

Sub-Category D-i: Specific Populations

COMPENDIUM OF RESEARCH ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

1993-2020

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Category D: SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONTENT

i. Specific Populations

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

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

Product: NCJ# 215350

Intimate Partner Violence Against Ahtna (Alaska Native) Women in the Copper River Basin – R. Magen, D. Cooper

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

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

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

social support network factors. Surveys will be conducted in person by trained bilingual interviewers in the language preferred by the respondent.

Product: NCJ# 211509

Experience of Intimate Partner Violence Among U.S. Born, Immigrant and Migrant Latinas – F. Soriano

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

Additional NCJ Citation: 211509

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

The purpose of the study is to determine the extent of and risk factors for domestic abuse among women with disabilities in the State of Michigan, and the capability of Michigan's social services system to assist this group. A sample of 300 women with disabilities will complete a questionnaire about their experience with domestic violence, their personal relationships, self-esteem, and contacts with social service agencies. In-depth interviews will be conducted in a sub-sample of between 50 and 100 women to obtain information to assess the degree of risk of domestic violence. These interviews will be conducted whenever possible by women with disabilities who will be trained to ensure protection of the sub-sample's participants and to ensure that the interview is conducted in private. Translators will assist interview participants who have speech difficulties, and participants will be paid \$50 for their efforts. Third, the applicant will carry out a telephone survey of 50 randomly selected safe houses, shelters, and service agencies in the State (out of a pool of about 100) to obtain information about the ability of staff to deal with domestic violence against women with disabilities, the physical accessibility of their facilities, and their training and information needs.

Product: NCJ# 193769

Michigan Study on Women with Physical Disabilities (2002) – S. Milberger, B. LeRoy, A. Martin, N. Israel, L. Potter, P. Patchak-Schuster

This study examined the prevalence of domestic violence among women with physical disabilities in Michigan, and the potential of existing support programs to assist women with physical disabilities. A sample of 177 women over 18 with physical disabilities were recruited through referrals from service agencies and radio and newspaper advertisements. A sub-sample of 85 women participated in a more extensive follow-up interview. A telephone survey was conducted with all of the Michigan domestic violence and sexual assault programs (*n* = 55). Eighty-seven percent of those completing the follow-up interview reported physical abuse, 66 percent reported sexual abuse, 35% reported that they were refused help with a personal need, and 19 percent said that they were prevented from using an assistive device. In most cases (80 percent) the abuser was a male partner, and 33 percent indicated that they had sought help for their abuse. Nearly all the shelters indicated that they serve women with disabilities and can accommodate any woman, as long as she can care for herself. Shelters expressed interest in learning more about serving individuals with disabilities.

2001-IJ-CX-0001:	When Silenced Voices Speak: Exploratory Study of Prostitute Homicide
Amount:	\$15,000
PI:	Jonathan Dudek
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
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, seven of which were related to both DA and BHS. These included: (1) Isolation; (2) Jealousy; (3) Intimidation; (4) Protecting Family; (5) Self-Blame; (6) Powerlessness; and (7) Spirituality. The additional four factors directly related to BHS included: (8) Secrecy; (9) Hopelessness; (10) Concern for the Abuser; and (11) Justice System response. The majority of participants, victims and non-victims, view the justice system as the correct and appropriate institution to address individual incidents of domestic abuse. Victims and non-victims overwhelmingly agreed that emotional abuse is as bad as or worse than physical abuse.

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

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

Product: NCJ# 216951

W.E.B. Du Bois Research Fellowship (2006) – V.K. Kanuha

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

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

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

Product: NCJ# 217617

Sexual Assault in Maryland: The African American Experience (2007) – M.D. Weist, J. Pollitt-Hill, L. Kinrey, Y. Bryant, L. Anthony, J. Wilkerson

The general overall findings of the study did not amplify any statistically significant differences in the experience of African-American and White women who had experienced sexual assault. There was a failure to prove the eight hypotheses, which might have been related to the small sample size of the women interviewed. However, there were several findings that underscored prior research on the experience of sexual assault survivors and suggest further

research or indicate future policy development. Highlights of the findings include: (1) 69 percent of study participants knew the perpetrator; (2) survivors took an extended period of time to access psychological services after an assault, with nearly 67 percent taking more than a year; (3) African-American survivors were significantly less likely to receive services from a sexual assault crisis center, less likely to receive counseling services from sources other than a sexual assault crisis center, and less likely to obtain services from a therapist or counselor; and (4) for those African-American survivors who received counseling services, 96 percent were either satisfied or very satisfied. Today, sexual assault is viewed as a public health crisis. However, literature exploring post-assault responses, consequences, barriers to reporting, and help-seeking behavior among different ethnic groups is limited. The three goals of the study were (1) to better understand the problem of sexual assault among African-American women in Maryland; (2) to assess their use of available resources in response to sexual assault; and (3) to explore their use of alternative sources of care. Through 222 interviews, the study explored eight specific hypotheses with the expectation that there would be substantial differences in victimization and the manner in which systems responded to the two ethnic groups.

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

The purpose of this study is to examine how intimate partner violence impacts the workplace. In particular, the project endeavors to: (1) assess the overall impact, both financial and non-financial, of IPV on organizations; (2) assess the impact of IPV on employees, including victims, perpetrators and coworkers; (3) assess the impact of the workplace environment factors, both positive and negative, on IPV; and (4) gain a better understanding of the economics and public policy solutions to IPV. Researchers will administer surveys to generate a dataset which will be used to test the study’s hypotheses. The proposed research will be conducted in several phases over the course of three years and will include multiple rounds of data collection and analysis. The anticipated products of this study are findings related to IPV and the workplace, and recommendations for organizational policies and practices that will minimize its negative effects.

Product: NCJ # 227266

Study of the Effects of Intimate Partner Violence on the Workplace (2009) – C. Reeves, A. O’Leary-Kelly

The purpose of this research was to better understand how IPV affects the workplace. The study was conducted in two phases. In phase one, the authors examined the prevalence of IPV among employed individuals, how IPV affects the personal and professional well-being of employees, and its costs for employers. Phase two of this study focused more specifically on the interactions between employed IPV victims and their coworkers. Conclusions and practical implications can be drawn across the two phases. These conclusions and practical implications include the following: (1) The workplace is a very viable area for research on IPV; (2) IPV is a work-related phenomenon, as many individuals in many work organizations are either currently experiencing IPV or have experienced it at some point in their lives; (3) There are negative consequences for employees and employers because of IPV; and (4) Victims are reluctant to disclose their victimization, but when they do, it is to colleagues who operate within their work units, rather than to formal representatives of the organization. The results also demonstrate that organizations have significant power to influence the degree of harm that employees and employers experience as result of IPV. Recognition and appropriate management around this issue are in the best interest of all organizational members.

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

The study will address the short-term effects of sexual assault on the elderly, the motivation of their offenders, and barriers to the investigation and prosecution of cases. The primary source for this project will be an instrument designed to gather information on sexual assault victims, modified for elders. The document will be completed on each of the participants, including items for both the victims and offenders. Researchers will follow up as many of the 100 victims of sexual abuse identified in the original sample as possible to acquire longer-term medical and psychiatric outcome data. In addition, researchers will add at least 100 new cases, for a total sample of at least 200 women. Researchers also will obtain official records on as many of the offenders as possible. Follow-up will obtain as much post-assault psychiatric and medical outcome data as possible. The new sample includes another 150 cases of elder

sexual abuse. Researchers will have access to a large dataset of about 50 cases provided by working-group members. This will provide about 65 more cases, for guaranteed access to at least 115 cases, none of which have been analyzed. From this sample researchers will randomly draw 50 cases of intra familial sexual assault that include adequately documented information on the perpetrator.

Product: NCJ# 216550

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

For the 284 victims whose cases were referred to law enforcement or to adult protective services for investigation for suspected sexual abuse, the mean age was 78.8 years. The majority of the victims were female (93.2 percent). Elders with dementia, compared to those without a diagnosis, were abused more often by persons known to them (family member, caregiver, or another nursing home resident) than a stranger, presented behavioral cues of distress rather than verbal disclosures, were easily confused and verbally manipulated, and were pressured into sex by the mere presence of the offender. One policy recommendation is to increase the detection of elder sexual abuse by training primary health care providers and home health care providers to identify the signs and symptoms of sexual abuse in elderly patients. The ages of the 180 known offenders ranged from 13 to 90. The opportunistic and non-sadistic rapists committed sex offenses without penetration. The sadistic offenders characterized by pervasive anger committed the most severe sex offenses. The 77 convicted sex offenders generally planned the offense, did not bring a weapon, and were not violent. Data on the 284 cases pertained to victim and offender characteristics, offense characteristics, and case disposition. Data were entered into a specially designed measurement tool called the Comprehensive Sexual Assault Assessment Tool-Elder. A separate dataset of 77 cases of convicted sex offenders of elderly women was analyzed; 25 were interviewed in prison.

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

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

Product: NCJ# 216072

Serving Limited English Proficient (LEP) Battered Women: A National Survey of the Courts’ Capacity to Provide Protection Orders (2006) – B. Uekert, T. Peters, W. Romberger, M. Abraham, S. Keilitz

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

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

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

Product: NCJ# 224520

Alaska Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner Study (2008) – A.B. Rosay, T. Henry

The study included all sexual assault nurse examinations in the cities over a period from 1996 to 2004 (*n* = 1,699) and found that patient condition at the time of the assault (i.e., sober, intoxicated or incapacitated) did not impact the

presence or frequency of the patient’s genital injury. The study also indicated that the time elapsed from the assault to the SANE examination did not impact the presence or frequency of genital injury. The study found nine factors associated with the presence of genital injury: whether the case was reported prior to 2003, when changes to the SANE program occurred; whether the patient engaged in consensual sexual activity within 96 hours of the assault; whether the assault included vaginal penetration; whether ejaculation occurred during the assault; whether the examination included an anoscope exam; whether an alternative light source was used; whether the patient required a genital follow-up exam; whether the patient also had congenital injuries; and whether the patient was expressive at any time during the interview/examination process. In addition, neither the presence nor frequency of genital injury influenced any of the legal resolutions. Although the documentation of genital injury did not significantly impact legal resolutions, other types of injuries did impact case legal outcomes. The report advises, however, that the successful legal resolution of a rape case is not the key goal of the SANEs work.

The goal of SANEs is to provide competent and compassionate nursing care that promotes healing of the patient’s physical, psychological, social and spiritual health.

2005-WG-BX-0006:	Drug-Facilitated, Incapacitated, and Forcible Rape: A National Study of Prevalence and Case Characteristics Among College Students and Other Young Women
Amount:	\$447,796
PI:	Dean Kilpatrick
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
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Amount:	\$570,448
PI:	Mieko Yoshishama
Status:	Closed

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

Product: NCJ# 236174

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

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

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

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

Products:

NCJ# 222459

A Statewide Profile of Abuse of Older Women and the Criminal Justice Response

NCJ# 222460

A Statewide Profile of Abuse of Older Women and the Criminal Justice Response: Summary

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

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

The purpose of this study was to work collaboratively with four historically black college and university (HBCU) campuses to generate much needed data on the prevalence, context, consequences, and reporting of sexual assault as well as the criminal justice and service provider responses to sexual assault on HBCU campuses. This was accomplished via a Web-based survey that collected data from 4,000 undergraduate HBCU women at geographically diverse campuses, and a mail survey to obtain data from campus criminal justice personnel and service providers at the participating HBCU campuses. Although an extensive literature on sexual assault among college campuses exists, very few studies have attempted to explore racial and/or ethnic differences in victimization rates among students, and no previous research has explored sexual assault on HBCU campuses, even though HBCU campuses graduate nearly one-quarter of African American baccalaureates. This study provides information to the research and practitioner communities to address this gap in knowledge.

