; (3) *Use of Public Health Services*: Examine the use of public health services and their impact; and (4) *Unmet Needs*: Examine the prevalence of IPV victims/perpetrators who sought help for problems other than IPV in the health and human service systems, but did not seek help for IPV.

<b>2015-VF-GX-0110:</b>	<b>A Nationally Representative Study of Conflicts, Dyadic Interactions, and the Victim-Offender Overlap</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$998,044</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Elizabeth A. Mumford</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Closed</b>

Nearly five decades of research has revealed a strong association between criminal offending and victimization. This two-year project will investigate the etiology of the victim-offender overlap through the design and application of new measurement tools to understand the nature of interpersonal conflicts including mechanisms that generate conflict escalation. Drawing on a probability-based panel of an integrated system of online and telephone survey modalities (AmeriSpeak), researchers from NORC at the University of Chicago and from the University of Iowa will first survey a nationally representative general population sample of 18- to 32-year-olds (n = 1,800 individuals). Second, the team will separately survey both members of a romantic partnership (one of whom will have baseline data from the general population survey) to study conflicts and disputes in an intimate partner setting at two months follow-up (n = 857 dyads) and six months later (8 months follow-up, n = 600 dyads). Dyadic models allow researchers to model relationships as a unit of analysis and also allow them to circumvent respondent favorability bias in survey responses, providing a novel third-party report of the main respondent’s behavioral tendencies. The proposed project will create a platform to understand the nature and dynamics of a broad range of conflicts, and how they lead to violence and the victim-offender overlap. The research objectives twofold. (1) First, we seek to determine the nature, incidence, and coincidence of forms of interpersonal conflict and resulting conflict management styles in an existing nationally representative cohort of 18- to 32-year-old adults.(2) Second, we seek to assess the nature of conflicts and conflict management behavioral patterns within and outside intimate partner dyads, using information reported by both the prime respondents and their intimate partners on themselves, each other, and conflicts with other parties. We use these novel data to examine the behavioral patterns that generate the victim-offender overlap. This is the first nationally representative study to examine dyadic and third-party data on conflict patterns and conflict management styles, to investigate cross-situational consistency and escalation patterns to understand the overlap. Descriptive and modeling analyses will provide novel information on the nature and frequency of conflicts experienced, and patterns of conflict management styles. The project will disseminate results via conference presentations, manuscripts, and white papers/topic briefs to key stakeholders at major police departments, school districts, and large organizations. Additionally, results will be disseminated as scholarly content for use in college courses and graduate training.

<b>2016-MU-MU-K074:</b>	<b>Pilot Test of the Longitudinal Cohort Study of Interpersonal Violence Among College-Aged Women and Men</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$2,299,692</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Susan Chibnall</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Ongoing</b>

The extent and consequences of various forms of interpersonal violence (IV) among college-aged persons has been well-documented. To better understand the risks for, experiences with, and consequences of IV among young adults, the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) has requested proposals to plan a 6-year, longitudinal study of a nationally representative sample of college-age individuals, including students attending 4-year residential colleges and universities (schools) and individuals not attending school. During the 24-month planning project, Westat, in partnership with colleagues at the University of Cincinnati and New York University, and with input from an Advisory Group developed for this effort, proposes to address these key elements: (1) measurement of IV, including risk factors associated with and responses to experiences of IV; (2) sample design; (3) respondent recruitment and retention methods; (4) mode of survey administration; (5) data weighting and estimation; and (6) analysis, reporting, and dissemination. Our proposed design involves recruiting college students and young adults via targeted lists maintained by vendors, a strategy that has been used in other national surveys of this age group. Although targeted lists may offer the most efficient approach, we also plan to evaluate three alternative recruitment designs: a two-stage household screening design; recruitment of enrolled students after sampling schools; and pre-recruited web panels. To facilitate the collection of information about colleges, and in-person follow-up with nonrespondents, we propose to cluster the sample geographically. Westat will also undertake a power analysis to determine the sample sizes required to meet the analytic objectives of the larger study. We plan to conduct a pilot study to test planned measures and procedures. Data collected via the pilot study will be analyzed by examining the quality of contact information, reactions to advance materials, overall response rate, and performance of questionnaire items (e.g., missing data, frequencies, ranges; timing information, consistency of responses). We will debrief a sample of respondents on their experience

completing the survey. For the larger study, we expect that analysis goals will involve aggregate cross-sectional statistics (and estimates of change over time), individual-level trajectories, and longitudinal analyses using prior wave data as covariates. The planning effort will result in a comprehensive plan to implement the longitudinal study, which will be detailed in a final report and submitted to NIJ. The longitudinal study will produce information that can be used to inform prevention and intervention strategies, and policies targeted at the causal factors of IV perpetration and victimization.

**Description of supplemental award #1:** The purpose of this project is for a robust pilot test of a plan to conduct a large national, longitudinal study examining long-term trajectories of risk for, experiences with, and recovery after experiencing violence among college-age individuals. There is limited information on the experiences with interpersonal violence, regarding both victimization and perpetration, among college-aged individuals and the consequences of such experiences. A recent report from the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) showed that the rates of reported rape and sexual assault were higher among young women ages 18-24 than for any other age group, and that the rates of reported rape and sexual assault were higher for those young women not enrolled in a post-secondary educational institution. Results from the National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey, conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), indicate that first-time experiences with stalking, intimate partner violence, and/or sexual violence were more common for females 18-24 years of age. The CDC also reported higher rates of first-time experiences with intimate partner violence for males 18-24 years of age and rates with stalking for males 18-34 years of age.

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

## **Sub-Category C-ii: Databases**

**COMPENDIUM OF RESEARCH ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN**

**1993-2018**

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*2004-WG-BX-0012: A Proposal to Develop an Online Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Data  
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## Category C: EPIDEMIOLOGY

### ii. Databases

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

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

**Product: NCJ# 170627**

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

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

**Additional NCJ Citations: 170635**

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

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

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

**Product: NCJ# 161405**

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

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

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

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

**Product: NCJ# 192275**

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

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

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

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

**Product: NCJ# 221533**

**Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Data Resource Center**

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

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

**Sub-Category C-iii: Secondary Data Analysis of  
National Surveys Examining Risk Factors for  
Violence Against Women**

**COMPENDIUM OF RESEARCH ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN**

**1993-2018**

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## Category C: EPIDEMIOLOGY

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

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

In 1993-1994 the researchers gathered self-reports of domestic violence conflict tactics from a fully representative birth cohort of one thousand 21-year-old men and women and their partners. Each respondent reported both perpetration and victimization. These 21-year-olds have been participants in the Dunedin, New Zealand Multidisciplinary Health and Development Study all their lives which now constitutes the most comprehensive prospective longitudinal database in the world for addressing questions of developmental antecedents. It comprises psychological, social, educational, criminological, family, and health data gathered at ages 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 18, and now 21. The University of Wisconsin researchers will use prospective data to study the backgrounds of perpetrators of partner violence. The research will also address the issue of whether risk factors are particular to perpetrators of partner violence as opposed to posing risk for crime in general; determine prevalence rates for both perpetration and victimization of five different types of conflict behavior among males and females in four types of relationships; examine the association between each sample member's own perpetration of partner violence and their victimization; and examine whether prospective data about parenting and family climate can predict partner violence perpetration in adulthood.

**Product: NCJ# 185549**

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

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

**Additional NCJ Citations: 154277, 170018**

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

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

**Product: NCJ# 197205/195206**

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

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

**Additional NCJ Citation: 199713**

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

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

**Product: NCJ# 193433/193434**

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Product: NCJ# 199714**

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

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

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

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

The goal of the proposed project is to gain a better understanding of factors associated with male-perpetrated domestic violence, partner's mental health, and child distress using data from the National Vietnam Veterans Readjustment Study of 1990. The proposed project is organized into four studies. Study 1 seeks to determine the pattern of relationships among variables representing marital and family functioning, family violence, partner's mental health and children's distress. Study 2 aims to establish the degree to which the perpetrator's family of origin characteristics and experiences and conduct and behavior problems in early adolescence, along with exposure to stressors in the Vietnam War zone, relate to current marital and family functioning and family violence. Study 3 proposes to examine how current mental health of the perpetrator is associated with marital and family functioning, family violence, and current mental health of the partner. Study 4 aims to model a network of relationships explaining the potential transmission of violence across generations. Structural equation

modeling will be the primary means of analysis. Following initial classical test theory-based psychometric analysis, the measurement component, confirmatory factor analysis, will be used to define latent variables in terms of their observed or manifest indicators.

**Product: NCJ# 185695/185696**

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

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

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

<b>2000-WT-VX-0002:</b>	<b>Violence Against Women: An Examination of Developmental Antecedents Among Black, Caucasian, and Hispanic Women</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$49,411</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Jana Jasinski</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

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

**Product: NCJ# 189243**

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

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

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

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

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

**Product: NCJ# 208346**

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

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

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

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

**Product: NCJ# 209295**

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

This report examines how being violently victimized by an intimate partner influences the chances that a women divorces or separates and moves; changes employment; or is re-assaulted by an intimate partner. As it is crucial

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

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

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

**Product: NCJ# 212364**

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

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

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

The purpose of this project was to estimate previously unknown long-term trends in violent victimization by gender and various socio-demographic factors. These factors included race and ethnicity, age, type of place (urban, suburban, rural), socio-economic status, marital status (for adults), and family status (for juveniles). The researchers disaggregated these violent victimization trends by victim-offender relationship to reveal previously unknown trends in violence committed by strangers, intimate partners, and known/non-intimate offenders. Without basic information about such long-term trends, the scientific understanding of violence against women is seriously hampered. Moreover, our understanding of crime trends in general is incomplete and remains predicated on the assumption that there is no important variation in trends across subgroups. The researchers

produced these various trends in violent victimization by pooling and appropriately weighting the only source of national data capable of providing reliable trend estimates — the National Crime Survey and its successor, the National Crime Victimization Survey for the period 1973 to 2005. In total, they developed a series of 135 previously unknown trends in violent victimization. The trends produced reveal a great deal of variation across subgroups. They also revealed a great deal of variation according to victim-offender relationship. New lines of research to investigate a variety of comparative hypotheses and distinguish the factors associated with short-versus long-run changes in violence are now possible. In addition, these data provide important historical information which can be used to better understand the potential effects that various policies may have had on different forms of violence, such as intimate partner and stranger victimization.

**Product: NCJ# 229133**

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

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

<b>2015-VA-CX-0072:</b>	<b>Intimate Partner Violence, Stalking and Sexual Violence Among Non-College-Attending Emerging Adults: Exploring the Prevalence of the Problem and Utilization of Victim Services</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$39,958</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Lynn Addington</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

This research seeks to (1) identify the prevalence of intimate partner violence, stalking and sexual violence among non-college-attending emerging adults and (2) explore the use of formal and informal help-seeking services among these victims. Since little is known about these types of violence and use of services among this population, the proposed study can generate a much-needed foundational understanding about the types of violence experienced, specific services used, and accessibility of services. The findings obtained can inform researchers in developing future studies, and service providers in better assisting these victims. Most of what is known about the 18- to 25-year-old emerging adult population concerns victimization of college students and policies aimed at campus-level prevention and services. This focus ignores an estimated 40 percent of emerging adults who do not attend college and may be at greater risk for experiencing violence than their collegiate peers. Studying victim services is important generally in the context of these forms of violence, given their long-lasting mental and physical harms. Work focused on non-college-attending emerging adults is particularly needed, given the influence positive and negative experiences with victim services may have on addressing immediate needs as well as future decisions to seek support and use victim services.

Two main sets of research questions shape this exploratory study. One concerns the prevalence of intimate partner violence, stalking and sexual violence among non-college-attending emerging adults. The second concerns the use of informal and formal help seeking and formal victim services, including the helpfulness of particular contacts and barriers to formal services. To answer these questions, this project will use the 2010

National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (General Population). Planned analyses include descriptive statistics, conjunctive analysis of case configuration, and multivariate models.

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

**Sub-Category C-iv: Risk Factors for  
Homicide and Serious Injury**

**COMPENDIUM OF RESEARCH ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN**

**1993-2018**

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### iv. Risk Factors for Homicide and Serious Injury

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

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

**Product: NCJ# 184511**

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

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

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

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

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

**Product: NCJ# 186193/186194**

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

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

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

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

The proposed project will examine the patterns of assault-related injury among pregnant hospitalized women and compare the rate of violence-related hospitalization to all women of reproductive age. The project's objectives are to: (1) test the hypothesis that the hospitalized injury rate for assault will be significantly greater among pregnant women than among all women of reproductive age; (2) quantify the incidence of assaults in a large population-based sample of hospitalized pregnant women; (3) compare and contrast the patterns of injury mechanisms, severity, demographics, and cost among pregnant and all injured hospitalized women of reproductive age; and (4) examine serious violence against pregnant women. The proposed research will involve collection, filtering, and analysis of selected state hospital data sets. The project will obtain E-coded (cause of injury) hospital discharge data from 7-9 state hospital discharge databases. The following variables can be calculated from these databases: (1) socioeconomic status and race/ethnicity; (2) disposition; (3) injury diagnoses and severity; (4) length of stay; and (5) charges and cost estimates. All women ages 15-44, who were discharged with both a pregnancy and an injury-related diagnosis, will be identified for descriptive and comparative analyses.

**Product: NCJ# 199442**

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

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

**Additional NCJ Citations: 199701, 199706**

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

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

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

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

**Product: NCJ# 196666**

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

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

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

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

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

**Product: NCJ# 208344**

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

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

**Additional NCJ Citation: 209642**

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

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

**Product: NCJ# 211201**

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

Rape and other sexual assault is prevalent and inflicts serious trauma on its victims, yet prior researchers and law enforcement agencies have failed to provide practical and consistent self-protection advice to potential victims. Researchers have generally agreed that female victims’ resistance is effective for preventing the completion of a rape attempt; however, controversy remains concerning the impact of resistance, especially forceful resistance on whether the victim suffers any additional injuries other than rape itself. Variation in the findings of these studies is due in part

to defects of methodology and data. The current research avoids previous methodological flaws by analyzing the largest probability sample of sexual assault incidents available, derived from the National Crime Victimization Survey for 1992-2002. The sample consisted of 733 rapes, 1,278 sexual assaults, and 12,235 assault incidents involving female victims. Logistic regression analysis revealed that most self-protection (SP) actions, both forceful and non-forceful, significantly reduced the risk of rape completions, and that the effects of SP actions on rape completion did not vary depending upon conditions such as (a) whether the offender was a sexual intimate, (b) whether the offender was under the influence of alcohol or other drugs, (c) whether there were multiple offenders, nor (d) whether incidents occurred at home or and night. Cross tabulation findings indicated that victim resistance was not associated with nonsexual injury (injury besides rape or attempted rape) compared to nonresistance, and was associated with only very slightly more risk of serious injury. Further, the results of the multivariate analyses of general assault incidents (including both sexual and nonsexual assaults) involving female victims showed that most SP tactics, both forceful and non-forceful, appear to reduce the risk of injury and serious injury compared to nonresistance.

<b>2013-R2-CX-0007:</b>	<b>Person or Place? A Contextual, Event-History Analysis of Homicide Victimization Risk</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$161,551</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Emily R. Berthelot</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Closed</b>

This grant is funded under the FY2013 Research on Violent Victimization Program solicitation, which sought applications for investigator initiated research on violent victimization topics including but not limited to the intersections of race, ethnicity and victimization; the victim offender overlap as it pertains to violent victimization; the effectiveness of services for victims of violent crime; and sexual orientation and/or gender identity and violent victimization. Researchers have studied the causes of homicide for nearly 100 years and the vast majority of this research focuses on how social context influences homicide rates. Another tradition of research focuses on individual characteristics and the likelihood of being a homicide victim. The purpose of this study is to examine the influence of community disadvantage on the risk of homicide victimization and focuses on how the community effects change once characteristics of the individual are considered. This research integrates concepts from social disorganization theory with concepts from lifestyle theory by examining the effects of both community predictors of disadvantage and individual attributes which may compel a person in certain ways. The research will use data from the National Health Interview Survey (1996-2006) (NHIS) linked with the National Death Index data which provides individual-level data on homicide mortality including achieved characteristics (e.g. education, employment status, marital status, etc.) and ascribed characteristics (e.g. race, age, sex, immigrant status, etc.). The 2000 Census and 2005-2009 American Community Survey will be integrated using geographic identifiers from the NHIS to create community-level characteristics of disadvantage including measures of resource deprivation, "urbanness" and housing instability. Event history analysis and survey logistic regression analysis will be used to investigate the impact of community-level disadvantage and individual-level characteristics of homicide mortality in block groups in the U.S. and to examine how individual-level characteristics influence the relationship between context and risk of homicide victimization. This research will advance the research on homicide victimization risk and provide insight into the reduction of risk of homicide victimization.

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

## **Sub-Category D-i: Specific Populations**

**COMPENDIUM OF RESEARCH ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN**

**1993-2018**

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## Category D: SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONTENT

### i. Specific Populations

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

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

**Product: NCJ# 191863**

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

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

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

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

**Product: NCJ# 185352/185357**

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

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

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

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

**Product: NCJ# 202561**

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

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

**Additional NCJ Citations: 201930**

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

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

**Product: NCJ# 199358**

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

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

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

The objectives of the project are to: (1) identify differences in community readiness for primary and secondary prevention in urban and reservation populations; (2) assess the climate and attitude of communities toward violence; and (3) assess how Native populations differ in their cultural norms and prevention approaches. This project will be based on community readiness theory. The first component will be an assessment of a community’s readiness to accept and address violence against women in Native American communities. During phone interviews, a community readiness assessment interview will be administered to four or five key community members or service providers from different disciplines in each of eight rural reservations and two urban Native communities. The second component will involve conducting focus groups with key community leaders in one urban and two reservation communities. Data analysis will utilize a nested MANOVA to determine if there are mean differences across types of communities in readiness, with subsequent ANOVAs used to determine which scales account for overall differences and which types of communities differ on which scales. Analyses using CONCORD and ANTHROPAC 4.0 will allow content analysis, domain and thematic evaluation, multidimensional analysis, and cluster analysis.

**Product: NCJ# 198828**

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

Both reservation and urban Native American communities were included in the project, so that differences between these two settings could be examined to determine the appropriateness of specific interventions and to ascertain any differences in readiness. The project began with a survey of the communities to determine the extent to which western

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

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

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

**Product: NCJ# 215350**

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

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

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

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

social support network factors. Surveys will be conducted in person by trained bilingual interviewers in the language preferred by the respondent.

**Product: NCJ# 211509**

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

The goals of the study were to: (1) assess the prevalence and patterns of IPV among three groups of Latina women: Migrants, Immigrants, and U.S. born Latinas; (2) identify different risk and protective factors associated with their experience of violence; and (3) outline implications for prevention and intervention. The sample comprised 291 predominantly Mexican American Latinas. Thirty-four percent experienced some form of physical violence, 21 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**

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

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

**Product: NCJ# 193769**

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

This study examined the prevalence of domestic violence among women with physical disabilities in Michigan, and the potential of existing support programs to assist women with physical disabilities. A sample of 177 women over 18 with physical disabilities were recruited through referrals from service agencies and radio and newspaper advertisements. A sub-sample of 85 women participated in a more extensive 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.

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

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

**Product: NCJ# 198117**

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

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

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

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

**Product: NCJ# 212349**

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

The study sought to increase knowledge and understanding regarding domestic abuse against older women by allowing older women to speak about how they define domestic abuse (DA), and their views about causes, interventions and consequences. The investigators conducted 21 focus groups with 134 women of three ethnic groups (Hispanic, Black and White), three age cohorts (45-59, 60-74, and 75+) and two income levels (above and below \$14,856). Two important constructs emerged from the study, namely: (1) domestic abuse (including emotional, physical and sexual abuse); and (2) ‘Barriers to Help-seeking (BHS)’. In addition, 11 concepts emerged from the study, seven 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.

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

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

**Product: NCJ# 211976/211977**

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

Relatively little is known about the experiences of violence among homeless men and women. In addition, there is little research that uses standardized measurements of victimization types to compare them with a sample of individuals who are not homeless. The Florida Four-City Study was designed to overcome many of the limitations of existing research on victimization of homeless individuals. Altogether, 737 women were interviewed: 199 from the Orlando Coalition for the Homeless; 200 from the Metropolitan Ministries facilities in Tampa; 146 from the I.M. Sulzbacher Center for the Homeless in Jacksonville; and 192 from the Community Partnership for Homeless Inc. in Miami. In addition, 91 face-to-face interviews with homeless men in Orlando were also conducted. The primary goal of this research was to develop an understanding of the role of violence in the lives of homeless women and men. Researchers found that: (1) approximately one homeless 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.

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

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

**Product: NCJ# 216951**

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

As used in this report, "restorative justice" refers to a set of principles and practices that address the harm done to victims and the community by a crime, while holding the offender accountable for his/her behavior and requiring him/her to participate in activities and programs that will reform the offending behavior. Although the literature review found very little empirically based research on the use of restorative-justice strategies with domestic and family violence that involved adult victims and offenders, there were some themes expressed by both restorative-justice proponents and critics. Advocates of restorative justice believe that restorative justice principles are based in native community-oriented cultures that focus on both the harms done to victims and the community and on the reformation of offending behaviors. They praise this approach for its balance in addressing both the harms done to victims and the needs of offenders that underlie their destructive behavior. Critics of restorative justice as it is implemented in such practices as family group conferences and other 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.

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

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

**Product: NCJ# 212867**

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

The findings indicate that service providers believe sexual assault is a significant problem in the deaf community. A literature review estimated that 83% of women with disabilities would be sexually assaulted in their lifetime. Of particular concern among victim service providers was a lack of understanding and training in the law enforcement community regarding how to investigate and provide services to deaf victims of sexual assault. Interviews with 51 members of the deaf community following their viewing of video scenarios of sexual assault situations revealed several themes. Among prior victims of sexual assault, there were feelings of fear, anger, shock, disappointment, embarrassment, and self-blame related to their victimization. Although police were viewed as a source of help, many who had contacted police were frustrated by their experience. Few sexual assault survivors called the police after being sexually assaulted by a “date.” Generally, contacts with law enforcement personnel were impeded by communication barriers, a lack of police training in investigative techniques in cases with deaf victims, and a general belief in the deaf community that the hearing community does not know how to relate to them.

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

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

**Product: NCJ# 214440**

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

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

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

This project will conduct a needs assessment of African American women who are residents of Maryland and have been sexually assaulted. The project will build on the methodology, findings, and partnerships developed during the Sexual Assault Needs Assessment Project (SNAP), which was designed to shed light on sexual assault in Maryland and evaluate the State’s services for victims. Follow-up analyses will be conducted to determine whether there are differences by race in terms of details of assault, reporting to police, and medical and counseling services received. Analysis will also be conducted to determine if these differences are due to race alone or other variables, such as geographic location, age, or socioeconomic status. This project’s goals are to: (1) better understand the nature of sexual assault among African American women; (2) assess these women’s police reports of sexual assault, their use of available resources, and the barriers to these resources; (3) explore their use of alternative sources of care; and (4) assess the possible influence of race and ethnicity on the receipt and quality of medical and psychological care. Researchers plan to share their findings with Maryland’s 18 rape crisis centers so they may improve services to sexual assault victims.

**Product: NCJ# 217617**

**Sexual Assault in Maryland: The African American Experience (2007) – M.D. Weist, J. Pollitt-Hill, L. Kinrey, Y. Bryant, L. Anthony, J. 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.

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

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

**Product: NCJ # 227266**

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

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

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

The study will address the short-term effects of sexual assault on the elderly, the motivation of their offenders, and barriers to the investigation and prosecution of cases. The primary source for this project will be an instrument designed to gather information on sexual assault victims, modified for elders. The document will be completed on each of the participants, including items for both the victims and offenders. Researchers will follow up as many of the 100 victims of sexual abuse identified in the original sample as possible to acquire longer-term medical and psychiatric outcome data. In addition, researchers will add at least 100 new cases, for a total sample of at least 200 women. Researchers also will obtain official records on as many of the offenders as possible. Follow-up will obtain as much post-assault psychiatric and medical outcome data as possible. The new sample includes another 150 cases of elder

sexual abuse. Researchers will have access to a large dataset of about 50 cases provided by working-group members. This will provide about 65 more cases, for guaranteed access to at least 115 cases, none of which have been analyzed. From this sample researchers will randomly draw 50 cases of intra familial sexual assault that include adequately documented information on the perpetrator.

**Product: NCJ# 216550**

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

For the 284 victims whose cases were referred to law enforcement or to adult protective services for investigation for suspected sexual abuse, the mean age was 78.8 years. The majority of the victims were female (93.2 percent). Elders with dementia, compared to those without a diagnosis, were abused more often by persons known to them (family member, caregiver, or another nursing home resident) than a stranger, presented behavioral cues of distress rather than verbal disclosures, were easily confused and verbally manipulated, and were pressured into sex by the mere presence of the offender. One policy recommendation is to increase the detection of elder sexual abuse by training primary health care providers and home health care providers to identify the signs and symptoms of sexual abuse in elderly patients. The ages of the 180 known offenders ranged from 13 to 90. The opportunistic and 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.

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

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

**Product: NCJ# 214650**

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

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

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

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

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

**Product: NCJ# 216072**

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

Findings from the national survey demonstrate that courts have inadequate resources, including a shortage of interpreters. Courts have sparse informational or instructional material on protection orders in languages other than English. Court relationships with community-based organizations are limited. In addition, courts have poor data collection and information management systems that do not track requests for language assistance. Nationally, there is a gap in the needs of the Limited English Proficient (LEP) population seeking protection orders and the courts’ capacity to serve this population of non-English speaking petitioners. The Nation’s courts need to increase their institutional capacity to identify, develop, and implement an effective system so as to provide equal and “meaningful access” to protection orders and court services for the LEP population. Three sites were selected for further study based on the high quality of their court programs and community collaboration: Miami-Dade County, 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.

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

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

**Product: NCJ# 224520**

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

The study included all sexual assault nurse examinations in the cities over a period from 1996 to 2004 (*n* = 1,699) and found that patient condition at the time of the assault (i.e., sober, intoxicated or incapacitated) did not impact the

presence or frequency of the patient’s genital injury. The study also indicated that the time elapsed from the assault to the SANE examination did not impact the presence or frequency of genital injury. The study found nine factors associated with the presence of genital injury: whether the case was reported prior to 2003, when changes to the SANE program occurred; whether the patient engaged in consensual sexual activity within 96 hours of the assault; whether the assault included vaginal penetration; whether ejaculation occurred during the assault; whether the examination included an anoscope exam; whether an alternative light source was used; whether the patient required a genital 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.

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

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

**Product: NCJ# 219181**

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

The findings show that approximately 20 million out of 112 million women (18 percent) in the United States have ever been raped, including an estimated 18 million women who have been forcibly raped, nearly 3 million who have experienced drug-facilitated rape, and 3 million who have been raped while incapacitated. Only 16 percent of all rapes were reported to law enforcement. Victims of drug-facilitated or rape while they were incapacitated were somewhat less likely to report the rape to authorities than victims of forcible rape. Major barriers to reporting rape included not wanting others to know about the rape, fear of retaliation, perception that evidence was insufficient, uncertainty about how to report the crime, and uncertainty about whether a crime was committed or whether the offender intended her harm. Injury was reported for 52 percent of forcible rape incidents and 30 percent of drug-facilitated or incapacitated rape incidents. Approximately 673,000 of nearly 6 million current college women (11.5 percent) have ever been raped, with an estimated half-million college women having been forcibly raped, 160,000 experiencing drug-facilitated rape, and just over 200,000 having been raped while incapacitated. Among college women, approximately 12 percent of rapes were reported to law enforcement. Consistent with the national sample, victims of drug-facilitated or incapacitated rape were less likely than victims of forcible rape to report it to police. Reasons for not reporting the rape were similar to those for nonreporting in the national sample

<b>2005-WG-BX-0009:</b>	<b>Justice System Response to Intimate Partner Violence in Asian Communities</b>
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<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$570,448</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Mieko Yoshishama</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Closed</b>

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. Blazeviski**

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.

<b>2006-WG-BX-0009:</b>	<b>A Statewide Analysis of Elder Abuse</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$118,376</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Andrew Klein</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

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

**Products:**

**NCJ# 222459**

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

**NCJ# 222460**

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

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

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

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

**Product: NCJ# 233614**  
**Historically Black College and University Campus Sexual Assault (HBCU-CSA) Study (2011) – C. Krebs, C. Lindquist, K. Barrick**

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

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

Although judicial monitoring has been shown to be effective with other criminal justice populations, few studies, and none involving a randomized control design, have been conducted with domestic violence offenders. This study will fill this gap through a randomized trial to determine the efficacy of a carefully designed, robust model of judicial monitoring. In addition to examining the impact of monitoring on official recidivism and victim reports of re-abuse,

the impact on intervening offender perceptions regarding the swiftness, certainty, and severity of further sanctions in response to violations of the court’s orders will also be examined.

**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**

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

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

**Product: NCJ# 230445**

**Sexual Assault Among Latinas (SALAS) Study (20XX) – 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.

<b>2008-IJ-CX-0025:</b>	<b>Developing an Actuarial Risk Assessment for Adult Protective Services</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$309,000</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Dennis Wagner</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The National Council on Crime and Delinquency and its division, the Children's Research Center (NCCD) and the New Hampshire Bureau of Elderly and Adult Services (BEAS) Adult Protective Services (APS) plan to develop, implement, and evaluate an actuarial risk assessment. While actuarial risk assessment has not been used in APS, a number of child protection and corrections agencies have implemented simple, objective, and reliable actuarial risk assessment instruments to help workers prioritize clients for service intervention. These assessments help agency staff identify high-risk clients at the close of an investigation and prioritize them for service intervention. Studies in both adult corrections and child welfare have demonstrated that active service intervention with high-risk clients can reduce criminal recidivism and the recurrence of child maltreatment. Actuarial risk assessment may serve a similar objective for APS agencies and enhance their ability to reduce maltreatment of their most vulnerable clients. The APS risk assessment will be developed by observing the case characteristics of a large, retrospective sample of adults investigated by New Hampshire APS for maltreatment and/or self-neglect. In phase one, a risk assessment study will be conducted to develop a simple, objective risk assessment procedure that can identify adults by their likelihood of subsequent maltreatment (e.g., within one year of the APS investigation). The risk assessment will then be implemented by New Hampshire APS, and investigating workers will be trained to employ it to assess clients for preventive service interventions at the close of each APS investigation. In phase two, a process evaluation will be conducted to improve implementation fidelity and assess worker utilization. Phase three will evaluate the post-implementation utility of the risk assessment by conducting a prospective validation of its ability to estimate future maltreatment in an independent sample of APS investigations. A successful actuarial risk assessment for APS in New Hampshire can be adopted by other agencies and has the potential to improve case management of state or county APS agencies nationwide.

**Product: NCJ# 233451**

**Developing an Actuarial Risk Assessment to Inform the Decisions Made by Adult Protective Service Workers – K. Johnson, A. Bogie, D. Wagner, K. Park**

This study developed an actuarial risk assessment for the staff of the New Hampshire Department of Health and Human Services Bureau of Elderly and Adult Services (BEAS) to complete at the end of an investigation in informing their case decisions. The risk assessment developed from this study classified sampled clients so that outcome rates increased with each increase in the risk classification. For example, among sample clients classified as low risk, 5.2% had a subsequent investigation by Adult Protective Services (APS) for either maltreatment or self-neglect during the follow-up period, compared to 9.4% of moderate-risk clients and 23.9% of high-risk clients. The client risk groups experienced significantly different future rates of abuse or neglect; the proportion of high-risk clients investigated for self-neglect or maltreatment in the 6 months following the sample APS investigation was more than four times that of the low-risk group. The underlying logic of the risk assessment and subsequent classification is that the most effective way to reduce adult and elderly maltreatment is to identify high-risk clients, prioritize them for intensive agency intervention, and deliver effective services appropriate to their needs. The study sample consisted of 763 unique clients investigated for allegations of self-neglect or maltreatment between March 1 and September 30, 2009. Individual and case characteristics observed at the time of the sample investigation included the type of maltreatment alleged and confirmed; demographic data on clients and perpetrators; psychosocial characteristics and health information about the individual and, if one was present, the primary support person and information describing whether services were arranged or refused. Data describing subsequent APS outcomes were observed for each client during a standardized follow-up period of 6 months after the sample report.

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

This project will identify risk and protective factors for sexual abuse perpetration in the Catholic Church. By comparing abusive clergy with several control groups of non-abusive clergy, this study aims to (a) identify individual, relational, and situational risk and protective markers for sexual abuse perpetration in institutional settings, (b)

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

<b>2009-IJ-CX-0001:</b>	<b>Physician Documentation of Resident to Resident Mistreatment in Residential Care Facilities</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$626,801</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Mark Lachs</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

While mistreatment of long-term care residents by staff is unconscionable, this proposal asserts that the greatest threat to American nursing home residents comes not from staff, but from other cohabitants, in the form of resident-to-resident elder mistreatment (R-REM). Despite pilot data suggesting R-REM is prevalent, it is both understudied and under-reported. This project has six specific aims: 1. To enhance institutional recognition of R-REM, by deriving R-REM information from five different sources, including two specifically added for this project: a forensic medical record review, and accident/incident reports. Additionally, a “gold standard consensus” conference classification is proposed for a random sample of residents; 2) To examine the convergence of R-REM reports across five different methodologies; 3) To identify the most accurate mechanism for detecting and reporting R-REM; 4) To develop profiles to describe the types of people reported by each source; 5) To investigate the existing policies and procedures for reporting R-REM in each facility, and finally, 6) To develop institutional guidelines for the reporting of R-REM episodes. This project will afford the opportunity (building on ongoing state and federal parent grants) to augment the number of reporting mechanisms examined, including the two additional methods mentioned above. The New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) parent grant is being conducted in five urban facilities, and is a quasi-experimental evaluation of a staff training program in recognition of R-REM. The National Institute on Aging (NIA) grant is a prevalence study that is being conducted in an additional sample of five suburban nursing homes. This NIJ-funded project will collect additional reporting source data from five urban nursing homes enrolled in the NYSDOH study during phase 1 (years 1 and 2), and will replicate these findings through cross-validation in three suburban facilities as part of the NIA study in phase 2 (year 3). The target population will be that of the parent NYSDOH grant, i.e., long-stay, cognitively intact, mild, moderate and “low” to severely cognitively impaired nursing home residents from larger downstate (urban) facilities. During phase two, the target population will consist of three additional, smaller suburban facilities. The anticipated sample size for the proposed project will include at least 600 urban residents and 300 suburban residents. Analyses will be cross-sectional and longitudinal. The analytic approaches focus on an examination of agreement, and to a prediction of multiple, correlated binary outcomes from covariate risk factors. The method used will be a generalization of the logistic regression model to the multivariate context.

**Product NCJRS# 246429**

**Documentation of Resident to Resident Mistreatment in Residential Care Facilities – M. Lachs, J.A. Teresi, M. Ramirez**

This study of resident-to-resident elder maltreatment (R-REM) in nursing homes is intended to improve institutional recognition of R-REM; to examine the convergence of R-REM reports across different methodologies; to identify the most accurate mechanism for detecting and reporting R-REM; to develop profiles of persons involved in R-REM by reporting source; to investigate existing R-REM policies; and to develop institutional guidelines for reporting R-REM incidents. The results presented in this report address only the urban sample. Overall, there were 335 reports of at least one R-REM incident within the 2-week prevalence period by any of the various data sources, i.e., resident report, staff report, observation, incident/accident report, and forensic chart review. The sources that reported the largest number of “unmatched” unique residents involved in incidents was the staff, followed by the residents. The highest convergence identified between report sources was between the staff reports and the shift coupons, but generally convergence across sources was low. The resident and staff sources were apparently the best sources for R-REM data. Residents involved in R-REM were likely to be non-Hispanic, White, and residing in segregated units for individuals

with dementia. On average, they exhibited various types of problem behaviors. In addition, there was evidence that the environmental characteristics of nursing homes were associated with, and contributed to R-REM, such as disturbing noises, and the congestion of large numbers of patients with walkers and wheelchairs. Recommendations pertain to the development of guidelines that address the identification, reporting, and documentation of R-REM events; staff training on R-REM recognition and intervention, and research projects that examine residents' characteristics and contextual factors related to R-REM. This was an epidemiological prevalent cohort study with one wave of data collection that involved five urban and five suburban nursing homes. The current report addresses only the urban facilities.

<b>2009-IJ-CX-0202:</b>	<b>Developing End-User Criteria and a Prototype for an Elder Abuse Assessment System</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$307,436</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Kendon Conrad</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

Advances in both assessment methodology and computer technology may offer promising solutions to some of the barriers related to the responsive assessment and delivery of services to victims of elder abuse. Standardized measures and short screening forms for both staff observation and consumer self-report can improve the convenience, efficiency, and quality of assessments. This project will address the issue of more responsive assessment by developing end-user criteria and a prototype for an elder abuse assessment system. Researchers will do so in a three-phase project. In Phase 1, the project team will determine infrastructure requirements and “end-user criteria” that will remove barriers and provide support for the use of a computerized decision-support system. This will be accomplished by conducting an environmental and infrastructure scan involving at least three key informants and five national experts, followed by focus groups and interviews with up to 50 practitioners and local experts. In phase 2, researchers will develop a new, prototype system based on the results of Phase 1. This prototype will involve the use of computerized adaptive testing methods and other appropriate measurement formats for the five types of elder abuse, i.e., physical, sexual, psychological, financial and neglect. Along with the prototype, a demonstration of the proposed system will be used to obtain input on its usefulness and other end-user criteria. Phase 3 will include a test demonstration of the prototype to elicit feedback regarding its usefulness, quality, and affordability via a second round of focus groups and interviews with a group of eight Illinois experts, a group of eight national experts, and three groups of up to 30 elder abuse staff members, and cognitive interviews with three older adults who have experienced elder abuse. Based on the feedback and input from the demonstration of the prototype system, a future proposal for a full-scale field test will be developed. This project will result in usable products that measure the five key types of elder mistreatment. Furthermore, the product can be administered via a prototype of a computerized decision-support system. Ultimately, the development of a user-friendly elder abuse computerized decision-support system has the potential to improve screening, detection, and substantiation, while informing decisions about treatment and adjudication.

**Product: NCJ# 241390**

**Developing End-User Criteria and a Prototype for an Elder Abuse Assessment System– K.J. Conrad, M. Iris, B.B. Riley, E. Mensah, J. Mazza**

This report describes the development and features of the Elder Abuse Decision Support System (EADSS), a web-based, computerized system that uses short screening forms and standardized measures to assess elder mistreatment and exploitation. The EADSS is an effort to improve the identification and tracking of elder mistreatment and exploitation, as well as the reduction of some barriers related to the responsive assessment and delivery of services to victims. At intake, short screeners are used to assess suspected abuse; web-based measures then facilitate interviews with alleged victims, alleged abusers, and others with knowledge of the case. These are in various e-formats with real-time data entry. Next, the system generates a written report with recommendations that staff can use for care planning. It is expected that the system will facilitate improved assessment and reporting, treatment planning, and evaluation of expected system outcomes. The latter include increased convenience, efficiency, and improvements in assessment quality. The research design used Illinois as a “test bed” for development of the EADSS. Although Illinois did not have a decision support system, the Illinois Department on Aging’s (IDoA’s) Abuse and Neglect Exploitation investigation program was considered an exemplary program; IDoA leaders and community-based staff were interested and amenable to development of the existing information system into a decision support system. Following a preliminary project that elicited feedback on the refinement of the items generated in conceptualization tasks, a computerized decision support system for elder abuse was developed. Phase 1 determined infrastructure requirements and “end-user criteria” that will remove barriers and provide support for use of a computerized decision support

system. Phase 2 developed a new, prototype system based on the results of Phase 1. Phase 3 included the test demonstration of the prototype to elicit feedback regarding its usefulness, quality, and affordability.

<b>2009-IJ-CX-0017:</b>	<b>Evaluating an Elder Abuse Forensic Center Using a Randomized Controlled Trial</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$260,006</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Kathleen H. Wilber</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

A rigorous research design is needed to support the allocation of future resources to the existing four Elder Abuse Forensic Centers (EAFCs) and determine the rationale for creating more EAFCs at additional sites. While early, mostly qualitative, indications suggest that the EAFC model is a fruitful approach for handling complex cases of elder abuse, there is as of yet no comprehensive, rigorous evidence to support this qualitative find. In an effort to provide the best possible research design to test the EAFC model, this project will initiate a randomized controlled trial design on the well-established Los Angeles County Elder Abuse Forensic Center (the Center). Using a multidisciplinary team approach, the elder abuse forensic center model brings together professionals from fields such as geriatrics, law enforcement, and social services, with a goal of alleviating myriad possible consequences for victims of elder abuse and neglect. A minimum estimated case load of 300 will be recruited during year one and followed for 18 months, during which time intake data, case tracking data, and case outcome data will be collected to provide a systematic evaluation of the Center's impact. Supported by staff from the University of Southern California, the Center has established the largest, most complete evaluation database available at any EAFC. This study builds on the existing data collected and lessons learned over the course of the Center's three-year history and allows for randomization of cases when cases enter the Center's system. Statistical analyses will be performed on several levels to ascertain the benefit of EAFC evaluation: e.g., descriptive statistics, independent sample t-tests, and ANOVA/multiple regression. Finally, a dataset without identifiers will be compiled for dissemination through NIJ, and an instructive guide will be constructed to guide future EAFCs through the process of performing an evaluation.

**Product: NCJ #246428**

**Evaluating the Elder Abuse Forensic Center Model – K.H. Wilber, A.E. Navarro, Z.D. Gassoumis**

The evaluation concludes that the elder abuse forensic center has improved outcomes for victims of elder abuse. Findings support the viability of the model introduced nationally through the Elder Justice Act (2010). The evaluation also provides a template for future implementation and a foundation for cost analyses. Elder abuse cases managed by the center had nearly nine times greater odds of being submitted to the district attorney’s (DA’s) office for review than cases managed by Adult Protective Services (APS). Although the proportion of cases filed by the DA was similar for the center and APS, because the center submitted more cases to the DA, they had greater odds of being filed. Of the cases filed, convictions were similar for the center and APS. Regarding conservatorship, a significantly higher number of center cases were referred to the Office of the Public Guardian (PG). Although the proportion of PG-referred cases determined to need a conservatorship was higher among those cases heard at the center, the difference was not statistically significant. Over twice as many center cases were recurring cases compared to the APS sample. From baseline, recurrence was significantly reduced to 24.6 percent; whereas, recurrence remained the same as baseline for APS cases. A quasi-experimental design was used for the evaluation. The cases reviewed involved victims ages 65 or older, and they were reviewed at the center between April 1, 2007, and December 31, 2009. Center cases (n = 287) were compared to a propensity score matched sample of APS cases.

<b>2010-IJ-CX-0023:</b>	<b>An Examination of Resident Abuse in Assisted Living Facilities</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$466,441</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Nick Castle</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

This research project will examine resident abuse in assisted living facilities (ALFs). Six categories of elder abuse will be examined (i.e., verbal, physical, material, psychological, medication, and sexual abuse). The project has three specific aims: (1) Examine resident abuse by family and staff as reported by nurse aides in a nationally representative sample of ALFs; (2) Expand the scope of understanding of resident abuse by including medication abuse in ALFs; and (3) Identify facility practices in ALFs that nurse aides and Directors of Nursing believe prevent or contribute to abuse of residents. Data will be collected from 75 nurse aides to develop the questionnaire (using different formats such as interviews and focus groups). Participation from 1,350 ALFs is expected to result in approximately 5,000 surveys from nurse aides. Thus, participants will reflect a diversity of facilities and caregivers in residential care. This

will include large and small facilities and facilities with for profit and not-for-profit ownership. Nurse aides will include diversity in age, gender, and race/ethnicity. The analyses will focus on several key areas: (1) data representativeness, (2) instrument psychometrics, (3) item responses, and (4) identification of facility practices that may prevent or contribute to resident abuse. A content analysis approach with open-ended questions will be used to allow for systematic extraction of themes (such as giving information on how to prevent abuse).

**Product: NCJ#: 241611**

**Examination of Resident Abuse in Assisted Living Facilities – N. Castle**

Resident abuse by staff was perceived by respondents overall as being relatively uncommon; however, in some areas, such as humiliating remarks, there could be substantial improvements in the rates of such abuse. Resident-to-resident abuse was perceived as more common than staff-to-resident abuse. In both resident-to-resident and staff-to-resident abuse, verbal abuse, and psychological abuse were perceived most often by AL administrators and DCWs. Some areas associated with abuse in multivariate analyses included external, organizational, and internal factors (especially lower staffing levels). Very few associations with demographic characteristics of DCWs were associated with abuse. Resident characteristics associated with high levels of abuse included residents with dementia and with physical limitations. Administrator characteristics associated with high rates of abuse included shorter tenure and lower education level. A random sample of eligible AL settings (n = 1,500) was selected from all 50 States. Administrators were asked whether they would be willing to distribute the questionnaire to DCWs. Of the 1,500 AL administrator questionnaires distributed, 1,376 were returned, a response rate of 84 percent. Of the 15,500 DCW questionnaires distributed, 12,555 were returned, a response rate of 81 percent.

<b>2010-IJ-CX-0008:</b>	<b>Financial Exploitation of the Elderly in a Consumer Context</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$393,174</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Kristy Holtfreter</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

This two-year study includes a telephone survey of 1,000 Arizonans and 1,000 Floridians over the age of 60. The research project will examine: (1) indicators of the nature and prevalence of financial exploitation, including identification of the victim-offender relationship and dollar amount lost; (2) risk and protective factors (e.g., financial risk-taking, trust propensity, lifestyle characteristics, routine consumer activities, and personal characteristics); and (3) respondents' awareness and use of state attorney general services, including assessment of potential barriers to, and facilitators of program use. The study will also examine reporting behavior to law enforcement and perceptions of law enforcement responsiveness. The research team will conduct descriptive, bivariate, and multivariate analyses. Particular emphasis will be given to identifying theoretically informed variables that predict fraud victimization and reporting behavior. Regression analyses will allow us to identify risk and protective factors that increase or decrease the likelihood of fraud victimization and reporting. Data obtained from semi-structured interviews with service provider staff will help identify barriers to and facilitators of program success.

**Product: NCJ#: 245388**

**Financial Exploitation of the Elderly in a Consumer Context– K. Holtfreter, M.D. Reisig, D.P. Mears, S.E. Wolfe**

Based on a survey of elderly residents (over 60 years old) in Arizona (n=1,000) and Florida (n=1,000), the study determined that approximately 6 of every 10 respondents had experienced attempted fraud within the past year. Approximately 14 percent of the respondents had been a fraud victim within the past year. The most common form of shopping/purchasing fraud involved phony subscriptions to magazines or the sale of some other product or service. The most common type of financial fraud reported by the respondents in the past year was being requested to provide personal financial information (16 percent). Being actually victimized by financial fraud of any type was rare among respondents (0.8 percent). The most common types of other consumer fraud that targeted elderly respondents were phony prize scams (24 percent in the past year) and solicitation for contributions to phony charities (22 percent). The prevalence of financial mistreatment over the past year was 5.6 percent, with the most common type of victimization being theft of belongings (3.4 percent). Risk factors for being targeted for fraud included being male, engaging in remote purchasing, low self-control, low educational achievement, and being responsive to telemarketing. Those who were actually victimized were more likely to engage in remote purchasing, have low self-control, be older, and be a member of a minority racial/ethnic group. Most respondents were not familiar with their state's programs. Those who suffered heavy financial loss were more likely to report their victimization to a government agency. The survey was conducted between June 27, 2011 and July 27, 2011.

<b>2011-IJ-CX-0015:</b>	<b>Evaluating the Cost Effectiveness of the Elder Abuse Forensic Center Model</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$484,448</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Michael B. Nichols</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Closed</b>

Over the last several decades, there has been increasing recognition that elder abuse is a growing social problem that results in significant personal and societal costs. One model to address the most complex cases of abuse is the elder abuse forensic center (EAFC), four of which are currently operating in California. Using a multidisciplinary team approach, the EAFC model brings together diverse professionals from a variety of fields: the justice system, health care, protective services, and mental health. The team meets weekly to address the most complex cases of elder abuse. The toll on victims can include serious physical injuries, emotional pain and suffering, shame, depression, shattered trust, financial ruin, and increased risk of mortality. Social costs of elder abuse are largely unmeasured. They potentially include an increased burden on the delivery system, including on health and social services and first responders, increasing the likelihood of spending on and dependency on, public benefits, and increasing foreclosures. Two studies are currently underway to measure and evaluate the effectiveness of the EAFC model and its various components. The first, funded by NIJ, uses a rigorous research design: a propensity score-matched comparison group to evaluate the effectiveness of the Los Angeles County EAFC in achieving important outcomes. A second study, funded by the Archstone Foundation, compares and contrasts the structure, process, and outputs of the four centers in California. This study, led by an economist new to the field of elder abuse, allows an expert elder abuse research team to build on these two studies to examine cost effectiveness by: 1) Systematically evaluating the cost effectiveness of the EAFC model, building on the current study of the robust, well-developed Los Angeles County Elder Abuse Forensic Center; 2) Examining the range of costs to implement and maintain the model drawing on four different models in California; 3) Identifying, and, where feasible, testing approaches and/or practices that have the potential to improve cost effectiveness and provide recommendations for further cost effectiveness; 4) Developing a cost effectiveness tool kit that includes measures and methods that can be used by other researchers to evaluate EAFCs. Statistical analyses will be performed throughout the project and upon the completion of data collection, to ascertain the benefit of EAFC evaluation over treatment-as-usual. Analysis will be on several levels, using various statistical techniques to generate descriptive statistics, independent sample t-tests, and ANOVA/multiple regression. Building on the current NIJ study to capture intermediate cost outcomes (e.g., prosecution, restitution, and safety), a variety of approaches will be used to expand program evaluation and measure cost effectiveness (e.g., difference-in-difference statistics, developing and applying a state transition model). Finally, a dataset without identifying information will be compiled for dissemination through NIJ, and an instructive guide will be constructed to guide future EAFCs through the process of performing an evaluation.

**Product: NCJ# 248556**

**Evaluating the Cost Effectiveness of the Elder Abuse Forensic Center Model – M.B. Nichol, K.H. Wilber, J. Wu, Z.D. Gassoumis**

Elder abuse forensic centers (EAFCs) use a multidisciplinary team approach to address complex elder abuse cases. To date, no evaluation has assessed the cost for EAFCs to achieve their outcomes. This study evaluates the cost effectiveness of the Los Angeles County EAFC. We analyzed case files for 41 randomly selected cases seen at the Los Angeles County EAFC and 39 propensity-matched APS usual care cases from April 2007 through December 2009 to obtain data on time spent processing cases and achieving outcomes. Salaries were obtained from publicly available sources and used to estimate case-processing costs. Mean case-processing costs are \$1,101.80 for the EAFC model and \$153.30 for usual care. The proportion of cases submitted to the public guardian is 39% for EAFC and 8% for usual care, which generates an ICOR of \$3,059.68. The ICOR indicates that an additional EAFC case submitted to the public guardian costs an additional \$3,059.68 over the cost of usual care. The proportion of cases that are granted conservatorship is 24% for EAFC and 3% for usual care, with an ICOR of \$4,516.67. The proportion of cases successfully prosecuted is 17% for EAFC and 0.2% for usual care, with an ICOR of \$5,645.83. There were no differences in recurrence rates within one year of case closure. These results indicate the EAFC model incurs greater case-processing costs but yields large incremental differences in outcomes compared to usual care. This information can inform the sustainability of the model and the feasibility of replication across the U.S.

<b>2011-IJ-CX-0014:</b>	<b>Elder Abuse Computerized Decision Support System</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$731,748</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Kendon Conrad</b>

**Status:** Closed

The Elder Abuse Decision Support System (EADSS) is a computerized decision-support system developed in two previous NIJ-funded grants. The EADSS supports computer-assisted assessment of mistreatment allegations, standardizes substantiation decision-making, provides user-friendly scoring and reporting, and links care planning to case specifics. The resulting reports and databases can be used to monitor cases and track outcomes more effectively, and to compute agency and system-wide statistics useful in evaluation, planning and research. With Illinois serving as a test state, this study will: 1) determine the efficacy of the EADSS for improving individual assessment, reporting, intervention and end-user utility as compared to standard protocols, and 2) estimate the psychometric properties of EADSS measures of abuse, neglect and exploitation. Six elder abuse services providers in Illinois will be selected to field test EADSS, in a rolling administration of the new system. Standard assessment procedures of the agencies prior to EADSS implementation will be assessed as a comparison. The study will use a within-group pretest-posttest repeated measures quasi-experimental design, with replications across agencies. The three-month pretests from each agency will assess the current Illinois abuse, neglect and exploitation (ANE) system (anticipated 504 cases). The repeated posttest analyses will assess the new EADSS (anticipated 2268 cases). The analyses will compare current ANE outcomes to outcomes using the EADSS over time using random effects regression analysis. Key client outcomes include substantiation rates and collateral reporting. Caseworker outcomes include acceptability of the assessment system, time spent per case, and supervisor-evaluated quality of treatment planning. Abuser outcomes include counts of referrals to law enforcement, arrests, indictments, and prosecutions. System outcomes will be measured via interviews with Illinois Department on Aging and agency administrators. This research-to-practice study is a translational efficacy trial to test EADSS while improving it under the "best available" conditions. Since the long-term goal is to implement the system on a statewide basis, it will be important to achieve early successes that demonstrate the usefulness of the innovation. Following successful implementation, the system will be ready for effectiveness trials and potential national dissemination.

**Product: NCJ# 249185**

**Elder Abuse Computerized Decision Support System – K.J. Conrad**

This project field-tested the implementation and performance of the Elder Abuse Decision Support System (EADSS) as a means of improving the reporting, assessments, and interventions in elder abuse cases processed in six Illinois agencies compared to standard protocols, and it estimated the psychometric properties of EADSS measures of abuse, neglect, and exploitation in such cases. The field-test results supported the hypothesis that use of the EADSS will result in higher substantiation rates (“verified” or “some indication”) than the current system of assessment known as ANE (Abuse, Neglect, and Exploitation). The ANE substantiation rate was 13.6% lower than the substantiation rate of the EADSS (46.6% compared to 60.2%). The EADSS rate was particularly higher for sexual abuse than the ANE system. The report attributes this improved substantiation rate to EADSS’ assessment for all types of abuse, regardless of whether it was alleged by the reporter. A focus group with the IT staff reached a consensus that the EADSS could be improved by being a stand-alone system designed specifically to support the work of Adult Protective Services. The name for this stand-alone system was changed from EADSS to AADSS (Adult Abuse Decision Support System). This change occurred as of July 2013. The project examined all of the dimensional measures of the EADSS for the cases that were substantiated. This report briefly summarizes those measures that reached or exceeded the criteria for a useful dimensional measure, followed by a discussion of the measures that did not reach the criteria. The measures of abuser risk met the criteria for reliability and uni-dimensionality.

<b>2012-WG-BX-0050:</b>	<b>Examining Criminal Justice Responses to and Help-Seeking Patterns of Sexual Violence Survivors With Disabilities</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	\$445,177
<b>PI:</b>	Angela Browne
<b>Status:</b>	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) – A. Browne, A. Agha, A. Demyan, E. 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.

<b>2013-VA-CX-0033:</b>	<b>Exploratory Research into the Intersection of Forced Marriage, Intimate Partner Violence, and Sexual Violence</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$256,730</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Colleen Owens &amp; Meredith Dank,</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

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.

**Product: NCJRS# 251485**

**Exploratory Research into the Intersection of Forced Marriage, Intimate Partner Violence, and Sexual Violence (20XX) – M. Dank, H. Love, S. Esthappan, J. Zweig**

Based on 7,791 valid responses to an Urban Institute survey administered through Google Consumer Survey, the study estimated a sample prevalence rate of forced marriage in the United States at 11.2%. The study conducted analyses of interviews with 24 people who experienced forced marriage or knew someone who had, along with 15 service providers and other stakeholders. The analysis then explored the intersection between forced marriage and violence/abuse as well as services received and needed by those who had experienced forced marriage. When asked to describe what happened leading up to the marriage, interviewees cited a number of various pressures, threats, and coercive behaviors exhibited by family members, the community, and others to try and force them to comply. In many cultures, there is an expectation that a person, particularly a woman, will marry by a certain age. When approaching that age, they experienced pressure from the family, and also from their cultural community. Some of the pressure tactics are described. Regarding the characteristics of forced marriage experiences, attention is given to intimate partner violence and sexual violence. Some of the interviewees described warning signs of abuse before the forced marriage, and those who did not recall any warning signs prior to the marriage reported threats and abuses after they were married, including emotional, psychological, and physical abuse, sexual violence, and forced labor. Study recommendations pertain to raising awareness of the tactics and abuses of forced marriage, the need for counseling services, and training of service providers to address this issue.

<b>2013-ZD-CX-0072:</b>	<b>Exploratory Research on the Impact of the Growing Oil Industry in North Dakota and Montana on Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$253,561</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Dheeshana S. Jayasundara</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

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.

