

#12 Gender and Racial/Ethnic Differences in Criminal Justice Decision Making in Intimate Partner Violence Cases

Stan Shernock and Brenda Russell

Full article available in *Partner Abuse*, Volume 3, Issue 4, 2012.

(Article available for free at: <http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/springer/pa>)

The purpose of this literature review is to examine the existing empirical literature on gender, socio-economic status (SES), and racial/ethnic differences in the criminal justice responses to intimate partner violence. While the broader topic of differential treatment by criminal justice officials involves a whole range of official and unofficial behaviors toward suspects and victims, this paper focuses on decision making regarding arrest (see Table 1a), the issuance of protective orders (see Table 1b), prosecution (see Table 2a), and jury verdicts (see Table 2b).

Scholarly studies from 1985-2011 were located using a number of databases, including PSYCH-INFO, National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Criminal Justice Abstracts, Criminal Justice Periodicals, and Sociological Abstracts. Since specific search terms, such as “bias in arrest in domestic violence,” led to so few sources, broader search terms such as “police (or law enforcement) response to intimate partner violence (or domestic violence),” and “arrest (or prosecution, restraining orders, or juries) and domestic violence (or intimate partner violence),” were used. This led to a total of about 2035 sources. Sources from the different databases were then cross-referenced to eliminate duplication and limited to peer-reviewed articles. Abstracts of the remaining sources were read to determine which were empirical and which examined socio-demographic and SES variables. After screening out irrelevant articles, a total of 16 were included for protective orders, 39 for arrest, 24 for prosecution, and 27 for jury decision making. An evaluation of the methodologies employed found that some studies have used one or multiple types of official data sources, such as police reports (incident forms, narratives or affidavits), court records, and criminal histories, while other studies have used interviews or surveys of victims or suspects; but few have used triangulation of both official

sources and surveys or interviews. Almost all studies of differential decision making in jury verdicts have been experimental studies of simulated situations.

Most studies on differential treatment in arrest and prosecution have focused on gender and then race, while studies on differential decision making in the issuance of protective orders and jury decision making have focused primarily on gender. In the few studies that examined protective orders, judges were overwhelmingly more likely to issue them to women than to men seeking them (particularly in cases of less severe abuse histories), to impose greater restrictions on male defendants, and to defer cases of male plaintiffs, and deny requests at 10-day hearings. The overwhelming number of studies that examined differential arrest by gender found that male suspects are more likely to be arrested than female suspects; however, the difference in arrest rates was mitigated by dual arrests, which contribute to a significant increase in the number and greater likelihood of arrests of women. Greater arrest rates for women also seem to be affected by higher SES, and the presence of weapons and witnesses (legal factors).

Many students of IPV have argued that when examining the context and history associated with the arrest of women, particularly in dual arrest incidents, that women were engaged in self-defense. However, when official action was taken against women, there was greater leniency by citing instead of taking them into custody or by charging them with less serious offenses. While a small number of studies have not found evidence of differential treatment by prosecutors regarding the gender of the offender or victim, most studies with smaller community samples, and some with larger samples, found that males were consistently treated more severely at every stage of the prosecution process, particularly regarding the decision to prosecute, even when controlling for other variables (e.g., the presence of physical injuries) and when examined under different conditions. The gender discrepancy decreases somewhat with the decision to file felony or misdemeanor charges. In the few studies of gender differences in conviction and sentencing, most have found that male defendants are more likely to be convicted and to receive more severe sentences than female defendants. Subjects in experimental studies of jury decision making in IPV cases have stronger reactions to abuse committed against female victims and abuse committed by male perpetrators, with blame

and responsibility often attributed to male perpetrators of assault at higher rates than female perpetrators.

In studies of IPV that simply look at arrest rates in both single and dual arrest cases, as well as the general police handling of IPV incidents, there appears to be little differential treatment against racial minorities. Mandatory arrest policies appear to reduce the importance of victim race to insignificance. Most studies of decisions to prosecute, as well as the few studies on conviction and sentencing, have found that race and ethnicity were not statistically significant when specifying relevant conditions or controlling for other variables.

Thus, in terms of the differential criminal justice response regarding demographic categories, it appears that the less favorable treatment of males regarding the issuance of protection orders, arrest, and prosecution is most salient. However, before recommending new policies, interview and survey studies of legal actors should be undertaken in order to better understand the differential treatment found in studies using official sources, as well as how the concepts of “probable cause” and “primary aggressor” are interpreted when applied.

Moreover, future research studies on differential criminal justice response based on demographic and SES factors should include greater specifications and distinctions in the variables examined and broaden the scope of the samples and methods employed. First, studies need to better define the specific types of criminal justice response and distinguish them from related types of responses. For instance, since arrest in IPV is supposed to stop the violence, it is important to distinguish between arrest, which involves taking a suspect into custody and lodging him/her, and citation, which requires appearance in court at a later date. In order to understand whether a differential response is isolated or systemic, it is also important to examine other related police and prosecutor decisions, such as the decision regarding what to charge the suspect. Secondly, there is a need to specify the characteristics of those groups and both the situational and historic con-text where a differential criminal justice response has been found. Therefore, it is important to examine the interaction effects of other socio-demographic factors (particularly SES and age), relationship status, and situational conditions (e.g., presence of weapons or alcohol) with primary socio-demographic factors. Besides triangulating official sources with interviews and surveys in studies on protective orders, arrest, and prosecution,

experimental studies of jury decision should be complemented by using focus groups to better understand the group dynamics of juries; and with court records to compare findings from simulations with actual cases. Finally, since community studies with small samples are not generalizable, there is a need for more multi-site or national studies.

About the Authors

Stan K. Shernock, Ph.D., is the Charles A. Dana Professor and chair of the Department of Justice Studies and Sociology at Norwich University. He received his B.A. in criminology from the University of California (Berkeley), his M.A. in sociology from Indiana University, and his Ph.D. in sociology from the University of Virginia. He has served as president of the North-eastern Association of Criminal Justice Sciences, as a member of different committees of the American Society of Criminology and Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, as a consultant to the National Institute of Justice, as an editorial board member of five journals of criminal justice, and as book review editor of another. He has published numerous articles on policing topics, as well as on other aspects of criminal justice and sociology.

Contact: sshernoc@norwich.edu

Brenda Russell, Ph.D., is an Associate Professor of Psychology at Penn State Berks. She received her B.A. and M.A. in psychology from Central Connecticut State University and her Ph.D. in psychology from Saint Louis University. Her scholarly and teaching interests include psychology and law, perceptions of victims and perpetrators of domestic violence, homicide defendants, and the social psychological and cognitive aspects of jury decision making. She is particularly interested in how gender and sexual orientation play a role in evaluating defendants in cases of domestic violence, rape, sexual coercion, bullying, and sexual harassment. Her research on domestic violence can be seen in her book entitled *Battered Woman Syndrome as a Legal Defense: History, Effectiveness, and Implications*. Dr. Russell also serves as consultant and program evaluator for various federal and state educational, law enforcement, justice, and treatment programs. Her teaching interests include introduction to psychology, social psychology, psychology and the law (forensic psychology), research methods, social cognition, program evaluation, careers in psychology, senior capstone, psychology of gender, and criminal investigation.

Contact: blr15@psu.edu

Table 1a. Differences in arrest and issuance of protective orders in intimate partner violence cases by socio-economic variables: Studies of arrest

Large Population Samples—Studies based on National Survey Data

Study (full reference)	Sample Size	Sample Characteristics	Study Type	Results
<p>Bachman, R., and Coker, A. (1995). Police involvement in domestic violence: the interactive effects of victim injury, offender's history of violence, and race. <i>Violence and Victims</i>, 10, 91-106.</p>	<p>1535</p>	<p>This paper focuses exclusively on incidents of male perpetrated violence against female. The sample includes 1535 female victims of intimate-perpetrated violence (e.g., by husbands and boyfriends) taken from the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) for the years 1987-1992.</p>	<p>The results reported in this study are based on violent crime victimization data from the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) for the years 1987-1992.</p>	<p>Black-on-black victimizations affected the probability of arrest. Black men who victimized black women were more likely to be arrested compared to white offenders who had victimized white women. Racial status did not significantly affect the extent to which police arrived at the crime scene within 10 minutes. However, victims who resided in rural or suburban locations also reported significantly faster police response times compared to victims who resided in central cities. Black victims were more likely to report that police did more than file a report in their cases compared to white victims. Police also were more likely to do more than file a report of the incident for older female victims compared to younger victims.</p>

PASK#12 Online Tables - Table 1a. Differences in arrest and issuance of protective orders in intimate partner violence cases by socio-economic variables: Studies of arrest

Study (full reference)	Sample Size	Sample Characteristics	Study Type	Results
Felson, R. & Pare, P. (2007). Does the Criminal Justice System Treat Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Offenders Leniently? <i>Justice Quarterly</i> , 3, 435-459.	8143	Study uses data from National Survey Violence Against Women (and men) Authors examined 8,143 incidents (6,400 physical assaults and 1743 sexual assaults) based on 1963 cases reported to police. 568 cases involved arrest and 337 involved conviction	The authors, using survey data, examined gender of the victim and offender, sexual assault or physical assault with a partner, family member, known or stranger. They examine whether the criminal justice system is more lenient toward men who abuse female partners and to examine whether men who assault women are treated more leniently than other offenders. Trend analysis is also conducted, authors include statistical control for injury, armed, previous abuse, victim precipitation, etc.	Police were unlikely to arrest women who assault male partners. Police (despite of gender of perpetrator and victim) were less likely to arrest in cases of minor violence. Mandatory arrest laws led to police being more likely to arrest men who assaulted their partners and were more lenient toward women, but not as lenient as they had been before mandatory arrest laws.

Smaller Survey and Interview Samples

Study (full reference)		Sample Characteristics	Study Type	Results
Hamberger, L. (1997). Female offenders in domestic violence: a look at actions in their context. <i>Journal of Aggression, Maltreatment, and</i>	52	A group of 52 women arrested before and after the institution of mandatory arrest. 84% were white, 14% African-American, and 2% Hispanic. 67.3%	Data from counseling program sessions—three one-hour pre-treatment evaluation sessions and 12 two-hour group sessions.	While 73% of these arrested women reported having initiated the violence at some time in their relationship compared to 77% of their partners, different results occur when asked the percent of occasions the woman or her

PASK#12 Online Tables - Table 1a. Differences in arrest and issuance of protective orders in intimate partner violence cases by socio-economic variables: Studies of arrest

Study (full reference)	Sample Size	Sample Characteristics	Study Type	Results
<i>Trauma, 1</i> , 117-129.		reported at least a high school education. 56.8% were employed outside the home. Their mean age was 29.5 years.		partner are the first to use physical force or aggression in a conflict. 25% of the women reported initiating violence 100% of the time. A total of 37% of the women reported their partners initiating violence 100% of the time. 55% of the women reported their partners initiating the violence more than half the time the violence occurred. In contrast, about 1/3 of the women reported initiating violence over half the time. Equal initiation rates were reported in only 12.5% of the cases. Hence, although many of these arrested women acknowledge having initiated violence against their partners, they typically did so in the context of a relationship in which the male partner initiated violence more often, and in which he was more likely to initiate the overall pattern of violence in the relationship. The most frequent reason for woman using aggression was self-defense/ protection from an attack (24 women). Five other women

PASK#12 Online Tables - Table 1a. Differences in arrest and issuance of protective orders in intimate partner violence cases by socio-economic variables: Studies of arrest

Study (full reference)	Sample Size	Sample Characteristics	Study Type	Results
				reported their aggression as retaliation for a previous assault and one for previous emotional abuse. Ten used violence to reduce tension or express negative feelings.
Coulter, M. L., Kuehnle K., Byers R. & Alfonso, M. (1999). Police-reporting behavior and victim-police interactions as described by women in a domestic violence shelter. <i>Journal of Interpersonal Violence</i> 14, 1290-1298.	498	498 women who entered a battered women’s shelter, which is the largest domestic violence shelter in the state of Florida that is located in a central Florida county with a population of more than 900,000. Data collected on all consenting victims who entered the shelter from June 1995 to August 1996. There were approximately 48% white, 23% African-American, 25% Hispanic, and 4% Asian, American Indian, and other. 75% of the shelter population had an annual income of under \$10,000.	A questionnaire was used to elicit types of abuse they experienced, police contact, and police-victim interactions. It was developed by shelter staff and modified by researchers to increase clarity. It was administered to women during the intake process at the shelter. Shelter staff read question to illiterate respondents. Quantitative and qualitative methods were used in this study. There was a description of the police officer’s response to the call, including information offered by officer, arrests made, and status of the written police report was measured using eight closed-ended questions. If an arrest was made, the circumstances of the arrest were measured using two open-ended questions that asked respondents to explain what happened during	Results of this study do not support advocates’ concerns that domestic violence victims are frequently arrested by police who are called to the scene. However, the women arrested for domestic violence felt they had acted in self-defense. Only 22% of the total 386 physical abuse victims indicated that their batterers were arrested. However, the majority of respondents described officers in positive terms.

PASK#12 Online Tables - Table 1a. Differences in arrest and issuance of protective orders in intimate partner violence cases by socio-economic variables: Studies of arrest

Study (full reference)	Sample Size	Sample Characteristics	Study Type	Results
<p>Abel, E. M. , (2001) Comparing the social service utilization, exposure to violence, and trauma symptomology of domestic violence female "victims" and female "batterers" <i>Journal of Family Violence, 16</i>, 401-420.</p>	<p>118</p>	<p>The investigator used a convenience sampling approach. The sample of batterers was drawn from three batterer intervention programs and three domestic violence victim service programs within the state of Florida. The total study sample included 118 participants, including 67 women enrolled in batterers' intervention programs and 51 women receiving victim services related to domestic violence.</p>	<p>the arrest, and what else, if anything, the law enforcement officer said or did.</p> <p>Categorical data, such as demographics and prior social service utilization, were collected using a brief questionnaire that was developed by the investigator. Exposure to violence was measured by using six items from the Life Experiences Survey that measures victim-related exposure to violence (e.g., being threatened, seeing someone else threatened, being slapped, seeing someone else slapped, being forced to do some-thing sexual, seeing someone else forced to do something sexual). The overall LES measures exposure to violence in the community, the school, and the home. Only those items within the LES that dealt with exposure to home-based violence were utilized. Moreover, because the second research question of the study relates to exposure to victim-related violence, only those LES items that dealt with exposure to</p>	<p>The fact that nearly one-third of the respondents from the women in batterer groups reported previously utilizing shelters, a hotline, outreach services, or all of these is consistent with the belief that women in batterer programs may be victims who fought back and, as a result, were arrested. Viewing these findings through a feminist perspective would cause one to suspect that many of the female "batterers" were being re-victimized by a patriarchal criminal justice system. The social service utilization differences between the study groups two may also be related to other phenomena. One possibility is that women in batterer groups who have previously used victim services and sought medical treatment may indeed be victims. However, these victims may have decided that the only way to defend themselves is to fight back. In</p>

PASK#12 Online Tables - Table 1a. Differences in arrest and issuance of protective orders in intimate partner violence cases by socio-economic variables: Studies of arrest

Study (full reference)	Sample Size	Sample Characteristics	Study Type	Results
			<p>violence as a <i>victim</i> were employed.. Trauma symptomology was measured by the Trauma Symptom Checklist-33).. The instrument has five subscales (Dissociation, Anxiety, Depression, Post traumatic Sexual-Abuse Trauma [PSAT] and Sleep Disturbances), The internal consistency of the five subscales indicates reasonable alpha levels of .7f for the subscales and .89 for the entire instrument.</p>	<p>fighting back, they put themselves at higher risk of arrest. If arrested, they lose their "victim" label and are perceived by the criminal justice system as "perpetrators." Information about self-defensive actions should be taken into account before labeling a client as either victim or perpetrator. A qualitative study that delineates the events leading up to the arrest of a woman partner would be instrumental in helping develop a clearer profile of violent women.</p>
<p>Miller, J. (2003). An arresting experiment: Domestic violence victim experiences and perceptions. <i>Journal of Interpersonal Violence</i>, 18, 695-716.</p>	<p>385</p>	<p>A total of 595 victims completed the first interview, but only 385 victims completed the follow-up or second interview. The study's attrition rate, similar to all the other SARP studies, has no verifiable explanation, although it likely includes refusals from fearful women and the inability to locate women who moved away from the suspects. The</p>	<p>The data analyzed are from the victim interviews that were conducted as a part of the Dade County, Florida arrest experiment from the SARP. The study design was devised to explain how legal and informal sanctions deter misdemeanor domestic violence perpetrators from repeated acts of abuse or violence. The authors examined empirically what the police did in response to a domestic violence call, characteristics of the victim and the suspect, the victim's</p>	<p>The Dade County population, according to the 1990 U.S. census, was 20.5% African American, yet 42.6% of the suspects in the Dade County experiments were African-American. Compared to Anglo women, African-American women are much less likely to call the police to arrest domestic violence suspects, or to use court procedures to stop the violence. However, African American men, and their partners, were vastly over-represented in the Dade</p>

