

**#13 Effectiveness, victim safety, characteristics  
and enforcement of protective orders**

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The criminal justice system has used restraining orders (ROs) or protection orders (POs) as a court issued injunction or command, with its' principal use in domestic violence cases used primarily prevent further violence, harassment, stalking, and sexual assault. Four types of POs can be obtained from criminal or civil courts: temporary restraining orders (TROs); anti-stalking protection orders (SPO); civil (domestic) court issued civil POs (CPO); or, civil stalking POs (CSPO). All POs intend to provide immediate relief to victims by separating the abuser and victim. In many states, violation of a PO is a criminal offense, of which police arrest and possibly convict abusers for violating an order. A POs instant availability to victims provides an alternative to criminal prosecution and offers a broad range of protection to prevent victims from future physical abuse.

Over the years, decreased tolerance of female abuse led to changes in the criminal justice system, such as the use of POs to deter abuse. More diligent interventions in the criminal justice response to domestic violence were expected to offset the cost of domestic violence in terms of the criminal justice system, state costs, and victimization. Researchers now question the effectiveness of POs, particularly with regard to deterrent effects and re-victimization, and whether POs actually facilitate victim safety or promote cost effectiveness (Koss, 2000).

To provide an overview of the extant literature on the effectiveness of POs, an examination of PO led to the identification of at least four research themes including: (1) victim safety and effectiveness (often measured by PO violations and re-victimization); (2) perceptions of victim satisfaction, safety, and psychological well-being as a function of the issuance of a PO; (3) predictors and characteristics of victims, perpetrators, and the granting of POs; and (4) the enforcement of POs. Scholarly articles were located from PSYCHINFO, Sociological Abstracts, National Criminal Justice Reference Services Abstracts and PROQUEST. Search terms for

article titles included restraining orders or protective orders, which were cross-referenced with the terms intimate partner violence and/or domestic violence and safety or effectiveness, satisfaction, enforcement, and granting/issuance. For inclusion in this review, the study had to be published after 1990 and peer reviewed. The review of PO literature revealed 370 articles meeting the aforementioned criteria. Of those articles, 43 met the inclusion criteria for one of the four themes—5 of the articles were literature reviews, and 39 were empirical research studies. Studies meeting the criteria of one or more of the themes above can be found in the tables.

It is debatable how one defines PO ‘effectiveness’. For the purpose of this study, ‘effectiveness’ refers to violations of POs and/or re-victimization. Also, subsequent sub-topics associated with POs ‘effectiveness’ have been separately tabulated in order to summarize the studies. Research on victim safety and effectiveness (see table 1) implies that 44-70% of POs are violated. Approximately 40% of women obtaining permanent POs (Kaci, 1994) are less likely to report physical violence to police (Holt et al., 2002). Almost 60% of women reported they were stalked when they had a PO (Logan & Cole, 2007). Three studies found POs reduced incidents of violence, and others stated POs led to an 80% reduction in police reported physical violence. Although research evidence of PO effectiveness is mixed, greater evidence suggests POs are violated, and victims are re-victimized after POs are issued.

Studies on perceptions of victim safety, satisfaction, and psychological well-being (see table 2) show victim psychological well-being and safety appear to increase when POs are issued. Research on predictors and characteristics of victims and perpetrators and the granting of POs (see table 3) is less common. Studies inspecting different issues associated with victims and/or perpetrators of abuse, have found that while married and unmarried victims do not differ in abuse suffered, married victims are less likely to seek final orders. For instance, mothers who take out POs are more likely to be re-victimized, experiencing greater aggression and poorer health. One study (Mele, Roberts, & Wolfer, 2011) that examined characteristics of men issued POs and found most men reported physical abuse as the reason they requested the PO and those who followed through with a final PO experienced more types of abuse and sought custody of their child. Less evidence exists on offender characteristics. The best evidence predictor of a PO violation is previous PO violations and the severity of criminal charges imposed. Clearly, from

the four studies provided on PO issuance, females are more likely to be granted POs than males. Of the few studies on PO enforcement (see table 4), results showed no gender differences in arrest of males versus females who violated POs, nor were there gender differences in recidivism. However, women were more likely sent to anger management, while men were more likely sent to batterer intervention programs.

Implications for public policy include determining acceptable rates of PO violation and re-victimization considered effective. Evidently, communities, the criminal justice system, and scholars need to deem PO violation rates and re-victimization as unacceptable, or acceptable. Moreover, a cost analysis of POs would assist in understanding effectiveness. Suggested future research might include: (1) the use of additional control groups; (2) a cost analysis of PO policies; (3) assessment of PO violations as they relate to arrest and sentencing decisions; (4) investigation of male victims, same-sex couples' experience with the PO process, and female offenders who obtain POs; and (5) examination of potential differences among various types of POs.

## About the Author

**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.

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**Table 1. Victim Safety and Effectiveness**

**Larger population samples**

Study (full reference)	N	Sample Size and Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
Dugan, L. (2002). Domestic Violence Legislation: Exploring its Impact on Domestic Violence and the Likelihood that Police are Informed and Arrest, Final Report. U.S. Department of Justice, 196853.	529,829	Participants included data from NCVS 529,829 households between 1992 and 1998. Of the 529,829 respondents, 2,873 or .5% reported at least one incident of DV between 1993 and 1997. 3,508 domestic violence incidents were recorded. Police were informed in less than half of these incidents (1,730) and a little more of 1/3 (594) cases involved arrest (or one of every two events got reported to police & one in six ended with arrest).	Used data from NCVS to test how legislation impacts domestic violence laws— whether laws actually reduce or prevent domestic violence, and by assessing the impact of CJ involvement (police involvement and arrest). Respondents were self-disclosed victims placed into one of 3 groups: non-intimate family violence, spousal violence, or boy/girlfriend violence. The authors measured police involvement and arrest. Author examined state statutes in 50 states related to changes (felony, violation of protection orders, custody, etc). Logistic predictor models and control variables were used.	Households with states awarding immediate custody to the victim after a protection order were more likely to suffer from violence than those without it. States that allow protection orders to victims living apart from their abuser were less likely to suffer from violence.  The statute with the strongest deterrent effect occurring within violation of a protection order was deemed a felony offense, though only for family violence and non-marital violence.  States that consider DV a felony are more likely to have police intervene, but mandating arrest actually reduces the chance that police discover the incident.

**Smaller Community Samples: Police and Court Data**

Study (full reference)	N	Sample Size and Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
Kaci, J. H. (1994).	137	1008 clients of DV	Mail survey (correlational)	Of the 137 victims who were

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Study (full reference)	N	Sample Size and Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>Aftermath of Seeking Domestic Violence Protective Orders: The Victim's Perspective. <i>Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice</i>, 10(3), 204-219.</p>		<p>Temporary Restraining Order Clinic in 1993</p> <p>Participants included 137 victims of domestic violence who sought protective orders (PO) in Southern California</p>	<p>Initial interview and one-to-four months after initial visit to TRO clinic (temporary restraining order)</p> <p>Demographic information obtained using Client Information Sheet</p> <p>Questionnaires were distributed and one-month follow up</p>	<p>helped to file protective orders, 42% actually obtained permanent orders.</p> <p>60% of women reported that violence continued after a TRO was issued and physical abuse continued after seeking the temporary order.</p> <p>Violence levels (low, moderate, or severe) during the incident were not related to arrest.</p> <p>Most effective method was leaving the abuser to stop violence.</p>
<p>Morton, E., Runyan, C. W., Moracco, K.E., &amp; Butts, J. (1998). Partner Homicide-Suicide Involving Female Homicide Victims: A Population Based Study in North Carolina, 1988-1992. <i>Violence and Victims</i>, 13(2), 91-106.</p>	119	<p>859 case files reviewed. 119 homicide-suicide case files involving female victims in NC in 1988-1992, aged 15 or older were used</p>	<p>Correlational/archival</p> <p>Identified homicide suicide case files through computerized database of the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner in Chapel Hill, North Carolina.</p>	<p>Separation from the victim was the largest precursor to homicide—suicide (41%), as well as a history of domestic violence (29%)—and in half of the cases of abuse the victims previously sought protection (via protection order, arrest warrant, or intervention from law enforcement).</p>
<p>Holt, V. L., Kernic, M. A., Lumley, T., Wolf, M. E., &amp;</p>	2,691	<p>2,691 female residents from Seattle, WA. Participants were those</p>	<p>Retrospective, cohort study</p> <p>Obtained names of abused</p>	<p>Having a permanent protection order resulted in an 80% reduction of police reported physical</p>

