

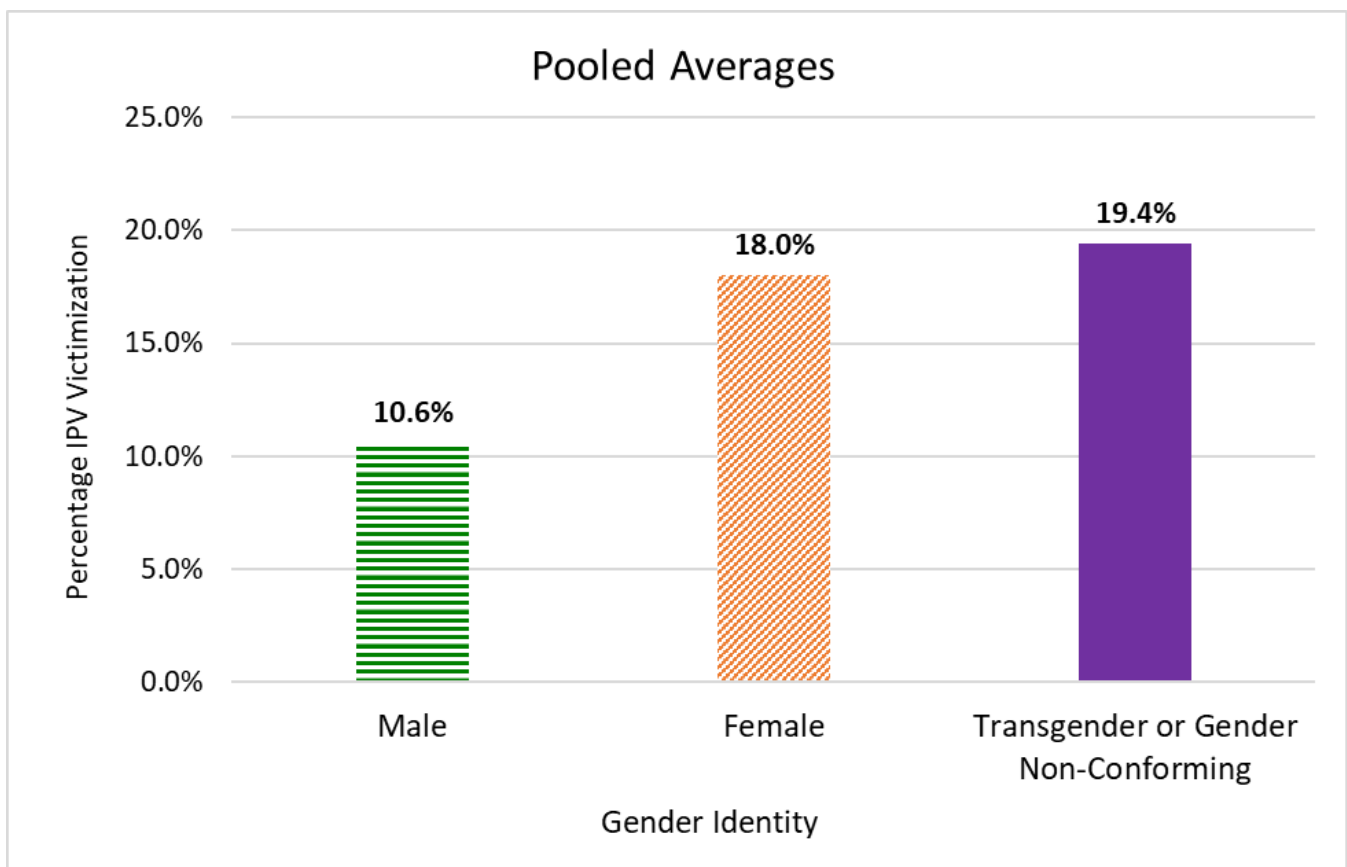
# Gender Patterns in Partner Victimization Scale as used in ARC3 Campus Climate Surveys: Executive Summary

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Recent measurement work has suggested that increased precision in intimate partner violence (IPV) measurement allows researchers to filter out false positive responses and promote disclosures. In the Administrator Researcher Campus Climate Collaborative (ARC3) survey, the dating violence module is based on Hamby’s (2016) Partner Victimization Scale (PVS), which instructs participants to omit false positives with the phrase, “Not including horse play or joking around...” A search of the literature indicated that more than 30 campuses have implemented the ARC3 survey, and the results provide independent replication of the gender asymmetry found in Hamby’s original study. The pooled averages of all survey sites showed a rate of female victimization (18.0%) that is almost double the rate of male victimization (10.6%). This is consistent with other IPV indicators, including homicide data, reports to police, arrests, help-seeking data, and some other self-report data.