PASK#12 Online Tables - Table 1a. Differences in arrest and issuance of protective orders in intimate partner violence cases by socio-economic variables: Studies of arrest

Study (full reference)	Sample Size	Sample Characteristics	Study Type	Results
		<p>analysis of the data was based on the second interviews, because of the high attrition rate, and was conducted for exploratory purposes only.</p>	<p>perceptions of personal and legal power, and victim reports of domestic violence following police intervention. The experiment, conducted over a 3-year period, used a unique, two-assignment design. Police randomly assigned each case to an arrest or to a no arrest condition. Independently, they randomly assigned 50% of the cases to a police Safe Streets Unit for counseling and follow-up investigation. They examined arrest and Safe Streets assignment as two types of experimental conditions that could influence recidivistic domestic violence. . Of the assigned responses (arrest versus no arrest), 90% were actually delivered in the experiment. The mis-assignment rate, or departures from the treatment or control group assigned, was higher in Dade County than it was in some of the other sites (e.g., Milwaukee or Omaha) but lower than it was in Charlotte (13%). Across all the SARP sites, the average mis-</p>	<p>County experiment. A correlation analysis showed that departures from the conditions assigned were not related to the following characteristics, which have been found in previous research to be related to the occurrence of domestic violence: a woman’s pregnancy, employment status, marital status, or race or ethnicity.</p>

PASK#12 Online Tables - Table 1a. Differences in arrest and issuance of protective orders in intimate partner violence cases by socio-economic variables: Studies of arrest

Study (full reference)	Sample Size	Sample Characteristics	Study Type	Results
			<p>assignment rate was approximately 3%. . A total of 50.4% of the suspects were arrested, as assigned, and a total of 39.5% of the suspects were not arrested, as assigned.</p> <p>The data used to examine personal and legal power were taken exclusively from victim interviews for two reasons.. Because the victims were the concern in this research, the authors examined how their personal and legal power can be enhanced and thus used to prevent reoccurring or repeated domestic violence.</p>	
<p>Ammar, N., Orloff, L., Dutton, M., & Aguilar-Hass, G. (2005). Calls to police and police response: A case study of Latina immigrant women in the USA. <i>International Journal of Police Science and Management</i>, 7, 230-244.</p>	<p>230</p>	<p>Two hundred and thirty immigrant Latina women who had experienced violence or abuse from a past or current intimate partner constituted this sample. The assumption of homogeneity of the terms Latina and Hispanic is problematic since it represents such a diverse cultural, political, social and economic</p>	<p>The interview schedule was modeled after a Coalition for Immigrant and Refugee Rights and Services (CIRRS) study conducted in San Francisco in 1990. The survey instrument in this study sought information regarding demographics, language abilities, immigration status, current problems, domestic violence, acculturation, support systems, economics, work history, housing, and other</p>	<p>The police response to this group of women demonstrates a lack of cultural sensitivity, and produces concerns regarding language accessibility and low rates of arrest. Police response is typically measured in terms of response time and frequency of arrest. Among those who called the police the response rate was generally good: 54.4 per cent (n = 25) reported that police responded within 15 minutes. Other</p>

PASK#12 Online Tables - Table 1a. Differences in arrest and issuance of protective orders in intimate partner violence cases by socio-economic variables: Studies of arrest

Study (full reference)	Sample Size	Sample Characteristics	Study Type	Results
		<p>setting. The research sample analyzed for this study is drawn from a larger project on immigrant women who reported intimate partner violence and who identified Spanish as their first language. The sampling process was not a random one, and that poses important limitations on the generalizability of the study. The women were recruited by announcements distributed at local institutions in the Washington DC metropolitan area, including schools, health clinics, churches, community-based organizations and by snowball sampling. The participants were matched in terms of ethnicity and language and were questioned by</p>	<p>relevant data to help seeking. Interviews were conducted in Spanish with each session lasting approximately one to two hours.</p>	<p>response times were between 16-30 minutes (26.1 per cent, n = 12), 31-60 minutes(6.5 per cent, n = 3), and one hour or more (14 per cent, n = 6). However, the events that transpired between the time of arrival and departure of the police raise questions about the nature of police response in the cases of battered immigrant Latina women. Upon arrival, in nearly one-third of all cases (31.1 per cent, n = 14) police never spoke to the immigrant woman who made the call to the police for help, speaking instead to the abusive partner (11 per cent, n = 5) or to others (20 per cent, n = 9). Although more than 75 per cent of the women in the sample spoke only a little English, only one-third (34 per cent, n = 16) of the women reported that Spanish was spoken when police arrived. Finally, a little over one-quarter (28.6 per cent, n = 16) of police calls resulted in the arrest of the abusive partner. Among those who alleged an experience of a form of violence that would</p>

PASK#12 Online Tables - Table 1a. Differences in arrest and issuance of protective orders in intimate partner violence cases by socio-economic variables: Studies of arrest

Study (full reference)	Sample Size	Sample Characteristics	Study Type	Results
		trained interviewers who were members of the participants' own community.		legally constitute a criminal offense, police made an arrest only 29.6 per cent (n = 16) of the time. Neither the immigrant victims or the perpetrators' immigration status nor the respondents' English language ability were related to whether (or not) the police made an arrest. The single most significant factor contributing to a decision by the police to make an arrest was whether the battered immigrant Latina woman had a protection order at the time of the call. Nearly one-third of respondents in the study, 32.7 percent (n = 17), reported having a protection order in effect when they called police.
Gillis, J. R., Diamond, S. L., Jebely,P., Orekhovsky, V., Ostovich, E. M., MacIsaac, K., Sagrati, S., & Mandell, D. (2006). Systemic obstacles to battered women's participation in the judicial system :	20	Mean age 39, 45% White, 25% Indian, all were involved at one point in a long-term monogamous relationship with a male who assaulted them	Six focus groups were formed of women's experiences in domestic violence cases in the Canadian Legal Judicial System to investigate factors that influenced their decision to seek help, experience with police, courtroom and social services	Experience with police varied, delayed police response, not taken seriously, insensitive, errors and omissions. All women said they would never use the legal system in domestic situations again.

PASK#12 Online Tables - Table 1a. Differences in arrest and issuance of protective orders in intimate partner violence cases by socio-economic variables: Studies of arrest

Study (full reference)	Sample Size	Sample Characteristics	Study Type	Results
When will the status quo change? <i>Violence Against Women, 12, 1150-1168.</i>				
Frye, V., Haviland, M. & Rajah, V. (2007). Dual arrest and other unintended consequences of mandatory arrest in New York City: A Brief report. <i>Journal of Family Violence, 22, 397-405</i>	1685	1,685 helpline calls received from 5 New York areas (Manhattan, Brooklyn, Bronx, Queens, Staten Island). 183 cases where the main problem was police response. New York Family Violence Project (FVP) of Urban Justices Center set up a phone hotline in 1998-2000 to provide legal assistance and advocacy to DV victims. 99.5% of callers were women, 32% Latino, 34% Black, 18% White, 4% Asian or other, 13% unknown	Sample included 183 cases where the main problem was police response. Within these police response issues were 4 general types of problematic outcomes “no arrest” (n = 44), “unwanted arrest” (n = 9), “dual arrest” (n = 17), and retaliatory arrest (n = 44). There were 64 cases with too little information	Results found dual arrests were made more often when SES exceeded \$30,000. Retaliatory arrests were 2.4 times more likely when incomes were greater than \$30,000 compared to all other incomes combined. Callers in retaliatory arrests were twice as likely to have previous domestic incident reports. No arrests were least likely in Latina populations, and when an arrest was made and shouldn’t have been the arrestee was more likely to be on public assistance and 2.3 times more likely to be Latino. Dual and retaliatory arrests that included the arrest of a female victim were more likely to make more than \$30,000, not on public assistance, and more likely to be white.

Responses to Scenarios from Law Enforcement Officers, Recruits at Training Centers

PASK#12 Online Tables - Table 1a. Differences in arrest and issuance of protective orders in intimate partner violence cases by socio-economic variables: Studies of arrest

Study (full reference)	Sample Size	Sample Characteristics	Study Type	Results
<p>Finn, M. & Stalans L. (1997) The influence of gender and mental state on police decisions in domestic assault cases. <i>Criminal Justice and Behavior</i>, 24, 157-176.</p>	<p>130</p>	<p>Examined 130 officers' inferences about dangerousness, responsibility, credibility, and control, and, ultimately, their decision to arrest or refer for involuntary civil commitment in domestic violence cases. Participants obtained from public safety training centers responsible for providing in-service training to experienced officers and mandated training to rookie officers in the north Georgia area. 80.8% were male and 65.3% were white. Their mean age was 29.65 and they had a mean of 4.21 years of experience.</p>	<p>Used hypothetical scripts and experimental manipulation. Eight scripts were produced by manipulating two features: (1) the genders of the uninjured disputant (the assailant) and of the injured disputant (the victim), and (2) the assailant's mental state (normal, hallucinating, delusional, or drunken). Advanced clinical psychology students were used as raters to rate the assailant and victim on the presence and type of mental illness displayed. All five raters agreed on the presence/absence of signs of mental illness and the type of signs of mental illness for each manipulation.</p>	<p>The regression analysis revealed that officers were less likely to arrest female assailants compared to male assailants. However, officers inferred that male victims of domestic assault had more control over their actions and were more responsible than female victims. Gender influenced the arrest decision through the officers' assessments of disputants' credibility and responsibility. Female mentally ill assailants were more likely than males to be referred for involuntary civil commitment.</p>
<p>Younglove, J., Kerr, M. & Vitello, C. (2002). Law enforcement officers' perceptions of</p>	<p>82</p>	<p>This study included 82 police officers in a midsize, central Calif. city. All three daily</p>	<p>The researchers crafted and field-tested a scenario depicting an incident of domestic violence to which two imaginary police</p>	<p>Results showed that the study's hypothesis that police officers would report differing perceptions about a scenario of</p>

PASK#12 Online Tables - Table 1a. Differences in arrest and issuance of protective orders in intimate partner violence cases by socio-economic variables: Studies of arrest

Study (full reference)	Sample Size	Sample Characteristics	Study Type	Results
<p>same sex domestic violence: Reason for cautious optimism. <i>Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 17, 760-772.</i></p>		<p>shifts in various substations throughout the city were involved. . Participation was voluntary (although only a few officers declined), and all participants signed consent forms that reiterated the anonymous nature of the survey and the researchers’ disinterest in any identifying information. Participants were asked to report the number of years employed in law enforcement, with 71 self-reports varying from 7 months to 30 years. The average amount of experience per officer was 11 years. All results indicated varying levels of experience responding to domestic violence reports.</p>	<p>officers were responding; the scenario contained gender-neutral names and purposefully ambiguous facts. Four versions of the scenario were created to correspond to four groups. For three of the groups, the last sentence of the scenario was varied to indicate the sexual orientation of the involved couple as lesbian, gay male, or heterosexual. For the fourth group, the last sentence did not indicate sexual orientation. There were 10 questions designed to elicit perception about specific features of the scenario and its consequences for the parties depicted and for the imaginary responding officers. The questions were designed to capture application of stereotypes about gay and lesbian relationships, particularly with respect to the legitimacy or “realness” of them. For example, one stereotype is that lesbians and gay men do not have relationships but rather fleeting, one-night stands.</p>	<p>domestic violence based on stereotypes or bias related to the sexual orientation of the involved couple was not supported.</p>

PASK#12 Online Tables - Table 1a. Differences in arrest and issuance of protective orders in intimate partner violence cases by socio-economic variables: Studies of arrest

Study (full reference)	Sample Size	Sample Characteristics	Study Type	Results
<p>Finn, M. A. & Bettis, P. (2006). Punitive action or gentle persuasion: Exploring police officers' justifications for using dual arrest in domestic violence cases. <i>Violence Against Women</i>, 12, 268-287.</p>	80	<p>Pilot study used 80 officers to examine the appropriateness of scripts. The study examined 24 officers from training center in Georgia mean age = 30.</p>	<p>Authors used an experiment and investigated qualitative and quantitative approaches to understand the justification and rationale for why police officers engage in dual arrests in a state with primary aggressor laws. They used an experimental approach that varied the presence of injury of the wife, offensive injuries, and whether the couple was conciliatory or antagonistic toward each other. Officers were asked to write down their thoughts on the script and how they would handle the incident.</p>	<p>When disputants were antagonistic officers rated the husband as less willing to settle the argument with the wife compared to wife wanting to reconcile with husband. Officers also rated the husband more hostile in antagonistic scenarios compared to non-antagonistic scenarios. Qualitative content analysis found experienced officers reported they would use dual arrest. All but 3 stated they would take the husband into custody but would issue a citation to the wife. Justification for dual arrest revolved around being justified by law, both admit, both injured, both arrested. Officers who opted for dual arrest were more likely to believe getting the couple into the criminal justice system would provide needed support and help needed.</p>
<p>Cormier, N. & Woodworth, M. T. (2008). Do you see what I see? The influence of gender stereotypes on student and Royal</p>	108	<p>108 undergraduates from a Canadian university (41 men and 67 women) and 62 Royal Canadian Mounted Police (35 men and 27 women)</p>	<p>Repeated measures experimental design to examine reactions to scenarios depicting male-female, male-male, female-male and female-female abuse. Authors examined 4 vignettes (based on</p>	<p>Analyses found that student and RCMP ratings of abuse severity were both highest for the male-female scenario. However, the RCMP considered the female-male, male-male, and female-</p>

PASK#12 Online Tables - Table 1a. Differences in arrest and issuance of protective orders in intimate partner violence cases by socio-economic variables: Studies of arrest

Study (full reference)	Sample Size	Sample Characteristics	Study Type	Results
Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) perceptions of violent same-sex and opposite-sex relationships. <i>Journal of Aggression, Maltreatment & Trauma, 17, 478-505.</i>		Student mean age 23.5 and RCMP mean age 39.78	Harris and Cook's 1994 study) of a dispute escalating to a physical altercation. Subjects rate, seriousness, culpability, abuse severity, likeability, likelihood of police intervention, recidivism, etc	female scenarios to be more abusive than did the students. Their findings suggest that, while the RCMP appeared to be more sensitive to male and same-sex victims than students, both groups remain somewhat biased.

Interviews of Criminal Justice Professionals and Service Providers

Study (full reference)	Sample Size	Sample Characteristics	Study Type	Results
Miller, S. L. (2001). The paradox of women arrested for domestic violence: criminal justice professionals and service providers respond. <i>Violence Against Women, 7, 1339-1376.</i>	37	37 criminal justice professionals and service providers. The respondents included 2 directors of women's shelters, 4 caseworkers in shelters, 7 victim service workers affiliated with police departments (4 social workers and 3 police officers), 3 treatment providers who run counseling groups for arrested women, 5 probation officers, 5 prosecutors and social	Use of interview data from criminal justice professionals and service providers who deal directly with women arrested for domestic violence charges. Interviews lasted from one to three hours. Using grounded theory methods, three themes emerged from the interviews.	Respondents felt they were seeing an increase in the number of dual arrests (as a consequence of pro-arrest policies), which was discouraging because it meant that police were not thoroughly investigating the context of the incident to determine the primary aggressor. Respondents felt that police took the easy way out by arresting both parties, which left charging decisions up to the attorney general's office. They felt that the police were over-enforcing, or at least not taking the time to make the wisest decisions. Several

PASK#12 Online Tables - Table 1a. Differences in arrest and issuance of protective orders in intimate partner violence cases by socio-economic variables: Studies of arrest

Study (full reference)	Sample Size	Sample Characteristics	Study Type	Results
		workers, 5 public defenders (lawyers and social workers), and 6 family court advocates.		respondents mentioned that police have indicated to a woman victim that they regretted making the arrest because she did not fit the stereotypical image of a violent, out-of-control woman.