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Study (full reference)	N	Sample Size and Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>Rivara, F. P. (2002). Civil Protection Orders and Risk of Subsequent Police-Reported Violence. <i>Journal of American Medical Association</i>, 288(5), 589-594.</p>		<p>who had a police reported episode of IPV by a male and who didn't obtain a permanent protection order</p>	<p>women from the Seattle Police Department Domestic Violence Unit database. Examined incidents according to protection order status</p> <p>Examined 'relative risk' of police reported physical and psychological abuse in 12 months following the incident</p> <p>Comparisons were made based on protection order status (TRO—usually two weeks, or Permanent PO—usually a year) or no protection order.</p>	<p>violence a year following the initial IPV report.</p> <p>Psychological abuse increased 4x during the period of a temporary restraining order (shortly following the incident), but did not find evidence of increased risk of non-physical abuse at any time during the study.</p> <p>Women who had permanent protection orders were less likely to be physically abused than women without permanent protection orders.</p> <p>Results were maintained after controlling for variables, including age, pregnancy, alcohol and drug use, relationship status, cohabitation, number of IPV incidents in previous year, and type of offense (assault, threat, threat with weapon, physical assault, sexual assault, or injury).</p>
<p>Holt, V. L., Kernic, M. A., Wolf, M., &amp; Rivera, &amp; F. P. (2003). Do protection orders affect the</p>	448	<p>Female residents from Seattle, WA who experienced domestic violence between 1997 and 1998.</p>	<p>Cohort study. Authors investigated women who had a CPO (civil protection order).</p> <p>Self-report interviews were</p>	<p>Women who were issued a CPO had significantly less abuser contact, weapon threats, injury, and medical care related to abuse in the first and second follow-ups.</p>

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Study (full reference)	N	Sample Size and Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>likelihood of future partner violence and injury? <i>American Journal of Preventive Medicine</i>, 24(1), 16-21.</p>		<p>448 baseline interviews, including 253 women with CPOs and 195 without CPOs. The first follow-up included 240 women with CPOs and 157 without CPOs, and second follow-up was 224 women with CPOs and 138 women without CPOs.</p>	<p>used to examine baseline, 5 months to 9 months after the incident. Authors examined odds ratios of risks of contact, unwelcome calls/contact, threats, weapon threats, psychological, sexual, or physical abuse or injury, and abuse related medical care.</p> <p>Demographic information, abuse history using CTS2, mental and physical status according to the Center for epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale, Short Form Health Survey, Alcohol and Substance abuse screening, and a modified version of the Social Adjustment Scale.</p>	<p>The more likely a woman continued the CPO through the follow-up, the greater the significance decreased and the less likely she was to experience contact, weapon threats, psychological abuse, sexual abuse, physical abuse, and medical care related to abuse.</p> <p>Results suggested a 70% decrease in physical abuse and a 60% decrease in psychological abuse among women who retained their CPOs throughout the follow-up.</p>
<p>Kanuha, V. K., &amp; Ross, M. L. (2004). The Use of Temporary Restraining Orders (TROs) as a Strategy to Address Intimate Partner Violence. <i>Violence and Victims</i>, 19(3), 343.</p>	<p>796</p>	<p>796 TRO's filed in family court, HA.</p> <p>397 restraining order petitions</p> <p>Reviewed police reports for a 2-year period, from the date of the TRO through December of 1998</p>	<p>Correlational/Archival Data collected from four sites: restraining order petitions filed in the Family Court of the First Circuit; The Honolulu Police Department's police report information management system; Honolulu Prosecutor's information management system; and, Offender-Based</p>	<p>TRO petitioners report many types of abuse. Half of TRO defendants do not reoffend but a small percent of defendants are responsible for multiple police reports, arrests, and criminal violations.</p>



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Study (full reference)	N	Sample Size and Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
			Transaction. Statistics/Computerized Criminal History of Hawaii Department of the Attorney General.	
McFarlane, J., Malecha, A., Gist, J., Watson, K., Batten, E., Hall, I., & Smith, S. (2004). Protection Orders and Intimate Partner Violence: An 18-Month Study of 150 Black, Hispanic, and White Women. <i>American Journal of Public Health, 94(4),</i> 613-617.	150	2,932 cases of women who applied to the unit for protective orders in Houston, TX.  Participants qualified for a 2-year protection order against an intimate partner.  150 urban English and Spanish-speaking, Black, Hispanic and White women.	Longitudinal Study Researchers generated a "safe contact list" for maintaining contact with the women over the 18-month study period.  Used several in depth interviews to assess abuse, harassment, and violation of PO.	Victims who were eligible for a 2- year PO reported significantly less violence in the following year and half, regardless of whether the order was implemented.  Significant reductions in threats of assault, physical assault, stalking, and worksite harassment over time among all women.  Remaining 149 women reported significantly lower levels of intimate partner violence, including worksite harassment.  44% of women granted a 2-year protection order reported at least 1 violation over the 18-month period and half of the women reported violation to the police.
Logan, T. K., Shannon, L., Cole, J., & Walker, R. (2006). The Impact of Differential Patterns	757	757 enrolled in a study of women with PO's against a male intimate partner  Participants included: 102	Correlational/Self report  Recruited women who had received a DVO against a male intimate partner from four court	There are higher rates of stalking in abusive relationships. Stalking is also common during periods of separation from the abuser and frequency and intensity of stalking

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Study (full reference)	N	Sample Size and Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>of Physical Violence and Stalking on Mental Health and Help-Seeking Among Women With Protective Orders. <i>Violence Against Women, 12(9), 866-886.</i></p>		<p>women who never reported experiencing severe violence and stalking by the Domestic Violence Order (DVO) partner but experienced moderate physical violence</p> <p>142 women who experienced severe violence in the past year but no stalking from DVO partner</p> <p>145 women who experienced severe violence and stalking in the past year from DVO partner</p>	<p>jurisdictions (3 rural and 1 urban)</p> <p>Used interviews and self-reports of CTS2, PTSD, mental health measures (depression, anxiety)</p>	<p>increases during periods of separation.</p> <p>Stalking has a unique impact on victims' mental health, and perceived safety and protections afforded by a PO may not be adequate for women experiencing stalking.</p>
<p>Mele, M. (2006). Victim/Offender Contact and Repeat Domestic Violence Victimization. <i>Journal of Crime and Justice, 29(2), 51-68.</i></p>	<p>4,424</p>	<p>4,424 victims identified from DV incident reports; women (84%), mean age of 29; African American (70%), mean age of 30; offenders (72%), mean age of 30; and 50% were unemployed.</p> <p>Out of 4,424 victims, 823 (19%) were repeat victims, and out of those victims</p>	<p>Correlational/Archival</p> <p>Incident reports were collected from a large, urban police department between August 2001 and August 2002. Incident reports included: aggravated assault, simple assault, terroristic threats, harassment, criminal mischief, and restraining order violation</p>	<p>Certain victims are at a greater risk of repeat victimization than others, especially those who obtain a restraining order against the offender.</p> <p>Out of 823 repeat victims, 68% were victimized twice, 19% 3 times, 6% 4 times, and 3% 5 times.</p> <p>Most repeat victims are repeatedly</p>

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Study (full reference)	N	Sample Size and Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
		562 (68%) were victimized twice.	Multivariate Analysis was used to estimate repeat victimization	victimized by the same offender.  Of the repeat victims, only 24% had children.
Logan, T. K., & Cole, J. (2007). The Impact of Partner Stalking on Mental Health and Protective Order Outcomes Over Time. <i>Violence and Victims</i> , 22(5), 546-562.	662	<p>Participants were 662 women broken into 2 groups; (n = 489 no stalking by the PO partner; n = 173 stalking after the PO by the PO partner)</p> <p>Mean age of participants 31.5; 82.5% Caucasian; 54.5% were unemployed at baseline; average income was \$10,800; and half of the sample was from a rural area.</p> <p>Average duration of relationship 6.9 years</p> <p>70% completed the interview and 94% completed the follow-up interview</p> <p>Participants were recruited in four jurisdictions out of court when they obtained PO against a male intimate</p>	<p>Correlational/Longitudinal Interviews Baseline interviews were conducted to examine "stalking" and abuse tactics (as measured by the CTS2) A one-year follow-up was also conducted.</p> <p>CTS2 was used to assess psychological, physical, and sexual victimization Abuse tactics were measured</p> <p>An index of severity of physical violence was computed based on CTS. A variable for sexual coercion was also computed. Measures for mental health and substance use were also used to assess depression and PTSD and the Addiction Severity Index. Perceptions of PO effectiveness were also measured.</p>	<p>Stalking is a significant risk factor for other forms of partner violence.</p> <p>Of the sample, 282 (46.2%) of women did not experience stalking before or after the PO was issued. 380 (57.4%) of the women reported that they experienced stalking at some point during the study period (after the PO was issued). Predictors of stalking after the PO was issued included age, area, employment status at baseline, married to the PO partner, had children with partner, number of months involved with the PO partner at follow-up, psychological abuse, physical violence, sexual coercion severity, and stalking before PO was issued. There were no demographic differences among women stalked or not stalked after the PO. More women who were stalked after the PO was issued reported more psychological abuse, more severe physical abuse, sexual</p>

