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Ruth Ellen Fleury

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**SURVIVORS' SATISFACTION WITH THE CRIMINAL LEGAL SYSTEM
RESPONSE TO INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE**

By

Ruth Ellen Fleury

A DISSERTATION

**Submitted to
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ABSTRACT

SURVIVORS' SATISFACTION WITH THE CRIMINAL LEGAL SYSTEM RESPONSE TO INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

By

Ruth Ellen Fleury

Many survivors of intimate partner violence turn to the criminal justice system for help in ending the violence against them. In response to this use of the system, an increasing amount of research has focused on the criminal justice system response to intimate violence. The current research explores survivors' satisfaction with the criminal justice system, taking into account individual differences (e.g., race, economic well-being), microsystem differences (e.g., level of violence within the relationship, level of social support), the response of the system itself (e.g., supportiveness of the police, court outcome) and women's perceived control over the criminal legal system response. This study was part of a larger, longitudinal research project examining the long-term effects of court processes and outcomes in intimate partner violence cases on survivors' safety, beliefs about the criminal justice system, and quality of life. A total of 174 participants from three sites (Boulder, CO; Denver, CO, and Ingham County, MI) were interviewed after a domestic violence-related court case closed. Cluster analysis revealed four different patterns of satisfaction with the multiple components of the criminal legal system (police response, prosecuting attorney, court process, and court outcome). Multinomial logistic regression was then used to evaluate an ecological model predicting cluster membership. Findings suggest that characteristics about the survivor and assailant (e.g., survivor race, assailant drug use), about the criminal legal system response (e.g.,

supportiveness of police, case outcome), and about women's perceived control over the criminal legal system are all related to women's satisfaction. Implications for improving the criminal legal system response to survivors of intimate partner violence are discussed.

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INTRODUCTION

Every year, approximately 1.5 million women are battered by intimate partners or ex-partners; one in four women will experience at least one physical assault by an intimate partner during adulthood (Tjaden & Thoennes, 1998). Women are more likely to be assaulted, raped, or killed by a current or former partner than by any other type of assailant (Koss et al., 1994; Langan & Innes, 1986). Clearly, woman battering is a major social problem.

Many survivors¹ of intimate partner violence turn to the criminal justice system for help in ending the violence against them. In response to this use of the system, an increasing amount of research has focused on the criminal justice system response to intimate violence. Most of this research has focused specifically on the police response, including the potential for arrest to deter future violence (e.g., Berk, Campbell, Klap, & Western, 1992; Dunford, Huizinga, & Elliot, 1992; Hirschel, Hutchison, & Dean, 1992; Pate & Hamilton, 1992; Sherman & Berk, 1984; Sherman, Schmidt, et al., 1992; Sherman, Smith, Schmidt, & Rogan, 1992). Research has also focused on the attitudes and behaviors of police officers about domestic violence cases and the reluctance of police to arrest (e.g., Belknap, 1995; Eigenberg, Scarborough, & Kappeler, 1996; Erez & Belknap, 1998; Rigakos, 1997). This research focus on the police response may be due in part to the immediate safety that police intervention can provide (Ferraro, 1993; McCann, 1985). Less research attention has focused on the impact of prosecution than on the

¹In legal terminology, these women are victims of a violent crime. However, most advocates for women with abusive partners prefer the term “survivor” to emphasize women’s strengths and agency. For this reason, the term “survivor” will be used throughout this study, even though these women are victims of crime.

impact of arrest partially because historically prosecution of intimate partner violence has been a relatively rare event (Dutton, 1987; Ferraro, 1993).

One reason prosecution rates for intimate partner violence are low is that survivors of intimate partner violence may be viewed by system personnel as less likely to want or participate in prosecution than survivors of other crimes. Ferraro and Boychuck (1992) examined prosecuting attorneys' reasons for not filing charges in intimate and non-intimate violence cases. They found that, according to official records, victim reluctance to prosecute was more likely to be the reason for not filing charges in intimate violence cases than in non-intimate violence cases. Additionally, they found that if charges were filed, survivors of violence by intimates were more likely to ask that the charges be dropped than survivors of stranger violence cases. However, they also found that survivors of violence by intimates actually were more likely to appear in court than survivors of violence by strangers. This research, while important, is limited because only official court records were used. The survivors themselves were not asked about their situations, experiences, or decisions.

In fact, with few exceptions, much of the previous research on the police and court response to intimate partner violence has neglected to measure survivors' experiences and satisfaction with the criminal justice system. Without an in-depth exploration of survivors' experiences with both the police response and prosecution, effective policies and interventions to keep survivors safe cannot be developed.

Ecological Perspective on Intimate Partner Violence

Researchers have found that survivors actively seek assistance from both informal help sources, such as friends and family, and more formal help sources, such as the police

and court systems (e.g., Dobash, Dobash, & Cavanagh, 1985; Dutton, 1996; Gondolf & Fisher, 1988; Hutchison & Hirschel, 1998). Unfortunately, these systems often do not adequately meet the needs of survivors, or may even blame them for the violence. Given that women do seek outside help for the violence, research on intimate partner violence needs to take into account both individual level variables about the survivor (e.g., her race and income) and the assailant (e.g., his use of threats and violence) as well as social system level variables.

Bronfenbrenner (1979) proposed an ecological theory that describes human behavior as an interaction between an individual and multiple layers of the environment. These layers of the environment include the microsystem, the exosystem, and the macrosystem. The microsystem includes the interpersonal relations of the individual. The exosystem includes “formal and informal social structures that do not themselves contain the developing person but that nevertheless exert an impact” (p. 327, Belsky, 1980). The macrosystem is the larger cultural context in which both the exosystem and the microsystem operate (Bronfenbrenner, 1979).

Bronfenbrenner (1979) argued that research needs to take into account how participants in research experience their situation or setting. For women with abusive partners and ex-partners, then, research needs to examine both women's experiences of violence and their experiences with social systems that have the potential to help end the violence. This ecological perspective also assumes that differences between individuals are necessary and important, but that all individuals still have the right to have access to basic resources (Davidson & Rappaport, 1979). Rather than assuming that major psychological differences exist between women who have been battered and women who

have not, and focusing on eliminating those differences, an ecological perspective places much more emphasis on providing women who have been battered access to settings or resources they may need to keep them safe. Moreover, an ecological perspective can address why one resource may be useful to one survivor but not to another (Carlson, 1984; Dutton, 1996). Women's responses to the violence are shaped by their individual needs and situations (Mahoney, 1994).

For women with abusive partners, the criminal justice system remains one potential and widely used resource. The current research explores survivors' satisfaction with the criminal justice system, taking into account individual differences (e.g., race, economic well-being), microsystem differences (e.g., level of violence within the relationship, level of social support), as well as the response of the system itself. By understanding how well the criminal justice system is or is not meeting survivors' needs, we can begin to improve the criminal justice system response to intimate partner violence.

A summary of the current research on the criminal justice system responses to partner violence follows. Much of this research has focused on what police and court interventions can do to decrease intimate partner violence. However, this research often does not take into account survivors' decisions and perspectives. The current study was designed to address two major questions: (1) How satisfied are survivors with the multiple components of the criminal justice system processes and outcomes? and (2) What factors about the survivors' situations and about the criminal justice system impact that satisfaction?

Current Research on the Criminal Justice System Response to Partner Violence

Research on the criminal justice system response to intimate partner violence has consisted largely of studies of one of two interrelated components: the police response and the prosecutorial response.

Arrest studies. Much of the research on the criminal justice system response to survivors of intimate partner violence has focused on the police response, particularly the potential deterrent effects of arrest. The Minneapolis Spouse Abuse Experiment (Sherman & Berk, 1984) was the first experimental study of the effects of arrest on domestic violence. The finding that arrest in and of itself could be a deterrent led to funding by the National Institute of Justice for the Spouse Abuse Replication Project (SARP), a nationwide series of studies. Each of these studies compared arrest to other police interventions for misdemeanor domestic violence where probable cause for arrest was present.

Unlike the initial Minneapolis experiment, the results of the SARP studies did not find a clear-cut deterrent effect for arrest. In some cases, the authors found no differences in later violence (e.g., Dunford et al., 1990) or found what appeared to be an escalation effect of arrest (Sherman, et al., 1992). Some of the authors (Sherman et al.) went so far as to discourage mandatory arrest policies because of the lack of deterrence and the possibility of escalation. However, given the variability in treatments, outcome measures, and analyses, the six SARP studies cannot be considered true replications either of the original Minneapolis experiment or of the other replication studies (Garner, Fagan, & Maxwell, 1995).

This research on the effects of arrest has three major limitations. First, the

survivors' experiences and decisions are conspicuously absent from the research. All of the studies used police records as a measure of subsequent violence. Given the low reporting rate of intimate male violence against women overall (Koss et al., 1994), it is likely that there are differences between those survivors who do and do not report violence to the police (Zorza, 1992). Also, in the reporting process, an officer has to fill out forms and file them. In cases where an arrest was not made, officers may have been less likely to write out a report of the incident. The officers' behaviors also affect official records, and officer behavior is not the behavior of interest in these studies.

Some of the studies did include survivor interviews about subsequent violence (e.g., Berk, et al., 1992; Hirschel & Hutchison, 1992; Sherman & Berk, 1984), but they tended to have low response rates. For instance, only about half of the survivors whose assailants were in the Minneapolis study were interviewed six months later. Moreover, the survivor interviews in the SARP studies did not address survivors' perceptions of or satisfaction with the criminal justice system intervention, but only whether or not the assailant had assaulted them since the arrest.

Violence following arrest is certainly an important variable, but criminal justice system interventions may impact more than actual violence. For instance, survivors may change their future help-seeking strategies depending on their experiences with the police or courts (Lewis, Dobash, Dobash, & Cavanagh, 1997; Rigakos, 1998). If the police response is not helpful, survivors may be less likely to contact the police about any future assaults (Conaway & Lohr, 1994). Conversely, if survivors find the police response helpful, they may be more likely to contact the police again. This logic may help explain why some of the SARP studies found what appeared to be an escalation effect of arrest;

those survivors whose assailants were arrested may also be more likely to contact the police again, with the hope that the police would arrest again. Survivors whose assailants are arrested may also get the message from the criminal justice system that the abuse is unacceptable (Bowman, 1992; Lerman, 1992).

One noticeable exception to the lack of research on survivor perception of the police response to intimate partner violence is a study by Lewis and her colleagues (1997). They conducted qualitative interviews with women whose assailants had been convicted of an assault about their use of the criminal justice system. Their study found that survivors contacted the police either for immediate protection and/or to secure some form of rehabilitation for their partner. These reasons for police contact were in contrast to the usual goal of police officers: making an arrest that leads to a conviction. These differences between survivor goals and police goals could impact the interactions between the survivor and the criminal justice system as the case progresses. Survivors who are not satisfied with the police response, for instance, may be less likely to participate in the court system (Lerman, 1992).

The remaining limitation of the arrest studies is that the point of arrest is not simply to deter subsequent assaults. Arrests are a way to bring the perpetrator into the criminal justice system for prosecution (Buzawa & Buzawa, 1993); sanctions ultimately come from prosecution (Fagan, 1995). Because the emphasis in these studies was on the police response, details of prosecution and court outcomes are conspicuously absent. To truly examine how the criminal justice system can help keep survivors of intimate partner violence safe, research also needs to focus on what happens after an arrest.

Prosecution studies. Much less research has focused on the prosecution of intimate partner violence. Some of this research has focused on why survivors of intimate partner violence do not always participate in prosecuting their assailants (Mahoney, 1991; McLeod, 1983; Smith, 1988). For instance, McLeod (1983) used police and court records to examine survivors' decisions to participate in prosecution at four decision points: police intervention, signing the formal complaint, initial contact with the prosecutor's office, and the preliminary hearing. Few survivors participated at all four decision points, and some demographic differences were found. For instance, women who were assaulted with a weapon were more likely to participate in the prosecution process. However, McLeod concluded that "no definitive statements about the dynamics of survivor cooperation-noncooperation can be advanced at this time" (p. 414). This absence of a definitive statement is necessary, given that McLeod only used official records and did not speak with survivors.

Scant research has looked directly at the effects of prosecution on official reports of later violence. Tolman and Weisz (1995) evaluated a protocol which coordinated the police department and the prosecutor's office. The police had the option of signing a complaint if the survivor did not. The prosecutor was discouraged from dropping charges, even if the survivor wanted them dropped. The prosecutor was also proactive in getting the survivor to participate. Finally, advocates were available through the prosecutor to work with survivors. According to official records, they concluded that arrest had a long-term deterrent effect, but successful prosecution did not.

Other research on coordinating community responses to intimate partner violence has shown that coordination within the criminal legal system can decrease later violence

(Steinman, 1990; Syers & Edleson, 1992). For instance, Steinman found that police action combined with court sanctions did act as a deterrent to later arrest. Syers and Edleson found that court mandated batterer treatment following an arrest also decreased repeat violence.

One limitation of this research on prosecution, like the research on arrest, is that the survivors' perspectives are missing. Tolman and Weisz (1995) only looked at official records of violence; they did not interview survivors. They point out that this focus on official records may fail "to take women's perspectives and needs into account" (p. 493). Steinman (1990) and Syers and Edleson (1992) did interview survivors in addition to using official records. Unfortunately, the interviews did not include reasons for women's decision-making, nor their satisfaction with the system intervention. Official records also cannot address why survivors did certain things, or what women wanted or expected from the criminal justice system. For example, survivors who found the police response helpful may be more likely to call the police again, or to participate in prosecution (Lerman, 1992). Moreover, the criminal justice system is designed to "enforce society's rights to sanction activities harmful to the public order" (p. 55, Buzawa & Buzawa, 1990). This design may come as a surprise to survivors who are expecting that their needs will be central to the decisions made by court personnel. Sentencing decisions, if a conviction or a guilty plea is obtained, may also be a concern of survivors. Jail time may send the message to the assailant and the survivor that the violence is unacceptable by community standards. In addition, an assailant cannot continue to assault while he is incarcerated. However, some survivors may be more interested in ways to end the violence rather than ways to punish the assailant. These survivors may be more satisfied

with counseling programs as part of probation requirements (Cahn & Lerman, 1991; Dutton & McGregor, 1991), or if the charges are dropped entirely.

In one of the few studies to ask survivors of intimate partner violence about their decisions around prosecution, Ford (1991) interviewed twenty five survivors of intimate partner violence. Their answers implied that survivors used prosecution as a power resource. For instance, survivors would decide to pursue or to drop charges if the perpetrator did certain things, such as stopping drinking or promising to get counseling. Based on the concept of the ability to pursue or prevent prosecution as a source of power for survivors, Ford cautions against types of interventions and policies that may end up disempowering survivors by taking away their choice to pursue prosecution or not.

Control Over Prosecution

Zimmerman, Israel, Schulz, and Checkoway (1995) explained three components of psychological empowerment: intrapersonal, behavioral, and interactional. The intrapersonal component refers to the ways people think about their ability to affect or control social or political systems. The interactional component of empowerment refers to the exchange between the individuals and the larger system, such as individuals' knowledge about the system. The behavioral component consists of those actions one takes to influence or affect these systems.

For women who have been battered, the intrapersonal component of empowerment relevant to the criminal justice system is the way they think about the influence they have on the system. The interactional component is the knowledge that survivors have that links their thoughts to their behavior (e.g., "if I don't testify, then he won't go to jail"). The behavioral component includes the actions survivors engage in to

affect the criminal justice system, such as calling the police, or refusing to testify against their assailant.

Ford's work (1983; 1991; Ford & Regoli, 1992) has emphasized the role of survivors' control over prosecution as a form of empowerment. Ford and Regoli examined the effects of different types of prosecution policies on subsequent violence as well. They found that those assailants who went through an initial hearing were less likely to commit later violent acts against the same survivor than those who did not. Women who had the opportunity to drop charges but did not were less likely to be assaulted six months later than those who did drop charges. At the time, survivors were only permitted to drop charges if they had initiated the complaint; if the assailant had been arrested, then survivors were not able to drop charges. The authors argue that it may be the "preventive policy impact derives from her power to drop rather than from judicial action" (p. 204).

In contrast, some areas have experimented with proceeding with prosecution even without survivor participation. Such policies have received increased support over the last few years. For instance, a report from the Bureau of Justice Assistance (1993) states that "the policies and activities of the prosecutor's office are central to any family violence project" (p. 13). The policies listed included those that "do not place survivors in the position of initiating and managing their own cases" and those that require investigators and prosecutors "to be skilled in proving cases in court, even with a hostile or reluctant survivor or witness" (p. 13).

Lerman (1992; Cahn & Lerman, 1991) also argued that the best way to help survivors may be to pursue prosecution of assailants whether or not the survivors want

prosecution. By arresting and prosecuting the assailant, the criminal justice system sends the message both to the survivor and to the assailant that the community will not tolerate the violence. Shifting responsibility for prosecution from the survivors to the prosecutors may give survivors a better opportunity to control the rest of their lives, to the extent that prosecution keeps them safer.

It should be noted that there is a difference between survivors having a *sense* of control over the criminal justice system and survivors having *actual* control. Even in Ford's (1991) work, he points out that it is the criminal justice system personnel who ultimately make the decisions: whether someone will be arrested, whether someone will be prosecuted, and what charges will be filed. If charges are filed by a prosecuting attorney, in many cases a judge has the ultimate power to decide whether the defendant is guilty (in some cases a jury has this power). Judges also make final sentencing decisions. A discussion of survivor control over the criminal justice system needs to take into account that perceived control is not the same as actual control. Survivors who perceive that they have control may be more satisfied with the criminal justice system, regardless of their actual control. Emphasizing perceived control may also be misleading because changing perceived control without changing actual control ultimately is disempowering (Riger, 1993).

Empowerment theory also has been criticized for its emphasis on mastery and power at the expense of cooperation (Riger, 1993). Research involving women with abusive partners has begun to address empowerment defined as a form of control over the criminal justice system. However, the role of maintaining connectedness to others, including to the assailant as well as to children and other family members who are

affected by the violence and the criminal justice system, has not been addressed.

Research needs to address the extent to which their needs to maintain relationships with children and with the assailant affects the decisions survivors make around the criminal justice system.

Riger (1993) also argues that a conception of empowerment that assumes empowered individuals use social supports and social services denies the impact that certain life circumstances may have on these decisions. She gives the example of two rape survivors: one middle-class woman and one low-income woman. The middle-class woman, who coped by turning to friends and family and who used the criminal justice system, would be considered empowered by traditional empowerment theory. The low-income woman in Riger's example did not choose to use the criminal justice system, because she feared retaliation against herself and her family. In part because of social class differences, these two women expected different outcomes from the use of similar resources. Riger argues that this second woman's decision did not arise out of disempowerment. She simply did not believe that working with the criminal justice system would help; it would only put her family in more danger. For this woman, relatedness was more important than control, given the threat of retaliation.

Because of the lack of actual control survivors may have (Ford, 1991) and the difficulty in measuring actual control and because of the controversies surrounding definitions of empowerment (Riger, 1993), the current research did not attempt to examine survivors' empowerment with respect to the criminal justice system. Rather, it examined the amount of control survivors believed they had and their satisfaction with that control.

The role of fear. Research on crimes in general (e.g., Singer, 1988) as well as on intimate partner violence specifically (e.g., Buzawa & Austin, 1993) suggests that survivors of crime are less likely to utilize the criminal justice system if they fear retribution from their assailants. For instance, Singer (1988) found that survivors of felony crimes (not just intimate partner violence) were less likely to report their victimization to the police if they feared reprisal. This fear was greater in cases where the survivor was acquainted with the perpetrator.

Survivors of intimate partner violence have legitimate reasons to fear reprisal by their assailants if they decide to participate in prosecution; they are more likely to be killed when they are trying to end the relationship or when they are pursuing prosecution (Browne, 1987; Mahoney, 1991). In addition, assailants may threaten survivors specifically to keep them from participating in prosecution (Hart, 1993; Mahoney, 1991; Smith, 1988). Taking that responsibility for prosecution away from survivors (while still encouraging participation for survivors who want to), may ultimately keep survivors safer.

For some women, then, having control over prosecution and deciding to prosecute may protect them, as Ford (1983; 1991; Ford and Regoli, 1992) has argued. For other women, making a decision to participate in prosecution may actually put them in more danger. In such cases, taking that power to decide about prosecution away from survivors may keep them safe and thus allow them more control over other aspects of their lives. However, this dilemma cannot be addressed without asking survivors what decisions they made and what the outcomes were. In the jurisdictions where the current study took place, prosecution without survivor participation is rare. But by asking

survivors how satisfied they were with the way the system handled the case and how satisfied they were with the amount of control they had, I began to explore the complex relationship between criminal justice system factors, such as survivor control, survivors' individual experiences, and satisfaction with the criminal justice system.

What do Survivors Want?

Survivors' satisfaction with the criminal justice system process and outcome has not been previously addressed in the literature (for exceptions, see Lewis et al., 1997; Erez & Belknap, 1998). A more detailed exploration of survivor satisfaction with the various components of the criminal justice system process and outcome is crucial. If we are to be able to improve the system's response to women with abusive partners, we must first know how survivors experience the system. What aspects of the criminal justice system already work for survivors, and which do not? For example, if survivors are dissatisfied with the way prosecuting attorneys treat them, a different type of intervention is called for than if survivors are dissatisfied with case outcomes.

Survivor satisfaction is a complex issue, in part because the criminal justice system is complex. Survivors may differ in their level of satisfaction with the different components of the system. For instance, survivors may be dissatisfied with the police response but satisfied with the final case outcome. On the other hand, dissatisfaction with the police response may also impact survivor satisfaction with other aspects of the system; satisfaction with one component may not be entirely independent of satisfaction with other components. A single scale of "satisfaction," even if it included all aspects of the criminal justice system, would mask important information. An exploration of survivor satisfaction needs to keep satisfaction with different aspects of the system

separate while allowing for the possibility of overlap. Moreover, the same criminal justice system processes and outcome may lead to different levels of satisfaction for different survivors, depending on their individual situations. A survivor who is economically dependent on her assailant may be much less satisfied with a conviction than a survivor who is not economically dependent, because that conviction will impact the survivors' lives in different ways. Changes to criminal justice system actors (e.g., police officer, prosecuting attorney) through training, to processes (e.g., time spent with attorney, testifying in court), or to outcomes (e.g., conviction) will not affect all survivors in the same way. Rather than expecting that survivors should be equally satisfied or dissatisfied with the different aspects of the criminal justice system, an exploration of survivor satisfaction needs to account for both system level factors and individual level factors.

The Current Research

Many questions remain regarding the ways the criminal justice system can potentially best serve survivors of intimate partner violence. To answer these questions, the current project interviewed female survivors of intimate partner violence about their decision-making and experiences around prosecution. This research addressed two major questions:

- (1) How satisfied are survivors with each of the multiple components of the criminal justice system process and outcome? These components include the police response, the way the prosecuting attorney handled the case, the court system process, and the court outcome.

(2) What factors about the survivor's situation and about the criminal justice system impact that satisfaction?

Satisfaction with the system. The current research first describes survivor satisfaction with the criminal justice system. Survivors were asked about their satisfaction with multiple aspects of the criminal justice system, including the police response, the prosecuting attorney, the criminal justice system process, and the case outcome.

Factors impacting satisfaction. The second question the current research addressed is: What about the context of the assault and about the criminal justice system impacts survivor satisfaction? Simply describing patterns of survivor satisfaction using cluster analysis is not enough. These different patterns of satisfaction may be impacted by different factors. For instance, a survivor may be very satisfied with the police response but may be less than satisfied with a prosecuting attorney who filed charges against the assailant. This pattern may come about either because the survivor did not want charges filed (she just wanted the police to take the assailant away for the night) or because she thought the charges filed were not serious enough.

Given the exploratory nature of this research, factors that are expected to impact satisfaction are detailed. Consistent with ecological theories of intimate partner violence (e.g., Carlson, 1984; Dutton, 1996) contextual and system factors were expected to impact survivor satisfaction with the criminal justice system. Contextual (individual and microsystem) factors included those factors that describe women's' situations, such as the violence they have experienced, threats, relationship with the assailant, and economic dependence. Criminal justice system factors (exosystem), such as the degree to which the

police and prosecuting attorneys were supportive of her, and the amount of control that survivors perceived they had over the criminal justice system were also expected to partially explain women's satisfaction with the system.

Incident factors: The violence and injuries survivors experienced were expected to impact survivor satisfaction with the criminal justice system. The criminal justice system may take certain forms of violence more seriously than others, particularly if the violence caused injury. Violence, injuries, and threats also all contribute to survivors' fear of the assailant and fear of retribution from the assailant.

Demographic factors: Factors about the survivor, the assailant, and their relationship were expected to impact survivor satisfaction. Research examining the role of race in the legal system response to intimate partner violence has found that the system treats survivors and batterers of Color differently from White survivors and batterers (Ferraro, 1989; Richie, 1996). Given this racism in the criminal legal system, it was expected that women of Color and women whose assailants were men of Color would be less satisfied with the system.

Women's relationships with their assailants was expected to be related to women's satisfaction with the system. The criminal legal system sanctions for intimate partner violence can be more punitive for women who want to maintain intimate relationships with their assailants. Jail time, no contact orders, and fines can be more difficult for women who want to remain in a relationship with their assailants than for women who want the relationship to end.

Economic dependence on the assailant was also expected to impact survivor satisfaction with the criminal justice system. Survivors who were economically

dependent on their assailants were expected to be less satisfied with the criminal justice system to the extent that the process (e.g., no contact orders) and outcomes (e.g., jail time, fines) impacted their economic survival.

Social support, from friends and family and from other agencies, was expected to increase survivor satisfaction with the criminal justice system. For instance, advocates may have assisted survivors in negotiating the complexities of the court system, or may have provided needed emotional support. They also may have worked with survivors around other issues, like income, thus decreasing the importance of other factors, like economic dependence, in satisfaction. Similarly, emotional and material support from family and friends also was expected to increase women's satisfaction with the criminal legal system.

Criminal legal system factors: The amount and quality of the contact with criminal justice system personnel also was expected to impact survivor satisfaction. Survivors who spent enough time with the court advocate and the prosecuting attorney and who were supported by different criminal justice system personnel were expected to be more satisfied with the system.

The actual outcome also was expected to impact survivors' satisfaction. One of the stereotypes of battered women is that they do not want their assailants to be prosecuted or convicted. However, given that the majority of police calls about intimate partner violence come from the survivors themselves (Langan & Innes, 1986), it was expected that women whose assailants were convicted would be more satisfied with the system.