Studies Using National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS)

Study (full reference)	Sample Size	Sample Characteristics	Study Type	Results
Eitle, D. (2005). The influence of mandatory arrest policies, police organizational characteristics, and situational variables on the probability of arrest in domestic violence cases. <i>Crime & Delinquency</i> 51, 573-597.	53,176	These data do provide insight into the pattern of arrest probabilities for more than 53,176 offenders across 115 cities. Comparisons between the sample data and the complete LEMAS (Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics) data set on police departments suggest that the sample is representative of police departments serving small U.S. cities.	Two data sources are used in the present study: (a) data for the year 2000 from the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) for offender, offense, and arrest information; and (b) the Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) for police departmental organizational information for the year 2000. The size of the cities served by these police departments is best described as small to medium, ranging from populations of 25,000 to more than 660,000.	Of the three extralegal variables (race, gender, and age), two—age and race—were found to be significant predictors of the dependent variable. Consistent with Black’s theory of legal control, black victims and younger victims are significantly less likely to have their cases result in the arrest of the suspect. However, these findings reveal no support for the notion that gender plays a significant role in the likelihood of arrest in domestic violence cases, consistent with previous research. These results reveal that both mandatory arrest policies and the overall crime rate appear to

PASK#12 Online Tables - Table 1a. Differences in arrest and issuance of protective orders in intimate partner violence cases by socio-economic variables: Studies of arrest

Study (full reference)	Sample Size	Sample Characteristics	Study Type	Results
				<p>condition the relationships between victim race and arrest risk and victim age and arrest risk. As expected, mandatory arrest policies appear to reduce the importance of victim race to insignificance: Under conditions of no mandatory arrest policy, black victims are significantly less likely to have their cases result in the arrest of the suspect. The crime rate, however, serves to exacerbate the influence of victim relatively high crime rates in a given jurisdiction, Black victims are significantly less likely to have their cases result in arrest (relative to white victims) than in jurisdictions with relatively lower overall rates of crime. There is no support for the notion that mandatory arrest policies or the overall crime rate moderate the association between victim gender and the dependent variable. Another extralegal characteristic, victim age, was also found to differ in the strength of its association with arrest risk depending on the presence of a</p>

PASK#12 Online Tables - Table 1a. Differences in arrest and issuance of protective orders in intimate partner violence cases by socio-economic variables: Studies of arrest

Study (full reference)	Sample Size	Sample Characteristics	Study Type	Results
				<p>mandatory arrest policy and the overall crime rate. In addition, spatial differentiation was also significantly associated with the magnitude of the victim age coefficient. Mandatory arrest policies, spatial differentiation, and the overall crime rate each serve to magnify the influence of victim age on arrest risk. Older victims are significantly more likely to have their cases result in an arrest in jurisdictions that have employed a mandatory arrest policy.</p>
<p>Younyol, Y. (2006). A Cross-cultural analysis of domestic violence in a minority community and police response: A case study of Hmong offenders. <i>International Journal of Comparative and Applied Criminal Justice</i>, 30, 49-74.</p>	<p>79</p>	<p>82 police officers responded to survey and 79 were used. 68 males and 11 females. 85% white, majority patrol officers, average length of experience 9 years.</p>	<p>Survey of police attitudes and experience with Hmong culture. Author examined responses to domestic violence responses among Hmong and non-Hmong domestic violence incidents,</p>	<p>Offenders were primarily male in Hmong and non-Hmong groups. The majority of Hmong IPV's were married (83.9%). Hmong victims were less likely to call police than non-Hmong victims. Officers were less likely to arrest in Hmong cultures compared to non-Hmong cultures. Officers with more experience in Hmong culture were less likely to arrest Hmong DVs. The majority (80%) of officers believed that Hmong culture tolerated IPV culture and officers who believed this were</p>

PASK#12 Online Tables - Table 1a. Differences in arrest and issuance of protective orders in intimate partner violence cases by socio-economic variables: Studies of arrest

Study (full reference)	Sample Size	Sample Characteristics	Study Type	Results
<p>Hirschel, D., Buzawa, E., Pattavina, A., Faggiani, D., & Reuland, M. (2007). Explaining the prevalence, context, and consequences of dual arrest in intimate partner cases. <i>Final Report submitted to the National Institute of Justice</i>. 177 Pages.</p>	577,862	<p>Phase 1 included data from NIBRS (2000) 577,862 police records from 2,819 police departments in 19 states Phase 2 included 25 police departments in 4 states. Phase 2 derived a sample from ID, TN, VA, and CT, with 8 core sites and 17 satellite sites with 220 single and no arrest cases</p>	<p>Phase 1 included archival analysis of arrests (arrest one, both, or no one) in intimate partner disputes Phase 2 included on-site visits, police records, interviews, and analysis of court records for re-offense.</p>	<p>less likely to arrest than officers who did not believe this. Overall dual arrest rate was 1.3% and higher for intimate partners vs. other domestics, acquaintances or strangers. Mandatory arrest increased the likelihood of dual arrest. Dual arrests were more likely in same-sex couples compared to heterosexual couples.</p>
<p>Pattavina, A., Hirschel, D., Buzawa, E., Faggiani, D., & Bentley, H. (2007). A comparison of the police response to heterosexual versus same-sex intimate partner violence. <i>Violence Against Women</i>, 13, 374-394.</p>	176,488	<p>Use of NIBRS data from 2000. 176,488 intimate partner violence (IPV) assaults and intimidation incidents reported to 2,819 police departments in 19 states. Of the 176,488 IPV incidents, 50% resulted in arrest, 99% of incidents were heterosexual couples, and less than 1% were homosexual couples</p>	<p>Correlational study of official police statistics (NIBRS) to determine factors that predict arrest in same sex vs. heterosexual couples, using individual, situational, and legal contexts, race, sex, and sexual orientation</p>	<p>Arrest was more likely in cases involving a white victim compared to a minority victim. Incidents involving male victims were more likely to lead to arrest than female victims. The probability of arrest was slightly higher for male victims in hetero-sexual relationships than male victims in homosexual relationships. Being a mandatory arrest state was a positive predictor for arrest of female same-sex couples but not for male same-sex couples. In states using statutory language that</p>

PASK#12 Online Tables - Table 1a. Differences in arrest and issuance of protective orders in intimate partner violence cases by socio-economic variables: Studies of arrest

Study (full reference)	Sample Size	Sample Characteristics	Study Type	Results
				included same-sex couples increased the decision to arrest in same sex incidents, particularly for males; however states using inclusive language also increased arrested for females in same sex relationships in aggravated assaults. Males were more likely to be arrested than females in aggravated assault cases.
Pattavina, A., Buzawa, E., Hirschel, D., & Faggiani, D. (2007). Policy, place, and perpetrators: Using NIBRS to explain arrest practices in intimate partner violence. <i>Justice Research and Policy</i> 9, 31-51.	367,402	NIBRS data from 2000. 367,402 incidents in 2,354 police agencies in 19 states. Examined differences in arrest rates in states with mandatory, preferred, or discretionary arrest	Correlational study of official police data (NIBRS) to determine how arrest policies, urbanization, incident circumstances, and offender characteristics affect outcomes in domestic violence cases. Examined aggravated, simple assault or intimidation.	Minority offenders were less likely to be arrested than white offenders. Men were more likely to be arrested than women in IPV incidents.

Studies using Official Sources (Police Reports) and Samples of Law Enforcement Officers

Study (full reference)	Sample Size	Sample Characteristics	Study Type	Results
Fyfe, J. Klinger, D., Flavin, J. (1997). Differential police treatment of male-on-	994	The lawyer for the plaintiffs in a lawsuit obtained data on assault complaints and	Data used in the study drawn from police department records obtained during the course of a lawsuit alleging police failure to	Probability of arrest was significantly lower in male-on-female spousal cases than in other violence cases (which holds after

PASK#12 Online Tables - Table 1a. Differences in arrest and issuance of protective orders in intimate partner violence cases by socio-economic variables: Studies of arrest

Study (full reference)	Sample Size	Sample Characteristics	Study Type	Results
<p>female spousal violence. <i>Criminology</i>, 35, 455-473.</p>		<p>processing. The data covered all Chester, PA. Police Department reports of assaults for approximately 15 months immediately prior to the victim's death and included 994 cases. Researchers eliminated from data 272 cases in which victims had no idea who attacked them. This left 772 cases in which either assailants were on the scene when police arrived or there was substantial evidence of the offenders' identity. They excluded an additional 196 cases involving a known juvenile suspect. Of the 525 cases that remained, they deleted 7 cases in which offenders were arrested under the authority of court orders issued prior to the assaults in question, on the grounds that the</p>	<p>protect a woman who was repeatedly assaulted by a male partner and eventually killed.</p>	<p>taking in account several controls). The logit modeling disclosed that the likelihood of arrest was not affected by the race of the involved parties or the level of poverty in which the attack occurred. The logit model also indicated that Chester officers less often arrested in cases in which females attacked males, as compared to cases of male-on male violence.</p>

PASK#12 Online Tables - Table 1a. Differences in arrest and issuance of protective orders in intimate partner violence cases by socio-economic variables: Studies of arrest

Study (full reference)	Sample Size	Sample Characteristics	Study Type	Results
		<p>arrests were the results of court mandates rather than officers' discretion. Then they eliminate 115 misdemeanor assaults. Finally, they eliminated 11 more cases in which the sex of the victim and/or the suspect could not be determined. This left 392 non-stranger, felony-grade assaults and other violent crimes committed by adults who were identified and not arrested pursuant to existing court orders. Of these, there were 82 male-on-female spousal cases and 27 where women attacked their male partners.</p>		
<p>Buzawa, E., Hotaling, G., Klein, A., & Byrne J. (1999). Response to Domestic Violence in a Pro-active Court Setting – Final Report. National Institute of Justice. 177 pages</p>	<p>353</p>	<p>Data used in this report are based upon domestic violence cases that resulted in an arrest and arraignment before the Quincy District Court during a 7-month study period. All consecutive</p>	<p>To facilitate their research design, information was needed from multiple sources and perspectives covering data from significant periods of time both before and after the occurrence of the incident that led to its inclusion in the sample. In</p>	<p>The police did not make discriminations in their handling of incidents on the basis of offender characteristics. No differences in the amount of police activity were found on the basis of the offender's age or race. It was also found that victim satisfaction</p>

PASK#12 Online Tables - Table 1a. Differences in arrest and issuance of protective orders in intimate partner violence cases by socio-economic variables: Studies of arrest

Study (full reference)	Sample Size	Sample Characteristics	Study Type	Results
		<p>arrests for domestic violence involving male defendants and female victims that occurred between June 1995 and February 1996 were initially examined for inclusion in the final sample. From that pool, they eliminated all cases involving defendants and primary victims who were under the age of 17, cases involving same-sex relationships, and cases involving male victims and female defendants. The final sample is composed of 353 cases of male-to-female domestic violence. It can also be described as a population, since it includes every case in this category of incidents which occurred during the study's data collection period. They were able to retrieve police reports and/or</p>	<p>addition to procuring these data, an additional challenge was to link together information from several sources into one coherent data file. Sources of data include offender criminal history data, records of civil restraining orders, probation department data on prosecutorial charges, case disposition and risk assessment, data on offender treatment program participation, police incident reports, and self-report victim survey data. Police reports were most relevant to the specific question regarding bias in arrest. A key data source used in this study was the police reports for the study incidents from the seven departments served by the Quincy District Court. These reports were used to measure the officer's perspective and actions taken about the incident, what the call for service involved, characteristics of the incident, socio-demographics of the participants and their narrative description of the incidents and</p>	<p>with police was not related to demographic characteristics such as age and race.</p>

PASK#12 Online Tables - Table 1a. Differences in arrest and issuance of protective orders in intimate partner violence cases by socio-economic variables: Studies of arrest

Study (full reference)	Sample Size	Sample Characteristics	Study Type	Results
		police intake forms for 89% (317 of 353) of the study incidents.	their stated response.	
Jones, D. A., & Belknap, J. (1999). Police responses to battering in a progressive pro-arrest jurisdiction. <i>Justice Quarterly</i> , 15, 249-273.	1521	Police reports for alleged abuse among adults in Boulder, Colorado from January 1 st – December 31 st , 1994. Included eight law enforcement agencies.	A study using official records (police reports). Included two dependent variables: (1) whether any formal police action taken (jail, warrant, book, release, or court summons); and (2) whether defendant was jailed. Included three main groups of independent variables: (1) victim offender characteristics (victim-offender relationship, race, age, sex, prior formal and informal contact with police); (2) incident characteristics; (3) police charges.	Study found that those identified as male victims were more than three times as likely to be part of a dual arrest couple than those individuals identified as female victims.
Robinson, A. & Chandek, M. (2000). Differential police response to black battered women. <i>Women and Criminal Justice</i> , 12, 29-61.	1313 465 (final sample)	1313 domestic violence cases that took place during the five month data collection period. In only 36% of these incidents (471) were all three data sources available. Six cases of victims of other races were removed in order to compare blacks and	Three sources of data were used in the study. Paper-work routinely completed by officers at the scene of a domestic violence call, referred to as Domestic Violence Case Summaries (basically a incident reporting form). It includes information on whether probable cause exists, demographic data on disputants, whether weapons,	In the bivariate analysis, black battered women were significantly less likely to have arrests made on their behalf; 26% in their case versus 36% in case of other victims. Arrests were also significantly less when victims were less than 30 years old. Suspects who were young and black were less likely to be arrested. White officers were

PASK#12 Online Tables - Table 1a. Differences in arrest and issuance of protective orders in intimate partner violence cases by socio-economic variables: Studies of arrest

Study (full reference)	Sample Size	Sample Characteristics	Study Type	Results
		whites. So the final sample was 465 incidents (cases).	and witnesses involved, level of injury, etc. Secondly, a supplemental form developed by researchers, which asked officers their perceptions of victim (cooperativeness, emotional state). Thirdly, demographic data on officers.	significantly more likely to make arrests at the scene than were their minority counterparts. The black female victim variable was not significant in the multivariate analysis. For non-black victims, age was positively and significantly related to arrest. Older victims were 18 times more likely to have an arrest made on their behalf compared to younger victims. For black battered women, older suspects were more than four times more likely to be arrested than their younger counterparts. For “other” victims, the likelihood of arrest decreased as suspect age increased. Also officers were less likely to make an arrest for black females believed to have had a drug or alcohol problem. Also black women who had children present at the scene were significantly less likely to be afforded police protection in the form of arrest. In contrast, arrest was almost three times more likely for “other” victims with children.
Lane, E., Lucera, J., &	1376	Relevant to bias in arrest,	This study was conducted	When examined by police action,

PASK#12 Online Tables - Table 1a. Differences in arrest and issuance of protective orders in intimate partner violence cases by socio-economic variables: Studies of arrest

Study (full reference)	Sample Size	Sample Characteristics	Study Type	Results
<p>Boba, R. (2002). Office of Community Oriented Policing Services Community Policing/Domestic Violence Test Site Project: Inter-Agency Response to Domestic Violence in a Medium Sized City. POLICE FOUNDATION. Prepared for the U.S. Department of Justice Office of Community Oriented Policing Services. 176 pages.¹</p>		<p>data in this study examined 1376 police outcomes (warrants, arrests, and dual arrests) using domestic violence incident reports. Less relevant to examining bias in arrest, 24 in-person and two phone interviews were conducted. A central aim of the present study was to identify the role, activities and working relationships of the police. Eight of the 26 interviewees were from local police agencies. This included officers from the city police department as well as officers from the campus police department of a local university. Of the offenders whose race is known, 86.3 % of the offenders are black, 10.5 % are white, and 3.2</p>	<p>between February 2000 and June 2001, and involved collection and analysis of qualitative and quantitative data. Part one of this report presents the qualitative findings about the Domestic Violence Coordinating Committee (DVCC) and the domestic violence service delivery community. Part two of this report contains two separate quantitative analyses. The data relevant to the topic of bias in arrest in this study draws from domestic violence incident reports, referred to here as (DVRs), which officers are required to complete for all domestic violence incidents. The DVRs provide more detailed information than the standard criminal incident report, which officers completed in addition to the DVR if a crime has been committed. Information on the DVR includes demographic, relationship, and address information on the parties</p>	<p>an interesting difference emerges. While single arrest was the most common outcome for cases involving black and white offenders, among black offenders, the percent disposed by single arrest and by warrant is almost equal, whereas among white offenders, the percentage of cases disposed by arrest is much higher than the percentage where a warrant was issued. Similarly, the percentage of whites to whom dual arrest is applied is greater than that of blacks and other race offenders. Police outcomes for other race offenders are more similar to cases involving black offenders than to white offenders, but again, since there were only 41 offenders of other races, 21 who received a warrant, 19 who were arrested, and one who was dual arrested, generalizations about this group are tentative.</p>

¹ Interviews were also conducted in this study.

PASK#12 Online Tables - Table 1a. Differences in arrest and issuance of protective orders in intimate partner violence cases by socio-economic variables: Studies of arrest

Study (full reference)	Sample Size	Sample Characteristics	Study Type	Results
		% are of another race (“other”).	involved; the location, date, and time, of the incident; police action taken, presence of children, apparent use of alcohol or drugs by either of the parties, weapon use, victim injuries, and whether protective orders were on file. The larger study used GIS crime mapping to answer other research questions not relevant to bias in arrest.	
Ho, T., (2003) The influence of suspect gender in domestic violence arrests [dagger] <i>American Journal of Criminal Justice</i> . 27 183-195.	428	The study group of 428 original and follow-up reports of domestic aggravated assault consists of two sub-samples selected from 5613 general aggravated case filed at the Columbia (SC) PD between the years 1993-1997. There were 214 cases of female-against-male and 885 male-against-female domestic aggravated assaults. While all 214 of the female perpetrators were retained for analysis, a	Police reports of domestic aggravated assault (with and without a weapon). Includes cases where there are heterosexual boyfriends and girlfriends, spouses, co-habitants, or ex-partners who are at least 17 years old. Aggravated assault cases involving other relationships, unfounded incidents, mutual combat, and dual arrest were excluded from analysis. Also excluded misdemeanors.	An arrest took place in 36.4% of the incidents involving female suspects and in 36% of incidents involving male suspects. Although there were more male than female suspects in upper income areas, men had a lower arrest rate than did women. By contrast there were no differences between the population and the arrest rate by gender in lower income areas. Officers are more likely to arrest male suspects if a weapon was involved and there were witnesses to the incident. Given this, the author states that officers tend to rely on a wider range of arrest factors for men than for women.

