PASK 2025-2026 Review

Topic #10: Legal Decisions Based on Sex, Sexual Orientation, Race, and Ethnicity: A Systematic Review of Intimate Partner Violence Research

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Individuals from marginalized backgrounds report unique factors related to their experiences of intimate partner violence (IPV) due to their identity that may result in unequal support from the legal system when seeking help (e.g., Anyikwa, 2015; Calton et al., 2016; Dim et al., 2022). To better understand the mechanisms of police, prosecutor, and court responses as it relates to identity, the present study investigates the role of sex/gender, sexual orientation, and race/ethnicity in legal decision-making in IPV cases. The Partner Abuse State of Knowledge (PASK) project, which broadly reviewed IPV scholarship, highlighted legal inequities based on several of these demographic variables (see Shernock & Russell, 2012). This study, an updated review of the literature, is unique in its inclusion of sexual orientation as an extralegal variable in the systematic review. The first author searched PubMed, PsychINFO, Criminal Justice Abstracts, and ProQuest Dissertations and Theses Global for published and unpublished relevant articles from January 1, 2013 through March 1, 2023, resulting in a final sample size of 91 articles.

The present review synthesizes themes that intersect with at least one extralegal variable (i.e., sex/gender, sexual orientation, race/ethnicity) and legal decision-making group (i.e., police, prosecutors, and adjudicators [inclusive of judges and jurors]). Most articles included police officers (n = 64), followed by adjudicators (n = 25), then prosecutors (n = 15). Regarding extralegal factors, the vast majority included gender/sex (n = 73), followed by race/ethnicity (n = 45), then sexual orientation (n = 25). Several articles cut across multiple legal groups and extralegal variables, which is why the article counts exceed the sample total. As such, all articles are included in a single table, as more articles than not would then be repeated multiple times. The table is organized by the full study reference, sample size, sample characteristics (e.g., geographic location, gender, race), study method and design, relevant findings, and relevant category (i.e., extralegal variable(s) and legal decision-making group(s) membership). The identified themes in therefore aim to facilitate ease of access in understanding each paper's unique contribution to the systematic review.

Several notes help contextualize the construction of this table. For the sake of parsimony, the results listed may exclude significant findings from each paper if they were outside the scope of the present review. Reviewed papers included a vast number of models and variables, and summarizing each of these findings is not plausible. Accordingly, the results focus on those most relevant to the manuscript.

Further, when mixed-methods papers were included for its qualitative piece, quantitative results – if determined to fail to differentiate between domestic violence and IPV or for some other exclusionary criteria – are not described in this table (see paper for a discussion on inclusion and exclusion criteria). As a final note, some articles that include police decisions to lay charges (e.g., Bader et al., 2019; Dawson and Hotton, 2014; Wangmann et al., 2020) are discussed under the prosecutor decision-making group due to the similarity of responsibilities and the overall organization of this systematic review, which follows the U.S. legal process.

Summarizing findings in the table proves difficult, as perhaps the strongest finding is the inconsistency across studies. Several study results conflict with one another (e.g., Hirschel & McCormack, 2021 note Black couples are less likely to incur police response compared to White couples, while Mason & Petrie, 2021 find the opposite to be true). Several others report null findings. However, holistically, a large portion of the reviewed literature supports a trend in which White, heterosexual female victims are constructed as those most worthy of legal pursuit in IPV cases. This pattern was apparent in decisions to arrest, prosecute, sentence, and grant protective orders. In general, police – and to a lesser degree, prosecutors, judges, and jurors – appear to use more traditional legal responses when responding to White male-perpetrated violence against a White female victim. Meanwhile, responses that may infer indifference, a lack of gravity, or confusion as to the primary aggressor (e.g., dual arrest, counseling recommendations) are more likely with male victims, POC couples, and same-sex couples.

Yet, again, while some studies indicate individuals from historically marginalized groups (i.e., people of color [POC], lesbian, gay, and bisexual [LGB] folx) or female-to-male perpetrated IPV are disparately ignored by the legal system, others observe more aggressive legal action in these populations. Both Richardson (2019) and Pinckney (2014) reconcile such opposite responses through a tendency to avoid or minimize contact with LGB and/or POC victims, but when IPV is attended to, responses are more retributive, thus, these couples face disparate treatment on both ends of the spectrum. Finally, demographics and characteristics of legal personnel made up a large sect of studies, although they tended to predict decision-making less reliably. When significant findings did emerge, they trended in a direction such that those from historically underprivileged groups held more victim-centered attitudes or responses.

As indicated by articles counts, additional research is needed on prosecutors and sexual orientation, which are the most understudied legal group and extralegal variable, respectively. Further, future research should include legal responses based on gender identity (e.g., trans, queer, non-binary folx). While studies on POC were somewhat more common, researchers often collapsed race and ethnicity to compare those who are White versus “non-White.” Given studies with significant racial and/or ethnic differences captured a more detailed picture of these constructs (though often depicted as

"other" races), it is essential for future research to separately analyze race and ethnicity as well as include non-Black racial minorities.

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Brenda Russell, Ph.D. is a Professor of Psychology at The Pennsylvania State University, Berks. Her interests include psychology and law, perceptions of victims and perpetrators of domestic violence. She is particularly interested in how gender and sexual orientation play a role in evaluating defendants and victims in legal cases. Her areas of expertise include domestic and sexual violence, and sexual harassment. She's written dozens of articles on the topics of domestic and sexual violence and written and/or edited seven books. Her more recent books include "Perceptions of Female Offenders: How Stereotypes and Social Norms affect Criminal Justice Response" (2nd Edition, two-volume set, 2023, Springer Nature) and "Gender and Domestic Violence: Contemporary Legal Practice and Intervention Reforms." She also serves as an expert in domestic violence cases and consultant and program evaluator for various federal and state educational, law enforcement, justice, and treatment programs.

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NOTE: References organized according to the most recent year published. Those published the same year are arranged alphabetically by author last name.

Study (Full Reference)	**Sample Size**	**Sample Characteristics**	**Study Type**	**Results**	**Theme**
2023					
Brady, P. Q., Zedaker, S. B., McKay, K., & Scott, D. (2023). The darker the skin, the greater the disparity? Why a reliance on visible injuries fosters health, legal, and racial disparities in domestic violence complaints involving strangulation. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, *38*(11-12), 7602–7629. https://doi.org/10.1177/08862605221145726	N = 133 family violence complaints	Incidents were handled by Austin Police Department and the Travis County District Attorney's Office in Texas from 2010-2015. Of the sample: Male defendant-Female victim (97.0%, N = 129); Male defendant-Male victim (2.3%, N = 3); Female Defendant-Female victim (0.8%, N = 1); Race / ethnicity of victim: Hispanic (41.4%, N = 55), Black (30.1%, N = 40), Non-Hispanic White/ Asian (28.6%, N = 38). Race / ethnicity of defendant: Hispanic (38.3%), Black (36.8%), Non-Hispanic White/Asian (24.8%). Mean Age: Victim (34.2); Defendant (33.4).	Correlational, using police records	Breathing difficulties were the most common symptoms identified by officers (98%), followed by external signs (89%), and symptoms of impeded blood circulation (87%). Compared to cases involving White/Asian survivors, officers were less likely to identify external injuries on Black survivors' neck, chin, and chest/shoulders. While racial/ethnic differences did not emerge for symptoms of disrupted airflow, Hispanic survivors were twice as likely to report losing control of bodily functions.	Police, Race/Ethnicity
Goodson, A. (2023). Police officers' attributions of victim culpability in scenarios of same–sex intimate partner violence. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, *38*(5-6), 4945–4969.	N = 305 police officers	Police officers were recruited from an agency located in one of the five largest and most diverse U.S. cities, after police personnel completed an agency-wide mandatory 4-hour training block that addressed best practices for responding to sexual and family violence during the 2016 to 2017	Quasi-experimental. This study used hypothetical vignettes via a 3 (sexual orientation) × 2 (presence of evidence) × 2	Results from the current study suggest police officers attributed average levels of culpability toward same-sex IPV (SSIPV) victims and levels were not significantly different between male and female SSIPV victims. Adherence to heteronormative IPV myths and trauma misperceptions increased	Police, Gender, Sexual Orientation, Race/Ethnicity

https://doi.org/10.1177/08862605221120916		training cycle. Of the sample, 74.4% were male, 25.6% female. Regarding race, 56.1% identified as White, 14.8% as Black, 21% as Latinx, 5.6% as Asian American/Pacific Islander, 0.3% as Native American/Alaskan Native, and 2.3% as "Other." Police officers had an average of 17.89 years of experience (SD = 9.67).	(victim trauma response) between-subjects factorial design.	police officers' attributions of culpability directed toward same-sex victims. Presence of physical evidence decreased culpability attributions among police officers, particularly within male SSIPV. Stronger adherence to IPV myths produced increased attributions of victim culpability toward SSIPV victims. Officer gender was nonsignificant in blame attributions, but officers of color attributes less victim culpability to IPV victims compared to White participants.	
Wagers, S., Pate, M., & Busick, T. (2023). Prosecutorial decision making in domestic violence cases: Are prosecutors holding offenders accountable? *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, *38*(3-4), 2263–2285. https://doi.org/10.1177/08862605221102446	N = 731 DV cases	DV cases in Pinellas County, Florida from 1/1/2017-12/31/2018. Majority of offenders were White (67.6%) and male (70.2%); average age = 37.3	Correlational, using county/ Clerk of Court/ sheriff webpages and data	Results showed some support for focal concerns but findings suggest that factors impacting this decision vary based upon case severity (i.e. misdemeanor, felony). A weapon present decreased the filing likelihood for misdemeanor cases but victim requests not to prosecute and a public attorney decreased filing likelihood for felonies. Gender played a role in case filing decisions, with male offenders almost 6 times more likely to have their felony case filed than female offenders. Offender race was non-significant in models.	Prosecutors, Gender, Race/Ethnicity
2022					
Buxton-Namisnyk, E. (2022). Domestic violence policing of First Nations women in Australia: 'Settler' frameworks,	N = 68 IPV cases; N = 22 participants	The sample included recorded homicides of First Nations women killed by a male intimate partner between 2006 and 2016 in several Australian jurisdictions, including New	Descriptive, case analysis of coronial files / specialist domestic violence fatality	Findings show that most women had domestic violence-related police contact before their deaths, and these interactions were frequently harmful. There were instances where police did not enforce domestic violence	Police, Race/Ethnicity

consequential harms and the promise of meaningful self-determination. *The British Journal of Criminology*, *62*(6), 1323–1340. https://doi.org/10.1093/bjc/azab103		South Wales (NSW), Queensland, the Northern Territory, South Australia, Victoria and Tasmania (N = 68). Women ranged in age from 19-51 years old—a third of the women were aged between 20 and 30, almost a third were aged between 30 and 40 and over a quarter were aged between 40 and 50. Women were killed by First Nations (N = 57), and non-Indigenous male partners (N = 12). Alongside case analysis, this study involved semi-structured face-to-face interviews and group yarning, conducted between 2018 and 2019, with 22 First Nations participants comprising Elders, domestic and family violence specialist workers and/or survivors of intimate partner violence.	reviews (DVFRs) and semi-structured interviews	laws, even though appropriate laws or remedies were available and/or enforcement was expected under legislation or policy at the time. Further, there were instances where police enforced law and policy—or took action—but this nonetheless appeared to produce harmful outcomes for First Nations women, including eroding victims' agency through paternalistic practice, increasing state surveillance and management of First Nations families and criminalizing victims. Study findings highlight that First Nations women routinely and repeatedly experienced police reluctance and inaction following domestic violence. Although police inaction most commonly involved failures to enforce the law, in many cases officers were considerably delayed in responding to callouts, and in almost a fifth of the cases, there was evidence that police never attended when called (N = 10).	
Cox, J., Daquin, J. C., & Neal, T. M. S. (2022). Discretionary prosecutorial decision–making: Gender, sexual orientation, and bias in intimate partner violence. *Criminal Justice & Behavior*, *49*(11), 1699–1719.	N = 201 prosecutors	Active U.S. prosecutors. Average age 41.49 (SD = 9.97), average of 10.25 years (SD = 8.43) working as a prosecutor. Most of the sample identified as male (58.2%), White (90.5%), "straight" or heterosexual (94%) and married (70.1%).	Quasi-experimental. Prosecutors read an IPV vignette in which the sex and sexual orientation of the couple were manipulated	Prosecutors were 65% more likely to prosecute under the severest criminal penalty when the victim was female or included an opposite–sex couple. However, we found no evidence that implicit biases related to prosecutorial decisions.	Prosecutors, Gender, Sexual Orientation

https://doi.org/10.1177/00938548221106498					
El Sayed, S. A., DeShay, R. A., Davis, J. B., Knox, K. N., & Kerley, K. R. (2022). A blue step forward: An exploratory study of law enforcement perceptions of intimate partner violence in the southern United States. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, *37*(9-10), NP6514–NP6534. https://doi.org/10.1177/08862605209666675	N = 498 law enforcement officers	Authors sampled law enforcement officers across 9 agencies in the Southern U.S. in 2015. Respondents on average were 40 years old, with ages ranging from 23 to 61. The average time respondents served in law enforcement was 13 years, including their current agency. The respondents were 83% (413) male and 17% (85) female. The largest racial and ethnic category was White (71%), followed by Hispanic (12%), and Black (8%).	Correlational using survey data	Findings indicate that, overall, officer perceptions have evolved from the historical viewpoint that IPV events were a private family matter to contemporary perceptions that IPV is a serious crime that requires attention from law enforcement. Furthermore, results suggest differences in perceptions by officers' personal characteristics (i.e., gender, rank, age, and years of law enforcement experience). With increasing age and years of law enforcement experience, victim-related factors are less salient in police perceptions of IPV calls. Female officers are less likely than male officers to believe victims may easily leave an abusive relationship and less likely to consider physical evidence of trauma to be very important in determining the credibility of an IPV call—suggesting that female officers are more in tune with the complexity of IPV cases.	Police, Gender, Race/Ethnicity
Hayes, B. E., Connolly, E. J., Wang, X., Mason, M., & Ingham, C. (2022). Chinese police cadets' attitudes toward domestic violence: A pretest/posttest design. *Crime &*	N = 401 police cadets	The sample surveyed police cadets at Zhejiang Police College in Hangzhou, China in 2018. 85.5% of the cadets were male; on average age, cadets were 19.81 years of age.	Quasi-experimental, survey data with pre-test and post-test questions following a lecture on DV	Findings demonstrate the utility of the training while recognizing cadets with prior knowledge of DV may have resisted the training. Female cadets reported less supportive attitudes toward DV than male cadets on the pretest and posttest.	Police, Gender

