NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE
OFFICE OF RESEARCH AND EVALUATION
810 SEVENTH ST., N.W.
WASHINGTON, DC 20531

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

1993-2008

NCJ# 223572

Last Updated: November 15, 2008

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2000-WA-VX-0001: National Evaluation of Grants to Combat Violent Crimes Against Women on Campus 10F
2000-WL-VX-0002: National Evaluation of the Domestic Violence Victims' Civil Legal Assistance (CLA) Program 11F

2005-IJ-CX-0050: Evaluation of the Rural Domestic Violence and Child Victimization Enforcement Grant Program Special Initiative: FBCO Pilot Program 11F

CATEGORY G – SYNTHESIS OF EXISTING INFORMATION 1G

1995-IJ-CX-0006: Panel on Research on Violence Against Women 1G
1998-WT-VX-K011: Synthesis of Scientific Research on Violence Against Women for a Diverse Audience 1G
2000-WT-VX-0008: A Synthesis of the Research and Evaluation from the VAWA 2G

CATEGORY H: NIJ JOINTLY FUNDED PROJECTS 1H

1995-IJ-CX-A019: When Domestic Violence and Custody Disputes Coincide: Effective Court Response 1H
1995-IJ-CX-A025: Family Violence and Courts: Exploring Testimony on the Battered Women's Syndrome 1H
1995-IJ-CX-A032: Reducing Injuries to Women in Domestic Assault 2H
1995-IJ-CX-A037: Joint NIJ HHS Domestic Violence Studies 3H
1997-IJ-CX-A088: Interagency Research Program on Violence Against Women 3H
1999-WT-VX-0002: Next Millennium Conference: Ending Domestic Violence 6H

Category A – JUSTICE & RELATED SYSTEMS

Advocacy

1997-WT-VX-0006:	**An Evaluation of Family Advocacy with a Team Approach**
Amount:	**$150,934**
PI:	**Arlene Weisz**
Monitor:	**Angela Moore Parmley**
Status:	**Completed**

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 victim's 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

1997-WT-VX-0009:	**An Evaluation of Victim Advocacy in Ohio**
Amount:	**$114,463**
PI:	**Diana Ramos**
Monitor:	**Bernard Auchter**
Status:	**Completed**

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

1998-WE-VX-0031:	**Evaluation of Special Session Domestic Violence: Enhanced Advocacy and Interventions**
Amount:	**$73,594**
PI:	**Catherine M. Havens**
Monitor:	**Katherine Darke**
Status:	**Completed**

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.

2000-WE-VX-0014:	**Impact Evaluation of Special Session Domestic Violence: Enhanced Advocacy and Interventions**
Amount:	**$347,009**
PI:	**Eleanor Lyon**
Monitor:	**Nicole Gaskin-Laniyan**
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.

Arrest and Prosecution

1993-IJ-CX-0021:	**Impacts of Arrest on the Social Control of Violence Among Intimates**
Amount:	**$24,870**
PI:	**Jeffrey Fagan**
Monitor:	**Christy Visher**
Status:	**Completed**

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

1993-IJ-CX-0039:	**Prosecution of Domestic Violence Offenses**
Amount:	**$197,530**
PI:	**Cabell Cropper**
Monitor:	**Bernard Auchter**
Status:	**Completed**

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

1994-IJ-CX-K001:	**Evaluating a Domestic Violence Training Program**
Amount:	**$46,979**
PI:	**William Holmes**
Monitor:	**Angela Moore Parmley**
Status:	**Completed**

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 which 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

1994-IJ-CX-0009:	**Community Policing of Domestic Violence: Neighborhood and the Effect of Arrest**
Amount:	**$6,589**
PI:	**Charles F. Wellford**
Monitor:	**Carrie Smith**
Status:	**Completed**

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.

1994-IJ-CX-0052:	**Domestic Violence Cases: Effects of a Specialized Court**
Amount:	**$199,658**
PI:	**Barbara Smith**
Monitor:	**Janice Munsterman**
Status:	**Completed**

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 1970's, 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

1995-IJ-CX-0054:	**Beyond Arrest: The Portland, Oregon Experiment**
Amount:	**$199,994**
PI:	**Annette Jolin**
Monitor:	**Cynthia Mamalian**
Status:	**Completed**

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

1995-IJ-CX-0097:	**Targeting Cycles of Domestic Violence: Assessment, Review, and Recommendations**
Amount:	**$228,738**
PI:	**Dan Fleissner**
Monitor:	**Cynthia Mamalian**
Status:	**Completed**

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.

1995-IJ-CX-0102:	**The Effects of Court Dispositions on the Likelihood of Rearrest for Domestic Violence**
Amount:	**$54,738**
PI:	**John Wooldredge**
Monitor:	**Angela Moore Parmley**
Status:	**Completed**

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

1995-IJ-CX-0105:	**Domestic Violence Cases: What Happens When Courts are Faced with Uncooperative Victims**
Amount:	**$43,928**
PI:	**Barbara Smith**
Monitor:	**Bernard Auchter**
Status:	**Completed**

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

1995-WT-NX-0004:	**Evaluation of a Coordinated Community Response to Domestic Violence**
Amount:	**$125,722**
PI:	**Stan Orchowsky**
Monitor:	**Angela Moore Parmley**
Status:	**Completed**

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

1996-IJ-CX-0058:	**The Effect of Procedural Justice in Spouse Assault: A Reanalysis of the Milwaukee Domestic Violence Experiment**
Amount:	**$17,421**
PI:	**Raymond Paternoster**
Monitor:	**Angela Moore Parmley**
Status:	**Completed**

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.

1996-IJ-CX-0098:	**Domestic Violence Intervention Project**
Amount:	**$96,530**
PI:	**Maria Teresa Viramontes**
Monitor:	**Cynthia Mamalian**
Status:	**Completed**

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=138), 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.

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

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

1997-IJ-CX-K014:	**A Domestic Violence Electronic Monitoring Project in San Diego County**
Amount:	**$474,130**
PI:	**Lawrence T. Brillson**
Monitor:	**Chris Miles**
Status:	**Completed**

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

1997-WE-VX-0131:	**Violence Against Women in the City of El Paso, Texas: Developing Researcher Practitioner Partnerships**
Amount:	**$46,020**
PI:	**Andrew Giacomazzi**
Monitor:	**Bernard Auchter**
Status:	**Completed**

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

1997-WT-VX-0002:	**Investigation of the Role of Stalking in Serious Cases**

Amount:	**$26,276**
PI:	**Cindy Kimilar**
Monitor:	**Bernie Auchter**
Status:	**Completed**

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: It's 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

1998-WE-VX-K010:	**Evaluating the DVERT Program in Colorado Springs**
Amount:	**$100,114**
PI:	**Craig Uchida**
Monitor:	**Angela Moore Parmley**
Status:	**Completed**

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. Mastrofski, 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

1998-WT-VX-K014:	**Evaluation of a Coordinated Response to Domestic Violence**
Amount:	**$70,504**
PI:	**Susan Pennell**
Monitor:	**Angela Moore Parmley**
Status:	**Completed**

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.

1998-WT-VX-0001:	**The Richmond/ Police Foundation Domestic Violence Partnership**
Amount:	**$258,984**
PI:	**Rosann Greenspan**
Monitor:	**Angela Moore Parmley**
Status:	**Completed**

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

1998-WT-VX-0003:	**Prosecutors' Charging Decisions in Sexual Assault Cases**
Amount:	**$173,460**
PI:	**Cassia Spohn**
Monitor:	**Andrew Goldberg**
Status:	**Completed**

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.

1998-WT-VX-0015:	**Predicting Reporting and Non-Reporting of Sexual Assault to the Police: A Multivariate Analysis**
Amount:	**$27,990**
PI:	**Libby Ruch**
Monitor:	**Shelly Jackson**
Status:	**Completed**

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

1998-WT-VX-0029:	**Evaluation of Efforts to Implement No-Drop Policies: Two Central Values in Conflict**
Amount:	**$216,160**
PI:	**Laura Nickles**
Monitor:	**Katherine Darke**
Status:	**Completed**

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

2000-WT-VX-0007:	**Evaluating a Joint Police-Social Service Program**
Amount:	**$34,802**
PI:	**Robert C. Davis**
Monitor:	**Richard Titus**
Status:	**Completed**

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.

2002-WG-BX-0001:	**Temporal Variation in Rates of Police Notification by Victim**
Amount:	**$34,998**
PI:	**Eric Baumer**
Monitor:	**Catherine McNamee**
Status:	**Completed**

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 assault 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 1970's, 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 1970's and 1980's was due to changes in third-party reporting and changes in victim reporting of non-stranger rapes. During the 1990's, 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

2002-WG-BX-0002:	**Police Intervention and the Repeat of Domestic Assault**
Amount:	**$34,867**
PI:	**Richard B. Felson**
Monitor:	**Richard Titus**

Status:	**Completed**

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 – R. Felson (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

2003-IJ-CX-1010:	**Police Notification for Assault and Sexual Assault**
Amount:	**$35,000**
PI:	**Richard B. Felson**
Monitor:	**Brett Chapman**
Status:	**Completed**

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 Publications: 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.

2004-WG-BX-0002:	**Preventing Repeat Incidents of Family Violence: A Randomized Multi-Site Field Test of Second Responders**
Amount:	**$411,961**
PI:	**Robert Davis**
Monitor:	**Carrie Mulford**
Status:	**Closed**

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.

2004-WG-BX-0004:	**Evaluating the Impact of a Specialized Domestic Violence Policing Unit**
Amount:	**$93,878**
PI:	**Paul Friday**
Monitor:	**Bernard Auchter**
Status:	**Closed**

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 (prevalence, incidence, and severity) rates 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.

2004-WG-BX-0009:	**Examining the Effect of Different Case Screening Practices Upon Domestic Violence Recidivism**
Amount:	**$433,942**
PI:	**Scott Millstein**
Monitor:	**Bernard Auchter**
Status:	**Ongoing**

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.

2005-WG-BX-0005:	**Coordinating the Criminal Justice Response to Intimate Partner Violence: The Effectiveness of Councils in Producing Systems Change**
Amount:	**$356,830**
PI:	**Nicole Allen**
Monitor:	**Bernie Auchter**
Status:	**Ongoing**

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=~2000): 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.

2005-WG-BX-0011:	**Investigative Strategies for the Successful Prosecution of Intimate Partner Violence**
Amount:	**$180,042**
PI:	**Andre Rosay**
Monitor:	**Bernard Auchter**
Status:	**Ongoing**

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.

2006-IJ-CX-0005	**The Effects of Prosecution of Violence Between Intimate Partners**
Amount:	**$ 34,425**
PI:	**Joel Garner**
Monitor:	**Bernie Auchter**
Status:	**Complete**

This research will systematically determine the extent to which the central findings about effectiveness of criminal sanctions on repeat offending reported by Wooldredge & 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.

2006-WG-BX-0001	**A National Portrait of Domestic Violence Courts**
Amount:	**$275,064**
PI:	**Michael Rempel**
Monitor:	**Bernie Auchter**
Status:	**Ongoing**

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.

2006-WG-BX-0004	**Crime Control Effects of Prosecuting Intimate Partner Violence**
Amount:	**$113,203**
PI:	**Joel Garner**
Monitor:	**Bernie Auchter**
Status:	**Ongoing**

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 (i.e., 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.

2006-WG-BX-0007	**Victim Participation in Intimate Partner Violence Prosecution: Implications for Safety**
Amount:	**$498,726**
PI:	**Karin Rhodes and Catherine Cerulli**
Monitor:	**Bernie Auchter**
Status:	**Ongoing**

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 1094 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 the data necessary to begin to inform the development of interventions that can help empower female IPV victims to make efficient and effective use of the criminal justice system in ways that maximize their health and safety and to inform policy and practice in the implementation of victim advocacy within the criminal justice system.

2007-M-07032	**Practical Implications of Current Domestic Violence Research Part 1: Law Enforcement**
Amount:	**$16,200**

PI:	**Andrew R. Klein**
Monitor:	**Bernie Auchter**
Status:	**Complete**

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.

2007-M-07032	**Practical Implications of Current Domestic Violence Research Part 2: Prosecution**
Amount:	**$16,200**
PI:	**Andrew R. Klein**
Monitor:	**Bernie Auchter**
Status:	**Complete**

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.

Offender Interventions

1994-IJ-CX-0047:	**The Brooklyn Domestic Violence Experiment: A Twelve Month Follow-Up Investigation**
Amount:	**$328,155**
PI:	**Robert Davis**
Monitor:	**Bernard Auchter**
Status:	**Completed**

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

1996-WT-NX-0008:	**A Test of the Efficacy of Court-Mandated Counseling for Domestic Violence Offenders: A Broward County Experiment**
Amount:	**$132,639**
PI:	**Lynette Feder**
Monitor:	**Bernard Auchter**
Status:	**Completed**

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

1998-IJ-CX-K014:	**Sacramento Batterer/ Drug Intervention Experiment**
Amount:	**$99,905**
PI:	**Carole Barnes**
Monitor:	**Bernard Auchter**
Status:	**Completed**

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

1998-WT-VX-0014:	**Predicting Levels of Abuse and Reassault Among Batterer Program Participants**
Amount:	**$94,981**
PI:	**D. Alex Heckert**
Monitor:	**Anna Jordan**
Status:	**Completed**

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

1999-WT-VX-0012:	**Change and Associated Treatment Outcomes in Assaultive Men**
Amount:	**$223,532**
PI:	**Chris Eckhardt**
Monitor:	**Katherine Darke**
Status:	**Completed**

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 re-arrest. Men in the Borderline/Dysphoric and Generally Violent/Antisocial subtypes were more likely to drop out of treatment and be rearrested.