PASK#12 Online Tables - Table 1a. Differences in arrest and issuance of protective orders in intimate partner violence cases by socio-economic variables: Studies of arrest

Study (full reference)	Sample Size	Sample Characteristics	Study Type	Results
		random sample of 214 cases of male suspects was selected for inclusion. Using two identical sample sizes made it possible to compare arrest determinants with greater accuracy.		Racial composition of the couple was a non-significant predictor of arrest.
Henning, K. & Feder, L. (2004) A comparison of men and women arrested for domestic violence: Who presents the greater threat? <i>Journal of Family Violence</i> , 19, 69-80.	6,704	From the initial pool of 7,342 participants, 152 cases (2%) were dropped because identifying information on the victim and/or offender was missing. Additionally, 486 records (6.6%) representing repeat arrests on the same victim-offender pairs were excluded from further analyses leaving only the most recent arrest. Their final sample consisted of 48.7% (6,704) of the individuals arrested for assaulting an intimate partner of the opposite gender in Shelby County, TN during the study's time	Intimate partner has been operationalized in this study to include current and former dating partners or spouses. Complete or partial criminal justice records were available on 7,342 (53%) of the arrestees involved in these intimate partner cases. Jail release counselors working for the County's Pretrial Services division collected the data that was provided to the researchers on the 7,342 cases. Counselors entered information on all domestic violence arrests into a computerized data-base that was implemented at Pretrial Services in August of 2000. Many of the victims were not reached, however, resulting in the majority of the 6,428 arrest cases	On the basis of data coded by release counselors, female arrestees were significantly more likely to experience a dual arrest than were their male arrested counterparts. That is, women were more likely to be arrested along with their partner/spouse than were men (34% vs. 7%, respectively). The data also indicate that women arrestees are significantly more likely than their male counterparts to have been charged with a felony assault and to have used a weapon during the incident. Yet, it was found that when using victim reported information and data collected by local criminal justice agencies, female arrestees were significantly less likely than males to have histories that warrant concern

PASK#12 Online Tables - Table 1a. Differences in arrest and issuance of protective orders in intimate partner violence cases by socio-economic variables: Studies of arrest

Study (full reference)	Sample Size	Sample Characteristics	Study Type	Results
		frame. This study compares demographic characteristics, criminal history variables, and the past domestic violence history of men (<i>n</i> D 5,578) and women (<i>n</i> D 1,126) arrested for domestic assault against a heterosexual intimate partner.	that were missing from the dataset.	regarding the potential for future violence.
Feder; L. & Henning, K. (2005). A comparison of male and female dually arrested domestic violence offenders. <i>Violence and Victims</i> , 20, 153-171	317	Self-report information and criminal justice records were obtained on 317 dually arrested heterosexual intimate couples (for both misdemeanors and felonies) in Shelby Co., TN over a 28 month period from June 1999 to December 2001. After selecting all women who were dually arrested for assault against an intimate partner (459 women), the researchers searched through a list of dually arrested male defendants to find	Self-report information, criminal justice records, and criminal histories. Study differs in that it relies on male, as well as female, reports of violence.	Women comprised 16% of all domestic violence arrests. Of the domestic violence cases where a woman was arrested, 31% involved dual arrest. That means that 5% of all domestic violence cases resulting in an arrest in one jurisdiction involved a dually arrested female. As for differences between female and male arrestees, the criminal justice data indicated no significant differences between the groups. That is, male and female arrestees did not differ in terms of their alcohol or drug use or weapon use at the time of the instant offense or the amount of injury they inflicted on their partner in the instant

PASK#12 Online Tables - Table 1a. Differences in arrest and issuance of protective orders in intimate partner violence cases by socio-economic variables: Studies of arrest

Study (full reference)	Sample Size	Sample Characteristics	Study Type	Results
		<p>matching cases. Exact matches were found for 317 (69.1%) of the women dually arrested. No difference in woman's age, race, relationship to victim, or characteristics of the index offense between matched and unmatched cases. 80% of men and women were African American and 20% were Caucasian. Men were slightly older than the women (32.2 vs. 30.2). A majority of couples were current or former dating partners (72%) as opposed to spouses or ex-spouses (28%). 61% of the women had children living in their home at the time of the offense.</p>		<p>episode according to police reports. In contrast to the police data, the information collected from interviews indicated a number of differences between male and female arrestees in their recent use of intimate violence. While interview data indicated that females were more likely to use a weapon against their partner in the instant offense, male arrestees were more likely to have used drugs. However, male arrestees were significantly more likely to have physically assaulted their partners, to injure their partner, and to demonstrate a pattern of increasing severity and/or frequency of violence against their partner in comparison to female offenders. Thus, females were more likely to view their partner as a serious threat and more likely to want to end the relationship. While there were no significant differences between males and females in their reports of prior violations (e.g., slapping, kicking, biting, hitting with a fist) or severe abuse (e.g., choking, threatening</p>

PASK#12 Online Tables - Table 1a. Differences in arrest and issuance of protective orders in intimate partner violence cases by socio-economic variables: Studies of arrest

Study (full reference)	Sample Size	Sample Characteristics	Study Type	Results
				<p>partner with gun or knife or injured partner during a fight), males were significantly more likely to have forced their partners into unwanted sexual activity and to have necessitated a call to the police due to their violence. Males had an overall higher physical violence rating compared to their female counter-parts and were significantly more likely to threaten to kill their partner or children than their female counterparts. Male arrestees were also significantly more likely to show a history of domestic and nondomestic criminality than their female counterparts. The interviews revealed similar gender differences in criminal lifestyles of these defendants. Thus, results from both criminal justice data and interviews showed that male arrestees had the greater proclivity to use violence based on both past histories as well as present reports. The authors conclude that this would lead to viewing many of these dually arrested women as not engaging in</p>

PASK#12 Online Tables - Table 1a. Differences in arrest and issuance of protective orders in intimate partner violence cases by socio-economic variables: Studies of arrest

Study (full reference)	Sample Size	Sample Characteristics	Study Type	Results
<p>Renauer, B. & Henning, K. (2005). Investigating intersections between gender and intimate violence recidivism. <i>Journal of Offender Rehabilitation</i> 41, 99-124.</p>	<p>6890</p>	<p>Database included DV suspects from Memphis, TN and Portland, OR. Memphis sample consisted of 880 suspects (440 men and 440 women) identified in local police reports as having committed a DV offense against a current or former heterosexual partner in 1997. The researchers originally identified 460 female suspects whose full name and birth date recorded, and then eliminated 20 repeat offenders in the same year. They selected a random sample of 440 male suspects from the 4882 suspects first identified. The Portland sample consisted of 6010 individuals (5289 men and 721 women) identified in police records as a suspect in a</p>	<p>Police reports. The Portland database, unlike that of Memphis, did not consistently record the nature of the relationship between suspect and victim.</p>	<p>mutual combat but instead defending themselves. Female DV offenders as a group were significantly less likely to recidivate as a suspect and fewer women had multiple new offenses. When the women did show up again in subsequent DV reports it was more commonly as a victim. This pattern of results suggests that many of the women who were cited as suspects were the primary victim of aggression in their relationship. The police officers who responded to the instant offense, whether through a lack of training, poor information, or manipulation by the male batterer, or some form of personal or institutional bias, failed to correctly identify the male as aggressor.</p>

PASK#12 Online Tables - Table 1a. Differences in arrest and issuance of protective orders in intimate partner violence cases by socio-economic variables: Studies of arrest

Study (full reference)	Sample Size	Sample Characteristics	Study Type	Results
		DV offense from the year 2000. Suspects were included whether they were arrested or not. In Portland sample they eliminated cases with multiple suspects and multiple victims, juveniles, and those of same gender.		
Shernock, S. (2005). Police categorization and disposition of non-lethal partner violence incidents involving women offenders in a statewide rural jurisdiction with a presumptive arrest policy. <i>Family Violence & Sexual Assault Bulletin 21</i> , 11-17.	288	All 288 cases of intimate partner violence that have been identified as coming to the attention of the Vermont State Police, which has a presumptive arrest policy, during the 2000 calendar year. There were 68 women and 220 men characterized as offenders.	Includes incident report forms and accompanying narratives and affidavits (when substantively different from narratives), which provide elaborated descriptions of variables in the incident report forms or additional information on variables not in the forms.	When distinguishing between arrest and citation dispositions and when evaluating disposition in terms of two types of police categorization, offenders and victim/offenders, women offenders were found consistently to be treated more leniently than males in the same roles. In all cases (a) when there are single offenders, (b) when there are dual offenders, and (c) when single and dual offenders are treated together, the findings are consistent. Females are much more likely than males to be cited instead of arrested and males are much more likely to be arrested than cited. While there is almost no difference between males and females in these two

PASK#12 Online Tables - Table 1a. Differences in arrest and issuance of protective orders in intimate partner violence cases by socio-economic variables: Studies of arrest

Study (full reference)	Sample Size	Sample Characteristics	Study Type	Results
				roles in regard to official or no official action, women are much more likely than men to be issued citations than to be arrested.
<p>Buzawa, E.& Hotaling, G. (2006). The relationship to status, gender, and minor status in the police response to domestic assaults. <i>Victims and Offenders: A Journal of Evidence-Based Policies and Practices, 1</i>, 323-360.</p>	320	<p>327 domestic violence calls from 5 towns in the NE with pro-arrest policies in place-with complete data on 320 cases Data from police records on 320 domestic violence calls for assistance collected during a four-month period from five jurisdictions operating under a pro-arrest statute in a Northeastern state were examined to determine the distribution of incidents by victim-suspect household relationship. 185 (47%) of adult female partners, ex- partners, or ex-dating partners were involved in 167 (48%) cases of domestic violence incidents suggesting 52% of incidents did not</p>	<p>Archival analysis of police reports and police decisions at the scene. Police classified the incident as a legal incident (DV), compliance with statutory requirements (arrest or warrant issued), incident characteristics (restraining order, physical harm, threats, injury, etc), and relationship of victim and perpetrator</p>	<p>Females were identified as primary offenders in approximately 25% of incidents reported to police and their odds of arrest were 2.5 higher than males. Odds of arrest increased for females across all household relationships but only in incidents involving actual use of violence. Males and females were equally likely to be arrested if there was a restraining order violation and when the incident included threats of injury.</p>

PASK#12 Online Tables - Table 1a. Differences in arrest and issuance of protective orders in intimate partner violence cases by socio-economic variables: Studies of arrest

Study (full reference)	Sample Size	Sample Characteristics	Study Type	Results
		involve male against female intimate partner violence. Over 1/3 of cases involved parents and adult or adolescent children, siblings or other household members.		
Houry, D., Reddy, S. & Parramore, C (2006). Characteristics of victims co-arrested for intimate partner violence. <i>Journal of Interpersonal Violence</i> , 21, 1483-1492.	1,505	1505 paired police and 911 call reports of female victims who called 911 for IPV in Atlanta using CJS family incident reports from 2002 only female IPV victims in heterosexual relationships were studied.	Authors examined correlates of co-arrest. Archival records were coded for victim/offender relationship, SES, presence of a child, weapons, alcohol or drug use, injuries, prior incidents of abuse and severity of incident.	Most IPV victims were African American (92%) and younger than age 35. Of the IPV victims 9% were co-arrested with their male counterpart. Correlates of co-arrest included being older.
Muftic, L. R., & Bouffard, J. A. (2007). An evaluation of gender differences in the implementation and impact of a comprehensive approach to domestic violence. <i>Violence Against Women</i> , 13, 46-69 ² .	201	70 female and 131 male domestic violence offenders in North Dakota. When researchers eliminated same-sex couples, final sample was 131 males and 70 females (N = 201) from data collected between years 2001-2003. 87.8% males and	Correlational study that compared male and female domestic violence offenders attending a Coordinated Community Response (CCR) program. Authors examined implementation, impact on recidivism and studied demographics, offense information, prosecution, sentencing, and recidivism.	Women were more likely to be arrested in dual arrest and those women arrested for dual arrest were less likely to have a history of DV or any prior arrests compared to men.

² Also includes interviews (at intake) besides criminal justice records.

PASK#12 Online Tables - Table 1a. Differences in arrest and issuance of protective orders in intimate partner violence cases by socio-economic variables: Studies of arrest

Study (full reference)	Sample Size	Sample Characteristics	Study Type	Results
		82.9% females. Males were more likely to be employed than female offenders and males had more criminal histories, and were 2 times more likely to have a prior arrest for DV	Data from police and court reports, besides from a community correctional agency.	
Salazar, L., Emshoff, J., Baker, C., & Crowley, T. (2007). Examining the behavior of a system: An outcome evaluation of a coordinated Community response to domestic violence. <i>Journal of Family Violence</i> , 22, 631–641.	1476 1381	Arrest rates in 2 counties in GA of spouses, ex-spouses, or IPV's Two counties in GA were examined pre-and-post CCR intervention. There were 1,476 pre-intervention arrests and 1,381 post intervention arrests. For county one pre-intervention data was collected between 1993-1996 (45 data points) and post-data 1996-1999 (30 data points). For county two pre-data was collected 1993-1997 (49 data points) and post-intervention 1997-1999 (27 data points)	Longitudinal Assessment using a simple interrupted time series design with two experimental groups to examine an outcome evaluation of Coordinate Community Response (CCR). Arrest data and disposition data were collected from both Cherry and Pear counties, and covered the period from January 1993 (as far back as could be accessed) to April 1999 (the end of the funding period).	While there were some obstacles in the implementation across counties for CCR, there were significant and sustained increased arrest rates of males in two of the law enforcement agencies. Prosecution rates also increased following CCR intervention. Unintended effects found women in two counties were arrested at steady monthly increases following the implementation of CCR.
Millar, P. & and Brown, B.(2010) Explaining	2, 935	Comprised all calls identified as being	Archival analysis using police arrest and charging behavior as	There were more injuries to women than men. But when there

PASK#12 Online Tables - Table 1a. Differences in arrest and issuance of protective orders in intimate partner violence cases by socio-economic variables: Studies of arrest

Study (full reference)	Sample Size	Sample Characteristics	Study Type	Results
gender differences in police arresting and charging behavior in cases of spousal violence, <i>Partner Abuse, 1</i> , 314-331.		partner abuse cases by the Edmonton Police Service involving heterosexual couples for the years 1999 and 2000 — a rate of 1,468 reports per year or 2.2 cases per 1,000 population per year.	dependent variables. Investigating gender differences and factors likely to affect arrest rates (marital status, intoxication, severity of injury, weapon, repeat calls to police)	were no injuries to a woman, men were 37 times more likely to be charged than women. Minor injuries to a man led to charge a woman 23% of the time while 81% of minor injuries to a woman led a male to be charged. Partners of injured men had a 54% chance of being charged while partners of injured women led men to be charged 90% of the time. There were gender differences in charging and arrest based on injury and weapon use. Use of a weapon by a woman led to an increase in charging by 17 times vs. a 3 times increase if a male uses the same weapon.
Hamilton, M. & Worthen, M. (2011). Sex disparities in arrest outcomes on domestic violence. <i>Journal of Interpersonal Violence</i> 26, 1559-1578.	17, 380	Data obtained from Rhode Island Supreme Court Domestic Violence Training and Monitoring Unit Officers file a complete report for all domestic violence incidents. Data was obtained between 2002-2004. 72% of victims were white and 65% of suspects were	Authors examined dependent variable (arrest or no arrest) and sex differences in arresting the primary aggressor. Independent variables included legal (weapon, injury, protection order) and extra-legal (cohabitant status, drug/ alcohol use, race, ethnicity variables).	Results found more male than female suspects were arrested. Female suspects and arrestees were more likely to have a witness and weapon while male suspects were more likely to have a protection order and previous assault. While both were equal in causing visible injury, police rated female suspects as more hostile than male suspects. Police were .6 times likely to arrest a female for

PASK#12 Online Tables - Table 1a. Differences in arrest and issuance of protective orders in intimate partner violence cases by socio-economic variables: Studies of arrest

Study (full reference)	Sample Size	Sample Characteristics	Study Type	Results
		white.		DV compared to males. Both men and women were more likely to get arrested when there was physical injury, weapon used, or a witness, but when legal factors were present, the probability of being arrested was significantly higher for females than males. The odds of a female arrest increased 1.8 when a she called police compared to a male arrest which reduced their potential for arrest to .6.

