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RESEARCH REPORT JUNE 2007

Final Report on the Evaluation of the Judicial Oversight Demonstration

VOLUME 1

The Impact of JOD in Dorchester and Washtenaw County

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Chapter 1. Survey Methodology for the Judicial Oversight Demonstration

The JOD Demonstration

The Judicial Oversight Demonstration (JOD) Initiative was funded by the Office of Violence Against Women with the goal of improving victim safety and offender accountability in intimate partner violence (IPV) cases. JOD aimed to achieve these goals through a strong judicial response, combined with coordinated community services and integrated justice system policies in IPV cases. Since the start of JOD in 2000, the courts in Dorchester, Massachusetts, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and Washtenaw County, Michigan, worked in partnership with their prosecutors' offices, victim service providers, batterer intervention programs, police, probation, and other community agencies to promote these goals. The JOD core intervention strategies included the following components:

- Uniform and consistent initial responses to domestic violence offenses, including: a) pro-arrest policies, b) identification and arrest of the primary aggressor, and c) a coordinated response by law enforcement;
- Coordinated victim advocacy and services, including: a) contact by advocates as soon as possible after the domestic violence call, b) an individualized "safety plan" for the victim and children (if appropriate), and c) provision of needed services such as shelters, protection orders, and other assistance; and
- Strong offender accountability and oversight, including: a) intensive court-based supervision, b) referral to appropriate batterer intervention and other needed programs, and c) administrative and judicial sanctions and incentives to influence offender behavior.

The demonstration was funded with two long-term goals in mind: 1) to learn from the experiences of well-qualified sites who were given resources and challenged to build a collaboration between the courts and community agencies to respond to IPV; and 2) to test the impact of JOD interventions on victim safety and offender accountability.

The evaluation included both impact and process evaluation. This chapter describes the methods used in the impact evaluation surveys of victims and offenders.

Impact Evaluation Overview

The evaluation used a quasi-experimental design that compares victims and offenders in eligible intimate partner violence (IPV) criminal cases in the Judicial Oversight Demonstration (JOD) sites to similar victims and offenders in comparison jurisdictions. Evaluation data sources included agency records and in-person interviews with victims and offenders approximately two months after case disposition or sentencing and again nine months later. Altlantic Research and Consulting (Atlantic) conducted the in-person interviews in Massachusetts. The Center for Urban Studies (CUS) at Wayne State University conducted the in-person interviews in Michigan.

The impact evaluation compared criminal IPV cases in two JOD sites, Dorchester, MA and Washtenaw County, MI to similar cases in Lowell, MA and Ingham County, MI. Court records in each site were reviewed to identify eligible cases. All domestic violence cases reaching

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disposition were reviewed and sampled if appropriate. The files of all criminal domestic violence cases disposed during the sampling period in participating courts were reviewed for eligibility. Information was collected from police and court files on the incident, court processing, and the victim and offender characteristics and contained information on the population of cases represented by the survey sample recorded in a database. This database was used to identify respondents for in-person interviewing.

Victims and offenders in eligible cases were recruited for interviews independently; there was no requirement that both parties in a case agree to be interviewed. Sample members were recruited by mail, phone and in-person. Respondents completed the interviews on laptop computers, assisted as needed by the interviewer. Hardcopy versions of the questionnaires were used when interviewing incarcerated offenders and when computer difficulties arose. Neither survey firm matched respondents to interviewers based on race or gender. However, male interviewers were not assigned to interview female victims. Spanish versions of the questionnaires were prepared and used by bilingual interviewers. Bilingual interviewers and translation services were available when needed for other languages.

The initial interview was preceded by obtaining written informed consent to study participation and collecting information on how to locate respondents for the follow up interview. At this time, the interviewer answered questions about the study and gave victim respondents written contact information on agencies in their community that provided services for victims of domestic violence. All the follow up respondents were again asked for consent to complete the interview. The average time between the case disposition and completion of the initial interview was two months. The average time between the initial interview and follow up interview was nine months.

Most interviews were completed in the home, courthouse, or survey offices.[1] Other locations included food outlets, public places, homes of relatives, and jail (by special arrangement for a few offenders). Interviews were always conducted in a setting that ensured privacy for the respondent. Interviewers were trained in procedures for protecting their own safety and were told not to conduct interviews unless they felt safe.

Protection of Human Subjects procedures, reviewed and approved annually by the Institutional Review Board at the Urban Institute and Wayne State University, the MI survey contractor, included 1) informed consent, 2) staff confidentiality pledges, and 3) data security plans. At each step of the survey, procedures were designed to protect the safety of the victim.

At the end of each interview, respondents were given $50 in cash and completed a voucher documenting name and signature, social security number (requested, but not required), and address to confirm receipt of the payment. A copy was given to the respondent, one to the interviewer for their records, and one was returned to the survey firm.

To increase the likelihood of locating respondents for the follow up interview, interim contacting procedures were developed. Respondents were asked to call to update or verify their address four months after the initial interview. In addition, the survey firm began calling respondents at four months to verify the contact information. Respondents who called or were reached by telephone by the survey firm received $10.

[1] A very few follow up interviews were completed by telephone when the respondent had moved from the area.

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Final Report on the Evaluation of the Judicial Oversight Demonstration

Chapter 1. Executive Summary

The Judicial Oversight Demonstration (JOD) was designed to test the feasibility and impact of a coordinated response to intimate partner violence (IPV) that involved the courts and justice agencies in a central role. The primary goals were to protect victim safety, hold offenders accountable, and reduce repeat offending. The JOD model called for a strong judicial response combined with coordinated community services and integrated justice system policies in IPV cases. JOD consolidated gains in legal protections for domestic violence victims made in the past two decades within justice agencies and incorporated lessons on effective responses to IPV identified in studies of law enforcement, prosecution, court specialization, victim services, and coordinated community action. To test this model, three sites -- Dorchester, Massachusetts, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and Washtenaw County, Michigan --received support for multi-year demonstration projects.

Support for JOD innovations was grounded in recognition of the challenges that domestic violence cases pose to criminal justice agencies and the need to take steps to better protect victims from repeat violence. Key recommendations of the 1984 report of the U.S. Attorney General's Task Force on Family Violence are embodied in JOD: (1) family violence should be recognized and responded to as a criminal activity; (2) law enforcement officials, prosecutors, and judges should develop a coordinated response to family violence; and (3) a wide range of dispositional alternatives should be considered in cases of family violence. In addition, the Task Force recommended that in all cases prior to sentencing, judges should carefully review and consider the consequences of the crime on the victim, and in granting bail or releasing the assailant on his/her own recognizance, the judge should impose conditions that restrict the defendant's access to the victim and strictly enforce the order. However, it is only in the past few years that criminal courts have begun to assume a leadership role in coordinated responses through innovations such as specialized domestic violence courts that have introduced increased judicial supervision supported by case management, victim services, and required treatment for eligible offenders.

National partners in the JOD initiative were the U.S. Department of Justice's Office on Violence Against Women (OVW) and the Office of Justice Program's National Institute of Justice (NIJ). OVW funded and managed the demonstration activities and funded the Vera Institute of Justice to provide the technical assistance required to support implementation of the JOD model. NIJ funded the Urban Institute (UI) to conduct the national evaluation and supported local evaluation activities.

The two primary evaluation objectives were: 1) to test the impact of JOD interventions on victim safety, offender accountability, and recidivism, and 2) to learn from the experiences of well-qualified sites who were given resources and challenged to build a collaboration between the courts and community agencies to respond to intimate partner violence. The

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national evaluation of JOD began in 2000 with the start of demonstration activities and continued throughout and beyond the intervention period.

The final reports on the evaluation of JOD[1] include a report on the evaluation of Milwaukee's JOD project[2] and a summary four-volume final report, as follows:

- Volume 1 presents the results of the impact evaluation of JOD as implemented by Dorchester and Washtenaw County.
- Volume 2 presents case studies of the implementation of JOD at all three sites and draws lessons from their experiences for jurisdictions interested in replication.
- Volume 3 combines and analyzes the results of focus groups with victims and offenders in all three JOD sites and gives voice to the participants in the demonstration.
- Volume 4 provides a detailed description of the methods used to conduct the surveys of victims and offenders; it is designed to assist domestic violence researchers in efforts to overcome the multiple challenges of conducting interviews on this sensitive issue. UI reports on JOD are available electronically at www.urban.org.[3]

This chapter is an executive summary of the entire evaluation and presents findings from all three sites.

The JOD Initiative

In 1999, following an extensive search for jurisdictions with the resources, infrastructure and commitment needed to implement the envisioned demonstration, the Office on Violence Against Women selected three sites for the implementation of JOD -- Dorchester, MA, Milwaukee County, WI, and Washtenaw County, MI.

In each of these communities, criminal justice agencies and community-based agencies serving victims and offenders formed partnerships to work collaboratively to support an effective response to IPV incidents. The partnerships differed from earlier coordinated

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[1] Interim findings are available in Harrell, Adele, Newmark, Lisa, Visher, Christy, and DeStefano, Christine. (December 2002*). Evaluation of the Judicial Oversight Demonstration Initiative: Implementation Strategies and Lessons.* Report to the National Institute of Justice. Washington, DC: The Urban Institute. DeStefano, Christine Depies, Harrell, Adele, Newmark, Lisa, and Visher, Christy. (August 2001). *Evaluation of the Judicial Oversight Demonstration: Initial Process Evaluation Report*. Report to the National Institute of Justice. Washington, DC: The Urban Institute.

[2] Harrell, Adele, Schaffer, Megan, DeStefano, Christine, and Castro, Jennifer. (April 2006). *Final Report on the Evaluation of Milwaukee's Judicial Oversight Demonstration*. Report to the National Institute of Justice. Washington, DC: The Urban Institute.

[3] *Volume 2: Findings and Lessons on Implementation*, Visher, Christy, Newmark, Lisa, and Harrell, Adele with Emily Turner. *Volume 3: Findings from JOD Victim and Offender Focus Groups*., Newmark, Lisa, Harrell, Adele, Zweig, Janine with Depies, Christine DeStefano, Brooks, Lisa, and Schaffer, Megan. *Volume 4: Survey Methodology*, Harrell, Adele and Castro, Jennifer with Atlantic Research and Consulting and The Center for Urban Studies, Wayne State University. Volumes submitted June 2007 to the National Institute of Justice.

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community responses to domestic violence by placing special focus on the role of the court, and specifically the judge, facilitating offender accountability in collaboration with both non-profit service providers and other criminal justice agencies. Figure 1 illustrates the network of agencies that collaborated to improve the responses to IPV. Their roles and activities are described in the case studies in Volume 2 of this final report.

The JOD core elements included:

Uniform and consistent initial responses to domestic violence offenses, including: a) pro-arrest policies, b) arrest of primary aggressor, and c) a coordinated response by law enforcement and victim advocates.

Coordinated victim advocacy and services, including: a) contact by victim's advocates as soon as possible after a domestic violence incident, b) an individualized "safety plan" for the victim, and c) provision of needed services.

Strong offender accountability and oversight, including: a) intensive court-based supervision, b) referral to appropriate batterer intervention programs (BIP), and c) administrative and judicial sanctions and incentives to influence offender behavior.

Each site implemented the core JOD elements within the context of their local resources, needs, and priorities, expanding their existing coordinated community response to include criminal justice agencies, and established regular meetings to develop and implement strategies for interagency coordination. Guided by technical assistance teams and the needs of their jurisdictions, each site reviewed and developed model policies and programs based on experiences in other jurisdictions, recent research, and other best practices for intimate partner violence cases. Highlights of the JOD intervention strategies in each site are described below.

Proactive Law Enforcement

The law enforcement components of the JOD initiatives included training, arrest, and protection order enforcement innovations, as well as innovations in interagency communications.

In Dorchester, the Boston Police Department (BPD) had a strong pro-arrest policy in responding to domestic violence incidents, and trained officers to determine primary aggressors and avoid dual arrest situations. For JOD, BPD developed a database of high-risk cases and shared access to the database with the District Attorney's Office and Probation department to coordinate enforcement in cases involving offenders with previous histories of domestic violence or incidents involving serious injury. Staffing of domestic violence detective and peace liaison[4] positions was increased, and strategies for collecting evidence for use in prosecution were improved.

In Milwaukee, the Police Department opened a Family Violence Unit (FVU) in the Sensitive Crimes Division to support enhanced investigation of serious domestic violence cases and provide immediate services to victims. JOD funds supported a full-time Domestic Violence Liaison to make follow-up contacts with victims to assist in safety planning and referrals to victim service providers.

