

**Commissioned Paper for
National Institute of Justice
Research Meeting on Longitudinal Data on Teen Dating Violence**

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NIJ Charge

This brief **review paper** was commissioned by the National Institute of Justice with a specific charge to identify relevant studies that fit the following two types of targeted longitudinal data sets: 1) those where teen dating violence (TDV) measures could potentially be added in subsequent data collection waves, and 2) those where TDV outcomes have been collected but may not have been analyzed as the primary research questions. Thus, during the process of identifying data sets, this review paper was written to identify consequences of TDV and research findings from published longitudinal studies, and to allow for the identification of gaps in the literature.

Consequences of TDV

TDV continues to be a serious public health concern that presents significant physical and psychological consequences for victims and perpetrators. However, evidence of TDV stems largely from cross-sectional studies. Indeed, much of the research studies on TDV that include adolescent samples are cross-sectional in nature, and those that include young adults (e.g., college students) use retrospective designs to identify potential correlates of intimate partner violence (IPV) (Foshee & Matthew, 2007; Teten, Ball, Valle, Noonan, & Rosenbluth, 2009). In an April 2011 bibliography and report prepared by the Library of Congress Federal Research

Division, the authors point out that “Notwithstanding wide acknowledgement in the literature of the value of the clarification that longitudinal design permits, studies with such design, especially those with long follow-up periods, are limited in number” (pg. 24). The report notes several longitudinal studies on the consequences of dating violence or abuse. Using Add Health data, Roberts and colleagues (2003) found that, not only did negative moods and risky behaviors increase among adolescents subsequent to abuse in heterosexual relationships, but also that the effects were lasting. Another longitudinal study highlighted in the report compared 23 male and 102 female adolescents who had completed Project EAT (Eating Among Teens) and had experienced dating violence to some 1,300 students who had not experienced dating violence. The students were surveyed in middle school and again in high school; those involved in TDV reported negative psychological and behavioral health effects (Ackard, Eisenberg, & Neumark-Sztainer, 2007). It is evident that more research needs to be conducted to explicitly assess TDV and its long-term consequences with representative samples, psychometrically sound measures, and designs that have internal validity.

In a recent study of 1,279 ninth graders in Canada (50 percent boys), Ellis and colleagues (2008) found that relational victimization within the dating context predicted an increase in depression/anxiety in girls over a 4-month period, and that girls who were perpetrators of relational aggression in dating relationships were more likely to report increases in delinquent behavior. In a 2009 study of 664 high school students over 3 waves, Timmons, Fritz and Slep examined the stability of adolescent physical and psychological aggression across both time and partners. Findings across a 1-year period indicated that stability of physical aggression perpetration was explained by relational continuity, and an increase in psychological aggression

perpetration was found for relationship continuity. Females were more likely than males to exhibit a decrease in their physical and psychological abuse perpetration.

Methods

In this brief report, findings from published, longitudinal investigations that present data with adolescent samples are summarized in order to identify gaps in this research. To identify studies to include in this review, a literature search for cross-sectional and longitudinal data sets that include measures of TDV was performed. Exhaustive searches for relevant research were conducted in databases, including PsycINFO, SocIndex, and MEDLINE. International databases were searched using the key words , *adolescent dating relationships*, *teen aggression*, *intimate partner violence*, *dating violence*, and *romantic relationships*. An iterative process was used between keyword and author searches. This process was continued several times as additional data sets and authors were identified. Once identified, articles were thoroughly reviewed to differentiate between cross-sectional and longitudinal data sets. Internet searches also were conducted on known longitudinal data sets and researchers in the field of adolescent relationships and violence. From these searches, research websites were identified, which provided additional information on longitudinal data sets as well as references for peer-reviewed journal articles that further supplemented the information collected.

Additionally, email inquiries were made to colleagues who had national funding and/or longitudinal data sets. From these inquires, further studies were identified and subsequently researched. They also provided information on potentially viable data sets that were not readily available through database or Internet searches. This search process allowed for the identification

of retrospective and prospective studies; however, only prospective longitudinal studies are summarized for this brief review.

Identified data sets are organized into four appendices (attached to this narrative). Data sets and research programs that assess prevalence and correlates of TDV, as well as those research programs that target TDV prevention and intervention directly, are summarized in Appendix A. Surveillance studies that include the measurement of TDV along with many other violence and crime indicators are summarized in Appendix B. Data sets and research programs that assess TDV beyond surveillance items but alongside a host of other targeted predictors and outcomes are summarized in Appendix C. Lastly, a set of ongoing longitudinal studies and research programs that do not currently include TDV measures but that have been identified as excellent candidates for such additions are summarized in Appendix D.¹

Longitudinal Predictors of TDV Perpetration & Victimization

In a relatively recent review of 12 longitudinal studies examining predictors of dating violence perpetration², Foshee and Matthew (2007) employ a social-ecological framework to identifying the risk factors of dating violence perpetration. They point out that many correlates of TDV that have been identified in cross-sectional studies did not remain significant in these longitudinal studies. Guided by the social-ecological framework, their findings are summarized

¹ The range of studies compiled is as inclusive as possible, but it is recognized that it is likely not exhaustive and that there may be studies that have collected TDV information that the authors were unaware of.

² Arriaga and Foshee, 2004; Bank and Burraston, 2001; Brendgen, Vitaro, Tremblay, and Lavoie 2001; Capaldi and Clark, 1998; Capaldi, Dishion, Stoolmiller, and Yoerger, 2001; Foshee et al., 2001; Foshee, Ennett, Bauman, Benefield, and Suchindran, 2005; Gorman-Smith, Tolan, Sheidow, and Henry, 2001; Lavoie, Hebert, Tremblay, Vitaro, Vezina, and McDuff, 2002; Ozer, Tschann, Pasch, and Flores, 2004; Simons, Lin, and Gordon, 1998; Wolfe, Wekerle, Scott, Straatman, and Grasley, 2004.

below with greater discussion of some the most extensive studies and more recent investigations that were not included in their 2007 manuscript.

Social-Ecology Framework

A social ecological framework allows for the examination of the interrelations between the individual and the environment and is an appropriate framework for the design of intervention approaches that address complex issues, such as youth aggression and bullying (Espelage & Swearer, 2011). There are multiple levels of influences concerning TDV. Social phenomena such as TDV are likely influenced by interactions within the *microsystem* (immediate settings/interactions), *mesosystem* (link between two or more microsystems), *exosystem* (settings/interactions that do not directly affect the individual but that influence the microsystem), *macrosystem* (broader society and culture), and *chronosystem* (consistency or change over the life course) levels. Thus, understanding the interrelations between the individual and the environment is imperative.

Most of the studies conducted longitudinally on TDV have focused on the microsystem and, to a lesser extent, the meso- and macrosystems. Bronfenbrenner (1977, 1994) defines the **microsystem** as a pattern of activities, social roles, and interpersonal relations experienced by the individual in a direct setting (e.g., home) that contains the individual. Interactions and occurrences at the microsystem level can play a major role in TDV involvement. Microsystem-level risk factors examined are interactions in the home setting, such as parenting practices, child maltreatment, and exposure to domestic violence. In a 2002 longitudinal study, 717 10-year-old boys were assessed at 6 time points over an 8-year period. Perceived laxness of parental monitoring and harsh parenting between the ages of 10 and 12 and antisocial behavior at age 15

were associated with greater psychological and physical dating violence perpetration at ages 16 and 17, and greater risk of becoming involved in violent dating relationships at age 16 (Lavoie et al., 2002). These findings were consistent with previous studies highlighted in the Foshee and Matthew review where parental supervision predicted dating abuse perpetration (Brendgen et al., 2001; Capaldi & Clark, 1998; Foshee et al., 2001).

In order to highlight the protective nature of parental bonding and social skills on involvement in TDV victimization, Maas and colleagues (2010) examined longitudinal associations among 941 participants from the Raising Healthy Children program. TDV was assessed with 1 item when the youth were in grades 11 and 12. Findings indicated that females with higher levels of parental bonding and better social skills were less likely to use alcohol and drugs, which in turn reduced their risk of TDV victimization. For males, greater parental bonding was associated with less externalizing behavior, which in turn was associated with less TDV victimization. These findings are consistent with the mediating role of mid-adolescence delinquent behavior in explaining the association between parental and family functioning and increased dating violence perpetration by boys in late adolescence (Capaldi et. al, 2001).