Ethnographic Study

Study (full reference)	Sample Size	Sample Characteristics	Study Type	Results
Peacock T., George, L., Wilson, A. Bergstrom, A., & Pence, E. (2003). Community-Based Analysis of the U.S. Legal System's Intervention in Domestic Abuse Cases Involving Indigenous Women. Final Report to the National Institute	13	Authors began by arranging to meet with Indigenous women who had indicated an interest in working on the project. They held two long sessions in which they provided information and training on the institutional ethnography method.	The research methods and practices used in this project incorporate five basic principles that underlie Indigenous systems of knowing. These inter-connected and overlapping concepts were identified in discussions between Indigenous members of the research team, and in conversations between these	Observers witnessed and heard of instances where, in response to abused women's failure to become "something they can take and win a case with" (Reported in Research Team Meeting, December 2000), officers criminalized, problematized and/or attempted to intimidate (rather than protect) the victims. As with the dispatchers, several officers problematized Indigenous women

PASK#12 Online Tables - Table 1a. Differences in arrest and issuance of protective orders in intimate partner violence cases by socio-economic variables: Studies of arrest

Study (full reference)	Sample Size	Sample Characteristics	Study Type	Results
<p>of Justice. Submitted by Mending the Sacred Hoop of Minnesota Program Development, Inc. March 2003. 365 pages + bibliography and Appendixes.</p>		<p>Thirteen women from the community attended the sessions. They were women who had been abused and had experience with the legal process: community elders, women associated with local organizations that had helped with the project's original proposal.</p>	<p>team members and other members of their Indigenous communities. A methodology based on principles drawn from Indigenous systems of knowledge is complemented by institutional ethnography as a method of inquiry.</p>	<p>who are the victims of domestic abuse by associating them with alcoholism; one officer actually distinguished <i>real</i> domestic abuse from domestic abuse involving parties who have been drinking. Officers frequently use institutional intimidation in attempts to gain the compliance of problematic abuse victims. Observers heard of or saw officers tell abused women that they were lying, order them to give a statement, accuse them of dealing drugs, force them into squad cars, threaten to call social services, threaten to have their children taken from them and threaten to take the women to jail. In these reconfigured relationships, officers' frustrated responsibility for the arrest and conviction of domestic abusers not only transforms abused women from victims to offenders; it also sometimes transforms officers from women's protectors to their abusers.</p>

Victim Satisfaction/Dissatisfaction with Law Enforcement

Study (full reference)	Sample Size	Sample Characteristics	Study Type	Results
---------------------------	----------------	------------------------	------------	---------

PASK#12 Online Tables - Table 1a. Differences in arrest and issuance of protective orders in intimate partner violence cases by socio-economic variables: Studies of arrest

Study (full reference)	Sample Size	Sample Characteristics	Study Type	Results
<p>Van Hightower, N. & Gorton, J. ((2002). A case study of community-based responses to rural woman battering, <i>Violence Against Women</i> 8, 845-872.</p>	<p>30</p>	<p>The data for this analysis were gathered from intensive interviews with 30 study participants who resided in Birdsall County (a pseudonym). The county was selected as the site for the study because it is designated by the U.S. Census Bureau as a rural area and because it is racially and ethnically diverse. The 2000 population was estimated to be 16,000 with a density of 18.7 people per square mile (U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 2001). Birdsall County is 66.2% white, 24.2% African-American, and 14.7% Hispanic or Latino origin The 1997 median household income was \$23,600. In 1999, 59 cases of domestic violence were referred for prosecution</p>	<p>Intensive interviews, also known as unstructured interviews, refer to a guided conversation that attempts to elicit from the interviewee detailed material that can be used in qualitative analysis.</p>	<p>The interview data suggest that most survivors, five out of eight, were generally dissatisfied with law enforcement interventions. The reasons for not being satisfied included receiving inadequate information about their legal options, insensitivity to their victimization, and accommodations that the police made to batterers. The survivors' most common concern was officers' failure to take action that would have enhanced their protection. The three women of color who participated in the study were asked about their perception of race as a factor in their treatment by law enforcement personnel. Although all three women expressed dissatisfaction with police responses to their battering, only one, a 40-year-old African American woman with five children, cited racism as a possible explanation for the unsatisfactory assistance rendered by the police:</p>

PASK#12 Online Tables - Table 1a. Differences in arrest and issuance of protective orders in intimate partner violence cases by socio-economic variables: Studies of arrest

Study (full reference)	Sample Size	Sample Characteristics	Study Type	Results
		<p>by the Birdsall County District Attorney's office. Authors conducted intensive interviews with 8 women who were survivors of intimate partner violence. The participants were among 59 women whose cases were referred to the Birdsall County District Attorney's office during 1999. These study participants were selected on the basis of the ability to contact them and on their willingness to be interviewed. Authors interviewed 22 local service providers who could be reasonably expected to intervene on behalf of battered women. From the criminal justice community, they interviewed six Birdsall County law enforcement</p>		

PASK#12 Online Tables - Table 1a. Differences in arrest and issuance of protective orders in intimate partner violence cases by socio-economic variables: Studies of arrest

Study (full reference)	Sample Size	Sample Characteristics	Study Type	Results
		administrators (sheriff, chief deputy sheriff, and four chiefs of police), the Birdsall County District Attorney, the District Attorney’s Victim Assistance Coordinator, the Community Corrections Victim Assistance Coordinator, four Justices of the Peace, the local County Judge (misdemeanor criminal cases), and one State District Judge (felony criminal cases). They interviewed seven local service providers who were not criminal justice officials, including three health care providers,		

Perpetrator Satisfaction/Dissatisfaction with the Criminal Justice System

Guzik, K. (2008). The agencies of abuse: Intimate abusers' experience of	30	30 individuals arrested and prosecuted in a Midwestern County where police departments	30-hour semi-structured interviews with persons arrested and prosecuted for domestic violence used police reports for	The majority of batterers “felt their arrest and court encounters were undeserved and motivated by an unjust legal system.” Male
--	----	--	---	--

PASK#12 Online Tables - Table 1a. Differences in arrest and issuance of protective orders in intimate partner violence cases by socio-economic variables: Studies of arrest

Study (full reference)	Sample Size	Sample Characteristics	Study Type	Results
presumptive arrest and prosecution. <i>Law & Society Review</i> , 4, 111-143.		have presumptive arrest policies. 90% male and 10% female batterers. 56.7% African American, 36.7% White, 6.7% Latino	severity of violence and CTS2	respondents typically believed they were victims of gender bias at the hands of individual officers or laws and policies designed to protect women. They also interpreted their experiences through other, non-privileged group identities. African Americans participating in this study commonly perceived race as a factor in police handling of their cases. Also suspects expressed class-consciousness.

Literature Review

Study (full reference)	Sample Size	Sample Characteristics	Study Type	Results
Hirschel, D. & Buzawa, E. (2002). Understanding the context of dual arrest with directions for future research. <i>Violence Against Women</i> 8, 1449-14773.	50 states	Examined every state in terms of (1) whether had mandatory arrest for domestic violence offense, (2) mandatory arrest for violation of a protection order, and (3) a primary aggressor law.	A meta-analysis (review of studies) on dual arrests.	Accompanying the general increase in arrests for domestic violence offenses, the research indicates that there has been an increase in the number of cases in which the police have arrested both the ongoing victim of abuse and the batterer after the implementation of a preferred or mandatory arrest law, thus raising the percentage of females arrested in domestic violence cases. After the

PASK#12 Online Tables - Table 1a. Differences in arrest and issuance of protective orders in intimate partner violence cases by socio-economic variables: Studies of arrest

Study (full reference)	Sample Size	Sample Characteristics	Study Type	Results
				<p>state of Washington enacted its mandatory arrest law in 1984, dual arrests increased to constitute one-third of all arrests made for domestic violence offenses. Furthermore, women were arrested in 50% of all cases in Washington in which an arrest was made for domestic violence. More recently, when New York enacted its mandatory arrest law in 1995, dual arrests were reported to have had similar increases. Lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender victims of battering may be adversely affected to an unfair degree by dual arrests. When a domestic violence case involves a same-sex couple, it is possible that the police are more likely to make a dual arrest because they cannot use gender to help determine the roles of victim and aggressor and are therefore more likely to inappropriately decide there is mutual battering. In some jurisdictions, current political and/or organizational pressure may discourage officers from arresting women as aggressors and, unsure what to do, the officers may arrest both parties. Hirschel and Buzawa</p>

PASK#12 Online Tables - Table 1a. Differences in arrest and issuance of protective orders in intimate partner violence cases by socio-economic variables: Studies of arrest

Study (full reference)	Sample Size	Sample Characteristics	Study Type	Results
				<p>argue that dual arrest should not be examined in a vacuum but should instead be placed in a broader context that would (a) take into account both the full range of options that face responding police officers (i.e., arrest one of the parties, both of the parties, or neither of the parties involved in the incident); and (b) compare what occurs in intimate partner violence cases to the police actions taken in other domestic (i.e., siblings, parent/child) and nondomestic incidents</p>

PASK#12 Online Tables - Table 1b. Differences in arrest and issuance of protective orders in intimate partner violence cases by socio-economic variables: Studies on the issuance of protective orders

Table 1b. Differences in arrest and issuance of protective orders in intimate partner violence cases by socio-economic variables: Studies on the issuance of protective orders

Studies Based on Official Sources

Study (full reference)	Sample Size	Sample Characteristics	Study Type	Results
Meloy, R., Cowett, P., Parker, S., Hofland, B., & Friedland, A. (1997). Domestic protection orders and the prediction of subsequent criminality and violence toward protectees. <i>Psychotherapy</i> , 3, 447-458.	200	200 subjects were chosen from the San Diego County Marshal's office from individuals who were defendants in domestic or civil protection-order cases from June to August 1990. The study consisted of 144 males, and 56 females. 114 (57%) were Caucasian, 45 (22.5%) were black, 35 (17.5%) were Hispanic, and 6 were unknown. Average age of the subjects was 38.	Correlational/Archival Study Some of the variables were: whether the protection order was mutual, the order type, the criminal arrest records of the defendant three years prior to the issuance, violence or nonviolence of the prior criminal record, and whether the criminal arrest involved drugs/ alcohol.	For every race, issuance and service of non-mutual protection order increased the probability of a victim-related arrest compared to mutual service or no service at all. For Hispanics, non-mutual service led to a 55% victim-related arrest rate over 3 years, and mutual service completely eliminated a subsequent victim-related arrest. Trends were in the same direction for whites and blacks. The victim-related re-arrests rate for Hispanics when there was no service was 10%.
Basile, S. (2005). A measure of court response to request for protection. <i>Journal of Family Violence</i> , 20, 171-179.	378	Examined all cases of DV documented by Abuse prevention orders filed in 1997 in Gardner Mass. Examined 406 abuse prevention orders	The authors conducted a correlational study using archival data from court records and examined docket logs, complaint for a protection order, and examined 209A	The results of this study found sex was the greatest predictor of whether or not a 209A restraining order was issued and the severity of restrictions imposed on the defendant. Female plaintiff's requests for a protection

PASK#12 Online Tables - Table 1b. Differences in arrest and issuance of protective orders in intimate partner violence cases by socio-economic variables: Studies on the issuance of protective orders

Study (full reference)	Sample Size	Sample Characteristics	Study Type	Results
		<p>and used 378 cases after accounting for missing data. There were 44 males and 238 females.</p>	<p>restraining orders issued. Independent variables included plaintiff gender, and other attributes of litigants and their relationships (i.e., married, cohabitation, biological children, etc.)</p>	<p>order (PO) were granted 91% of the time compared to male plaintiffs who were granted requests 66% of the time. Men were more than 4 times more likely to have their case deferred (which discourages pursuit of PO). Male requests at 10-day hearing were denied 16% of the time, while female requests were denied 1% of the time. Cases involving female plaintiffs were dismissed or plaintiff vacated 29% of the time, while men were less likely to have their cases dismissed or vacated (19%). Females acquired an abuse prevention order 94% of the time at 10-day hearing compared to 71% of males. Males are 27% less likely to be granted PO at ex parte hearings and 24% less likely at 10-day hearings to be granted a PO compared to female plaintiffs. Men were 360% more likely to have their case deferred than women. Female plaintiffs were 288% more likely to receive custody of children while male plaintiffs got custody 8% of the time compared to 31% for females. Male plaintiffs were 32% less likely</p>

PASK#12 Online Tables - Table 1b. Differences in arrest and issuance of protective orders in intimate partner violence cases by socio-economic variables: Studies on the issuance of protective orders

Study (full reference)	Sample Size	Sample Characteristics	Study Type	Results
				<p>to have a judge order surrender of firearms compared to women. Police were involved 44% of the time when plaintiff was female and involved 22% of the time when plaintiff was male. Judges ordered women evicted 69% of the time and 40% of the time if a biological child were involved and men were evicted 89% of the time and 84% of the time when a biological child was involved.</p>
<p>Buzawa, E. & Hotaling, G. (2006). The relationship to relationship status, gender, and minor status in the police response to domestic assaults” <i>Victims and Offenders: A Journal of Evidence-Based Policies and Practices, 1</i>, 323-360.</p>	320	See earlier reference on page 36.	See earlier reference on page 36.	<p>Males and females were equally likely to be arrested if there was a restraining order violation and when the incident included threats of injury.</p>
<p>Muftic, L. R.& Bouffard, J. A.(2007). An evaluation of gender differences in the implementation and impact of a comprehensive approach to domestic violence.</p>	201	See earlier reference on page 38.	See earlier reference on page 38.	<p>Females were more likely to receive a no-contact order than males. Females were more likely to be sent to anger management or individual counseling while males were more likely to be sent to DV programs (though there was no DV treatment center for female offenders at the</p>

PASK#12 Online Tables - Table 1b. Differences in arrest and issuance of protective orders in intimate partner violence cases by socio-economic variables: Studies on the issuance of protective orders

Study (full reference)	Sample Size	Sample Characteristics	Study Type	Results
<i>Violence Against Women, 13, 46-69.</i>				time). Females were more likely to attend intervention programs than men.
Wilcox, P., Jordan, C. E., Pritchard, C. E., & Randa, R. (2008). Rurality-urbansim and protective order service: A research note. <i>Journal of Crime and Justice, 31, 65-86.</i>	120 count ies	Analyses from Kentucky's 120 counties regarding orders of civil protection	Correlational/archival data included KY State police, U.S. Census, U.S. Dept of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and U.S. Dept of Agriculture County level rate of protection orders issued but not served in 2003. Examined contextual effects on legal case processing Measured population of heterogeneity/instability	Rurality is positively associated with rates of non-service of protection orders. Effects of rurality appear mediated by an SES index presumed to tap resource deprivation.
Muller, H. J., Desmarais, S. L., Hamel, J. M. (2009). Do judicial responses to restraining order requests discriminate against male victims of domestic violence? <i>Journal of Family Violence, 24, 625-637.</i>	157	227 Case files of DV TRO petitions were randomly selected from Sacramento, CA District Court 157 case files were used for analyses	Archival/Correlational Study that examined whether there were gender differences in TRO's granted or denied and whether level of violence differed by gender or interacted with issuance of TRO.	Judges granted 88% of TRO requests. The majority of cases were low-moderate levels of violence. Severity of violence did not differ by plaintiff gender. Regression analyses found plaintiff sex accounted for 25% of the variance in court decisions. Judges were almost 13 times more likely to issue a TRO to a female plaintiff compared to a male plaintiff. TRO's were granted to those with more severe violence. Male plaintiffs requesting TRO's with low levels of violence were less likely to be granted a TRO

PASK#12 Online Tables - Table 1b. Differences in arrest and issuance of protective orders in intimate partner violence cases by socio-economic variables: Studies on the issuance of protective orders

Study (full reference)	Sample Size	Sample Characteristics	Study Type	Results
				compared to female plaintiffs with low level violence.