Product: NCJ# 233614

Historically Black College and University Campus Sexual Assault (HBCU-CSA) Study (2011) – C. Krebs, C. Lindquist, K. Barrick

This study documents the prevalence of sexual assault (rape and other forms of unwanted sexual contact) on historically black college and university campuses and also examines associated personal and behavioral factors, context, consequences and reporting, along with campus police and service-provider perspectives on sexual victimization and student attitudes toward law enforcement and prevention measures. Of the 3,951 women involved in the study, 14.9 percent reported an attempted or completed sexual assault before entering college, and 14.2 percent reported experiencing an attempted or completed sexual assault since entering college. The prevalence of sexual assaults that occurred when the victim was incapacitated was higher since entering college (6.2 percent) than before entering college. Different victim factors were associated with specific types of sexual assault (forced or incapacitated). Descriptive analyses of the context, consequences and reporting of sexual assault also suggest differences between victims of forced sexual assault and sexual assault while incapacitated. The most common university practices and policies that improve responses to sexual assault incidents were: (1) having an official sexual assault protocol; (2) campus police regularly referring sexual assault victims to university victims, health or crisis centers; (3) campus law enforcement maintaining a daily crime log available to the public; and (4) campus police providing annual records of reported crime to the institution for the annual security report. The current study advises that universities must address the dangers of alcohol use as a risk factor for sexual assault.

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

Although judicial monitoring has been shown to be effective with other criminal justice populations, few studies, and none involving a randomized control design, have been conducted with domestic violence offenders. This study will fill this gap through a randomized trial to determine the efficacy of a carefully designed, robust model of judicial monitoring. In addition to examining the impact of monitoring on official recidivism and victim reports of re-abuse,

the impact on intervening offender perceptions regarding the swiftness, certainty, and severity of further sanctions in response to violations of the court’s orders will also be examined.

Product: NCJ# 236868

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

Based on self-reports, just over 90 percent of the cases involved some type of IPA, including threats of or actual physical violence, sexual intimidation, coercion, or assault. Two-thirds of the couples reported IPA incidents in which one or both partners sought services from police, shelters, courts, or hospitals. Only 6 percent of the cases were screened out of mediation because of IPA, and special procedural accommodations were often provided in cases where a parent requested the mediation service to do so because of alleged IPA. Although mediation agreements rarely included restrictions on contact between parents or on parenting, the victims of severe IPA often left mediation without agreements and returned to court in order to obtain restrictions on contact with the other partner and/or restrictions on aspects of parenting. Couples who reached a mediation agreement were less likely to re-litigate in court, which provides support for mediation programs. The study first linked data from clinical interviews, used to screen parents for marital stressors and IPA, to questionnaire data which also measured specific IPA-related behaviors. The study then linked this IPA data to the mediator’s decision concerning whether to identify a case as involving IPA, whether to proceed in mediation, or to screen out IPA-identified cases as well as whether to provide special procedural accommodations for such cases. The study then linked the IPA and mediator decisions to mediation outcomes and to outcomes in final divorce decrees and parenting plans recorded in Superior Court divorce files.

Additional NCJ Citations: 237889, 241287

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

This study will address significant gaps in the literature on sexual assault of Latina women especially concerning polyvictimization, help-seeking efforts, and the influence of cultural factors on experience, impact, and responses to sexual victimization. The findings will also be pertinent to shaping practice and policy. Data will be collected via phone interviews with a targeted sample of approximately 2,000 Latina women living throughout the United States. Participants will be asked about lifetime victimization, help-seeking efforts, psychological distress, PTSD symptomatology, religiosity, acculturation, gender-role ideology, and demographic information. Ultimately, a better, more culturally based understanding of sexual victimization among Latina women will be gained.

Product: NCJ# 230445

Sexual Assault Among Latinas (SALAS) Study (20XX) – C. Cuevas, C. Sabina

Final report available at: <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/230445.pdf>

A national sample of 2,000 adult Latino women living in high-density Latino neighborhoods participated in this study, entitled Sexual Assault Among Latinas (SALAS), which determined the prevalence of sexual victimization among these women as well as the overlap of sexual victimization with other types of victimization, along with victims' formal and informal help-seeking responses. The study found that 17.2 percent of the women in the sample had been sexually victimized at some point in their lives. A completed sexual assault was experienced by 8.8 percent of the sample; 8.9 percent experienced an attempted sexual assault, and 11.4 percent experienced fondling or forced touch. At least one sexual assault as an adult was experienced by 7.6 percent of the sample, and 12.2 percent had experienced at least one sexual assault as a child. Perpetrators of sexual violence against the women in adulthood were mostly by individuals known to the victim, such as a partner or spouse. Childhood sexual assault was perpetrated mostly by relatives and non-family persons known to the victim. Of those who experienced sexual assault, 87.5 percent experienced at least one other type of victimization; physical violence was the most common form of co-occurring victimization (60.2 percent). Of the women who had been sexually victimized, 66.5 percent sought some form of help. Approximately 21 percent sought one or more types of formal help, with the most common type of help being medical services. Only 6.6 percent of the women contacted police; 7.1 percent obtained a restraining order, and 6.1 percent pressed criminal charges. The study recommends using medical settings as an intervention point for educating the larger Latino community about available services. Trained professionals from an experienced survey research firm conducted phone interviews in either English or Spanish from May through September 2008.

2008-IJ-CX-0025:	Developing an Actuarial Risk Assessment for Adult Protective Services
Amount:	\$309,000
PI:	Dennis Wagner
Status:	Completed

The National Council on Crime and Delinquency and its division, the Children's Research Center (NCCD) and the New Hampshire Bureau of Elderly and Adult Services (BEAS) Adult Protective Services (APS) plan to develop, implement, and evaluate an actuarial risk assessment. While actuarial risk assessment has not been used in APS, a number of child protection and corrections agencies have implemented simple, objective, and reliable actuarial risk assessment instruments to help workers prioritize clients for service intervention. These assessments help agency staff identify high-risk clients at the close of an investigation and prioritize them for service intervention. Studies in both adult corrections and child welfare have demonstrated that active service intervention with high-risk clients can reduce criminal recidivism and the recurrence of child maltreatment. Actuarial risk assessment may serve a similar objective for APS agencies and enhance their ability to reduce maltreatment of their most vulnerable clients. The APS risk assessment will be developed by observing the case characteristics of a large, retrospective sample of adults investigated by New Hampshire APS for maltreatment and/or self-neglect. In phase one, a risk assessment study will be conducted to develop a simple, objective risk assessment procedure that can identify adults by their likelihood of subsequent maltreatment (e.g., within one year of the APS investigation). The risk assessment will then be implemented by New Hampshire APS, and investigating workers will be trained to employ it to assess clients for preventive service interventions at the close of each APS investigation. In phase two, a process evaluation will be conducted to improve implementation fidelity and assess worker utilization. Phase three will evaluate the post-implementation utility of the risk assessment by conducting a prospective validation of its ability to estimate future maltreatment in an independent sample of APS investigations. A successful actuarial risk assessment for APS in New Hampshire can be adopted by other agencies and has the potential to improve case management of state or county APS agencies nationwide.

Product: NCJ# 233451

Developing an Actuarial Risk Assessment to Inform the Decisions Made by Adult Protective Service Workers – K. Johnson, A. Bogie, D. Wagner, K. Park

This study developed an actuarial risk assessment for the staff of the New Hampshire Department of Health and Human Services Bureau of Elderly and Adult Services (BEAS) to complete at the end of an investigation in informing their case decisions. The risk assessment developed from this study classified sampled clients so that outcome rates increased with each increase in the risk classification. For example, among sample clients classified as low risk, 5.2% had a subsequent investigation by Adult Protective Services (APS) for either maltreatment or self-neglect during the follow-up period, compared to 9.4% of moderate-risk clients and 23.9% of high-risk clients. The client risk groups experienced significantly different future rates of abuse or neglect; the proportion of high-risk clients investigated for self-neglect or maltreatment in the 6 months following the sample APS investigation was more than four times that of the low-risk group. The underlying logic of the risk assessment and subsequent classification is that the most effective way to reduce adult and elderly maltreatment is to identify high-risk clients, prioritize them for intensive agency intervention, and deliver effective services appropriate to their needs. The study sample consisted of 763 unique clients investigated for allegations of self-neglect or maltreatment between March 1 and September 30, 2009. Individual and case characteristics observed at the time of the sample investigation included the type of maltreatment alleged and confirmed; demographic data on clients and perpetrators; psychosocial characteristics and health information about the individual and, if one was present, the primary support person and information describing whether services were arranged or refused. Data describing subsequent APS outcomes were observed for each client during a standardized follow-up period of 6 months after the sample report.

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

This project will identify risk and protective factors for sexual abuse perpetration in the Catholic Church. By comparing abusive clergy with several control groups of non-abusive clergy, this study aims to (a) identify individual, relational, and situational risk and protective markers for sexual abuse perpetration in institutional settings, (b)

empirically build a taxonomic structure of clergy who sexually abuse children based upon these risk factors, and (c) develop a summary of best practices summarizing major research findings that can be distributed to faith-based institutions and youth-serving organizations. Furthermore, by identifying the constellation of risk and protective factors for clergy who sexually abuse children, an empirical taxonomy of offender subtypes will be developed through application of modern clustering techniques. Ultimately, this study will inform the design and delivery of prevention efforts by providing data on populations at high-risk for perpetration in particular contexts and improving knowledge of modifiable risk and protective factors in institutional settings. Data will be collected through a review of evaluation and treatment records held at three facilities that have treated large numbers of clerics who have engaged in sexually abusive acts with a minor, clerics who have engaged in some form of professional sexual misconduct with an adult, clerics with mental health problems of a nonsexual nature, and clerics with no identified sexual or nonsexual problems.

2009-IJ-CX-0001:	Physician Documentation of Resident to Resident Mistreatment in Residential Care Facilities
Amount:	\$626,801
PI:	Mark Lachs
Status:	Completed

While mistreatment of long-term care residents by staff is unconscionable, this proposal asserts that the greatest threat to American nursing home residents comes not from staff, but from other cohabitants, in the form of resident-to-resident elder mistreatment (R-REM). Despite pilot data suggesting R-REM is prevalent, it is both understudied and under-reported. This project has six specific aims: 1. To enhance institutional recognition of R-REM, by deriving R-REM information from five different sources, including two specifically added for this project: a forensic medical record review, and accident/incident reports. Additionally, a “gold standard consensus” conference classification is proposed for a random sample of residents; 2) To examine the convergence of R-REM reports across five different methodologies; 3) To identify the most accurate mechanism for detecting and reporting R-REM; 4) To develop profiles to describe the types of people reported by each source; 5) To investigate the existing policies and procedures for reporting R-REM in each facility, and finally, 6) To develop institutional guidelines for the reporting of R-REM episodes. This project will afford the opportunity (building on ongoing state and federal parent grants) to augment the number of reporting mechanisms examined, including the two additional methods mentioned above. The New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) parent grant is being conducted in five urban facilities, and is a quasi-experimental evaluation of a staff training program in recognition of R-REM. The National Institute on Aging (NIA) grant is a prevalence study that is being conducted in an additional sample of five suburban nursing homes. This NIJ-funded project will collect additional reporting source data from five urban nursing homes enrolled in the NYSDOH study during phase 1 (years 1 and 2), and will replicate these findings through cross-validation in three suburban facilities as part of the NIA study in phase 2 (year 3). The target population will be that of the parent NYSDOH grant, i.e., long-stay, cognitively intact, mild, moderate and “low” to severely cognitively impaired nursing home residents from larger downstate (urban) facilities. During phase two, the target population will consist of three additional, smaller suburban facilities. The anticipated sample size for the proposed project will include at least 600 urban residents and 300 suburban residents. Analyses will be cross-sectional and longitudinal. The analytic approaches focus on an examination of agreement, and to a prediction of multiple, correlated binary outcomes from covariate risk factors. The method used will be a generalization of the logistic regression model to the multivariate context.