2001-WT-BX-0003:	**Culturally-Focused Batterer Counseling for African-American Men**
Amount:	**$356,321**
PI:	**Edward W. Gondolf**
Monitor:	**Bernard Auchter**
Status:	**Completed**

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

2001-WT-BX-0506:	**Testing the Impact of Court Monitoring and Batterer Intervention Programs**
Amount:	**$294,129**
PI:	**Michael Rempel**
Monitor:	**Bernard Auchter**
Status:	**Completed**

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.

2003-IJ-CX-1030:	**Processes of Resistance in Domestic Violence Offenders**
Amount:	**$165,652**
PI:	**Deborah Levesque**
Monitor:	**Bernard Auchter**
Status:	**Completed**

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 – Deborah 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.

2003-MU-MU-0002:	**Supplemental Mental Health Treatment for Batterer Program Participants**
Amount:	**$435,269**
PI:	**Edward Gondolf**
Monitor:	**Bernard Auchter**
Status:	**Completed**

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.

2003-WG-BX-1002:	**Evaluating and Improving Risk Assessment and Schemes for Sexual Recidivism: A 25 Year Follow-up of Convicted Sexual Offenders**
Amount:	**$249,940**
PI:	**Raymond Knight**
Monitor:	**Bernard Auchter**
Status:	**Completed**

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.

2003-WG-BX-1005:	**Integrating Fatherhood into Batterer Programs: A Comparative Field Test**
Amount:	**$314,346**
PI:	**Chris O' Sullivan**
Monitor:	**Bernard Auchter**
Status:	**Completed**

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

2004-WG-BX-0001:	**Stages of Change and the Group Treatment of Batterers**
Amount:	**$236,176**
PI:	**Pamela Alexander**
Monitor:	**Bernard Auchter**
Status:	**Ongoing**

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-reeducation (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. Two-hundred-and-forty 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, six and twelve month follow-up). Groups will be conducted over the course of two years at the Montgomery County, Maryland Abused Persons Program (APP), with initial, mid-group, and post-treatment assessments collected on all group participants. Initial, post-treatment, six month and twelve 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.

2004-WG-BX-0005:	**Court Responses to Batterer Program Noncompliance: A National Perspective**
Amount:	**$142,631**
PI:	**Greg Berman**
Monitor:	**Leora Rosen**
Status:	**Ongoing**

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.

2004-WG-BX-0011:	**Long Term Efficacy of Court Intervention on the Reduction of Repeat Battering**
Amount:	**$78,391**
PI:	**Douglas Wilson**
Monitor:	**Carrie Mulford**
Status:	**Completed**

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.

2005-WG-BX-0004:	**Evaluation of California's Batterer Intervention Systems**
Amount:	**$250,092**
PI:	**Dag MacLeod**
Monitor:	**Bernard Auchter**
Status:	**Ongoing**

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.

2006-WT-BX-0001	**Evaluating the Effectiveness of Sex Offender Registration and Notification Policies for Reducing Sexual Violence Against Women**
Amount:	**$484,106**
PI:	**Elizabeth Letourneau**
Monitor:	**Karen J. Bachar**
Status:	**Ongoing**

The study examines 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). Additionally, this study will examine whether an unintended effect has occurred: that is, whether the prosecution or conviction of individuals arrested for serious sexual offenses might have declined since policy implementation, perhaps due to perceived harshness of these policies (Aim 3). Because general crime rates have declined over the past decade, data on robbery and aggravated assault will also be examined in the context of some analyses to control for reductions in sex offenses that might be due to non-specific factors. Data from 1991 to 2003 to be analyzed include all South Carolina "registry" sexual offense charges and convictions; all robbery and aggravated assault charges and convictions (for comparison); and victim reports of sexual offenses (also for comparison purposes). Patterns of pre-policy (1991-1995) charges and convictions will be compared with post-registration policy data (1996-1999) and with post-Internet notification policy data (2000-2003). 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. These policies have been in effect for over a decade, and examination of their effectiveness is overdue.

2006-IJ-CX-0018:	**Megan's Law: An Empirical Analysis**
Amount:	**$38,252**
PI:	**Kristen Zgoba**
Monitor:	**Karen J. Bachar**
Status:	**Ongoing**

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.

Courts & the Criminal Justice System

1995-IJ-CX-0027:	**Understanding, Preventing, and Controlling Domestic Violence Incidents**
Amount:	**$151,593**
PI:	**Eve Buzawa**
Monitor:	**Bernard Auchter**
Status:	**Completed**

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

1995-WT-NX-0003:	**Prosecution Strategies in Domestic Violence**
Amount:	**$98,452**
PI:	**Carolyn Hartley**
Monitor:	**Angela Moore Parmley**
Status:	**Completed**

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

1995-WT-NX-0006:	**Models of Community Coordination in Response to Partner Violence**
Amount:	**$104,289**
PI:	**Alissa Worden**
Monitor:	**Angela Moore Parmley**
Status:	**Completed**

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 thirty), 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

1997-WT-VX-0005:	**King's County Felony Domestic Violence Court Research Partnership: Exploring Implementation and Early Impacts**
Amount:	**$179,961**
PI:	**Michele Sviridoff**
Monitor:	**Bernard Auchter**
Status:	**Completed**

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

1998-WT-VX-0002:	**Domestic Violence Courts: Jurisdiction, Organization, Performance Goals and Measures**
Amount:	**$124,170**
PI:	**Susan Keilitz**
Monitor:	**Bernard Auchter**
Status:	**Completed**

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

1998-WT-VX-0024:	**A Longitudinal Study of Battered Women in the System: The Victims' and Decision Makers'**
Amount:	**$416,921**
PI:	**Joanne Belknap**
Monitor:	**Leora Rosen**
Status:	**Completed**

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 Victim's 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

1999-WT-VX-0008:	**Effects of Prosecutorial Policies on Victim Empowerment & Outcomes**
Amount:	**$230,945**
PI:	**Mary Finn**
Monitor:	**Katherine Darke**
Status:	**Completed**

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.

2000-WT-VX-0003:	**The Cook County Court Target Abuser Call (TAC): An Evaluation of a Specialized Domestic Violence Court**
Amount:	**$379,665**
PI:	**Carolyn Hartley**
Monitor:	**Katherine Darke**
Status:	**Completed**

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.

2000-WT-VX-0015:	**Lexington County Domestic Violence Court**
Amount:	**$212,743**
PI:	**Geoffrey P. Alpert**
Monitor:	**Angela Moore Parmley**
Status:	**Completed**

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**

2000-WT-VX-0019:	**Criminal Justice Intervention in Domestic Violence: Victim Preferences, Victim Satisfaction and Factors Impacting on Revictimization**
Amount:	**$50,000**
PI:	**Gerald Hotaling**
Monitor:	**Katherine Darke**
Status:	**Completed**

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 policy-makers 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

2002-WG-BX-0011:	**Impact Evaluation of the Rhode Island Probation Specialized Domestic Violence Supervision Unit**
Amount:	**$300,000**
PI:	**Andrew Klein**
Monitor:	**Bernard Auchter**
Status:	**Completed**

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.

2003-IJ-CX-1031:	**Juvenile Domestic and Family Violence: The Effects of Court-Based Intervention Programs on Recidivism**
Amount:	**$275,060**
PI:	**Brenda Uekert**
Monitor:	**Carrie Mulford**
Status:	**Completed**

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 which includes assessment for domestic and family violence; (2) specialized prosecution and defense; (3) 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.

2007-M-07032	**Practical Implications of Current Domestic Violence Research Part 3: Judges**
Amount:	**$16,200**
PI:	**Andrew R. Klein**
Monitor:	**Bernie Auchter**
Status:	**Complete**

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.

2007-WG-BX-0012:	**Adolescent Sexual Assault Victim's Experiences with SANE-SARTs and the Criminal Justice System**
Amount:	**$319,921**
PI:	**Rebecca Campbell**
Monitor:	**Karen J. Bachar**
Status:	**Ongoing**

The study uses two approaches to answer three questions related to adolescents and Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners (SANE) and Sexual Assault Response Teams (SART). The first is a quantitative quasi-experimental design that examines eight 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 involves qualitative interviews with adolescent victims who received SANE-SART services to learn how these experiences influenced their participation in prosecution. The questions the study seeks to answer: 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 victim's concerns about seeking formal help in the first place? This study will assist in filling a gap in the literature because while research has shown that SANE-SART programs can be helpful throughout reporting and prosecution this topic has not been studied with adolescents.

2008-WG-BX-0001:	**Do Domestic Violence Courts Reduce Recidivism? A Statewide Impact Evaluation in New York**
Amount:	**$278,824**
PI:	**Melissa Labriola**
Monitor:	**Bernie Auchter**
Status:	**Ongoing**

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.

Courts & the Civil Justice System

1998-IJ-CX-0021:	**Estimating the Population at Risk for Violence During Child Visitation**
Amount:	**$44,797**
PI:	**Chris O' Sullivan**
Monitor:	**Leora Rosen**
Status:	**Completed**

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

1999-WT-VX-0013:	**Child Custody and Visitation When Father Batters Mother**
Amount:	**$249,963**
PI:	**Allison Morrill**

Monitor:	**Leora Rosen**
Status:	**Completed**

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

1999-WT-VX-0015:	**Mandatory Custody Mediation**
Amount:	**$249,841**
PI:	**Dennis Saccuzzo**
Monitor:	**Leora Rosen**
Status:	**Completed**

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

2000-WT-VX-0016:	**History of Intimate Partner Violence and the Determination of Custody and Visitation Among Couples Petitioning for Dissolution of Marriage**
Amount:	**$280,460**
PI:	**Victoria Holt**
Monitor:	**Leora Rosen**
Status:	**Completed**

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 non-residential 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 if 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.

Forensic and Investigative Methods

1997-WT-VX-0008:	**Medical Records as Legal Evidence of Domestic Violence**
Amount:	**$164,025**
PI:	**Nancy Isaac**

Monitor:	**Leora Rosen**
Status:	**Completed**

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

1998-WT-VX-0027:	**Impact Evaluation of a SANE Unit in Albuquerque, New Mexico**
Amount:	**$262,853**
PI:	**Cameron Crandall**
Monitor:	**Leora Rosen**
Status:	**Completed**

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 Wilcoxom 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.

2000-WT-VX-0014:	**An Intervention to Improve Documentation of Domestic Violence in Medical Records**
Amount:	**$220,817**
PI:	**V. Pualani Enos**
Monitor:	**Catherine McNamee**
Status:	**Completed**

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.

2002-WG-BX-0007:	**Criminal Justice Effects of Rape Services**
Amount:	**$159,614**
PI:	**Peg Langhammer & Andrew Klein**
Monitor:	**Catherine McNamee**
Status:	**Completed**

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 BOTEC 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%.

2003-IJ-CX-1027:	**Visiting Fellowship Program: Police Investigation of Rape: Roadblocks and Solutions**
Amount:	**$149,942**
PI:	**Martin Schwartz**
Monitor:	**Leora Rosen**
Status:	**Ongoing**

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.

2003-WG-BX-1003:	**Testing the Efficacy of the SANE-SART Programs**
Amount:	**$275,000**
PI:	**M. Elaine Nugent**
Monitor:	**Nicole Gaskin-Laniyan**
Status:	**Completed**

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.

2005-WG-BX-0003:	**A Systems Change Analysis of SANE Programs**
Amount:	**$389,925**
PI:	**Rebecca Campbell**
Monitor:	**Karen J. Bachar**
Status:	**Ongoing**

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.

2005-WG-BX-0010:	**Developing, Testing, and Evaluation of the Use of Polygraphs to Combat Violence Against Women**
Amount:	**$324,877**
PI:	**Douglas Wilson**
Monitor:	**Christine Crossland**
Status:	**Complete**

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

2007-WG-BX-0003:	**A Statewide Study of Stalking and its Criminal Justice Response**
Amount:	**$182,738**
PI:	**Andrew Klein**
Monitor:	**Bernie Auchter**
Status:	**Ongoing**

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 1297 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.

2007-WG-BX-0011:	**Testing the Efficacy of Judicial Monitoring a Randomized Trial at the Rochester Domestic Violence Courts**
Amount:	**$335,208**

PI:	**Melissa Labriola**
Monitor:	**Bernie Auchter**
Status:	**Ongoing**

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.

2008-D6-BX-K015:	**Stranger Rape Analysis Project**
Amount:	**$914,471**
PI:	**Don Pierce**
Monitor:	**Catherine McNamee**
Status:	**Ongoing**

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 turn-around DNA analysis policy.

2008-WG-BX-0002:	**Police Department's Use of Lethality Assessments: An Experimental Evaluation**
Amount:	**$581,232**
PI:	**Jill Messing**
Monitor:	**Bethany Backes**
Status:	**Ongoing**

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 2 components: a brief Lethality Assessment, conducted by police at the scene of an IPV incident, 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. 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. 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). The Implementation Fidelity Aim will assess the fidelity of the implementation of the Lethality Assessment protocol with the appropriate high risk victims. Finally, 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 US affecting both policy and practice responses to the problem of IPV.

Protection Orders

1993-IJ-CX-0035:	**Effectiveness of Civil Protection Orders in Deterring Domestic Violence**
Amount:	**$204,462**
PI:	**Susan Keilitz**

Monitor:	**Bernard Auchter**
Status:	**Completed**

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. Efkeman
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.

1996-IJ-CX-0070:	**Locally Initiated Research Partnership: Framingham, MA Police Department and Social Science Research and Evaluation, Inc.**
Amount:	**$98,491**
PI:	**Robert Apsler**
Monitor:	**Cynthia Mamalian**
Status:	**Completed**

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**
Monitor:	**Bernard Auchter**
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**
Monitor:	**Katherine Darke**
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

2000-WT-VX-0020:	**Increasing Victim Safety and System Accountability**
Amount:	**$212,384**
PI:	**Judith McFarlane**
Monitor:	**Katherine Darke**
Status:	**Completed**

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.