Delinquency, *68*(2), 232–252. https://doi.org/10.1177/0011128719901110					
Kajeepeta, S. (2022). *Estimating the negative and racialized consequences of the police–centric response to intimate partner violence* (Publication No. 29397487) [Doctoral dissertation, Columbia University]. ProQuest Dissertations and Theses Global.	Study 1: N = 2,040; Study 2: N = 160	Study 1: 2,040 state-year observations, representing all 50 states and the District of Columbia over the 40-year study period (1980-2019). Study 2: Uses county-level longitudinal analysis over a 20-year study period (2000-2019) for 160 counties	Correlational, both studies use panel data to assess relationships among IPV rates and (study 1) arrest laws and women's mortality rates, and (study 2) child maltreatment reporting rates, both sensitive to racial differences	Study 1:The findings from the fully adjusted models suggest there is no detectable effect of mandatory arrest laws on women's mortality (20-54 years) at the population level; however, there appears to be a harmful effect of preferred arrest laws. The findings do not provide evidence of racialized differences in the effect of warrantless arrest laws on women's mortality and there are no detectable effects of warrantless arrest laws on homicide rates among women. Study 2: The findings from this study demonstrate no overall association between the percentage of police-reported IPV incidents that result in arrest and child maltreatment report rate at the county level. In addition, overall, the association does not differ for the Black child maltreatment report rate compared to the non-Hispanic white child maltreatment report rate. The interaction analysis suggests the association between IPV policing practice and family surveillance may be positive in counties with a lower Black population and negative in counties with a higher Black population. Specifically, the results demonstrated that in counties with a low Black population, the percentage	Police, Race/Ethnicity

				of IPV incidents that result in arrest is positively associated with the Black child maltreatment report rate. This may suggest that the intersection between systems of IPV policing and family surveillance is heightened in jurisdictions with fewer Black residents and/or in jurisdictions with lower population density and that this intersection of carceral systems results in more targeted surveillance of the Black families living in these jurisdictions.	
Kruahiran, P., Boonyasiriwat, W., & Maneesri, K. (2022). Thai police officers' attitudes toward intimate partner violence and victim blaming: The influence of sexism and female gender roles. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, *37*(9-10), NP7426–NP7446. https://doi.org/10.1177/08862605209694 05	N= 139 police officers	139 Thai male police officers (M age = 35.75; SD = 11.41; age range = 22–60 years)	Quasi-experimental. Officers completed a survey and were randomly assigned to watch one of two simulation videos depicting a husband abusing his wife. The video manipulated the attire, behavior, and gender role adherence of the wife to be either traditional or non-traditional. Officers were divided into four groups: hostile	The results demonstrated statistically significant effects of ambivalent sexism and victim's gender role on attitudes toward IPV and victim blaming. This study contributes to the growing body of research on police officers' performances in the context of IPV in Thailand and contributes to existing scholarship. The hostile sexist group had the highest positive mean scores on permissive attitudes toward IPV and victim blaming and differed statistically from the benevolent sexist and nonsexist groups. Further, abuse cases featuring victims with nontraditional gender roles lead to greater acceptance of IPV and higher levels of victim blaming than cases featuring victims who exhibited traditional gender roles.	Police, Gender

			sexist, benevolent sexist, ambivalent sexist, and nonsexist.		
McPhee, D., Hester, M., Bates, L., Lilley–Walker, S. J., & Patsios, D. (2022). Criminal justice responses to domestic violence and abuse in England: An analysis of case attrition and inequalities using police data. *Policing and Society*, *32*(8), 963–980. https://doi.org/10.1080/10439463.2021.2003358	N= 400 IPV victims	IPV incidents were recorded by two police force areas in England in 2014. Of the victims, Female (80.5%), Male (19.5%), Age <25 (29.4%), White (92.7%), BME (7.3%). The vast majority of incidents reported were between heterosexual current or former partners, with same-sex relationships accounting for only 1.5% of the sample (n = 6).	Correlational, using police data	This paper finds that certain 'inequality' factors such as victim gender, vulnerability (including mental health) and incident type are found to impact the progression of cases through the criminal justice system. When looking at a subgroup of incidents with physical violence, cases involving a female victim were significantly more likely to result in an arrest than those involving a male victim. Incidents with male victims were less likely to result in a charge (9% vs. 13%) and marginally more likely to result in conviction overall (8% vs. 7%). Female victims were significantly more likely to be recorded in the case file as having a mental health issue than male victims.	Police, Prosecutors, Adjudicators, Gender
Sanchez, S. (2022). *Law enforcement officers' lived experiences with male victims of intimate partner violence* (Publication No. 29257313) [Doctoral dissertation, Walden University]. ProQuest Dissertations and Theses Global.	N = 9 police officers	Law enforcement officers with experience responding to IPV calls with a male victim and female perpetrator. Officers were a combination of men and women across four different counties in Colorado. All nine participants reported having been dispatched and responded to IPV disputes.	Qualitative, phenomenological approach using semi-structured interviews through Zoom Audio.	Key findings demonstrated that although law enforcement officers acknowledged adult heterosexual males were victims of IPV, women were victims more often and their perspectives aligned with gender asymmetry. The officers acknowledged that the male victims minimized their experiences with their partner for fear of them or their partner being arrested and due to	Police, Gender

				societal norms of masculinity. The results also confirmed that drug and alcohol intoxication and cheating or assumptions of cheating played a role.	
Schueller, M. K. (2022). *Impact of expert and victim gender in a case involving intimate partner violence* (Publication No. 29319749) [Doctoral dissertation, The University of North Dakota]. ProQuest Dissertations and Theses Global.	N = 143 mock jurors	Participants recruited from CloudResearch powered by Amazon's TurkPrime (obtains data from participants across multiple regions nationally), included 43 men, 95 women, 3 non-binary, 2 prefer not to respond; Mean age was 43.4 years old. 77.6% White, 7.7% Black/African American, 11.2% Asian/Pacific Islander, 2% Latino/a, 2.1% undisclosed. 80.4% heterosexual, 2.1% asexual, 11.9% bisexual, 3.5% gay/lesbian, <1% pansexual, <1% queer/questioning, 2.1% undisclosed.	Quasi-experimental. Participants responded to a hypothetical vignette of IPV in which the gender of the victim and expert witness were manipulated.	The female victim was perceived as less blameworthy than the male victim regardless of expert gender. Furthermore, both the male and female expert were viewed as more credible when the victim was female rather than male. The female victim was assessed as more credible than the male victim when the expert was male, though there was no significant differences in victim credibility when the expert was female. Victim gender did not predict guilt decisions or perceived level of guilt. The female defendant (paired with the male victim) was given a less harsh sentence than the male defendant (paired with the female victim).	Adjudicators, Gender
Taylor, S. M. (2022). Unfounding the ideal victim: Does Christie's ideal victim explain police response to intimate partner sexual assault? *Violence and Victims*, *37*(2), 201–221. https://doi.org/10.1891/VV-D-20-00226	N = 1,558 intimate partner sexual assault cases	16 years of reported IPSA cases were obtained from a large municipal police department in the midwestern United States. Victim Race: White (16%) Black (61.5%) Hispanic (20.3%) Other (2.2%) Detective Race: White (66.6%) Black (23%) Hispanic (8%) Other (2.4%); Detective Gender: Male (55.5%), Female (44.5%). A majority were in a	Correlational, police data	Six ideal victim factors were significant in an IPSA case being unfounded: victim race (Black), victim race (Hispanic), victim race (Other), location of assault, presence of additional injury, and victim and suspect relationship (non-married current relationship). An IPSA case with a Black victim was 42% less likely, while those with a Hispanic victim were 59% less likely and those categorized as Other 91% less	Police, Gender, Race/Ethnicity

		current non-married relationship with the suspect (55.3%).		likely, to be unfounded than a case with a White victim. An IPSA case handled by a Black detective was 41% less likely to be unfounded than a case handled by a White detective. Detective gender was unrelated to IPSA case outcome.	
Winstead, A. P., & Stevenson, M. C. (2022). Effects of intimate partner violence perpetrator and victim race on protective order determinations. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, *37*(19-20), NP17454–NP17472. https://doi.org/10.1177/0886260521102816 4	N = 980 total: petitioners (i.e., victims of IPV; n = 490) and perpetrators (n = 490)	This study was conducted in a midwestern region of the United States in 2018. Petitioners were 79% female (N = 388), 78% White (N = 384), 17%, Black (N =85), 4% Biracial (N = 17), 1% Hispanic (N = 4), Mage = 34 (SD = 11.82). Alleged perpetrators were 79% male (N = 385), 70% White (N = 338), 25% Black (N = 121), 4% biracial (N = 18), 1% Hispanic (N = 5), 0.6% Native American (N = 3), 0.2% Asian (N = 1), and M age = 36 (SD = 11.04). Protective order decisions were rendered by one of 12 court officials: 6 judges (5 of whom were men, and all were White) and 5 magistrates (2 of whom were men, and all were White).	Correlational, archival data obtained from civil protection order intake forms from a Protection Order Assistance Office.	While there were no racial differences observed for permanent protective order allocations, racial minority victims were significantly less likely to receive a temporary protective order compared to White victims – effects that were exacerbated when the perpetrator was White (versus racial minority).	Adjudicators, Gender, Race/Ethnicity
2021					
Cox, J., Meaux, L. T., Stanziani, M., Coffey, C. A., & Daquin, J. (2021). Partiality in prosecution? Discretionary prosecutorial decision making and intimate	N = 107 prosecutors	58 men (54.2%) and 49 women ranging in age from 26 to 67 (M = 40.92, SD = 10.38) years. The sample was mostly White (92.5%) and Black/African American (3.7%), with 3.7% identifying as “Other.” In	Quasi-experimental. Prosecutors read an IPV vignette in which the sex and sexual orientation of the	Neither sex nor sexual orientation impacted prosecutor choice to proceed with charges, the severity of the charge selected, or the harshness of the plea bargain offered. However, prosecutors were more willing to proceed without the victim’s	Prosecutors, Gender, Sexual Orientation

partner violence. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, *36*(17-18), 8471–8493. https://doi.org/10.1177/0886260519849689		addition, 100 participants (93.5%) identified as non-Hispanic/Latino. The sample largely identified as straight/heterosexual (97.2%), with one individual identifying as gay/lesbian, one individual identifying as bisexual, and one individual identifying as "other." Participants must have currently or previously worked as, a state, county, city, or federal prosecutor	couple were manipulated	cooperation when the victim was female, and they perceived heterosexual males as more aggressive than heterosexual females. These data suggest prosecutorial decision making in cases of intimate partner violence may not be unduly influenced by defendant/victim sex and sexual orientation.	
Durfee, A., & Goodmark, L. (2021). Gender, protection orders, and intimate partner violence in later life: A study of protective order filings in Arizona. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, *36*(21-22), 10479–10498. https://doi.org/10.1177/0886260519884688	N = 607 IPV protection order cases. N = 8 IPV petitioners	Domestic Violence Protection Order Database (DV-POD), which contains 1,388 protective order petitions filed in seven Arizona courts of limited jurisdiction selected at random from all protection order petitions filed in 2015. Of the 607 cases used for the quantitative analysis, 83 were over 50 and 524 were under 50. Finally, we divided older petitioners by gender (58 women and 25 men). This quantitative analysis is supplemented by excerpts from interviews with eight female "older" adults (over the age of 50) who sought protective orders in a municipal city court in Arizona (cases not linked to the DV-POD cases). Included same-sex relationships.	Mixed-methods. Quantitative: court records; qualitative: interviews	We find significant differences in the forms of violence described in the protection order petition, as well as the types of relationships between the petitioner and respondent, the likelihood that an order will be issued, and the provisions requested and granted. Most importantly, gender is a critical component of our analysis—older petitioners are far more likely to be men than younger petitioners, and both petitions and outcomes are very different for older men than for older women. Older men were the least likely of all three groups to receive a protective order. Only 56% of older men received a protective order, whereas 76% of older women and 85% of younger petitioners received an order. although 47% of older women and 28% of older men asked that firearms be removed from the home,	Adjudicators, Gender

				those requests were granted in only 34% of women's cases and 7% of men's.	
Fleming, J. C., & Franklin, C. A. (2021). Predicting police endorsement of myths surrounding intimate partner violence. *Journal of Family Violence*, *36*, 407–416. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10896–020–00178–w	N = 523 police personnel	Police were from one of the fifth most populous and diverse US cities ,and data were collected in 2016. The mean age of police participants was 38.12 years old. Participants averaged 11.82 years of service. Men represented most of the sample (n = 466, 89.1%), compared to women (n = 57, 10.9%). Participants were racially diverse, such that 38% (n = 199) were White, 27.5% (n = 144) were Latinx, 23.5% (n = 123) were Black, 8.0% (n = 42) were Asian/Pacific Islander, 0.4% (n = 2) were Native American/Alaska Native, and 2.5% (n = 13) identified as other.	Correlational, self-report survey data	First, results indicated relatively low mean IPV myth endorsement among police participants. Second, participants with more experience in responding to family violence incidents reported increased IPV myth endorsement. Findings from the present study also revealed women reported significantly decreased endorsement of IPV myths compared to men. Fourth, results demonstrated that increased trauma misconceptions correlated with increased IPV myth endorsement. Finally, findings from this study revealed a relation between decreased perceptions of preparedness among police participants in responding to family violence response and increased IPV myth endorsement. It appears that the way police personnel perceive their role and accomplish their duty to "protect and serve" may correlate with their acceptance of myths that neutralize the seriousness of IPV, excuse the perpetrator, and blame the victim.	Police, Gender, Race/Ethnicity
Hayes, B. E., Connolly, E. J., Wang, X., Ingham, C., & Mason, M. (2021). Prevalence of child maltreatment and the	N = 404 police cadets	Cadets attending Zhejiang Police College in Hangzhou, China in 2018. 85.6% were male.	Correlational, self-report survey data	Most cadets (64.10%) experienced child maltreatment. Close to one in five cadets (19.10%) witnessed domestic violence in their household. Significant differences did not	Police, Gender

effects of the intergenerational transmission of violence on attitudes towards domestic violence in Chinese police cadets. *Journal of Family Violence*, *36*, 733–742. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10896-020-00182-0				emerge between male and female cadets with regard to child maltreatment or witnessing domestic violence. Male cadets reported more supportive attitudes toward domestic violence than female cadets. Child maltreatment and witnessing domestic violence were not associated with attitudes toward domestic violence.	
Hirschel, D., & McCormack, P. D. (2021). Same–sex couples and the police: A 10–year study of arrest and dual arrest rates in responding to incidents of intimate partner violence. *Violence Against Women*, *27*(9), 1119–1149. https://doi.org/10.1177/1077801220920378	2,625,753 IPV incidents	Data was collected from 2000-2009 across 5,481 U.S. jurisdictions using NIBRS data. IPV incidents includes offenses of aggravated assault, simple assault, or intimidation. Cases with more than two victims and more than two offenders were omitted. Both opposite-sex and same-sex couples were included.	Correlational, using NIBRS data (2000-2009)	Results show that incidents with same-sex couples are less likely to result in arrest, but far more likely to result in dual arrests, in most incident configurations. In states with preferred or discretionary arrest laws, arrest rates were highest for incidents with opposite-sex couples and lowest for incidents with female same-sex couples. When arrest was mandatory, female couples saw an arrest in 52%, male couples in 53.9%, and opposite-sex couples in 52.8% of cases. Compared with incidents involving a White victim and White offender, those involving two Black parties were significantly less likely to result in arrest, with the differences increasing with the severity of the offense. This pattern was also true for interracial or other racial dyads. Incidents involving either a Black victim and White offender or White victim and Black offender or any other racial combination were less likely to result	Police, Sexual Orientation, Race/Ethnicity