[4] Peace liaisons were civilian employees who assisted victims in incidents reported to the police.

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In Washtenaw County, eleven county law enforcement agencies, all of which had preferred or mandatory arrest policies in domestic violence cases, responded to incidents of intimate partner violence. Four of the agencies were provided with JOD funds to hire specialized domestic violence staff, nearly all agencies received intensive training in domestic violence cases, and all adopted a supplemental domestic violence report form to enhance evidence collection in these cases.

Enhanced Domestic Violence Prosecution

Effective prosecution is key to holding offenders accountable. Efforts to enhance prosecution included specialized prosecution units and policies directed at enhanced evidence collection and prosecution without victim testimony.

Dorchester created a new dedicated domestic violence unit comprising five assistant district attorneys (three supported by JOD funds), and an investigator. The unit adopted vertical prosecution as a standard policy, allowing a single attorney to prosecute the case from arraignment to disposition.

Milwaukee's existing domestic violence prosecution unit developed a manual for prosecuting cases without requiring victim testimony and assumed responsibility for felony prosecutions. Prosecutors expanded collection and use of photographs of injury and damage; use of victim statements made at the time of the incident, including tapes of 911 calls; charging defendants with bail jumping for their failure to appear (FTA) for court appearances; and tape recordings of threatening phone calls to victims from jailed defendants.

The Washtenaw County Prosecuting Attorney's Office formed a domestic violence prosecution unit made up of five assistant prosecuting attorneys, two victim/witness staff, and an investigator, and instituted vertical prosecution in both misdemeanor and felony domestic violence cases. Protocols for building a case that could be prosecuted independently of, or in combination with, victim testimony were greatly expanded under JOD. The unit began initiating criminal contempt hearings against defendants who violated personal protection orders (but who were not arrested at the scene of the violation), removing the burden on victims of initiating a show cause hearing.

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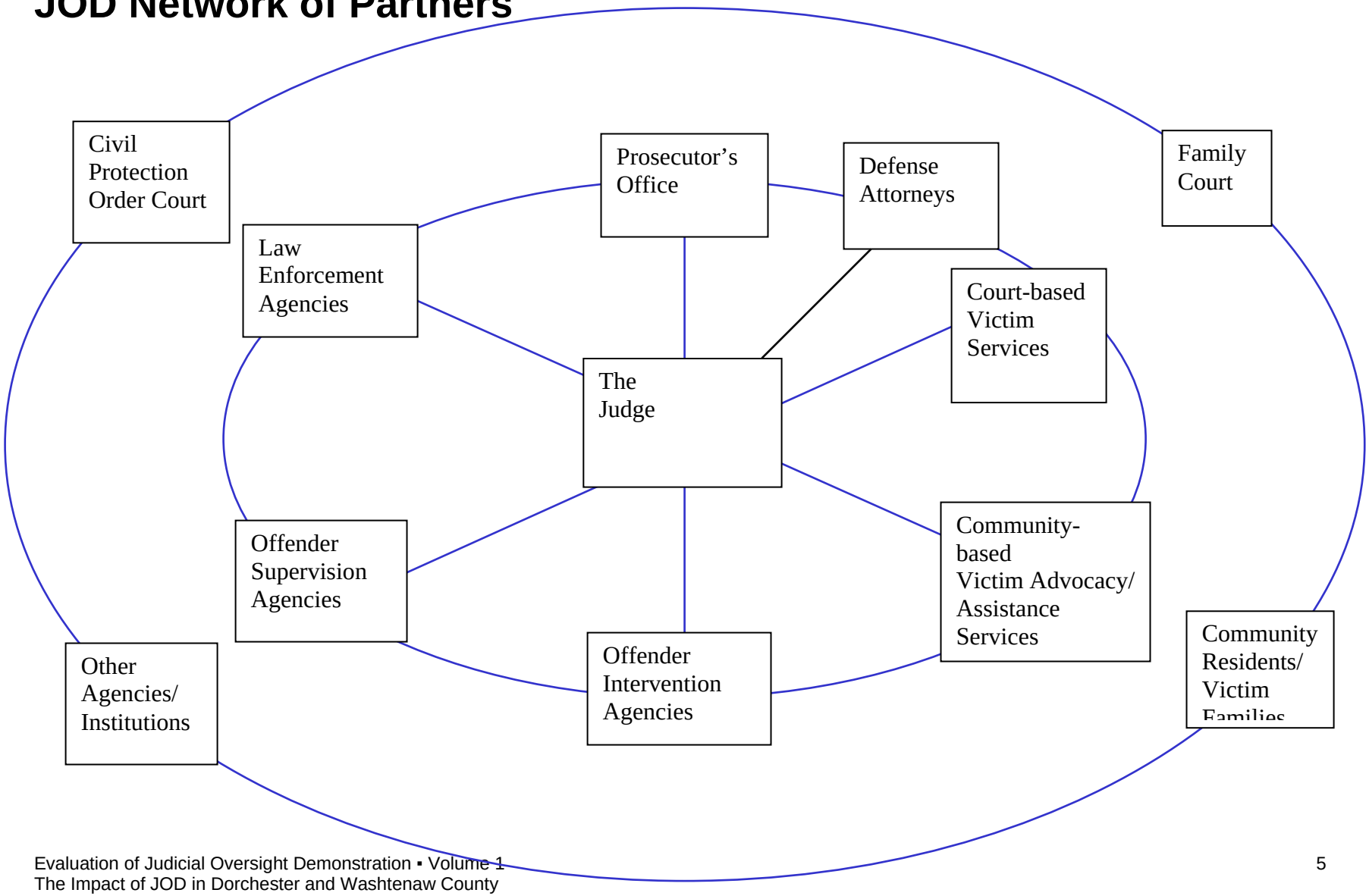
Figure 1.
JOD Network of Partners



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Specialized Domestic Violence Courts

Dedicated domestic violence courts formed the focal point for JOD operations. The JOD domestic violence courts had specialized staff in the courtroom, engaged domestic violence training for judges, developed procedures for expediting hearings of violations or protection order petitions, and regularly scheduled judicial review of probation compliance.

Dorchester established a specialized court dedicated to IPV cases and civil restraining order matters (except trial cases which were heard in other courts). Four judges, all trained in IPV, had a specific day(s) of the week to hear IPV matters. When possible, the same judge heard a given case from arraignment to disposition and continued for post-disposition probation review hearings. All IPV probationers were required to appear in court periodically during the period of probation to assess compliance and whether more restrictive or less restrictive probation conditions were warranted. These appearances were required at least four times during the period of probation (at 30, 90, 120, and 240 days post-sentencing), with additional hearings scheduled as necessary.

Milwaukee located three specialized domestic violence courts on a single floor of their large courthouse and created a new Domestic Violence Commissioner's Intake Court to handle pretrial appearances and preliminary matters in misdemeanor cases. IPV offenders on probation were ordered to return to court for a compliance review hearing before the sentencing judge 60 to 90 days after sentencing.

Each of the four Washtenaw County District Courts that adjudicated domestic violence cases[5] established a dedicated docket day for these cases. The dockets were scheduled throughout the week so that prosecutors, victim/witness staff, victim advocates, and probation agents could all be present in the courtroom for case actions. The courts collaborated on new domestic violence protocols that included an arraignment script, a bond release form, bond review groups, and regular review hearings for probationers. Judicial review of compliance was scheduled at least once during IPV probation with additional hearings scheduled as necessary (the review hearing schedule varied across the four courts).

Specialized Probation

The JOD sites included specialized probation officers, enhanced staffing to reduce officer caseloads, referrals to certified batterer intervention programs (BIPs), and enhanced communication among probation officers and BIPs to provide information for judicial review hearings.

The Dorchester Domestic Violence Probation Unit, located in the courthouse, was doubled in size to allow intensive supervision of IPV cases. All new IPV probationers were placed at the maximum level of supervision at the start of probation. This involved a number of requirements, including regular meetings with probation officers, field visits by officers, BIP participation, and probation status review

[5] District Court 15 adjudicated offenses committed in the City of Ann Arbor; District Court 14B adjudicated cases in Ypsilanti Township; and District Courts 14A-2 and 14A-3 adjudicated cases in the rest of Washtenaw County.

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hearings in court, as well as participation in additional programs, such as the Fatherhood Program, substance abuse treatment, and mental health treatment, as needed. Agents received regular monthly reports from BIP service providers on probationers' compliance with requirements, increased their contact with victims, and attended judicial review hearings.

Milwaukee did not establish a specialized unit, but trained the over 400 state probation agents in Milwaukee County in domestic violence supervision. The agents expanded efforts to contact victims, collected information on attendance and progress from batterer treatment programs, and attended review hearings of their clients. In focus groups, Milwaukee victims singled out the probation officers for praise, commenting that they made themselves available 24 hours per day and helped monitor the abusers' behavior.

Each of the four district courts in Washtenaw County had a dedicated domestic violence probation agent. Two of the busier courts also had compliance officers to assist probation agents with their caseloads. Probation officers met with defendants to review pretrial release bond conditions, and with probationers to review supervision requirements and compliance. To enhance accountability, the Domestic Violence Probation Unit received regular reports from BIP service providers on probationers' compliance with requirements.

Batterer Intervention Programs (BIP)

JOD sites ordered most offenders to BIP and developed strategies for monitoring compliance with the order. All of the sites found it difficult to provide BIP services for the range of offenders seen by the courts (e.g., Spanish speaking offenders, immigrant offenders, and female perpetrators).

Dorchester offenders convicted of IPV were typically required to complete a state - certified 40-week BIP. To enhance accountability, the Probation Department received regular monthly reports from BIP service providers on probationers' compliance with requirements.

In Milwaukee, all BIP providers added groups, two worked to expand BIP services for Spanish-speaking offenders, and one added a maintenance group for graduates, more facilitators, and participation enhancements (e.g., help with transportation costs and a partner outreach program). However, the increase in court referrals during JOD resulted in long waiting lists.

In Washtenaw County, most IPV probationers were required to complete a state-certified BIP. To enhance accountability, the Probation Department received regular reports from BIP service providers on probationers' compliance with requirements. JOD funds were used to create a short BIP within the county jail for incarcerated offenders to prepare offenders to participate upon release.

Enhancement of Victim Services

Victim services are central to the community response to IPV. The JOD sites examined the range of services available to victims and funded nongovernmental victim service agencies to fill unmet needs.

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In Dorchester, IPV victims were met at the courthouse by a triager, a victim aide who completed initial restraining order paperwork, assessed service needs, and made referrals to other providers located in the courthouse. Specialized domestic violence victim/witness staff in the District Attorney's Office assisted victims with matters relating to criminal cases. JOD expanded cultural and linguistic diversity of assistance for victims by establishing a Civil Legal Services Office (CLSO) in the courthouse, staffed by nongovernmental advocates from four different community agencies.

In Milwaukee, one victim service agency added a full-time case manager and one evening support group to serve older abused women, another hired staff to reach out to domestic violence victims identified by calls to the hotline as in need of service, while another expanded the scope of legal advocacy services to include taking digital photographs of injuries and distributing bus tickets, phone cards, and gift certificates to victims in emergency situations.

In Washtenaw, victims were served by new specialized domestic violence victim/witness staff in the Prosecuting Attorney's Office and by advocates from a large non-profit community-based service provider. The community agencies used JOD funds to create an autonomy program (providing advocacy and direct financial assistance to help victims reclaim their autonomy), enhance legal and protection order advocacy, and provide training to its own and other agencies' staff.

The Evaluation of JOD

Two JOD sites -- Dorchester, MA, and Washtenaw County, MI -- participated in a quasi-experimental evaluation of the impact of the program. Intimate partner violence cases reaching disposition during JOD were compared to similar cases reaching disposition in Lowell, MA, and Ingham County, MI.[6] All IPV cases reaching disposition during the sampling periods were reviewed and included in the sample if appropriate.[7] To be eligible for the sample, cases had to involve: 1) criminal IPV charges; 2) victims and offenders age 18 or older; and 3) victims and offenders who lived in the target jurisdiction at the time of case disposition. Cases that reached disposition more than a year after the incident were excluded to limit loss of data due to poor recall of the facts of the incident and police response.

Data for this impact evaluation included: in-person interviews conducted two months after case disposition or sentencing and again nine months later,[8] criminal history records from state and local law enforcement records on arrests before and after the sampled IPV case,[9] and data on JOD victim services and probation supervision.

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[6] The selection of comparison sites is discussed in Chapter 3, Methodology. Chapter 4 presents a detailed comparison of responses to IPV in each participating site.