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Study (full reference)	N	Sample Size and Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
		partner		coercion, PTSD, and injuries by their partner compared to women not stalked after the PO was issued. The number of months of stalking after the PO was issued was highly correlated to the number of PO violations.
Logan, T. K., Walker, R., Shannon, L., Cole, J. (2008). Factors Associated with Separation and Ongoing Violence among Women with Civil Protective Orders. <i>Journal of Family Violence</i> , 23, 377-385.	756	756 women recruited out of court when they obtained a PO against a male intimate partner between 2001-2003  698 female participants, 18 years of age or older, or 17 and emancipated, and obtained a PO against male partner within 6 months.  1/3 of sample continued or re-established relationship with PO partner after PO was issued; 2/3 of sample did not re-establish relationship with partner	Interviews Correlational (Longitudinal) 13 months pre- to- post test  Recruitment took place from four court jurisdictions (three rural and one urban) to ensure a sample size comparable to urban area.  Examined PO violations, demographics, victimization measures (CTS2), perceptions of PO effectiveness & safety	Five out of ten women who did not continue a relationship experienced a PO violation while seven out of ten women who did continue with a PO partner also experienced violation.
Mele, M. (2009). The Time Course of Repeat Intimate Partner Violence. <i>Journal of Family</i>	823	2,127 police incident reports collected in NJ between 2002-2003  Participants included 823	(Correlational/Archival)  Accessed records between police department and the university that the researcher	Victims who obtained a restraining order were re-victimised in a shorter period of time than victims who did not obtain a restraining order

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Study (full reference)	N	Sample Size and Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<i>Violence, 24, 619-624.</i>		<p>victims, 92% of offenders were men and victims had median age of 28.</p> <p>73% victims and offenders were African American</p>	<p>was affiliated with.</p> <p>Examined time-course of repeat victimization</p>	<p>Victims were more likely to report "violations" of restraining orders as victimizations increased in frequency.</p>

**Smaller Community Samples**

Study (full reference)	N	Sample Size and Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>Wolf, M., Holt, V. L., Kernic, M. &amp; Rivera, F. P. (2000). Who gets protection orders for intimate partner violence? <i>American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 19(4)</i>, 286-291.</p>	448	<p>Female residents from Seattle, WA who experienced domestic violence between 1997 and 1998.</p> <p>448 baseline interviews, including 253 women with CPOs and 195 without CPOs. The first follow-up included 240 women with CPOs and 157 without CPOs, and the second follow-up was 224 women with CPOs and 138 women without CPOs.</p>	<p>Cohort study. Authors investigated women with and without protection orders. Self-report interviews were used to examine baseline, 5, months, and nine months after the incident. Authors examined odds ratios of risks of contact, unwelcome calls/contact, threats, weapon threats, psychological, sexual, or physical abuse or injury, and abuse related medical care.</p> <p>Demographic information, abuse history using CTS2, mental and physical status was</p>	<p>Women who sought POs were less likely to be physically assaulted or injured compared to women who did not obtain POs but were more likely to have family members or friends physically assaulted.</p>

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Study (full reference)	N	Sample Size and Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
			the Center for epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale, Short Form Health Survey, Alcohol and Substance abuse screening, and a modified version of the Social Adjustment Scale.	
Logan, T. K., Shannon, L., & Walker, R. (2005). Protective orders in rural and urban areas. <i>Violence Against Women, 11(7)</i> , 876-911.	146 140 450	146 court sessions in rural areas 140 court sessions in urban areas 450 women interviewed Three rural counties and one urban county. The rural counties had a Beale Urban Influence Codes of seven and the urban county had a Beale Influence Code of 2. State data was provided by KY state police Emergency Protective Order (EPO) and Domestic Violence Order (DVO) data and dockets from each court system. Data recorded from case outcomes from police and court docket data. The sample of women in the rural sample was 98% Caucasian. Urban sample	Interviews/Archival Data Data was collected in two phases. In 2002 Phase 1 included obtaining a description of the PO process in each county from legal actors and advocates. Phase II included 109 interviews with additional legal actors and advocates (i.e., judges, service agencies, shelter staff, health care services, social services, etc.), and two focus groups from 128 women to better understand rural and urban differences in barriers to health care and criminal justice services. 250 urban women and 200 rural women with POs issued were interviewed. Phase 1 Interviews included gathering information about the process of the system. Phase II interviews included examining categories of violence	There were 40 days between issuance of PO and the interview. In that time period, almost 30% of women reported the PO had been violated and verbal abuse continued after the PO was issued. 10% of women reported their PO partner threatened to kill them, 7% reported severe violence, and 16% were stalked. The average number of PO violations was significantly higher for rural women (4.19 times) compared to urban women (1.41 times).

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Study (full reference)	N	Sample Size and Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
		<p>was 69% Caucasian, 27% African American. Mean age of participants was 32 years. 67% of rural participants reported an annual income \$14,999 compared to 48% of urban women. Rural women were less educated and less likely to be employed than urban women.</p>		
<p>Logan, T. K., &amp; Walker, R. (2009). Civil Protective Outcomes: Violations and Perceptions of Effectiveness. <i>Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 24(4)</i>, 675-692.</p>	698	<p>Participants were 698 females, over the age of 18 and who obtained a PO against a partner within 6 months of entering the study</p> <p>Recruitment of participants were from four court jurisdictions</p>	<p>Correlational study that conducted baseline interviews 5 weeks after obtaining a PO and a 2-hour follow up interview</p> <p>Studied factors associated with PO violations, perceptions of PO efficiency &amp; safety, and stalking as risk factors for PO violations</p>	<p>2 out of 5 women did not experience violence after the PO was issued, whereas 3 out of 5 women did experience ongoing violence.</p>
<p>Logan, T. K., &amp; Walker, R. W. (2010). Civil protective order effectiveness: Justice or just a piece of paper? <i>Violence and Victims, 25(3)</i>, 332-</p>	210	<p>213 females were recruited to participate from 5 jurisdictions when they obtained a PO against a male partner between June 2006 and August 2007. A final sample of 210 women participated. Average age</p>	<p>Interview where women were followed over a 6-month period. Data included demographic and SES information, relationship characteristics, perpetrator characteristics, partner abuse and violence, fear, protective order violation, and satisfaction</p>	<p>During the six month period, 50% reported a violation of the PO. Forced sex and whether they were stalked before getting a PO were predictors of PO violation. Those who were stalked had significantly more PO violations than those who had POs but were not stalked.</p>

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Study (full reference)	N	Sample Size and Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
348.		33, mostly Caucasian, less than a little less than half had some high school or completed high school, and almost half had some college degree. Median income was \$15,000. 51% were married an average of 6 years.	with PO order and perceived effectiveness.	They also experienced more severe violence during the follow-up period than victims who experienced violations but no stalking.  A time-by-group interaction found that those who had no PO violations had the least amount of abuse at post-test, those with PO violations but no stalking had higher rates than those without POs, but those who had violations and stalking endured the greatest abuse at post-test.

**Literature Reviews**

Study (full reference)	N	Sample Size and Characteristics	Method and Design: Literature Reviews	Results
Dugan, L., Nagin, D., & Rosenfeld, R. (2003). Exposure reduction or retaliation? The effects of domestic violence resources on intimate partner homicide. <i>Law and Society Review</i> ,	N/A	A review of various studies over time to assess trends	Longitudinal analysis and review to investigate theory of exposure reduction (that policies, services and programs designed to reduce IPV should also reduce rates of IPV) as a basis for reductions in homicides and domestic violence over a long period of time.	Findings suggest that a little exposure reduction in severely violent relationships can be worse than the status quo.  PO violations led to increased homicides in some relationships; strength of legal advocacy led to fewer homicides for white women but increases for black unmarried



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Study (full reference)	N	Sample Size and Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
37(1), 169-198.				<p>women.</p> <p>The adoption of some PO statutes led to decreases in homicide for black married females, but increased probability of homicide for black unmarried females</p>
Johnson, J.M., Luna, Y., & Stein, J. (2003). Victim Protection Orders and the Stake in Conformity Thesis. <i>Journal of Family Violence, 18</i> (6), 317-323.	N/A	No sample characteristics given. Study's findings are from an analysis of other research about the effectiveness of victim protection orders	Literature review of research conducted in Arizona. A review of surveys and interviews gathering data on 'stake of conformity' and examining the relevance of the effectiveness of protection orders	<p>The research findings are mixed in regard to protection order effectiveness.</p> <p>None of the operational measures used to assess stake in conformity produced significant differences in this research</p>
Jordan, C.E. (2004). Intimate Partner Violence and the Justice System: An Examination of the Interface. <i>Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 19</i> , 1412-1434.	N/A	This review focuses on women entering the court system who have been victimized by a crime perpetrated by an intimate partner	<p>Literature review</p> <p>Review of research on the criminal justice interventions in cases of intimate partner violence; and research on the efficacy of civil protective orders</p>	<p>Only a minority of women obtain protective orders and those who do experience more serious violence. Data is limited pertaining to victim satisfaction with POs. It appears that arrests and civil protective orders are often associated with a reduced experience with subsequent violence.</p>
Benitez, C.T., Binder, R.L., & McNiel, D.E. (2010). Do Protection Orders Protect? <i>The Journal of the</i>	N/A	15 original articles, book chapters, and several internet references reviewed and compared.	<p>Literature review</p> <p>Articles, book chapters, and internet references were found using; PubMed, PsycInfo,</p>	Most compelling evidence that protection orders are effective come from studies that include control groups as well as large sample sizes, long follow-up

PASK#13 Online Tables - Table 1. Victim Safety and Effectiveness

<b>Study (full reference)</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Sample Size and Characteristics</b>	<b>Method and Design</b>	<b>Results</b>
<i>American Academy of Psychiatry and the Law, 38, 376-385.</i>			LexisNexis, and Google Scholar Referencing PO violations and factors associated with violations	periods, and more representative samples.  Having a permanent protection order in place led to 80% reduction in police-reported physical violence. Most violation activity happens within first 3 months of order.