Product NCJRS# 246429

Documentation of Resident to Resident Mistreatment in Residential Care Facilities – M. Lachs, J.A. Teresi, M. Ramirez

This study of resident-to-resident elder maltreatment (R-REM) in nursing homes is intended to improve institutional recognition of R-REM; to examine the convergence of R-REM reports across different methodologies; to identify the most accurate mechanism for detecting and reporting R-REM; to develop profiles of persons involved in R-REM by reporting source; to investigate existing R-REM policies; and to develop institutional guidelines for reporting R-REM incidents. The results presented in this report address only the urban sample. Overall, there were 335 reports of at least one R-REM incident within the 2-week prevalence period by any of the various data sources, i.e., resident report, staff report, observation, incident/accident report, and forensic chart review. The sources that reported the largest number of “unmatched” unique residents involved in incidents was the staff, followed by the residents. The highest convergence identified between report sources was between the staff reports and the shift coupons, but generally convergence across sources was low. The resident and staff sources were apparently the best sources for R-REM data. Residents involved in R-REM were likely to be non-Hispanic, White, and residing in segregated units for individuals

with dementia. On average, they exhibited various types of problem behaviors. In addition, there was evidence that the environmental characteristics of nursing homes were associated with, and contributed to R-REM, such as disturbing noises, and the congestion of large numbers of patients with walkers and wheelchairs. Recommendations pertain to the development of guidelines that address the identification, reporting, and documentation of R-REM events; staff training on R-REM recognition and intervention, and research projects that examine residents' characteristics and contextual factors related to R-REM. This was an epidemiological prevalent cohort study with one wave of data collection that involved five urban and five suburban nursing homes. The current report addresses only the urban facilities.

2009-IJ-CX-0202:	Developing End-User Criteria and a Prototype for an Elder Abuse Assessment System
Amount:	\$307,436
PI:	Kendon Conrad
Status:	Completed

Advances in both assessment methodology and computer technology may offer promising solutions to some of the barriers related to the responsive assessment and delivery of services to victims of elder abuse. Standardized measures and short screening forms for both staff observation and consumer self-report can improve the convenience, efficiency, and quality of assessments. This project will address the issue of more responsive assessment by developing end-user criteria and a prototype for an elder abuse assessment system. Researchers will do so in a three-phase project. In Phase 1, the project team will determine infrastructure requirements and “end-user criteria” that will remove barriers and provide support for the use of a computerized decision-support system. This will be accomplished by conducting an environmental and infrastructure scan involving at least three key informants and five national experts, followed by focus groups and interviews with up to 50 practitioners and local experts. In phase 2, researchers will develop a new, prototype system based on the results of Phase 1. This prototype will involve the use of computerized adaptive testing methods and other appropriate measurement formats for the five types of elder abuse, i.e., physical, sexual, psychological, financial and neglect. Along with the prototype, a demonstration of the proposed system will be used to obtain input on its usefulness and other end-user criteria. Phase 3 will include a test demonstration of the prototype to elicit feedback regarding its usefulness, quality, and affordability via a second round of focus groups and interviews with a group of eight Illinois experts, a group of eight national experts, and three groups of up to 30 elder abuse staff members, and cognitive interviews with three older adults who have experienced elder abuse. Based on the feedback and input from the demonstration of the prototype system, a future proposal for a full-scale field test will be developed. This project will result in usable products that measure the five key types of elder mistreatment. Furthermore, the product can be administered via a prototype of a computerized decision-support system. Ultimately, the development of a user-friendly elder abuse computerized decision-support system has the potential to improve screening, detection, and substantiation, while informing decisions about treatment and adjudication.

Product: NCJ# 241390

Developing End-User Criteria and a Prototype for an Elder Abuse Assessment System– K.J. Conrad, M. Iris, B.B. Riley, E. Mensah, J. Mazza

This report describes the development and features of the Elder Abuse Decision Support System (EADSS), a web-based, computerized system that uses short screening forms and standardized measures to assess elder mistreatment and exploitation. The EADSS is an effort to improve the identification and tracking of elder mistreatment and exploitation, as well as the reduction of some barriers related to the responsive assessment and delivery of services to victims. At intake, short screeners are used to assess suspected abuse; web-based measures then facilitate interviews with alleged victims, alleged abusers, and others with knowledge of the case. These are in various e-formats with real-time data entry. Next, the system generates a written report with recommendations that staff can use for care planning. It is expected that the system will facilitate improved assessment and reporting, treatment planning, and evaluation of expected system outcomes. The latter include increased convenience, efficiency, and improvements in assessment quality. The research design used Illinois as a “test bed” for development of the EADSS. Although Illinois did not have a decision support system, the Illinois Department on Aging’s (IDoA’s) Abuse and Neglect Exploitation investigation program was considered an exemplary program; IDoA leaders and community-based staff were interested and amenable to development of the existing information system into a decision support system. Following a preliminary project that elicited feedback on the refinement of the items generated in conceptualization tasks, a computerized decision support system for elder abuse was developed. Phase 1 determined infrastructure requirements and “end-user criteria” that will remove barriers and provide support for use of a computerized decision support

system. Phase 2 developed a new, prototype system based on the results of Phase 1. Phase 3 included the test demonstration of the prototype to elicit feedback regarding its usefulness, quality, and affordability.

2009-IJ-CX-0017:	Evaluating an Elder Abuse Forensic Center Using a Randomized Controlled Trial
Amount:	\$260,006
PI:	Kathleen H. Wilber
Status:	Completed

A rigorous research design is needed to support the allocation of future resources to the existing four Elder Abuse Forensic Centers (EAFCs) and determine the rationale for creating more EAFCs at additional sites. While early, mostly qualitative, indications suggest that the EAFC model is a fruitful approach for handling complex cases of elder abuse, there is as of yet no comprehensive, rigorous evidence to support this qualitative find. In an effort to provide the best possible research design to test the EAFC model, this project will initiate a randomized controlled trial design on the well-established Los Angeles County Elder Abuse Forensic Center (the Center). Using a multidisciplinary team approach, the elder abuse forensic center model brings together professionals from fields such as geriatrics, law enforcement, and social services, with a goal of alleviating myriad possible consequences for victims of elder abuse and neglect. A minimum estimated case load of 300 will be recruited during year one and followed for 18 months, during which time intake data, case tracking data, and case outcome data will be collected to provide a systematic evaluation of the Center's impact. Supported by staff from the University of Southern California, the Center has established the largest, most complete evaluation database available at any EAFC. This study builds on the existing data collected and lessons learned over the course of the Center's three-year history and allows for randomization of cases when cases enter the Center's system. Statistical analyses will be performed on several levels to ascertain the benefit of EAFC evaluation: e.g., descriptive statistics, independent sample t-tests, and ANOVA/multiple regression. Finally, a dataset without identifiers will be compiled for dissemination through NIJ, and an instructive guide will be constructed to guide future EAFCs through the process of performing an evaluation.

Product: NCJ #246428

Evaluating the Elder Abuse Forensic Center Model – K.H. Wilber, A.E. Navarro, Z.D. Gassoumis

The evaluation concludes that the elder abuse forensic center has improved outcomes for victims of elder abuse. Findings support the viability of the model introduced nationally through the Elder Justice Act (2010). The evaluation also provides a template for future implementation and a foundation for cost analyses. Elder abuse cases managed by the center had nearly nine times greater odds of being submitted to the district attorney’s (DA’s) office for review than cases managed by Adult Protective Services (APS). Although the proportion of cases filed by the DA was similar for the center and APS, because the center submitted more cases to the DA, they had greater odds of being filed. Of the cases filed, convictions were similar for the center and APS. Regarding conservatorship, a significantly higher number of center cases were referred to the Office of the Public Guardian (PG). Although the proportion of PG-referred cases determined to need a conservatorship was higher among those cases heard at the center, the difference was not statistically significant. Over twice as many center cases were recurring cases compared to the APS sample. From baseline, recurrence was significantly reduced to 24.6 percent; whereas, recurrence remained the same as baseline for APS cases. A quasi-experimental design was used for the evaluation. The cases reviewed involved victims ages 65 or older, and they were reviewed at the center between April 1, 2007, and December 31, 2009. Center cases (n = 287) were compared to a propensity score matched sample of APS cases.

2010-IJ-CX-0023:	An Examination of Resident Abuse in Assisted Living Facilities
Amount:	\$466,441
PI:	Nick Castle
Status:	Completed

This research project will examine resident abuse in assisted living facilities (ALFs). Six categories of elder abuse will be examined (i.e., verbal, physical, material, psychological, medication, and sexual abuse). The project has three specific aims: (1) Examine resident abuse by family and staff as reported by nurse aides in a nationally representative sample of ALFs; (2) Expand the scope of understanding of resident abuse by including medication abuse in ALFs; and (3) Identify facility practices in ALFs that nurse aides and Directors of Nursing believe prevent or contribute to abuse of residents. Data will be collected from 75 nurse aides to develop the questionnaire (using different formats such as interviews and focus groups). Participation from 1,350 ALFs is expected to result in approximately 5,000 surveys from nurse aides. Thus, participants will reflect a diversity of facilities and caregivers in residential care. This

will include large and small facilities and facilities with for profit and not-for-profit ownership. Nurse aides will include diversity in age, gender, and race/ethnicity. The analyses will focus on several key areas: (1) data representativeness, (2) instrument psychometrics, (3) item responses, and (4) identification of facility practices that may prevent or contribute to resident abuse. A content analysis approach with open-ended questions will be used to allow for systematic extraction of themes (such as giving information on how to prevent abuse).

Product: NCJ#: 241611

Examination of Resident Abuse in Assisted Living Facilities – N. Castle

Resident abuse by staff was perceived by respondents overall as being relatively uncommon; however, in some areas, such as humiliating remarks, there could be substantial improvements in the rates of such abuse. Resident-to-resident abuse was perceived as more common than staff-to-resident abuse. In both resident-to-resident and staff-to-resident abuse, verbal abuse, and psychological abuse were perceived most often by AL administrators and DCWs. Some areas associated with abuse in multivariate analyses included external, organizational, and internal factors (especially lower staffing levels). Very few associations with demographic characteristics of DCWs were associated with abuse. Resident characteristics associated with high levels of abuse included residents with dementia and with physical limitations. Administrator characteristics associated with high rates of abuse included shorter tenure and lower education level. A random sample of eligible AL settings (n = 1,500) was selected from all 50 States. Administrators were asked whether they would be willing to distribute the questionnaire to DCWs. Of the 1,500 AL administrator questionnaires distributed, 1,376 were returned, a response rate of 84 percent. Of the 15,500 DCW questionnaires distributed, 12,555 were returned, a response rate of 81 percent.

2010-IJ-CX-0008:	Financial Exploitation of the Elderly in a Consumer Context
Amount:	\$393,174
PI:	Kristy Holtfreter
Status:	Completed

This two-year study includes a telephone survey of 1,000 Arizonans and 1,000 Floridians over the age of 60. The research project will examine: (1) indicators of the nature and prevalence of financial exploitation, including identification of the victim-offender relationship and dollar amount lost; (2) risk and protective factors (e.g., financial risk-taking, trust propensity, lifestyle characteristics, routine consumer activities, and personal characteristics); and (3) respondents' awareness and use of state attorney general services, including assessment of potential barriers to, and facilitators of program use. The study will also examine reporting behavior to law enforcement and perceptions of law enforcement responsiveness. The research team will conduct descriptive, bivariate, and multivariate analyses. Particular emphasis will be given to identifying theoretically informed variables that predict fraud victimization and reporting behavior. Regression analyses will allow us to identify risk and protective factors that increase or decrease the likelihood of fraud victimization and reporting. Data obtained from semi-structured interviews with service provider staff will help identify barriers to and facilitators of program success.

