

Sub-Category C-i: National Surveys

COMPENDIUM OF RESEARCH ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

1993-2020

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Category C: EPIDEMIOLOGY

i. National Surveys

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

The project will collect data from a national sample of women enrolled at post-secondary institutions in the United States. Data collection involves the use of a structured telephone interview to obtain individual, incident, and victimization data. Contextual data will be collected from secondary sources including the Department of Education, commercial guides to colleges and universities, the U.S. Census, and the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports. Specific objectives of the study include: (1) determining the extent and nature of various forms of sexual victimization of college women; (2) helping post-secondary institutions identify and assess the problem of sexual victimization; (3) developing a more adequate understanding of the dynamics associated with several forms of sexual victimization (ranging from sexual harassment to rape); (4) contributing to the theoretical study of sexual victimization; and (5) examining the efficacy of institutional and legal policies and programs implemented to address sexual victimization

by examining the linkages between college women's participation in these programs and their victimization experiences.

Product: NCJ# 182369

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

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

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

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

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

Product: NCJ# 226500

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

This study was designed to fill in some of the gaps from previous studies and add new knowledge about criminal justice system, mental health, and social service resources used by victims and perpetrators of IPV. Using a sample from the National Youth Survey Family Study, the authors identified the resources that victims and perpetrators of IPV use to cope with and resolve IPV (including law enforcement), examined victim and offender characteristics and the conditions under which they utilized these resources, determined their satisfaction with the resources, and determined whether resource utilization was associated with reduced IPV in subsequent years. There were four major objectives: (1) *Perpetuation*: Examine the prevalence of perpetration of different forms of IPV; determine the prevalence of arrest and whether perpetrator arrest results in a differential outcome; (2) *Victimization*: Examine the prevalence of victimization by different forms of IPV; determine the prevalence of calling the police and whether calling the police results in a differential outcome; (3) *Use of Public Health Services*: Examine the use of public health services and their impact; and (4) *Unmet Needs*: Examine the prevalence of IPV victims/perpetrators who sought help for problems other than IPV in the health and human service systems, but did not seek help for IPV.

2015-VF-GX-0110:	A Nationally Representative Study of Conflicts, Dyadic Interactions, and the Victim-Offender Overlap
Amount:	\$998,044
PI:	Elizabeth A. Mumford
Status:	Closed

Nearly five decades of research has revealed a strong association between criminal offending and victimization. This two-year project will investigate the etiology of the victim-offender overlap through the design and application of new measurement tools to understand the nature of interpersonal conflicts including mechanisms that generate conflict escalation. Drawing on a probability-based panel of an integrated system of online and telephone survey modalities (AmeriSpeak), researchers from NORC at the University of Chicago and from the University of Iowa will first survey a nationally representative general population sample of 18- to 32-year-olds (n = 1,800 individuals). Second, the team will separately survey both members of a romantic partnership (one of whom will have baseline data from the general population survey) to study conflicts and disputes in an intimate partner setting at two months follow-up (n = 857 dyads) and six months later (8 months follow-up, n = 600 dyads). Dyadic models allow researchers to model relationships as a unit of analysis and also allow them to circumvent respondent favorability bias in survey responses, providing a novel third-party report of the main respondent’s behavioral tendencies. The proposed project will create a platform to understand the nature and dynamics of a broad range of conflicts, and how they lead to violence and the victim-offender overlap. The research objectives twofold. (1) First, we seek to determine the nature, incidence, and coincidence of forms of interpersonal conflict and resulting conflict management styles in an existing nationally representative cohort of 18- to 32-year-old adults.(2) Second, we seek to assess the nature of conflicts and conflict management behavioral patterns within and outside intimate partner dyads, using information reported by both the prime respondents and their intimate partners on themselves, each other, and conflicts with other parties. We use these novel data to examine the behavioral patterns that generate the victim-offender overlap. This is the first nationally representative study to examine dyadic and third-party data on conflict patterns and conflict management styles, to investigate cross-situational consistency and escalation patterns to understand the overlap. Descriptive and modeling analyses will provide novel information on the nature and frequency of conflicts experienced, and patterns of conflict management styles. The project will disseminate results via conference presentations, manuscripts, and white papers/topic briefs to key stakeholders at major police departments, school districts, and large organizations. Additionally, results will be disseminated as scholarly content for use in college courses and graduate training.

2016-MU-MU-K074:	Pilot Test of the Longitudinal Cohort Study of Interpersonal Violence Among College-Aged Women and Men
Amount:	\$2,299,692
PI:	Susan Chibnall
Status:	Ongoing

The extent and consequences of various forms of interpersonal violence (IV) among college-aged persons has been well-documented. To better understand the risks for, experiences with, and consequences of IV among young adults, the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) has requested proposals to plan a 6-year, longitudinal study of a nationally representative sample of college-age individuals, including students attending 4-year residential colleges and universities (schools) and individuals not attending school. During the 24-month planning project, Westat, in partnership with colleagues at the University of Cincinnati and New York University, and with input from an Advisory Group developed for this effort, proposes to address these key elements: (1) measurement of IV, including risk factors associated with and responses to experiences of IV; (2) sample design; (3) respondent recruitment and retention methods; (4) mode of survey administration; (5) data weighting and estimation; and (6) analysis, reporting, and dissemination. Our proposed design involves recruiting college students and young adults via targeted lists maintained by vendors, a strategy that has been used in other national surveys of this age group. Although targeted lists may offer the most efficient approach, we also plan to evaluate three alternative recruitment designs: a two-stage household screening design; recruitment of enrolled students after sampling schools; and pre-recruited web panels. To facilitate the collection of information about colleges, and in-person follow-up with nonrespondents, we propose to cluster the sample geographically. Westat will also undertake a power analysis to determine the sample sizes required to meet the analytic objectives of the larger study. We plan to conduct a pilot study to test planned measures and procedures. Data collected via the pilot study will be analyzed by examining the quality of contact information, reactions to advance materials, overall response rate, and performance of questionnaire items (e.g., missing data, frequencies, ranges; timing information, consistency of responses). We will debrief a sample of respondents on their experience

completing the survey. For the larger study, we expect that analysis goals will involve aggregate cross-sectional statistics (and estimates of change over time), individual-level trajectories, and longitudinal analyses using prior wave data as covariates. The planning effort will result in a comprehensive plan to implement the longitudinal study, which will be detailed in a final report and submitted to NIJ. The longitudinal study will produce information that can be used to inform prevention and intervention strategies, and policies targeted at the causal factors of IV perpetration and victimization.

Description of supplemental award #1: The purpose of this project is for a robust pilot test of a plan to conduct a large national, longitudinal study examining long-term trajectories of risk for, experiences with, and recovery after experiencing violence among college-age individuals. There is limited information on the experiences with interpersonal violence, regarding both victimization and perpetration, among college-aged individuals and the consequences of such experiences. A recent report from the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) showed that the rates of reported rape and sexual assault were higher among young women ages 18-24 than for any other age group, and that the rates of reported rape and sexual assault were higher for those young women not enrolled in a post-secondary educational institution. Results from the National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey, conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), indicate that first-time experiences with stalking, intimate partner violence, and/or sexual violence were more common for females 18-24 years of age. The CDC also reported higher rates of first-time experiences with intimate partner violence for males 18-24 years of age and rates with stalking for males 18-34 years of age.

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