

**Sub-Category C-iii: Secondary Data Analysis of  
National Surveys Examining Risk Factors for  
Violence Against Women**

**COMPENDIUM OF RESEARCH ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN**

**1993-2020**

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## Category C: EPIDEMIOLOGY

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

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

In 1993-1994 the researchers gathered self-reports of domestic violence conflict tactics from a fully representative birth cohort of one thousand 21-year-old men and women and their partners. Each respondent reported both perpetration and victimization. These 21-year-olds have been participants in the Dunedin, New Zealand Multidisciplinary Health and Development Study all their lives which now constitutes the most comprehensive prospective longitudinal database in the world for addressing questions of developmental antecedents. It comprises psychological, social, educational, criminological, family, and health data gathered at ages 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 18, and now 21. The University of Wisconsin researchers will use prospective data to study the backgrounds of perpetrators of partner violence. The research will also address the issue of whether risk factors are particular to perpetrators of partner violence as opposed to posing risk for crime in general; determine prevalence rates for both perpetration and victimization of five different types of conflict behavior among males and females in four types of relationships; examine the association between each sample member's own perpetration of partner violence and their victimization; and examine whether prospective data about parenting and family climate can predict partner violence perpetration in adulthood.

**Product: NCJ# 185549**

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

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

**Additional NCJ Citations: 154277, 170018**

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

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

**Product: NCJ# 197205/195206**

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

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

**Additional NCJ Citation: 199713**

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

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

**Product: NCJ# 193433/193434**

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Product: NCJ# 199714**

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

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

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

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

The goal of the proposed project is to gain a better understanding of factors associated with male-perpetrated domestic violence, partner's mental health, and child distress using data from the National Vietnam Veterans Readjustment Study of 1990. The proposed project is organized into four studies. Study 1 seeks to determine the pattern of relationships among variables representing marital and family functioning, family violence, partner's mental health and children's distress. Study 2 aims to establish the degree to which the perpetrator's family of origin characteristics and experiences and conduct and behavior problems in early adolescence, along with exposure to stressors in the Vietnam War zone, relate to current marital and family functioning and family violence. Study 3 proposes to examine how current mental health of the perpetrator is associated with marital and family functioning, family violence, and current mental health of the partner. Study 4 aims to model a network of relationships explaining the potential transmission of violence across generations. Structural equation

modeling will be the primary means of analysis. Following initial classical test theory-based psychometric analysis, the measurement component, confirmatory factor analysis, will be used to define latent variables in terms of their observed or manifest indicators.

**Product: NCJ# 185695/185696**

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

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

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

<b>2000-WT-VX-0002:</b>	<b>Violence Against Women: An Examination of Developmental Antecedents Among Black, Caucasian, and Hispanic Women</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$49,411</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Jana Jasinski</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

The goal of the project is to examine the developmental antecedents of violent against women. In particular, this study seeks to focus on changes in patterns of violence against Caucasian, Hispanic, and African-American women. This study will analyze risk factors associated with the stress of work, economic status, relationship transitions, and cultural attitudes about family structure, as well as personality factors such as self-esteem and hostility. The analysis will use the National Survey of Family and Households (NSFH), Waves 1 and 2 to examine both situational and individual characteristics associated with moving in and out of violent relationships.

**Product: NCJ# 189243**

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

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

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

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

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

**Product: NCJ# 208346**

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

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

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

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

**Product: NCJ# 209295**

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

This report examines how being violently victimized by an intimate partner influences the chances that a women divorces or separates and moves; changes employment; or is re-assaulted by an intimate partner. As it is crucial