Product: NCJ#: 245388

Financial Exploitation of the Elderly in a Consumer Context– K. Holtfreter, M.D. Reisig, D.P. Mears, S.E. Wolfe

Based on a survey of elderly residents (over 60 years old) in Arizona (n=1,000) and Florida (n=1,000), the study determined that approximately 6 of every 10 respondents had experienced attempted fraud within the past year. Approximately 14 percent of the respondents had been a fraud victim within the past year. The most common form of shopping/purchasing fraud involved phony subscriptions to magazines or the sale of some other product or service. The most common type of financial fraud reported by the respondents in the past year was being requested to provide personal financial information (16 percent). Being actually victimized by financial fraud of any type was rare among respondents (0.8 percent). The most common types of other consumer fraud that targeted elderly respondents were phony prize scams (24 percent in the past year) and solicitation for contributions to phony charities (22 percent). The prevalence of financial mistreatment over the past year was 5.6 percent, with the most common type of victimization being theft of belongings (3.4 percent). Risk factors for being targeted for fraud included being male, engaging in remote purchasing, low self-control, low educational achievement, and being responsive to telemarketing. Those who were actually victimized were more likely to engage in remote purchasing, have low self-control, be older, and be a member of a minority racial/ethnic group. Most respondents were not familiar with their state's programs. Those who suffered heavy financial loss were more likely to report their victimization to a government agency. The survey was conducted between June 27, 2011 and July 27, 2011.

2011-IJ-CX-0015:	Evaluating the Cost Effectiveness of the Elder Abuse Forensic Center Model
Amount:	\$484,448
PI:	Michael B. Nichols
Status:	Closed

Over the last several decades, there has been increasing recognition that elder abuse is a growing social problem that results in significant personal and societal costs. One model to address the most complex cases of abuse is the elder abuse forensic center (EAFC), four of which are currently operating in California. Using a multidisciplinary team approach, the EAFC model brings together diverse professionals from a variety of fields: the justice system, health care, protective services, and mental health. The team meets weekly to address the most complex cases of elder abuse. The toll on victims can include serious physical injuries, emotional pain and suffering, shame, depression, shattered trust, financial ruin, and increased risk of mortality. Social costs of elder abuse are largely unmeasured. They potentially include an increased burden on the delivery system, including on health and social services and first responders, increasing the likelihood of spending on and dependency on, public benefits, and increasing foreclosures. Two studies are currently underway to measure and evaluate the effectiveness of the EAFC model and its various components. The first, funded by NIJ, uses a rigorous research design: a propensity score-matched comparison group to evaluate the effectiveness of the Los Angeles County EAFC in achieving important outcomes. A second study, funded by the Archstone Foundation, compares and contrasts the structure, process, and outputs of the four centers in California. This study, led by an economist new to the field of elder abuse, allows an expert elder abuse research team to build on these two studies to examine cost effectiveness by: 1) Systematically evaluating the cost effectiveness of the EAFC model, building on the current study of the robust, well-developed Los Angeles County Elder Abuse Forensic Center; 2) Examining the range of costs to implement and maintain the model drawing on four different models in California; 3) Identifying, and, where feasible, testing approaches and/or practices that have the potential to improve cost effectiveness and provide recommendations for further cost effectiveness; 4) Developing a cost effectiveness tool kit that includes measures and methods that can be used by other researchers to evaluate EAFCs. Statistical analyses will be performed throughout the project and upon the completion of data collection, to ascertain the benefit of EAFC evaluation over treatment-as-usual. Analysis will be on several levels, using various statistical techniques to generate descriptive statistics, independent sample t-tests, and ANOVA/multiple regression. Building on the current NIJ study to capture intermediate cost outcomes (e.g., prosecution, restitution, and safety), a variety of approaches will be used to expand program evaluation and measure cost effectiveness (e.g., difference-in-difference statistics, developing and applying a state transition model). Finally, a dataset without identifying information will be compiled for dissemination through NIJ, and an instructive guide will be constructed to guide future EAFCs through the process of performing an evaluation.

Product: NCJ# 248556

Evaluating the Cost Effectiveness of the Elder Abuse Forensic Center Model – M.B. Nichol, K.H. Wilber, J. Wu, Z.D. Gassoumis

Elder abuse forensic centers (EAFCs) use a multidisciplinary team approach to address complex elder abuse cases. To date, no evaluation has assessed the cost for EAFCs to achieve their outcomes. This study evaluates the cost effectiveness of the Los Angeles County EAFC. We analyzed case files for 41 randomly selected cases seen at the Los Angeles County EAFC and 39 propensity-matched APS usual care cases from April 2007 through December 2009 to obtain data on time spent processing cases and achieving outcomes. Salaries were obtained from publicly available sources and used to estimate case-processing costs. Mean case-processing costs are \$1,101.80 for the EAFC model and \$153.30 for usual care. The proportion of cases submitted to the public guardian is 39% for EAFC and 8% for usual care, which generates an ICOR of \$3,059.68. The ICOR indicates that an additional EAFC case submitted to the public guardian costs an additional \$3,059.68 over the cost of usual care. The proportion of cases that are granted conservatorship is 24% for EAFC and 3% for usual care, with an ICOR of \$4,516.67. The proportion of cases successfully prosecuted is 17% for EAFC and 0.2% for usual care, with an ICOR of \$5,645.83. There were no differences in recurrence rates within one year of case closure. These results indicate the EAFC model incurs greater case-processing costs but yields large incremental differences in outcomes compared to usual care. This information can inform the sustainability of the model and the feasibility of replication across the U.S.

2011-IJ-CX-0014:	Elder Abuse Computerized Decision Support System
Amount:	\$731,748
PI:	Kendon Conrad

Status: Closed

The Elder Abuse Decision Support System (EADSS) is a computerized decision-support system developed in two previous NIJ-funded grants. The EADSS supports computer-assisted assessment of mistreatment allegations, standardizes substantiation decision-making, provides user-friendly scoring and reporting, and links care planning to case specifics. The resulting reports and databases can be used to monitor cases and track outcomes more effectively, and to compute agency and system-wide statistics useful in evaluation, planning and research. With Illinois serving as a test state, this study will: 1) determine the efficacy of the EADSS for improving individual assessment, reporting, intervention and end-user utility as compared to standard protocols, and 2) estimate the psychometric properties of EADSS measures of abuse, neglect and exploitation. Six elder abuse services providers in Illinois will be selected to field test EADSS, in a rolling administration of the new system. Standard assessment procedures of the agencies prior to EADSS implementation will be assessed as a comparison. The study will use a within-group pretest-posttest repeated measures quasi-experimental design, with replications across agencies. The three-month pretests from each agency will assess the current Illinois abuse, neglect and exploitation (ANE) system (anticipated 504 cases). The repeated posttest analyses will assess the new EADSS (anticipated 2268 cases). The analyses will compare current ANE outcomes to outcomes using the EADSS over time using random effects regression analysis. Key client outcomes include substantiation rates and collateral reporting. Caseworker outcomes include acceptability of the assessment system, time spent per case, and supervisor-evaluated quality of treatment planning. Abuser outcomes include counts of referrals to law enforcement, arrests, indictments, and prosecutions. System outcomes will be measured via interviews with Illinois Department on Aging and agency administrators. This research-to-practice study is a translational efficacy trial to test EADSS while improving it under the "best available" conditions. Since the long-term goal is to implement the system on a statewide basis, it will be important to achieve early successes that demonstrate the usefulness of the innovation. Following successful implementation, the system will be ready for effectiveness trials and potential national dissemination.

Product: NCJ# 249185

Elder Abuse Computerized Decision Support System – K.J. Conrad

This project field-tested the implementation and performance of the Elder Abuse Decision Support System (EADSS) as a means of improving the reporting, assessments, and interventions in elder abuse cases processed in six Illinois agencies compared to standard protocols, and it estimated the psychometric properties of EADSS measures of abuse, neglect, and exploitation in such cases. The field-test results supported the hypothesis that use of the EADSS will result in higher substantiation rates (“verified” or “some indication”) than the current system of assessment known as ANE (Abuse, Neglect, and Exploitation). The ANE substantiation rate was 13.6% lower than the substantiation rate of the EADSS (46.6% compared to 60.2%). The EADSS rate was particularly higher for sexual abuse than the ANE system. The report attributes this improved substantiation rate to EADSS’ assessment for all types of abuse, regardless of whether it was alleged by the reporter. A focus group with the IT staff reached a consensus that the EADSS could be improved by being a stand-alone system designed specifically to support the work of Adult Protective Services. The name for this stand-alone system was changed from EADSS to AADSS (Adult Abuse Decision Support System). This change occurred as of July 2013. The project examined all of the dimensional measures of the EADSS for the cases that were substantiated. This report briefly summarizes those measures that reached or exceeded the criteria for a useful dimensional measure, followed by a discussion of the measures that did not reach the criteria. The measures of abuser risk met the criteria for reliability and uni-dimensionality.

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

Few studies have examined criminal justice responses to and help-seeking patterns of sexual assault survivors with disabilities on the basis of diverse samples (e.g., gender, age, race/ethnicity, disability type) using rigorous research methods and accommodations designed for this population. To address this gap, the Vera Institute of Justice (Vera) will conduct a mixed-methods study in partnership with the Suffolk County District Attorney’s office (SCDA) and the Boston Center for Independent Living (BCIL, a community- based, nonresidential program providing services to people with disabilities) in Massachusetts. The primary goal of the study is to examine criminal justice outcomes and help-seeking experiences of sexual assault survivors with disabilities. This goal includes the following objectives: (1)

To describe the criminal justice reporting of sexual assault victimization among persons with disabilities (e.g., number of reports over time, characteristics of survivors, type and frequency of victimizations), using SCDA administrative data over a 10-year period. (2) To assess how cases of sexual assault survivors with disabilities proceed through the criminal court system, including consideration of factors influencing case outcomes at each decision point, using SCDA administrative data, supplemental case file reviews, prosecutor interviews, and court observations. (3) To describe the help-seeking experiences of sexual assault survivors with disabilities in the community from both formal and informal sources. This will include factors that influence how survivors seek help, survivors’ experiences in reporting victimization to formal and informal help sources, and outcomes of this reporting. This will be accomplished by conducting qualitative interviews with a separate sample of survivors recruited with help from the BCIL. Using quantitative and qualitative analysis techniques and multiple data sources, this study is expected to significantly advance existing knowledge and address critical gaps in our understanding of justice system responses to victims with disabilities.

Product: NCJ# 250196

Examining Criminal Justice Responses to and Help-Seeking Patterns of Sexual Violence Survivors With Disabilities (2016) – A. Browne, A. Agha, A. Demyan, E. Beatriz

The study defined sexual assault as “any sexual act that is perpetrated against someone’s will.” Disability was defined as “a physical, mental, or health impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities, a record of such impairment, or being regarded as having such impairment.” The overall study conclusion is that “current structures are not sufficient for potentially one of the highest risk adult populations for sexual assault and victimization in the United States.” Data are presented on the characteristics of such victims, including gender, age, race, and disability. The majority of disabled victims (60.5 percent) had a psychiatric disability, and 25 percent had an intellectual/developmental disability. The smallest percentage (15.6 percent) of victims had physical/sensory disabilities. Perpetrators’ characteristics were also identified, along with reported victim-perpetrator relationship. The highest percentage of cases (29.5 percent) involved perpetrators who were friends or acquaintances of the victim. The victims were exposed to sexual assaults across multiple settings, including places that would normally be considered safe. Fifty-three percent of the cases involved rape. In 13.6 percent of the cases, some legal action was taken; the largest single category of criminal justice action was “closed/no charge.” Reasons for this prosecutorial decision are examined. The most prevalent reason was insufficient evidence. The length of the cases is also noted. Regarding help-seeking, there was a reported lack of coordinated community services and supports for disabled survivors of sexual assault. Data sources included a special unit in a large metropolitan district attorney’s office that handles sexual assaults of disabled victims, as well as community-based interviews with survivors and relevant community service providers. Extensive tables and figures and appended research tools are included.