Perceived control: Ford's work (1983; 1991; Ford & Regoli, 1992) implies that survivors who have some control over the criminal justice system should be more satisfied with the system. However, the work of others (e.g., Lerman, 1992) implies that survivors should be less responsible for the criminal justice system's handling of their cases. By taking control away from the survivors and prosecuting with or without survivor participation, survivors would be safer and, thus, more satisfied. Thus, the amount of control survivors perceive they have over the criminal justice system procedures and outcomes was expected to impact survivor satisfaction.

METHODOLOGY

The current study was part of a larger, longitudinal research project examining the long-term effects of court processes and outcomes in intimate partner violence cases on survivors' safety, beliefs about the criminal justice system, and quality of life. A copy of the Time 1 full interview instrument is attached (see Appendix A).

Participant Recruitment

Participants were recruited from three sites: Boulder and Denver, Colorado and Ingham County, Michigan. A multi-site study was conducted in order to maximize the number of women who could be recruited during a relatively short time period (nine months). After a domestic violence case was closed, potential participants were mailed a flyer from the prosecutor's office briefly describing the research, with a phone number to call for more information, as well as a stamped return postcard (see Appendix B). Closed cases included both cases where the defendant was guilty (either pled guilty or was found guilty at trial) on the original or reduced charges, where the defendant pled guilty in exchange for a deferred sentence, where the defendant was found not guilty, and cases where the charges were dismissed. By including both a phone number and a postcard in the recruitment mailing, it was thought that more women would respond. Flyers were mailed as cases closed in order to avoid making potential participants think that their participation would affect their cases. To maintain confidentiality, only the individual doing the mailings (an independent study student in Ingham County; court personnel in Boulder and Denver) had access to the potential participants' names and addresses.

Due to low response rates to the flyers, two additional recruitment methods were employed in Ingham County. First, potential participants were identified through two

victim advocacy organizations in Lansing. Both agencies regularly initiate client contact. Following regular client contacts, a highly trained agency volunteer explained the project to eligible women and asked if they would be willing to be contacted by a female project staff member. Women were also told that their decision whether to be contacted and whether to be interviewed would not affect any services from the agency (see phone script in Appendix C). In addition, with the help of the court advocates, potential participants were approached in person at the courts in Ingham County. Women were asked if a female project staff member could contact them about the project after their case closed. They were also told that their decision to be contacted or to participate would not affect their court case or any services from any community agencies.

Participants

Participants were 174 female survivors of intimate male partner violence whose assailants were charged with a crime against them. The majority of participants were recruited in Denver (52%), with the remainder recruited from Boulder (26%) and Ingham County (21%). Half the participants called the office after receiving the flyer, while 43% chose to return the postcard. A smaller number of participants were recruited in person at the courts in Ingham County (5%) or through victim advocacy agencies in Ingham County (2%). Overall, the response rates to the mailings was 16%.

Participant demographics are summarized in Table 1. Just over half of the participants were White (55%), 20% were African American, 17% were Latina, 4% were of mixed race, and 2% were Native American. Most of the women were involved in a relationship with the assailant during the six months before he was arrested (75%), but fewer women reported being in a relationship with the assailant at the time of the arrest

Table 1

Participant demographics by site.

	Denver, Colorado (N = 91)	Boulder Co., Colorado (N = 45)	Ingham Co., Michigan (N = 38)	Total (N = 174)
Race				
African American	26%	0	29%	20%
White	38%	89%	53%	55%
Latina	29%	2%	5%	17%
Multi-racial	2%	2%	11%	4%
Native American	1%	4%	3%	2%
Asian American	0	2%	0	1%
Involved w/assailant during 6 months before arrest	68%	82%	80%	75%
Involved w/assailant at time of arrest	60%	69%	55%	62%
Average age (SD)	33 years (9.1)	35 years (10.3)	30 years (10.9)	33 years (10.0)
Average number of children (SD)	1.8 (1.6)	1.4 (1.2)	1.6 (1.6)	1.6 (1.5)
Have disability	23%	11%	21%	20%
Have high school degree or higher education	84%	93%	84%	86%
Employed in last 6 months	84%	84%	84%	84%
Average monthly income (SD)	\$1,856 (1600)	\$2,700 (3182)	\$1,561 (1110)	\$2,011 (2088)

(62%). The average age of the participants was 33 ($SD = 10.0$), and this ranged from 18 to 60. The majority of the women had at least one child (72%). One in five women (20%) reported having a physical or mental disability. This proportion of women is similar to the 19% of women ages 15 to 64 with a disability in the United States (U.S. Census Bureau, 1994). Most of the women had at least a high school degree (86%) and most had been employed in the six months before the interview (84%). The median monthly income for the participants was 1,500 dollars, but this ranged from no income at all to 20,000 dollars per month.

Women recruited from the three sites differed significantly on two variables: race ($\chi^2(2) = 30.96, p < .001$) and age ($F(2, 171) = 3.15, p < .05$). Women recruited from Boulder were more likely to be White than women from Denver ($\chi^2(1) = 30.95, p < .001$) or from Ingham County ($\chi^2(2) = 13.5, p < .001$). Tukey's HSD test revealed that women from Boulder were also older than women from Ingham County (Boulder $M = 35.2, SD = 10.3$; Ingham County $M = 29.7, SD = 10.9$).

Women recruited from Boulder had a significantly higher average income than women from Ingham County ($F(2, 172) = 3.69, p < .05$; Boulder $M = 2700, SD = 3181$; Ingham County $M = 1561, SD = 1110$). However, this income effect was largely due to the effect of one outlier: a woman from Boulder whose income was \$20,000 per month. With this individual dropped from the analysis, women from the three sites did not differ significantly on income ($F(2, 171) = 2.42, NS$; Boulder $M = 2307, SD = 1799$; Ingham County $M = 1561, SD = 1110$).

Interviews

Interviewer training. Survivor interviews were conducted by highly trained female undergraduate students. Interviewer training lasted approximately eight weeks and included information on the dynamics of intimate partner violence, the legal system, diversity issues, interviewing techniques, and the interview instrument. All interviewers conducted several practice interviews (both with classmates and with project staff) and received extensive feedback on these practice interviews before conducting any interviews in the community. As part of this training, each class of interviewers listened to the same interview responses and was asked to record those responses. In this way, interviewers were trained to 100% agreement. Undergraduate interviewers have successfully been used this way in previous research (see, for example, Sullivan & Bybee, 1999). Most interviews were conducted in women's homes. On average, interviews lasted just over an hour and a half ($M = 104.59$ minutes, $SD = 37.96$), but this ranged from 40 minutes to nearly five and a half hours.

Interview accuracy. All interviews were tape recorded to ensure coding accuracy. After an interview was completed, the interviewer listened to the tape to double-check coding. In addition, a second person (either another interviewer or a supervisor) listened to the tape to ensure that the participant's responses were recorded correctly.

Measures

Four major types of variables were measured in the survivor interviews (see Appendix A). The first type were indicators of the physical and psychological violence in the relationship, as well as in the specific assault that led to the court case. The second type were demographic variables that describe the context of women's lives, including

race, relationship with the assailant, economic dependence and social support. The third type were variables that described survivors' experiences and satisfaction with the criminal legal system (police and court) processes and outcome. The final type of variables were those that described the survivors' control over the different aspects of the criminal legal system.

Contextual Variables:

Demographics Basic demographics about survivors were collected, including race, age, disabilities, and number of children (See questions #1 to #7).

Relationship to assailant Survivors were asked what their relationship was with the assailant at the time of the interview, what their relationship was over the six months before the incident that led to the court case, and what their relationship was when the assailant was arrested (e.g., married, divorced, living together, dating). Survivors were also asked if they had ever ended the relationship, how many previous separations there were, and how long they lasted (See questions #40-41a, #49, #86).

Income For some survivors, arrest and conviction of their assailant can lead to economic hardship. Survivors were asked if they were employed, how much money they live on each month, how much of that income they contribute, and how much the assailant contributes. Because even a small loss of the total income can impact survivors' lives, survivors were asked to rate how important the economic contribution of their assailant was on a four point Likert-type scale ("not at all important" to "very important") (See #8-8d). This importance scale was used as an indicator of economic dependence on the assailant.

Social support Previous research has examined how a coordinated community response to intimate violence can help protect survivors (e.g., Gamache, Edleson, & Schock, 1988; Syers & Edleson, 1992). Additional research has documented that most survivors of intimate partner violence seek help from informal sources of support (i.e., family and friends) (Gondolf & Fisher, 1988). Survivors were asked if friends, family, and agencies or systems (e.g., domestic violence shelters, religious leaders, hospitals) knew about the violence, and if so, how supportive those people or agencies were of them (0 = “very unsupportive” to 5 = “very supportive”) (See #64a-f, h-j, l-p).

Violence Variables:

Physical violence experienced An extended version of the Conflict Tactics Scale (CTS) (Straus, 1979) was used to examine the frequency of 22 different violent acts toward the survivor (see #58a-v). Survivors were asked how often in the six months before the arrest (0 = “never” to 7 = “every day”) the assailant committed particular types of violence against them. One item (“shot”) was dropped from the scale because none of the participants had been shot. A second item (“drove recklessly”) was dropped because of low reliability. The final scale had a Cronbach’s alpha of .93 with corrected item-total correlations ranging from .36 to .81. This scale was also used to measure the frequency of violence after the arrest but before the court case closed.

In addition to mean score scales, frequency-severity scales of violence for violence during the six months before the arrest and for violence after the arrest were also created using these items. For this scale, 0=No violence, 1 = Less severe violence only (e.g., pushed, slapped), 2 = Lower frequency (once a month or less) severe violence (e.g.,

kicked, beat up, threatened with a knife), and 3 = Frequent severe violence (more than once a month) (Sullivan & Bybee, 1999). Less severe and severe violence items are listed in Table 2.

In addition to questions about the frequency of violence during the six months before the arrest, survivors were asked to indicate (yes-no) which of these twenty types of violence occurred during the incident that led to the court case (See #58a-v). A scale of the number of types of violence women experienced during that assault was created which had a Cronbach's alpha of .85, with corrected item-total correlations ranging from .16 to .58.

A severity scale for the incident that led to the court case was also created, with 0 = No violence, 1 = Less severe violence (e.g., pushed, slapped), and 2 = Severe violence (e.g., kicked, beat up). Items in the less severe and severe violence categories were identical to those used to create the categories for violence over the six months before the target incident. However, examination of the severity items for the assault that led to the court case showed that the violence against nearly three out of four women (72%) fell into the "Severe" category. To spread out the distribution of this variable, a fourth category was created: 3 = highly severe violence (choked, threatened with a knife, threatened with a gun, and stabbed). This category is consistent with Straus's (1979) factor analysis of the CTS; threats with a weapon and use of a weapon formed a separate factor from the other physical violence items. Straus argued that this finding was due to the potential lethality of these items relative to the other items. Choking/smothering was not an item on Straus's CTS, but due to the severity of this item as well, the decision was

Table 2

Less severe and severe violence items from the Modified Conflict Tactics Scale.

How often in the six months before the arrest did he:

Less severe:

1. Break your glasses or tear your clothing?
2. Push or shove you?
3. Grab you?
4. Slap you with an open hand?
5. Pull your hair?
6. Throw something at you?

Severe:

7. Bite you?
 8. Hit you with a fist?
 9. Kick you?
 10. Hit you with an object?
 11. Try to hit you with an object?
 12. Twist your arm or leg?
 13. Burn you?
 14. Tie you up or physically restrain you in some way?
 15. Beat you up?
 16. Force sexual activity?
 17. Choke you or try to smother you?
 18. Threaten you with a knife?
 19. Threaten you with a gun?
 20. Stab you?
-

made to include it with weapon threats and use in the highly severe violence category.

To examine the validity of this coding, a series of t-tests were conducted comparing women who experienced “severe” violence with women who experienced “highly severe” violence. Means and standard deviations are listed in Table 3. Women who experienced highly severe violence during the assault that led to the court case had more injuries from that assault than women who experienced severe violence ($t(123) = -2.08, p < .05$). Not surprisingly, then, women who experienced highly severe violence were also more likely to seek medical treatment from that incident ($\chi^2(125) = 4.42, p < .05$). Women who experienced highly severe violence during the target assault experienced somewhat more violence over the six months before that assault ($t(121) = -1.66, p < .10$) and experienced significantly more injuries ($t(123) = -2.20, p < .05$) than women who experienced severe violence during the target assault. Women who experienced highly severe violence during the target assault were also more likely to have been threatened with death over the six months before the target assault ($t(123) = -3.90, p < .001$).

The modified version of the CTS was selected in part because it has been used extensively in previous research. This measure is not without limitations, however. The Straus (1979) version asks about the use of violence as a way to settle disputes, and may thus miss violence that is not used in the context of an argument. Moreover, the original CTS does not include questions that address the larger context in which the violence occurred (e.g., the use of violence in self-defense) or the impact of that violence (e.g., fear, injuries; Morse, 1995). In the current study, however, these limitations were

Table 3

Comparisons between women who experienced severe violence and highly severe violence during the incident that led to the court case.

Variable	Women who experienced severe violence during target assault	Women who experienced highly severe violence during target assault	t
Mean no. of injuries during target incident (SD)	3.08 (2.24)	4.05 (2.95)	-2.08*
Mean violence over prior 6 mos. (SD)	2.40 (.53)	2.56 (.50)	-1.66 ^a
Mean no. of injuries over prior 6 mos. (SD)	4.30 (2.80)	5.46 (3.12)	-2.20*
Mean frequency of death threats over prior 6 mos. (0=never to 7= every day) (SD)	.84 (1.19)	2.02 (2.08)	-3.90**

^a $p < .10$

* $p < .05$

** $p < .01$

addressed. Survivors were asked about their partner's use of violence regardless of the "reasons" for the violence. Additional questions in the interview about threats, control, and injuries contributed to the knowledge about the larger context of the violence.

Controlling behavior In addition to physical violence, survivors were asked about psychological violence from their assailant. Items were developed from the Index of Psychological Abuse (Sullivan, Parisian, & Davidson, 1991), the Violence Assessment Index and Controlling Behavior Index (Dobash, Dobash, Cavanagh, & Lewis, 1998), and the Stalking Behavior Checklist (Coleman, 1997). Participants were asked how often (0 = "never" to 4 = "often") their assailants used 34 different forms of psychological abuse and control against them. The scale includes items such as "refused to talk to her;" "tried to control her activities," and "followed her or watched her" (See 50a-hh). One item was dropped from this scale due to low reliability ("abuse or threaten to abuse pets to hurt her"). This scale was highly reliable, with a Chronbach's alpha of .92 and corrected item-total correlations ranging from .21 to .69

Threats and fear Measuring physical and psychological violence may not be enough to capture women's experiences of abuse. Survivors were asked to indicate on a seven point scale (0 = "never" to 7 = "every day") how often in the last six months the assailant threatened them in any way, threatened to kill them, and threatened their friends or family in any way. They were also asked how often they or their family or friends were threatened after the arrest but before the case closed, and how often those threats were intended to keep them from participating in the court process.

Injuries Survivors were asked to indicate on an eight point scale (0 = "never" to 7

= “every day”) how often in the six months before the arrest the assailant’s violence caused each of seventeen injuries, such as soreness without bruising, black eyes, and broken bones. Participants were also asked which injuries resulted from the assault that led to the court case (See #61a-r).

Criminal Justice System Variables:

There are two major components of survivors’ experiences with the criminal justice system: the police and the courts. Within each of these domains, survivors were asked about what happened as well as their satisfaction with what happened.

Police contact: Experiences Survivors were asked multiple questions about the specific police contact and arrest that led to the court case. They were asked who called the police in that incident, when the police were contacted (e.g., during the assault, several hours later), how many officers responded, how many officers were female, whether she was questioned within earshot of the assailant, what action was taken against the assailant when the police arrived (e.g., arrested at the scene, filed a complaint so that a warrant could be issued for his arrest), and what information and support was offered to the survivor (e.g., took photos of injuries, gave written information) (See #75). Survivors also were asked to indicate on a five point scale how supportive the police were of them (0 = “very unsupportive” to 4 = “very supportive”) (See #75).

Police contact: Survivor satisfaction Survivors were asked to indicate on a five point scale how satisfied they were with the police response to that incident (1 = “very dissatisfied” to 5 = “very satisfied”).

Court contact: Experience variables Survivors were asked multiple questions about what happened in the court process. They were asked to indicate when their assailant was arrested and when the court case closed (see #47-48). All survivors were asked if they ever wanted the charges against their assailant dropped and, if so, what (if any) steps they took to get the charges dropped (e.g., not go to court, ask the prosecutor's office to drop them) (see #82-85).

All survivors were asked if they had any contact with the prosecuting attorney's office, if they received a subpoena to appear in court, and if they went to a hearing or the trial. They were also asked if they ever talked directly to the prosecuting attorney and how much time they spent talking with him/her. Those survivors who went to a hearing or trial were asked if they testified and if so, whether they testified for or against the assailant. All survivors were asked the final outcome of the case (e.g., assailant plead guilty, charges dismissed) and, if applicable, what sentence the assailant received (see #96-99a, #106-106c, #110-110a, #113-114a).

Survivors were asked to indicate whether the prosecuting attorney engaged in each of several supportive and unsupportive behaviors, such as "listened to your side of the story" and "blamed you for the violence." They were also asked to indicate on a five point scale how supportive the prosecuting attorney was of them (0 = "not at all supportive" to 4 = "very supportive") (see #107-108, #112).

Court contact: Satisfaction Survivors were asked to indicate on a five point scale how satisfied they were with the way the prosecuting attorney handled the case (1 = "very dissatisfied" to 5 = "very satisfied"). They were also asked to indicate on a five point

scale how satisfied they were with the court process (the way things were done in the hearings and/or trial) and how satisfied they were with the outcome of the case (1 = “very dissatisfied” to 5 = “very satisfied”).

Control Variables

For each of the four components of the criminal legal system (the police response, the way the prosecuting attorney handled the case, the court process, and the court outcome), participants were asked how much control they felt they had.

Survivors were asked to indicate on a four point scale how much control they felt they had over the police response to that incident (0 = “no control” to 3 = “a lot of control”).

Using that same scale, women also were asked how much control they felt they had over the way the prosecuting attorney handled the case, how much control they felt they had over the court process, and how much control they felt they had over the court outcome.

RESULTS

Women's Experiences

The target incident. For 86% of the women, the incident that led to the court case was a physical assault. Among these women, 83% had severe violence perpetrated against them; for 41%, the assault included at least one act of highly severe violence. Table 4 lists the types of violence perpetrated against women during the assault that led to the court case. Nearly three out of four women (73%) were grabbed, more than a third (39%) were beat up, and almost one in three (30%) were strangled during that incident.

Most of the women (87%) who were assaulted during the target incident were injured by the assault. Table 5 lists the percentage of women who sustained each injury. More than half of women (59%) had cuts, scrapes, or bruises and the same number (59%) had soreness without bruising. One in five women (18%) had a concussion or other head injury, and one in ten (11%) lost consciousness.

The remaining women were not assaulted during the incident that led to the court case. Most of these cases were about harassment (42%; $n = 10$) or about a protection order violation (21%; $n = 5$). A handful of cases were about property damage (8%; $n = 2$) and a handful of participants insisted that no crime was committed; the assailant was wrongly arrested (13%; $n = 3$).

History of Violence

Controlling behavior. All of the assailants engaged in some form of controlling behavior against the women in the six months before the target incident. The most common controlling behaviors included calling her names (97%), ridiculing or criticizing

Table 4

Types of violence perpetrated against women during incident that led to court case.

Type of violence	% of total sample (N = 174)	% of women who were assaulted during the incident that led to court case (N = 150)
Grabbed	73%	88%
Pushed or shoved	70%	81%
Beat up	39%	45%
Slapped	37%	43%
Punched	34%	39%
Physically restrained	30%	35%
Strangled	30%	34%
Twist arm or leg	28%	32%
Hair pulled	27%	31%
Object thrown at	26%	31%
Tried to hit w/object	25%	29%
Kicked	24%	27%
Torn clothing	24%	27%
Hit w/object	20%	23%
Threatened w/knife	7%	8%
Threatened w/gun	7%	8%
Forced sexual activity	6%	7%

Table 4 (cont'd).

Type of violence	% of total sample (N = 174)	% of women who were assaulted during the incident that led to court case (N = 150)
Bitten	6%	7%
Stabbed	2%	3%
Burned	2%	2%

Table 5

Types of injuries women received during the assault that led to the court case.

Type of injury	% of total sample (N = 174)	% of women who were assaulted during the incident that led to court case (N = 150)
Soreness without bruising	59%	69%
Cuts, scrapes, bruises	59%	68%
Nausea/vomiting	28%	31%
Strains/sprains	21%	24%
Concussion or head injury	18%	21%
Bald spots or hair loss	17%	19%
Black eye	16%	18%
Permanent scarring	13%	15%
Loss of consciousness	11%	13%
Burns, incl. rug burns	9%	10%
Broken bones	6%	7%
Internal injuries	5%	6%
Bite wounds	3%	4%
Dislocated joints	3%	4%
Pregnancy complications/ miscarriage*	3%	4%

Table 5 (cont'd).

Type of injury	% of total sample (N = 174)	% of women who were assaulted during the incident that led to court case (N = 150)
Knife or gunshot wound	2%	2%
Loose or broken teeth	1%	1%

*Percent of total sample. 67% (n = 6) of pregnant women experienced pregnancy complications or a miscarriage.

her (91%) and lying to her (88%). Table 6 lists the percentage of women subjected to each controlling behavior and the percentage who described each behavior as happening “often” during the six months prior to the target incident.

Prior physical violence. Nearly all of the women (98%) had been threatened and/or assaulted during the six months before the incident that led to the court case. On average, women were threatened approximately two to three times per month ($M = 3.1$, $SD = 2.1$ where 0 = “never” and 7 = “every day”). About half of the women (51%) were threatened with death at least once over that six month period. In addition, 49% of the assailants had threatened women’s family members and/or friends during that six months as well. More than half the women who were threatened (57%) indicated that they were somewhat or very afraid that their assailants would follow through on their threats.

During the six months before the arrest, 97% ($N=168$) of the women had been assaulted at least once. Nearly all of the women who were assaulted (90%) had had at least one severe act of violence perpetrated against them (e.g., threatened with a weapon, forced sexual activity). For 40% of the assaulted women, these assaults had been both severe and frequent (more than once a month). Table 7 lists the percentages of women who had had each type of violence perpetrated against them for the total sample and for the subsample of women who had been assaulted during the six months before the arrest.

The majority of women who were assaulted during the six months before the arrest (89%) were injured by the violence. The most common injuries were cuts, scrapes, or bruises (74%) and soreness without bruising (70%). One in four women suffered a concussion or head injury (24%) and nearly one in five (18%) lost consciousness. On average, women experienced 4 different injuries during the six months before the target

Table 6

Power and control tactics perpetrated against women during the six months before the arrest.

Type of control	% reporting this happened in prior 6 months	% reporting this happened "often"
Called her names	97%	50%
Ridiculed or criticized her	91%	51%
Lied to her	88%	62%
Accused her of being irrational or crazy	88%	54%
Acted like he owned her	86%	55%
Tried to control her activities	82%	49%
Tried to humiliate her	79%	37%
Checked up on her	78%	44%
Accused her of having/ wanting other relationships	77%	43%
Threatened or harmed her new partner ^a	71%	26%
Broke or destroyed something important to her	67%	26%
Refused to talk to her	65%	25%
Joked about/pretended to hurt her	65%	23%

Table 6 (cont'd).

Type of control	% reporting this happened in prior 6 months	% reporting this happened "often"
Made unwanted calls to her home/work/school	61%	35%
Tried to control her money	61%	31%
Discouraged her contact w/family or friends	61%	26%
Told her she was a bad or unfit mother ^b	60%	24%
Followed or watched her	60%	24%
Came unwanted to her home/work/school	58%	27%
Threatened to end relationship if she didn't do what he wanted ^c	56%	18%
Told her she was not lovable	54%	20%
Left unwanted phone/pager messages	53%	28%
Threatened to commit suicide	47%	10%
Harassed her family/friends	48%	14%
Forced her to leave her home	45%	13%
Stole or read her mail	44%	18%
Forbid her from leaving her home ^c	43%	19%

Table 6 (cont'd).

Type of control	% reporting this happened in prior 6 months	% reporting this happened "often"
Threatened to take children away from her ^b	40%	14%
Broke into her home or car	36%	11%
Punished or deprived children when he was angry at her ^b	35%	7%
Sent her unwanted gifts/photos/ letters	28%	8%
Left her somewhere with no way to get home	28%	5%
Tried to get her fired ^d	22%	8%

^aAmong women who had a new partner (N=34).

^bAmong women who had children (N = 124).

^cAmong women who were in a relationship with the assailant (N = 134).

^dAmong employed women (N = 145).

Table 7

Types of violence perpetrated against women during the six months before the arrest.

Type of violence	% of total sample (N = 174)	% of women who were assaulted 6 months before the arrest (N = 168)
Grabbed	88%	91%
Pushed or shoved	85%	88%
Object thrown at	59%	61%
Beat up	52%	54%
Slapped	52%	54%
Punched	52%	54%
Tried to hit w/object	48%	50%
Strangled	45%	47%
Physically restrained	45%	47%
Twisted arm or leg	44%	45%
Pulled hair	43%	45%
Torn clothing	42%	44%
Kicked	37%	39%
Hit with object	36%	38%
Forced sexual activity	22%	23%
Threatened w/knife	22%	23%
Threatened w/gun	16%	16%

Table 7 (cont'd).

Type of violence	% of total sample (N = 174)	% of women who were assaulted 6 months before the arrest (N = 168)
Bitten	11%	12%
Burned	6%	6%
Stabbed	3%	4%

incident, but this ranged from no injuries to 14 different injuries ($M = 3.9$, $SD = 3.1$). The percentage of injured women who experienced each type of injury is listed in Table 8. About 1 in 3 of the women who were assaulted (36%) sought medical treatment for their injuries.

Experiences with the police. Over the six months before the target incident, more than half of the women (55%) had contact with the police because of the assailants' crime(s) against them. In addition, two thirds of the women (66%) had at least one incident where they needed the police assistance but did not contact the police. The average number of times they needed additional police contact was 8.9 ($SD = 16.1$), but this ranged from once to 99 times.

All but one woman had contact with the police about the target incident; the remaining woman's assailant turned himself in to his probation officer. In the majority of cases, women contacted the police themselves (71%) or asked someone else to contact the police (9%). In one in five cases (20%), someone else contacted the police without being asked. Most often, the police were contacted immediately after the incident (56%) or during the incident (28%). The police were contacted a day later or longer after the incident in 10% of the cases.