Note: Pooled averages across 33 campuses that used the ARC3 survey, with more than 29,000 total respondents. See Table on page 2 for rates for each campus.

*Breakdown by Campus.*

The campus breakdown below provides individual rates of victimization for male and female participants and the pooled (adjusted for sample size) rate, averaged across all 33 campuses. For the pooled rate, chi-square analysis shows a significant difference in IPV victimization between male and female participants.

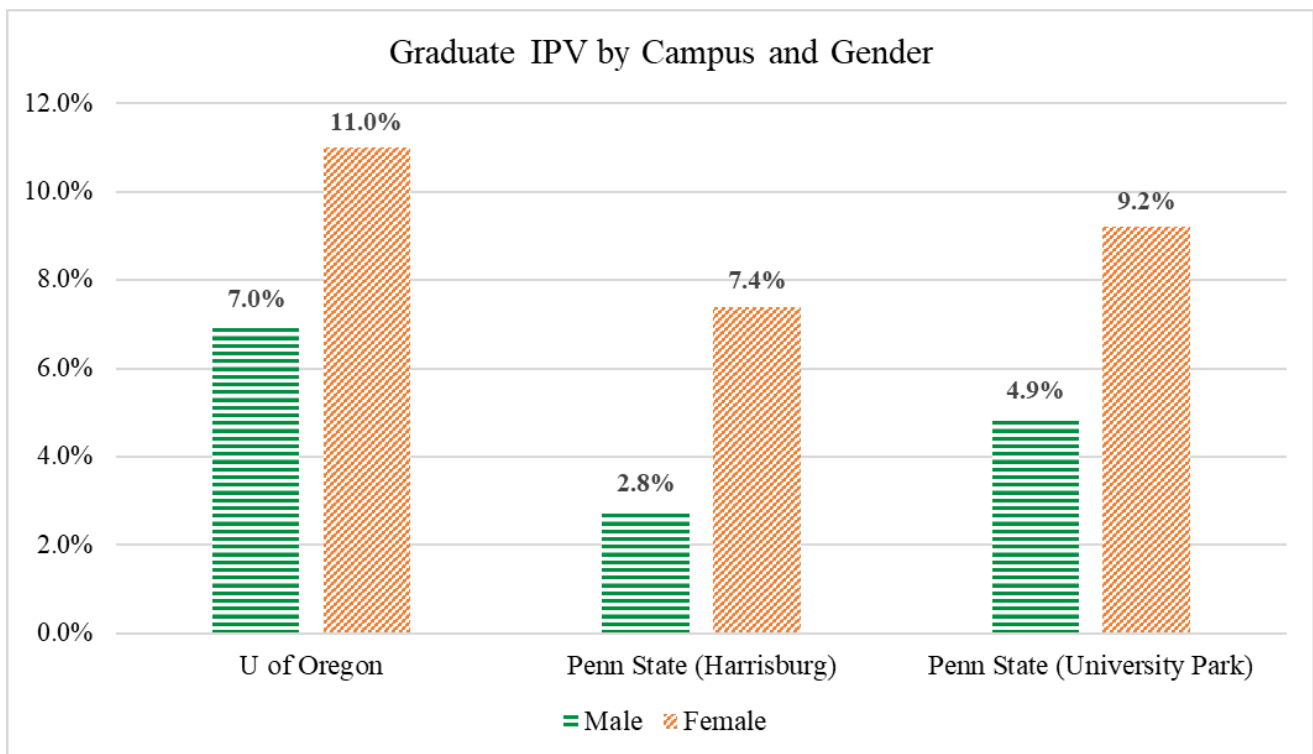
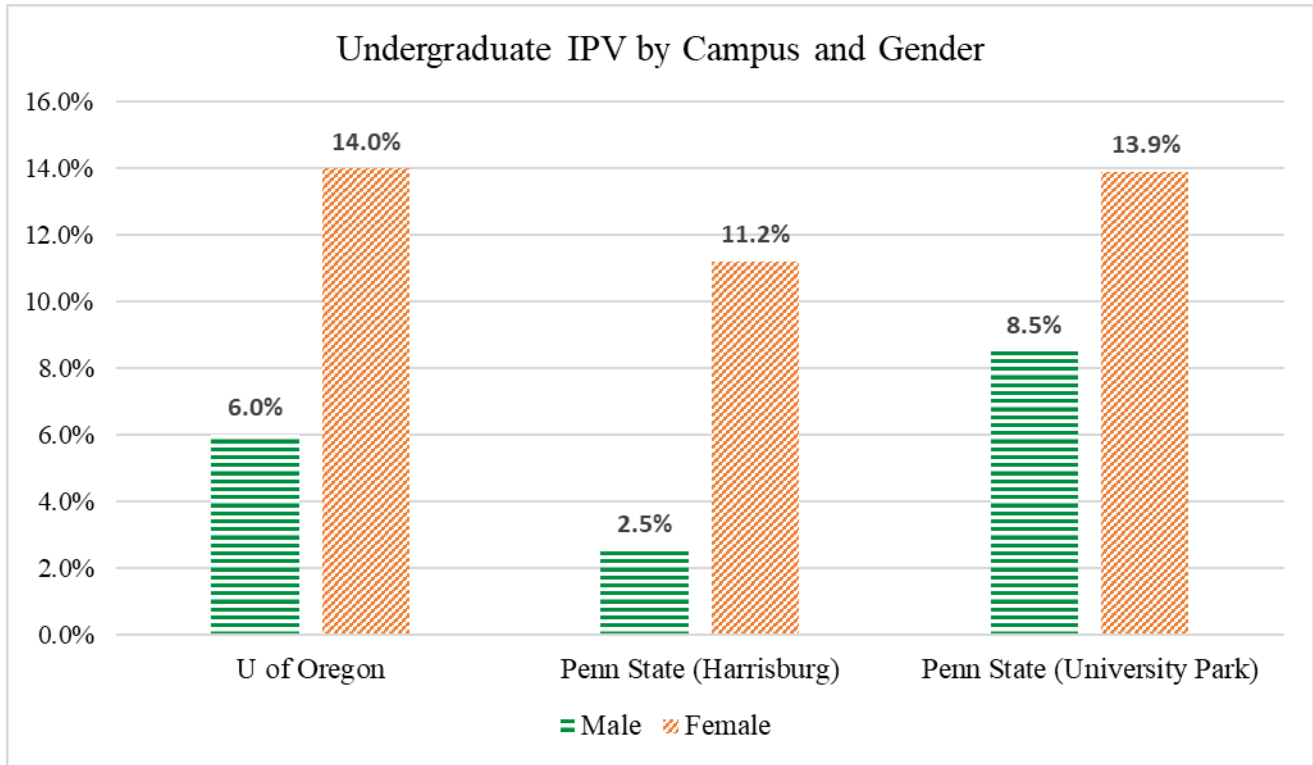
*Victimization Rate of All Campus Climate Survey Sites Using the PVS or Variant*