				in dual arrest than those in which both parties were White. White couples, interracial Black–White couples, and "other" couples all had lower arrest rates when they were same-sex as opposed to opposite-sex couples. Black male same-sex couples, however, had the highest arrest rate (41.2 vs. 37.3% for female and 39.4% for opposite-sex Black couples).	
Hirschel, D., McCormack, P. D., & Buzawa, E. (2021). A 10–year study of the impact of intimate partner violence primary aggressor laws on single and dual arrest. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, *36*(3-4), 1356–1390. https://doi.org/10.1177/0886260517739290	2,625,753 IPV incidents	The dataset for this article comprises 10 years of NIBRS data (2000-2009) from 5,481 jurisdictions in 36 states and the District of Columbia. IPV incidents includes offenses of aggravated assault, simple assault, or intimidation. Cases with more than two offenders or two victims were omitted. Most incidents had a White offender and White victim (60.5%) or Black offender and Black victim (28%); the remainder included interracial couples or individuals for other racial backgrounds (11.5%). Nearly all incidents involve a heterosexual couple (96.3%). Approximately half of all incidents occurred in a state in which arrest is the mandatory response in incidents of intimate partner violence (47.1%), followed by the preferred response (38.6%) and subject to	Correlational, using NIBRS data (2000–2009)	Taking into account such factors as seriousness of offense, the authors found that the existence of primary aggressor laws does appear to result in officer reluctance to make any arrest. In addition, though these laws do result in a reduction in dual arrests, this reduction was not statistically significant. This is undoubtedly a result of inter–state variation in implementation as well as variations in statutory framework. In addition, these laws were observed to have a disparate effect both on White and non–White and heterosexual and same–sex couples. Same-sex incidents are associated with a significantly reduced likelihood of arrest, but associated with a substantial increase in the likelihood of dual arrest, compared with incidents involving a heterosexual couple. Compared with incidents involving White intraracial dyads, those involving both a Black	Police, Sexual Orientation, Race/Ethnicity

		officer discretion (14.3%). Most incidents occurred in a state in which a primary aggressor law had been enacted (80%).		victim and Black offender were 40.6% less likely to result in an arrest. Incidents involving any other victim–offender racial dyad were 15.6% less likely. Compared with incidents involving White intraracial dyads, those involving both a Black victim and Black offender were 4.4% less likely to result in a dual arrest. Incidents involving any other victim–offender racial dyad were 45.4% less likely.	
Jones, A. L. (2015). The impact of family composition and labor force participation on domestic violence arrests (Publication No. 10002485) [Master's thesis, Western Illinois University]. ProQuest Dissertations and Theses Global.	Total N = 17 (n = 1 perpetrator; n = 8 victims; n = 8 law enforcement professionals)	Individuals were recruited from North Wales Police. One male perpetrator was interviewed. Of the victims interviews, one was a male, the other 7 were females.	Mixed-methods. Qualitative: semi-structured interviews with police officers. Quantitative: North Wales Police datasets and the statistics found via both the Government and the Office of National Statistics on Domestic Abuse in England and Wales	The findings from this study suggest that the initial civil sanctions placed upon perpetrators of Domestic Abuse (DA) are not sufficient in preventing further abuse, and can often lead to subsequent breaches of the Domestic Violence Protection Order (DVPO). There is a lack of clear sentencing guidelines which directly affects the severity of the penalty imposed by the Magistrates Court. As discussed in this research, this had often led to a sense of the DVPO being just 'a slap on the wrist'. The findings also highlighted an issue with regards to whom the responsibility of welfare checks should fall upon, as currently NWP have no legal obligation to carry out such checks on neither the victim nor the perpetrator of DA.	Police, Gender
Karlsson, L. C., Malén, T., Kaakinen, J. K., & Antfolk, J. (2021). The effect of sex and	N = 167 mock jurors	Sample was recruited from the University of Turku, Finland. Students were, on average, 25.37 years old, and 26% were male.	Quasi-experimental. Participants were presented with a	We found that participants recommended equally severe punishments to and placed the same amount of responsibility on male and	Adjudicators, Gender

perpetrator–victim relationship on perceptions of domestic homicide. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, *36*(7-8), 3309-3330. https://doi.org/10.1177/0886260518775162			vignette in which the offending gender was manipulated as well as the relationship with the victim(s) (i.e., filicide or familicide)	female offenders. Female offenders were, however, regarded as mentally ill to a larger extent and perceived more likely to have been victims of domestic violence compared with male offenders. Male offenders were seen as more likely to have committed domestic violence in the past, having been unemployed, have substance abuse, hold aggressive attitudes, and commit violent acts in the future. Participants also perceived offenders killing biological children as more mentally ill than those killing stepchildren.	
Mason, P. B., & Petrie, M. A. (2021). Exploring officer arrest discretion following state policy changes in intimate partner violence. *Violence Against Women*, *27*(12-13), 2491–2505. https://doi.org/10.1177/1077801220975486	N= 450 IPV incidents	Incident reports were from Aiken, South Carolina in 2016-2017. Black (26.9%), White (68.5%), intra-racial (87%), Black female offender (11.3%), Black male offender (51.6%), White male offender (28.9%), White female offender (8.2%), Black female victim (51.6%), Black male victim (11.3%), White female victim (28.9%), White male victim (8.2%). Same-sex couples, dual aggressors, interracial couples, and non-Black racial and ethnic minorities were excluded from the sample.	Correlational, police incident reports	In 2015, South Carolina passed the Domestic Violence Reform Act giving officers increased arrest discretion and rescinding mandatory arrest laws for IPV. Analyses using incident reports (2016/2017) from South Carolina show that officers primarily rely on the presence of five variables to determine arrest: children, injury, property destruction, offender at scene, and weapons. Cases with Black female victims are more likely to result in arrest, suggesting that Black males are being criminalized.	Police, Gender, Race/Ethnicity
McCormack, P. D., & Hirschel, D. (2021). Race and the likelihood of intimate partner violence	N= 2,625,753 IPV incidents	Sample comprised of 10 years of National Incident-Based Reporting System data (2000–2009) from 5,481 jurisdictions in	Correlational, using NIBRS data (2000-2009)	Accounting for such factors as seriousness of offense, location, and sex, the authors found that there are significant differences in the	Police, Sexual Orientation, Race/Ethnicity

arrest and dual arrest. *Race and Justice*, *11*(4), 434–453. https://doi.org/10.1177/2153368718802352		36 states and the District of Columbia. Cases were IPV incidents inclusive of offenses: aggravated assault, simple assault, and intimidation. Cases with more than two offenders or more than two victims were omitted. Five racial dyads were examined: Black offender/White victim (5.6%), White offender/Black victim (1.5%), White offender and victim (60.5%), Black offender and victim (28.0%), and "Other," representative of all other racial dyads (1.7%). The majority of the sample included opposite-sex couples (96.3); 2.1% included female same-sex couples and 1.7% included male same-sex couples. Offenders were, on average, 33.08 years old, and victims were typically 31.79 years of age.		likelihood of arrest and dual arrest based on the victim and offender racial dyad. Generally, regardless of offender race, incidents with a White victim evince the highest likelihood of arrest, while interracial incidents involving a Black offender and White victim evince the lowest likelihood of dual arrest. Same-sex couples were at increased likelihood of dual arrest.	
Morton, M., Samardzic, T., Cross, P., Johnstone, S., Vesely, L., & Choubak, M. (2021). The degendering of male perpetrated intimate partner violence against female partners in Ontario family law courts. *Journal of Social Welfare and Family Law*, *43*(2), 104–118.	N = 46 cases of IPV	Included case analysis of Ontario family case law related to custody when there was male-perpetrated IPV against a female from 2019-2020	Descriptive. Qualitative content analysis.	We explored the extent to which judges identified and addressed intimate partner violence and whether the gender of judges impacted on trial outcomes and judges' parental assessments. We found that judges de–gendered the language of violence, which impacted trial outcomes (e.g., more rulings of unsupervised access for fathers despite them having been violent) and a mutualisation of	Adjudicators, Gender

https://doi.org/10.1080/09649069.2021.1917711				responsibility by referring to the violence as 'conflict.' We also found that male judges were more likely to negatively assess the mothers as both parents and witnesses.	
Rubenstein, B. Y., Wojcik, M. L., Anderson, V. R., & Fisher, B. S. (2021). Shifting the service referral paradigm using community–based second responders: Examining weapon use in intimate partner violence. *Journal of Family Violence*, *36*, 527–535. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10896–020–00246–1	N = 1,253 IPV calls	Calls were from 2018-2020 in Hamilton County, Ohio. Cases were categorized by whether or not the incident included a weapon (27.3%) or not. Perpetrator: Male (85.7%), Female (14%), Gender Minority (0.1%), Multiple Pereptrators (0.2%). Survivor: Female: (88.8%), Male (11%), Gender Minority (0.2%); Black (70%), White Non-Latino (24.7%), Hispanic or Latino (1.7%), Other (3.6%).	Correlational, program data	There were significant differences in perpetrator characteristics between weapon involvement groups. Perpetrators in the weapon involvement group were more likely to have access to weapons; history of physical violence, verbal or mental abuse; substance abuse problems, and mental illness. Black women were disproportionately more likely to have a weapon used on them. The criminal justice system did not differ significantly in their response to cases involving weapons. However, survivors of weapons related cases were overall more likely to receive service referrals.	Police, Race/Ethnicity
Stanziani, M., & Cox, J. (2021). The failure of all mothers or the mother of all failures? Juror perceptions of failure to protect laws. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, *36*(1-2), NP690-NP711. https://doi.org/10.1177/0886260517736273	N = 320 mock jurors	Participants were recruited from Amazon's Mechanical Turk. The final sample comprised 169 females (52.8%), 150 males (46.9%), and one individual who identified as transgender, ranging in ages from 19 to 72 years old (M = 36.03 years, SD = 11.86 years). The sample identified primarily as Caucasian (86.8%), followed by Hispanic/Latino/Spanish origin (8.5%), Black/African American (6.3%), Asian/Asian American	Quasi-experimental. Manipulation of defendant gender and the presence/absence of IPV in a hypothetical failure to protect case.	Mock jurors were more likely to find the defendant guilty and view the defendant more negatively when the defendant had been the victim of domestic violence. Defendant sex did not affect outcome measures; however, female jurors were more punitive than male jurors.	Adjudicators, Gender

		(4.1%), Native American/Alaskan (0.9%) and 1.9% of the sample identified as another race. The sample largely identified as heterosexual (87.5%), having an undergraduate degree (43.4%), having no religious affiliation (55.6%), and as democrats (47.2%).			
Wang, X., Wu, Y., Li, L., & Xue, J. (2021). Police officers' preferences for gender-based responding to domestic violence in China. *Journal of Family Violence*, 1–13. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10896-020-00237-2	N = 1,052 police officers	The sample included 278 females and 774 males from four provinces in China. Female officers were overrepresented at roughly 25% of our sample as we purposively recruited more female officers into this study to study gender differences. More than half of the sample officers were college graduates (613, 58%). The average length of their service as a police officer is about 11 years.	Correlational, self-report survey data	It appears that most officers, regardless of their gender, considered female officers as the most suited to work with battered women, male officers as the fittest to deal with offenders, and a combination of male and female officers are the most adapted to dispose of domestic violence overall.. When taking officer gender into account, it is worth noting that Chinese female officers prefer a male-dominated approach to deal with domestic violence by favoring the combination of women and men officers, and male officers over female officers in responding to domestic violence overall, net of all controls.	Police, Gender
2020					
Addington, L. A. (2020). Police response to same–sex intimate partner violence in the marriage equality era. *Criminal Justice Studies*, *33*(3),	N = 297,400 cases	Incidents are selected if they involve: (1) an aggravated assault, simple assault or intimidation, (2) one victim and one offender, and (3) an intimate partner victim–offender	Correlational, using NIBRS data (2016)	Incidents involving same-sex male dyads have a slightly higher percentage of aggravated assaults (17.9%) than other dyads. Over half of incidents result in an arrest. A slightly higher percentage of arrests	Police, Sexual Orientation, Race/Ethnicity

213–230. https://doi.org/10.1080/14786601X.2020.1786277		relationship. Male Victim-Female offender: Arrest made (59%); Race- White (68.3%), Non- White (31.7%). Female Victim-Male offender: Arrest made (53%); Race- White (67.9%), Non - White (32.1%). Male Victim- Male offender: Arrest made (56%); Race- White (66.9%), Non- White (33.1%). Female Victim- Female Offender: Arrest made (53%); Race- White (51%), Non - White (49%)		occur in incidents involving male victims (both opposite sex, 59%, and same sex, 56%) than female victims (53% for both dyads). IPV incidents largely and consistently involve white victims except for same-sex female dyads where white and non-white victims are more evenly split than the other dyads (51% to 49%). About one-third of incidents occur in states with a mandatory arrest law and about a quarter in states that were early adopters of same-sex marriage. Bivariate analyses suggest similar patterns of arrest across dyads with incidents involving male victims having slightly higher arrest percentages for both opposite-sex (59%) and same-sex (56%) couples. Mandatory arrest laws, though, do not have the largest probability of predicting arrest. Offense seriousness appears to have the greatest influence on arrest. Incidents involving white victims (as compared to non-white victims) increase the odds of an arrest (OR = 1.64 for female victims; OR = 1.91 for male victims).	
Brady, P. Q., Reyns, B. W., & Dreke, R. (2020). A sign of the crimes: Examining officers' identification of, and arrest for, stalking in domestic violence	N = 230 DV/stalking complaints	Male perpetrator and female complainant stalking/DV incidents in Rhode Island (either current or former intimate partners) from 2001-2005	Correlational, using police files	Findings indicated nearly one in four suspects were arrested for stalking in DV complaints (25.2%). Stalking acknowledgment was associated with the location of the offense, prior police involvement, and the total number of offenses committed.	Police, Race/Ethnicity

complaints. *Police Quarterly*, *23*(4), 500–526. https://doi.org/10.1177/1098611120923155				Officers were more likely to arrest suspects for stalking in DV complaints if the victim was willing to cooperate. Suspect race did not significantly influence officers' identification of stalking or arrest decisions.	
Campbell, A. M., Hicks, R. A., Thompson, S. L., & Wiehe, S. E. (2020). Characteristics of intimate partner violence incidents and the environments in which they occur: victim reports to responding law enforcement officers. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, *35*(13–14), 2583–2606. https://doi.org/10.1177/0886260517704230	N = 9,355 IPV incidents	Incidents included N = 9,406 suspects; N = 9,420 victims; N = 75,91 witnesses in Marion County, Indiana. 88% percent of the victims in this study were female, and 88% of the suspects were male. 44% of victims and 41% of suspects were between the ages of 20 to 29 years. There was a disproportionately high representation of African Americans in the study population as witnesses (56%), victims (51%), and suspects (59%), compared with the overall county population.	Correlational, using police records.	Females aged 20 to 39 years, unmarried adults, and African Americans were disproportionately represented as victims of IPV in this study. Of incidents not resulting in an arrest, the primary reason cited by law enforcement officers in 85% of cases was "no suspect on scene." Female suspects were more often arrested (41%) than male suspects (37%). Weapon use and/or strangulation was common, occurring in 44% of all incidents. Minors (under age 18 years) were frequently present in the home during the IPV incident or a member of the household (59%). This study provides a unique perspective of IPV by utilizing data collected directly from the scene of the incident by first responders.	Police, Gender
Durfee, A., & Goodmark, L. (2020). Domestic violence mandatory arrest policies and arrests for same–sex and opposite–sex intimate partner violence after legalization of same–sex marriage in	N = 282,168 incidents of IPV	Of the incidents, 6,276 (2.2%) were between same-sex partners, 275,892 (97.8%) between opposite-sex partners, 3,815 (1.4%) between same-sex female partners, and 2,461 (0.9%) between male same-sex partners. Of the full sample, 60% were	Correlational, using NIBRS data (2016)	While mandatory arrest laws increase the likelihood of arrest for all and female same-sex couples, they do not have an impact on arrests for male same-sex couples. Pro-arrest laws do not increase the likelihood of arrest for same-sex couples. Finally, the decreased	Police, Gender, Sexual Orientation, Race/Ethnicity