In most cases, two or three officers responded ($M = 2.83$, $SD = 2.08$). In over a third of the cases (34%) at least one female officer responded. Variables describing what actions the police took are listed in Table 9. In most cases, women reported that the police listened to them (94%) and believed them (82%). One in four women (27%) said that the police acted bored and one in ten reported that the police blamed her for the violence. In fact, 2% of the women were arrested themselves for the violence, and 2%

Table 8

Types of injuries women received during the six months before the arrest.

Type of injury	% of total sample (N = 174)	% of women who were assaulted 6 months before the arrest (N = 168)
Cuts, scrapes, bruises	74%	76%
Soreness w/o bruising	70%	72%
Nausea/vomiting	39%	40%
Sprains or strains	33%	34%
Black eye	26%	27%
Concussion/head injury	24%	25%
Bald spots	21%	22%
Permanent scarring	20%	21%
Loss of consciousness	18%	18%
Burns, incl. rug burns	17%	18%
Broken bones	14%	15%
Internal injuries	9%	9%
Bite wounds	9%	9%
Dislocated joints	7%	8%
Pregnancy complications/ miscarriage*	5%	5%

Table 8 (cont'd).

Type of injury	% of total sample (N = 174)	% of women who were assaulted 6 months before the arrest (N = 168)
Knife or gunshot wound	4%	4%
Loose or broken teeth	3%	4%

***Percent of injured women. 38% (n = 9) of pregnant women experienced pregnancy complications or a miscarriage.**

Table 9

Actions taken by police officers regarding incident the that led to the court case.

Action taken	% of incidents
Listened to her	94%
Believed her	82%
Supported her decisions	73%
Told her what was going to happen next	60%
Did something that made her feel safer	58%
Gave written info about community resources	40%
Gave written info about the legal system	34%
Took pictures of her injuries at the time*	30%
Acted bored	27%
Tried to pressure her into pressing charges	24%
Blamed or scolded her for not following through on prior charges**	21%
Did something that made her feel more in danger	19%
Said there was nothing they could do	13%

Table 9 (cont'd).

Action taken	% of incidents
Took pictures of her injuries at a later date*	12%
Took pictures of the assailant's injuries*	11%
Blamed her for the violence	10%
Told her to "patch things up" with the assailant	6%
Discouraged her from continuing with the case	5%
Threatened her	2%
Arrested her for the violence	2%
Arrested her for other charges	2%

* Among those with visible injuries.

** Among those with prior police or court contact

were arrested on other charges. In general, women thought the police were between neutral and somewhat supportive when they handled the case ($M = 2.79$, $SD = 1.32$).

Violence after the arrest. The majority of assailants (70%) were released on bail or bond, and in most cases the judge issued a no contact order (66%). All women were asked when their assailant was arrested and when the final case outcome was decided. About half the participants (47%) were able to give exact dates for both the arrest and for the case closing; the rest were only able to give a month and year. Ten women were unable to recall the month for either the arrest or for the case closure. Nearly two-thirds of the cases (64%) lasted between two and six months; the remainder lasted less than two months (27%) or between six and ten months (9%).

During the time between the arrest and the court case closing, almost half the women (47%) reported that their assailant followed, watched, or checked up on them. More than two thirds of assailants (69%) attempted to talk the women out of cooperating with the courts. Over one third of women (37%) were threatened after the arrest but before the case closed. One in five women (20%) were assaulted after the arrest, and most of those assaulted (70%) were injured. Table 10 lists the types of violence perpetrated against women after the arrest, and Table 11 lists the injuries that resulted. Many of the assaults were severe; one third of the assaulted women (32%; $n = 11$) were beaten up and 15% were sexually assaulted. The most common injury was cuts, scrapes, or bruising (75%); one in five of the assaulted women (18%) suffered a head injury and the same number (18%) lost consciousness.

Experiences with court advocates. The majority of women received a subpoena to appear in court (71%) and nearly two thirds of the women did go to at least one hearing or

Table 10

Types of violence perpetrated against women after the arrest but before the case closed.

Type of violence	% of total sample (N = 174)	% of women who were assaulted after arrest, but before case closed (N = 34).
Grabbed	14%	74%
Pushed or shoved	13%	65%
Object thrown at	10%	50%
Tried to hit w/object	9%	44%
Beat up	6%	32%
Pulled hair	6%	32%
Slapped	6%	32%
Strangled	6%	32%
Physically restrained	6%	32%
Punched	6%	29%
Threatened w/gun	6%	29%
Kicked	6%	29%
Torn clothing	5%	27%
Hit with object	5%	27%
Forced sexual activity	3%	15%
Twist arm or leg	2%	12%
Threatened w/knife	2%	12%

Table 10 (cont'd).

Type of violence	% of total sample (N = 174)	% of women who were assaulted after arrest, but before case closed (N = 34).
Bitten	2%	12%
Stabbed	1%	3%
Burned	1%	3%

Table 11

Types of injuries women received after the arrest but before the case closed.

Type of injury	% of total sample (N = 174)	% of women who were assaulted after arrest, but before case closed (N = 34).
Cuts, scrapes, or bruises	10%	53%
Soreness without bruises	10%	50%
Nausea/vomiting	7%	32%
Concussion/head injury	3%	18%
Loss of consciousness	3%	18%
Black eye	3%	18%
Broken bones	3%	15%
Permanent scarring	3%	15%
Bald spots or hair loss	3%	15%
Strains/sprains	2%	12%
Bite wounds	2%	9%
Burns, incl. rug burns	1%	6%
Dislocated joints	1%	3%
Pregnancy complications/ miscarriage*	1%	3%
Internal injuries	1%	3%
Knife or gunshot wound	1%	3%

*Percent of total sample. 33% (n = 1) of the pregnant women had complications or a miscarriage.

trial (62%). Of the women who went to court, more than half (61%) had at least one instance where the hearing or trial was cancelled or rescheduled after they had gotten to court. Almost three quarters of the women (73%) talked to a victim advocate from the prosecutor's office. On average, women who talked to an advocate spent nearly an hour with her before the case went to court, but this ranged from no time at all² to eight hours ($M = 53.1$, $SD = 79.5$). Not surprisingly, the more time women spent with an advocate, the more satisfied they were with the amount of time they spent ($r = .19$, $p < .05$).

Table 12 lists the kinds of things that the advocates did. Most women reported that the advocate listened to what they had to say (91%) and believed them (93%). Some women did report that the advocate acted bored (16%) and 3% of advocates blamed the women for the violence. Overall, most women reported the advocate as being at least somewhat supportive ($M = 3.12$, $SD = 1.19$).

Experiences with the prosecuting attorney. Just over half of the women talked directly to the prosecuting attorney (55%). On average, women spent about half an hour with the prosecutor before the case went to court, but this varied from no time³ to four hours ($M = 32.7$, $SD = 44.1$). Women who spent more time with the prosecuting attorney were also more satisfied with the amount of time they spent with him or her ($r = .32$, $p < .001$).

Table 13 lists some of the things prosecuting attorneys did for the women with whom they had contact. Most of the prosecuting attorneys listened to what women said (79%) and believed what they had to say (79%). Only 4% of the prosecuting attorneys

²Two women talked to an advocate only after the case had closed.

³Three women spoke to the prosecuting attorney only after the outcome was decided.

Table 12

Actions taken by court advocates regarding incident the that led to the court case
(N=127).

Action taken	% of incidents
Believed her	93%
Listened to her	91%
Supported her decisions	85%
Told her what was going on	84%
Did something that made her feel safer	47%
Tried to persuade her to testify against the assailant	28%
Acted bored	16%
Said there was nothing she (advocate) could do	14%
Blamed or scolded her for not following through on prior charges*	14%
Did something that made her feel more in danger	7%
Discouraged her from continuing with the case	5%
Blamed her for the violence	3%
Told her to "patch things up" with the assailant	1%

* Among women with prior police or court contact

Table 13

Actions taken by prosecuting attorneys regarding incident the that led to the court case (N = 95).

Action taken	% of incidents
Listened to her	82%
Believed her	82%
Told her what was going on	81%
Supported her decisions	69%
Did something that made her feel safer	30%
Tried to persuade her to testify against the assailant	27%
Said there was nothing she/he (prosecutor) could do	22%
Blamed or scolded her for not following through with prior charges*	16%
Acted bored	15%
Discouraged her from continuing with the case	10%
Did something that made her feel more in danger	10%
Blamed her for the violence	4%
Told her to "patch things up" with the assailant	2%

* Among women with prior police or court contact

blamed the women for the violence. Overall, women who talked to the prosecuting attorney thought that she or he was somewhat supportive of her ($M = 2.92$, $SD = 1.46$).

The court outcome. About half of the women (47%) did want the charges dropped at some point after the arrest. Less than half the women who wanted the charges dropped (43%) actually took steps to try to get them dropped. Overall, then, only one in five women (20%) tried to get the charges dropped. Final case outcomes are listed in Table 14. Most assailants pled guilty (62%) or the charges were dropped (19%). A handful of women (5%) did not know what the final outcome was. Only 3% of the assailants were found not guilty.

Women's Satisfaction with the Criminal Legal System

Women were asked to indicate on a five point scale how satisfied they were with four aspects of the criminal legal system (1 = "very dissatisfied" to 5 = "very satisfied"): the police response to the target incident, the prosecuting attorney, the court process, and the court outcome. Overall, women were between neutral and somewhat satisfied with the police response ($M = 3.47$, $SD = 1.52$). Similarly, on average women were neutral about the way the prosecutor handled the case ($M = 3.11$, $SD = 1.57$), the court process ($M = 2.93$, $SD = 1.40$), and the court outcome ($M = 3.23$, $SD = 1.57$).

Women did not differ across site on three of the four satisfaction variables: satisfaction with the police response ($F(2, 171) = .08$, NS), satisfaction with the way the prosecutor handled the case ($F(2, 168) = .56$, NS), or satisfaction with the court process ($F(2, 173) = .94$, NS). However, a site difference was found for satisfaction with the court outcome ($F(2, 162) = 4.15$, $p < .05$). Post hoc testing (Tukey's HSD) revealed that women in Boulder were less satisfied with the court outcome ($M = 2.66$, $SD = 1.61$) than

Table 14

Final case outcomes.

Outcome	% of cases
Pled guilty to original charge(s)	25%
Pled guilty to lesser charge(s)	24%
Charges dropped	20%
Pled guilty - received deferred sentence	10%
Convicted of original charges at trial	5%
Don't know case outcome	5%
Pled guilty - don't know charges	3%
Found not guilty after trial	3%
Convicted of lesser charges at trial	1%
Convicted after trial - don't know charges	1%
Pled no contest *	1%

women in Denver ($M = 3.47$, $SD = 1.49$). One obvious explanation for this difference would be a difference in actual outcome; however, there was no difference in conviction rates between Boulder and Denver ($\chi^2 (1) = .24$, NS).

It was expected that participants would have different levels of satisfaction with the different components of the criminal legal system. Cluster analysis was used to explore participants' different patterns of satisfaction. It was also expected that these patterns of satisfaction could be predicted from factors about the target assault, about the individual survivor and assailant, about the police and court response, and about the amount of control the survivor had over the legal system response.

Cluster analysis was used to explore participants' satisfaction with the different aspects of the criminal legal system rather than creating a linear satisfaction score in order to capture (1) individual women's different levels of satisfaction with the different components of the system (police, prosecuting attorney, court process, court outcome) and (2) differences in these patterns across groups. A woman who was very satisfied with the police response and very dissatisfied with the court outcome would appear to be neither satisfied nor dissatisfied overall if her answers were averaged into a linear scale. Moreover, a second woman with the opposite pattern of responses (very dissatisfied with the police and very satisfied with the outcome) would appear identical to the first woman using a linear satisfaction scale. Cluster analysis can be used to distinguish subgroups based on multivariate profiles (Aldenderfer & Blashfield, 1984; Rapkin & Luke, 1993).

Cluster analysis was conducted on the four items measuring survivors' satisfaction with different aspects of the criminal legal system response. Intercorrelations between these four variables are listed in Table 15. The cluster analysis was conducted in

Table 15

Correlations between the four satisfaction variables used to create clusters.

	Satisfaction w/ police	Satisfaction w/ prosecutor	Satisfaction w/ court process	Satisfaction w/ court outcome
Satisfaction w/ police	---			
Satisfaction w/ prosecutor	.33**	---		
Satisfaction w/ court process	.31**	.55**	---	
Satisfaction w/ court outcome	.19*	.46**	.53**	---

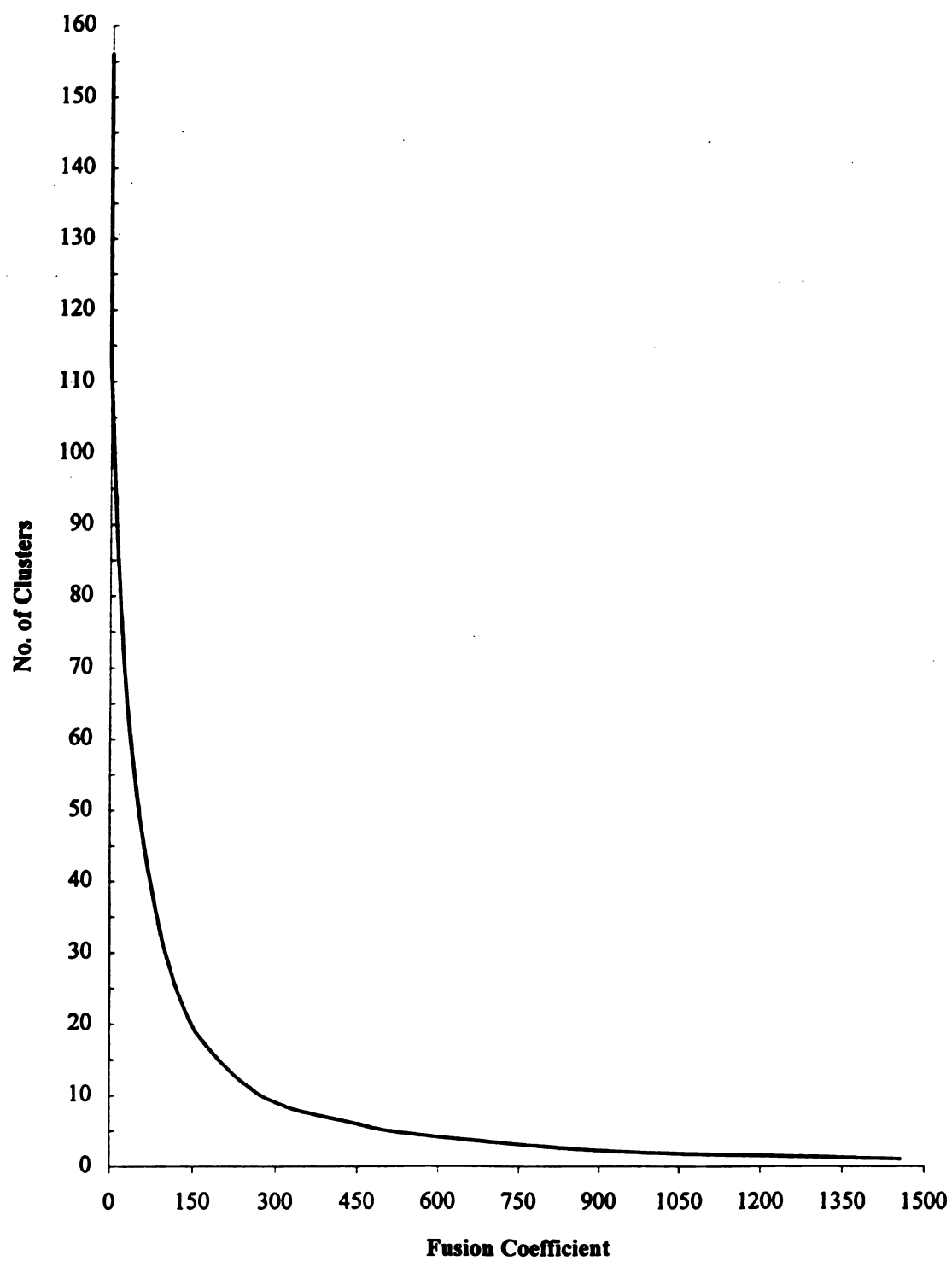
* $p < .05$ ** $p < .01$

two stages. First, an agglomerative clustering method was used to determine initial groupings since there was no theoretical or empirical basis to determine the initial cluster centers (Aldenderfer & Blashfield, 1984). Ward's Method was chosen because it minimizes within-cluster differences and maximizes between-cluster differences (Rapkin & Luke, 1993). Second, the resulting cluster centroids were used as the starting point for an iterative clustering procedure (K-means). This step was done in order to minimize the misassignment of cases common with agglomerative methods (Mowbray, Bybee, & Cohen, 1993).

More than 90% of participants (n=17) had complete data for all four items. Of those participants with missing data, most did not know the final court outcome and thus were not asked about their satisfaction with the court outcome (n=11). Four women insisted that they did not know how satisfied they were with the way the prosecutor handled the case. One woman did not have direct contact with the police (after the assault she contacted her assailant's probation officer and the assailant turned himself in to authorities), and thus was not asked about her satisfaction with the police response. The initial agglomerative clustering was done without these 17 cases. These cases were then added back in to the iterative clustering procedure and were assigned to clusters based on the items for which they had data.

The number of clusters was decided upon using four techniques. First, the resulting plot of fusion coefficients showed a marked flattening between four and three clusters (see Figure 1). The resulting dendrogram also showed that a four cluster solution fit the data. In addition, the four cluster solution also yielded the most even distribution of cases across clusters (39%, 24%, 21%, and 17%). Finally, the four cluster solution

Figure 1
Fusion Coefficient by Number of Clusters



yielded interpretable clusters.

Cluster descriptions. Table 16 presents the cluster centroids for each of the clusters. Descriptive information for each of the clusters is summarized in Table 17. The first and largest cluster was called “Somewhat Satisfied” because it was characterized by the highest levels of satisfaction across all four components of the criminal legal system. This cluster was the largest, containing 39% of the sample. Women in this cluster overall were somewhat satisfied with the police and the court process and were between somewhat and very satisfied with the prosecuting attorney and the case outcome. This cluster was distinguished by several variables reflecting their experiences with the courts. This cluster had the lowest percentage of women who tried to get the charges dropped (12%). This cluster also had the highest percentage of assailants who pled or were found guilty (87%). Surprisingly, all of the women who were also arrested for the incident that led to the court case were in this cluster.

The second largest cluster, containing 24% of the women, was called “Let Down.” The women in this cluster were satisfied with the police response, were neutral about the prosecuting attorney and the process, and were dissatisfied with the final court outcome. Perhaps not surprisingly, this cluster also had the lowest conviction rate (52%). Women in this cluster had strikingly high levels of violence perpetrated against them; 95% experienced severe violence during the six months before the arrest. This cluster had the highest percentage of assailants with an alcohol and/or drug problem (79%).

The third cluster was called “Satisfactory Outcomes” because the women in this cluster were neither dissatisfied nor satisfied with the police, were somewhat *dissatisfied* with the prosecuting attorney and the court process, but were somewhat satisfied with the

Table 16

Final cluster centroids for four cluster solution (1 = “very dissatisfied” to 5 = “very satisfied”).

Cluster	Satisfaction w/police	Satisfaction w/prosecutor	Satisfaction w/process	Satisfaction w/outcome
Somewhat Satisfied	3.92	4.62	3.91	4.60
Let Down	4.46	2.93	2.69	1.66
Satisfactory Outcomes	3.11	1.91	2.69	4.03
Somewhat Dissatisfied	1.48	1.38	1.31	1.45

Table 17

Descriptive information for each cluster.

	Somewhat Satisfied (n = 67)	Let Down (n = 42)	Satisfactory Outcomes (n = 36)	Somewhat Dissatisfied (n = 29)	Total (N = 174)	χ^2
White women	46%	50%	66%	66%	55%	5.74
Involved w/ assailant at arrest	58%	50%	72%	72%	62%	5.86
Assailant has alcohol and/or drug problem	67%	79%	78%	55%	71%	6.52 ^a
Experienced severe violence 6 mo. before arrest	88%	95%	83%	75%	87%	6.34 ^a
Experienced highly severe violence at arrest	33%	50%	25%	37%	35%	5.69
Female officer responded	37%	34%	19%	48%	34%	6.16

Table 17 (cont'd).

	Somewhat Satisfied (n = 67)	Let Down (n = 42)	Satisfactory Outcomes (n = 36)	Somewhat Dissatisfied (n = 29)	Total (N = 174)	χ^2
Experienced severe violence btw. arrest & closure	17%	24%	10%	14%	17%	2.50
Appeared in court	60%	66%	58%	66%	62%	.90
Of appeared, court cancelled/ rescheduled	35%	33%	33%	50%	36%	1.77
Talked to court advocate	78%	74%	67%	70%	73%	1.84
Talked to prosecutor	55%	60%	44%	62%	56%	2.79
Tried to get charges dropped	12%	14%	27%	38%	20%	10.72*

Table 17 (cont'd).

	Somewhat Satisfied (n = 67)	Let Down (n = 42)	Satisfactory Outcomes (n = 36)	Somewhat Dissatisfied (n = 29)	Total (N = 174)	χ^2
Testified	18%	19%	11%	28%	18%	2.93
Of testified, testimony minimized violence	8%	0	0	25%	10%	---
Assailant pled guilty or convicted	87%	52%	83%	72%	77%	11.84**
Woman also arrested for incident	5%	0	0	0	2%	---

Note: Missing chi-squares could not be calculated because more than 25% of cells had expected frequencies less than 0.

a $p < .10$

* $p < .05$

** $p < .01$

court outcome. About 20% of the sample was in this cluster.

The fourth and final cluster was called “Somewhat Dissatisfied” because it was characterized by the lowest levels of satisfaction across all four aspects of the system. This was the smallest cluster, with 17% of the sample. Women in this cluster were between somewhat dissatisfied and very dissatisfied with the police response, the prosecuting attorney, the court process, and the court outcome. This cluster had the lowest percentage of assailants with a substance abuse problem (55%), as well as the lowest percentage of women who experienced severe violence during the six months before the arrest. This cluster also had the highest percentage of women who attempted to get the charges dropped (38%).

Predicting Survivor Satisfaction

It was expected that four types of variables would be related to women’s patterns of satisfaction: the target incident itself, factors about the survivor and the assailant, factors about the police and court response, and the amount of control women perceived they had over the police and court response.

Since the dependent variable was cluster membership, a categorical variable with four levels, multinomial logistic regression was used to test the predictive utility of these four types of factors. Table 18 shows the initial set of variables expected to predict cluster membership. Four types of variables were selected to predict cluster membership: characteristics of the incident (severity of the violence, number of injuries), demographic characteristics (site, survivor race, assailant race, relationship involvement over the six months before the incident that led to the court case, social support, economic dependence), system characteristics (supportiveness of the police, whether any of the

Table 18

Initial set of variables hypothesized to predict cluster membership.

Incident variables

Severity of violence at incident that led to the court case
Number of injuries from incident that led to the court case

Demographic variables

Site (Ingham County, MI/Boulder, CO/Denver, CO)
Survivor race (Woman of Color/White)
Assailant race (Man of Color/White)
Assailant drug and/or alcohol use (has problem/no problem)
Relationship with assailant over six months before incident that led to the court case (involved/not involved)
Economic dependence on the assailant
Social support

Criminal legal system response variables

Did a female officer respond (yes/no)
Supportiveness of police
Time spent with prosecuting attorney
Time spent with court advocate
Was there a guilty plea or conviction (yes/no)

Control variables

Amount of control over police response
Amount of control over the court process
Amount of control over the court outcome

responding officers were female, time with the prosecuting attorney, time with the court advocate, and whether there was a conviction), and women's perceived control over three components of the criminal legal system (the police response, the court process, and the court outcome).

Two problems arose when this model was tested. First, one of the potential predictor variables - whether the woman was involved in a relationship with the assailant over the six months before the incident that led to the court case - could not be tested in this model due to a complete separation problem. All of the women in the "Somewhat Dissatisfied" cluster were in a relationship with their assailant during the six months before the incident that led to the court case, leaving one cell (Somewhat Dissatisfied - not involved) empty. This model failed to converge, even after changing delta for the model from 0 to .5. To address this issue, the decision was made to examine involvement at the time of the arrest instead of involvement over the six months before the target incident. Involvement at the time of the arrest could be expected to have a similar impact on the police and court response because the relationship at the arrest would be the closest in time to when the system became involved. In addition, for most women (80%), involvement was the same six months before the target incident as at the arrest.

Table 19 lists the results of this initial multinomial logistic regression model using involvement at the time of the arrest, and Table 20 lists the intercorrelations between these predictor variables. Since the outcome variable had four levels (cluster membership), six sets of contrasts were performed (one for each pair of clusters), as well as an overall test for each predictor variable. Because of the exploratory nature of this research, the decision was made to explore trends as well as statistically significant

Table 19

Utility of all hypothesized predictors in the multinomial logistic regression model predicting survivor satisfaction.

Predictor	Contrast "Somewhat Satisfied" and "Let Down"			Contrast "Somewhat Satisfied" and "Satisfactory Outcomes"			Contrast "Somewhat Satisfied" and "Somewhat Dissatisfied"		
	Odds ratio	Coefficient	Wald	Odds ratio	Coefficient	Wald	Odds ratio	Coefficient	Wald
Severity of violence at incident	1.32	.28	.56	2.10	.74	3.67 ^a	.89	-.12	.05
# of injuries at incident	.87	-.14	.76	.83	-.18	1.28	.98	-.02	.02
Ingham Co., MI	.70	-.36	.20	.37	-.99	1.13	.17	-1.77	2.36
Boulder, CO	.33	1.54	1.77	3.35	1.21	1.22	1.49	.40	.10
Participant race (1=White; 0=man of Color)	.65	-.43	.35	.17	-1.79	4.96*	.49	-.72	.47
Assailant race (1=White; 0=man of Color)	.55	-.61	.78	.90	-.11	.02	.92	-.08	.01
Assailant drug problem	.13	-2.07	4.30*	.21	-1.55	2.89 ^a	2.40	.87	.72
Involved w/ assailant at arrest	.97	-.04	.00	.24	-1.44	3.36 ^a	.36	-1.03	1.41

Table 19 (cont'd).