2003-WG-BX-1004:	**Use and Outcomes of Protection Orders by Battered Immigrant Women**
Amount:	**$249,993**
PI:	**Mary Ann Dutton**
Monitor:	**Nicole Gaskin-Laniyan**
Status:	**Completed**

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) Dutton, M.A., Ammar, N.; Orloff, L. Terrell, D.
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.

2004-WG-BX-0007:	**The Impact of Proactive Enforcement of No-Contact Orders on Victim Safety and Repeat Victimization**
Amount:	**$446,542**
PI:	**Robert Brame**
Monitor:	**Bernie Auchter**
Status:	**Ongoing**

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 six weeks and six months following imposition of the NCO with 300 victims 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 pre-testing the instrument. Victim interviews will occur during the first two years of the project.

2005-WG-BX-0008:	**A Rural and Urban Multiple Perspective Study of Protective Order Violation Consequences, Responses, and Costs**
Amount:	**$650,033**
PI:	**TK Logan**
Monitor:	**Bernard Auchter**
Status:	**Ongoing**

This study addresses two critical gaps in the research literature on civil protective orders by identifying the factors associated with effectiveness of protective order enforcement, and by assessing justice system costs associated with partner violence, protective orders, and differential responses to protective order violations. This study will triangulate 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 aims to: 1) follow 105 rural and 105 urban women at baseline, 3-months and 6-months after receiving a protective order to examine partner violence 6-months prior to obtaining a protective order as well as violations, consequences of violations, the justice system responses, and outcomes of justice system responses 6-months after obtaining a protective order; 2) describe the civil and criminal system histories and responses to protective order violations using official records on protective order 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 protective order 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 protective order violations in two rural and one urban jurisdiction; and 5) examine personal and social costs of ongoing partner violence, including justice system costs, 6-months before and 6-months after a protective order 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 protective order violations.

Policy and Legislation

1995-IJ-CX-0009:	**Public Access to Information Concerning the Whereabouts of Abuse Victims**
Amount:	**$50,000**
PI:	**Gwen Holden**
Monitor:	**Bernard Auchter**
Status:	**Completed**

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.

1997-WT-VX-0007:	**Study of the Effectiveness of State Anti-Stalking Efforts and Legislation**
Amount:	**$200,779**
PI:	**Tom McEwen**
Monitor:	**Bernard Auchter**
Status:	**Completed**

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**
Monitor:	**Voncile Gowdy**
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 policy makers, 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 Citations: 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**
Monitor:	**Carrie Mulford**
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.

2006-IJ-CX-0018:	**Megan's Law: An Empirical Analysis**
Amount:	**$38,252**
PI:	**Kristen Zgoba**
Monitor:	**Karen Bachar**
Status:	**Ongoing**

This research study seeks to be the first of its kind to assess 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.

2006-WG-BX-0002:	**Evaluating the Effectiveness of Sex Offender Registration and Notification Policies for Reducing Sexual Violence Against Women**
Amount:	**$484,106**
PI:	**Elizabeth Letourneau**
Monitor:	**Karen Bachar**
Status:	**Ongoing**

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.

Victim Services

1994-IJ-CX-0050:	**Corporate Sector Response to Domestic Violence**
Amount:	**$47,039**
PI:	**Nancy Isaac**
Monitor:	**Bernard Auchter**
Status:	**Completed**

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.

1995-WT-NX-0002:	**An Exploration of the Experiences and Needs of Former Intimate Stalking Victims**
Amount:	**$74,625**
PI:	**Mary Brewster**
Monitor:	**Angela Moore Parmley**
Status:	**Completed**

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 victims services agencies, as well as, eight recommendations for future research.
Additional NCJ Citations: 188347, 192489, 195837, 201979, 202564

1997-IJ-CX-0007:	**Domestic Violence Shelter Population in San Diego**
Amount:	**$39,732**
PI:	**Susan Pennell**
Monitor:	**Angela Moore Parmley**
Status:	**Completed**

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

1998-WT-VX-0013:	**Using a Longitudinal Data Set to Further Our Understanding of the Trajectory of Intimate Violence Over Time**
Amount:	**$99,117**
PI:	**Cris Sullivan**
Monitor:	**Shelly Jackson**
Status:	**Completed**

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.

1999-WT-VX-0004:	**Treatment of Incarcerated Women with Substance Abuse and Post Traumatic Stress Disorder**
Amount:	**$75,251**
PI:	**Caron Zlotnick**
Monitor:	**Katherine Darke**
Status:	**Completed**

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

2002-WG-BX-0003:	**Sexual Assault Among Intimates: Frequency, Consequences, and Treatments**
Amount:	**$254,322**
PI:	**Judith McFarlane**
Monitor:	**Catherine McNamee**
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 a 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**
Monitor:	**Nicole Gaskin-Laniyan**
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.

2002-WG-BX-0008:	**Reducing Repeat Sexual Assault Victimization: Design and Testing of a Risk Reduction Program in an Urban Sample**
Amount:	**$299,990**
PI:	**Rob Davis**
Monitor:	**Catherine McNamee**
Status:	**Completed**

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.

2005-WT-BX-0002:	**An Evaluation of Sexual Violence/Harassment Prevention Program in Middle Schools**
Amount:	**$425,210**
PI:	**Bruce Taylor & Nan Stein**
Monitor:	**Carrie Mulford**
Status:	**Completed**

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: 1) 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 than no programming at all (control group); 4) do moderator variables affect the relationship between treatment and outcomes; and 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**.**

2006-WG-BX-0008:	**Testing a model of domestic abuse against older women and barriers to help seeking**
Amount:	**$469,590**
PI:	**Fred Newman**
Monitor:	**Carrie Mulford**
Status:	**Ongoing**

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 & 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.

2007-IJ-CX-K022:	**Domestic Violence Shelter Study**
Amount:	**$253.000**
PI:	**Eleanor Lyons**
Monitor:	**Angela Moore**
Status:	**Ongoing**

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.

2007-WG-BX-0001:	**Custody Evaluation Where There are Allegations of Domestic Violence: Practices; Beliefs, and Recommendations of Professional Evaluators**
Amount:	**$113,951**
PI:	**Michael Davis, Chris O'Sullivan**
Monitor:	**Bethany Backes**
Status:	**Ongoing**

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 non-profit 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.

2008-WG-BX-0003:	**Dating Abuse Prevention in Teens of Moms With Domestic Violence Protection Orders**
Amount:	**$375,125**
PI:	**Vangie Foshee**
Monitor:	**Bethany Backes**
Status:	**Ongoing**

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.

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

Category B – DEFINITION & MEASUREMENT

Development of Risk Assessment Instruments

1998-WT-VX-0019:	**Field Testing Domestic Violence Risk Assessment Instruments: A Planning Study for an Experimental Evaluation**
Amount:	**$97,661**
PI:	**Chris O'Sullivan**
Monitor:	**Leora Rosen**
Status:	**Completed**

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.

2000-WT-VX-0011:	**Risk Assessment Validation Study**
Amount:	**$1,323,241**
PI:	**Jacquelyn C. Campbell**
Monitor:	**Bernard Auchter**
Status:	**Completed**

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% 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% 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.

2001-WT-BX-0503:	**Development and Validation of a Coercive Control Measure for Intimate Partner Violence**
Amount:	**$430,924**
PI:	**Mary Ann Dutton**
Monitor:	**Leora Rosen**
Status:	**Completed**

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 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 effects 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.

2002-IJ-CX-0029:	**Risk Management of Sexually-Reactive Children and Adolescents**
Amount:	**$534,420**
PI:	**Robert Prentky**
Monitor:	**Nicole Gaskin-Laniyan**
Status:	**Completed**

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, that 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 bested on large samples of such youth. The J-SOAP has 28 items in 4 scales: Sexual Drive and Preoccupation; Impulsive; Antisocial Behavior; Clinical Intervention; and Community Stability.

Context, Meaning and Motive

1993-IJ-CX-0036:	**Divorce Mediation and Spousal Violence**
Amount:	**$73,914**
PI:	**Jessica Pearson**
Monitor:	**Bernard Auchter**
Status:	**Completed**

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

1999-WT-VX-K008:	**Investigating the Roles of Context, Meaning, and Method in the Measurement of Central Violence Against Women Constructs**
Amount:	**$354,494**
PI:	**Sarah Cook**
Monitor:	**Leora Rosen**
Status:	**Completed**

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. Twenty-nine 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% 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.

2000-IJ-CX-0002:	**Evaluation of the Transfer of Responsibility for Child Protective Investigations to Law Enforcement Agencies**
Amount:	**$744,650**
PI:	**Richard Gelles**
Monitor:	**Nicole Gaskin-Laniyan**
Status:	**Completed**

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 in 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

2001-WT-BX-0500:	**A Multiple Models Approach to Assessing Risk of Repeat Domestic Violence**
Amount:	**$15,000**
PI:	**Lynette Chow-Martin**
Monitor:	**Richard Titus**
Status:	**Completed**

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.

2001-WT-BX-0501:	**Explaining the Prevalence, Context, and Consequences of Dual Arrest in Intimate Partner Cases**
Amount:	**$772,189**
PI:	**David Hirschel**
Monitor:	**Angela Moore Parmley**
Status:	**Closed**

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 theses 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 8) examine the impact of dual arrest on subsequent reports of violence.

2001-WT-BX-0502:	**An Empirical Examination of a Theory of Women's Use of Violence in Intimate Relationships**
Amount:	**$388,803**
PI:	**Suzanne Swan**
Monitor:	**Leora Rosen**
Status:	**Completed**

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.

2001-WT-BX-0504:	**The Context, Motives, and Meaning of Mutual Intimate Partner Violence**
Amount:	**$499,960**
PI:	**Linda Marshall**
Monitor:	**Leora Rosen**
Status:	**Completed**

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. Eight hundred and thirty-five volunteers were interviewed six times since 1995 and at Wave 6, 39.5% of the sample were African American, 29.9% were Euro-American, and 30.6% 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.

2001-WT-BX-0505:	**Female on Female Violence in an Urban Area**
Amount:	**$14,878**
PI:	**Nancy Hirschinger**
Monitor:	**Leora Rosen**
Status:	**Completed**

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, and 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%, 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%, and the most frequents location of injury was the head or face. A significant minority, 23%, 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.

2005-WG-BX-0007:	**Stalking Victim's Journey: Offender Patterns, Victim Help-Seeking and the Criminal Justice Response**
Amount:	**$277,807**
PI:	**Chris O'Sullivan**
Monitor:	**Christine Crossland**
Status:	**Ongoing**

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. Further, this study will 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.

2007-WG-BX-0013:	**Custody Evaluators' Beliefs About Domestic Abuse Allegations**
Amount:	**$318, 212**
PI:	**Daniel Saunders**
Monitor:	**Christine Crossland**
Status:	**Ongoing**

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

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

Category C – EPIDEMIOLOGY

National Surveys

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

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

Product: NCJ# 183781
The Prevalence, Incidence, and Consequences of Violence Against Women: Findings From the National Violence Against Women Survey (2000) – P. Tjaden, N. Thoennes
Survey findings are presented on the prevalence and incidence of rape, physical assault, and stalking; the rate of injury among rape and physical assault victims; and injured victims' use of medical services. Physical assault was found to be widespread among adults in the United States, with 51.9% of surveyed women and 66.4% of surveyed men reporting they were physically assaulted as a child by an adult caretaker and/or as an adult by any type of attacker. Of the 17.6% percent of women surveyed who said they had been the victim of a completed or attempted rape at some time in their life, 21.6% were younger than age 12 when first raped, 32.4% were 12-17. Stalking was more prevalent than previously thought. American Indian/Alaska Native women and men reported more violent victimization than did women and men of other racial backgrounds and Hispanic women were significantly less likely than non-Hispanics to report they were raped at some time in their life. The risk of injury increased among female rape and physical assault victims when their assailant was a current or former intimate. Approximately one-third of injured female rape and physical assault victims received medical treatment.
Additional NCJ Citations: 163921, 169592, 172837, 181292, 181867, 182284, 184458, 185554, 195076, 210346

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

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

developing a more adequate understanding of the dynamics associated with several forms of sexual victimization (ranging from sexual harassment to rape); 4) contributing to the theoretical study of sexual victimization; and 5) examining the efficacy of institutional and legal policies and programs implemented to address sexual victimization by examining the linkages between college women's participation in these programs and their victimization experiences.

Product: NCJ# 182369
Sexual Victimization of College Women (2000) – B. Fisher, F. Cullen, M. Turner
The National College Women Sexual Victimization (NCWSV) study gathered information through a telephone survey of a randomly selected national sample of 4,446 women who were attending a 2-year or 4-year college or university with at least 1,000 students during the fall of 1996. Results revealed that the incident rate per 1,000 female students ranged from a low of 9.5 to a high of 66.4 across the 10 types of victimization. Threats of sexual victimization happened less often than other forms of sexual victimization. Most victims knew the person who sexually victimized them. The majority of victimizations occurred in living quarters. Fewer than 5% of completed and attempted rapes were reported to police. Separate questions on stalking revealed that 13.1% of female students had been stalked since the school year began. Findings indicated that many students will encounter sexist and harassing comments, will receive an obscene phone call, and will have a good chance of being stalked or of enduring some form of coerced sexual contact. Findings also indicated that 2.8 % of college women will experience a completed rape, an attempted rape, or both during any given academic year. Findings also suggested methodological implications for future research, as well as the need to consider how college women's lives can be made safer and free from the costs imposed by the experience of sexual victimization.
Additional NCJ Citations: 179977, 185543, 198832, 195217, 199701,199705, 200338, 202353

2006-WG-BX-0003:	**IPV: Justice System Response and Public Health Service Utilization in a National Sample**
Amount:	**$279,955**
PI:	**Jennifer Grotpeter**
Monitor:	**Carrie Mulford**
Status:	**Ongoing**

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.