**Product: NCJRS# 250378**

**Exploratory Research on the Impact of the Growing Oil Industry in North Dakota and Montana on Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking: A Final Summary Overview (20XX) – D.S.**

**Jayasundara, T. Heitkamp, R. Mayzer, E. Legerski, T.A. Evanson**

Statistical analysis shows that DVDVSAS increased in the Bakken region after the oil boom started in 2008; however, findings differ depending on the types of data analyzed and the specific communities examined. Although nearly all of the regional analyses showed increases in DVDVSAS, some of those changes were not statistically significant. “Hot spots” were also revealed from data sources. A key conclusion of the study is that the oil patch is a diverse setting

that impacts specific communities in diverse ways. Victim and family service agencies reported experiencing increased demand for services without adequate resources to address client needs. The study focused on data for the years 2002-2014. A mixed-methods approach that combined the analysis of quantitative and qualitative data was used. Researchers collected and analyzed data on related crimes and on state and local agencies that provide services to victims of interpersonal violence, using audio-recorded interviews and focus groups. A wide variety of individuals living in the region also participated in interviews and focus groups. Relevant public policies were examined as well.

<b>2013-IJ-CX-0024:</b>	<b>Developing and Testing a Culturally Relevant Practice Model to Understand Financial Maltreatment of Chinese American Elders</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$72,775</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Fei Sun</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Closed</b>

The overarching purpose of this project is to develop a culturally relevant model to help identify sociocultural factors that influence self-report of financial maltreatment in Chinese American elders. Specifically, this proposed study seeks to achieve three related aims. Aim 1: Create and refine an assessment tool to identify financial maltreatment (i.e., financial neglect and financial exploitation) of Chinese American elders through focus group interviews of elders, family caregivers and service providers. The incorporation of elder and caregiver perspectives ensures cultural relevance while insights of service professionals ensure its congruence with laws and policies. Aim 2: Assess the reliability and validity of the financial maltreatment assessment tool through a survey of a sample of Chinese American elders. Aim 3: Develop and test a culturally relevant framework that sheds light on risk factors of financial maltreatment for Adult Protective Service (APS), law enforcement, and other aging service providers. Research Design and Methods: This study will use a two-phase mixed methods design. In phase I (Elicitation Stage), a total of five focus group interviews consisting of three Chinese American elder groups, one Chinese American family caregiver groups, and one aging service worker group with experience dealing with elder abuse in Chinese American families, will be conducted to more clearly define financial maltreatment of Chinese American elders. In phase II (Validation Stage), survey questions will be refined on the basis of the findings of focus group discussions in phase I, and then delivered to a sample of 225 Chinese American elders living in the Phoenix metropolitan area. Analysis: Focus group interviews will be recorded and transcribed for data analysis. Content analysis will be employed to help identify the most appropriate items to assess financial maltreatment. Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) techniques will be used to run confirmatory factor analyses to assess the latent structure of financial maltreatment and the model fit for the conceptual model will be analyzed.

<b>2013-MU-CX-0032:</b>	<b>The Impact of a Forensic Collaborative for Older Adults on Criminal Justice and Victim Outcomes: A Randomized-Control, Longitudinal Design</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$622,283</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Anne P. DePrince</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Closed</b>

The primary goal of this project is to conduct a rigorous, randomized-control evaluation of the impact of the Denver Forensic Collaborative (DFC), a victim-focused, forensic multidisciplinary team, relative to usual care on criminal justice and victims’ physical and mental health outcomes. The project will enroll 230 participants, aged 60 and older. Participants are likely to be 60% women, aged 60-80, at least 50% racial/ethnic minority group members, 90% heterosexual, and majority low income. Following intakes for older adults at Adult Protective Service (APS) as well as the City and District Attorneys’ Offices, older adults will be randomized to DFC or UC. The research team will interview older adults at case inception, and at three, six, and nine months. In addition, the research team will interview a collateral reporter at case inception and at nine -months, as well as review case files from the referring agency. A thorough battery of victim-focused risk factors for, and consequences of, abuse/neglect/financial exploitation will be collected at each interview. The impact of the DFC versus usual care will be assessed on victim-focused (e.g., mental health) and criminal justice outcomes (e.g., victim engagement with prosecution). Analyses will be based on the mixed modeling approach to analysis of (co)variance (GLMM), which is the most powerful approach to examine longitudinal data that includes classification variables, repeated measures, and continuous individual difference variables.

<b>2013-IJ-CX-0026:</b>	<b>Identification of Risk and Preventive Factors for Elder Financial Exploitation</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$136,290</b>

**PI:** Stacey Wood  
**Status:** Completed

The purpose of this project is to develop a conceptual model that includes risk and protective factors for financial exploitation (FE). In order to accomplish this goal, the researchers will collect data on individual difference variables with an emphasis on cognitive factors and data on contextual factors using an individually administered survey approach. This study will allow for 200 in-person interviews with community-dwelling older adults, building on a pilot study of an additional 200 interviews. Participants will be tested individually with cognitive tests and questionnaires. Variables hypothesized to be related to risk include executive functioning, memory, math calculation, and numeracy. Variables hypothesized to decrease risk include subjective and objective social support. The primary dependent measure will be the score on the Conrad et al. OAFEM. Older adults in the community will be recruited and administered a 1.5-hour battery of measures, as well as the OAFEM. These hypotheses will be tested with hierarchical multiple regression, binary logistic regression, and structural equation modeling. Drawing upon work in both elder mistreatment and positive psychology, we hope to identify factors related to resilience and resistance from FE that may be applied to other settings.

**Product: NCJ# 251034**

**Identification of Risk and Protective Factors for Elder Financial Exploitation (20XX) – S. Wood**

This project’s goal was to develop a conceptual model that includes risk and protective factors for the financial exploitation (FE) of elder adults. Although FE can occur at any stage of a victim’s life, studies document that older adults are disproportionately targeted, and they are less likely to report it. The framework for this project was derived from known risk factors for FE, predicted protective factors for FE, and conceptual approaches from the child mistreatment literature on risk and resilience. Two waves of data collection occurred, each involving approximately 200 older adults. In developing the conceptual model from the research, it is advised that social interaction that is central in older adults’ lives is essential in designing prevention and intervention programs. Since FE cases can be specific to each case, designing prevention or intervention around reducing negative exchanges with close others might not be easy; however, based on the data obtained in this study, this is an effective way to reduce FE risk. Poor physical health and depression were also determined to be predictive of FE, so incorporating ways to improve both physical and mental health should be considered a universal approach for reducing FE risk when a client-centered approach is not feasible. Addressing perceived social isolation, which tends to occur in depressed individuals, was more effective than interventions designed to improve social support or to increase opportunities for social contact. The findings of this research should provide criminal justice policymakers with baseline information on how common different types of FE offenses are in a representative sample.

**2013-IJ-CX-0025:** Forensic Markers of Physical Elder Abuse: Establishing a Medical Characterization and Identifying the Criminal Justice Approach to Investigation and Prosecution  
**Amount:** \$518,327  
**PI:** Diana Homeier  
**Status:** Closed

This study will: (1) document the spectrum of injuries seen in physical elder abuse cases; (2) identify forensic markers of physical abuse that are integral to achieving justice through prosecution; and (3) develop best practices for Adult Protective Services (APS) to preserve forensic evidence of physical abuse through appropriate documentation. Approximately 100-120 adults, aged 65 or older, who are reported to APS as victims of physical abuse will be matched to a similar number of non-abuse comparison subjects. Los Angeles APS clients are a racially diverse group that includes all socioeconomic strata. The design includes two phases. In Phase I, a study-funded research nurse will accompany APS social workers on physical abuse home visits to assess the victim and document any physical injuries. The nurse and the PI will conduct similar assessments with a matched comparison group. In Phase II, documentation collected by the research nurse and PI will be presented to three panels of professionals involved in the assessment, investigation, and prosecution of physical elder abuse: (1) a LEAD panel of medical professionals, (2) a panel of law enforcement detectives, and (3) a panel of prosecutors. Based on the evidence presented, panels will determine whether they believe (a) abuse has occurred and/or (b) the case is prosecutable. Data gathered through assessment of both groups will be compiled into a dataset for analysis. Descriptive statistics (frequencies and characteristics of injuries) will be presented to provide insight into case characteristics and types of injuries observed. Bivariate significance tests will be run to test the difference in these statistics between the abuse group and the comparison group. Logistic

regression will be conducted to identify how case characteristics and evidence gathered affect the likelihood of criminal prosecution.

**Product: NCJ# 252851**

The Final Summary Overview can be found at NCJRS at <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/252851.pdf>.

<b>2013-IJ-CX-0050:</b>	<b>Elder Financial Exploitation Victimization: Identifying Unique Risk Profiles and Factors to Enhance Detection, Prevention and Intervention</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$387,736</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Carmel Bitondo Dyer</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Closed</b>

This study seeks to build on, and advance, previous studies that have identified multiple forms of elder financial exploitation associated with specific risk factors. The objectives are to identify victim, perpetrator and community-level and sociocultural risk factors for elder financial exploitation in order to inform the development of targeted public service announcements as well as to enhance law enforcement prevention efforts. This study will consist of a secondary data analysis of the Texas Adult Protective Services (APS) statewide database. These data will include in-depth investigation reports for 878 substantiated cases of elder financial exploitation in adults 65 years of age and older between 2004 and 2012. Data from the recently validated Texas APS Client Assessment and Risk Evaluation (CARE) tool will provide systematic and reliable data regarding the victim's social, mental health, physical, environmental and financial conditions. Perpetrator, community-level and sociocultural factors will also be assessed for relevance to victimization risks. Bayesian model averaging, which provides the most accurate set of risk factors when using predictive models, will be used to determine the best set of risk factors. Individual-level risk factors for victims and perpetrators will be drawn from the CARE tool and APS archived data. Community-level risk factors for elder financial exploitation, such as crime rates, poverty levels, racial heterogeneity, vacant homes, and others will be identified using Geographic Information Systems. Latent profile analysis, a method commonly used in social sciences, including criminal justice research, will be used to identify distinct types of elder financial exploitation based on combinations and patterns of the ascertained risk factors.

**Product: NCJ# 250756**

**Exploring Elder Financial Exploitation Victimization: Identifying Unique Risk Profiles and Factors To Enhance Detection, Prevention and Intervention (20XX) – J. Burnett, R. Xia, R. Suchting, C. Bitondo Dyer**

This study identified risk factors for elder financial exploitation from a socioecological perspective (i.e., individual, perpetrator, and community factors) to identify the most important factors that distinguish elder financial exploitation (FE) from other forms of abuse. Overall, the findings indicate the importance of differentiating between types of abuse and subtypes of elder FE, so that frontline protective service workers, social service agencies, and researchers can account for variables across the socioecological context when developing surveillance, intervention, and prevention programs. Financially-based variables were found to be the best predictors of FE compared with other forms of elder abuse. Apparent injury was the most important indicator of other forms of elder abuse, even in the presence of FE. “Hybrid FE” (FE in combination with other forms of abuse) may be strongly related to poorer outcomes compared to FE in the absence of other forms of elder abuse (“pure FE”). The most important predictors of hybrid FE were the negative effect of others, alcohol and substance use by others, foreclosure, and inadequate medical supplies. Complex interactions among risk factors were evident across the socioecological context. The study methodology involved secondary data analysis of a 5-year statewide aggregated cohort of Texas Adult Protective Services-confirmed cases of elder abuse between 2009 and 2014. Data obtained from case files included demographics, reported and confirmed abuse type, victim and perpetrator mental and physical health, substance use, social and financial factors, and community-level data.

<b>2014-VA-CX-0067:</b>	<b>Identifying Sexual Assault Mechanisms Among Diverse Women</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$928,155</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Amy Hequembourg</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Ongoing</b>

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.

<b>2014-MU-CX-0001:</b>	<b>Integrating Improved Assessments of Financial Judgment: Conceptual and Measurement Advances</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$468,181</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Peter A. Lichtenberg</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Closed</b>

As financial exploitation of older adults increases, investigation and prosecution of these cases remain difficult for criminal justice professionals who must balance protection of older adults with their right to autonomy. Our project goal is to develop a set of new financial decision-making screening and comprehensive measures for criminal justice professionals and non-criminal justice professionals to aid in detecting and prosecuting financial exploitation of older adults. We have two objectives: (1) Assess the reliability and validity of new screening and comprehensive tools to evaluate financial decision making and judgment in older adults, and (2) Determine the ease of use and integration of new financial judgment measures across multiple I professionals working in diverse settings. The total sample size of 600 will include 200 for each of the three measures (screening, key informant, and comprehensive) amounting to 400 older adults and 200 informants. Inclusion criteria require English-speaking participants who have made a significant financial decision within the past year. This interdisciplinary collaborative effort joins partners from Wayne State University, Elder Law of Michigan, elder abuse task forces, adult protective services (APS) workers, and case managers assigned to long-term care senior residences. As for research design and methods, we will collect data from a variety of sources. Specifically, we will collect data from participants referred to us by criminal justice and non-criminal justice professionals as well as from the community at large. We engaged elder abuse task forces and APS, in conjunction with sheriffs and prosecutors, because the latter group told us that assessments must occur across different professionals to achieve early identification of cases. State-of-the-art reliability and validity testing will be carried out (e.g., IRT and CFA). We will obtain feedback from users of the screening scale to determine the efficiency and usefulness of the screening and informant scales. We will also track the outcome of each case in which the screening measure was used. Our NIJ final report will include details on the interdisciplinary conceptual I advances and new measurement tools that enhance the detection of criminal cases of financial exploitation. Multiple active and passive dissemination strategies will distribute project outcomes to criminal justice professionals, research, and the general public. Upon project completion, data will be archived at the Intra University Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR) and made available for interested parties.

**Product: NCJ# 252134**  
**Integrating Improved Assessments of Financial Judgment: Conceptual and Measurement – P.A. Lichtenberg**

Prior to the current project, the grantee had developed a set of three new financial decision-making tools: (1) a 10-item screening measure, (2) a 68-item comprehensive measure, and (3) a 13-item measure for key informants. Prior to initiating the current grant project, preliminary testing of the comprehensive measure was conducted. The focus of the current project was to determine the reliability, validity, and generalizability of these tools. This involved collecting large amounts of data, assessing the efficiency and usefulness of the screening measure and its implementation in criminal investigations, and examining how neurocognitive performance measures correlated with the new decisional ability measures. The focus of the testing was the Lichtenberg Financial Decision Rating Scale (LFDRS) for use in testing an elderly adult's financial decision-making capabilities, and the Lichtenberg Financial Decision Screening Scale (LFDSS) for use by adult protective service staff in interpreting an elderly client's responses on the LFDRS. The testing determined that the LFDRS is reliable and supported the conceptual model in determining an elderly adult's ability to make reasoned financial decisions. In addition, the LFDSS showed excellent internal consistency and clinical utility properties. A full scale and short form of the LFDRS are provided for clinicians to use in financial capacity assessment.

<b>2014-MU-CX-0102:</b>	<b>Development of a Brief Elder Abuse and Neglect Screener for Emergency Medical Services: Detection of Elder abuse Through Emergency Care Technicians (DETECT)</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$369,039</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>M. Brad Cannell</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Closed</b>

According to recent population-based estimates, roughly 11% of older adults experienced elder abuse and/or neglect (EA) each year. In 2013, MedStar Mobile Healthcare responded to almost 30,000 calls to assist older adults in Fort Worth, TX. However, only 23 of these calls resulted in potential incidents of EA being reported to adult protective services (APS). Based on the number of calls made to assist older adults, it may be reasonably estimated that almost 3,000 additional cases of elder abuse and/or neglect were not detected or reported. Preliminary focus group data suggest that moral anxiety and fear of incorrectly reporting potential EA was the most important reason that MedStar's emergency medical technicians (EMTs) did not report potential EA to APS. There is a growing literature that suggests that EA is systematically under-reported, and there are several reasons why. The most effective way to increase detection may be screening older adults in their residence. Given that EMTs often have unique access to the homes of older adults, we propose in this study to create, pilot, and validate a brief screening tool that will be used by EMTs to increase the detection and reporting of potential cases of EA to APS. Focus groups and stakeholders will provide data to design a tool relevant to practitioners, and a brief pilot test will be conducted to empirically estimate the predictive validity of the screening tool. MedStar, the primary 9-1-1 emergency services provider in the research area, will then implement the screening tool as a part of its protocol for new EMTs. An experimental trial will be conducted to determine whether this tool increases reporting of potential cases of EA. Finally, to ensure that the tool is not simply increasing unsubstantiated reports of EA, data obtained directly from APS (linked to EMT reports) will be used for cross-validation. This tool will direct EMTs to report EA based upon a quantitative score, rather than their subjective judgment (thus, removing any emotional guilt and other barriers from the reporting process). We expect that implementation of this tool will increase the number of substantiated cases of abuse and neglect reported to APS. Results of this study will be disseminated to the larger practitioner community. If successful, future studies may extend the breadth of this idea to create a similar tool for other first responders, including police officers and fire fighters.

**Product: NCJ# 251242**

**Towards the Development of a Screening Tool To Enhance the Detection of Elder Abuse and Neglect by Emergency Medical Technicians (EMTs): A Qualitative Study (20XX) – M.B. Cannell, K.K. Jetelina, M. Zavadsky, J.M. Reingle Gonzalez**

Qualitative data were collected from 23 EMTs and adult protective services (APS) case workers who participated in one of five semi-structured focus groups. Focus group data were iteratively coded by two coders using inductive thematic identification and data reduction. Findings were subject to interpretation by the research team. EMTs and APS caseworkers identified eight domains of items that might be included on a screening tool: (1) exterior home condition, (2) interior living conditions, (3) social support, (4) medical history, (5) caregiving quality, (6) physical condition of the older adult,; (7) older adult's behavior, and (8) EMTs' instincts. The screening tool should be based on observable cues in the physical or social environment, be very brief, easily integrated into electronic charting systems, and provide a decision rule for reporting guidance to optimize utility for EMTs in the field. Future research

should narrow identified items and evaluate how these domains positively predict confirmed cases of elder abuse and neglect.

<b>2014-MU-CX-000:</b>	<b>National Elder Mistreatment Study: 5 Year Follow-up of Victims and Matched Non-Victims</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$520,177</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Ron Acierno</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Closed</b>

The overall aim of this study is to conduct a longitudinal follow-up of participants (mistreatment victims and matched non-victims) identified in the first National Elder Mistreatment Study (NEMS). This study will complement our original prevalence findings with findings on the consequences of elder mistreatment and financial exploitation, in terms of criminal justice system (CJS) participation and mental health, the latter of which appears to affect participation. To date, no nationally representative epidemiologic data exist to determine factors that predict CJS participation following elder mistreatment, or whether ecological factors (community resources) or health/mental health outcomes of mistreatment (depression) influence participation. Specific Aims are (1) to re-assess participants from the NEMS to identify factors related to CJS participation, (2) to examine effects of, and relations between, multiple vs. single forms of elder mistreatment (e.g., financial abuse vs. financial abuse plus physical abuse) on CJS participation and mental health, (3) to compare mental health outcomes across types of mistreatment, and between those who have and have not experienced mistreatment, and (4) to examine the interplay between mental health outcomes and CJS participation. Participants will be approximately 342 mistreatment victims (50% of the original total) and 500 matched (age and gender) non-victims aged 64 and older recruited from among the 5,777 original subjects of the NEMS, fluent in either English or Spanish, and not suffering from dementia. Regarding research design and methods, the follow-up longitudinal study using NEMS mistreatment victims and NEMS matched non-victims, with assessment via computer-assisted telephone interviewing procedures identical to those employed in the first wave of the NEMS. Regarding analysis, descriptive prevalence estimates of new victimization will be outlined, followed by bivariate risk protective factor analyses for new mistreatment, CJS participation, and mental health outcomes. Multivariate logistic regression and linear regression analyses will be employed to clarify risk relationships and the effects of mental health outcomes following victimization on CJS participation and outcomes. Expected products include an extensive elder mistreatment and outcomes data set, variable codebook, and survey instrument, detailed final reports, data-based presentations, and scholarly articles. In addition, a file containing computed variables will be delivered. These variables will also be labeled, and the labeling convention will include computational formulas. Moreover, the programming prose used to compute the variables (e.g., the syntax) will also be supplied.

**Product: NCJ# 252029**

**National Elder Mistreatment Survey: 5 Year Follow-up of Victims and Matched Non-Victims – R. Acierno**

The initial study, which provided the sample used in the current study, is the first National Elder Mistreatment Study (NEMS). The current study sought to contact 774 older adults eight years after their participation in Wave I of the NEMS. Overall, 183 participants (23.6 percent) reported experiencing either emotional (21.1 percent), physical (2.3 percent), sexual (0.4 percent), or neglectful (0.3 percent) elder abuse since turning 60 years old at Wave I. Overall, the study found that NEMS Wave II data indicate that even the effects of past mistreatment were diminished in terms of depression and were entirely nullified for general anxiety disorder and self-reported poor health when current social support was considered. With the exception of posttraumatic stress disorder, high social support at Wave II apparently inoculated older adults against negative effects of mistreatment eight years earlier at Wave I for most outcomes. Victim reporting of elder abuse to police was rare, particularly when perpetrated by family/friends. Victim reporting was especially rare when emotional abuse was involved. This suggests that victims of elder emotional abuse are unaware that it is a type of illegal behavior. No consistent primary reason was evident for failure to report stranger-perpetrated mistreatment.

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

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 that will inform their work as advocates, policymakers, regulators, researchers, and practitioners.

<b>2015-IJ-CX-0022:</b>	<b>Development and Validation of a Screening Protocol to Identify Elder Abuse in United States Emergency Departments</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$968,933</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Timothy F. Platts-Mills</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Closed</b>

Elder abuse is a common and morbid problem that is often unrecognized. The prevalence of elder abuse is particularly high among older adults receiving care in emergency departments (EDs). Unfortunately, the potential of EDs to identify elder abuse is not currently realized, in part because no protocols to screen for elder abuse have been designed specifically for this setting. We propose to develop and validate an ED-specific protocol to screen for patients at high risk for elder abuse. The protocol will be easy to use by the emergency care nurses, who will administer it, and will significantly improve upon available detection methods. A positive screen will prompt further assessment by a social worker or emergency provider to determine the need for referral to adult protective services. Study subjects will be individuals aged 65 years and older presenting to EDs located in Chapel Hill, North Carolina; Birmingham, Alabama; and Ypsilanti, Michigan. In Phase 1 (12 months), we will develop a protocol to screen for individuals at high risk for elder abuse. The initial draft of the protocol will be based on a review of existing protocols and input from national-experts in geriatric emergency medicine (Platts-Mills), geriatric social work (Zimmerman), dementia (Sloane), sexual assault (McLean), emergency nursing triage (Travers), ED-based screening (Haukoos), and psychometric assessment (Reeve). Emergency care nurses will then administer this protocol to patients (N=50), and revisions will be made based on debriefing interviews with patients and nurses. In Phase 2 (6 months), we will conduct a pilot study (N=100) to finalize the methodology to be used in Phase 3. In Phase 3 (18 months), we will conduct a multi-center validation study (N=1800). All positive screens and a random sample of negative screens will receive a structured evaluation by a social worker. This social worker evaluation, the patient’s medical records, and available reports from local adult protective services will be reviewed by a panel of experts whose decision on the presence or absence of abuse will serve as a reference standard. The sample size for the validation study (Phase 3) has been calculated in order to obtain a lower-bound confidence interval for the estimate of sensitivity of less than 5%. Standard methods will be used to calculate sensitivity and specificity. Expected deliverables will include peer-reviewed publications describing: 1) the derivation of the protocol and 2) estimates of the sensitivity and specificity of the protocol in identifying elder abuse. Data from all three phases will be made publicly available. Subsequent studies will assess effectiveness (including cost-effectiveness) and establish optimal methods for dissemination and implementation. Collectively, this work will substantially improve the identification of abuse among older adults in the United States.

**Product: NCJ# 251948**

**Development of the Emergency Department Senior Abuse Identification – ED Senior AID tool (20XX) – T.F. Platts-Mills, J.A. Dayaa, B.B. Reeve, K. Krajick, L. Mosqueda, J.S. Haukoos, M.D. Patel, C.F. Mulford, S.A. McLean, P.D. Sloane, D. Travers, S. Zimmerman**

Since hospital emergency departments (EDs) are an important health care setting for the identification of elder abuse (EA), the objective of the project described in this article was to develop an ED-based tool to identify EA. The initial tool included a brief cognitive assessment, questions to detect multiple domains of EA, and a physical examination. Refinement of the tool was based on input from clinical experts and nurse and patient feedback. The revised tool, which included 15 questions about EA, was then tested in an academic ED. The inter-rater reliability, sensitivity, and specificity of individual EA questions was calculated. Among ED patients age=65 (N = 259), 17 (7 percent) screened positive for suspicion of EA. A combination of six questions that cover the included domains of EA were identified. They demonstrated good or excellent inter-rater reliability and had a sensitivity and specificity of 94 percent (95 percent confidence interval (CI) 71–100 percent) and 90 percent (95 percent CI 85–93 percent), respectively. These results inform a proposed screening tool for multisite validation testing.

**2015-ZD-CX-0003: The Health Care Cost of Elder Abuse: An Analysis of Medicare, Medicaid, and Adult Protective Services Data in Maine, 2006 through 2014**

**Amount:** \$328,940  
**PIs:** Charles A. Smith & Erika C. Ziller  
**Status:** Open

The financial impact of elder abuse is not well documented. By analyzing Medicare and Medicaid claims for adults ages 60 and older served by Maine's Adult Protective Services (APS), this study will substantially advance our knowledge of the financial impact of elder abuse. In partnership with the Maine Department of Health and Human Services, the University of Southern Maine has access to, and will analyze, approximately 10,000 case files of APS investigations that were opened and completed from 2007 through 2012. The case files have detailed information about the types of abuse individuals have experienced, their functional limitations, and severity of risk status. These case files will be linked with the individuals' Medicare and Medicaid claims data, and their claims experience will be examined one year prior to APS contact and two years after APS contact (for years 2006 through 2014). Using a combination of descriptive, bivariate, and multivariate analytic approaches, we will establish health care use and cost profiles of APS clients, analyze them by type of allegation, functional status, socio-demographic characteristics and other factors, and compare the profiles to those of the general older population. Product will include peer-reviewed journal article documenting the health care use and cost of APS clients and abstract submissions to present at national conferences.

**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  
**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.

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

*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.

<b>2016-ZD-CX-K008:</b>	<b>Planning a Family-Focused Approach to Prevent Elder Mistreatment</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$1,400,000</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Kathleen H. Wilber</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Open</b>

The University of Southern California (USC) proposes to develop a novel elder mistreatment intervention, the Strengths-based Training on Prevention of Elder Mistreatment (STOP EM). This program builds on lessons learned from preventing other forms of family violence, including child maltreatment and intimate partner violence. Partnering with health professionals, USC researchers will offer the opportunity to participate to adults aged 65 and older at risk of elder mistreatment because of health care transitions and changing health care needs. The current proposal is for the first of three phases of a cooperative agreement with the National Institute of Justice (NIJ). In this initial 18-month phase, USC will work in collaboration with NIJ, a primary health plan partner (Kaiser), and other stakeholders to fully plan the STOP EM program. Following the completion of this initial 18-month planning period, a pilot phase will be proposed. Upon completion of the pilot phase, a multi-year demonstration of the STOP EM intervention program will be considered to allow for a full assessment of its efficacy.

<b>2016-MU-CX-K006:</b>	<b>Elder Abuse Prevention Demonstration Project: Planning Phase</b>
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<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$1,398,927</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Jeanette Hussemann</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Open</b>

In response to the increasing prevalence of elder abuse in communities through the United States, this project proposes to design, pretest, pilot, and fully implement an Elder Abuse Prevention Demonstration Project. The key objectives of this 18-month demonstration planning phase are to: (1) refine the theory-base for the proposed intervention, Elder Abuse Mistreatment Prevention Education Program (EMPEP), a 90-day program, including 12 weekly one-on-one, in-home visits with elders, by a trained social worker or case manager, (2) finalize components of the EMPEP intervention, including preparation of a Manual of Procedures and implementation of fidelity indicators, (3) pretest the study recruitment and intervention strategies, (4) prepare for the pilot and full implementation of the demonstration, should it be funded for phases two and three, and (5) disseminate the findings in a format that could be scaled up and replicated should the fully implemented model prove effective at reducing elder mistreatment. Subjects of the study will include at-risk adults in Maricopa County, aged 60 years and older, who were referred, authorized, and waitlisted for home and community-based services (HCBS) services with the Area Agency of Aging in Maricopa County, AZ. Community partners involved in the demonstration include the Maricopa County Area Agency on Aging, the Arizona Department of Economic Security (supervisory agency of the Adult Protective Services), and the Maricopa County Human Services Department, as well as a panel of elder abuse and violence prevention expert advisors. Regarding research design and methods, the pretest of the intervention will involve fewer than 10 individuals. The proposed pilot study will include a randomized controlled trial of EMPEP implementation, comparing 600 older adults (subjects) assigned to EMPEP, to 600 control group participants who remain waitlisted to receive services; the study will include the collection of administrative and self-reported survey data. Interviews with key stakeholders will be conducted to gather information on program implementation and fidelity. Impact of the intervention will be measured through analyses of short- and long-term outcomes of participation in EMPEP, including physical and mental health, wellbeing, and reports of abuse. This study will culminate with the design, protocols, procedures, and performance measures for EMPEP. A published manual, presented to NIJ, will include program design, procedures, and fidelity measure information to guide the pilot testing of EMPEP and replication.

<b>2017-MU-CX-0044:</b>	<b>ABCD Social Development (ABCD-SD)</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$4,046,992</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Rolf Loeber</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Ongoing</b>

This proposal outlines the first 18 months of a prospective delinquency and victimization sub-study (the ABCD-Prosocial Development Study; ABCD-SD). The study is an add-on to the main Adolescent Brain Cognitive Development study (ABCD). The aim of the study is to shed light on the associations between substance use exposure, delinquency and victimization, and the developing brain. The ABCD-SD will collect data from five of the 20 sites of the main ABCD study, involving a projected total of nearly 3,000 boys and girls, who will be on average 11-12 years-old at Time 1 of the main ABCD-SD Study. Interviews with juveniles and their parents will be conducted in clinical visits. Measurements are self-reported delinquency, personality disposition, victimization, socio-psychological, family, peer, and neighborhood factors (risk and protective factors). The first six months of the project are a preparatory phase consisting of finalizing the assessment protocol, and setting up collaboration systems with participating sites, NIJ, and the ABCD main study. Months 12-18 consist of data collection, quality control, reliability and validity checks, implementation fidelity follow-up, and cleaning of data. In addition, preliminary analyses including the first wave of data will be conducted, together with initial data from the main ABCD study.

<b>2017-VA-CX-0032:</b>	<b>Testing and Validating Financial Measures with IPV Survivors</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$422,570</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Judy Postmus</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Ongoing</b>

The overall goal of this study is to analyze the measures used in a financial empowerment study, and then validate these scales with a new sample of both English and Spanish-speaking IPV survivors. The specific objectives of this project are to: 1) test and revise financial scales which were pre-existing or adapted from scales used in the general population for use with IPV victims in both English and Spanish, utilizing a secondary dataset; and 2) further test and validate measures that were analyzed as part of Objective One, with a similar sample of IPV survivors in both English

and Spanish, to determine if these scales are appropriate for use with other IPV populations. During Phase One, the research team will test and revise pre-existing or adapted financial scales used in the general population with IPV survivors in both English and Spanish utilizing a secondary dataset. This data was collected as part of an evaluation of The Allstate Foundation's "Moving Ahead through Financial Management" curriculum in which Postmus was Principal Investigator. During Phase Two, the research team will test the scales that were validated in Phase One with a similar sample of survivors of IPV from Puerto Rico, New York, and New Jersey, in both English and Spanish. The analytic plan for Phase One includes conducting exploratory factor analyses. If the research team finds that there are differences between the English and Spanish scales after testing, a Spanish Language Consultant will review the scales and offer recommendations on how items could be rephrased. The analytic plan for Phase Two includes running confirmatory factor analyses, testing for measurement invariance, and establishing construct validity for both the English and Spanish measures. A final comprehensive technical report containing the findings of this project will be provided to the domestic violence organizations that partner with us and to the National Institute of Justice.

<b>2017-VF-GX-0001:</b>	<b>Defining Late-Life Poly-victimization and Identifying Associated Mental and Physical Health Symptoms</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$271,822</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Jason Burnett</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Ongoing</b>

This study aims to explore elder abuse poly-victimization to discover common poly-victimization occurrences, their profiles across the socioecological context, and their associations with mental and physical health symptoms and mortality. Archived data will be provided by the Texas Department of Family and Protective Services, Division of Adult Protective Services (APS), and will include administrative case data with all confirmed and unconfirmed cases of abuse in adults 65 years and older between the dates of January 1, 2009 and December 31, 2017. Mortality data from the Texas Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Vital Statistics, will be obtained and matched with the APS data to determine mortality. A secondary data analysis of nine years of Texas APS statewide data will be conducted. These methods will provide a framework for operationally defining elder abuse poly-victimization, understanding related factors across the socioecological context, and developing intervention and prevention responses.

<b>2017-VF-GX-0002:</b>	<b>Developing a Taxonomy to Understand and Measure Outcomes of Success in Community-Based Elder Mistreatment Interventions</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$499,982</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Mark Lachs</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Ongoing</b>

Research tools available to help advance knowledge of effective community-based elder mistreatment (EM) interventions are limited. The field lacks an understanding of what success means in EM response program (EMRP) interventions, such as adult protective services (APS) and other community programs, which work directly with victims to reduce the risk of re-victimization. Informed by the EMRP practice principle of older adult self-determination, this study will develop and verify a victim-centric taxonomy of case outcomes that indicate EMRP success. This study will draw on multiple sources, including EM victims, EMRP practitioners, and members of EM multidisciplinary (MDT) teams to inform taxonomy development/verification. Prioritizing the perspective of victims, the researchers will conduct interviews with 80 victims involved in EMRP services. The interviewees will vary in EM subtype, gender, and race/ethnicity. Eligible victims will be aged 60 and over, living in the community, experiencing substantiated emotional, physical, sexual, financial abuse, or neglect, English-speaking, and have the capacity to determine EMRP-related case outcomes on their own or with supported decision-making assistance.

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

**Sub-Category D-ii: VAW and Welfare**

**COMPENDIUM OF RESEARCH ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN**

**1993-2018**

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## Category D: SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONTEXT

### ii. VAW and Welfare

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

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

**Product: NCJ# 205791/205792**

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

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

**Additional NCJ Citations: 202457**

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

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

interviews with a sub-sample of the original sample. Participants will be interviewed four times over a 12 month period to monitor ongoing status with respect to mediating variables and employment status. The key components of the interview will be the intensive tracking of the participant's experience of domestic violence, changes in the experience and impact of mediating variables, and their work participation and experiences.

**Product: NCJ# 205294**

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

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

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

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

**Product: NCJ# 204008**

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

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

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

The proposed study will evaluate the effects of battering on the efforts of poor women to achieve autonomy in the welfare-to-work transition, economic health, and relationships. Its objectives are to: (1) elicit and analyze poor women's autobiographical accounts of the interplay between battering and work, family, welfare, and poverty; and (2)

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

**Product: NCJ# 205021**

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

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

**Additional NCJ Citations: 202458**

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

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

**Product: NCJ# 207143**

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

Recent but not long-past violence is linked to unstable employment over a three-year period. Women who are victims of recent abuse worked fewer months than those not abused or those who suffered abuse only in the past. Women who reported at Wave 1 that they had been abused rated their health a year later as poorer and reported a greater need for mental health treatment than non-abused women. Abused women report having more chronic health problems than non-abused women (although this difference did not reach statistical significance). Moreover, abused women reported different types of problems. Women with abusive partners reported more emotional problems and more stress-related health concerns, such as headaches, ulcers and back problems, than did nonabused women. Over time, chronic intimate partner violence is associated with poor health, and recent intimate partner violence is associated with unstable

employment. Health mediates the relationship between abuse and economic outcomes over time. The findings suggest that abuse manifests as stress-related mental and physical health problems as long as a year after the abuse has occurred. These health problems then decrease women’s ability to maintain stable employment even as long as two years after the abuse has occurred.

**Additional NCJ Citations: 206847**

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

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

**Product: NCJ# 228620**

**Poly-Victimization Among Girls in the Juvenile Justice System: Manifestations and Associations to Delinquency (2009) – D.D. DeHart**

The risk trajectories identified from the data show the girls’ susceptibility to caregiver violence and the witnessing of violence prior to reaching school age. A second peak in risk occurred during adolescence. Although sexual violence was a risk for girls throughout their lives, it was particularly prevalent during adolescence. The risk for gang or group attacks increased just before pubescence, and the risk for dating violence escalated after pubescence. Caregiver violence showed the greatest stability in predicting the girls’ substance use, followed by sexual violence and witnessing violence. The girls’ qualitative accounts indicated that the use of alcohol and drugs was a means of coping with various victimizations. This coping mechanism was often modeled for the girls by parents or adult sexual partners. The findings show that delinquent girls need education and services that address alcohol and drug use that stems from traumatic victimization. They also need to develop skills for constructive coping mechanisms that address violence, loss, and other stressors in their lives. The findings have theoretical implications for the range and consequences of violence exposure for at-risk girls as well as on the design and objectives of service interventions, justice interventions, and efforts to prevent the victimization of girls through work with families and communities.

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

**Sub-Category D-iii:  
Domestic Violence and Children**

**COMPENDIUM OF RESEARCH ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN**

**1993-2018**

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## Category D: SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONTEXT

### iii. Domestic Violence and Children

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

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

**Product: NCJ# 193416**

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

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

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

The proposed project will: (1) examine the effect of domestic violence on four infant outcomes (physical health, temperament, social development, and cognitive development); (2) examine four factors that may mediate the relationship between battering and infant outcomes (maternal physical health, maternal mental health, parenting behavior, and child abuse and neglect); (3) examine the mental health effects of battering during pregnancy; and (4) inform criminal justice policy regarding families in which domestic violence occurs while the women is pregnant and during the first year of a child's life. Battered women ( $n = 105$ ) and non-battered women ( $n = 110$ ) will be recruited for a longitudinal investigation beginning when the women is pregnant and following her and her infant through the child's first year of life. Women will be determined as battered or non-battered according to responses to the Violence

Against Women Scales. Measures will be collected at three points, during the last trimester of pregnancy, two months after delivery, and one year after delivery. Data will be analyzed using MANOVAs in SPSS and structural equation modeling using AMOS.

**Product: NCJ# 196681**

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

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

**Additional NCJ Citations: 195579**

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

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

**Product: NCJ# 185355**

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

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

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

<b>1999-WT-VX-0009:</b>	<b>Domestic Violence and Child Aggression</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$249,854</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Renee McDonald</b>

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

<b>2002-WG-BX-0012:</b>	<b>Intimate Partner Violence During Visitation: A Longitudinal Study of Supervised and Unsupervised Access</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$198,946</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Chris O'Sullivan</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

This study explores the extent to which different court-ordered visitation arrangements expose victims of domestic violence to further abuse from ex-partners and result in their children being threatened or witnessing violence by their fathers. The researchers will interview victimized mothers in New York City—100 whose ex-partners are receiving short-term supervision at a visitation center and 250 whose ex-partners are receiving unsupervised or family-supervised visitation. In addition, the researchers will investigate whether court-ordered visitation arrangements for non-custodial parents conform to a model code for visitation issued by the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges. The project goal is to increase the understanding of court-ordered visitation under different conditions in DV cases in order to prevent future violence against women and children in these situations. Specific aims are to examine: (1) the outcomes for children and mothers under conditions of supervised visitation, unsupervised visitation, family-supervised visitation, and supervised or public transfer; (2) which families receive professionally supervised visitation and which do not; and (3) how courts handle visitation for families with a history of DV when professional supervision is not ordered or cannot be accessed. Study findings will provide information to the courts and affiliated programs, including family court judges, custody evaluators, law guardians, resource coordinators, and supervised visitation programs.

**Product: NCJ# 213712**

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

When a victim of intimate partner violent separates from and secures an order of protection against her partner and the couple has children in common, New York City Family Courts are likely to grant the father visitation. Accordingly, the Model Code of the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges recommends that child visitation be granted to a perpetrator of domestic violence only if the safety of the child and victimized parent can be protected through such arrangements. Researchers recruited 242 women from the New York City Family Courts and supervised visitation centers—baseline interviews were conducted in person and 168 participants were re-interviewed by telephone an average of six months later. Questions focused on physical and psychological abuse and injuries, children's exposure to the abuse and visitation orders. Results indicated that if: (1) the father had recently been physically abuse or if he abused alcohol or drugs, he was significantly more likely to receive an order for family-supervised than for unsupervised visits; and (2) the father had access to a gun, he was more likely to receive an order to a visitation center. Visitation conditions were not significantly associated with abuse during the follow-up period and significantly more children showed externalizing and internalizing behavior problems if the mother had been severely injured by the father. This report recommends: (1) more funding for visitation centers; (2) guidelines for family members who supervise visits; and (3) that unsupervised visits and family supervised visits need to be monitored for compliance with conditions on visits.

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

**Status:** Completed

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

**Product: NCJ# 213503**

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

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

**2005-WG-BX-0001: Consequences of Childhood Exposure to Intimate Partner Violence**  
**Amount:** \$20,000  
**PI:** Clifton Emery  
**Status:** Completed

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

**Product: NCJ# 215347**

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

The findings indicate that intimate partner violence has a significant and negative effect on externalizing child behavior, internalizing child behavior, general behavior problems, and drinking among children. The author also examined whether any of the theories that explained deviance, development, and stress could account for the effects of intimate partner violence on child externalizing, internalizing, and total behavior problems, as well as on alcohol consumption patterns. It was found that anxiety and the parent-child relationship partially mediated the effects of partner violence on child externalizing behavior. The impact of anxiety on externalizing behaviors should be taken into consideration by policymakers and clinicians when dealing with the aftermath of intimate partner violence exposure on children. Research suggests that individual treatment for children exposed to intimate partner violence may reduce stress and, in turn, some of the problem behaviors. Data were drawn from the first two time periods of the Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods, a longitudinal study of crime, delinquency, substance

abuse, and violence that included a representative random probability sample of 6,228 children and their primary caregivers. The sample was drawn from a three-stage cross-sectional stratified cluster sample of 80 Chicago neighborhoods. The data provide information on family structure, parent-child relationships, parent discipline styles, family mental health, and family history of crime and drug use. Data analysis involved the use of logistic regression and both ordinal and multinomial logits (chapter 5 discusses in detail the effect of using data augmentation algorithms on the means, standard errors, and relationships among the variables under examination). Future studies should focus on the cost effectiveness of treatment for anxiety for children who have been exposed to intimate partner violence or child abuse.

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

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

**Product: NCJ# 232624**

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

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

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

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

A collaborative research study will be conducted to examine the impact of legal representation on child custody and visitation decisions in marital dissolutions between spouses with a history of intimate partner violence (IPV). A retrospective cohort study will be conducted among King County couples with minor children filing for marriage dissolution with the King County Superior Court (KCSC) or Kent Regional Justice Center (RJC) between January 1, 2000, and December 31, 2010, who have a history of police- or court-documented IPV. Specifically, a complete list of all such cases filed at the KCSC in Seattle, Washington, or the RJC in Kent, Washington, between January 1, 2000, and December 31, 2010, available from the OAC SCOMIS database, will comprise the initial eligible pool from which the study sample will be drawn. Also examined will be the 2-year period post-decree among the subset of cases with filings between January 1, 2000, and December 31, 2009, for post-decree court proceedings indicative of continued child custody/visitation disputes. Using propensity score matching, both civil paid ( $n = 500$ ) and pro bono/legal aid ( $n = 250$ ) represented cases will be matched with pro se cases ( $n = 750$ ) for a total sample size of 1,500 cases. This study is designed to address the critical gap in IPV and legal representation research through accomplishing these specific aims: (1) To describe the prevalence of legal representation (both paid civil representation and pro bono/legal aid representation) among IPV victims undergoing marriage dissolution involving children during a 10-year period in a population-based sample of marriage dissolutions; (2) To estimate the effect of legal representation, both globally (any legal representation) and by payor status (paid civil vs. pro bono/legal aid) on child custody and visitation outcomes and post-dissolution child custody and visitation disputes, including the proportion of couples for whom: (a) visitation is denied to the abusing parent, (b) supervised visitation between the abusing parent and the child(ren) is ordered, (c) restrictions are placed on the abusing parent's child visitation, (d) treatment program completion is a prerequisite to the abusing parent's child visitation, and (e) sole decision-making is awarded to the non-IPV-abusing parent; (3) To estimate the effect of legal representation on the following set of secondary outcomes: (a) court order of professional supervision of visitation, (b) court order that future dispute resolution to be conducted only through the court, (c) prohibition of overnight visitation by the abusing parent, (d) formal court findings of IPV, (e) post-decree child custody/visitation disputes, and (f) primary residential parent status is awarded to the abusing parent (adverse outcome).

**Product: NCJ# 248886**

**Final Report of the "Impact of Legal Representation on Child Custody Decisions Among Families With a History of Intimate Partner Violence Study" (2015) – M. Kernic**

The overall finding is that attorney representation of IPV victims, particularly by legal-aid attorneys with expertise in IPV cases, resulted in greater protections being awarded to the IPV victims and their children. The study found that in cases where a parent who was an IPV victim had legal representation, the abusive parent was 85 percent more likely to be denied child visitation and was 77 percent more likely to have restrictions or conditions placed on the abusive parent's child visitation. Also, in the subset of cases in which the abusive parent was awarded visitation, 47 percent were more likely to have treatment or program completion ordered for the abusive parent. These cases were also 46 percent more likely to award sole decision-making to the victim parent. This was a retrospective cohort study conducted among King County (Washington) couples with minor children who filed for marriage dissolution between January 1, 2000, and December 31, 2010. Only those couples who had a history of police- or court-documented IPV were included in the study. The effect of legal representation of the IPV victim was examined separately according to whether the victim parent was represented by a legal aid attorney or a private attorney. A comparison group of unrepresented abused parents was matched to represented subjects.

<b>2013-VA-CX-0044:</b>	<b>Intimate Partner Violence and Custody Decisions: A Randomized Controlled Trial of Outcomes from Family Court, Shuttle Mediation, or Videoconferencing Mediation</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$763,686</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Amy Holtzworth-Munroe and Connie Beck</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Ongoing</b>

The proposed study is a randomized control trial of family mediation cases with intimate partner violence. If the parties agree to study participation, these cases will be randomly assigned to one of three study conditions: traditional court based litigation, shuttle mediation, or videoconferencing mediation. An IPV screen, administered at mediation intake, will be used to examine IPV level and determine study eligibility. It is estimated that there will be 75 mediation cases per study condition. The study will be conducted at a metropolitan court within a dispute resolution division. Immediate outcome measures include: (1) data coded from divorce decrees and mediation agreements, regarding

resolution of disputed issues; (2) party self-reports of satisfaction and perceptions of process and outcomes; and (3) for mediation cases, mediator’s report regarding process and outcome. One-year outcomes, coded from court records, include: (1) number and nature of legal motions filed; and (2) evidence of continuing IPV. Demographic information will be gathered to describe the sample, determine if randomization was successful, and predict outcomes. A follow-up survey will be sent to all participants to examine continuation of IPV, self-reported outcomes, and self-reported satisfaction with mediation method. For exploratory purposes, court records for cases that refuse study participation will be coded, providing a nonrandomized court comparison sample. After conducting measurement models of IPV and outcome variables to create theory- and statistically based latent measures of constructs from multiple measures, data analyses will be conducted to test analyses. Cost-benefit analyses will be conducted.

<b>2014-MU-CX-0859:</b>	<b>Child Custody Outcomes in Cases Involving Parental Alienation and Abuse Allegations</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Joan Meier</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Ongoing</b>

Arguably the most troubling aspect of justice system response to intimate partner violence is custody courts' failure to protect children when mothers allege the father is abusive. Family courts' errors in assessing adult and child abuse, and punitive responses to abuse allegations, have been widely documented. A significant contributor to these errors is the pseudo-scientific theory of parental alienation (PA). Originally termed parental alienation syndrome (PAS), the theory suggests that when mothers allege that a child is not safe with the father, they are doing so illegitimately, to alienate the child from the father. PA labeling often results in dismissal of women's and children's reports of abuse, and sometimes trumps even expert child abuse evaluations. PAS was explicitly based on negative stereotypes of mothers and has been widely discredited. However, the term parental alienation is still widely used in ways that are virtually identical to PAS. However, because PA is nominally gender neutral (and not called a scientific syndrome), it continues to have substantial credibility in court. The first goal of this project is to ascertain whether empirical evidence indicates that parental alienation is also gender-biased in practice and outcome. Drawing from courts' own reports of facts, findings and outcomes, such research could powerfully inform advocates and the courts regarding the validity or invalidity of relying on PA to strip mothers of their children and potentially subject children to ongoing abuse. Second, inspired by some tentative findings, the study seeks to explore outcomes in custody/abuse litigation by gender and by differing types of abuse. The study relies solely on electronically available published opinions in child custody cases; to date, we have identified 240 cases involving alienation and alienation plus abuse. We seek to expand the database to include non-alienation abuse cases as a comparison, and to address additional questions about custody/abuse adjudications. The Principal Investigator, Joan Meier, Professor of Clinical Law at GW Law School, will be supported by consultants Chris O'Sullivan, PhD, Leora Rosen, PhD, Sean Dickson, Mph, Esq., and the Institute for Women's Policy Research. The objective in the first year is to collect a dataset of opinions coded by relevant factors. The second-year objective is to perform statistical analyses. Scholarly publications and practice tools will be developed in the third year. The project will also produce an invaluable database identifying 15 years of published cases involving alienation, abuse and custody while coding parties’ claims and defenses, outcomes, and other key factors by gender and parental status.

<b>2015-R2-CX-0003:</b>	<b>Child Exposure to Intimate Partner Violence and Parent Aggression in Two Generations</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$407,802</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>JoAnn Wu Shortt</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Ongoing</b>

Intimate partner violence (IPV) is a complex and significant public health problem with adverse physical and mental health consequences not only for the adults involved but also for the children who are exposed to IPV. However, the impact of IPV exposure on children's adjustment has shown substantial variability. The proposed study draws upon Dynamic Development Systems Theory to examine IPV dynamics and family/child risk and protective factors and processes that relate to children's adjustment, including psychopathology, social competence, and academic achievement into adolescence. The current study advances the field in important regards. The inclusion of dyadic aggression data across multiple family contexts, over two generations, will help build theory and inform more tailored, timely interventions. *Subjects:* We will conduct a secondary analysis study using a prospective multi-generation data set involving the children ( $N = 265$ , approximately 50% of girls at age 5 years) of the Oregon Youth Study (OYS)

men and the children's biological mothers (even if the couple has separated) from the Three Generational Study (3GS). At enrollment into the OYS in grade 4, the men were at risk for aggression (by virtue of living in neighborhoods with relatively high rates of juvenile delinquency) and from lower socioeconomic backgrounds. *Research Design, Methods, Analysis:* The available 3GS data set includes two generations with childhood data on each (i.e., developmental history of the OYS fathers and their offspring) and includes 5 waves of IPV data and 6 waves of child adjustment data for the offspring over a 12-year period using a multi-agent/multi-method measurement strategy. We will first examine (1) moderation of early childhood proximal associations between exposure to violence (IPV and parent aggression) and child adjustment by child and parent gender. Next, we will capitalize on the prospective, longitudinal design to examine (2) how the developmental timing of violence exposure may effect changes in offspring adjustment across adolescence; (3) risk and protective factors (e.g., child emotion regulation, parent monitoring) that may mediate associations between violence exposure in childhood and adolescence adjustment; (4) intergenerational transmission of IPV (and parent aggression) and the circumstances whereby parents' developmental risk factors (e.g., exposure to IPV during childhood) increase the occurrence of IPV (and parent aggression) in adulthood and the risk of child adjustment difficulties. *Products, Reports, and Data Archiving:* Study results will be disseminated via local and national meetings and in manuscripts submitted for publication in peer reviewed journals.

<b>2015-VA-CX-0073:</b>	<b>Interdisciplinary Evaluation of Child Custody Decision-making among IPV Families</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$697,120</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Mary Kernic</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Ongoing</b>

The major aim of this study is to examine the involvement of custody evaluators, and corroborating evidence of a history of parental intimate partner violence (IPV), for their potential contribution to increasing protections awarded in child custody and visitation orders and lessening rates of post-dissolution IPV and child abuse. *Subjects:* This study will involve a sample of King County, Washington, couples with minor children, filing for marriage dissolution between January 1, 2000 and December 31, 2010, who have a history of police- or court-documented intimate partner violence (IPV) preceding the filing date of the marriage dissolution. A complete sampling of custody cases with a history of IPV and a custody evaluation will be performed. Cases with a custody evaluation will be matched via propensity score techniques to comparison group cases without a custody evaluation. Propensity score matching will also be used for corroborating IPV-evidence study groups, if deemed necessary. *Research Design and Methods:* A retrospective cohort study will be conducted to accomplish study aims. Data collection will involve the use of existing police and court electronic data as well as extensive data collected from dissolution case files. Study groups will be assessed for covariate balance, and propensity score matching will be used for independent variables with insufficient covariate balance. The goals of this study will benefit from the substantial efforts of an NIJ-sponsored parent study designed, using propensity score matching, to examine the effect of legal representation of the IPV victim on child custody and visitation decisions. The parent study will provide approximately half of the custody evaluation cases and all the comparison group cases needed to accomplish study aims and the infrastructure for successful, accurate data collection and efficient production of working datasets. The results from this project will help to inform U.S. policy regarding the degree to which child custody evaluations and corroborating evidence of IPV history contribute to greater protections being awarded in child custody arrangements and the degree to which these protections lead to lower rates of IPV and child abuse following marriage dissolution among this high-risk population. *Analysis:* Multiple logistic, robust Poisson and Cox regression analyses will be conducted on the full or propensity score-matched samples. *Products, Reports, and Data Archiving:* Study deliverables will include study data, interim and final reports, peer-reviewed manuscripts, dissemination of findings at professional scientific meetings and to stakeholders regionally, nationally, and globally.

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

**Sub-Category D-iv: Commercial Sexual  
Exploitation of Children**

**COMPENDIUM OF RESEARCH ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN**

**1993-2018**

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## Category D: SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONTEXT

### iv. Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children

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

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

**Product: NCJ# 221894**

**Final Report on the Evaluation of the First Offender Prostitution Program (2008) – Michael Shively, Sarah Kuck Jalbert, Ryan Kling, William Rhodes, Peter Finn, Chris Flygare, Laura Tierney, Dana Hunt, David Squires, Christina Dyou, Kristin Wheeler**

This report presents the methodology and findings of an evaluation of San Francisco's First Offender Prostitution Program (FOPP), which is designed to reduce the demand for commercial sex and human trafficking by educating men arrested for soliciting prostitutes ("johns") about the adverse consequences of prostitution. The process phase of the evaluation found that the FOPP has been well-conceived and based upon a logically sound model, and it has been implemented as intended. Further, it has been organizationally stable and sustainable. Findings from the outcome phase of the evaluation show that the FOPP has substantially reduced recidivism among men arrested for soliciting prostitutes. The program has been cost-effective; it has operated for over 12 years without any cost to taxpayers while generating nearly \$1 million for recovery programs that target providers of commercial sex. The program is also transferable, as shown by its successful replication in 12 other U.S. sites and adapted in some form in just over 25 additional U.S. sites over the past decade. Suggestions for program improvement include adding curriculum elements that build skills that enable men to find ways to meet their needs more positively than through commercial sex. Other suggestions are to add aftercare and conduct web-based reverse stings in responding to changes in the commercial sex market. Suggestions are also offered for future research and the dispensing of practical information on "john" schools to those planning or implementing such programs. Evaluation data were collected through site visits, police "ride alongs," interviews, program documents, administrative records, structured observation of "john" school classes, pre-class and post-class surveys of participants, and "john" criminal histories. Included are 33 tables, 8 figures, a 322-item bibliography, and appended evaluation instruments and protocols.

**Additional NCJ Citation: 222451, 250306**

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

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

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

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

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

<b>2005-MU-MU-0003:</b>	<b>Evaluation of OJJDP FY 2003 Discretionary Fund Project</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$428,837 plus FY 2007 supplement of \$25,052</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Marcia Cohen</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

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

**Product: NCJ# 234464**

**Final Report on the Evaluation of the SAGE Project's LIFESKILLS and GRACE Programs (2011) – Marcia I. Cohen, Mark C. Edberg, Stephen V. Gies**

The SAGE Project is a nonprofit organization that operates two commercial sexual exploitation (CSE) intervention programs: LIFESKILLS and GRACE. Both programs operate from the philosophical approach of harm reduction, which emphasizes peer education and skills development. Participants in LIFESKILLS are younger (under 18) and are either involved in CSE or considered at high risk for sexual exploitation. The LIFESKILLS program offers case management, support groups, and referral services. Length of stay for LIFESKILLS girls ranges from 4 to 14 months. GRACE participants are older (adults) and have been arrested for prostitution. Most GRACE program clients are court-ordered to participate for a minimum of 25 hours of group services. This study used a four-phase participatory evaluation design that employed both quantitative and qualitative components. The two qualitative components (phases 1 and 4) used interviews with staff and program participants to assist in operationalizing variables for the evaluation, identifying process and outcome measures, and developing program logic models. The quantitative evaluation followed a quasi-experimental, nonequivalent group design to assess a set of outcomes (phase 2). The principal data sources included baseline and follow-up surveys and official arrest records. The process evaluation (phase 3) integrated both quantitative and qualitative methods to assess whether the program was well-designed and implemented as intended and involved an examination of services, management, staffing, information systems, and case files. The key findings: 1. The SAGE Project succeeded in reducing contact with the criminal justice system of both the LIFESKILLS and GRACE groups. 2. Girls and young women typically track along one of four risk-related trajectories, on the basis of whether they are (a) from “risk saturated” communities, (b) from troubled suburban families, (c) from immigrant families, or (d) becoming involved proactively, without (at first) many of the overwhelming risk factors present for the other trajectories. 3. Although a LIFESKILLS curriculum with a good theoretical foundation exists, fidelity to a model is lacking, and it has not been sufficiently formalized, operationalized, and documented. PDF Link: <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/234464.pdf>

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

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

**Product: NCJ# 226610**

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

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

abuse, reported as running away or missing, prior contact with justice agencies, financial needs, and truancy/dropping out of school.