Predictor	Contrast "Let Down" and "Satisfactory Outcomes"			Contrast "Let Down" and "Somewhat Dissatisfied"			Contrast "Satisfactory Outcomes" and "Somewhat Dissatisfied"			LR χ^2
	Odds ratio	Coefficient	Wald	Odds ratio	Coefficient	Wald	Odds ratio	Coefficient	Wald	
Severity of violence at incident	1.59	.46	1.28	.67	-.40	.49	.42	-.86	2.58	4.97
# of injuries at incident	.96	-.05	.08	1.12	.11	.40	1.17	.16	.86	1.81
Ingham Co., MI	.53	-.63	.48	.24	-1.41	1.49	.46	-.78	.49	5.14 ¹
Boulder, CO	.72	-.33	1.25	.32	-1.15	.58	.44	-.81	.37	----
Participant race (1=White; 0=woman of Color)	.26	-1.36	2.95 ^a	.75	-.29	.07	2.92	1.07	1.03	5.66
Assailant race (1=White; 0=man of Color)	1.64	.50	.40	1.69	.52	.28	1.03	.03	.00	.84
Assailant drug problem	1.68	.52	.23	18.94	2.94	5.80 [*]	11.31	2.43	5.65 [*]	11.21 ^{**}
Involved w/ assailant at arrest	.25	-1.41	3.40 ^a	.37	-.99	1.22	1.51	.42	.21	5.24

Table 19 (cont'd).

Predictor	Contrast "Somewhat Satisfied" and "Let Down"			Contrast "Somewhat Satisfied" and "Satisfactory Outcomes"			Contrast "Somewhat Satisfied" and "Somewhat Dissatisfied"		
	Odds ratio	Coefficient	Wald	Odds ratio	Coefficient	Wald	Odds ratio	Coefficient	Wald
Economic dependence	1.30	.26	.33	.88	-.13	.12	2.00	.69	2.36
Social support	.52	-.66	1.97	.50	-.70	1.88	1.67	.51	.73
Female officer	1.51	.41	.29	6.19	1.82	4.50*	1.13	.12	.02
Police supportive	.60	-.51	1.57	1.51	.41	1.58	3.92	1.37	11.61**
Time w/ advocate	1.00	.00	.06	1.00	.00	.01	1.00	.00	.26
Time w/ prosecutor	.99	-.01	.83	1.03	.02	1.31	.96	-.04	5.13*
Convict	9.68	2.27	6.94**	.92	-.09	.01	2.80	1.03	.98
Control over police response	1.24	.22	.42	1.46	.38	1.13	1.53	.43	.93
Control over court process	2.69	.99	5.22*	3.01	1.10	5.12*	2.37	.86	1.90

Table 19 (cont'd).

Predictor	Contrast "Let Down" and "Satisfactory Outcomes"			Contrast "Let Down" and "Somewhat Dissatisfied"			Contrast "Satisfactory Outcomes" and "Somewhat Dissatisfied"			LR χ^2
	Odds ratio	Coefficient	Wald	Odds ratio	Coefficient	Wald	Odds ratio	Coefficient	Wald	
Economic dependence	.68	-.39	.74	1.54	.43	.63	2.27	.82	3.52 ^a	4.50
Social support	.96	-.04	.01	3.23	1.17	3.28 ^a	3.36	1.21	3.47 ^a	5.60
Female officer	4.10	1.41	2.32	.75	-.29	.09	.18	-1.70	2.87 ^a	5.53
Police supportive	2.52	.93	5.16 [*]	6.53	1.88	15.36 ^{**}	2.59	.95	6.60 [*]	26.55 ^{**}
Time w/ advocate	1.00	.00	.01	1.01	.00	.65	1.00	.00	.27	.67
Time w/ prosecutor	1.04	.04	2.64	.97	-.03	2.58	.94	-.06	6.26 ^{**}	9.12 [*]
Convict	.09	-2.36	6.35 [*]	.29	-1.24	1.73	3.06	1.12	1.18	11.35 [*]
Control over police response	1.18	.16	.20	1.24	.21	.22	1.05	.05	.01	1.52
Control over court process	1.12	.11	.05	.88	-.13	.04	.79	-.24	.12	8.55 [*]

Table 19 (cont'd).

Predictor	Contrast “Somewhat Satisfied” and “Let Down”			Contrast “Somewhat Satisfied” and “Satisfactory Outcomes”			Contrast “Somewhat Satisfied” and “Somewhat Dissatisfied”		
	Odds ratio	Coefficient	Wald	Odds ratio	Coefficient	Wald	Odds ratio	Coefficient	Wald
Control over outcome	1.15	.14	.14	1.08	.07	.04	3.67	1.30	4.08*

Note: Model LR χ^2 (54) = 134.57, $p < .001$

¹Overall LR χ^2 for site.

* $p < .10$

* $p < .05$

** $p < .01$

Table 19 (cont'd).

Predictor	Contrast "Let Down" and "Satisfactory Outcomes"			Contrast "Let Down" and "Somewhat Dissatisfied"			Contrast "Satisfactory Outcomes" and "Somewhat Dissatisfied"			LR χ^2
	Odds ratio	Coefficient	Wald	Odds ratio	Coefficient	Wald	Odds ratio	Coefficient	Wald	
Control over outcome	.94	-.06	.03	3.19	1.16	3.01 ^a	3.41	1.23	3.49 ^a	5.02

Note: Model LR χ^2 (54) = 134.57, $p < .001$.

¹Overall LR χ^2 for site.

^a $p < .10$

* $p < .05$

** $p < .01$

Table 20

Intercorrelations between predictor variables and satisfaction variables in initial multinomial logistic regression model.

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.
1. Severity of violence at incident	---															
2. # of injuries at incident	.53**	---														
3. Site: Ingham Co.	.18*	.10	---													
4. Site: Boulder, CO	-.21**	-.25**	-.31**	---												
5. Participant race (1=White; 0=woman of Color)	-.13	-.16*	-.02	.41**	---											
6. Assailant race (1=White; 0=man of Color)	.03	-.15	-.08	.47**	.43**	---										
7. Assailant have drug problem?	.21**	.20**	.13	-.14	-.11	-.10	---									

Table 20 (cont'd).

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.
8. Involved w/assailant at arrest	.10	.07	-.07	.09	.11	.09	-.10	---								
9. Economic dependence	-.07	-.11	-.07	.14	.17*	.07	-.36**	.29**	---							
10. Social support	-.02	-.02	-.04	.21**	-.02	-.05	.10	-.20*	-.29**	---						
11. Female officer responded	.03	.07	-.09	.35**	.13	.20*	-.13	-.01	.07	-.04	---					
12. Police supportive	.05	-.02	.04	-.02	.04	-.06	.10	-.11	-.07	.19*	-.05	---				
13. Time w/ advocate	.13	.21**	-.18	.15*	.16*	.13	.06	-.08	-.08	-.05	.15	.02	---			
14. Time w/ prosecutor	-.03	.04	-.05	.21*	.09	.08	-.04	-.03	.05	.08	.18*	.10	.16*	---		
15. Convict	-.04	.07	-.10	-.01	-.02	-.06	.11	.07	-.04	.09	-.01	.11	.00	-.09	---	

Table 20 (cont'd).

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.
16. Control over police	-.01	-.09	.10	-.14	-.17*	-.03	.10	-.16*	-.21*	.21**	-.08	.49**	-.11	.06	.09	---
17. Control over court process	.07	.07	.18*	-.20**	-.14	-.05	.04	-.03	-.11	.15	-.01	.22**	-.04	.20**	.11	.35**
18. Control over outcome	-.02	-.01	.17**	-.21**	-.09	-.09	.01	.01	-.07	.08	-.04	.10	-.07	.08	-.05	.27**
19. Satisfaction w/police	.05	.01	.02	.00	.03	-.03	.12	-.11	-.08	.23**	-.06	.78**	.01	.11	.07	.48**
20. Satisfaction w/prosecutor	.01	-.07	-.05	-.04	-.13	-.08	.01	-.12	.00	.19*	.07	.30**	.02	.23**	.07	.29**
21. Satisfaction w/court process	.03	-.06	-.03	-.08	-.08	-.06	.00	-.01	-.05	.18*	.08	.26**	-.09	.07	.02	.26**
22. Satisfaction w/outcome	-.10	-.04	.04	-.22**	-.10	-.18*	-.05	.06	.06	.05	-.08	.15	-.09	-.11	.19*	.17*

Table 20 (cont'd).

	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.
18. Control over outcome	.69**	---				
19. Satisfaction w/police	.24**	.11	---			
20. Satisfaction w/prosecutor	.37**	.27**	.33**	---		
21. Satisfaction w/court process	.39**	.36**	.31**	.55**	---	
22. Satisfaction w/outcome	.37**	.40**	.19*	.46**	.53**	---

* $p < .05$

** $p < .01$

relationships, at the risk of being overly inclusive rather than prematurely discounting potentially important relationships.

The second problem that arose testing the initial model was that five variables did not exhibit any significant or trend relationships for any of the contrasts: number of injuries, site, assailant race, time spent with the advocate, and control over the police response. Hosmer and Lemshow (1991) recommend dropping variables with no predictive value and running a smaller model, assuming that dropping those variables does not significantly impact the coefficients for remaining variables. Retaining variables that have no predictive value can artificially increase the goodness of fit values. The decision was made to retain site in the model as a control, especially given that women in Boulder were less satisfied with the case outcome than women in Denver. Thus, the four remaining variables which neither exhibited a significant relationship with cluster membership nor exhibited a significant relationship or trend in any contrast were examined as potential suppressor variables.

Following Hosmer & Lemshow (1991), the reduced model was explored for possible suppressor effects of the four removed variables. Each variable was added back into the equation, and the changes in coefficients, Wald statistics and odds ratios were examined. Neither time spent with the advocate nor control over the police response appeared to act as suppressors.

Injuries was found to be a suppressor for violence; once the impact of injuries from the incident was accounted for, women who experienced more violence were more likely to be in "Somewhat Satisfied" than in "Satisfactory Outcomes." Once the variance shared by violence and injuries was accounted for, the remaining variance in violence was

related to women's experiences and satisfaction. Thus, the decision was made to leave both injuries and violence in the model.

A confounding effect was also found for assailant race. Without assailant race in the model, women in Ingham County, MI were less likely to be in "Somewhat Satisfied" than in "Somewhat Dissatisfied" relative to women in Denver. When assailant race was added to the model, this effect for site disappeared. Univariate analyses suggested that assailant race was related to site ($\chi^2(2) = 36.09, p < .001$). Moreover, the criminal justice system has been criticized for treating White assailants and assailants of Color differently (e.g., Ferraro, 1993; Richie, 1996; Richie & Kahuna, 1997). This difference in treatment, in turn, could be expected to be related to women's satisfaction with the system. Once the variance shared between assailant race and site was accounted for, however, neither showed a relationship with satisfaction. Thus, the decision was made to retain assailant race in the model due to its relationship with the control variable site.

Four sets of criteria were used to examine the reduced model. First, the overall fit of the model was considered. Second, the utility of individual predictors to differentiate cluster membership was examined. Third, the degree to which the model accurately classified cases into the correct cluster was considered. Finally, the utility of each *type* of variable (incident, demographics, system response, and perceived control) to predict variance in cluster membership was examined.

Overall Model Fit

First, the overall fit of the model was examined. The model showed a good fit to the data, as indicated by the likelihood ratio statistic for the goodness of fit test for the overall model: $LR\chi^2(48, N = 130) = 132.42, p < .001$. McFadden's rho squared was

equal to .38, which also indicated that the model resulted in significant fit relative to the null model; values between .2 and .4 are generally considered acceptable (Hensher & Johnson, 1981).

Utility of Individual Predictors

Next, the utility of individual predictors to explain differences in patterns of satisfaction was examined. Table 21 presents the Wald tests and odds ratios for each contrast in the final reduced model. Two of the demographic variables, three system response variables, and one control variable showed a relationship overall with cluster membership. Whether the assailant had a substance abuse problem distinguished the clusters ($LR\chi^2(3) = 11.30, p < .05$). Whether the assailant was a man of Color or White showed a trend with cluster membership ($LR\chi^2(3) = 7.63, p < .10$). Variables about the system response distinguished between the clusters: the supportiveness of the police ($LR\chi^2(3) = 37.48, p < .001$), time with the prosecuting attorney ($LR\chi^2(3) = 10.51, p < .05$), and whether the assailant was convicted ($LR\chi^2(3) = 11.32, p < .05$). Finally, the amount of control women believed they had over the court process distinguished the clusters ($LR\chi^2(3) = 10.31, p < .05$).

Because of the exploratory nature of this study, predictors which differentiated individual clusters were also explored, even if those predictors were not significant overall. The amount of violence women experienced and several variables about the legal system response and about the amount of control women perceived they had

Table 21

Utility of individual predictors in the reduced multinomial logistic model predicting survivor satisfaction.

Predictor	Contrast "Somewhat Satisfied" and "Let Down"			Contrast "Somewhat Satisfied" and "Satisfactory Outcomes"			Contrast "Somewhat Satisfied" and "Somewhat Dissatisfied"		
	Odds ratio	Coefficient	Wald	Odds ratio	Coefficient	Wald	Odds ratio	Coefficient	Wald
Severity of violence at incident	1.28	.24	.43	2.12	.75	3.97*	.95	-.06	.01
Injuries at incident	.85	-.16	1.13	.81	-.21	1.87	.98	-.02	.02
Ingham Co., MI	.80	-.23	.09	.42	-.87	.99	.18	-1.71	2.38
Boulder, CO	3.96	1.38	1.51	2.88	1.06	.97	1.20	.18	.02
Participant race (1=White;0=woman of Color)	.58	-.54	.60	.14	-1.96	6.43*	.58	-.55	.31
Assailant race (1=White;0=man of Color)	.55	-.60	.78	.95	-.05	.01	.91	-.09	.01
Assailant drug problem	.13	-2.05	4.40*	.21	-1.56	3.06*	2.27	.82	.66

Table 21 (cont'd).

Predictor	Contrast "Let Down" and "Satisfactory Outcomes"			Contrast "Let Down" and "Somewhat Dissatisfied"			Contrast "Satisfactory Outcomes" and "Somewhat Dissatisfied"			LR χ^2
	Odds ratio	Coefficient	Wald	Odds ratio	Coefficient	Wald	Odds ratio	Coefficient	Wald	
Severity of violence at incident	1.66	.51	1.61	.74	-.30	.29	.45	-.81	2.35	5.05
Injuries at incident	.95	-.05	.12	1.15	.14	.63	1.21	.19	1.31	2.72
Ingham Co., MI	.52	-.65	.56	.23	-1.49	1.75	.43	-.84	.60	4.85 ¹
Boulder, CO	.73	-.32	.07	.30	-1.20	.64	.42	-.88	.43	---
Participant race (1=White;0=woman of Color)	.24	-1.42	3.49 ^a	1.00	-.00	.00	4.11	1.41	2.04	7.63 ^a
Assailant race (1=White;0=man of Color)	1.73	.55	.50	1.66	.51	.27	.96	-.04	.00	.88
Assailant drug problem	1.64	.49	.22	17.57	2.87	5.77 [*]	10.75	2.38	5.64 [*]	11.30 [*]

Table 21 (cont'd).

Predictor	Contrast "Somewhat Satisfied" and "Let Down"			Contrast "Somewhat Satisfied" and "Satisfactory Outcomes"			Contrast "Somewhat Satisfied" and "Somewhat Dissatisfied"		
	Odds ratio	Coefficient	Wald	Odds ratio	Coefficient	Wald	Odds ratio	Coefficient	Wald
Involvement at arrest	1.06	.06	.01	.25	-1.37	3.45 ^a	.38	-.98	1.35
Economic dependence	1.25	.22	.24	.83	-.19	.28	1.78	.58	1.72
Social support	.56	-.58	1.64	.50	-.69	1.86	1.57	.45	.64
Female officer	1.58	.46	.36	6.12	1.81	4.85 [*]	1.15	.14	.03
Police supportive	.66	-.41	1.27	1.75	.56	3.28 ^a	4.47	1.50	15.82 ^{**}
Time w/ prosecutor	.99	-.01	.87	1.02	.02	1.31	.97	-.03	5.23 [*]
Convict	9.18	2.22	6.84 ^{**}	.88	-.12	.01	3.21	1.17	1.35
Control over court process	2.74	1.01	5.68 [*]	.332	1.20	6.52 [*]	2.48	.91	2.15

Table 21 (cont'd).

Predictor	Contrast "Let Down" and "Satisfactory Outcomes"			Contrast "Let Down" and "Somewhat Dissatisfied"			Contrast "Satisfactory Outcomes" and "Somewhat Dissatisfied"			LR χ^2
	Odds ratio	Coefficient	Wald	Odds ratio	Coefficient	Wald	Odds ratio	Coefficient	Wald	
Involvement at arrest	.24	-1.43	3.60 ^a	.36	-1.04	1.37	1.48	.39	.19	5.30
Economic dependence	.66	-.41	.87	1.43	.36	.46	2.16	.77	3.20 ^a	3.98
Social support	.90	-.11	.04	2.78	1.02	3.03 ^a	3.11	1.14	3.26 ^a	5.09
Female officer	3.88	1.36	2.28	.73	-.31	.10	.19	-1.67	2.93 ^a	5.87
Police supportive	2.64	.97	7.03 ^{**}	6.75	1.91	19.13 ^{**}	2.55	.94	7.49 ^{**}	37.48 ^{**}
Time w/ prosecutor	1.04	.03	2.81 ^a	.98	-.02	2.15	.95	-.05	6.63 [*]	10.51 [*]
Convict	.10	-2.34	6.33 [*]	.35	-1.05	1.34	3.63	1.29	1.66	11.32 [*]
Control over court process	1.21	.19	.16	.91	-.10	.02	.75	-.29	.19	10.31 [*]

Table 21 (cont'd).

Predictor	Contrast "Somewhat Satisfied" and "Let Down"		Contrast "Somewhat Satisfied" and "Satisfactory Outcomes"		Contrast "Somewhat Satisfied" and "Somewhat Dissatisfied"	
	Odds ratio	Coefficient	Wald	Odds ratio	Coefficient	Wald
Control over outcome	1.18	.17	.20	1.08	.07	.04
				3.39	1.22	4.20*

Note: Model LR $\chi^2(48) = 132.42, p < .001$.

¹ LR χ^2 for site.

* $p < .10$

* $p < .05$

** $p < .01$

Table 21 (cont'd).

Predictor	Contrast "Let Down" and "Satisfactory Outcomes"			Contrast "Let Down" and "Somewhat Dissatisfied"			Contrast "Satisfactory Outcomes" and "Somewhat Dissatisfied"			LR χ^2
	Odds ratio	Coefficient	Wald	Odds ratio	Coefficient	Wald	Odds ratio	Coefficient	Wald	
Control over outcome	.91	-.09	.06	2.88	1.06	2.85 ^a	3.16	1.15	3.50 ^a	5.01

Note: Model LR χ^2 (48) = 132.42, $p < .001$.

¹ LR χ^2 for site.

^a $p < .10$

* $p < .05$

** $p < .01$

distinguished the first cluster - "Somewhat Satisfied" from the other clusters. Women who experienced more severe violence during the target incident were more likely to be in "Somewhat Satisfied" than in "Satisfactory Outcomes" (odds ratio = 2.11). Women who felt supported by the police were 4.47 times more likely to be in "Somewhat Satisfied" than in "Somewhat Dissatisfied" and were somewhat (but not significantly) more likely to be in "Somewhat Satisfied" than "Satisfactory Outcomes" (odds ratio = 1.75, $p < .10$). Women whose assailants were convicted were 9.18 times more likely to be in "Somewhat Satisfied" than in "Let Down." Women who felt they had control over the court system and over the outcome also were more likely to be in the "Somewhat Satisfied" cluster than in the other clusters. Women who perceived themselves to have more control over the court process were more likely to be in "Somewhat Satisfied" than in "Let Down" (odds ratio = 2.74) and than in "Satisfactory Outcomes" (odds ratio = 3.32). Finally, women who perceived themselves to have more control over the court outcome were more likely to be in the "Somewhat Satisfied" cluster than in "Somewhat Dissatisfied" (odds ratio = 3.39).

Perhaps not surprisingly, the second cluster - "Let Down" - was distinguished from the other three mainly by the police response and the court outcome. Women who reported feeling supported by the police were more likely to be in "Let Down" than in "Somewhat Dissatisfied" (odds ratio = 6.45) or "Satisfactory Outcomes" (odds ratio = 2.64). Women who spent more time with the prosecuting attorney were somewhat (but not significantly, $p < .10$) more likely to be in "Let Down" than in "Satisfactory Outcomes." However, women whose assailants pled guilty or were convicted were .11 times less likely to be in "Let Down" than in "Somewhat Satisfied" and were .10 times

less likely to be in “Let Down” than in “Satisfactory Outcomes.” Women whose assailants had a drug and/or alcohol problem were more likely to be in “Let Down” than in “Somewhat Dissatisfied” (odds ratio = 17.57) or “Somewhat Satisfied” (odds ratio = 7.75).

The third cluster - “Satisfactory Outcomes” - was distinguished from the other clusters by demographic variables, as well as by incident and system response variables. Women who were involved with their assailant at the time of the arrest were somewhat (but not significantly) more likely to be in “Satisfactory Outcomes” than in “Let Down” (odds ratio = 4.18, $p < .10$) or than in “Somewhat Satisfied” (odds ratio = 3.95, $p < .10$). White women were 7.09 times more likely to be in this cluster than in “Somewhat Satisfied” and 4.12 times more likely to be in this cluster than in “Let Down.” Women whose assailants had a substance abuse problem were more likely to be in “Satisfactory Outcomes” than in “Somewhat Dissatisfied (odds ratio = 10.75) and were somewhat more likely to be in this cluster than in “Somewhat Satisfied” (odds ratio = 4.74, $p < .10$). A trend for economic dependence was also found; women who said that the assailant’s income was important were somewhat more likely to be in “Satisfactory Outcomes” than in “Somewhat Dissatisfied” (odds ratio = 2.16, $p < .10$). Additionally, women who had a female officer respond were .16 times less likely to be in “Satisfactory Outcomes” than in “Somewhat Satisfied” and somewhat (but not significantly) less likely to be in “Satisfactory Outcomes” than in “Somewhat Dissatisfied” (odd ratio = .19, $p < .10$).

The final cluster - “Somewhat Dissatisfied” was distinguished from the other three clusters mainly by system variables and by control variables. Women who felt the police were supportive of them were less likely to be in this cluster than in the other three

clusters (“Somewhat Satisfied” odds ratio = .22; “Let Down” odds ratio = .15; “Satisfactory Outcomes” odds ratio = .39). In addition, women who reported less social support in general were somewhat more likely to be in “Somewhat Dissatisfied” than in “Satisfactory Outcomes”(odds ratio = .32, $p < .10$) or “Let Down” (odds ratio = .34, $p < .10$). Women who spent more time with the prosecuting attorney were more likely to be in “Somewhat Dissatisfied” than in “Satisfactory Outcomes” (odds ratio = 1.06) or “Somewhat Satisfied” (odds ratio = 1.03). Women who felt they had more control over the outcome were less likely to be in “Somewhat Dissatisfied” than in the other three clusters (“Somewhat Satisfied” odds ratio = .29; “Let Down” odds ratio = .35, $p < .10$; “Satisfactory Outcomes” odds ratio = .32, $p < .10$).

Predictive Success Indices

The third way the multinomial logistic regression model was evaluated was by examining how successfully the model could predict cluster membership. The prediction success indices indicated that this model could successfully classify 72% of the cases in the “Somewhat Satisfied” cluster, 64% of “Somewhat Dissatisfied,” 55% of “Satisfactory Outcomes,” and 53% of “Let Down.” Overall, this model was able to classify 62% of the cases correctly; chance prediction for this model was 39%.

Utility of Each Type of Variable

In addition to examining the utility of each individual variable in predicting cluster membership, the utility of each type of variable was examined as well in order to more fully explore the ecological model. An ecological perspective suggests that factors about the incident, the individual survivors and assailants, and about the system response should all be useful in predicting women's satisfaction. The first block of variables entered into the regression were about the target incident: the severity of the violence at the incident that led to the court case and the number of injuries that resulted from that incident. The target incident block was not related to cluster membership ($\chi^2(6) = 6.80$, NS).

The second group of variables entered into the equation was demographic characteristics about the survivor and the assailant (site, whether she was White or a woman of Color, whether the assailant was White or a man of Color, assailant drug use, relationship at the time of the arrest, social support, and economic dependence). The addition of this block improved the model somewhat, but not significantly ($\chi^2(24) = 34.78$, $p < .10$).

The third group of variables entered into the equation was characteristics of the legal system response (whether a female officer responded, supportiveness of the police, time with the prosecuting attorney, whether the assailant was convicted/pled guilty). This block significantly improved prediction of cluster membership ($\chi^2(12) = 66.66$, $p < .001$).

The final group of variables entered was about the amount of control the survivor believed she had over the court process and the court outcome. The addition of this block

to the model also improved prediction of women's patterns of satisfaction ($\chi^2(6) = 24.18$, $p < .001$).

Satisfaction with the Court Outcome

In order to more fully explore women's satisfaction with the criminal legal system, a hierarchical multiple regression was conducted on women's satisfaction with the court outcome using the same four blocks of predictors (incident, demographics, system response, and control). Satisfaction with the outcome was chosen over the other satisfaction variables because the outcome may in turn determine whether women ultimately choose to use the criminal legal system again about any future violence.

The regression coefficients are summarized in Table 22. The severity of the violence during the target incident and the number of injuries were not related to satisfaction with the court outcome ($F_{\text{change}} = .81$, NS). The second block of variables entered, the demographics, improve prediction somewhat but not significantly ($F_{\text{change}} = 1.91$, $p < .10$). The third block of variables, factors about the system response, also improved prediction of women's satisfaction with the outcome somewhat but not significantly ($F_{\text{change}} = 2.04$, $p < .10$). Two predictors from this block showed trends in the final, full model. Increased time with the prosecuting attorney was somewhat related to decreased satisfaction with the outcome ($\beta = -.14$, $p < .10$). Whether the assailant was convicted also showed a trend; women whose assailants were convicted were slightly more likely to be satisfied with the outcome ($\beta = .14$, $p < .10$).

The addition of the final block of variables, control over the process and control over the outcome, significantly improved prediction ($F_{\text{change}} = 12.33$, $p < .001$). Not surprisingly, the amount of control women perceived they had over the outcome was

Table 22

Regression coefficients for the hierarchical multiple regression predicting satisfaction with the court outcome.