Campus	Female	n	Male	n
U. Washington	31.0%	2683	25.1%	1613
U. Illinois	26.1	1451	15.5	888
Ferris State U.	25.6	402	10.6	240
Ohio U.	22.4	1035	9.9	314
Palm Beach Atlantic U.	22.0	203	16.7	23
Tulane U.	18.5	--	12.1	--
U. Iowa (2017)	17.5	4728	10.3	2198
U. Oregon	12.8	824	6.4	477
U. Iowa (2015)	12.7	1972	5.7	711
<b>Penn State Campuses</b>				
University Park (Main campus)	12.2	2460	7.1	2085
Wilkes-Barre	17.8	44	5.8	71
Schuylkill	14.1	98	7.7	42
Behrend	11.7	182	7.6	268
Berks	11.2	186	7.1	184
Harrisburg (Undergraduate)	11.2	163	2.5	170
Abingdon	10.7	159	3.8	105
Altoona	10.1	208	3.0	172
York	9.9	122	3.7	112
Payette	9.9	102	2.1	50
Greater Allegheny	9.5	63	5.0	62
Worthington Scranton	9.1	100	1.3	77
Lehigh Valley	8.8	91	1.3	82
Mont Alto	8.4	107	1.7	60
Harrisburg (Graduate)	7.4	96	2.8	62
Beaver	7.1	84	5.1	78
Shenango	7.0	71	0.0	25
Hershey	6.6	229	2.8	182
Hazleton	6.5	109	4.2	99
Dickinson Law	6.1	31	3.9	30
DuBois	5.5	80	7.7	67
Brandywine	4.6	135	2.3	129
New Kensington	4.2	72	5.6	89
Great Valley	0.0	38	0.0	50
Sample sizes for each gender		18328		10815
Pooled rate	18.0%	3302	10.6%	1141

Chi-square for pooled rate = 293.41,  $p < .0001$  (note Tulane omitted due to lack of n).