**Table 2. Perceptions of Victim Satisfaction, Victim Safety and Psychological Well-Being**

**Large Community Sample**

<b>Study (full reference)</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Sample Size and Characteristics</b>	<b>Method and Design</b>	<b>Results</b>
Holt, V. L., Kernic, M. A., Lumley, T., Wolf, M. E., & Rivara, F. P. (2002). Civil Protection Orders and Risk of Subsequent Police-Reported Violence. <i>Journal of American Medical Association</i> , 288(5), 589-594.	2,691	2,691 female residents from Seattle, WA. Participants were those who had a police reported episode of IPV by a male and who didn't obtain a permanent protection order	Retrospective, cohort study  Obtained names of abused women from the Seattle Police Department Domestic Violence Unit database. Examined incidents according to protection order status	Women with temporary protection orders in effect were more likely than women without a PO to be the victim of psychological abuse.

**Smaller Community Samples**

<b>Study</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Sample Characteristics</b>	<b>Method and Design</b>	<b>Results</b>
Bell, M.E., & Goodman, L.A. (2001). Supporting Battered Woman Involved With the Court System. <i>Violence Against Women</i> , 7 (12), 1377-1404.	157	Recruited 157 participants seeking PO at DV Intake Center District of Columbia, 81 participants; 93% African American women participated, 18 years old or older, seeking temporary restraining orders at the Domestic Violence Intake Center at the District of Columbia Superior Court between	Pilot Study of court-based advocacy programs to improve experience of victims of domestic abuse  Victims go before judge in superior court to request temporary protection, which lasts 2 weeks; 2-6 weeks later, victims can return for a hearing to obtain a civil protection order	Women working with law student advocates reported significantly less physical and psychological re-abuse and marginally better emotional support after 6 weeks.  88% of participants had experienced severe physical assault; 32% experienced severe sexual assault and 40% severe physical injury.

PASK#13 Online Tables - Table 2. Perceptions of Victim Satisfaction, Victim Safety and Psychological Well-Being

Study (full reference)	N	Sample Size and Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
		January 1999 and January 2000	(e.g., grants relief for a year). Examined perceived support, depression, and psychological abuse	

**Community Samples Interviews**

Study (full reference)	N	Sample Size and Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
Logan, T.K., & Cole, J. (2007). The Impact of Partner Stalking on Mental Health and Protective Order Outcomes Over Time. <i>Violence and Victims</i> , 22(5), 546-562.	662	<p>Participants were 662 women broken into 2 groups; (n = 489 no stalking by the PO partner; n = 173 stalking after the PO by the PO partner)</p> <p>Mean age of participants 31.5; 82.5% Caucasian; 54.5% were unemployed at baseline; average income was \$10,800; and half of the sample was from a rural area.</p> <p>Average duration of relationship 6.9 years</p> <p>70% completed the interview and 94%</p>	<p>Correlational/Longitudinal Interviews</p> <p>Baseline interviews were conducted to examine "stalking" and abuse tactics (as measured by the CTS2)</p> <p>A one-year follow-up was also conducted.</p> <p>CTS2 was used to assess psychological, physical, and sexual victimization</p> <p>Abuse tactics were measured</p> <p>An index of severity of physical violence was computed based on CTS. A variable for sexual coercion was also computed.</p> <p>Measures for mental health and substance use were also used to</p>	The longer a woman was stalked (as measured in months), the less she found the PO effective.

PASK#13 Online Tables - Table 2. Perceptions of Victim Satisfaction, Victim Safety and Psychological Well-Being

Study (full reference)	N	Sample Size and Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
		<p>completed the follow-up interview</p> <p>Participants were recruited in four jurisdictions out of court when they obtained a PO against a male intimate partner</p>	<p>assess depression and PTSD and the Addiction Severity Index, perceptions of PO effectiveness was also measured</p>	
<p>Logan, T. K., Walker, R., Shannon, L., Cole, J. (2008). Factors Associated with Separation and Ongoing Violence among Women with Civil Protective Orders. <i>Journal of Family Violence</i>, 23, 377-385.</p>	<p>756</p>	<p>756 women recruited out of court when they obtained a PO against a male intimate partner between 2001-2003</p> <p>698 female participants, 18 years of age or older, or 17 and emancipated, and obtained a PO against male partner within 6 months.</p> <p>1/3 of sample continued or re-established relationship with PO partner after PO was issued; 2/3 of sample did not re-establish relationship with partner</p>	<p>Interviews Correlational (Longitudinal) 13 months pre to post test</p> <p>Recruitment took place from four court jurisdictions (three rural and one urban) to ensure a sample size comparable to urban area.</p> <p>Examined PO violations, demographics, victimization measures (CTS2), perceptions of PO effectiveness &amp; safety</p>	<p>67% of women who did not maintain a relationship with the PO partner reported feeling safer with PO partner compared to 54% of women who continued a relationship with their PO partner after separating.</p> <p>Predictors of eventual separation from the abuser included being stalked and severity of violence.</p> <p>Those who separated from their PO partner experienced significantly more severe physical violence compared to those who were not separated at the follow-up.</p>
<p>Logan, T. K., &amp; Walker, R. (2009). Civil Protective</p>	<p>698</p>	<p>Participants were 698 females, over the age of 18, and obtained a PO against</p>	<p>Correlational study using interviews that conducted baseline interviews 5 weeks</p>	<p>51% of women reported the PO was extremely effective; 27% said fairly; 14% did not find PO</p>

PASK#13 Online Tables - Table 2. Perceptions of Victim Satisfaction, Victim Safety and Psychological Well-Being

Study (full reference)	N	Sample Size and Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>Outcomes: Violations and Perceptions of Effectiveness. <i>Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 24(4), 675-692.</i></p>		<p>a partner within 6 months of entering the study</p> <p>Recruitment of participants were from four court jurisdictions</p>	<p>after obtaining a PO and a 2-hour follow up interview. Studied factors associated with PO violations, perceptions of PO efficiency &amp; safety, and stalking as risk factors for PO violations</p>	<p>effective.</p>
<p>Logan, T. K., &amp; Walker, R. W. (2010). Civil protective order effectiveness: Justice or just a piece of paper? <i>Violence and Victims, 25(3), 332-348.</i></p>	<p>210</p>	<p>213 females were recruited to participate from 5 jurisdictions when they obtained a PO against a male partner between June 2006 and August 2007. A final sample of 210 women participated.</p> <p>Average age 33; mostly Caucasian; less than half had some high school or completed high school; and almost half had some college degree. Median income was \$15,000. 51% were married an average of 6 years.</p>	<p>Interview where women were followed over a 6-month period. Data included demographic and SES information, relationship characteristics, perpetrator characteristics, partner abuse and violence, fear, protective order violation, and satisfaction with PO order and perceived effectiveness.</p>	<p>Comparisons from pre- to- post-test found fear decreased for all categories (i.e., threat, future violence, physical injury, financial, fear of loss of control, public humiliation, harassment, and threat).</p> <p>80% of respondents reported they were fairly or extremely satisfied with the PO process. At 6-month follow-up, 91% of orders were still in effect.</p> <p>Those who did not experience PO violations found the PO order more effective compared to those who had violations but no stalking, and those who had violations and stalking.</p>

**Table 3. Predictors and Characteristics of Victims and Perpetrators**

**Smaller Community Samples**

Study (full reference)	N	Sample Size and Characteristics	Study Type: Police and Court Data	Results
Kaci, J. H. (1992). A Study of Protective Orders Issued under California's Domestic Violence Prevention Act. <i>Criminal Justice Review, 19(1)</i> , 61-76.	224	1,800 domestic violence restraining orders in Orange County, CA 224 civil cases were filed in Orange County Superior Court.	Correlational/Archival analysis of police and court data. Civil case numbers were obtained from Family Law Panel calendars Court file cases reviewed between December 1989 and January 1990; 224 cases had temporary restraining orders under Domestic Violence Prevention Act.	Married victims were less likely to seek final orders or have criminal charges filed in domestic violence cases compared to non-married couples.
Gist, J., McFarlane, J., Malecha, A., Fredland, N., Schultz, P., & Wilson, P. (2001). Women in danger: Intimate partner violence experienced by women who qualify and do not qualify for a protection order. <i>Behavioral Sciences and the Law, 19</i> , 637-647.	90	90 women from the District Attorney's office in family court were interviewed in Texas. 40% African American; 30% Caucasian; 29% Latino; and 1% other. Mean age of 32. 62% had at least a high school diploma. 54% were with current intimate partners and 46% were with ex-intimate partners.	This interview consisted of measures including the Severity of Violence Scale, Stalking Victimization Scale. The goal was to examine differences among women who qualified and who did not qualify for a PO in violence, threats, and stalking.	28% of women applying for a PO did not qualify for one. Women with POs experienced more threats and mild violence. There were no differences among women who qualified and did not qualify for PO in physical abuse. There were also no significant differences in stalking among the groups.