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

**Sub-Category D-v: Drug and Alcohol Use,  
and Criminal Histories**

**COMPENDIUM OF RESEARCH ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN**

**1993-2018**

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**CATEGORY D: SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONTEXT**

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*1997-IJ-CX-0009: Linkage of Domestic Violence and Substance Abuse Services..... 1D-v*

*1997-IJ-CX-0047: Influence of Alcohol and Drugs on Women’s Utilization of the Police for Domestic Violence..... 2D-v*

*1998-IJ-CX-0031: Drugs and Alcohol and Their Connection to Domestic Violence..... 2D-v*

*1998-WT-VX-0007: Developmental Theory and Battering Incidents: Examining the Relationship Between Discrete Offender Groups and Intimate Partner Violence..... 3D-v*

*1999-WT-VX-0006: Understanding the Links Between Violence Against Women and Women’s Participation in Illegal Activity..... 3D-v*

*2000-WT-VX-0001: Examining the Nature and Correlates of Domestic Violence Among Female Arrestees in San Diego..... 4D-v*

*2000-WT-VX-0010: Research on Incarcerated Women ..... 4D-v*

## Category D: SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONTEXT

### v. Drug and Alcohol Use, and Criminal Histories

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

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

**Product:** NCJ# 188266/188267

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

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

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

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

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

**Product:** NCJ# 194122/ 194123

**Linkage of Domestic Violence and Substance Abuse Services (1999) – J. Collins, D. Spencer, J. Snodgrass, S. Wheelless**

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

**Additional NCJ Citation: 202564**

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

The purpose of this 12-month study is to investigate the influence of substance use and abuse on women’s utilization of the police for incidents of domestic violence. Specifically, the study will examine the relationships between both chronic and acute patterns of substance use, and women’s utilization of the police. Substance use of both male perpetrators and female victims will also be explored. These issues will be addressed through secondary data analyses of existing victim interview data and corollary police data derived from the Charlotte Spouse Assault Replication Project, for 419 female victims of misdemeanor-level domestic violence. Project products will include a final report, an executive summary, and semi-annual progress reports. The results of the project will be of interest and value to criminal justice personnel, victim service and substance abuse service providers. If the analyses reveal that substance use or abuse by perpetrators and/or victims inhibits police utilization, then additional efforts can be taken by law enforcement and social service providers to counter this effect in order to provide greater safety to abused women. Project results will also be of value to criminal justice researchers, stimulating additional needed research regarding the connections between alcohol, other drugs, and domestic violence.

**Product: NCJ# 179277**

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

**I. Hutchinson**

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

**Additional NCJ Citations: 202564**

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

This 15-month project will collect urine sample, police, and interview data on 400 domestic violence arrestees in Bernalillo County (Albuquerque), New Mexico, to examine the nexus between substance abuse and domestic violence. The project is expected to build on the DUF/ADAM platform, but can stand alone if necessary. A particular focus of the analysis will be on the relationship between race/ethnicity and substance abuse/domestic violence, as the

study site's population is 37% Hispanic, including both Hispanic individuals who are recent immigrants and those who are long-term residents.

**Product: NCJ# 196667**

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

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

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

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

**Product: NCJ# 198827**

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

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

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

The goal of this study is to explore the relationship between violence against women and women's involvement in illegal activities leading to incarceration. The objectives are to: 1) measure the rate of prior domestic, sexual, and other acts of violence against women in the Dwight Correctional Facility (DCF); 2) analyze the types and differences in victim-perpetrator relationships, the consequences of violence, and the relationship between multiple forms of abuse; and 3) determine the relationship of violence to women's involvement in illegal activities. Three sources of data will

be used for this study. Existing State agency data regarding the rate of violence against and the rate of incarceration of women will be collected and compared with information from the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority about the rates and profiles of domestic violence victims and women who have been sexually assaulted. Information about violence experiences will be collected on a sample of 300 women incarcerated during a one year period in the DCF using the Conflict Tactic Scale (CTS). Violence initiated by three types of perpetrators will be measured: (1) intimate partners; (2) crime partners; and (3) authority figures in the system. Thirty of the CTS respondents will be randomly selected for in-depth life history interviews.

**Product: NCJ# 199369/199370**

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

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

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

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

**Product: NCJ# 202900**

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

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

<b>2000-WT-VX-0010:</b>	<b>Research on Incarcerated Women</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$359,183</b>

<b>PI:</b>	<b>Dana D. DeHart</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

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

**Product: NCJ# 208383**

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

Some theorists have contended that women's involvement in criminal activities can be attributed to social problems that often result in the physical, sexual, and psychological victimization of these women. As the female incarceration rate continues to swell in the United States, researchers have been called upon to study the gender-specific motivations and needs of female offenders. The current study examines the link between female victimization and women's involvement in crime. Researchers interviewed 60 women incarcerated in a maximum-security correctional facility for various offenses including drug offenses, property offenses, child abuse and neglect, and violent offenses. The interviews focused on the offender's perspective of the victimization experienced in her life, as well as her history of family and peer relationships, substance use, and criminal involvement. A grounded-theory approach guided the qualitative analysis of the interview transcripts, which were analyzed with the assistance of the ATLAS/ti software program. The findings revealed several major ways in which victimization impacted the female offenders, including the victimization's effects on health and psychosocial functioning. In some cases, the victimization led directly to the commission of the offense in that the women were coerced into the criminal activity. The cumulative impact of multiple victimizations as a contributing factor in women's criminal involvement is discussed and case studies are provided to illustrate main findings.

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

**Sub-Category D-vi: Context and Life Course**

**COMPENDIUM OF RESEARCH ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN**

**1993-2018**

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## Category D: SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONTEXT

### vi. Context and Life Course

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

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

**Product: NCJ# 187770**

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

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

**Additional NCJ Citations: 187775, 197019**

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

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

**Product: NCJ# 198319**

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

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

**1998-WT-VX-0022: Does Community Crime Prevention Make a Difference Behind Closed Doors**  
**Amount:** \$135,567  
**PI:** Carolyn Block  
**Status:** Completed

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

**Product: NCJ# 194711**  
**Do Collective Efficacy and Community Capacity Make a Difference “Behind Closed Doors” (2001) – C. Block, W. Skogan**

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

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

The goals of the study are to: 1) describe and predict longitudinal patterns of battered women's experiences over time, and specifically the maintenance, escalation and diminution of levels of physical, sexual and psychological abuse and battered women's subjective appraisal of current risks and 2) test a model for predicting average level and change in physical, sexual and psychological abuse, and battered women's subjective appraisal of current risks from a set of factors that are relevant for interventions. Secondly, longitudinal patterns of battered women's help-seeking and their risk reduction strategies, social support and emotional well-being will also be examined. The proposed study

uses a convenience sample of 400 battered women recruited from a battered women's shelter, a domestic violence criminal court, and civil protection order intake office, to examine their violence-related experiences over time. Trained interviewers will recruit and conduct initial interviews at the time prospective participants contact one of the three study sites for help. Follow-up phone interviews will be completed at 3-month intervals over a 12-month period for a total of five data collection waves.

**Product: NCJ# 185887**

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

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

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

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

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

**Product: NCJ# 189160/189161**

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

Data came from a prospective study of 206 urban, mainly low-income Black women who experienced child sexual abuse before they turned 13 in the early 1970’s and were followed for a year after their victimization. Follow-up interviews took place in 1990 with 136 of the women, and in 1996–97 with 87 of the survivors of child sexual abuse and 87 women from a matched comparison group. In contrast to prior research generally concluding that a history of child sexual abuse (CSA) is a risk factor for later sexual victimization, our research found that CSA before the age of 13 was not by itself a risk factor for adult victimization, but that CSA victims who were also victimized as adolescents between 13 and 17 were at much greater risk of adult sexual victimization than any other women. Additional risk factors of adult victimization included measures of a woman’s sexual behavior, which indicated that risk increases for those with multiple sexual partners and those with problematic beliefs about sexual conduct. Results indicate that girls who ran away from home and whose family backgrounds include mothers who were arrested, are at significantly increased risk of adolescent victimization relative to other victims of CSA.

**Additional NCJ Citations: 197019, 201580**

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

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

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

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

**Product:** NCJ# 207197

**Separation/Divorce Sexual Assault: The Current State of Social Scientific Knowledge (2004) –**

**W. DeKeseredy, M. Rogness, M. Schwartz**

This article reviews the current state of empirical and theoretical work on separation/divorce sexual assault. This review found that the study of separation/divorce sexual assault is in the beginning stages and that more attention needs to be paid to the issue of defining both sexual assault and separation/divorce. Based on the limited amount of research reviewed for this article, the researchers concluded the following: (1) the risks of non-lethal violence and intimate femicide are highest when women seek freedom from their abusive spouses or other cohabitating partners; (2) the prevalence rates of separation/divorce sexual assault may be low for some studies because data on these assaults have come primarily from women who were spouses; (3) the narrow definitions used in this area of research needs to be broadened to include other groups of men and women, such as immigrants, those living in public housing, or persons with mental disabilities; (4) a broader definition of sexual assault needs to include a wider range of experiences; and (5) there is a major need for small- and large-scale representative sample surveys in future empirical and theoretical work.

**Additional NCJ Citations:** 213266

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

The primary objective of this project is the evaluation of a sexual assault prevention program on a college campus. The program emphasizes a relatively new area of prevention, bystander behavior, in an attempt to find new ways to engage both men and women. The program focuses on training and supporting prosocial bystander behaviors—

helping students become more sensitive to issues of sexual assault and teaching them skills to intervene to prevent assaults from occurring and support survivors who may disclose to them. Research participants are being drawn from among enrolled undergraduate students and will be divided into a control group who will receive no special programming, students who will receive a one-session dose of programming, and students who will receive a three-session dose of programming. Participants will complete pre, posttest and follow-up measures at two and four months of knowledge and attitudes related to sexual assault and bystander behavior. A subsample will also participate in a 12-month follow-up and in focus groups to discuss strengths and limits of the program.

**Product: NCJ# 208701**

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

The sexual violence prevention program evaluated in this study uses a community of responsibility model to teach women and men how to intervene safely and effectively in cases of sexual violence before, during, and after incidents with strangers, acquaintances, or friends. The program varies from other prevention programs in that it does not address men as potential perpetrators or women as potential victims. Rather, it approaches both women and men as potential bystanders or witnesses to behaviors related to sexual violence. The program is grounded in recent research on social and community psychology which focuses on bystander intervention and community-focused solutions. The program draws upon findings from research on community change and prevention as well as more individually focused studies of rape prevention programs and bystander behavior in emergency and crime situations. Three hundred and eighty-nine undergraduates participated and were randomly assigned to one of two treatment groups or to a control group. Results from the research reveal that up to 2 months after participating in either a one- or three-session version of the program, participants in the treatment conditions showed improvements across measures of attitudes, knowledge, and behavior while the control group did not. Most program effects persisted at 4- and 12-month follow-ups. The program appeared to benefit women and men equally.

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

This research will use the National Youth Survey to achieve the following objectives, to: (1) study developmental patterns of initiation, continuity, and suspension of engagement in sexually assaultive behaviors in the original respondents and (2) study sequencing of initiation and suspension of sexual assault relative to other interpersonal violence, other delinquent and criminal behaviors, and potential risk factors for initiation and suspension, in the original respondent generation. Additionally, this research will study (3) the prevalence of sexual assault and the comorbidity of sexual assault with other problem behaviors, including other interpersonal violence, (a) developmentally, across the life course, for the focal respondents, (b) inter-generationally, comparing patterns of co-morbidity in adolescence and young adulthood, for the original respondents and their children, and (c) including comparisons of co-morbidity developmentally and intergenerationally across sociodemographic subpopulations. Finally, this research will (4) study the long-term trajectories of adolescent and young adult sexual assaulters as they age into middle adulthood for the original respondents and (5) examine the contexts in which the reported sexual assaults (both perpetration and victimization) occurred, including how often the perpetrators were under the influence of drugs and alcohol, and the relationship of the perpetrators to their victims. All analyses will be examined, comparing results across sociodemographic subpopulations.

**Product: NCJ# 223284**

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

The study used the National Youth Survey Family Study (NYSFS) to answer questions related to developmental patterns, sequencing, comorbidity, long-term trajectories, and contexts of sexual assault perpetration and victimization over the life course. The authors found that age of a perpetrator’s first sexual assault (onset) began at 11 and peaked at 16. From that point, rate of first assaults decreased until the last onset point of 25. By age 20, 88 percent of those who were going to perpetrate sexual assault had already done so. In all, 5.7 percent of the sample reported ever committing a sexual assault, and 2.4 percent were categorized as serious sexual assaulters. Sexual assault was generally initiated last after felony assault, felony theft, minor delinquency, and marijuana use. Exposure to delinquent friends was the one major, statistically significant predictor of sexual assault over the life course, particularly for

males. For the sample, adolescent sexual assault, felony theft, and normlessness in the family context predicted perpetrating sexual assault in young adulthood. Of the respondents who reported perpetrating a sexual assault, 61% reported drinking alcohol before committing a sexual assault. Only one fourth reported using drugs but, notably, they were also drinking. The most common specified means of forcing sexual assault were verbal persuasion/threats (44 percent) and hit/slapped/mild roughness (25 percent). Seven percent of the study population reported getting their victim drunk or drugging their victim to facilitate the attack. Of original respondents, 77 percent who reported being sexually attacked or raped did not report the incident to the police. Their reasons for not reporting were that the police cannot or will not help (37 percent) and that it was a private/personal matter (32 percent).

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

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

**Product: NCJ# 212298**

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

Using data from the Spouse Abuse Replication Program (SARP), this study examined the extent to which domestic violence offenders exhibited a specialized proclivity to violence, as well as their tendencies to escalate or de-escalate the severity of their attacks against the same victim. The SARP was designed to replicate the Minneapolis domestic violence experiments (Sherman and Berk, 1984), which found that arresting domestic violence suspects contributed to a lower risk for repeat domestic violence. In order to examine the external validity of this result, NIJ funded the SARP to replicate the Minneapolis study in six other cities in geographically diverse regions of the country. The SARP data were selected for the current study because they facilitated an analysis of whether domestic violence offenders exhibited specialization in violence. The data provided information from victim interviews on the nature of the violence in both the presenting incident and in subsequent victimization incidents, which permitted an analysis of the extent to which the severity of offenders' attacks against the same victim increased, decreased, or stayed about the same. The present study found that the majority of domestic violence offenders with prior official criminal records had been involved in nonviolent criminal behavior in addition to domestic violence. Regarding variations in the seriousness of domestic violence over time, three SARP sites manifested a heterogeneous mix of offenders who escalated and de-escalated the severity of their attacks over the relatively short follow-up periods; however, one other site showed pronounced tendencies for offenders to escalate the severity of their attacks when the presenting case involved minor injury. There was no tendency at this site for offenders to de-escalate the severity of their attacks when the presenting incident involved serious injuries.

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

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

**Product: NCJ# 221153**

**Campus Sexual Assault (CSA) Study, Final Report (2007) – C.P. Krebs, C.H. Lindquist, T.D. Warner, B.S. Fisher, S.L. Martin**

Data highlights indicate that (1) 13.7 percent of undergraduate women had been victims of at least one completed sexual assault since entering college, and 4.7 percent were victims of physically forced sexual assault; (2) 7.8 percent of women were sexually assaulted when they were incapacitated after voluntarily consuming drugs and/or alcohol; and (3) 0.6 percent were sexually assaulted when they were incapacitated after having been given a drug without their knowledge. Detailed data were collected on the context, reporting, and consequences of sexual assault. Self-reported rates of sexual assault victimization and perpetration among males were very low. The primary implications of the Campus Sexual Assault (CSA) Study are the relative rarity of cases of drug-facilitated sexual assault (DFSA) and the need to incorporate alcohol and drug messages into sexual assault prevention and risk reduction programming. Sexual assault is a public health and public safety problem with far-reaching implications. Although a substantial body of research on sexual assault exists, additional data are needed to help document the current magnitude of the problem, the extent to which certain subpopulations are impacted, the consequences and reporting (or non-reporting) of victimization incidents, and strategies for preventing and reducing the risk of sexual assault, and effectively responding to victims. RTI International received funding from the U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice (NIJ), to conduct the CSA Study. The objective was to document the prevalence of distinct types of sexual assault among university women as well as the context, consequences, and reporting of distinct types of sexual assault among a large sample of undergraduate women from two large universities.

**Additional NCJ Citation: 223718**

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

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

**Product: NCJ# 240918**

**In, Out, and In Again? A Life Course Understanding of Women's Violent Relationships (2006) – Kristin Carmela Carbone-Lopez**

One objective is to examine the patterns of IPV among adult females to determine whether women who experience different patterns of violence differ from one another on certain characteristics. Currently, little is known about what might link violent experiences within and across relationships. Another objective of the research is to examine the nature of the IPV women report, that is, the situations and interactions in which IPV occurs. The first chapter suggests

that a focus on the consequences of IPV for women’s intimate relationships is necessary in achieving a broader understanding of the effects of IPV. The second chapter discusses the major theories of IPV. These can be described in offender-based theories, including intra-individual, social-psychological, and socio-cultural explanations as well as victim-based theories. The third chapter provides detailed information on the two data sets used in this research. The first is the National Violence Against Women Survey (NVAWS) and data collected from women incarcerated at the Women’s Workhouse in Hennepin County, Minnesota. Detailed information is provided on the women’s violent encounters 3 years prior to incarceration. The fourth chapter presents results from the quantitative analyses of the NVAWS. This is followed by a chapter that presents results from a qualitative analysis of the jail sample. The sixth and final chapter discusses and draws conclusions about the central research issues, the main findings, and their implications for both research and policy.

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

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

**Product: NCJ# 232623**

**Course of Domestic Abuse Among Chicago's Elderly: Risk Factors, Protective Behaviors, and Police Intervention (2010) – K.L. Amendola, M.G. Slipka, E.E. Hamilton, J.L. Whitman**

The examination of the course of abuse found that victims from the police sample (elderly victims who had been visited by trained domestic violence/senior citizen victimization officers in the Chicago Police Department) were more likely to have at least one incident of subsequent abuse compared with those from the community sample (elderly victims who experienced no police intervention); however, for those in the police sample, the number of forms of abuse that occurred repeatedly decreased. In addition, those in the police sample were more likely to have engaged in protective behaviors or service-seeking than those in the community sample. These findings suggest that intervention by officers trained to assist elder abuse victims can lead to increased engagement in protective behaviors and ultimately reduction in the number of frequently occurring forms of abuse. The sample consisted of 1,795 elderly residents for whom researchers could identify victimization status. In-depth interviews were conducted with 328 elderly residents from three sample groups: 159 community nonvictims, 121 community victims, and 48 victims who received police intervention. All participants were current residents of Chicago, ages 60 and older. Researchers conducted phone interviews with a survey instrument designed to assess victimization. The survey included questions about various characteristics and risk factors associated with both victims and perpetrators of abuse and/or neglect, specific types of abuse, and victims’ protective behaviors. Victimization was examined twice over a 10-month period in order to assess the course of abuse over time. The effects of police intervention were also examined.

**Additional NCJ Citations: 232625, 234143**

<b>2007-WG-BX-0002:</b>	<b>The Effectiveness of Coordinated Outreach in IPV Cases: A Randomized Longitudinal Design</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$499,880</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Anne De Prince</b>

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

**Product: NCJ# 238480**

**Effectiveness of Coordinated Outreach in Intimate Partner Violence Cases: A Randomized, Longitudinal Design (2011) -- A. DePrince, J. Belknap, A. Gover, S. Buckingham, J. Labus, M. Combs, C. Hebenstreit, R. Matlow, C. Mitchell, A. Pineda**

This project used a randomized control design in evaluating an innovative outreach program for racially and ethnically diverse victims of intimate partner violence (IPV) whose cases involved contact with the criminal justice system. The study found that victim-focused outreach decreased women's reluctance to work with prosecutors and increased their likelihood of participating in the prosecution of their abusers. In addition, findings indicated that outreach was particularly important for IPV survivors marginalized by race/ethnicity, socioeconomic status, and those survivors still living with their abusers. Further, compared with IPV survivors who did not receive outreach services, women who received outreach reported decreased severity of the symptoms of posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD), depression, and fear, one year after the abuse. Although there were no effects of outreach on revictimization or social support levels, women randomly assigned to outreach services reported greater readiness to leave the abuser compared with women who did not receive outreach services. The outreach program was coordinated by an interdisciplinary victim service team, which identified a specific community-based agency to initiate phone outreach to each victim based on the victim's unique needs. This offered the women a confidential means of learning about and accessing support and service from an agency that could provide relevant services without requiring the women to initiate a search for appropriate agencies. For the referral condition, a criminal justice system-based advocate from the prosecuting attorney's office or police department contacted women IPV survivors to make referrals to a community-based agency with which women could make contact if they chose to do so. The evaluation used an independent research team to assess multiple outcome measures as soon as possible after the abuse and then 6 and 12 months later. Participants were a diverse group of 236 women who placed IPV calls to police.

<b>2011-WG-BX-0013:</b>	<b>Thirty-Year Follow-Up of the Cycle of Violence</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$311,967</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Cathy Widom</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The purpose of this basic research project is to conduct a 30-year follow-up of criminal histories for the large sample of abused and/or neglected children and matched controls that were part of an original NIJ-funded study in an attempt to further understand the life-course of criminal behavior in these individuals who have now reached middle adulthood. Criminal history information (arrests) for these individuals was last collected in 1994 when these people were approximately 32 years old. In 2012, the mean age of the sample will be 49.1 ( $SD = 3.6$ ). There are four major goals: (1) To determine whether individuals with documented histories of child abuse and/or neglect are more likely to be arrested for partner (or domestic) violence, compared with matched controls; (2) To determine whether individuals with histories of child abuse and/or neglect are more likely to be arrested for crimes against children (e.g., physical abuse, sexual abuse, unlawful imprisonment, and threats of physical harm) compared with matched controls; (3) To determine whether individuals with documented histories of childhood sexual abuse are more likely to be arrested for sex crimes when followed up to middle adulthood, compared with matched controls; and (4) To determine whether individuals with documented histories of child abuse and/or neglect are more likely to offend and to continue offending

in adulthood, compared with matched controls. This research project uses a cohort design in which 908 physically and sexually abused and neglected children (ages 0-11 between 1967 and 1971, males and females, 2/3 whites, 1/3 African Americans) were matched with 667 non-abused and non-neglected children and followed prospectively. The current study will conduct a criminal history search, using the FBI National Crime Information Service to obtain arrest and conviction data on partner violence and child abuse, and will obtain information on sex offenses from public sex offender websites. This study's findings will have clear implications for developing programs to break the cycle of violence based on empirical evidence and will be used by policymakers and economists to calculate long-term costs associated with the consequences of childhood maltreatment.

**Product: NCJ# 249070**

**Prospective Examination of Whether Childhood Sexual Abuse Predicts Subsequent Sexual Offending (2015) – Cathy Spatz Widom, Christina Massey. *JAMA Pediatrics*, 169.**

Childhood sexual abuse has been assumed to increase the risk for sexual offending; however, despite methodological limitations of prior research, public policies and clinical practice have been based on this assumption. The current study found that individuals with histories of childhood abuse and neglect were at increased risk for being arrested for a sex crime compared with control individuals (adjusted odds ratio [AOR] = 2.17; 95 percent CI = 1.38–3.40), controlling for age, sex, and race/ethnicity. Specifically, individuals with histories of physical abuse (AOR = 2.06; 95 percent CI = 1.02–4.16) and neglect (AOR = 2.21; 95 percent CI = 1.39–3.51) were at significantly increased risk for arrest for sex offenses; whereas, for sexual abuse, the AOR (2.13; 95 percent CI = 0.83–5.47) did not reach significance. Physically abused and neglected males (not females) were at increased risk, and physically abused males also had a higher mean number of sex crime arrests compared with control individuals. The results did not provide support for sex crime specialization. Thus, the widespread belief that sexually abused children are uniquely at risk to become sex offenders was not supported by prospective empirical evidence. These new findings suggest that early intervention programs should target children with histories of physical abuse and neglect. They also indicate that existing policies and practices specifically directed at future risk for sex offending for sexually abused children may warrant re-evaluation. This prospective cohort study and archival records check included cases and control individuals originally from a metropolitan county in the Midwest. Children with substantiated cases of physical and sexual abuse and neglect (ages 0–11 years) were matched with children without such histories on the basis of age, sex, race/ethnicity, and approximate family social class (908 cases and 667 control individuals). Both groups were followed up into adulthood (mean age = 51 years). The court cases were from 1967 to 1971; the follow-up extended to 2013. Criminal history information was collected from federal and state law enforcement agency records at three points in time and from states' sex offender registries.

<b>2013-MU-CX-0038:</b>	<b>Ethnocultural Influences on Women's Experiences of and Responses to Intimate Partner Abuse</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$925,190</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Mindy Mechanic</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

Research about ethnocultural influences on women's experience of and response to intimate partner violence is scarce, contributing to culturally incongruent processes that may deter some survivors from engaging with community systems. To fill this gap in the literature, this study will employ a mixed method study to examine the ways that cultural beliefs and contexts serve as a lens through which European-American, Hispanic-American, and Asian-American women experience and respond to intimate partner violence in their lives. Four specific research aims guide this study: (1) To understand how ethnocultural beliefs affect the nature and interpretation of co-occurring violence in women's lives. (2) To understand how ethnocultural beliefs affect abuse-related mental and physical health. (3) To understand how ethnocultural contexts influence strategic responses to violence. (4) To understand the linkages between women's experiences of violence, health outcomes, and willingness to engage with the criminal justice system. To achieve these aims, 300 adult, female participants will be recruited from a local coalition of Community Health Center member clinics. Women who respond affirmatively to screening questions regarding coercive control, physical violence, sexual violence, or stalking in intimate relationships will be invited to participate in a survey on "the impact of relationships on health." A random sample of 25 women from each cultural group will complete a qualitative interview in addition to the survey. Quantitative data analysis will include: (1) cluster analysis to uncover co-occurring patterns of abuse, consequences, and coping; (2) Analysis of variance to examine differences in both frequency and clustering of abuse, consequences, and strategic responses; and (3) a moderated-mediation regression to understand ethnic differences in the linkages between these variables. A grounded theory approach will be used to

analyze all qualitative data. Specific techniques such as triangulation, interrater reliability, and negative case analysis will be used to increase the credibility of these analyses.

**Product: NCJ# 252626**

**Ethnocultural Influences on Women's Experience of and Responses to Intimate Partner Violence (2019)**

**Mindy Mechanic, Courtney Ahrens**

Overall, the findings showed few ethnic differences in women's experiences of abuse or mental health outcomes linked with abuse. Vietnamese-American survivors were less likely to be represented in the "Widespread Violence" group and were less likely to describe physical violence in the qualitative interviews; however, caution should be used in interpreting this finding due to the low sample size and convenience sampling method of recruitment. It is possible that the Vietnamese-American survivors in the sample were less likely to disclose to the criminal justice system and cited more barriers to leaving because the abuse they were experiencing was less severe, not because of Vietnamese cultural values. Future research with Vietnamese-American survivors who are experiencing a wider range of abusive experiences is needed before final conclusions about ethnic differences can be made. Future research that uses more rigorous sampling techniques is needed before true ethnic comparisons of abuse prevalence can be made. In the current study, community-based recruitment procedures were used to recruit women from the four target ethnicities. Screening required that respondents were afraid of their partners or had experienced physical or sexual abuse from an intimate partner in the past 5 years. Other recruitment procedures invited women to participate in an online survey about relationship conflicts. A \$20 gift certificate was provided for participation. A total of 123 participants completed an interview. Service providers who interact with IPV survivors in their work were also recruited to participate in focus groups about barriers and solutions for working with survivors from each of the ethnic groups.

<b>2014-VA-CX-0012:</b>	<b>Adaptation and Evaluation of Video Game to Reduce Sexual Violence on Campus</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$579,301</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Sharyn Potter</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

This project adapts an established and evidence-based sexual violence prevention bystander intervention in-person program and social marketing campaign to create a digital Interactive Simulation Video Game (ISVG) for use on mobile devices and the Web. Like the standard interventions, the in-person program and the social marketing campaign, students who play the ISVG will learn and practice active bystander skills that can be used to end sexual violence. This research will examine whether an ISVG can provide players with the type of knowledge conveyed through a bystander in-person program in a comprehensive and cost-effective manner. An ISVG Advisory Board will be established during the research that will include professionals from the behavioral sciences, victim services, prevention, public health, criminal justice, and game design fields. Undergraduate students will be included in all aspects of the ISVG prototype development and will be offered academic credit for their participation in the development phase of the ISVG. The proposed research will take place in two phases. In the first phase, in partnership with Dartmouth's Tiltfactor laboratory, content previously developed and evaluated for the Bringing in the Bystander® In-Person Prevention Program and the Know Your Power® Bystander Social Marketing Campaign will be adapted into an ISVG prototype. In the second phase of the proposed research, a two-phase pilot evaluation of the ISVG will be administered to 480 participants at two institutions to gather quantitative and qualitative feedback. The feedback will be used to modify the ISVG prototype to ensure that it is an effective mechanism for engaging students and reducing sexual violence in campus communities. Game design is an iterative process, and data always informs 'tweaks' to improve both the experience of the game through the design and the results of the intervention regarding its efficacy. Thus, we will identify the design elements that yield the most promising data, and highlight their prominence. The iterative process helps us ensure that the target audience members will relate to the ISVG and internalize the messages from the ISVG. We expect that by delivering a prevention strategy to men in an online application — a format that they use daily — male participants will report increased attention to the message.

**Product: NCJ# 251937**

**Adaptation and Evaluation of Video Games To Reduce Sexual Violence on Campus (2018) – S.J. Potter**

The project consisted of four phases. In Phase I, two game prototypes were designed through an ongoing collaboration between a workgroup of nine students at a mid-sized public university (the project's home institution in New England) and video game developers. A trivia game prototype and an adventure game prototype were designed and then evaluated by four focus group sessions of college students unfamiliar with the project. Phase II consisted of 13 focus groups with 120 college students, unaffiliated with the project, who evaluated and improved the adventure

game prototype. In Phase III, 305 first-year college students at the project’s home institution participated in 20 game-testing sessions in a pilot study to test both prototypes. Phase IV involved testing revised versions of the game prototypes at both a public and private institution in New England. Pilot testing has identified several possibilities for improving game playability and quality. Project personnel will continue to make improvements and assess which aspects of the games are the most effective. In the future, they hope to share new and improved versions of these games with similar institutions across the United States as a means of reducing the prevalence of sexual violence among U.S. college students.

<b>2016-MU-MU-K074:</b>	<b>Longitudinal Cohort Study of Interpersonal Violence Among College-Aged Women and Men: Planning Phase</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$999,698</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Susan Chibnall</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Ongoing</b>

The extent and consequences of various forms of interpersonal violence (IV) among college-aged persons has been well-documented. To better understand the risks for, experiences with, and consequences of IV among young adults, NIJ has requested proposals to plan a 6-year longitudinal study of a nationally representative sample of college-age individuals, including students attending 4-year residential colleges and universities (schools) and individuals not attending school. During the 24-month planning project, Westat, in partnership with colleagues at University of Cincinnati and New York University and with input from an Advisory Group developed for this effort, proposes to address these key elements: (1) measurement of IV, including risk factors associated with and responses to experiences of IV; (2) sample design; (3) respondent recruitment and retention methods; (4) mode of survey administration; (5) data weighting and estimation; and (6) analysis, reporting, and dissemination. Our proposed design involves recruiting college students and young adults via targeted lists maintained by vendors, a strategy that has been used in other national surveys of this age group. Although targeted lists may offer the most efficient approach, we also plan to evaluate three alternative recruitment designs: a two-stage household screening design; recruitment of enrolled students after sampling schools; and pre-recruited web panels. To facilitate the collection of information about colleges and in-person follow-up with nonrespondents, we propose to cluster the sample geographically. Westat will also undertake a power analysis to determine the sample sizes required to meet the analytic objectives of the larger study. We plan to conduct a pilot study to test planned measures and procedures. Data collected via the pilot study will be analyzed by examining the quality of contact information, reactions to advance materials, overall response rate, and performance of questionnaire items (e.g., missing data, frequencies, ranges; timing information, consistency of responses); we will debrief a sample of respondents on their experience of completing the survey. For the larger study, we expect that analysis goals will involve aggregate cross-sectional statistics (and estimates of change over time); individual-level trajectories; and longitudinal analyses using prior wave data as covariates. The planning effort will result in a comprehensive plan to implement the longitudinal study, which will be detailed in a final report and submitted to NIJ. The longitudinal study will produce information that can be used to inform prevention and intervention strategies and policies targeted at the causal factors of IV perpetration and victimization.

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

# **Category E: Trafficking in Persons**

**COMPENDIUM OF RESEARCH ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN**

**1993-2018**

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## Category E: TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS

<b>1998-WT-VX-0032:</b>	<b>Sex Trafficking of Women in Three Regional U.S. Cities: Links Between International and Domestic Sex Industries</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$188,677</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Janice Raymond</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The goal of the proposed project is to describe the social consequences of sex trafficking, examining patterns of violence, crime, health and other human costs; and to show that sex trafficking is a complex system dependent on international and domestic linkages. Objectives are to (1) perform a literature review to profile sex trafficking in the U.S.; (2) establish a profile of sex trafficking in three cities; (3) make connections between the international supply and domestic demand for sex trafficking; and (4) characterize local sex industries and their involvement in sex trafficking and prostitutions. Multiple sources and types of data will be collected and analyzed from victims of trafficking, victim services, refugee/migrant organizations, health services, police, immigration officers, media articles and reports from professional organizations. The project will also collect data through interviews and content analysis of police records, immigration reports and governmental and nongovernmental agency documents. Interviews will be conducted with trafficked women, immigration officials, local police, prosecutors, local service providers, and health agencies.

**Product: NCJ# 187774**

**Sex Trafficking of Women in the United States: International and Domestic Trends (2001) – J. Raymond, D. Hughes**

Results revealed that sex businesses in each region studied were prolific and diverse. Organized businesses and crime networks were instrumental in recruiting international and United States women. Conditions facilitating recruitment of women included economic desperation and disadvantage, the lack of a sustainable income, and poverty. Trafficking patterns were diverse. Twenty percent of the international and 28% of the United States women had intimate relationships with their pimps. Methods used to control women in the sex industry included: denying freedom of movement, isolation, controlling money, threats and intimidation, drug and alcohol addictions, threatened exposure of pornographic films, and physical and sexual violence. The women suffered severe health consequences from injuries caused by violence and from diseases contracted while in the sex industry. Women found many ways to cope, resist, and survive the exploitation and violence. Findings indicate the need for prevention, victim protection, and prosecution of traffickers.

**Additional NCJ Citations: 186186**

<b>2005-IJ-CX-0053:</b>	<b>Assessing the Extent of Human Trafficking: A Community Outreach Approach</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$336,177</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Nina Siulc</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The research team plans to conduct research on new methods for measuring and assessing the extent and nature of human trafficking in the United States. With its partner, the International Organization for Adolescents (IOFA), and the collaboration of nongovernmental organizations, including several member agencies of the New York City Community Response to Trafficking (NYC-CRT) project, the research team will design and conduct a multi-site field test of a new data collection instrument that will identify and gather data on individual victims of trafficking and provide critical information to law enforcement, service providers, and government officials. The research team will work with community and national advisory committees composed of practitioners, law enforcement, medical professionals, and researchers with experience working with trafficking victims and skilled in methodologies useful for working with vulnerable populations. By soliciting the input of experts in the field, the team will create a data collection instrument that serves the dual purpose of assisting service providers in identifying victims and providing researchers with data on victim demographics, migratory and employment histories, criminal networks, and the process of victim discovery. Following completion of data collection activities, iterative analysis of the resulting data

and comparison with what is currently known will enable the team to assess the prevalence of trafficking to New York City, trace the relationships between different characteristics of trafficking victims, and offer insight into trends in the nature and methods of trafficking. In addition to producing this sort of generalizable data about a large sample of victims, the results will also enable Vera Institute staff to draw conclusions about how to implement the data-collection instrument on a national scale, will point to best-practices and standardized protocols for victim-identification, including establishing consensus on definitions of trafficking and victims, and will provide a framework against which to assess investigation, prosecution, and prevention efforts mandated by new Federal human trafficking legislation.

**Project: NCJ# 224391**

**Measuring Human Trafficking Lessons From New York City – N.A. Weiner, N. Hala**

The NYCTAP focused on applied measurement. Recognizing that the field of research and practice lacked the tools to reliably identify victims of human trafficking, the NYCTAP concentrated on developing those tools, collaborating with stakeholders. The NYCTAP designed a trafficking victim screening tool to collect standardized data on victims. Lessons learned in the pilot form the basis for three sets of recommendations to (1) improve victim identification and data collection on human trafficking, (2) design a standardized trafficking victim screening tool and supporting toolkit for its administration, and (3) validate a standardized trafficking victim screening tool. The NYCTAP was undertaken to respond to the pressing need for more accurate measurements of human trafficking.

<b>2006-IJ-CX-0008:</b>	<b>A Case Study of Human Trafficking: The Transnational Movement of Chinese Women for Sex Work</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$284,287</b>
<b>PIs:</b>	<b>James Finckenauer, Ko-lin Chin</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

This project sought to identify the underlying reasons, methods, characteristics, and groups involved in the illicit movement of women from China to elsewhere in Asia and the U.S. Interviews revealed that a variety of women from diverse backgrounds go overseas to engage in prostitution—older as well as younger women, well-educated as well as poorly educated, married or formerly married as well as single, etc. The study found that there is more diversity among the parties involved in prostitution than is commonly supposed, and that to portray them all in the same way as victims is an oversimplification. The interviews revealed that economic factors were the driving force behind the choices the women made. Many, as indicated, had already been the victims of circumstances. One way to view the process through which these women moved is in terms of what some criminologists call “bounded rationality.” The women’s decision-making was bounded (i.e., constrained or restricted) by their social, physical, and situational contexts and their perceptions of those contexts. The individual assessments of the costs, risks, and benefits involved are subjective, which is why different women in the same circumstances would make different choices and why the same women may make different choices at different times.

**Product: NCJ# 233583**

**Researching and Rethinking Sex Trafficking: The Movement of Chinese Women to Asia and the United States for Commercial Sex (2011) – J. Finckenauer, K. Chin**

The study focuses on the economic aspects of smuggling, trafficking, and prostitution; the social adjustment and settlement patterns of the women; their victimization and exploitation by traffickers and sex industry operators; and the individual and group characteristics of traffickers and their links with gangs and organized crime. The profiles of the trafficked women interviewed revealed significant diversity in backgrounds: older as well as younger women; well-educated and poorly educated women; and married, formerly married, and single. Four in 10 of the women interviewed had engaged in prostitution in China prior to moving to another country to engage in prostitution. Economic factors were the driving force behind the women’s choices. Clearly, more occupational and economic opportunity for women in China would reduce the pressure on women to engage in prostitution and sex trafficking; however, once these women had made the decision to enter into prostitution, many were then receptive to or actively sought moving abroad with the expectation they would increase their earnings from prostitution. Recognizing that these women choose to participate in commercial sex for economic reasons largely due to their backgrounds of limited options for alternative lifestyles and occupations must be part of efforts to reduce the appeal and motivational factors that fuel the sex trafficking of Chinese women. The study encompassed 10 research sites, 8 in Asia and 2 in the United States. Between December 2006 and August 2008, researchers conducted 350 face-to-face interviews with women who engage in commercial sex, sex-ring operators, government officials/law enforcement officials, and other key

informants with knowledge about the sex trafficking industry. (14 tables, 4 figures, and appended questionnaires and guidelines for interviews)

<b>2006-IJ-CX-0010:</b>	<b>Prosecuting Human Trafficking Cases: Lessons Learned and Best Practices</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$189,420</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Heather Clawson</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

To better understand prosecutors’ ability to use these to prosecute and convict traffickers while also balancing the needs of trafficked persons, the research team will examine the effects of existing anti-trafficking legislation from the perspective of the prosecution and identify critical challenges and barriers to successfully prosecuting cases. As part of this project, Caliber plans to conduct (1) a targeted survey of federal and state prosecutors in key trafficking States ( $n = 150$ ), (2) in-depth interviews with key subjects from the U.S. Attorneys leading anti-trafficking task forces, attorneys in states with anti-trafficking legislation, and international prosecutors and other CJ representatives ( $n = 25$ ), (3) legislation and legal case analysis, including a review of relevant State and Federal statutes, anti-trafficking legislation from countries identified by the State Department as partners (Tier 1 countries) in the fight to eradicate trafficking, and a sample of human trafficking cases ( $\beta = 75$ ), and (4) identification of best practices resulting from the three previous activities ( $n = 4$  to 6). This study will provide key lessons learned and tested practices for prosecuting human trafficking for policymakers, prosecutors, and practitioners. This study also will provide recommendations for what is still needed by federal and state prosecutors in order for them to be effective in the fight against traffickers.

**Product: NCJ# 223972**

**Prosecuting Human Trafficking Cases: Lessons Learned and Promising Practices – H.J. Clawson, N. Dutch, S. Lopez, S. Tiapula**

The findings suggest that once human trafficking prosecutions have begun, guilty verdicts are likely. Just over 85 percent of the 298 cases prosecuted under the Federal Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) during the past 7 years have resulted in convictions. Prosecutors experienced in managing human-trafficking cases have collaborated with local, State, and Federal law enforcement agencies and nongovernmental organizations; assisted victims in accessing services; identified key evidence; and used proven prosecutorial techniques. Ongoing documentation, monitoring, and analysis of the prosecutions of human trafficking cases within Federal and State courts are needed so as to monitor progress. Convictions are just one measure of success. More information is needed on reduction in the prevalence of this crime and how effective work with trafficking victims is in helping them to reclaim their lives. Ten prosecutors who represented 13 offices involved in 86 percent of the 268 cases identified for the study advised other prosecutors to be patient and set low expectations, to be ready to make a significant investment of time, to be sensitive to the victims, to establish a good rapport with law enforcement, to use investigative techniques that normally would not be used, and to think proactively about what charges can be brought against the defendants. The 77 State and local prosecutors from 27 States who completed a survey noted the importance of having a collaborative and unified investigation, addressing the victims’ needs, having sufficient resources, and the importance of training law enforcement officers and prosecutors to raise awareness of the problem.

<b>2007-VT-BX-0001:</b>	<b>Finding Victims of Human Trafficking</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$293,198</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Phyllis Newton</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

This is an exploratory study of the prevalence, context, and characteristics of human trafficking cases and victims across the country. The research team will interview State and local key stakeholders ( $N = 240$ ) about their experiences with human trafficking to collect information about victims, cases, and perpetrators they have encountered in their efforts to combat these activities. A primary focus of the interviews will be on identification of victims and potential victims that have not come to the attention of law enforcement. Using this information, good practices for finding trafficking victims and bringing traffickers to justice will be developed. The PIs will conduct extensive case file reviews, based on the results of the interviews, at four sites to locate cases that could have been charged as trafficking but were not. The overarching goal is to further available knowledge of human trafficking in the United States and expand understanding of how and why it occurs to enable State and local law enforcement find victims. Consistent with the solicitation, the research team proposed the following research objectives: (1) Provide a description of and document the numbers of unidentified victims of severe forms of human trafficking in the United States; (2) Interpret

the issues, opportunities, and barriers for law enforcement with victims and building cases, apprehending, and successfully prosecuting traffickers, (3) Identify the characteristics of victims and perpetrators of human trafficking, (4) Determine the relationship between unlawful commercial sex acts and victims of human trafficking, (5) Uncover likely places where human trafficking victims will be found, (6) Examine the barriers encountered by law enforcement and service delivery organizations in certifying victims and developing cases of severe forms of trafficking, including the push-and-pull factors that initiate and maintain victim’s involvement in human trafficking, and (7) Code case files to determine the number of cases that represented trafficking behavior but were charged under another offense.

**Product: NCJ# 224393**

**Finding Victims of Human Trafficking – P.J. Newton, T.M. Mulcahy, S.E. Martin**

The findings suggest that law enforcement respondents in sites with State trafficking statutes were more aware of the issue and were more likely to have received training and to have implemented proactive strategies to respond to the problem. Sites with State trafficking statutes also were more likely to have collaborated and/or to be actively collaborating with Federal authorities in responding to the problem. Several recommendations for policy and practice and future research are presented and discussed. Highlights of select recommendations include: (1) expand and provide training to law enforcement and prosecutors that clearly distinguishes the various trafficking offenses, such as smuggling, domestic human trafficking, and sex trafficking; and how to identify, investigate, make cases against perpetrators and find assistance for victims; (2) develop and provide technical assistance on maintaining adequate recordkeeping systems at the local level to track and monitor sex-related cases and investigations; and (3) make resources available for law enforcement and service providers to focus on human trafficking offenses.

<b>2007-VT-BX-K002:</b>	<b>Human Trafficking Literature Review</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$86,802</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Elzbieta Gozdziaek</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

Investigators will conduct a comprehensive literature search on human trafficking and subsequent analysis of the rigor of the literature they uncover. To complete the literature review, the applicant will: (1) Develop criteria (appropriate for both quantitative and qualitative research) to objectively categorize and rank research-based literature on human trafficking according to its methodological merit, (2) Compile a comprehensive annotated bibliography of existing US and non-US publications (excluding media reports) on trafficking in human beings in a user-friendly and easily accessible electronic form, (3) Classify and rank bibliographic literature on trafficking in persons based on the ranking system developed in consultation with NIJ, (4) Complete a literature review based on the gathered information and reflecting the state of knowledge on human trafficking, and (5) Design a dissemination plan to provide different audiences with an easy access to the compiled annotated bibliography The products of this project will provide decision-makers with vital information to identify and protect victims and prosecute traffickers, craft effective policies, and develop efficient and culturally and linguistically appropriate programs. Those responsible for addressing human trafficking will be able to differentiate between sensational publications intended to raise awareness about trafficking, and serious literature, based on robust empirical research, intended to analyze the root causes of human trafficking; provide estimates of the number of victims; map and analyze trafficking trends and routes; examine the different types of exploitation; understand the resiliency and the suffering of trafficked victims; and assess the appropriateness of treatment modalities and psychosocial programs aimed at rehabilitating victims.

**Product: NCJ# 224392**

**Data and Research on Human Trafficking: Bibliography of Research-Based Literature – E.M. Gozdziaek, M.N. Bump**

This study reviewed more than 5,000 documents and from that created a database with 1,324 pieces of research on trafficking published in English in order to answer some basic questions about the state of research into human trafficking. Almost two-thirds of the works were journal articles and official reports. One of the questions we wanted to answer was: Who is conducting research in this area? The answer, not surprisingly, was a wide range of experts. Academics in the social sciences conducted the majority of trafficking research, with 62 percent of reports and 45 percent of journal articles. But legal scholars and criminal justice experts represented the second largest group of researchers, with 33 percent of reports and 29 percent of journal articles. This tells us that academics are not the only ones researching trafficking. Lawyers and criminal justice professionals are also contributing to our knowledge of trafficking. Another important question to ask is: What forms of trafficking are researchers focusing on? Sex trafficking was the most highly researched area of trafficking, followed by labor trafficking. Close to a third of journal

articles and 10 percent of reports, however, did not identify the form of trafficking, preferring instead to focus on trafficking in a generic way. This suggests that the research on trafficking is diverse. We can arrive at a similar conclusion when we look at the populations of trafficking victims found in the research. Journal articles tended to be more generic in terms of the population that was targeted in the research. Almost half of the journal articles used a generic term of “trafficked victims” without specifying age or gender. Reports tended to be more specific. Women and girls were discussed in two-thirds of the reports on trafficking, with boys discussed in another fifth of the reports. Again, the conclusion we can draw is that trafficking research is not focused on one specific population. The research is diverse in its approach to victims.

<b>2008-IJ-CX-0008:</b>	<b>A Review and Translation of Spanish-Language Literature on Sex Trafficking</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$59,559</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Sheldon X. Zhang</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Closed</b>

This project seeks to fill an identified gap in the research on human trafficking. The grantee notes that while a high number of identified sex trafficking activities in North America originate from Latin America, little is known about what researchers from Latin America have written about trafficking in persons. This gap persists even though researchers in Latin America (particularly in Mexico) have been writing about the topic for some time. This project will review and make available findings from Latin American reports to the English-speaking research and practice communities, thus addressing an important body of literature produced by researchers who best know their socio-cultural practices. Tasks include compiling, translating, analyzing, and providing summaries of existing literature on sex trafficking produced by researchers in Mexico and Latin American countries, grouping the literature according to the basic research orientation (i.e., empirical versus non-empirical) and developing a bibliography that will allow easier access to this body of literature.

**Product: NCJ# 233582**

**Review of Spanish-Language Literature from Latin America on Sex Trafficking – Sheldon X. Zhang**

The 72 publications found showed a steady increase in volume since 2000, peaked around 2006 and 2007, and then decreased sharply. Most of the literature was produced by nongovernment organizations (61 percent of the total). Approximately 12 percent of the literature was found in academic journals. Analysts from international or nongovernment organizations composed the largest group of authors (42 percent). Nearly two-thirds of the literature addressed the commercial sexual exploitation of children. Many authors focused on the causes of trafficking, forms of recruitment, and the modus operandi of trafficking activities. Many authors identified multiple factors as causes of sex trafficking, including poverty, gender inequality, patriarchal culture, inadequate employment opportunities, education, drug addiction, and various forms of violence. The most striking finding in the study was the few scholarly articles found. This suggests that the traditional Spanish-language academic community has paid little attention to this global problem. Possible explanations for this are offered. The literature search included all publicly available media, including computerized databases, library collections, and online postings by government and nongovernment agencies. The criteria for inclusion in the literature review were broad, including any published or unpublished papers, articles, and books. Forms of publications included ethnographies, case studies, court cases, policy analysis, surveys, field studies, and evaluations. Regarding subject parameters, any aspect of sex trafficking was included. Appended government agencies searched in Latin America, Spanish-language trafficking literature coding form and variable names, the roster of located literature on sex trafficking research, and the annotated bibliography.

<b>2008-IJ-CX-0010:</b>	<b>A National Assessment of Sex Trafficking Demand Reduction Efforts</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$358,285</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Michael Shively</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Closed</b>

This research study seeks to assess criminal justice strategies and collaborative programs that have emerged over the past 20 years and that focus on reducing the demand for commercial sex. The grantee recently completed an evaluation of a model demand reduction program in which they assessed the transferability of the program model and its potential for future growth. They found that little descriptive information was available about the vast majority of demand reduction strategies, and that few evaluations or case studies had been conducted. They also found that communities attempting to address demand have done so with little guidance from the collective experience of others who have. Consequently, many programs have struggled or failed when faced with problems that had been solved elsewhere. To

inform those operating, planning, or considering implementing sex trafficking demand reduction initiatives, the grantee has proposed a systematic description and process/formative evaluation of programs and strategies employed throughout the U.S. From a sampling frame of over 435 sites that are known to have engaged in some form of sex trafficking demand reduction, they will survey a sample of 150 sites, create a typology, and conduct intensive case studies of a purposive sample of 20 of these sites.

**Product: NCJ# 238796**

**National Overview of Prostitution and Sex Trafficking Demand Reduction Efforts, Final Report – M. Shively, K. Kliorys, K. Wheeler, D. Hunt**

To combat prostitution and human trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation, criminal justice interventions and collaborative programs have emerged that focus on reducing demand for commercial sex. Prior studies have found that the use of anti-demand approaches is more widespread throughout the United States than previously thought. However, little research, or descriptive information, is available about the majority of interventions. It is also evident that communities attempting to address “demand” had usually done so with little guidance from collective experiences; consequently, some initiatives have struggled or failed when faced with challenges that have been solved elsewhere. This study, funded by the National Institute of Justice, is intended to fill those gaps. The project was designed to develop a descriptive overview of anti-demand tactics employed throughout the United States and to provide practitioners with actionable information to assist them in starting, improving, or sustaining initiatives. The study project generated several key products to share this information, primarily: this report, which summarizes the research activities and presents findings; and a Web site, DemandForum.net, designed to expand upon the overview provided in this report and to provide assistance to practitioners and others in the form of information about the range of models and program structures implemented, obstacles faced, and how they can have been overcome. In addition to these products, the authors have engaged in a number dissemination activities, such as, conference presentations and policy leader briefings. After project completion, the authors plan to continue distributing information via the Web site and submission of manuscripts for publication.

<b>2009-IJ-CX-0011:</b>	<b>Trafficking of Migrant Laborers in San Diego County: Looking for a Hidden Population</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$521,962</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Sheldon X. Zhang</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

Though labor trafficking has received increased attention in recent years, there is limited research available on the prevalence of the problem. In “Looking for a Hidden Population: Trafficking of Migrant Laborers in San Diego County,” researchers used recent advances in sampling methodologies to provide statistically sound estimates of the prevalence of trafficking victimization among unauthorized migrant laborers in San Diego County. Researchers also examined the types of trafficking victimization experienced by these laborers. Researchers found that labor trafficking victimization appeared to be extensive among unauthorized Spanish-speaking immigrant laborers in San Diego County. Researchers estimate that 31 percent of those surveyed were victims of labor trafficking, and 55 percent were victims of abusive labor practices or gross exploitation. Researchers then applied the victimization rate to estimates of unauthorized Mexican immigrants in San Diego County’s labor market, resulting in an estimate of 38,458 victims of labor trafficking violations in San Diego County. Types of trafficking violations included: (1) threats to physical integrity, such as actual or threatened assault; (2) restriction and deprivation, such as limiting workers’ physical or communicative freedom; (3) deception and lies, such as being asked by an employer to lie about one’s identity; and (4) abusive labor practices, such as wage theft and workplace abandonment. Researchers also found variations in victimization across different business sectors. Specifically, agriculture had the lowest rate of victimization, whereas construction and janitorial services had the highest number of trafficking violations and labor abuses.

**Product: NCJ# 240223**

**Looking for a Hidden Population: Trafficking of Migrant Laborers in San Diego County (2012) – Sheldon X. Zhang**

Although labor trafficking has received much attention in recent years, there is limited empirical research into the depth, breadth, and scope of the problem because of the high costs and methodological challenges associated with these studies. The scarcity of reliable estimates on labor trafficking activities has long been a concern for international organizations and government agencies. Both policymakers and advocacy groups recognize that anti-trafficking campaigns cannot gain credibility without the support of empirical evidence and reliable statistics. Labor trafficking

is widespread among unauthorized Spanish-speaking migrant workers in San Diego County, with estimates that over 30 percent of this population are trafficking victims and 55 percent are victims of abusive labor practices or gross exploitation. The study results include that the following: (1) the respondent-driven sampling method can be successfully applied to studying labor trafficking activities in well-defined geographical regions with known concentrations of unauthorized immigrant populations. (2) Violations and abuses inflicted by smugglers during transportation were far less common than those inflicted by employers; 6 percent of those who traveled with smugglers experienced trafficking violations, compared with approximately 28 percent at the workplace, whereas the combined rate of victimization (violations and abusive practices) during transportation was 23 percent compared with 52 percent at the workplace. (3) There are marked variations across business sectors, with agriculture having the lowest rate and construction and janitorial services have the highest number of violations and abuses. (4) Wage and employment conditions vary tremendously from business to business; the fragmented labor market and diverse job requirements make it easy for unscrupulous employers to take advantage of unauthorized workers.

<b>2009-IJ-CX-0015:</b>	<b>Identifying Challenges to Improve the Investigation and Prosecution of State and Local Human Trafficking Cases</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$501,352</b>
<b>PIs:</b>	<b>Jack McDevitt, Amy Farrell</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

Researchers used a multimethod approach to examine the characteristics of human trafficking investigations and prosecutions; how those characteristics varied across different types of cases with different criminal dispositions; and how the legal environment, institutional structure and culture, and the attitudes of individual decision-makers inhibit or facilitate local prosecution of human trafficking cases. Quantitative and narrative data from closed human trafficking case records was collected to help researchers describe the characteristics of human trafficking cases that came to the attention of local law enforcement and to identify the factors that predicted different types of adjudicatory outcomes. Qualitative data from interviews with law enforcement, prosecutors, victim service representatives, and other court stakeholders involved in the investigation, support, or prosecution of the studied cases was used to help researchers understand the challenges and barriers that local communities face in identifying, investigating, and prosecuting cases of human trafficking. Additionally, descriptive information from incidents that were not classified as human trafficking but that may have contained elements of human trafficking crimes was used to understand how and why local agencies often misidentify potential cases of human trafficking. Data was collected in 12 counties across the country that represented different variations of human trafficking legislation and organizational structures (i.e., federally funded human trafficking task forces or the absence thereof) to support human trafficking identification and investigations. The study's many findings included that 69 percent of the reviewed cases went forward to prosecution but most were not charged as trafficking cases per se. Instead, they were prosecuted under older laws, such as those against promoting prostitution. Researchers found that State prosecutors are more likely to use existing laws rather than newer trafficking laws for a variety of reasons, such as a lack of precedent at the State level and the lack of specialized units for trafficking prosecutions. Additionally, many localities do not have the funds to do the travel necessary in these cases to get background information and collect evidence. This hampers investigations that span county and State lines, as is often the case with trafficking organizations. Furthermore, local prosecutors tended to regard such cases as a Federal issue.