Databases

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

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

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

The Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (Pub. L.103-322) required a study on how the States may collect centralized databases on the incidence of sexual and domestic violence offenses within the State. This study was to be in consultation with persons expert in the collection of criminal justice data, State statistical administrators, law enforcement personnel, and nonprofit nongovernmental agencies that provide direct services to victims of domestic violence. The researchers focused on the current status of reporting in the States, which could serve as a starting point for future data collection improvement efforts, concentrating primarily on law enforcement-based indicators of domestic and sexual violence offenses. A panel of experts representing criminal justice statistics, law enforcement, and victim services will meet to provide comments and suggestions to the project staff. Information from States and Territories on their data collection programs and issues will be sought through a survey. The final report will include both objectives of the twofold study: the National Institute of Justice will carry out the study of domestic and sexual violence data collection by the States and the Bureau of Justice Statistics will report on the recordkeeping relating to domestic violence.

Product: NCJ# 161405
Domestic and Sexual Violence Data Collection: A Report to Congress Under the Violence Against Women Act (1996) – J. Zepp
The report discusses data-collection issues raised by panel members; Federal, State, and local agencies, and survey responses. It suggests further actions for improving and expanding data collection and reporting at the State and Federal level. The study found that the Federal Government and the majority of States currently are collecting some statistics annually on these crimes; 35 States collect data on domestic violence, and 30 gather statistics on sexual violence. Some of these existing State programs can serve as working models for States that currently do not collect data on these crimes. For the future, the study identifies two issues that must be addressed. One is the variation across States in definitions, in types of victims included in reporting requirements, and other elements. This

variation makes it difficult to compare or aggregate data at a national level. A second issue is the need to include not only law enforcement statistics but data from other parts of the criminal justice system. The study emphasizes the need for collaborative data collection within the criminal justice system and from other key sources such as health care providers, employers, and schools.

1996-IJ-CX-0057:	**Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault Data Systems in States**
Amount:	**$137,998**
PI:	**Stan Orchowsky**
Monitor:	**Angela Moore Parmley**
Status:	**Completed**

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.

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

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

following-up with SAC-identified managers to determine the status of the data collection efforts; and contacting domestic violence and sexual assault coalition directors in each state to identify victim-based data collection systems.

Product: NCJ#: 221533
Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Data Resource Center
The information displayed on the DVSA-DRC Web site includes State profiles, a national summary, projects, bibliographies, a form library, links and contacts, and available data. As information was collected for each State, summaries were created and posted on the DVSA-DRC. Regarding incident-based law enforcement data in the States, information from the FBI shows that 30 States are certified to report data for the National Incident-Based Reporting System, and 10 are in the testing phase. Six States are currently developing incident-based systems. Nine States collect information on domestic violence beyond what is required by the FBI; four of these States also collect additional information on sexual assault incidents. In these States, agencies complete separate forms for each domestic violence or sexual assault incident. These forms are then submitted to the State Uniform Crime Reporting program. Due to the increased funding to service providers, data systems have been implemented in most States. Information for the DVSA-DRC was collected by interviewing individuals in agencies most likely to collect, use, or report domestic or sexual violence as well as stalking data in all 50 States and the District of Columbia. Questionnaires were developed for a survey of State Uniform Crime Reporting Unit program managers, directors of Statistical Analysis Centers, domestic and sexual violence coalitions, and State government agencies. A total of 304 telephone interviews were conducted using the questionnaires. Appended questionnaires, agency responses by State, 9 data tables, and a final report on the Illinois Web-based information system for victim service providers.

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

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

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

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

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 Citations: 199713

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

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 Publications: 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Product: NCJ# 208346
Patterns of Violence Against Women: Risk Factors and Consequences (2005) – R. Macmillian, C. Kruttschnitt
This secondary data analysis study found that violent victimization is most likely from parents and partners, followed by dates and acquaintances, followed by relatives and strangers. Partner violence is characterized by comparatively high rates of all forms of violence including stalking, sexual assault, and physical victimization. There were no distinct patterns of violence among relatives, acquaintances, dates, or strangers; however, parent-child relationships involved three distinct patterns of violence: 1) no violence; 2) parental aggression; and 3) abuse. Similarly, partner relationships involve four distinct patterns of violence; no violence, interpersonal conflict, physical abuse, and systematic abuse. The NVAWS sample is characterized by three distinct patterns of violence across relationships and across the life course. The first pattern involves some, but a generally low, risk of victimization in all relationships. A second involves generally greater risk, particularly from parents and partners, but little likelihood of abusive violence within these relationships (parent-partner violence). And a third involves even greater risk, which includes abusive violence from both parents and partners, coupled with violence in multiple social relationships (multifaceted-multirelationship (MM) violence). Age, race, and low socioeconomic status, poverty, and marital disruption are all significantly associated with increased risk of violence. Victimization is associated with views that sexual assault and harassment have become worse problems in recent years, greater concern about personal safety and stalking, and a greater likelihood of carrying a weapon or other protective item. This is particularly the case for MM violence. Violent victimization is associated with heightened alcohol consumption and several forms of drug use. Multifaceted-multirelationship violence does not appear to have uniquely detrimental consequences, except in the case of amphetamine and marijuana use. Instead, both parent-partner and MM violence both show significantly higher substance use.

2002-IJ-CX-0012:	**Employment, Family and Social Consequences of Intimate Partner Violence: A Longitudinal Analysis of Impacts Over Time**

Amount:	**$34,234**
PI:	**Laura Dugan**
Monitor:	**Bernard Auchter**
Status:	**Completed**

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

Product: NCJ# 209295
Family and Employment Consequences of Intimate Partner Violence: A Longitudinal Analysis (2005) – L. Dugan, M. Mattingly
This report examines how being violently victimized by an intimate partner influences the chances that a women divorces or separates and moves; changes employment; or is re-assaulted by an intimate partner. As it is crucial to consider the ways intimate partner violence is associated with marital dissolution and changes in a women's employment trajectory, researchers consider the ways these consequences are influenced by injuries resulting from the violence and by the victim's self-defensive and help-seeking behaviors during and following assaults. Using the 1996-1999 longitudinally linked files of the National Crime Victimization Survey, results suggest that victims of intimate partner violence are indeed more likely to divorce and move out of their homes than are other women (both victims and nonvictims), and such victims more often transition out of the labor force. Help seeking and self-defense are only sometimes influential on these outcomes. Finally, results suggest that self-defense increases the risk of repeat assault while exiting the labor force is protective against repeat assault. This project has direct policy relevance as it suggests how exposure to key community resources, such as legal and medical services, could affect victims. The findings may suggest ways to improve interventions to enhance victims' opportunities for positive life outcomes. Additionally, future research can be better designed to target specific intervention points.

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

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.

Risk Factors for Homicide and Serious Injury

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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

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

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

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

Product: NCJ# 208344
Rural Trends in Family and Intimate Partner Homicide: 1980-1999 (2004) – A. Gallup-Black
The research explored place-based trends in family and intimate partner homicide from 1980 through 1999 using data from the FBI's SHR. "Place" was operationalized by population and proximity to a metropolitan area. Several independent variables were isolated and tested to understand the connections between place and murders. There was a strong relationship between place and intimate partner murder, whereby the rates increased with rurality. Although intimate partner murders fell in the metropolitan and non-metropolitan counties during the time period, they rose in the rural counties. Family murders were also higher in the rural counties, and rates rose with increased rurality; however, unlike intimate partner murders, they fell between 1980 and 1999 regardless of the county category. In comparison, other murder rates did not increase or decrease with rurality. Multivariate analyses against a pooled 1980-99 dataset showed that overall community socioeconomic distress played a major role in explaining family, intimate partner, and all other murders, but the particular aspects of this distress played out in different ways based on population and proximity. Family and intimate partner murders were distinguished from all other murders as to the extent to which they were affected by population and density shifts. Community socioeconomic distress, when driven by population growth and household crowding, was negatively correlated with family and intimate partner murders, but not all other murders, in metropolitan areas. Population declines were associated with family murders in the non-metropolitan counties adjacent to a metropolitan area, and with intimate partner murder in the metropolitan counties adjacent to a metropolitan area, and with intimate partner murder in the metropolitan counties not adjacent to a metropolitan area. In the rural counties, population declines, even alongside improvements in community indicators, were correlated with increased in all murders; however, overall declines and young adult population declines alone were associated with intimate partner murder.
Additional NCJ Citations: 209642

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

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

rape offenders increases the probability of additional injury and whether the effects of SP vary depending on the relationship of the offender and victim.

Product: NCJ# 211201
The Impact of Victim Self Protection on Rape Completion and Injury (2005) – G. Kleck, J. Tark
Rape and other sexual assault is prevalent and inflicts serious trauma on its victims, yet prior researchers and law enforcement agencies have failed to provide practical and consistent self-protection advice to potential victims. Researchers have generally agreed that female victims' resistance is effective for preventing the completion of a rape attempt; however, controversy remains concerning the impact of resistance, especially forceful resistance on whether the victim suffers any additional injuries other than rape itself. Variation in the findings of these studies is due in part to defects of methodology and data. The current research avoids previous methodological flaws by analyzing the largest probability sample of sexual assault incidents available, derived from the National Crime Victimization Survey for 1992-2002. The sample consisted of 733 rapes, 1,278 sexual assaults, and 12,235 assault incidents involving female victims. Logistic regression analysis revealed that most self-protection (SP) actions, both forceful and non-forceful, significantly reduced the risk of rape completions, and that the effects of SP actions on rape completion did not vary depending upon conditions such as: a) whether the offender was a sexual intimate; b) whether the offender was under the influence of alcohol or other drugs; nor c) whether there were multiple offenders; d) whether incidents occurred at home or and night. Cross tabulation findings indicated that victim resistance was not associated with nonsexual injury (injury besides rape or attempted rape) compared to nonresistance, and was associated with only very slightly more risk of serious injury. Further, the results of the multivariate analyses of general assault incidents (including both sexual and nonsexual assaults) involving female victims showed that most SP tactics, both forceful and non-forceful, appear to reduce the risk of injury and serious injury compared to nonresistance.

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

Category D – SOCIAL & CULTURAL CONTEXT

Specific Populations

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

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

Product: NCJ# 191863
Understanding Domestic Violence in Multi-Ethnic Rural Communities: A Focus on Collaboration Among Courts, Law Enforcement Agencies, and the Shelters (2001) – S. Krishnan, J. Hilbert, K. McNeil
This longitudinal study examined the experiences of 82 domestic violence shelter clients from a shelter in rural New Mexico. Seventy-eight percent of the clients were Hispanic. The study documented the DV experiences of and differences between Hispanic and Anglo women, and explored changes in these experiences over 18 months. There was large attrition through the study, with only 28 clients continuing through the end. One important finding was that depression, suicidal tendencies, and the use of prescription medications was prevalent among the study participants, and positive mental health changes often occurred six months after entering the shelter. There was a decrease in the experience of violence among those participants who remained in the study through the follow up period. Hispanic participants were more likely to be married and to have more children living with them, and reported more family members jailed for DV in the past year. Anglos were more educated, reported experiencing more frequent abuse, and more sexual abuse, and were more likely to have been homeless for 30 days or more because of DV before entering the shelter. They were also more likely to seek help from formal and informal sources of support, and to have had more miscarriages.

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

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

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

Product: NCJ# 185352/185357
Cultural Issues Affecting Domestic Violence Service Utilization in Ethnic and Hard to Reach Populations (2000) – K. Senturia, M. Sullivan, S. Ciske, S. Shiu-Thornton
This study, based on qualitative research, documents the experience of domestic violence among women from eight ethnic minority communities and among lesbian/bisexual/transsexual (LBT) community in Seattle. The project gathered information on two specific topic areas: 1) access to and satisfaction with domestic violence services for certain women who are experiencing DV services in Seattle and 2) cultural experiences of DV for women from specific ethnic groups and the LBT community. There were similarities and differences in the DV experiences of the women in this study compared with the mainstream literature. Unique features included: 1) threats based on immigrant status; 2) threats against extended family; 3) using minority status and language competence against women; and 4) pressure to accept abuse and not seek help outside the community. In addition, even if help is available, it is often not culturally or linguistically appropriate. Survivors described personal feelings of shame and humiliation, beliefs that abuse is normal, a commitment to keeping the family together, lack of economic resources, and the inability to speak English, all of which compounded their difficulties of coping with the violence.

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

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

Product: NCJ# 202561
Violence Against Immigrant Women and Systemic Responses: An Exploratory Study (2003) – E. Erez, N. Ammar
The women in the sample came from 35 countries in various parts of the world. The study found that despite the diversity in sample, patriarchal social orders do not hold abusers accountable which indirectly supports violence against women. This was an exploratory study of the experiences of 137 battered immigrant women who sought help from agencies for DV or immigration problems. Interviews were conducted by the service providers in the agencies from which the women sought help. The study found that despite their diversity, many immigrant communities tolerate or deny violence against women, often protecting the perpetrator and silencing the victim. The report documents that violence against immigrant women although prevalent and persistent, is difficult to redress. Battered immigrant women must contend with societal norms that support gender inequities as well as a justice system that does not provide impartial interpreters, and that may allow stereotypes about immigrants to interfere with victims' access to relief. Thus gender interacts with immigration status to intensify and compound the abuse. The study also demonstrated that the implementation of policies designed to assist battered immigrant women are often ineffective, because they have failed to take into account the various contingencies of battered immigrant women's lives.
Additional NCJ Citations: 201930

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

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

Product: NCJ# 199358
Community-Based Analysis of the U.S. Legal System's Intervention in Domestic Abuse Cases Involving Indigenous Women (2002) – T. Peacock, L. George, A. Wilson, A. Bergstrom, E. Pence
Members of the research team collected field data that yielded a profile of the institutional sequences experienced by abused Indigenous women, including the police investigations, the charge, arraignment, trial, pre-sentencing, and sentencing. Six focus groups were conducted with Indigenous women who had been abused and one mixed focus group composed of abused Indigenous women, Elders, human service providers, and court practitioners. A small focus group was conducted with participants at a National Nations Conference on Domestic Violence who were all Indigenous women who had been abused and were practitioners. After a full year of identifying the problematic features of the U.S. legal system with respect to cases that involve Indigenous women who are victims of DV, four values that are central to traditional Indigenous culture were found to be absent in the legal system: the honoring of all relationships, holistic approaches to broken relationships, respect for women, and integrity. This report details the ways in which institutional practices failed to provide these values for abused Indigenous women in the course of their contact with the legal system. Also discussed are how culturally intrusive colonization leads to violence against Indigenous women. In discussing the historical context for this study, the report addresses the development of Federal-tribal relations and the erosion of the status of Indian women, the authority of Indian tribes to address the safety of women, responding to violent crimes against Indian women, and contemporary tribal approaches to enhance the safety of women. Also discussed are how culturally intrusive colonization leads to violence against Indigenous women and Indigenous forms of social harmony in the relationship of women and children.