PASK#13 Online Tables - Table 3. Predictors and Characteristics of Victims and Perpetrators

Study (full reference)	N	Sample Size and Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>Linares, L. O., McAlister Groves, B., Greenberg, J., Bronfman, E., Augustyn, M., &amp; Zuckerman, B. (1999). Restraining orders: A frequent marker of adverse mental health. <i>Pediatrics</i>, 104(2), 249-259.</p>	689	<p>Computer generated random sample of 689 mother-child dyads in the Boston area between 1996 and 1998 of preschool children ages 3-6.</p> <p>The sample was approached by a phone interview for a screening process, located, and screened again. There were 160 mothers who participated in the study.</p>	<p>The researchers used phone interviews to examine differences in mental health among mothers who had taken out restraining orders compared to mothers who have never taken out restraining orders (RO). Mothers completed measures including CTS-R, SF-36, SCL90-R, PTS, PTSD, CBC-2-3, or child behavior checklist.</p>	<p>Results found that mothers who reported filing a restraining order experienced significantly more verbal aggression, physical violence, poorer health, higher PTSD symptoms compared to mothers who had not taken out an RO. Mothers who had taken out RO's were more likely to meet the partial lifetime PTSD diagnosis. Child outcomes were not significantly different among RO and non-RO mothers.</p>
<p>Wolf, M., Holt, V. L., Kernic, M., &amp; Rivera, F. P. (2000). Who gets protection orders for intimate partner violence? <i>American Journal of Preventive Medicine</i>, 19(4), 286-291.</p>	448	<p>Female residents from Seattle, WA who experienced domestic violence between 1997 and 1998.</p> <p>448 baseline interviews, including 253 women with CPOs and 195 without CPOs. The first follow-up included 240 women with CPOs and 157 without CPOs. The second follow-up was 224 women with CPOs and 138 women without CPOs.</p>	<p>Cohort study. Authors investigated women with and without protection orders. Self-report interviews were used to examine baseline, 5 months, and nine months after the incident. Authors examined odds ratios of risks of contact, unwelcome calls/contact, threats, weapon threats, psychological, sexual, or physical abuse or injury, and abuse related medical care.</p> <p>Demographic information, abuse history using CTS2, mental and physical status was</p>	<p>Women who obtained POs were more likely to be employed, pregnant, married, over the age of 24, and less likely to be involved with the abuser at the time of assessment than women who did not obtain POs. Women who obtained POs did not differ from women who did obtain POs in psychological abuse and depression.</p>



PASK#13 Online Tables - Table 3. Predictors and Characteristics of Victims and Perpetrators

Study (full reference)	N	Sample Size and Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
			<p>the Center for epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale, Short Form Health Survey, Alcohol and Substance abuse screening, and a modified version of the Social Adjustment Scale.</p>	
<p>Tjaden, P., &amp; Thoennes, N. (2000). <i>The Role of Stalking in Domestic Violence Crime Reports</i> Generated by the Colorado Springs Police Department. <i>Violence and Victims</i>, 15(4), 427-441.</p>	<p>1,785</p>	<p>Sample was 1,785 victims and suspects who were intimate partners. Sample information was gathered from CSPD Domestic Violence Complaint Forms. All file information consisted of misdemeanor and felony crimes during April to September, 1998</p> <p>Demographic variables were used as predictor variables (i.e., gender, age, marital and living status, race, employment status, sexual orientation) but no sample characteristics were provided.</p>	<p>Correlational/archival using court records.</p> <p>Sample generated from CSPD Domestic Violence Summons and Complaint forms</p> <p>Bivariate analyses conducted to assess risk factors associated with intimate partner stalking</p>	<p>Female victims were significantly more likely than male victims to allege stalking by their partners.</p> <p>Female victims who alleged stalking by their partner were significantly less likely than female victims who did not allege stalking to be emotionally distraught at the time of the report but more likely to have an active restraining order against the suspect.</p>
<p>Zoellner, L., Feeny, N., Alvarex, J., Watlington, C., O'Neill, M., Zager, R., &amp; Foa, E. (2000).</p>	<p>65 women</p>	<p>65 women in the process of requesting a restraining order were interviewed from the Philadelphia family court domestic</p>	<p>Interview Using the Partner Violence Interview (semi-structured interview including demographics, relationship</p>	<p>Prior threats to kill were related to obtaining a final order. Marital status, ethnicity, and education were not related to obtaining a PO. Having a weapon</p>

PASK#13 Online Tables - Table 3. Predictors and Characteristics of Victims and Perpetrators

Study (full reference)	N	Sample Size and Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>Factors associated with completion of restraining order process in female victims of partner violence. <i>Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 15(10)</i>, 1081-1099.</p>		<p>violence unit.</p> <p>Data on final status of restraining order was found for 56 matched controls. Participant's mean age 31. 57% African American; 12% Hispanic; and 31% Caucasian.</p> <p>Average duration of relationship was 4.33 years. Median income was under \$10,000 for 72% of the sample. 60% were unemployed. 22% were married. 95% had children.</p>	<p>status, abuse severity, help seeking behavior). Severity of abuse using a 10-item scale. Attachment to Partner—two questions. Perceptions of Threat and Spouse Specific Fear and Restraining Order Status.</p>	<p>present, physical injury, or a child witness present was not predictive of a final PO. Threat to self and still being in love with the abuser predicted whether the victim would follow through with the PO.</p>
<p>Holt, V. L., Kernic, M. A., Wolf, M., &amp; Rivera, F. P. (2003). Do protection orders affect the likelihood of future partner violence and injury? <i>American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 24(1)</i>, 16-21.</p>	<p>448</p>	<p>Female residents from Seattle, WA who experienced domestic violence between 1997 and 1998.</p> <p>448 baseline interviews, including 253 women with Civil protection orders (CPOs) and 195 without CPOs. The first follow-up included 240 women with CPOs and 157 without CPOs. The second follow-up was 224 women with</p>	<p>Cohort study. Authors investigated women who had a CPO (civil protection order). Self-report interviews were used to examine baseline, 5 months, and nine months after the incident. Authors examined odds ratios of risks of contact, unwelcome calls/contact, threats, weapon threats, psychological, sexual, or physical abuse or injury, and abuse related medical care.</p>	<p>Women who participated in baseline and follow-up who obtained CPOs did not differ by race from women without CPOs. Women with CPOs were more likely to be working full time, pregnant and depressed at the time of the incident, and less likely to have an alcohol or drug problem.</p> <p>Women with CPOs were less likely to be cohabitating with their abusers at the time of the incident. Women with CPOs were more</p>

PASK#13 Online Tables - Table 3. Predictors and Characteristics of Victims and Perpetrators

Study (full reference)	N	Sample Size and Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
		CPOs and 138 women without CPOs.	Demographic information, abuse history using CTS2, mental and physical status was the Center for epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale, Short Form Health Survey, Alcohol and Substance abuse screening, and a modified version of the Social Adjustment Scale.	likely to report sexual coercion in the year prior to the incident. Women with CPOs were also more likely to experience physical abuse during the incident, and less likely to have an injury related to IPV as a result of the incident.
Cole, J., Logan, T. K., & Shannon, L. (2005). Intimate sexual victimization among women with protective orders: Types and associations of physical and mental health problems. <i>Violence and Victims, 20(6)</i> , 695-715.	757	Participants were recruited from court after obtaining protective orders between 2001 and 2003. Also investigated a sub-sample of 599 females (317 urban and 282 rural) who reported sexual victimization. 119 were excluded from analyses. The sub-sample was categorized into 3 groups: no sexual insistence or sexual assault, sexual insistence and no forced sex, and threatened sex and/or forced sex. Mean age of participants 31.6; 85.5% White; 14% African American; and 1% other. Mean income ranged from \$9,000 to \$12,000.	Correlational/Self Report Study that examined the estimate of the prevalence of sexual insistence and sexual assault in women who experienced IPV and differences among rural and urban areas. Sexual Victimization which was measured with the CTS2 scale, Demographic info, Victimization questions, Physical Health Questions, Mental Health Indicators, and The Brief Symptom Inventory	51.3% of the sample experienced sexual victimization (insistence, threatened sex, forced sex). Women who experienced threats or forced sex also experienced sexual insistence by the same partner. 20% of women in the threatened/forced sex condition had been physically assaulted in their lifetime by someone other than a parent or their partner. Each of the 3 groups experienced severe physical violence (between 81% and 91%) and women in the threatened/forced sex group had the highest level of violence. Women with no sexual victimization had the least mental health issues (PTSD, depression, anxiety) than women who experienced sexual insistence or threats/forced sex.