the United States. *Criminal Justice Studies*, *33*(3), 231–255. https://doi.org/10.1080/1478601X.2020.1786279		white, 30% were Black, 8% were Hispanic, and 2% were 'Other.' The average age of victims in the full sample is 34.08 years		likelihood of arrest when the victim is 'nonwhite' is attributable to the impact of the victim being Black. After the legalization of same-sex marriage, offenders in same-sex and opposite-sex couples are equally likely to be arrested for IPV (53% and 52%, respectively). However, incidents between male same-sex couples are significantly more likely to result in arrest (54%) than are incidents between female same-sex couples (51%). There are more aggravated assaults among same-sex couples (16%), and fewer incidents of intimidation (10%) reported to law enforcement than for opposite-sex couples (13% and 13%). Victims in the same-sex sample are less likely to be white (50%), more likely to be Black (41%), and less likely to be of another race (2%) than opposite-sex couples (60%, 30%, and 2%). Victims in same-sex couples, on average, are younger (32 years old), less likely to be female (61%) and more likely to be male (39%) than opposite-sex couples (34 years old, 81%, and 19%). Finally, the victims in the same-sex sample are more likely to have minor injuries (56%) and major injuries (4%) than the victims in the opposite-sex sample (51% and 3%). There are more aggravated assaults among male same-sex couples (16%)	

				than female same-sex couples (15%). Victims in female same-sex couples are, on average, younger (30 years old), less likely to be white (44%), more likely to be Black (47%), and less likely to be Hispanic (7%) than victims in male same-sex couples (34 years old, 59%, 32%, and 8%). Victims in female same-sex relationships are more likely to have officers determine there was 'no injury' (41%) or major injuries (4%) than victims in male same-sex relationships (38% and 5%).	
Franklin, C. A., Garza, A. D., Goodson, A., & Bouffard, L. A. (2020). Police perceptions of crime victim behaviors: A trend analysis exploring mandatory training and knowledge of sexual and domestic violence survivors' trauma responses. *Crime & Delinquency*, *66*(8), 1055–1086.	N = 979 police officers (n = 514 pretraining, n = 465 post-training)	81% male, 19% Female. 43.5% White, 20.6% Black, 25.6% Latina/o, 7% Asian/Pacific Islander, 0.4% Native American/Alaskan Native, 2.8% Other. Age m = 41.45. Study conducted throughout the state of Texas.	Correlational, study assessing pretraining officer attitudes & post-training officer attitudes on IPV and trauma (data not linked)	Results revealed mean adherence to trauma misperceptions was significantly lower among participants who had completed training, controlling for demographic, occupational, and attitudinal variables. In terms of demographic characteristics, sex of participant was a significant negative predictor of trauma misperceptions, such that women reported decreased endorsement of trauma misperceptions compared with men. No differences in officer race emerged.	Police, Gender, Race/Ethnicity
Garza, A. D., Franklin, C. A., & Goodson, A. (2020). The nexus between intimate partner violence and stalking: Examining the arrest decision. *Criminal Justice*	N = 332 IPV cases	Case files were from a sizable, urban police department located in one of the five largest and most diverse U.S. cities. The sample was from a larger police database of family violence incidents from 2014-2016; the	Correlational, using police records	Findings revealed that previous stalking behavior was not related to arrest. Evidence and physical injury significantly increased the odds of arrest. Presence of witnesses, alcohol involvement, and history of IPV also significantly increased the odds of	Police, Race/Ethnicity

and Behavior, *47*(8), 1014–1031. https://doi.org/10.1177/0093854820931149		final sample size was limited to IPV between adults. Just more than half of the victims were People of Color (53.9%; 46.1% White), and victims reported a mean age of 30.77 years		arrest. Extralegal factors, such as victim race and age, were unrelated to officer arrest decisions.	
Groggel, A. (2020). *Intimate partner violence and the justice system* (Publication No. 13902480) [Doctoral dissertation, Indiana University]. ProQuest Dissertations and Theses Global.	N = over 1,400 civil protection order cases presided by 110 judges	IPV in Midwestern state. 83.7% of victims in the sample were female. Judges were predominantly male (76%) and white (97%).	Correlational, utilizing court documents	The results suggest that victims' gender and the counties in which they file influence victims' chances of obtaining a protection order. Male victims, victims with children with their abuser, and married victims are significantly less likely to receive protection orders, even after controlling for the severity, recency, and type of abuse. Both male and female victims who file their cases in metropolitan counties are more likely to receive protection orders than their nonmetropolitan counterparts. Neither judge's gender nor race had a significant relationship with his or her decisions on protective orders.	Adjudicators, Gender, Race/Ethnicity
Kelton, K., Elrod, N., Kaylor, L., Copeland, M., & Weaver, T. L. (2020). "She's just a bad mother:" Perceptions of failure to protect children in relationships with intimate partner violence. *Journal of Family Trauma, Child Custody & Child Development*, *17*(4), 295–	N = 371 mock legal adjudicators	Sample was recruited from Amazon Mechanical Turk. Participants were 18 or older and lived in the U.S. for at least 5 years. The average age was 36 years. 77% White, 7% African American, 4% Asian/Pacific Islander, 3% LatinX, 8% "Other." 52% identified as men, 47% as women.	Quasi-experimental. Participants were presented with a vignette that manipulated offending/non-offending gender in a heterosexual relationship.	Women were more likely to be found guilty of Failure to Protect than men, and victim-blaming attitudes and gendered parenting expectations influenced verdicts. When deemed guilty, the mother was given a significantly longer sentence on average compared with that recommended for the non-offending father.	Adjudicators, Gender

316. https://doi.org/10.1080/26904586.2020.1826025					
Kravvariti, V. (2020). The influence of gender on police and professionals dealing with domestic violence and abuse in Greece and the impact on victims [Doctoral dissertation, University of Nottingham]. University of Nottingham Digital Archive. https://eprints.nottingham.ac.uk/id/eprint/61104	N = 358 police officers	Police officers were recruited from the three most populated cities in mainland Greece (Athens, Thessaloniki and Patra including nearby Aigio), which correspondingly had the largest police departments. In addition, Crete, the largest and most populated island in Greece, was selected and police officers were recruited from police departments in the four administrative regions (Lasithi, Heraklion, Rethymno and Chania). 90% were male officers, 10% female. Additionally, police and public records collected included DV in Greece between 2010-2015.	Correlational, survey data and police records	Police officers indicated that female victims usually suffered from severe physical violence/ grievous bodily harm (GBH, 42.9%) and psychological abuse (26.5%), whereas male victims were most likely to disclose minor physical injuries and verbal abuse (49.4%) and less psychological violence (9.6%). An arrest was the most common response for offenders of both female and male victims (50.6% and 59.8% respectively). Police believed male victims, compared to female victims, were much less encouraged to report DV. The police officers perceived DV as a problem between heterosexual couples with 76% of respondents categorizing violence to women by men and 24% of women to men. Only 4% of police officers had experience of DV between two men or two women.	Police, Gender, Sexual Orientation
Lantz, B. (2020). Victim, police, and prosecutorial responses to same–sex intimate partner violence: A comparative approach. *Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice*, *36*(2), 206–227.	N = 787,494 assaults	Data collected in 2016. Of all assault cases, 277,351 were IPV assaults (male–female: 219,150, male–male: 2,403, female–male: 51,719, female-female: 3,794). The average age of IPV offenders was 34.83; 80% were male, 62% were White, 36% were Black, and 2% "Other	Correlational, using NIBRS data (2016) to determine the influence of sex and sexual orientation on victim refusal, arrest, and	Compared with general assaultive violence, male-perpetrated IPV is especially unlikely to be denied prosecution. This is true for both opposite-sex and same-sex IPV, but especially so for male–male IPV. Same-sex victims of IPV are more likely than other relationship dyads to refuse to cooperate with the	Police, Prosecutors, Gender, Sexual Orientation, Race/Ethnicity

https://doi.org/10.1177/1043986219894429		race." Of IPV victims, their average age was 33.73, 80% were females. 68% were White, 30% Black and 2% "Other race."	prosecution denial.	police. While same-sex IPV was not different from male–female IPV in terms of the likelihood of the denial of prosecution, one offender–victim combination emerged as especially likely to be denied prosecution compared with other incidents: female-on male IPV. Compared to White offenders, Black offenders did not differ in prosecution likelihood, while offenders of "other" race and suspects with Black and Hispanic victims were less likely to be denied prosecution. In terms of arrest likelihood for IPV, it is the sex of the offender, rather than sexual orientation, which matters most. More specifically, the results indicate that female-perpetrated IPV is significantly more likely to result in an arrest than male-perpetrated IPV, regardless of the sex of the victim. Compared to cases with White suspects/victims, cases with suspects or victims of "other" races are more likely to be arrested, while Black suspects and victims are less likely to see arrest, and suspects with Hispanic victims are less likely to be arrested.	
Ogunnubi, B. (2020). *Police officers' perceptions of cultural norms and domestic violence incidents in*	N = 10 police officers	Police officers were from two police stations in Lagos State, Nigeria, one from a mid to high-income neighborhood and the other from a low-income	Qualitative, semi-structured interviews analyzed via thematic analysis	Four core themes and 11 subthemes emerged: sufficient knowledge of domestic violence, cultural norms, beliefs and values impacting response to domestic violence,	Police, Gender, Race/Ethnicity

Lagos State, Nigeria (Publication No. 27957448) [Doctoral dissertation, Capella University]. ProQuest Dissertations and Theses Global.		neighborhood. Police officers were current and active police officers, had a least five years in service, and handled DV cases reported by females. There were 5 female officers and 5 male officers.		placement of the dictates of the law before cultural norms, and the challenges of rendering services. The response analysis demonstrates that cultural norms play a key role in the way in which police officers respond to DV.	
Srigley, G. L. (2020). A mixed–methods analysis of police officer training for intimate partner violence response (Publication No. 28004323) [Doctoral dissertation, North Carolina State University]. ProQuest Dissertations and Theses Global.	N = 13 police officers (qualitative). N = 162 police officers (quantitative)	Regarding the qualitative piece, a stratified random sample was used to select participants from the 38 administrative court districts in North Carolina. Only departments with at least 20 active-duty officers were recruited. Thirteen participants were interviewed across 12 departments. For the quantitative sample, 19% identified as women. Participants' age ranged from 22-62. 89.4% identified as White, 5.6% as Black, 2.5% as Latinx, and 2.5% as American Indian or Alaska Native.	Mixed-methods, qualitative semi-structured interviews used to inform instrument development	Results indicated that overall training predicted professional efficacy and frustration, but not burnout, while specific types of training predicted lower levels of frustration and behavioral performance, but not victim-blaming. Gender bias was included as a covariate and was the strongest predictor of all outcomes examined in the current study. Furthermore, when officers hold less egalitarian gender attitudes, these attitudes may result in harm to the officers in addition to the harmful effects on IPV victims.	Police, Gender, Sexual Orientation
Stanziani, M., Newman, A. K., Cox, J., & Coffey, C. A. (2020). Role call: Sex, gender roles, and intimate partner violence. *Psychology, Crime & Law*, *26*(3), 208–225. https://doi.org/10.1080/1068316X.2019.1652746	N = 403 mock jurors	Participants were recruited from Amazon's Mechanical Turk. 51.7% identified as female, 87.5% as straight, 85.3% as White, and 91.5% as non-Hispanic. Mean age = 36.49.	Quasi-experimental. Manipulation of defendant sex and sexual orientation in a case of IPV.	Female participants held more adverse attitudes towards IPV when a male assaulted a female. Males who endorsed higher levels of hegemonic masculinity perceived the crime to be less serious, while females who endorsed the same beliefs perceived the defendant as less likely to benefit from treatment. Overall, results suggest individual beliefs regarding gender roles and masculinity may influence their perceptions of IPV, regardless of the	Adjudicators, Gender, Sexual Orientation

				gender and sexual orientation of the aggressor and victim.	
Wang, X., Hayes, B. E., & Zhang, H. (2020). Correlates of Chinese police officer decision–making in cases of domestic violence. *Crime & Delinquency*, *66*(11), 1556–1578. https://doi.org/10.1177/0011128719850502	N = 514 police officers	Sample was recruited from two urban police departments in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region in China in July of 2013. 29% female, 20.8% Ethnic minority; average age = 31.39, 45.4% married, 87.3% had prior military work experience.	Correlational, self-report study with vignette (no manipulation)	Officers who held more traditional views of women in Chinese society were less likely to recommend mediation and more likely to recommend putting the female victim into custody. Officers' ethnicity and gender were not related to their decision-making (e.g., arrest, mediate).	Police, Gender, Race/Ethnicity
Wangmann, J., Laing, L., & Stubbs, J. (2020). Exploring gender differences in domestic violence reported to the NSW police force. *Current Issues in Criminal Justice*, *32*(3), 255–276. https://doi.org/10.1080/10345329.2020.1745136	N = 183	Police records for a random sample of men and women reported to New South Wales (NSW) Police as 'persons of interest' (POIs) in an incident in 2010 (the base incident) in Australia. Dual events were defined as such on the basis of the police identifying both as POIs in the COPS entry, not that the police necessarily took action against both parties. These deep samples comprised 76 dual events, 100 female sole events, and 96 male sole events. This article focuses on events in which the police indicated they intended to take legal action against one or both parties; this happened in 13 dual events (17.1% of the dual events in the deep sample) although as noted above not necessarily in respect of both parties; 38 female sole	Descriptive, police data	Police indicated that they were going to take legal action in a greater percentage of events for men sole POIs (n=48, 50%) than women sole POIs (n=38, 38%), but in a much lower percentage of dual events (n=13, 17.6%). Almost half of the men in the male sole POI sample against whom legal action was taken were charged with one or more criminal offences (23/48; 47.9%). Just over a quarter of men faced a single charge (6/23; 26.1%), eight men faced two charges (8/23; 34.8%), and the remaining nine men were charged with three or more offences (9/23; 39.1%). A similar picture emerged for female sole POIs who were subject to legal action; half were charged with one or more criminal offences (19/38; 50%). However, women were less likely than men to face multiple charges: almost half of these women faced a	Police, Prosecutors, Adjudicators, Gender