In an attempt to explore the influence of childhood maltreatment on dating violence perpetration, Wolfe and colleagues (2004) surveyed 1,317 high school students twice over a 1-year period and tested 3 mediators of the relationship between childhood maltreatment and dating violence perpetration during mid-adolescence (trauma-related symptoms, attitudes justifying dating violence, and empathy and self-efficacy in dating relationships). Trauma-related symptoms had a significant cross-time effect on predicting incidents of dating violence perpetration for boys and girls; thus, the authors concluded that child maltreatment is a distal risk

factor for adolescent dating violence perpetration. However, Foshee and colleagues (2005) argue that the association between family violence and TDV onset varies among racial and educational subgroups. They analyzed survey data of 1,218 early adolescents (56 percent female, 16 percent black) from baseline and Wave 3 of an ongoing intervention study. Exposure to family violence (assessed as the use of corporal punishment, violence against the child with the intention of harm, and witnessing violence between partners) was associated with dating violence perpetration for black students, but not for white students. The strongest associations were found for black youth with mothers with lower educational backgrounds.

In a very recent study, Gomez (2011) used the first waves of Add Health data (Harris, 2009) to examine associations among family characteristics measured through home interviews (Wave I, grades 7–12, 1994–95), adolescent dating violence (Wave II, 1996), and IPV (Wave III, 22 years of age or older, 2001–02). Among the sample of 4,191 respondents, childhood abuse (assessed retrospectively) and adolescent dating violence victimization were associated with young adult IPV perpetration and victimization. Being female and being from single mother households were both associated with more IPV perpetration and victimization.

Exposure to marital violence appears to be inconsistently linked to TDV perpetration, but is likely to be either indirectly associated with TDV through mediators or other attitudes regarding relationships that might be important as well in explaining dating violence perpetration. For example, in 1990 and 1991, Lichter and McCloskey (2004) recruited 208 mother-child pairs from violent and nonviolent homes and interviewed them twice over a period of 7 to 9 years about exposure to marital violence. Results indicated that adolescents exposed to marital violence during childhood were more likely to justify the use of violence in dating

relationships than adolescents who were not exposed to marital violence. However, adopting traditional attitudes about male-female relationships and justifying relationship violence were both associated with higher levels of dating violence perpetration regardless of marital violence exposure. Furthermore, a study of 522 black adolescents, ages 14–18, surveyed twice across 1 year indicated that being verbally or physically victimized (assessed by 1 item) by a dating partner was associated with less understanding of healthy relationships, more self-reported drug use, and greater exposure to X-rated movies (Raiford, Wingood, & DiClemente, 2007).

Other studies of male participants point to the importance of identifying mediators of transmission of relationship conflict and violence across contexts. Most recently, Kim and colleagues (2009) found that emotional dysregulation and poor parenting skills at young ages were key mediators in predicting relationship conflict among 190 men and their mothers and fathers across 21 years. This extends our understanding of the longitudinal role of strong family functioning (i.e., shared family beliefs and cohesion, support, communication, consistent discipline and monitoring) predicting less involvement in both street and relationship violence in a study of 141 male youth, ages 15–19 (Gorman-Smith et al., 2001).

Unfortunately, much of the research that has focused on longitudinal mediators between distal factors and TDV involvement have focused on additional characteristics of the respondent (adoption of traditional attitudes regarding relationships, antisocial behavior, justification of violence, etc.), and it is difficult to find studies that directly address the influence of peers. Arriaga and Foshee's (2004) study is the only longitudinal study on the role of peer attitudes on TDV involvement. In this study, 526 eighth- and ninth-grade students completed self-report measures over 2 time periods, 6 months apart, and were asked to report on their own dating

violence experiences and to indicate how many friends had experienced dating violence. Cross-lag analyses indicated that having friends who had experienced dating violence consistently predicted later dating violence involvement.

Summary & Gaps in Literature

Several conclusions can be drawn from this review of the TDV literature:

1. Our understanding of the consequences of dating violence stems largely from cross-sectional studies or longitudinal studies that have major threats to internal validity, questionable sampling techniques, and assessments/questionnaires with weak psychometric properties (Library of Congress, 2011).
2. Cross-sectional studies continue to dominate TDV literature. However, it is not sufficient to simply report this fact; it is important to also determine why this is the case. For example, conducting this type of work often presents institutional review board or human subject protocol issues that are not easily addressed, and not tracking the names of participants might be a compromise on the part of researchers.
3. Many of the longitudinal studies are part of randomized clinical trials (efficacy) or effectiveness evaluations of dating violence intervention. Students, schools, and communities that participate in an intervention study inherently are a biased sample and therefore the data are somewhat compromised once an intervention is implemented. Even control conditions are seen as biased samples in that their willingness to participate makes them less representative than schools who are not engaged in these type of studies.
4. Ongoing surveillance studies often assess TDV perpetration and victimization with single-item indicators, which is understandable given the multitude of phenomenon

under-investigation. However, these types of studies will never allow for a complex understanding of TDV.

5. Over-reliance of studies in which youth/adolescence self-report on their own (and sometimes friends') individual attitudes and behaviors presents a limited picture of TDV risk and protective factors. Peer-level variables using ego-centered methods should be collected in order to determine how peers and friendship patterns buffer or exacerbate the risk for dating violence perpetration and victimization. Ego-centered networks mean that data are collected on all members of a peer group, rather than having participants report on their friends' behavior.
6. TDV is a gendered interaction, yet very little longitudinal work has adopted a gendered framework. White (2009) has called for the incorporation of gender from an interactional perspective and personal/social identities as markers of social power into the social ecological model of TDV.
7. Finally, despite a number of theoretical frameworks that have been proposed for TDV and IPV (Shorey, Cornelius, & Bell, 2008), many of these remain untested given the dearth of longitudinal studies focused specifically on TDV. It appears that simply adding TDV indicators to existing data sets without close scrutiny of the study design, sample, and measurement might not advance these theories; rather, new prospective studies need to be proposed.

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Study	Contact	Collecting Data?	Publish	Gender/ Age	Age in 2012	Measures	Collecting or can use?	Add	Analyze
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Studies with a Main Focus of TDV

Study	Contact	Collecting Data?	Published?	Gender/ Age	Age in 2012	Measures	Collecting or can use?	Add	Analyze
Studies by Vangie Foshee									
Families for Safe Dates	Vangie Foshee University of North Carolina (UNC) at Chapel Hill Foshee@email.unc.edu	No, complete	Yes, some on partner violence	13–15 at Wave 1; 14–16 at Wave 2	~18+	Psychological, physical, sexual dating abuse, victimization and perpetration	Seems open	N/A	Y
<p>- 500 caregivers and 500 teens - National probability sample</p> <p>Families for Safe Dates. (archival). This study utilized a national probability sample and included 500 caregivers and 500 teens (ages 13–15). The study included psychological and physical measures, sexual dating abuse, victimization and perpetration. There have been publications on partner violence as a result of this study.</p>									
Context/ Linkages Study	Vangie Foshee UNC at Chapel Hill Foshee@email.unc.edu	No, completed	Yes	50% girls, grades 6–8 at Wave 1	Approx. 25 years of age	Psychological, physical, sexual dating abuse, victimization and perpetration		N	Y
<p>- 5,500 kids and 7 waves - 3 rural counties in North Carolina</p> <p>Genes in Context. (archival). Dr. Foshee conducted a study that surveyed 5,500 kids in 3 rural counties across 7 time points. This study explored psychological factors, physical abuse, sexual dating abuse, victimization and perpetration. The youth in this survey were in grades 6–8 (Wave 1) through grades 11 and 12 (Wave 7). Exploration of TDV using trajectories from grades 6–12 can provide insight as to how rates or risk may progress over time. A number of publications have contributed to our understanding of predictors of TDV. Genetic data were collected in a separate grant on the adolescents in two of the three counties.</p>									