2013-VA-CX-0033:	Exploratory Research into the Intersection of Forced Marriage, Intimate Partner Violence, and Sexual Violence
Amount:	\$256,730
PI:	Colleen Owens & Meredith Dank,
Status:	Completed

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

Product: NCJRS# 251485

Exploratory Research into the Intersection of Forced Marriage, Intimate Partner Violence, and Sexual Violence (20XX) – M. Dank, H. Love, S. Esthappan, J. Zweig

Based on 7,791 valid responses to an Urban Institute survey administered through Google Consumer Survey, the study estimated a sample prevalence rate of forced marriage in the United States at 11.2%. The study conducted analyses of interviews with 24 people who experienced forced marriage or knew someone who had, along with 15 service providers and other stakeholders. The analysis then explored the intersection between forced marriage and violence/abuse as well as services received and needed by those who had experienced forced marriage. When asked to describe what happened leading up to the marriage, interviewees cited a number of various pressures, threats, and coercive behaviors exhibited by family members, the community, and others to try and force them to comply. In many cultures, there is an expectation that a person, particularly a woman, will marry by a certain age. When approaching that age, they experienced pressure from the family, and also from their cultural community. Some of the pressure tactics are described. Regarding the characteristics of forced marriage experiences, attention is given to intimate partner violence and sexual violence. Some of the interviewees described warning signs of abuse before the forced marriage, and those who did not recall any warning signs prior to the marriage reported threats and abuses after they were married, including emotional, psychological, and physical abuse, sexual violence, and forced labor. Study recommendations pertain to raising awareness of the tactics and abuses of forced marriage, the need for counseling services, and training of service providers to address this issue.

2013-ZD-CX-0072:	Exploratory Research on the Impact of the Growing Oil Industry in North Dakota and Montana on Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking
Amount:	\$253,561
PI:	Dheeshana S. Jayasundara
Status:	Completed

The purpose of this study is to examine the impact of the Bakken oil development on domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking. The impact of increased interpersonal violence, or perceptions of an increase, will be studied. This empirical research will help government officials and policy makers, legal and criminal justice officials, oil industry executives, and health and human service professionals to develop policies and best practices to address interpersonal violence in the oil patch. The following questions will be examined: How extensive is the increase in domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking? Is it uniform across the region? Are changes commensurate with population growth? What are the characteristics of victims and offenders? How have these changes impacted the lives of individuals and the communities in which they reside? What policies have been effective to address interpersonal violence in the oil patch? Informed by a preliminary study of this topic by the PI and a co-PI, the applicant proposes a multidisciplinary, mixed method exploratory research study. The quantitative component includes a trend analysis of secondary data from 2002-2014 on the incidence and distribution of these interpersonal crimes in 33 oil-impacted counties and two reservations in ND and MT, including geo-mapping. This analysis also includes t-test comparisons with non-impacted counties to determine if changes are unique to oil boom communities. Publicly available data will be retrieved from sources such as the UCR and NIBRS. The support of several local and state agency directors to gather supplementary secondary data has been secured. The qualitative component will include five focus groups with elected officials, attorneys and law enforcement; victim service providers; health and human service workers; community members; and tribal members in oil-impacted communities. In addition, 80 qualitative interviews with key informants including victims, community members, first-responders, clergy, law enforcement, hospital personnel, social service workers, school principals, victim service providers, local and state attorneys, elected officials, and oil industry leaders will be conducted. Established laws and policies will also be examined from a victim-based policy perspective. Reports of our exploratory findings will be distributed to key stakeholders. Empirical findings will be presented at national conferences and published in peer-reviewed journals.

Product: NCJRS# 250378

Exploratory Research on the Impact of the Growing Oil Industry in North Dakota and Montana on Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking: A Final Summary Overview (20XX) – D.S.

Jayasundara, T. Heitkamp, R. Mayzer, E. Legerski, T.A. Evanson

Statistical analysis shows that DVDVSAS increased in the Bakken region after the oil boom started in 2008; however, findings differ depending on the types of data analyzed and the specific communities examined. Although nearly all of the regional analyses showed increases in DVDVSAS, some of those changes were not statistically significant. “Hot spots” were also revealed from data sources. A key conclusion of the study is that the oil patch is a diverse setting

that impacts specific communities in diverse ways. Victim and family service agencies reported experiencing increased demand for services without adequate resources to address client needs. The study focused on data for the years 2002-2014. A mixed-methods approach that combined the analysis of quantitative and qualitative data was used. Researchers collected and analyzed data on related crimes and on state and local agencies that provide services to victims of interpersonal violence, using audio-recorded interviews and focus groups. A wide variety of individuals living in the region also participated in interviews and focus groups. Relevant public policies were examined as well.

2013-IJ-CX-0024:	Developing and Testing a Culturally Relevant Practice Model to Understand Financial Maltreatment of Chinese American Elders
Amount:	\$72,775
PI:	Fei Sun
Status:	Closed

The overarching purpose of this project is to develop a culturally relevant model to help identify sociocultural factors that influence self-report of financial maltreatment in Chinese American elders. Specifically, this proposed study seeks to achieve three related aims. Aim 1: Create and refine an assessment tool to identify financial maltreatment (i.e., financial neglect and financial exploitation) of Chinese American elders through focus group interviews of elders, family caregivers and service providers. The incorporation of elder and caregiver perspectives ensures cultural relevance while insights of service professionals ensure its congruence with laws and policies. Aim 2: Assess the reliability and validity of the financial maltreatment assessment tool through a survey of a sample of Chinese American elders. Aim 3: Develop and test a culturally relevant framework that sheds light on risk factors of financial maltreatment for Adult Protective Service (APS), law enforcement, and other aging service providers. Research Design and Methods: This study will use a two-phase mixed methods design. In phase I (Elicitation Stage), a total of five focus group interviews consisting of three Chinese American elder groups, one Chinese American family caregiver groups, and one aging service worker group with experience dealing with elder abuse in Chinese American families, will be conducted to more clearly define financial maltreatment of Chinese American elders. In phase II (Validation Stage), survey questions will be refined on the basis of the findings of focus group discussions in phase I, and then delivered to a sample of 225 Chinese American elders living in the Phoenix metropolitan area. Analysis: Focus group interviews will be recorded and transcribed for data analysis. Content analysis will be employed to help identify the most appropriate items to assess financial maltreatment. Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) techniques will be used to run confirmatory factor analyses to assess the latent structure of financial maltreatment and the model fit for the conceptual model will be analyzed.

2013-MU-CX-0032:	The Impact of a Forensic Collaborative for Older Adults on Criminal Justice and Victim Outcomes: A Randomized-Control, Longitudinal Design
Amount:	\$622,283
PI:	Anne P. DePrince
Status:	Closed

The primary goal of this project is to conduct a rigorous, randomized-control evaluation of the impact of the Denver Forensic Collaborative (DFC), a victim-focused, forensic multidisciplinary team, relative to usual care on criminal justice and victims’ physical and mental health outcomes. The project will enroll 230 participants, aged 60 and older. Participants are likely to be 60% women, aged 60-80, at least 50% racial/ethnic minority group members, 90% heterosexual, and majority low income. Following intakes for older adults at Adult Protective Service (APS) as well as the City and District Attorneys’ Offices, older adults will be randomized to DFC or UC. The research team will interview older adults at case inception, and at three, six, and nine months. In addition, the research team will interview a collateral reporter at case inception and at nine -months, as well as review case files from the referring agency. A thorough battery of victim-focused risk factors for, and consequences of, abuse/neglect/financial exploitation will be collected at each interview. The impact of the DFC versus usual care will be assessed on victim-focused (e.g., mental health) and criminal justice outcomes (e.g., victim engagement with prosecution). Analyses will be based on the mixed modeling approach to analysis of (co)variance (GLMM), which is the most powerful approach to examine longitudinal data that includes classification variables, repeated measures, and continuous individual difference variables.

2013-IJ-CX-0026:	Identification of Risk and Preventive Factors for Elder Financial Exploitation
Amount:	\$136,290

PI: Stacey Wood
Status: Completed

The purpose of this project is to develop a conceptual model that includes risk and protective factors for financial exploitation (FE). In order to accomplish this goal, the researchers will collect data on individual difference variables with an emphasis on cognitive factors and data on contextual factors using an individually administered survey approach. This study will allow for 200 in-person interviews with community-dwelling older adults, building on a pilot study of an additional 200 interviews. Participants will be tested individually with cognitive tests and questionnaires. Variables hypothesized to be related to risk include executive functioning, memory, math calculation, and numeracy. Variables hypothesized to decrease risk include subjective and objective social support. The primary dependent measure will be the score on the Conrad et al. OAFEM. Older adults in the community will be recruited and administered a 1.5-hour battery of measures, as well as the OAFEM. These hypotheses will be tested with hierarchical multiple regression, binary logistic regression, and structural equation modeling. Drawing upon work in both elder mistreatment and positive psychology, we hope to identify factors related to resilience and resistance from FE that may be applied to other settings.

Product: NCJ# 251034

Identification of Risk and Protective Factors for Elder Financial Exploitation (20XX) – S. Wood

This project’s goal was to develop a conceptual model that includes risk and protective factors for the financial exploitation (FE) of elder adults. Although FE can occur at any stage of a victim’s life, studies document that older adults are disproportionately targeted, and they are less likely to report it. The framework for this project was derived from known risk factors for FE, predicted protective factors for FE, and conceptual approaches from the child mistreatment literature on risk and resilience. Two waves of data collection occurred, each involving approximately 200 older adults. In developing the conceptual model from the research, it is advised that social interaction that is central in older adults’ lives is essential in designing prevention and intervention programs. Since FE cases can be specific to each case, designing prevention or intervention around reducing negative exchanges with close others might not be easy; however, based on the data obtained in this study, this is an effective way to reduce FE risk. Poor physical health and depression were also determined to be predictive of FE, so incorporating ways to improve both physical and mental health should be considered a universal approach for reducing FE risk when a client-centered approach is not feasible. Addressing perceived social isolation, which tends to occur in depressed individuals, was more effective than interventions designed to improve social support or to increase opportunities for social contact. The findings of this research should provide criminal justice policymakers with baseline information on how common different types of FE offenses are in a representative sample.

2013-IJ-CX-0025: Forensic Markers of Physical Elder Abuse: Establishing a Medical Characterization and Identifying the Criminal Justice Approach to Investigation and Prosecution
Amount: \$518,327
PI: Diana Homeier
Status: Closed

This study will: (1) document the spectrum of injuries seen in physical elder abuse cases; (2) identify forensic markers of physical abuse that are integral to achieving justice through prosecution; and (3) develop best practices for Adult Protective Services (APS) to preserve forensic evidence of physical abuse through appropriate documentation. Approximately 100-120 adults, aged 65 or older, who are reported to APS as victims of physical abuse will be matched to a similar number of non-abuse comparison subjects. Los Angeles APS clients are a racially diverse group that includes all socioeconomic strata. The design includes two phases. In Phase I, a study-funded research nurse will accompany APS social workers on physical abuse home visits to assess the victim and document any physical injuries. The nurse and the PI will conduct similar assessments with a matched comparison group. In Phase II, documentation collected by the research nurse and PI will be presented to three panels of professionals involved in the assessment, investigation, and prosecution of physical elder abuse: (1) a LEAD panel of medical professionals, (2) a panel of law enforcement detectives, and (3) a panel of prosecutors. Based on the evidence presented, panels will determine whether they believe (a) abuse has occurred and/or (b) the case is prosecutable. Data gathered through assessment of both groups will be compiled into a dataset for analysis. Descriptive statistics (frequencies and characteristics of injuries) will be presented to provide insight into case characteristics and types of injuries observed. Bivariate significance tests will be run to test the difference in these statistics between the abuse group and the comparison group. Logistic

regression will be conducted to identify how case characteristics and evidence gathered affect the likelihood of criminal prosecution.

Product: NCJ# 252851

The Final Summary Overview can be found at NCJRS at <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/252851.pdf>.