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

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

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

Product: NCJ# 198828
Violence Against Indian Women (2003) – P. Thurman, R. Bubar, B. Plested, R. Edwards, P. LeMaster, E. Bystrom, M. Hardy, D. Tahe, M. Burnside, E. Oetting
Both reservation and urban Native American communities were included in the project, so that differences between these two settings could be examined to determine the appropriateness of specific interventions and to ascertain any differences in readiness. The project began with a survey of the communities to determine the extent to which western Native American communities were aware of violence against women as a problem, had access to intervention and prevention programs that targeted violence against women, and had actually used resources. Detailed data were obtained from key community members and additional detailed data were collected through in-depth individual interviews with Native women in selected communities, so as to explore cultural expectations and norms as well as to obtain information about culturally acceptable means for intervention and prevention. Among the 15 communities involved in this study there were no significant differences in level of readiness between the urban and rural/reservation Native groups regarding countering violence against Indian women. Both were equally ready to commit to prevention. The project concluded that effective and sustainable community mobilization to combat violence against women must be based on the involvement of multiple systems and the use of within-tribal community resources and strengths.

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

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

Product: NCJ# 215350
Intimate Partner Violence Against Ahtna (Alaska Native) Women in the Copper River Basin – R. Magen, D. Cooper
This study examined the frequency, severity, and consequences of intimate partner violence against an availability sample of Athabascan (Alaska Native) women (n=91) residing in the interior of Alaska. Data about victimization experiences as well as cultural involvement, residential mobility, living arrangements, social cohesion, alcohol use, and post-traumatic stress were gathered through interviews. Slightly less than two-thirds of respondents (63.7%) reported intimate partner violence victimization at some point in their lifetime. Nearly 1 out of 5 women surveyed (17.6%) reported that they had been physically assaulted by an intimate partner in the most recent 12 months. There were statistically significant relationships between victimization in the past year and both drinking in the past year and binge drinking in the past year. Intimate partner victimization was more prevalent and more frequent when compared to what has been reported by the National Violence Against Women Survey (NVAWS). Subjects were twice as likely to report their victimization to the police compared to women in the NVAWS and half of the cases reported to the police eventually ended in a conviction. Victims reported being very satisfied with the police response to IPV.

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

Monitor:	**Leora Rosen**
Status:	**Completed**

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

Product: NCJ# 211509
Experience of Intimate Partner Violence Among U.S. Born, Immigrant and Migrant Latinas – F. Soriano
The goals of the study were to: 1) assess the prevalence and patterns of IPV among three groups of Latina women: Migrants, Immigrants, and U.S. born Latinas; 2) identify different risk and protective factors associated with their experience of violence; and 3) outline implications for prevention and intervention. The sample comprised 291 predominantly Mexican American Latinas. Thirty four percent experienced some form of physical violence, 21% experienced sexual coercion, and 82% experienced psychological aggression by an intimate at some time in their life. During the preceding year, 18.5% reported physical assault, 14.4% reported sexual coercion, and 72.6% reported psychological aggression. Risk factors for abuse included partner's substance abuse, violence in the victim's family of origin, and childhood sexual abuse. The U.S. born population experienced the highest level of violence followed by migrants. Higher levels of acculturation were also associated with higher levels of IPV.
Additional NCJ Citations: 211509

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

The purpose of the study is to determine the extent of and risk factors for domestic abuse among women with disabilities in the State of Michigan, and the capability of Michigan's social services system to assist this group. A sample of 300 women with disabilities will complete a questionnaire about their experience with domestic violence, their personal relationships, self-esteem, and contacts with social service agencies. In-depth interviews will be conducted in a sub-sample of between 50 and 100 women to obtain information to assess the degree of risk of domestic violence. These interviews will be conducted whenever possible by women with disabilities who will be trained to ensure protection of the sub-sample's participants and to ensure that the interview in 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% reported sexual abuse; 35% reported that they were refused help with a personal need; and 19% said that they were prevented from using an

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

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

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

Product: NCJ# 198117
When Silenced Voices Speak: An Exploratory Study of Prostitute Homicide (2001) – J. Dudek
The project questioned whether such variables as work location and body disposal method could classify a deceased prostitute case as being either single (the only victim of a murderer) or serial (one of several victims of a murderer) in nature. Anecdotal data and variables excerpted from relevant research literatures were included in an instrument designed for the study, the Prostitute Homicide Questionnaire. Psychopathy was measured retrospectively with the Psychopathy Checklist-Revised. One hundred twenty-three closed homicide files (49 single and 74 serial victims) submitted from law enforcement agencies were examined, completing both instruments. Results show that, although most prostitute victims were crack cocaine addicts, serial victims showed a more chronic pattern of abuse and risk behaviors, while single victims resembled traditional street prostitutes. The perpetrators resembled each other superficially by having lengthy criminal histories and elevated psychopathy levels. But the serial killers differed markedly "under the surface", showing sexual motivations, deviant interests, and a high likelihood for sexual aggression. Serial offender subgroups were identified, differing in socioeconomic status, criminal sophistication, and exhibition of sadistic and idiosyncratic crime scene behaviors. Single offenders were nonsexually motivated, murdering victims spontaneously during interpersonal disputes involving substances. It is recommended that this study be replicated with a larger, more representative sample of prostitute victims.

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

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

Product: NCJ# 212349
Domestic Violence Against Older Women (2005) – B. Dunlop, R. Beaularier, L. Seff, F. Newman, N. Malik, M. Fuster

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

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

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

Product: NCJ# 211976/211977
The Experience of Violence in the Lives of Homeless Women (2005) – J. Jasinski, J. Wesely, E. Mustaine, J. Wright
Relatively little is known about the experiences of violence among homeless men and women. In addition, there is little research that uses standardized measurements of victimization types to compare them with a sample of individuals who are not homeless. The Florida Four-City Study was designed to overcome many of the limitations of existing research on victimization of homeless individuals. Altogether, 737 women were interviewed: 199 from the Orlando Coalition for the Homeless; 200 from the Metropolitan Ministries facilities in Tampa; 146 from the I.M. Sulzbacher Center for the Homeless in Jacksonville; and 192 from the Community Partnership for Homeless Inc in Miami. In addition, 91 face-to-face interviews with homeless men in Orlando were also conducted. The primary goal of this research was to develop an understanding of the role of violence in the lives of homeless women and men. Researchers found that: 1) approximately one homeless women in four is homeless mainly because of her experiences with violence, which underscores the importance of violence in the process by which some women becomes homeless; 2) homeless women are far more likely to experience violence of all sorts than American women in general, by differential ranging from two to four depending on the violence type; 3) homeless men are also more likely to experience violence of all sorts than American men in general; 4) at zero order, homeless men are more likely than homeless women to be victimized by assault (from any perpetrator) but this difference disappears when relevant confounds are controlled; and 5) homeless men and women are frequent perpetrators of crime, although many of the crimes they commit are 'survival crimes' or in some fashion drug-related.

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

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

Product: NCJ# 216951
W.E.B. Du Bois Research Fellowship (2006) – V. K. Kanuha
As used in this report, "restorative justice" refers to a set of principles and practices that address the harm done to victims and the community by a crime, while holding the offender accountable for his/her behavior and requiring him/her to participate in activities and programs that will reform the offending behavior. Although the literature review found very little empirically based research on the use of restorative-justice strategies with domestic and family violence that involved adult victims and offenders, there were some themes expressed by both restorative-justice proponents and critics. Advocates of restorative justice believe that restorative justice principles are based in native community-oriented cultures that focus on both the harms done to victims and the community and on the reformation of offending behaviors. They praise this approach for its balance in addressing both the harms done to victims and the needs of offenders that underlie their destructive behavior. Critics of restorative justice as it is implemented in such practices as family group conferences and other non-adversarial forums include feminist and antiviolence practitioners and native workers and analysts. They note the difficulties of transplanting restorative-justice principles and practices that originated in homogeneous community-oriented native cultures to domestic violence cases that involve people conditioned by different cultures. The most consistent caution about the use of restorative justice to address domestic and sexual violence is its risk to women victims and survivors because of potential laxity in providing reliable protections for victims vulnerable to repeated violence. The study advocates more informed dialog and empirical research on particular restorative and alternative justice intervention that specifically address crimes against women.

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

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

Product: NCJ# 212867
Understanding the Needs of Victims of Sexual Assault in the Deaf Community (2006) – J. Obinna, S. Krueger, C. Osterbaan, J. Sadusky, W. DeVore

The findings indicate that service providers believe sexual assault is a significant problem in the deaf community. A literature review estimated that 83% of women with disabilities would be sexually assaulted in their lifetime. Of particular concern among victim service providers was a lack of understanding and training in the law enforcement community regarding how to investigate and provide services to deaf victims of sexual assault. Interviews with 51 members of the deaf community following their viewing of video scenarios of sexual assault situations revealed several themes. Among prior victims of sexual assault, there were feelings of fear, anger, shock, disappointment, embarrassment, and self-blame related to their victimization. Although police were viewed as a source of help, many who had contacted police were frustrated by their experience. Few sexual assault survivors called the police after being sexually assaulted by a "date." Generally, contacts with law enforcement personnel were impeded by communication barriers, a lack of police training in investigative techniques in cases with deaf victims, and a general belief in the deaf community that the hearing community does not know how to relate to them.

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

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

Product: NCJ# 214440
Violence and Victimization: Exploring Women's Histories of Survival (2006) – J. Postmus, M. Severson
The research explored the histories of physical and sexual victimization reported by incarcerated and non-incarcerated women and sought to identify the survival strategies women activated at various points in their lifespan. The goal was to examine the consequences, defined here as the health, mental health, substance use, incarceration, and suicidality, of intimate partner violence, sexual violence, and youth maltreatment and victimization to identify at-risk populations, modifiable risk and essential mediating factors, and optimal times and settings for intervention. The total survey sample includes 423 women: 157 women incarcerated in the correctional facility; 157 women who had been recipients of services for intimate partner violence and/or sexual assault within the 12 months prior to the research interview; and 109 women from the community at-large who had not received services in the prior 12 months. Considered as a whole, 98 percent of the women interviewed reported experiencing some type of psychological, physical, and/or sexual abuse during their lifetimes. Rates for physical and sexual victimization as children and as adults were high across sample populations but particularly for the incarcerated population. Mediating factors including social support, self-efficacy and use of adaptive and maladaptive coping skills were significant predictors of adult outcomes. Because this research took place in one Midwestern state, additional research is necessary to confirm the applicability of these findings to other populations.

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

This project will conduct a needs assessment of African American women who are residents of Maryland and have been sexually assaulted. The project will build on the methodology, findings, and partnerships developed during the Sexual Assault Needs Assessment Project (SNAP), which was designed to shed light on sexual assault in Maryland and evaluate the State's services for victims. Follow-up analyses will be conducted to determine whether there are differences by race in terms of details of assault, reporting to police, and medical and counseling services received. Analysis will also be conducted to determine if these differences are due to race alone or other variables, such as geographic location, age, or socioeconomic status. This project's goals are to: 1) better understand the nature of sexual assault among African American women; 2) assess these women's police reports of sexual assault, their use of available resources, and the barriers to these resources; 3) explore their use of alternative sources of care; and 4) assess the possible influence of race and ethnicity on the receipt and quality of medical and psychological care. Researchers plan to share their findings with Maryland's 18 rape crisis centers so they may improve services to sexual assault victims.

2003-RD-CX-0021:	**A Study of the Effects of Intimate Partner Violence on the Workplace**
Amount:	**$744,119**
PI:	**Amy Farmer**
Monitor:	**Catherine McNamee**
Status:	**Ongoing**

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.

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

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

Product: NCJ# 216550

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

For the 284 victims whose cases were referred to law enforcement or to adult protective services for investigation for suspected sexual abuse, the mean age was 78.8 years. The majority of the victims were female (93.2 percent). Elders with dementia, compared to those without a diagnosis, were abused more often by persons known to them (family member, caregiver, or another nursing home resident) than a stranger, presented behavioral cues of distress rather than verbal disclosures, were easily confused and verbally manipulated, and were pressured into sex by the mere presence of the offender. One policy recommendation is to increase the detection of elder sexual abuse by training primary health care providers and home health care providers to identify the signs and symptoms of sexual

abuse in elderly patients. The ages of the 180 known offenders ranged from 13 to 90. The opportunistic and nonsadistic rapists committed sex offenses without penetration. The sadistic offenders characterized by pervasive anger committed the most severe sex offenses. The 77 convicted sex offenders generally planned the offense, did not bring a weapon, and were not violent. Data on the 284 cases pertained to victim and offender characteristics, offense characteristics, and case disposition. Data were entered into a specially designed measurement tool called the Comprehensive Sexual Assault Assessment Tool-Elder. A separate dataset of 77 cases of convicted sex offenders of elderly women was analyzed; 25 were interviewed in prison.