Study	Contact	Collecting Data?	Publish	Gender/ Age	Age in 2012	Measures	Collecting or can use?	Add	Analyze
Green Dot	Ann Coker acoke2@uky.edu	Yes	In process	High school	HS	Teen dating violence, sexual violence	Panel Data	N/A	M
Green Dot. (active/eligible). Green Dot is a program implemented in high schools to reduce incidents of TDV and sexual violence by way of an intervention program. The program will be following high school students across multiple years. The analysis will be done at the panel level, and therefore will now allow for the tracking of individuals.									
Life Course, Relationship, and Situational Contexts of Teen Dating Violence	Peggy Giordano pgiorda@bgsu.edu	No	Yes	Grades 7, 9, and 11		Multiple dimensions including physical and verbal aspects	Done collecting?	N/A	M
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Builds on Toledo Adolescent Relationships Study-TARS - Goal is to explore the different dynamics of teen dating relationships and how these dynamics are linked to dating violence - Will explore the full range of positive, negative, and conceptually neutral relationship dynamics, including power and asymmetries within relationships - Conducted interviews in the home 									
Teen Dating Violence. (active).									
Moms and Teens for Safe Dates	Vangie Foshee UNC at Chapel Hill Foshee@email.unc.edu	In progress, currently collecting baseline	Not Yet	Girls only, ages 12–15 at base and 13–16 at last wave	13–16	Psychological, physical, sexual, cyber dating abuse, sexual harassment	Yes, seems open	M	Y
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Goal is to recruit 580 mothers and teens - National Sample 									
Moms and Teens for Safe Dates. (active/eligible). Dr. Foshee is currently collecting baseline data for this study, and has included measures of psychological health, physical abuse, sexual abuse, cyber dating abuse and sexual harassment. The current study is composed of girls between the ages of 12 and 15 at baseline. The goal is to recruit a national sample of 580 mothers and teens. RCT of a program for preventing TDV among teens exposed to domestic violence.									
NOVIOLencia	Vangie Foshee UNC at Chapel Hill Foshee@email.unc.edu	In progress; baseline will start in August 2011	Not Yet	Latinos, ages 13–15 at base and 14–16	~16	Psychological, physical, sexual, and cyber dating	Yes, seems open	N/A	Y

Study	Contact	Collecting Data?	Publish	Gender/ Age	Age in 2012	Measures	Collecting or can use?	Add	Analyze
				at followup		abuse, sexual harassment			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Measures include psychological, physical, sexual and cyber dating abuse victimization and perpetration, sexual harassment - Latino Families: caregivers and teens - RCT of a TDV prevention program for Latino families. - 2 waves 									
<p>NOVIOLencia. (active/eligible). This study will explore outcomes for Latino families, including teens and their caregivers. The youth will be between the ages of 13 and 15 at baseline, which will be in August 2011. There are measures of violence and sexual abuse present in the study, and Dr. Foshee seems open to including TDV measures. There will be two waves of data collection.</p>									
Healthy Teens Longitudinal Study	Pamela Orpinas porpinas@uga.edu	Completed	In process, publishing TDV papers	Grades 6–12	~ 20	Multiple dating measures	Already publishing on TDV	N/A	N/A
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Longitudinal study that followed yearly a cohort of students from grades 6 to 12; includes a random sample and a high-risk sample - Self-reports include measures of dating, dating norms, and dating violence (physical and psychological) for each year - Focus groups and interviews on dating violence were conducted 									
Debra Pepler	Debra Pepler	No	Yes, on TDV	High school	Adult	Dating aggression, victimization	Already published on TDV	N/A	M
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Has published a lot on TDV - Don't know what is available and that hasn't already been analyzed 									
Safe Dates	Vangie Foshee UNC at Chapel Hill Foshee@email.unc.edu	No, complete	Yes	Grades 8–9 at Wave 1; grades 11–12 at Wave 6	~30	Multiple measures	Yes, seems open	N	Y
<p>$n = 2000$, with 6 waves</p>									
<p>Safe Dates. (archival). Dr. Foshee completed a study on Safe Dates, which included 2,000 students in grades 8–12 over 6 time points. The study included measures of sexual dating abuse and victimization and perpetration, amongst other things, and many individual, family and contextual risk factors.</p>									

Study	Contact	Collecting Data?	Publish	Gender/ Age	Age in 2012	Measures	Collecting or can use?	Add	Analyze
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All Other Studies

Family Checkup (Adapted from Oregon program)	Dr. Sabina Low Wichita State University	Yes	?	Children ages 2–18	2–18	?	Research is in progress	M	M
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- Originally derived by the Child and Family Center at the University of Oregon
- Services typically include a home visit, observations of family interactions, interviews with family members and a school assessment.

Family Checkup. (active/ eligible). The Family Checkup is being offered to children and youth in response to community need in Wichita. The goal of the study is to focus on strengths of the family and to work with parents and youth to identify goals and aid families in reaching those goals.

Fourth R	David Wolfe David_Wolfe@camh.net	Yes	Yes	School age	School age	Bullying, unsafe sexual behavior	There was an RCT when developing program. Assessments are ongoing.	N/A	M
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- In Canadian schools
- Identified as a top evidence-based program for school-based violence prevention by the New Jersey-based Robert Wood Johnson Foundation
- http://www.youthrelationships.org/cpsc/cpsc_background.html

Fourth R. The Fourth R consists of a comprehensive school-based program designed to include students, teachers, parents, and the community in reducing violence and risk behaviors.

Inter-disciplinary Research Training on Violence	Jacquelyn C. Campbell John Hopkins jcampbel@son.jhmi.edu	No, completed in August 2010	Yes, on intimate partner violence	Middle school	Grades 6–8	Violence	UNK, may have data.	N	M
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- Arts Based Initiative to Prevent Violence Against Women and Girl
- http://projectreporter.nih.gov/project_info_description.cfm?aid=7802584&icde=0
- Funded by: National Institute of Mental Health

Interdisciplinary Research Training on Violence. (archival). This project consisted of middle school youth in grades 6–8. This was an NIH–funded art-based initiative to prevent violence against women and girls. While the primary aim of the study was to train nursing, public health and medical scholars, this study may have collected data on the measures of interests.

Study	Contact	Collecting Data?	Publish	Gender/ Age	Age in 2012	Measures	Collecting or can use?	Add	Analyze
Project Star	Wyndol Furman (Denver University)								
<p>Project STAR (Studying Teens And Relationships) is a multiyear study conducted by the Relationships Center at the University of Denver and is sponsored by the National Institute of Health. We are interested in people's close relationships and how they may be related to health and development. We're studying these relationships because little scientific research has been conducted on them, particularly dating relationships. By understanding more about how these relationships work we may be able to prevent problems or help those who are having relationship difficulties. A long history of studying adolescent relationships and have data sets with TDV and observational data.</p>									
Start Strong	Robert Wood Johnson Foundation (RWJF) and Blue Shield of California Foundation (BSCF)	Not sure if collecting data	UNK	Ages 11–14	11–14	(YRBSS)?	UNK	N	M
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In multiple communities - An effort to build healthy teen relationships - Prevention efforts - http://www.startstrongteens.org/ 									
<p>Start Strong. Start Strong is an initiative to help adolescents build healthy relationships. This program is in place in multiple communities across the country. While it is not clear whether any of these sites are collecting data, it may be beneficial to explore, as the aim of the programs is partly to reduce TDV.</p>									
Couples Study	Couples/Youth Study Deborah Capaldi Oregon Social Learning Center	Yes	Yes	Started as children	Adults	Measures of romantic relationships and intimate partner violence	Ongoing	N	M
<p>- Funded by: National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (now Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute for Child Health and Human Development).</p>									

Study	Contact	Collecting Data?	Publish	Gender/ Age	Age in 2012	Measures	Collecting or can use?	Add	Analyze
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Couple's Study. (archival). This study examines questions related to IPV and other couples' issues (e.g., relationship breakdown, effect of relationship on stress and health). It began with ~200 boys who had been in a study of the development or risk behaviors since they were 9–10 years of age (the Oregon Youth Study, or OYS). At age 18, they and their romantic partner were invited to participate in the Couples' study.