[7] The sampling periods were: Dorchester January 29, 2003 to November 11, 2004; Washtenaw County February 14, 2003 to April 4, 2003 and then from November 21, 2003 to October 29, 2004, Ingham County: March 12, 2003 to March 12, 2004; and Lowell January 29, 2003 to August 27, 2004.

[8] Atlantic Research and Consulting (now Guidelines) conducted the in-person interviews in MA. The Center for Urban Studies (CUS) at Wayne State University conducted the in-person interviews in MI.

[9] In Michigan, the Michigan State Police Department of Information Technology provided the criminal history records. In Massachusetts, criminal offender record information records from Massachusetts Criminal

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Interviews were completed with 1034 victims (526 from JOD sites, 508 from comparison sites) two months after case disposition and 914 victims (90% of initial interview sample) 11 months after case disposition. Further, interviews were completed with 454 offenders (229 from JOD sites, 225 from comparison sites) two months after case disposition and 366 offenders (84% of initial interview sample) 11 months after case disposition. (See Tables 1.1 and 1.2 for victim and offender sample characteristics.)

Table 1.1 Victim Sample Characteristics

	Dorchester (N=307)	Lowell (N=286)	Washtenaw (N=219)	Ingham (N=222)
Female	89%	88%	92%	91%
Average age	33.6	34.2	32.1	31.8
Race/ethnicity				
White	10%	67%	50%	49%
Black	64%	4%	39%	32%
Asian	1%	9%	1%	1%
Hispanic	7%	13%	1%	6%
Other/multiracial	18%	6%	10%	13%
Has children	86%	83%	76%	80%
High school graduate	78%	75%	88%	77%
U.S.-born	79%	78%	93%	96%
Employed	47%	58%	74%	61%

Table 1.2 Offender Sample Characteristics

Offender Characteristics	Dorchester (N=97)	Lowell (N=82)	Washtenaw (N=83)	Ingham (N=103)
Average age	33.9	35.6	32.7	35.1
Male	79%	84%	84%	90%
Race				
White	8%	57%	49%	52%
Black	65%	1%	45%	36%
Other/multiracial	27%	41%	6%	12%
High school graduate	74%	66%	84%	76%
Not employed at initial interview	60%	46%	30%	38%
Number of prior arrests	8.3	3.7	1.9	2.9
Lived with victim at time of incident	61%	77%	66%	79%

History Systems Board were supplemented by checks of warrants that resulted in arraignments after case disposition to verify that the new incidents occurred during the year after case disposition.

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The evaluation design of JOD in Milwaukee differed from that of the other two sites. The evaluation in Milwaukee was based on a quasi-experimental comparison of offenders convicted of IPV and ordered to probation during JOD and before JOD. This design was selected when early plans for an experimental design had to be abandoned and no comparable contemporaneous comparison group could be identified. Data for this evaluation were collected from court and prosecutors' records of case and defendant characteristics, probation files on offender supervision practices, and official records of rearrest, but do not include interviews with victims or offenders. Findings from Milwaukee are presented in a separate report, but are summarized below with the findings from the evaluation of JOD in the other two sites.

Table 1.3 Offender Sample Characteristics: Milwaukee

Offender Characteristics	**Pre-JOD (N=289)**	**JOD (N= 333)**
Age in years	35	34
Male	96%	93%
Race		
White	32%	32%
Black	56%	49%
Other/ multiracial	13%	19%
Number of prior arrests	5.1	5.2

Study Limitations

The study was designed to measure the overall impact of the JOD intervention and was not designed to assess the impact of individual strategies or component services. The primary reason for this design is that individuals received various JOD interventions based on need and their particular circumstances, making comparisons to those who did not receive that particular intervention inappropriate. In addition, there was considerable variation within intervention components provided to sample members. For example, in each site offenders could be referred to one of several BIPs which varied in content and duration. Moreover, victims received services based on their need and interest in participation. Finally, the samples were too small to isolate similar samples who did and did not receive specific interventions.

Another caution is that the samples were carefully selected to create similar JOD and comparison groups, but group members were not randomly assigned to JOD as in a true experiment. With random assignment, sample groups can be assumed to vary only by chance. With the quasi-experimental design in this study, the validity of the results depends on the extent to which differences in sample characteristics can be adequately controlled in the statistical analysis. In the outcome analyses, weights and multivariate modeling techniques were used to control for observed group differences and minimize any bias due to selection effects, but cannot control for unobserved differences.

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Another potential threat to the internal validity of the quasi-experimental comparisons in Massachusetts and Michigan is that pre-existing differences between JOD and comparison sites, not the JOD intervention, might account for differences in outcome. However, in this study the process evaluation (see Volume 2) documents differences in the response to IPV in each site, providing supporting evidence for differences in policies and practices hypothesized to impact the outcomes. The threat that external features of the setting affect the outcomes is minimized in the Milwaukee evaluation by comparing outcomes within a single site before and during JOD. However, this design opens the possibility that changes other than JOD during the demonstration period could account for differences in outcomes. Monitoring of the court and other agency response to IPV during the Milwaukee demonstration period did not identify events other than JOD that were likely to affect the measured outcomes.

To avoid the risk that measurement error could distort or attenuate the observed effects of JOD, the study used multiple outcome measures and diverse data sources. This strategy was chosen to avoid relying on any single measure, given the imperfections in measurement associated with any single measure. The most robust findings are those based on the best data sources and confirmed by multiple outcome measures.

Another potential limitation involves the external generalizability of the findings. These evaluations were based on experiences at three carefully selected sites. The extent to which results from these locations can be generalized to other communities cannot be determined. The detailed site descriptions in Chapter 4 in this volume may provide a basis for judgments about the context in which the intervention was implemented.

Key Findings on the Impact of JOD

Highlights of findings on the impact of JOD on three primary outcomes -- victim well-being, offender accountability and perceptions, and revictimization – are presented in this section. The following sections present findings on JOD implementation and focus groups. The concluding section discusses implications of the findings for policy and practice.

VICTIM SERVICES AND WELL-BEING[10]

JOD increased community-based victim services, particularly in Michigan.

In Michigan, but not in Massachusetts, JOD victims were significantly more likely than comparison victims to report contact with nongovernmental (NGO) victim services.

NGO advocates had contact with 68% of the JOD victims in Washtenaw County, compared to 22% of the JOD victims in Dorchester. This difference resulted in part from the focus in Massachusetts on serving victims in civil cases.

[10] The results in this section are based on the evaluation of JOD in Dorchester and Washtenaw County because interviews were not conducted as part of the evaluation of JOD in Milwaukee.

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In both JOD sites, victims contacted by NGO service providers received more services and were more likely to receive needs assessments and safety planning than comparison victims contacted by NGO service providers.

In both Dorchester and Washtenaw County, victim/witness staff in JOD prosecutors' offices or the court[11] contacted at least 80 percent of victims in criminal cases and provided an average of four or more different types of services to those they contacted.

Victims who received NGO victim services were pleased with the service quality.

Victim ratings of service quality and satisfaction were generally positive. There was no difference in ratings between JOD and comparison victims who received services.

Victims in all sites were generally satisfied with the response of police, prosecutors, and the court and rated their fairness and impact on future violence positively.

JOD and comparison victims did not differ in ratings despite some differences in patterns of police, prosecution, and court practice across sites.

Victims identified some problems in interactions with justice agencies.

Victims from all sites reported barriers to participation with prosecution, with fear of defendant retaliation being the most common. Barriers to court attendance included scheduling conflicts as the most common barrier, and comparison victims were more likely to cite fear as a participation barrier than JOD victims.

JOD increased victim contacts with probation agents.

Two-thirds to three-quarters of JOD victims in both states reported contact with probation officers, which was about two to three times the number of comparison victims reporting such contact. In Michigan, JOD victims with probation officer contact also had more contacts and rated these contacts more favorably than did comparison victims with contact. JOD victims in Michigan, but not in Massachusetts, also reported more contact with BIPs than comparison victims.

Victims in all sites reported moderately high levels of safety and well-being eleven months after the incident.

Factors that influenced these victim outcomes included the victims' reports of defendants' psychological or emotional problems; victims' social support resources; and direct consequences of the incident and the subsequent court case, both positive and negative. No significant differences between JOD and comparison victims in perceptions of safety or well-being were found.

[11] Based on agency records in JOD sites (not available in comparison sites).

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OFFENDER ACCOUNTABILITY AND PERCEPTIONS

JOD increased offender accountability, especially in Dorchester and Milwaukee.

In all sites, JOD introduced post-disposition review hearings for IPV offenders placed on probation. Probationers were required to appear before the sentencing judge for review of their compliance with court orders and progress in BIP and were aware that their behavior would be scrutinized and violations subject to penalties.

JOD offenders had more probation requirements than comparison offenders, although specific requirements varied by site. In Massachusetts and Michigan, they were more likely to be ordered to attend a BIP, abstain from drug and alcohol use, and undergo substance abuse testing and were placed in BIP programs that lasted longer and cost more per session than comparison offenders. In all three sites, they were more likely to have court orders specifying no contact with the victim without consent. In Massachusetts, they were more likely to be ordered to substance abuse evaluation or to attend a fatherhood program or (for female offenders) women's group. In Michigan, they were more likely to be ordered to mental health evaluation and have restrictions on weapons. In Wisconsin, JOD offenders were much more likely to be required to remain sober, stay employed, and comply with other specific probation conditions.

In Massachusetts, JOD offenders were significantly more likely than comparison offenders to be convicted and sentenced, and more likely to be sent to jail or probation. They were also more likely to have the case Continued Without a Finding (CWOF), and less likely to be granted deferred prosecution.[12]

In Massachusetts, greater offender accountability was not accomplished at the cost of defendant rights: JOD offenders were more likely to have a public defender and had, on average, more defense attorneys than comparison offenders.

In Massachusetts, JOD increased offender understanding of the legal process.[13]

In Massachusetts, Dorchester offenders were significantly more likely than Lowell offenders to report that the legal process was clearly explained by the judge and scored higher on their understanding of the legal process. In Michigan, the only significant difference in understanding of the legal process was that Washtenaw County offenders were significantly more likely than Ingham County offenders to report that the defense attorney clearly explained the charges against them.

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[12] Similar differences were not found in Michigan because all offenders in both sites were convicted (only Massachusetts allowed deferred prosecution and cases continued without a finding, although some Michigan convictions were later expunged from the record).

[13] Results for Milwaukee are limited to factors that were captured in the review of probation and court files and do not include offender perceptions measured on surveys in Massachusetts and Michigan.

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JOD did not decrease perceptions of the fairness of judges and the probation departments.

There were no significant differences between JOD and comparison offenders in Massachusetts and Michigan in ratings of the fairness of the judges, fairness of the probation agents, or in offender satisfaction with the way these officials responded to the IPV incident.

In Massachusetts, JOD offenders rated the police and defense attorneys lower than comparison offenders on fairness and satisfaction. No significant differences between JOD and comparison offenders on these measures were found in Michigan.

The lower ratings resulted in lower overall scores by JOD offenders in Massachusetts on ratings of justice system fairness and satisfaction. Reasons for the differences between Dorchester and Lowell offenders are not clear, but may be related to more aggressive enforcement and prosecution under JOD. It is also possible that mistrust of the police and defense attorneys is generally more prevalent among minority and immigrant populations, influencing the responses of police and defense attorneys in Dorchester where a greater portion of the sample was from these populations.

JOD increased offender compliance with court orders to report to probation and BIP.

Increased offender compliance under JOD was observed in several ways. In both states and overall, JOD offenders were significantly more likely than comparison offenders to report to batter intervention programs (BIP) in the first two months after case disposition. Similarly, JOD offenders were less likely to miss a BIP session by the time of the follow up interview if ordered to attend. In Michigan, but not Massachusetts, JOD offenders were significantly more likely to report to probation in the first two months than comparison offenders. JOD offenders had reported to probation by the time of the follow up interview at slightly higher rates than comparison offenders in both Massachusetts and Michigan, resulting in a significantly higher reporting rate in the overall sample.

JOD increased the perceived certainty or severity of penalties for violations of some court-ordered requirements.

Sanctions for missing BIP sessions were significantly more certain in Dorchester than in Lowell, and slightly more likely in Washtenaw than Ingham, producing an overall significantly higher sanction certainty in JOD than comparison areas. Sanctions for missing probation appointments were significantly more severe in Dorchester than in Lowell, and slightly more severe in Washtenaw than Ingham, producing an overall significantly higher sanction severity in JOD than comparison areas. These findings must be viewed with some caution, however, because relatively few offenders reported these violations and sanctions, reducing the power of the analysis to detect differences in sanctioning practices.