**Product: NCJ# 238795**

**Identifying Challenges to Improve the Investigation and Prosecution of State and Local Human Trafficking Cases (2012) – Amy Farrell, J. McDevitt, R. Pfeffer, S. Fahy, C. Owens, M. Dank, W. Adams**

The American public has become increasingly concerned about the problem of human trafficking. In response, Federal and State legislatures have passed laws to promote the identification of, and assistance to, victims and to support the investigation and prosecution of perpetrators. In 2000, the Federal Government passed the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act (TVPA). The law defined a new set of crimes related to human trafficking and enhanced penalties for offenses such as slavery, peonage, and involuntary servitude. Since its passage, 49 States have enacted legislation criminalizing human trafficking. Despite the attention and resources directed at combating this crime, reports indicate that fewer cases have been identified and prosecuted than would be expected, causing speculation that the provisions of Federal and State human trafficking laws are not being enforced and that law enforcement agencies are not working together to confront the problem. Previous research has documented the challenges that State and local law enforcement face in identifying human trafficking cases but has not documented which practices would improve the ability to identify, investigate, and prosecute them. This study seeks to address these gaps. Using a

multimethod approach to examining the way local and State police, prosecutors, and courts investigate and prosecute human trafficking cases, the authors discuss challenges to the identification and investigation of these cases, and propose strategies for overcoming the barriers to investigating and prosecuting them in the United States. Findings from the analyses of multiple data sources are presented in five sections. The characteristics of closed human trafficking cases, and the relationships between case characteristics, community, and organizational-level characteristics that may affect identification, investigation, and prosecution are examined as well as the challenges that face law enforcement, prosecutors, and victim service stakeholders in State and Federal courts.

<b>2009-IJ-CX-0045:</b>	<b>Identifying Community Indicators of Human Trafficking</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$419,643</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Pamela K. Lattimore</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The purpose of the research is to investigate correlates of labor trafficking in an effort to identify indicators of labor trafficking that could be used by State and local law enforcement as signals that labor trafficking is taking place in their communities. The first goal is to document the characteristics and indicators of labor trafficking, including component crimes, collateral crimes, and other community impacts. The investigators plan to survey migrant workers, and conduct both focus groups and in-depth interviews with members of community agencies. Using a Rapid Appraisal Model, the objectives are: to determine the understanding of local constituencies of what labor trafficking is and identify potential indicators of trafficking; identify current circumstances or individual-level indicators and migration/transportation networks; and identify potential community indicators of trafficking, collateral crimes, and community impact using data from law enforcement and other local agencies, businesses and organizations. The second goal is to provide State and local law enforcement with actionable knowledge to help identify labor trafficking through improving their decision-making and their response to potential labor trafficking in human beings. The objective of this goal is to produce a list of potential indicators of labor trafficking by triangulating findings from the proposed multiple data collection efforts. The project will fill in the knowledge gaps about labor trafficking that may contribute to a paradigm shift in identifying victims and providing services instead of criminalizing victim activities.

**Product: NCJ #244204**

**Indicators of Labor Trafficking Among North Carolina Migrant Farmworkers (2013) K. Barrick, et al.**

Although law enforcement personnel interviewed insisted that farmworkers were treated well in their jurisdictions, outreach workers, who had direct contact with the workers, reported that workers were often abused and exploited. Approximately 25 percent of the farmworkers interviewed reported experiencing a situation that may constitute trafficking, and 39 percent reported other abuse. The most common type of exploitation was abusive labor practices (34 percent), followed by deception and lies (21 percent), restriction and deprivation (15 percent), and threats of physical harm (12 percent). A worker’s lack of legal status was the strongest and most consistent predictor of experiencing trafficking and other violations. Workers in counties with moderate to large Hispanic populations were less likely to report any type of victimization compared to those living and working in counties with relatively small Hispanic populations. Trafficking and non-trafficking abuse were less common in counties with a high proportion of the labor force employed in agriculture. This information can be helpful to law enforcement agencies in developing training components for law enforcement officers, particularly in those areas where migrant farming is prevalent. Investigation and prosecution efforts should involve close collaboration with community-based organizations whose personnel have frequent interactions with migrant workers and their families. One of the most effective ways to reduce labor trafficking is through awareness campaigns that include flyers and billboards, particularly in areas with large immigrant populations. Data collection strategies included stakeholder interviews, a farm worker survey, and secondary community data (demographics, labor and crime). This product includes 23 exhibits, 40 references, and appended survey and interview instruments.

<b>2009-VF-GX-0206:</b>	<b>Evaluation of OVC Services for Domestic Minor Victims of Human Trafficking</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$499,992 plus FY10 supplement of \$249,998</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Deborah Gibbs</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

Human trafficking of domestic minor victims who are minors is an underreported and hidden problem of growing concern. Despite an increasing array of programs, services for minor victims are in their infancy and there is no established foundation of best practices. The characteristics and unique needs of minor victims of trafficking are not

completely understood, and strategies for delivery and coordination of services to these youths are not yet fully developed. To address this knowledge gap, RTI International is proposing to conduct a participatory process evaluation in collaboration with two programs funded by the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) under a separate solicitation. The evaluation will document program implementation and ascertain promising practices to help victim service agencies and law enforcement make informed decisions about services to minors who are victims of trafficking and to build knowledge for the next generation of programs. The goals of the proposed project are threefold: (1) to document components of program implementation in two programs serving domestic minors who are victims of human trafficking; (2) to identify promising practices for service delivery programs for domestic minor victims of human trafficking; and (3) to inform delivery of current and future efforts by youth-serving agencies, law enforcement, and others serving domestic minor victims of human trafficking. The evaluation will be conducted in close collaboration with OVC-funded grantees and their partner agencies in two program sites. Throughout the participatory evaluation process, we will work as partners in the evaluation by actively seeking input, participation, and ownership-sharing among stakeholders, with the greatest investment in how the evaluation is conducted and how the findings are used.

To meet these goals, we propose a three-phase process. First, as a basis for grantee-specific evaluation plans, we will engage in a structured evaluation-planning process in which each grantee will articulate program elements and identify indicators and criteria for successful program implementation. The plan will be developed with multiple opportunities for review and refinement and buy-in by grantees. Second, we will work closely with grantees on evaluation implementation, including the collection of qualitative and quantitative data to describe client characteristics, service delivery, and partnership structure and functioning. The analysis of this data will serve as the basis for shared interpretation and identification of opportunities for program refinement throughout the implementation phase. Finally, during the dissemination phase, we will generate tailored products to four target audiences: practitioners (special topic reports), policymakers (one-page brief), researchers (conference presentations and publications), and the general public (op-ed pieces and targeted bulletins). To conduct this project, RTI has assembled a unique and highly qualified team with complementary expertise in participatory evaluation, human trafficking, and comprehensive services for high-risk youth, including wraparound models, trauma-focused interviewing and services, and intensive case management. The results of this evaluation will support OVC’s mission to enhance national capacity to assist victims of crime by providing comprehensive services to minors who are trafficked and by building community capacity to respond to this issue.

**Product: NCJ# 248578**

**Evaluation of Services for Domestic Minor Victims of Human Trafficking (2014) – Deborah Gibbs, Jennifer L. Hardison Walters, Alexandra Lutnick, Shari Miller, Marianne Kluckman**

The evaluation was funded by the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) National Institute of Justice (NIJ) with the primary goals of documenting program implementation of the three Office for Victims of Crime (OVC)-funded programs, identify promising practices for service delivery programs, and informing delivery of current and future efforts to serve victims of sex and labor trafficking of U.S. citizens and lawful permanent residents under the age of 18. Specifically, the evaluation described young people served by these programs, their service needs, the services delivered by the programs, the experiences of young people serviced and the staff of the programs, and the programs’ efforts to strengthen community responses to trafficked youth. The three OVC-funded programs examined were (1) the Standing Against Global Exploitation Everywhere (SAGE) Project, located in San Francisco and serving adults and youth affected by sexual exploitation through life skills programs, advocacy, counseling, and case management for girls, including those in the juvenile justices system; (2) the Salvation Army Trafficking Outreach Program and Intervention Techniques (STOP-IT) program, located in Chicago and serving foreign trafficking victims and domestic youth engaged in the sex trade; and (3) the Streetwork Project at Safe Horizon, located in New York City and serving homeless and street-involved youth with drop-in centers, a residential program, counseling, health care, legal advocacy, and other services. The three programs collectively served 201 young people during the study period (January 2011 through June 2013). Young people served by the programs ranged in age from 12 to 18, with a median age of 17. The largest race/ethnicity group was African-American, with sizeable numbers of whites and Hispanics. Three-quarters of young people served were female, although all programs served male, female, and transgender young people.

<b>2010-IJ-CX-1673:</b>	<b>An Analysis of Federal Human Trafficking Cases, Including the Effect of Prostitution Arrests on Trafficking Charges Filed</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$39,087</b>

<b>PI:</b>	<b>Shana Judge</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Closed</b>

Human trafficking for labor and sexual services is a serious crime that incurs severe personal and social costs. Anecdotal evidence and qualitative research indicate that demand for trafficking in the U.S. is associated with increases in the number of migrant workers and the use of Internet advertising services, along with the presence of a large military population and a strong local economy. Concern over a perceived growth in trafficking led the U.S. Congress to pass legislation in 2000 designed to strengthen anti-trafficking efforts, thus adding to the list of previously existing statutes under which trafficking suspects may be tried. Nevertheless, few studies exist that analyze quantitative data on trafficking, assess the impact of statutory changes, or examine the characteristics of defendants and their cases from arrest to resolution.

To address this gap in research, this study will use publicly available data, including National Archive of Criminal Justice Data on Federal criminal cases in which the lead charge involves trafficking or a related crime and on prostitution arrests reported to the FBI’s Uniform Crime Reports (UCR). The study will combine these data with other publicly available data measuring factors related to the demand for trafficking. The study will also use linking files from the Federal Justice Statistics Program, which permits tracking of defendants and cases from arrest to final disposition across multiple datasets. Using these data, the study will: (1) estimate fixed-effects models to analyze the effect of factors relating to the demand for trafficking on the incidence of trafficking-related crime; (2) use the fixed-effects approach to examine the effect of the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 on Federal trafficking-related cases; (3) produce a summary of the characteristics of defendants charged under trafficking-related statutes and the outcome of their cases; (4) estimate multinomial logit models to predict the effect of the choice of trafficking-related statute for charging defendants on the likelihood of different outcomes in trafficking cases; and (5) estimate the incidence of prostitution arrests nationwide — using multiple imputation techniques, where feasible, to correct for missing data in counties where reporting to the UCR is incomplete — and analyze the relationship between these arrests and Federal trafficking cases.

The study is expected to produce at least one longitudinal dataset for years 1994-2008 that contains variables measuring the number of statutory charges in trafficking-related cases within each Federal judicial district, associated demand factors, and local prostitution arrests. The study will also produce at least one dataset tracking defendants in trafficking-related cases from arrest to final disposition for the same time period. In addition to interim and final reports to the National Institute of Justice, the study will produce at least two papers for publication in peer-reviewed journals. Results from these papers will be presented at academic conferences regarding policy and criminal justice issues and at conferences and meetings for lawmakers and policy practitioners.

The overarching goal of the study is to inform the efforts of policymakers and other government officials in combating human trafficking. For example, if the study can demonstrate that certain demand factors are significantly and positively associated with trafficking cases while others are not, or that prostitution and trafficking crimes are linked, anti-trafficking resources may be targeted in these areas. Furthermore, if some anti-trafficking statutory provisions appear to be more effective than others, lawmakers may consider strengthening or re-creating these provisions when debating anti-trafficking legislation.

<b>2010-IJ-CX-1674:</b>	<b>Estimating the Unlawful Commercial Sex Economy in the United States</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$449,036</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Meredith Dank, Ric Curtis</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

This study focuses on the unlawful commercial sex economy (UCSE) in the U.S. It is designed to measure the size of the UCSE in the U.S. and explore the extent to which the UCSE and other commercial sex activities are related. Relying on a multimethod approach using both qualitative and quantitative analyses, the project team will collect data to estimate the size of the unlawful sex economy in the U.S and assess the ties across different types of activities in the UCSE. The study will answer the following questions: (1) How does the UCSE operate? How does the size of the UCSE compare to the unlawful drug and weapons economies? How have these economies changed over time? How does the demand for commercial sex impact the demand for sex trafficking, and to what extent are the unlawful commercial sex, drug and weapons economies interconnected? (2) What is the role of social networks in the UCSE? How do the ties between traffickers within the UCSE impact the transportation of sex trafficking victims, and what

are the network characteristics of the traffickers who operate within the UCSE? The Urban Institute will present the project’s findings in two reports: (1) a technical report that is suitable for publication in peer-reviewed journals and that includes answers to the research questions guiding this study, and (2) a policymaker-focused report providing descriptive information about the UCSE.

**Product: NCJ #245295**

**Estimating the Size and Structure of the Underground Commercial Sex Economy in Eight Major US Cities (2014) – M. Dank et al.**

The study estimates that the UCSE in the eight cities studied ranged from \$39.9 to \$290 million in 2007. In five of the cities, the size of the UCSE decreased between 2003 and 2007. There does not appear to be any connection between weapons trafficking and the UCSE in any of the eight cities; the overlap with drug trafficking varied by UCSE venue. In five of the study sites, gang involvement in sex trafficking and prostitution seems to be increasing. Pimps travel in circuits and use social networks to facilitate the transportation of employees to various locations for work. Pimps and sex workers both cited socioeconomic conditions as prominent in their becoming involved in the sex industry. Pimps use various forms of coercion and fraud in recruiting, managing and retaining control over employees. The widespread availability of the Internet has expanded the reach of the sex market for both recruitment and advertisement. Across sites, criminal justice stakeholders believed that the UCSE was much larger than they were able to investigate due to resource constraints, lack of political will, or minimal public awareness of the prevalence of UCSE crimes. Child pornography was found to be an escalating problem. For offenders (production, distribution and possession), the prevalence of online child pornography reinforces and normalizes child pornography offenses. Due to resource limitations, the least technologically sophisticated offenders are most likely to be detected. Based on study findings, 14 policy and practice implications are drawn. The study used a multi-method approach that involved both qualitative and quantitative data. The eight cities are San Diego, Seattle, Dallas, Denver, Washington, DC, Kansas City, Atlanta, and Miami. This product includes extensive tables, 155 references, and appended study material and instruments.

<b>2011-IJ-CX-0017:</b>	<b>Human Trafficking Organizations and Facilitators: A Detailed Profile and Interviews With Convicted Traffickers in the United States</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$488,007</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Michael Shively</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Closed</b>

The data that have been collected on human traffickers or trafficking cases are neither systematic nor extensive enough to understand the criminal business of trafficking or to develop typologies of trafficking organizations and their facilitators. Virtually absent from the literature is information from the perspective of human traffickers themselves; this information would enable researchers and law enforcement to understand traffickers’ motivations, perceptions of risk, and strategies for risk mitigation; the structure and operation of trafficking organizations; how facilitators contribute to trafficking operations; and other data that could inform more effective prevention and enforcement strategies. This project will fill these gaps and directly address two of NIJ’s three stated areas of interest: (1) traffickers, trafficking organizations, and their facilitators, and (2) both labor and sex trafficking. The project team will gather quantitative and qualitative data from two key sources. First, the team will access data and pre-sentence reports held by the United States Sentencing Commission. Second, the team will conduct in-depth interviews with a purposive sample of human traffickers, the individuals best positioned to provide information about their motivations, decision-making processes, strategies, organizations, and relationships.

<b>2011-IJ-CX-0026:</b>	<b>Understanding the Organization, Operation and Victimization of Labor Trafficking in the United States</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$498,844</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Meredith Dank</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The proposed project seeks to fill a knowledge gap by studying the process by which persons are victimized by traffickers to perform forced labor. Using an in-depth case study method, the researchers will analyze the stages or components of the labor victimization experience from recruitment and entrapment to transportation, documents acquisition, the victimization itself, victim efforts to seek help, and the process of victim extrication from the exploitative situation. Using data from victim service records and the victims themselves, supplemented with data from law enforcement, researchers will examine trafficking cases that fall into multiple types of labor trafficking,

including domestic servitude, restaurant and service work, commercial agriculture, factory work (sweatshops), and other affected types of work. The proposed research will provide much-needed information about the nature and characteristics of labor trafficking in the U.S., including information about how labor traffickers carry out their operations. The research will also help identify barriers that may prevent law enforcement from recognizing or acting upon cases of human trafficking that have been identified by victim service providers.

**Product: NCJ# 248461**

**Understanding the Organization, Operation, and Victimization Process of Labor Trafficking in the United States (2014) – Colleen Owens, Meredith Dank, Justin Breaux, Isela Banuelos, Amy Farrell, Rebecca Pfeffer, Katie Bright, Ryan Heitsmith, Jack McDevitt**

Data for this study came from a sample of 122 closed labor trafficking victim service records from four U.S. cities and interviews conducted with survivors, local and federal law enforcement, advocates, and service providers from each site. All of the victims in this study were immigrants working in the United States. Seventy-one percent of the sample entered the United States on a temporary visa. All victims in the sample experienced elements of force, fraud, and coercion, including document fraud, withholding documents, extortion, sexual abuse and rape, discrimination, psychological manipulation and coercion, torture, attempted murder, and violence and threats against themselves and their family members. The study also found that victims faced high rates of civil labor exploitation. These included being paid less than minimum wage, being paid less than promised, wage theft, and illegal deductions. Although legal under some visa programs and labor law, employers/traffickers also controlled housing, food, and transportation of a significant proportion of the sample. Immigration status was a powerful mechanism of control — with employers threatening both workers with visas and unauthorized workers with arrest as a means of keeping them in forced labor. Despite 71 percent of the sample arriving in the United States for work on a visa, by the time victims escaped and were connected to service providers, 69 percent were unauthorized. Investigations were not prioritized by enforcement agencies. This was consistent across all study sites and industries examined. Survivors mostly escaped on their own and lived for several months or years before being connected to a specialized service provider. Lack of awareness and outreach, coupled with the fear from being unauthorized, inhibited the identification of survivors. Policy and practice recommendations are provided to improve identification and responses to labor trafficking and guide future research on labor trafficking victimization.

**Additional NCJ Citation: 248488**

<b>2011-MU-MU-0066:</b>	<b>Improving Trafficking Victim Identification: Evaluation and Dissemination of a Screening Tool</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$448,421</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Laura Simich, Zhifen Cheng</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Closed</b>

This observational study will validate and disseminate a screening tool with the potential to improve victim identification, victim services, and law enforcement on a nationwide scale. The study will answer three research questions: (1) Can the tool successfully identify victims of human trafficking and associated risk factors? (2) Does it work well in practice for frontline service providers? (3) If so, what is the best way to disseminate the tool? To answer these questions, this study has three overlapping parts that use quantitative and qualitative methods: tool validation, process evaluation, and knowledge translation. First, the Vera research team will lead data collection by using the screening tool and by training and supervising community-based researchers, who will administer it to a survey sample of more than 200 adult and child clients of agencies working with diverse populations. Second, Vera researchers will conduct a participatory process evaluation using focus groups with participating service providers. Finally, integrated knowledge translation, defined as dissemination planning with stakeholders throughout research, will ensure that the screening tool and user guide are disseminated to service providers and allied sectors effectively.

**Product: NCJ #246712**

**Improving Human Trafficking Victim Identification-Validation and Dissemination of a Screening Tool (2014) – L. Simich et al.**

The study achieved its validation and evaluation objectives and identified good practices in victim identification. The screening tool accurately measures several dimensions of human trafficking and is highly reliable in its prediction of victimization for both sex and labor trafficking across diverse sub-groups including those distinguished by age, gender and country of origin. The majority of the questions asked on the three domains — migration, work, and working/living conditions — were significant predictors of trafficking, after controlling for demographics. Eighty-

seven percent of the questions significantly predicted trafficking victimization in general; 71 percent were significant predictors of labor trafficking; and 81 percent were significant predictors of sex trafficking. Statistical validation determined that a short version of the instrument (16 questions) accurately predicts victimization for both sex and labor trafficking cases. Of the 180 individuals in the sample who responded to the screening questions, 53 percent (*n* = 96) were trafficking victims and 47 percent (*n* = 84) were non-trafficking victims (i.e., victims of other crimes, such as domestic violence, smuggling, prostitution or labor exploitation). Of the trafficking victims, 40 percent (*n* = 38) were sex trafficking victims and 60 percent (*n* = 58) were labor trafficking victims. In designing the instrument, the Vera Institute of Justice worked with 11 victim service providers, collected original data on more than 230 cases from interviews with potential trafficking victims, and conducted case file reviews to determine whether the screening tool could reliably identify victims. The study also conducted focus groups and 36 in-depth interviews with service providers, trafficking survivors, and law enforcement personnel, which assisted in identifying best practices in implementing the screening tool. This product includes 188 tables, 26 figures, extensive references, and appended long and short versions of the tool.

**Additional NCJ Citation: 250311**

<b>2012-IJ-CX-0025:</b>	<b>Assessing the Under-Reporting of Minor Victim Sex Trafficking</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$370,000</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Deborah Gibbs</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

Trafficking of minor victims for sex or labor is a problem of growing concern but not having sufficient data. This study will address the apparent underreporting of minor victim trafficking by describing the number of trafficked minors identified by two of the systems most likely to encounter them — law enforcement and child welfare — and documenting lessons learned as the child welfare system builds capacity to address minor victim needs. Researchers aim to describe the number and characteristics of trafficked minors referred to the child welfare system by law enforcement or identified among current child welfare wards; statistically assess the potential underreporting of trafficking within the child welfare system; describe the characteristics of sex- and labor-trafficked minors in terms of: demographics, prior and current involvement with child welfare and juvenile justice, referral source, and geographic factors; and describe perspectives of leaders and organizations as the systems’ processes change. Data for the study consists of de-identified administrative data from the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services for all minors referred to the agency by law enforcement and other sources over 1.5 years, with a separate sample representing all wards at a single point in time as a validation sample. Data for analysis will include demographic characteristics, current and previous child welfare history, and characteristics of trafficking experiences. For minors from Cook County (Chicago) only, data on juvenile justice system history are also available for inclusion in analyses. Qualitative data will consist of key informant interviews with leaders in child welfare, law enforcement, criminal justice, and advocacy organizations. Analytic methods include logistic regression, propensity score matching and latent class models, and systematic qualitative analysis.

<b>2012-IJ-CX-0026:</b>	<b>After Rescue: Evaluation of Strategies to Stabilize and Integrate Adult Survivors of Human Trafficking to the United States</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$354,785</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Lindsay Lowell, Elzbieta Godziak</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

This study aims to present a profile of the human trafficking survivors assisted by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and the Office of Refugee Resettlement Anti-Trafficking Services Programs and to evaluate the effectiveness of interventions to stabilize, rehabilitate, and integrate them into the wider society. The study will provide a better understanding of the characteristics of human trafficking victims and the efficacy of different intervention strategies in stabilizing their well-being. The victims profile will be generated by a systematic and careful use of agency data housed at the U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops, and the evaluation of interventions will include a quantitative history analysis of the USCCB individual case trafficking data and a qualitative assessment of the intervention processes, measures, and survivor outcomes. The project will use several data sources: (1) a longitudinal, relational database of 2,233 survivor cases as reported electronically by service providers; (2) intake assessment and case notes; (3) group discussions and/or ethnographic interviews with service providers to gain an in-depth understanding of the dynamics involved in protecting survivors from repeat victimization and facilitating their reintegration into mainstream society; and (4) ethnographic interviews with and case file reviews of select adult

survivors to gain the insiders’ understanding of the challenges and prospects for long-term reintegration into U.S. society. Results will include policy and programmatic recommendations vis-à-vis the efficacy of existing programs and strategies to rehabilitate, stabilize, and ultimately integrate survivors of trafficking into society.

**Product: NCJ# 249672**

**After Rescue: Evaluation of Strategies To Stabilize and Integrate Adult Survivors of Human Trafficking to the United States (2016) – Elzbieta M. Gozdzia, B. Lindsay Lowell**

The examined services were funded by the Anti-Trafficking in Persons (ATIP) Program of the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) under the Per Capita Reimbursement Contract administered by the U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops (USCCB). This report is a summary of the analysis of data collected by USCCB and augmented by field research with selected programs. This study’s goal was to provide a better understanding of the characteristics of trafficking survivors and the effectiveness of interventions intended to enhance their well-being. Fifty-three percent of survivors assisted under the Per Capita program were women, and 75 percent were trafficked for labor, 18 percent for sexual exploitation, and 7 percent for both. Among survivors from the Americas, 70 percent were female; however, Thailand and India both recorded over 90 percent of survivors as men. Almost half of survivors from Central America and approximately one-quarter from Europe were trafficked for sexual exploitation; the majority of African survivors were trafficked for labor exploitation. Most survivors were from Mexico, Thailand, India, and the Philippines. The majority of survivors were residing in Florida, New York, California, Mississippi, and Texas. Findings on the impact of survivor services under the Per Capita Reimbursement program indicate that it improved the measured stability of the survivors. Meeting overall client needs improved outcomes, confirming the model of case management.

<b>2012-MU-CX-0027:</b>	<b>Effective Counter-Trafficking Practices in the United States: Legislative, Legal, and Public Opinion Strategies That Work</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$339,001</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Dana Wittmer</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

This project aims to fill gaps in our understanding of effective legislative, legal and civic anti-trafficking responses. Researchers will examine the effectiveness of State-level human trafficking legislation by coding the trafficking legislation in all 50 States, gathering data on the number of prosecutions and adjudicatory outcomes of each prosecution under these statutes, and modeling the impact of anti-trafficking statutes on State prosecutions and convictions. Researchers will also evaluate how evidentiary factors predict human trafficking prosecutions and convictions. As law enforcement and prosecutors decide whether and how to investigate trafficking cases, it is critical for them to know what types of evidence and legal tools have been most effective overall, specifically for different types of trafficking cases, defendants, and victims. To do so, researchers will create and analyze a database that catalogues the legal and extra-legal characteristics of State human trafficking prosecutions to date, allowing researchers to ascertain the legal processes that have led to successful prosecutions. Lastly, researchers will explore public opinion on human trafficking through a nationally representative survey containing embedded experiments. Because there is a very strong connection between public engagement, legislation, and implementation, it is important to understand public opinion on human trafficking and identify strategies to effectively bolster public awareness of and interest in combating human trafficking.

**Product: NCJ# 249670**

**Identifying Effective Counter-Trafficking Programs and Practices in the U.S.: Legislative, Legal, and Public Opinion Strategies That Work (2016) – Vanessa Bouche, Amy Farrell, Dana Wittmer**

State laws that increase the fiscal and bureaucratic support for anti-trafficking enforcement have increased arrests for human trafficking. Laws that mandate data collection on human trafficking or the reporting of human trafficking have had minimal effect. Most states have criminalized human trafficking but have not increased their fiscal support or civil remedies to counter human trafficking. It is more important that state human trafficking legislation be comprehensive across all categories rather than being harsh in only one category. Requiring the National Human Trafficking Hotline number to be posted in public places is the most important provision for increasing the number of human trafficking arrests, although this has not been linked to increased prosecutions for human trafficking. The creation and support of task forces to counter human trafficking are the strongest predictors of both state prosecutions of human-trafficking suspects and suspects for other types of targeted criminal offenses. Civil provisions are less effective in predicting human trafficking arrests and prosecutions than state investment measures; safe harbor and civil actions are two civil remedies that strongly predict arrest and prosecutions. When becoming aware of the nature of human trafficking, the

public is concerned, but they see no connection between their own attitudes and behaviors and the impact of human trafficking. This analysis includes an examination of factors that have impacted the outcomes of specific cases of human trafficking.

<b>2012-R2-CX-0028:</b>	<b>Gangs and Sex Trafficking in the San Diego/Tijuana Border Region</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$398,824</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Ami C. Carpenter</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

This project aims to create a single, integrated database that lays the foundation for drawing on all possible sources of evidence of human trafficking in the San Diego County region. Researchers will combine quantitative and qualitative research methods to collect and integrate existing databases and to diversify available sources of data beyond social service agencies and law enforcement. The project focuses specifically on one of the most under-studied aspects of human trafficking: the relationship between gangs and human trafficking. This project will measure the nature and extent of gang involvement in human trafficking by gathering data from four sources: victims who are assisted by social service agencies in San Diego County, non-public law enforcement incidence and arrest records, persons identified as trafficking victims and perpetrators at San Diego middle and high schools, and the traffickers themselves. The project will also build on a year’s worth of fieldwork with gang members to collect ethnographic evidence of the scope of human trafficking from the facilitators of human trafficking themselves, including a snowball sample of a minimum of 30 facilitators of human trafficking to determine the relationship between gangs and trafficking.

**Product: NCJ# 249857**

**Nature and Extent of Gang Involvement in Sex Trafficking in San Diego County (2016) – Ami Carpenter, Jamie Gates**

The study’s three objectives were to determine (1) the scope and nature of gang involvement in sex trafficking and commercial sexual activity; (2) the scope and nature of victimization in San Diego County, California; and (3) estimates of the regional commercial sex economy. The study found that 110 gangs in the county, from a wide variety of neighborhoods and racial/ethnic backgrounds, have members who profit from sex trafficking in San Diego. On a wider scale, the study found that the scope of the underground sex economy in the county is considerably larger than the county leadership had estimated, meaning that the resources currently directed to this issue do not match the scope of the problem. Apparently, all communities in the county are impacted by this underground economy, which draws \$810 million of the county’s economy. For a variety of reasons, law enforcement agencies lack sufficient information to distinguish victims of sex trafficking from other related crimes. The median age for first arrest for prostitution is 19 years old, and the average age for entry into sex trafficking is 16.1 years old. Policy implications and recommendations pertain to capacity building, service delivery, and new programming. Suggestions for future research are offered. Included are 6 tables, 4 figures, 9 references, and an appended interview protocol for facilitators and gang structure analysis.

**Additional NCJ citation: 249246**

<b>2013-IJ-CX-0047:</b>	<b>Labor Trafficking in North Carolina: A Statewide Survey Using Multistage Sampling</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$777,476</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Sheldon Zhang</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

This project will produce credible, statewide statistical estimates of the scope of labor trafficking victimization among crop farmworkers in North Carolina and investigate the types of victimization experienced by this population. This project will also compare what is learned about the scope and nature of labor trafficking victimization in the state with the nature and scope of victimization indicated in prosecuted labor trafficking cases involving North Carolina farmworkers for validation and comparison. Researchers will survey 400 subjects drawn based on a stratified multi-stage probability sampling of migrant dwellings across North Carolina. Specifically, researchers will use a recently developed sampling enumeration strategy that takes into consideration existing census blocks and density of crop farming activities to achieve greater precision in estimates over traditional multi-stage random sampling. Researchers will administer a survey to this sample that uses the same core trafficking measures developed through a rigorous implementation process and validated in the recent study on the scope of labor trafficking victimization among migrant laborers in San Diego County. In addition to using the survey data to produce prevalence estimates, researchers will

also provide parametric estimates of the key indicators of labor trafficking victimization among migrant crop workers and establish risk profiles of farmworkers most susceptible to trafficking violations using multivariate statistics.

**Product: NCJ# 252521**

**Labor Trafficking in North Carolina: A Statewide Survey Using Multistage Sampling (2018) – S. Zhang, K. Barrick, B. Evans, R. Weber, J. McMichael, P. Mosquin, K. Vincent, D. Ramirez**

Just over 40 migrant farmworkers were interviewed to identify potential trafficking cases and indicators that trafficking may be occurring. The study determined that about 25% of the sample had experienced some type of employment abuse; nearly 18% reported incidents that could be considered labor trafficking, and 22% reported lesser forms of labor abuse and exploitation. The most common type of abuse was a form of intimidation, threats, and fear (13%), fraud and deception (12%), and exploitative labor practices (12%). The least common type of abuse involved restrictions on physical or communicative freedom (7%). Being undocumented was the strongest predictor of labor abuse. Given an estimated annual average of 61,455 migrant farmworkers in North Carolina over the 3-year data collection period, just over 17,000 migrant farmworkers in North Carolina may have experienced some form of labor exploitation in their lifetimes, with nearly 11,000 experiencing labor trafficking and just over 13,000 experiencing other forms of abuse and exploitation. Given the link between documentation status and abuse, additional research is needed to determine whether and how temporary work visas may protect workers and whether this impact varies across states and by industry. Future research should also explore further the extent to which immigration policies and visa programs may impact experiences of labor trafficking and exploitation among migrant workers. These relationships should also be explored outside of North Carolina.

<b>2013-R2-CX-0049:</b>	<b>An Empirical Analysis of the Scope and Scale of Organized Crime’s Involvement in Human Trafficking in the United States</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$308,694</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Vanessa Bouche</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

This project seeks to gain a greater understanding of the nexus between organized crime and human trafficking. First, researchers will develop, analyze, and publish a database of cases in the United States between the years 2000 and 2012 that include human trafficking and organized crime components, primarily identifying cases through organized crime statutes and then looking for elements of human trafficking therein. The analysis of cases will include quantitative and geospatial components to determine the organized crime syndicates most engaged in this type of crime, how they operate, with whom they collaborate, common victim characteristics, other criminal activities in which they engage, and the most prevalent locations and general distributions of illicit markets for trafficked persons in the United States. Researchers will also conduct motivational interviews with a targeted subset of approximately 20 convicted organized criminals engaged in human trafficking. The interviews will provide a finer-grained understanding of the organized crime structures established around trafficking in persons, as well as provide answers to important questions regarding whether systematic differences exist in how the different organized crime syndicates traffic their victims, how these groups differ in their commission of this crime, and whether and to what degree individuals belonging to these groups could potentially be deterred from engaging in this crime.

**Product: NCJ# 250955**

**An Empirical Analysis of the Intersection of Organized Crime and Human Trafficking in the United States (2017) – Vanessa Bouché**

Searches of federally prosecuted human trafficking cases in the United States indicate that there were 862 such cases between 2000 and 2015, involving 2,096 defendants. A total of 1,227 (58%) of the defendants operated as part of an organized criminal group. Of the cases in which organized crime groups were engaged, 34% involved sex trafficking of both adults and minors; 24% were engaged only in sex trafficking of minors; 18% engaged in labor trafficking that did not involve commercial sex; and 17% engaged only in sex trafficking of adults. Regarding the national origin of trafficking victims, 55% of adult victims of sex trafficking were foreign nationals, and 92% of victims of sex trafficking were U.S. nationals; 93% of labor trafficking victims were foreign nationals. Of the organized-crime cases, 35% involved “mom and pop” operators; 33% of organized-crime cases involved crime rings; 6% of organized-crime cases involved gangs; 26% of organized-crime cases involved illegal enterprises; none of the organized-crime cases involved cartel/mafia/syndicates, but there was evidence that they facilitated the human trafficking operations of other types of organized criminal groups. Data on age, gender, country of origin, and motivations for human trafficking are

noted, along with criminal methods. Seven recommendations address the criminal justice community and other policymakers.

<b>2014-R2-CX-0007:</b>	<b>Prostitution and Human Trafficking: Establishing an Evidence-Based Foundation for a Specialized Criminal Justice Response</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$440,156</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Rachel Swaner</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Closed</b>

The past five years have seen the sudden growth of specialized diversion programs and courts in response to the intersecting problems of prostitution and human trafficking. To inform policies for these new models, a strong evidence-based foundation is needed concerning the size, characteristics, needs, and victimization experiences of the trafficked population. The study will be implemented with a minimum of 320 adults who exchange sex for money in New York City prostitution markets. To complete the proposed research project, the Center for Court Innovation will partner with the Vera Institute of Justice, whose work will involve broad consultation on planned research strategies. The study will involve interviews in community settings, using proven respondent-driven sampling (RDS) techniques, to understand the size, needs, characteristics, and victimization status of adults engaged in prostitution. In addition, the interviews will yield insight into experiences in existing human trafficking intervention courts (HTICs), since research subjects will include individuals who (1) were processed in an HTIC or (2) were processed through a non-specialized court. The research will culminate in the use of standard quantitative analysis techniques (e.g., descriptive and correlation analysis, multivariable regressions, and interview content analysis) with transcript production and qualitative analysis of emergent themes and findings. The study will ultimately spawn an executive summary for NIJ, a series of research journal publications, and a series of policymaker/practitioner publications that identify major findings in accessible prose. Multi-media dissemination will also include posting products to websites, e-mail blasts, Twitter updates, audio interviews to announce and publicize publications, and conference presentations. Quantitative data sets will be stripped of identifiers and archived per NIJ policy.

**Product: NCJRS# 251504**

**Navigating Force and Choice: Experiences in the New York City Sex Trade and the Criminal Justice System's Response (2017) – E. White, R. Swaner, E. Genetta, S. Hynynen Lambson, J. Johnson Dash, I. Sederbaum, A. Wolf**

The study conducted in-depth, semi-structured interviews with 316 New York City adults who exchanged sex for money or other benefits. Information was obtained on their life histories, involvement in the sex trade, sex trafficking, and criminal justice involvement. The study also obtained the perspectives and policy recommendations of 28 criminal justice policymakers, practitioners, and community representatives affiliated with New York City’s Human Trafficking Intervention Courts (HTICs). These courts were established in 2013 to hear the cases of defendants charged with loitering for the purposes of prostitution, prostitution, prostitution in a school zone, and unlicensed massage. The HTICs aim to mitigate the effects of involvement in the criminal justice system by linking defendants with services instead of processing them under standard adjudication and conviction procedures. Policy recommendations are presented in this report as suggested by those in the city’s sex trade and HTIC policymakers, practitioners, and social service providers. The most common recommendation from the adults in the sex trade was the decriminalization of prostitution. This was echoed by those involved in HTIC operations. As interim steps, it was proposed that law enforcement officers stop arresting people for the offense of “loitering for prostitution” and that prosecutors offer immediate sealing of cases where trafficking is demonstrated and/or defendants complete their mandates. Other recommendations pertain to the “pressing needs” of prostitutes, the availability of social services, and interagency collaboration.

<b>2014-R2-CX-0006:</b>	<b>Exploring a New Data Platform for Research on Human Trafficking Investigation, Prosecution, Sentencing, Time Served, and Recidivism</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$492,113</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Ryan Kling</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Open</b>

After more than a decade of intense federal and local activity, basic information about the scope of human trafficking is scarce, and fundamental questions about the efficacy of criminal justice responses remain insufficiently answered. The proposed study will provide a new and unique platform derived from two national data collection programs

administered by Abt Associates: the Federal Justice Statistics Program (FJSP) and the National Corrections Reporting Program (NCRP). From FJSP data we will construct offender-level, linked-cycle records for human trafficking cases from investigation through prosecution, corrections, and community reentry. The NCRP gathers individual-level data from 49 state prison systems, and in conjunction with FJSP data allows us to capture recidivism of traffickers at both federal and state levels. The FJSP platform provides the study's backbone, and we will demonstrate its utility for applied research on the federal system processing of trafficking cases, as well as on sentencing patterns, conviction rates, time served, community reentry, and recidivism. To explain and interpret what we find in our examinations of the FJSP/NCRP data, we will interview 90 expert practitioners and will examine 500 pre-sentence investigation reports (PSRs) to examine the prevalence and types of human trafficking cases that result in convictions for other offenses. The study is designed to provide information of pragmatic value to practitioners, policymakers, and researchers. The separate studies of human trafficker prosecution, time served, and recidivism will be of unprecedented scope and constitute unique contributions to the field. The data platform we create for the study, and our proof of concept studies, will add an entirely new avenue of investigations of human trafficking. Its longitudinal, cumulative nature can be used for program and policy evaluation using time-series designs (e.g., difference-in-difference, regression discontinuity), and the map of the system processing of trafficking cases may point to areas of system improvement. The study's methods and results will be disseminated via peer-reviewed journal manuscripts, briefing papers delivered to NIJ, briefing papers placed in law enforcement and corrections professional organization magazines and/or websites, webinars describing the study and its implications, at least one conference presentation, and in-person briefings with federal agency leaders. The proposed team is uniquely qualified to conduct this study. We currently administer both the FJSP and NCRP, and have created programs linking individuals across datasets and years. Additionally, we have ongoing projects involving human trafficking data extractions from PSRs, and have recognized expertise in human trafficking research and in applying advanced analytic methods.

<b>2014-R2-CX-0005:</b>	<b>Evaluation of a Service Provision Program for Victims of Sex Trafficking</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$728,467</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Emily F. Rothman</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Open</b>

The proposed research is an impact and cost-effectiveness evaluation of the My Life My Choice (MLMC) program. MLMC provides services to approximately 40 unique survivors of domestic minor sex trafficking (DMST) each year. MLMC also provides ten-session Sexual Exploitation Prevention groups to youth at risk for DMST (~400 youth per year). MLMC clients are 99% female, and 80% are youth of color. All youth in this evaluation will be 14-17 years old. This research is important because DMST is prevalent, consequential, and costly, but the U.S. lacks sufficient evidence-based, cost-effective programs to provide DMST prevention and intervention services. We will investigate whether the MLMC program is effective, and if so, what aspects of the program appear to drive the success, and the cost of providing the program per participant. We will also explore whether the program benefits some youth (such as those who are highly engaged with MLMC services) more than others. The relevance of the proposed research to human trafficking policy, practice, and theory is that it will provide new evidence about whether it is possible to prevent at-risk youth from being trafficked domestically within a year of prevention group services, and whether the theoretical basis of MLMC (i.e., resilience theory, mentorship) produces successful results for minors who have been trafficked. The cost-effectiveness data will be particularly useful for determining if it is worthwhile for the U.S. to invest in such programs. The research design will be quasi-experimental, longitudinal, and mixed methods. We will compare outcomes for those who receive both a "high dose" and a "low dose" of MLMC services. We will also compare outcomes for youth who are in the survivor advocacy services group and for youth who are in the at-risk prevention group. We will follow all youth from baseline to 12 months, with a six-month interim assessment. We will also interview a randomly selected subset of MLMC participants in order to get qualitative information about DMST experiences and service needs. The proposed impact evaluation and cost-effectiveness study is novel because, to our knowledge, MLMC is the only agency in the U.S. that is currently providing both survivor advocacy and prevention programming for DMST. A cost-effectiveness evaluation of a DMST program has never been conducted. The research team is ideally prepared and highly qualified to carry out the proposed project, as they are experts in the conduct of research on highly sensitive topics with youth, in program evaluation, and violence-related program cost-effectiveness analyses. In the first year, we will accomplish the following: (1) obtain IRB approval and privacy certificate approval; (2) hire a research assistant and complete research assistant training; (3) hold a preliminary preparatory meeting with the New Jersey and Boston sites (to prepare for participant recruitment); (4) establish a tracking system and database for cost-effectiveness analysis; (5) recruit and collect quantitative data from 180 participants (baseline), which breaks down to 165 from the secondary prevention group and 15 from the tertiary

prevention group; (6) collect six-month follow-up data from an anticipated 120-180 participants; (7) collect qualitative data from 40 participants; and (8) convene two advisory board meetings.

<b>2015-MU-MU-0003:</b>	<b>Advancing Human Trafficking Prevalence Estimation</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$996,870</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Michael Shively</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Closed</b>

The proposed project will advance the estimation of human trafficking prevalence in local jurisdictions by adapting and testing our hidden population estimation (HPE) methodology by systematically and reliably sampling from populations at risk, screening for labor and sex trafficking victimization, and gathering data about prior contacts with criminal justice and social services. Similar methods have successfully estimated other hidden populations, and their adaptation and demonstration in this study will result in a methodology that is scalable, replicable, feasible, and produces scientifically sound trafficking prevalence estimates. Our key research objectives are determining the prevalence of sex and labor trafficking victimization within the arrestee and victim service caseloads in a given jurisdiction, demonstrating the extent to which local findings can be generalized, and assessing the feasibility and utility of pursuing the proposed method. The study will occur in phases over three years. Literature reviews and secondary data analyses will identify optimal candidate sites. A selection and outreach process will produce partnerships between ABT/SRBI and key collaborators in two counties in the first year. Then, jail systems and service providers will provide access and support to potential respondents, and survivors will form local advisory panels at both sites to inform development of survey instruments and administration protocols and to help interpret findings. The survey team will interview 250 respondents from jails and 450 from shelters, substance abuse, and human trafficking service providers. The sample will be divided equally by gender and screened for both sex and labor trafficking. The stock of individuals already in contact with services or in booking facilities, and the “flow” of individuals during the data collection period, will be sampled using administrative data. Asking both jail and service samples about prior contacts allows assessment of the extent of victims crossing sectors and multiple contacts with justice and service systems. Each respondent will be weighted based on their probability of selection, and case weights will reflect selection probabilities to represent all persons engaged within the collection timeframe. Knowing the size of the population observed at the places of collection, and determining the rate at which the trafficked population contacts these places of collection, we may estimate the size of the trafficked population in a jurisdiction. Study findings and implications will be disseminated to key policy, practitioner, and research audiences via journal articles, webinars, policy briefs, and presentations and a de-identified, publicly accessible database will be archived with ICPSR.

<b>2015-MU-MU-0009:</b>	<b>Sex Trafficking of Minors: The Impact of Legislative Reform and Judicial Decision-Making in Metropolitan and Non-Metropolitan Communities</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$570,150</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Jennifer Cole</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

There has been a growing push to pass state safe harbor laws to align governmental and community responses to the reframing of the issue of sex trafficking of minors (STM) that was ushered in with the passage of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA). Scant empirical research has been conducted to evaluate the impact of legislative responses to sex trafficking of minors. Moreover, the judiciary has been largely ignored in most of the research on STM. The proposed mixed methods project has four aims: (1) Evaluate changes in key agency personnel’s awareness, knowledge, and capacity for responding to STM, including trends in charges of human trafficking offenses involving victims who are minors, from pre-implementation to post-implementation of a safe harbor law in one jurisdictional condition; (2) Examine the impact of immunity, protective, and rehabilitative provisions of a safe harbor law; (3) Provide guidance on how juvenile and family judges’ knowledge and attitudes influence their responses to trafficking victims as witnesses and as defendants in crimes related to their trafficking victimization within metropolitan and non-metropolitan communities; and (4) Identify and disseminate policy, education, and practice strategies that support informed judicial decision-making in family and juvenile court cases involving youth exploited in commercial sex. A formal partnership with a survivor, who serves as a consultant, will inform all aspects of the study to maximize the credibility, utility, and relevance of findings. Qualitative and quantitative data will be collected from multiple sources: (1) telephone-administered interviews with 375 professionals who work in agencies that serve-at risk youth and/or crime victims/offenders, including secondary data analysis of interview data collected pre-implementation of the safe

harbor law; (2) statewide secondary aggregate data on criminal charges of human trafficking and prostitution of juveniles from 2007 to 2018; and (3) face-to-face and telephone interviews with 50 family and juvenile court judges from metropolitan and non-metropolitan communities across the project state and the U.S. This study will provide recommendations for legislative reform and policy implementation based on evaluation of effectiveness of the immunity, protection, and rehabilitative elements of a state safe harbor law. Further, the identification of and dissemination of policy, education, and practice strategies that support informed judicial decision-making in cases of sex trafficking of minors will make a substantial contribution to the court system. In addition to reports and scholarly journal articles, dissemination of major findings will target diverse practitioner, policymaker, and lay audiences with multiple research-translational products.

<b>2015-VF-GX-0064:</b>	<b>Failure to Appear: Domestic Minor Sex Trafficking Victims’ Experience with the Juvenile Justice System and Their Readiness to Change</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$623,607</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Alexis Kennedy</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

Thousands of minors are domestically sex trafficked annually in the United States. Victims’ ability to successfully exit trafficking is thought to depend on structural factors, including the availability of appropriate services and the support system developed post-trafficking, and minors’ personal ability to separate psychologically from their traffickers’ manipulation. Restoration plans that address housing, education, and physical safety often fail, as evidenced by high rates of running away or victims’ resistance to assistance. Even in situations where other needs are met, a sexually exploited minor may return to a trafficking situation if psychological separation from his/her trafficker is not achieved. Very little is known about the facilitators and barriers to leaving trafficking, including victims’ readiness to change. Research Design and Methods: This exploratory, sequential mixed-methods project investigates (a) actual and perceived facilitators and barriers (e.g., services, provider characteristics) that victims encounter when attempting to exit a trafficking situation, and (b) readiness to change, and other personal factors that may influence success. Following an in-depth qualitative phase, cross-sectional self-report survey data will be collected from recently trafficked young adult women (*n* = 240), using an audio, computer-assisted self-interviewing system. Analysis: Qualitative data will be analyzed with an inductive, open-coding approach guided by grounded theory analysis. Quantitative analysis includes structural equation modeling to assess the validity of a readiness-to-change measurement model, path analyses to assess direct and indirect effects, and multivariate analyses to describe the frequency and nature of attempts to leave sex trafficking. Subjects: Participants will be recruited from a sex trafficking survivor’s resource center and from the Clark County Juvenile Justice System. About 50 formerly sex trafficked women (18-21 years old) will be interviewed for the qualitative phase. An additional 240 trafficking victims (18-21 years old) will participate in the quantitative phase. Partnerships: Researcher–practitioner partnerships were created with the Clark County Juvenile Justice System and The Embracing Project, a sex trafficking survivor’s resource provider. Adult survivors of sex trafficking will play critical roles in the research design and implementation of a survey that will be used to assess readiness to change. Products, Report, and Data Archiving: Planned scholarly products include final reports, publications, presentations, and webinars. A validated readiness assessment will be one that product service providers can use as a result of this research.

<b>2015-VF-GX-0105:</b>	<b>Capturing Human Trafficking Victimization through Crime Reporting</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$462,973</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Amy Farrell</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Complete</b>

Despite public attention to the problem of human trafficking, it has proven difficult to measure the problem. Improving the quality of information about human trafficking is critical to developing sound anti-trafficking policy. In support of this effort, in 2013 the FBI incorporated human trafficking offenses in the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program. Despite this achievement, there are many reasons to expect the UCR program to underreport human trafficking. Law enforcement agencies struggle to identify human trafficking and to distinguish it from other crimes. Additionally, human trafficking investigations may not be accurately classified in official data sources. Finally, human trafficking presents unique challenges to summary- and incident-based crime reporting methods. For these reasons, it is important to understand how agencies identify and report human trafficking cases within the UCR program, and what part of the population of human trafficking victims in a community are represented by UCR data. We propose a study in three jurisdictions that have investigated human trafficking cases and that represent different crime-reporting structures to

answer three research questions: (1) How are human trafficking cases identified and reported by the police? (2) What sources of information about human trafficking exist outside law enforcement data? (3) What is the estimated disparity between actual instances of human trafficking and the number of human trafficking offenses reported to the UCR? Building on previous collaborations, Northeastern University and the Urban Institute propose a multi-method research design that includes (a) interviewing law enforcement, other governmental agency, and nongovernmental agency subject matter experts to understand human trafficking identification and reporting processes; (b) analyzing human trafficking records to identify how trafficking offenses come to the attention of law enforcement and get reported in departmental information systems and to the UCR program; (c) identifying indications of human trafficking in crimes classified as other offenses; and (d) gathering data from multiple systems in study communities to understand the degree of underreporting in UCR data, utilizing multiple system estimation techniques. The proposed study will provide critical information to improve law enforcement identification and reporting of human trafficking. Additionally, the proposed study will help contextualize human trafficking reporting processes to help practitioners and the public interpret human trafficking data from the UCR program. Findings from the proposed study will be disseminated through a final summary report, presentations, research briefs for law enforcement, criminal information system specialists and service providers, and scholarly and practitioner publications.

**Product: NCJ# 252520**

**Capturing Human Trafficking Victimization Through Crime Reporting (2018) – A. Farrell, M. Dank, M. Kafafian, S. Lockwood, R. Pfeffer, A. Hughes, K. Vincent**

In order to determine how human trafficking cases are identified and reported by the police, the research team examined just over 600 human trafficking investigations and interviewed law enforcement and crime-reporting personnel at each study site. Interviews were also conducted with victim service providers and non-law enforcement agencies in each community regarding how they identify and report human trafficking victimizations. The research team determined how often human trafficking victims are identified across multiple administrative data systems in each community. Using Multiple System Estimation (MSE) procedures that compare information about identified human trafficking victims in the data systems of multiple providers in the three communities, the research team identified how often human trafficking victims are identified across multiple administrative data systems. MSE procedures were used to estimate the number of sex and labor trafficking victims in each study community. This gauged the degree to which law enforcement data on human trafficking offenses represent the population of human trafficking victims in a community. One of the 10 major findings summarized from this study is that, given the issues associated with the identification and reporting of human trafficking, it is likely that the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program undercounts both the human trafficking victims who are identified by local law enforcement due to offense reporting problems and the human trafficking victims in local communities.

<b>2015-VF-GX-0107:</b>	<b>Researcher-Survivor Formative Evaluation of San Francisco’s Anti-Human Trafficking Task Force</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$453,117</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Alexandra Lutnick</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Closed</b>

In response to the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) solicitation “NIJ FY15 Research and Evaluation on Trafficking in Persons,” RTI International, in cooperation with Minh Dang, MSW (a survivor of child sex trafficking), proposes to conduct a participatory formative process and outcome evaluation of the two anti-trafficking task forces in San Francisco, California: the advisory and policy-focused Mayor’s Task Force on Anti-Human Trafficking and the operationally focused San Francisco Anti-Trafficking Task Force. Our researcher- and survivor-led evaluation will document essential task force elements and identify indicators and criteria for successful task force implementation and outcomes. Our formative work will result in a protocol that can be used in wide-scale process or outcome task force evaluations. It will also provide guidance to the field on how to forge researcher–survivor partnerships. To achieve this, we will (1) conduct key informant interviews with persons involved in the two anti-trafficking task forces, (2) perform secondary analysis on de-identified social service and law enforcement data compiled by task force members, and (3) create a research infrastructure that supports the intellectual and career development of trafficked persons. Key informant interviews will be conducted with critical figures on the task forces, such as government officials, law enforcement, juvenile justice, social service, child welfare, and advocacy organizations. Secondary data analyses will describe the number of trafficked persons identified by the task force agencies and the number and types of services these individuals received as well as the number of trafficking cases investigated, the number that resulted in arrests, the number of suspects charged with human trafficking-related crimes, the number of cases prosecuted, and

the number of individuals confirmed by law enforcement to be victims of human trafficking. Principal Investigator Dr. Alexandra Lutnick (RTI) and Co-Principal Investigator Minh Dang (MD Consulting) are nationally recognized researchers with expertise in participatory research, research methods, evaluation, and training and technical assistance for agencies working with trafficked persons. In addition to the Co-Principal Investigator, survivors of trafficking will be hired as research assistants. We will also engage a community advisory board to ensure that survivors’ insider knowledge helps guide the research process, inclusive of research questions, analyses and dissemination.

<b>2015-VF-GX-0108:</b>	<b>Bending Towards Justice: Perceptions of Justice among Human Trafficking Survivors</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$573,509</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Colleen Owens</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

Recent research indicates that challenges exist in the identification, investigation, and prosecution of labor and sex trafficking cases across the United States. Prosecutors traditionally define success as having secured a conviction against traffickers. Yet, research on victims’ needs suggests that not all victims may best served by, nor desire, traditional criminal prosecutions. We lack recent, in-depth insight into survivors’ perspectives on the legal system, and how they feel justice can serve them. The proposed research would greatly benefit our understanding of how survivors encounter the justice system by creating an outlet to learn directly from survivors about their needs for justice, their experiences with the justice system, how they should be involved in this process, and how the criminal and civil justice systems can best serve them. It will also consider whether alternate means of seeking justice, specifically through either procedural justice (justice in processes) and/or transitional justice (justice through traditional and nontraditional forms) would be successful models for seeking remedies and, ultimately, justice for the significant harm caused by human trafficking. Subjects: Experiences of human trafficking survivors with the criminal justice system. Partnerships: The Urban Institute will work with three consultants from the Legal Assistance Foundation of Chicago’s Immigrants and Workers’ Rights Practice Group, the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, and Harvard Medical School and School of Public Health. The Urban Institute will also work with agencies working with human trafficking survivors and an advisory group of human trafficking survivors. Research Design and Methods: The research team will work with 6-8 legal service provider organizations across the United States to collect data on survivors they have served, and they will conduct outreach to survivors to invite them to participate in the study. We will then conduct semi-structured interviews with approximately 100 survivors of labor and sex trafficking across the United States, including men, women, and transgender individuals; foreign nationals and U.S. citizens; and those who have and have not participated in criminal and/or civil proceedings. Analysis: All interviews will be transcribed and coded. Analysis will include both quantitative and qualitative techniques. Products, Reports, and Data Archiving: Project deliverables will include a final report suitable for scholarly publication; a manual for service providers; and a variety of presentations to practitioner and policymaker audiences. The Urban Institute will host an event to discuss the findings and the policy and practice implications.