	<u>Entry</u>			<u>Final</u>			Adj. R ²	R ² change
	B	SE B	β	B	SE B	β		
Block 1 - Incident							-.003	.011
Severity of violence at incident	-.18	.15	-.12	-.18	.14	-.11		
Number of injuries from incident	.01	.06	.02	-.01	.05	-.08		
Block 2 - Demographics							.045	.099 ^a
Ingham Co., MI	.02	.33	.01	-.14	.31	-.04		
Boulder, CO	-1.03	.38	-.29**	-.53	.39	-.15		
Participant race	-.03	.30	-.01	.01	.28	.00		
Assailant race	-.17	.31	-.05	-.23	.29	-.07		
Assailant drug problem	-.13	.31	-.04	-.17	.28	-.05		
Involvement at arrest	.34	.28	.11	.20	.26	.06		
Economic dependence	.13	.14	.09	.15	.12	.11		
Social support	.33	.19	.15	.11	.18	.05		

Table 22 (cont'd).

	<u>Entry</u>			<u>Final</u>			Adj. R ²	R ² change
	B	SE B	β	B	SE B	β		
Block 3 - System Response							.07	.05 ^a
Female officer	.15	.29	.05	.05	.27	.02		
Police supportive	.18	.10	.15 ^a	.12	.09	.10		
Time w/ prosecutor	-.00	.00	-.07	-.01	.00	-.14 ^a		
Convict	.56	.31	.15 ^a	.53	.29	.14 ^a		
Block 4 - Perceived Control							.21	.13 ^{**}
Control over court process	.29	.17	.19 ^a	---	---	---		
Control over outcome	.35	.15	.25 [*]					

Note: Full model $F(16, 147) = 3.42, p < .001$

^a $p < .10$

^{*} $p < .05$

^{**} $p < .01$

related to increased satisfaction with the outcome ($\beta = .25, p < .05$). The amount of control women perceived they had over the court process showed a trend; women who perceived they had more control over the process were slightly more satisfied with the outcome ($\beta = .19, p < .10$). Overall, the full model did significantly improve prediction (Adjusted $R^2 = .21, F(16, 147) = 3.42, p < .001$).

This model also revealed a mediator effect; the control variables mediated the effect of site. When the dummy-coded site variables were entered, an effect for the contrast between Boulder and Denver was found; women in Boulder were less satisfied with the outcome than women in Denver. This effect was consistent with the univariate findings ($F(2, 162) = 4.15, p < .05$). However, when the control variables were entered in the final block, this effect for site disappeared, suggesting that control over the process and control over the outcome mediated the site difference in satisfaction with the court outcome.

DISCUSSION

Women in this study had a wide variety of experiences, both of violence and experiences with the police and courts. As expected, there were distinct patterns of satisfaction with four components of the criminal legal system: the police response, the way the prosecutor handled the case, the court process, and the court outcome. These patterns of satisfaction were related to factors about the system response, the amount of control women perceived they had over the system, and, to a lesser extent, factors about the women and their assailants.

The majority of the women in this sample experienced severe violence during the incident that led to the court case. Even more women experienced severe violence during the six months before the target incident; the assault that led to the court case was not an isolated incident. Moreover, despite No Contact orders imposed by the judges in many of these cases, two thirds of assailants attempted to talk women out of taking part in prosecution, nearly half the assailants stalked the women, and nearly one in five women was assaulted while the target case was pending. Despite these clear attempts by assailants to prevent survivors from taking part in prosecution, the majority of women did use the court system. Three out of four women talked to the court advocate, two thirds went to court and just over half talked to the prosecutor. Only one in five women attempted to have the case dropped.

As expected, women were not uniformly satisfied (nor dissatisfied) with the criminal legal system. Across the entire sample of women, the average scores for each satisfaction variable was near the scale midpoint: neither satisfied nor dissatisfied. Looking at the mean for each satisfaction score would have lost valuable information. As

expected, distinct patterns of satisfaction across women could be found in the data. Moreover, many women had different levels of satisfaction with the different components of the legal system. Two of the four clusters (“Somewhat Satisfied” and “Somewhat Dissatisfied”) were each made up of women who were relatively satisfied or relatively dissatisfied with all the components of the legal system. The two remaining clusters (“Satisfactory Outcomes” and “Let Down”) each included women who were satisfied with some aspects of the system and dissatisfied with other aspects. Clearly, women can and do differentiate between the different aspects of the criminal legal system.

Additionally, only 38% of women were in a cluster that was satisfied with all aspects of the system (“Somewhat Satisfied”). Over half were less than satisfied with at least one aspect of the system. Consistent with an ecological perspective on intimate partner violence (Carlson, 1984; Dutton, 1996), it was expected that these patterns of satisfaction could be explained by four different types of variables: the incident, demographics, the system response, and perceived control over the system. The system response and demographics were each marginally related, while perceived control was found to be strongly related to satisfaction.

Both the supportiveness of the police and whether any of the responding police officers was female were related to women’s satisfaction with the police response. Women who felt the police were supportive of them were more likely to be in clusters that were somewhat satisfied with the police response (“Somewhat Satisfied” or “Let Down”). In addition, women who had a female officer respond were more likely to be in “Somewhat Satisfied” than in “Satisfactory Outcomes.” This effect for female police officers may be related to gender differences among police officers in attitudes toward

intimate partner violence (Belknap, 1995). However, having a female officer respond in and of itself is not enough to guarantee satisfaction with the police response, as illustrated by the contrast between “Somewhat Dissatisfied” and “Satisfactory Outcomes.” Women in “Somewhat Dissatisfied” were somewhat less satisfied with the police response, but were more likely to have had a female officer respond. Clearly, in order for women to be satisfied with the police response to intimate partner violence, they need to feel supported by the police.

The actual court outcome was also related to women’s patterns of satisfaction. Women whose assailants were not convicted were more likely to be in the “Let Down” cluster. In addition, women whose assailants were convicted were more likely to be satisfied with the court outcome (“Somewhat Satisfied” or “Satisfactory Endings”). Contrary to the commonly-held stereotype of battered women as forgiving and wanting their assailants to be released, many women in this study wanted their assailants to be convicted of the crime against them. Moreover, the majority of women in this study did go to court and most did not attempt to get the charges dropped. The “Let Down” cluster had the highest rate of appearing in court, the second lowest rate of requesting charges be dismissed, and the highest rate of violence while the case was pending. Yet this cluster also had the lowest conviction rate. This finding is consistent with Ferraro and Boychuk’s (1992) findings. When survivors do appear in court and do desire prosecution, there is still no guarantee of conviction. Thus, interventions to increase battered women’s participation in the court system is no guarantee of an increase in conviction rates. Future interventions to increase conviction rates, then, need to focus on the police and courts themselves, rather than simply attempting to increase the number of

battered women who appear in court. Steps like more detailed reporting by police officers and use of additional evidence in court (e.g., witness testimony, photographs, medical reports) have the potential to increase conviction rates.

Surprisingly, those women who spent more time with the prosecuting attorney were more likely to be in the cluster “Somewhat Dissatisfied,” which included women who were dissatisfied with the way the prosecuting attorney handled the case, the court process, and the court outcome. Perhaps these women spent additional time with the prosecutor as a way to change the way the prosecutor handled the case or in order to communicate their dissatisfaction. Clearly, simply increasing the time women and prosecuting attorneys spend together will not automatically lead to increased satisfaction for survivors; the quality of that interaction must also be addressed.

The only system-level variable that was not related to survivor satisfaction was the amount of time women spent with the advocate from the prosecuting attorney’s office. Again, it may be the quality of that interaction and the resulting fit between women’s needs and the court response, rather than the amount of time spent with the advocate, that is related to women’s satisfaction with the system. Future research needs to examine more closely women’s perceptions of and interactions with court advocates, along with advocates’ actual behavior.

Consistent with an ecological perspective on intimate partner violence, characteristics of the survivor and the assailant were also related to survivors’ satisfaction. Women who were involved with the assailant at the time of the arrest and White women were more likely to be in “Satisfactory Outcomes” than “Let Down” or “Somewhat Satisfied.” Perhaps women who were involved with their assailants at the

time of the arrest were perceived by police to be more “responsible” for the violence by not leaving the relationship (e.g., Erez & Belknap, 1998). Thus, the police may have been less supportive of these women, leading to their decreased satisfaction with the way they were treated.

The role of race is more challenging to interpret. Prior research has suggested that the police and courts are less likely to support women of Color than White women (Ferraro, 1989). Moreover, women of Color report that they may not call the police because of fear that their assailants (men of Color) will be treated harshly by a racist judicial system (Richie, 1996; Richie & Kanuha, 1997). Thus, the finding that women of Color were less likely than White women to be in the “Satisfactory Outcomes” cluster is somewhat inconsistent with prior research. This cluster was characterized by dissatisfaction with the police response, the prosecuting attorney, and the court process. Perhaps women of Color had lower expectations of system personnel than White women, leading to White women’s greater dissatisfaction with the way they were treated. Additionally, all of the assailants in this study had been arrested; thus this study cannot address possible race differences in arrest rates.

Contrary to expectations, the race of the assailant was not related to women’s satisfaction with the system over and above its relationship with site. Moreover, the linear regression on satisfaction with the outcome did not reveal that satisfaction with the outcome was impacted by the survivors’ race or the assailant’s race. Again, this null finding may be due to race differences in expectations of the criminal legal system; women may have expected that if their assailants were men of Color, then the assailants would be treated more harshly by the criminal legal system. Additional research needs to

explore in more detail the relationship between survivors' expectations of the criminal justice system, survivor race, assailant race, and survivor satisfaction with the court outcome.

Economic dependence and social support were both only marginally related to survivor satisfaction. Women who were "Somewhat Dissatisfied" were somewhat less likely to report that their assailants' income was important than women in "Satisfactory Outcomes." The measure of economic dependence used, however, was economic dependence at the time of the interview, not the time of the incident that led to the court case nor the time of the court outcome. A different measure of economic dependence may have yielded different results. Alternatively, women who are economically dependent on their assailants may be less likely to have police contact about assaults in the first place because they know that their income will be affected. Since women who had not had legal system contact were not eligible for the current study, these economically dependent women may be seriously underrepresented. Future research needs to examine in more detail the impact of economic dependence on women's decision to contact the police and to take part in prosecution.

Women who were "Somewhat Dissatisfied" were also slightly more likely to report that they had less social support than women in "Satisfactory Outcomes" and women in "Let Down." It was expected that women who had more social support might be more satisfied with the criminal legal system because of the extra support and assistance in decision-making and navigating the system. However, this does not appear to be the case; those women who reported slightly more social support were in two clusters that did not have positive experiences with the prosecuting attorney and the court

process. Given the exploratory nature of this research and that this difference on social support was a trend, it is possible that this finding may be a statistical artifact, rather than a true difference. Alternatively, women with more social support may have had higher expectations that they would be supported by the system than women without other sources of social support. Additional research asking women directly about how their social support network affected their decisions about using the criminal legal system and their experiences within the system is necessary to explore this finding in more detail.

The last demographic variable that was related to women's satisfaction with the system was drug and/or alcohol abuse by the assailants. Women whose assailants had a substance abuse problem were more likely to be in "Let Down." Perhaps the court personnel took the violence less seriously because of the assailant's substance abuse problem. If they attributed the violence to the substance abuse, rather than to the assailant, they may be less likely to take the survivor seriously or to vigorously pursue prosecution. Since substance abuse does not cause intimate partner violence (Limandri & Sheridan, 1995; Miller & Wellford, 1998), court personnel may need additional education on the role of substance abuse in intimate partner violence.

It should be clarified that these demographic characteristics that are related to women's satisfaction may not directly cause satisfaction. Rather, each of these variables either impacts the actions of legal system personnel (survivor and assailant race, relationship, assailant drug use), or at least impacts what survivors want from the system (economic dependence, social support). These actions by system personnel, in turn, impact women's satisfaction.

Overall, variables about women's perceived control over the criminal legal system were related to women's patterns of satisfaction. Two of three control variables were related to women's satisfaction: control over the court process and control over the court outcome. Women who were in the "Somewhat Satisfied" cluster felt like they had more control over the court process than women in the other clusters. Women in "Somewhat Dissatisfied" felt like they had somewhat less control over the outcome than did women in the other three clusters. Control also mediated the site difference in satisfaction with the outcome; this site difference appears to be due to a difference in perceived control. Women who felt like they had control, then, were more satisfied with the criminal legal system response. This effect for control is consistent with Ford's (1983; 1991; Ford & Regoli, 1992) work, which suggests that women who have the option to drop charges but decide not to are safer over time, relative to women who decide to drop charges and women who are not given this choice.

The distinction between perceived control and actual control in this study is crucial. The current study simply asked women how much control they believed they had over the system, because measuring women's *actual* control was not possible. Changes within the system that increase women's *perceived* control but do not increase their *actual* control ultimately would be misleading and disempowering (Riger, 1993). A great deal of future work will be needed to disentangle the relationship between perceived control, actual control, and satisfaction. How closely does women's perceived control match their actual control? How closely related is actual control and satisfaction for women? Are there particular situations where women would be more satisfied with less control, as suggested by proponents of evidence-based prosecution?

Control over the police response, however, was not related to satisfaction. This null finding may be due to the sample selected for this study: only those women whose assailants had been charged were eligible. In all but one case, someone contacted the police and an arrest was made. While the police varied in their supportiveness of women and in other actions (e.g., taking photographs, providing information), they did make arrests for crimes against women in the sample. Future research needs to address perceived control in cases where an arrest was not made.

Contrary to expectations, the effects of incident characteristics were weak. It was expected that severity of the violence and the resultant injuries would be related to satisfaction because the system may take cases of severe violence more seriously, thus leading to increased satisfaction. This did appear to be the case; women who experienced more severe violence were more likely to be in “Somewhat Satisfied” than in “Satisfactory Outcomes” (once the impact of injuries was controlled for). However, it should be noted that women who had experienced life threatening assaults and women who had not been physically assaulted at all were in all four clusters.

At first glance, there appears to be a conflict between women having control over the criminal legal system (which is related to women’s increased satisfaction) and evidence-based prosecution policies, which remove the responsibility for prosecution from survivors. For those women who believe the system can help end the violence against them, evidence-based prosecution policies will not affect their control over or participation in the system. Evidence-based prosecution does not preclude women from talking with court personnel or testifying in court. The dilemma remains, however, for women who want control over the system because they want charges dismissed.

Additional community supports for the survivor (e.g., financial support) and protection from the assailant could decrease women's reliance on control over the system to stay safe. Evidence-based prosecution as part of a larger, coordinated community response could decrease women's perceived control over the system without decreasing her satisfaction with the criminal legal system. Additional research is needed to explore the relationship between evidence-based prosecution, perceived control, and satisfaction in jurisdictions which consistently use evidence-based prosecution.

Future Directions

The current research added to our knowledge base by examining women's satisfaction with the system's response to their victimization. Knowing what aspects of the system women find satisfactory, however, is not the same as understanding what will keep women safe. Future longitudinal research needs to explore how this experience with the criminal legal system impacts women's actual safety over time.

Moreover, future research needs to examine how assailants experience the criminal legal system. Understanding what survivors want from the system and what their experiences are is only part of the picture. Assailants' violent behaviors need to stop if we are to end violence against women. What is it about the criminal legal system, and about other community responses to violence that can prevent and deter assailants' violence? Understanding how assailants experience the legal system is critical to developing policies and procedures to end violence against women.

In addition, this research only explored satisfaction among women whose assailants had been arrested and criminal charges had been filed. Future research needs to address satisfaction with the system in those cases where the police are contacted but an

arrest is not made and cases where an arrest is made, but the prosecuting attorney does not file criminal charges. Many of the women in the current research expressed mixed feelings about criminal prosecution, yet women whose assailants were convicted were more likely to be in a cluster characterized by satisfaction with the final case outcome (“Somewhat Satisfied” or “Satisfactory Outcomes”) than in “Let Down.” This finding contradicts the commonly held stereotype that women with abusive partners do not want the criminal legal system involved or do not want their assailants convicted. Clearly, conviction is important to many women.

The response rate for this study was low enough to raise concerns about the representativeness of the sample. Most importantly, women who were not safe enough to respond to the flyer or to in-person recruitment could not be interviewed. However, the sample did include women from a wide range of racial and ethnic backgrounds, ages, and incomes. Future research needs to explore how representative the current group of women was of women who have domestic violence-related court cases.

Additionally, the sites selected for this study differed from each other, both in population and in the legal system processes. Women in Boulder were more likely to be White and were more likely to have White assailants than women in Ingham County Michigan or women in Denver. This racial difference in sample is consistent with the populations of the three sites. This racial difference may also impact the way the legal system treats women and/or their expectations of the system. If women of Color have low expectations of the system, then they may be satisfied in situations where White women would not be. Clearly, this role of expectations and race needs to be explored further.

These sites also differ somewhat in legal system procedures. Women in Ingham County, MI are subpoenaed to pre-trial hearings as well as to trials; in the Colorado sites, women are only subpoenaed to trials. In Colorado, arrest in domestic violence cases is mandatory; in Michigan arrests is preferred. Because criminal charges had to have been filed in order for a woman to be eligible for the study, the women in Colorado may have had slightly different experiences than women in Michigan. Specifically, there may have been women in Michigan whose assailants were not arrested (making them ineligible for the study) but whose assailants would have been arrested in Colorado.

The policies and procedures in these three jurisdictions may also differ in important ways from other communities. For instance, evidence-based prosecution procedures and strong coordination between multiple community agencies (including the police and courts) could impact both what survivors want from the legal system and how survivors are treated. Deferred prosecution policies, which defer prosecution on the condition that the defendant complete some form of probation and/or counseling, could impact the prosecution and conviction rate, thus impacting how survivors feel about the process.

Summary and Conclusions

Overall, this study demonstrates the complexity of women's experiences: both their experiences of violence and other crimes by their intimate partners and their experiences with the criminal legal system. The criminal legal system is only one of multiple systems with the potential to assist women with abusive partners and to hold assailants accountable for their actions. Appropriate, coordinated responses by multiple systems are necessary to adequately address violence against women. Nonetheless, understanding survivor satisfaction with the criminal legal system is a crucial first step to improving the way this system addresses intimate partner violence.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

Interview

MSU Prosecution Project
Initial Interview

As we talked about on the phone, this interview will take approximately 2 hours to complete. The information you give me today will be used to tell us how the police and court system can better help women. Since you are the expert, any information you give us will be extremely helpful. Everything you tell me will be kept confidential from everyone and will not affect any services you receive from any law enforcement agency or from the court system. If any of the questions make you uncomfortable or don't apply to you, just let me know.

When you last spoke with us, you said: you didn't have a phone
 your phone number was: _____

Is this information still right? ____ YES ____ NO (CURRENT PHONE STATUS: _____)

CONFIRM NAME (esp. spelling) AND CURRENT ADDRESS:

Name _____ Address _____

City _____ Zip _____

Do you plan on living at this address for the next three months? YES NO DON'T KNOW

(IF NO or DON'T KNOW) Do you know where you might be living during the next three months?

_____ (phone) _____

If we were unable to get in touch with you, who would be most likely to know how we could contact you? When we talked with you on the phone, you mentioned these people (**READ PREVIOUS CONTACTS**). Are they still okay for us to contact if we can't reach you at the address you gave? (GET RELATIONSHIP TO HER FOR ALL CONTACTS) (**HAVE HER SIGN RELEASE FORM FOR ALL CONTACTS**).

New Contacts

a. _____

b. _____

Previous Contacts

b. _____

still appropriate? YES ____ NO ____
b. _____

still appropriate? YES ____ NO ____

When are the best times to contact you? (GET SPECIFIC DAYS & TIMES)

Weekdays _____ Weekends _____

Are there times that are unsafe or less safe for us to contact you? _____

When we contact you again in three months, what should we say when someone answers the phone? (e.g., ask for her, leave message from Prosecution Study, from MSU, from women's health study) _____

Is it all right if we leave a message with the person who answers the phone? YES NO

Who should we say is calling? _____

Is it all right if we leave a message on an answering machine? YES NO Who should we say is calling? _____

Throughout this interview I will be asking questions about the person who was arrested for physically harming you. The reason I'll be asking these questions is so that we can better understand your circumstances as well as the effect this person's violence and the court case have had on your well-being. Because these are personal questions, it may seem less awkward for me to refer to this person by name. What is this person's name?

(GET FIRST AND LAST NAME & SPELLING) _____

Interviewer ID: _____

Date of interview: _____

Time started: _____

(TURN ON TAPE RECORDER)

First, I'd like to ask you some general questions so that we can get some background information for the women we are talking with.

1. What is your race or ethnic background?

AFRICAN AMERICAN OR BLACK	1
WHITE/CAUCASIAN	2
LATINA/CHICANA/HISPANIC	3
ASIAN/ASIAN-AMERICAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER	4
NATIVE AMERICAN	5
MIXED (.....)	6
OTHER (.....)	7

2. What is your date of birth? ____/____/____ (age _____)

3. How many children do you have? _____

(INCLUDE STEPCHILDREN IF SHE HAS MOTHER-TYPE RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THEM)

(IF SHE HAS NO CHILDREN, GO TO #4)

3a. What are their ages?

(INDICATE NUMBER FOR EACH AGE RANGE)

NO CHILDREN = 88	UNDER 3 YEARS OLD	_____
	3 TO 5 YEARS OLD	_____
	6 TO 12 YEARS OLD	_____
	13 TO 18 YEARS OLD	_____
	OVER 18 YEARS OLD	_____

3b. How many of your children are currently living with you?

(IF NONE, GO TO #4)

(She has no children.....88)

3c. Is (A) _____ a biological or adoptive parent to any of your minor children?

YES	1
NO	0
(Not Applicable - No Minor Children)	8

4. Do you have any kind of disability? (IF YES) What kind of disability is it?

Specify all: _____

NO DISABILITY	0
VISUALLY IMPAIRED	1
HEARING IMPAIRED	2
PHYSICALLY IMPAIRED	3
LEARNING DISABILITY	4
OTHER MENTAL IMPAIRMENT	5
MORE THAN ONE OF THE ABOVE	6
OTHER	7

5. In the last six months, have you been employed?

(GO TO #5a)	YES, PART TIME (less than 35 hrs/week)	1
(GO TO #5a)	YES, FULL TIME	2
(GO TO #6)	NO	0

5a. Are you currently employed?

YES	1
NO	0
(Not Applicable)	8

6. What's your education level?

LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL	1
HIGH SCHOOL GRAD/GED	2
TRADE SCHOOL	3
SOME COLLEGE	4
ASSOCIATE'S DEGREE	5
COLLEGE GRADUATE	6
PROFESSIONAL DEGREE	7

7. Are you receiving any governmental assistance, such as SSI, Section 8, or Food Stamps?

YES	1
NO	0

8. I know that sometimes it can be uncomfortable to talk about incomes, but it can help us to understand more about your life if we know how much money you make or get on a monthly basis. Could you tell me what your current monthly income is? That is, based on the income you get before taxes are taken out. (IF SHE NEEDS A REFERENCE, ASK ABOUT THE LAST MONTH OR TWO.)

(THIS INCLUDES EVERYTHING SHE GETS FROM HER JOB EARNINGS, JOB EARNINGS OF HER PARTNER OR ANYONE ELSE IN THE HOUSEHOLD, STOCK DIVIDENDS, TANF, WIC, FOOD STAMPS, RENT/UTILITIES SUBSIDIES, SECTION 8, CHILD SUPPORT, AND ALIMONY, if applicable)

(MAKE NOTES IN THE MARGIN/ADD IT UP IF NECESSARY)

(EXACT AMOUNT)

8a. Is your current monthly income different from your monthly income for the last six months? Would you say your income has (READ EACH OPTION)

DECREASED A LOT	0
DECREASED A LITTLE	1
STAYED ABOUT THE SAME	2
INCREASED A LITTLE	3
INCREASED A LOT	4

8b. How many people does your current monthly income support? _____

8c. How much of this income do you bring directly into the home rather than another adult? This includes any child support, WIC, food stamps, or any other government aid you may get. (READ EACH OPTION)

NONE OF THE INCOME	0
¼ OF THE INCOME OR LESS	1
<u>BETWEEN</u> ¼ AND ½ OF THE INCOME	2
½ OF THE INCOME	3
<u>BETWEEN</u> ½ AND ¾ OF THE INCOME	4
¾ OR MORE OF THE INCOME BUT NOT ALL	5
ALL OF THE INCOME	6

(MARK 8d "0" & 8e "8" & GO TO #9) (Not Applicable - has no income) 8

8d. How much of this income does (A) _____ bring in?
(IF SHE BROUGHT IN ALL INCOME, *DOUBLE CHECK* AND MARK THE QUESTION "0")
(CHILD SUPPORT DOES NOT COUNT)
(READ EACH OPTION)

(GO TO #9)

NONE OF THE INCOME	0
¼ OF THE INCOME OR LESS	1
<u>BETWEEN</u> ¼ AND ½ OF THE INCOME	2
½ OF THE INCOME	3
<u>BETWEEN</u> ½ AND ¾ OF THE INCOME	4
¾ OR MORE OF THE INCOME BUT NOT ALL	5
ALL OF THE INCOME	6

(IF (A) _____ HAS BROUGHT IN ANY OF THE INCOME, ASK)
 8e. How important is the money that (A) _____ brings in to you and your family?
 By important, I mean how easy would it be for you or your family to get by without it. Would you say that it is:

- NOT AT ALL IMPORTANT 1
- A LITTLE IMPORTANT 2
- SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT 3
- VERY IMPORTANT 4
- (Not Applicable - brought in none) 8

(#9-17)

In this section of the interview, I want to find out how you feel about various parts of your life. Please tell me the feelings you have now – taking into account what has happened in the past six months, and what you expect in the near future.

On this **GREEN** card are the answers that I'd like you to give me. I'll be asking you about a list of things. After I ask you each question, please tell me what phrase on this card gives the best summary of how you feel: either "VERY HAPPY," "HAPPY," "MOSTLY SATISFIED," "EQUALLY SATISFIED AND DISSATISFIED," "MOSTLY DISSATISFIED," "UNHAPPY," or "VERY UNHAPPY," depending on how you feel about that part of your life.

If you feel that a question doesn't apply to you, or is uncomfortable for you to answer, just let me know.