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In Milwaukee, review of the records showed that during JOD probation agents were more likely to penalize problems that came to their attention and imposed more severe penalties for probation violations.

Probation revocation, the most severe sanction, was much more frequent during JOD than before in Milwaukee and more widely used in Dorchester than Washtenaw County. Probation records showed revocations in the first year after case disposition for 27% of the Milwaukee IPV probationers, 12% of Dorchester IPV probationers, compared to 1% of the Washtenaw IPV probationers. In Milwaukee, probation agents initiated more revocations for technical violations, failure to comply with BIP requirements, unauthorized victim contacts, and new criminal activities under JOD than previously.

JOD did not create heightened belief among offenders that IPV would result in negative legal consequences.

Criminal justice theory predicts that perceptions of the certainty of negative consequences for illegal behavior will deter illegal behavior. In both sites, offenders rated the certainty and severity of legal penalties for future IPV as high; there was no significant difference in ratings between JOD and comparison offenders. However, in Massachusetts but not in Michigan, JOD significantly increased the perception that future IPV would have negative social consequences for offenders in the form of loss of employment or negative responses from family, friends, children, or the victim.

REVICTIMIZATION

JOD victims in Massachusetts reported significantly lower rates of new IPV.

In Massachusetts, JOD victims reported significantly less repeat IPV by the offender than comparison victims in the first two (initial report) and then eleven months (composite report) since the incident, using multiple measures of revictimization: any threat or intimidation, physical assault, or severe physical assault (see Figure 1.2). In addition, JOD victims in Massachusetts reported lower frequency of physical assault at both time points and lower frequency of severe physical assault at the initial time point.

In Michigan, there was no significant difference between JOD and comparison victims in their reports of repeat IPV on any measure at either interview. As a result, no general effects of the JOD model on repeat IPV can be inferred.

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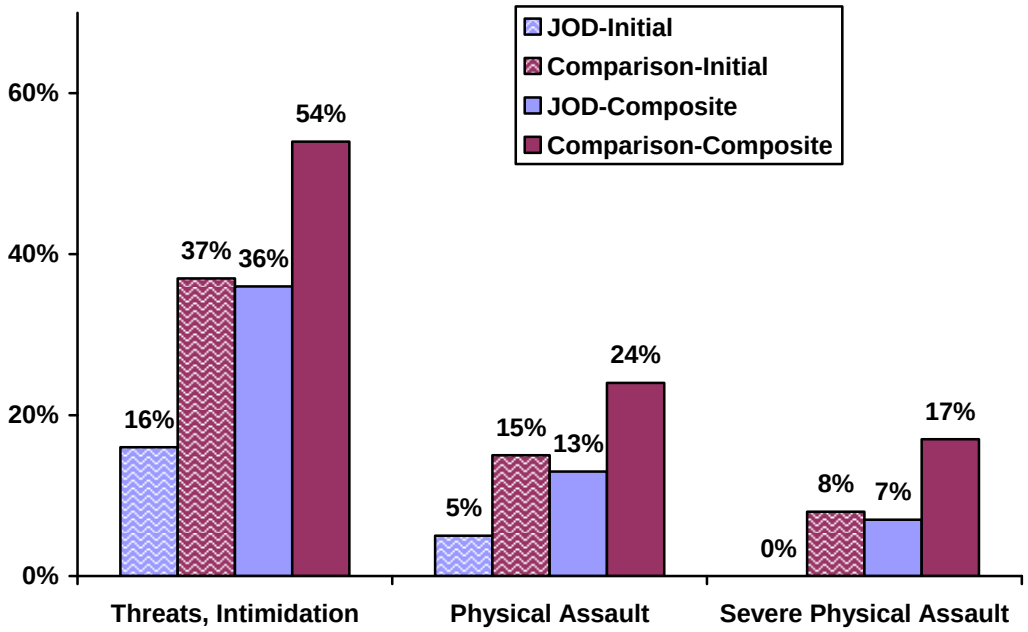
Figure 1. 2 Estimated Massachusetts' JOD Effects Based on Multivariate Modeling Results with Control Variables Held Constant at their Means.



JOD reductions in victim reports of repeat IPV were stronger for some types of victims and offenders.

In multivariate models predicting repeat IPV, significant interactions showed that, collectively, JOD had its strongest effect in reducing victim reports of repeat IPV when:

- Offenders were young (age 18 to 29);
- Offenders had a high number of prior arrests (7 or more);
- Victims had moderate to high social support;
- Victims did not have children in common with the offender; and
- The relationship between victim and offender was less than 3 years in duration.

Offender self-reports of repeat IPV were very low and showed no significant variation between JOD and comparison samples.

Overall, very few offenders admitted to repeat IPV at 2 months post-disposition, and reports at 11 months after disposition were one-third to one-half the rates reported by victims. Earlier research has consistently reported that offenders report significantly lower rates of repeat violence than victims. Based on offender self-reports, there

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were no significant differences in the prevalence or frequency of physical or severe physical assaults measured at 2 months and 11 months after case disposition.

Offenders' perceptions of legal deterrence predicted lower frequency of offender reports of repeat IPV.

Offenders who reported medium to high ratings of legal deterrence reported lower frequencies of physical assault against their victim, although no such differences were observed for other measures of repeat IPV (e.g., prevalence of physical assault, prevalence and frequency of severe physical assault). However, as noted earlier, JOD and comparison offenders did not differ in perceptions of legal deterrence.

Offender procedural justice ratings predicted lower risk of repeat physical assault reported by comparison offenders, but higher risk of repeat physical assault reported by JOD offenders.

In comparison sites, procedural justice affected offenders' likelihood of repeat IPV: those with high ratings were less likely to reoffend than those with low ratings as predicted by prior research. But in JOD sites, the reverse was found: those with high ratings were *more* likely to reoffend than those with low ratings. This result appears contrary to the research on procedural justice and offender behavior, and we can only speculate that JOD offenders' interactions with criminal justice system actors (police, prosecutor, judge) may have affected JOD offenders' thoughts in unknown ways.

JOD did not reduce the likelihood of offender re-arrest in Massachusetts or Michigan when characteristics of the victim, offender, and IPV case were controlled.

Estimated official re-arrest rates from the multivariate models for the JOD and comparison samples ranged from 18% of JOD offenders in Michigan to 31% of JOD offenders in Massachusetts. These rates are comparable to several studies that have reported about a 25 percent offender recidivism rate in the year following an IPV incident. Unfortunately, we were unable to distinguish IPV arrests from other arrests in the data made available to us from Michigan and Massachusetts.

Possibly because of the general arrest measure, JOD had no significant effect on offender re-arrest rates in the year after case disposition. The likelihood of offender re-arrest, using a multivariate model that controlled for characteristics of the victim, offender, and IPV cases, was 22% for JOD offenders and 28% for comparison offenders. While this result is in the expected direction, it is not statistically significant at conventional levels of hypothesis testing.

In Milwaukee, JOD decreased the likelihood of arrest for domestic violence during the first year of probation,

IPV probationers were significantly less likely to be arrested in the year after case disposition for domestic violence during JOD (14%) than before JOD (23%) in Milwaukee, when only re-arrests for IPV and other kinds of domestic violence were

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counted. As in Massachusetts and Michigan, there was no significant difference between JOD and comparison offenders on the total number of all rearrests. The increase in revocation and the resulting incarceration suggests that the lower domestic violence arrest rates may have been attained primarily through early detection and incarceration of probationers who continued their pattern of domestic violence or otherwise failed to comply with conditions of probation.

Lessons on JOD Implementation

Lessons on JOD implementation were drawn from the experiences of all three demonstration sites documented through process evaluation across the entire study period. The process evaluation included regular visits to JOD and comparison sites, semi-structured interviews with JOD partners, observations of court proceedings and other activities, quantitative data on site operations, conference calls, group meetings with sites and national partners, and focus group interviews with offenders and victims in each site. The lessons are intended to assist other jurisdictions that are considering innovative, comprehensive responses to IPV in their communities.

The process evaluation identified three principal impacts of JOD on criminal justice and community responses to IPV cases: (1) increased coordination between the judiciary and other justice and community agencies; (2) increased consistency in the justice system response to IPV cases; and (3) lasting changes in the system response to IPV including judicial review hearings for IPV probationers, improved practices for investigating and prosecuting IPV cases, and increased contact of probation agents with BIPs and IPV victims.

Strategies identified as particularly helpful in implementing JOD included:

- *Involving all partners in formal strategic planning process*. For all sites, these sessions were the first time that such a diverse group of justice and community agencies had come together to discuss a coordinated response to domestic violence in their community. These planning sessions highlighted components of the initiative that required more attention, allowed agency partners to discuss their views on their role in the initiative, and led to the development of subcommittees and further technical assistance on specific topics.
- *Actively managing the collaboration through regularly scheduled meetings and a full time project director.* In each site, the management of JOD required regular team meetings, Executive Committee meetings, and meetings of subcommittees around specific issues. Ongoing meetings increased case-level collaboration and increased understanding among the agencies and confidence among social service providers and probation that their efforts to change offender behavior would be supported.
- *Building an inclusive set of partners beyond the core criminal justice agencies and giving them a voice in shaping policies and procedures.* The sites also found it important to continue adding partners as the partnership grew, developing plans for outreach to specific cultural groups, and adding other

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types of victim assistance and offender intervention programs available for court referrals.

- *Using technical assistance by "outsiders" with acknowledged expertise to help promote change.* In all demonstration sites, training of personnel in JOD partner agencies and technical assistance in developing new policies and procedures was extensive and ongoing.
- *Dedicating specialized staff to intimate partner violence cases.* To act effectively, the police, prosecutors, courts, and probation agencies need staffed trained in the challenges of these cases, strategies for responding effectively, and personal ties to specialized staff in partner agencies to foster a team approach to managing cases.

JOD partnerships began with a vision of collaborative operations in which agencies would work together seamlessly to protect victims and hold offenders accountable for their violence. Agreements were forged and commitments made. However, the process of actualizing this collaborative vision encountered barriers and challenges that can serve as a lesson and guide to agencies embarking on similar coordinated responses to IPV. Key challenges included:

- Gaps in knowledge about the operations of other partner agencies.
- Understanding the implications of changes on the workload of partner agencies.
- County and state rules governing recruiting and funding of new positions that slowed the start of the project and limited hiring options.
- Inadequate systems for sharing of data across justice agencies and with community service providers. Even data systems routinely kept by the courts and other justice agencies were often not adequate or in a form that can be used to provide timely information to other partner agencies.
- Differences in goals, roles, and expectations of justice agencies and community-based victim service providers. Issues arose around client confidentiality, encouraging victims to testify in court, and weight to be given to victim preferences during prosecution. The sites had varying levels of success in meeting this challenge, and other communities are likely to face similar challenges.

Lessons from JOD Focus Groups

Eight focus groups were conducted in the JOD demonstration sites: four victim focus groups (two in Milwaukee and one each in Dorchester and Washtenaw) and four offender focus groups (two in Milwaukee and one each in Dorchester and Washtenaw). Victim focus group participants were recruited from lists of victims named in criminal cases filed in JOD courts (Dorchester and Washtenaw) or from lists provided by participating JOD agencies (Milwaukee). Offender focus group participants were recruited from lists of probationers who were convicted of IPV offenses before focus group recruitment began.

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Table 1.4 Characteristics of JOD Focus Groups

Site	Type of Participant	Number of Participants	Race/Ethnicity of Participants	Date of Focus Group
Dorchester	Victims	13	10 African American 3 White	November 2004
Milwaukee	Victims	8	4 African American 3 White 1 Asian American	July 2003
Milwaukee	Victims	10	6 African American 1 White	July 2003
Washtenaw	Victims	10	4 African American 5 White 1 Hispanic	September 2004
Total Victims		***41***[1]		
Site	**Type of Participant**	**Number of Participants**	**Race/Ethnicity of Participants**	**Date of Focus Group**
Dorchester	Offenders	10	9 African American 1 White	December 2003
Milwaukee	Offenders	9	5 African American 3 White 1 Unknown	September 2003
Milwaukee	Offenders	8	4 African American 4 White	September 2003
Washtenaw	Offenders	6	6 White	September 2004
Total Offenders		***33***[2]		

[1] 40 women, 1 man

[2] 32 men, 1 woman

The focus groups were conducted to supplement the quantitative survey findings by allowing an open discussion on a variety of topics without restricting the type or form of feedback received. This type of information complements quantitative findings and provides important narrative details on the lives of program participants. By design, the focus groups were limited to a small number of participants to permit in-depth discussion. Although potential participants were selected without regard to individual or case characteristics from lists of victims and offenders in JOD cases by researchers, many of those invited did not attend the groups. Thus, there is no way to know if the views of

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those who did attend are representative of victims and offenders in criminal IPV cases in the JOD jurisdictions.