2013-IJ-CX-0050: Elder Financial Exploitation Victimization: Identifying Unique Risk Profiles and Factors to Enhance Detection, Prevention and Intervention
Amount: \$387,736
PI: Carmel Bitondo Dyer
Status: Closed

This study seeks to build on, and advance, previous studies that have identified multiple forms of elder financial exploitation associated with specific risk factors. The objectives are to identify victim, perpetrator and community-level and sociocultural risk factors for elder financial exploitation in order to inform the development of targeted public service announcements as well as to enhance law enforcement prevention efforts. This study will consist of a secondary data analysis of the Texas Adult Protective Services (APS) statewide database. These data will include in-depth investigation reports for 878 substantiated cases of elder financial exploitation in adults 65 years of age and older between 2004 and 2012. Data from the recently validated Texas APS Client Assessment and Risk Evaluation (CARE) tool will provide systematic and reliable data regarding the victim's social, mental health, physical, environmental and financial conditions. Perpetrator, community-level and sociocultural factors will also be assessed for relevance to victimization risks. Bayesian model averaging, which provides the most accurate set of risk factors when using predictive models, will be used to determine the best set of risk factors. Individual-level risk factors for victims and perpetrators will be drawn from the CARE tool and APS archived data. Community-level risk factors for elder financial exploitation, such as crime rates, poverty levels, racial heterogeneity, vacant homes, and others will be identified using Geographic Information Systems. Latent profile analysis, a method commonly used in social sciences, including criminal justice research, will be used to identify distinct types of elder financial exploitation based on combinations and patterns of the ascertained risk factors.

Product: NCJ# 250756

Exploring Elder Financial Exploitation Victimization: Identifying Unique Risk Profiles and Factors To Enhance Detection, Prevention and Intervention (20XX) – J. Burnett, R. Xia, R. Suchting, C. Bitondo Dyer

This study identified risk factors for elder financial exploitation from a socioecological perspective (i.e., individual, perpetrator, and community factors) to identify the most important factors that distinguish elder financial exploitation (FE) from other forms of abuse. Overall, the findings indicate the importance of differentiating between types of abuse and subtypes of elder FE, so that frontline protective service workers, social service agencies, and researchers can account for variables across the socioecological context when developing surveillance, intervention, and prevention programs. Financially-based variables were found to be the best predictors of FE compared with other forms of elder abuse. Apparent injury was the most important indicator of other forms of elder abuse, even in the presence of FE. “Hybrid FE” (FE in combination with other forms of abuse) may be strongly related to poorer outcomes compared to FE in the absence of other forms of elder abuse (“pure FE”). The most important predictors of hybrid FE were the negative effect of others, alcohol and substance use by others, foreclosure, and inadequate medical supplies. Complex interactions among risk factors were evident across the socioecological context. The study methodology involved secondary data analysis of a 5-year statewide aggregated cohort of Texas Adult Protective Services-confirmed cases of elder abuse between 2009 and 2014. Data obtained from case files included demographics, reported and confirmed abuse type, victim and perpetrator mental and physical health, substance use, social and financial factors, and community-level data.

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

Sexual minority women (SMW), such as lesbian and bisexual females, have been identified as a group at particularly high risk for experiencing sexual assault (SA), yet our justice system often inadequately responds to their needs.

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

2014-MU-CX-0001:	Integrating Improved Assessments of Financial Judgment: Conceptual and Measurement Advances
Amount:	\$468,181
PI:	Peter A. Lichtenberg
Status:	Closed

As financial exploitation of older adults increases, investigation and prosecution of these cases remain difficult for criminal justice professionals who must balance protection of older adults with their right to autonomy. Our project goal is to develop a set of new financial decision-making screening and comprehensive measures for criminal justice professionals and non-criminal justice professionals to aid in detecting and prosecuting financial exploitation of older adults. We have two objectives: (1) Assess the reliability and validity of new screening and comprehensive tools to evaluate financial decision making and judgment in older adults, and (2) Determine the ease of use and integration of new financial judgment measures across multiple I professionals working in diverse settings. The total sample size of 600 will include 200 for each of the three measures (screening, key informant. and comprehensive) amounting to 400 older adults and 200 informants. Inclusion criteria require English-speaking participants who have made a significant financial decision within the past year. This interdisciplinary collaborative effort joins partners from Wayne State University, Elder Law of Michigan, elder abuse task forces, adult protective services (APS) workers, and case managers assigned to long-term care senior residences. As for research design and methods, we will collect data from a variety of sources. Specifically, we will collect data from participants referred to us by criminal justice and non-criminal justice professionals as well as from the community at large. We engaged elder abuse task forces and APS, in conjunction with sheriffs and prosecutors, because the latter group told us that assessments must occur across different professionals to achieve early identification of cases. State-of-the-art reliability and validity testing will be carried out (e.g., IRT and CFA). We will obtain feedback from users of the screening scale to determine the efficiency and usefulness of the screening and informant scales. We will also track the outcome of each case in which the screening measure was used. Our NIJ final report will include details on the interdisciplinary conceptual I advances and new measurement tools that enhance the detection of criminal cases of financial exploitation. Multiple active and passive dissemination strategies will distribute project outcomes to criminal justice professionals, research, and the general public. Upon project completion, data will be archived at the Intra University Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR) and made available for interested parties.

Product: NCJ# 252134
Integrating Improved Assessments of Financial Judgment: Conceptual and Measurement – P.A. Lichtenberg

Prior to the current project, the grantee had developed a set of three new financial decision-making tools: (1) a 10-item screening measure, (2) a 68-item comprehensive measure, and (3) a 13-item measure for key informants. Prior to initiating the current grant project, preliminary testing of the comprehensive measure was conducted. The focus of the current project was to determine the reliability, validity, and generalizability of these tools. This involved collecting large amounts of data, assessing the efficiency and usefulness of the screening measure and its implementation in criminal investigations, and examining how neurocognitive performance measures correlated with the new decisional ability measures. The focus of the testing was the Lichtenberg Financial Decision Rating Scale (LFDRS) for use in testing an elderly adult's financial decision-making capabilities, and the Lichtenberg Financial Decision Screening Scale (LFDSS) for use by adult protective service staff in interpreting an elderly client's responses on the LFDRS. The testing determined that the LFDRS is reliable and supported the conceptual model in determining an elderly adult's ability to make reasoned financial decisions. In addition, the LFDSS showed excellent internal consistency and clinical utility properties. A full scale and short form of the LFDRS are provided for clinicians to use in financial capacity assessment.

2014-MU-CX-0102:	Development of a Brief Elder Abuse and Neglect Screener for Emergency Medical Services: Detection of Elder abuse Through Emergency Care Technicians (DETECT)
Amount:	\$369,039
PI:	M. Brad Cannell
Status:	Closed

According to recent population-based estimates, roughly 11% of older adults experienced elder abuse and/or neglect (EA) each year. In 2013, MedStar Mobile Healthcare responded to almost 30,000 calls to assist older adults in Fort Worth, TX. However, only 23 of these calls resulted in potential incidents of EA being reported to adult protective services (APS). Based on the number of calls made to assist older adults, it may be reasonably estimated that almost 3,000 additional cases of elder abuse and/or neglect were not detected or reported. Preliminary focus group data suggest that moral anxiety and fear of incorrectly reporting potential EA was the most important reason that MedStar's emergency medical technicians (EMTs) did not report potential EA to APS. There is a growing literature that suggests that EA is systematically under-reported, and there are several reasons why. The most effective way to increase detection may be screening older adults in their residence. Given that EMTs often have unique access to the homes of older adults, we propose in this study to create, pilot, and validate a brief screening tool that will be used by EMTs to increase the detection and reporting of potential cases of EA to APS. Focus groups and stakeholders will provide data to design a tool relevant to practitioners, and a brief pilot test will be conducted to empirically estimate the predictive validity of the screening tool. MedStar, the primary 9-1-1 emergency services provider in the research area, will then implement the screening tool as a part of its protocol for new EMTs. An experimental trial will be conducted to determine whether this tool increases reporting of potential cases of EA. Finally, to ensure that the tool is not simply increasing unsubstantiated reports of EA, data obtained directly from APS (linked to EMT reports) will be used for cross-validation. This tool will direct EMTs to report EA based upon a quantitative score, rather than their subjective judgment (thus, removing any emotional guilt and other barriers from the reporting process). We expect that implementation of this tool will increase the number of substantiated cases of abuse and neglect reported to APS. Results of this study will be disseminated to the larger practitioner community. If successful, future studies may extend the breadth of this idea to create a similar tool for other first responders, including police officers and fire fighters.

Product: NCJ# 251242

Towards the Development of a Screening Tool To Enhance the Detection of Elder Abuse and Neglect by Emergency Medical Technicians (EMTs): A Qualitative Study (20XX) – M.B. Cannell, K.K. Jetelina, M. Zavadsky, J.M. Reingle Gonzalez

Qualitative data were collected from 23 EMTs and adult protective services (APS) case workers who participated in one of five semi-structured focus groups. Focus group data were iteratively coded by two coders using inductive thematic identification and data reduction. Findings were subject to interpretation by the research team. EMTs and APS caseworkers identified eight domains of items that might be included on a screening tool: (1) exterior home condition, (2) interior living conditions, (3) social support, (4) medical history, (5) caregiving quality, (6) physical condition of the older adult,; (7) older adult's behavior, and (8) EMTs' instincts. The screening tool should be based on observable cues in the physical or social environment, be very brief, easily integrated into electronic charting systems, and provide a decision rule for reporting guidance to optimize utility for EMTs in the field. Future research

should narrow identified items and evaluate how these domains positively predict confirmed cases of elder abuse and neglect.

2014-MU-CX-000:	National Elder Mistreatment Study: 5 Year Follow-up of Victims and Matched Non-Victims
Amount:	\$520,177
PI:	Ron Acierno
Status:	Closed

The overall aim of this study is to conduct a longitudinal follow-up of participants (mistreatment victims and matched non-victims) identified in the first National Elder Mistreatment Study (NEMS). This study will complement our original prevalence findings with findings on the consequences of elder mistreatment and financial exploitation, in terms of criminal justice system (CJS) participation and mental health, the latter of which appears to affect participation. To date, no nationally representative epidemiologic data exist to determine factors that predict CJS participation following elder mistreatment, or whether ecological factors (community resources) or health/mental health outcomes of mistreatment (depression) influence participation. Specific Aims are (1) to re-assess participants from the NEMS to identify factors related to CJS participation, (2) to examine effects of, and relations between, multiple vs. single forms of elder mistreatment (e.g., financial abuse vs. financial abuse plus physical abuse) on CJS participation and mental health, (3) to compare mental health outcomes across types of mistreatment, and between those who have and have not experienced mistreatment, and (4) to examine the interplay between mental health outcomes and CJS participation. Participants will be approximately 342 mistreatment victims (50% of the original total) and 500 matched (age and gender) non-victims aged 64 and older recruited from among the 5,777 original subjects of the NEMS, fluent in either English or Spanish, and not suffering from dementia. Regarding research design and methods, the follow-up longitudinal study using NEMS mistreatment victims and NEMS matched non-victims, with assessment via computer-assisted telephone interviewing procedures identical to those employed in the first wave of the NEMS. Regarding analysis, descriptive prevalence estimates of new victimization will be outlined, followed by bivariate risk protective factor analyses for new mistreatment, CJS participation, and mental health outcomes. Multivariate logistic regression and linear regression analyses will be employed to clarify risk relationships and the effects of mental health outcomes following victimization on CJS participation and outcomes. Expected products include an extensive elder mistreatment and outcomes data set, variable codebook, and survey instrument, detailed final reports, data-based presentations, and scholarly articles. In addition, a file containing computed variables will be delivered. These variables will also be labeled, and the labeling convention will include computational formulas. Moreover, the programming prose used to compute the variables (e.g., the syntax) will also be supplied.

Product: NCJ# 252029

National Elder Mistreatment Survey: 5 Year Follow-up of Victims and Matched Non-Victims – R. Acierno

The initial study, which provided the sample used in the current study, is the first National Elder Mistreatment Study (NEMS). The current study sought to contact 774 older adults eight years after their participation in Wave I of the NEMS. Overall, 183 participants (23.6 percent) reported experiencing either emotional (21.1 percent), physical (2.3 percent), sexual (0.4 percent), or neglectful (0.3 percent) elder abuse since turning 60 years old at Wave I. Overall, the study found that NEMS Wave II data indicate that even the effects of past mistreatment were diminished in terms of depression and were entirely nullified for general anxiety disorder and self-reported poor health when current social support was considered. With the exception of posttraumatic stress disorder, high social support at Wave II apparently inoculated older adults against negative effects of mistreatment eight years earlier at Wave I for most outcomes. Victim reporting of elder abuse to police was rare, particularly when perpetrated by family/friends. Victim reporting was especially rare when emotional abuse was involved. This suggests that victims of elder emotional abuse are unaware that it is a type of illegal behavior. No consistent primary reason was evident for failure to report stranger-perpetrated mistreatment.