		events (38%); and 48 male sole events (50%). The sample is limited to heterosexual relationships.		single charge (9/19; 47.4%) and only four women were charged with three or more offences (4/19; 21.1%). Despite the requirement in legislation to seek an Apprehended Domestic Violence Order (ADVO), police only applied for an ADVO against half the men in the sole POI sample to protect the female victim (24/48; 50%) and against almost 40% of the women sole POIs to protect the male victim (15/38; 39.5%)	
2019					
Admire, A. K. (2019). *Policing domestic violence: Examining the impact of extralegal factors on officer decision making* (Publication No. 13896117) [Ph.D., University of California, Riverside]. ProQuest Dissertations and Theses Global.	N = 31 law enforcement officers	Detectives (N = 18), SDVT/patrol officers (N = 12), and one sergeant in police and sheriff's departments in Southern California. 11 female officers (6 White, 4 Hispanic, 1 Black) and 20 male officers (11 Hispanic, 3 Black, 3 White, 2 Asian, 1 multiracial). Worked a mean of 15 years	Descriptive. Qualitative: in-depth, semi-structured interviews with law enforcement officers, coupled with ethnographic fieldwork and archival data	First, I demonstrate how police organizations influence the behavior of their employees through policy, training, and culture. I find that expectations and constraints regarding policy and bureaucratic processes significantly influence police behaviors and perceptions of domestic violence calls. In addition, I note inconsistencies between formal police training, which is victim centered, and the "hidden curriculum," which often presents DV cases in a negative light. Second, I consider the influence of officer demographic characteristics on responses to domestic violence and find support for the "difference perspective," whereby officer perceptions of themselves and their abilities differ based on their gender and race. Finally, I highlight the	Police, Gender, Sexual Orientation, Race/Ethnicity

				literature on worthy victimhood – which portrays "worthy" victims as white, middle–class, and female – and discuss how stereotypes of certain groups of people are challenged and/or reinforced by officers. I argue that differential officer responses are a result of officers' own biases and adherence to stereotypes about certain types of people, which ultimately perpetuates broader social inequalities. Taken together, my research demonstrates that several extra–legal factors have an impact on police officer decision making.	
Bader, D., Dawson, M., & Walters, D. (2019). Does gender affect the number and type of charges laid in intimate partner violence cases? *The British Journal of Criminology*, *59*(6), 1347–1369. https://doi.org/10.1093/bjc/azz021	N = 1,708 cases of IPV	IPV cases involving a heterosexual couples between 2003-2009, processed through a specialized DV Court at a Crown Attorney's Office in one jurisdiction in Ontario. 84% were male, 16% female offenders.	Correlational, using court records	The findings reveal there are differences between male– and female–perpetrated violence or responses to their violence. Men accused were nearly three times more likely than women accused to be charged with multiple charges.	Prosecutors, Gender
Breslin, R. A. (2019). *Police response to intimate partner violence and victim willingness to report: Representative bureaucracy through an intersectional lens* [Doctoral dissertation, The George Washington	N = 44 police agencies	All the agencies in the final dataset served populations of at least 100,000.	Correlational using a panel dataset: Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS), the Law Enforcement	This dissertation finds that women's representation within the police correlates with lower reporting rates for IPV among women as a group but only for incidents involving sexual violence. The presence of more women police is also associated with lower arrest rates for IPV but only for incidents involving	Police, Gender, Race/Ethnicity

University]. GW ScholarSpace. https://scholarspace.library.gwu.edu/etd/0g354f612			Officers Killed or Assaulted (LEOKA) report, the National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS), and the American Community Survey (ACS) from 1999-2014.	white women victims or Black women who experience the most severe forms of IPV. The presence of more women police officers is positively correlated with IPV reporting rates for women victims. However, an intersectional analysis reveals that the presence and direction of this relationship is not consistent across groups. Notably, there is no significant relationship between the share of women police and IPV reporting by Black women and the relationship is significant but negative for Latinx and white women victims. The same inconsistency is evident in the bivariate analysis of arrest rates. While the share of women police officers is negatively and significantly correlated with arrest rates for IPV involving women victims, that relationship disappears for Black, Latinx, and white women victims separately. The proportion of women within police agencies does not appear to influence arrest or reporting rates for women victims as a group nor does achieving a critical mass or threshold of women police have a significant relationship with either outcome. However, applying an intersectional lens to the analysis appears to matter, particularly for Black and Latinx women victims.	

Gerstenberger, C., Stansfield, R., & Williams, K. R. (2019). Intimate partner violence in same–sex relationships: An analysis of risk and rearrest. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, *46*(11), 1515–1527. https://doi.org/10.1177/0093854819871984	N = 6,711 IPV perpetrators	The sample included offenders in opposite-sex (n = 6,379) and same-sex relationships (n = 332) arrested for IPV in Connecticut in 2014. Follow-up data were collected for a period of 18 months. Male-to-female violence accounted for 4,689 (69.9%) of these cases. Female-to-male violence made up 1,690 (25.2%) of these cases. Male-to-male violence accounted for 146 (2.2%) of cases, and female-to-female violence accounted for 186 (2.8%) of cases. The sample consisted of non-Latinx Black (31%), Latinx (25%), and non-Latinx White (44%) individuals.	Correlational, using arrest records	Analyses revealed that male perpetrators in same–sex relationships had lower assessed risk than males in heterosexual relationships, and a smaller percentage were rearrested for a new violent offense. Although female perpetrators in same–sex relationships were no more likely to have higher assessed risk compared with perpetrators of female to male violence, female perpetrators in same–sex relationships had a higher likelihood and rate of reoffending, more closely resembling male–to–female violence. Female perpetrators with male victims were identified as the lowest risk to reoffend and indeed were the least likely to reoffend.	Police, Sexual Orientation, Race/Ethnicity
Pica, E., Sheahan, C. L., & Pozzulo, J. (2019). Examining mock jurors' perceptions of intimate partner violence factors. *Partner Abuse*, *10*(4), 391–408. https://doi.org/10.1891/1946–6560.10.4.391	N = 1,162 mock jurors	52.8% female, were undergraduate students recruited from a university in Eastern Ontario, Canada who were juror-eligible (i.e., Canadian citizen and over 18 years of age). Mean age = 20.45. 65.3% White, 17.2% Asian, 8.2% Black/African American, 1.1% Latino/a, 1.2% Aboriginal-Canadian, 6.4% "mixed" or "other."	Quasi-experimental. Participants presented with a vignette that manipulated the offender gender in a heterosexual married couple in which a child witnessed IPV (age of child also manipulated as well as type of IPV- sexual,	Male jurors were more likely to find the defendant guilty when the defendant was female and the witness was 16 years old; additionally, female mock jurors assigned higher guilt ratings for the male defendant compared to the female defendant. Mock jurors also assigned higher guilt ratings when the abuse was physical compared to both sexual and emotional; abuse also influenced perceptions of the defendant, victim, and eyewitness. Mock jurors also were more likely to hold positive perceptions	Adjudicators, Gender

			physical, or emotional IPV)	of the eyewitness when she was 16 years old compared to 8 years old.	
Richardson, N. J. (2019). *To arrest (or not): An examination of race and sexual orientation on the likelihood of arrest in domestic violence encounters* (Publication No. 27808666) [Doctoral dissertation, North Carolina State University]. ProQuest Dissertations and Theses Global.	N = 49,528 IPV incidents	Approximately 75% involved a male offender. Black offenders made up slightly more than half (51%) of offenders. The average offender age was 33 years old. Most (78%) victims were female. About 53% of victims were white while 47% were minorities. About 90% were opposite-sex. Of the 10% that were identified as same-sex relationships, most (64%) were lesbian couples while 36% were gay couples. Black lesbian couples represented about 54% of lesbians in the data while only about a third of gay couples were Black. Offense types consisted of simple assault (87%) and aggravated assault (13%).	Correlational, using panel data: NIBRS; (2011-2012), the Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS), and the U.S. Census.	The pattern of disparity supports police may be biased against same-sex (SS) couples, particularly minority SS couples. Specifically, both 'no arrest' and 'dual arrest' are more likely for black gays, black lesbians and white lesbians (the coefficients for white gays runs in the same direction but does not reach statistical significance), relative to opposite sex couples. Put simply, these subgroups are both over- and under-policed. Some of the initial effect of being a SS couple on no arrest was accounted for by organizational complexity, but a substantial degree of disparity remains. Minority SS couples are not only less likely to have an incident end in an arrest, when an arrest does occur, it is most often both parties being arrested.	Police, Sexual Orientation, Race/Ethnicity
Russell, B., & Sturgeon, J. A. (2019). Police evaluations of intimate partner violence in heterosexual and same–sex relationships: Do experience and training play a role? *Journal of Police and Criminal Psychology*, *34*, 34–44. https://doi.org/10.1007/s11896–018–9279–8	N = 309 police officers	Law enforcement officers (n = 309) across 27 states responded to a hypothetical scenario of an IPV incident between an opposite- or same-sex couple. (n = 273 male; n = 34 female, 2 missing). Mean age of participants was 30.91 (SD = 8.88). Most officers were White (n = 276, 91.1%), followed by Hispanic (n = 13, 4.3%), African American (n = 8, 2.6%), or other	Quasi-experimental. IPV vignette in which the gender of the perpetrator and sexual orientation of the couple were manipulated.	Officers believed that the use of some non-arrest options was fairer when the perpetrator was a gay male or heterosexual female and there were no significant effects for arrest options. Referrals to a domestic violence hotline and injury severity varied by perpetrator and victim gender and sexual orientation. While officer experience played a role in non-arrest options, frequency and recency of officer training were not	Police, Sexual Orientation

		(n = 6, 2.0%) (six missing information).		related to dependent variables of interest. Officers embrace evaluations of IPV that demonstrate differential evaluations of the incident as a result of gender and sexual orientation. Perpetrator arrest was negatively correlated to referring perpetrator to domestic violence hotline/shelter, but not significantly correlated to perpetrator mental health. Similarly, victim or perpetrator arrest was not significantly correlated with victim referral of mental health services. However, victim referral to a domestic violence hotline/shelter was positively correlated to perpetrator arrest, and negatively correlated to victim arrest. Officers believed that it was fairer to provide informal advice and mediate the argument, with gay male disputants compared to heterosexual male disputants. Similarly, officers were more likely to believe that asking one disputant to leave the premises to cool off was fairer when the perpetrator was a gay male or heterosexual female.	
2018					
Butterworth, K. (2018) *Breaking barriers and building bridges: Police responses to same–sex partner abuse in England and Wales* [Doctoral	Total qualitative N = 35 Quantitative N = 39 police forces	Qualitative sample included n = 4 victims who had experienced police response; n = 19 police officers and staff; n = 12 professionals from statutory and voluntary organisations who	Mixed-methods, qualitative studies utilized interviews	Findings suggested that a 'process-driven' approach was adopted by police; police generally stated that they respond in the same way to all partner abuse incidents. However, this meant that dynamics specific to	Police, Gender, Sexual Orientation

dissertation, Durham University]. Durham e-Theses. https://etheses.dur.ac.uk/12875/di		support victims. Quantitative data was collected from police forces in England and Wales to ask about reported cases of same-sex partner abuse (SSPA) over a one year period. For the sample of police who completed the demographics form, 60% were male and 40% female, with most participants aged 25-34, closely followed by 35-44. 67% of the sample identified as heterosexual, all but one was White British and 87% said they did not have a disability. Victims: Male (1), Female (2), Genderqueer transwoman (1); Age Range: 25-34 (2), 35-44 (1), 45-54 (1); Ethnicity: White British (2), Other mixed background (2); Sexual Orientation: Gay (1), lesbian (2), heterosexual (1).		same-sex relationships were sometimes overlooked. Perpetrators were also found to enact 'pre-emptive coercive tactics' to discourage victim help seeking, and cause them to fear a 'coerced response' from help-providers. Additionally, gender stereotypes were found to influence police decision making around attribution of blame and risk, with physical injury being the key indicator used to determine risk. Freedom of Information requests also indicated that roughly half of police forces in England and Wales provide little or no specialist support for same-sex partner abuse victims.	
Fröberg, S., & Strand, S. (2018). Police students' perceptions of intimate partner violence in same–sex relationships. *Partner Abuse*, *9*(2), 181–201. https://doi.org/10.1891/1946-6560.9.2.181	N = 248 police students	The sample included students at the Police Academy in Sweden in 2015. 69% males and 31% females. Males were, on average, 26 years old, while the female students were typically 24 years old.	Mixed-methods. Quantitative: quasi-experimental using vignettes that manipulated the sex of the offender and victim (and therefore, indirectly manipulated the sexual orientation	The results showed that regardless of gender, IPV was considered serious; however, same-sex IPV was perceived as less serious than victimization of a heterosexual female but more serious than victimization of a heterosexual male. Police interventions were found to be less needed for same-sex victims than for heterosexual female victims.	Police, Gender, Sexual Orientation

			of the couple). Qualitative: analyzed open-ended responses provided police trainees using content analysis.		
Mele, M. (2018). Police response to domestic violence: The influence of extralegal factors on arrest decisions. *Partner Abuse*, *9*(3), 215–229. http://dx.doi.org/10.1891/1946–6560.9.3.215	N= 5,728 IPV incidents	Data was collected in an urban police department in New Jersey. Victims N= 4,424 (84% female, 16% male; 70% Black, 23% Hispanic, 6% White; mean age = 30). Offenders N= 4,508 (84% male, 16% female, 72% Black, 22% Hispanic, 5% White; mean age = 32)	Correlational	Initial analysis revealed that 40% of reported cases (N = 5,728) resulted in the suspect's arrest. Bivariate analyses identified several predictors of arrest, including victim gender, victim/suspect relationship, cohabitation, and victim unemployment. Among those cases that resulted in the suspect's arrest, 79% involved a female victim and a male suspect, compared to 21% involving a male victim and a female suspect ($r = .065$, $p < .001$), suggesting arrest is more likely when the suspect is male and the victim is female. At the multivariate level, cohabitation and victim unemployment were the strongest predictors of arrest.	Police, Gender
Mossière, A., Maeder, E. M., & Pica, E. (2018). Racial composition of couples in battered spouse syndrome cases: A look at juror perceptions and decisions. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, *33*(18), 2867–2890.	N = 244 mock jurors	Participants were recruited from Amazon Mechanic Turk and were limited to U.S. citizens who were 18 years or older and had not been convicted of a felony. They were 33 years old on average (SD = 11.33). The majority of participants (78.3%) identified themselves as White, with small numbers of	Quasi-experimental, participants responded to a hypothetical case of murder in which a history of IPV was apparent and the defendant (wife)	Findings revealed that the Black defendant (wife) was more likely to be found not guilty by reason of self–defense, and female jurors were overall more likely to acquit the defendant (wife) than were men. Participants felt that the Black defendant had fewer options available to her and was less in control of her actions than the White	Adjudicators, Gender, Race/Ethnicity