Interviews

Study (Full Reference)	Sample Size	Sample Characteristics	Study Type	Results
<p>Ammar, N, Orloff, L., Dutton, M, & Aguilar-Hass, G. (2005). Calls to police and police response: A case study of Latina immigrant women in the USA. <i>International Journal of Police Science and Management</i>, 7, 230-244.</p>	230	See earlier reference on page 11.	See earlier reference on page 11.	<p>The single most significant factor contributing to a decision by the police to make an arrest was whether the battered immigrant Latina woman had a protection order at the time of the call. Nearly one-third of respondents in the study, 32.7 percent (n = 17), reported having a protection order in effect when they called police. Police were more likely to make an arrest when the victims reported having a protection order (50 % vs. 20.7 %).</p>

Table 2a. Differences in prosecution and jury decision making in intimate partner violence cases by socio-economic categories: Studies of prosecution

Study (full reference)	N	Sample Size and Characteristics	Study Type-Large Scale Studies Using Police and Court Data	Results
<p>Belknap, J. & Graham, D. (2000). Factors Related to Domestic Violence Court Dispositions in a Large Urban Area: The Role of Victim/Witness Reluctance and Other Variables, Final Report 257 pages</p>	<p>2,670 63</p>	<p>Chapter 2 in report presents findings on 2,670 cases, compiling data from pretrial services, police reports and NIBRS reports, and a form designed for use in this study that was completed by prosecutors. Chapter 3 describes the method and findings from intensive interviews and surveys with 14 judges, 18 prosecutors, and 31 public defenders that process these cases. Chapter 4 reports the findings from intensive content analysis of 127 court cases, and Chapter 5 is a detailed report of the method and findings from interviewing and surveying over 100 battered women who</p>	<p>Data for the study were collected from a variety of the key actors and sources: Pre-Trial Services Files and data; (2) detailed interviews and surveys of prosecutors, judges, and public defenders interviews; (3) intensive content analysis of court transcripts; and (4) detailed interviews and surveys of domestic violence victims. Data relevant to bias in prosecution tended to be from court transcripts.</p>	<p>The gender differences between the male and female defendants did not appear very pronounced. The defendant's sex was only related to the case outcome once: Male defendants received more days sentenced to incarceration than their female counterparts. Various offender characteristics which were raised during the course of the court hearing. The defendant's SES was raised in ten percent of the cases and the defendant's employment was raised in two-fifths of the cases. Regarding gender differences between the male defendant and female defendant cases, in the male defendant cases the victims were more likely to have their drinking and employment raised during the court case and the defendants were more likely to have their SES and employment raised. Notably, in the cases where the informal or formal</p>

PASK#12 Online Tables - Table 2a. Differences in prosecution and jury decision making in intimate partner violence cases by socio-economic categories: Studies of prosecution

Study (full reference)	Sample Size	Sample Characteristics	Study Type	Results
		<p>were in this process. Over four-fifths of the defendants in the sample were male, and over four-fifths of the victims were female. About 86 percent of the cases were male defendants and female victims and 14 percent were females charged with abusing their intimate male partners. Fewer than two percent of the sample was same-sex partners. Similar to many other studies and jurisdictions, African Americans were grossly over-represented in the court sample compared to the population. Over seventy percent of those charged with domestic violence were African Americans, and about seventy percent of the victims were African Americans. Almost all of the remaining</p>		<p>abuse history was raised, for cases with female defendants, this prior abuse was typically how the person viewed as the victim in the current case had been the abuser in prior violent incidences. The gender differences in prosecutorial actions indicate that prosecutors are more likely to request text stricken in female defendant (than male defendant) cases, and less likely to have an opening statement. The prosecutors also appeared to be better prepared for the male than the female victims. Moreover, the judge was more likely to rule on the defendants' side for female than male defendants when the defender had objected to the victim's testimony. Rule 29 was raised more often in male- than female-defendant cases.</p>

PASK#12 Online Tables - Table 2a. Differences in prosecution and jury decision making in intimate partner violence cases by socio-economic categories: Studies of prosecution

Study (full reference)	Sample Size	Sample Characteristics	Study Type	Results
		<p>defendants and victims were white. The defendants' ages ranged from 17 to well into their eighties, with the average age in the early thirties. The victims ranged in age from 14 to one woman in her eighties. The average age for victims was almost thirty years old.</p>		
<p>Kingsnorth, R. MacIntosh, R., Sutherland, S. (2002). Criminal charge or probation violation? Prosecutorial discretion and implications for research in criminal court processing. <i>Criminology</i>, 40, 553-577.</p>	<p>1,427</p>	<p>Analysis relies on a data set of 1427 domestic violence cases processed through the Sacramento County District Attorney's Office between July 1st and November 1st, 1999, and it represents the total number of cases disposed during that period.</p>	<p>Domestic violence cases processed through the Sacramento County District Attorney's Office. . The authors apply multinomial regression to prosecutorial decision making and ordinary least squares to sentence length.</p>	<p>Cases involving Latino victims are less likely to experience criminal prosecution at intake than cases involving white (non-Latino) victims. However, model 2 (where cases "rejected" and processed as probation violations are not treated as attrition, but more properly grouped with criminal filings) fails to confirm the role of ethnicity in prosecutor decision making. Prosecutors do not see victimization of Latinos as a less serious offense than victimization of whites. Suspect gender attains moderate significance in relation to processing as a VOP (violation of</p>

PASK#12 Online Tables - Table 2a. Differences in prosecution and jury decision making in intimate partner violence cases by socio-economic categories: Studies of prosecution

Study (full reference)	Sample Size	Sample Characteristics	Study Type	Results
				<p>probation), but not in any of the models, which include cases filed on criminal charges. Suspect gender does not attain significance in relation to any outcome measures at intake, but appears to increase the likelihood of processing of male offenders as VOPs. Suspect gender and victim race appear to be unrelated to sentencing in this study.</p>
<p>Henning, K. & Feder, L. (2005) Criminal prosecution of domestic violence offenses: An investigation of factors predictive of court outcomes. <i>Criminal Justice and Behavior</i>, 32, 612-642.</p>	<p>4,178</p>	<p>Using a sample of 4,178 defendants arrested for a misdemeanor or felony domestic violence offense. 82.1% of the sample was African-American and only 2.0% were of another minority racial group. Defendant's mean age was 32.3 (9.5 SD). 20. % of defendant's were female. 38.1 % of defendants were unemployed, and their estimated income in thousands was 22.6 (12.9 SD).</p>	<p>Court records for a 12-month period starting in August 2000 were obtained on all criminal defendants arrested for a domestic offense in Shelby County, Tennessee. Shelby County has a population of roughly 800,000 and the county's court system has jurisdiction over the city of Memphis and the surrounding unincorporated areas.</p>	<p>Male defendants were more likely ($p < .05$) than female defendants to have their cases transferred out of the Domestic Violence Court (15.0% vs. 10.9%). Of particular note are findings that minority defendants (98% African American) were less likely to be granted a ROR release and were less likely to have their cases declined by prosecutors in comparison to white defendants. Also gender was significantly associated with pretrial release, prosecution, and sentencing decisions. That is, female defendants were more likely to be released ROR, to have their charges dropped by prosecutors</p>

PASK#12 Online Tables - Table 2a. Differences in prosecution and jury decision making in intimate partner violence cases by socio-economic categories: Studies of prosecution

Study (full reference)	Sample Size	Sample Characteristics	Study Type	Results
				<p>,were less likely to be prosecuted, were less likely to plead or be found guilty, and when found guilty, were less likely to be incarcerated in comparison to their male counterparts. The researchers used logistic regression to address concerns for multicollinearity. Also, prosecutors were more likely to drop a case if the defendant was white, older, and from a higher SES. Extralegal variables like the defendant's gender and income independently predicted the use of cash bonds as opposed to offenders being released on ROR. The results suggest that gender is a significant predictor of the decisions made throughout the adjudication process. These differences persisted even when other legal and extralegal variables were controlled</p>
<p>Henning, K. & Renauer, B. (2005). Prosecution of women arrested for intimate partner abuse <i>Violence and Victims</i>, 20, 361-376</p>	<p>4,178</p>	<p>4,178 domestic violence cases with disposition information from the local Domestic Violence Court. Three types of cases were extracted</p>	<p>Court records for 1 year period starting in August 2000 on all criminal defendants arrested for a domestic offense in Shelby county, Tennessee.</p>	<p>Female defendants arrested for offending against a male intimate partner were treated more leniently than male defendants and women arrested for domestic offenses (DV) involving other</p>

PASK#12 Online Tables - Table 2a. Differences in prosecution and jury decision making in intimate partner violence cases by socio-economic categories: Studies of prosecution

Study (full reference)	Sample Size	Sample Characteristics	Study Type	Results
		<p>from larger database: (1) all women (576) who were arrested for a misdemeanor or felony domestic offense involving an HIP (heterosexual intimate partner); (2) all of the men arrested for HIP offenses (2,704); (3) women whose alleged victim was either a female intimate partner (78), a male non-intimate (43), or a female non-intimate (148). 82.1% of the people arrested for domestic violence during the study year were African American and only 2.0% were another minority racial group.</p>		<p>types of relationships (i.e., familial, homosexual). Almost one half (47%) of the cases involving women arrested for DV against a heterosexual intimate partner were rejected by prosecutors; another 16% were dismissed by a judge. Prosecutors were much more likely to pursue charges against men (85.1%) compared to women (53.5% (chi square =292.8, p < .001). A simultaneous logistic regression analysis showed that HIP cases involving female defendants were still less likely to be prosecuted than those involving men, even while controlling for other factors that differed between the two groups (e.g., prior criminal arrests). The study also found that a woman's race independently predicted whether she was prosecuted for an offense against an HIP. Compared to cases involving whites, prosecutors were more likely to pursue charges against minority defendants (mostly African-American in this study).</p>

PASK#12 Online Tables - Table 2a. Differences in prosecution and jury decision making in intimate partner violence cases by socio-economic categories: Studies of prosecution

Study (full reference)	Sample Size	Sample Characteristics	Study Type	Results
<p>Kingsnorth, R. & MacIntosh, R. (2007). "Intimate partner violence: The role of suspect gender in prosecutorial decision-making." <i>Justice Quarterly</i>, 24, 460-495.</p>	<p>7,261</p>	<p>The data set for this study consists of 8,461 cases processed through the domestic Violence Unit between July 1, 1999, and December 18, 2001. Since some arrestees were re-arrested during the study period (range = 1-7 new arrests), these 8,461 cases were contributed by 7,261 individuals.</p>	<p>The authors identified four dependent variables for analysis. First, they examine the prosecutor's decision to file a case for further action versus rejected by reason of insufficient evidence. Second, they analyze the decision to file felony versus non-felony charges. Third, they examine the decision to dismiss the case for insufficient evidence. Fourth, among those cases fully prosecuted, authors analyzed the decision to reduce felony charges to a misdemeanor or probation violation.</p>	<p>Judged by the change in outcome probabilities; gender ranks as one of the most influential variables on the decisions to file, dismiss; and reduce charges in the combined models used in the study. This influence expresses itself through a substantial number of interactions which would have remained undetected had the authors not presented separate analyses for male and female defendants. Another consistent pattern among the offense severity variables is that three of the four coefficient comparisons show that the victim's need for medical attention is evaluated differently by prosecutors according to the perpetrator's gender.</p>
<p>Smith, E. & Farole, D.J. (2009). Profile of intimate partner violence cases in large urban counties. Bureau of Justice Statistics Special Report. U.S. Department of Justice.</p>	<p>3,750</p>	<p>In the state courts of 16 large urban counties, 3,750 cases of intimate partner violence (IPV) were filed in May 2002. These cases represent 83% of the 4,562 domestic violence cases filed in the 16 counties.</p>	<p>Findings are based on information documented in prosecutor files and court records of 3,750 intimate partner violence cases. Cases were tracked for one year following the defendant's first court appearance in May 2002.</p>	<p>When there was a male defendant and female victim, the defendant was charged with a felony 19% of the cases and a misdemeanor in 80.9% of the cases. In cases with female defendants and male victims, the defendant was charged with a felony in 14.5% of the cases and a misdemeanor in 85.5% of the cases, and when the defendant and victim were of the same gender, the</p>

PASK#12 Online Tables - Table 2a. Differences in prosecution and jury decision making in intimate partner violence cases by socio-economic categories: Studies of prosecution

Study (full reference)	Sample Size	Sample Characteristics	Study Type	Results
				<p>defendant was charged with a felony in 16.4% of the cases and a misdemeanor in 83.6% of the cases. Male defendants were convicted 59.8% (9.9% in felony and 48.5% in misdemeanor, compared to female defendants 40.3% (4.9% in felony and 33.6% in misdemeanor cases) and defendants with victims of the same gender 43.7% (5.6% in felony and 37.3%). For male defendants there was a dismissal/<i>nolle prosequi</i>/ acquittal in 32.6% of the cases, for female defendants 43.7% and 44.4% for defendants with victims of the same gender. For male defendants pretrial diversion or deferred adjudication occurred in 7.7% of the cases, for female defendants in 16% of the cases, and for defendants with victims of the same gender 12%. When males were convicted they received a prison sentence in 7.5% of cases, a jail sentence in 76.2% of cases, and probation in 16.3% of cases. Comparative figures for female</p>

PASK#12 Online Tables - Table 2a. Differences in prosecution and jury decision making in intimate partner violence cases by socio-economic categories: Studies of prosecution

Study (full reference)	Sample Size	Sample Characteristics	Study Type	Results
				defendants convicted were 5.0%, 65.8%, and 29.2%. Finally, for defendants with victims of the same gender, the comparative figures were 10.9%, 67.3%, and 21.8%.

Study (full reference)	N	Sample Size and Characteristics	Study Type—Small Scale Studies Using Police and Court Data	Results
Rauma, D. (1984). Going for the gold: Prosecutorial decision making in cases of wife assault. <i>Social Science Research</i> , 13, 321-351.	199	199 cases forwarded to the Santa Barbara District Attorney's Office. Only cases with female victim and male offender and only past or present heterosexual romantic or conjugal relationships. Sample size diminishes for each decision point: to follow up a case, to file charges, and to divert.	Quantitative study using only cases recorded on incident or arrest reports are included.	Found that if female victim had negative character (measured by offender alleging her to be violent or by police to have been drinking), the probability of following up the case decreased by .37, while if the male had negative character (a temporary restraining order in effect, a weapon present, verbally or physically abusive to police) increased the probability of the case being followed up by .5. There was also a positive effect (but not significant) of the case being followed up if the couple was nonwhite. Each additional negative aspect of the female victim's character increases the probability of diversion by about

PASK#12 Online Tables - Table 2a. Differences in prosecution and jury decision making in intimate partner violence cases by socio-economic categories: Studies of prosecution

Study (full reference)	Sample Size	Sample Characteristics	Study Type	Results
				.83, while each negative aspect of the offender's character decreases the likelihood of counseling by .58. Race had no effect on the diversion decision.
Cramer, E. (1999). Variables that predict verdicts in domestic violence cases. <i>Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 14</i> , 1137-1150.	140	A stratified disproportionate cluster sampling of 560 case files (made available by the Chesterfield County, Virginia special prosecutor) was used to randomly select 140 cases for the study. There were 110 (78.6%) male and 30 (21.4%) female perpetrators. Of these 48 (34.3%) were African-American, 86 (61.4%) white, and 5 (3.6%) Hispanic.	Quantitative study using case files with domestic violence related charges were made available by the special domestic violence prosecutor.	Male perpetrators more often received guilty sentences than female perpetrators (but not due to "primary aggressor" policy in dual arrest situations, because that policy had not yet been implemented). Also white males were more likely to receive guilty sentences than men of color.
Bui, H.N. (2001). Domestic violence victims' behavior in favor of prosecution: Effects of gender relations. <i>Women & Criminal Justice, 12</i> , 51-76.	124	A systematic random selection of 15 percent of intimate violence cases reported to the Arlington Police Department during the first six months of 1997 resulted in 126 cases. After excluding two cases in which race/ethnicity of the victims was classified as "other," the final sample was 124 cases. Fifty-eight percent were white, 27 percent were African American, and 15	Police records and narrative reports of police responses to domestic violence calls in the City of Arlington, a metropolitan area with a population of 300,000 in North Texas.	Hispanic and African American women were significantly more likely than white women to desire prosecution. In the multivariate analysis, being Hispanic significantly increased the likelihood of prosecution. Mutual charge and victim's arrest had negative impact on victim's behavior in favor of prosecution (according to the author because women have lost trust in the criminal justice system). However, a lack of significant effect of race on

PASK#12 Online Tables - Table 2a. Differences in prosecution and jury decision making in intimate partner violence cases by socio-economic categories: Studies of prosecution

Study (full reference)	Sample Size	Sample Characteristics	Study Type	Results
		percent were Hispanic.		victims' behavior cast doubt, at least with regard to the situation of domestic violence victims, on prior claims that minority status causes distrust of the criminal justice system.
Dawson, M., & Dinovitzer, R. (2001). Victim cooperation and the prosecution of domestic violence in a specialized court. <i>Justice Quarterly</i> , 18, 593-622.	60	The researchers tracked a total of 474 cases during that one-year period, reflecting all police-laid domestic assault and related charges brought to specialized domestic violence court in Toronto, Canada, and completed during the evaluation period. Because it proved extremely difficult and time-consuming to find participants, and to arrange and hold the interviews, only 60 such interviews were conducted; these represent less than 15 percent of the total sample. 91% of victims were female, while 93% of offenders were male. The average age of the victim was 33 years and the average age of the offender was 35 years.	The data for this study were gathered from the files of a specialized domestic violence court in Toronto, Canada. Prosecution files, that included police investigation reports, were supplemented by files kept by the Victim/Witness Assistance Program (VWAP). In addition, the authors conducted interviews with victims who were prepared to participate in the evaluation. Although low response rate prevents them from drawing conclusions from the qualitative data, they use victims' comments for illustration.	Male defendants are more likely to be prosecuted than female defendants when examining relationship between severity of offense and decision to prosecute, even when controlling for victim and offender relationship, the presence of other types of evidence, and victim cooperation.
Hirschel, D. & Hutchison I.	424	The final sample included 424 cases in Charlotte, North	Of the total 686 cases processed by the Charlotte	While in the bivariate analysis, African-American defendants were