The discussion focused on victim and offender perceptions of procedural justice with respect to their interactions with police, prosecutors, defense attorneys, probation, the court, the judge, victim service agencies, and batterer intervention programs. Understanding procedural justice issues and reflecting such themes in service practices may lead to improved offender compliance with case outcomes, and improved satisfaction and safety for victims.

Findings across the sites, for both victims and offenders, indicate the importance of procedural justice concepts when individuals reflect on their IPV cases, services received, and related outcomes. Individuals involved in IPV cases, whether victim or offender, want to feel as though they have been heard and treated with respect and consideration. They want those in the justice system to act impartially and neutrally when responding to IPV incidents. The evaluation produced some recommendations based on the opinions of victims and offenders.

Victims generally endorsed the following police practices, which can be strengthened further through on-going training:

- Victims want the police to show concern for victims by responding quickly and taking appropriate legal steps based on the evidence at the scene, regardless of the abuser's criminal profile (i.e., whether he/she was wanted on other charges).
- Victims want police to avoid engaging in conversations that would put them on the spot, such as asking in the offender's presence whether the victim wanted the offender arrested, since this could trigger retaliation against the victim in the future. Victims felt that officers should only ask for the victim's input on the arrest decision if there was no clear evidence that a physical assault had occurred.
- Victims want the police to abstain from remarks that appear to trivialize the incident or appear to blame the victim. Such remarks were reported by more than a few victims.
- Victims want more consistent enforcement of protection orders, including those issued by courts outside the local jurisdiction.
- Victims noted that police have difficulty in responding to IPV calls that, according to victims, involved alcohol and sometimes cocaine.

Offenders in all focus groups complained about the police making quick judgments about the incident and not considering their sides of the story. A frequent complaint was that officers were quick to judge the male as the primary or only aggressor in the situation, even when physical evidence pointed otherwise. Offenders generally endorsed the following police practices and identified them as areas that should be strengthened.

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- Offenders want the police to give them an opportunity to present their side of the story before an arrest decision is made. Several participants remarked that the police officer took the women's statement but did not take their statement. This may require an extension of training in determining probable cause and the primary aggressor.
- Offenders want to be treated with respect, despite their apparent responsibility for the crime. Some of the offenders felt that their treatment during arrest and pretrial detention violated the legal assumption of innocent until proven guilty, in that officers' behavior and jail conditions were inappropriately punitive or deliberately and unnecessarily humiliating.

Victim focus group produced several recommendations for courts.

- Victims, particularly those with children and those with ongoing, long-term relationships with the offender, want the court to consider their individual needs and wishes in setting a no-contact order and its duration and conditions. This would help police enforce them more consistently, help ensure respect for court orders, and offer greater protection to victims.
- Victims indicated a need for emotional support during the case and greater security during the court process—especially at in-court appearances.
- Victims implicitly supported the concept of evidence-based prosecution that would allow victims to choose whether to testify in court or not, and those who had this choice were grateful.
- Victims varied in whether they wanted the offender penalized or treated. This led to consensus on wanting greater input into sentencing decisions and more variation in sentences so they could be tailored to the situation.

Offenders in the focus groups were generally less satisfied with their court experience. These perceptions reflect areas in which courts could expand efforts to explain the legal process to the offender.

- Some offenders wanted more opportunity for a strong defense in which their side of the case was explained in court.
- Some offenders did not believe that all IPV offenders were treated equally under the law by participants who cited similar sentences for cases of varying severity and that sentences were not tailored to the severity of the incident and criminal history.
- Some offenders thought the financial consequences were more severe (too severe) for low-income working men than for upper-income men (who could afford to pay the fees) and the unemployed (who, by virtue of the sliding scales, paid almost nothing).

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Offenders identified two areas of concern about status review hearings. First, the frequency of the hearings put a strain on their employment (particularly for those who were not fully compliant, thereby requiring additional hearings). Second, offenders wanted more opportunity to address the court during their review hearings.

Implications for Research, Policy and Practice

Feasibility and Impact of the JOD Model

The implementation study indicates that JOD is feasible and provided many benefits to the justice agencies. The JOD initiatives targeted at court improvement and leadership -- greater court specialization, initiation of pre-trial monitoring and post-trial compliance reviews, coordination with victim service agencies -- and probation improvement and leadership -- dedicated DV agents, increased supervision, compliance review preparations, outreach to victims -- resulted in significant advances in holding offenders accountable. Improvements were made in monitoring, consistent sanctioning and sentencing decisions, and compliance review (court and probation functions) that were not previously achieved by communities relying on police leadership or coordinated community responses that did not engage these agencies.

The JOD model implementation was tailored to site needs and resources, and specific strategies and arrangements varied from site to site. However, data from multiple sources confirm that significant changes in justice system collaboration and offender accountability occurred in JOD sites. All JOD sites achieved substantial gains in collaboration among justice agencies responding to IPV, expanding participation by law enforcement officers, prosecutors, judges and probation agents.

Criminal justice partner agencies in the JOD sites were very enthusiastic about improvements in interagency communication and coordination of efforts, which emerged from the joint planning and development of arrangements for sharing information on IPV offender status. They also embraced new JOD innovations. Courts in all three JOD sites hope to continue specialized domestic violence dockets and judicial review hearings. The Milwaukee probation agency has trained all agents working in the county in domestic violence supervision practices including victim contact. In all JOD sites, the prosecutors and police are pleased with improvements in evidence collection and investigations to support prosecution. In addition, the increased coordination between the judiciary and other justice and community agencies led to improved consistency and significant changes in the justice system response to IPV. The lessons from the implementation study summarized above and discussed in Volume 2 provide guidance on building and sustaining coordination across justice and community agencies.

These substantial changes in the collaborative response to IPV produced mixed results in terms of project goals. The project did not achieve gains in victim perceptions of their safety or well-being using survey measures. Gains in offender accountability were significant, but did not translate into perceptions likely to deter future offending.

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Reductions in victim reports of repeat IPV were found in Massachusetts, but not in Michigan. Reductions in domestic violence arrests were found in Milwaukee, but not in the two states which had only measures of rearrest on all charges. This mixed pattern of results points to the need for further efforts in several areas.

The reductions in repeat IPV occurred in the jurisdictions that revoked probationers for non-compliance. The implication is that the reduction resulted from incapacitating abusers who fail to comply to probation conditions rather than by deterring offenders. Despite implementation of strategies for holding offenders accountable, through judicial review hearings, specialized prosecution and probation, police training, and increased BIP requirements, there was no significant difference in the perception of risk of legal sanctions for future IPV between JOD and comparison offenders. However, Dorchester offenders scored much higher on a measure of perceived certainty of legal sanctions for repeat IPV than did Washtenaw offenders. To some extent, these perceptions may be related to the higher rate of actual revocation in Dorchester (12%) compared to Washtenaw (1%). In Milwaukee, much higher revocation rates (27% in the first year of probation) were accompanied by a dramatic drop in rearrest rates for IPV, probably due to incarceration of offenders most likely to be arrested. These finding suggest that research is needed on the effectiveness of selective incarceration through probation revocation or other strategies for increasing the perceived threat of legal sanctions in this population.

Like many other studies, JOD found efforts to change offender perceptions and reduce IPV reoffending challenging. The results do suggest, like those of other studies, that referral to batterer intervention programs does not have a powerful effect in reducing IPV. Until progress is made in changing offender beliefs and behavior, the implication is that the justice system must continue to focus on protecting victims and using the authority of its agencies to closely monitor offenders and respond rapidly with penalties when violations of court-ordered conditions are detected.

The success of JOD in reducing IPV in selected subgroups may be a fruitful way to begin designing new intervention strategies. There were indications that JOD strategies are particularly effective for some subgroups including younger offenders with fewer ties to the victim as well as offenders with extensive arrest histories. Further research to confirm these findings may well lead to guidance for the courts on the appropriateness of alternative sentences and supervision conditions.

The lessons on whether a coordinated system response to IPV is beneficial for victims are less obvious. Even in Michigan, where the large majority of JOD victims received a wide range of quality services, victims did not report higher levels of well-being or safety than comparison victims. Survey results indicate that interventions intended to improve victims' safety and overall well-being need to go beyond services centered on cases in the court system, to include services that address issues in the victims' lives outside the realm of the court case. Victim service providers' efforts may be most fruitful when they focus on helping victims strengthen their social support networks and augment the positive consequences while attenuating the negative impacts of abuse and its aftermath, such as financial impacts (finding a job), practical issues such as moving, and helping the victims

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and their children cope with emotional trauma. However, despite the efforts of victim service agencies to provide support and encouragement, victims may be unwilling to take actions that would increase their safety. In all sites (JOD and comparison sites), victims who reported that they had lived with their offender or had frequent contact with their offender after the case was disposed were more likely to report repeat victimization, including intimidation, threats, and assaults.

Implications for Service Delivery

Survey and focus group results indicate that victims who received victim services were very satisfied with them. However, there were substantial differences in victim services provided across the sites. Most criminal case victims in the focus groups in the two sites with multiple non-governmental agencies affiliated with JOD said they were not referred to victim services by anyone at the court. These victims were generally unfamiliar with basic safety planning strategies. In some cases, the non-governmental advocates in these sites focused on providing services in civil matters such as protection orders; in other cases, the advocates targeted special populations or were located off-site, making communication with the court more difficult. Most of these victims expressed an interest in services, particularly in receiving emotional support and services for their children. In Washtenaw County, a single victim service agency worked very closely with staff in the prosecutor's office and had contact with the large majority of the victims in criminal cases. This level of close collaboration may be necessary to reach IPV victims. Service gaps in that site seemed to be limited to preferences for more services for children, and housing options other than shelter such as independent, family-style housing, possibly through private arrangements with landlords.

Efforts to improve victim services need to continue. Feedback from victims in the focus groups suggests the existence of unmet needs for better housing options and greater counseling and other service options for their children. Also notable, at least some, if not most, victims across all three sites were particularly critical of their treatment by the police and prosecutors. Victims described examples in which they felt that these agents failed to treat victims with due respect and dignity. The focus groups thus highlight a need for improved training among stakeholders who interact with victims. Concerning the police in particular, most victims indicated that they did not want the police to ask them directly whether to make an arrest (i.e., in front of the offender), but to evaluate the situation thoughtfully and considerately and then attempt to use sound judgment about how to proceed. Concerning prosecution, most victims indicated that they wanted to retain a voice in the prosecution, but most believed that they were not actually granted such a voice. Some expressed a feeling that prosecutors essentially used them for their own purposes but were not concerned for the victim's individual situation.

Similarly, organizational differences may account for variation in offender experiences with probation. Offenders in areas with specialized probation units or officers praised probation officers for their helpfulness. However, offenders in Milwaukee supervised by a large, non-specialized agency wanted probation officers to be more service-oriented and less enforcement-oriented. Probationers there discussed incidents where agents enforce rules and court orders differently leading to feelings of unfair and unequal treatment.

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Probationers described incidents where their agents required them to obtain employment but did not offer any assistance in finding and securing a job. Others were dismayed when their agents refused to schedule appointments around the offender's work schedule and did not understand why keeping the offender employed was not a top priority of the agent. This suggests that specialized probation supervision may be more effective in motivating offenders to engage in required services.

Overall, the evaluation points to the need for research in a several critical areas: building stronger linkages between courts and NGO victim service providers given the high levels of satisfaction with services when they are received, motivating offender compliance and desistance from violence using both sanctions and treatment in combination, and changing offender perceptions of the risks of future violence, and identifying and addressing victim needs to ensure their safety and well-being.

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Harrell, Adele and Castro, Jennifer with Atlantic Research and Consulting and The Center for Urban Studies, Wayne State University (June 2007). *Final Report on the Evaluation of the Judicial Oversight Demonstration: Volume 4. Final Report on Survey Methodology.* Final Report submitted to the National Institute of Justice.