PASK#13 Online Tables - Table 3. Predictors and Characteristics of Victims and Perpetrators

Study (full reference)	N	Sample Size and Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>Mele, M. (2006). Victim/Offender Contact and Repeat Domestic Violence Victimization. <i>Journal of Crime and Justice</i>. 29(2), 51-68.</p>	<p>4,424</p>	<p>4,424 victims identified from DV incident reports; women (84%), mean age of 29; African American (70%), mean age of 30; offenders (72%), mean age of 30.</p> <p>Out of 4,424 victims, 823 (19%) were repeat victims and out of those victims 562 (68%) were victimized twice</p>	<p>Correlational/Archival</p> <p>Incident reports were collected from a large, urban police department between August 2001 and August 2002. Incident reports included: aggravated assault, simple assault, terroristic threats, harassment, criminal mischief, and restraining order violation</p> <p>Multivariate Analysis was used to estimate repeat victimization</p>	<p>Certain victims are at a greater risk of repeat victimization than others, especially those who have children in common with the offender.</p>
<p>Kernsmith, P., &amp; Craun, S. W. (2008). Predictors of Weapon Use in Domestic Violence Incidents Reported to Law Enforcement. <i>Journal of Family Violence</i>, 23, 589-596.</p>	<p>369</p>	<p>2,685 cases filed during 1998-1999</p> <p>Randomly selected 369 domestic violence cases from San Diego County Sheriff's department</p> <p>Sample is diverse racially and the ages for both the victim and perpetrator averaged in early 30's</p>	<p>Correlational/Archival</p> <p>Measured relationship type: married, divorced, dating, and prior dating relationship; whether suspect had restraining order, alcohol &amp; drug use. Measured predictor of weapon use in domestic violence incidents resulting in police report. Measure dichotomous variable on weapon use that led to police involvement</p>	<p>Victims who had restraining orders against the perpetrator were more likely to have a weapon used against them in a domestic violence incident.</p> <p>Female perpetrators were more likely to use a weapon during a domestic violence incident.</p>
<p>Moracco, K. E., Andersen, K.,</p>	<p>731</p>	<p>731 DVPO case files in Durham, NC. 38% were</p>	<p>Correlational/archival Recruited women out of north-</p>	<p>Defendants in criminal and civil IPV cases had concurrent</p>

PASK#13 Online Tables - Table 3. Predictors and Characteristics of Victims and Perpetrators

Study (full reference)	N	Sample Size and Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
Buchanan, R. M., Espersen, C., Bowling, J. M., & Duffy, C. (2010). Who Are the Defendants in Domestic Violence Protection Order Cases? <i>Violence Against Women, 16(11)</i> , 1201-1223.		African American; 56% were white; 10% Hispanic/Latino.  14% lived below poverty level	central North Carolina  Analyzed data through secondary sources - obtained sources of DVPO case files. Received approval from (PIRE) to conduct secondary sources Studied alcohol, drug use, criminal history, SES, correlates	substance abuse and/or mental health problems  Among DVPO plaintiffs, 129 (40%) reported that their partners had been told that they had a mental health condition.

**Smaller Community Samples, Police and Court Data**

Study (full reference)	N	Sample Size and Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
Logan, T. K., Shannon, L., & Walker, R. (2005). Protective orders in rural and urban areas. <i>Violence Against Women, 11(7)</i> , 876-911.	146 140 450	146 court sessions in rural areas 140 court sessions in urban areas 450 women interviewed  Three rural counties and one urban county. The rural counties had a Beale Urban Influence Codes of seven and the urban county had a Beale Influence Code of 2. State data was provided by KY state police Emergency	Interviews/Archival Data Data was collected in two phases. In 2002, Phase 1 included obtaining a description of the PO process in each county from legal actors and advocates. Phase II included 109 interviews with additional legal actors and advocates (i.e., judges, service agencies, shelter staff, health care services, social services, etc.), and two focus groups from 128 women to better understand rural and urban differences in barriers to	More women in rural areas were married to PO partner compared to urban women. Rural women were with their partners longer (10 years) compared to urban women (5 years). Rural women were more likely to report being denied access to finances, more isolated from friends/family, threatened or harmed pets, threats to harm children, harm to them, and threats of weapon use. Rural women also reported more physical abuse from their partner than urban women. More rural women had no contact

PASK#13 Online Tables - Table 3. Predictors and Characteristics of Victims and Perpetrators

Study (full reference)	N	Sample Size and Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
		<p>Protective Order (EPO) and Domestic Violence Order (DVO) data and dockets from each court system. Data recorded from case outcomes from police and court docket data.</p> <p>The sample of women in the rural sample was 98% Caucasian. Urban sample was 69% Caucasian, 27% African American. Mean age of participants was 32 years. 67% of rural participants reported an annual income \$14,99 compared to 48% of urban women. Rural women were less educated and less likely to be employed than urban women.</p>	<p>health care and criminal justice services. 250 urban women and 200 rural women with POs issued were interviewed. Phase I Interviews included gathering information about the process of the system. Phase II interviews included examining categories of violence</p>	<p>POs, more footage restrictions, temporary support granted, and counseling ordered for petitioner. More urban women felt the PO was effective compared to rural women.</p>
<p>Shannon, L., Logan, T. K., &amp; Cole, J. (2007). Intimate Partner Violence, Relationship Status, and Protective Orders: Does "Living in Sin" Entail a Different Experience?</p>	<p>757</p>	<p>757 female victims of domestic violence with protective orders 6 months prior to study</p> <p>392 married couples and cohabiting; 307 women with protective orders recruited from courtrooms</p>	<p>Correlational/Interviews</p> <p>Data collected through face-to-face interviews of women to examine differences between married/cohabiting women's experience of various forms of abuse</p>	<p>Women's experiences with partner violence in the relationship with the abuser were similar. There were no significant differences found between married and cohabiting women's experiences with any of the abuse tactics (i.e., verbal, psychological, sexual, or physical assault). 76% of women</p>

PASK#13 Online Tables - Table 3. Predictors and Characteristics of Victims and Perpetrators

Study (full reference)	N	Sample Size and Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<i>Journal of Interpersonal Violence</i> , 22(9), 1114-1130.		from four court jurisdictions  92.6% White and married; 78.5% cohabiting.		received a no-contact DVO.
Logan, T. K., Walker, R., Shannon, L., & Cole, J. (2008). Factors Associated with Separation and Ongoing Violence among Women with Civil Protective Orders. <i>Journal of Family Violence</i> , 23, 377-385.	756	756 women recruited out of court when they obtained a PO against a male intimate partner between 2001 and 2003  698 female participants, 18 years of age or older, or 17 and emancipated, and obtained a PO against male partner within 6 months.  1/3 of sample continued or re-established relationship with PO partner after PO was issues; 2/3 of sample did not re-establish relationship with partner	Interviews Correlational (Longitudinal) 13 months pre to post test  Recruitment took place from four court jurisdictions (three rural and one urban) to ensure a sample size comparable to urban area.  Examined PO violations, demographics, victimization measures (CTS2), perceptions of PO effectiveness & safety	About half of women reported they were not financially dependent on the PO partner while the other half were slightly financially dependent (24%) or extremely dependent (29%). 67% reported feeling safer with PO partner compared to 54% of women who didn't have a PO relationship after separating.
Mele, M., Roberts, J. C., & Wolfer, L. (2011). Men who seek protection orders against female intimate partners. <i>Partner Abuse</i> , 2(1),	77	The study examined 77 cases where men filed PFAs in Pennsylvania. Of the 77 men, 21 women withdrew their PFA and 56 did not. PFAs that were dismissed were not	Correlational Study/Archival analysis of court records. Researchers examined court PFA petition forms, withdrawal forms, and disposition forms.  Men who withdrew their PFA	Of men who did not withdraw their petition, less than half filed against a current spouse (44.6%) and 23.2% filed against a former or current partner. The remaining filed against a household member (14.9%). One third had a