PASK#12 Online Tables - Table 2a. Differences in prosecution and jury decision making in intimate partner violence cases by socio-economic categories: Studies of prosecution

Study (full reference)	Sample Size	Sample Characteristics	Study Type	Results
<p>(2001). The relative effects of offender, offense, and victim variables on the decision to prosecute domestic violence cases. <i>Violence Against Women</i>, 7, 46-59.</p>		<p>Carolina, all of which involved female victims and male offenders and were 18 and older. 295 (69.6%) of offenders were black and 120 (28.9%) were white.</p>	<p>Police Dept. in the Charlotte (SARP) experiment, 271 involved arrest of the offender and 181 involved issuance of a citation to the offender. These offenders were tracked through the local criminal justice system by a court official utilizing the computerized county criminal justice records information system. Study focused on middle range of misdemeanor cases and excluded the more serious felony offenses.</p>	<p>more likely than white defendants to have their cases result in a prosecution, but the relationship did not reach the .05 level of statistical significance. There was no relationship between victim injury (which was correlated to decision to prosecute) and race. Employment status had no relationship to decision to prosecute.</p>
<p>Kingsnorth, R. MacIntosh, R., Berdahl, T., Blades, C., & Rossi, S. (2001). Court processing domestic violence: The role of interracial/ethnic dyads in criminal court processing. <i>Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice</i>, 17, 123-141.</p>	<p>455</p>	<p>A random sample of 455 cases was selected from 4281 cases received and processed by the District Attorney's Office in Sacramento County. There were 166 cases of whites assaulting whites (37% of cases), 116 of blacks assaulting blacks (26% of cases), 21 of Hispanics assaulting whites (5%), 40 of Hispanics assaulting Hispanics (9%), 31 of blacks assaulting whites (7%), and 81 other cases</p>	<p>Data sources for coding the cases included: law enforcement arrest and crime reports, the D.A.'s information, the probation officer's pre-sentence investigation report, the court's abstract of judgment and sentencing, and defendant arrest histories provided by the California Dept. of Justice.</p>	<p>They did not find that intra-race and intra-ethnic violence was treated by official decision makers as less worthy of condemnation and punishment than inter-race and interethnic violence. The multivariate analysis found that there is no significant difference between any of the interracial/ethnic dyads with respect to any of the five outcome measures examined: (1) decision to file charges; (2) decision to file cases as felonies as versus misdemeanors; (3) decision to fully</p>

PASK#12 Online Tables - Table 2a. Differences in prosecution and jury decision making in intimate partner violence cases by socio-economic categories: Studies of prosecution

Study (full reference)	Sample Size	Sample Characteristics	Study Type	Results
		(18%).		prosecute versus case dismissal; (4) whether a case was convicted on felony or misdemeanor charges; and (5) the length of sentence imposed.
Ames, L. & Dunham, K. (2002). Asymptotic justice: Probation as a criminal justice response to intimate partner violence. <i>Violence Against Women</i> , 8, 6-34.	83 24	Case studies based primarily review of 83 probation files, on court observations, and on victim interviews (n = 24) to examine the utility of; probation.	Archival case studies The authors worked with the probation department, the defense attorney's office, and the local advocacy organization in evaluating their programs in Clinton County, New York, for more than a year.	Many of the men noted in this article benefited from the system's unwillingness or inability to give harsh sentences to abusers.
Davis, R., Smith, B., & Taylor, B. (2003). Increasing the proportion of domestic violence arrests that are prosecuted: A natural experiment in Milwaukee. <i>Criminology & Public Policy</i> , 2, 263-282.	190 157	Two samples of case records in Milwaukee were drawn two periods, one drawn from the period immediately prior to change in district attorney charging policy on Jan. 1, 1995 and one representative of the period immediately after. The baseline court sample (n=190) comprised every other domestic violence case with initial pretrial hearings held during Oct., Nov., and Dec. of 1994. The baseline <i>nolle</i> sample (n=157) consisted of every other domestic violence arrest that the prosecutor	Information on each case collected from prosecutor files—initial appearance, disposition, sentencing dates, charges, charge reduction, etc. From court computer collected information on previous arrests of defendant and subsequent arrests from time of case filing to time of disposition.	Defendant's gender remained one of the best predictors of prosecution after new charging policy; with male defendants more likely to be prosecuted than female defendants.

PASK#12 Online Tables - Table 2a. Differences in prosecution and jury decision making in intimate partner violence cases by socio-economic categories: Studies of prosecution

Study (full reference)	Sample Size	Sample Characteristics	Study Type	Results
		<p>declined to prosecute during Oct., Nov., and Dec. of 1994. The post change court sample consisted of every third case scheduled for an initial pretrial hearing during Feb., March, and April of 1995, which included 242 cases. The post change <i>nolle</i> sample consisted of 155 domestic violence arrests (every other declined case) that the prosecutor declined to prosecute during Feb., March, and April of 1995. 93% of the defendants in the samples were male.</p>		
<p>Dawson, M., (2003) The cost of 'lost' intimacy: The effect of relationship state on criminal justice decision making. <i>British Journal of Criminology</i>, 43, 689-709.</p>	<p>144</p>	<p>The total number of intimate partner homicides that occurred in Toronto, Ontario, from 1974-96 that resulted in conviction. Just includes male offenders and female victims who had been legal spouses, common-law partners, or in a boyfriend/ girlfriend relationship.</p>	<p>Official statistics from court decisions.</p>	<p>Results demonstrate that offenders who kill estranged partners are treated more severely than those who kill current partners. However, when legal factors are introduced, separation killers are no longer treated differently than intact killers at the conviction stage. Separation killers received significantly longer sentences than intact killers (in all five models). Separation killers were more likely to be charged with first degree murder than intact killers. The older the defendant, the less</p>

PASK#12 Online Tables - Table 2a. Differences in prosecution and jury decision making in intimate partner violence cases by socio-economic categories: Studies of prosecution

Study (full reference)	Sample Size	Sample Characteristics	Study Type	Results
<p>Worrall, J., Ross, J., McCord. E. (2006). Modeling prosecutors' charging decisions in domestic violence cases. <i>Crime and Delinquency</i>, 52, 472-503.</p>	<p>245</p>	<p>Data from 245 crime reports (representing all of the domestic violence reports filed in 2003) provided by a municipal police department in a Southern California city with a population of approximately 75,000..After excluding mutual assault cases, the average age of the victim was 31.7 and of the suspect was 32.4. There were 167 (21.96%) female victims and 47 (78.04%) male victims; and 46 (21.40%) female suspects and 169 (78.60%) male suspects.136 (75.98%) nonwhite victims and 43 (24.02%) white victims; and 161 (75.23%) nonwhite suspects and 53 (24.77%) white suspects.</p>	<p>Police reports. It is important to point out that police officers are required, as part of completing their crime reports, to name primary and secondary counts, relevant code sections, and whether they feel the case should be processed as a felony or misdemeanor. When the case is sent to the prosecutor's office, it can be accepted or rejected for prosecution. In addition, the prosecutor has the discretion to go forward with the police officer's recommendations or opt for misdemeanor instead of felony charges. The authors did not explore whether and how often prosecutors go with police officers' recommendations. They used a logistic regression model in their analysis.</p>	<p>likely he will be convicted of first-degree or second degree murder. Victim sex and suspect sex were not independent of the charging decision. Bivariate analyses suggest that cases with female as opposed to male victims are more likely to result in charges. Likewise, charges were more likely to be pursued against male as opposed to female suspects. (The effect of victim and/or suspect sex on the charging decision has been ignored in previous studies, given their restrictive definitions of domestic violence.) Also results of the logistic model found that cases with female victims were more likely to result in criminal charges and when the suspect was male, charges were more likely. Age and race of the victim or suspect was not related to charging decision. All these findings excluded mutual assaults. In regard to the decision to file misdemeanor instead of felony charges, victim and suspect sex lost their significance, but only slightly. Cases with white victims were much more likely to be prosecuted as misdemeanors,</p>

PASK#12 Online Tables - Table 2a. Differences in prosecution and jury decision making in intimate partner violence cases by socio-economic categories: Studies of prosecution

Study (full reference)	Sample Size	Sample Characteristics	Study Type	Results
				although the suspect race variable was not significant.
Muftic, L. & Bouffard, J. (2007). An evaluation of gender differences in the implementation and impact of a comprehensive approach to domestic violence. <i>Violence Against Women, 13</i> , 46-69 ¹ .	201	70 female and 131 male domestic violence offenders in North Dakota. When eliminated same-sex couples, final sample was 131 males and 70 females (N = 201) from data collected between the years 2001-2003. 87.8% males and 82.9% females. Males were more likely to be employed than female offenders and males had more criminal histories, and were 2 times more likely to have a prior arrest for domestic violence.	Correlational study that compared male and female domestic violence offenders attending a Coordinated Community Response (CCR) program. Authors examined implementation, impact on recidivism and studied demographics, offense information, prosecution, sentencing, and recidivism.	Men were charged with criminal assault and more serious charges than women. Females received more deferred sentences than males.

Study (full reference)	N	Sample Size and Characteristics	Study Type-Large Scale Survey/Interview Study	Results
Felson, R. & Pare, P. (2007). Does the criminal justice system treat domestic violence and sexual assault offenders leniently?	16,000	The survey is based on data collected in 1994–1996 from a nationally representative sample of 8,000 women and 8,000 men, age 18 and over. A computer-assisted telephone interview was conducted with each	Analyses are based on incidents of physical and sexual assaults reported to the police in the National Survey of Violence Against Women (and Men).	In general, the evidence does not support the idea that the response of the courts depends on the gender of the offender or victim. The courts are no more likely to convict male or female offenders, or offenders who victimize men or women. While they

¹ Also includes interviews (at intake) besides criminal justice records.

PASK#12 Online Tables - Table 2a. Differences in prosecution and jury decision making in intimate partner violence cases by socio-economic categories: Studies of prosecution

Study (full reference)	Sample Size	Sample Characteristics	Study Type	Results
<i>Justice Quarterly</i> , 24, 435-459.		respondent that included information about their experiences with violence as an adult.		found that the courts are more likely to incarcerate male offenders than female offenders, this may reflect the fact that men are more likely to have criminal records while women are more likely to have family obligations. Finally, they found no evidence that offenders are treated more leniently when they assault women who have engaged in deviant conduct during the incident. The evidence does not support the notion that the criminal justice system withdraws chivalrous treatment when female victims have violated gender roles.

Study (full reference)	N	Sample Size and Characteristics	Study Type-Interview Studies	Results
Lyon, E. (2002) Special Session Domestic Violence Courts: Enhanced Advocacy and Interventions, Final Report. (October) 116 pages	60	Interviews were completed with 60 women whose partners had been arrested for family violence crimes and were being seen in one of the three special session sites.. Unfortunately, the sampling goal of 20 whites, 20 African-Americans and 20 Latinas was not achieved	In-depth interviews with 60 women. The questions were designed to elicit information from women about the meaning and context of intimate violence in their lives generally; their assessments of the risks	It was striking that the interviews revealed only one account of different treatment by court personnel that was attributed to racial or ethnic bias. Instead, when women reported that they had been treated unfairly, they pointed to having been arrested or not heard. In fact, white women were more likely than others to say they had

PASK#12 Online Tables - Table 2a. Differences in prosecution and jury decision making in intimate partner violence cases by socio-economic categories: Studies of prosecution

Study (full reference)	Sample Size	Sample Characteristics	Study Type	Results
		precisely. Instead, the interviews included 22 whites, 25 African-Americans, and 11 Latinas, along with a Native American woman and a woman who had emigrated from India.	and options available to them and their children from family, friends and other institutions; their strategies for maximizing safety for themselves and their children; the meaning of the arrest incident in their overall experience of their relationship with their abusive partner; and, significantly, the impact of the court experience (its options and remedies; their contact with advocates and court and offender intervention staff) on their plans, sense of options, and understanding of the abuse they had experienced.	not been fairly treated. It is certainly possible that women did not feel they were treated unfairly because of race or ethnicity; it is also possible that women of color who felt they had been unfairly treated on racial or ethnic grounds were less likely than others to participate in interviews.
Guzik, K. (2008) The agencies of abuse: intimate abusers' experience of presumptive arrest and prosecution. Law & Society Review , 42, 111-143.	30	In-depth interviews with 30 persons arrested and prosecuted for domestic violence in Centralia County, a Midwestern county, home to a large state university and three small cities, which has a presumptive arrest and presumptive prosecution policy. Twenty-seven were male; otherwise heterogeneous	Hour long semi-structured in-depth interviews.	Male respondents typically believed they were victims of gender bias at the hands of individual officers or laws and policies designed to protect women. They also interpreted their experiences through other, non-privileged group identities. African Americans participating in this study commonly perceived race as a factor in police handling of their cases. Also

PASK#12 Online Tables - Table 2a. Differences in prosecution and jury decision making in intimate partner violence cases by socio-economic categories: Studies of prosecution

Study (full reference)	Sample Size	Sample Characteristics	Study Type	Results
		in terms of age, race, marital status, employment, and criminal history.		suspects expressed a certain type of class-consciousness.

Study (full reference)	N	Sample Size and Characteristics	Study Type—Victim Attitude Study	Results
Buzawa, E., Hotaling, G, Klein, A., Byrne J. (1999) Response to Domestic Violence in a Pro-Active Court Setting – Final Report National Institute of Justice. 177 pages.	353	The study sample consists of 353 cases of male-to-female domestic violence that took place during a 7 month data collection period (June, 1995 through February, 1996) in the Quincy District Court,	Multiple data sources. Data sources utilized to create this integrated data base included: (1) criminal history data, (2) civil restraining order data, (3) batterer treatment program data, (4) police incident reports, (5) prosecutorial data (6) court data, (7) victim survey data, and (8) batterer survey data.	Victims (all females) perceived a gap between their interests and those of the prosecutors. How wide was this gap, and why did it exist? To some extent, it started with differential expectations about the need for the criminal justice system's continued involvement with the victim: The majority was either ambivalent or opposed to even talking to the prosecutor about their cases. This opposition was related to differences between a full enforcement policy and victim preferences which included 37% of victims wanting charges dropped or the case not go forward, and an additional 14% wanting charges lowered. While most victims stated that prosecutors increased their safety, in about 9% of the cases, victims felt that contact with the prosecutor jeopardized their

PASK#12 Online Tables - Table 2a. Differences in prosecution and jury decision making in intimate partner violence cases by socio-economic categories: Studies of prosecution

Study (full reference)	Sample Size	Sample Characteristics	Study Type	Results
<p>Gillis, J. R., Diamond, S. L., Jebely, P., Orekhovsky, V., Ostovich, V. MacIsaac, K., Sagrati, S., & Mandell, D. (2006). Systemic obstacles to battered women's participation in the judicial system: When will the status quo change? <i>Violence Against Women</i>, 12, 1150-1168</p>	<p>20</p>	<p>Focus groups were chosen to collect information about women's experiences of domestic violence cases within the Canadian legal-judicial system. Participants were recruited from one victim services location in Ontario and comprised a diverse group of 20 women. Participants ranged in age from 21 to 54 years, with an average age of 39. Most participants self-identified as either white or Caucasian (45%) or Indian (25%). Smaller percentages of women self-identified as West Indian, Chinese, Native Indian, or mixed race/ ethnicity. The majority of women of color participants were first-generation immigrants to Canada, and 25% of all participants were not fluent in English. Six focus groups were conducted. The focus group sizes ranged from 1 to 6</p>	<p>Two trained female research assistants facilitated all focus groups. According to a semi-structured discussion guide, the facilitators opened the discussion with questions about participants' knowledge and feelings regarding mandatory charging policies in domestic violence cases, followed by questions about their experiences with police, court officials, and victim service agencies. A grounded theory approach was used to interpret the results from focus group discussions. This involved identifying recurring themes with the aid of a software program designed for qualitative data analysis.</p>	<p>safety.65% of victims were satisfied and 34% dissatisfied with prosecutor's actions. Women described their dissatisfaction and lack of support from attorneys. The actual court proceedings were described by participants as intimidating, impersonal, and demeaning. Court officials demonstrated little empathy and often treated women as "case files." All women in the present study reported that they would never use the legal system again in domestic violence situations. The present study corroborates previous findings that women survivors of violence continue to face difficulties in the legal-judicial system that impair its usefulness as a resource for their protection. The present study also indicates that women who complete the prosecution process are often disappointed with court outcomes, which do not correspond with the severity and repercussions of their partner's abusive behaviors.</p>

PASK#12 Online Tables - Table 2a. Differences in prosecution and jury decision making in intimate partner violence cases by socio-economic categories: Studies of prosecution

Study (full reference)	Sample Size	Sample Characteristics	Study Type	Results
		participants, with an average of 4 participants in each group. Three focus groups consisted of women who had followed through with the entire process of prosecuting their partner, and the other three groups included women who had at some point withdrawn from the prosecution process.		