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Chapter 2. The Judicial Oversight Demonstration Model

The Judicial Oversight Demonstration (JOD) Initiative was designed and developed to test a specific hypothesis: that a coordinated community response, a focused judicial response, and a systemic criminal justice response can improve victim safety and service provision, increase offender accountability, and reduce repeat IPV. The conceptual model that guided the demonstration in each site included the following critical elements:

- Uniform and consistent initial responses to domestic violence offenses, including: a) proarrest policies, b) arrest of primary aggressor, and c) a coordinated response by law enforcement and victim's advocates.

- Coordinated victim advocacy and services, including: a) contact by victim's advocates as soon as possible after the domestic violence call, b) an individualized "safety plan" for the victim and children (if appropriate), and c) provision of needed services such as shelters, protection orders, and safety planning.

- Strong offender accountability and oversight, including: a) intensive court-based supervision, b) referral to appropriate batterer intervention programs, and c) administrative and judicial sanctions and incentives to influence offender behavior.

Further, the JOD model recognized the challenges that intimate partner violence cases create for criminal justice agencies and the need to take steps to protect victims from repeat violence. The strategies adopted by the JOD sites were grounded in the experiences of advocates for victims of domestic violence and informed by prior research on responses to domestic violence by criminal justice agencies and coordinated community partnerships. The JOD sites, assisted by technical assistance teams, reviewed and adapted model policies, programs, and findings to the needs of their jurisdictions.

This chapter provides a brief overview of the prior research findings on responses to intimate partner violence that are related to the primary elements of the JOD model: coordinated community response, proactive law enforcement/protection orders, specialized prosecution, and domestic violence courts. This chapter is not intended as an exhaustive review of the research literature on each of these topics; rather, this review is included to provide context for the findings from the national evaluation of JOD, which assesses the combined and interactive effects of these strategies.

Chapter 3 summarizes the methodology for the impact evaluation findings. A comparison of responses to IPV by justice and community-based agencies in the JOD and comparison sites is presented in Chapter 4. The results of the impact analysis are presented in three chapters each of which examines the success of JOD in attaining JOD's primary goals: Chapter 5 presents findings on the impact of JOD on victim

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services and well-being; Chapter 6 presents findings on the impact of JOD on offender accountability; Chapter 7 presents findings on the reoccurrence of IPV following the JOD interventions.

Coordinated Community Response and the Courts

Prior to JOD, courts around the nation were relatively uninvolved in community efforts to build coordinated responses to domestic violence responses. Judges were concerned with retaining their impartiality, policies and staff to support focused prosecution and court management of these cases were lacking, and specialized, problem-solving approaches to hearing cases were rare. However, experience and research indicated that the complex and recurring nature of domestic violence required a coordinated, systemic response and support for greater collaboration among agencies around the issue of domestic violence.

The importance of collaboration in responses to domestic violence has been recognized for over two decades. The 1984 report of the U.S Attorney General's Task Force on Family Violence stressed the role of coordinated responses to domestic violence. In response, the Federal government funded eleven jurisdictions to build coordinated community responses to domestic violence. The evaluation of these projects identified six essential features critical to successful implementation of a coordinated approach to domestic violence: 1) designated personnel in each agency, 2) clear policies defining roles and responsibilities of partners, 3) strong leadership, especially by judges, 4) cross training of staff from multiple agencies, 5) vigorous prosecution, and 6) formal monitoring of partnership performance (Hofford and Harrell 1993).

Additional support for including courts in coordinated community responses came from the Violence Against Women Act's (VAWA's) Services and Training for Officers and Prosecutors (STOP). The original 1994 STOP awards required that states engage in a collaborative planning process prior to awarding subgrants and required that states fund victim services, law enforcement, and prosecutors. Reauthorizations of VAWA (in 2000 and 2005) added courts and divided the funds among law enforcement (25 percent), prosecution (25 percent), victim service agencies (30 percent) and the courts (5 percent), and further encouraged coordinated community responses. In addition, 15 percent of funding was allocated for discretionary purposes. STOP funding helped increase the number of locations and mechanisms through which victims access services (Burt, Zweig, Schlicter, and Andrews 2000). Also, Ellen Pence (Pence and McMahon 1999; Pence and McDonnell 1999) has written extensively about the development, structure, and operations of a coordinated community response to domestic violence that involves courts and emphasizes victim safety.

Although it is difficult to measure the impact of coordination, a number of studies have found significant effects of collaborative, multi-agency responses to domestic violence (e.g., Brygger and Edleson 1987). Evaluation of the STOP grants found that the required collaborations transformed the criminal justice system response to victims in their community. For example, in interviews conducted for the STOP evaluation, law enforcement representatives reflected on how difficult it would be to do their jobs without the advocates, and prosecutors said they interacted more with police to direct the process of evidence collection so that they receive "better" cases. The victim services

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representatives reported that they assisted many more victims than before. Several critical elements of the process of building collaboration emerged: learning about each other's tasks, seeing the challenges and concerns of the others' profession, understanding the factors that have led up to the current attitudes, and simply getting to know one another and respect one another as individuals (Burt, et al. 1999, p.41).

Benefits of collaboration documented by research include increased reporting of violence by victims, and more frequent arrests, convictions, and mandated treatment for offenders (Davis, Maxwell, and Taylor 2006; Gamache, Edelson, and Schock 1988; Zweig and Burt 2003), reduction in repeat acts of violence (Syers and Edelson 1992), and lower rates of recidivism (Babcock and Steiner 1999; Shepard, Falk, and Elliot 2002). In addition, Tolman and Weisz (1995) found that offenders who moved further in the continuum of criminal justice interventions -- from arrest to prosecution to conviction -- were less likely to recidivate. Female victims of violence report that law enforcement, prosecution, and protective orders are more effective when they perceive legal system agencies to be working together with nonprofit victim services to assist them and their cases (Zweig and Burt 2003). This perception of coordinated efforts is positively and significantly related to arrest and conviction in domestic violence cases (Zweig and Burt, in press).

Services such as Richmond's Second Responders, a coordinated effort of police and victim services representatives that jointly respond to domestic violence calls, resulted in higher victim satisfaction with law enforcement and an increased chance of avoiding future incidents of violence (Lane, Greenspan, and Weisburd 2004). After implementing a Family Investigative Response Service Team (FIRST) program -- a collaboration of the Vacaville, California Police Department with Child Protective Services, County Probation Department, and the District Attorney's Office -- Vacaville experienced reduced incidences of domestic violence, although no causal relationship could be confirmed (White, Golfkamp, and Campbell 2005). Moreover, an evaluation of a coordinated community response to domestic violence in Baltimore found that reduced recidivism was associated with the cumulative effects of prosecution, probation monitoring, court-ordered counseling for offenders, and counseling intake and completion (Murphy, Musser, and Maton 1998).

JOD Strategy: To achieve a coordinated community response involving the courts, a working partnership among criminal justice agencies and community-based agencies that provided services to victims and offenders was formed in each JOD community, based on the principles articulated by domestic violence experts. These partnerships differed from earlier coordinated community responses to domestic violence by placing the court in a central position in the partnership, as was discussed and illustrated in Chapter 1.

Proactive Law Enforcement/Protection Orders

Specialized training in domestic violence for law enforcement officers, including written policies and procedures, is far more prevalent than 20 years ago. The 23 pilot programs for law enforcement training funded by the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act of 1988 were among the first of many such specialized programs. Evaluation of those training grants revealed the importance of coordination between law enforcement and

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other agencies. Newmark, Harrell, and Adams (1995) concluded that without strong responses from prosecutors, courts, corrections, and service providers to support and reinforce law enforcement interventions, such efforts may endanger victims rather than protect them. Similarly, the STOP grants program encouraged law enforcement agencies to respond to domestic violence in a coordinated manner; by 2001, over 1,000 STOP grants had been awarded for law enforcement and prosecution training (Burt, Zweig, Scarcella, Van Ness, Uekert, and Harrell 2001).

Proactive responses to domestic violence currently involve mandatory or pro-arrest policies in which an arrest is made whenever probable cause for arrest can be established using standards applied in other types of incidents. Policies in which arrests are required or strongly preferred are now the norm in larger jurisdictions (Sherman, Schmidt, and Rogan 1992), although actual enforcement practices continue to vary widely. Mandatory policies became prominent after the 1984 Minneapolis Domestic Violence Experiment (MDVE) concluded that arrest served as a deterrent to subsequent violence (Epstein 2002). However, studies in other jurisdictions across the country failed to find that mandatory arrest had the desired effect on the victim or the offender (Hotaling and Buzawa 2003), and follow-up studies to MDVE have produced inconsistent findings (Maxwell, Garner, and Fagan 2001). One explanation may be that the arrest of batterers is a more effective deterrent when used in conjunction with other legal and social interventions (Jordan 2004).

Proactive law enforcement in domestic violence cases often places emphasis on civil orders of protection (also called restraining orders) for victims who have experienced abuse or threats of harm. The orders require abusers to desist from future abuse or harassment and carry the threat of criminal penalties for violation in most states. Every state has some type of personal protection order legislation, but victims often encounter barriers to receiving restraining orders and the process for obtaining protection from abuse orders vary from state to state (DeJong and Burgess-Proctor 2006; Logan, Shannon, Walker 2005). Enforcement of protection orders -- even those from other jurisdictions and states -- remains problematic, but has improved with the implementation of automated state registries.

Currently, most research on the effectiveness of protection orders in reducing repeat victimization is descriptive and lacks rigorous research designs to assess impact. One exception is a study of specialized domestic violence probation supervision in Rhode Island (Klein, Wilson, Crowe, and DeMichele 2005) that found re-abuse rates were similar for victims who had received no-contact orders and those who had not. Furthermore, no-contact orders did not result in greater victim satisfaction or sense of security. An evaluation of the effects of protection orders in Denver found no difference in subsequent abuse of victims who received temporary restraining orders that were not made permanent and those who received permanent protection orders (Harrell, Smith, and Newmark, 1993; Harrell and Smith, 1996). That study reported that abuse following court hearings for protection orders was predicted not by the type and severity of the current charge, but by the history of recent abuse in the relationship and other factors, pointing to the need for victim interviews and records checks at court intake.

While there is little evidence that restraining orders prevent future violence (Keilitz, Hannaford, and Efkeman 1998; Keilitz, Davis, Efkeman, Flango, and Hannaford 1998), they offer the advantage that reported violations can be used to indicate a pattern of

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abuse and thus, a basis for arrest and prosecution. Notably, the presence of a protection order at the time of a violent incident may predict rearrest for intimate partner violence (Kingsnorth 2006).

JOD Strategy: JOD sites improved coordination between law enforcement and other agencies through extensive training and staff communication. All sites worked to make the process of applying for protection orders easier for victims and developed procedures for greater monitoring of offenders and enhanced sanctions for violations.

Specialized Prosecution

Prosecution of domestic violence cases has become increasingly specialized in recent years with the recognition of the challenges inherent in establishing proof in court. Strategies such as domestic violence prosecution units, vertical prosecution, and no drop policies were developed to improve evidence collection and case processing and reduce the high rate of dismissals in domestic violence cases.

A primary reason for case dismissal in intimate partner violence cases is the victim's refusal to testify. A victim's refusal to testify may be a barrier to conviction and that prosecutors may need to rely on corroborating evidence (Gettleman 2005). Increasingly, prosecutors use independent evidence such as photographs of victim injury, hospital records, excited utterances, expert testimony, 911 audiotapes, and other evidence to support or replace victim testimony. Relying on such evidence may increase the opportunity for convictions (Cramer 1999). For example, in Washington, D.C., the U.S. Attorney's Office relies on corroborating evidence in almost half of its domestic violence cases in which the victim refuses or is unavailable to testify (Epstein 2002).

To avoid high case dismissal rates, no drop policies are used in many jurisdictions; however, little evidence exists of the impact of these polices on case disposition and recidivism (Buzawa and Buzawa 2003). A national survey of prosecutors in large jurisdictions found that two-thirds had formal protocols for domestic violence cases, two-thirds had no drop policies (often flexible), and most said that victim willingness to testify did not have a large effect on their decision to prosecute (Rebovitch 1996). Proponents defend mandatory prosecution or no drop policies as the best way to reduce victim intimidation and pressure to testify. Others sharply criticize the policy for failing to allow victims control over their lives and potentially increasing their risk of harm, leading to calls for additional study of the consequences for victims (Buzawa and Buzawa 1993; Fagan 1996; Mills 1999). Evidence from a variety of sources, coupled with the practical experience of most prosecutors, indicates that some (or many) victims do not want to proceed with prosecution (Ford 1991; Erez and Belknap 1998; Harrell and DeStefano 2003). However, a study by Smith and Davis (2004) suggests that no drop policies positively influenced victim satisfaction with police and prosecutors—perhaps because victims may view law enforcement and prosecutors as taking their case seriously.[1]

[1] Notably, this finding is based on a 21 percent victim response rate; thus, only those who were satisfied may have completed the interview.