- VERY HAPPY 1
- HAPPY 2
- MOSTLY SATISFIED 3
- MIXED (EQUALLY SATISFIED/DISSATISFIED) 4
- MOSTLY DISSATISFIED 5
- UNHAPPY 6
- VERY UNHAPPY 7
- (Not Applicable) 8
- No Answer (Explain Why!) 9

- 9. First, a very general question. How do you feel about your life overall? ____
- 10. In general, how do you feel about yourself? ____
- 11. How do you feel about your personal safety? ____
- 12. How do you feel about the amount of fun and enjoyment you have? ____
- 13. How do you feel about the responsibilities you have for members of your family? ____
- 14. How do you feel about what you are accomplishing in your life? ____
- 15. How do you feel about your independence or freedom - that is, how free do you feel to live the kind of life you want? ____
- 16. How do you feel about your emotional and psychological well-being? ____
- 17. How do you feel about the way you spend your spare time? ____

Now, I have a list of some ways you might have felt, or things you might have done in the last week. We are asking these questions to get an idea of how you're feeling lately. I'd like to know how often you have felt any of these ways in the past week. Using this **PURPLE** card, during the past week, how often:

NEVER	0
RARELY (less than a day)	1
A LITTLE (1-2 days)	2
SOMETIMES (3-4 days)	3
MOST OR ALL THE TIME (5-7 days)	4
(Not Applicable - Explain Why!)	8
No Answer - Explain Why!	9

18. Were you bothered by things that don't usually bother you? ____
19. Did you not feel like eating, or have a poor appetite? ____
20. Did you feel that you could not shake off the blues even with help from family or friends? ____
21. Did you feel like you were just as good as other people? ____
22. Did you have trouble keeping your mind on what you were doing? ____
23. Did you feel depressed? ____
24. Did you feel like everything you did was an effort? ____
25. Did you feel hopeful about the future? ____
26. Did you think your life had been a failure? ____
27. Did you feel fearful? ____
28. Was your sleep restless? ____
29. Were you happy? ____
30. Did you talk less than usual? ____
31. Did you feel lonely? ____
32. Were people unfriendly? ____
33. Did you enjoy life? ____
34. Did you have crying spells? ____
35. Did you feel sad? ____

NEVER	0
RARELY (less than a day)	1
A LITTLE (1-2 days)	2
SOMETIMES (3-4 days)	3
MOST OR ALL THE TIME (5-7 days)	4
(Not Applicable - Explain Why!)	8
No Answer - Explain Why!	9

36. Did you feel like people disliked you? _____

37. Did you feel like you could not "get going?" _____

Now, I'd like to ask you some questions about your relationship with (A)_____. If you don't want to answer any of these questions - or if you want to stop at any time, just let me know. You don't have to answer any questions that make you feel uncomfortable.

38. How long have you known (A)_____? _____
(MONTHS)

39. How long were you, or have you been in a relationship with (A) _____? _____
(MONTHS)

40. How would you describe your current relationship with (A) _____? Would you say you are:

MARRIED, LIVING TOGETHER	1
MARRIED, SEPARATED (not living together)	2
DIVORCED (not living together)	3
GIRL/BOYFRIEND, LIVING TOGETHER	4
GIRL/BOYFRIEND, NOT LIVING TOGETHER	5
EX-GIRLFRIEND, EX-BOYFRIEND	6
DATING, BUT NOT GIRL/BOYFRIEND	7
OTHER (_____)	0

41. From the time your relationship started until now, how many separations have you had from (A) _____?

(SEPARATION IS DEFINED BY AT LEAST AN OVERNIGHT SEPARATION WHERE YOU THOUGHT THE RELATIONSHIP WAS OVER OR ENDING)

(INCLUDES IF CURRENTLY SEPARATED)

(IF "0" GO TO #43)

(IF "1" OR MORE GO TO #41a)

(ACTUAL #)

41a. How long did your last separation last?

[NO SEPARATIONS = 88888]

(INCLUDES CURRENT SEPARATION)

(# OF DAYS)

(IF LIVING TOGETHER, SKIP TO #46)

(ASK IF THEY ARE *NOT* LIVING TOGETHER)
(IF SHE HAS NO KIDS, SKIP TO #43)

(NOTE: IF (A) IS NOT A PARENT TO HER KIDS *AND* SHE SAYS THE QUESTIONS DO NOT APPLY, SKIP TO #43)

42. Does (A)_____ have court-ordered visitation rights?

YES	1
NO	0
(Not Applicable)	8

42a. Using the **Pink Card** can you tell me about how often in the past six months has
 (A) _____ spent time (visited) with your children?

NEVER	0
ONCE	1
ONCE A MONTH OR LESS	2
2 OR 3 TIMES A MONTH	3
ONCE OR TWICE A WEEK	4
3 OR 4 TIMES A WEEK	5
5 OR 6 TIMES A WEEK	6
EVERY DAY	7
(Not Applicable)	8

42b. Some men use custody or visitation issues to harass the women they have been involved with.
 Using the answers on this **WHITE CARD**, to what extent, if at all, has
 (A) _____ used custody or visitation to:

	NOT AT ALL	A LITTLE	SOME	VERY MUCH	N/A
STAY IN YOUR LIFE	0	1	2	3	8
HARASS YOU	0	1	2	3	8
INTIMIDATE YOU	0	1	2	3	8
KEEP "TRACK" OF YOU	0	1	2	3	8
DEMEAN YOU IN FRONT OF THE KIDS	0	1	2	3	8
FRIGHTEN YOU	0	1	2	3	8
TRY TO TURN THE KIDS AGAINST YOU	0	1	2	3	8
ANYTHING ELSE?	0	1	2	3	8

(Specify:_____)

(ASK IF NOT LIVING TOGETHER) (IF LIVING TOGETHER, GO TO #46)

43. Now, I'd just like to know about the whereabouts of (A) _____. For instance, is he in this area, in another city, in jail?

IN THIS AREA	1
DIFFERENT CITY, SAME STATE	2
DIFFERENT STATE	3
DIFFERENT COUNTRY	4
IN JAIL OR PRISON	5
OTHER (.....)	6
DON'T KNOW	7
(Not Applicable - living together)	8

(ASK IF NOT LIVING TOGETHER)

44. Does (A) _____ know where you are living now?

YES	1
NO	0
(DON'T KNOW)	7
(Not Applicable - living together)	8

(IF SHE IS IN A RELATIONSHIP WITH (A) _____ GO TO #46)

(ASK ONLY IF SHE IS NOT IN A RELATIONSHIP WITH (A) _____)

45. Separating from someone is sometimes a difficult process. About how often would you say you have seriously considered getting back together with (A) _____ since your last separation? **(HAND PARTICIPANT PINK CARD)**

NEVER	0
ONCE	1
ONCE A MONTH OR LESS	2
2 OR 3 TIMES A MONTH	3
ONCE OR TWICE A WEEK	4
3 OR 4 TIMES A WEEK	5
5 OR 6 TIMES A WEEK	6
EVERY DAY	7
(Not Applicable)	8

(ASK ONLY IF SHE IS NOT IN A RELATIONSHIP WITH (A) _____)

45a. How often has (A) _____ tried to encourage you to get back together with him since your last separation? *(Includes through the mail or through other people.)*

(CONTINUE USING PINK CARD)

NEVER	0
ONCE	1
ONCE A MONTH OR LESS	2
2 OR 3 TIMES A MONTH	3
ONCE OR TWICE A WEEK	4
3 OR 4 TIMES A WEEK	5
5 OR 6 TIMES A WEEK	6
EVERY DAY	7
(Not Applicable)	8

(ASK ONLY IF SHE IS NOT IN A RELATIONSHIP WITH (A) _____)

45b. How often has (A) _____ tried to harass or intimidate you to get back together with him since your last separation? *(Includes through the mail or through other people.)*
(CONTINUE USING PINK CARD)

NEVER	0
ONCE	1
ONCE A MONTH OR LESS	2
2 OR 3 TIMES A MONTH	3
ONCE OR TWICE A WEEK	4
3 OR 4 TIMES A WEEK	5
5 OR 6 TIMES A WEEK	6
EVERY DAY	7
(Not Applicable)	8

(IF NO CHILDREN, GO TO #46)

45c. How many times in the past six months has (A) _____ used the children (for example - said they needed him or threatened to hurt them or take them away from you) to convince you to get back together with him?
(CONTINUE USING PINK CARD)

NEVER	0
ONCE	1
ONCE A MONTH OR LESS	2
2 OR 3 TIMES A MONTH	3
ONCE OR TWICE A WEEK	4
3 OR 4 TIMES A WEEK	5
5 OR 6 TIMES A WEEK	6
EVERY DAY	7
(Not Applicable)	8

(IF NO CHILDREN, '8')

(ASK EVERYONE)

46. Would you say that (A) _____ has or used to have an alcohol and/or drug problem?

(GO TO #47)

NO PROBLEM	0
ALCOHOL ONLY	1
DRUG ONLY	2
ALCOHOL AND DRUG PROBLEM	3
RECOVERING ALCOHOLIC (SOBER)	4
RECOVERING ADDICT (CLEAN)	5
RECOVERING ALCOHOLIC/ADDICT	6
(DON'T KNOW)	7

(MARK #46a-c "7" AND SKIP)

(IF SHE THINKS (A) HAS ALCOHOL AND/OR DRUG PROBLEM, INCLUDING "RECOVERING" ASK)

46a. Is he currently receiving any type of treatment for this problem? (INCLUDES AA)

(GO TO #46b)

YES	1
-----------	---

(GO TO #47)

NO	0
----------	---

(MARK #46b & c "7" AND SKIP)

(DON'T KNOW)	7
--------------------	---

(Not Applicable)	8
------------------------	---

(IF YES)

46b. What type of treatment is he in?

(MARK #46c "7" AND SKIP)

OUTPATIENT TREATMENT (Includes AA)	1
INPATIENT TREATMENT	2
OTHER (.....)	3
(DON'T KNOW)	7
(Not Applicable)	8

46c. Was the treatment mandated (i.e., did a judge tell him to get treatment)?

YES	1
NO	0
(DON'T KNOW)	7
(Not Applicable)	8

47. Now I've got some questions about your relationship with (A) _____ during the six months before he was arrested. We sent you a letter a little while after the court case closed. Can you tell me when he was arrested for those charges? (GET AS SPECIFIC AS POSSIBLE; AT LEAST THE MONTH AND YEAR)

48. When did the court case close? That is, when was the outcome - like conviction or dismissing the charges - decided? (GET AS SPECIFIC AS POSSIBLE; AT LEAST THE MONTH AND YEAR)

49. What was your relationship with (A) _____ during the six months before the arrest? (IF HER RELATIONSHIP CHANGED, USE RELATIONSHIP THAT WAS TRUE FOR MOST OF THE TIME THE VIOLENCE WAS OCCURRING DURING THE SIX MONTHS)

MARRIED, LIVING TOGETHER	1
MARRIED, SEPARATED (not living together)	2
DIVORCED (not living together)	3
GIRL/BOYFRIEND, LIVING TOGETHER	4
GIRL/BOYFRIEND, NOT LIVING TOGETHER	5
EX-GIRLFRIEND, EX-BOYFRIEND	6
DATING, BUT NOT GIRL/BOYFRIEND	7
OTHER (.....)	0

50. Now, I'm going to ask some questions about some things partners and ex-partners do to harm us or make us feel bad about ourselves. These are emotional kinds of things that can happen in any relationship. Using this card (SHOW YELLOW CARD), could you tell me how often in the six months before he was arrested (A) _____ did any of these things to annoy or hurt you?

(IF SHE *WAS* INVOLVED WITH ASSAILANT IN 6 MONTHS BEFORE ARREST, SKIP THE ITEMS MARKED WITH ~ AND MARK "8")

(IF SHE WAS NOT INVOLVED WITH ASSAILANT IN 6 MONTHS BEFORE ARREST, SKIP THE ITEMS MARKED WITH** AND MARK "8")

NEVER	0
ONCE	1
RARELY	2
SOMETIMES	3
OFTEN	4
(Not Applicable)	8
(Declined to Answer)	9

a. How often has he refused to talk to you? _____

b. How often has he accused you of having or wanting other sexual relationships? _____

c. Tried to control your money? _____

d. Tried to control your activities? _____

e. Lied to you or deliberately misled you? _____

f. Called you names or sworn at you? _____

g. Ridiculed or criticized you? _____

~h. (ASK IF NOT INVOLVED) Threatened, harmed, or attempted to
harm your new partner? _____
(If no new partner, mark N/A = 8)

i. Harassed your family or friends in some way? _____

j. Discouraged your contact with family or friends? _____

k. Tried to humiliate you? _____

l. Came unwanted to your home, work, or school? _____

m. Broken or destroyed something important to you? _____

n. Broke into or attempted to break into your home or car? _____

o. Do you have or have you had pets in the last six months? (IF YES)
Abused or threatened to abuse pets to hurt you? _____
(If no pets, mark N/A = 8)

p. Punished or deprived the children when he was angry at you? _____
(If no children, mark N/A= 8)

How often in the six months before he was arrested has (A) _____

NEVER	0
ONCE	1
RARELY	2
SOMETIMES	3
OFTEN	4
(Not Applicable)	8
(Declined to Answer)	9

q. Threatened to take the children away from you?
(If no children, mark N/A= 8)

r. Left you somewhere with no way to get home?

**s. Threatened to end the relationship if you didn't do what he wanted?

t. Stole or read your mail?

u. Tried to force you to leave your home?

v. Made unwanted calls to your home or work?

w. Threatened to commit suicide?

x. Accused you of being irrational or crazy?

y. Left you unwanted phone or pager messages at home or work?

z. Tried to get you fired from your job?
(If no job, mark N/A = 8)

aa. Joked about or pretended to hurt you?

bb. Checked up on you?

cc. Followed you or watched you?

dd. Sent you unwanted gifts, photos, or letters?

ee. Told you that you are not lovable?

ff. Told you that you were a bad or unfit mother?
(If no children, mark N/A= 8)

gg. Acted like he "owned" you?

** hh. Forbid you from leaving your home?

ii. Do something else I haven't mentioned?
(Specify: _____)

51. (SHOW PINK CARD) How often in the 6 months before he was arrested did (A)_____ threaten you in any way? By that I mean said or did things that made you feel scared or in danger, whether in person, over the phone, through the mail, or through other people. Would you say:

(GO TO #52)

NEVER	0
ONCE	1
ONCE A MONTH OR LESS	2
2 OR 3 TIMES A MONTH	3
ONCE OR TWICE A WEEK	4
3 OR 4 TIMES A WEEK	5
5 OR 6 TIMES A WEEK	6
EVERY DAY	7

51a. (SHOW PINK CARD) How often in the 6 months before he was arrested has (A)_____ threatened to kill you? Would you say:

NEVER	0
ONCE	1
ONCE A MONTH OR LESS	2
2 OR 3 TIMES A MONTH	3
ONCE OR TWICE A WEEK	4
3 OR 4 TIMES A WEEK	5
5 OR 6 TIMES A WEEK	6
EVERY DAY	7
(Not Applicable - never threatened)	8

52. Do you think (A)_____ is capable of killing you? (ASK EACH)

DEFINITELY YES	1
PROBABLY YES	2
PROBABLY NO	4
DEFINITELY NO	5
(Insists she doesn't know)	3

53. Does (A)_____ have easy access to a gun? (Includes hunting rifles)

YES, BUT NOT IN THE HOUSE OR WITH HIM	1
YES, IN THE HOUSE OR WITH HIM	2
NO	0
(Don't Know)	7

54. (SHOW PINK CARD) How often in the six months before he was arrested did (A)_____ threaten your children, friends, or family in any way? By that I mean said or did things that made you or them feel scared or in danger, whether in person, over the phone, through the mail, or through other people. Using the answers on this PINK CARD, would you say:

NEVER	0
ONCE	1
ONCE A MONTH OR LESS	2
2 OR 3 TIMES A MONTH	3
ONCE OR TWICE A WEEK	4
3 OR 4 TIMES A WEEK	5
5 OR 6 TIMES A WEEK	6
EVERY DAY	7

(IF SHE HAS NOT BEEN THREATENED AND IF HER FAMILY/FRIENDS HAVE NOT BEEN THREATENED, MARK #55 AND #56 "NOT APPLICABLE" AND SKIP TO #57.)

55. (IF SHE OR HER FRIENDS/FAMILY HAVE BEEN THREATENED AT ALL) If you were to compare the number of times (A)_____ has threatened you or your family or friends since his arrest to the 6 months before the arrest, would you say the threats have been:

LESS FREQUENT	1
AS FREQUENT	2
MORE FREQUENT	3
NO THREATS SINCE THE ARREST	7
(Not Applicable)	8

56. (IF SHE OR HER FRIENDS/FAMILY HAVE BEEN THREATENED AT ALL) How afraid are you that he will follow through or make good on his threats? Would you say you are:

NOT AT ALL AFRAID	0
A LITTLE BIT AFRAID	1
SOMEWHAT AFRAID	2
VERY AFRAID	3
(Not Applicable)	8

(ASK EVERYONE)

Now I'd like to talk about the violence you've experienced from (A)_____. First, I have some specific questions to ask, but then we can talk a little more informally about what happened if you want, okay?

57. How long after you became involved with (A)_____ did he first physically harm you?

(IF NEVER HARMED = 88888)

(ACTUAL # OF DAYS)

58. I have a list of different types of physical violence that women have experienced from their partners and ex-partners. Could you tell me, to the best of your recollection, how often (A)_____ did any of these things to you in the **six months before he was arrested**? You can use the answers on the **PINK CARD**. Then I'll just ask you "yes" or "no" whether this happened during the assault that led to the court case.

So, how often in the six months before the arrest did he:

NEVER	0
ONCE	1
ONCE A MONTH OR LESS	2
2 OR 3 TIMES A MONTH	3
ONCE OR TWICE A WEEK	4
3 OR 4 TIMES A WEEK	5
5 OR 6 TIMES A WEEK	6
EVERY DAY	7
(Not Applicable)	8

During the assault that led to the court case, did (A) _____:

YES	1
NO	0
(Not Applicable)	8

	LAST 6 MO.	AT ARREST
a. Break your glasses or tear your clothing?	_____	_____
b. Push or shove you?	_____	_____
c. Grab you?	_____	_____
d. Slap you with an open hand?	_____	_____
e. Pull your hair?	_____	_____
f. Bite you?	_____	_____
g. Hit you with a fist?	_____	_____
h. Kick you?	_____	_____
i. Throw something at you?	_____	_____
j. Aside from throwing something, how often did he hit you with an object?	_____	_____
k. Try to hit you with an object?	_____	_____
l. Twist your arm or leg?	_____	_____
m. Drove recklessly in order to scare you or hurt you?	_____	_____
n. Choke you or try to smother you (including drowning)?	_____	_____

So, how often in the six months before the arrest:

NEVER	0
ONCE	1
ONCE A MONTH OR LESS	2
2 OR 3 TIMES A MONTH	3
ONCE OR TWICE A WEEK	4
3 OR 4 TIMES A WEEK	5
5 OR 6 TIMES A WEEK	6
EVERY DAY	7
(Not Applicable)	8

During the assault that led to the court case, did (A) _____:

YES	1
NO	0
(Not Applicable)	8

	LAST 6 MO.	AT ARREST
o. Burn you (including cigarette burns)?	_____	_____
p. Tie you up or physically restrain you in some way?	_____	_____
q. Beat you up?	_____	_____
r. Force sexual activity?	_____	_____
s. Threaten you with a knife?	_____	_____
t. Threaten you with a gun?	_____	_____
u. Stab you?	_____	_____
v. Shoot you?	_____	_____
w. Do something else I haven't mentioned? (_____)	_____	_____

(IF SHE HAS NOT BEEN HARMED AT ALL - ITEMS 58 A TO W ARE ALL "0"- SKIP TO #62)

59. (IF SHE HAS BEEN HARMED AT ALL) Have you been pregnant in the six months before the arrest?

(GO TO #59a)	YES	1
(GO TO #60)	NO	0
	(Not Applicable - never harmed)	8

59a. Did (A) _____ harm you while you were pregnant during the six months before the arrest?

YES	1
NO	0
(Not Applicable)	8

60. (IF SHE HAS BEEN HARMED **AT ALL**) During the time of the violence over the six months before the arrest, were you involved with (A) _____ ? (READ EACH)

YES 1
 NO 0
 ONLY FOR SOME OF THE VIOLENCE 2
 (Not Applicable) 8

61. (IF SHE HAS BEEN HARMED **AT ALL**) Now I'm going to go through a list of abuse-related injuries. Please tell me how often in the six months before the arrest (A) _____'s violence toward you has caused any of the injuries I mention. (USE PINK CARD AGAIN)

After I ask about an injury, then I'm going to ask if that injury happened at the time of the assault that led to the arrest and court case. You can just answer "yes" or "no," whether you had that injury from that assault. Okay?

So, how often in the six months before the arrest did (A) _____'s violence toward you cause:

NEVER 0
 ONCE 1
 ONCE A MONTH OR LESS 2
 2 OR 3 TIMES A MONTH 3
 ONCE OR TWICE A WEEK 4
 3 OR 4 TIMES A WEEK 5
 5 OR 6 TIMES A WEEK 6
 EVERY DAY 7
 (Not Applicable) 8
 (Declined to Answer) 9

Did you have (injury) from the assault that led to the court case?

YES 1
 NO 0
 (Not Applicable) 8

	LAST 6 MO.	AT ARREST
a. Cuts, scrapes or bruises?	_____	_____
b. Soreness without bruises?	_____	_____
c. Burns, including rug burns?	_____	_____
d. Loose or broken teeth?	_____	_____
e. Bite wounds?	_____	_____
f. Bald spots or hair loss?	_____	_____
g. Black eye(s)?	_____	_____
h. Broken bones or fractures?	_____	_____

How often in the six months before the arrest that led to the court case did
 (A) _____ 's violence toward you cause:

NEVER	0
ONCE	1
ONCE A MONTH OR LESS	2
2 OR 3 TIMES A MONTH	3
ONCE OR TWICE A WEEK	4
3 OR 4 TIMES A WEEK	5
5 OR 6 TIMES A WEEK	6
EVERY DAY	7
(Not Applicable)	8
(Declined to Answer)	9

Did you have (injury) from the assault that led to the court case?

YES	1
NO	0
(Not Applicable)	8

	LAST 6 MO.	AT ARREST
i. Internal injuries?	_____	_____
j. Nausea or vomiting?	_____	_____
k. Strains or sprains?	_____	_____
l. Dislocated joints?	_____	_____
m. Concussion or other head injury?	_____	_____
n. Loss of consciousness (passing out)?	_____	_____
o. Pregnancy complications or miscarriage?	_____	_____
(NO PREGNANCY = 8)		
p. Knife or gunshot wound?	_____	_____
q. Permanent scarring?	_____	_____
r. Any other injuries I haven't mentioned?	_____	_____
(Specify _____)		

(IF SHE HAS NOT BEEN INJURED AT ALL, GO TO #62)

(IF SHE HAS BEEN INJURED, ASK)

61aa. How many times in the six months before (A) _____ was arrested did you seek medical treatment because of his violence against you?

(EXACT #)

(N/A = 888)

61ab. Did you seek medical treatment from the assault that led to the court case?

YES 1

NO 0

(Not Applicable) 8

62. (USING PINK CARD) How many times in the six months before (A) _____ was arrested did he physically harm you or attempt to harm you? (MAKE SURE THIS IS CONSISTENT WITH HER ANSWERS TO THE ASSAULT ITEMS)

(GO TO #65)

NEVER 0

ONCE 1

ONCE A MONTH OR LESS 2

2 OR 3 TIMES A MONTH 3

ONCE OR TWICE A WEEK 4

3 OR 4 TIMES A WEEK 5

5 OR 6 TIMES A WEEK 6

EVERY DAY 7

(Not Applicable) 8

63. For some people, when someone has been violent, we change our behavior when around that person. Using the WHITE CARD again, how much do you think (A)_____’s violence has made you more likely to:

	NOT AT ALL	A LITTLE	SOME	MUCH	VERY N/A
TRY TO KEEP HIM FROM GETTING MAD	0	1	2	3	8
TRY TO KEEP HIM HAPPY ...	0	1	2	3	8
LET HIM HAVE HIS OWN WAY	0	1	2	3	8
AVOID HIM AT CERTAIN TIMES (when he’s been drinking, after work) ...	0	1	2	3	8
AVOID DISAGREEING WITH HIM	0	1	2	3	8
AVOID TALKING ABOUT CERTAIN THINGS (e.g., money, children) .	0	1	2	3	8
AVOID TALKING TO FRIENDS	0	1	2	3	8
AVOID TALKING TO FAMILY	0	1	2	3	8
ANYTHING ELSE? (Specify:_____)	0	1	2	3	8

Now I'm going to ask you some questions about your most recent court involvement and about your thoughts and experiences. Once again, everything you tell me will be kept confidential, and will not affect any services you receive from the police department or the prosecutor's office.

64. (IF SHE HAS BEEN HARMED **AT ALL**) First, I'm going to ask who, if anyone, knows about the violence. Then, I'm going to ask how supported you felt by each of the people or organizations who know.

So, who knows about (A)'s _____ violence against you? Does...

YES 1
 NO 0
 (Insists she's not sure) 7
 (Not Applicable) 8

(FOR EACH PERSON/GROUP TOLD, ASK:) Thinking about the most recent court case, overall, how supportive was/were _____ of you? Using the answers on this TAN CARD would you say they were (READ EACH OPTION)

VERY UNSUPPORTIVE 0
 SOMEWHAT UNSUPPORTIVE 1
 NEUTRAL 2
 SOMEWHAT SUPPORTIVE 3
 VERY SUPPORTIVE 4
 (Not Applicable) 8

	KNOW	SUPPORT
a. A Relative	_____	_____
b. A Friend	_____	_____
c. A Neighbor	_____	_____
d. A Co-Worker or Classmate	_____	_____
e. A Doctor/Nurse	_____	_____
f. Religious Leader	_____	_____
g. The Police	_____	_____
h. CARE Staff/Volunteers	_____	_____
i. CADA/Other Shelter	_____	_____
j. PPO Office	_____	_____
k. Prosecuting Attorney	_____	_____
l. Other Attorney/Legal Advisor	_____	_____
m. Therapist or Counselor	_____	_____
n. Other (_____)	_____	_____

Does _____ know?

YES 1
NO 0
(Insists she's not sure) 7
(Not Applicable) 8

Overall, how supportive was/were _____ of you? You can use the answers on the TAN CARD.

VERY UNSUPPORTIVE 0
SOMEWHAT UNSUPPORTIVE 1
NEUTRAL 2
SOMEWHAT SUPPORTIVE 3
VERY SUPPORTIVE 4
(Not Applicable) 8

o. Other (_____) **KNOW** **SUPPORT**
p. No One (If She Has Told Anyone, Mark 0)

(IF SHE HAS BEEN HARMED OR THREATENED AT ALL)

65. How many times in the six months before (A) _____ was arrested did you need police assistance because of his violence or threats, but didn't call?