Study	Contact	Collecting Data?	Publish	Gender/ Age	Age in 2012	Measures	Collecting or Can Use?	Add	Analyze
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Surveillance Studies

Study	Contact	Collecting Data?	Published?	Gender/ Age	Age in 2012	Measures	Collecting or Can Use?	Add	Analyze
Catherine Bradshaw	Catherine Bradshaw cbradsha@jhsph.edu	Started; next round Spring 2012	Not yet	Grades 9–12	Grades 9–12	Violence	Possibility of adding a couple core items, but school-level	Y	N/A
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - School level analysis - Approximately 27,000 students from about 60 schools - Annual 									
<p>Catherine Bradshaw’s Study. (active/eligible). Dr. Bradshaw is launching a longitudinal study in about 60 high schools, which will survey approximately 27,000 students in grades 9–12. The study is exploring aspects of violence, and there is an option of possibly adding some core teen dating violence (TDV) items. This is school-level analysis and the data will be anonymous. While this study does not allow for student level tracking of data, including TDV measures can allow for a better understanding of TDV rates, changes, or co-occurrence of violence outcomes in a large number of high schools.</p>									
Sherry Hamby David Finkelhor Heather Turner (NatSCEV and related)	Sherry Hamby 931–598–1476 sherry.hamby@sewanee.edu	Yes	Has a lot	12-year-olds; 2- year followup cohort	13+	Looking at TDV	Willing to share. Cohorts from 2003, 2008 and 2011	N/A	Y
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the process of taking a closer look at TDV data from the 1st National Survey of Children’s Exposure to Violence (NatSCEV). - Started asking about dating violence at age 12; recently got the data from a 2-year followup of that cohort. - Currently in the field with NatSCEV 2, interested in the possibility of following up that sample as well. - In analyses of the first 2 cohorts, TDV was one of the forms of victimization that didn’t decline. 									
<p>Sherry Hamby’s Study. (archival). Dr. Hamby has one study that has recently been completed, and is also exploring TDV data from the NatSCEV. Dr. Hamby surveyed 12- to 17-year-old adolescents, and followed this cohort for 2 years. For this study and for the NatSCEV, Dr. Hamby is just beginning to analyze the data and has expressed a willingness to share information as it relates to TDV. Furthermore, she is currently in the field with NatSCEV 2, and is interested in the possibility of following up with that sample as well. In her analyses of the first 2 cohorts of the NatSCEV, TDV was one of the forms of victimization that did not decline. Dr. Hamby’s work has the potential to provide valuable insights into developing a greater understanding of TDV, especially with the inclusion of a nationally representative sample.</p>									

Study	Contact	Collecting Data?	Publish	Gender/ Age	Age in 2012	Measures	Collecting or Can Use?	Add	Analyze
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Finkelhor & Turner, Developmental Victimization Survey has TDV from 12- to 17-year-olds with a 2-year followup.

Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS)	CDC study	Yes	Yes	Grades 9–12 during Oct '08–Feb '10	Grade 11 and older	Has TDV items	Yes. See article “YRBSS”	N/A	M
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- Includes a national school-based survey
http://www.cdc.gov/healthyouth/yrbs/pdf/questionnaire/2011_hs_questionnaire.txt

Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System. (archival). This is a study currently being conducted by the CDC that includes a national school-based survey. The YRBSS includes TDV items, and this data is likely eligible to explore. The youth in this study were in grades 9–12 during the October 2008 to February 2010 period, and are in grade 11 or older at this time.

Study	Contact	Collecting Data?	Published?	Gender/ Age	Age in 2012	Measures	Collecting or Can Use?	Add	Analyze
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**Existing data on TDV,
But Has Not Been the Sole Focus**

Study	Contact	Collecting Data?	Published?	Gender/ Age	Age in 2012	Measures	Collecting or Can Use?	Add	Analyze
Chicago Human Development (Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods) (PHDCN)	Felton J. Earls, M.D. (PI) felton_earls@hms.harvard.edu; Sampson, Brooks-Gunn, Raudenbush, Holly Foster	Possible additional wave	A lot on violence	Age cohorts include birth (0), 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, and 18 years at Wave 1	Ages 15–33	Have partner violence	Has IPV measures for Cohorts 15 and 18 at Wave 3, and measured IPV at Wave I for Cohort 18. Included CTS, physical and psychological (Jain et al., 2010).	Y	Y

- A series of coordinated longitudinal studies that followed more than 6,234 randomly selected children, adolescents, and young adults over time to examine the changing circumstances of their lives and the personal characteristics that might lead them toward or away from a variety of antisocial behaviors.
- Data were collected at three points in time: 1994–1997, 1997–1999, and 2000–2001, youth and primary caregiver.
- One article in 2010 on underreported male violence (see “PHDCN IPV”).
- PHDCN has intimate partner violence measures for Cohorts 15 and 18 at Wave 3, and measured IPV for Cohort 18 at Wave I. It has younger cohorts that are now matured that would be useful to ask about IPV. In these younger cohorts, parent-to-child aggression was measured.

Information about archived data is available at: <http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/PHDCN/daa.jsp>

Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods (PHDCN). (archival). The PHDCN is an interdisciplinary study of how families, schools, and neighborhoods affect child and adolescent development. The longitudinal component of the study followed 6,000 randomly selected children, adolescents and young adults to explore how changing circumstances in their lives, in addition to personal characteristics, might lead them to a variety of antisocial behaviors. Data were collected at three time points: 1994–1997, 1997–1999, and 2000–2001. TDV measures were collected (Jain, Buka, Subramanian, & Molnar; 2010) and evaluated as a function of neighborhood collective efficacy.

Funded by: NIJ, The John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation (MacArthur), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), U.S. Department of Education, the Harris Foundation, and National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD)(now the Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute for Child Health and Human Development)

Study	Contact	Collecting Data?	Published?	Gender/ Age	Age in 2012	Measures	Collecting or Can Use?	Add	Analyze
Child Development Project	Jennifer Lansford lansford@duke.edu	Ongoing	A lot!	5 years old in 1987–1988	~28	Multiple measures	TDV annually from age 18 to 25 years. TDV available from partner in a subset of years.	N	Y
<p>- Longitudinal study to learn about child and adolescent development. ($n = 585$)</p> <p>- Data gathered from ages 5–28 years old. Data collection is ongoing.</p> <p>Child Development Project. (archival). This project is a multi-site longitudinal study with the goal of learning more about child and adolescent development. The research focuses on socio-emotional process and scholastic achievement, and involved interviews, observations and questionnaires completed by the children and their parent(s), peers and teachers. The project has been able to collect information on the participants since 1987, and can provide information on a diversity of topics. Funded by: The National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), NICHD, and the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH)</p> <p>Parenting Across Cultures. Dr. Lansford also has data from this different data set. It may be possible to add TDV measures in subsequent collections.</p>									
Wendy Craig	Wendy Craig wendy.craig@queensu.ca	Yes, starting in Sept.	Not Yet	Grades 5 and 6	Grades 5 and 6	Peer victimization, emotional regulation	Not Sure	M	M
<p>- 3-year longitudinal study, ~700 kids</p> <p>- Another study with 13–16 year olds, collected 1 year w/ followup the next year.</p> <p>- http://www.bullylab.com/</p> <p>Wendy Craig's Study. (active/eligible). Dr. Craig and Dr. Pepler are colleagues. This study follows a group of Canadian fifth- and sixth-grader students for 3 years. The aim of the study is to explore peer victimization, emotional regulation and shame and guilt. Dr. Craig also has an additional study with 13–16 year olds, with a followup 1 year later. These studies are set to start in the next year. Drs. Craig and Pepler have collected TDV data in the past.</p>									
Dunedin	Terrie Moffitt terrie.moffitt@duke.edu http://www.moffittcaspi.com/index.html	Yes	Yes, on genes and mental illness but not much DV	Adults now	Adult	Varied	Not sure	M	M
<p>- Dunedin Longitudinal Study, which follows 1000 people born in 1972 in New Zealand. As of 2010, she has studied the cohort from birth to age 38 so far.</p> <p>- Environmental-Risk Longitudinal Twin Study, which follows 1100 British families with twins born in 1994 and 1995. She has studied the twins from birth to age 12 so far.</p> <p>(See also NEXT Generation Study)</p>									

Study	Contact	Collecting Data?	Published?	Gender/ Age	Age in 2012	Measures	Collecting or Can Use?	Add	Analyze
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Dunedin Multidisciplinary Health and Development Research Unit (DMHDRU). (archival). The Dunedin longitudinal study was conducted in New Zealand, and followed 1,000 people born in 1972. The studies consisted of interviews, physical and medical test and surveys. Participants were rigorously tracked and contacted for annual interviews, allowing for an excellent retention rate. While much of the study focused on health outcomes, there were also measures that explored psychosocial functioning as well. The **NEXT Generation Study** is a sub-study of the DMHDRU study. It is not clear whether this study included TDV measures; however, if they were present when the cohort was interviewed during the middle school and/or high school years, then this information could be explored in the context of many other measures. This would also provide rates of TDV in countries other than the United States.

NEXT Generation Study	DMHDRU	In progress	Yes	15 years old	16 years old	Multiple measures	Has IPV See Dunedin study.	N	M
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- Article on IPV, which included 16-year-olds
- Asks about significant life events, sexual relationships, partner abuse among young adults.
- Looks at the lifestyles, behaviors, attitudes and health of today's teenagers, and assesses how it has changed from generations before.