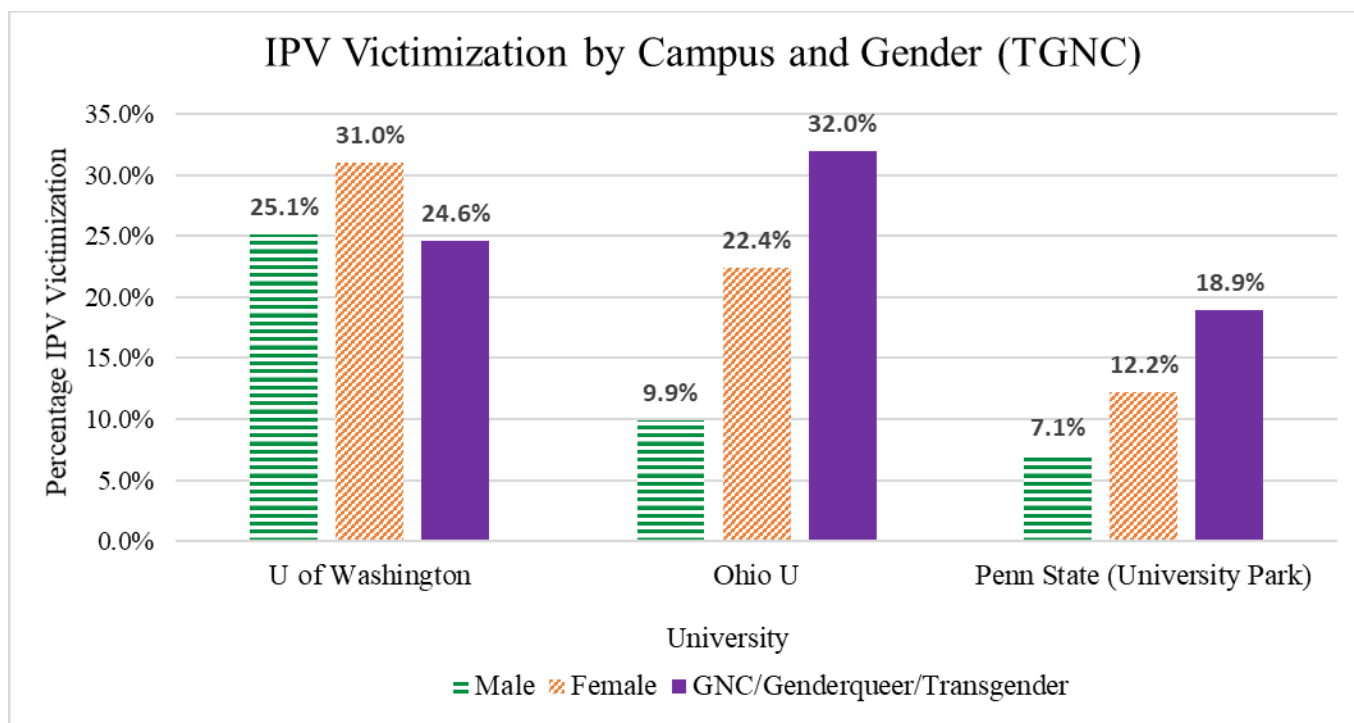
*Graduate and Undergraduate Comparisons.*

Three universities presented separate rates for graduate and undergraduate students. Gender symmetry was not present for male and female participants in either group, showing gender asymmetry in more than one age cohort in these studies.



### *Transgender or Gender Non-Conforming (TGNC) Rates of Victimization.*

Three campuses included IPV victimization rates for participants who identified as TGNC. Although sample sizes for TGNC participants were small (range 25 to 75), they reported the highest rates at two of the three campuses. More inclusive measures of gender are needed in future research.



### *References.*

This is the executive summary for Bell, Dinwiddie, & Hamby (2018). See full citation below. The original Partner Victimization Scale citation is Hamby, 2016 (below).

Bell, A. S., Dinwiddie, M., & Hamby, S. (2018). *Independent replication of gender patterns using the Partner Victimization Scale*. Monteagle, TN: Life Paths Appalachian Research Center.

Hamby, S. (2016). Self-report measures that do not produce gender parity in intimate partner violence: A multi-study investigation. *Psychology of Violence*, 6(2), 323-335.

Further reading on ARC3, a project based at Georgia State University, can be found at:

Administrator Researcher Campus Climate Consortium. (2015, September 1). A letter to ARC3 users. Retrieved from <http://campusclimate.gsu.edu/arc3-campus-climate-survey/>