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

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

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

**Product: NCJ# 212364**

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

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

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

The purpose of this project was to estimate previously unknown long-term trends in violent victimization by gender and various socio-demographic factors. These factors included race and ethnicity, age, type of place (urban, suburban, rural), socio-economic status, marital status (for adults), and family status (for juveniles). The researchers disaggregated these violent victimization trends by victim-offender relationship to reveal previously unknown trends in violence committed by strangers, intimate partners, and known/non-intimate offenders. Without basic information about such long-term trends, the scientific understanding of violence against women is seriously hampered. Moreover, our understanding of crime trends in general is incomplete and remains predicated on the assumption that there is no important variation in trends across subgroups. The researchers



produced these various trends in violent victimization by pooling and appropriately weighting the only source of national data capable of providing reliable trend estimates — the National Crime Survey and its successor, the National Crime Victimization Survey for the period 1973 to 2005. In total, they developed a series of 135 previously unknown trends in violent victimization. The trends produced reveal a great deal of variation across subgroups. They also revealed a great deal of variation according to victim-offender relationship. New lines of research to investigate a variety of comparative hypotheses and distinguish the factors associated with short-versus long-run changes in violence are now possible. In addition, these data provide important historical information which can be used to better understand the potential effects that various policies may have had on different forms of violence, such as intimate partner and stranger victimization.

**Product: NCJ# 229133**

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

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

<b>2015-VA-CX-0072:</b>	<b>Intimate Partner Violence, Stalking and Sexual Violence Among Non-College-Attending Emerging Adults: Exploring the Prevalence of the Problem and Utilization of Victim Services</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$39,958</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Lynn Addington</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Completed</b>

This research seeks to (1) identify the prevalence of intimate partner violence, stalking and sexual violence among non-college-attending emerging adults and (2) explore the use of formal and informal help-seeking services among these victims. Since little is known about these types of violence and use of services among this population, the proposed study can generate a much-needed foundational understanding about the types of violence experienced, specific services used, and accessibility of services. The findings obtained can inform researchers in developing future studies, and service providers in better assisting these victims. Most of what is known about the 18- to 25-year-old emerging adult population concerns victimization of college students and policies aimed at campus-level prevention and services. This focus ignores an estimated 40 percent of emerging adults who do not attend college and may be at greater risk for experiencing violence than their collegiate peers. Studying victim services is important generally in the context of these forms of violence, given their long-lasting mental and physical harms. Work focused on non-college-attending emerging adults is particularly needed, given the influence positive and negative experiences with victim services may have on addressing immediate needs as well as future decisions to seek support and use victim services.

Two main sets of research questions shape this exploratory study. One concerns the prevalence of intimate partner violence, stalking and sexual violence among non-college-attending emerging adults. The second concerns the use of informal and formal help seeking and formal victim services, including the helpfulness of particular contacts and barriers to formal services. To answer these questions, this project will use the 2010

National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (General Population). Planned analyses include descriptive statistics, conjunctive analysis of case configuration, and multivariate models.

<b>2020-VA-CX-0002:</b>	<b>A Nationally Representative Examination of the Prevalence, Characteristics, and Consequences of Statutory Rape in the United States</b>
<b>Amount:</b>	<b>\$203,939</b>
<b>PI:</b>	<b>Gary Sweeten</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Open</b>

The purpose of this project is to establish a rigorous understanding of the frequency of statutory rape victimization and perpetration in the United States, the characteristics of incidents of statutory rape, and the short- and long-term consequences of statutory rape. This project entails secondary data analysis from three sources: the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1997, the National Incident-Based Reporting System, and U.S. Census data (state population by age, sex, and year). These will be combined to determine national rates of statutory rape victimization, perpetration, and the likelihood of reporting statutory rape to the police conditional on victimization. This study will significantly advance knowledge of statutory rape victimization rates and has the potential to alert policymakers to the problem as well as spur on further research that can produce a more accurate estimate; all of which are necessary to developing effective prevention programming that has the potential to limit such victimization. The products resulting from the research grant will include presentations at academic conferences and at least three academic articles representing findings from study objectives.

For an index of all grants, go to [ojp.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh241/files/archives/ncjrs/223572-grants-index.pdf](https://ojp.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh241/files/archives/ncjrs/223572-grants-index.pdf).