**Product: NCJ# 251631**

**Bending Towards Justice: Perceptions of Justice among Human Trafficking Survivors (2018) – J. Hussemann, C. Owens, H. Love, L. Yu, E. McCoy, A. Flynn, K. Woods**

The study conducted semi-structured interviews with 80 survivors of human trafficking and 100 social services and criminal justice stakeholders in eight diverse sites in the United States. An analysis of the interviews determined that most survivors did not support traditional forms of retributive justice for their traffickers, such as incarceration. Rather, their preference for justice was to focus on preventing human trafficking. Survivors’ perceptions of justice for themselves focused on receiving assistance in achieving independence and receiving resources that helped them achieve self-defined goals. Both the survivors and stakeholders interviewed expressed concern about the criminal justice system’s ability to help survivors achieve their desired outcomes. Survivors who became involved in traditional criminal justice processing were less likely to indicate they felt involved in the decisions made in their cases; however, they generally felt that they were treated with respect by both service providers and some criminal justice stakeholders. Both survivors and social service providers viewed alternative forms of justice – such as procedural, restorative, and transitional justice – as structures for helping survivors achieve individualized goals. These findings provide the most comprehensive understanding to date of how human trafficking survivors and stakeholders perceive justice in cases of human trafficking. This should provide guidance for how the structure for managing such cases could be improved.

<b>2016-IJ-CX-0005:</b>	<b>Prosecuting Trafficking in Persons Cases: An Analysis of Local Strategies and Approaches</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$460,000</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Kristina Lugo</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Ongoing</b>

There has been relatively little research evaluating strategies designed to address the investigation and prosecution of TIP cases. The proposed study will identify promising state and local responses to TIP in general, and assess the effectiveness of promising strategies, approaches and tools being used to investigate and prosecute TIP cases. Phase I of the proposed study will involve surveying district attorneys across the country regarding their use of promising practices for TIP cases. The survey will provide information regarding the existence and use of various state statutes addressing TIP; data on TIP cases investigated and prosecuted; and initiatives undertaken to address TIP. Phase II will feature in-depth analysis of TIP cases in four jurisdictions: Honolulu, Miami-Dade County, San Diego, and a fourth location to be selected based on the results of the national survey. This second phase of the study will employ a mixed-methods approach. Quantitative data, collected from automated systems and case files in the four sites, will allow us to determine the number of TIP cases investigated, referred and accepted for prosecution; the number charged under state TIP statutes and the number of other charges filed; the length of time to disposition of the case; and the disposition of the case, including trial vs. plea, verdict, and length of sentence imposed. Where possible, we will also seek to measure victim outcomes such as services received and current legal status. The qualitative component of the study will consist of semi-structured interviews conducted with a variety of local stakeholders, including the DA; prosecutors of TIP cases; judges; law enforcement task force or other law enforcement personnel; and victim services representatives. Interview questions will be designed to obtain information on promising approaches and perceptions of their effectiveness; barriers to the successful prosecution of TIP cases; perceived outcomes for victims of TIP; and recommendations for improving policies and procedures for addressing TIP. The quantitative and qualitative data will be used to compare approaches across the four sites. In addition, assessments of specific local initiatives may be undertaken if deemed appropriate by the Project Advisory Group and NIJ.

<b>2016-MU-MU-0002:</b>	<b>Estimating the Prevalence of Trafficking Among Homeless and Runaway Youth Age 14-25 in Metro Atlanta</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$499,905</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Eric R. Wright</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Ongoing</b>

The 2015 Trafficking in Persons report indicates that children in the child welfare and juvenile justice system, runaway and homeless youth, and lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) individuals are among the most vulnerable for trafficking. More research is needed about the characteristics of vulnerable youth, their trafficking experiences-including both sex and labor -and how they interact with institutions to help estimate prevalence. This research builds on the 2015 Atlanta Youth Count and Needs Assessment (AYCNA), the first comprehensive, community-driven, regional effort to describe and estimate the size of the homeless and runaway youth population aged 14-25 in metro-Atlanta. The researchers estimate that approximately 3,373 homeless and runaway youth live in the immediate metro area. Of those surveyed, 49.2% reported having been sexually abused, involved in paid sex activities, and/or sex trafficked, and 20.0% indicated being involved in the informal economy in the past month, suggesting risk for labor trafficking as well. This new research project builds on the AYCNA by a) expanding the geographic focus; b) improving the measurement of the youth's sex and labor trafficking experiences and contact with law enforcement; and, c) utilizing these data to improve law enforcement and social service policies and practices and has two specific research aims: 1) estimate the prevalence of sex and labor trafficking among homeless and runaway youth in the Atlanta-metro area through capture-recapture estimation, and 2) understand the structure of the underground sex economy. In Phase 1, researchers will utilize ethnographic methods to cultivate community contacts and a working map of the social location and movement of homeless youth. Working with law enforcement and trafficking survivors, the research team will revise and expand the survey to assess a broader range of trafficking experiences and law enforcement contact. In Phase 2, field research teams will conduct systematic sweeps of the identified areas using capture-recapture methods and survey 900-1,800 unique homeless and runaway youth in metro-Atlanta. In Phase 3, the team will engage law enforcement and social service providers in a structured community conversation about the data, and will work to translate the findings into concrete recommendations regarding strategies, policies, and practices to improve the responsiveness and support services available to youth trafficking survivors in the metro-Atlanta area.

<b>2016-VT-BX-0001:</b>	<b>Measuring Outcomes in Services to Domestic Victims of Human Trafficking: Instrument Development and Testing</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$464,515</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Deborah Gibbs</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Ongoing</b>

Federal agencies, service providers, and victim advocate groups have invested substantial resources in recent years in programs to serve victims of human trafficking. However, few outcome evaluations of these programs exist, and the field lacks a tested instrument for measuring outcomes. This study will help identify effective service strategies and develop evidence-based services for victims of trafficking. We will accomplish this by refining and assessing an evaluation instrument designed to document clients’ progress towards proximal outcomes related to safety, well-being, social connectedness, and self-sufficiency.

To refine the existing instrument, we will conduct an environmental scan; convene expert panels of service providers, survivors, and researchers; and conduct cognitive interviews with case managers who are similar to the eventual users of the instrument. To assess and improve instrument scoring, we will engage program directors in a sorting exercise to assign the instrument’s descriptors to the crisis, vulnerable, stable, growing, and thriving categories. Finally, we will assess instrument validity and reliability by having program directors and case managers use the instrument to describe hypothetical clients in narrative vignettes.

Our dissemination strategy will focus on making the instrument broadly accessible and supporting its use within outcome evaluations of trafficking victim service programs. Our anticipated products and dissemination strategy will focus on three audiences: (1) service providers who can use the instrument within their programs, (2) funders and policymakers who can support increased outcome evaluation within trafficking programs and incorporate findings into future program development, and (3) researchers and evaluators who assist service providers in collecting and using outcome data.

<b>2017-MU-CX-0005:</b>	<b>Indicators of Sex Trafficking in Online Escort Ads</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$597,532</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Kristina Lugo</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Ongoing</b>

The goal of this project is to improve sex victim identification and investigations. To accomplish this, the applicant plans to (1) investigate whether there are indicators that differentiate online escort ads related to sex trafficking with non-trafficking sex work ads and (2) determine which specific indicators, or combination of indicators, are most likely to predict whether the ad represents a case of sex trafficking, broken down by age (minor vs. adult), region, and type of sex trafficking. Recommendations will be made as to how and when escort ads are most useful in identifying trafficking cases, and which indicators or combination of indicators are most likely to identify a case of human trafficking if present in an ad. Tested indicators will be determined by previous research and focus groups’ results (law enforcement, victim advocates, trafficking survivors, and non-trafficked sex workers). Research will be conducted through case data on closed cases involving escort ads. The ultimate goal of this research is to create a practical guide for police and prosecutors that uses escort ads as evidence to refer to in analyzing these advertisements more efficiently, and as a basis for jury instructions regarding ads as evidence during prosecution of internet-facilitated sex trafficking cases.

<b>2017-VT-BX-0002:</b>	<b>An Exploratory Study of Labor Trafficking Among U.S. Citizen Victims</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$873,508</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Meredith Dank</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Ongoing</b>

The project aims to answer three main questions: (1) What personal or structural vulnerabilities put U.S. citizens at risk for labor trafficking? (2) Where does labor trafficking experience fall on a continuum of labor exploitation for U.S. citizen workers? (3) How do U.S. citizens experience labor trafficking victimization? These questions will be answered through a survey of individuals who are at high risk for victimization in three U.S. sites (NYC, San Diego, Anchorage) as well as one-on-one interviews with a subsample of these victims. The samples will be derived from snowball sampling techniques and collaboration with social service providers.

<b>2017-VF-GX-0004:</b>	<b>Evaluation of the Enhanced Collaborative Model to Combat Human Trafficking</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$679,988</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>William Adams &amp; Jeanette Hussemann</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Ongoing</b>

Both the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) and the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) provide funding for the Enhanced Collaborative Model (ECM); the ECM includes task forces responsible for identifying and assisting victims of sex and labor trafficking, and investigating and prosecuting of human trafficking cases in the communities that they serve. The study will examine differences across task forces in terms of their size, scope, organization, leadership structure, specialized investigative units, and other characteristics to determine which features contribute to task force effectiveness and lead to successful outcomes. The goals of this project include employing a multi-method approach to assess the impact of the ECM in identifying and assisting human trafficking victims, and investigating and prosecuting those crimes; the second goal of the project is to analyze differences in various task force implementation models to understand which model and which particular features contribute to the most successful outcomes. There are three main research questions that will guide this study: (1) What is the impact of the ECM on addressing human trafficking (in terms of sex and labor trafficking victims identified and assisted, and cases investigated and prosecuted)? (2) What types of ECMs perform well and why, and which elements are associated with effective and well-functioning task forces? and (3) What characteristics of human trafficking predict successful case outcomes?

<b>2018-75-CX-0031:</b>	<b>Combating Human Trafficking Using Structural Information in Online Review Sites</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$361,069</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Erica Briscoe</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Ongoing</b>

The applicant proposes to develop a prototype tool that will better identify cases of likely victims of human trafficking and those who victimize them by using machine learning and social network analysis. The project will result in a significant new capability for law enforcement. The project specifically focuses on detecting and differentiating child and adult victims. The resulting prototype will allow law enforcement to search and prioritize (1) trafficking cases by victim and (2) trafficking by specific johns. GTARC and the Georgia Tech College of Computing are partnering with the DeKalb County Police Department (DKPD). The DKPD has expressed its willingness to participate in data annotation and prototype development activities, including user testing. Data will be collected from online review websites and then annotated for a variety of phenomena, including keywords associated with trafficking cases for adults and for children. Machine learning models will be trained using a ground truth data set based on online reviews recovered and processed using these keywords. The resulting models will then be trained and optimized to detect and classify online reviews according to criteria such as trafficking, adult, and child. To enable law enforcement access to the prototype software, GTARC will create a secure public-facing website that will run a copy of the prototype. The web application will require that users login with a username and password. GTARC will rely on a snowball-style user identification process where existing users of the system may opt to send links to individuals they deem credible as additional users who should have access to the system. The initial set of users will be DKPD. At the request of the government, GTARC will make accounts available to any individuals and groups of users the government recommends. Training materials offered in a short course format will also be available.

<b>2018-75-CX-0038:</b>	<b>An Object-Centric Approach for Image Analysis to Combat Human Trafficking</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$1,005,852</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Robert Pless</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Ongoing</b>

Images are often part of a criminal investigation, but for questions like “where was this image taken,” investigators are often limited to using generic tools designed for different purposes, like Google reverse-image search. This project, developed with feedback from the St. Louis County (Missouri) Police Department and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC), aims to develop novel approaches to index and search imagery, and to deploy these in a prototype search tool with a focus on fighting human trafficking. This tool will be an enhanced version of the TraffickCam system that GWU is already developing for law enforcement. TraffickCam consists of a large database of hotel room photographs and an Artificial Intelligence-based platform for law enforcement to compare

victim photographs to the photographs in that database in order to determine the hotel where a victim was photographed. The database of hotel room photographs contains several million hotel room images collected from both publicly available travel websites (e.g., Expedia, TripAdvisor) and the over 100,000 users of our mobile application, which allows travelers to submit images of hotel rooms they visit. TraffickCam uses neural networks to support image-based search for members of law enforcement. Images containing victims of trafficking in hotel rooms are provided as input, and the system returns the hotels with the most similar images. (TraffickCam is currently being used and tested by NCMEC and the St. Louis County Police Department.) This research seeks to address user input on ways that the tool could better align with their investigative approaches, including searches with a smaller part of the victim photograph, such as just a particular object that seems unique; more easily understood explanations of why the AI system returned a specific result; and the ability to determine where a victim was photographed even if the hotel has been renovated since the photograph was captured. Implementing these desired capabilities is non-trivial. In this proposal, GWU addresses the research questions necessary to provide a more useful AI-based investigative tool to law enforcement officers. Specifically, GWU considers the following questions: What is the best image representation to support exploratory investigative search? How can black box AI tools demonstrate why two images or two objects match? How can learning-based approaches adapt to differences between the query and the database imagery, and detect and model changes in the database over time? GWU’s approach will be to improve current Deep Learning computational models to more explicitly focus on and visualize objects in the images. This will support flexible, intuitive ways for investigators to recognize where images were taken, what objects are recognizable within images, and what sets of images have the same object. The version of TraffickCam resulting from this project will be provided to the NIJ Testing and Evaluation Center to assess technical performance, conduct operation assessment of the technology, or conduct an impact assessment for the technology.

<b>2018-R2-CX-0005:</b>	<b>Crime in Public Space and Online Domains: Commercial Sex and Sex Trafficking in Massage Businesses</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$32,000</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Ieke De Vries</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Ongoing</b>

The goal of this project is to identify investigative practices for commercial sex trafficking. The study proposes to analyze online and administrative data on approximately 3,000 massage businesses to be linked to information about the users who frequent the establishments, and the social and physical context where the establishments are located. Indicators of sex trafficking, drawn from human trafficking investigations and qualitative interviews with practitioners, will be used to determine which types of commercial sex operations are likely to engage in sex trafficking. The study focuses on Massachusetts, Texas, and Washington, three states where criminal justice agencies are taking proactive steps to identify and disrupt illicit massage businesses. The core analytical strategies include (1) automated text analyses to identify commercial sex and sex trafficking in client-based web reviews and forum posts; (2) multi-level modeling to understand the contextual predictors of commercial sex and sex trafficking; and (3) network analysis to identify how online clientele networks drive these problems.

<b>2018-MU-MU-0033:</b>	<b>Identify, Respond, Prevent: Addressing Human Trafficking among Juvenile Justice- and Child Welfare-Involved Youth</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$689,381</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Deborah Gibbs</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Ongoing</b>

This study will expand on previous data analyses conducted by a NIJ-funded project examining human trafficking allegations investigated by the Florida child welfare agency. This project will use matched juvenile justice and child welfare data lifetime records for all youth born between 1996 and 2002 who were served by either system in Florida, to build lifetime histories for a 7-year birth cohort of youth involved in either or both systems. The resulting analytic data set will include more than 6,000 human trafficking allegations involving more than 4,500 youth. This study will extend our understanding of human trafficking by analyzing the lifetime trajectories of system-involved youth — examining relationships among trafficking victimization, youth characteristics, and experiences in the juvenile justice and child welfare systems. Analyses will address the following specific study goals: (1) to inform identification of trafficking by assessing the predictive utility of Florida’s Human Trafficking Screening Tool using ordered multinomial regressions and factor analysis; (2) to inform practitioners’ responses to trafficked youth by describing characteristics of those who experience trafficking during juvenile justice or child welfare supervision — or who enter juvenile justice supervision with prior human trafficking allegations — using descriptive statistics and linear and

logistic regression; and (3) to inform secondary prevention for at-risk youth by identifying those at greatest risk throughout adolescence, and inform tertiary prevention among trafficked youth by identifying those at greatest risk of subsequent victimization following an initial trafficking allegation, using growth mixture models. Inferential models will be cross-validated using a random 50% sample of cases and will incorporate an estimate of trafficking under-identification into growth mixture models. Study findings will be shared through multiple channels with practitioners and policymakers via summary reports, briefs, and webinars.

<b>2018-VT-BX-0002:</b>	<b>Legal Responses to Human Trafficking: Evaluability Assessments and Future Evaluation Designs</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$428,073</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Elise White</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Ongoing</b>

The Center for Court Innovation (CCI) and RTI International plan to conduct evaluability assessments of legal responses to human trafficking at key decision-making points along the criminal justice system continuum, including police- and prosecutor-led diversion programs and courts that are specifically designed to address sex trafficking. The applicant has partnered with the following sites that have established innovative legal approaches to addressing the needs of trafficking victim-defendants: Queens Human Trafficking Intervention Court (HTIC) in Queens, NY; Changing Actions to Change Habits (CATCH) Court in Columbus, OH; Davidson County Courts Grace Empowered and Cherished HEARTS program in Nashville, TN; King County Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion (LEAD) Program in Seattle, WA; and Project 180 in Houston, TX. Using a mix of research methods and data sources, the study will collect and document detailed information about each program model, including goals and objectives, strategies and activities, implementation, and data systems and sources. This work will result in the development of several products describing each program model, including a logic model and performance indicators to measure the program’s outputs and short- and long-term outcomes. Study activities will culminate with systematic evaluability assessments, and process and impact evaluation designs for each program model. The results from this foundational research study will serve as an invaluable first step toward understanding any future impact by assessing the effectiveness of these or similar trafficking focused diversion programs.

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

# **Category F: VAWA Evaluations**

**COMPENDIUM OF RESEARCH ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN**

**1993-2018**

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## Category F: VAWA EVALUATIONS

<b>1995-WT-NX-0005:</b>	<b>National Evaluation of the STOP Formula Grant Program</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$1,870,306</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Martha Burt</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The work of this project will be geared towards documenting, to the extent possible, the impact that STOP funding is having on women's well-being and on justice and other community systems that should be helping women victims of violence. In addition, the project will pursue several activities to strengthen the capacity of the VAWO (name subsequently changed to the Office of Violence Against Women, OVW) and the STOP TA Project to support feedback and evaluation with respect to STOP-funded projects. These activities include training OVW staff to use and maintain the SAPR database, and working with the STOP TA Project to help states use their own SAPR information and incorporate more evaluation into their STOP portfolios.

**Product: NCJ# 181797**

**Evaluation of the STOP Formula Grants to Combat Violence Against Women: The Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (1999) – M. Burt, A. Harrell, L. Raymond, B. Iwen, K. Schlichter, B. Katz, Bennett, K. Thompson**

The report describes the distribution of STOP funds by the states and activities and goals of the STOP sub-grantee projects. It analyzes evidence of increased collaboration and system change through STOP projects and outreach to victims who previously had limited access to services. In addition, the report includes data on STOP accomplishments and impact; discussion of efforts to address the gaps and barriers to improved responses to violence against women, including those mandated by the legislation; analysis of the Federal and State administration and support of the STOP grants; and a summary of the plans and progress on national evaluations of STOP. STOP projects that have placed a major emphasis on collaboration for the purpose of bringing about system change have been successful. Both victims and service professionals reported substantial benefits of STOP projects.

**Additional NCJ Citations: 162124, 166312, 183599, 193611, 196991, 197059**

<b>1996-WT-NX-0002:</b>	<b>Data Collection and Communication: Evaluating the Impact of the STOP Grant</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$344,495</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Dawn Rubio</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

This is a continuation project with objectives to: (1) expand the evaluation of data and communication system projects implemented with Violence Against Women Act STOP grants begun in 1996 (Phase I) to include all data and communication system projects undertaken with 1997, 1998, and 1999 STOP funds; (2) extend the scope of work in Phase I to examine the extent to which STOP grants and other federal funds facilitate the development of integrated criminal justice information systems and effective national databases related to violence against women; and (3) assess the broader and long-term effects of the data and communication systems on achieving improvements in justice system and community responses to violence against women. The objectives established to achieve these goals are to: (1) analyze the purposes and uses of STOP projects to develop or enhance data collection and communication system; (2) identify obstacles to implementation and strategies to overcome them; (3) assess the accuracy, reliability, and appropriateness of data in the systems for the purpose of enhancing services to victims; (4) measure user satisfaction with data systems developed or improved by STOP grant funds; (5) measure the extent to which data systems are serving their intended purposes and whether the data systems are being utilized in ways that violate the privacy interests of victims; and (6) address the policy, operational, and technical issues related to data integration and coordination among law enforcement prosecution, courts, corrections, victim services, and other sources of data. The methodology of the project includes analyzing and summarizing the databases of the 1997-1999 subgrants, surveys, telephone interviews, several field studies, and a case study of an exemplary jurisdiction.

**Product: NCJ# 201408/ 201510**

**Evaluating Data Collection and Communication Systems Projects Funded Under the STOP Program (2002) – National Center for State Courts**

The evaluation methodology involved mail surveys, telephone interviews with selected sub-grantees, and site visits evolving from 1998 to 2000. Results show that, in the period from 1996 to 2000, the majority of projects funded by STOP sub-grants were designed to fill a single, compartmentalized and localized requirement. The funds were most

commonly used to purchase isolated pieces of computer equipment, software, cameras, fax machines, cellular phones, additional phone lines for agencies, and other communications equipment. Relatively few sub-grantees used STOP funds to develop data systems within or across agencies. Interviews with 46 sub-grantees revealed little emphasis on interagency communication through electronic means; the pooling of data concerning violence against women among law enforcement, prosecutors, courts, and service providers in some type of integrated automated system; or the coordination of grant funds to local recipients towards the achievement of regional or statewide strategic goals. The findings of this evaluation indicate that sub-grantees interpreted the definition of data collection and communication systems expansively in order to address particularly acute local needs in securing information to be used to support the prosecution of domestic violence cases, to enhance safety at the scene of domestic violence calls, and to increase access to services. These uses of the funds improved the ability of sub-grantees to provide services and to accomplish the general goals of the Violence Against Women Act. But these are reactive measures and do not advance the goal of violence prevention through linked and coordinated data systems. This may be attributed to the small amounts of STOP grant funds, the need of computers and software to support internal operations, and the security of data systems, which is a major issue for the safety of victims of violence against women.

**1996-WT-NX-0003: Impact Evaluation of Victim Service Programs: STOP Grants Funded by the Violence Against Women Act**  
**Amount: \$199,341**  
**PI: Barbara Smith**  
**Status: Completed**

The purpose of this 24 month project is to conduct an impact evaluation of the first two years of STOP grants with respect to Victim Services Programs in the areas of sexual assault and domestic violence. The goals are to: (1) assess the impact of VAWA funds through national telephone and mail surveys to administrators in 55 states and territories that addressed victims services in their STOP grants; (2) intensely assess the impact of VAWA-funded victim services programs for sexual assault and domestic violence victims in five sites; and (3) evaluate the impact of services provided to sexual assault and domestic violence victims through VAWA funds via telephone interviews with victims. The proposed design is intended to provide: (1) a broad assessment of the impact of VAWA funds on victim services programs to sexual assault and domestic violence victims in the 55 states and territories that addressed this area in their STOP grants, and (2) an intensive assessment of the impact in five sites, including collection of data from official files and logs; (3) focus groups with 100-225 domestic violence and sexual assault victims; and (4) telephone interviews with an estimated 375-400 victims.

**Product: NCJ# 183459/183460**  
**Impact Evaluation of Victim Services Programs: STOP Grants Funded by the Violence Against Women Act (2000) – B. Smith, R. Davis, L. Nickles**

Information came from 62 interviews with STOP sub-grantee program representatives and 96 interviews with representatives of collaborating programs. Results revealed that most programs were prosecution or law enforcement programs. The majority was fairly new; over one-third began with the receipt of STOP funds. The average award amount was \$47,626. Results also revealed that the programs provided a wide variety of services to victims at many stages of case processing. Participants reported many program changes and impacts. The majority of surveyed programs reported that they were able to serve more victims, expand the type of services, and provide more comprehensive services as a direct result of the STOP funding. A majority of those surveyed believed that STOP grants resulted in empowering victims and improving victims’ psychosocial well-being. The majority also reported that STOP grants had direct impacts on keeping victims better informed about case processing, improving the criminal justice response to victims, producing more successful prosecutions, and reducing the number of victims who withdrew their support from the prosecution. Participants also reported that the STOP funds affected the way the community handled victims. Overall, the analysis concluded that STOP funds substantially improved the lives of victims and the criminal justice system response to victims.

**Additional NCJ Citation: 192283**

**1996-WT-NX-0006/ 1998-WT-VX-K010: Impact Evaluation of STOP Grant Programs for Reducing VAW Among Indian Tribes**  
**Amount: \$466,631**  
**PI: Eileen Luna**  
**Status: Completed**

The purpose of this 24 month project is to conduct an impact evaluation of the programs among Indian Tribes purpose area of the VAWA STOP grants. The goals of the study are to: (1) develop a basic understanding of the cultural and legal context of reducing violence against women among Indian tribes; (2) evaluate the impact of tribal programs aimed at reducing violence against women in terms of effectiveness, and the identification of program elements that require adjustment or modification; and (3) make recommendations for improving existing programs and developing effective, new programs for tribes to reduce violence against women.

**Product: NCJ# 186235**

**Impact Evaluation of STOP Grant Program for Reducing Violence Against Women Among Indian Tribes (2000) – E. Luna**

In fiscal year 1995, 14 tribal governments received funding under the Violence Against Women Act, designated as STOP (Service, Training, Officers, Prosecutors). The evaluation was conducted by using a case study approach which involved the evaluation of historical and legal research on each tribe, as well as requests for specific information from the 14 tribal grantees about their programs. The evaluation found that the STOP program is making a significant impact on violent crimes against Indian women in Native communities. The grants have empowered Native communities in the development of community-centered approaches as well as tribally specific customs and practices to combat violent crimes against Indian women and grant recipients have made significant advances in the effort to protect abused Indian women and hold their offenders accountable. The advances have resulted primarily from coordinated, community-based efforts. Grantees have shown the effectiveness of a coordinated approach in stopping the cycle of violence in many Indian homes by involving police officers, prosecutors, judges, victim service personnel, tribal leaders, and interested community members. STOP grantees are drawing on indigenous and American concepts of justice and community wellness to stop the abuse of women which have complemented many tribal communities that favor community-oriented methods for responding to violent crimes against Indian women.

**Additional NCJ Citations: 187714, 195174**

<b>1996-WT-NX-0007:</b>	<b>Impact Evaluation of STOP Grants: Law Enforcement and Prosecution</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$724,921</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Thomas McEwen</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

This project involves an impact evaluation at eight to ten sites under the Law Enforcement and Prosecution purpose area of the STOP formula grants. The STOP formula grants are supporting several types of local activities, including training for law enforcement officers and prosecutors, specialized units of law enforcement and prosecutors, police and prosecution policies, and programs to address stalking. This impact evaluation will address a cross-section of these activities. The impact evaluation of a local project will include several standard measures, such as changes in reported rapes and other sexual assaults, calls for service for domestic violence, clearance rates for homicide and rape cases involving women victims, and successful prosecution of violent crimes against women. Several new measures that may be used include first time reports of domestic violence, use of DNA in sexual assault cases, local problem solving efforts, and response by police and prosecutors to egregious crimes of violence against women. Other activities include: a fifty site process evaluation, a state-by-state review of police and prosecutor training, and a state-by-state analysis of relevant laws on violence against women. The project may be modified over the initial months to provide for coordination with the National Evaluation.

**Product: NCJ# 189163**

**Evaluation of the STOP Violence Against Women Grant Program: Law Enforcement and Prosecution Components (2001) – B. Uekert, N. Miller, C. DuPree, D. Spence, C. Archer**

This project involved a process evaluation at eight to ten sites under the Law Enforcement and Prosecution purpose area of the STOP formula grants. The STOP formula grants support several types of local activities, including training for law enforcement officers and prosecutors, specialized units of law enforcement and prosecutors, police and prosecution policies, and programs to address stalking. This process evaluation found that the STOP program had a significant impact on the extent and scope of law enforcement and prosecution training. The STOP program also created a boost for statewide coalitions that lobbied legislators for changes in state laws and policies relating to violence against women. Finally, STOP facilitated the creation of partnerships between criminal justice agencies and nonprofit service providers. The creation of special units and dedicated staff has resulted in increased arrests, greater consistency in case handling and victim service coordination. The STOP program has been integral to the development of coordinated community responses to domestic violence.

<b>1998-WE-VX-0012:</b>	<b>National Evaluation of the Arrest Policies Program Under the Violence Against Women Act</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$1,130,574</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Thomas McEwen</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The purpose of the project is to conduct a national evaluation of funded Arrest Policies Program projects. The goal of the project is to document the impact of arrest policies in the context of system-wide and coordinated approaches to domestic violence. Project objectives are to: (1) explore how theoretically-conceived model programs are actually implemented at the local level; (2) study interactions between law enforcement, prosecution, probation, and victim services with the intention of developing a model of collaboration that advances a systematic approach to domestic violence; (3) assess program effectiveness, highlighting successful arrest policy strategies that jurisdictions may choose to implement based on local needs; and (4) identify projects that are innovative, unique, and appropriate for future research and evaluation. The proposed research will employ a three-stage methodology. In the first stage, an annual national assessment of all sites will be conducted. In the second stage, a process evaluation of 20 sites will examine the process and problems associated with the implementation of arrest policies. In the third stage, an impact evaluation of six sites will assess the impact of funded projects on victim safety, offender accountability, and system change.

**Product: NCJ# 199441**

**National Evaluation of the Grants to Encourage Arrest Policies Program (2002) – C. Archer, C. DuPree, N. Miller, D. Spence, B. Uekert**

Both quantitative and qualitative methods were used in the evaluation to document the national scope of the Arrest Policies Program and the implementation and outcomes of local projects. The evaluation addressed four key questions concerning both VAWO (name subsequently changed to the Office on Violence Against Women, OVW) and Congress: (1) how Arrest Policies Program funds are being spent by grantees; (2) were victims satisfied with the services provided through Program projects, and (3) Program impacts on organizations; and (4) Program impacts on offender accountability. Highlights include: (1) Most projects used their funds to support development of specialized units and for training; (2) in total, the 111 responding grantees funded 536 staff positions, for an average of 4.8 staff per project; (3) in most sites, the grants resulted in improved communication and cooperation among criminal justice agencies and community-based victim services organizations; (4) the Institute of Law and Justice (ILJ) analysis found that the proportion of warrant arrests of domestic violence suspects increased from an average across all sites of 4.1 percent of all arrests prior to the Program grants to 15.5 percent during the grant period; (5) the majority of victim/survivors were contacted by victim assistance staff and were provided a variety of services; and (6) a majority of victims/survivors in interviews and focus groups reported satisfaction with the victim assistance services they received and the law enforcement response.

**Additional NCJ Citations: 198876, 201868, 201869, 201870, 201871, 201872, 201873, 201874, 201875, 201876, 201877, 201878, 201879, 201880, 201881, 201882, 201883, 201884, 201885, 201886, 201887**

<b>1998-WE-VX-K012:</b>	<b>Evaluation of Grants to Encourage Arrest Policies for Domestic Violence</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$92,775</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Jennifer Mastrofski</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The proposed project seeks to evaluate the goals and objectives of the State College, “Grants to Encourage Arrest Policies” proposal under four target areas, including, training, tracking/monitoring, safety audit, and services for victims. The training component will consist of: pre-/post-training assessments of all personnel trained during the first year of the evaluation; follow-up surveys of trained personnel to assess long-term impact of training; and evaluations of other educational activities. The tracking/monitoring component will involve: (1) a technical assistance project for key practitioners and the researcher developing database systems for tracking efforts to serve women victims; (2) assessing the development of newly-created positions to better serve domestic violence victims; and (3) the examination of the development of a systemwide, interagency database. The safety audit will involve a partnership between the Safety Audit coordinator and the process evaluators. Together, they will develop a protocol for conducting a countywide safety audit, evaluate the outcome of the safety audit, and track the achievements of the Safety Audit Coordinator to establish a domestic violence case management team. The component related to the provision of

services for victims will include the completion of focus-group meetings with domestic violence victims to document their own views on county services for victims.

**Product: NCJ# 187345/187347**

**NIJ Researcher-Practitioner Partnerships: Evaluation of Grants to Encourage Arrest Policies for Domestic Violence (2001) – J. Mastrofski, D. Derman, E. Phillips, G. Woodling**

The process evaluation was designed to correspond with the first 18 months of the grant project. Funded as a researcher-practitioner partnership grant in Pennsylvania, the process evaluation was based on a long-term collaborative relationship between the primary researcher and practitioners. Project goals were to expand mandatory arrest policies, update and expand domestic violence training, and improve case tracking and victim services, as well as centralize efforts by police, prosecution, probation and parole, and the judiciary in handling domestic violence cases. The process evaluated goals and objectives of the grant project in four areas—training, tracking and monitoring, safety audit and case management, and victim services. The process evaluation indicated practitioners faced the challenge of balancing cooperation with the evaluation and meeting obligations to victims. Commitment and time had significant impacts on data collection in the grant project as well. Practitioners were more than willing to provide needed information for the process evaluation but did not have time to meet requested deadlines. The process evaluation reinforced the importance of collaboration between researchers and practitioners on a continual basis throughout a project.

<b>1998-WR-VX-K002:</b>	<b>National Evaluation of the Rural Domestic Violence and Child Victimization Enforcement Grant Program—Phase I and II</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$719,949</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Mary Ann Dutton</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The National Evaluation of the Rural Domestic Violence and Child Victimization Enforcement Grant Program will assess the implementation and impact of the Rural Domestic Violence and Child Victimization Enforcement Grants awarded by the Violence Against Women Office (name subsequently changed to the Office on Violence Against Women, OVW) in fiscal years 1996 to 1998. The Phase I Process Evaluation is scheduled for completion in April 2000. The focus of this proposal is the Phase II Impact Evaluation. During Phase II, an in-depth quantitative and qualitative impact evaluation of the program will be conducted to identify short- and long-term outcomes that occurred as a result of specified activities. The evaluation methodology is guided by a nested ecological framework encompassing all levels of the community targeted by grant activities: (1) geographic isolation of victims; (2) scarcity of socioeconomic resources; (3) limited justice, health, and other victim services; (4) legislation and policies affecting the response by criminal justice and human services; and (5) conflicted cultural attitudes toward domestic violence and child abuse. The proposed Phase II Impact Evaluation will utilize the case study design as the primary analytic tool (Yin, 1994). Logic models were developed during the Phase I Process Evaluation to help the evaluators identify project elements and current implementation status. During Phase II, the logic model will be used to articulate impact outcomes.

**Product: NCJ# 198127/198128**

**National Evaluation of the Rural Domestic Violence and Child Victimization Enforcement Grant Program (2002) – M. Dutton, A. Worrell, D. Terrell, S. Denaro, R. Thompson**

Each evaluation report is organized into five sections: program description, a description of site visit activity, a description of the community context in which the grantee operated, presentation of the logic model, and conclusions. During the evaluation, two visits were conducted with each grantee which included interviews with grantee staff, community stakeholders, local evaluators, and service recipients to collect qualitative data regarding changes in services, policies and practices, interagency collaborations, and the lives of victims. Through interviews, the outcome evaluation: (1) enhanced investigation of domestic violence cases; (2) enhanced prosecution of domestic violence cases; (3) established partnerships between domestic violence programs and child protective services by placing domestic violence advocates in child welfare offices; (4) increased provision of victim services; (5) increased victims' sense of well-being and safety; and (6) increased community awareness of the importance of prevention activities. Through the evaluation, grantees learned that there are considerable barriers to addressing the problems of domestic violence and child abuse due to the unique geographical, environmental, cultural, social, and economic context defined by rural areas in the United States and its territories. Additionally, acceptance of the community was an important determinant in the successful implementation of grant activities. Multiple sources of funding for domestic violence and child victimization enhanced the grantees ability to leverage resources and accomplish more. The Rural Program

funding provided services to victims and their families that would be largely inaccessible because of the context of rural areas, or were otherwise not available.

<b>1998-WT-VX-K013:</b>	<b>Impact of VAWA: What Counts?</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$229,346</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Marcia Chaiken</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The passage of the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) as a part of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 reflects a commitment on the part of the federal government to strengthen this country's response to and prevention of violence against women, particularly sexual assault and domestic violence. The VAWA provides incentives and mandates the speak directly to the serious and compelling nature of this problem and creates both challenges and opportunities for state and local law enforcement and criminal justice agencies to work collaboratively with victim service providers to reduce violent crimes against women. This evaluation is designed to assess the impact of VAWA funds in addressing domestic violence. The project will help answer the basic question: have VAWA-funded efforts produced changes in victim safety and offender accountability? Specifically, information will be collected in coordination with other researchers, as well as independently by LINC, which will then prepare a report documenting the impact of VAWA funds.

**Product: NCJ# 191186**

**State and Local Change and the Violence Against Women Act (2001) – M. Chaiken, B. Boland, M. Maltz, S. Martin, J. Targonski**

This evaluation was designed to assess the impact of VAWA funds in addressing domestic violence. Four case studies were conducted: Essex County, MA; Maricopa County, AZ; Multnomah County, OR; and Wicomico County, MD. The study examined the development of advocacy for women victims of violence in each venue and the role of VAWA/STOP funds and other factors in this development. The case studies included CJS agencies, other government agencies, media, private/nonprofit, and grassroots organizations. A primary impact of VAWA was to catalyze cooperation and coordination among agencies with very different perspectives of victims of violence, for example, the development of multiagency teams and offices; agencies with small budgets were able to benefit from small amounts of funds; cultural change was promoted; there was an increase in public awareness; at some sites there was an increase in reports to police and victim agencies. The effectiveness of the VAWA programs was also influenced by the enthusiasm of the U.S. Attorney’s Office for reducing violence against women, and the relative strength of three social movements that existed prior to VAWA, namely, the women’s rights movement, the victim’s rights movement, and the system’s effectiveness movement.

**Additional NCJ Citation: 208709**

<b>1999-WA-VX-0008:</b>	<b>Procedures Undertaken After Higher Education Receives a Report of Sexual Assaults</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$574,681</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Heather Karjane</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The Education Development Center, Inc., the University of Cincinnati, and the Police Executive Research Forum propose to carry out rigorous study of procedures used by institutions of higher education (IHEs) to report campus sexual assaults. The project has three primary goals: (1) to conduct a nationally representative study of policies and procedures promulgated by IHEs in response to the Campus Security Act; (2) to conduct additional analyses to supplement the mandated research questions; and (3) to disseminate the study results to a far-reaching audience, which will include submitting articles to academic journals, law reviews, and professional associations. The project design comprises a blend of quantitative and qualitative strategies. To address the nine research issues as requested by Congress and as outlined in the solicitation, the grantee will draw a stratified random sample of approximately 500 postsecondary institutions that participate in Title IV financial aid programs. For these schools, the grantee will perform content analyses of official documents and surveys of campus administrators. To supplement these sources, and to answer additional research questions, the grantee will conduct secondary analyses of prior victimization studies, review pertinent state statutes, conduct focus groups with selected professionals, perform legal research to identify concerns of campus administrators, and conduct field research at ten schools to document promising practices.

**Product: NCJ# 196676**

**Campus Sexual Assault: How America’s Institutions of Higher Education Respond (2001) – H. Karjane, B. Fisher, F. Cullen**

The national sample was composed of 2,438 institutions in the United States and Puerto Rico, including all historically black colleges and universities (*n* = 98) and all Native American tribal schools (*n* = 28). All nine types of schools eligible for Title IV funding were represented in the sample. The study found that most responding campuses did articulate some definition of rape and other forms of sexual assault that helped inform their response and reporting policies; however, there were no standard definitions of rape and sexual assault. The study found that few campuses provided sexual assault response and/or sensitivity training to those most likely to first hear of sexual assaults on the campus, i.e., friends and fellow students, campus law enforcement/security officers, and faculty members. Active support from friends was found to be the primary factor that distinguished victims who reported the crime to campus and/or local authorities and those who did not. Only 37.6 percent of the colleges required sexual assault sensitivity training for campus law enforcement/security officers. Only 40 percent of the schools provided students sexual assault response training. Approximately 25 percent of the schools provided victim-related support services to special populations of students. Due process procedures for the accused were used at 37.3 percent of schools.

**Additional NCJ Citation: 205521**

<b>1999-WE-VX-K006:</b>	<b>Responding to Domestic Violence in Southern Illinois</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$74,999</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Joan McDermott</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The Southern Illinois University (SIU) for Crime and Corrections and Carbondale Police Department will conduct a collaborative process evaluation of an awarded Violence Women Act grant to encourage pro-arrest polices. The Police Department works in collaboration with the Women’s Center, the Jackson County State’s Attorney’s Office and Probation Officer, The Southern Illinois University Department of Public Safety, and the Domestic Violence Clinic at the SIU School of Law. The three objectives of the proposed project are: (1) to compile a complete descriptive analysis of the approach taken in interagency collaboration and to document the project history; (2) to identify research issues related to the safety of domestic violence in Carbondale (e.g., the operation and effectiveness of "no-contact bond" conditions versus orders of protection); and (3) work with participating agencies to prepare for an outcome evaluation.

**Product: NCJ# 198825/198826**  
**Responding to Domestic Violence in Southern Illinois (2003) – J. McDermott, J. Garofalo, K. Barrick, J. Kelley**

The evaluation's objectives were to conduct a descriptive analysis of the interagency collaboration and project history; to identify domestic violence research issues of priority in Carbondale; and to work with participating agencies to prepare for a potential outcome evaluation. The data collection techniques included document analysis, unstructured and structured interviews, and observations. Limited quantitative data were obtained in the analysis of the prosecution of domestic battery in Jackson County and the evaluation of the Domestic Violence Clinic. The evaluation found that under a series of grants for the development of pro-arrest programs to counter DV, Carbondale and Jackson County have made significant progress in developing a coordinated community response to DV. The project's major accomplishments have been: (1) to establish a coordinating council (the Steering Committee); (2) police training and other training in the dynamics of and response to DV; (3) police and prosecution protocols for DV cases; (4) a Domestic Violence Clinic Program at the Southern Illinois Law School; (5) a consolidated records management system for the Carbondale Police Department and the SIU Department of Public Safety; (6) a community support group for victims and survivors of domestic violence; (7) additional advocacy services for victims; and (8) joint probation-police patrols to monitor offender compliance with no-contact bonds and probation orders and to provide victim safety checks.

<b>1999-WE-VX-K010:</b>	<b>Evaluating Domestic Violence Programs in Clinton County</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$52,952</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Lynda Ames</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The applicant will conduct a process evaluation of the Domestic Abuse Reduction Team (DART) in Clinton County, New York. DART is an interdisciplinary team including representatives of the probation office, the District Attorney's Office, and domestic-violence service agencies that house two legal advocates. The proposed project would serve two

purposes by: (1) allowing practitioners in the current programs to finely tune their practices and (2) allowing other practitioners to implement successful programs of their own. A primary objective of the proposed project is to understand the local community and how its character impinges on the understandings of, and reactions to domestic violence. The researchers will be especially interested in the reactions of criminal justice and social service officials. The establishment of an ongoing partnership between researchers and practitioners in Clinton County is an important goal of this project.

**Product: NCJ# 190989/190990**

**Domestic Abuse Reduction Team: Clinton County, New York (2001) – Plattsburgh State University**

This study involved a process evaluation of the Domestic Abuse Reduction Team (DART), a specialized domestic violence unit within the probation department in Clinton County, NY, to understand the local community and how its character impinges on the understanding of and reactions to domestic violence. The researchers were specifically interested in the outcomes associated with putting abusers on probation, as well as the reactions of criminal justice and social service officials. The researchers used various qualitative methods such as victim interviews, court ethnographies, content of DA files, content of probation files, Domestic Incident Reports, participant observation with service providers, and consultant observation. Major findings suggest that there is a tension between what the victim wants and says she needs, and the requirements of the system. When the prosecutor wins a case, the victim may sometimes consider it a loss because sending her abuser to prison may not be in her best interest. DART encountered difficulties regarding the empowerment of women, at times at odds with vigorous prosecution and supervision. And the program has been unable to institutionalize the changes made in processing intimate partner violence crimes.

**Additional NCJ Citation: 193638**

<b>1999-WT-VX-K005:</b>	<b>Evaluation of a Multi-Site Demonstration for Enhanced Judicial Oversight of Domestic Violence Cases</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$4,608,276</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Adele Harrell, Lisa Newmark</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Complete</b>

This project will evaluate a three-site multiyear demonstration of Enhanced Judicial Oversight (EJO), an intensive, court-based approach to managing domestic violence cases. The goal of the evaluation is to determine whether strong judicial oversight of domestic violence offenders, together with extensive graduated sanctions for offenders and comprehensive services for victims, will reduce recidivism, increase the defendant's and system's accountability, and enhance victim safety. The project will use qualitative and quantitative research methods, including practitioner interviews, court observations, case file review, documentation of victim services provided and defendant compliance with court orders, and pre- and post-analysis of case outcomes and recidivism for a sample of defendants at each site.

**Product: NCJ# 215349**

**Evaluation of Milwaukee's Judicial Oversight Demonstration (2006) – A. Harrell, M. Schaffer, C. DeStefano, J. Castro**

The core goals of the Judicial Oversight Demonstration (JOD) Initiative were to protect victim safety, improve offender accountability, and reduce the incidence of IPV through the implementation of responses that combined a strong judicial response with coordinated community services. The evaluation found that the JOD created significant changes in the response to IPV between 2000 and 2004. Accomplishments included the dedication of a new Domestic Violence Commissioner's Intake Court, an intensive pre-trial supervision program for high-risk defendants, the development of strategies for prosecuting IPV cases without requiring victim testimony, a waiting room for IPV victims near the domestic violence courts, the development of a combined Domestic Abuse/Harassment Injunction Court, the development of a Family Violence Unit in the Milwaukee Police Department, and the addition of batterer treatment and victim services to the arsenal of services provided by community-based organizations. Challenges facing the JOD included problems with linking JOD to the existing coordinated community response to IPV, problems with expanding batterer intervention programs, and barriers to intervening with victims at the time of an incident. Despite these challenges, it was clear that the JOD program increased the accountability of offenders and improved victim safety. The higher rates of probation revocation observed under JOD might have been integral in increasing victim safety. The evaluation compared two samples of offenders: a JOD sample of 333 offenders who were found guilty of IPV between January 2001 and May 2002 and a pre-JOD sample of 289 offenders who were found guilty of IPV between October 1997 and December 1999. Data were obtained from the Consolidated Court Automated Program database and the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) database. Probation supervision information was

collected 2 years later in 2005. Logistic regression models were used to test the hypotheses of reductions in the likelihood of arrest.

**Additional NCJ Citations: NCJ 219382, 219383, 219384, 219385, 219386**

**Product: NCJ# 215439**

**Evaluation of the Judicial Oversight Demonstration Initiative: Baseline and Implementation Report [Interim Report] – C. DeStefano, A. Harrell, L. Newmark, C. Visher**

The Judicial Oversight Demonstration (JOD) Initiative tests the idea that a coordinated community response to DV that ensures both a focused judicial response and a systematic criminal justice response can improve victim safety and service provision, as well as increase offender accountability. To hold offenders accountable, the JOD Initiative encourages the development or enhancement of grassroots community and justice system partnerships designed to assist offenders in changing abusive behavior. Each demonstration site is working to implement a strong research component to improve the evaluation's effectiveness in measuring impact to reduce or stop DV, enhance victim safety and well-being, and hold batterers accountable. During fiscal year 1999, three demonstration sites were competitively selected to participate in this 5-year demonstration Initiative: (1) City of Boston/Dorchester District Court, Massachusetts; (2) Washtenaw County, Ann Arbor, Michigan; and (3) Milwaukee County, Wisconsin. Since implementation, each demonstration site has developed multiple governmental and nongovernmental partnerships working to address DV, which include victim advocacy organizations, local law enforcement agencies, prosecution offices, courts, probation and parole offices, representatives from the private and public defense bar, batterer intervention services, among others who are all working to create long-term sustainability of effective local innovations. In addition, each site employs a local project director and a local site evaluator who serve as the project's primary points of contact and oversee the Initiative's implementation.

**Additional NCJ Citations: NCJ 219386, 219382, 219383, 219384, 219385**

<b>1999-WT-VX-0010:</b>	<b>National Impact Evaluation of Victim Services Programs Funded Through the S.T.O.P. Violence Against Women Formula Program</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$961,153</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Martha Burt</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The purpose of this study was to describe the many victim services programs funded by the STOP program, to understand the community and State environments where the STOP funds operate, to evaluate the degree to which STOP funds have improved victim services programs, and to assess how the victim services programs are affecting victim outcomes. The proposal is for additional support for the grant, "National Impact Evaluation of Victim Service Programs Funded through the STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grants Program: funded by the National Institute of Justice. The request arises because of obstacles encountered in being able to bring the work of this grant to a successful conclusion. Most of the additional needs relate to recruiting women victims of violence to participate in telephone surveys, including additional costs for state coordinators, incentive payments to victims, and incentive payments to participating programs. The remaining additional cost relate to the need to have complete information on awards made under the STOP Formula Grants Program so the programs involved in this project can be put into a national context.

**Product: NCJ# 196990/196991**

**Victim Service Programs in the STOP Formula Grants Program: Services Offered and Interactions With Other Programs (2000) – M. Burt, J. Zweig, K. Schlichter, C. Andrews**

In order to assess the research questions, the authors selected a sample of 200 victim services programs to participate in a telephone survey and answer a faxed questionnaire. The telephone interview asked about the nature of the STOP funded programs, changes that have occurred in the legal system since the funding began, and what types of outreach strategies are employed. The questionnaire included questions about their budgets, funding, staff, and numbers of victims served. A key finding of this research was that STOP funds helped victim services programs offer new services and to bring existing services to a greater population of women. STOP funded programs were particularly likely to offer court advocacy and a multidisciplinary response team. STOP funds were also used to support projects involving collaboration, training, and policy development. The authors also found that agencies using STOP funds were more likely to have increased communication among agencies and more coordinated community responses for women at

risk. In conclusion, the authors offer many implications for research and for practice, such as the fact that victim services programs should continue to work with legal system agencies to address violence against women.

**Additional NCJ Citations: 195076, 199701, 199725, 200575, 202903, 210054, 212661, 212265, 214308**

<b>2000-MU-MU-0014:</b>	<b>Evaluation of a Multi-Site Demonstration of Collaborations to Address Domestic Violence and Child Maltreatment</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$3,048,605</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Janet Griffith</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The National Evaluation of the Multi-Site Demonstration of Collaborations to Address Domestic Violence and Child Maltreatment is designed to measure the process and extent to which demonstration sites' collaborative efforts result in system change. During the final year of the evaluation, Caliber Associates and its team will continue to work together with the Federal partners, the national technical assistance team, the evaluation technical workgroup, each of the demonstration sites, and their local research partners to achieve project goals. Our work in Year 3 will build on the foundation laid in Year 1 and the process and baseline implementation data collected during Year 2. Specifically, our work will focus on four key areas: completing the cross-site process evaluation, completing the cross-site system outcome evaluation, continuing to build local evaluation capacity, collaborating with the Federal partners and the training and technical assistance team to support the work of participating sites.

**Product: NCJ# 233290**

**Greenbook Demonstration Initiative Final Report (2011) – The Greenbook National Evaluation Team**

In responding to the Greenbook Initiative’s (GI’s) commitment to collaborative efforts to change systems in order to improve practices, services, and outcomes for children and families experiencing the co-occurrence of intimate partner violence and child abuse, the evaluation found that the GI sites undertook major collaborative efforts intended to improve practices, services, and outcomes for children and families. Although conflicts were experienced, sites reported that the success of their collaborations was one of the lasting achievements of the GI. Although the collaboratives used a variety of early structures, all evolved to include an executive committee, a larger advisory board, and workgroups on specific issues. Among the GI partners, child welfare and the dependency courts represented major formal systems with well-defined roles and considerable power; by contrast, the response to domestic violence was more typically composed of grassroots organizations that did not represent a single system. Among the lessons learned are that (a) achieving change requires significant resources and persistent effort; (b) shared focus and cooperation in addressing problems requiring collaboration fueled the motivation to achieve change; and (c) different partners, structures, and activities had to be involved at different times, both in the larger cross-system collaborative and within systems. The national evaluation team collected data through site visit interviews, surveys, and case file reviews.

**Additional NCJ Citations: 200338, 204955, 209733, 237226, 237227, 237228, 237229, 237230**

**Product: NCJ# 204955 [Interim Report]**

**Greenbook Demonstration Initiative, Process Evaluation Report: Phase 1 (January 2001-June 2002) (2004) – J. Griffith**

The aim of the Greenbook demonstration project is for key decision makers from the dependency courts, child protective services, and community-based domestic violence organizations to work collaboratively toward developing and implementing the recommendations outlined in the Greenbook, thus improving how these three systems work with their broader community to address families with co-occurring domestic violence and child maltreatment. The evaluation will test whether implementation of the Greenbook’s guidelines results in change among selected communities in ways that effectively assist battered women and their children who may be involved with these three agencies to achieve greater safety and well-being. This project will develop and implement an integrated process and outcome evaluation design that uses multiple methods (both qualitative and quantitative) to measure the extent to which demonstration sites’ collaborative efforts result in system change. Key research questions, methods, and data sources are presented for this phase. The first phase of the process evaluation focused on mobilization and planning efforts of local Greenbook sites. The information presented in this report is more descriptive than analytical and is meant to portray a baseline profile of Greenbook sites, systems, and experiences with collaboration among the three entities involved in addressing the needs of women and children victimized by domestic violence.

**Additional NCJ Citations: 200338, 209733**

<b>2000-WA-VX-0001:</b>	<b>National Evaluation of Grants to Combat Violent Crimes Against Women on Campus</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$499,773</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Cheron Dupree</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The Institute for Law and Justice (ILJ) will conduct a national evaluation of the VAW Campus Program under the Higher Education Amendments Act of 1998. ILJ's evaluation will inform policy and practice and address the impact of the VAW Campus Program on victim well-being and offender accountability. ILJ will document the impact of the Campus program in the context of system-wide and coordinated approaches to campus violence in four areas: (1) the national state of policies and programs that address campus violence; (2) interactions between university administrators, campus police, local criminal justice agencies, and community victim services in order to develop a model of collaboration that advances a systematic approach to campus violence; (3) assess program effectiveness, highlighting successful campus strategies that other universities may choose to implement based on local needs; and (4) identify projects judged worthy of further research and evaluation. The methodology will incorporate statistical analysis, training surveys, campus climate surveys, focus groups, and victim interviews.

**Product: NCJ# 201306**

**Evaluation of Grants to Combat Violence Against Women on Campus (2003) – C. Dupree, T. McEwen, D. Spence, R. Wolf**

College and university campus environments are recognized as a valuable location for influencing the way men and women perceive violence against women and for offering victim assistance and other resources that can have a significant effect on a woman's safety. This report details the process evaluation of the Campus Program, which involved 38 grant projects from 1999 and 2000. Findings from this process evaluation showed that the Campus Program: (1) served as a catalyst for a variety of projects; (2) had increased awareness of violence against women issues among students, faculty, and staff; (3) clarified procedures for reporting incidents; and (4) improved the response to violence against women on campus by directly providing advocacy services or by strengthening the linkages with community partners that provide those services. The snapshot view of the projects funded under the Campus Program revealed that, in general, grantees were effective in implementing planned programming, with many far exceeding minimum grant requirements. The final chapter, "Findings, Conclusions, and Recommendations," discusses findings from the cross-site analysis which examined programs and services provided under the grants by size of the grantee institution, location, and other variables, and the results of the partnership surveys. It also discusses findings and recommendations of key program components that appear to be particularly beneficial as well as several difficulties in implementing Campus Program minimum requirements along with suggestions for modifying those requirements.

<b>2000-WL-VX-0002:</b>	<b>National Evaluation of the Domestic Violence Victims' Civil Legal Assistance (CLA) Program</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$800,154</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Edward Connors</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

This evaluation will (1) document the range of local activities and programs supported by the FY 1998, FY 1999, and FY 2000 Civil Legal Assistance (CLA) grants; (2) examine how local non-CLA funded programs complement the Office on Violence Against Women-funded programs; (3) document grantee planning and implementation efforts; (4) examine the special conditions imposed on grantees to preserve victim safety and confidentiality; and (5) determine the effectiveness of these programs in meeting the needs of the women they serve. To accomplish these goals, the project will (1) conduct an annual, national survey of all CLA grantees; (2) assess non-VAWA funded civil legal services within the grantees' communities; (3) conduct interviews, document reviews, and collaborate surveys, and collect statistical data on clients served, client characteristics, and services provided at 20 grantee sites; and (4) conduct interviews with approximately 240 domestic violence victims at eight grantee sites. The evaluation will reveal how well the grantees are meeting the needs of domestic violence victims in their individual communities, whether victims are safer and more secure, and what effects the grantees are having on the civil and criminal justice system and on the community.

**Product: NCJ# 208612**

**National Evaluation of the Legal Assistance for Victims Program: Part I (2005) – Institute for Law and Justice**

Overall, the Legal Assistance for Victims (LAV) grant program has been a success. The LAV has made it possible to provide desperately needed civil legal services to more victims of domestic violence who cannot afford a private attorney. The LAV program has promoted the delivery of high quality, comprehensive services by encouraging collaboration and cross-training among legal services organizations and domestic violence victim services programs. The LAV program succeeded in creating a paradigm in legal service by providing holistic approaches to serving domestic violence clients and being more concerned with the victim’s safety and well-being. Despite the successes of the LAV grant program, the evaluation found that there is still a chronic unmet need for attorneys to assist and represent domestic violence victims who cannot pay legal fees, either because of poverty or because their access to financial resources is controlled by the batterer. This report offers recommendations, based on the evaluation’s findings, for future LAV grant programs.