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

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

Product: NCJ# 214650
Providing a Citywide System of Single Point Access to Domestic Violence Information, Resources, and Referrals to a Diverse Population: A Evaluation of the City of Chicago Domestic Violence Help Line (2006) – M. Fugate, C. George, N. Haber, S. Stawiski
This is a report of a two-year collaborative evaluation of the City of Chicago Domestic Violence Help Line (DVHL). It assesses whether the DVHL effectively meets the needs of diverse victims of domestic violence with three primary goals: 1) to assess the effectiveness of the DVHL's operation in serving domestic violence victims from Chicago's diverse populations; 2) to learn about the differing needs of diverse populations and their experiences utilizing the information, referrals, and linkages; and 3) to provide information to other municipalities interested in establishing such public-private programs, collaborations, and policies. The focus of the evaluation is from the user's perspective of the usefulness of the service. Telephone interviews were conducted with 399 victims who had previously called the DVHL and 74 staff members at domestic violence service provider agencies. A survey was also administered and completed by 1,202 police officers from the Chicago Police Department. Finally, to assess the awareness of the DVHL, 357 active community residents were surveyed at the 25 Police District Advisory Committees. Overwhelmingly positive assessments of the DVHL's usefulness were given. The interaction with the Victim Information and Referral Advocate (VIRA) was of primary importance in the victim's assessment of the DVHL. Victims identified: a) strong personal connection; b) support and comfort; and c) strategizing as important in their interaction with the VIRA. The types of services requested by black, white, and Latino victims differed. Black victims most often sought shelter service from the DVHL, while Latino victims sought information on Order of Protection or other general DV information. Most obtained the information or service they requested and through the information was useful.

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

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

Product: NCJ# 216072
Serving Limited English Proficient (LEP) Battered Women: A National Survey of the Courts' Capacity to Provide Protection Orders (2006) – B. Uekert; T. Peters; W. Romberger; M. Abraham; S. Keilitz
Findings from the national survey demonstrate that courts have inadequate resources, including a shortage of interpreters. Courts have sparse informational or instructional material on protection orders in languages other than English. Court relationships with community-based organizations are limited. In addition, courts have poor data collection and information management systems that do not track requests for language assistance. Nationally, there is a gap in the needs of the Limited English Proficient (LEP) population seeking protection orders and the courts' capacity to serve this population of non-English speaking petitioners. The Nation's courts need to increase their institutional capacity to identify, develop, and implement an effective system so as to provide equal and "meaningful access" to protection orders and court services for the LEP population. Three sites were selected for further study based on the high quality of their court programs and community collaboration: Miami-Dade County, FL, King County, WA, and Washington, DC. The courts are increasingly serving a population with limited English proficiency. The 2000 Census of the United States indicates that 18 percent of the adult population speaks a language other than English. Despite Federal and State guidelines, most courts have not had the budget or resolve to create the capacity to provide language services. The need for language services may be felt most in the case of battered and stalked women who seek reprieve with protection orders. In 2003, the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) awarded the National Center for State Courts a grant to study the capacity of LEP petitioners to receive orders of protection. The multimethod study design included a national survey of courts, an intensive survey of a select group of courts and community-based organizations within their jurisdictions and the assessment of selected sites that could serve as national models.

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

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

NCJ# 224520
Alaska Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner Study – A. B. Rosay, T, Henry
The study included all sexual assault nurse examinations in the cities over a period from 1996 to 2004 (n=1,699) and found that patient condition at the time of the assault (i.e., sober, intoxicated, or incapacitated) did not impact the presence or frequency of the patient's genital injury. The study also indicated that the time elapsed from the assault to the SANE examination did not impact the presence or frequency of genital injury. The study found nine factors associated with the presence of genital injury: whether the case was reported prior to 2003, when changes to the SANE program occurred; whether the patient engaged in consensual sexual activity within 96 hours of the assault; whether the assault included vaginal penetration; whether ejaculation occurred during the assault; whether the examination included an anoscope exam; whether an alternative light source was used; whether the patient required a genital followup exam; whether the patient also had congenital injuries; and whether the patient was expressive at

any time during the interview/examination process. In addition, neither the presence nor frequency of genital injury influenced any of the legal resolutions. Although the documentation of genital injury did not significantly impact legal resolutions, other types of injuries did impact case legal outcomes. The report advises, however, that the successful legal resolution of a rape case is not the key goal of the SANEs work. The goal of SANEs is to provide competent and compassionate nursing care that promotes healing of the patient's physical, psychological, social, and spiritual health.

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

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

Product: NCJ #219181
Drug-Facilitated, Incapacitated, and Forcible Rape: A National Study (2007) D. Kilpatrick, H. Resnick, K. Ruggiero, L. Conoscenti, J. McCauley
The findings show that approximately 20 million out of 112 million women (18 percent) in the United States have ever been raped, including an estimated 18 million women who have been forcibly raped, nearly 3 million who have experienced drug-facilitated rape, and 3 million who have been raped while incapacitated. Only 16 percent of all rapes were reported to law enforcement. Victims of drug-facilitated or rape while they were incapacitated were somewhat less likely to report the rape to authorities than victims of forcible rape. Major barriers to reporting rape included not wanting others to know about the rape, fear of retaliation, perception that evidence was insufficient, uncertainty about how to report the crime, and uncertainty about whether a crime was committed or whether the offender intended her harm. Injury was reported for 52 percent of forcible rape incidents and 30 percent of drug-facilitated or incapacitated rape incidents. Approximately 673,000 of nearly 6 million current college women (11.5 percent) have ever been raped, with an estimated half-million college women having been forcibly raped, 160,000 experiencing drug-facilitated rape, and just over 200,000 having been raped while incapacitated. Among college women, approximately 12 percent of rapes were reported to law enforcement. Consistent with the national sample, victims of drug-facilitated or incapacitated rape were less likely than victims of forcible rape to report it to police. Reasons for not reporting the rape were similar to those for nonreporting in the national sample

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

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

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

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

Products: NCJ# 222459
A Statewide Profile of Abuse of Older Women and the Criminal Justice Response

NCJ# 222460
A Statewide Profile of Abuse of Older Women and the Criminal Justice Response, Summary
As women victims aged, their likelihood of reported abuse declined. Two-thirds of the older women victims were between the ages of 50 and 59 notwithstanding that this age group represented only 37.7% of all women age 50 and older in Rhode Island (U.S. Census, 2000). As women victims age, their abuser is more likely to be female, although the majority remain male. As women victims age, intimate abuse declines and non-intimate family member abuses increases. Current or former intimates suspected of abusing older women do not appear to be stressed out caregivers, any more than family member abusers. Victim cooperation with police does not diminish with age. Older women victims were not more likely to suffer injuries as a result of the abuse incident. The criminal justice response did not vary with victim age. Criminal justice and adult protective service involvement did not reduce the risk of revictimization.

2007-WG-BX-0051:	**Sexual Assault Among Latinas (SALAS) Project**
Amount:	**$450,585**
PI:	**Carlos Cuevas**
Monitor:	**Christine Crossland**
Status:	**Ongoing**

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.

2007-WG-BX-0021:	**The Historically Black College and University Campus Sexual Assault Study**
Amount:	**$385,622**
PI:	**Christopher Krebs**
Monitor:	**Karen J. Bachar**
Status	**Ongoing**

The purpose of this study is 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" (p.2). This will be accomplished via a Web-based survey that will collect 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. The investigators note that "many HBCU's have limited resources and are sometimes unable to invest in institutional research that might inform and benefit their administrations and/or their students" indicating both the importance of the proposed study and how the information garnered from the study may add information that addresses the gap in the institutional knowledge in this area. Further it is noted that 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 will provide information to the research and practitioner communities that will address this gap in knowledge

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

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.

2008-MU-MU-0010:	**Dating Violence/Harrassment Prevention Programs: A Collaborative Muli-level Randomized Experimental Evaluation**
Amount	**$649,851**
PI:	**Bruce Taylor**
Monitor:	**Carrie Mulford**
Status:	**Ongoing**

Dating violence and harassment (DV/H) can lead to serious injuries for its victims, poorer mental and physical health, more "high risk"/deviant behavior, and increased school avoidance. The goal of this project is to prevent DV/H by increasing knowledge about the efficacy of prevention programs through the most rigorous evaluation methods available. The Police Executive Research Forum and Wellesley College will partner with the fourth largest school district in the nation, Miami-Dade, and its certified school police department. The proposed 27-month study will use an experimental, longitudinal design with random assignment of 50 middle schools/200 classrooms from the 6th and 7th grades to one of four conditions: (1) Both a building and classroom-level intervention; (2) A building-level intervention; (3) A classroom intervention; and (4) Neither (control group). Within each of these four cells, a random sample of 50 classrooms will be selected for study participation and complete all three waves of student quantitative surveys (200 classrooms x 30 students per classroom = 6,000 students). The classroom intervention involves a six-session curriculum that emphasizes the consequences for perpetrators of DV/H, state laws, penalties and remedies for DV/H, the construction of gender roles, and healthy relationships. The school (building-level) intervention includes training for police and school personnel in identifying/responding to DV/H, introduction of school based restraining orders, mapping of "hot spots" of unsafe areas, and use of posters for

awareness and reporting of DV/H to the police/school. The control group follows normal schedule and does not receive any of the class or building-level intervention elements. Additionally, surveys, observational methods, key informant interviews, and focus groups with key stakeholder groups will be used to assess the integrity/fidelity of the intervention delivery and random assignment process. The project will answer four questions on the effectiveness of DV/H prevention programs: (1) What are the effects of providing prevention programming compared to no prevention?; (2) Are classroom-based prevention programs that incorporate an additional school-level intervention more effective in changing knowledge, attitudes, and behavior than classroom interventions that do not or compared to no programming at all (i.e., the control group)?; (3) Do moderator variables impact the relationship between treatment and outcomes?; and (4) Do DV/H patterns (e.g., prevalence/frequency and severity) differ for female versus male students, and are the interventions more effective in reducing victimization and/or perpetration for female compared to male students?

VAW and Welfare

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

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

1998-WT-VX-0020:	**The Relationship Between Welfare, Domestic Violence, and Employment**

Amount:	**$429,068**
PI:	**Martha Coulter**
Monitor:	**Bernard Auchter**
Status:	**Completed**

This 24 month project will employ a longitudinal design, using both quantitative and qualitative methods. Subjects will be a sample of approximately 600 welfare recipients, drawn from a statewide, geographically stratified, representative sample selected for a study of the needs of welfare recipients. The first component of the study will consist of a telephone survey to collect quantitative data on participation characteristics, experience of domestic violence, physical and mental health status, coping resources, child functioning, social support, and employment status. A follow-up study will be conducted nine months later to assess changes in status, functioning, and employment. Secondary analysis of Medicaid administrative data will compare the utilization rates for medical and mental health services of the participants. The second component of the study will consist of semi-structured interviews with a sub-sample of the original sample. Participants will be interviewed four times over a 12 month period to monitor ongoing status with respect to mediating variables and employment status. The key components of the interview will be the intensive tracking of the participant's experience of domestic violence, changes in the experience and impact of mediating variables, and their work participation and experiences.

Product: NCJ# 205294
The Impact of Domestic Violence on the Employment Experiences of Women on Welfare (2003) – M. Coulter
The study involved 411 women who were, at the time of the study, on welfare or had been at a previous time. The women were ages 18-66, and 34 percent were White, 58 percent African-American, and 7 percent other. The study consisted of 2 quantitative telephone interviews (411 at time 1 and 109 at time 2). Two in-person qualitative interviews were also conducted (44 at time 1 and 21 at time 2). Results suggest that the three variables of social support, mental health and parenting stress are negatively related to domestic violence in both the past year and prior to that time. Being African American has a protective effect for women not currently in a relationship in regard to the impact of the mediating variables. Employment success is more likely if the respondent is in good physical health, has good caseworker support, social support, employer support, physical health, and a technical skill or education, as well as the identification of domestic violence experiences in both the past 12 months and before then.

1999-WT-VX-0003:	**The Effects of Welfare Recipiency on Domestic Violence**
Amount:	**$119,450**
PI:	**Samuel Myers**
Monitor:	**Bernard Auchter**
Status:	**Completed**

The proposed project will examine the possible relationship between welfare recipiency and domestic violence observed at a time prior to welfare reform. The goal of the project is to test the underlying premise that welfare recipiency is related to domestic violence. The objectives of the research are to: 1) explore the direct effects of welfare recipiency on measures of domestic violence and 2) examine the indirect effects of welfare recipiency 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 recipiency and domestic violence.

Product: NCJ# 204008
Effects of Welfare on Domestic Violence (2003) – S. Ards, S. Myers
The study hypothesized that welfare recipiency 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 recipiency 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 recipiency, 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.

2000-WT-VX-0009:	**Research and Evaluation on Violence Against Women: Battering, Work, and Welfare**
Amount:	**$234,905**
PI:	**Lisa Brush**
Monitor:	**Bernard Auchter**
Status:	**Completed**

The proposed study will evaluate the effects of battering on the efforts of poor women to achieve autonomy in the welfare-to-work transition, economic health, and relationships. Its objectives are to: 1) elicit and analyze poor women's autobiographical accounts of the interplay between battering and work, family, welfare, and poverty and 2) develop a 10-week community literacy project using select participants to analyze autobiographical data and test hypotheses about the effects and timing of battering. Study subjects will be recipients of Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) subsidies, recruited through the Pittsburgh Partnership, which is the central agency for welfare-to-work programs in the area. Longitudinal research data will be collected through repeated, in-depth retrospective and prospective interviews and individual-level narratives from the community literacy project. Retrospective data will first be gathered from structured and unstructured interviews of the study's sample of 40 battered women in transition. Subsequent prospective interviews with the group will be undertaken at three quarterly intervals. The community literacy project will employ a sample of l2 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

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

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 where 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

2006-WG-BX-0011:	**Poly-victimization History Among Girls Adjudicated Delinquent**
Amount:	**$297,888**
PI:	**Dana DeHart**
Monitor:	**Carrie Mulford**
Status:	**Ongoing**

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

Domestic Violence and Children

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

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.