https://doi.org/10.1177/0886260516632355		participants identifying as Black (9%), Latinx (5.3%), Asian Americans (4.9%), and "Other" (2.5%).	claimed self-defense. The defendant/victim race was manipulated to be Black or White.	defendant. Women more likely to believe the wife's life was in danger, less likely to believe the wife had other options available to her than men, believed the defendant to be less in control of her actions, see the wife as trapped in a relationship, and found the wife's claim to be more plausible than men.	
Qu, J., Wang, L., & Zhao, J. (2018). Correlates of attitudes toward dating violence among police cadets in China. *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology*, *62*(16), 4888–4903. https://doi.org/10.1177/0306624X18801552	N= 964 police cadets	All police cadets were studying at a 4-year police university located in the northern region of China. Average age 20.08 years; male cadets 84.9% (n = 816), females cadets 15.1% (n = 145), 11.3% identified as ethnic minorities.	Correlational, survey data	The findings revealed that preference of gender-role, perceptions of the nature of dating, and police strategies have significant effect on cadets' sentiment of dating violence. Cadets who viewed the proper role of the police as an avoider, not an aggressor, in handling dating violence were more likely to approve dating violence while controlling for other variables. Cadet ethnicity did not predict attitudes toward dating violence.	Police, Gender, Race/Ethnicity
Russell, B. (2018). Police perceptions in intimate partner violence cases: The influence of gender and sexual orientation. *Journal of Crime and Justice*, *41*(2), 193–205. https://doi.org/10.1080/15614263.2015.1038025	N = 273 police officers	Police officers were recruited across the U.S., representing 27 states. 240 were male (32 female, 1 missing), and most were Caucasian (94.1%); followed by Hispanic (3.7%), "Other" (1.5%), and African-American (0.7%).	Quasi-experimental. Participants read and responded to a vignette depicting IPV. The gender of perpetrator and sexual orientation of the couple were manipulated.	Results showed officers rated the heterosexual male perpetrator more of a threat of danger to others compared to gay male, lesbian, or heterosexual female perpetrators. Heterosexual female and gay male perpetrators were least likely to be perceived as harming their partner in the past compared to lesbian and heterosexual male perpetrators. Officers were also likely to believe victims of female perpetrators were more responsible for the IPV incident and more of a danger to	Police, Gender, Sexual Orientation

				family members than victims of male perpetrators. Victims of male perpetrators were considered more credible and victims of lesbian and heterosexual male perpetrators were believed to exhibit more thoughts and behaviors indicative of mental illness. Taken together, results suggest police perceptions of potential danger, likelihood of past or future harm to their partner, and victim credibility are influenced by disputant gender and sexual orientation.	
Stanziani, M., Cox, J., & Coffey C. A. (2018). Adding insult to injury: Sex, sexual orientation, and juror decision–making in a case of intimate partner violence. *Journal of Homosexuality*, *65*(10), 1325–1350. https://doi.org/10.1080/00918369.2017.1374066	N = 415 mock jurors	Participants were recruited from Amazon's Mechanical Turk. 52.3% female, 47.7% male. 83.4% White, 5.5% Black/African American, 8.9% Asian/Asian American, .5% Native American/Alaskan Native, .2% Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, 1.4% "Other."	Quasi-experimental. Manipulation of defendant sex and sexual orientation in a case of IPV.	Results suggest participants were more confident in a guilty verdict when the defendant was male, compared to female. Further, male defendants were perceived as more morally responsible, but only when the victim was female. Perceptions regarding the crime suggest violence perpetrated by a man against a woman is viewed more adversely than any other condition.	Adjudicators, Gender, Sexual Orientation
Twis, M. K., Nguyen, A. P., & Nordberg, A. (2018). Intimate partner violence myths in police reports: A directed content analysis. *Violence and Victims*, *33*(2), 351–367. http://dx.doi.org/10.1891/	N = 58 IPV police reports	IPV police reports collected from 17 police departments located in a metropolitan area of the southwestern United States from 2000 to 2009. The research team randomly pulled the files of 60 cases, 58 cases were legible after scanning with an equal number of male offenders (N =	Qualitative, thematic analysis, police report data	Results determined 3 subthemes. 1) Police officers depict women involved in IPV altercations as hysterical, crazy, out-of-control, or overly emotional, whether the woman in question was the alleged offender or victim. Police officers likewise used this framing to determine who was at fault for the reported physical altercation. 2) The	Police, Gender

0886–6708.VV–D–17–00015		29) and female offenders (N = 29) represented.		police reports in this sample suggests the police were attuned to extreme coercions, but generally nonresponsive to evidence of subtle coercions. 3) Police officers routinely used multiple paragraphs of their reports to describe injuries, wound severity, reported pain, and the balance of injuries between the individuals involved in a domestic disturbance. As a result, focus on injury can be understood as one of the primary ways police officers make sense of an IPV call, and how to understand victim and offender narratives that are often in conflict.	
2017					
Brickell, K. (2017). Clouding the judgment of domestic violence law: Victim blaming by institutional stakeholders in Cambodia. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, *32*(9), 1358–1378. https://doi.org/10.1177/0886260515588919	N = 90 participants (n = 50 institutional stakeholders, n = 40 victims of DV)	The sample consisted of legal and health professionals, NGO workers, low- and high-ranking police officers, religious figures, and local government authority leaders who each have an occupational investment in the implementation and enforcement of DV Law in Cambodia. All victims interviewed were female. It is based on 3 years (2012-2014) of research in Siem Reap and Pursat Provinces on the everyday politics of the 2005 "Law on the Prevention of Domestic Violence and the Protection of the Victims" (DV Law)	Qualitative, interviews	Forming the backbone of the article, the findings from this latter sample reveal how women are construed not only as barriers "clouding the judgment of law" but also as actors denying the agency of institutional stakeholders (and law itself) to bring perpetrators to account. The findings suggest that DV Law has the potential to entrench, rather than diminish, an environment of victim blaming.	Police, Gender

Deutsch, L. S., Resch, K., Barber, T., Zuckerman, Y., Stone, J. T., & Cerulli, C. (2017). Bruise documentation, race and barriers to seeking legal relief for intimate partner violence survivors: A retrospective qualitative study. *Journal of Family Violence*, *32*(8), 767–773. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10896-017-9917-4	N = 31 (n = 8 IPV survivors, n = 23 service providers)	Survivor focus group: all female, 3 = white, 5 = non-white/other. Service providers: 19 = white, 4 = non-white/other. Service providers included lawyers, advocates, and support staff	Qualitative	Focus group results with a racially diverse group of female IPV survivors and legal service providers indicate that all victims struggle with documenting their bruises, but for women of color, even documentation of visible bruising underrepresents the severity of their IPV injuries. Further, there are a number of social, logistic, and systemic barriers to injury documentation that may make legal relief for IPV difficult for all women, but particularly more difficult for women of color.	Prosecutors, Race/Ethnicity
Gerstenberger, C. B. (2017). *Gender, sexual orientation, and intimate partner violence: An analysis of risk and recidivism* (Publication No. 10683474) [Doctoral dissertation, University of California, Riverside]. ProQuest Dissertations and Theses Global.	N = 7,010 IPV perpetrators	The sample included individuals arrested for IPV in Connecticut in 2014. Follow-up data were collected for a period of 18 months. Male-to-female violence accounted for 4,838 (69%) of these cases. Female-to-male violence made up 1,808 (26%) of cases. Cases of same-sex violence were much less numerous, with male-to-male violence accounting for 152 (2%) of cases, and female-to-female violence accounting for 189 (3%) of cases. Additionally, 42% (2,959) of the IPV perpetrators were non-Latino White and 58% (4,051) were ethnic minorities, predominantly Latinos and African-Americans. On average age, perpetrators were 35 (SD = 11.24) years.	Correlational, using arrest records	Results indicate that Gay, Lesbian, and Bisexual (GLB) couples most closely resemble male–to–female violence; that is, IPV with a male perpetrator and female victim. Contrary to societal stereotype that all IPV is a “fight between equals”, this research demonstrates that at least some of GLB IPV can be considered serious and unidirectional, a finding that remains regardless of dual versus single arrest status. Finally, results also support the validity of the Danger Assessment in predicting dangerousness, and the Domestic Violence Screening Instrument–Revised in predicting recidivism for both GLB and heterosexual couple types.	Police, Gender, Sexual Orientation

O'Neal, E. N., & Spohn, C. (2017). When the perpetrator is a partner: Arrest and charging decisions in intimate partner sexual assault cases–A focal concerns analysis. *Violence Against Women*, *26*(6). 707–729. https://doi.org/10.1177/1077801216650289	N = 161 IPSA cases. N = 52 detectives	All cases of intimate partner sexual assault (IPSA) included a female complainant 13 or older and a male suspect. Data were collected in 2008 in Los Angelos, California. IPSA cases: 77.5% of suspects were non-White, 80.7% of victims were non-White. 19.2% were married. Interviews were with LAPD detectives in 2010.	Mixed-methods. Quantitative methods included data from the Los Angelos Police Department and Los Angelos County Sherriff's Department. Qualitative data included interviews with LAPD detectives and information from the LA District Attorney charge evaluation sheets.	Findings suggest that arrest decisions are motivated by suspect blameworthiness, community protection, and practical constraints and organizational consequences. In addition, charging decisions are influenced by community protection and practical constraints. Extralegal factors did not influence decision making.	Police, Prosecutors, Race/Ethnicity
Roark, J., Knight, K. E., Olson, H., & DeSandre, H. (2017). Predictors of child abuse charges within the context of domestic violence arrests. Crime & Delinquency, 63(13), 1777-1803. https://doi.org/10.1177/0011128716661141	N = 5,148 DV incidents	The current study included domestic violence incidents that resulted in an arrest, children were present, and the charging information was available. Domestic violence incidents occurred from January 1993 through May 2011 throughout eight law enforcement entities and one sheriff's office in a Mountain West State (USA). 70.6% White, 25.5% Latino, 3.9% Black, 1.5% Asian American, and 0.5% American Indian. Suspect's age (M = 32.9 years, SD = 8.9 years). Suspect's educational	Observational/Correlational. Data were collected from the domestic violence incident police reports and supplemented with suspects' bond applications.	The results demonstrated predictors affected men's odds of a child abuse charge when compared with women. For men and women, children witnessing the domestic violence incident had the largest impact on a child abuse charge. These results contribute to the underdeveloped area of police response to child abuse in domestic violence cases.	Police, Gender, Race/Ethnicity

		level (M = 12.3 years, SD = 3.2 years).			
Romain, D. M. (2017). *Examining the processes of social construction on decision–making in domestic violence probation review hearings* [Doctoral dissertation, The University of Wisconsin–Milwaukee]. UWM Digital Commons. https://dc.uwm.edu/etd/1686	N = 100 cases (qualitative). N = 350 cases (quantitative)	Probationers were those that failed to meet at least one condition of their probation related to a domestic violence charge in Milwaukee County, Wisconsin. Qualitative Data: 100 cases including 21 females and 79 males. 65 probationers were Black, 19 White, 15 Hispanic, and 1 Asian. Quantitative Data: Most probationers were male (82.86%), Black (65.71%), and the average age was 32.32 years. Less than 1% of the sample were identified as an "other" race, and were thus excluded from the analyses. The most common victim/offender relationship in sample was current partner (38.57%), followed by former partner (21.42%), and other relationship (9.14%); the remainder of the sample was missing information on relationship type (30.86%).	Mixed-methods. Qualitative data resulted from ethnographic observations of probation review hearings. Quantitative data included agency records	Qualitative analyses revealed that court actors commonly drew on responsibility, therapeutic beneficence, and mental health discourses regarding compliance issues, while different discourses on domestic violence were used to frame probationers' actions. Probation agents and judges tended to command more power in influencing the social construction of probationers' progress, and often drew upon raced, gendered, and classed assumptions related to responsibility and mental health.	Adjudicators, Gender, Race/Ethnicity
Storey, J. E., & Strand, S. (2017). The influence of victim vulnerability and gender on police officers' assessment of intimate partner violence risk. *Journal of Family Violence*, *32*, 125–134.	N = 867 IPV cases	Between February 27, 2009 and September 17, 2012, 867 IPV cases were reported to police and received a B-SAFER assessment. A total of 42 cases involved female-to-male IPV and 825 cases involved male-to-female IPV. Female perpetrators were 39 years old on average	Correlational	Results revealed positive findings related to officers' use of victim vulnerability factors in their work on IPV cases. Victim vulnerability factors were more often omitted in cases with male victims, but otherwise showed no difference in presence across gender. In all but one instance, officers' determinations of	Police, Gender

https://doi.org/10.1007/s10896–016–9905–0		(SD = 12.60), and male perpetrators were 40 (SD = 11.96). The most serious index offence committed against the majority of male (73%, n = 27) and female victims (58%, n = 459) was assault, followed by violation of a person's or woman's integrity (11%, n = 4; 21%, n = 167), and unlawful threats (11%, n = 4; 15%, n = 119). In the sample of male victims, 52% (n = 13) of cases included a victim, perpetrator or both a victim and perpetrator who were not of Swedish descent; information was missing in 41% (n = 17) of cases. In the sample of female victims, 56% (n = 308) of cases included victims and/or perpetrators who were not of Swedish descent; information was missing in 35% (n = 278) of cases.		overall risk were positively related to the number of victim vulnerability factors present, as would be expected in the SPJ approach. The number of risk management strategies recommended did not differ by gender. In cases with female victims, officers' risk management recommendations were related to the presence of victim vulnerability factors and level of overall risk identified, again in keeping with the SPJ approach. In cases with male victims, officers' risk management recommendations were not consistently related to victim vulnerability or risk level. In cases with male victims, police recommended at the time of assessment that a restraining order be initiated in 17% (n = 7) of cases, a victim support lawyer was recommended in 17% (n = 7) of cases, a shelter in 7% (n = 3), and protective living was recommended in 5% (n = 2) of cases. For female victims, police recommended the initiation of a restraining order in 23% (n = 187) of cases, a victim support lawyer in 19% (n = 160) of cases, a shelter in 11% (n = 98), and protective living was recommended in 10% (n = 80) of cases.	
Wasarhaley, N. E., Lynch, K. R., Golding, J. M., & Renzetti, C. M. (2017).	N = 217 mock jurors	Participants were undergraduate students from a large university in the Southeastern United	Quasi-experimental. Manipulation of	Participants rendered verdicts and made judgments about the victim and defendant (e.g., credibility).	Adjudicators, Sexual Orientation

The impact of gender stereotypes on legal perceptions of lesbian intimate partner violence. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, *32*(5), 635–658. https://doi.org/10.1177/0886260515586370		States. 60.37% of the sample identified as women and ranged in age from 18-31 years. The authors did not collect data on participant race, ethnicity, or sexual orientation. The larger student body is approximately 13% multicultural/non-White.	defendant and victim masculinity/femininity in a case of case of IPV in a lesbian couple.	Results indicated that the victim's and defendant's masculine or feminine appearance affected these judgments. Female participants viewed a masculine victim as more credible than a feminine victim when the defendant was masculine. When the victim was masculine, they viewed a masculine defendant as more responsible for the victim's injuries than a feminine defendant. Male participants had higher sympathy for a masculine versus feminine victim overall, but had more anger toward a masculine defendant versus a feminine defendant accused of assaulting a feminine victim. Finally, fewer participants mentioned the defendant's history of violence as a reason for a guilty of felony verdict for a feminine victim with a feminine defendant versus all other combinations of victim and defendant masculine/feminine appearance.	
2016					
Durfee, A., & Fetzer, M. D. (2016). Offense type and the arrest decision in cases of intimate partner violence. *Crime & Delinquency*, *62*(7), 954–977.	N = 220,506 IPV cases	Entailed incidents of IPV with a male offender and female victim. Victim Demographics: 66.6% White, 30.6% Black, 0.7% American Indian, 0.7% Asian, 1.3% Unknown Race; Average Age = 32. Offender demographics: 60.5% White, 37% Black, 0.8% American	Correlational, using NIBRS data (2010)	Incidents with Black victims are less likely to result in an arrest, and incidents with victims of an unknown race are more likely to result in an arrest, than are incidents with White victims. Similarly, the odds of an arrest of a Black offender are 19% lower and the odds of an arrest of an offender of an unknown	Police, Race/Ethnicity