**Additional NCJ Citations: 208667, 208668, 209232**

<b>2005-IJ-CX-0050:</b>	<b>Evaluation of the Rural Domestic Violence and Child Victimization Enforcement Grant Program Special Initiative: FBCO Pilot Program</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$797,094</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Andrew Klein</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The purpose of this evaluation is to determine whether and how intermediary organizations, that work in many different contexts and are supported by the Office of Violence Against Women (OVW), add value to the capacity of rural, faith-based and community organizations (FBCOs) in their delivery of domestic violence programs. Intermediary organizations are strategic. Their objective is to provide FBCOs with technical assistance so they can build their service delivery capacity. The dimensions of capacity-building involve an organization’s aspirations, strategies, organizational skills, human resources, systems and infrastructure, organizational structure and culture. The evaluation plans to measure by triangulation the value added to the intermediaries. One dimension is to directly assess the capacity-building effects of intermediaries through interviews and focus groups. A second dimension is to use a Capacity Assessment Grid inventory to measure the capacity building that has taken place within the FBCOs. The final dimension is to examine evidence of capacity building that is available from the FBCOs outcome measures. The evaluation will have baseline measurements, a process evaluation, and an outcome evaluation. These data will determine the significant processes used by the intermediaries and the FBCOs in the delivery of rural FBCO domestic violence services and capacity building. The processes will be illustrated with logic models that draw the connections between process inputs and the portfolio of intended FBCO outcomes. The rich collection of data will provide for thick descriptions of intermediary and sub-grantee activities. The outcome analysis will examine the variation among the sites with case studies supported by appropriate data analysis to find patterns of intermediary capacity building assistance that result in successful FBCO outcomes.

**Product: NCJ# 228192**

**Evaluation of the Rural Domestic Violence and Child Victimization Enforcement Grant Program Special Initiative: Faith-based and Community-Organization Pilot Program (2009) – A. Klein, M. Brown, M. Small, D. Tucker, R. Fischer, C. Walsh**

The evaluation found that the Rural Pilot Program mostly funded already established domestic violence programs, which resulted in some expansion of domestic violence services but not an increase in the number of domestic violence programs. Most of the expanded services involved community-based programs. The program did result in the increased participation of faith-based agencies in domestic violence programs; however, the goal of building the capacity of funded subgrantees in order to sustain domestic violence services was overwhelmed by service demands. The evaluation found that the structure of the grant program intermediaries (organizations charged with recruiting FBCOs, supporting their domestic violence activities, and providing them with technical assistance) produced different outcomes. Differences between the faith-based and community-based organizations resulted in differing outcomes. A comparison of the outcomes of the Rural Pilot Program with OVW’s funding of ongoing rural domestic violence services that began in 2005 showed that the addition of the Rural Pilot Program did not significantly increase the quality or volume of domestic-violence services delivered in rural areas. The evaluation included a process evaluation, a capacity study, and an examination of faith-infusion and the value-added of the faith-based approach. The evaluation used a variety of methods, including case studies, organizational assessments, surveys, interviews, and focus groups.

<b>2010-WG-GX-0011:</b>	<b>Evaluating Sexual Assault Forensic Exam Payment</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$525,464</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Janine Zweig</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

This study will examine how states and communities are responding to VAWA 2005 provisions. Although the provision of free sexual assault forensic exams (SAFEs) was part of the original Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) legislation in 1994, the law permitted states to make free exams conditional on victim cooperation with law enforcement. Since then, it has been clear that not all victims across the country were being provided exams free-of-charge and that, in several places, victims were indeed required to report assaults to police before gaining access to SAFEs. Legislative changes in VAWA 2005 were designed to correct these practices, with federal STOP grant program eligibility requiring that: (1) sexual assault victims must not be charged for forensic medical exams, and (2) victims must not be required to file a law enforcement report in order to receive a free SAFE. States were given until January 5, 2009, to come into compliance with new federal mandates. This study will provide both national and local perspectives on the extent to which VAWA 2005 requirements are being adhered to. The research design includes multiple sources of data and combines both qualitative and quantitative data collection and analysis methods. The following will be conducted: a survey of crime victim compensation administrators in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico; a survey of all state STOP administrators; a survey of the census of state and local sexual assault service providers across the country (*n* = 1,295); and case studies in six states (including two local jurisdictions within each state for interviews with victim service providers, law enforcement, prosecutors, and medical personnel as well as focus groups with sexual assault victims). Results of this study will provide critical information to the field about: (1) complying with payment mandates regarding SAFEs while addressing victims' needs, regardless of their intent to report the crime to law enforcement or cooperate with prosecution; (2) supplementing technical assistance efforts and identifying training opportunities that can increase compliance with payment mandates and maintain the integrity of the forensic material gathered during SAFEs; and (3) identifying implementation challenges and best practices for overcoming these challenges.

**Product: NCJ #247314**

**Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Exams and VAWA 2005: Payment Practices, Successes, and Directions for the Future (2014) – J. M. Zweig; L. Newmark; D. Raja; M. Denver**

Five themes emerged from the study’s findings. First, state victim compensation funds are the usual designated source of funding for MFEs across the United States. Second, with few exceptions in the jurisdictions involved in case studies for this report, sexual assault victims can receive MFEs and have them funded by the state without having to report the alleged assault to law enforcement. Survey respondents indicated this was occurring throughout the Nation. Third, there are still barriers to a sexual assault victim’s accessing a MFE, which prevents some victims from seeking medical help; this occurs most often with victims who identify as non-English speakers, immigrants or American Indians. Fourth, most sexual assault victims who receive MFEs report the assaults to the police at the time of the exam. Of the victims who get MFEs but do not report the assault at the time of the exam, few convert their kits to reported cases at a later date. Fifth, having sufficient funds available to pay for MFEs is a major concern for many states. The study conducted national surveys of state victim compensation fund administrators, state STOP (Services, Training, Officers, and Prosecutors) administrators, state-level sexual assault coalitions, and local sexual assault service providers. Case studies in six selected states examined how MFE procedures were implemented locally. This product includes 21 figures, 29 references, appended questionnaire and key questions in structured interviews with various stakeholders.

<b>2013-ZD-CX-0001:</b>	<b>Evaluation of OVW’s Domestic Violence Homicide Prevention Demonstration Initiative</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$1,899,856</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Joy Kaufman</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Ongoing</b>

The purpose of this project is to evaluate the Office on Violence Against Women's (OVW) Domestic Violence Homicide Prevention Demonstration Initiative. During Phase I, 12 sites assessed their structures and processes for addressing domestic violence. In Phase II, up to six sites will implement their work plans to test changes to existing

procedures, practices and structures related to domestic violence homicide prevention. This evaluation will assess the processes and outcomes within and across sites. As this is an evaluation of models carried out by Phase II sites, the "subjects" are the six funded sites. The evaluation will be a utilization-focused developmental evaluation—"utilization-focused" in that the project will be done for and with primary intended users of the evaluation findings, and "developmental" in that the intended use is development of domestic violence homicide prevention models. The process evaluation will focus on the internal dynamics and actual operations of domestic violence homicide prevention programs at Phase II sites. This will be achieved primarily through the use of system dynamics modeling, which uses computer simulation to understand the behavior of complex systems over time. The outcome evaluation will examine the intended and unintended consequences of the prevention programs. This will be carried out largely through the use of multilevel modeling, which takes into account multiple sources of variation when estimating differences in outcomes between sites. System dynamics modeling within and across sites will progress through a series of iterative steps involving problem articulation, formulation of a dynamic hypothesis, development of a computer simulation model, validation and model testing, and policy design and recommendations. Multilevel modeling will take into account individual- (victims and perpetrators), intimate partner relationship-, and site-level variables in estimation of site variation in outcomes. Cost-effectiveness analyses will include an assessment of the cost effectiveness of the overall initiative, as well as sub-analyses comparing cost effectiveness of individual sites whose prevention programs proved effective.

<b>2014-ZD-CX-0013:</b>	<b>Environmental Scan of Family Justice Centers in the United States</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$299,971</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Margaret Chapman</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

Over the past fifteen years, close to 100 communities across the country have implemented Family Justice Centers (FJCs) to provide one location where victims of domestic violence and their families can access the range of services they need. The FJC movement was built on the premise that integrating the array of services in the community would improve access and utilization of services, which would improve outcomes at the individual, community, and service levels. While preliminary data suggest that FJCs may be achieving these outcomes, a formal multi-site evaluation is needed to confirm whether FJCs are achieving their goals. Abt Associates and the Family Justice Center Alliance, two organizations that have been part of the FJC movement since the beginning, will combine their expertise in FJCs and program evaluation to conduct an environmental scan of FJCs across the country, which will serve as the first in a multi-phase effort to measure the effectiveness of FJCs. The environmental scan will focus on two key questions. The first is what do FJCs in operation across the country look like. This question is important because, while guiding principles and best practices are available to communities as they design their own FJC, to be successful, each community has to make decisions regarding the organizational structure, partnerships, services, and other defining elements that best suit the unique conditions in their community. Consequently, all FJCs do not look alike. The second question is whether FJCs can support formal evaluation efforts. Up to now, efforts to evaluate FJCs have been limited. As a result, little is known regarding the availability, quality, and consistency of data across centers. We address both questions by collecting descriptive information in the following seven areas: program governance, operational status, funding, service provision, policy and procedures, data collection and analytic capabilities, and outputs and outcomes. A program logic model will drive the development of the instrument and online data collection system. The final report will present descriptive information for all current FJCs in each of the above areas, identifying differences across FJCs in areas important to future evaluation efforts, including implementation status, sustainability issues, and data infrastructure. The goal of the study is to collect sufficient information to support a thorough assessment of the extent to which individual FJCs are evaluable and, if so, the most suitable design.

**Product: NCJ #251561  
Environmental Scan of Family Justice Centers, Final Report (2018) – Abt Associates**

In the early 2000s, the Family Justice Centers (FJCs) movement started with the opening of the San Diego FJC. It brought together in one centralized location representatives of government and non-government service providers to deliver multiple services for survivors of domestic violence. In 2004, the President’s Family Justice Center Initiative (PFJCI) further institutionalized the FJC movement by providing federal funding to support the implementation of FJCs in 15 communities across the country. The PFJCT model is to coordinate support for all relevant services (medical, law enforcement, prosecution, social services, community-based organizations, and other resources) under a central administrator, the FJC. The FJC ensures that survivors of domestic violence are aware of and can access the

services they need under a structured, multi-agency institution. Given the high degree of autonomy among the initial FTC grantees, the current scan of the existing programs focused on identifying their commonalities and variations. The research to date indicates positive results regarding the number of clients served and service needs met, the benefits of the co-location and multi-agency services, and the lack of barriers to accessing needed services. FTCs have also shown their ability to facilitate holding offenders accountable; however, more systematic evaluation research is required. This scan identified 87 operational FJCs; however, the scan was limited to FTCs that were operational at the time of data collection and those who provided self-reports. The findings confirm that the PFJCT has ignited a national movement, with FTCs operating in every region of the country. Recommendations are offered for the structuring of a national evaluation.

<b>2015-ZD-CX-K002:</b>	<b>Evaluation of OVW’s Sexual Assault Justice Initiative</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$999,724</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Nelson Lim</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Ongoing</b>

The purpose of this project is to conduct a multi-site evaluation of OVW’s Sexual Assault Justice Initiative (SAJI). The proposed evaluation has four main objectives: (1) Design and implement the most rigorous evaluation plan possible. (2) Assess the implementation process and outcomes for each OVW-funded initiative site and, to the extent possible, across all sites. (3) Monetize the costs and benefits of the initiative and OVW’s investment in training and technical assistance. (4) Provide real guidance to criminal justice and social service professionals about the utility of the initiative and how SAJI may be implemented in other jurisdictions. RAND is the ideal evaluation partner for SAJI because of its extensive experience evaluating multi-site initiatives, a history of applying innovative methods to research, and an understanding of the deep complexities of the topic area. Research design: The research design will be finalized early in the project, when sites are selected and SAJI strategies identified. The RAND project team will prioritize designs that allow randomization of cases to treatment and control conditions. The evaluation will be accomplished through six tasks: (1) Implement a communication plan to ensure evaluation transparency with funders and implementing sites. We anticipate regular conference calls, webinars, and newsletters. (2) With the input of NIJ, OVW, and the project expert panel, finalize the technical approach for the evaluation. (3) Conduct a process evaluation to document SAJI design and implementation in each site. (4) Collect outcome data at each SAJI site, which will likely include case assignment and charging data, case outcomes data, data related to victim perceptions of the process, and cost-related data. (5) Analyze collected data to examine the impact of SAJI. (6) Report and disseminate evaluation site results in ways that will be useful to participating and future SAJI sites. This will include site-specific reports for participating sites, a report that outlines results and lessons learned across all sites, and journal articles to relay the findings to the wider academic and practice communities. Subjects: The collection of outcome measures will use participating agencies, administrative case records and surveys/interviews with agency employees, TTA providers, and a subset of victims served. The process evaluation will include interviews/surveys with TTA providers and site participants. This study will lay the groundwork for generating important information for policymakers and providers about the effectiveness, and the challenges, of implementing prosecutor performance measures for sexual assault cases.

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

# **Category G: Synthesis of Existing Information**

**COMPENDIUM OF RESEARCH ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN**

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## Category G: SYNTHESIS OF EXISTING INFORMATION

<b>1995-IJ-CX-0006:</b>	<b>Panel on Research on Violence Against Women</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$296,952</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Elaine Smialek</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The Committee on Law and Justice of the Commission on Behavioural and Social Sciences and Education (CBASSE), National Research Council, conducted a study to develop a research agenda on the understanding and control of violence against women. The Committee appointed a panel of approximately 15 experts from relevant fields, including law, criminal justice, emergency medicine, public health, social work, sociology, psychology, nursing, obstetrics and gynecology, public policy, and experts on family violence in diverse ethnic, social, and language minority communities. The panel meetings during the course of the study examined empirical and clinical research reports and databases on violence against women, identified gaps in the knowledge base, and developed a research agenda highlighting areas that can improve the development of preventive, educative, social, and legal strategies, including addressing the needs of underserved populations. The panel study, which was mandated by Section 40291 of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994, was supported jointly by the National Institute of Justice and the Centers for Disease Control. The report, “Understanding Violence Against Women” has been published by the National Academy Press and has been forwarded to Congress.

**Product: NCJ# 162272**

**Understanding Violence Against Women (1996) – N. Crowell, A. Burgess (eds.)**

“Understanding Violence against Women”, presents a comprehensive overview of current knowledge and identifies four areas with the greatest potential return from a research investment by increasing the understanding of and responding to domestic violence and rape: (1) what interventions are designed to do, whom they are reaching and how to reach the many victims who do not seek help; (2) factors that put people at risk of violence and that precipitate violence, including characteristic of offenders; (3) the scope of domestic violence and sexual assault in America and its consequences to individuals, families, and society (including costs); and (4) how to structure the study of violence against women to yield more useful knowledge. Despite the news coverage and talk shows, the real fundamental nature of violence against women remains unexplored and often misunderstood. “Understanding Violence against Women” provides direction for increasing knowledge that can help ameliorate this national problem.

<b>1998-WT-VX-K011:</b>	<b>Synthesis of Scientific Research on Violence Against Women for a Diverse Audience</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$349,465</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Alissa Pollitz Worden</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

This 15-month project will synthesize research on violence against women to communicate key findings to a diverse audience of local, state, and federal policy makers and administrative officials; public health professionals; staff or community based organizations; personnel in criminal justice settings; and criminal justice agents. The goal of this project is to organize relevant research findings in ways that will help practitioners: (1) modify or adjust their working routines to recognize or respond to the health and safety needs of victims; (2) take advantage of opportunities to prevent violence against women; and (3) invest in strategies for holding violent offenders accountable for their behavior and for changing behavior. The project will utilize a team of 14 authors or author pairs with expertise in violence against women and 16 practitioners who represent diverse audiences in criminal justice and public health to collaborate in the development of summaries of research on violence against women for practitioners. The summaries will be prepared from a source bibliography developed from online document databases, reviews of bibliographies in current and key publications, and consultation with other experts.

**Product: NCJ# 199912**

**Violence Against Women: Synthesis of Research for Task Forces and Coalition Members (2000) – A. Worden**

Coming from different professional backgrounds and responsible for different constituencies, participants in local task forces involved in violence against women confront an enormous amount of information, recommendations, and opportunities for change. Therefore, task force members can benefit from sharing what researchers have learned about

conventional wisdom regarding domestic violence and criminal justice. This report attempts to synthesize social science research in three broad topic areas of interest to task force members and coalition members. It begins with a revisiting and revising of conventional wisdom about domestic violence, victims, and offenders. Conventional wisdom about violence, victims, and offenders has frequently served to justify longstanding policies and practices. However, such assumptions should be scrutinized since they can oversimplify complex issues, sometimes over-generalize from limited experiences, and can become self-fulfilling prophecies. The report continues by briefly summarizing the findings of research of particular interest to practitioners involved in community-level innovations. These findings lead to an important point: the effectiveness of many innovations may be contingent on the consistency of the messages exchanged among victims, offenders, and practitioners. The final topic area discusses research on the initiation, implementation, and impact of community-level change efforts.

**Additional NCJ Citations: 198372, 199577, 199578, 199579, 199660, 199760, 199761, 199911, 201222, 201342**

<b>2000-WT-VX-0008:</b>	<b>A Synthesis of the Research and Evaluation From the VAWA</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$148,392</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>David Ford</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

This project will prepare a Policy Brief on the current state of knowledge from research attributable to the 1994 Violence Against Women Act (VAWA). The report will focus on the impacts of the justice components of VAWA to describe how the Act has helped to advance knowledge on effective controls. The goals of the project are to review the state of knowledge on VAWA impacts today and to render an opinion informed by current knowledge and data on what is already known and what can be expected from rigorous research. The report will address the following questions, in particular: (1) How has VAWA helped to advance knowledge on violence against women? 2) What is known with confidence today about the impacts of VAWA in preventing violence against women and what gaps in understanding persist? (3) Given barely five years of activity under VAWA, what promise does VAWA research hold for further advances in knowledge for effective controls? (4) What guidance can VAWA research to date give policy makers and practitioners for dedicating future resources to prevent violence against women?

**Product: NCJ# 197137**

**Controlling Violence Against Women: A Research Perspective on the 1994 VAWA's Criminal Justice Impacts (2002) – D. Ford, R. Bachman, M. Friend, M. Meloy**

This report is an examination of the research side of the original legislation under the VAWA, paying particular attention to the current state of knowledge on violence reduction through criminal justice interventions based on what has been learned from evaluations fostered by VAWA. The report is broken into four parts as the authors consider how extant research contributes to advances in a knowledge base on violence against women by discussing expectations for VAWA success, agendas for research, and funding in support of VAWA research and evaluations. Authors also note issues in measuring violence against women that confound the understanding of VAWA's impact. Part 1, "The convergence of Advocacy, Research, and Law" discusses the VAWA's criminal justice components that are meant to hold offenders accountable while protecting victims through criminal justice or related legal remedies, and the VAWA goals and expectations that have been passed with the confidence that legal remedies do exist to solve the problem of violence against women. Part 2, "VAWA's Influence on Research and Evaluation, includes mandated studies under VAWA and other research-related reports such as state anti-stalking efforts, confidentiality of domestic violence victims' addresses, and VAWA grant evaluations. Part 3, "Research on the Preventive Impacts of Criminal Justice," includes a synthesis of research on police, prosecution, courts, corrections/treatment, and other coordinated justice responses. Finally, Part IV, "VAWA Impacts: What We Know, Where Research Can Take Us to Control Violence Against Women," contains recommendations for future research to advance VAWA's preventive impacts to include: (1) impact evaluations, (2) theory-based evaluations, (3) general prevention research, (4) precision and consistency in baseline data, (5) situational crime prevention, and (6) evaluations of policies and programs against stalking.

<b>2009-IJ-CX-0207:</b>	<b>Achieving Successful Researcher-Practitioner Partnerships That Strengthen Practice and Policy: Lessons Learned From the Field</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$343,565</b>
<b>PIs:</b>	<b>Tami Sullivan, Bonnie Fisher</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

Violence against women (VAW) has been a high priority of criminal justice (CJ) research and was highlighted in an NIJ-sponsored conference, "Next Millennium Conference: Ending Domestic Violence." As a result, VAW researcher-practitioner partnerships have produced volumes of knowledge that have been undocumented that can be used for future partnering efforts. This project will develop a series of multi-media items including published documents and electronic media focused on building and enhancing CJ researcher-practitioner partnerships, which will inform NIJ's development of a toolkit on partnering. Literature reviews and case studies of, interviews and focus groups, and surveys of researchers and practitioners will be conducted to inform the development of multi-media on three topics central to successful CJ partnerships: Building and Enhancing (1) Government Systems to Foster VAW Researcher-Practitioner Partnerships, (2) Researcher-Practitioner Partnerships for VAW Offenders, and (3) Researcher-Practitioner Partnerships for VAW Victims.

**Product: NCJ #243918**

**Guidelines for Successful Researcher-Practitioner Partnerships in the Criminal Justice System, Findings from the Researcher-Practitioner Partnerships Study (RPPS) (2013) – T. P. Sullivan; T. McPartland; B. S. Fisher**

This report (the first of 8) on the work of the Researcher-Practitioner Partnerships Study (RPPS) presents findings and recommendations from individual interviews and focus groups with practitioners and researchers from the United States and Canada who self-identified as having at least one past or current "successful" research partnership (55 women and 17 men, 49 of whom participated in individual interviews). Findings and recommendations on the creation of a researcher-practitioner collaboration pertain to reasons for collaborating, identifying collaborators, characteristics of a good collaborator (both a practitioner and a researcher), developing the collaborative relationship, and managing the startup process. Findings and recommendations on maintaining a successful collaboration address facilitators of and barriers to a successful collaboration. Findings and recommendations on completing the collaborative project focus on research results, products, and their dissemination; how to sustain the collaborative relationship; and RPPS limitations. The findings are followed by case examples from the perspectives of RPPS participant practitioners and participant researchers.

**Additional NCJ Citations: 243911, 243912, 243913, 243914, 243915, 243916, 243917, 240205**

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# **Category H: NIJ Jointly Funded Projects**

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## Category H: NIJ JOINTLY FUNDED PROJECTS

<b>1995-IJ-CX-A019:</b>	<b>When Domestic Violence and Custody Disputes Coincide: Effective Court Response</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$70,556</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Janice Munsterman</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

This grant is a supplement to a State Justice Institute grant made to the National Center for State Courts. As courts are often the last, and sometimes the only protection available to families enmeshed in domestic violence, their failure to deal effectively with perpetrators and victims can exacerbate the problem. This is particularly the case for courts that order victims to share custody with abusive partners, or that do not consider the abusiveness of one parent in deciding to address these issues. This project involves the conduct of intensive research in three sites to determine the extent of the co-occurrence of custody cases and domestic violence, the availability of administrative mechanisms to identify custody cases involving domestic violence, the methods of disposition that result in the least need for future court interventions, and the feasibility of using mediation under court supervision to settle custody cases involving domestic violence.

**Product: NCJ# 169016**

**Domestic Violence and Custody Disputes: A Resource Handbook for Judges and Court Managers (1997) – S. Keilitz, C. Davis, C. Flango, V. Garcia, A. Jones, M. Peterson, D. Spinozza**

The study involved a survey of approximately 150 courts with domestic relations jurisdiction; follow-up surveys on case screening, mediation, guardians *ad litem*, and expert witnesses; and a field study in Baltimore, Maryland, Las Vegas, Nevada, and Louisville, Kentucky. The handbook provides judges and court managers a guide to resources for: (1) determining when domestic violence is occurring between parties to a dispute over child custody or visitation; (2) coordinating the management of custody and visitation disputes involving domestic violence to maximize the safety and efficiency of court processes; and (3) using resources to ensure that resolution to custody and visitation disputes effectively address the best interest of the child and the safety of domestic victims. In the study, 124 courts estimated the proportion of custody and visitation disputes that involve domestic violence: 57 percent of these courts estimated the proportion to be less than one-quarter of the caseload, about 37 percent placed the proportion between a quarter and a half, and 6 percent estimated that over half the custody caseload involved domestic violence. The differences among the sites in rates of DV in the custody caseload illustrated that there was great variation in the sources and the quality of the measurement data. Sources of data from Las Vegas included case files from their Family Mediation and Assessment Center to which judges frequently referred to in custody disputes, Baltimore staff had access only to court case files, and Louisville had the least amount of evidence of domestic violence in the case files as staff had to run a cross-check of the data system for civil protection orders with each of the names of the women in the study sample. Chapters address case management of custody disputes, the use of mediation, and decision-making in custody and visitation, with recommendations for practice. Recommendations include placing limits on overnight visitations and requiring a bond from the batterer to ensure the child's safe return.

<b>1995-IJ-CX-A025:</b>	<b>Family Violence and Courts: Exploring Testimony on the Battered Women's Syndrome</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$18,791</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Sandra Thurston</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

This grant is a supplement to a State Justice Institute grant, "Family Violence and the Courts: Exploring Expert Testimony on Battered Women" made to the Women Judges' Fund for Justice. This was to support additional work required for Report on Batter Women's Syndrome as mandated in the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994.

**Product: NCJ# 160972**

**Validity and Use of Evidence Concerning Battering and Its Effects in Criminal Trials: Report Responding to Section 40507 of the Violence Against Women Act (1996) – U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs & U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute of Mental Health**

Section 40507 of the Violence Against Women Act requires that three issues be addressed concerning battered women.

Medical and psychological testimony on the validity of battered women's syndrome as a psychological condition must be addressed during trial, compilation of Federal, State, and tribal court cases in which evidence of battered women's syndrome was offered in criminal trials; and the assessment of Federal, State, and tribal judges, prosecutors, and defense attorneys on effects that evidence of battered women's syndrome may have in criminal trials. Three separate reports in the NIJ publication consider the validity of the battered women's syndrome in criminal cases, expert testimony on battering and its effects in criminal cases, and the impact of evidence concerning battering and its effects in criminal trials involving battered women. Information on the validity and use of evidence related to battering in criminal trials is also included. A significant conclusion of all three reports is that the term "battered women's syndrome" is no longer a useful or appropriate term, as it implies a single effect or set of effects that characterizes the responses of all battered women which is a position or understanding that is unsupported by research and clinical experience.

<b>1995-IJ-CX-A032:</b>	<b>Reducing Injuries to Women in Domestic Assault</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$25,000</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Joel Garner, Jeffrey Fagan, Christopher Maxwell</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

NIJ provided partial support for this grant, which was funded by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, and the Harry Frank Guggenheim Foundation. Using data from field experiments and program evaluations, the research estimates the effects of legal and social interventions on reducing the salience of injury risk factors and the prevention of repeat injuries. The research uses four existing, archived data sources: (1) the National Crime Victims Survey (NCVS); (2) the 1985 National Family Violence Survey (NFVS); (3) the National Family Violence Evaluation Project (NFVE); and (4) the Spouse Assault Replication Program (SARP). The study analyzes each of these data files separately and reports on the nature of the injuries suffered, social services and medical treatments received, and the effectiveness of prevention control efforts. The supplemental research includes additional analyses of the two intervention datasets: the Spouse Assault Replication Program data, and the National Family Violence Evaluation Program data. The research seeks to determine the effects of legal and social interventions on reducing the recurrence of injury. Whereas, current research tests the effects of broadly defined treatments on subsequent injuries: arrest, shelter, and other legal and social interventions, the supplemental research will examine the effects of disaggregated and combined treatments and attempt to isolate specific attributes of treatments and interventions that can reduce the re-incidence and severity of injury following intervention.

**Product: NCJ# 188199**

**Reducing Injuries to Women in Domestic Assaults – J. Fagan, J. Garner, C. Maxwell**

In regard to risks of injury in domestic assault, the researchers found four domains of risk that were identified in multivariate models estimated from the national probability samples. First, analyses of the NCVS illustrated that the social position of women places them at risk for both victimization and injury. Women with low education, who are unmarried but have young children in the household, and who are racial minorities had significantly elevated risks of intimate partner assaults. Second, analyses of the NFVS demonstrated that women in couples where one or both members have extensive prior and current involvement in the other forms of violence had elevated risks of violence victimization. Third, marital discord was a risk factor for violence, although, it did not predict severe violence. Using the NFVS, marital discord was a significant predictor of the prevalence and frequency of intimate partner violence (a variable unmeasured in the NCVS). And finally, the fourth domain of risk was the stability and continuity of severe violence. Using the NFVE, the overall reduction in violence and injury was evident with the exception of a small population characterized by repeated prior call to the police for DV, and by abuse during pregnancy, a severe form of violence. In the analysis of effective interventions, using the SARP and NFVE, declines in the prevalence of violence and injury were substantial; however, there was an absence of effects to any single form of intervention, and evidence of escalation effects in cases where suspects were arrested.

**Additional NCJ Citation: 195076**

<b>1995-IJ-CX-A037:</b>	<b>Joint NIJ HHS Domestic Violence Studies</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$50,000</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Jerry Silverman</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

NIJ provided partial support for two studies conducted through the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation. The two studies were (1) Domestic Violence Policy and Program Development and (2) Child Welfare and Domestic Violence.

<b>1997-IJ-CX-A088:</b>	<b>Interagency Research Program on Violence Against Women</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$400,000</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Donald Vereen</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The following seven research projects were supported by the 1996 Interagency Consortium on Violence Against Women and Violence within the Family, which comprised nine federal offices, including NIJ, and was coordinated by the Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research in the National Institutes of Health. For information regarding final products, contact the National Institute on Drug Abuse. Where applicable, NCJ numbers are listed for additional final reports.

<b>1-R01-DA011150-01:</b>	<b>Children of Battered Women: Reducing Risk for Abuse</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Ernest Jouriles</b>

This intervention seeks to reduce risk for child maltreatment in families with young children whose mothers are departing from battered women’s shelters. It recognizes the family context contributing to aggressive behavior and will evaluate outcomes for both mothers (psychological distress, use of assistive services, substance abuse) and children (injuries and trauma symptoms). An important variable was whether the mother resides independently from her violent partner after leaving the shelter, an issue of considerable importance in guiding future programs for abused women.

<b>1-R01-DA011151-01:</b>	<b>Protection of Women: Health and Justice Outcomes</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Marsha E. Wolf</b>

A cohort study evaluated the effectiveness of protection orders and a legal intervention to prevent future contact between women and their abusive partners, as a means of reducing subsequent violence and injury. This study includes data on injury, medical care, and hospitalization of abused women. A second phase was supported directly by NIJ (1999-WT-VX-0014).

**Product: NCJ# 200762**

**Resolution of Depression Among Victims of Intimate Partner Violence: Is Cessation of Violence Enough? (2003) – M. Kernic, V. Holt, J. Stoner, M. Wolf, F. Rivara**

The experience of intimate partner violence (IPV) places women at a higher risk for depression compared to the population of women in general. Previous research has indicated that even when these women leave the violent home, symptoms of depression do not necessarily abate. The authors interviewed 448 female victims of IPV who participated in Seattle, WA’s Women’s Wellness Study. Symptoms of depression were measured three times over a 2-year period after the women had left the violent home. Data were also collected on the occurrence of abuse after leaving the violent home, consistent with previous research that indicates battered women may continue to be victims of violence once they leave the abusive relationship. Results of statistical analyses revealed that, among those women who experienced psychological abuse only, cessation of abuse was correlated with a nonsignificant reduction in the likelihood of depression. Among the women with a history of physical or sexual abuse, coupled with psychological abuse, cessation of the physical abuse and sexual abuse was associated with a 27-percent decline in depression. Cessation of both types of abuse was associated with a 35-percent decline in the likelihood of depression.

<b>1-R03-DA011152-01:</b>	<b>Domestic Abuse Among Latinos: Description and Intervention</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Julia Perilla</b>

Atlanta’s Latino immigrant community was studied, using descriptive methodology to explore patterns of abuse in the context of cultural values between couples with and without a legal history of domestic violence. An intervention for women and one for men are adapted for Atlanta’s immigrant Latino groups from successful models in California.

<b>1-R03-DA011154-01:</b>	<b>Understanding Partner Violence in Native American Women</b>
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**PI:** Lorraine H. Malcoe

This research used a qualitative interview study and then a larger scale ( $n = 431$ ) cross-sectional questionnaire to determine the prevalence of partner violence among women of several Plains tribes. The qualitative component of the study indicated that increased risk of IPV may be associated with the partner's heavy alcohol use, economic stressors and other chronic stressors including having to take care of small children. Protective factors included a strong social support network and having a partner that the woman considered her main confidant (this was never the case however, where there was severe violence). The quantitative results reveal that more than 80 percent of the women had experienced some sort of IPV in their lifetimes; 66 percent reported severe violence; and almost half said they had been beaten up. Three-quarters experienced some sort of injury (half reported severe injury); 9 percent reported pregnancy complications or miscarriage resulting from the violence; 22 percent reported experiencing severe violence within the past year.

**Product:** NCJ# 199703

**Intimate Partner Violence and Injury in the Lives of Low Income Native American Women (2004) – L. Malcoe, B. Duran**

In Phase 1, semi-structured, in-depth qualitative interviews were conducted with 37 Native American women who had experienced physical or sexual intimate partner violence were compared with those who had no history of such violence. In phase 2, a cross-sectional survey of 431 Native American women assessed lifetime and past-year prevalence of intimate partner violence and related injury and tested etiological hypotheses generated in phase 1. The majority, 85.6 percent, of the women had a relationship with a man in the previous year, and most, 89 percent, were members of 1 of the 8 tribes located in western or southwestern Oklahoma. Physical or sexual intimate partner violence had been experienced by 82.7 percent of the women in their lifetimes. Two-thirds reported severe physical partner violence, and 25.1 percent reported severe sexual partner violence. More than one-third of women who reported severe physical partner violence also reported being threatened or physically forced to have sex with a partner, compared with 4.3 percent of women who reported no severe physical partner violence. No significant differences were found in rates of severe partner violence by family poverty level, participant's education, employment status, tribal affiliation, or whether there was a telephone in the home. This study concludes that the rates of lifetime intimate partner violence found in this study suggest that at least some Native American women are at increased risk for physical and sexual partner violence. Lifetime rates in the sample are substantially higher than those observed among a nationally representative sample of U.S. women. Further, the results support the hypothesis that rates of intimate partner violence vary substantially among different populations of Native American women.

**Additional NCJ Citations:** 199701, 199703

**1-R01-DA011156-01: Risk Factors for Homicide in Violent Intimate Relationships**  
**PI:** Jacquelyn C. Campbell

Using police records, this project examined intimate partner homicide to identify substance abuse and other risk factors that might have preceded the homicide. Female controls are compared on these factors. An additional group was women who have been shot but survived the attack by an intimate partner. The Danger Assessment (DA) Instrument, evaluated in this study, has potential to guide future interventions to prevent a fatal violent episode among those at high risk.

**Product:** NCJ# 199710

**Research Results From a National Study of Intimate Partner Femicide: The Danger Assessment Instrument (2004) – J. Campbell, J. Koziol-McLaine, D. Webster, C. Block, D. Campbell, M.A. Curry, F. Gary, J. McFarlane, C. Sachs, P. Sharps, Y. Ulrich, S. Wilt, J. Manganello**

A group of researchers in 12 cities across the country partnered with police departments, district attorney offices, domestic violence shelters, and medical examiners to conduct the study. A case control design compared information from interviews with proxy informants for females killed by an intimate partner (cases) with information from abused women (abused controls). Sampling quotas for cases and controls for each of the 12 cities in the study were determined by annual rates of intimate partner femicides. The study encompassed 220 femicide cases and 356 abused controls. In addition to administering the Danger Assessment (DA), the interview solicited information on demographic and relationship characteristics, including type, frequency, and severity of any violence; psychological abuse and harassment; alcohol and drug use; and weapon availability. Scales that measured partners' controlling behaviors and stalking were constructed based on factor analysis of the risk factor items. The study found that 15 of the 17 items of

the DA distinguished intimate partner femicide victims from abused women. The factor with the strongest risk (highest odds ratio) was the use (or threatened use) of a weapon. Women who had been threatened with being killed were almost 15 times more likely to be among the femicide victims rather than among the abused controls. Perpetrator drug abuse and serious alcohol abuse also differentiated batterers who killed from those who did not, as did prior gun ownership. The two DA items that did not significantly differentiate intimate partner femicide victims from abused women pertained to suicidality.

**Additional NCJ Citations: 179872, 196546, 196547, 196647, 199701**

**Additional Publication: Campbell, J.C., Webster, D., Koziol-McLain, J., Block, C., Campbell, D., Curry, M.A., Gary, F., Glass, N., McFarlane, J., Sachs, C., Sharps, P., Ulrich, Y., Wilt, S.A., Manganello, J., Xu, X., Schollenberger, J., Frye, V., & Laughon, K. (2003). Risk factors for femicide in abusive relationships: Results from a multisite case control study. *American Journal of Public Health, 93*, 1089-1097.**

**1-R01-DA011157-01: The Effects of Community Violence on Women and Children**  
**PI: Lourdes Linares**

Dyad research (women and children) on family aggression related to maternal practices was piloted by interviews and videotaped observations of mothers and young children in high-crime, multiethnic neighborhoods. The context of the community as a factor contributing to psychological symptoms, health problems, and childhood behavior problems was assessed by structural analytical procedures. The strength of this study was in the potential to weigh the different contributions of individual and community influences on violence. To facilitate the research, the investigators secured cooperation of neighborhood groups and influential community leaders.

**Product:**

**Linares, L.O., Groves, B.M., Greenberg, J., Bronfman, E., Augustyn, M., & Zuckerman, B. (1999). Restraining orders: A frequent marker of adverse maternal health. *Pediatrics, 104*, 249-257.**

Women with histories of interpersonal violence are poorly identified because of barriers in self-disclosure. This study identified differences on maternal health and child behavior between women who report filing a restraining order (RO) and those who do not among a nonreferred sample of women living in high-crime neighborhoods. Four types of violence were coded independently based on maternal narratives: (1) verbal harassment; (2) verbal threats or intimidation; (3) physical assault; and (4) destruction of property. One hundred sixty patients between 3.0 to 6.1 years who resided within five residential ZIP codes with a high rate of local crime in the City of Boston were drawn from a pediatric care clinic. Results indicated that: (1) Sixty-four (40 percent) of 160 mothers reported a history of filing a RO against a current boyfriend or husband (39 percent), ex-boyfriend or husband (44 percent), someone known (8 percent), or other (9 percent); (2) mothers in the RO group experienced higher current partner verbal aggression and physical violence, poorer health, and higher post-traumatic stress-related symptoms, compared with mothers in the non-RO group; and (3) more mothers in the RO group met partial lifetime Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder diagnosis. From this study, among dyads residing in high-risk crime areas, the incidence of RO histories is substantive considering this was a nonshelter, nonreferred sample.

**Additional Publication: Linares, L.O., Heeren, T., Bronfman, E., Zuckerman, B., Augustyn, M., & Tronick, E. (2001). A mediational model for the impact of exposure to community violence on early child behavior problems. *Child Development, 72*, 639-652.**

**1-R01-DA011158-01: Prevention of Post-Rape Psychopathology in Women**  
**PI: Heidi Resnick**

This small grant studied the efficacy of a brief video-based preventive intervention used with rape victims during their first emergency room contact. This intervention is hypothesized to reduce risk of developing Post-traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), depression, substance abuse, and panic, and to increase the likelihood that victims make use of medical follow-up facilities. A major strength of a successful interventions is that the video could be made available nationwide, especially valuable to facilities without rape crisis counselors at the ER. The program showed the video to a random sample of rape victims while they were in the emergency room undergoing treatment and the women who viewed the video proved to have a significant decrease in anxiety by the end of the medical examination.

**Product:**

**Acierno, R., Resnick, H.S., Flood, A., & Holmes, A. (2003). An acute post-rape intervention to prevent substance use and abuse. *Addictive Behaviors*, 28, 1701-1715.**

The trauma of rape is routinely associated with extreme acute distress. Such peri-event anxiety increases risk of developing psychopathology and substance use or abuse post-rape, with the degree of initial distress positively predicting future problems. Unfortunately, the nature of post-rape forensic evidence collection procedures may exacerbate initial distress, thereby potentiating post-rape negative emotional sequelae. Consequently, substance use may increase in an effort to ameliorate this distress. To address this, a two-part video intervention was developed for use acute post-rape time frames. Pilot study data with 124 victims indicated that the low-cost, easily administered intervention was effective in reducing risk of marijuana at 6 weeks. Nonstatistically significant trends also were evident for reduced marijuana use. Trends were also noted in favor of the intervention in the subgroup of women who were actively using substances pre-rape (among pre-rape alcohol users, 28 percent viewers versus 43 percent nonviewers met criteria for post-rape alcohol abuse; among pre-rape marijuana users, the rates of post-marijuana use were 17 percent versus 43 percent).

**Additional Publication: Kilpatrick, D.G., Resnick, H.S., & Acierno, R. (1997). Health impact of interpersonal violence: Implications for clinical practice and public policy. *Behavioral Medicine*, 23, 79-85.**

<b>1999-WT-VX-0002:</b>	<b>Next Millennium Conference: Ending Domestic Violence</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$50,000</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Vikii Coffey</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

This project will implement the Research Track for the "Next Millennium Conference Ending Domestic Violence". The Next Millennium Conference is a national conference on domestic violence scheduled, for August 29-September 1, 1999, in Chicago, IL. Conference attendance is estimated at 800-1,000 persons, representing a diversity of disciplines, ethnicities, and cultures. Presented as a working conference, Next Millennium will address current and futures issues which impact domestic violence advocacy, services, programs, research, and public policy. The overall purpose of the conference is to help set social action and research agendas and foster a collective vision for ending domestic violence. The requested funding from NIJ would complement funds committed for this conference by its sponsor, the Office of Community Services, Department of Health and Human Services. The conference is also being supported by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), OJP's Violence Against Women Office (name subsequently changed to the Office on Violence Against Women, OVW), and other public and private organizations and foundations.

**Product: NCJ# 184560**

**Next Millennium Conference: Ending Domestic Violence (1999) – V. Coffey**

Many of the presentations focus on research that is being done in the field of domestic violence. Issues discussed include collaboration between researchers and practitioners in developing the objectives and methods of research, so as to ensure benefits for practice and safety for victim participants in the research. Confidentiality and ethics in domestic violence research are discussed by a number of panels. Another issue discussed is gaps in research on victimization and victim services for diverse ethnic and marginal groups who experience domestic abuse, such as lesbians, drug addicts, disabled persons, mentally ill persons, and women of color. One panel discusses the biases in research that obstruct the amount and effectiveness of research on domestic violence victims in such groups. The importance of taking into account cultural differences among domestic violence victims when conducting research is discussed as well. Evaluation, one aspect of research, is discussed by one panel. In addition to outlining the basic steps of evaluation research, panel members emphasize the importance of collaboration between researchers and practitioners in determining the objectives and methods of program evaluation.

**Additional NCJ Citations: 184561, 184562, 184563, 184564, 184565, 184567, 184568, 184569, 184570, 184571, 184572, 184573, 184574, 184575, 184576, 184577, 184578**

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

# **Category I: Teen Dating Violence**

**COMPENDIUM OF RESEARCH ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN**

**1993-2018**

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## Category I: TEEN DATING VIOLENCE

<b>2005-WT-BX-0002:</b>	<b>An Evaluation of Sexual Violence/Harassment Prevention Program in Middle Schools</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$425,210</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Bruce Taylor, Nan Stein</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

Sexual violence and harassment (SV/H) can lead to serious injuries for victims, and particularly young women. Schools that do not address SV/H among students can become training grounds for future violence and sexual assault. The goals are to enhance the capacity of programs to prevent SV/H by increasing knowledge about the efficacy of prevention programs through the most rigorous and cost-effective evaluation methods available. Guided by the ‘Theory of Reasoned Action’, the researchers will employ an experimental, longitudinal design for the proposed two-year study. This study employed random assignment of one hundred 6th and 7th grade classrooms in the Cleveland area to one of three conditions: Treatment 1: a gender socialization-based curriculum that addresses SV/H by focusing on construction of gender roles, power and control in relationships, hyper masculinity, and compulsory heterosexuality and healthy relationships; Treatment 2: a criminal justice-based curriculum for SV/H prevention focusing on deterring aggressive behavior and teaching self-control; and Control group: this group will not receive any of the elements of Treatments 1 or 2. Quantitative surveys will be administered before, immediately after, and 6 months after treatment and a small number of key informant interviews with program staff and focus groups with teachers will be conducted. The objectives are to answer: (a) Whether SV/H prevention programs in middle schools reduce the probability of SV/H perpetration/victimization, have no effect, or lead to negative effects; (2) What are the effects of providing prevention programs compared to no prevention? (3) Are prevention programs that incorporate a gender socialization component (Treatment 1) more effective in changing knowledge, attitudes, and behavior than programs that are fact-based (Treatment 2) or have no programming at all (control group)? (4) Do moderator variables affect the relationship between treatment and outcomes? (5) How cost-effective are the two interventions?

**Product: NCJ# 221892**

**Experimental Evaluation of Gender Violence/Harassment Prevention Programs in Middle Schools**

Results show that the intervention appeared to reduce self-reported peer violence victimization and self-reported perpetration on some of the measures in these areas, though there was a conflicting finding regarding self-reported dating violence perpetration. The intervention seemed to increase self-reported dating violence perpetration for some of the measures in this area, but not self-reported dating violence victimization. Sexual harassment and gender violence, including interpersonal or dating violence, are serious problems in K-12 schools. Previous research shows that gender violence and harassment (GV/H) can lead to severe injuries for victims, poorer mental or physical health, more high-risk or deviant behavior, and increased school avoidance. Many schools that address GV/H do so by developing and implementing intervention programs. However, little is known about the effectiveness of these interventions. This report provides a detailed account of the results of an experimental evaluation, supported by the U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice that used a randomized controlled trial of a GV/H prevention program for sixth and seventh grade students in three suburban school districts bordering Cleveland, OH. Approximately 100 sixth and seventh grade classrooms were assigned randomly to either receive 1 of 2 intervention curricula or a true no-treatment control condition. Through student surveys, the study assessed whether GV/H prevention programming reduced the probability of self-reported GV/H perpetration and victimization, had no effect, or led to negative effects. The study also explored the impact of the prevention curricula on student self-reports of attitudes, knowledge, and behavioral intentions as they related to GV/H and sexual harassment.

<b>2008-MU-MU-0010:</b>	<b>Dating Violence/Harassment Prevention Programs: A Collaborative Multi-Level Randomized Experimental Evaluation</b>
<b>Amount</b>	<b>\$649,851</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Bruce Taylor</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The authors randomly assigned school-based interventions to 30 public middle schools in New York City, and identified 117 sixth and seventh grade classes to randomly receive additional classroom interventions. The classroom intervention was a six-session curriculum that emphasized the consequences of dating violence and harassment

(DV/H), laws and penalties for DV/H, the construction of gender roles, and healthy relationships. The building-based intervention included the use of temporary school-based restraining orders, higher levels of faculty and security presence in areas identified through student mapping of safe/unsafe "hot spots," and the use of posters to increase awareness and reporting of DV/H to school personnel. Quantitative surveys were implemented at baseline, immediately after the intervention, and 6 months post-intervention, and included measures of knowledge, attitudes, behavioral intentions, intentions to intervene as a bystander, peer and dating partner physical and sexual violence, sexual harassment, and other background items. Qualitative focus groups were conducted with interventionists and students to provide rich context for assessing intervention implementation and student change associated with the interventions.

**Product: NCJ #236175**

**Shifting Boundaries: Final Report on an Experimental Evaluation of a Youth Dating Violence Prevention Program in New York City Middle Schools (2011) – B. Taylor, N. Stein, D. Woods, E. Mumford**

Of the study participants, who ranged in age from 10 to 15 years old and of which 53 percent were female, 40 percent reported having prior experience with a violence prevention educational program, 50 percent reported being in at least one dating relationship, 20 percent reported having been the victim of dating violence, and 66 percent reported having been the victim of peer violence. The combination of the classroom and building interventions, and the "building only" intervention led to a 32- to 47-percent decrease in peer sexual violence victimization and perpetration up to 6 months after the intervention. The success of the "building only" intervention is particularly important because it can be implemented with very few extra costs to schools. Focus groups confirmed that the interventions were implemented as planned, teachers liked and were supportive of the interventions, and the positive survey results related to the interventions effectiveness were confirmed.

<b>2008-WG-BX-0003:</b>	<b>Dating Abuse Prevention in Teens of Moms With Domestic Violence Protection Orders</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$375,125</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Vangie Foshee</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The purposes of the proposed research are to 1) revise an existing parent-based intervention to prevent dating abuse in 12 to 15 year old teens exposed to domestic violence (Aim 1) and 2) conduct a randomized trial to pilot test the procedures that would be used in a future larger randomized trial to test program efficacy (Aim 2). The intervention will be designed to be implemented by mothers who are victims of domestic violence and are identified through the North Carolina court system because they have obtained a domestic violence protection order. Development of Moms for Safe Dates, the proposed intervention, will involve formative research to adapt an already developed, theory-based, rigorously evaluated adolescent dating violence prevention program, Families for Safe Dates, for this highly vulnerable population of youth. Like Families for Safe Dates, Moms for Safe Dates will consist of six booklets mailed to study mothers, followed by health educator telephone calls two weeks after each mailing. To address Aim 1 the research team will recruit 32 women and their 12 to 15 year old adolescents through courthouse-recruitment procedures that were used in a recent study conducted by co-investigators to participate in three focus groups to provide feedback on program booklets. To address Aim 2, the research team will recruit 50 mothers and their 12 to 15 year old adolescents, through the same courthouse-recruitment procedures, to participate in a randomized trial. Mothers and adolescents will each complete a 25-minute baseline telephone interview, half the families will be randomly allocated to receive Moms for Safe Dates, and mothers and adolescents will complete another 25-minute telephone interview three months after treatment families complete the program. The conduct of the pilot randomized trial will allow for piloting of all the procedures that would be used in a future efficacy trial and to obtain estimates of participation and retention rates. The study is innovative in that it will be laying the groundwork for the first randomized trial of a family-based program for preventing dating abuse among adolescents exposed to domestic violence and it uses a unique approach to recruitment.

**Product: NCJ # 240098**

**Dating Abuse Prevention in Teens of Moms with Domestic Violence Protection Orders (2012) – Vangie A. Foshee, Kim Dixon, Ling Yin-Chang, Susan Ennett, Beth Moracco, Michael Bowling, Jennifer L. Moss**

Research was conducted to adapt an evidence-based family program for preventing teen dating abuse, "Families for Safe Dates (FSD)." FSD consists of six booklets of information and interactive activities mailed to study families for use at home at convenient times. This was followed by health-educator phone calls 2 weeks after each mailing. After

an initial adaptation of the booklets, 28 women who had been victims of domestic violence but no longer lived with their abusers and who had daughters ages 12 to 15 ( $n = 35$ ) participated in a series of focus groups and interviews to obtain feedback on the adapted booklets. The current report describes the theoretical and conceptual framework of "Moms and Teens for Safe Dates," along with results from the formative research called the "Program Adaptation Study." These materials include 10 themes identified from the focus groups and interviews. The material may be useful for others who intervene to prevent dating abuse among teens exposed to domestic violence. It also reports results from piloting the recruitment procedures. In addition, this report presents lessons learned from the pilot program regarding recruitment, administration, data collection, and measures that will improve the randomized efficacy trial methodology. Further, findings from the baseline questionnaire characterize aspects of the teens' exposure to domestic violence. The prevalence of multiple types of dating abuse, victimization, and perpetration among these teens is reported as well as bullying, sexual harassment, and peer aggression, victimization, and perpetration.

**Additional NCJ citations: 228354, 228355**

<b>2009-IJ-CX-0004:</b>	<b>Risky Relationships and Teen Dating Violence Among High-Risk Adolescents</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$447,381</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>N. Dickon Reppucci</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

This short-term longitudinal study will examine the prevalence rates and risk factors associated with dating violence among a sample of high-risk youth. The goal of this comprehensive, in-depth examination of dating violence is to develop a better understanding of how to promote positive relationships for youth most at risk for initiating, maintaining, and reengaging in unhealthy romantic relationships. Second, the research will explore risk factors associated with (a) remaining in relationships after abuse has occurred and (b) continued victimization and/or perpetration of violence as youth move between relationships. Third, the study will examine how relationship-level characteristics (e.g., unequal power dynamics, sexual activity) relate to dating violence among high risk youth. Finally, in response to calls for more research on the consequences of dating older partners, this project will investigate whether age differences between high-risk adolescents and their partners relate to relationship violence and explore potential mediators of this relationship to determine why partner age differences might matter in adolescent relationships.

**Product: NCJ # 243170**

**A Review of the Findings from Project D.A.T.E.: Risky Relationships and Teen Dating Violence Among At-Risk Adolescents (2013)—N. Dickon Reppucci, Barbara Oudekerk, Lucy Guarnera, Alison Nagel, Cristina Reitz-Krueger, Tammi Walker, Todd Warner**

*Statement of Purpose:* Teen dating violence is linked to numerous longstanding consequences, such as delinquency, risky sexual behavior, and adult partner violence. Thus, research exploring adolescents' trajectories into and out of violent relationships is important for developing effective prevention and intervention programs to promote healthy teen relationships. Prior research has generally been restricted to normative, school-based samples that may not capture the unique experiences of youth who are already most likely to experience negative relationship outcomes. The purpose of Project D.A.T.E. (Demand Appreciation, Trust, and Equality) was to address gaps in current research by focusing on romantic relationship experiences among at-risk adolescents. *Goals and Objectives:* We investigated risk and protective factors related to teen dating violence and positive relationship outcomes within a single relationship and across multiple relationships. We also explored how early abusive relationships impact trajectories into later abusive relationships, and how age gaps between romantic partners might contribute to victimization and other negative outcomes.

*Participants.* Participants included 223 adolescents (58% female, 61% African American) who (1) were between 13 and 18 years old, (2) answered yes to "Have you ever 'dated someone' or been in a romantic relationship that lasted at least 1 month?" and (3) received community-based services (e.g., foster care, alternative schooling) or low-income services (e.g., free or reduced lunch, low-income housing). *Methods:* Participants completed two waves of two-hour, in-person self-report interviews that took place about a year apart. In each interview, participants answered questions about socio-demographics, family, and schooling. Most of the interview, however, addressed issues of abuse, intimacy, and health within up to three romantic relationships (thus, up to six relationships total across two waves of data collection). We used assessments shown to be valid and reliable for adolescents. *Results:* Teens in our at-risk sample reported high levels of dating abuse, risky sexual behavior, and deviance within their romantic relationships.

Abuse victimization and perpetration were highly correlated, with patterns largely the same for boys and girls, suggesting reciprocal or “common couple” violence rather than one-sided intimate terrorism. Risk factors for dating violence were similar whether considering single or multiple relationships. However, dynamic risk factors (e.g., depression, peer delinquency) appeared to be more powerful than historical factors (e.g., sexual debut, child maltreatment). Relationship-specific risk factors like dyadic deviancy and intimacy related significantly to dating violence, indicating that teens may view abusive relationships as serious and committed. In addition, dating abuse by partners and toward partners was relatively stable across time. For most teens, experiencing abuse in their first-ever romantic relationship placed them at great risk for a trajectory of future abuse. Finally, age gaps between partners were related to negative outcomes regardless of the younger partner’s age or gender. This link between partner age gaps and poor outcomes was best explained by older and younger partners’ risky lifestyles, not power inequalities within the relationship. *Conclusions:* Low-income, service-receiving adolescents showed high rates of abuse in their earliest relationships and then continued to be significantly at risk for abuse in subsequent relationships—despite describing these relationships as positive in many ways. Thus, there is a clear need for prevention and intervention efforts targeting such at-risk youth that focus more on relationship quality than simply the presence or absence of abuse. Initial Project D.A.T.E. results suggest that future research needs to investigate the context of teen dating violence (events before and after, whether a partner was frightened, etc.) to understand how youth perceive these relationships. A nuanced understanding of the context of abuse is crucial since youth are unlikely to seek help if their perceptions of “dating violence” diverge from definitions used by service providers and law enforcement.

<b>2009-IJ-CX-0503:</b>	<b>Life Course, Relationship, and Situational Contexts of Teen Dating Violence</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$596,728</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Peggy Giordano</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

This research builds upon a large, prospective longitudinal study of adolescent romantic and sexual relationships (The Toledo Adolescent Relationships Study-TARS). Planned analyses of quantitative and qualitative data collected across four waves of TARS interviews combined with new structured and in-depth interviews focused specifically on the youngest cohort of youths will provide a more comprehensive portrait of (a) the life course, (b) the relationship, and (c) situational contexts that foster teen dating violence. Of major interest is to specify how experiences associated with gender influence processes that result in violent outcomes, as well as youths’ own perceptions of the meanings of violent events in their lives and relationships. The following specific aims will be addressed: (1) Describe the incidence and prevalence of relationship abuse across the period of adolescence, and as young people navigate the transition to young adulthood. (2) Explore similarities and differences in the nature, qualities, and dynamics within violent and nonviolent teen dating relationships. (3) Investigate the situational contexts of violence by collecting new quantitative data from the youngest cohort of TARS respondents.