NEXT Generation Study. (active/eligible). This study is a sub-study of the Dunedin longitudinal study. The NEXT Generation Study looks at the lifestyles, behaviors, attitudes and health of today's teenagers. The format of the study involves coming to the research unit for a range of interviews, questionnaires and measurements. There is also a shorter caregivers' assessment that includes a questionnaire and a brief interview. The study asks about significant life events with a variety of other measures. This study is currently in progress, and the youth in the study will be 16 years old in the next year. While the study includes IPV for the adults, it is unclear whether there are measures of TDV.

Family Studies Project	Dr. Gayla Margolin	No	Yes	Wide range of studies		Family measures, conflict, violence, interpersonal violence	Very interested in collaborating to analysis data. Has data on youth in juvenile justice system ($n = 300$). Has some data where subjects ages 19–22 brought partners into the lab and assessed TDV.	M	M
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- Explored ways that risk and protective factors in the family influence the wellbeing of individual family members.
- Direct observation of family discussions, diary data, and questionnaires and interviews.
- Also collected biological indexes of stress through cortisol and alpha amylase.
- Has archived data sets from 2 separate samples of 180 families, 1 with 8- to 10-year-old children and one with 4- to 5-year-old children.

Family Studies Project. (archival). This study explored ways that risk and protective factors in the family influence the wellbeing of individual family members. The research utilized direct observation of family discussions, diary data, and questionnaires and interviews. Participants in this study had children who were between the ages of 9 and 10 year olds when they started the research. The study explored measures of violence, conflict and interpersonal violence. While it is unclear if TDV measures were included, if they are present this can be linked to measures of family violence and conflict.

Study	Contact	Collecting Data?	Published?	Gender/ Age	Age in 2012	Measures	Collecting or Can Use?	Add	Analyze
Family Transitional Research Group	Amy M. Smith Slep, Ph.D. Research Professor SUNY Stony Brook 631-632-9346	Does not currently have funding for a fourth assessment	The aim of the study is not TDV and has not analyzed the data.	Fourth grade	Grades 5 and 6	Family research	Wide range of measures, including biological markers (saliva, stress hormone)	N	Y
<p>- A study that (think) includes dating violence questions for kids who are entering the fourth grade ($n = 353$ families), but not the entire sample has aged into the 4- to 9-year-old window.</p> <p>- This is the families' third assessment.</p> <p>Funded by: NICHD, the National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research</p>									
<p>Family Transitional Research Group (FTRG). (archival). Dr. Amy Smith Slep is conducting research on families. She currently has a study that is following a cohort of fourth graders and their families for 3 years. The study includes TDV measures; however, because the aim of the study is not TDV, these measures have not been analyzed and are therefore available to explore.</p> <p>Dr. Slep also reported on an older study funded by NIMH that included an intervention study in Long Island that was conducted in 1999 with 3300 high school students. Modified CTS was used (no sexual items). Three papers were published on the sample but an intervention paper was not written.</p>									
FAST Track	Kerry Makin Byrd Research Scientist NYU—Family Translational kerrymb@nyu.edu Kenneth Dodge dodge@duke.edu	Yes	Yes	In kindergarten in 1991–1993	26	Antisocial behaviors, psychiatric disorders	Parents completed perpetration/victimization sustained by partner when kids were in grades K–2; child abuse; grades 10–12 shortened CTS perpetration and victimization, pubertal developmental data, forced sexual contact; Ken Dodge has new funding for 25–29 years richer IPV.	Y	M
<p>- Randomized control trial. After screening 9,594 kindergartners, 891 highest-risk and moderate-risk children (69 percent male, 51 percent African-American) were randomly assigned by matched sets of schools to intervention or control conditions.</p> <p>- A multi-component intervention designed for use with high-risk elementary school children</p> <p>- Looked at diagnoses made of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), conduct disorder (CD), oppositional defiant disorder (ODD), or other antisocial behavior</p> <p>Archived data information available at http://www.fasttrackproject.org/request-use-data.php</p>									

Study	Contact	Collecting Data?	Published?	Gender/ Age	Age in 2012	Measures	Collecting or Can Use?	Add	Analyze
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FAST Track. (active/eligible). The FAST Track project is designed to intervene with high-risk youth with the aim of reducing the development of serious behavior disorders. The program is made up of multiple aspects, including parent training, social skills and social understanding training, reading tutoring, child and youth mentoring, home visitation, and classroom programming given to all students, not just those at risk for problem behaviors. Located in Nashville, TN, rural Pennsylvania, Durham, NC, and Seattle, WA.

Fostering Healthy Futures	Heather Taussig Project Director Heather.taussig@childrenscolorado.org	Pilot completed in 2006; efficacy trial ongoing	Yes	Ages 9–11, followed for 6 years	~15–22	Multiple measures with youth, caregiver and teacher reports	Time 4 assessment (ages 12–15): CADRI (no SV perpetration/victimization); Time 5 assessment (ages 18–21) (<i>n</i> = 17 competed; 156 targeted): CADRI	M	Y
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- Randomized controlled trial (RCT) of kids in foster care. Pilot: 2002–2006 (*n* = 156); RCT in 2006–2012 (*n* = 256); 9 months intervention; Mentoring and skills groups (PATHS)
- Funded by: NIMH, local foundation grants, state funding.

Healthy Passages	Terri Lewis tlewis@ms.soph.uab.edu	Yes	Yes	Boys and girls in the fifth grade	Grades 5, 7 and 10	Aggression, bullying, TDV	Grades 7 and 10, Foshee modified measure; added sexual coercion items; LGBT assessed	N/A	Y
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- Longitudinal study of adolescent health. This is a 3-site study consisting of more than 5,147 participants. Interviews with the children and their primary caregivers began when the children were in the fifth grade. Currently completing data collection for the tenth-grade assessment.
- Has longitudinal assessment of aggression and bullying information and much more that may be of interest. Ask about dating violence (both as victim and perpetrator).

Healthy Passages. (archival). The Healthy Passages study follows more than 5,147 youth across 3 sites. Funded by: Centers for Disease Control (CDC); funding cut substantially recently.

Good Behavior Game (PAX)	Nicholas Ialongo Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health Shep Kellam	Not sure	Yes	Started w/ grades K–2	Adults	Student behavior, delinquency, conduct disorder, academics	IPV collected ages 19–21	N/A	M
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- Study to determine the most effective ways to improve classroom behavior and academic achievement, and to prevent violence, mental health and drug abuse problems among students. Approximately 922 students were assigned to intervention versus control.

Study	Contact	Collecting Data?	Published?	Gender/ Age	Age in 2012	Measures	Collecting or Can Use?	Add	Analyze
Debbie Gorman-Smith	Chicago Center for Youth Violence Prevention http://www.chapinhall.org/research/areas/Youth-Crime-and-Justice	Yes	Has published on dating violence	GREAT sixth grade, 2009 CYD is with males	Varies	Has partner violence in studies	Still collecting,	N/A	M
<p>SAFE Children. Started in the late 90's; universal intervention to improve reading. Two waves of data are being collected from 424 kids and families during grade 11 and as youth transition out of high school. Fall 2010 funded by NIDA to analysis data; twelfth grade and year later ($n = 383$) collected CTS, Foshee measure, social network questionnaire, friends involvement in TDV.</p> <p>GREAT Schools and Families. Assessing an intervention program (multiple university collaboration) and 12 CPS sites.</p> <p>Chicago Youth Development. Looking at African-American and Latino males. Started with sixth graders in 1991. Has measures of IPV; G2; G3 ($n = 20$). Funded by: NICHD; no more data collection scheduled.</p> <p>Chicago Center for Youth Violence Prevention. (Archival and active/eligible). Dr. Gorman-Smith is conducting multiple studies that include measures of partner violence: SAFE Children, GREAT Schools and Families, and Chicago Youth Development. While the Chicago Youth Development project only includes males, the other studies include both males and females. For SAFE Children, two waves of data are being collected from youth and their families during grade 11 and as they transition into high school. The GREAT Schools and Families project is assessing an intervention in 12 Chicago public schools. Dr. Gorman-Smith also has a data set that was exploring prevention and intervention efforts with data from kindergarten through 1-year post-high school, with measures around dating violence perpetration and victimization. The data for this study has been completely collected, but no analyses have yet been performed. Additionally, there is a new study that is beginning in 30 high-risk neighborhoods in Chicago. The diverse population and the large number of students in these studies can provide valuable insights into TDV.</p> <p>Neighborhood Matters is funded by CDC and will soon begin collecting data from 20 young adults across 30 neighborhoods, and then from 10 parent-child pairs from families with young children (ages 5–6) and 10 parent-child pairs from families with adolescents (ages 4–18).</p> <p>Twin (Context) Study is funded by NICHD and will include 500 twin pairs (ages 6–10); day-long battery, genetic data.</p>									
Lehigh Longitudinal Study (Penn)	Todd Herrenkohl	No	Yes	Began in 1976-'77; pre-kindergarten, 18 months–6 years old	Young adult in 2010	Multiple measures	Wave 3 (adolescents): TDV, justification of TDV, guilt, sanctioning of abuse by family and peers; Wave 4 (2010; $n = 350$): some of the same measures as Wave 3, including full CTS	N	M