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

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

2015-IJ-CX-0022:	Development and Validation of a Screening Protocol to Identify Elder Abuse in United States Emergency Departments
Amount:	\$968,933
PI:	Timothy F. Platts-Mills
Status:	Closed

Elder abuse is a common and morbid problem that is often unrecognized. The prevalence of elder abuse is particularly high among older adults receiving care in emergency departments (EDs). Unfortunately, the potential of EDs to identify elder abuse is not currently realized, in part because no protocols to screen for elder abuse have been designed specifically for this setting. We propose to develop and validate an ED-specific protocol to screen for patients at high risk for elder abuse. The protocol will be easy to use by the emergency care nurses, who will administer it, and will significantly improve upon available detection methods. A positive screen will prompt further assessment by a social worker or emergency provider to determine the need for referral to adult protective services. Study subjects will be individuals aged 65 years and older presenting to EDs located in Chapel Hill, North Carolina; Birmingham, Alabama; and Ypsilanti, Michigan. In Phase 1 (12 months), we will develop a protocol to screen for individuals at high risk for elder abuse. The initial draft of the protocol will be based on a review of existing protocols and input from national-experts in geriatric emergency medicine (Platts-Mills), geriatric social work (Zimmerman), dementia (Sloane), sexual assault (McLean), emergency nursing triage (Travers), ED-based screening (Haukoos), and psychometric assessment (Reeve). Emergency care nurses will then administer this protocol to patients (N_i 50), and revisions will be made based on debriefing interviews with patients and nurses. In Phase 2 (6 months), we will conduct a pilot study (N=100) to finalize the methodology to be used in Phase 3. In Phase 3 (18 months), we will conduct a multi-center validation study (N=1800). All positive screens and a random sample of negative screens will receive a structured evaluation by a social worker. This social worker evaluation, the patient’s medical records, and available reports from local adult protective services will be reviewed by a panel of experts whose decision on the presence or absence of abuse will serve as a reference standard. The sample size for the validation study (Phase 3) has been calculated in order to obtain a lower-bound confidence interval for the estimate of sensitivity of less than 5%. Standard methods will be used to calculate sensitivity and specificity. Expected deliverables will include peer-reviewed publications describing: 1) the derivation of the protocol and 2) estimates of the sensitivity and specificity of the protocol in identifying elder abuse. Data from all three phases will be made publicly available. Subsequent studies will assess effectiveness (including cost-effectiveness) and establish optimal methods for dissemination and implementation. Collectively, this work will substantially improve the identification of abuse among older adults in the United States.

Product: NCJ# 251948

Development of the Emergency Department Senior Abuse Identification – ED Senior AID tool (20XX) – T.F. Platts-Mills, J.A. Dayaa, B.B. Reeve, K. Krajick, L. Mosqueda, J.S. Haukoos, M.D. Patel, C.F. Mulford, S.A. McLean, P.D. Sloane, D. Travers, S. Zimmerman

Since hospital emergency departments (EDs) are an important health care setting for the identification of elder abuse (EA), the objective of the project described in this article was to develop an ED-based tool to identify EA. The initial tool included a brief cognitive assessment, questions to detect multiple domains of EA, and a physical examination. Refinement of the tool was based on input from clinical experts and nurse and patient feedback. The revised tool, which included 15 questions about EA, was then tested in an academic ED. The inter-rater reliability, sensitivity, and specificity of individual EA questions was calculated. Among ED patients age=65 (N = 259), 17 (7 percent) screened positive for suspicion of EA. A combination of six questions that cover the included domains of EA were identified. They demonstrated good or excellent inter-rater reliability and had a sensitivity and specificity of 94 percent (95 percent confidence interval (CI) 71–100 percent) and 90 percent (95 percent CI 85–93 percent), respectively. These results inform a proposed screening tool for multisite validation testing.

2015-ZD-CX-0003: The Health Care Cost of Elder Abuse: An Analysis of Medicare, Medicaid, and Adult Protective Services Data in Maine, 2006 through 2014

Amount: \$328,940
PIs: Charles A. Smith & Erika C. Ziller
Status: Open

The financial impact of elder abuse is not well documented. By analyzing Medicare and Medicaid claims for adults ages 60 and older served by Maine's Adult Protective Services (APS), this study will substantially advance our knowledge of the financial impact of elder abuse. In partnership with the Maine Department of Health and Human Services, the University of Southern Maine has access to, and will analyze, approximately 10,000 case files of APS investigations that were opened and completed from 2007 through 2012. The case files have detailed information about the types of abuse individuals have experienced, their functional limitations, and severity of risk status. These case files will be linked with the individuals' Medicare and Medicaid claims data, and their claims experience will be examined one year prior to APS contact and two years after APS contact (for years 2006 through 2014). Using a combination of descriptive, bivariate, and multivariate analytic approaches, we will establish health care use and cost profiles of APS clients, analyze them by type of allegation, functional status, socio-demographic characteristics and other factors, and compare the profiles to those of the general older population. Product will include peer-reviewed journal article documenting the health care use and cost of APS clients and abstract submissions to present at national conferences.

2016-V3-GX-0008: Non-fatal Intimate Partner Violence Against LGB Individuals: Exploring Victims' Use of Formal and Informal Services Through Analysis of Existing Data Sources

Amount: \$134,520
PI: Lynn Addington
Status: Ongoing

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

Previous research suggests that LGB individuals can be at greater risk for IPV and long- and short-term harms associated with these experiences as compared to heterosexuals. This at-risk group is also understudied with regard to IPV and use of victim services. This project's consideration of LGB IPV victims and their use of services can provide useful insights for service providers to better assist these victims. This study also explores how existing data sets inform these issues. The findings obtained can identify unmet data needs and provide a foundation for future data collections. Two main sets of research questions shape this exploratory study. One set of questions concerns substantive issues of individual characteristics related to LGB IPV and informal and formal victim services (including use, access, and barriers). The second set concerns methodological issues and assesses the ability of existing data to study LGB IPV. To answer these questions, this project uses the most recent years of three existing data sets: the Uniform Crime Reporting Program's National Incident-Based Reporting System, the National Crime Victimization Survey, and the National Intimate Partner and Sexual Assault Survey. Planned analyses include contingency tables

and multivariate models. Each data set will be analyzed separately. In addition to interpreting the findings individually, they will be considered together, using a complementary approach to obtain a broader understanding of the underlying issues than could be gained from considering the data sets in isolation. The expected products include those requested under this solicitation (such as archiving requisite materials and providing draft and final summary overview reports). Scholarly products will focus on a set of peer-reviewed journal articles that will examine individual characteristics associated with LGB IPV, use of victim services, barriers to victim services, and an assessment of existing data sources for studying LGB IPV. A specific goal of this project is to ensure that the findings obtained are accessible to practitioners, especially victim service providers. To accomplish this aim, the National Center for Victims of Crime and a practitioner-based advisory panel will assist in identifying findings of most relevance to practitioners and options for effective dissemination to practitioners.

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

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

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

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

2016-ZD-CX-K008:	Planning a Family-Focused Approach to Prevent Elder Mistreatment
Amount:	\$1,400,000
PI:	Kathleen H. Wilber
Status:	Open

The University of Southern California (USC) proposes to develop a novel elder mistreatment intervention, the Strengths-based Training on Prevention of Elder Mistreatment (STOP EM). This program builds on lessons learned from preventing other forms of family violence, including child maltreatment and intimate partner violence. Partnering with health professionals, USC researchers will offer the opportunity to participate to adults aged 65 and older at risk of elder mistreatment because of health care transitions and changing health care needs. The current proposal is for the first of three phases of a cooperative agreement with the National Institute of Justice (NIJ). In this initial 18-month phase, USC will work in collaboration with NIJ, a primary health plan partner (Kaiser), and other stakeholders to fully plan the STOP EM program. Following the completion of this initial 18-month planning period, a pilot phase will be proposed. Upon completion of the pilot phase, a multi-year demonstration of the STOP EM intervention program will be considered to allow for a full assessment of its efficacy.

2016-MU-CX-K006:	Elder Abuse Prevention Demonstration Project: Planning Phase
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Amount:	\$1,398,927
PI:	Jeanette Hussemann
Status:	Open

In response to the increasing prevalence of elder abuse in communities through the United States, this project proposes to design, pretest, pilot, and fully implement an Elder Abuse Prevention Demonstration Project. The key objectives of this 18-month demonstration planning phase are to: (1) refine the theory-base for the proposed intervention, Elder Abuse Mistreatment Prevention Education Program (EMPEP), a 90-day program, including 12 weekly one-on-one, in-home visits with elders, by a trained social worker or case manager, (2) finalize components of the EMPEP intervention, including preparation of a Manual of Procedures and implementation of fidelity indicators, (3) pretest the study recruitment and intervention strategies, (4) prepare for the pilot and full implementation of the demonstration, should it be funded for phases two and three, and (5) disseminate the findings in a format that could be scaled up and replicated should the fully implemented model prove effective at reducing elder mistreatment. Subjects of the study will include at-risk adults in Maricopa County, aged 60 years and older, who were referred, authorized, and waitlisted for home and community-based services (HCBS) services with the Area Agency of Aging in Maricopa County, AZ. Community partners involved in the demonstration include the Maricopa County Area Agency on Aging, the Arizona Department of Economic Security (supervisory agency of the Adult Protective Services), and the Maricopa County Human Services Department, as well as a panel of elder abuse and violence prevention expert advisors. Regarding research design and methods, the pretest of the intervention will involve fewer than 10 individuals. The proposed pilot study will include a randomized controlled trial of EMPEP implementation, comparing 600 older adults (subjects) assigned to EMPEP, to 600 control group participants who remain waitlisted to receive services; the study will include the collection of administrative and self-reported survey data. Interviews with key stakeholders will be conducted to gather information on program implementation and fidelity. Impact of the intervention will be measured through analyses of short- and long-term outcomes of participation in EMPEP, including physical and mental health, wellbeing, and reports of abuse. This study will culminate with the design, protocols, procedures, and performance measures for EMPEP. A published manual, presented to NIJ, will include program design, procedures, and fidelity measure information to guide the pilot testing of EMPEP and replication.

2017-MU-CX-0044:	ABCD Social Development (ABCD-SD)
Amount:	\$4,046,992
PI:	Rolf Loeber
Status:	Ongoing

This proposal outlines the first 18 months of a prospective delinquency and victimization sub-study (the ABCD-Prosocial Development Study; ABCD-SD). The study is an add-on to the main Adolescent Brain Cognitive Development study (ABCD). The aim of the study is to shed light on the associations between substance use exposure, delinquency and victimization, and the developing brain. The ABCD-SD will collect data from five of the 20 sites of the main ABCD study, involving a projected total of nearly 3,000 boys and girls, who will be on average 11-12 years-old at Time 1 of the main ABCD-SD Study. Interviews with juveniles and their parents will be conducted in clinical visits. Measurements are self-reported delinquency, personality disposition, victimization, socio-psychological, family, peer, and neighborhood factors (risk and protective factors). The first six months of the project are a preparatory phase consisting of finalizing the assessment protocol, and setting up collaboration systems with participating sites, NIJ, and the ABCD main study. Months 12-18 consist of data collection, quality control, reliability and validity checks, implementation fidelity follow-up, and cleaning of data. In addition, preliminary analyses including the first wave of data will be conducted, together with initial data from the main ABCD study.