Table 2b. Differences in prosecution and jury decision making in intimate partner violence cases by socio-demographic categories: Jury decision-making

Study (full reference)	N	Sample Characteristics	Study Type --Experimental Research	Results
Finkel, N. J., Meister, K. H., & Lightfoot, D. M. (1991). The self-defense defense and community sentiment. <i>Law and Human Behavior</i> 15, 585-682.	269	269 participants including a group of undergraduate students (n = 107, 41 males and 66 females) with a mean age of 20 and a group of non-student adults (n =162, 75 males and 87 females) mean age of 42.	Experimental design that used death qualified mock jurors to examine three cases: a battered woman who kills, a case where a female kills a male on the subway, and an alleged rape victim who kills her rapist. Independent variables included expert testimony (no expert, battered woman syndrome, rape trauma syndrome, and PTSD). Weapon and threat scenarios were also manipulated.	No gender differences found in verdict decisions, but adults were more likely to choose verdict of self-defense compared to students.
Kasian, M., Spanos, N., Terrance, C., & Peebles, S. (1993). Battered women who kill. Jury simulation and legal defenses. <i>Law and Human Behavior</i> , 17, 289-312.	606	Both experiments included college students. Experiment one consisted of first-year psychology students. Ranged in age from 17-70. A total of 103 females and 134 males.	Experimental study (mixed model) assesses acquittal rates using mock jurors in cases involving a battered woman charged with killing her husband. Type of plea (automatism, psychological self-defense and self-defense) and expert testimony was manipulated. Pre-	Study one found the defendant was more likely to be found guilty when she pled self-defense compared to automatism and expert testimony altered verdicts wherein males changed a guilty verdict to a not guilty verdict, whereas females changed a not guilty verdict to a guilty verdict over the course of

PASK#12.Online Tables – Table 2b. Differences in prosecution and jury decision making in intimate partner violence cases by socio-demographic categories: Jury decision-making

Study (full reference)	Sample Size	Sample Characteristics	Study Type	Results
		<p>Experiment two included 369 participants (233 females and 136 males) from introductory psychology classes. In both studies, juries comprised between 5-8 participants in order to form a total of 40 juries per condition and deliberated to a verdict.</p>	<p>post deliberation assessments of verdict and guilt were assessed in both studies.</p>	<p>deliberations. Females also rated guilt lower than males and participants found the defendant in the self-defense condition more credible than in the automatism condition. Jurors were more likely to find a defendant guilty, despite the use of expert testimony on the battered woman's syndrome</p>
<p>Stalans, L. & Lurigio, A. (1995). Public preferences for the court's handling of domestic violence situations. <i>Crime & Delinquency, 41</i>, 399-413.</p>	<p>260</p>	<p>Adult residents in Georgia, drawn from the jury pool of the Fulton County Court. The sample consisted of 58.2% women, 40.2% African Americans, and 56.6% white, ranging in age from 19 to 90 years ($M = 38.3$).</p>	<p>Respondents read a short scenario and imagined that the events were actually happening to them. Eight versions of this scenario were created by manipulating three factors; whether the spouse intended to harm the respondent (unintentional: "You fall and hit a table" versus intentional: "Your spouse strikes you across the face several times"); whether the victim received injuries ("You have bruises to the face and a bleeding lip"); and whether the</p>	<p>Data suggests important gender and victimization differences in preferences. Compared to men, women preferred restraining orders and guilty verdicts, with counseling and jail time. Most women wanted the court to protect them, to hold their partners accountable, and to treat as well as punish their partners. Women with young children desired mediation more when they loved their partners and wanted to maintain harmony in their relationships, whereas women</p>

PASK#12.Online Tables – Table 2b. Differences in prosecution and jury decision making in intimate partner violence cases by socio-demographic categories: Jury decision-making

Study (full reference)	Sample Size	Sample Characteristics	Study Type	Results
			<p>victim received injuries in past disputes. Respondents were instructed to "assume that the police placed your spouse under arrest for domestic violence. How would you prefer the court to handle the matter?" Respondents expressed their preferences for the seven alternatives, using a 1-to-7 scale, where 1 is equal to "do not prefer at all" and 7 is equal to "completely prefer."</p>	<p>without children wanted mediation more to maintain their status in the community. Men were less likely to seek protection orders or to prefer spouse accountability, and they preferred mediation in situations involving physical injuries because they thought mediation would favor their position over their partners'.</p>
<p>Schuller, R. A. and Hastings, P. A. (1996). Trials of battered women who kill: The impact of alternative forms of expert evidence. <i>Law and Human Behavior</i>, 20, 167-187.</p>	<p>195</p>	<p>Participants included York University jury eligible students (N = 195) mean age = 23, and non-university students (N = 202) with a mean age of 31.</p>	<p>Experimental research that used the <i>Lavallee v. Regina</i> (1990) case transcript as stimulus materials and manipulated response history (active or passive history of violence), expert testimony type (social agency, battered woman syndrome, or no expert). Verdicts and perceptions of defendant's claim were dependent variables</p>	<p>Males rendered more guilty verdicts than females and non-students were more likely to render guilty verdicts than students.</p> <p>Male mock jurors perceived the defendant as more likely to be fearful and trapped in the relationship when the defendant was passive compared to active.</p> <p>Male participants rated the</p>

PASK#12.Online Tables – Table 2b. Differences in prosecution and jury decision making in intimate partner violence cases by socio-demographic categories: Jury decision-making

Study (full reference)	Sample Size	Sample Characteristics	Study Type	Results
				defendant more psychologically stable than female mock jurors.
Schuller, R. A., & Rzepa, S. (2002). Expert testimony pertaining to battered woman syndrome: Its impact on jurors' decisions. <i>Law and Human Behavior</i> , 26, 655-673.	200	200 participants included undergraduate students (120 women and 80 men) recruited from introductory psychology classes at a large Canadian university. Mean age 20.6.	Participants were presented with a criminal homicide trial based on <i>Lavallee v. Regina</i> (1990) involving a battered woman who killed her abuser. Within the trial, response history (passive, active), absence or presence of nullification instruction to disregard the strict application of the law, and expert testimony pertaining to battered woman syndrome (present, absent) were systematically varied. Dependent variables included verdict and perceptions of the defendant's claims.	Women and those provided with expert testimony of the battered woman's syndrome found the defendant more mentally unstable.
Schuller, R., Wells, E., Rzepa, S., & Klippenstine, M. (2004). Rethinking battered woman syndrome evidence: The impact of	172	172 undergraduate students (94 women, 78 men) (mean age 20.19) recruited from introductory psychology classes at a large Canadian university.	Experimental study in which participants were provided with a criminal homicide case of a battered woman who had killed her abuser. Manipulated variables included imminence (direct confrontation or non-	Female participants (and participants in the direct confrontational scenario) found the defendant less in control of her actions and were more likely to believe the defendant's claim

PASK#12.Online Tables – Table 2b. Differences in prosecution and jury decision making in intimate partner violence cases by socio-demographic categories: Jury decision-making

Study (full reference)	Sample Size	Sample Characteristics	Study Type	Results
<p>alternative forms of expert testimony on mock jurors' decisions. <i>Canadian Journal of Behavioural Science</i>, 36, 127-136.</p>			<p>confrontational), presence of expert testimony (BWS, social agency, none). Participant gender was also explored. Dependent variables included verdict and perceptions of case</p>	<p>Men were less likely to believe the defendant's claim in the non-confrontational condition.</p>
<p>Braden-Maguire, J., Siga1, J. & Perrino, C. (2005). "Battered women who kill: Variables affecting simulated jurors." <i>Crime & Delinquency</i>, 20, 403-408.</p>	<p>80 50</p>	<p>Thirty-seven male and 43 female undergraduate students participated, as part of their requirements for an introductory psychology course. The sample was drawn from undergraduates at a medium-sized New York metropolitan university. The participants' mean age was 22. Thirty-seven were white, 19 were African- American, 15 were Hispanic, and nine were Asian. Three of the participants were seniors; 16 were juniors, 18 were sophomores, and 43 were</p>	<p>Experiment A written trial transcript was chosen for this study. The battered woman defendant was depicted as white or African-American, and had been either physically or emotionally abused. Attached to the trial transcript was a Juror Decision Sheet, on which participants indicated their judgment: guilty, not guilty by reason of self-defense ('NG'), or not guilty by reason of insanity (NGI) personal knowledge of domestic violence. The 12-item Battered Woman Questionnaire (BWQ; Green <i>et al.</i>, 1989), which measures a participant's knowledge of the' battering situation on a Likert-type scalee from 1 to 7, was then given. These questions</p>	<p>Contrary to predictions, there were no significant differences in number of guilty verdicts between male and female participants.</p>

PASK#12.Online Tables – Table 2b. Differences in prosecution and jury decision making in intimate partner violence cases by socio-demographic categories: Jury decision-making

Study (full reference)	Sample Size	Sample Characteristics	Study Type	Results
		freshmen. Nineteen male and 31 female undergraduate at a HBU, located outside a large city in Maryland, participated. Participants were volunteers from undergraduate psychology classes. Their mean age was 23, and all participants were single.	included participants' gender, ethnic group, citizenship, marital status, year in school, and personal knowledge of domestic violence.	
Russell, B. L., & Melillo, L. S. (2006). Attitudes Toward Battered Women Who Kill Defendant Typicality and Judgments of Culpability. <i>Criminal Justice and Behavior</i> , 33, 219-241.	618	410 female and 208 male undergraduate students were recruited from two St. Louis Universities. Participants were recruited during class sessions. The mean age of the respondents was 20.28 years old.	An experiment investigating 2 (defendant typicality: typical vs. atypical) X2 (response history: active vs. passive) X2 (case fact. This study investigated the influences of defendant characteristics, expert, testimony, self-defense, and battered partner attributes on conviction in a homicide trial. Pattern: confrontational or non-confrontational) X2 (respondent gender) between subjects factorial design. This study evaluated the hypothesis that jurors use	Verdicts are directly influenced by the female defendant's typicality and response history (passive vs. active) of the defendant. Female defendants portrayed as atypical with an active response history received more guilty verdicts and were less credible. Conversely, typical defendants with passive response histories were most likely to receive verdicts of not guilty and found to be more credible. Traditional gender effects showed

PASK#12.Online Tables – Table 2b. Differences in prosecution and jury decision making in intimate partner violence cases by socio-demographic categories: Jury decision-making

Study (full reference)	Sample Size	Sample Characteristics	Study Type	Results
			<p>prototypical standards of battered women to reach conclusions about defendants in these cases.</p>	<p>men were more likely than women to render guilty verdicts in all conditions.</p>
<p>Kern, R., Libkuman, T., & Temple, S. L. (2007). Perceptions of domestic violence and mock jurors' sentencing decisions. <i>Journal of Interpersonal Violence</i>, 22, 1515-1535.</p>	<p>173</p>	<p>58 men and 115 women from psychology courses at a Mid-western university participated in the study in exchange for extra credit.</p>	<p>Experiment</p> <p>The purpose of the investigation was to examine the influence of the victim's provocation and hopefulness on the sentencing of a husband convicted of domestic violence.</p> <p>Students participated in one of four conditions, with 50 students participating in the provoking, hopeful condition; 41 in the provoking, unhelpful condition; 39 in the unprovoking, hopeful condition; and 43 in the unprovoking, unhelpful condition.</p> <p>Participants were tested in groups ranging from 2 to 18.</p>	<p>Gender was associated with pre-deliberation sentencing, with women delivering more-severe sentences than men.</p> <p>The effect of gender was not present in the post-deliberation sentencing, indicating that deliberation produced a sentencing compromise between male and female mock jurors</p>
<p>Cormier, N. & Woodworth, M. (2008). Do you see what I see?</p>	<p>108</p>	<p>108 undergraduates from a Canadian university (41 men and 67 women) and</p>	<p>Repeated measures experimental design to examine reactions to scenarios depicting male-female,</p>	<p>Students were more likely to call police, convict the perpetrator of assault, and found the perpetrator</p>

PASK#12.Online Tables – Table 2b. Differences in prosecution and jury decision making in intimate partner violence cases by socio-demographic categories: Jury decision-making

Study (full reference)	Sample Size	Sample Characteristics	Study Type	Results
<p>The influence of gender stereotypes on student and Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) perceptions of violent same-sex and opposite-sex relationships. <i>Journal of Aggression, Maltreatment & Trauma</i> 17, 478-505.</p>		<p>62 Royal Canadian Mounted Police (35 men and 27 women) Student mean age 23.5 and RCMP mean age 39.78</p>	<p>male-male, female-male and female-female abuse. Authors examined 4 vignettes (based on Harris and Cook’s 1994 study) of a dispute escalating to a physical altercation. Subjects rated the seriousness, culpability, abuse severity, likeability, likelihood of police intervention, recidivism, etc.</p>	<p>more criminally responsible, more violent and less likeable if the victim was a female and the perpetrator was male. Police were also more likely to call police if they witnessed a male victimizing a female, more likely to believe a male should be convicted of assault if the victim was a wife compared to if the perpetrator and victim were both females. Students considered male-female abuse more abusive than other scenarios compared to the RMCP.</p>
<p>Ragatz, L., Russell, B. (2010). Sex, sexual orientation, and sexism: What influence do these factors have on verdicts in a crime of passion case? <i>The Journal of Social Psychology</i>, 150, 341-360.</p>	458	<p>458 participants were recruited using an online study of adults (163 males and 287 females). Mean age 37.5 years. Participants were primarily whites (84.7%)</p>	<p>This experiment examined verdict, legal elements and sentencing in a crime of passion case where a defendant killed his/her partner while walking in on them having an extra-marital affair. The study manipulated defendant sex, sexual orientation and examined participant sex on</p>	<p>Verdicts did not differ based on the sexual orientation of the couple and defendant sex. Sentence length was significantly longer for male defendants compared to female defendants. An interaction between defendant gender and couple sexual orientation</p>

PASK#12.Online Tables – Table 2b. Differences in prosecution and jury decision making in intimate partner violence cases by socio-demographic categories: Jury decision-making

Study (full reference)	Sample Size	Sample Characteristics	Study Type	Results
			<p>decisions of guilt, verdict, sentencing and legal elements – the study also examined the relationship between these variables and sexism.</p>	<p>found heterosexual female defendants were rated least guilty and received significantly shorter sentence lengths than heterosexual male defendants and homosexual.</p> <p>Male mock jurors were 1.65 times more likely to opt for a more harsh punishment of second degree murder compared to female mock jurors who were more likely to choose a verdict of voluntary manslaughter. No mock juror gender effects were found for sentence length.</p>
<p>Russell, B., Ragatz, L., & Kraus, S. (2010). Self-Defense and legal decision making: The role of defendant and victim gender and gender-neutral expert testimony of the battered partner's syndrome. <i>Partner</i></p>	<p>442</p>	<p>158 male and 284 female undergraduate students with a mean age of 28.79. Respondents included a college sample of undergraduates and an online sample of adults. The Majority of participants were white (91%), heterosexual orientation</p>	<p>This experiment varied defendant gender, victim gender, and the presence of expert testimony of the battered person syndrome. The study investigated the influences of defendant characteristics, expert, testimony, self-defense, and battered partner attributes on conviction in a homicide trial.</p>	<p>Female mock jurors were more likely to believe that female defendants in a heterosexual relationship exhibited more battered partner attributes compared to male defendants in the same-sex relationships, female defendants in same-sex relationships, and heterosexual male defendants.</p> <p>Male mock jurors were less likely to</p>

PASK#12.Online Tables – Table 2b. Differences in prosecution and jury decision making in intimate partner violence cases by socio-demographic categories: Jury decision-making

Study (full reference)	Sample Size	Sample Characteristics	Study Type	Results
<i>Abuse, 1</i> , 399-419.		(92.7%), and single (51.6%). Participants were college undergraduate students from small, northwestern state-funded liberal arts college and individuals whom signed up with Study Response Center website.		believe that homosexual male defendants experienced attributes associated with the battered person syndrome. Male mock jurors were also more likely to believe the defendant should have left the relationship prior to the incident compared to female participants.
Terrance, C. A., Plumm, K. M., & Thomas, S. A. (2011). Perceptions of domestic violence in heterosexual relationships: Impact of victim gender and history of response. <i>Partner Abuse, 2</i> , 208-223.	197	108 men and 96 women with a mean age of 20.81. The sample was primarily white.	This experimental study had participants read a scenario of a police interview of a claim of domestic violence. Variables manipulated included gender of the victim, previous response to violence (passive or aggressive). The authors also explored participant gender and the interactions with those variables on perceived victimization, responsibility, plausibility, and perceived danger.	Male participants held victims more responsible for their own victimization more than female participants. Male participants rated male victims as more responsible for their own assault compared to a female victim. Women were more likely to believe a female's claim of victimization more than men and believed the victim was trapped in the relationship when the victim was female.