Study	Contact	Collecting Data?	Published?	Gender/ Age	Age in 2012	Measures	Collecting or Can Use?	Add	Analyze
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- Measures include assessing interpersonal relationships, mental and physical health, aspirations, child-rearing practices (brief open-ended questions about turning points in their lives). This is a continuance of a longitudinal study examining the effects of family violence on children as they transition through adolescence and early adulthood.

Lehigh Longitudinal Study. (archival). The Lehigh Longitudinal study began in 1976 with a focus on gaining a better understanding of abuse. Part of the study followed families in which abuse had occurred, and a second aspect of the study focused on exploring differences between abusive and non-abusive environments. Understanding TDV in this context could provide valuable insights. Data set does contain relevant TDV measures.

Funded by: NICHD, SSR

Longitudinal Followup of Girls with ADHD	Andrea Stier Samuels (post-doc) at Cal Berkeley Dara Blachman- Demener dara.blachman- demner@usdoj.gov	Just finished 10-year followup	Yes, on mental health stigma, ADHD	Girls, ages 6–12	Ages 17– 22	Dating violence, relationship quality, sexual behavior, etc.	Not sure of future collections but interest.	N	M
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- 5- and 10-year prospective followup with an ethnically diverse sample.

- Diagnosed in childhood (1997–1999) with ADHD, both subtypes ($n = 140$), and a matched comparison group ($n = 88$). Extensive measures of peer, family, school, mental health/behavioral adjustment, including parent, teacher, self, and peer reports, observations and lab-based measures. Comparison group did not include those with ADHD but included those with other co-morbidities (e.g., conduct, depression, anxiety).

Longitudinal Followup of Girls with ADHD. (archival). This was a longitudinal study that followed girls who were diagnosed with ADHD and a matched comparison group. This data set includes measures of TDV (not using a standard scale) along with extensive measures of peers/friendships, relationship quality, dating behavior, deviant peers/partners, attachment and sexual behavior. One dissertation using the TDV data; hope to be published soon.

Longitudinal Studies of Child Abuse and Neglect (LONGSCAN)	University of North Carolina http://www.iprc.unc.edu/longscan/	Yes, started in 1990	A lot related to child maltreat- ment	Ages 4, 6, 8, 12, 14, 16, and 18; 53% African- American	Adults	Conflict Tactics Scales (parents)	TDV and SV measures when kids were 16 and 18 years of age ($n = 1354$)	N	M
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- Measures: <http://www.iprc.unc.edu/longscan/pages/measures/Ages12to14/index.html>; caregiver completed CTS, child abuse, spouse relationship, neighborhoods; teachers added at age 6.

- Maltreatment data are collected from multiple sources, including record reviews, at least every 2 years.

Archived data available at www.ndacan.cornell.edu/NDACAN/Datasets/Abstracts/DatasetAbstract_144.html

Study	Contact	Collecting Data?	Published?	Gender/ Age	Age in 2012	Measures	Collecting or Can Use?	Add	Analyze
<p>LONGSCAN. (active/eligible). This project is a collaboration between multiple research sites. Each site is conducting a separate and unique research project on the etiology and impact of child maltreatment. The project follows children and their families until the children become adults. Funded by: NIMH, NICHD, Administration for Children and Families</p>									
Middle School Success Project	Leslie Leve Oregon Social Learning Center	Yes	Yes	Started around 11-14 (<i>n</i> = 100)	~17	Multiple measures	Will start time 6 assessments; dating violence measures collected but no funding for analysis	Y	Y
<p>Middle School Success Project. (active/eligible). The goal of the original RCT study was to evaluate the efficacy of the Middle School Success project, a program aimed at promoting healthy adjustment in adolescent girls in foster care during the transition to middle school. The girls and their caregivers participated in five assessments across early adolescence (ages 11-14): baseline (T1), 6 months post-baseline (T2), 12 months post-baseline (T3), 22 months post-baseline (T4), and 36 months post-baseline (T5). Some of the measures to be explored include substance use, health-risking sexual behavior, and dating violence in the past year. Funded by: NIDA, NIMH</p>									
<p>Juvenile Justice Girls Study. Separate study from Middle School Success Project. Same PI. <i>n</i> = 166 girls who participated in 1 of 2 consecutively run RCTs to evaluate the efficacy of the Multidimensional Treatment Foster Care program. Girls were originally between the ages of 13 and 17 and are currently being followed up into young adulthood. Assessments include interviews with girls and their intimate partners to assess IPV and a range of related outcomes. Funded by: NIDA, NIMH</p>									
Sylvie Mrug	Sylvie Mrug smrug@uab.edu	Yes		Ages 11 and 13 at start	17-19		Currently collecting data, longitudinal study. The main focus is on substance abuse so may be able to analyze TDV measures.	N/A	Y
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Currently collecting extensive measures on dating violence perpetration and victimization in a sample of about 500 17- to 19-year-olds. - The main focus of the study is on substance use. - In previous two waves (ages 11 and 13), study collected data on aggression, bullying, delinquency, cross-gender violence (both perpetration and victimization), and attitudes toward dating violence, as well as a number of risk and protective factors at different levels. - The sample is from a single site in Birmingham, AL, and is 80 percent African American and 20 percent White. 									
<p>Sylvie Mrug's Study. (archival). This is a longitudinal study that is currently collecting data in Alabama. The main focus of this study is on substance abuse, and therefore the measures that have been collected around TDV may be available for analysis.</p>									
NEXT Generation Health Study	Ronald Iannotti iannotr@mail.nih.gov	Yes	Yes	Grade 10 in Wave 1	Grade 12	Health behaviors, with a focus on obesity, substance use, dating	Collecting, maybe be able to add	M	M

Study	Contact	Collecting Data?	Published?	Gender/ Age	Age in 2012	Measures	Collecting or Can Use?	Add	Analyze
						violence and young drivers			
<p>NEXT Generation Health Study. (active/eligible) The goals of this study are to identify the trajectory of adolescent health status and health behaviors from mid-adolescence through the post-high school years (ages 21–22); examine individual predictors of the onset of key adolescent risk behaviors and risk indicators during this period; identify family, school and social/environmental factors that promote or sustain positive health behaviors; and identify transition points in health risk and risk behaviors and changes in family, school and social/environmental precursors to these transitions. Uses a nationally representative sample of 2,511 tenth-grade students from 80 schools (both public and private). In Wave 2, schools were recruited in Chicago to obtain a sample of 2,700 students. Assessments include respondent surveys (including measures of dating violence), anthropometric measurements, saliva and blood collection, blood pressure measurements, online dietary recalls, data from activity monitors and sleep watches, physical activity recalls and spatial data. Funded by: NICHD, NIDA, the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute, the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA), and the Maternal and Child Health Bureau</p>									
Pathways to Desistance	Elizabeth Cauffman University of California, Irvine http://socialecology.uci.edu/faculty/cauffman http://www.pathwaysstudy.pitt.edu/	Done	None on TDV	14–17; (n = 1354; 200 are girls)	Adult	Psychological and physical, ages 16–18	Yes. No one has looked at this data and they are happy to collaborate.	N/A	Y
<p>- Tracked offenders as they transitioned from adolescence into early adulthood. - The longitudinal data sets start around age 14. Some TDV measures were added late in the process (the 14-year-olds were 16 years old when they started using the measures). - 1,354 juvenile offenders (86 percent male) were recruited in Phoenix, AZ, and Philadelphia, PA, and followed for 7 years after adjudication for a serious (felony) offense. Participants were 14–17years old at the baseline interview. The Domestic Violence Inventory was administered every 6 months between the 24-month and 84-month follow-up interviews. Great data on neighborhoods and GIS.</p>									
<p>Pathways to Desistance. (archival). This study tracked juvenile offenders as they transitioned from adolescence into early adulthood. The longitudinal data sets start around age 14. The research included TDV measures that were added later in the process (the 14-year-olds were 16 years old when the measures were used). This study also includes measures of domestic violence. There have been no publications specific to TDV done for this data set, and Dr. Cauffman has expressed willingness to collaborate on such articles. Information on TDV amongst this specialized population can provide insights as to whether there are unique needs and differences amongst different populations of youth. Funded by: NIJ, NIDA, CDC, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), MacArthur, WT Grant, the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation (RWJ), and the William Penn Foundation</p>									