PASK#13 Online Tables - Table 3. Predictors and Characteristics of Victims and Perpetrators

Study (full reference)	N	Sample Size and Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
61-75.		<p>examined. Mean age for men who did not withdraw their PFA was 36 years and 65% of those who did not withdraw were employed. No information on race was noted.</p> <p>Men who withdrew their PO had a median age of 42, and almost 80% were employed. 52.4% were filing against a current spouse or partner, almost 24% were cohabitating with their partner, and the remaining 19% were filing against a current or former sexual partner. 42.9% had reciprocal POs filed against them.</p>	<p>were compared to men who did not withdraw their PFA.</p> <p>Relationship to the defendant, description of most recent incident, description of prior incidents, and acts leading to petition completion or withdrawal were examined. Psychological, physical abuse, and harassment were also coded.</p>	<p>reciprocal PFA filed against them. Almost 70% filed for more than one incident of abuse and were filing on their own behalf. The most common reason for obtaining the PO was physical abuse (82.1%), and 53.6% reported prior physical abuse. More than half claimed there was a threat of harm. More than one-third reported a history of psychological or emotional abuse. All believed they were in immediate danger. All of the men were granted the PO. None of the men were granted temporary custody of their child.</p> <p>Of men who did not withdraw their POs, almost 62% filed for more than one incident of abuse, and 81% filed for physical abuse. For most men, physical abuse led to their filing of the PO. Psychological or emotional abuse was the second most cited reason for pursuing a PO.</p> <p>There were no significant differences in personal characteristics or prior abuse, or types of abuse experienced by men</p>



PASK#13 Online Tables - Table 3. Predictors and Characteristics of Victims and Perpetrators

Study (full reference)	N	Sample Size and Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
				<p>who continued with their PO and those who withdrew their PO. Those who withdrew their PO did experience fewer forms of abuse and those who were seeking custody of a child were more likely to not withdraw a PO.</p>

**Table 4. Enforcement of Protective Orders**

**Smaller Community Samples**

Study (full reference)	N	Sample Size and Characteristics	Method and Design Police and court data	Results
Kaci, J. H. (1992). A Study of Protective Orders Issued under California's Domestic Violence Prevention Act. <i>Criminal Justice Review</i> , 19(1), 61-76.	224	1,800 domestic violence restraining orders in Orange County, CA  224 civil cases were filed in Orange County Superior Court.	Correlational/Archival  Civil case numbers were obtained from Family Law Panel calendars  Court file cases reviewed between December 1989 and January 1990; 224 cases had temporary restraining orders under Domestic Violence Prevention Act.	39% of the participants completed the court process to make the temporary restraining order permanent.  There were significantly fewer criminal charges filed in domestic violence cases involving 17.7% married couples than 32.5% unmarried couples.
Weisz, A. N., Tolman, R. M., & Bennett, L. (1998). An Ecological Study of Nonresidential Services for Battered Women Within a Comprehensive Community Protocol for Domestic Violence. <i>Journal of Family Violence</i> , 13(4), 395-415.	392	Participants were 392 battered women. Mean age for battered women was 30.8 years. White (85%); African American (7%).	Correlational/archival  Data about prosecutions were gathered from forms completed by States Attorneys describing the outcome of each case.  Used qualitative, open-ended interviews and recruited volunteer for interviews at an annual event at FSS (Family Shelter Services).	Women who received battered women's services or had a PO were more likely to follow through with a completed court case and number of arrests of the abuser increased. Associations were strongest when women received both battered women's services and at least 1 protective order.

PASK#13 Online Tables - Table 4. Enforcement of Protective Orders

Study (full reference)	N	Sample Size and Characteristics	Method and Design	Results
<p>Kane, R. J. (1999). Patterns of arrest in domestic violence encounters: Identifying a police decision model. <i>Journal of Criminal Justice</i>, 27(1), 65-79.</p>	668	<p>1,000 incidents of domestic violence were collected from the Boston Police Department. Districts B3 and D4 were sampled from 1993. 1,000 incidents of domestic violence were collected. The offender was gone on arrival of police 33% of the time and in none of those cases was the offender arrested, and therefore was excluded from analysis. Data was then reduced to 668 incidents.</p>	<p>Correlational Study of Archival Data based on police incident reports. The goal of the study was to examine potential interaction effects among arrest and variables such as use of weapons, victim injury, property damage, and victim preference. The dependent variable was arrest or no arrest.</p>	<p>When offenders were present, almost 43% were arrested. The strongest predictor of arrest was potential risk to the victim (which included weapon use of fists, feet, or gun). When there was increased risk to the victim, the arrest rate was almost 73%. When knives or other objects were used, the arrest rate was almost 61%, and the use of verbal threats led to an arrest rate of approximately 44%. Violation of PO led to approximately 5% higher arrest rates compared to arrest rates in cases with no PO.</p>
<p>Kane, R. (2000). Police responses to restraining orders in domestic violence incidents: Identifying the custody-threshold thesis. <i>Criminal Justice &amp; Behavior</i>, 27(5), 561-580.</p>	818	<p>The authors used data from the Boston Police Department and gathered event specific information from police incident reports. The sample included only male and female adults who were spouses or partners. The sample of 818 incidents included males and females. Mandatory arrest was implemented during the time of the data collection. In 350 of the 818 incidents, the offender</p>	<p>Correlational Study of Police Response to incidents of DV. The authors use a theoretical framework of the custody-threshold thesis to determine which suggests police decisions to arrest depending upon satisfying several purposes of custody. Victim risk was assessed (i.e., injury, use of weapons, and seriousness of injury). Groups were placed into low risk (no evident risk or just threats) and other. Violation of an RO was also coded dichotomously and entered into</p>	<p>The violation of a PO of a domestic violence incident decreased the likelihood of arrest. Inclusion of the control variables increased the fit for the model and net of all control variables of an RO violation were not predictive of arrest. While controlling for variables, risk and victim injury were the largest predictors of arrest. Offenders who presented no risk but violated their PO were 18X more likely to be arrested, which suggests that PO violations are more important in the absence of risk.</p>

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		was gone when police arrived so they were excluded from the study.	a logistic regression.	
<p>Zoellner, L., Feeny, N., Alvarex, J., Watlington, C., O'Neill, M., Zager, R., &amp; Foa, E. (2000). Factors associated with completion of restraining order process in female victims of partner violence. <i>Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 15</i>(10), 1081-1099.</p>	65	<p>65 women in the process of requesting a restraining order were interviewed from the Philadelphia family court domestic violence unit.</p> <p>Data on final status of restraining order was found for 56 matched controls. Mean age 31. 57% African American; 12% Hispanic; and 31% Caucasian. Average duration of relationship was 4.33 years. Median income was under \$10,000 for 72% of the sample. 60% were unemployed. 37% on welfare and average duration with partner 4.3 years.</p>	<p>Interview</p> <p>Using the Partner Violence Interview (semi-structured interview including demographics, relationship status, abuse severity, help seeking behavior). Severity of abuse using a 10-item scale. Attachment to Partner—two questions. Perceptions of Threat and Spouse Specific Fear and Restraining Order Status.</p>	<p>63% did not follow-through to obtain a one year restraining order. 37% obtained a final 1-year restraining order. Prior threats to kill were related to obtaining a final order.</p>
<p>Logan, T. K., Nigoff, A., Walker, R., Jordan, C. (2002). Stalker Profiles With and Without Protective Orders: Reoffending or</p>	390	<p>390 males charged with stalking</p> <p>Participants were 346 males charged with stalking in 1999 in one state</p>	<p>Correlational/archival</p> <p>Criminal history data was collected from Kentucky Administrative Office of the Courts Pretrial Services through April 2007</p>	<p>2/3 of the stalkers had a protective order against them at some point in the study suggesting that stalking is associated with intimate partner abuse. Those charged with first-degree stalking were more likely to be found guilty initially,</p>

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<p>Criminal Justice Processing? <i>Violence and Victims</i>, 17(5), 541.</p>		<p>78% white; 17% African American; and 4% missing race information</p> <p>Ages ranged from 18-80 years old</p> <p>Participants split into 3 groups: males without protective orders, males with one prior protective order, and males with two or more prior protective orders</p>	<p>Data analyzed using standardized data collection instruments for two periods before 1999</p>	<p>and 1/3 of all 3 study groups had the initial felony stalking charge amended.</p> <p>The group with two or more protective orders was more likely to have felony charges than the other 2 groups.</p>
<p>Buzawa, E. &amp; Hotaling, G. (2006). The Relationship to Relationship Status, Gender, and Minor Status in the Police Response to Domestic Assaults, Victims, and Offenders: <i>A Journal of Evidence-Based Policies and Practices</i>, 1,(4), 323-360.</p>	<p>327</p>	<p>327 domestic violence calls from 5 towns in the NE with pro-arrest policies in place-complete data on 320 cases. 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 involve male against female intimate partner violence. Over 1/3 of cases involved parents and adult or adolescent children, siblings, or other household</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>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>