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Other studies indicate that flexible no drop policies contribute to victim perceptions of procedural justice, although the relationships of such perceptions to recidivism are unclear (Lind and Tyler 1988; Feld 1990).

The effect of prosecution in reducing subsequent intimate partner violence has rarely been studied. Much of the research on this topic has focused on specialized domestic violence courts, discussed in the next section. Garner and Maxwell (2007) identified 18 studies that examined whether prosecution was associated with reduced offending, and conclude that prosecution is slightly more likely to reduce violence than to have no effect or increase it. Studies of the impact of conviction found similar results. However, studies of sanction severity were just as likely to find increases or decreases in repeat offending.

JOD Strategy: JOD sites pursued a dual strategy to facilitate prosecution of IPV cases. They worked to increase victim participation in prosecution, both to increase the strength of the evidence and to give victims a voice in the legal proceedings, and the prosecutors worked with law enforcement agencies on improving evidence collection and using innovative prosecution strategies.

Specialized Domestic Violence Courts/Probation

By the second half of the 1990s, the process of specialization in violence against women cases increasingly included dedicated courts. Specialized domestic violence courts are characterized by several components including victim services, judicial monitoring, accountability, and coordinated community response (Mazur and Aldrich 2003). The courts—through judicial monitoring and court oversight—expand the justice system oversight of offenders and use court's authority to decrease the likelihood of reoffending and protect victims (Petersen and Dixon 2005).

The development of domestic violence courts drew on the experience and success of drug courts and other problem-solving courts. Problem-solving courts are designed to reduce repeat offending by providing treatment and monitoring to address underlying problems that contribute to criminal behavior – strategies that have been adopted by domestic violence courts. Thus, domestic violence courts order offenders to attend BIP, undergo specialized probation supervision, and report to the court on treatment progress. However, the success of problem-solving courts can be expected to vary depending on the extent to which effective treatments for the underlying problem are provided, the accuracy and speed of detection of problem behavior while the offender is under court monitoring, and whether changes in offender motivation can be effected. As a result, findings on the impact of drug courts and other problem-solving courts cannot be assumed to generalize to domestic violence courts.

In 1999, the National Center for State Courts surveyed 160 courts that had some type of specialized practice or process focused on domestic violence. Of the 105 courts that responded to the survey, practices reported by over half of the courts included: 1) intake units for particular kinds of cases involving domestic violence, 2) screening to coordinate case processing, 3) automated case tracking, 4) automated systems for identifying related cases, 5) specialized calendars, and 6) court-ordered batterer treatment (Keilitz, Guerrero, Jones, and Rubio 2000). However, less than one quarter of courts combined

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intake, screening, a special calendar, and judicial review to form a domestic violence court, and even these vary in important ways. For example, courts in both the District of Columbia and Miami combine criminal and civil protection order cases while the Brooklyn court accepts only felony criminal cases. New York is currently piloting an integrated court in which a single judge handles criminal and civil matters (Center for Court Innovation 2006).

Early evaluation results from domestic violence courts in Miami, Brooklyn, and Milwaukee indicate that these courts may be effective in increasing compliance with court-ordered treatment (Goldkamp, Weiland, Collins, and White 1997) and increasing victim cooperation with prosecution (Davis, Smith, and Nickels 1998), but may extend the time to case disposition (Newmark and Diffily 1999). Process evaluation of the Dade County domestic violence court by Goldkamp and colleagues (1997) identified the need for accurate and current information in domestic violence courts on: 1) prior civil protection orders, 2) pending cases in civil and criminal courts, 3) offender substance abuse, 4) identification of potential witnesses, 5) treatment program attendance and progress, and 6) the effect of court activities on victims. The evaluation of the Dade County domestic violence court also endorsed combined substance abuse and batterer treatment for those offenders who abuse alcohol or illegal drugs, a substantial portion of the population. Defendants sent to integrated treatment programs were more likely to begin treatment and remain in treatment longer, and they were rearrested at half the rate of those randomly assigned to separate, but concurrent, treatment programs (Goldkamp, Weiland, Collins, and White 1998). When New York implemented their domestic violence court, dismissals decreased only slightly -- and while conviction rates did not change there were more guilty pleas than trials (Mazur and Aldrich 2003). Newmark et al.'s (2001) study of a specialized court in Brooklyn and Peterson's (2004) evaluation of Manhattan's specialized court also found that conviction rates did not change, although guilty pleas (compared to trials) were more common in Brooklyn.

Evaluations of domestic violence courts have varying results related to recidivism. For example, a study of the Bronx Misdemeanor Domestic Violence Court found that judicial monitoring resulted in a modest reduction in the total number of domestic violence rearrests; however, they could not conclude that one form of monitoring, graduated or monthly, was superior (Labriola, Rempel, and Davis 2005). Other researchers found that defendants processed through a domestic violence court in South Carolina were less likely to reoffend (Gover, MacDonald, and Alpert 2003) and defendants in the Bronx Misdemeanor Domestic Violence Court who had immediate problems complying with program mandates were likely to never complete it. In turn, non-completion of mandates predicted recidivism (Puffett and Gavin 2004). In Brooklyn, Newmark et al. (2001) had limited data on recidivism but concluded that probation violations did not change under the new court model, although arrest rates after case disposition were higher.

In many jurisdictions, courts oversee probation activities. Hence, it is not surprising that many domestic violence courts have a close relationship with specialized domestic violence probation units. Studies of the impact of this form of probation are sparse, but early results are promising. Specialized domestic violence probation was found to be more effective than standard probation supervision in reducing rearrest among offenders who had never been arrested before (Klein, Wilson, Crowe, and DeMichele 2005). However, domestic violence supervision does not appear to be related to reductions in rearrest among higher risk offenders, defined as offenders with prior arrests, a

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concurrent sentence, or on a suspended or split sentence (Klein, Wilson, Crowe, and DeMichele 2005, Wilson and Klein 2006). The authors attributed the effectiveness of specialized domestic violence probation for low risk offenders to the expertise and commitment of the probation offices, the empowering effects of victim contact and support, stricter enforcement of probation requirements using technical violations and judicial review hearings, and slightly more intense contact with offenders. Another study found that monitoring by a domestic violence unit decreased the number of offenders who absconded or had their probation revoked, and because of the probation department's continual contact with the victim, the ability to monitor offender's attempts to reoffend were increased (Duffy, Nolan, and Scruggs 2003).

The perception of fairness is an important issue because how fairly an individual is treated by persons in positions of authority may affect 1) how fair and legitimate he or she finds the outcome of decisions or actions by the person in authority, and 2) his or her willingness to comply with any mandates ordered by the person in the position of authority. When people believe that they were not treated fairly, prior research indicates that this belief can negatively affect their behavior and compliance with the orders of the decision-making authority (Brockner, Tyler, and Cooper-Schneider, 1992; Hagan and Zatz, 1985; Landis, Dansby, and Hoyle, 1997; Lind, Kray, and Thompson, 1998). Perceptions of fairness may result in increased victim safety (Epstein 2002) and suppression of subsequent violence (Paternoster, Brame, Bachman, and Sherman 1997) if compliance with court orders increases and the interventions ordered are effective.

JOD Strategy: JOD sites introduced or added specialized dockets for domestic violence cases that included specialized prosecution and required specialized probation monitoring. The courts further collaborated with other community agencies addressing domestic violence, including victim service agencies and BIPs, as part of a system-wide effort to respond to the underlying problem. JOD planners were careful to address issues of fairness and develop strategies for giving offenders sufficient access to defense counsel as well as specific information on the consequences of noncompliance with court orders. All sites also gave more attention to victims by requesting their input in court and increasing contact with them during probation.

Court Ordered Batterer Treatment and Intervention

The 1999 survey by the National Center for State Courts found that batterer treatment was ordered by over 80 percent of the courts with specialized domestic violence procedures. Extensive reviews of batterer treatment conclude that research on the impact of these programs is inconclusive; some studies find reductions in violence following participation, and others find no effect (Healey, Smith, and O'Sullivan 1998; Gondolf 1999, 2004; Saunders and Hamill 2003). Meta-analyses (statistical syntheses) of multiple evaluations of batterer intervention programs (BIPs) have produced mixed results. Early meta-analysis results indicated that reductions in violence attributable to BIPs were small, and particularly small in experimental studies using victim reports of repeat violence (generally considered the most rigorous studies; Babcock, Green, and Robie 2004; Levesque 1998) and found no evidence that BIP reduced official records of recidivism (Babcock, Green and Robie 2004). More recent meta-analysis by Feder and Wilson (2005) found that experimental studies indicate a modest reduction in official

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measures of domestic violence (e.g., incident reports or arrests), but quasi-experimental studies did not. However, there were no significant reductions in victim reports of subsequent abuse, regardless of the research design.

A common problem with BIPs is compliance. Failure to monitor attendance and participation may lead to high BIP attrition rates (Hamburger and Hastings 1990; Harrell 1991); offenders assigned to intensive supervision are more apt to complete the program (Bocko, Cicchetti, Lempicki, and Powell 2004). In addition, offenders with prior violations of a court order were less likely to complete the program and those that failed to complete the program were more likely to recidivate (Bennett, Call, Flett, and Stoops 2005). Efforts to improve BIP effectiveness continue. One focus has been the development of culturally appropriate interventions for immigrant communities. However, there is no evidence to indicate that cultural competence promotes program completion (Gondolf 2005). New York domestic violence courts also emphasize the use of batterer programs as a monitoring tool (Mazur and Aldrich 2003; Wolf, Aldrich, and Moore 2004). Gondolf (2004) suggests that program effectiveness depends upon the broader intervention strategy of which the BIP is a part.

While there is debate concerning the effectiveness of BIPs and it is difficult to compare findings across studies, research has revealed some commonalities. For example, BIPs are more effective for some men than for others, and no program approach or conceptual framework has been shown to be superior to others (Bennett and Williams 2001). In addition, victims whose cases were assigned to a BIP were more satisfied with the sentence outcome than victims whose cases were not assigned to a program (Labriola, Rempel and Davis 2005).

JOD Strategy: JOD courts ordered most offenders to locally available BIPs. These BIPs all met accepted professional standards, but varied in content, duration, and approach. The projects also incorporated BIP into a broader intervention strategy, including monitoring compliance with the order, providing appropriate incentives for attendance and penalties for noncompliance, and developing culturally appropriate interventions.

Victim Services

Victim services are central to the community response to intimate partner violence. Shelters, hotlines, emergency services, legal assistance, and other kinds of victim services were among the earliest responses to domestic violence and have received expanded state and federal funding since the passage of the Violence Against Women Act in 1994 (and the reauthorizations in 2000 and 2005). A review of 12 studies by Gordon (1996) reports that women victims most commonly sought help from the criminal justice system, then social service agencies, medical services, crisis counseling, psychological services, clergy, support groups, and women's shelters.

Zweig and Burt (2003) found that women perceived the services of nonprofit victim service agencies to be more helpful when such agencies worked in collaboration with legal system agencies and other relevant agencies in their community (such as social services or health agencies). Victims also had more positive experiences with agencies when they had a sense of control while working with the agency. Also important are staff who participate in positive, rather than negative, interactions with their clients, such

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as listening to the women, keeping the women up to date on their case, and providing women with useful information about services. Women found particular types of services provided by victim service agencies to be more helpful—specifically, child advocacy, legal advocacy, and individual advocacy (e.g., financial assistance, housing assistance)—when the agency collaborated with legal system agencies. However, ratings of helpfulness for services related to safety and emotional issues were not influenced by the extent to which the agency collaborated with legal system agencies.

There are relatively few rigorous impact evaluations of the effects of services for domestic violence victims. One experimental evaluation by Sullivan and colleagues (1991; 1992; 1994) found that women who received assistance from advocates after leaving shelter reported more positive immediate outcomes in terms of social support, effective use of resources, and levels of quality of life than women in the control group, and improved quality of life and satisfaction six months later compared to women who did not receive these services. Another study found that case management and counseling provided in a shelter decreased abuse and improved satisfaction with life and coping skills reported by victims (McNamara, Ertl, Marsh, and Walker 1997).

JOD Strategy: JOD sites used funds to enhance victim services in the community and at the courthouse, placing emphasis on services to diverse cultural groups and working with women on safety planning, including help with applying for protection orders.