Study	Contact	Collecting Data?	Published?	Gender/ Age	Age in 2012	Measures	Collecting or Can Use?	Add	Analyze
Pittsburgh Girls Study	Alison Hipwell, Ph.D. hipwellae@upmc.edu; Loeber	Currently in 11 th assessment with girls between the ages of 15 and 18	Yes See "Pitt Girls Study"	Girls, ages 5–8 in 1999–2000; Now ages 14–17	15–18	Extensive; CTS age 14 and forward on kids; Parent conflict data collected	Do collaborate	M	Y
<p>- Focuses on the development of conduct disorders and delinquency in a large inner-city community sample of preadolescent girls.</p> <p>- $n = 2,451$; 53% African-American; 41% White</p> <p>- Sampled 100% of low-income neighborhoods (~19 neighborhoods, with good neighborhood assessments); knocked on doors of 103 and 238 households (respectively).</p> <p>- At 10th assessment, 86% retention ($n = 2018$)</p> <p>- At 10th assessment, 50 percent have had police contact.</p> <p>- Interviews children, their primary caregiver, and their teacher independently on an annual basis.</p> <p>- Also includes measures of disruptive behavior, substance use, trauma, peer relations and sexual behavior.</p> <p>- DNA samples and neuroimaging for 234 kids; some psychophysiological data and STD data</p> <p>http://www.wpic.pitt.edu/research/famhist/PGS.htm</p>									
<p>Pittsburgh Girls Study. (active/eligible). This study is currently in the 9th assessment with girls between the ages of 14 and 17. Study participants, their primary caregivers and their teachers participate in interviews. The study focuses on the development of conduct disorders and delinquency in a large inner-city community sample of pre-adolescent girls. There are measures of substance abuse, trauma and sexual behavior; however, it is unclear if there are measures of TDV. The study researchers do collaborate with other researchers, and, if TDV measures are present, this may be available for analysis.</p> <p>Funded by: NIMH, NIDA, OJJDP, foundations</p>									
Raising Healthy Children	Todd Herrenkohl Richard F. Catalano (PI)	No	Yes	Started in grades 7 and 8	Adult	Multiple measures	Grades 11 and 12, collected TDV; See Maas et al., 2010 paper, Violence & Victims (in press)	N/A	M
<p>- Carried out by the Social Development Research group</p> <p>- Goal is to help raise healthy children by means of parenting workshops and teacher workshops</p> <p>- Goal is to reduce children's risk for later health and behavior problems.</p>									

Study	Contact	Collecting Data?	Published?	Gender/ Age	Age in 2012	Measures	Collecting or Can Use?	Add	Analyze
Rochester Inter-generational Study	Terry Thornberry at University of Maryland thornbet@umd.edu; Tim Ireland	Yes	Gangs, delinquency and drug use	Males; started in 1999	G1, G2, G3 (n = 350 -500)	Gangs, delinquency	CTS collected for relationships longer than 6 months for G2s (age 20-30)	N	M
<p>- Adolescents and primary caregivers interviewed at 6-month intervals (13 waves)</p> <p>- School and police data</p> <p>- Wave 2 students were in grades 8 and 9; at Wave 7, in grades 10 and 11</p> <p>- Stratified sampling with males overrepresented and students living in high crime areas oversampled.</p> <p>- Adding measures to get at TDV among the G3s might present some challenges given the age distribution of the G3 sample.</p> <p>- G1 measures of IPV collected during G2s' adolescent years; there is also data on G2s' relationship violence (victimization and perpetration) in young adulthood. However, there are currently plans in place to analyze the data to better understand perpetration of partner violence in young adulthood, but plans to understand the dynamics of violent victimization from an intimate partner are less developed presently.</p> <p>Funded by: NIMH, OJJDP, NIDA</p>									
<p>Rochester Youth Development Survey. (archival). This was a panel study exploring at-risk youth and delinquency, amongst other things. Males were oversampled because they are more likely than females to engage in serious delinquency, and students from high-crime areas were oversampled based on the assumption that they are at greater risk for offending. The males were in grades 7 and 8 in 1988. These youth were followed over 12 waves of collection, until 1997.</p>									
Seattle Social Development Project	J. David Hawkins (PI) Karl G. Hill Project Director khill@u.washington.edu 206-685-3859 Todd Herrenkohl	Currently interviewing participants at age 33	Yes, at least one on TDV Gang research	50 percent male; 26 percent African-American 1981: Grade 1 1985: Grade 5 (n = 808)	33	Did TDV in grades 11 and 12	Possibly	N	M
<p>- Study began in 1981; in 1985, original first graders entered fifth grade</p> <p>- Multiple data sources including youth, parents, teachers, school records and court records</p>									

Study	Contact	Collecting Data?	Published?	Gender/ Age	Age in 2012	Measures	Collecting or Can Use?	Add	Analyze
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Seattle Social Development Project. (archival). This study began in 1981, and surveyed individuals twice a year. This study had multiple data sources, including youth, parents, teachers, school records, and court records. In 1985, the youth were in the fifth grade, and they are currently adults around the age of 33. This study included measures of TDV in grades 11 and 12, and published at least one paper on these measures.

Funded by: NIDA, NIAAA, NIMH

The Intergenerational Project (TIP). SSDP parents with 271 children (ages 1–15); 240 mothers, 270 fathers, currently in 7th data assessment ($n = 160$), youth with partners get DAS; parents get CTS, all time points; no plan to continue.

Tracking Teen Trends (T3)	(PI) Ralph DiClemente (Co-PI) Jay M. Bernhardt	No	Not yet	Ages 14–17	Adult	Web content, health behaviors, CTS	Maybe; archival	N	M
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Goals of this study include describing characteristics of teens who access web pages with sexual content; examining associations between exposure to such web pages and teens' attitudes and health behaviors; and exploring the relationships between hypothesized mediators and moderators on the relationship between exposure and outcomes.

Tracking Teen Trends (T3). (archival). The goals of this study include describing characteristics of teens who access web pages with sexual content; examining associations between exposure to such web pages and teens' attitudes and health behaviors; and exploring the relationships between hypothesized mediators and moderators on the relationship between exposure and outcomes. The youth were between the ages of 14 and 17 during the study, and were assessed on measures of web usage, attitudes, health behaviors and the CTS scale. There have not been many publications out of this study, and therefore it may prove beneficial to explore whether TDV is a measure that can be analyzed.

Three City Study (Welfare Reform)	Brenda Lohman (RA) Iowa State University blohman@iastate.edu	No, ended in 2007	Yes	Ages 5 to adults; 50 percent African-American; 45 percent Hispanic	~11 years through adult	CBC, Brief Symptom Inventory, parent-child relationship	Mothers completed modified CTS in 2005 in Wave 3, adolescents 16 to 20 years of age, completed modified CTS for relationship ever. Lots of other school measures to correlate with these data. Longitudinal paper published in JYA 2008.	N	Y
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- Measures: http://web.jhu.edu/threecitystudy/Study_Design/longitudinal_survey.html

- Intensive study in Boston, Chicago, and San Antonio; all neighborhoods 200% below poverty line.

- Surveys were conducted in 1999, 2001, and 2005.

- 80% retention rate; 2½-hour interview with mother at each wave.

- At start, between March 1999 and December 1999, each household had a child age 0 to 4 years ($n = 1200$) or 10 to 14 years ($n = 1200$) at the time of the interview.