		Indian, 0.6% American Indian, 1.2% Unknown Race; Average age = 34		race are 38% lower than that of a White offender.	
Fulambarker, A. J. (2016). *Police response to intimate partner violence: Influences on decision–making* (Publication No. 10295509) [Doctoral dissertation, University of Illinois at Chicago]. ProQuest Dissertations and Theses Global.	N = 303 police officers	Police officers were from multiple police departments in the Chicago suburbs attending ongoing training classes offered through the North East Multi-Regional Training Center (NEMRT). Male (84.7%) Female (13.3%) and White (79.5%) Hispanic (9.2%) Black (6.4%)	Correlational, self-report via survey in which police reflected on their most recent IPV call	The findings of a path analysis suggest that case–related factors and officer assessment of risk are influential in the decision–making process. Specifically, the victim signing a complaint and injuries to the victim and the offender, as well as the neighbor calling 911, the sex of the victim, and drug or alcohol use of the offender influence the decision to arrest. The victim being female decreases the odds of arrest of the offender. This model also identified that both sex of the victim and use of drugs or alcohol by the offender have a relationship with officer perception of risk, which also influences arrest. Officer sex and race were non-significant in decision-making.	Police, Gender, Race/Ethnicity
Moody, D. (2016). *A quantitative study of perception of traditional and nontraditional domestic abuse* (Publication No. 10141416) [Doctoral dissertation, Capella University]. ProQuest Dissertations and Theses Global.	N = 142 participants	Participants included law enforcement officers (n = 70) and community college students (n = 75; enrolled in criminal justice courses or those declaring a criminal justice major) living in North Carolina. Of the police officers, 13 were female and 57 were male. 48 officers identified as White, 18 as Black, 3 as Hispanic, and 1 as "Other." Of the students, 6 identified social work as their career aspiration,	Correlational, self-report using survey data to assess participants' likelihood of labeling and reporting IPV involving various couples (gender of victim/offender, mutual versus	The results revealed there were significant differences in perceptions based on the age, gender, and career status of the participant. However, no significant difference was observed based on race on the perception of domestic abuse. Most interestingly observed were the findings for participants based on hypermasculinity scores, as those with higher scores displayed significant differences within the group compared to no differences	Police, Gender, Sexual Orientation, Race/Ethnicity

		20 hoped to be a police officer, 19 aspired to be a probation officer, and the remaining students (n = 30) had "Other" career aspirations. 33 students identified as Black, 32 as White, 9 as Hispanic, and 3 as "Other."	stable abuse, and dating relationship varied).	between those with low hypermasculinity scores. Overall, the findings suggested that changes in the law and campaigns against domestic violence have worked to change participants' perceptions that any intimate violence is not acceptable. However, abuse between same–gender partners or between other "nontraditional" partners is still not considered as serious as male on female abuse.	
Pearson, L. (2016). *Man up! A study of representations of masculinity and domestic abuse* (Publication No. 28167350) [Doctoral dissertation, Canterbury Christ Church University]. ProQuest Dissertations and Theses Global.	N = 7 judges	Interviews were conducted for two weeks beginning in March 2016 in Medway Magistrates Court, Chatham, England. There were three male and four females, each with between 10 years to 30 years' experience of the Magistracy, all who have previously presided over domestic violence cases.	Qualitative, semi-structured interviews analyzed via content analysis.	Overall, whilst not reiterating the ideal victim theory for victims, preconceived notions of an offender's appearance and demeanour (related to both ethnicity and gender) suggested that stereotypes of a perpetrator were evident. Within the data, subconscious biases about masculinities were more evident than the ideal victim theory. The participants, whilst being defiant about not be able to stereotype, were able to give qualities associated with hegemonic and complicit masculinity, to the male offender. The participants all agreed that male offenders were more likely to use their physicality and demeanour in and out of the courtroom. Female judges showed more empathy for both male and female victims.	Adjudicators, Gender, Race/Ethnicity
Roark, J. (2016). Predictors of dual arrest	N = 4,163 IPV incidents	The data came from 4,163 heterosexual IPV cases that	Correlational, police records	Bivariate analyses indicated that women were more likely to be dually	Police, Gender,

for offenders involved in heterosexual domestic violence arrests. *Policing: An International Journal of Police Strategies & Management*, *39*(1), 52–63. https://doi.org/10.1108/PIJPSM–01–2015–0012		resulted in a sole arrest (one party arrested) or dual arrest (both parties arrested) between calendar years 2002 and 2006. The majority of individuals arrested for domestic violence were males (76.6 percent), white (77.6 percent), and in their early 30s (M=33.4, SD=10.6 years); they were employed (73.5 percent), had slightly more than a high school diploma (M=12.7, SD=3.0 years) and were in a relationship with their victim (69.1 percent). Approximately 20 percent had been arrested for a previous domestic violence incident and a smaller percentage (12.0 percent) had been a victim in a prior domestic violence arrest.		arrested than men. For women, logistic regression analyses indicated who contacted the police increased their likelihood of dual arrest. For men, logistic regression analysis indicated being a victim in a prior domestic violence, who used alcohol and/or drugs, who contacted the police, and seriousness of incident impacted their likelihood of being dually arrested. Women with a dual arrest outcome were more likely to be white (79.3 percent), and in their early 30s; they had slightly more than 12 years of education, and were employed. Similarly, men with a dual arrest outcome were more likely to be white (71.0 percent) and in their early 30s; men had slightly more than 12 years of education, and were employed (78.7 percent).	Race/Ethnicity
Rubenstein, B. Y. (2016). *The effects of racial bias on perceptions of intimate partner violence scenarios* (Publication No. 10140800) [Doctoral dissertation, University of South Florida]. ProQuest Dissertations and Theses Global.	N = 401 participants	Participants were recruited from Amazon Mechanic Turk and limited to those who lived in the U.S. Sample: 47.88% male and 52.12% female participants. The average age of respondents was 40 years old, and respondents aged from 20 to 72 years old. The sample consisted of 76.56% White Non-Hispanic/ Latino and 8.73% Black Non-Hispanic/Latino participants, the remaining 10.22% of the sample included American Indian, Asian, Samoan, and other.	Quasi-experimental, participants were presented with a vignette of male-to-female perpetrated IPV in which the race of the offender/victim and form of IPV (i.e., physical, verbal assault/threats, or	Findings from this study suggested a role of racial bias on the sample's perceptions of the seriousness of the scenario, offender culpability, and labeling the vignette a violation of the law. IPV in a White couple was considered more serious than in a Black couple, yet Black offenders were less likely to be offered a rehabilitative sentence compared to White offenders, though these effects disappeared after controlling for other variables. Non-Black minority participants (compared to Black and White participants) had higher	Police, Adjudicators, Race/Ethnicity

		49.87% had a college degree or higher.	sexual) was manipulated.	ratings of IPV seriousness, offender culpability. In sexual and physical IPV vignettes, Black participants were more likely to arrest an offender and choose a punitive punishment in comparison to White participants in certain IPV conditions.	
Russell, B., & Kraus, S. (2016). Perceptions of partner violence: How aggressor gender, masculinity/femininity, and victim gender influence criminal justice decisions. *Deviant Behavior*, *37*(6), 679–691. https://doi.org/10.1080/01639625.2015.1060815	N = 287 students	Participants were from a northeastern university. The sample consisted of 150 (48.9%) male and 157 (51.1%) female students. Participants' age ranged from 18 to 50 with a mean age of 19.65 (SD = 3.67). Most respondents self-identified themselves as Caucasian (64.9%, n = 198), followed by Asian (15%, n = 47), Hispanic (7.9%, n = 24), African American (7.2%, n = 22), with the remaining individuals self-identifying as "other" (5%, n = 16). Most participants indicated that they were single (74.7%, n = 227) and heterosexual (93.5%, n = 287). 20 individuals (15 females and 5 males) identified as gay, lesbian, bisexual, or uncertain. Due to significant differences on the dependent variables of interest between heterosexuals and non-heterosexuals, non-heterosexuals were excluded from subsequent analyses.	Quasi-experimental, participants read a vignette on case of IPV manipulating the gender/sexual orientation/masculinity v. femininity.	Results found charges were significantly higher and sentences significantly longer when the victim was female. Masculine aggressors were more likely to be perceived as having threatened bodily injury and as having initiated the assault compared to feminine aggressors. Masculine aggressors in heterosexual relationships were more likely to be identified as having initiated an assault compared to feminine aggressors in heterosexual relationships or individuals in same–sex relationships.	Prosecutors, Adjudicators, Gender, Sexual Orientation

Saunders, D. G., Faller, K. C., & Tolman, R. M. (2016)a. Beliefs and recommendations regarding child custody and visitation in cases involving domestic violence: A comparison of professionals in different roles. *Violence Against Women*, *22*(6), 722–744. https://doi.org/10.1177/1077801215608845	N = 1,187 legal professionals	Sample included evaluators, judges, legal aid and private attorneys, DV program workers. Most DV program workers were women (97%), as were most custody evaluators and attorneys (60-75%); 43% of the judges were women. Most judges, evaluators, and private attorneys were above 50 years old. All professionals had advanced degrees except for 5% of the evaluators and 52% of the DV program workers.	Correlational, self-report study	Judges, private attorneys, and evaluators were more likely to believe that mothers make false DV allegations and alienate their children. In response to a vignette, evaluators and private attorneys were most likely to recommend joint custody and least likely to recommend sole custody to the survivor. Legal aid attorneys and DV workers were similar on many variables. Gender, DV knowledge, and knowing victims explained many group differences.	Prosecutors, Adjudicators, Gender
Saunders, D. G., Prost, S. G., & Oehme, K. (2016)b. Responses of police officers to cases of officer domestic violence: Effects of demographic and professional factors. *Journal of Family Violence*, *31*, 771–784. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10896-016-9822-2	N = 1,108 police officers	Police officers were recruited across the U.S. Most officers were male (85.8%) and Caucasian (80.9%), with 12% identifying as Black/African American, 3% Other, and remaining racial groups less than 2%. Most officers (91%) were between the ages of 26 and 55. Regarding education, 47% were college graduates, 20% had some college, 18% had 2-year degrees, 9% had advanced degrees, and 6% had a high school diploma. Officers reported their sexual identity as 96% heterosexual, 2.3% gay/lesbian, 1% bisexual, and 1% other. Most officers (58%) were affiliated with a police department, while a large minority (42%) was affiliated	Correlational, survey data with crime vignettes involving male-to-female IPV	In the first vignette, male officers were significantly more likely to recommend couples' counseling (58.7%) than female officers (48.7%) and did not differ significantly on other responses. Hispanic officers were significantly more likely than non-Hispanic officers to recommend formal help for the man (66.1% and 57.4%, respectively) and couples' counseling (65.9% and 56.4%, respectively). The same was found for officers in the category Asian/American Indian/Pacific Islander compared with those in the biracial category (65.1% vs. 45% recommending help for man; 67.6% vs. 37.7% encouraging couples' counseling). In the second vignette, factors included "Make Internal Reports & Inform About Rights &	Police, Gender, Race/Ethnicity

		with a sheriff's department. Most worked in an urban setting (62%). A high percentage reported living in the Southeast (87%), with a minority living in the West (3.5%) and Southwest (3.3%), and the rest elsewhere.		Assist in DV Help," "Recommend Professional Help for the Man," and "Belief Arrest Should be Made." There were no significant differences by gender. Hispanic officers were more likely to recommend the man receive professional help (64.2%) than non-Hispanic officers (53.8%). The racial group Asian/American Indian/Pacific Islander reported a higher average likelihood of making internal reports/inform couple of rights (70.4 %) than the biracial group.	
2015					
Aponte, R. A. (2015). *Perceptions of intimate partner violence: Gender, sexuality, and the rules of engagement* (Publication No. 1597801) [Master's thesis, Colorado State University]. ProQuest Dissertations and Theses Global.	N = 440 participants	Participants were recruited from Amazon Mechanical Turk (mTurk). Participants ranged in age from 18 to 76, with a mean age of 35 and a median of 32. Most participants were White (n = 352), an additional 31 individuals identified as being of African descent, 24 of Asian or Pacific Islander descent, 14 as being multi-racial, 10 as "Other/ Not Listed," eight as Latino/Latina, and one declined to identify. Participants were overwhelmingly female (n = 273) rather than male (n = 167), and heterosexual (n = 385) rather than bisexual (n = 25), or gay/lesbian (n = 22), with four identifying their sexuality as	Quasi-experimental, participants were presented with vignettes of IPV in which the following factors were manipulated: the gender of the partners (and, by implication, their sexual orientation), the types of injuries sustained (and by implication, the level of violence that occurred), and whether there	The strongest overall predictor of likelihood of arrest was the depicted level of violence, with higher levels of violence leading to higher ratings of arrest likelihood for both depicted partners. Neither the gender of the potential arrestee nor the gender of their partner significantly affected the likelihood of arrest at the threat level. In the threat and low violence conditions, odds of arrest decreased when the vignette depicted a gay male or lesbian female couple compared to a heterosexual couple. For depictions of gay male relationships, the difference in arrest likelihood reached significance for the second depicted person but not the first. The high violence condition yielded mixed results, with the first depicted partner more likely to be	Police, Gender, Sexual Orientation, Race/Ethnicity