2017-VA-CX-0032:	Testing and Validating Financial Measures with IPV Survivors
Amount:	\$422,570
PI:	Judy Postmus
Status:	Ongoing

The overall goal of this study is to analyze the measures used in a financial empowerment study, and then validate these scales with a new sample of both English and Spanish-speaking IPV survivors. The specific objectives of this project are to: 1) test and revise financial scales which were pre-existing or adapted from scales used in the general population for use with IPV victims in both English and Spanish, utilizing a secondary dataset; and 2) further test and validate measures that were analyzed as part of Objective One, with a similar sample of IPV survivors in both English

and Spanish, to determine if these scales are appropriate for use with other IPV populations. During Phase One, the research team will test and revise pre-existing or adapted financial scales used in the general population with IPV survivors in both English and Spanish utilizing a secondary dataset. This data was collected as part of an evaluation of The Allstate Foundation's "Moving Ahead through Financial Management" curriculum in which Postmus was Principal Investigator. During Phase Two, the research team will test the scales that were validated in Phase One with a similar sample of survivors of IPV from Puerto Rico, New York, and New Jersey, in both English and Spanish. The analytic plan for Phase One includes conducting exploratory factor analyses. If the research team finds that there are differences between the English and Spanish scales after testing, a Spanish Language Consultant will review the scales and offer recommendations on how items could be rephrased. The analytic plan for Phase Two includes running confirmatory factor analyses, testing for measurement invariance, and establishing construct validity for both the English and Spanish measures. A final comprehensive technical report containing the findings of this project will be provided to the domestic violence organizations that partner with us and to the National Institute of Justice.

2017-VF-GX-0001: Defining Late-Life Poly-victimization and Identifying Associated Mental and Physical Health Symptoms
Amount: \$271,822
PI: Jason Burnett
Status: Ongoing

This study aims to explore elder abuse poly-victimization to discover common poly-victimization occurrences, their profiles across the socioecological context, and their associations with mental and physical health symptoms and mortality. Archived data will be provided by the Texas Department of Family and Protective Services, Division of Adult Protective Services (APS), and will include administrative case data with all confirmed and unconfirmed cases of abuse in adults 65 years and older between the dates of January 1, 2009 and December 31, 2017. Mortality data from the Texas Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Vital Statistics, will be obtained and matched with the APS data to determine mortality. A secondary data analysis of nine years of Texas APS statewide data will be conducted. These methods will provide a framework for operationally defining elder abuse poly-victimization, understanding related factors across the socioecological context, and developing intervention and prevention responses.

2017-VF-GX-0002: Developing a Taxonomy to Understand and Measure Outcomes of Success in Community-Based Elder Mistreatment Interventions
Amount: \$499,982
PI: Mark Lachs
Status: Ongoing

Research tools available to help advance knowledge of effective community-based elder mistreatment (EM) interventions are limited. The field lacks an understanding of what success means in EM response program (EMRP) interventions, such as adult protective services (APS) and other community programs, which work directly with victims to reduce the risk of re-victimization. Informed by the EMRP practice principle of older adult self-determination, this study will develop and verify a victim-centric taxonomy of case outcomes that indicate EMRP success. This study will draw on multiple sources, including EM victims, EMRP practitioners, and members of EM multidisciplinary (MDT) teams to inform taxonomy development/verification. Prioritizing the perspective of victims, the researchers will conduct interviews with 80 victims involved in EMRP services. The interviewees will vary in EM subtype, gender, and race/ethnicity. Eligible victims will be aged 60 and over, living in the community, experiencing substantiated emotional, physical, sexual, financial abuse, or neglect, English-speaking, and have the capacity to determine EMRP-related case outcomes on their own or with supported decision-making assistance.

2019-VA-CX-K001: Campus Sexual Assault Responses (CSAR): Informing Trauma-Informed Policies, Protocols, and Training
Amount: \$999,999
PI: Elizabeth Mumford
Status: Open

The goal of this study is to support the development of policies, protocols, and trainings to strengthen trauma-informed

responses to campus sexual assaults (CSA) by campus public safety agencies (CPSAs) in partnership with campus health and wellness centers (CHWCs) as well as local law enforcement agencies and health and victim service providers. A key aspect of this project is the researcher-practitioner partnership with the International Association of Campus Law Enforcement Administrators (IACLEA) and the American College Health Association (ACHA) to deliver rigorous, pragmatic data, in a format with the explicit purpose of informing institutional policies and practices on college campuses. The research team will: (1) design survey instruments to capture answers to the most pressing questions in the field about best practices for trauma-informed campus responses to CSA, in collaboration with IACLEA and ACHA; (2) collect and analyze the first nationally representative survey data from the CPSAs and CHWCs serving a sample of ~1,000 campuses; (3) investigate and identify the strongest CSA response models (e.g., in terms of individual skillsets; intrapersonal, institutional, and community factors; public policy that align with best practices) under real-world conditions on five campuses.

2020-75-CX-0005: A Skeletal Atlas of Elder Abuse: Establishing Markers of Physical Abuse and Developing a Digital Diagnostic Tool for Education and Screening
Amount: \$1,035,328
PI: Katelyn Bolhofner
Status: Open

The goals of this study are to 1) establish a skeletal atlas of elder abuse; 2) address the critical gap in current knowledge of how the aging process affects healing times following a fracture; 3) aid in education and improved criminal justice procedures; and 4) elucidate how differentiation of physical abuse from accidental injury contributes to the identification of modifiable risk factors for prevention of abuse. This project will provide a new standard of scoring and callus formation, demonstrate healing rates and stages in bone in individuals older than 60, and develop a baseline for diagnosing physical abuse in elders. The project is intended to produce physical and radiographic standards built upon forensic research, as well as an advanced bioinformatics approach to diagnosis, designed with usability and availability as key features.

During Phase 1 of the project, researchers will obtain and analyze radiographs and bone samples showing fractures at varying stages of healing from at least 250 cases of elder abuse and 300 witnessed accidental falls. Radiographic and skeletal samples will be obtained from victims of elder abuse that are investigated by the Office of the Medical Examiner in Maricopa County, Arizona, using the following criteria: decedent must 1) have been admitted for full exam, 2) be associated with an Adult Protective Services and/or law enforcement investigation, and 3) present with skeletal fractures. To establish a comparative baseline of those fractures most likely to occur in accidental falls, radiographic and skeletal samples from cases of witnessed falls will also be analyzed. In Phase 2, collected data and physical exemplars will be scanned and incorporated into a 3D atlas and an associated digital diagnostic tool, driven by Bayesian probability modeling and machine-learning techniques, to be used in training and diagnosis in clinical and medico-legal settings. In addition to peer-reviewed scholarly products, the digital diagnostic tool will be presented in seminars and workshops at national meetings for feedback and training of clinical and medicolegal professionals.

2020-V3-GX-0077: Evaluability Assessment of the Weinberg Center for Elder Justice's Elder Abuse Shelter Services
Amount: \$302,950
PI: Meagan Cahill
Status: Open

This study will conduct an evaluability assessment of the Weinberg Center’s comprehensive elder abuse shelter and the shelter model overall. This will involve interviews with key informants at the shelter and in other similar agencies to understand the path that victims may take after experiencing elder mistreatment, whether going into the shelter, a hospital, or other type of facility. Using this information, they will create a logic model. They will use data collected by the program and by other relevant agencies to assess evaluability and identify comparison sites. They will determine whether there are individuals eligible to use the shelter who choose not to and could therefore comprise an appropriate comparison group to shelter clients. Finally, they will determine whether a cost evaluation is possible.

2020-75-CX-0003: Pathways to Safety: An Examination of Federal and State-Level Barriers and Facilitators to Elder Abuse Reporting and Response

Amount:	\$433,368
PI:	Kristin Lees Haggerty
Status:	Open

As few as one in twenty-four cases of elder abuse are reported to Adult Protective Services (APS). Mandated reports are critical to identifying and resolving cases, but there is little information about how to address a significant barrier to reporting: the lack of feedback that reporters receive about their reports and the essential role they can play in addressing elder abuse.

This project aims to fill gaps in current knowledge and facilitate improved communication between APS and reporters by examining the legal, ethical, and practical barriers and facilitators to communication at key points along the reporting and response pathways. This two-year project will include two primary parts: (1) an environmental scan of policies and practices related to APS and reporter communication in each of the 50 United States; and (2) an in-depth case study to analyze the impact of policy changes made on this issue in Massachusetts in 2017.

The environmental scan will include review of federal and state regulations and telephone interviews with state APS leaders (N=50). The case study in MA will include review of administrative data to describe trends in reporting before, during, and following policy changes and in-depth interviews with APS agency staff and mandated reporters (N=30) to assess perceptions of the effectiveness of the policy changes and to identify the most useful strategies. Qualitative data will be analyzed using thematic analysis. Quantitative data will be analyzed using simple descriptive statistics to explore trends in reporting, investigation, and response in the year preceding the policy change, the year the policy changes were rolled out, and the year following the policy changes. The project will lead to a set of recommendations and strategies that policy makers and key stakeholders at the state and local level can use to improve communication between APS and reporters.

2020-75-CX-0001:	Piloting a Comprehensive Caregiver Intervention: A Pathway to Preventing Elder Mistreatment
Amount:	\$479,392
PI:	Kate Wilber
Status:	Open

USC in partnership with subaward recipient KP are carrying out a pilot test of a program designed to prevent elder mistreatment. This program builds on lessons learned from preventing other forms of family violence, such as child maltreatment and intimate partner violence, as well as listening to the concerns and ideas of health and social service providers and older adults. The program is designed to serve people aged 65 and older at risk of elder mistreatment because of health care transitions as well as changing health and supportive care needs. Individuals who qualify receive a variety of tools to help prevent mistreatment. They are randomized into a control group or a treatment group which receives additional support that includes up to 12 home visits from a Care Coach who provides information, support, guidance, and techniques to reduce the risk of mistreatment. Intervention effectiveness will be judged by its success in preventing elder mistreatment during the study period, and its effectiveness in reducing problems such as stress, depression, and misinformation about the impact of chronic illness which may increase the risk of elder mistreatment. The current project was supported by NIJ through a supplemental award that built on an initial planning grant which was used to develop the program. During this second phase, the program is being pilot tested to assess effectiveness and the factors that lead to increased risk for or protection against mistreatment.

2020-VA-CX-0004:	Population and Subgroup Differences in the Prevalence and Predictors of Campus Sexual Assault to Inform Preventive Interventions
Amount:	\$254,196
PI:	Lisa Fedina
Status:	Open

This secondary data analysis study uses data from the Haven Online Campus Sexual Assault Prevention program to conduct a more in-depth investigation of the prevalence and predictors of sexual assault victimization and perpetration across college campuses. Haven is an online learning program addressing the critical issues of sexual assault, relationship violence, sexual harassment, and stalking. The data consists of pre-intervention and post-intervention data gathered from entering college students (i.e., freshman, transfer, international, and graduate students) to whom the

Haven intervention was delivered. The scope and scale of the data allow for the examination and generalization of findings of the intersection of contexts and behaviors, as well as the vulnerabilities in students at higher risk for sexual assault. The data includes survey responses from a demographically diverse, national sample of over two million college students across 691 universities/colleges, across four academic years (2016-2020). The data include highly practiced relevant measures of social norms, attitudes, and bystander variables, as well as measures of both victimization and perpetration. Prospective power analyses demonstrate the ability to examine underrepresented subgroups with sufficient power. Analyses will also assess the relationship between attitudes and perceptions of campus norms and self-reports of sexual assault victimization and perpetration, including variations in this relationship by student subgroups. Finally, the study will document the variation in bystander intentions, efficacy, and behaviors and self-reports of sexual assault victimization and perpetration by subgroups, accounting for attitudes, perceptions of campus norms, and pre-campus sexual assault, as well as individual and school characteristics. The products resulting from the research grant will include: 1) presentations at academic and practitioner conferences; 2) peer-reviewed publications; 3) research, practice, and policy briefs; and 4) targeted webinars for researcher and practitioner audiences.

For an index of all grants, go to ojp.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh241/files/archives/ncjrs/223572-grants-index.pdf.