(IF "O" GO TO #66)

(ACTUAL #) _____

65a. Women often have many reasons for not calling the police. Using this WHITE CARD, please tell me how much each of the following reasons influenced your decision to not call the police. How much did you not call because:

	NOT AT ALL	A LITTLE	SOME	VERY MUCH	N/A
YOU HAD NO PHONE	0	1	2	3	8
(A) _____ PREVENTED YOU	0	1	2	3	8
YOU WERE AFRAID OF HIM .	0	1	2	3	8
YOU DIDN'T THINK POLICE WOULD HELP	0	1	2	3	8
YOU DIDN'T WANT (A) _____ TO GET IN TROUBLE	0	1	2	3	8
YOU DIDN'T WANT PEOPLE TO KNOW	0	1	2	3	8
YOU THOUGHT POLICE MIGHT BLAME YOU FOR THE VIOLENCE	0	1	2	3	8

How much did you not call because:

	NOT AT ALL	A LITTLE	SOME	VERY MUCH	N/A
YOU DIDN'T WANT CHILDREN TO SEE ARREST ..	0	1	2	3	8
YOU WERE AFRAID OF BEING ARRESTED YOURSELF FOR THE VIOLENCE	0	1	2	3	8
YOU WERE AFRAID OF BEING ARRESTED YOURSELF FOR SOMETHING ELSE	0	1	2	3	8
YOU DEPENDED ON HIM FOR INCOME OR CHILDCARE	0	1	2	3	8
(includes other benefits from his job, e.g., insurance)					
ANY OTHER REASON? (Specify:_____)	0	1	2	3	8

66. How many times in the six months before (A) _____ was arrested have the police been contacted by you or anyone else because of his violence or threats against you?

(INCLUDE CONTACT THAT LED TO COURT CASE)
(IF "0", CONFIRM AND GO TO #80)

(ACTUAL #)

66a. How many of those times did you contact the police (rather than someone else)?

(ACTUAL #)

(N/A = 88)

66b. How many of those times did you ask or tell someone else to contact them?

(ACTUAL #)

(N/A = 88)

66ba. Who did you ask or tell? (GET ALL WHO CONTACTED POLICE, AND RELATIONSHIP TO HER. IF CHILD, GET AGE) (INCLUDE ONLY THOSE WHO DID CONTACT POLICE)

66c. Who else contacted the police? (GET ALL WHO CONTACTED, AND RELATIONSHIP TO HER. IF CHILD, GET AGE)

66ca. How many times did he/she/they contact the police?

(ACTUAL #)

(N/A = 88)

(MAKE SURE TOTAL OF 66 a, b, ca ADDS UP TO #66)

66d. Which departments were contacted?

(IF SHE NEVER CONTACTED POLICE AND NEVER ASKED SOMEONE ELSE TO, GO TO #68)

67. Using the WHITE CARD, can you tell me how much each of the following reasons influenced your decision to call the police (have someone else call the police)?

	NOT AT ALL	A LITTLE	SOME	VERY MUCH	N/A
TO GET HIM HELP	0	1	2	3	8
TO SEND HIM TO JAIL	0	1	2	3	8
TO GET HIM TO STOP/ PROTECT YOURSELF	0	1	2	3	8
TO GET HIM OUT OF THE HOME	0	1	2	3	8
TO KEEP HIM FROM HURTING THE CHILDREN	0	1	2	3	8
TO TEACH HIM A LESSON	0	1	2	3	8
YOU WERE AFRAID OF HIM	0	1	2	3	8
ANY OTHER REASON? (Specify: _____) 0	1	2	3		8

(IF THE POLICE HAVE BEEN CONTACTED BY ANYONE IN THE SIX MONTHS BEFORE THE ARREST THAT LED TO THE COURT CASE)

68. How satisfied, in general, have you been with the police response when they've been called? Using this ORANGE CARD, would you say:

VERY DISSATISFIED	1
SOMEWHAT DISSATISFIED	2
NEITHER DISSATISFIED NOR SATISFIED	3
SOMEWHAT SATISFIED	4
VERY SATISFIED	5
(Not Applicable)	8

Now, I'm going to ask you some questions about the arrest and the court case that we contacted you after.

69. Who reported that incident to the police? Did you contact them, did you ask someone else to contact them, or did someone else contact them?

(GO TO #70)	SHE CONTACTED THEM	1
(GO TO #69a)	SHE ASKED SOMEONE ELSE TO	2
(GO TO #69a)	SOMEONE ELSE CONTACTED THEM	3
(GO TO #80)	(NEVER REPORTED TO POLICE - PROS. ONLY)	8

69a. (ASK IF SHE DID NOT CONTACT POLICE) Who contacted the police?
(GET RELATIONSHIP TO HER. IF A CHILD, GET AGE AT THE TIME)

70. At the time that the police were contacted, how much did you want each of the following things to happen? Using the answers on this WHITE CARD, how much did you want:

	NOT AT ALL	A LITTLE	SOME	VERY MUCH	N/A
HIM ARRESTED	0	1	2	3	8
HIM TO LEAVE	0	1	2	3	8
HELP FOR YOU TO LEAVE	0	1	2	3	8
HIM TO CALM DOWN OR STOP	0	1	2	3	8
THE POLICE TO TELL HIM HE WAS WRONG	0	1	2	3	8
HIM TO GO TO JAIL ..	0	1	2	3	8
SOMETHING ELSE? (Specify: _____)	0	1	2	3	8

71. When were the police contacted?

DURING THE ASSAULT	1
IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE ASSAULT	2
SEVERAL HOURS LATER	3
THE DAY AFTER THE ASSAULT OR LONGER	4
(Reported to Prosecutor Directly (Not Police))	5
DON'T KNOW	7

72. How many officers were involved?
(ACTUAL #)
(DON'T KNOW = 77)
(N/A = 88)

72a. How many of the officers were female?
(DON'T KNOW = 77)
(N/A = 88)

72b. How many witnesses were there to the assault?
(DON'T KNOW = 77)

72c. Who were the witnesses?
(INDICATE EXACT #)

HER CHILD(REN)	<u> </u>
(No children = 88)	
OTHER FAMILY	<u> </u>
FRIENDS	<u> </u>
NEIGHBORS	<u> </u>
STRANGERS	<u> </u>
OTHER	<u> </u>
(Specify:	

(N/A = 88)

(MAKE SURE TOTAL ADDS UP TO #72b)

73. When the police talked to you, could (A) hear what you were saying?

YES	1
NO	0
DON'T KNOW	7
(GO TO #76) DIDN'T TALK TO POLICE, BUT THEY WERE CALLED	8
(Reported Directly to Prosecutor)	9

74. Which of the following things did the police do that time? Did they:

	YES	NO	N/A
GIVE YOU WRITTEN INFO ABOUT THE LEGAL SYSTEM	1	0	8
GIVE YOU WRITTEN INFO ABOUT OTHER RESOURCES	1	0	8

Which of the following things did the police do that time? Did they:

	YES	NO	N/A
TAKE PHOTOS OF YOUR INJURIES AT THE TIME ... 1	0	8	
(if she didn't have injuries, code as "8")			
TAKE PHOTOS OF YOUR INJURIES LATER ON 1	0	8	
(e.g., the next day) (if she didn't have injuries, code as "8")			
TAKE PHOTOS OF (A)_____ 'S INJURIES 1	0	8	
(if he didn't have injuries, code as "8")			
HELP YOU LEAVE THE PREMISES 1	0	8	
(if she didn't want to leave, code as "8")			
ARREST YOU FOR THE VIOLENCE 1	0	8	
(If yes, finish this question and go to #74a)			
ARREST YOU FOR SOMETHING ELSE 1	0	8	
(If yes, finish this question and go to #74a)			
LISTEN TO YOUR SIDE OF THE STORY 1	0	8	
SEEM TO BELIEVE WHAT YOU SAID 1	0	8	
SAY THERE WAS NOTHING THEY COULD DO 1	0	8	
IGNORE THAT YOU HAD A PROTECTION ORDER ... 1	0	8	
(if she didn't have one, code as "8")			
SUPPORT YOUR DECISIONS 1	0	8	
BLAME YOU FOR THE VIOLENCE 1	0	8	
ACT BORED 1	0	8	
DISCOURAGE YOU FROM CONTINUING WITH THE CASE 1	0	8	
TELL YOU TO "PATCH THINGS UP" WITH (A) _____ 1	0	8	
DO ANYTHING THAT MADE YOU FEEL SAFER 1	0	8	
DO ANYTHING THAT MADE YOU FEEL MORE IN DANGER 1	0	8	
TRY TO PRESSURE YOU INTO PRESSING CHARGES . 1	0	8	
THREATEN YOU 1	0	8	
TELL YOU WHAT WAS GOING TO HAPPEN NEXT ... 1	0	8	
BLAME OR SCOLD YOU FOR NOT FOLLOWING THROUGH WITH PRIOR CHARGES 1	0	8	
DO ANYTHING ELSE? (Specify: _____) 1	0	8	

(IF THE WOMAN WAS ARRESTED FOR ANYTHING, GO TO #74a.)
(IF THE WOMAN WAS NOT ARRESTED, GO TO #75)

(ASK ONLY IF THE WOMAN WAS ARRESTED FOR ANYTHING)

74a. You said that the police arrested you for (the violence/something besides the violence). Can you tell me what the outcome of that case is? For instance, were you convicted, or were the charges dropped?

PLED GUILTY, GOT DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
PLED GUILTY, ORIGINAL CHARGE	2
PLED GUILTY, LESSER CHARGE	3
PLED GUILTY, DON'T KNOW CHARGES	4
PLED NO CONTEST	5
CONVICTED AFTER TRIAL, ORIGINAL CHARGE	6
CONVICTED AFTER TRIAL, LESSER CHARGE	7
CONVICTED AFTER TRIAL, DON'T KNOW CHARGE	8
FOUND NOT GUILTY	9
CHARGES DROPPED	10
OTHER (Specify: _____)	11
CASE IN PROGRESS (Not over yet)	12
DON'T KNOW	77
(Not Applicable - Not arrested)	88

(ASK ONLY IF THE WOMAN WAS ARRESTED FOR ANYTHING)

74b. Can you tell me more about how being arrested yourself has affected your life? For instance, how has it affected the case against (A) _____? Has it made you more or less likely to contact the police in the future?

Is there any other way that your life has been affected?

(ASK EVERYONE)

75. Overall, how supportive were the police of you when they dealt with the assault against you? Using the answers on this **TAN CARD**, would you say they were:

VERY UNSUPPORTIVE	0
SOMEWHAT UNSUPPORTIVE	1
NEUTRAL	2
SOMEWHAT SUPPORTIVE	3
VERY SUPPORTIVE	4
(Not Applicable -police not contacted)	8

76. Now using the answers on this **ORANGE CARD**, how satisfied were you with the police response to that incident?

VERY DISSATISFIED	1
SOMEWHAT DISSATISFIED	2
NEITHER DISSATISFIED NOR SATISFIED	3
SOMEWHAT SATISFIED	4
VERY SATISFIED	5
(Not Applicable -police not contacted)	8

76a. Can you tell me more about why you feel that way? _____

77. How much control do you feel like you had over the police response to that incident? By control, I mean, how much of a say do you feel like you had in the way the police handled things?

NO CONTROL	0
A LITTLE CONTROL	1
SOME CONTROL	2
A LOT OF CONTROL	3
(Not Applicable -police not contacted)	8

78. (ORANGE CARD) How satisfied are you with the amount of control you had over the police response?

VERY DISSATISFIED	1
SOMEWHAT DISSATISFIED	2
NEITHER SATISFIED NOR DISSATISFIED	3
SOMEWHAT SATISFIED	4
VERY SATISFIED	5
(Not Applicable - police not contacted)	8

79. Did someone from CARE (Capital Area Response Effort) come out to your house? (ASK OPEN-ENDED AND PROBE TO SEE IF ANY CONTACT)

YES, WE TALKED	1
YES, WE DIDN'T TALK, BUT LEFT WRITTEN MATERIAL	2
DIDN'T COME OUT, BUT CALLED	3
MAILED INFORMATION	4
NO	0
DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	7
(Not Applicable - police not contacted)	8

(GO TO #80)

79a. (STILL USING ORANGE CARD) How satisfied are you with the CARE response to that incident?

VERY DISSATISFIED 1
 SOMEWHAT DISSATISFIED 2
 NEITHER SATISFIED NOR DISSATISFIED 3
 SOMEWHAT SATISFIED 4
 VERY SATISFIED 5
 (Not Applicable - no CARE contact) 8

(ASK ALL)

Now, I'm going to ask you some questions about the court system. First, I'm going to ask about what you wanted to have happen, and then I'm going to be asking about what actually took place. Okay?

80. Think back to the time when (A)_____ was arrested. (GIVE TIME ANCHOR) (NOTE: If reported directly to prosecutor, ask: "... to the time when the assault was reported to the prosecutor.")

At that point in time, imagine that you could have had anything happen. What did you want to happen next? Using the answers on this WHITE CARD, how much did you want

(A)_____:

	NOT AT ALL	A LITTLE	SOME	MUCH	VERY N/A
TO BE ARRESTED BUT NOT GO TO JAIL?	0	1	2	3	8
TO STAY AWAY FROM YOU?	0	1	2	3	8
TO GO TO COUNSELING?	0	1	2	3	8
TO BE ARRESTED AND PUT IN JAIL JUST OVERNIGHT?	0	1	2	3	8
TO BE ARRESTED AND GO TO JAIL FOR A LONGER TIME? ..	0	1	2	3	8
SOMETHING ELSE TO HAPPEN?	0	1	2	3	8

(Specify: _____)

81. When (A) _____ was arrested, what did you expect to have happen to him? Did you expect that (A) _____ :

	YES	NO	N/A
WOULD BE RELEASED WITHIN A DAY?	1	0	8
WOULD BE PROSECUTED? ..	1	0	8
WOULD BE CONVICTED?	1	0	8
WOULD STAY IN JAIL FOR A FEW DAYS?	1	0	8
WOULD BE SENTENCED TO JAIL FOR A LONG TIME? ..	1	0	8
WOULD BE SENTENCED TO COUNSELING?	1	0	8
DID YOU NOT KNOW WHAT TO EXPECT? ..	1	0	8
DID YOU EXPECT SOMETHING ELSE WOULD HAPPEN? (Specify: _____) ..	1	0	8

82. Sometimes women want charges like this against their (husband, boyfriend, etc.) dropped. Using this WHITE CARD, how much did you want the charges against (A) _____ from this incident to be dropped? (CHARGES FROM THIS INCIDENT ONLY)

(GO TO #86)

NOT AT ALL	0
A LITTLE	1
SOME	2
VERY MUCH	3

83. (IF SHE WANTED THE CHARGES DROPPED AT ALL) (USE **WHITE CARD**) Women often have many different reasons for wanting the charges dropped. Using this **WHITE CARD**, how much did you want the charges dropped because:

NOT AT ALL 0
 A LITTLE 1
 SOME 2
 VERY MUCH 3
 (Not Applicable) 8

- a. You cared about/loved him? _____
- b. You depended on him for income? _____
 (includes other job benefits e.g., insurance)
- c. You depended on him for housing? _____
- d. You depended on him for help with children? _____
 (NO MINOR KIDS = 8)
- e. You didn't want to upset the children? _____
 (NO KIDS = 8)
- f. You didn't want him to go to jail? _____
- g. You didn't want him to lose his job? _____
 (HE HAD NO JOB = 8)
- h. He agreed to go to counseling? _____
- i. You were afraid he would be more violent? _____
- j. You were threatened by (A)_____? _____
- k. You didn't want to have to go to court yourself to testify? _____
- l. You didn't think charges would make a difference? _____
- m. You felt pressure from your family or friends to get charges dropped? _____
- n. You felt pressure from his family or friends to get charges dropped? _____
- o. You wanted it to just be over? _____
- p. Other reason? (Specify: _____) _____

(IF SHE DID WANT THE CHARGES DROPPED)

84. Sometimes women who want charges dropped will do different things to get them dropped. Did you ever do anything to try to get the charges from this assault dropped?

(GO TO #86) YES 1
 NO 0
 (Not Applicable) 8

(IF SHE DID ATTEMPT TO GET THE CHARGES DROPPED)

85. Can you tell me about the things you did in order to get the charges dropped? Did you:

	YES	NO	N/A
ASK THE PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE TO DROP THEM?	1	0	8
NOT GO TO COURT?	1	0	8
CHANGE YOUR STORY TO THE PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE?	1	0	8
CHANGE YOUR STORY AT A HEARING OR THE TRIAL?	1	0	8
TALK TO OR TRY TO TALK TO (A) _____'S ATTORNEY OR THE PUBLIC DEFENDER?	1	0	8
ASK ANOTHER AGENCY OR ATTORNEY (NOT THE PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE) TO HELP YOU GET THEM DROPPED? (SPECIFY: _____)	1	0	8
ANYTHING ELSE? (SPECIFY: _____)	1	0	8

(ASK EVERYONE)

86. How would you describe your relationship with (A) _____ at the time of the arrest? Would you say you were:

MARRIED, LIVING TOGETHER	1
MARRIED, SEPARATED (not living together)	2
DIVORCED (not living together)	3
GIRL/BOYFRIEND, LIVING TOGETHER	4
GIRL/BOYFRIEND, NOT LIVING TOGETHER	5
EX-GIRLFRIEND, EX-BOYFRIEND	6
DATING, BUT NOT GIRL/BOYFRIEND	7
OTHER (_____)	0

87. Was (A) _____ released on bail or bond? *(Includes released on bail, on own recognizance, etc.)*

YES	1
NO	0
DON'T KNOW	7

88. Was there a no contact order imposed by the judge?

YES	1
NO	0
DON'T KNOW	7

89. (USING THE PINK CARD) Think about the time between when (A) _____ was arrested and when the court case was over. (INTERVIEWER: GIVE TIME ANCHOR) How often did (A) _____ follow you, watch you, or check up on you when you did not want him to, after the arrest, but before the case closed?

NEVER	0
ONCE	1
ONCE A MONTH OR LESS	2
2 OR 3 TIMES A MONTH	3
ONCE OR TWICE A WEEK	4
3 OR 4 TIMES A WEEK	5
5 OR 6 TIMES A WEEK	6
EVERY DAY	7

89a. Did (A) _____ attempt to contact you after the arrest but before the case closed, including through the mail, by phone, or through other people?

YES	1
(GO TO #92) NO	0

90. Using this PINK CARD, how often did (A) _____ try to talk you out of cooperating with the prosecutor's office, including by trying to make you feel sorry for him, or promising never to do it again?

NEVER	0
ONCE	1
ONCE A MONTH OR LESS	2
2 OR 3 TIMES A MONTH	3
ONCE OR TWICE A WEEK	4
3 OR 4 TIMES A WEEK	5
5 OR 6 TIMES A WEEK	6
EVERY DAY	7
(Not Applicable - has had no contact)	8

91. (CONTINUE USING PINK CARD) How often did (A) _____ threaten you, or say anything that made you fear for your safety or the safety of your family, after the arrest but before the case closed?

(GO TO #92)

NEVER	0
ONCE	1
ONCE A MONTH OR LESS	2
2 OR 3 TIMES A MONTH	3
ONCE OR TWICE A WEEK	4
3 OR 4 TIMES A WEEK	5
5 OR 6 TIMES A WEEK	6
EVERY DAY	7
(Not Applicable - has had no contact)	8

(IF SHE HAS BEEN THREATENED AT ALL)

91a. (CONTINUE USING PINK CARD) How often did (A) _____ make these threats in order to keep you from cooperating with the prosecutor's office?

NEVER	0
ONCE	1
ONCE A MONTH OR LESS	2
2 OR 3 TIMES A MONTH	3
ONCE OR TWICE A WEEK	4
3 OR 4 TIMES A WEEK	5
5 OR 6 TIMES A WEEK	6
EVERY DAY	7
(Not Applicable)	8

(ASK ALL)

92. During that time after the arrest but before the case closed, did you have any contact with

(A) _____ where he could have touched you? (INCLUDES BOTH VOLUNTARY AND NON-VOLUNTARY CONTACT)

(GO TO #92a)

(GO TO #93)

YES	1
NO	0

92a. I'm going to go through that list of different types of physical violence that women have experienced from their partners and ex-partners again. Could you tell me, to the best of your recollection, how often (A)_____ did any of these things to you in the time **after he was arrested but before the case closed**? (GIVE TIME ANCHOR) You can use the answers on the **PINK CARD**.

So how often **after the arrest but before the case closed** did he...?

NEVER	0
ONCE	1
ONCE A MONTH OR LESS	2
2 OR 3 TIMES A MONTH	3
ONCE OR TWICE A WEEK	4
3 OR 4 TIMES A WEEK	5
5 OR 6 TIMES A WEEK	6
EVERY DAY	7
(Not Applicable)	8

- a. Break your glasses or tear your clothing? _____
- b. Push or shove you? _____
- c. Grab you? _____
- d. Slap you with an open hand? _____
- e. Pull your hair? _____
- f. Bite you? _____
- g. Hit you with a fist? _____
- h. Kick you? _____
- i. Throw something at you? _____
- j. Aside from throwing something, how often did he hit you with an object? _____
- k. Try to hit you with an object? _____
- l. Twist your arm or leg? _____
- m. Drove recklessly in order to scare you or hurt you? _____
- n. Choke you or try to smother you (including drowning)? _____
- o. Burn you (including cigarette burns)? _____
- p. Tie you up or physically restrain you in some way? _____
- q. Beat you up? _____
- r. Force sexual activity? _____

So how often after the arrest but before the case closed did he...?

- NEVER 0
- ONCE 1
- ONCE A MONTH OR LESS 2
- 2 OR 3 TIMES A MONTH 3
- ONCE OR TWICE A WEEK 4
- 3 OR 4 TIMES A WEEK 5
- 5 OR 6 TIMES A WEEK 6
- EVERY DAY 7
- (Not Applicable) 8

- s. Threaten you with a knife? _____
- t. Threaten you with a gun? _____
- u. Stab you? _____
- v. Shoot you? _____
- w. Do something else I haven't mentioned? (_____) _____

(IF SHE HAD NOT BEEN HARMED AT ALL DURING THAT TIME - #92aa - aw are all "0" - GO TO #95)

93. Still using the **PINK CARD**, how many times after (A) _____ was arrested but before the case closed did he physically harm you or attempt to harm you? (MAKE SURE THIS IS CONSISTENT WITH HER ANSWERS TO THE ASSAULT ITEMS)

(GO TO #95)

- NEVER 0
- ONCE 1
- ONCE A MONTH OR LESS 2
- 2 OR 3 TIMES A MONTH 3
- ONCE OR TWICE A WEEK 4
- 3 OR 4 TIMES A WEEK 5
- 5 OR 6 TIMES A WEEK 6
- EVERY DAY 7
- (Not Applicable - Not harmed) 8

93a. **(IF SHE HAS BEEN HARMED AT ALL)** If you were to compare the number of times (A) _____ has physically harmed you between the arrest and the case closing to, say, 6 months before the arrest, would you say the violence has been:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| READ
EACH OPTION | LESS FREQUENT 1 |
| | AS FREQUENT 2 |
| | MORE FREQUENT 3 |
| | (No Violence since the Arrest) 7 |
| | (Not Applicable - No contact) 8 |

93b. **(IF SHE HAS BEEN HARMED AT ALL)** If you were to compare the severity of (A)'s _____ violence between the arrest and the case closing to, say, 6 months before the arrest, would you say the violence has been:

READ EACH OPTION	LESS SEVERE	1
	AS SEVERE	2
	MORE SEVERE	3
	(No Violence since the Arrest)	7
	(Not Applicable - No contact)	8

94. **(IF SHE HAS BEEN HARMED AT ALL)** Now I'm going to go through a list of abuse-related injuries. Please tell me how often after the arrest but before the case closed

(A)'s _____ violence toward you has caused any of the injuries I mention.

(GIVE TIME ANCHOR)

(USE PINK CARD AGAIN)

So, how often after the arrest but before the case closed did (A) _____ 's violence toward you cause:

NEVER	0
ONCE	1
ONCE A MONTH OR LESS	2
2 OR 3 TIMES A MONTH	3
ONCE OR TWICE A WEEK	4
3 OR 4 TIMES A WEEK	5
5 OR 6 TIMES A WEEK	6
EVERY DAY	7
(Not Applicable)	8
(Declined to Answer)	9

- a. Cuts, scrapes or bruises? _____
- b. Soreness without bruises? _____
- c. Burns, including rug burns? _____
- d. Loose or broken teeth? _____
- e. Bite wounds? _____
- f. Bald spots or hair loss? _____
- g. Black eye(s)? _____
- h. Broken bones or fractures? _____
- i. Internal injuries? _____
- j. Nausea or vomiting? _____
- k. Strains or sprains? _____
- l. Dislocated joints? _____
- m. Concussion or other head injury? _____

So, how often after the arrest but before the case closed did (A) _____ 's violence toward you cause:

- NEVER 0
- ONCE 1
- ONCE A MONTH OR LESS 2
- 2 OR 3 TIMES A MONTH 3
- ONCE OR TWICE A WEEK 4
- 3 OR 4 TIMES A WEEK 5
- 5 OR 6 TIMES A WEEK 6
- EVERY DAY 7
- (Not Applicable) 8
- (Declined to Answer) 9

n. Loss of consciousness (passing out)? _____

o. Were you pregnant after the arrest but before the case closed? (IF YES)

Pregnancy complications or miscarriage? _____
(NO PREGNANCY = 8)

p. Knife or gunshot wound? _____

q. Permanent scarring? _____

r. Any other injuries I haven't mentioned? _____
(Specify _____)

(ASK ALL)

95. Did (A) _____ 's lawyer ever contact you, or try to contact you before the case closed?

- YES, BY MAIL 1
- YES, BY PHONE 2
- YES, MAIL AND PHONE 3
- YES, IN PERSON 4
- YES, IN PERSON AND (MAIL OR PHONE) 5
- NO 0
- (Not Applicable - he never had a lawyer) 8

96. Did anyone from the prosecutor's office ever contact you, or try to contact you before the case closed?

- YES, BY MAIL 1
- YES, BY PHONE 2
- YES, MAIL AND PHONE 3
- YES, IN PERSON 4
- YES, IN PERSON AND (MAIL OR PHONE) 5
- NO 0

(GO TO #97)

96a. How many times?