**Product: NCJ# 248626**

**Life Course, Relationship, and Situational Contexts of Teen Dating Violence: A Final Summary Overview (2015) – Peggy C. Giordano, Monica A. Longmore, Wendy D. Manning**

*Objectives:* Intimate partner violence (IPV) necessarily occurs within the context of dyadic relationships, but knowledge of the character and dynamics of teen and young adult violent relationships is limited. Building on the earlier Toledo Adolescent Relationships Study (TARS) ( $N = 1,305$ ), this research added quantitative and qualitative assessments of IPV with a focus on (a) developmental progressions, (b) relationship dynamics; and (c) situational factors associated with persistence/desistance in IPV with a subset of male and female respondents ( $N = 102$ ) who varied in their levels of IPV experience. *Results:* Developmental progressions: Life course trajectories of perpetration and victimization were examined along with early risk factors and contemporaneous circumstances. Results indicated that IPV peaks during young adulthood and suggest a somewhat later age peak for young women who participate in the study. Findings indicate further that these trajectories are linked to traditional risk factors, such as coercive parenting and parent-child relationship quality, but also to characteristics of the intimate relationships within which they occur, as indexed by reports of such dynamics as frequency of disagreements, feelings of jealousy and mistrust, and perceptions of a lack of partner validation.

*Relationship and situational risk factors:* A more focused analysis, relying on the wave 5 data, documented that concerns about time spent with friends, finances, and sexual exclusivity were “contested domains” that strongly related to IPV reports within this young adult sample. In addition, negative forms of communication appeared to amplify conflict and both partner and respondent use of these “verbal amplifiers” contributed to the odds of violence within a

focal relationship. These findings suggest specific areas that partners may be attempting to control or change, and indicate that risk is particularly elevated in relationships characterized by high levels of male and female partner control attempts. Relationship dynamics are also implicated in the process of moving away from violence or desisting. Results of analyses of narratives of “desisters” indicate that changes in the form and content of communications, as well as in behaviors that had proven to be a source of continuing conflict (e.g., infidelity) were central adjustments that respondents associated with the cessation of physical violence. Although individual differences matter for understanding variability in IPV perpetration, the results of this longitudinal project suggest considerable variability in the experience of IPV across different relationships and the entire study period. Thus, few respondents experienced IPV in all of their relationships and, among respondents with some experience, most reported just one relationship that was characterized by IPV. Further, while anger is a reliable correlate of IPV, results pointed to some limitations of conceptualizing anger only as a stable personality trait. Findings indicated that both a traditional anger measure and a relationship-specific measure of negative emotions contributed significantly to the odds of perpetration, and the variability observed across different relationships suggest some limitations of the stable trait perspective.

*Implications of study:* These findings suggest the utility of a dyadic or “relational” perspective on IPV, recognizing that these dynamics are potentially more malleable than either the features of personality or other elements of risk, such as poverty and family history. Within the realm of relationship dynamics, focusing more specifically on what partners are attempting to control, and what makes young people angry within the context of their relationships, may resonate more with adolescent and young adult audiences than relatively abstract concepts and overarching themes regarding men’s goals of achieving dominance within their relationships. This focus on contested domains, such as infidelity also provides a basis for understanding women’s feelings of anger, attempts to control their partners around these issues, and their resort to violence in certain circumstances. Results do not support the idea of gender symmetry in IPV but do suggest that conflicts involve a dyadic element that needs to be taken into account in future research and programming efforts serving the long-term goal of ameliorating this significant public health problem.

<b>2009-MU-MU-0025:</b>	<b>Preventing Revictimization in Teen Dating Relationships: A Randomized Control Trial With Adolescent Girls in Foster Care</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$777,813</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Anne DePrince</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

This study will test two intervention programs designed to decrease revictimization (RV) in teen dating relationships in a sample of adolescent girls in foster care. The interventions arise from two different empirical and theoretical approaches to the problem of RV: (1) social learning and feminist theory (from the teen dating violence literature); and (2) risk detection (from the adult sexual RV literature). Incorporating recent cognitive neuroscience research, this study will expand the risk detection intervention to focus on improving teens’ executive function skills (EFs). EFs include a range of cognitive abilities that are (1) critical to detecting danger cues (e.g., noticing danger, planning and initiating responses) and (2) often impaired in youth and adults previously exposed to violence. A random sample of adolescent girls in foster care will be selected for participation. Teens will be randomly assigned to either waitlist control (WLC) or one of two intervention conditions; interventions will be administered in a group format and will be assessed four times. Researchers will test whether the respective interventions cause unique changes in the mechanisms they implicate. Thus, the current research will yield important findings on the relative effectiveness of two interventions.

**Product: NCJ# 244086**

Preventing Revictimization in Teen Dating Relationships (2013) – A. DePrince

Revictimization refers to the occurrence of two or more instances of violence and poses an enormous criminal justice problem. Adolescent girls in the child welfare system are at high risk of revictimization in adolescence. Most interventions with teens have focused on *primary* prevention (that is, prevention in teens not previously exposed to violence) of physical (usually *not* sexual) violence. In addition, interventions have frequently targeted youth in school settings, though youth in the child welfare system experience frequent transitions in housing/care that disrupt regular attendance at a single school. Thus, child welfare youth at high risk of revictimization may not receive prevention programming as consistently as their peers. Thus, the current study compared two active interventions designed to decrease revictimization in a diverse sample of adolescent girls in the child welfare system. The interventions targeted theoretically distinct risk factors for revictimization. The social learning/feminist (SL/F) intervention focused on concepts derived from social learning and feminist models of risk, such as sexism and beliefs about relationships. The

risk detection/executive function (RD/EF) intervention focused on potential disruptions in the ability to detect and respond to risky situations/people due to problems in executive function. Investigators enrolled 180 adolescent girls involved in the child welfare system. Participants were assessed four times: pre-, immediately post-, 2-months, and 6-months after the intervention ended. Assessment procedures included a comprehensive battery of self-report and behavioral tasks designed to assess the processes implicated by the two revictimization intervention approaches. We examined revictimization (the presence/absences of sexual or physical assault in any relationship) as well as a range of aggressive conflict tactics in current dating relationships. Participants were randomized to complete the RD/EF ( $n = 67$ ) or SL/F intervention ( $n = 67$ ). A group of youth ( $n = 42$ ) emerged who engaged in the research assessments and not the interventions. This offered an opportunity for a post-hoc, nonrandomized comparison group. Teens in the three conditions (RD/EF, SL/F, assessment only) were comparable in terms of demographic variables examined. Adolescent girls in the RD/EF condition were nearly 5 times more likely to *not* report sexual revictimization over the course of the study period compared to girls in the assessment-only group. A trend suggested that girls who participated in the SL/F intervention were 2.5 times more likely to *not* report sexual revictimization relative to the comparison group. For physical revictimization, the odds of *not* being physically revictimized were 3 times greater in the SL/F condition and 2 times greater in the RD/EF condition compared to the assessment-only group. The active interventions did not differ from one another in rates of revictimization, suggesting that practitioners have at least two viable options for curricula to engage youth around revictimization prevention. Further, the groups did not differ in attendance. Adolescents attended an average of nearly 70% of sessions, suggesting both interventions were acceptable to youth. We also examined adolescent girls' ratings of physical, emotional, and sexual conflict tactics in dating relationships using a continuous measure of aggression. Across time, adolescents reported significant decreases in their own and their partners' aggressive conflict tactics; the groups did not differ from one another. As part of demonstrating that high-risk youth can be successfully engaged outside of school-based programs, we also examined participants' responses to taking part in violence-focused interviews. Drawing on systematic assessments of participants' responses to the research interviews, adolescents reported that the benefits of violence-focused interviews outweighed the costs. As evidence increasingly points to the need to screen for and address trauma as part of providing effective mental and physical healthcare, this study has implications for thinking about assessing violence exposure as a routine part of practice.

**Additional NCJ Citation: 244086**

<b>2009-W9-BX-0001:</b>	<b>Dating Violence Among Latino Adolescents (DAVILA)</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$678,942</b>
<b>PIs:</b>	<b>Chiara Sabina, Carlos Cuevas</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

Latino adolescents are at risk for experiencing dating violence as well as other forms of victimization that have substantial negative effects. This study offers an analysis of their experiences and responses to dating violence while incorporating culturally-relevant components. Data will be collected via phone interviews with a targeted sample of approximately 1,500 Latino adolescents (between the ages of 12 and 18) and their caregiver living throughout the United States. The goals include (1) an examination of various forms of dating violence victimization, including physical, sexual, and verbal victimization; (2) an analysis of the other forms of victimization that adolescent victims of dating violence experience; (3) a thorough analysis of the help-seeking efforts of Latino youth that addresses both formal and informal help-seeking; (4) effectiveness of services, and help-seeking barriers; (5) measurement of particular cultural factors that impact Latino youth who are victims of dating violence; (6) an assessment of current psychosocial outcomes associated with victimization, including psychological factors and delinquency behaviors; and (7) an evaluation of protective factors that may moderate the relationship between victimization and negative outcomes.

**Product: NCJ# 242775**

**Dating Violence Among Latino Adolescents (DAVILA) Study (2013) – Chiara Sabina, Carlos Cuevas, Kristen Bell**

The Dating Violence among Latino Adolescents (DAVILA) Study adds to the literature by using a national sample of Latino adolescents to examine various forms of dating violence victimization including physical, sexual, psychological, and stalking dating violence within the last year. The DAVILA study also provides an analysis of additional forms of victimization that adolescent victims of dating violence may experience, and analyzes the formal and informal help-seeking efforts of Latino youth, the effectiveness of services, barriers to help-seeking, and the importance of cultural factors for this population. This study also provides an assessment of psychosocial outcomes

associated with victimization, including both psychological consequences and delinquency behaviors, and an evaluation the moderating effect of protective factors on the relationship between victimization and negative outcomes. A national sample of 1,525 Latino adolescents primarily recruited using list-assisted random digit dialing was obtained. Trained professionals from an experienced survey research firm conducted interviews over the phone in either English or Spanish, from September 2011 through February 2012. Respondents were queried about dating violence and other forms of victimization, help-seeking efforts, social support, acculturation, familism, psychological symptomatology, delinquent behavior, and school performance and involvement. Respondents were on average 14.85 years of age and largely second-generation residents (60.2%). The past year rate of any dating violence victimization was 19.5%, with 6.6% of the sample having experienced physical dating violence, 5.6% having experienced sexual dating violence, 1.0% having experienced stalking by a dating partner, and 14.8% having experienced psychological dating violence. Most dating violence victims (70.8%) experienced another form of victimization (convention crime, child maltreatment, peer/sibling victimization, sexual victimization, and stalking victimization) in the past year. Dating violence victimization most commonly occurred with peer/sibling victimization (57.3%), followed by conventional crime (37.4%). The rate of formal help-seeking was 15.6% and the rate of informal help-seeking was 60.7% among those who had been victimized. The most common source of formal help was from school personnel (9.2%), followed by social services (4.7%). The most common sources of informal help were friends (42.9%). When examining cultural factors, being more Latino oriented was associated with decreased odds of experiencing any dating violence. In relation to help-seeking, a one-unit increase in familism was associated with higher odds of formal help-seeking than not seeking formal help. While depression, anxiety, and hostility were associated with various forms of dating violence victimization, they were best explained by the count of all victimizations. In regards to school outcomes, experiencing physical dating violence was related to receiving special education services. Experiencing victimization also generally increased the odds of engaging in delinquency. Social support was related to decreased odds of all types of dating violence. In some cases, it also moderated the effects of dating violence on certain outcomes (e.g., hostility). Overall, results suggest that Latino youth have significant comorbid victimization and are most likely to seek informal help from friends rather than formal outlets. However, when formal resources are used, schools appear to be the primary point of contact. The use of informal help-seeking as a gateway to formal help is recommended. In addition, the role of Latino orientation and social support appears to be important in diminishing victimization risk and the negative impact of interpersonal violence among these youth.

**Additional NCJ Citation: 242775**

<b>2010-MU-FX-0005:</b>	<b>An Exploratory Study of Juvenile Orders of Protection as a Remedy to Dating Violence</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$300,009</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Andv Klein</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

Although there is growing recognition of the prevalence of dating violence and its serious short- and long-term impacts, countermeasures are still in their infancy. A number of states have, or are currently considering, expanding civil orders of protection (OPs), a helpful response to adult intimate partner violence, to allow juvenile victims to directly secure orders. Advocates and research both suggest that most juvenile victims of dating violence do not discuss their situation with their parents, and parents are therefore unlikely to secure OPs on a child's behalf, even if state law allows them to do so. In July 2008, the New York State Legislature enacted a juvenile-initiated OP reform statute, which provides an excellent opportunity to examine this cutting-edge policy issue. The goal of the proposed research is to increase our understanding of juvenile OPs by developing a comprehensive portrait of their use in New York, the extent and patterns of reabuse when they are used, and the factors related to their underutilization (to date) by teen victims. The specific aims are: (1) To provide a detailed description of the use of juvenile OPs, including who is securing them, against whom and for what; (2) To determine the courts' response to these OPs, including the specific stipulations imposed; (3) To determine the rate of OP violations or other reabuse reported to police as well as the victim, offender, incident, and order characteristics that are associated with reabuse up to 2 years after the order was first obtained; and (4) To explore with young people across the state in greater depth their perspective about the use of civil OPs. The quantitative part of the study will be accomplished by merging state data on OPs initiated by petitioners age 12-18 years across New York State in 2009 and 2010 (approximately 700) with data on order violations, new orders taken out by petitioners for new dating violence, and police incident reports filed across the state in 2011 for abuse involving the same parties. Qualitative research will include two samples: (1) a statewide sample of juveniles (N = 120) representative of the broad diversity of New York's youth, to focus on why these orders are underutilized

and how to improve awareness, access and the details of the orders of protection available to juveniles to better meet their unique circumstances; and (2) a more targeted and opportunistic sample of juveniles ( $N = 48$ ) referred for, or seeking help for, dating violence from the only New York City specialty legal services program addressing this issue (Day One) to focus on their actual experience accessing and utilizing protective orders. In completing the proposed research, the lead agency, Advocates for Human Potential, will partner with the New York Division of Criminal Justice Services, which will provide the quantitative data sets, and with the Cornell University Family Life Development Center and Day One, which have extensive experience in assembling teen focus groups.

**Product: NCJ# 242131**

**An Exploratory Study of Juvenile Orders of Protection as a Remedy for Dating Violence (2013) – Andrew Klein, Amy Salomon, Laura Elwyn, Amy Barasch, Jane Powers et al.**

An increasing number of states, like New York, are expanding order of protection (OP) laws to allow teens to secure orders for dating violence without parental involvement. New York did so effective, July 2008.

While there has been extensive research in regard to civil OPs involving adults for intimate partner violence, this study of all OPs taken out by New York dating violence victims in 2009 and 2010 represents the first of its kind to examine OPs involving teens for dating violence. The goal of this research is to increase our understanding of OPs by teens as a remedy for dating violence by developing a comprehensive portrait of their use in New York State. The study is both quantitative and qualitative. The quantitative portion of the study features secondary data analysis of multiple data sets, including all appropriate OPs obtained from New York Family Courts and criminal histories and police incident files from the State’s Division of Criminal Justice Services. The qualitative research is based on focus groups and individual interviews with two populations of youth: (1) a statewide sample ( $N = 122$ ), both boys and girls, likely to be dating and exposed to dating violence but who had not necessarily used OPs (At Risk Group) and (2) a small sample of New York City young women ( $N = 13$ ) who have sought and/or secured Civil Orders of Protection (User Group). We find the New York law to be very much a work in progress. Even the lowest estimates of teen dating violence (9.4% physical abuse, CDC, 2012) far exceed the number of OPs (1,200) requested for dating violence in the two years of study. As the At Risk teen focus groups reveals, teens are unfamiliar with the expanded law. In addition, the User group reports substantial barriers facing teens in obtaining orders, including being labeled as “snitches” by their peers, fears that OPs would not work, and ambivalence about giving up on the abusive relationship.

The data reveals that more than 90% of the petitioners were female and respondents male. While all of the victims were teens, most of the abusers were not, averaging just short of 21 years old. The majority of respondents had prior criminal histories. Most victims alleged harassment, including cyberstalking, and assaults. The relatively few female respondents more closely resembled female petitioners, than male respondents, being younger and less likely to have prior arrest histories. Police were involved in only 10 percent of the incidents that prompted the study petitions. While the majority of the teen petitioners returned to court more than once, most received only one or two temporary orders, lasting a month or so. Likely as a result of this limited duration, few respondents were charged with violating the orders. However, analysis of arrest and police incident reports, as well as new petitions taken out by study petitioners, indicated that a little more than a quarter of the respondents reabused their victims from one to three years after the initial petition. Risk for reabuse was associated with gender (being male), respondents having a prior criminal history, respondents being year or more older than their victims, and couples with children in common.

The research suggests OPs potentially constitute an important tool for teen victims. However, given lack of police involvement, without an alternative network of supportive adults, including parents and school personnel, the expanded use of OPs for teen dating violence will remain limited. New York courts also face a challenge in accommodating teen petitioners.

**Additional NCJ Citations: 242131**

<b>2010-MU-MU-0008:</b>	<b>A Dating Violence Prevention Program for Each Grade in Middle School: A Longitudinal Multi-level Experiment</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$807,256</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Taylor and Mumford</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The goal of the proposed research is to reduce dating violence and sexual harassment (DV/H) among middle school students through the provision and rigorous scientific evaluation of developmentally appropriate DV/H curricula. In

a sample of 7,200 middle school students in 240 randomly selected classrooms from 50 New York City (NYC) public schools, the research team will test the effectiveness of grade-differentiated DV/H prevention curricula, conducting a baseline and five follow-up surveys to assess short-term environmental impact; intermediate changes in knowledge, norms, attitudes, and intentions; and long-term impact on rates of DV/H. Classrooms will be randomly assigned to one of four treatment conditions, with a fifth group of 10 classrooms serving as the control group. Through a randomized control trial over the course of nearly 2 years, the researchers will investigate (1) whether and how much of a difference it makes when all three middle school grades receive a set of DV/H interventions compared with when only two grades or only one grade receives it (a question of environmental saturation); and (2) the impact of multiple doses of grade-differentiated curricula, following sixth- through eighth-graders with a complete 3-year intervention program, compared with sixth-graders who receive it only once.

**Product: NCJ# 249587**

**Assessing Different Levels and Dosages of the Shifting Boundaries Intervention to Prevent Youth Dating Violence in New York City Middle Schools: A Randomized Control Trial (2015) – Bruce G. Taylor, Elizabeth M. Mumford, Weiwei Liu, Nan D. Stein**

Overall, the evaluation determined that the program — called “Shifting Boundaries” (SB) — was just as effective in reducing peer violence and dating violence when presented to only one grade level as when involving multiple grades. However, in the context of the authors’ earlier work with the SB program, there is a rationale for considering saturated delivery schoolwide. Earlier research showed effectiveness in reducing domestic violence and harassment (DV/H) outcomes independent of the classroom curriculum. Because the program can be introduced to an entire middle school at low cost, results from both studies, taken together, favor considering the policy and administration of a schoolwide saturated delivery of the SB program. The program consists of two components: (1) delivery of a classroom curriculum that addresses the consequences for perpetrators of DV/H, laws and penalties for DV/H, and the features of respectful relationships; and (2) the use of school-based restraining orders, higher levels of faculty and security presence in school areas at high risk for DV/H, and the use of posters to increase awareness and reporting of DV/H. The evaluation focused on the effects of saturating a school environment by providing the program to all three middle school grades compared to only two grades or one grade. Effects were examined for two dosages of the program across 2 years compared to one dosage of the intervention for 1 year.

**Additional NCJ citations: 233612**

<b>2010-MU-MU-0012:</b>	<b>The Fourth R: A Randomized Trial of a Violence-Reduction Program in Bronx, New York</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$362,101</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Amanda Cissner</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

National estimates indicate that anywhere from 1-in-10 to 1-in-5 teenagers experience physical dating violence, and an even greater number experience verbal or psychological abuse. Victims face a number of associated risks, including risky sexual behavior, substance abuse, unhealthy dieting, attempted suicide and future intimate partner violence. Accordingly, interest has grown in the development of evidence-based prevention models. One such model, the Fourth R, was previously shown to reduce physical dating violence among Canadian ninth-grade students. However, the program was found to be less effective with secondary target behaviors (e.g., physical peer violence, drug and alcohol use and condom use), prompting the evaluators to recommend a younger target audience. The proposed project would expand our knowledge through a randomized controlled trial (RCT) of the Fourth R, conducted among younger seventh-grade students in a racially diverse, urban setting (Bronx, New York). The trial would test eight distinct hypotheses, spanning impacts on physical, sexual, verbal and psychological abuse; sexist attitudes; safe sex behaviors; substance abuse; and peer violence. Through a secondary quasi-experimental design, the study would further test peer-to-peer dissemination effects. Approximately 40 teachers across seven public schools in the Bronx, New York, would be randomly assigned either to implement the Fourth R curriculum with their seventh-grade students during the 2011-2012 academic year (Group 1) or to adhere to a standard curriculum (Group 2). A secondary quasi-experimental study would compare survey responses from all 800 experimental students with approximately 250 grade-matched students from middle schools where the curriculum was not implemented at all. Finally, a process evaluation would allow the researchers to document planning and implementation, fidelity to the program model, teacher and participant experiences, and costs associated with the Fourth R program. The proposed study would inform school administrators, city officials, and other policymakers nationwide regarding the effectiveness of the Fourth R curriculum with an urban, middle school population.

**Product: NCJ# 248486**

**Building Healthy Teen Relationships: An Evaluation of the Fourth R Curriculum with Middle School Students in the Bronx (2014) – Amanda B. Cissner, Lama H. Ayoub**

National estimates indicate that anywhere from 1 in 10 to 1 in 5 adolescents experience physical dating violence, and an even greater number experience verbal or psychological abuse. “The Fourth R: Strategies for Healthy Youth Relationships” is a dating violence prevention curriculum, previously shown to reduce physical dating violence among Canadian ninth-grade students. Utilizing a randomized controlled trial design, this study tests the effectiveness of the Fourth R curriculum with a younger, diverse, urban population in the Bronx, New York. A secondary quasi-experimental study seeks to examine whether the Fourth R had any schoolwide benefits across the experimental schools, reaching even those students who did not directly receive the curriculum. We hypothesized that students who were exposed to the Fourth R would show improvements in the following primary and secondary target attitudes and behaviors: teen dating violence, sexual harassment/assault, peer violence/bullying, sexual activity, drug and alcohol use, perceptions of school safety, acceptance of gender stereotypes and pro-violence beliefs, and prosocial responses to violence.

*Methods:* Incoming seventh-grade students in 10 Bronx middle schools were assigned to class sections, which were then randomly assigned to receive either the Fourth R or a standard seventh-grade curriculum during the 2011-2012 academic year. Surveys were administered to students at three points: prior to program implementation (B), at the conclusion of the program year (T1), and at the conclusion of the subsequent school year (T2). A total of 570 students were available for main program impact analyses at T1, and 517 students were available for T2 analyses. The surveys were supplemented with a dosage measure of the Fourth R curriculum in each experimental school as well as with qualitative interviews with program participants and administrators.

*Results:* Consistent with previous literature, just over half of the students (57%) were already dating, and less than 1 in 10 students (8%) were sexually active at baseline. Nearly one-fifth of students reported experiencing dating violence (20%) or physical sexual harassment/assault (20%) or perpetrating sexual harassment/assault (21%) against peers. Twice as many students (41%) reported having been the victim of any sexual harassment/assault. The majority of students reported having experienced physical peer violence and/or emotional/psychological forms of bullying as either a perpetrator (56%) or victim (68%). Incidence of physical dating violence was lower (8%). A minority of students (14%) reported recent drug or alcohol use. In terms of overall program effects, the results generally show little impact of the Fourth R curriculum on primary or secondary target behaviors. The program did not generally reduce dating violence, peer violence/bullying, or drug and alcohol use among the experimental sample. Students exposed to the Fourth R were more likely than control students to delay sexual activity, and students who received more of the curriculum experienced even greater delays. Students who received more of the curriculum also perpetrated less bullying and saw greater attitudinal changes than students who received lower dosages of the curriculum. The Fourth R was also found to reduce dating violence among those high-risk students who had already experienced or perpetrated dating violence at baseline.

*Conclusion:* This study demonstrates modest impacts of the Fourth R curriculum among an urban middle school target population in the Bronx, New York. The findings suggest that dosage and program delivery matter. In schools with higher fidelity to the program model, the Fourth R produced delays in sexual activity, decreased peer violence/bullying perpetration, and reduced acceptance of pro-violence beliefs and gender stereotypes. High-risk students were especially likely to experience program benefits at follow-up.

<b>2010-MU-MU-0031:</b>	<b>Life Course, Relationship, and Situational Contexts of Teen Dating Violence</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$346,275</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Peggy Giordano</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

Intimate partner violence necessarily occurs within the context of relationships, but knowledge of the character and dynamics of teen and young adult violent relationships is limited. The research builds on a large, prospective longitudinal study of adolescent romantic and sexual relationships (Toledo Adolescent Relationships Study; TARS). Currently, the grantee has funding to interview the youngest cohort (one third of the existing sample). However, interviews with two additional cohorts (the entire TARS sample) will allow a complete age-graded portrait of teen and young adult dating violence, extending to the critical age period in which intimate partner violence increases

exponentially in frequency and seriousness. Analyses of the four waves of existing TARS interviews, combined with new structured and in-depth qualitative interviews based on responses of the entire sample, will provide a portrait of the life stage, relationship, and situational contexts that foster teen and young adult intimate partner violence. Drawing on a symbolic, interactionist perspective, the focus is on the respondents' perceptions of the meanings and impact of violent events in their lives and relationships. Of particular interest are the universal and uniquely gendered aspects of intimate partner violence as individuals transition from early adolescence to young adulthood. The project includes three specific aims: (1) to analyze the incidence, prevalence and patterns of relationship abuse from adolescence to young adulthood. TARS is innovative because it moves beyond school-based samples and included oversamples of African-American and Hispanic respondents, enabling analysis of the socio-demographic patterning of TDV (e.g., physical perpetration and victimization, psychological abuse and sexual coercion). Furthermore, the long window of observation (over a 10-year period) will establish patterns from ages 13 to 25 and show how developmental life stage is related to relationship abuse. The project will also identify distinct trajectories of abuse and examine early risk factors and contemporaneous circumstances associated with these varying life course experiences of perpetration and victimization. It moves beyond the limited prior research on change processes by identifying factors linked to desistance, escalation and persistence in TDV. (2) To examine similarities and differences in violent and nonviolent relationships. (3) To identify situational contexts within relationships that amplify risk for violence.

**Product: NCJ# 248626**

**Life Course, Relationship, and Situational Contexts of Teen Dating Violence: A Final Summary Overview (2015) – Peggy C. Giordano, Monica A. Longmore, Wendy D. Manning**

*Objectives:* Intimate partner violence (IPV) necessarily occurs within the context of dyadic relationships, but knowledge of the character and dynamics of teen and young adult violent relationships is limited. Building on the earlier Toledo Adolescent Relationships Study (TARS) ( $N = 1,305$ ), this research added quantitative and qualitative assessments of IPV, with a focus on (a) developmental progressions, (b) relationship dynamics, and (c) situational factors associated with persistence/desistance in IPV across this with a subset of male and female respondents ( $N = 102$ ) who varied in their levels of IPV experience. *Results:* Developmental progressions: Life course trajectories of perpetration and victimization were examined along with early risk factors and contemporaneous circumstances. Results indicated that IPV peaks during young adulthood and suggested a somewhat later age peak for young women who participate in the study. Findings indicate further that these trajectories are linked to traditional risk factors, such as coercive parenting and parent-child relationship quality, but also to characteristics of the intimate relationships within which they occur, as indexed by reports of such dynamics as frequency of disagreements, feelings of jealousy and mistrust, and perceptions of a lack of partner validation.

*Relationship and situational risk factors.* A more focused analysis, relying on the wave 5 data, documented that concerns about time spent with friends, finances, and sexual exclusivity were “contested domains” that strongly related to IPV reports within this young adult sample. In addition, negative forms of communication appeared to amplify conflict, and both partner and respondent use of these “verbal amplifiers” contributed to the odds of violence within a focal relationship. These findings suggest specific areas that partners may be attempting to control or change, and indicate that risk is particularly elevated in relationships characterized by high levels of male and female partner control attempts. Relationship dynamics are also implicated in the process of moving away from violence or desisting. Results of analyses of narratives of “desisters” indicate that changes in the form and content of communications, as well as in behaviors that had proven to be a source of continuing conflict (e.g., infidelity) were central adjustments that respondents associated with the cessation of physical violence. Although individual differences matter for understanding variability in IPV perpetration, the results of this longitudinal project suggest considerable variability in the experience of IPV across different relationships and the entire study period. Thus, few respondents experienced IPV in all of their relationships and, among respondents with some experience, most reported just one relationship that was characterized by IPV. Further, while anger is a reliable correlate of IPV, results pointed to some limitations of conceptualizing anger only as a stable personality trait. Findings indicated that both a traditional anger measure and a relationship-specific measure of negative emotions contributed significantly to the odds of perpetration, and the variability observed across different relationships suggest some limitations of the stable trait perspective.

*Implications of study:* These findings suggest the utility of a dyadic or “relational” perspective on IPV, recognizing that these dynamics are potentially more malleable than either the features of personality or other elements of risk, such as poverty and family history. Within the realm of relationship dynamics, focusing more specifically on what partners are attempting to control, and what makes young people angry within the context of their relationships, may

resonate more with adolescent and young adult audiences than relatively abstract concepts and overarching themes regarding men's goals of achieving dominance within their relationships. This focus on contested domains such as infidelity also provides a basis for understanding women's feelings of anger, attempts to control their partners around these issues, and resort to violence in certain circumstances. Results do not support the idea of gender symmetry in IPV but do suggest that conflicts involve a dyadic element that needs to be taken into account in future research and programming efforts serving the long-term goal of ameliorating this significant public health problem.

**Additional Grant Reference:** The final report for this project and 2009-IJ-CX-0503 are the same (two grants for one project).

<b>2010-WG-BX-0003:</b>	<b>Understanding Youth's Use of Technology to Perpetrate Dating Violence, Stalking, and Sexual Harassment and Victimization</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$367,429</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Janine Zweig, Meredith Dank</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The goal of this project was to expand knowledge about the types of violence and abuse experiences youth have via technology (e.g., social networking sites, texting on cell phones), and how the experience of such cyber abuse within teen dating relationships or through bullying relates to other life factors. A total of 5,647 youth from 10 middle and high schools in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania participated in the study. Fifty-one percent of the sample was female, 26 percent identified as non-white, and 94 percent identified as heterosexual. The study employed a cross-sectional survey research design, collecting data via paper-pencil survey. The survey targeted all youth who attended school on a single day, and achieved an 84-percent response rate.

**Product:** NCJ# 243296

**Technology, Teen Dating Violence and Abuse, and Bullying (2013) – J. M. Zweig, M. Dank, P. Lachman, J. Yahner**

The study's findings show that more than a quarter (26 percent) of youth in a relationship said they experienced some form of cyber dating abuse victimization in the prior year. Females were twice as likely as males to report being a victim of sexual cyber dating abuse in the prior year. More than a tenth (12 percent) of youth in a relationship said they had perpetrated cyber dating abuse in the prior year. Females reported greater levels of non-sexual cyber dating abuse perpetration than males. By contrast, male youth were significantly more likely to report perpetrating sexual cyber dating abuse. Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and questioning (LGBTQ) youth reported significantly higher rates of cyber dating abuse victimization and perpetration than heterosexual youth.

With regard to other forms of teen dating violence and abuse, 84 percent of cyber dating abuse victims also reported psychological dating abuse victimizations, 52 percent reported physical dating violence victimization, and 33 percent reported sexual coercion. Further, 73 percent of cyber dating abuse perpetrators also reported psychological dating abuse perpetration, 55 percent reported physical dating violence perpetration, and 11 percent reported sexual coercion perpetration. Overall, less than one out of ten victims of dating abuse reported seeking help, with half as many male victims as female victims seeking help.

Notably, cyber dating abuse victims and perpetrators were more than two and three times as likely, respectively, as non-victims and non-perpetrators to also report experiencing and/or perpetrating cyberbullying behaviors against non-intimates. Similarly, cyberbullying victims and perpetrators were almost three and four times as likely, respectively, as non-victims and non-perpetrators to also report experiencing and/or perpetrating cyber dating abuse against romantic partners.

With regard to other findings on bullying experiences, the study showed that 1 in 6 youth (17 percent) reported being victims of cyberbullying, with females experiencing significantly higher victimization rates with regard to cyberbullying than males. Fewer than one in ten youth reported perpetrating cyberbullying in the prior year. Female youth reported significantly higher perpetration rates with regard to cyberbullying than males. LGBTQ youth reported significantly higher rates of cyberbullying victimization and perpetration than heterosexual youth. Nine out of ten cyberbullying victims also experienced psychological bullying victimization, and the same portion of cyberbullying perpetrators also perpetrated psychological bullying. There was also a fairly high degree of overlap between cyberbullying and physical bullying, with two-thirds to three-quarters of cyberbullying victims/perpetrators also

reporting physical bullying victimization/perpetration. Despite this overlap, only one out of six bullying victims reported seeking help, with twice as many female victims as male victims seeking help.

PDF Link: <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/243296.pdf>

<b>2011-MU-FX-0022:</b>	<b>Bullying, Sexual and Dating Violence Trajectories from Early to Late Adolescence</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$386,766</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Dorothy Espelage and Sabina Low</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

Youth aggression and bullying, sexual harassment and dating violence are widespread public health concerns that create negative consequences for victims. This study included a longitudinal examination of the impact of family abuse and conflict, self-reported delinquency, and peer delinquency on the development of bullying perpetration, sexual harassment perpetration, and teen dating violence perpetration among a large sample of early adolescents. While a few studies have examined the co-occurrence of bullying, sexual harassment, and/or dating violence among high school students, there are no studies to date to simultaneously consider all three forms of violence using a comprehensive, developmentally-sensitive design.

Quantitative self-report survey data were collected from 1162 high school students who were part of the University of Illinois Study of Bullying and Sexual Violence Study funded by the Centers for Disease Control (1U49CE001268-01; 2007-2010). Participants included in the study results were from four Midwestern middle schools (grades 5–7; three cohorts) who were followed into three high schools; 49% female; 58% African American, and 26% White. At Wave 1, students ranged in age from 10 to 15 years of age ( $M = 11.81$ ;  $SD = 1.09$ ). Sixty-percent of the sample was eligible for free/reduced lunch. Participants were in middle school (waves 1–4) during the initial Bullying and Sexual Violence Study. At waves 6 and 7, youth were in high school; and sexual harassment and teen dating violence measures were added to the survey packet.

**Product: NCJ# 246830**

**Bullying, Sexual, and Dating Violence Trajectories From Early to Late Adolescence (2014) – D. L. Espelage, S. K. Low, C. Anderson, L. De La Ru**

Results show that boys reported more bully perpetration during middle school, whereas girls reported more family conflict and sibling aggression than boys. In high school, sexual harassment perpetration was higher for boys than girls. Verbal emotional abuse and physical teen dating violence perpetration was higher for girls than boys, but boys reported greater levels of sexual teen dating violence perpetration in high school. Boys reported a greater mean scale score than girls on self-reported sexual harassment perpetration during middle school. In high school, 68% of girls reported having at least one sexual harassment victimization experience compared to 55% of boys. Verbal emotional dating abuse was the most common experience for these youth, with 73% of girls versus 66% of boys reporting any verbal emotional abuse victimization. In addition, 64% of girls reported perpetrating verbal emotional abuse with a dating partner compared to 45% of boys. Physical teen dating violence behaviors were reported by fewer youth, but still at a high rate (35-36%). Sexual coercion victimization was reported by 23-25% of girls and 13-14% of boys.

Longitudinal path analyses were modeled separately for girls and boys. Consistent with the proposed theoretical model, family conflict, sibling aggression, and delinquent friends were significant predictors of bullying perpetration during middle school for girls. In high school, bully perpetration predicted sexual harassment/violence perpetration, verbal emotional abuse teen dating violence perpetration, and sexual coercive teen dating violence perpetration. Consistent with the proposed model, sibling aggression predicted bullying perpetration for boys, like the girls' model; however family conflict did not emerge as a significant predictor of bullying perpetration or delinquency. In contrast to the girls' model, sibling aggression and self-reported delinquency also predicted sexually coercive teen dating violence perpetration and verbal emotional abuse perpetration. Also, bully perpetration predicted sexual harassment/violence perpetration, verbal emotional abuse and physical teen dating violence perpetration.

Interventions should address exposure to family violence and include opportunities to learn healthy relationships and conflict management skills. Prevention efforts should consider developmental timing of aggression and violence. Given that bullying declines in high school, it may be necessary to shift the focus to aggression and violence as they manifest in dating and romantic relationships. Finally, there needs to be increased research attention given to sexual coercion in dating relationships in high school, especially when considering the experience of girls.

PDF Link: <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/246830.pdf>

<b>2011-MU-MU-0023:</b>	<b>Integrating Prevention and Intervention: A School Health Center Program to Promote Healthy Adolescent Relationships</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$807,490</b>
<b>PIs:</b>	<b>Alison Chopel and Elizabeth Miller</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The three levels of integrated intervention that comprise the School Health Center Healthy Adolescent Relationships Program (SHARP) are at the (1) Individual level: a brief clinical intervention for SHC male and female clients, delivered by SHC providers utilizing HEART (evaluated via client pre- and post-surveys and chart review); (2) Clinic level: development of an ARA-informed SHC staff and clinic environment utilizing HEART (evaluated via a clinic-level quality improvement tool and provider pre- and post-training surveys); and (3) School level: SHC-based, youth-led outreach activities within the school to promote healthy relationships and improve student safety (evaluated by baseline and follow-up assessments with youth leaders and measures of school climate). Evaluation of the intervention will involve random assignment, of 10 comparable SHCs in California that provide comprehensive health services, to either intervention or control conditions. In the intervention sites, providers located in SHCs will be trained to address ARA with adolescent clients via the use of HEART. The SHC-based intervention will be enhanced by SHC student outreach teams disseminating ARA educational materials in school and encouraging students to utilize the SHC for ARA-related concerns. The control schools will provide standard-of-care in the SHCs. Multilevel regression analyses will be used to assess intervention effects on specified individual-, clinic-, and school-level outcomes.

**Product: NCJ# 248640**

**Integrating Prevention and Intervention: A School Health Center Program to Promote Healthy Relationships (2015) –E. Miller, A. Chopel, K. Jones, R. Dick, H. McCauley, J. Jetton, J. Silverman, S. Blackburn, E. Monasterio, L. James, D. Tancredi**

The School Health Center Healthy Adolescent Relationship Program (SHARP) is a multi-level intervention to reduce adolescent relationship abuse (ARA) among adolescents ages 14-19. Intervention school health centers (SHCs) involved student outreach teams who conducted ARA educational events and encouraged students to learn more about how to respond to ARA. SHCs offer the opportunity to reach adolescents experiencing ARA, identify at-risk adolescents, and provide education about ARA and healthy relationships. During 2012-2013, 11 SHCs were randomly assigned to SHARP or a standard-of-care control condition. Among 1,062 eligible students at eight participating SHCs, 1,011 completed computer-assisted surveys before a clinic visit, and 939 completed surveys 3 months later. Surveys in the intervention SHCs were conducted before the training and 6 months after the training. Focus groups with student outreach teams were conducted at school to seek feedback about the SHARP intervention, the range of activities to raise awareness about ARA, and use of the SHC as a resource. Intervention versus control-adjusted mean differences on changes in primary outcomes (recognition of abuse, intention to intervene, and knowledge of resources) were not statistically significant. Intervention participants had improved recognition of sexual coercion compared with controls, and exploratory analyses adjusting for intensity of intervention uptake/intervention effects were significant for increased knowledge of relationship abuse resources and self-efficacy to use harm reduction behaviors. Among participants reporting relationship abuse at baseline, intervention participants were less likely to report such abuse at follow-up. Adolescents in intervention clinics who reported ever being in an unhealthy relationship were more likely to report disclosure during an SHC visit. At the 6-month post-training point, 33% of providers reported increased counseling about harm reduction strategies with their clients, and 65% reported more comfort working with a client to identify a safe adult with whom they can share sexual and violence-related concerns.

<b>2011-WG-BX-0020:</b>	<b>A National Probability-Based Household Survey on Teen Dating Violence</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$899,908</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Bruce Taylor</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

Despite the seriousness of the problem, there are widely varying estimates of the nature and scope of teen dating violence (TDV). The purpose of this study is to produce a nationally representative estimate of the prevalence of multiple forms of TDV among youth, to document specific characteristics of abusive relationships, to assess TDV risk factors, and to situate this estimate within the environment of adolescents' key social relationships and communications. The study objectives are to: (1) provide a national portrait of the prevalence of varying categories of TDV victimization and perpetration, including levels of physical/emotional injury, and describe how exposure to these

forms of TDV varies by gender, socioeconomic status and other demographics. (2) Identify specific conditional attitudes, dating relationship characteristics, and peer network dynamics that are associated with TDV risk, and to determine whether these pathways are uniquely gendered. (3) Investigate specific consequences of TDV to dating relationships, whether the adolescent discloses information about TDV incidents to peers, and peer responses. Survey data will be based on a stratified random sample of 2,161 adolescents and parents/caregivers representative of all U.S. households using random-digit-dialing (RDD) and a dual-frame estimation methodology for national-level estimation of TDV rates. Two-thirds of the sample will be covered by a landline RDD sample while one third of the sample covered by cell phone RDD. First we will mail out pre-phone letters to increase our response rate by conducting address-matching from phone numbers. NORC's Computer Assisted-Telephone Interviewing (CATI) and related systems for screening and randomly selecting cases into the sample will be used, conducting a 15-minute Parent/Caregiver Survey and a 60-minute Adolescent Survey, overseeing interviewer performance and monitoring sampling goals. The Parent/Caregiver survey will cover sociodemographic characteristics, the adolescent's mental health and family structure, parental monitoring, and exposure to violence in the household and community. The Adolescent Survey covers TDV, relationship characteristics, peer networks, shared and/or reported TDV experiences, and the consequences/results of TDV (including disclosure to peers and adults, and their subsequent responses, partner reaction, and relationship outcome). Descriptive analyses will be conducted to develop a national portrait of victims and perpetrators of TDV. The research team will use structural equation modeling to assess a theoretically based Analytic Model. These data will comprise the first comprehensive national portrait of TDV along with detailed data on extrafamilial risk factors amenable to intervention, with implications for refining existing and developing new school and community-based prevention programs. The sample is also designed to become the basis for a follow-up longitudinal study to examine the trajectory of TDV as adolescents move into adulthood and can be linked to neighborhood-level data to assess the role of neighborhood factors on TDV.

**Product: NCJ# 248849**

**National Descriptive Portrait of Adolescent Relationship Abuse: Results From the National Survey on Teen Relationships and Intimate Violence (2016) – Bruce G. Taylor, Elizabeth A. Mumford. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 31, 963-988.**

STRiV provides the first nationally representative household survey focused on adolescent relationship abuse (ARA), covering perpetration and victimization. Among respondents (37 percent) reporting current- or past-year dating, 69 percent reported lifetime ARA victimization (63 percent reported lifetime ARA perpetration). Although psychological abuse was most common for these youth (more than 60 percent), the rates of sexual abuse (18 percent) and physical abuse victimization (18 percent), as well as 12 percent reporting perpetrating physical abuse and/or sexual abuse (12 percent) were substantial as well. Other than differences by age and gender, ARA rates were consistent by race/ethnicity, geographic region, urbanicity, and household characteristics, highlighting the importance of universal prevention programs. Compared with youth ages 15-18, those 12 to 14 years old reported lower rates of psychological and sexual ARA victimization. Similarly, the study found lower ARA perpetration rates for youth ages 12-14. There were no gender differences for ARA victimization, but girls perpetrated more physical ARA than boys. Girls ages 15-18 reported perpetrating moderate threats/physical violence at more than twice the rate of younger girls and three times the rate compared with boys of ages 15-18; girls ages 15-18 reported perpetrating more than four times the rate of serious psychological abuse than boys 15-18. Finally, these data document the significant positive correlation between ARA victimization and perpetration. Findings suggest that when working with youth in prevention services, interventions should not be designed for monolithic groups of “victims” or “perpetrators.”

<b>2011-WG-BX-0021:</b>	<b>Dating Violence Among Latino Adolescents–II (DAVILA-II)</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$555,896</b>
<b>PIs:</b>	<b>Carlos Cuevas, Chiara Sabina</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

This basic research study will build on the current NIJ-funded Dating Violence Among Latino Adolescents (DAVILA) Study which examines dating violence, co-morbid victimization, psychosocial outcomes of dating violence, help-seeking efforts by Latino youth, and the impact of cultural factors on these associations. The goal of DAVILA-II is to collect a second wave of data from the participants in the original DAVILA study, resulting in longitudinal data that will allow the researchers to overcome many of the limitations associated with cross-sectional data and result in the first national longitudinal study to focus on dating violence among Latino youth. The main goals of this study include (1) an examination of dating violence among Latino adolescents over time, (2) evaluating the longitudinal patterns of co-occurring victimization (polyvictimization) for Latino victims of dating violence, (3) examining the predictors of

victimization patterns to understand the influences on dating violence over time (4) examining formal and informal help-seeking among Latino adolescents who experienced dating violence, and (5) determine the subsequent psychosocial impact of dating violence. The study will address significant gaps in the current literature by allowing for a longitudinal evaluation of dating violence within a relatively understudied group. The findings are also pertinent to shaping practice and policy, including school-based interventions and criminal justice institutions. Data will be collected via phone interviews (using a computer assisted telephone interview format) from the national sample of 1,500 Latino adolescents (ages 12-18) and their caregiver from the original DAVILA study. Participants will be asked about dating violence and other forms of victimization, formal and informal help-seeking efforts, psychological distress, delinquency, acculturation, familism, social support, and demographic information.

**Product: NCJ# 248625**

**Summary Report: Dating Violence Among Latino Adolescents – II (DAVILA-II) Study (2015) – Carlos A. Cuevas, Chiara Sabina, Marc Swatt, Rebecca Cudmore**

The Dating Violence Among Latino Adolescents (DAVILA)–II study collected a second wave of data from the participants in the original DAVILA study (NCJ 242775), resulting in a longitudinal sample of 574 Latino youth. The main goals of the study were to (1) examine dating violence among Latino adolescents over time, (2) evaluate the longitudinal patterns of co-occurring victimization (polyvictimization) for Latino victims of dating violence, (3) examine the predictors of victimization patterns to understand the influences on dating violence over time, (4) examine formal and informal help-seeking among Latino adolescents who experienced dating violence, and (5) determine the subsequent psychosocial impact of dating violence. Data was collected via phone interviews from the national sample of 1,427 Latino adolescents and their caregiver from the original DAVILA study. Participants were asked about dating violence and other forms of victimization, formal and informal help-seeking, psychological distress, delinquency, acculturation, familism, social support, and demographic information. Results show that dating violence rates remained consistent across both waves. However, gender differences apparent in wave 1 were not present in wave 2, suggesting that gender differences in dating violence may be fluid along the developmental spectrum for Latino youth. As with other forms of victimization, dating violence at wave 1 was a risk factor for wave 2 dating violence. The results also show that social support, hostility, school connectedness, and the number of children in the household were predictive of dating violence; hostility was associated with decreased risk. Interestingly, cultural factors that have been seen to have an effect in other samples and with adults (i.e., acculturation, enculturation, immigrant status) did not influence revictimization risk. Exploratory analysis with help-seeking suggested that formal help may also be preventive of dating violence. Overall, the results point to a number of potential family- and school-based interventions and preventive efforts. PDF Link: <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/248625.pdf>

<b>2012-IJ-CX-0014:</b>	<b>Mental Health Conditions as Antecedents and Outcomes of Teen Dating Violence</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$297,297</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Elizabeth Goncy</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

This project has five objectives: (1) To evaluate use of a measure of teen dating violence (TDV) perpetration and victimization with early adolescents; (2) To determine the prevalence of TDV victimization among urban early adolescents and compare rates by grade, gender and season; (3) To identify trajectories of TDV victimization during early adolescence across 14 waves of quarterly data; (4) To identify risk factors for TDV victimization (i.e., exposure to community violence, poly-victimization, aggression perpetration) by determining their relation to these trajectories; and (5) To determine the consequences of TDV victimization by investigating the relation between trajectory profiles and subsequent adjustment problems (i.e., substance use, antisocial behavior, posttraumatic stress symptoms). This project involves secondary analysis of an existing, longitudinal dataset of urban early adolescents collected by the CDC-funded Academic Center of Excellence in Youth Violence Prevention at Virginia Commonwealth University (VCU-ACE). The VCU-ACE project collects multiple waves of data on different forms of youth violence perpetration and victimization, including TDV, and on associated risk factors and adjustment as part of an evaluation of a community-level comprehensive prevention approach. This project will use data from seven cohorts of middle school students ages 10-16 (projected *N* = 1,470; 91 percent African Americans, 47 percent males) who participate in four assessments per year for up to 3-1/2 years. This project is unique in that it focuses on early adolescence, a critical period for the emergence of TDV victimization that has received little attention in the literature. This project involves five related studies. Study 1 will examine the psychometric properties of the Dating Violence Scale (DVS), a common measure of TDV for middle and late adolescents. Analyses will be conducted to determine the DVS’s relevance for a sample of predominantly urban early adolescents. This study will also evaluate the measures’ discriminant validity by

determining its relation to a more general measure of aggression. Study 2 will investigate prevalence rates for TDV victimization during early adolescence and determine their relation to individual characteristics (e.g., gender, grade) and time of year. Study 3 will use growth mixture modeling to identify trajectory profiles that reflect distinct patterns of change in TDV victimization during middle school. Study 4 will use class membership in these trajectory profiles as a context for examining risk factors for TDV, including exposure to community violence, poly-victimization, and aggressive perpetration. Finally, Study 5 will examine the consequences of TDV victimization trajectory profiles by determining whether they predict adjustment at the end of the eighth grade, including substance use, antisocial behavior, and posttraumatic stress symptoms.

**Product: NCJ# 249413**

**Measurement of Dating Aggression During Middle School: Structure, Measurement Invariance, and Distinction From General Aggression (2015) – Elizabeth A. Gony, Albert D. Farrell, Terri N. Sullivan, Katherine A. Taylor. *Journal of Research on Adolescence*.**

Analyses were conducted on a derivation sample of 3,894 adolescents from 37 schools (Study 1) and an independent cross-validation sample of 938 middle school youth (Study 2). Categorical confirmatory factor analyses supported a two-factor model (perpetration and victimization) over models differentiating psychological and physical forms of aggression. The model was invariant across time, sex, grade, and season. Study 2 also supported dating aggression as distinct from general aggression. Results supported measuring dating aggression perpetration and victimization as latent constructs represented by ordered categorical indicators that capture item severity and frequency.

<b>2012-IJ-CX-0015:</b>	<b>Patterns, Precursors and Consequences of Teen Dating Violence: Analyzing Gendered and Generic Pathways</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$199,139</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Jennifer Copp</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The overarching goal of this basic research project is to support a postdoctoral research fellow to conduct longitudinal analyses that will specify gendered and generic (that is, applicable regardless of gender) patterns, precursors, and consequences of intimate partner violence (IPV) across the span from adolescence to young adulthood (ages 12 to 29). Relying on five waves of structured interview data from the Toledo Adolescent Relationships Study (TARS), this study has three specific aims: (1) to examine patterns of physical violence over time, and how gender shapes these patterns by focusing on patterns of escalation, persistence, and desistance in IPV experiences (perpetration and victimization) both within and across intimate relationships using latent class analysis to identify distinct trajectories; (2) to analyze the gender specificity of risk factors across multiple social domains (e.g., neighborhood, parent, peer, partner) and their influence on trajectories of physical violence across adolescence and into young adulthood; (3) to examine the extent to which IPV outcomes such as depressed mood and overall physical health are gender specific, and whether these outcomes vary by victimization or perpetration status utilizing linear mixed-effects models (LMEM). The original sample was derived from a total enumeration of youths enrolled in grades 7, 9, and 11 in a county in Ohio in 2001-2002. Youths did not have to attend school to be in the study. The stratified, random sample included oversamples of Black and Hispanic respondents and the sample mirrors similarly aged individuals nationally regarding race, family status, parents' education, and income. This project will identify neighborhood, family, peer, and intimate relationship factors that may have applicability for understanding male and female IPV and/or those that may be uniquely gendered. This information could provide a useful knowledge base about the etiology and costs of IPV, and in turn for designing programs that resonate with the lived experiences of teens and young adults at risk of experiencing intimate partner violence in their dating relationships.

**Product: NCJ# 249002**

**Patterns, Precursors, and Consequences of Teen Dating Violence: Analyzing Gendered and Generic Pathways (2015) – Jennifer Copp, Wendi Johnson**

*Objectives:* Despite the general recognition of the seriousness of teen and young adult dating violence, existing research does not provide a comprehensive portrait of the ways in which gender influences the etiology and sequelae of teen dating violence and intimate partner violence in early adulthood. Using five waves of structured interview data from the Toledo Adolescent Relationships Study (TARS), this research examined gender-specific and generic (that is, applicable regardless of gender) IPV pathways to further develop both theory and applied efforts designed to have a positive impact on this serious social problem.

*Results:* Patterns of physical violence: Life course trajectories of perpetration and victimization were examined along with early risk factors and contemporaneous circumstances associated with different patterns. Results indicated that IPV peaks during young adulthood and suggested a somewhat later age peak for young women who participated in the study. Findings indicate further that these trajectories are linked to traditional risk factors, such as parent-child relationship quality, but also to characteristics of the intimate relationships within which they occur, as indexed by reports of such dynamics as frequency of disagreements, feelings of jealousy and mistrust, and perceptions of a lack of partner validation. Harsh parenting is also identified as a risk factor for subsequent involvement in violent relationships, although its effect is conditioned on the presence of relationship-specific precursors. Examination of the patterning of IPV across this developmental period revealed greater variability than stability in the experience of partner violence; furthermore, changes in the character and dynamics of relationships (i.e., developmental shifts in qualities of intimate relationships) corresponded to declines in IPV risk over time.

*Gender mistrust and the neighborhood normative climate:* Longitudinal analyses were conducted examining correlates of gender mistrust as well as the extent to which gender mistrust influenced the perpetration of relationship violence over time. The results indicated that feelings of mistrust have implications for the healthy functioning of intimate relationships by heightening the risk of IPV perpetration. Moreover, individual trajectories of gender mistrust were associated with parents' gender mistrust and a range of socioeconomic factors, but prior relationship experiences further contributed to within-individual changes in levels of mistrust across the transition to adulthood. In a separate but related investigation, neighborhood-level analyses assessed whether the neighborhood normative climate with respect to dating and attitudes about the opposite sex influenced the experience of IPV net of individual-level attitudes and beliefs. Findings revealed that neighborhood norms exert a positive influence on patterns of IPV perpetration over time and that this effect is stronger in more disadvantaged contexts.

*IPV and physical and emotional well-being:* Analyses of within-individual changes in emotional well-being across the study period suggest that, while young women generally report higher levels of depression, IPV victimization is similarly linked to variability in men's and women's self-reports of depressive symptoms. A similar pattern of findings emerged in our analyses of self-rated health; reports of IPV (both victimization and perpetration) were associated with declines in self-rated health among men and women. A more focused analysis, relying on waves 4 and 5 of the data, also found that self-reports of perpetration and victimization were associated with changes in levels of anxiety across these two points in time among both male and female respondents.

*Implications of study:* These findings suggest the utility of a longitudinal approach to partner violence, as they highlight sources of continuity as well as factors associated with variation in the experience of IPV over time. That relationship risk factors were particularly salient predictors of variation in IPV also suggests the utility of a dyadic or "relational" approach to partner violence. Further, the lack of differential effects of risk factors on IPV for men and women provides insight to future research and theorizing on the role of gender in partner violence. Finally, the link between IPV and a broad range of attitudes and beliefs suggests that future programs may benefit from approaches targeting specific norms and attitudes, as these appear to be related to the development of healthy relationships in adolescence and young adulthood.

<b>2012-W9-BX-0001:</b>	<b>Developmental Pathways of Teen Dating Violence in a High-Risk Sample</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$798,376</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Jennifer Livingston</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The purpose of this basic research project is to study the etiology of teen dating violence (TDV) in a high-risk sample of adolescents who were recruited at 12-months of age, along with their parents, for a multi-method, multi-wave study of the effects of parental alcoholism on infant and child development. A dynamic cascade model of development will provide an integrated theoretical framework of TDV to explain the progression of risk from infancy through adolescence and will help to identify critical points in development that may be amenable to intervention. The sample consists of 227 adolescents (49% girls) who are currently in 11th or 12th grade who were last assessed in early adolescence (8th grade). Participants will be contacted to complete a survey on current risk behaviors (e.g., substance use, peer delinquency) and dating violence using an audio computer assisted self-interviewing program. Data collected at previous waves (e.g., parental risk factors, the parent-child relationship, family context, childhood self-regulation and social competence, and adolescent risky behaviors) will be used to test a dynamic cascade model of development for TDV, using structural equation modeling data analytic techniques. As a first step, the influence of early- and middle-childhood risk and protective factors on early adolescent risk behaviors that have been associated with TDV

(e.g., Grade 8 substance use, early dating) will be explored. Next, risk behaviors occurring in early adolescence will be considered as proximal predictors (e.g., delinquency, peer TDV, deviant peer affiliation) of TDV in late adolescence. Gender differences will also be explored. A comprehensive understanding of the etiology of TDV, particularly understanding the role of parenting as a source of risk or protection can be used inform social and criminal justice policies and will aid in the development of effective intervention strategies.