Study	Contact	Collecting Data?	Published?	Gender/ Age	Age in 2012	Measures	Collecting or Can Use?	Add	Analyze
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Three City Study. (archival). This is an intensive study in Boston, Chicago, and San Antonio to assess the well-being of low-income children and families. There are three interrelated components to this study, one of which is a longitudinal study. The study consists of interviews and surveys, resulting in a wealth of information collected on the children in families. If there are measures of TDV present in the data this will provide valuable insight, as well as potential to explore TDV along with multiple other measures.

Archived data available at: <http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/ICPSR/studies/04701>

Funded by: NICHD, HHS, NIMH, Boston Foundation, CASEY, CLARK, FRY, RWJ, JOYCE, Kaiser, Kellog, MacArthur, Packard Woods Fund of Chicago

Oregon Youth Study	Oregon Youth Study Deborah Capaldi Oregon Social Learning Center	Yes	Yes	Boys, ages 9–10	Adult: mid-30's	Multiple measures	Ongoing	N	M
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Oregon Youth Study is funded by NIAAA.

Three Generational Study. (archival). This study explored intergenerational influences on the development of children from the Oregon Youth Study; unknown what the ages are. Predominately white, at-risk. G1: CTS; G2: CTS, DAS, observations of partners; G3: ages 0 to 17 now.

Couples study still ongoing.

Funded by: NIDA

Study	Contact	Collecting Data?	Published?	Gender/ Age	Age in 2012	Measures	Collecting or Can Use?	Add	Analyze
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Data We Could Add TDV To

Study	Contact	Collecting Data?	Publish?	Gender/ Age	Age in 2012	Measures	Collecting or Can Use?	Add	Analyze
Wendy Craig	Wendy Craig wendy.craig@queensu.ca	Yes, starting in Sept.	Not yet	Grades 5 and 6	Grades 5 and 6	Peer victimization, emotional regulation	Not sure	M	M

- 3-year longitudinal study, about 700 kids
- Another study with 13- to 16-year-olds, collected 1 year with followup the next year.
- <http://www.bullylab.com/>

Wendy Craig's Study. (active/eligible). Dr. Craig and Dr. Pepler are colleagues. This study follows a group of Canadian 5th and 6th graders for 3 years. The aim of the study is to explore peer victimization, emotional regulation and shame and guilt. Dr. Craig also has an additional study with 13-16 years olds, with a follow-up one-year later. These studies are set to start in the next year. Drs. Craig and Pepler have collected TDV data in the past.

Crossroads	Elizabeth Shulman University of California—Irvine lizshulman@gmail.com	Not yet begun data collection.	Not yet	Males, ages 13–16 (proposal submitted to OJJDP to add 300 girls)	13–16	Multiple	Will start collecting soon. One-on-one interviews, using conger measure to get to relationship violence.	M	N/A
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- Will include a sample of 1200 first-time male juvenile offenders, ages 13–16, recruited in Philadelphia, PA; Orange County, CA; and Jefferson Parish, LA.
- Participants will be interviewed at 6-month intervals for 3 years.

Crossroads. (active/eligible). This study will begin data collection soon. While the data doesn't currently include TDV measures, assessing this in a population of male juvenile offenders can prove valuable.

Funded by: The John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation (MacArthur) and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Study	Contact	Collecting Data?	Published?	Gender/ Age	Age in 2012	Measures	Collecting or Can Use?	Add	Analyze
Espelage & Stein Study	Dorothy Espelage	No	Yes	Middle school	Grades 9–11	Bullying, sexual violence	Have proposal into NIJ to followup kids into high school and add TDV measures	N/A	Y
<p>- Data on approximately 1,300 students in grades 6–8 from 2008–2011 at 5 time points. - 32 scales of risk and protective factors including CSA, physical abuse, witnessing domestic violence, bullying, sexual harassment, depression, impulsivity, friendship network data, caring, peer support, school belonging, neighborhood violence, etc.</p>									
Healthy Youth Program (HYP)	Geri Donenberg Gdonenberg@psych.uic.edu	Yes, has multiple projects	Yes	Youth	Varies	HIV risk, resilience among lesbian, gay, bisexual and trans-gender youth	Yes, although not sure if any studies include TDV	M	N/A
<p>- Includes a number of federally funded (some multi-site) studies of HIV/AIDS risk and prevention for families and youths with mental health problems and teens involved in the juvenile justice system.</p>									
<p>Healthy Youth Program. (active/eligible). Dr. Donenberg has multiple projects, which have a main focus of exploring HIV/AIDS risk and prevention for families and youth with mental health problems, as well as amongst teens who are involved in the juvenile justice system. While Dr. Donenberg is not sure if her studies include measures of TDV, the presence of these measures can prove valuable. As her work focuses on some more marginalized groups of youth, exploring TDV amongst them can provide insights as it pertains to a unique population with differing needs and risks. Her work is currently in progress and there may be opportunities to add TDV items if they are not currently included.</p>									
Lisa Jaycox	Lisa Jaycox Lisa.jaycox@rand.org								
<p>We have just launched a longitudinal study of military families that will include some teens in grades 5–9; however, those instruments do not contain these measures. Any modifications to those instruments would need to involve several hurdles, as the instruments are controlled by a strict licensing process within the Department of Defense. Examining these issues is not part of our original research objectives, so we would need to carefully evaluate what resources would be required in order to do so.</p>									
Kids in Transition	Katherine Pears Oregon Social Learning Center	Yes	Yes	Started when 5 years old	Elementary	Multiple	May be able to add measures	Y	N/A

Study	Contact	Collecting Data?	Published?	Gender/ Age	Age in 2012	Measures	Collecting or Can Use?	Add	Analyze
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Kids in Transition (KITS). (active/eligible). This is an intervention study. Program foster care sample is composed of 192 children (98 females) who were in foster care during their preschool years and were recruited into the sample when they were approximately 5 years old. They recently received funding to follow this sample through the end of elementary school and into middle school. The current protocol includes measures of health-risking sexual behaviors, intent to use substances, and actual substance use. Funded by: The Institute of Education Sciences

Parenting Across Cultures	Lansford	Yes	Yes	Started at age 8	11 years old	Multiple measures	Still collecting, not sure if able to add items. TDV has not yet been assessed; might be able to add.	M	M
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- Largest multicultural study to date that examines how parents' discipline strategies and other aspects of parent-child relationships affect children's development.
- Conducting interviews with children, mothers and fathers in nine countries (China, Colombia, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Philippines, Sweden, Thailand, and the United States). Each interview lasts 1–2 hours and addresses questions related to parents' warmth, control, discipline strategies, attitudes and beliefs, and to children's behaviors, attitudes and beliefs. Initial interviews were conducted in 2008 and 2009. Follow-up interviews have been conducted annually and are ongoing.
Funded by: The National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (now the Eunice Kennedy Shriver Institute for Child Health and Human Development) and the Jacobs Foundation

Phil Rodkin's Study	Phil Rodkin	Yes	Not yet	Fifth grade (in the fall) (Also grades 1 and 3)	Fifth grade	Popularity, bullying	Yes; may be able to add items?	Y	N/A
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- Followed three times over the school year.
- Asks kids to nominate same- and cross-gender peers as popular, liked, aggressive, and so-forth. Also ask kids to list cases where boys in their class are bullying girls.

Phil Rodkin's Study. (active /eligible). Dr. Rodkin is currently exploring issues of popularity and bullying amongst fifth-grade youth. As part of the study, the kids will be asked to nominate same- and cross-gender peers as popular, liked, aggressive, and so-forth. In addition, kids will be asked to list cases where boys in their class are bullying girls. While there are currently no TDV measures in this study, Dr. Rodkin expressed that these items could be added, assuming they are developmentally appropriate for this age group.

Safe Schools/ Healthy Students	Dewey Cornell dgc2f@virginia.edu	Yes	Yes	Grades 6–8 and 9–12	Ages 8–12 and adult	Bullying, school climate, risk behaviors	Conceivably, could add a few TDV questions next fall.	N/A	Y
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- Survey twice a year with about 3,300 students in grades 6–8 and 4,000 students in grades 9–12
- <http://youthviolence.edschool.virginia.edu/>

Study	Contact	Collecting Data?	Published?	Gender/ Age	Age in 2012	Measures	Collecting or Can Use?	Add	Analyze
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Safe Schools/Healthy Students. (active/eligible). Dr. Cornell surveys about 3,300 students in grades 6–8 and 4,000 students in grades 9–12 twice a year. The aim of the study is to explore bullying, school climate and risk behaviors. Dr. Cornell expressed a willingness to add a few TDV questions next fall for the data collection.