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<p>Muftic, L. R. &amp; 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, 13</i>, 46-69.</p>	<p>201</p>	<p>members. 70 female and 131 male domestic violence offenders in North Dakota  Eliminated same-sex couples, final sample was 131 males and 70 females (N = 201) from data collected between 2001 and 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 2x more likely to have a prior arrest for DV</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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 time).  Females were more likely to attend intervention programs than men and there were no statistical gender differences in rates of recidivism.</p>
<p>Logan, T. K., Shannon, L., &amp; Walker, R. (2005). Protective orders in rural and urban areas. <i>Violence Against Women, 11</i>(7), 876-911.</p>	<p>146 140 450</p>	<p>146 court sessions in rural areas 140 court sessions in urban areas 450 women interviewed  Three rural counties and one urban county. The rural counties had a Beale Urban Influence Code of seven and the urban county had a Beale Influence Code of 2. State data was provided by KY state police Emergency</p>	<p>Interviews/Archival Data Data was collected in two phases. In 2002, Phase 1 included obtaining a description of the PO process in each county from legal actors and advocates. Phase II included 109 interviews with additional legal actors and advocates (i.e., judges, service agencies, shelter staff, health care services, social services, etc.), and two focus groups from 128 women to better understand rural and</p>	<p>Urban counties had more POs issued per 1,000 women compared to rural counties. Urban counties had more domestic violence orders than rural counties. There was more pre-adjudication cases in the rural area (22%) compared to urban area (11%) and there was no difference in rural and urban within post-adjudication cases. Interviews with legal actors and advocates found rural and urban PO processes differed. More rural women had no contact POs, more</p>

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		<p>Protective Order (EPO) and Domestic Violence Order (DVO) data and dockets from each court system. Data recorded from case outcomes from police and court docket data.</p> <p>The sample of women in the rural sample was 98% Caucasian. Urban sample was 69% Caucasian; 27% African American. Mean age of participants was 32 years. 67% of rural participants reported an annual income \$14,999, compared to 48% of urban women. Rural women were less educated and less likely to be employed than urban women.</p>	<p>urban differences in barriers to health care and criminal justice services. 250 urban women and 200 rural women with POs issued were interviewed. Phase I Interviews included gathering information about the process of the system. Phase II interviews included examining categories of violence.</p>	<p>footage restrictions, temporary support granted, and counseling ordered for petitioner.</p>
<p>Shannon, L., Logan, T. K., Cole, J. (2007). Intimate Partner Violence, Relationship Status, and Protective Orders: Does "Living in Sin" Entail a Different Experience? <i>Journal of Interpersonal</i></p>	<p>757</p>	<p>757 female victims of domestic violence with protective orders 6 months prior to study</p> <p>392 married couples and cohabiting; 307 women with protective orders recruited from courtrooms from four court jurisdictions</p>	<p>Correlational</p> <p>Data collected through face-to-face interviews of women to examine differences between married, cohabiting women's experience of various forms of abuse</p>	<p>Of those receiving a no-contact order, more married women received a specific footage restriction for the perpetrator than cohabitating women. More married petitioners were ordered into counseling compared to non-married.</p> <p>Married women were older than non-married women and were</p>

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<i>Violence, 22(9), 1114-1130.</i>		Mean age 32. Average income \$14,999. 30% less than high school. 35% high school diploma or GED. 35% had some college.  92.6% White and married; 78.5% cohabiting.		involved with their partners longer (10.32 years) than non-married women (3.64 years) and more likely to have children.
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(2)</i> , 65-86.	120	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  DV: County level rate of PO's 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. Effects of rurality appear mediated by an SES index presumed to tap resource deprivation.
Diviney, C. L., Parekh, A., Olson, L. M. (2009). Outcomes	597	597 participants from largest District Court in Utah	Correlational/archival  Data collected using court	Less than one ¼ of defendants were sentenced to attend batterer intervention programs. Less than



PASK#13 Online Tables - Table 4. Enforcement of Protective Orders

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of Civil Protective Orders. <i>Journal of Interpersonal Violence</i> , 24(7), 1209-1221.		Compared final sentencing decisions ordered by judges to federal and state sentencing guidelines for protective order violations	record minutes from permanent protective order violations in Utah	half of defendants were arrested and incarcerated as opposed to 100% mandated by state sentencing guidelines.
Spooner, M. (2009). Does Eligibility for Protection Orders Prevent Repeat Abuse of Domestic Abuse Victims in Caribbean States? <i>Journal of Family Violence</i> , 24, 377-387.	393	761 reports of IPV against women in St. Kitts and Barbados between 1994 and 1998  393 reports collected from two major police-districts (Basseterre and Sandy Point)  368 reports were collected from three of the larger police districts on Barbados	Correlational Conducted on Barbados and St. Kitts in the Easter Caribbean. Data drawn from police reports that document incidents of domestic abuse reported on Barbados and St. Kitts  Five predictor models used - 1 for independent variables and the rest included in analysis to explain differences of repeat abuse	Eligibility for protection orders on Barbados resulted in only negligible benefits for women. Co-habitation and police response consistently lower the hazard of repeat abuse among battered women on Barbados.  Police on Barbados responded on the same day in 96.7% of the reported cases of DV compared to 29.8% on St. Kitts.
Jordan, C. E., Pritchard, A. J., Duckett, D., & Charnigo, R. (2010). Criminal offending among respondents to Protective Orders: Crime types and patterns that predict victim risk. <i>Violence Against Women</i> , 16(12), 1396-1411.	2,631	Records of Kentucky Supreme Court are used to identify respondents against who POs have been sought. According to KY 28,075 cases of PO's were filed during 2003. Lists of 2,361 cases of POs were obtained based on a 10% random sample of all POs filed during the fiscal year. Criminal records for 2,073	Based on the relationship between criminal histories and increased criminality upon the issuance of a PO, this study more closely examines the offending patterns and POs by examining the temporal relationships between the two. The hypotheses included; how likely the respondents were to receive POs in the next month based on the number and nature	This study examines the relationship between criminal histories and the issuance of protective orders. Variables that appear to be related to criminality and protective order issuance. The largest predictor of a PO being violated was a previous violation of a PO. The next largest predictor was whether the offender was charged with a felony, misdemeanor, assault, or stalking.

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		<p>participants were obtained who accounted for 3,445 POs, 16,407 criminal charges, and 12,693 traffic charges. Charges were placed into categories.</p>	<p>of criminal activities and demographic characteristics. There were 15 predictor variables used to examine the likelihood of the issuance of a PO.</p>	<p>As the number of charges were issued, the likelihood of a PO being issued increased (a cluster of two or more charges increased the issuance of a PO by 6%; clusters of charges increased substantially when charges increased. For example, when 3 charges were filed, the prediction of a PO increased by almost 14%. Even while controlling for the effects of previous charges or jail time, the prediction for a PO increased by 13%. Controlling for variables, age decreased the odds of a man being charged. Women had a 45.5% less odds of being charged than men. Younger, non-white males with prior POs were more likely to accrue criminal charges once a new PO was issued.</p>
<p>Frantzen, D., Miguel, C. S., Kwak, D. H. (2011). Predicting case conviction and domestic violence recidivism: Measuring the deterrent effects of conviction and protection order violations. <i>Violence</i></p>	<p>452</p>	<p>Court documents and police reports from Bexlar, TX, using an availability sampling approach.</p> <p>The authors collected data on the first 452 cases in between 2006 and 2007 to obtain a measurable amount of PO violation cases (11%). Final samples</p>	<p>Archival/correlational study based on court documents and police reports. Examined dependent variable conviction or dismissed. Recidivism was also examined as a two year follow-up. Predictor variables included whether the case was charged as PO violation, number of prior arrests for DV, and use of</p>	<p>Of the total sample, approximately 63% were convicted. 11% of those were charged with PO violations. Of the offenders with PO violations, 83% were convicted (n = 38). The average period of time before re-arrest was 21 months. About 64% were previous or current partners, and the majority of cases involved a weapon (88%). About 40% had one or more</p>

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<i>and Victims, 26(4), 395-409.</i>		of 415 cases were used for analysis.	weapon, victim injury, and victim and suspect characteristics.	previous DV offense. Most of the victims and offenders were Hispanic (approx. 65%) with a mean age of 32. Each prior DV charge predicted conviction by a factor of 1.58. Male victims were less likely to result in convictions compared to cases with female victims, and male offenders were 3X more likely to be convicted compared to female offenders. Offenders who had prior DV arrests reoffended sooner than those with no prior arrests, and arrests were more likely when there was visible injury. Males were 4x more likely to be re-arrested compared to female offenders, and young offenders were more likely to be re-arrested than older offenders.