(MAIL)	(PHONE)	(IN PERSON)
(N/A = 88)	(N/A = 88)	(N/A = 88)

97. Did you ever contact or attempt to contact the prosecutor's office after the arrest but before the case closed?

YES, ATTEMPTED TO CONTACT 1
 YES, CONTACTED 2
 NO 0

98. Did you ever get a subpoena to appear in court?

YES 1
 NO 0
 DON'T KNOW 7

99. How many times did you ever go to a hearing or trial, including times when you went but then it was rescheduled?

(PROBE TO MAKE SURE THIS INCLUDES ALL THE TIMES SHE WENT)

.....
 (EXACT #)
 (IF "0" GO TO #102)

99a. How many times did you go, only to find out it had been cancelled or rescheduled?

.....
 (EXACT #)
 (N/A = 88)

99b. Did any of the following people ever go to a hearing or the trial with you, including times it was rescheduled?

	YES	NO	N/A
A FRIEND	1	0	8
YOUR CHILD(REN)	1	0	8
(No Kids = 8)			
ANOTHER FAMILY MEMBER	1	0	8
A MEMBER OF HIS FAMILY	1	0	8
VICTIM ADVOCATE FROM PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE	1	0	8
VICTIM ADVOCATE FROM COMMUNITY AGENCY	1	0	8
(e.g., shelter, CARE, PPO office)			
ANYONE ELSE? (Specify: _____)	1	0	8

(IF SHE WENT TO A HEARING OR TRIAL, EVEN WHEN IT WAS RESCHEDULED)

100. Can you tell me about why you went to the hearing/trial(s)? Using this WHITE CARD, how much did you go to any because:

NOT AT ALL 0
 A LITTLE 1
 SOME 2
 VERY MUCH 3
 (Not Applicable) 8

- a. You got a subpoena? _____
- b. You wanted to get help for him? _____
- c. You wanted him to go to jail? _____
- d. You wanted to teach him a lesson? _____
- e. You felt pressure from your family or friends to go? _____
- f. You thought that legally you had no choice? _____
- g. You felt like you should be there? _____
- h. You wanted him to stop hurting you? _____
- i. You wanted to get the charges dropped? _____
- j. You were afraid of him? _____
- k. Any other reason? (Specify: _____) _____

101. (IF SHE WENT TO A HEARING OR TRIAL) Sometimes, going to a hearing or trial can be difficult to do. Still using the WHITE CARD can you tell me how much each of the following made it more difficult for you to go to the hearing/trial?

NOT AT ALL 0
 A LITTLE 1
 SOME 2
 VERY MUCH 3
 (Not Applicable) 8

- a. You had trouble getting childcare? _____
 (No minor kids = 8)
- b. You had trouble getting transportation? _____
- c. You couldn't get time off from work? _____
 (Not working = 8)
- d. You wanted to work things out with (A) _____? _____
- e. You had prior bad experiences with the court? _____
- f. You felt pressure from your family or friends to not go? _____
- g. You felt pressure from his family or friends to not go? _____

NOT AT ALL 0
 A LITTLE 1
 SOME 2
 VERY MUCH 3
 (Not Applicable) 8

h. You were afraid of him? _____

i. You were afraid of being arrested yourself for something else? _____

j. Any other reason? (Specify: _____) _____

(IF SHE WENT TO A HEARING/TRIAL, INCLUDING RESCHEDULED, GO TO #103)

(IF SHE DID NOT GO TO A HEARING/TRIAL, GO TO #102)

102. Did you ever know about a hearing and/or trial in advance (before it happened)?

(GO TO #102a) YES 1
 (GO TO #103) NO 0
 (Not Applicable - she went) 8

102a. (IF SHE *NEVER* WENT TO A HEARING OR TRIAL, BUT KNEW ABOUT IT) Can you tell me about why you decided not to go to a hearing or trial? Using the WHITE CARD, how much did you not go because:

NOT AT ALL 0
 A LITTLE 1
 SOME 2
 VERY MUCH 3
 (Not Applicable) 8

a. You didn't know you could go? _____

b. You wanted the case dropped? _____

c. You were afraid of him? _____

d. You had trouble getting childcare? _____
 (No minor kids = 8)

e. You had trouble getting transportation? _____

f. You didn't know where to go? _____

g. You couldn't get time off from work? _____
 (Not working = 8)

h. You depended on him for money or a place to live? _____
 (Includes insurance/other job benefits)

i. You didn't want him to go to jail? _____

j. You wanted to work things out with (A) _____ ? _____

k. You didn't think prosecution would help? _____

l. You felt pressure from your family or friends to not go? _____

m. You felt pressure from his family or friends to not go? _____

How much did you not go because:

NOT AT ALL 0
A LITTLE 1
SOME 2
VERY MUCH 3
(Not Applicable) 8

n. You had prior bad experiences with the courts?

o. You didn't want to go?

p. Any other reason? (Specify: _____)

103. Did you ever talk to the victim advocate from the prosecuting attorney's office?

YES 1
(GO TO #103c) NO 0
(GO TO #106) (Don't know) 7

103a. Was the advocate male or female?

MALE 1
FEMALE 2
(Don't know - no contact) 7

103b. How much time did you spend talking to the victim advocate before the case went to court?

(IF NO CONTACT, TIME = 888)
(MINUTES)

103c. Using this ORANGE CARD, how satisfied are you with the amount of time you spent with the victim advocate from the prosecuting attorney's office? (ASK EVEN IF SPENT NO TIME)

VERY DISSATISFIED 1
SOMEWHAT DISSATISFIED 2
NEITHER DISSATISFIED NOR SATISFIED 3
SOMEWHAT SATISFIED 4
VERY SATISFIED 5

(IF NEVER TALKED TO ADVOCATE FROM PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE, SKIP TO #106)

104. Could you tell me more about how the victim advocate from the prosecuting attorney's office treated you? Did he or she:

	YES	NO	N/A
SEEM TO LISTEN TO YOUR SIDE OF THE STORY?	1	0	8
SEEM TO BELIEVE WHAT YOU SAID?	1	0	8
SAY THERE WAS NOTHING HE/SHE COULD DO?	1	0	8
SUPPORT YOUR DECISIONS?	1	0	8
BLAME YOU FOR THE VIOLENCE?	1	0	8
ACT BORED?	1	0	8
DISCOURAGE YOU FROM CONTINUING WITH THE CASE?	1	0	8
(Includes encourage to drop)			
TELL YOU TO "PATCH THINGS UP" WITH (A) _____?	1	0	8
BLAME OR SCOLD YOU FOR NOT FOLLOWING THROUGH ON PRIOR CHARGES?	1	0	8
DO ANYTHING TO MAKE YOU FEEL SAFER?	1	0	8
DO ANYTHING THAT MADE YOU FEEL IN MORE DANGER?	1	0	8
TRY TO PERSUADE YOU INTO TESTIFYING AGAINST (A) _____?	1	0	8
TELL YOU WHAT WAS GOING ON?	1	0	8
DO ANYTHING I HAVEN'T MENTIONED?	1	0	8
(Specify: _____)			

105. Overall, how supportive of you was the victim advocate from the prosecuting attorney's office? You can use the answers on this **TAN CARD**.

VERY UNSUPPORTIVE	0
SOMEWHAT UNSUPPORTIVE	1
NEUTRAL	2
SOMEWHAT SUPPORTIVE	3
VERY SUPPORTIVE	4
(Not Applicable)	8

105a. Using this **ORANGE CARD**, how satisfied are you with the victim advocate from the prosecuting attorney's office?

VERY DISSATISFIED	1
SOMEWHAT DISSATISFIED	2
NEITHER DISSATISFIED NOR SATISFIED	3
SOMEWHAT SATISFIED	4
VERY SATISFIED	5
(Not Applicable)	8

105b. Can you tell me more about why you feel that way? _____

106. Did you ever talk directly to the prosecuting attorney?

(GO TO #106a)	YES	1
(GO TO #106c)	NO	0
(GO TO #109)	(Don't know)	7

106a. Was the prosecuting attorney male or female?

MALE	1
FEMALE	2
(Don't know - no contact)	7

106b. How much time did you spend talking to the prosecuting attorney before the case went to court?

(IF NO CONTACT, TIME = 888)

(MINUTES)

106c. Using this **ORANGE CARD**, how satisfied are you with the amount of time you spent with the prosecuting attorney? (**ASK EVEN IF SPENT NO TIME**)

VERY DISSATISFIED	1
SOMEWHAT DISSATISFIED	2
NEITHER DISSATISFIED NOR SATISFIED	3
SOMEWHAT SATISFIED	4
VERY SATISFIED	5

(IF NEVER TALKED TO PROSECUTING ATTORNEY, SKIP TO #109)

107. Could you tell me more about how the prosecuting attorney treated you? Did he or she:

	YES	NO	N/A
SEEM TO LISTEN TO YOUR SIDE OF THE STORY?	1	0	8
SEEM TO BELIEVE WHAT YOU SAID?	1	0	8
SAY THERE WAS NOTHING HE/SHE COULD DO?	1	0	8
SUPPORT YOUR DECISIONS?	1	0	8
BLAME YOU FOR THE VIOLENCE? ..	1	0	8
ACT BORED?	1	0	8
DISCOURAGE YOU FROM CONTINUING WITH THE CASE?	1	0	8
(Includes encourage to drop)			
TELL YOU TO "PATCH THINGS UP" WITH (A) _____?	1	0	8
BLAME OR SCOLD YOU FOR NOT FOLLOWING THROUGH ON PRIOR CHARGES?	1	0	8
DO ANYTHING TO MAKE YOU FEEL SAFER?	1	0	8
DO ANYTHING THAT MADE YOU FEEL IN MORE DANGER?	1	0	8
TRY TO PERSUADE YOU INTO TESTIFYING AGAINST (A) _____?	1	0	8
TELL YOU WHAT WAS GOING ON?	1	0	8
DO ANYTHING I HAVEN'T MENTIONED?	1	0	8
(Specify: _____)			

108. Overall, how supportive was the prosecutor of you? You can use the answers on this **TAN CARD**.

VERY UNSUPPORTIVE	0
SOMEWHAT UNSUPPORTIVE	1
NEUTRAL	2
SOMEWHAT SUPPORTIVE	3
VERY SUPPORTIVE	4
(Not Applicable)	8

109. Using the answers on this ORANGE CARD, how satisfied were you with the way the prosecutor handled the case? Would you say you were:

VERY DISSATISFIED 1
 SOMEWHAT DISSATISFIED 2
 NEITHER DISSATISFIED NOR SATISFIED 3
 SOMEWHAT SATISFIED 4
 VERY SATISFIED 5
 (Don't know) 7

109a. Can you tell me more about why you feel that way? _____

(IF SHE NEVER WENT TO A HEARING OR TRIAL, OR IF SHE ONLY WENT WHEN IT WAS RESCHEDULED, MARK 110, 111 & 112 "8" AND GO TO #113)

110. Did you ever testify in court?

(GO TO #110a) YES 1
 (GO TO #111) NO 0
 (Not Applicable - never went to court) 8

(IF SHE TESTIFIED)

110a. Sometimes women feel like they should testify for someone who really did hurt them, or testify in a way that makes it sound like they weren't assaulted even when they were. Other women don't feel that way. Did you testify that (A) _____ didn't assault you, even though he did? Remember, this is confidential, just between us.

YES 1
 NO 0
 (She wasn't assaulted) 2
 (Not Applicable - never testified) 8

(IF SHE EVER WENT TO A HEARING OR TRIAL THAT WAS NOT RESCHEDULED)

111. Was the judge male or female?

MALE 1
 FEMALE 2
 (Don't know) 7

(IF SHE EVER WENT TO A HEARING OR TRIAL THAT WAS NOT RESCHEDULED)

112. Now, I'd like you to tell me more about how the judge treated you in court. Did he/she:

YES NO N/A

LISTEN TO YOUR SIDE OF THE STORY? 1 0 8

SEEM TO BELIEVE WHAT YOU SAID? 1 0 8

BLAME YOU FOR THE VIOLENCE? 1 0 8

ACT BORED? 1 0 8

	YES	NO	N/A
DISCOURAGE YOU FROM CONTINUING WITH THE CASE? 1 0 8 (Includes encourage to drop)			
TELL YOU TO "PATCH THINGS UP" WITH (A) _____? 1 0 8			
BLAME OR SCOLD YOU FOR NOT FOLLOWING THROUGH ON PRIOR CHARGES? 1 0 8			
DO ANYTHING TO MAKE YOU FEEL SAFER? 1 0 8			
DO ANYTHING THAT MADE YOU FEEL MORE IN DANGER? 1 0 8			
TRY TO PURSUADE YOU INTO TESTIFYING AGAINST (A) _____? ... 1 0 8			
SAY THERE WASN'T ENOUGH EVIDENCE? 1 0 8			
DO ANYTHING I HAVEN'T MENTIONED? 1 0 8 (Specify: _____)			

(ASK ALL)

113. What was the final outcome of the case? (LET HER ANSWER IN HER OWN WORDS)

(GO TO #114)	PLED GUILTY, GOT DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
” “	PLED GUILTY, ORIGINAL CHARGE	2
“ “	PLED GUILTY, LESSER CHARGE	3
“ “	PLED GUILTY, DON'T KNOW CHARGES	4
“ “	PLED NO CONTEST	5
“ “	CONVICTED AFTER TRIAL, ORIGINAL CHARGE	6
“ “	CONVICTED AFTER TRIAL, LESSER CHARGE	7
“ “	CONVICTED AFTER TRIAL, DON'T KNOW	
	CHARGE	8
(GO TO #115)	FOUND NOT GUILTY	9
(GO TO #113a)	DV CHARGES DROPPED	10
	OTHER (Specify: _____)	11
(GO TO #115)	DON'T KNOW	77

113a. (IF THE CHARGES WERE DROPPED) Why were the charges for the violence against you dropped? (LET HER ANSWER IN OWN WORDS)

	WOMAN DIDN'T GO TO THE TRIAL	1
	WOMAN TESTIFIED THAT HE DIDN'T HURT HER	2
	THE PROSECUTOR SAID THEY COULDN'T	
	PROVE THE CASE, EVEN W/HER	
	TESTIMONY	3
	THERE WAS A PLEA BARGAIN/ HE PLEAD	
	TO SOMETHING ELSE	
	(Specify _____)	4
(A) _____	WAS IN PRISON FOR	
	SOMETHING ELSE ALREADY	5
	SOME OTHER REASON	
	(Specify: _____)	6
	DON'T KNOW	7
	(Not Applicable)	8

(ASK IF HE WAS CONVICTED OF ANYTHING FROM THIS INCIDENT)

114. Do you know what sentence he received?

	YES	1
(GO TO #115)	NO	0
(GO TO #115)	NOT SENTENCED YET	7
	(Not Applicable)	8

114a. What was the sentence? (PROBE: WAS THERE JAIL TIME? LENGTH? LENGTH OF PROBATION? COUNSELING? BATTERER VS. ALCOHOL/DRUG COUNSELING?)
(INCLUDES CONDITIONS OF DEFERRED SENTENCE)

(ASK ALL)

115. Using the answers on this ORANGE CARD, how satisfied are you with the court process? By process, I mean the way that things were done, like the time everything took, the charges that were filed, and the questions that the attorneys and judge asked. In other words, the "process" is the way that everything was done related to court. Would you say you are:

VERY DISSATISFIED	1
SOMEWHAT DISSATISFIED	2
NEITHER DISSATISFIED NOR SATISFIED ...	3
SOMEWHAT SATISFIED	4
VERY SATISFIED	5

115a. Can you tell me more about why you feel that way? _____

(ASK ONLY IF SHE KNOWS OUTCOME)

116. (CONTINUE USING ORANGE CARD) How satisfied are you with the outcome of the case (the conviction/dismissal)? Would you say you are:

VERY DISSATISFIED	1
SOMEWHAT DISSATISFIED	2
NEITHER DISSATISFIED NOR SATISFIED ...	3
SOMEWHAT SATISFIED	4
VERY SATISFIED	5
(Not Applicable - Doesn't know outcome)	8

116a. Can you tell me more about why you feel that way? _____

(ASK ALL)

117. How much control do you feel like you had over the court *process*? That is, how much of a say do you feel like you had in the way things were handled around the court case. Would you say that you had:

NO CONTROL	0
A LITTLE CONTROL	1
SOME CONTROL	2
A LOT OF CONTROL	3

(ASK ALL)

118. (USING ORANGE CARD) How satisfied are you with the amount of control you had over the court process (i.e. the way things were handled)?

VERY DISSATISFIED	1
SOMEWHAT DISSATISFIED	2
NEITHER DISSATISFIED NOR SATISFIED ...	3
SOMEWHAT SATISFIED	4
VERY SATISFIED	5

(ASK IF SHE KNOWS OUTCOME)

119. How much control do you feel like you had over the court *outcome* (e.g. the conviction or dismissal/acquittal)? Would you say that you had:

NO CONTROL	0
A LITTLE CONTROL	1
SOME CONTROL	2
A LOT OF CONTROL	3
(Not Applicable - doesn't know outcome)	8

(ASK IF SHE KNOWS OUTCOME)

120. (USE ORANGE CARD) How satisfied are you with the amount of control you had over the criminal justice system outcome (i.e. the conviction/dismissal)?

VERY DISSATISFIED	1
SOMEWHAT DISSATISFIED	2
NEITHER DISSATISFIED NOR SATISFIED ...	3
SOMEWHAT SATISFIED	4
VERY SATISFIED	5
(Not Applicable - doesn't know outcome)	8

121. How do you think that your experience with the police and court will affect (A)_____ 's violence against you in the future? Do you think it will:

DECREASE THE VIOLENCE	1
NOT CHANGE THE VIOLENCE	2
INCREASE THE VIOLENCE	3
(Don't Know)	7

122. How many times, if any, have you asked for or applied for a restraining order (personal protection order) against (A)_____?

INDICATE EXACT NUMBER
(IF "0" GO TO #123)

122a. How many of these were for temporary protection orders?
(N/A = 88)

122b. How many of these were for permanent protection orders? (N/A = 88)

122c. How many times did you receive a protection order? (TEMP) (PERMANENT)
(N/A = 88) (N/A = 88)

(IF NEVER RECEIVED ONE, GO TO #123)

122d. (IF RECEIVED ANY) Do you have one in effect now?

YES 1
NO 0
(Don't Know) 7
(Not Applicable) 8

122e. (IF ANY) Did you have one in effect at the time of the assault that led to the court case?

YES 1
NO 0
(Don't know) 7
(Not Applicable) 8

122f. Has (A) _____ ever violated a protection order or restraining order that you've had against him?

YES, ONLY DURING THE ASSAULT THAT LED TO CASE ... 1
YES, ONCE (DIFFERENT TIME) 2
YES, MORE THAN ONCE 3
NO 0
(Not Applicable - never had one) 8

123. Have you had any contact with (A) _____ where he could have touched you since the court case closed?

(GO TO #123a) YES 1
(GO TO #124) NO 0

123a. Has (A) _____ hurt you or tried to hurt you since the court case closed?

(GO TO #123b) YES 1
(GO TO #124) NO 0
(Not Applicable - No contact) 8

123b. Have you contacted the police about that assault?

(GO TO #123c) YES 1
(GO TO #124) NO 0
(Not Applicable - No assault) 8

123c. Has the Prosecutor's Office or the court been contacted about that assault?

YES 1
NO 0
(Don't know) 7
(Not Applicable - No assault) 8

(ASK ALL)

124. How likely is it that (A) _____ will be violent against you in the future? Using the answers on this **BLUE CARD**, would you say:

DEFINITELY NOT 0
PROBABLY NOT 1
PROBABLY WILL 2
DEFINITELY WILL 3
(Insists she doesn't know) 7

125. (STILL USING BLUE CARD) If (A) _____ were ever to assault you again, how likely is it that you would contact the police again?

DEFINITELY NOT 0
PROBABLY NOT 1
PROBABLY WILL 2
DEFINITELY WILL 3
(Insists she doesn't know) 7

126. (STILL USING BLUE CARD) If (A) _____ were ever to assault you again, how likely is it that you would want the prosecutor or court involved again?

DEFINITELY NOT 0
PROBABLY NOT 1
PROBABLY WILL 2
DEFINITELY WILL 3
(Insists she doesn't know) 7

127. I'd like to know what you think about the criminal justice system's ability to protect you from (A) _____. Still using this **BLUE CARD**, please tell me whether any of the following actions will "DEFINITELY NOT," "PROBABLY NOT," "PROBABLY WILL," OR "DEFINITELY WILL" keep him from ever harassing, threatening, or assaulting you again.

DEFINITELY NOT 0
PROBABLY NOT 1
PROBABLY WILL 2
DEFINITELY WILL 3
(Insists she doesn't know) 7

- a. Personal protection order _____
- b. Mandatory counseling _____
- c. Police arresting him _____
- d. Prosecutor pressing charges _____
(prosecuting him)
- e. Spending a night or two in jail _____
- f. Spending a long time in jail _____
- g. Anything else? (Specify: _____) _____
- h. Anything else? (Specify: _____) _____

128. Just so we have a little information on the men who get charged with these kinds of crimes, how old was (A) _____ when he was arrested?

(Actual Age)

128a. What is (A) _____'s race or ethnic background?

- AFRICAN AMERICAN OR BLACK 1
- WHITE/CAUCASIAN 2
- LATINO/CHICANO/HISPANIC 3
- ASIAN/ASIAN-AMERICAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER 4
- NATIVE AMERICAN 5
- MIXED (_____) 6
- OTHER (_____) 7

Is there any other way your life has been affected by the court case?

[illegible]

130. As I said at the beginning, the information from all the interviews we are doing will be used to try to improve the community's response to violence against women. What kinds of changes would you like to see? What could the police and courts do better? What could the community do better? **(PROBE TO INCLUDE POLICE, COURTS, OTHER ORGANIZATIONS/THE COMMUNITY)**

Are there any other changes you'd like to see?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

131. Finally, I'd like to get an idea about why you decided to answer the mailing and why you're interested in participating in the study. What were the reasons that you decided to respond to the flyer?

Are there any other reasons?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Thank you for answering all of these questions. Is there anything else you'd like to mention or talk about right now?

PAY HER, AND HAVE HER SIGN THE REIMBURSEMENT VOUCHER. MAKE SURE PAYMENT IS TAPE RECORDED.

GIVE HER BUSINESS CARD - WRITE APPROX. 3 MONTH CONTACT AND 6 MONTH INTERVIEW DATES ON BACK.

REMIND HER THAT SOMEONE FROM THE PROJECT WILL BE CONTACTING HER IN THREE MONTHS TO MAKE SURE WE STILL HAVE HER ADDRESS/PHONE NUMBER.

COMMENTS:

Time Oral Interview ended: _____
Length of Oral Interview in Minutes: _____

APPENDIX B

Recruitment Flyer

We want to hear what you have to say!

The MSU Prosecution Project wants to know what female crime victims think about the police and the courts. We want to know what happened, and what you wanted the police and courts to do. How did the police and courts help you? What could they have done better?

***You will be paid for your time.**

***We will meet you at a time and place that works for you.**

***We will keep what you tell us private. Anything you tell us will not change any services you receive from the police or the courts.**

Interested? Have questions?

***Call the MSU Prosecution Project at 432-4661 or 1-800-313-0021 between 10 a.m and 4 p.m. weekdays (or call anytime and leave a message). We will accept collect calls.**

OR

***Fill out and return the postcard. Tell us good times to reach you and what we should say when we call you.**

Your opinions and experiences matter - please take the time to share them with us.

The Ingham County Prosecutor's Office assumes no responsibility for this study. The Michigan State University Prosecution Project assumes full responsibility for this study.

APPENDIX C

Agency Recruitment Phone Script

Prosecution Project

Before I let you go, do you have a few minutes so I could tell you a little bit about a study going on at Michigan State University?

(IF SHE SAYS “NO,” TELL HER THAT’S OKAY, AND ASK IF IT WOULD BE OKAY TO CALL HER BACK AT SOME POINT. IF IT IS ALL RIGHT, GET PHONE #, TIME/DAY, IF IT’S OKAY TO LEAVE A MESSAGE, AND WHAT TO DO IF SOMEONE ELSE ANSWERS.)

(IF YES) This is a group of women at MSU. They want to hear about women's experience with the court system, good and bad, so they can give this information back to the police and courts. They really want to make sure women get what they need from the legal system. They think that your opinions and experiences can help them do that. They are interviewing women who were listed as victims in misdemeanor domestic violence cases so that women can tell them about their experiences with the police and court system. The reason they're doing this study is because a lot of researchers have made assumptions about what it's like to go through the process, but few even ask women about their experiences. These women think it's important to ask other women about their experiences with the police and courts because your opinions and experiences let them recommend better ways for the police and courts to meet women's needs.

First, let me tell you a little more about the study. If you do want to take part, you will be interviewed three times: a week or two after your court case closes, and then six months and one year from when the case closed. Each of the interviews will take about two and a half hours, though they may be a bit longer, depending on your individual circumstances. During the interviews you will be asked about your quality of life, your experiences with the police and courts, and any violence you may have experienced.

Do you have any questions so far? (Pause)

Okay, since you are the expert and these women from MSU value any information you can give them, you will be paid for taking the time to talk to them. So, if you decide you want to be in the study, you will receive \$40 for the first interview, a week or two after the case closes, then you will receive \$50 for the second interview, which will be about six months after the case closes, and another \$50 for the last interview, which will be about a year after the case is over.

Everything you tell them will be kept completely private. No one will ever be able to match your name to the answers you give, and they won't tell anyone you're participating in this study without your permission.

Just to be clear: your decision whether or not to will not affect any services you receive from CARE, from the police or from the courts. So, if you decide not to be in the study, that won't affect any services from CARE, from the police, or from the court system. If you do decide to be in the study, then any information you give them will not affect any

services you receive from CARE, from the police or from the courts.

Also, I want to let you know that these women don't provide services or referrals, like CARE does. They just want to talk to you about your experiences once the court case is over.

Now, because the case isn't closed yet, I'm not asking if you do want to be in the study or not. All I'm asking is whether it would be all right if I set up a time where you could talk some more to one of the women from the project. This meeting should only take about 15 or 20 minutes. They just want to tell you more about the study and answer any questions you have.

First, do you have any questions for me about the study or anything? (Pause)

Would you be interested in meeting with a woman from MSU?

(IF "NO", THANK HER FOR HER TIME AND REMIND HER THAT SHE CAN CALL THE CARE OFFICE ANYTIME IF SHE CHANGES HER MIND, OR IF SHE WANTS TO TALK MORE. RECORD IN THE LOG BOOK THAT SHE DID NOT WANT TO BE CONTACTED ABOUT THE PROJECT.)

(IF "YES") Let's go ahead, then, and set up a time you can meet with them.

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REFERENCES

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