		"other" and four declining to disclose.	were firearms in the home.	arrested and the second partner less likely to be arrested, however none of the odds ratios were significant in the high violence condition. Across all depicted levels of sexuality of the couple (heterosexual, lesbian female and gay male), the odds of recommending counseling increased as the depicted level of violence increased. However, both gay male couples and lesbian female couples were less likely to be referred to counseling. This general trend was found for all levels of violence, however it only reached statistical significance at the threat level. In the threat condition, the odds of participants recommending a gay male couple compared to a heterosexual couple to counseling were 0.68, and the odds of recommending a lesbian female couple compared to a heterosexual couple to counseling were 0.642. Participant demographics (e.g., ethnicity, gender, sexuality) were not related to decision-making.	
Barner, J. R., & Carney, M. M. (2015). Intimate partner violence, gender and lethality: A case analysis of two fatalities. *Journal of Forensic Social Work*, *5*(1-3), 150–166.	N = 2 IPV homicide cases	Cases included a female perpetrator and male victim from a fatality review in a southeastern United States city.	Descriptive. NVivo and open-coding were used to perform thematic analysis of the notes, court records, existing interview transcripts with	Results indicate gender disparities for women, including inability to act as free agents within increasingly violent relationships; disparate characterization of violent women as more egregious than those of male counterparts within law enforcement and behavioral health and the pressing need for legal and	Adjudicators, Gender

https://doi.org/10.1080/1936928X.2015.1095140			police, family members or the perpetrator, and documents obtained as part of court proceedings or the fatality review	therapeutic rehabilitative services provided to violent women offenders.	
Cerulli, C., Edwardsen, E. A., Hall, D., Chan, K. L., & Conner, K. R. (2015). Improving coordinated responses for victims of intimate partner violence: Law enforcement compliance with state–mandated intimate partner violence documentation. *Violence Against Women*, *21*(7), 897–907. https://doi.org/10.1177/1077801215584072	N = 191 IPV cases	IPV cases were adjudicated between 2002-2003 in a specialized domestic violence and sexual assault unit in New York. There were 191 victims and 191 offenders. Victim: Age (33), Male (9%), Female (91%), Black (41%), White (52%), Other (7%). Offender: Age (33), Male (92%), Female (8%), Black (49%), White (48%), Other (3%)	Correlational, police data	We reviewed law enforcement completion rates of Domestic Violence Incident Reports (DVIRs) and assessed correlations with individual or legal factors. Law enforcement officers filed DVIRs in 54% of the cases (n = 191), more often when injury occurred and the defendant had prior court contact. Neither defendant race nor gender predicted whether police filled out a DVIR or whether defendants were convicted of a felony or misdemeanor compared to a violation.	Police, Adjudicators, Gender, Race/Ethnicity
Rodrigues, E. B. (2015). *The role of police and courts in the implementation of domestic violence policy in Brazil* (Publication No. 3718550) [Doctoral dissertation, West Virginia University]. ProQuest Dissertations and Theses Global.	Total N = 42 legal professionals, N = 84 cases	Police study: N = 20 police officers and commanders & N = 20 cases. Court study: N = 22 court respondents, N = 64 court cases. Interviews with police officers, prosecutors, and judges from the State of Espírito Santo were conducted between 2012-2013	Descriptive, observation of court proceedings and interviews	Findings suggest that legal personnel are heavily influenced by an array of factors other than the law, especially their own attitudes toward victims and the accused. Interviewees reported a high level of frustration and reluctance, often asserting that domestic violence cases are relationship problems that should first be addressed to counselors or mediators, not the legal system.	Police, Prosecutors, Adjudicators, Gender

Spencer, M. (2015). Community supervision of the domestic violence offender: An exploratory study (Publication No. 3685465) [Doctoral dissertation, Indiana University of Pennsylvania]. ProQuest Dissertations and Theses Global.	N = 10 probation officers in phase 1; N = 132 probation officers in phase 2	In phase 1, a group of probation officers (POs; N=10) from the Northern District Office of Allegheny County Probation and Parole (Pennsylvania) received a copy of the survey for measure development. Phase 2 included survey responses from POs who supervise Domestic Violence Offenders (DVOs). Ages: 22-40 (63.6%) 41-50 (23%) 51+ (12.9%), Race: White (95.5%) Black (1.5%) Hispanic (0.76%) Other (0.76%) Native American (1.5%), Sex: Male (59%) Female (41%). The majority of the sample (82.58%) had a 4-year college degree.	Correlational, self-report and measure development	Findings indicate that (a) although most POs were often unaware of the Pennsylvania Coalition Against Domestic Violence (PCADV) Model per se, a considerable number of them used the techniques that are detailed in the Model to supervise DVOs on their caseload; and (b) POs do require specialized skills to effectively work with DVOs. Male POs, those who strongly believe that probation reduces recidivism, and POs specifically trained to supervise DVOs were all significantly more likely to use the DVO interventions described in the Model. Male POs and those who strongly believe that probation reduces recidivism were significantly more likely to perceive that there are adequate services available for DVOs. The gender finding indicates that females are less likely to perceive that the services provided for DVOs are adequate.	Police, Gender
Wintemute, G. J., Frattaroli, S., Wright, M. A., Claire, B. E., Vittes, K. A., & Webster, D. W. (2015). Firearms and the incidence of arrest among respondents to domestic violence restraining orders. *Injury Epidemiology*, *2*, 1–11.	N = 2,972 DV restraining order respondents	2,972 domestic violence restraining orders (DVROs) respondents in San Mateo County, California, 525 of whom were linked to firearms by standardized screening procedures. 82 (3.4 %) of 2,447 respondents who had not screened positive for firearms had prior arrests for firearm-related crimes.	Correlational, using criminal records	Respondents linked to firearms were older than others and were more likely to have a history of prior arrest. The incidence of arrest was 20.6 % for respondents linked to firearms and 21.1 % for others. Access to firearms was associated with a modest, generally not statistically significant, decrease in risk for incident arrest. Among respondents who were linked to	Police, Gender

https://doi.org/10.1186/s40621–015–0047–2				firearms and whose restraining orders were served, no statistically significant association existed between firearm recovery and risk for incident arrest. Males who were given DVROs, compared to females, were at increased risk of incident arrest.	
2014					
Chu, D. C., & Sun, I. Y. (2014). Reactive versus proactive attitudes toward domestic violence: A comparison of Taiwanese male and female police officers. *Crime & Delinquency*, *60*(2), 216–237. https://doi.org/10.1177/0011128710372192	N = 272 police officers	Male and female officers from two metropolitan police departments in Taiwan responded to a survey in 2006-2007. In total, there were 103 responses from female and 169 from male officers. This included 30 female and 129 male officers from TCPD (Taipei City Police Department) and 73 female and 40 male officers from KCPD (Kaohsiung City Police Department).	Correlational, survey data	The findings indicated that male officers were more likely than female officers to support minimum police involvement, more likely to tolerate domestic violence, and less likely to consider handling domestic violence as an important police task. With regard to proactive attitudes, there was no significant gender difference in officers' endorsement of proarrest policy and the importance of domestic violence in police work.	Police, Gender
Dawson, M., & Hotton, T. (2014). Police charging practices for incidents of intimate partner violence in Canada. *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*, *51*(5), 655–683. https://doi.org/10.1177/0022427814523787	N = 81,482 IPV incidents	IPV incidents occurred in Canada in 2008. Female victims comprised most of the sample (82%), included both same-sex and opposite-sex relationships, remaining fairly consistent across the provinces. Most victims were between 25 and 34 years of age and two-thirds of the cases were in intact relationships at the time of the incident, ranging from a low of 52% in Quebec to a high of 79% in Manitoba. Finally, the	Correlational, census data	Analysis shows that, while the majority of cases were cleared by charge, the proportion of cases in which police recommended a charge varied across the country. Further, the majority of legal and extralegal variables examined were significantly associated with the police decision to lay a charge across the jurisdictions examined, including the presence of victim injury, multiple victims, offence type as well as gender of the victim and the victim–accused relationship. Among	Prosecutors, Gender

		majority of incidents occurred in a private residence, and this was also consistent across jurisdictions.		the extralegal factors, gender of the victim demonstrates the greatest impact with the likelihood of charges increasing by a factor of 2.4 for female as opposed to male victims.	
Gracia, E., García, F., & Lila, M. (2014). Male police officers' law enforcement preferences in cases of intimate partner violence versus non–intimate interpersonal violence: Do sexist attitudes and empathy matter? *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, *41*(10), 1195–1213. https://doi.org/10.1177/0093854814541655	N = 308 police officers	All officers were males with a mean age of 28.5 years.	Quasi-experimental study, survey data that manipulated the type of interpersonal violence.	Results showed that police officers prefer a stronger and unconditional law enforcement approach in cases of violence against women, both in intimate and non-intimate relationships, than violence against men. Benevolent sexism was linked to a preference for a more conditional law enforcement across interpersonal violence scenarios. The type of interpersonal violence scenario also conditioned the influence of hostile sexism and empathy on police preferences.	Police, Gender
Muftić, L. R., & Cruze, J. R. (2014). The laws have changed, but what about the police? Policing domestic violence in Bosnia and Herzegovina. *Violence Against Women*, *20*(6), 695–715. https://doi.org/10.1177/1077801214540539	N = 137 police officers	Police officers were either trained (n = 63) or not trained (n = 74) on DV. The sample was mostly male (92.7%), mean age 35.32 years (SD = 6.83), Bosniak (68.4%) and Muslim (66.9%), married (82.1%), and had an average of 12.39 years of police work. Data were collected in 2008 in Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzogvina.	Correlational, self-report data	Despite having received gender sensitivity and domestic violence (DV) education in the post-war reformation era, anecdotal evidence from across Bosnia and Herzegovina indicates that most police officers view DV as a private family affair and continue to hold negative attitudes toward women and DV victims. This study assessed these claims by examining gender and DV attitudes held by 137 Bosnian police officers. Officers who held traditional, sexist attitudes toward women were less likely to view DV as a worthwhile police endeavor	Police, Gender

				compared with officers who held liberal, profeminist attitudes. DV-trained officers were more likely to perceive DV as a worthy police intervention and less likely to believe that wife beating is justified compared to untrained officers.	
Pinckney, T. M. (2014). *Children present on the scene upon police arrival at an intimate partner violence incident: Race, police action, and officer initiated social support* (Publication No. 3581464) [Doctoral dissertation, University of Massachusetts Lowell]. ProQuest Dissertations and Theses Global.	N = 2,494 IPV incidents	IPV police arrest records from Idaho, Virginia, Tennessee, and Connecticut. The sample was limited to opposite-sex and intraracial couples: White intraracial couples 58.6% (1,461), Black 41.4% (1,033).	Correlational, using NIBRS data (2000)	The research results support the child present hypothesis that children present on the scene when a police officer arrived is a predictor of the officer's decision to take action by offering social support to the victim-partner. This study provided statistically and practically significant findings regarding disparities between police responsiveness to White couples and Black couples. The odds of Black couples realizing police action (single or dual), whether or not a child was present, was only .577 times that of White couples. When investigating the odds of single arrest with a warrant and warrantless arrest in comparison to single citation, for Black couples, arrest with a warrant was much more likely than warrantless arrest. Black couples rather than White couples were at substantially increased odds of having single action outcomes resulting in arrest with a warrant or warrantless arrest (by a factor of 4.54 and 2.06, respectively) rather than issuance of a citation.	Police, Gender, Race/Ethnicity

2013					
Gerstenberger, C. B., & Williams, K. R. (2013). Gender and intimate partner violence: Does dual arrest reveal gender symmetry or asymmetry? *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, *28*(8), 1561–1578. https://doi.org/10.1177/0886260512468325	N = 2,155 IPV perpetrators	Perpetrators from Connecticut were followed over a period of 18 months beginning in 2007. 73.92% (1,593) were male and 26.08% (562) female. Same-sex couples were excluded. The average age was 37. Most of the sample, 56.24% (212), were ethnic minorities, predominantly Latinos and African Americans; 43.76% (943) were non-Latino Whites.	Correlational, longitudinal, database	Though not definitive, the findings showed persistent gender asymmetry on these behavioral characteristics across arrest categories. Overall, the findings showed that a male perpetrator with a female victim was significantly associated with an increase in both assessed risk and IPV recidivism. Single arrests were more likely for male perpetrators, while dual arrests were more likely for female perpetrators.	Police, Gender
Hester, M. (2013). Who does what to whom? Gender and domestic violence perpetrators in English police records. *European Journal of Criminology*, *10*(5), 623–637. https://doi.org/10.1177/1477370813479078	N = 91 IPV cases; N = 5 victim interviews	The 96 IPV cases comprised of 128 individuals (64 male and 64 female) identified by the police as perpetrators, and a total of 581 IPV incidents between them. 32 cases were identified as dual perpetration, 32 cases with females as the sole perpetrator, and 32 cases with males as the sole perpetrator. Data was collected in North East England from 2001-2006.	Mixed-Methods. Quantitative data utilized police records. Qualitative data used NVivo to analyze interviews with victims.	Domestic violence involves a pattern of abusive behaviour over time and the in-depth longitudinal approach allowed similarities and differences in violent and abusive behaviours used by men and women, as recorded by the police, to be explored. Gender differences were found relating to the nature of cases, forms of violence recorded, frequency of incidents and levels of arrest. Incidents with male victims were marginally more likely to result in conviction overall (8% vs. 7%), less likely to result in an arrest of a suspect than cases involving a female victim (22% vs. 31%), and less likely to result in a charge (9% vs. 13%). Victim gender was nonsignificant for police decision to take no further	Police, Gender

				action and for victim decision to withdrawal. When looking at subgroup of incidents with physical violence, cases involving a female victim were significantly more likely to result in an arrest than those involving a male victim	
Maeder, E. M., Mossière, A., & Cheung, L. (2013). Canadian mock juror attitudes and decisions in domestic violence cases involving Asian and White interracial and intraracial couples. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, *28*(4), 667–684. https://doi.org/10.1177/0886260512455871	N = 181 mock jurors	Eighty-five of the participants were women, 95 were men, and one did not disclose gender. The mean age of participants was 20.70 (SD= 4.14), and participants were recruited through an electronic system at a university in eastern Ontario, Canada. Eighty-five of the participants were women, 95 were men, and one did not disclose gender. The mean age of participants was 20.70 (SD= 4.14). Their racial background was: Caucasian, 60.9%; Black/African Canadian, 12.8%; Asian, 10.6%; East Indian, 3.9%; Hispanic/Latino, 1.1%; Aboriginal, 1.1%; and Other, 9.5%. A total of 3.9% of the participants were married, whereas 96.1% were single.	Quasi-experimental, participants responded to a hypothetical case of IPV. Defendant/victim race were manipulated to be Asian or White.	Findings revealed that female jurors were harsher toward the defendant than were male jurors. When controlling for attitudes toward Asians, jurors found the defendant guilty more often in cases involving interracial couples, as compared to same–race couples. Path analyses revealed various factors and attitudes involved in domestic violence trial outcomes. Findings contribute to the scarce literature on legal proceedings involving Asians, particularly in domestic violence cases.	Adjudicators, Gender, Race/Ethnicity
Mendez, S. K. (2013). *Intimate partner violence perpetrated by male partners within marital relationships: An examination of attitudes held by California county*	N = 22 prosecutors	20 male and 12 female California county prosecutors. Mean age = 46.33. Average time as CA prosecutor = 11.03 years.	Correlational, self-report study via responding to a vignette (no manipulation)	Analyses examining the relationship between attribution of blame towards victims: gender, supplementary educational hours, presence of physical violence, presence of children during intimate partner	Prosecutors, Gender

prosecutors (Publication No. 3602454) [Doctoral dissertation, Alliant International University]. ProQuest Dissertations and Theses Global.				violence, and length of relationship were all non-significant.	
Pinchevsky, G. (2013). *Assessing the impact of the court response to domestic violence in two neighboring counties* (Publication No. 3590233) [Doctoral dissertation, University of South Carolina]. ProQuest Dissertations and Theses Global.	N = 1,784 DV cases	Cases from two specialized DV courts in South Carolina (n = 1,068 Richland County; n = 716 Lexington County). The sample was comprised of all defendants charged with misdemeanor DV and whose cases were disposed of in either of the specialized DV courts between January 1, 2004 and December 31, 2006. Interviews - which included prosecutors, court investigators, and judges in both courts, were completed in 2012-2013. Court observations conducted over 7 months in 2012.	Mixed-methods. Quantitative methods included analysis of court/prosecutor files, local & state law enforcement records. Qualitative methods included courtroom observations & semi-structured interviews with key court personnel.	The results indicate that both courts proactively responded to DV and operated under a treatment–oriented sentencing approach; there were, however, differences in conviction rates and sentencing between the two courts. Legal, case processing, and extralegal variables were relevant to the explanation of courtroom decision–making in the two courts and few differences existed in the magnitude of the effects across courts.	Prosecutors, Adjudicators, Gender, Race/Ethnicity