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

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

1999-WT-VX-0001:	**Battered Women, Battered Children**
Amount:	**$191,444**
PI:	**Debra Whitcomb**
Monitor:	**Cynthia Mamalian**
Status:	**Completed**

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

Product: NCJ# 185355
Children and Domestic Violence: Challenges for Prosecutors (2000) – D. Whitcomb
This study investigated the challenges facing prosecutors when children are exposed to domestic violence, how new laws effective in a small number of states are affecting practice, and what prosecutors can do to help battered women and their children. The study used data from a national telephone survey of prosecutors and intensive field research at sites in Texas, Georgia, Oregon, and Utah. The survey found that prosecutors are more aware of the risks to children and many are taking steps to hold offenders accountable for the risks to children by arguing for harsher sentences and charging offenders with child endangerment. New laws that identify children as victims allow children access to crime victim compensation funds, enable the courts to issue protective orders on the children's behalf and signal a need to file a report with the child protection agency, even in the absence of laws naming DV as a condition of mandatory reporting. The study suggests ways prosecutors can help battered women and their children, including: 1) instituting protocols within prosecutors' offices to facilitate information sharing; 2) identifying avenues for earlier intervention; 3) using every means to enforce no-contact orders and probationary sentences; 4) promoting increased attention to services for battered women; and 5) advocating for needed change, whether legislative, fiscal or programmatic.
Additional NCJ Citations: 190632, 197297, 199701, 199721

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

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

2002-WG-BX-0012:	**Intimate Partner Violence During Visitation: A Longitudinal Study of Supervised**

	and Unsupervised Access
Amount:	**$198,946**
PI:	**Chris O'Sullivan**
Monitor:	**Bernard Auchter**
Status:	**Completed**

This study explores the extent to which different court-ordered visitation arrangements expose victims of domestic violence to further abuse from ex-partners and result in their children being threatened or witnessing violence by their fathers. The researchers will interview victimized mothers in New York City—100 whose ex-partners are receiving short-term supervision at a visitation center and 250 whose ex-partners are receiving unsupervised or family-supervised visitation. In addition, the researchers will investigate whether court-ordered visitation arrangements for non-custodial parents conform to a model code for visitation issued by the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges. The project goal is to increase the understanding of court-ordered visitation under different conditions in DV cases in order to prevent future violence against women and children in these situations. Specific aims are to examine: 1) the outcomes for children and mothers under conditions of supervised visitation, unsupervised visitation, family-supervised visitation, and supervised or public transfer; 2) which families receive professionally supervised visitation and which do not; and 3) how courts handle visitation for families with a history of DV when professional supervision is not ordered or cannot be accessed. Study findings will provide information to the courts and affiliated programs, including family court judges, custody evaluators, law guardians, resource coordinators, and supervised visitation programs.

Product: NCJ# 213712
Supervised and Unsupervised Parental Access in Domestic Violence Cases: Court Orders and Consequences (2006) – C. O'Sullivan, L. King, K. Levin-Russell, E. Horowitz
When a victim of intimate partner violent separates from and secures an order of protection against her partner and the couple has children in common, New York City Family Courts are likely to grant the father visitation. Accordingly, the Model Code of the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges recommends that child visitation be granted to a perpetrator of domestic violence only if the safety of the child and victimized parent can be protected through such arrangements. Researchers recruited 242 women from the New York City Family Courts and supervised visitation centers—baseline interviews were conducted in person and 168 participants were re-interviewed by telephone an average of six months later. Questions focused on physical and psychological abuse and injuries, children's exposure to the abuse and visitation orders. Results indicated that if: 1) the father had recently been physically abuse or if he abused alcohol or drugs, he was significantly more likely to receive an order for family-supervised than for unsupervised visits; and 2) the father had access to a gun, he was more likely to receive an order to a visitation center. Visitation conditions were not significantly associated with abuse during the follow-up period and significantly more children showed externalizing and internalizing behavior problems if the mother had been severely injured by the father. This report recommends: 1) more funding for visitation centers;
2) guidelines for family members who supervise visits; and 3) that unsupervised visits and family supervised visits need to be monitored for compliance with conditions on visits.

2002-WG-BX-0014:	**Co-Occurring Intimate Partner Violence and Child Maltreatment: Local Policies/Practices and Relationships to Child Placement, Family Services, and Residence**
Amount:	**$399,774**
PI:	**Kelly Kelleher**
Monitor:	**Bernard Auchter**
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**
Monitor:	**Carrie Mulford**
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 2 time periods of the Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods, a longitudinal study of crime, delinquency, substance abuse, and violence that included a representative random probability sample of 6,228 children and their primary caregivers. The sample was drawn from a 3-stage cross-sectional stratified cluster sample of 80 Chicago neighborhoods. The data provide information on family structure, parent-child relationships, parent discipline styles, family mental health, and family history of crime and drug use. Data analysis involved the use of logistic regression and both ordinal and multinomial logits (chapter 5 discusses in detail the effect of using data augmentation algorithms on the means, standard errors, and relationships among the variables under examination). Future studies should focus on the cost effectiveness of treatment for anxiety for children who have been exposed to intimate partner violence or child abuse.

2006-WG-BX-0006:	**Multiple Perspectives on Battered Women and their Children Fleeing to the U.S. for Safety: A Study of Hague Convention Cases**
Amount:	**$370,996**
PI:	**Jeffrey Edleson**
Monitor:	**Karen J. Bachar**
Status:	**Ongoing**

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.

Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children

2005-LX-FX-0001:	**The Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in NYC: A Population Assessment and Participatory Project Evaluation**
Amount:	**$520,000**
PI:	**Mike Rempel & Ric Curtis**
Monitor:	**Karen J. Bachar**
Status:	**Ongoing**

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

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

The First Offender Prostitution Program (FOPP) seeks to reduce the demand for prostitution by educating men about the risks of soliciting commercial sex. Abt Associates evaluated this prosecution diversion program by comparing recidivism for men who were arrested for solicitation in San Francisco and who participated in FOPP with two nonequivalent comparison groups: men arrested for solicitation in San Francisco but who did not participate in the program and men arrested for solicitation in comparison cities. The two primary goals of this study are to: (1) compare the recidivism rates for program participants and non-participant comparisons; and (2) estimate the costs savings from diversion. The primary data source will be criminal records for all men (FOPP participants and

nonparticipants) arrested for solicitation in San Francisco over the history of the program, obtained through the California Criminal Justice Statistics Center. Abt will also collect similar data for males arrested for solicitation in 2–4 comparison cities (the selection of which will be finalized at the beginning of the project). For the multivariate recidivism analysis Abt will utilize as statistical controls other information available from the criminal records, including criminal justice involvement prior to the arrest that led to FOPP participation and demographic information. The research team will analyze the recidivism data. To limit the effect of omitted variables, Abt will consider only California cities as potential comparison sites, and only those cities with stable enforcement environments. To investigate which program elements are most likely responsible for any program effect, Abt will conduct qualitative research of the FOPP. This participant-observation research will be supplemented by analysis of the various survey instruments used by the Standing Against Global Exploitation (SAGE, the sponsor of FOPP) over its ten-year history. Finally, Abt will produce estimates of the costs associated with the diversion program and the associated savings to the criminal justice system in San Francisco

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

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

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

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.

2006-JE-FX-0006:	**Process Evaluation of OJJDP's CSEC Program in Atlanta**
Amount:	**$451,864**
PI:	**Mary Finn**
Monitor:	**Karen J. Bachar**
Status:	**Ongoing**

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.

Drug and Alcohol Use, and Criminal Histories

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

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

Product: NCJ# 188266/188267
Alcohol Problems and Violence Against Women (2001) – W. Downs
The study examined the experience of partner violence in two groups of women—residents of a shelter for battered women and those from a substance abuse treatment facility. Sixty-six percent of the women in the substance abuse treatment group experienced at least one instance of abuse by a parent during childhood compared with 59% of those in the battered women's shelter. Eighty-seven percent of the women in the shelter and 63% of the women in the substance abuse treatment facility experienced physical violence from a partner within the past six months, and virtually all experienced psychological violence. The association between partner abuse and drug problems is stronger than that between partner abuse and alcohol problems. Severe physical abuse was attributed to mothers more than fathers. Women's use of violence against their partner was stronger on the shelter group among women who had a 12 month or lifetime diagnosis of alcohol dependence. Childhood abuse was associated with alcohol problems and partner abuse, and more strongly with violence toward a partner.
Additional Publications: 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.

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

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. Wheeless

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

Additional NCJ Citations: 202564

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

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

1998-IJ-CX-0031:	**Drugs and Alcohol and their Connection to Domestic Violence**
Amount:	**$41,358**
PI:	**Paul Geurin**
Monitor:	**Christine Crossland**
Status:	**Completed**

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.

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

1999-WT-VX-0006:	**Understanding the Links Between Violence Against Women and Women's Participation in Illegal Activity**
Amount:	**$186,011**
PI:	**Beth Richie**
Monitor:	**Katherine Darke**

Status:	**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.

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

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

Product: NCJ# 202900
Incidence and Prevalence of Domestic Violence Victimization among Female Arrestees in San Diego County (2003) – S. Pennell, C. Burke
This study was designed to explore the incidence and prevalence of domestic violence among female arrestees, determine if the types and severity of abuse were related to victim substance use, and compare these victims with those in another study of shelter clients. A total of 181 female arrestees participated in the study. Participants were

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

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

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

Product: NCJ# 208383
Pathways to Prison: Impact of Victimization in the Lives of Incarcerated Women (2004) – D. DeHart
Some theorists have contended that women's involvement in criminal activities can be attributed to social problems that often result in the physical, sexual, and psychological victimization of these women. As the female incarceration rate continues to swell in the United States, researchers have been called upon to study the gender-specific motivations and needs of female offenders. The current study examines the link between female victimization and women's involvement in crime. Researchers interviewed 60 women incarcerated in a maximum-security correctional facility for various offenses including drug offenses, property offenses, child abuse and neglect, and violent offenses. The interviews focused on the offender's perspective of the victimization experienced in her life, as well as her history of family and peer relationships, substance use, and criminal involvement. A grounded-theory approach guided the qualitative analysis of the interview transcripts, which were analyzed with the assistance of the ATLAS/ti software program. The findings revealed several major ways in which victimization impacted the female offenders, including the victimization's effects on health and psychosocial functioning. In some cases, the victimization led directly to the commission of the offense in that the women were coerced into the criminal activity. The cumulative impact of multiple victimizations as a contributing factor in women's criminal involvement is discussed and case studies are provided to illustrate main findings.

Context and Life Course

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

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

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

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**
Monitor:	**Angela Moore Parmley**
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**
Monitor:	**Leora Rosen**
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. Secondarily, 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

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

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

1998-WT-VX-0032:	**Sex Trafficking of Women in Three Regional U.S. Cities: Links Between International and Domestic Sex Industries**
Amount:	**$188,677**
PI:	**Janice Raymond**
Monitor:	**Leora Rosen**
Status:	**Completed**

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

1999-WT-VX-0007:	**Women's Experience with Violence: A Collaborative Research Initiative for the Center for Research on Women and the Memphis Sexual Assault Resource Center**
Amount:	**$325,725**
PI:	**Phyllis Betts**
Monitor:	**Leora Rosen**
Status:	**Completed**

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.

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

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 off 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

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

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

Product: NCJ# 208701
Rape Prevention Through Bystander Education: Bringing a Broader Community Perspective to Sexual Violence Prevention (2005) – V. Baynard, E. Plante, M. Moynihan
The sexual violence prevention program evaluated in this study uses a community of responsibility model to teach women and men how to intervene safely and effectively in cases of sexual violence before, during, and after incidents with strangers, acquaintances, or friends. The program varies from other prevention programs in that it does not address men as potential perpetrators or women as potential victims. Rather, it approaches both women and men as potential bystanders or witnesses to behaviors related to sexual violence. The program is grounded in recent research on social and community psychology which focuses on bystander intervention and community-focused solutions. The program draws upon findings from research on community change and prevention as well as more individually-focused studies of rape prevention programs and bystander behavior in emergency and crime situations. Three hundred and eighty-nine undergraduates participated and were randomly assigned to one of two treatment groups or to a control group. Results from the research reveal that up to two months after participating in either a one or three session version of the program, participants in the treatment conditions showed improvements across measures of attitudes, knowledge, and behavior while the control group did not. Most program effects persisted at four and twelve month follow-ups. The program appeared to benefit women and men equally.

2003-WG-BX-1001:	**Sexual Violence: Longitudinal, Multigenerational Evidence**
Amount:	**$292,783**
PI:	**Jennifer Grotpeter**
Monitor:	**Carrie Mulford**
Status:	**Completed**

This research will use the National Youth Survey to achieve the following objectives, to: 1) study developmental patterns of initiation, continuity, and suspension of engagement in sexually assaultive behaviors in the original respondents and 2) study sequencing of initiation and suspension of sexual assault relative to other interpersonal violence, other delinquent and criminal behaviors, and potential risk factors for initiation and suspension, in the original respondent generation. Additionally, this research will study 3) the prevalence of sexual assault and the co-morbidity of sexual assault with other problem behaviors, including other interpersonal violence, a) developmentally, across the life course, for the focal respondents, b) inter-generationally, comparing patterns of co-morbidity in adolescence and young adulthood, for the original respondents and their children, and c) including comparisons of co-morbidity developmentally and inter-generationally across sociodemographic subpopulations. Finally, this research will study 4) 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 perpetrators first sexual assault (onset) began at eleven and peaked at 16. From that point rate of first assaults decreased until the last onset point of twenty-five. By age twenty eighty-eight percent of those who were going to perpetrate sexual assault had already done so. In all 5.7% of the sample reported ever committing a sexual assault, and 2.4% were categorized as serious sexual assaulters. Sexual assault was generally initiated last after felony assault, felony theft, minor delinquency, and marijuana use. Exposure to delinquent friends was the one, major, statistically significant predictor of sexual assault over the life-course, particularly for males. For the sample, adolescent sexual assault, felony theft, and normlessness in the family context predicted perpetrating sexual assault in young adulthood. Of the respondents who reported perpetrating a sexual assault, 61% reported drinking alcohol before committing a sexual assault. Only one forth reported using drugs, but notably they were also drinking. The most common specified means of forcing sexual assault were verbal persuasion/threats (44%), and hit/slapped/mild roughness (25%). Seven percent of the study population reported getting their victim drunk or drugging their victim to facilitate the attack. In all 77% of original respondents who reported being sexually attacked or raped did not report the incident to the police. Their reasons for not reporting were that the police can't or won't help, (37%) and that it was a private/personal matter (32%).