**Product: NCJ# 250213**

**Developmental Pathways of Teen Dating Violence in a High-Risk Sample (September 2016) – Jennifer Livingston, Rina Eiden, Kenneth Leonard**

The study found that exposure to parental psychopathology and marital conflict in infancy were linked to a child’s subsequent aggression and teen dating violence (TDV) in late adolescence; however, parenting behaviors, particularly maternal warmth, can be protective against TDV by promoting self-regulation among adolescents exposed to other parental risk factors in childhood. Mothers with alcoholic partners tended to exhibit lower warmth and sensitivity toward their children compared to mothers with non-alcoholic partners. This suggests the need for children with alcoholic parents to receive support and intervention. Also, children with parents who have been involved in domestic violence and/or substance abuse should be referred for guidance in positive parenting and conflict management. The study sample consisted of 185 adolescents (median age of 17.68 years) who had been participants, along with their parents, in a longitudinal study of the effects of parental alcohol problems on child development. The adolescents completed an additional wave of survey data in 11th-12th grades. The 227 families were initially recruited from county birth records that showed they had a child 1 year old. After the initial assessment, families were assessed when the children were ages 18-, 24-, and 36-months and also when they were in kindergarten and fourth, sixth, and eighth grades. Data for the current study encompassed individual characteristics, family and peer relationships, substance use, dating behaviors, and involvement in TDV as a victim or perpetrator. 6 tables, 4 figures, and 15 references.

PDF Link: <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/250213.pdf>

<b>2012-WG-BX-0005:</b>	<b>Continuation of Dating It Safe: A Longitudinal Study on Teen Dating Violence</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$761,181</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Jeff Temple</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The project team is currently conducting a longitudinal study of TDV in a large school-based sample of 1,042 ethnically and socioeconomically diverse adolescents from multiple school districts. Participants were recruited and assessed as Freshman/Sophomore high school students in 2010, with follow-up in 2011 and 2012. This study will follow the sample of over 1,000 adolescents/young adults for an additional 3 years (one assessment per year for 3 years). The specific aims of this project are to (1) Examine the longitudinal course and associations among the different forms of teen dating violence (physical violence, psychological abuse, and sexual abuse) across multiple teen and young adult relationships; (2) Examine the predictors, context and consequences of TDV perpetration and victimization, including the identification of different developmental trajectories of TDV; (3) Examine how gender, age, socioeconomic status, and ethnicity affect the association of predictors of TDV perpetration and victimization; and (4) Test the theory that distal and proximal risk and protective factors from multiple levels of social influence interact to predict TDV over time. By addressing the limitations of previous research, this comprehensive longitudinal study of TDV will be an invaluable addition to the field, and will make lasting contributions to the development of dating violence prevention and intervention programs. Specifically, this study will identify predictors and consequences of TDV, examine the mechanisms and conditions underlying the etiology and course of TDV, and examine TDV across multiple teen and young adult relationships.

**Products:** Scholarship from this project has addressed the relationships between teen dating violence and such topics as substance use, sexual orientation, borderline personality disorder, sexual behaviors, and parental behavior. Forty-two publications resulted from this project. Please see the PI’s faculty website for a list of publications: <https://www.utmb.edu/bhar/current-research/jeff-r-temple-phd-research-projects> and <https://utmb.influent.utsystem.edu/en/persons/jeffrey-temple-2/publications/>.

**Example publications include:**

Temple, J.R., Choi, H., Elmquist, J., Hecht, M., Miller-Day, M., Stuart, G.L., Brem, M., & Wolford-Clevenger, C. (2016). Psychological abuse, mental health, and acceptance of dating violence among adolescents. *Journal of Adolescent Health, 59*, 197-202.

Temple, J.R., Choi, H., Elmquist, J., Hecht, M., Miller-Day, M., Stuart, G.L., Brem, M., & Wolford-Clevenger, C. (2016). Psychological abuse, mental health, and acceptance of dating violence among adolescents. *Journal of Adolescent Health, 59*, 197-202.

Temple, J.R., Choi, H.J., Reuter, T., Wolfe, D., Taylor, C.A., Madigan, S., & Scott, L.E. (2018). Childhood corporal punishment and future perpetration of physical dating violence. *Journal of Pediatrics, 194*, 233-237.

<b>2013-VA-CX-0001:</b>	<b>A Brief Intervention to Prevent Adolescent Dating Aggression Perpetration</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$741,630</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Emily Rothman</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

This research study will test a brief intervention designed to reduce adolescent dating abuse (ADA) perpetration in a healthcare setting used primarily by low income, Black, and Hispanic youth. The Project READY (Reducing Aggression in Dating Relationships for Youth) is a theory-driven, empirically supported, brief intervention. READY intercepts youth who utilize an urban emergency department for non-urgent health care (e.g., sprains), provides them with tailored feedback about their relationship behavior, and uses motivational interviewing to move them towards non-violence and respect. READY was designed to avoid victim-blaming and is responsive to the gendered dynamic of ADA. A small feasibility pilot test of READY was completed in 2013 ( $N = 27$ ). Participants will be 334 youth ages 16-18 years old who are patients of an urban pediatric emergency department; ~60% Black, 15% Hispanic, 15% White. Youth who have perpetrated at least 1 act of physical or sexual ADA 3 months prior to baseline will be eligible. The proposed experimental evaluation of READY will use a randomized controlled trial (RCT) design, with 3- and 6-month follow-ups to assess changes in knowledge, attitude and perpetration behavior ( $N = 334$ ). The research team will also conduct a cost-effectiveness analysis. The proposed hypotheses are: (1) Youth who participate in the brief intervention session and telephone booster call will report improved knowledge and attitudes, and less self-reported ADA perpetration up to 6 months post-intervention as compared to youth in the control group; and (2) the cost of providing the intervention will be less than the cost of the violence that occurs in its absence. Mixed effects linear and logistic models will be used to analyze longitudinal data.

**Product: NCJ# 251205**

**A Brief Intervention To Prevent Adolescent Dating Aggression Perpetration (20XX) – E.F. Rothman, M. Bair-Merritt; P. Corso; J. Paruk, T. Heeren**

Real Talk components are derived from two types of interventions, each of which has proven effective in promoting positive behaviors: (1) motivational interviewing, which pertains to a style of conversational interaction that motivates behavioral change; and (2) the methods of “Screening, Brief Intervention, and Referral to Treatment” (SBIRT) program, endorsed by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration Center for Substance Abuse Treatment. In addition to relying on these features in the design of the Real Talk intervention, input was also received from Black/African-American, Hispanic/Latino, and multiracial youth. Before the Real Talk trial reviewed in this report, it was pilot-tested in 2012 in an urban, “Safety Net,” hospital emergency department to determine its feasibility and preliminary effectiveness. The current evaluation focused on testing the program’s effectiveness at three-month and six-month intervals, using a sample of Black/African-American, Hispanic/Latino, and/or multiracial adolescents living in an urban area. Using an experimental, randomized controlled trial design, there were three main findings. First, youth in both the intervention and control groups improved in ADA-related knowledge and ADA perpetration from baseline to 6 months. Second, a subset in the intervention group showed statistically significant reductions in ADA. This did not happen with the control group in the perpetration ADA. Third, the low cost of the intervention suggests that it may be cost-effective in reducing ADA perpetration. More research is needed in developing effective programs for youth who are not in traditional school settings, such as justice-involved youth.

<b>2013-VA-CX-0002:</b>	<b>Long-Term Impact of a Positive Youth Development Program on Dating Violence Outcomes During the Transition to Adulthood</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$440,642</b>

<b>PI:</b>	<b>Heather Taussig</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The purpose of this research project is to examine the developmental trajectories associated with dating violence (DV) from pre-adolescence through young adulthood within a high risk population (youth with a history of maltreatment and foster care) with a focus on the potential buffering impact of a prevention program on DV outcomes. The study's findings will have important implications for the prevention of DV among young people at high-risk for criminal justice involvement. Participants will include 250 young adults (ages 18-22) who were enrolled in a randomized controlled trial (RCT) of a mentoring and skills group intervention for maltreated children in foster care when they were preadolescents. The proposed sample is gender balanced (49% female) and has a good racial/ethnic distribution: 44% Hispanic, 46% Caucasian, and 27% African American (non-exclusive). This study builds upon a 10-year RCT of a prevention program that has demonstrated positive impacts on targeted risk and protective factors for DV. Each summer between 2002 and 2009, all 9-11-year-old children placed in foster care (during the preceding year) by participating departments of child welfare were recruited for the study and 91% of those eligible agreed to participate. Participants were assessed at baseline (ages 9-11), 6 months post-intervention (ages 10-13), and 2 years post-intervention (ages 12-15) with high retention rates. This study will collect a 4th wave of data, 6-8 years post-intervention to assess DV when participants are 18-22. Multi-informant data collected at earlier waves will provide information about baseline risk factors as well as putative mediating factors. The proposed T4 interview will include measures of DV and concurrent risk and protective factors. An innovative measure of DV will include the assessment of physical, sexual, and psychological DV perpetration and victimization, partner attributes, context of DV, and consequences. Several analytic strategies, including regression, factor analyses, and path analyses will be used to: (1) Describe the topography of DV and develop the measurement model; (2) Use longitudinal data to examine hypothesized relationships among baseline risk factors, mediating risk and protective factors, and DV outcomes; (3) Examine whether the prevention program attenuates the impact of risk factors on DV victimization and perpetration, as hypothesized.

**Product: NCJ# 251206**

**Long-Term Impact of a Positive Youth Development Program on Dating Violence Outcomes During the Transition to Adulthood – H. Taussig, E. Garrido**

This study—one of the first to examine an array of risk and protective factors over 10 years among a high-risk sample for dating violence—found that an overwhelming majority of youth in the study (N = 243) reported perpetrating, and also being the victim of, at least one incident of DV in the past year. Regarding risk factors, only exposure to “moral-legal maltreatment” was related to DV in young adulthood. This is defined as the caregiver exposing or involving the child in illegal activity or in other activities that may foster delinquency or antisocial behavior. The study found that emotional/verbal abuse was the most common type of abuse experienced and perpetrated, with physical and sexual abuse being the least reported type of abuse. Future research will examine gender differences and the contextual factors associated with dating violence.

<b>2013-VA-CX-0003:</b>	<b>The Dynamic Context of Teen Dating Violence within Adolescent Relationships</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$787,595</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Megan Bair-Merritt</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

Reducing teen dating violence (TDV) is critical. Existing interventions fall short because they fail to consider the dynamic context of adolescent TDV relationships. Granular information about precisely why and when incidents of TDV occur is critical to design interventions and policies that will stop the violence. Adolescent females engaged in a dating relationship with TDV will be enrolled in this longitudinal cohort study and followed for 6 months. This innovative three-year study will collect data from 125 adolescent females using a baseline Audio Computer Assisted Self-Interview (ACASI) assessment and daily diaries using smartphones. Participants will report daily on TDV victimization and perpetration as well as relational context (feelings of intimacy, jealousy, and instrumental support) and situational context (use of alcohol or drugs). Objectives include determining: the type(s) and frequency of TDV victimization and perpetration within adolescent relationships; the daily associations between relational context measures and reports of TDV victimization and perpetration; and the daily associations between situational context measures and reports of TDV victimization and perpetration. Participants will be recruited from a health clinic and community venues in Baltimore identified in the research team's previous studies as locations where adolescent

females congregate. Females, between the ages of 15-19 years, who disclosed TDV in a heterosexual dating relationship at screening during the past month will be recruited for the study. Eligible females, with informed consent, will complete the baseline ACASI survey including socio-demographic and background questions about the participant and her partner(s). Participants will complete six months of diaries continuously on their relationship by responding to daily text-based questions on their smartphone about TDV victimization and perpetration, intimacy, instrumental support, jealousy, and their own and their partners' alcohol and drug use. Daily data will be transmitted directly to an encrypted, password protected, secure database. Random effects mixed models will be used to examine the multilevel data. As the temporal associations may differ for victimization, perpetration, and mutual aggression, the investigators will model these outcomes separately for each of the three objectives.

**Product: NCJ# 251207**

**The Dynamic Context of Teen Dating Violence within Adolescent Relationships (2017) – M.H. Bair-Merritt, P. Matson**

A cohort of 184 college students involved in dating relationships used daily electronic diaries for 60 days to answer questions about dating violence perpetration and alcohol use.. This methodology was used in an effort to capture the dynamic nature of daily variations in relationship perceptions and self-reported risk behaviors. Preliminary analyses of the data produced several key findings. For TDV incidents perpetrated by the male partner, the largest associations with relationship characteristics occurred on the same day as the violence. The previous day's level of closeness, commitment, trust, jealousy, or instrumental support were less associated with a male-perpetrated TDV event than reports of these feelings on the same day as the TDV event. On the day of, and the day following, a male- perpetrated TDV incident, jealousy increased and positive relational qualities decreased. Similar patterns emerged for female-perpetrated TDV incidents, with the exception that participants reported trusting their partners more on the day following.

<b>2013-VA-CX-0007:</b>	<b>Predicting Intimate Partner Violence for At-Risk Young Adults and Their Romantic Partners</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$406,257</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Joann Wu Shortt and Sabina Low</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The purpose of this research project is to advance the understanding of predictors of IPV through the utilization of a data set that combines exceptionally strong dynamic developmental and dyadic theory with multiagent/method longitudinal assessment of family, peer, youth adjustment factors, IPV perpetrated and received (including reports and observed couple interaction), and also antisocial talk (as an indicator of assortative partnering). The study will involve secondary analysis for 323 young adults (184 females 139 males; average age 21 years) and their romantic partners (146 females, 177 males; average age 22 years) from the Linking the Interests of Families and Teachers (LIFT) community sample. At enrollment, the LIFT participants were from at-risk neighborhoods and low socioeconomic backgrounds and in Grades 1 and 5 at local public schools. LIFT participants were attending schools that had been randomly assigned to either receive a short-term prevention program designed to reduce aggressive and other antisocial behaviors or a services-as-usual control condition. The LIFT data set contains over 15 waves of data collected between 1991 and 2009. The proposed study provides a uniquely strong foundation for examination of early childhood and adolescent predictors for males and females of couples' IPV in young adulthood. Using a prospective design, a mediational model will be tested of developmental risk factors (family, peer, youth adjustment) in childhood and adolescence to IPV in young adulthood, including physical, psychological and sexual IPV and injuries. Second, the long term intervention impacts of the LIFT program on IPV will be tested. Third, we will examine proximal associations in young adulthood, and how relationship factors (couple interaction and partner adjustment) are related to couples' IPV and injuries. Moderation by gender will be tested for each model. Identifying mediators and mechanisms by which young men and women who experience early risk may be susceptible to IPV will facilitate the development of timely, targeted interventions.

**Product: NCJ# 250668**

**Predicting Intimate Partner Violence for At-Risk Young Adults and Their Romantic Partners – J. Wu Shortt, S. Low, D.M. Capaldi, J.M. Eddy, S.S. Tiberio**

Findings on developmental risk factors in childhood indicate that inter-parent IPV and experience of coercive parenting heightened the risk of IPV in young-adult romantic relationships. Pathways from family risk factors to IPV in young adulthood included the increased likelihood of adolescent antisocial behavior, particularly for young men.

Association with delinquent peers during adolescence was also a pathway to later IPV. Findings on contextual risk factors within young adulthood suggest important partner influences. Men and women within couples were similar in levels of substance use, and there were associations between substance use and IPV, particularly for men and for poly-substance users. The study used data collected over a 15-year period. The analyses involved 323 young adults (184 women and 139 men, average age 21 years old) and their romantic partners (145 women and 177 men, average age 22 years old). All of the couples were participants in the community-based program Linking the Interests of Families and Teachers (LIFT). The long-term impacts on IPV of the LIFT preventive intervention, which was intended to prevent aggression during and following elementary school, were also examined in this study. Although the LIFT program improved children's social and problem-solving skills while reducing physical aggression during childhood, LIFT did not prevent IPV during young adulthood. Implications of these findings for criminal justice policy and practice in the United States are discussed.

<b>2013-VA-CX-0008:</b>	<b>Effects of a Middle School Social-Emotional Learning Program on Teen Dating Violence, Sexual Violence and Substance Use in High School</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$662,993</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Dorothy Espelage</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The purpose of this research project is to follow an existing middle school sample (part of a bullying and sexual violence prevention RCT using the Second Step program) into 5 high schools in Illinois, allowing the assessment of correspondence between trajectories in youth aggression and substance use among teens. While research has documented that substance use is linked to other types of aggressive behavior, such as bullying, aggression and sexual harassment, there remains a dearth of knowledge regarding the extent to which substance use facilitates or amplifies patterns of teen dating aggression. The proposed study will leverage an existing RCT of The Second Step anti-bullying program, which was implemented when the sample of students was in middle school, by measuring related aggressive behaviors (e.g., sexual aggression) during the high school years. Approximately 1,200 students from 5 high schools in Illinois (from 15 of the original 36 middle schools; approximately one third Hispanic, one fourth African American) will complete measures across the three year study. Specific aims are to determine whether students who were part of the intervention group in a randomized control trial of Second Step in middle school demonstrated reductions in youth aggression, sexual violence, and substance use, and teen dating violence when in high school; to evaluate Second Step program effects on (2a) trajectories of bullying, victimization, homophobic teasing, sexual harassment, and teen dating violence in high school, (2b) the relations among growth in aggression and substance use, and (2c) whether substance use moderates links in the Bully-Sexual Violence Pathway; to examine mediators of Second Step effects on reductions in aggression, bullying perpetration, victimization, sexual violence, dating violence.

#### **NCJ Product# 251740**

#### **Effects of a Middle School Social-Emotional Learning Program on Bullying, Teen Dating Violence, Sexual Violence, and Substance Use in High School, Final Report D.L. Espelage, K. Bub, M. Van Ryzin, M.K. Holt**

Findings show that the middle school's social-emotional learning program improved students' sense of belonging across the middle-school years compared to students in the control schools. This increase in school belonging was associated with decreases in multiple forms of aggression and victimization as the Second-Step participants transitioned into high school. However, the Second Step program did not apparently prevent participants' involvement in teen dating violence (TDV) or substance use in high school. This report notes that TDV was not directly addressed in the middle-school program, which may have contributed to its emergence in high school. On the other hand, the middle-school program did address alcohol and drug use prevention, but without significant prevention effects in high school. This report recommends including countermeasures for TDV in the Second Step program. Study participants were 1,565 students from 15 middle schools in Illinois who were followed into six high schools. Schools had to agree to random assignment and to refrain from implementing other schoolwide bullying prevention programming during the three-year study. Males composed 53 percent of the sample, with 22 percent identifying as White, 21 percent as African American, 33 percent as Hispanic, and 11 percent as biracial. The effect of treatment was examined for the following longitudinal outcomes: bullying perpetration and victimization, sexual harassment perpetration and victimization, homophobic perpetration and victimization, and teen dating violence.

<b>2014-VA-CX-0065:</b>	<b>Longitudinal Follow-up in the National Survey for Teen Relationships and Violence (STRiV2)</b>
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<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$999,989</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Bruce Taylor and Elizabeth Mumford</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Ongoing</b>

The purpose of this study is to describe the changing nature of adolescent and young adult dating relationships, particularly those marked by adolescent and young adult relationship abuse (YARA), to inform the development of more effective prevention efforts. The objectives, with attention to gender differences, are to (1) document national and subpopulation temporal shifts in various forms of adult relationship abuse (ARA) from 2013 to 2016, and investigate the longitudinal development of ARA/YARA victimization and perpetration, assessing escalation/desistance; (2) examine the context of ARA experiences in terms of relationship stability and developments in and temporal impact of identified risk and protective factors; and (3) explore models of ARA that draw on key concepts derived from social learning theory, feminist theory, and social network theory.

Subjects are youth respondents to the current national Survey of Teen Relationships and Violence (STRiV) study (n=2,354), drawn from the nationally representative Knowledge Networks panel. STRiV respondents (ages 10–18 at baseline in 2013) will reach ages 13–21 at the conclusion of STRiV2. Two waves of data (2015, 2016) will be collected. The study is designed to investigate the following hypotheses: (1) 2013–2016 age-specific ARA prevalence rates will not significantly change. Moreover, it is anticipated that the relationship between ARA risk and protective factors will be stable over the study period. (2) As the STRiV cohort ages, respondents will report more ARA/YARA; the balance of personal and contextual factors will change as the cohort approaches young adulthood. (3) STRiV cohort reports of ARA/YARA will escalate over time within and across romantic partnerships. (4) Over time, gender and contextual impact on ARA/YARA outcomes will vary, with implications for intervention design and practice.

Descriptive analyses will document national trends over the period 2013–2016. Exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis will be conducted on the proposed risk and protective factors. Latent growth models and general growth mixture models will be used to identify distinct developmental trajectories of our main outcomes and exploratory structural equation models to understand mechanisms of the proposed pathways.

**Supplemental award: 2016-VF-GX-0007**

**Products:** This project has resulted in 10 peer-reviewed publications, with more forthcoming. Further information is available at [www.norc.org/striv](http://www.norc.org/striv).

<b>2014-MU-CX-0002:</b>	<b>Partner Violence Prevention for Middle School Boys: A Dyadic Web-Based Intervention</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$791,846</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Christine Rizzo</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The aim of the proposed study is to develop and refine a web-based intervention that reduces the risk of dating violence among middle school-aged males. The final intervention, to be used by parents and adolescents together, is based on the empirical literature linking emotion regulation deficits to violent behavior, as well as studies showing that parental involvement is crucial to offset dating violence risk. Research has also shown that game playing is the most popular internet activity for early adolescent boys; thus, interactive, web-based games and videos are ideal to engage young males in dating violence programming. The proposed intervention will be based on content delivered in efficacious, face-to-face interventions for relationship risk reduction among teens (K23MH086328; R01NR011906). Klein Buendel, Inc., a company with expertise in technology-based interventions, will partner with Rhode Island Hospital (RIH) to develop this program. The intervention will address gender-specific risk factors (e.g., peer aggression) for dating violence through delivery of six interactive modules that focus on emotion regulation and parent-teen communication. During development, Klein Buendel, Inc., and RIH will oversee meetings with parent-son dyads (Community Advisory Panel) and experts in the field of prevention (Expert Panel) to solicit feedback on prototypes. Parent-son dyads will then take part in feasibility and acceptability testing. After program finalization, the intervention will be evaluated through a randomized clinical trial.

The study subjects are 146 eighth-grade boys and their parents (8 dyads for the Community Advisory Panel, 18 dyads for acceptability/feasibility testing, and 120 for the RCT). Eighth-grade boys and their parents will be recruited from

middle-schools in the Providence, RI, area. Parents will be eligible to participate in the study, and gender of parents will be balanced across conditions. Dyads will be randomly assigned to either the web-based intervention or waitlist control and will be assessed at baseline and at 3 and 9 months post-study.

The study will test whether the proposed program promotes reductions in boys' attitudes supporting dating violence and frequency of aggressive acts (domestic violence perpetration and victimization), as well as increases in emotion regulation skills and parent-adolescent communication. Findings will have important implications for developing and disseminating dating violence programming for adolescent boys nationwide. Upon study completion, a final substantive report on the findings will be produced for NIJ and information will be disseminated at conferences, through scholarly publications, and through collaboration with key stakeholders.

**Product: NCJ# 252517**

**Partner Violence Prevention For Middle-School Boys: A Dyadic Web-Based Intervention Study (Project STRONG) – C.J. Rizzo, C. Houck**

The project’s findings indicate that an interactive, online intervention that targets emotion regulation and parent-child communication skills reduces dating violence. STRONG was determined to show promise in reducing dating violence behaviors among early adolescent boys over a nine-month period. STRONG is based on the empirical literature that links deficits in emotion regulation to violent behavior, along with studies that indicate that parental involvement is critical in reducing the risk of dating violence. In Phase I of its development, an expert panel was consulted, and an iterative focus group had a series of meetings with, a community advisory panel composed of middle school boys and their parents. In Phase 2, STRONG was tested in a small randomized trial to assess feasibility and acceptability (Aim 1) as well as to detect preliminary between-groups effect sizes (Aim 2) for the purpose of supporting a future, large randomized efficacy trial of the program. Project design and methods are described in this report. The trial involved a sample of 59 parent-child dyads randomized to the STRONG intervention, and 60 parent-child dyads randomized to the control condition. Dating violence behaviors were measured with the Conflict in Adolescent Dating Relationships Inventory (CADRI; Wolfe et al., 2001), which was completed by dating teens, assessing verbal, emotional, physical, and sexual dating abuse perpetration and victimization with a current or recent dating partner. The report also addresses secondary outcomes, intervention mechanisms, procedures and intervention components, control condition, data analysis, and study limitations.

<b>2014-VA-CX-0066:</b>	<b>Relationship Processes in the Development of Teen Dating Violence</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$795,419</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Michael Lorber</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

Teen dating violence (TDV) is alarmingly common and exacts a substantial toll on public health. It exhibits substantial stability and may become deeply entrenched by adulthood. Given these difficulties, the prevention of TDV has become a concern of federal research agencies and noted investigators. The investigators propose to execute an intensive observational longitudinal study of 200 New York City dating couples between the ages of 14 and 18 years old. The proposed research extends a recent investigation funded by the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (1-R21-HD077345) and will be organized around four overarching questions: (1) Are maladaptive interaction patterns in teen dating relationships associated with TDV; (2) do the same maladaptive interaction patterns that predict current TDV (from question 1) predict *future* TDV; (3) do the effects of maladaptive interaction patterns on TDV transcend the relationship in which they were observed; and (4) do risk factors (e.g., antisociality, family violence) identified in prior research explain TDV via their impact on maladaptive interaction patterns? Evidence for each of the processes investigated in this study is either limited or nonexistent. Accordingly, the proposed research represents a major advance in the search for highly specific behavioral targets for enhanced preventive interventions.

<b>2016-IJ-CX-0006:</b>	<b>Development of a New Measure of Adolescent Dating Aggression: National Norms with a Focus on Marginalized Youth</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$499,988</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Emily Rothman and Carlos Cuevas</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Ongoing</b>

A serious problem with existing ADA research is that measures used to assess it are flawed. A new ADA measure is urgently needed. The ideal new measure will (a) reflect contemporary forms of abuse (e.g., cyber abuse) and

relationship styles (e.g., multiple concurrent partners); (b) reflect the input of youth historically underrepresented in ADA measurement development research (i.e., black, Hispanic, Native American, and LGBTQ youth); (c) embed context of abusive acts in items, in part to address the potential that gender-based differences might otherwise be masked (e.g., whether the act causes injury, fear, is experienced as fun horseplay); and (d) be appropriately tailored for different developmental stages of adolescence. Therefore, our goal is to modernize, expand, contextualize, and otherwise improve the quality of ADA measurement items, so that valid inferences about youth experiences of ADA can be made more easily. The proposed mixed methods study will generate a new measure of victimization and perpetration (available in versions for youth 11-14, 15-18, and 19-21 years old), tested with a large nationally-representative sample ( $n = 1,400$ ), and short-form(s) of the measures that can be used for rapid screening in health care or other settings — six instruments in total. The work will be organized in four phases. *Phase 1*: Review of existing literature and previously collected qualitative data to generate a starting item pool; *Phase 2*: Collect qualitative data from black, Hispanic, LGBTQ, and Native American youth and refine item pool via a Delphi process with advocates and research experts; *Phase 3*: Pilot test and re-test instruments with a nationally representative sample of 1,400 youth via an online survey to establish psychometrics; *Phase 4*: Field test and validate short forms of the instruments with a healthcare sample ( $n = 315$ ) to create developmentally appropriate screening tools for non-research settings. Phases 1 and 2 will take place in Year 1, Phase 3 in Year 2, and Phase 4 in Year 3. Classical Test Theory (CTT) and Item Response Theory (IRT) will be used to establish psychometrics. A content-based analysis approach will be used for qualitative analyses. Domestic violence advocates, and research experts, will participate in a Delphi process to strengthen the validity of the item pool prior to psychometric testing. In addition, the project will generate two quantitative data sets for archiving (the national data and clinical sample data). Multiple scholarly papers from this experienced and ideally prepared interdisciplinary team will also be published in peer-reviewed criminology, public health, pediatric, and psychology journals.

<b>2016-MU-CX-0007:</b>	<b>The Next Generation in the Measurement of Adolescent Relationship Abuse</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$285,668</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Michele Cascardi</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Ongoing</b>

For more than a decade, NIJ has been committed to improving measurement of adolescent relationship abuse (ARA). There is a general consensus that current ARA measures do not adequately evaluate this phenomenon. One major shortcoming of the most common ARA surveys is that behaviors are measured without regard to context, and as a result, typical adolescent behaviors cannot be easily differentiated from abusive ARA behaviors. Moreover, existing surveys do not effectively characterize variations in the nature and severity of ARA. The primary objective of the proposed research study is to demonstrate that two contextual features, intention of the perpetrator and the impact on the victim, are key to improving the precision of ARA measurement, and future ARA surveys must incorporate these attributes. Building on the NIJ Concept Mapping Study as well as recent survey innovations, the proposed research study will develop an ARA survey that can differentiate developmentally typical behaviors from ARA as well as identify different forms and severity of ARA across various dating contexts. 1230 adolescents and young adults aged 12-24 years will be recruited for the proposed study from three public middle schools, one public high school, and one public regional university in Northeastern United States. The sample will be 50% female, 45% White, and approximately 50% Black or Latino (school sample is 32% Black, 10% Latino; university sample is 16% Black, 32% Latino). An expert panel of 15 scholars and practitioners will give feedback on the preliminary survey. The methodology follows the National Institutes of Health Patient-Reported Outcome Measurement Information System (PROM IS) guidelines for instrument development. There are three objectives of the proposed project: (1) Item Development (Jan-Aug 2017) using focus groups (12 groups,  $n = 10$  per group); (2) Item Testing (Sep 2017-Jun 2018) using a Q-sort ( $n = 150$ ), expert panel review ( $n = 15$ ), and cognitive interview survey pretest ( $n = 90$ ); and (3) Pilot Test of ARA survey (Jun 2018-May 2019) with 900 participants to examine psychometric properties: reliability, factor structure, item discrimination, and validity. Qualitative analyses will be used to evaluate focus group, expert panel, and cognitive interview data. Q-sort data will be analyzed with factor analysis. Pilot test data will be analyzed with factor analysis, item response theory, and correlation analysis. Quarterly, semi-annual and final reports will be prepared along with scholarly papers for publication. All data collected will be archived with the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data.

<b>2016-VF-GX-0007:</b>	<b>Research and Evaluation on Victims of Crime</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$225,000</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Elizabeth Mumford</b>

**Status:** Ongoing

The purpose of this study is to generate novel information among understudied at-risk populations regarding the prevalence and risk factors for adolescent relationship abuse (ARA) victimization and perpetration; and to investigate whether distal factors (e.g. neighborhood disadvantage and crime) in the social-ecological model are predictors of ARA — or mediated by proximal factors (e.g. compromised mental health, or CMH). Our goal is to investigate how factors across levels of the social ecology moderate and mediate the relationships between at-risk status and ARA over 4 years — where at-risk status is defined by (a) mental illness symptomology, (b) self-reported sexual orientation, (c) parental relationships, (d) parenting style, and (e) the characteristics of residential neighborhoods. Our objectives, with attention to gender differences, are to (1) Investigate baseline CMH status as a predictor of ARA victimization and perpetration trajectories; (2) Determine how neighborhood disadvantage and interpersonal crime affect ARA victimization trajectories; (3) Determine whether CMH mediates the relationship between neighborhood disadvantage and ARA trajectories; (4) Assess whether the associations between CMH and ARA trajectories, neighborhood disadvantage/interpersonal crime and ARA trajectories, and CMH, neighborhood disadvantage/interpersonal crime and ARA trajectories differ by (i) self-reported sexual orientation, (ii) parent-child relationship quality, and (iii) parenting style. Subjects are youth ( $n = 2,354$ , ages 10-18 at 2013 baseline) from four annual waves of the nationally representative Survey of Teen Relationships and Intimate Violence (STRiV). Geocoded data on neighborhood economic disadvantage and crime will be merged from the American Community Survey and CrimeRisk. The study will investigate the following hypotheses: (H1) CMH and neighborhood characteristics will both increase ARA victimization and perpetration risk across data waves; (H2) CMH will partially mediate the relationship between neighborhood characteristics and ARA risk and trajectories; (H3) The associations described in H1 and H2 will be especially pronounced among youth who (a) are not heterosexual, (b) have poor relationships with their parents, and (c) have parents exhibiting critical or harsh parenting styles. We will apply latent growth models to: (a) assess how ARA risk changes over time (2013-2016), and (b) determine how our proposed risk factors — independently and as mediators or moderators — impact ARA trajectories. We will generate practitioner-focused publications in the public health and criminal justice fields; conferences and presentations; progress reports; an archived data set; and a final report. We will also disseminate project results to practitioners, educators, policymakers, and researchers through online portals and peer-reviewed journals.

**2017-VA-CX-0030: The Healthy Adolescent Relationship Trajectories Study**  
**Amount:** \$1,052,638  
**PI:** Pamela Matson & Megan Bair-Merritt  
**Status:** Ongoing

The goal of the project is to facilitate the work of advocates and other adults who support youth and young adults, by understanding how positive feelings and behaviors intermingle with dating violence events within romantic relationships. The project’s objectives include examining the interplay between emotional connectedness, pro-relationship behaviors, jealousy, and dating violence victimization and perpetration. Specifically, the researchers will (1) determine the same-day and previous-day associations between females’ perceptions of emotional connectedness (love, communication, dyadic trust, intimate self-disclosure, commitment, and enmeshment), jealousy, and dating violence victimization and perpetration; (2) compare the frequency and patterns of emotional connectedness and jealousy across relationships that initiate, continue, and/or escalate dating violence victimization and perpetration; (3) determine the same-day and previous-day associations between females’ reports of pro-relationship behaviors and dating violence victimization and perpetration; and (4) compare the frequency and patterns of positive relationship behaviors across relationships that initiate, continue, and/or escalate dating violence victimization and perpetration. Participants will be recruited from community venues in Baltimore that have been identified as locations where adolescent and young adult females congregate. From baseline, participants will complete four months of diaries by responding to daily text-based questions on their smartphones about dating violence victimization and perpetration, emotional connectedness, and pro-relationship behaviors.

**2017-MU-CX-0031: Relationship Dynamics in the National Survey of Teen Relationships and Intimate Violence (STRiV)**  
**Amount:** \$998,574  
**PI:** Elizabeth Mumford  
**Status:** Ongoing

This study's purpose is to provide reliable measurement of the complex balance of positive and negative relationship dynamics (RDs) within adolescent and young adult relationships over time to inform prevention efforts for dating violence. This project will generate a new set of measures of adolescent/young adult RDs in a pilot test with a sample of 1,000 daters ages 15-24 (1/3 ages 15-17; 2/3 ages 18-24). Subsequently, in two waves of parent/youth surveys with the nationally representative STRiV cohort (2013 baseline n = 2,354 dyads), the researchers will investigate the role of RDs and emotional regulation capacity in the longitudinal development of victimization and perpetration, assessing escalation/desistance at the individual level, and capturing dating violence patterns in the adolescent transition to young adulthood. In addition, they will investigate the direct effects of parent perspectives/behaviors on dating violence outcomes as well as the mediating effects of parent perspectives/behaviors on the association between RDs and dating violence outcomes. Information about disclosure of dating violence to law enforcement, friends, family, clergy, or counselor will be collected, along with perceptions of helpfulness for each disclosure.

<b>2018-R2-CX-0022:</b>	<b>Trauma-Informed Screening Approach for Teen Dating Violence Perpetration in Racially Diverse Adolescents: A Multi-Site Study</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$249,425</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Joseph Cohen</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Ongoing</b>

Teen dating violence (TDV) is a growing criminal justice and public health issue. Risk algorithms have been recommended for violence screening, but do not exist for TDV perpetration. The primary aims of the study are to determine (1) whether risk algorithms based on a collection of modifiable risk/protective factors can estimate TDV perpetration, above and beyond past traumatic events; (2) whether prediction models vary as a function of race/ethnicity and sex; and (3) whether the risk algorithm generalizes across adolescent settings (school vs. juvenile justice), and other violent behaviors (e.g., physical fights, carrying a weapon). The sample will include 400 high school students in Texas, and 200 adolescents participating in a juvenile diversion program in Illinois. They will complete online surveys at baseline, 6 months, and 12 months. Participants' ages range between 13-17, and the sample is balanced with regard to sex and race (White, African-American, and Hispanic). The surveys measure TDV perpetration and other violent behavior, childhood adversities, individual risk factors for TDV perpetration, and interpersonal and culturally relevant protective factors. A novel analytic plan, using latent growth curve modeling, receiver operating characteristic (ROC), and reclassification analyses, will properly contextualize each risk factor's relation to TDV perpetration and then translate these findings into an empiricallybased decision-making tool.

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

# **Category J: Violence Against Indian Women**

**COMPENDIUM OF RESEARCH ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN**

**1993-2018**

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## Category J: VIOLENCE AGAINST INDIAN WOMEN

<b>2012-PJ-BX-K001:</b>	<b>NIJ Executive Research Visiting Fellowship: Violence Against Indian Women Research Program</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$563,686</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>André B. Rosay</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

Under this visiting fellowship, Dr. Rosay will re-analyze the national and state data from the 2010 National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS), focusing on the prevalence of sexual violence victimization, stalking victimization, and violence by an intimate partner. Analyses will examine how certain analytic choices impact national and state estimates (e.g., only using complete interviews to calculate estimates, including refusal cases in the denominator). Second, Dr. Rosay will analyze the American Indian (AI) and Alaska Native (AN) NISVS oversample that was included in the 2010 data collection effort. Dr. Rosay's research provides the most comprehensive, reliable, and valid estimates on the victimization experiences of AI and AN women and men. Dr. Rosay's capstone research is expected to advance significantly the measurement and analysis of violence against women, particularly violence against Indian women.

In keeping with the mission of NIJ to disseminate quality research, Dr. Rosay will disseminate this research internally and externally, and train researchers on how to analyze NISVS data. Internal dissemination will include presentations and briefings with federal employees and stakeholders. External dissemination will include presentations at three conferences (the Sexual Violence Research Initiative 2015 Forum, the annual meeting of the American Society of Criminology, and the American Public Health Association conference). Dr. Rosay also will hold a data workshop on how to analyze NISVS data, in January 2016. Together, these activities will support the dissemination of reliable and valid data to researchers, practitioners, and policymakers in multiple sectors (including criminology and public health).

Dr. Rosay also will participate in a wide range of collegial work with the NIJ Director and NIJ staff to shape and inform the core knowledge-building work of NIJ, to support VAWA 2005, Title IX, Section 904 Tribal Task Force, and to guide NIJ's program of research on violence against Indian women in tribal communities.

### **Product: NCJ# 249736**

#### **Violence Against American Indian and Alaska Native Women and Men: 2010 Findings From the National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (2016) – Andre B. Rosay**

This report examines the prevalence of violence against American Indian and Alaska Native women and men, using data from a large nationally representative sample from the 2010 National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS), with a focus on sexual violence, physical violence by intimate partners, stalking, and psychological aggression by intimate partners. It also estimates interracial and interethnic victimization and briefly examines the impact of violence. The report estimates that just over 4 in 5 American Indian and Alaska Native women (84.3 percent) have experienced violence in their lifetime; 56.1 percent have been victims of sexual violence; 55.5 percent have experienced physical violence by an intimate partner; 48.8 percent have experienced stalking; and 66.4 percent have experienced psychological aggression by an intimate partner. Just over 4 in 5 American Indian and Alaska Native men (81.6 percent) have experienced violence in their lifetime; 27.5 percent have been victims of sexual violence; 43.2 percent have experienced physical violence by an intimate partner; 18.6 percent have experienced stalking; and 73 percent have experienced psychological aggression by an intimate partner. Relative to non-Hispanic white-only women, American Indian and Alaska Native women are 1.2 times as likely to have experienced violence in their lifetime and are 1.7 times as likely to have experienced violence in the past year. Relative to non-Hispanic white-only men, American Indian and Alaska Native men are 1.3 times as likely to have experienced violence in their lifetime. Data on impacts of violence focus on victims' concern for their safety, physical injury, missing days at work, and use of various treatment services. PDF Link: <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/249736.pdf>

**Additional NCJ Citations: 250087, 249821, 249815**

<b>2013-PJ-BX-K001:</b>	<b>Native American Crime, Victimization, and Justice Studies: Postdoctoral Fellowship</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$95,689</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Alison Brooks</b>

**Status: Completed**

The issue of violence against American Indian (AI) and Alaska Native (AN) women is an important public health and criminal justice issue that has received attention in recent years because of specific provisions in the reauthorization of the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) of 2005. The goal of this fellowship was to build and extend the work completed to date on NIJ's program of research examining violence against Indian women. As such, Dr. Alison Brooks consulted and provided continuing guidance on the implementation of the National Baseline Study (NBS). Additionally, Dr. Brooks conducted two research studies during her tenure at NIJ.

The first study, *Evaluability Assessment of the OVW-funded Tribal Special Assistant United States Attorney (SAUSA) Program*, aimed to document the implementation of the Department's SAUSA program and determine its readiness for an evaluation. The tribal SAUSA program's goal is to train eligible tribal prosecutors in federal law, procedure, and investigative techniques to pursue violence against women cases in both tribal and federal courts; and to increase the likelihood that viable criminal offenses are prosecuted in tribal courts and federal courts—or both. Data gathered during a review of the program's documentation, interviews with key staff, and site visits, showed the program is close to being ready for an evaluation, should the program address issues of funding, sustainability, and data availability and reliability. Anecdotal information indicated that positive and successful partnerships have been developed, fulfilling a key goal of the program. If the program is extended and/or expanded, a process evaluation that incorporates a qualitative component is possible in the future. A process evaluation could provide valuable information about the program's operation and context and could inform the results of a future outcome evaluation, if one is conducted. Information gained from a process evaluation could be fed back into the program to improve it in the current and/or future sites.

Dr. Brooks' second study was entitled *State Response to Crimes Against Women in Indian Country*. This study investigated the state response, in part, by interviewing tribal law enforcement, prosecutors, and victim advocates as well as state law enforcement, prosecutors, and victim services staff in Public Law 280 states. The purpose of these interviews was to obtain information about their experiences responding to crimes against women: what was going well, what could be improved, and what promising practices had emerged in the field. Interview questions spanned the domains of context, case processing, agency roles and collaboration, interagency communication, staff training, community and victim outreach, and vicarious trauma. Forty-seven state and tribal prosecutors, law enforcement, and victim service providers were interviewed. Their answers and recommendations for improving the response to crimes against women in Indian Country were presented in a final technical report.

**Product:** Evaluation article released:  
[http://nij.gov/journals/275/pages/plan-for-program-evaluation.aspx?utm\\_source=eblast-JUSTINFO&utm\\_medium=eblast&utm\\_campaign=jnl275-progeval052015](http://nij.gov/journals/275/pages/plan-for-program-evaluation.aspx?utm_source=eblast-JUSTINFO&utm_medium=eblast&utm_campaign=jnl275-progeval052015)

**Crossland, C., J. Palmer, & A. Brooks, NIJ's Program of Research on Violence Against American Indian and Alaska Native Women, *Violence Against Women* 19 (2013): 771-790.**

**2013-VW-CX-0001: An Innovative Response to an Intractable Problem: Using Village Public Safety Officers to Enhance the Criminal Justice Response to Violence Committed Against Indian Women in Alaska's Tribal Communities**  
**Amount:** \$294,317  
**PIs:** Brad A. Myrstol & Katherine TePas  
**Status:** Completed

The purpose of the study is to contribute directly to NIJ's efforts to evaluate state and tribal responses to violence against Indian women in tribal communities. Through the use of detailed case file reviews and focus group discussions with Village Public Safety Officers (VPSO), as well as community and criminal justice stakeholders, this project will examine the contributions VPSOs make to the community and criminal justice responses to violence committed against Indian women in Alaska's tribal communities. Specific attention will be paid to the impact VPSOs have on the investigation of domestic violence, sexual assault, sexual abuse of a minor, and homicide cases, as well as the extent to which VPSOs facilitate the prosecution of those who commit violence against Indian women in Alaska's tribal communities. The overarching goal of the proposed project is to evaluate and document empirically the impact Alaska's VPSO initiative is having on the investigation and prosecution of those who commit acts of

sexual and domestic violence, as well as homicide, against Indian women in Alaska's tribal communities. Finally, this research will assess the potential transferability of the VPSO model to other tribal communities in the lower 48. For the 2008-2011 study period, information pertaining to the case processing (investigation and prosecution) of an estimated 800 domestic violence, 750 sexual assault, 670 sexual abuse of a minor, and 25 homicide case files will be coded and analyzed. Case file coding will include the characteristics of suspects, victims, witnesses/third parties, as well as investigating officers. Focus groups will be conducted with groups of 10-20 individuals in four (4) research sites, as well as with small groups (8-10 individuals) of VPSOs, VPSO Coordinators, Alaska State Trooper (AST) Oversight Staff, and state prosecutors. Analysis of the case file and case processing data will proceed through three stages: (1) descriptive univariate analyses, (2) comparative bivariate analyses, and (3) multivariate inferential (explanatory) analyses. Regression techniques appropriate for the modeling of categorical dependent variables will be used, such as binary, ordered, and multinomial logit/probit models. The data from focus groups and interviews will be analyzed for salient themes related to the role and impact of VPSOs in Alaska's tribal communities. These thematic analyses will be used to contextualize and interpret the findings of the quantitative analyses.

**Product: NCJ# 251890**

**An Innovative Response to an Intractable Problem – Using Village Public Safety Officers to Enhance the Criminal Justice Response to Violence Committed Against Alaska Native and American Indian Women in Alaska's Tribal Communities (2018) – B.A. Myr Stol**

This report presents the findings and methodology of a study that evaluated the impact of Alaska's village public safety officer (VPSO) program on the investigation and prosecution of cases of sexual and domestic violence against Alaska Native and American Indian women in Alaska's tribal communities. VSPOs are a "force multiplier" for state troopers by serving as first responders and assisting with investigations. VPSOs also serve crime victims and their communities by providing post-incident support and services in the aftermath of sexual assault, sexual abuse, and domestic violence incidents. This evaluation of the VPSO program reviewed case records of 693 cases of sexual assault or sexual abuse of a minor, as well as 982 cases of domestic violence closed by the Alaska State Trooper C-Detachment between January 1, 2009, and December 31, 2011. Evaluation findings show that the men and women who serve in Alaska's VPSO program, along with other paraprofessional police, play a central role in the criminal justice response to crimes of sexual assault, sexual abuse, and domestic violence committed in the state's tribal communities. Their efforts increase the probability that such reported cases will be referred and accepted for prosecution and ultimately lead to a conviction. The evaluation also found, however, that although the services of VPSOs improved criminal justice responses in cases of sexual abuse of a minor, they were not as effective in responding to other types of sexual assault cases, considering all the factors involved. This finding was unanticipated. The evaluators have no data-based explanation for it. Regarding VPSO effects on domestic violence cases: as referral, acceptance, and conviction rates were so high for such offenses, no VPSO-specific effects were detectable.

<b>2014-MU-MU-K001:</b>	<b>Effective Methods to Assess Exposure to Violence and Victimization among American Indian and Alaska Native Youth</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$1,325,843</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Ada Pecos Melton</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Ongoing</b>

There has never been a national study of tribal youth regarding their victimization experiences that provides reliable, valid estimates of the scope of the problem. As a result, the incidence, prevalence, and nature of victimization experienced by American Indian (AI) and Alaska Native (AN) youth living in tribal communities is unknown. NIJ, in partnership with the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and the Office for Victims of Crime, is funding this 30-month study intended to (a) improve the health and well-being of AI and AN youth by developing and testing a survey instrument and different administration modes that can effectively assess exposure to violence and victimization and (b) determine the feasibility of using these procedures in tribal communities and settings.

The project involves five stages: (1) assembling and acquiring input from stakeholders; (2) reviewing existing instruments; (3) developing the instrument, design, and implementation protocols; (4) conducting cognitive testing of the instrument to assure comprehension; and (5) and pilot testing of the instrument and modes of delivery. The goal for the instrument is to be comprehensive and include measures of exposure to abuse, neglect, sexual offenses, property crimes, hate crimes, bullying, peer and school assault, and exposure to domestic and community violence.

The sample includes tribal youth 12 to 20 years of age. Cognitive testing will be conducted in four tribal communities (one in Alaska and three in the lower 48 states) and involves a total of 50 respondents (between 12-15 youth at each site). This testing will include 3 to 4 youth each for ages 12-14, 15-17, and 18-20. The pilot test involves the use of at least two, but no more than three, different administration modes (e.g., face-to-face interviews, self-administered questionnaire in pencil-and-paper format, audio computer-assisted self-administered interviews, computer-assisted telephone interviews). The target sample is 375 completed interviews from three of the four tribal sites recruited for the cognitive testing phase—one in Alaska and two in the lower 48 states.

Among the key outcomes that will be examined are the response and refusal rates, missing data, interview length, willingness to disclose sensitive information, respondent comfort, cost, ability to provide assistance to respondents, and ease and adequacy of the human subjects’ protocol. Results will be disseminated in presentations, USDOJ publications, peer-reviewed journal articles, and through a website dedicated to the project.

<b>DJO-NIJ-14-D-0071:</b>	<b>National Baseline Study Research Contractor (NBSRC)</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$1,773,421</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Ada Pecos Melton</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Ongoing</b>

The Violence Against Indian Women (VAIW) National Baseline Study (NBS) is part of a congressionally mandated program<sup>1</sup> of research at NIJ that seeks better information on domestic violence, sexual violence, and stalking perpetrated against American Indian (AI) and Alaska Native (AN) women living on tribal lands and in Alaska Native communities. Despite compelling indications that rates of violence against AI and AN women merit serious attention, there is a dearth of solid scientific research regarding their victimization experiences. Accurate, comprehensive, and current information on the incidence, prevalence, and nature of intimate partner violence, sexual violence, and stalking in Indian Country and Alaska Native villages is critically needed to improve our understanding of the programmatic, service, and policy needs of victims and to educate and inform policymakers and the public about this pervasive threat to the health and well-being of AI and AN women.

Under the direction of NIJ, the National Baseline Study Research Contractor<sup>2</sup> (NBSRC) and the National Baseline Study Data Center Contractor<sup>3</sup> (NBSDCC) have implemented a study of health, wellness, and safety among AI and AN women living in tribal communities that is consistent with the general approach and methods developed for the pilot study. The pilot study was developed with input from tribal stakeholders to help ensure that NIJ’s NBS would be viable, culturally, and community appropriate, and respectful of those involved and that the information collected would be relevant and useful for the AI and AN communities.

The study will be conducted in geographically dispersed tribal communities across the U.S. (lower 48 states and Alaska), using a NIJ-developed sampling strategy for which the primary aim is to provide an accurate national victimization rate of violence against AI and AN women. The multistage sampling plan provides a practical and accurate approach that will involve enlisting the largest number of federally recognized tribes ever undertaken to date—providing for at least one tribe in each Indian Health Service (IHS) region and sampling proportional to size within region—and randomly selecting tribal households from each participating tribe in which all adult AI and AN women (i.e., 18 years and older) in the household will be approached to participate in the study.

At the end of this study, the NBS is expected to produce a deeper understanding of the issues faced by Native American women living in Indian Country and Alaska Native villages and to help formulate public policies and prevention strategies to decrease the incidence of violent crimes against AI and AN women.

<b>GS-10F-0097L / DJO-NIJ-14-G-0081:</b>	<b>National Baseline Study Data Center Contractor (NBSDCC)</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$1,602,073</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Lisa Carley-Baxter</b>

<sup>1</sup> Title IX, Section 904(a) of the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005, Pub. L. No. 109-162 (codified at 42 U.S.C. § 3796gg-10 note), as amended by Section 907 of the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act, Pub. L. No. 113-4.

<sup>2</sup> Awarded to American Indian Development Associates, LLC; Contract No. DJO-NIJ-14-D-0071.

<sup>3</sup> Awarded to Research Triangle Institute (RTI) International; Contract No. GS-10F-0097L / DJO-NIJ-14-G-0081.

**Status: Ongoing**

The Violence Against Indian Women (VAIW) National Baseline Study (NBS) is part of a congressionally mandated program<sup>4</sup> of research at NIJ that seeks better information on domestic violence, sexual violence, and stalking perpetrated against American Indian (AI) and Alaska Native (AN) women living on tribal lands and in Alaska Native communities. Despite compelling indications that rates of violence against AI and AN women merit serious attention, there is a dearth of solid scientific research regarding their victimization experiences. Accurate, comprehensive, and current information on the incidence, prevalence, and nature of intimate partner violence, sexual violence, and stalking in Indian Country and Alaska Native villages is critically needed to improve our understanding of the programmatic, service, and policy needs of victims and to educate and inform policymakers and the public about this pervasive threat to the health and well-being of AI and AN women.

Under the direction of NIJ, the National Baseline Study Research Contractor<sup>5</sup> (NBSRC) and the National Baseline Study Data Center Contractor<sup>6</sup> (NBSDCC) has implemented a study of health, wellness, and safety among AI and AN women living in tribal communities that is consistent with the general approach and methods developed for the pilot study. The pilot study was developed with input from tribal stakeholders to help ensure that NIJ's NBS would be viable, culturally and community appropriate, and respectful of those involved and that the information collected would be relevant and useful for the AI and AN communities.

The study will be conducted in geographically dispersed tribal communities across the U.S. (lower 48 states and Alaska), using a NIJ-developed sampling strategy for which the primary aim is to provide an accurate national victimization rate of violence against AI and AN women. The multistage sampling plan provides a practical and accurate approach that will involve enlisting the largest number of federally recognized tribes ever undertaken to date—providing for at least one tribe in each Indian Health Service (IHS) region and sampling proportional to size within region—and randomly selecting tribal households from each participating tribe in which all adult AI and AN women (i.e., 18 years and older) in the household will be approached to participate in the study.

At the end of this study, the NBS is expected to produce a deeper understanding of the issues faced by Native American women living in Indian Country and Alaska Native villages and to help formulate public policies and prevention strategies to decrease the incidence of violent crimes against AI and AN women.

<b>2018-VT-BX-0001:</b>	<b>Pathfinder: Evaluating Services to Native American Victims of Sex Trafficking</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$103,662</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Jaclyn Smith and Robin Davis</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Ongoing</b>

There is a shortage of sex trafficking recovery programs in the United States. Only one—Pathfinder Center—provides culturally responsive services specific to Native American women who have been victims of sex trafficking. This proposal seeks to demonstrate a Native-specific sex-trafficking delivery model, and to create a blueprint to replicate the program throughout other parts of Indian country. ICF will partner with the Pathfinder Center to conduct an 18-month formative and preliminary outcome evaluation of Pathfinder’s services for Native American victims of sex trafficking, using a community-based, participatory research approach that is culturally responsive and trauma-informed. The study will integrate survivors’ voices and key stakeholders throughout all project activities. These activities include a systematic literature review, key informant interviews, and staff and client surveys. The proposed research concludes with a final report, in the form of a proposed outcome evaluation of the Pathfinder, and a special report detailing the Pathfinder-ICF partnership.

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

<sup>4</sup> Title IX, Section 904(a) of the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005, Pub. Law No. 109-162 (codified at 42 U.S.C. § 3796gg-10 note), as amended by Section 907 of the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act, Pub. L. No. 113-4.

<sup>5</sup> Awarded to American Indian Development Associates, LLC; Contract No. DJO-NIJ-14-D-0071.

<sup>6</sup> Awarded to Research Triangle Institute (RTI) International; Contract No. GS-10F-0097L DJO-NIJ-14-G-0081.

# **Category K: Special Projects**

**COMPENDIUM OF RESEARCH ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN**

**1993-2018**

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## Category K: SPECIAL PROJECTS

<b>2016-MU-CX-K011:</b>	<b>Rutgers Violence Against Women Consortium</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$4,999,982</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Judy Postmus</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Ongoing</b>

Though there has been much progress in research from a variety of disciplines about the wide impact that violence against women has on individuals, families, and society, there are still gaps in the research. There is room to improve services for women who experience violence, including the development of a more nuanced understanding of the causes and consequences of sexual violence, intimate partner violence (IPV), teen dating violence (TDV), and stalking. There is a need to address victimization, perpetration, prevention, and intervention and to recognize how these may be experienced differently by diverse groups. *Purpose:* The overall purpose of the proposed Rutgers Violence Against Women Consortium is to work collaboratively with interdisciplinary researchers and National Institute of Justice (NIJ) scientists to identify, implement, and disseminate research and evaluation projects that fill the gaps in our current knowledge on IPV, sexual violence, stalking, and TDV. The Consortium will build upon the strong foundation in place at the Center on Violence Against Women and Children (VAWC), and will expand to incorporate a branch dedicated to conducting cutting-edge research to address such gaps, in conjunction with NIJ. There are several aspects of the proposed Consortium that make it poised for success, including the leadership and infrastructure, core guiding values, and workflow and communications plans. *Partnerships:* The Rutgers Violence Against Women Consortium has assembled a team of 13 core faculty with expertise in the priority areas of sexual violence, IPV, TDV, and stalking. The consortium will draw upon the exceptional skills of core faculty and will also tap into their wide, diverse networks to help develop the most rigorous research projects assigned by NIJ. *Potential Impact:* The findings from this project have the potential to significantly improve our understanding of the major criminal justice problems of IPV, sexual violence, stalking, TDV, and other forms of violence against women. In order to maximize the impact of the project, the Consortium will develop meaningful translations of research findings for those in the field of violence against women, and for the public at large. The goal will be to provide critical information on violence against women to influence and inform research, practice, and policy. The Consortium's translation and distribution of research will carefully consider both the type of the translational materials, and the process of dissemination for each project.

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