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

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.

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

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.

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

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.

2005-WG-BX-0012:	**Elder Abuse: How Protective Behaviors and Risk Factors Affect the Course of Abuse Over Time**
Amount:	**$438,054**
PI:	**Rob Davis**
Monitor:	**Carrie Mulford**
Status:	**Ongoing**

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

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

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

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

Category E: TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS

2005-IJ-CX-0053:	**Assessing the Extent of Human Trafficking A Community Outreach Approach.**
Amount:	**$336,177**
PI:	**Nina Siulc**
Monitor:	**Karen J. Bachar**
Status:	**Completed**

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.

2006-IJ-CX-0008:	**A Case Study of Human Trafficking: The Transnational Movement of Chinese Women for Sex Work**
Amount:	**$284,287**
PI:	**James Finckenauer and Ko-lin Chin**
Monitor:	**Karen J. Bachar**
Status:	**Ongoing**

The research team is examining a number of key questions related to the illicit movement of Chinese women to other Asian countries and the United States for work in the sex industry. Specifically, the team will (1) Examine the underlying reasons for the illicit movement of Chinese women for the purpose of prostitution; (2) Explore the structure or social organization of the movement of Chinese women; (3) Understand the methods of recruiting, transporting and managing Chinese women by various participants in the smuggling/trafficking and sex businesses; (4) Investigate the economic aspects of smuggling/trafficking and prostitution; (5) Examine the social adjustment and settlement patterns among Chinese sex workers and the victimization of these sex workers by smugglers/traffickers and sex industry operators; (6) Analyze the individual and group characteristics of

smugglers/traffickers and their relationships with gangs and organized crime; and (7) Evaluate the problems and prospects of combating the movement of women from China to the rest of the world. The study involves several research sites: Hong Kong/Macau, Tokyo (Japan), Taipei (Taiwan), Bangkok (Thailand), Singapore, New York City, and Los Angeles. Approximately 315 face-to-face interviews with four categories of subjects at the research sites will be conducted. The subjects will include Chinese women working in the sex industry (n=140); sex industry operators (i.e., smugglers/traffickers, sex establishment owners, pimps, drivers) (n=70); legal authorities including law enforcement officers, judges, prosecutors and government officials (n=70); and representatives of victim services providers, NGOs, and advocacy groups (n=35). This research will greatly enhance understanding of human smuggling and trafficking by simultaneously tapping into all the players in the marketplace—victims, smugglers/traffickers, employers, and legal authorities. Specific answers to such questions as: who are the victims, who are the smugglers/traffickers, how does the business operate, how is it organized, what is the role of organized crime, what are the push/pull and supply/demand pressures, and what is the role of corruption, etc., will clearly advance understanding of this phenomenon

2006-IJ-CX-0010:	**Prosecuting Human Trafficking Cases: Lessons Learned and Best Practices**
Amount:	**$189,420**
PI:	**Heather Clawson**
Monitor:	**Karen J. Bachar**
Status:	**Completed**

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 antitrafficking 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 US Attorneys leading antitrafficking 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 (B=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.

2007-VT-BX-0001:	**Finding Victims of Human Trafficking**
Amount:	**$293,198**

PI:	**Phyllis Newton**
Monitor:	**Karen J. Bachar**
Status:	**Completed**

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.

2007-VT-BX-K002:	**Human Trafficking Literature Review**
Amount:	**$86,802**
PI:	**Elzbieta Gozdziack**
Monitor:	**Karen J. Bachar**
Status:	**Ongoing**

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. Gozdziak; 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.

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

Category F: VAWA EVALUATIONS

1995-WT-NX-0005:	**National Evaluation of the STOP Formula Grant Program**
Amount:	**$1,870,306**
PI:	**Martha Burt**
Monitor:	**Bernard Auchter**
Status:	**Completed**

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

1996-WT-NX-0002:	**Data Collection and Communication: Evaluating the Impact of the STOP Grant**
Amount:	**$344,495**
PI:	**Dawn Rubio**
Monitor:	**Angela Moore Parmley**
Status:	**Completed**

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 1997-99 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**
Monitor:	**Angela Moore Parmley**
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; focus groups with 100-225 domestic violence and sexual assault victims; and 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 Citations: 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**
Monitor:	**Angela Moore Parmley**
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

1996-WT-NX-0007:	**Impact Evaluation of STOP Grants: Law Enforcement and Prosecution**
Amount:	**$724,921**
PI:	**Thomas McEwen**
Monitor:	**Bernard Auchter**
Status:	**Completed**

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.

1998-WE-VX-K012:	**Evaluation of Grants to Encourage Arrest Policies for Domestic Violence**
Amount:	**$92,775**
PI:	**Jennifer Mastrofski**
Monitor:	**Katherine Darke**
Status:	**Completed**

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.

1998-WE-VX-0012:	**National Evaluation of the Arrest Policies Program Under the Violence Against Women Act**
Amount:	**$1,130,574**
PI:	**Thomas McEwen**
Monitor:	**Angela Moore Parmley**
Status:	**Completed**

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% of all arrests prior to the Program grants to 15.5% 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

1998-WR-VX-K002:	**National Evaluation of the Rural Domestic Violence and Child Victimization Enforcement Grant Program - Phase I and II**
Amount:	**$719,949**
PI:	**Mary Ann Dutton**
Monitor:	**Shelly Jackson**
Status:	**Completed**

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 1 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 socio-economic 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.

1998-WT-VX-K013:	**Impact of VAWA: What Counts?**
Amount:	**$229,346**
PI:	**Marcia Chaiken**
Monitor:	**Leora Rosen**
Status:	**Completed**

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 Citations: 208709

1999-WA-VX-0008:	**Procedures Undertaken After Higher Education Receives a Report of Sexual Assaults**
Amount:	**$574,681**
PI:	**Heather Karjane**
Monitor:	**Katherine Darke**
Status:	**Completed**

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, to: 1) conduct a nationally representative study of policies and procedures promulgated by IHEs in response to the Campus Security Act; 2) conduct additional analyses to supplement the mandated research questions; and 3) 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% of the colleges required sexual assault sensitivity training for campus law enforcement/security officers. Only 40% of the schools provided students sexual assault response training. Approximately 25% of the schools provided victim-related support services to special populations of students. Due process procedures for the accused were used at 37.3% of schools.
Additional NCJ Citations: 205521

1999-WE-VX-K006:	**Responding to Domestic Violence in Southern Illinois**
Amount:	**$74,999**
PI:	**Joan McDermott**
Monitor:	**Anna Jordan**
Status:	**Completed**

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 to: 1) compile a complete descriptive analysis of the approach taken in interagency collaboration and to document the project history; 2) identify research issues related to the safety of domestic violence in Carbondale (for example, 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.

1999-WE-VX-K010:	**Evaluating Domestic Violence Programs in Clinton County**
Amount:	**$52,952**
PI:	**Lynda Ames**
Monitor:	**Anna Jordan**
Status:	**Completed**

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 Citations: 193638

1999-WT-VX-K005:	**Evaluation of a Multi-Site Demonstration for Enhanced Judicial Oversight of Domestic Violence Cases**
Amount:	**$4,608,276**
PI:	**Adele Harrell, Lisa Newmark**
Monitor:	**Angela Moore Parmley**
Status:	**Ongoing**

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-post analysis of case outcomes and recidivism for a sample of defendants at each site.

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 215439, 219386, 219382, 219383, 219384, 219385

1999-WT-VX-0010:	**National Impact Evaluation of Victim Services Programs Funded Through the S.T.O.P. Violence Against Women Formula Program**
Amount:	**$961,153**
PI:	**Martha Burt**
Monitor:	**Shelly Jackson**
Status:	**Completed**

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

2000-MU-MU-0014:	**Evaluation of a Multi-Site Demonstration of Collaborations to Address Domestic Violence and Child Maltreatment**
Amount:	**$3,048,605**
PI:	**Janet Griffith**
Monitor:	**Bernard Auchter**
Status:	**Ongoing**

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# 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

2000-WA-VX-0001:	**National Evaluation of Grants to Combat Violent Crimes Against Women on Campus**
Amount:	**$499,773**
PI:	**Cheron Dupree**
Monitor:	**Katherine Darke**
Status:	**Completed**

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, faulty, 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.

2000-WL-VX-0002:	**National Evaluation of the Domestic Violence Victims' Civil Legal Assistance (CLA) Program**
Amount:	**$800,154**
PI:	**Edward Connors**
Monitor:	**Richard Titus**
Status:	**Completed**

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, 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 8 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

2005-IJ-CX-0050:	**Evaluation of the Rural Domestic Violence and Child Victimization Enforcement Grant Program Special Initiative: FBCO Pilot Program**
Amount:	**$797,094**
PI:	**Andrew Klein**
Monitor:	**Carrie Mulford**

Status: **Ongoing**

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.

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

Category G – SYNTHESIS OF EXISTING INFORMATION

1995-IJ-CX-0006:	**Panel on Research on Violence Against Women**
Amount:	**$296,952**
PI:	**Elaine Smialek**
Monitor:	**Bernard Auchter**
Status:	**Completed**

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 under served 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.

1998-WT-VX-K011:	**Synthesis of Scientific Research on Violence Against Women for a Diverse Audience**
Amount:	**$349,465**
PI:	**Alissa Pollitz Worden**
Monitor:	**Bernard Auchter**
Status:	**Completed**

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

2000-WT-VX-0008:	**A Synthesis of the Research and Evaluation from the VAWA**
Amount:	**$148,392**
PI:	**David Ford**
Monitor:	**Bernard Auchter**
Status:	**Completed**

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? and 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.

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

Category H: NIJ JOINTLY FUNDED PROJECTS

1995-IJ-CX-A019:	**When Domestic Violence and Custody Disputes Coincide: Effective Court Response**
Amount:	**$70,556**
PI:	**Janice Munsterman**
Monitor:	**Bernard Auchter**
Status:	**Completed**

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-incidence 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 visitations 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.

1995-IJ-CX-A025:	**Family Violence and Courts: Exploring Testimony on the Battered Women's Syndrome**
Amount:	**$18,791**
PI:	**Sandra Thurston**
Monitor:	**Virginia Baldau**
Status:	**Completed**

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) – US Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs & US 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.

1995-IJ-CX-A032:	**Reducing Injuries to Women in Domestic Assault**
Amount:	**$25,000**
PI:	**Joel Garner, Jeffrey Fagan, Christopher Maxwell**
Monitor:	**Bernard Auchter**
Status:	**Completed**

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 Citations: 195076

1995-IJ-CX-A037:	**Joint NIJ HHS Domestic Violence Studies**
Amount:	**$50,000**
PI:	**Jerry Silverman**
Monitor:	**Virginia Baldau**
Status:	**Completed**

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.

1997-IJ-CX-A088:	**Interagency Research Program on Violence Against Women**
Amount:	**$400,000**
PI:	**Donald Vereen**
Monitor:	**Bernard Auchter**
Status:	**Completed**

The following seven research projects were supported by the 1996 Interagency Consortium on Violence Against Women and Violence within the Family, which was comprised of nine federal offices, including NIJ, and 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.

1R01DA011150-01	
PI:	**Ernest Jouriles**
Title:	**Children of Battered Women: Reducing Risk for Abuse**

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.

1R01DA011151-01	
PI:	**Marsha E. Wolf**
Title:	**Protection of Women: Health and Justice Outcomes**

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 non-significant 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.

1R03DA011152-01
PI: **Julia Perilla**
Title: **Domestic Abuse Among Latinos: Description and Intervention**

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.

1R03DA011154-01
PI: **Lorraine H. Malcoe**
Title: **Understanding Partner Violence in Native American Women**

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 confident (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

1R01DA011156-01
PI: **Jacquelyn C. Campbell**
Title: **Risk Factors for Homicide in Violent Intimate Relationships**

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 Publications: 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.

1R01DA011157-01	
PI:	**Lourdes Linares**
Title:	**The Effects of Community Violence on Women and Children**

Dyad research (women and children) on family aggression related to maternal practices will be 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 will be assessed by structural analytical procedures. The strength of this study is 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%), 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 Publications: 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.

1R01DA011158-01	
PI:	**Heidi Resnick**
Title:	**Prevention of Post-Rape Psychopathology in Women**

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-rate 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 Publications: 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.

1999-WT-VX-0002:	**Next Millennium Conference: Ending Domestic Violence**
Amount:	**$50,000**
PI:	**Vikii Coffey**
Monitor:	**Angela Moore Parmley**
Status:	**Completed**

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 http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/223572-grants-index.pdf.

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DV	domestic violence	**VAW**	violence against women
SA	sexual assault/violence	**VAWA**	Violence Against Women Act, 1994
IPV	intimate partner violence	**CSEC**	commercial sexual exploitation of children

The first four numbers of each grant correspond with the Fiscal Year (FY) in which it was funded as well as the project's start date. That is, 1993-IJ-CX-0012 was funded and proposed to start in 1993.

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