Evaluation of the Judicial Oversight Demonstration

The JOD model linked criminal justice system components and placed the court at the center of coordinated community response to IPV. The JOD approach to handling domestic violence cases is based on the premise that judicial monitoring, specialized prosecution, and a coordinated community response can reduce recidivism and increase victim safety. The individual components used in the JOD model were selected based on promising practices identified by experts or, in some cases, supported by research indicating success in reducing recidivism and increasing victim safety. Although there is limited knowledge about strategies and interventions that are *most* effective for holding batterers accountable and enhancing victim safety (Lyon 2005), the JOD sites adopted the most promising intervention strategies identified through domestic violence research to date.

Although specialized courts appear to be in a better position to mobilize and coordinate treatments and social service providers (Rottman 2000) have changed the way the criminal justice system approaches domestic violence (Mazur and Aldrich 2003), prior research overwhelmingly represents the one intervention-one outcome approach to domestic violence, and has not addressed the effectiveness of comprehensive approaches such as JOD. Thus the demonstration provided a much-needed opportunity to evaluate a complex coordinated approach to domestic violence, incorporating full participation of the courts.

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Chapter 3. Impact Evaluation Methodology

The Judicial Oversight Demonstration (JOD) was funded with two long-term goals in mind: 1) to learn from the experiences of well-qualified sites which were given resources and challenged to build a collaboration between the courts and community agencies to respond to intimate partner violence (IPV); and 2) to test the impact of JOD interventions on victim safety, offender accountability, and recidivism. This chapter describes the study design and methods used to collect and analyze the data and results of analyses of the representativeness and comparability of the JOD and comparison samples.

The impact analysis was designed to test the effect of JOD on victim safety and well-being, offender accountability for IPV incidents, and recidivism following the incident/disposition of the sampled IPV criminal cases. The conceptual framework shown in Exhibit 3.1 was used to guide the data collection and analysis of the impact of JOD.

- Outcomes Targeted by JOD. Shown on the far right column, the outcomes hypothesized to change as a result of JOD included: 1) Victim well-being, as measured by victim satisfaction with life, need for services at follow up, perceived safety (likelihood of future violence), perceived impact of agency responses on violence and safety, and consequences of involvement in the court case; 2) Offender accountability, as measured by probation conditions and monitoring of compliance; and 3) Offender recidivism, as measured by criminal history records on new arrests for IPV, and victim and offender reports of IPV since the incident.

- Response to the Intervention. The next column to the left indicates how the sample members reacted to their interactions with the justice system and service providers. This included opinions about fairness, helpfulness, and satisfaction as well as their understanding of requirements imposed by the justice system and opinions about the negative consequences to future violence. These responses were hypothesized to affect the likelihood of recidivism.

- System Response to IPV (the JOD Intervention). The next column to the left refers to the agency responses to IPV as documented in agency records and reported by victims and offenders.

- Background Factors. The column on the far left lists background factors hypothesized to influence outcomes, directly or through interactions with JOD services. These included the characteristics of the victims and offenders, the prior relationship between the offender and victims, and variations in the incident that led to the sampled court case.

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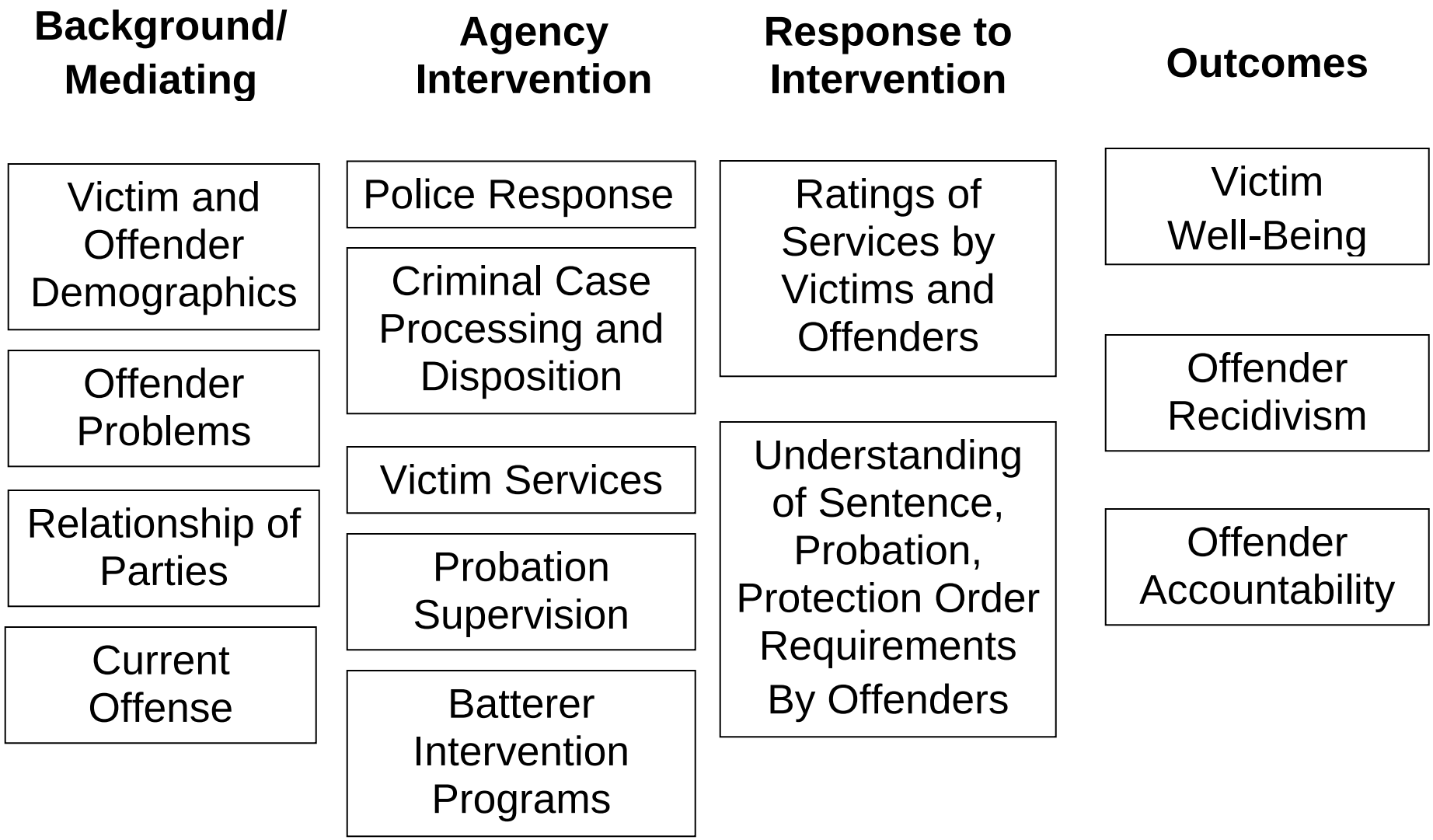
Exhibit 3.1: Conceptual Framework for the JOD Impact Evaluation



The constructs illustrated in the framework were operationalized using data collected from police, court, probation and state criminal history records, as well as interviews with victims and offenders.

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The Impact Evaluation Design

Originally, similar JOD impact evaluations were to be conducted in all three sites—Milwaukee, WI; Dorchester, MA; and Washtenaw County, MI. However, the evaluation design of JOD in Milwaukee ultimately differed from that of the other two sites. The evaluation in Milwaukee was based on a quasi-experimental comparison of offenders convicted of IPV and ordered to probation during JOD and before JOD. This design was selected when early plans for an experimental design had to be abandoned and no comparable contemporaneous comparison group could be identified. Data for this evaluation were based on police, court, and probation records on samples of probationers supervised before and during JOD. Results are presented in an earlier report.

For the other two JOD sites (which are the focus of this report)—Dorchester, MA and Washtenaw County, MI—a post-only, quasi-experimental evaluation of the impact of JOD was conducted that included interviews with victims and offenders. A comparison site was selected for each JOD site: Lowell, MA for Dorchester, MA and Ingham County, MI for Washtenaw County, MI. Comparison sites were selected within the same state to control for unmeasured effects of the law and the structure of the courts, prosecution, and probation agencies. Other factors considered in site selection were similarity of the court caseloads and population demographic characteristics. Like the JOD sites, the comparison sites featured a coordinated community response to IPV, but did not have specialized domestic violence courts or the active participation of the court in the coordination process (see Chapter 4 for a full discussion of the policies and practices in response to IPV in all four sites). The impact evaluation thus compares outcomes in JOD jurisdictions to outcomes in jurisdictions that did not have the fully coordinated, court-centered model with the core features described in Chapter 2.

Cases were selected for the sample during the following sampling periods:

- Dorchester: January 29, 2003 to November 11, 2004;
- Washtenaw County: February 14, 2003 to April 4, 2003 and then from November 21, 2003 to October 29, 2004;[1]
- Lowell: January 29, 2003 to August 27, 2004; and

[1] Sampling was interrupted in Washtenaw County to permit a review of the evaluation plans.

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- Ingham County: March 12, 2003 to March 12, 2004.

All IPV cases reaching disposition during the sampling periods were reviewed and included in the sample if appropriate. To be eligible for the sample, cases had to involve: 1) criminal IPV charges; 2) victims and offenders age 18 or older; and 3) victims and offenders who lived in the target jurisdiction at the time of case disposition. Cases that reached disposition more than a year after the incident were excluded to limit loss of data due to poor recall of the facts of the incident and police response. Two groups of eligible cases in each site were selected for interviewing:[2]

- Cases in which the offender and victim were eligible for interviewing. This group was confined to cases in which the offender was convicted and sentenced, convicted with deferred sentencing, or placed on deferred prosecution. It was selected to measure outcomes for cases in which JOD offenders received heightened supervision and judicial monitoring.

- Cases in which only the victim was eligible for interviewing. This group consisted of IPV cases that were dismissed or acquitted by the court. It was selected to assess outcomes for victims in cases not accompanied by increased JOD offender supervision practices.[3]

The Data

The court records were reviewed shortly after disposition or sentencing. A Case Incident Fact Sheet (CIFS) was completed on all IPV cases in which charges were filed, including those not eligible for inclusion in the sample. Data describing the incident, court processing, case outcomes, and the victim and offender characteristics were coded on the CIFS. CIFS data were used to select respondents for the survey samples and to describe the population of IPV cases heard in each participating jurisdiction. If the CIFS data indicated the case was eligible for interviewing and the victim and offender had not previously been sampled, the case was assigned for interviewing.

In-person interviews were conducted approximately two months after case disposition and again nine months later (approximately 11 months after case disposition). Atlantic

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[2] The samples included male and female victims and male and female offenders.

[3] A larger number of cases resulted in dismissal or acquittal than conviction; for this reason researchers selected the first five dismissed or acquitted cases per week for interviewing.

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Research and Consulting (now Guidelines) conducted the in-person interviews in Massachusetts. The Center for Urban Studies (CUS) at Wayne State University conducted the in-person interviews in Michigan. A detailed description of the survey methodology, consent procedures, and management of the interviews is provided in Volume 4 of the Main Findings.

Most interviews were completed in the home, courthouse, or survey offices.[4] Other locations included food outlets, public places, homes of relatives, and jail by special arrangement for a few offenders. Interviews were always conducted in a setting that ensured privacy for the respondent. Interviewers were trained in procedures for protecting their own safety and were told not to conduct interviews unless they felt safe. Neither survey firm matched respondents to interviewers based on race or gender. However, male interviewers were not assigned to interview female victims. Spanish versions of the questionnaires were prepared and used by bilingual interviewers. Bilingual interviewers and translation services were available when needed for other languages.

The following data were collected from agency records on cases in which interviews were completed with either the victim, the offender or both.

- Criminal history records were compiled from state and local law enforcement records on arrests before and after the sampled IPV case. Criminal history records were collected for offenders in cases in which either the victim or offender (or both) was interviewed. The records were used to define the number of arrests prior to the sampled IPV case, and the dates and top charge for each arrest during the first year after the case disposition, using standard charge categories.[5] Unfortunately, the data systems did not permit identification of arrests for IPV.[6]

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[4] A very few follow up interviews were completed by telephone when the respondent had moved from the area.

[5] Although many arrests do not result in conviction, the limited time for follow up dictated using arrest data rather than conviction data since the time to case disposition would mean that incidents during the first year would not reach disposition by the time of the criminal history check.

[6] Criminal history records were not found for 33 offenders in Dorchester (8 percent of the sample), 18 offenders in Lowell (5 percent of the sample), 17 offenders in Ingham County (6 percent of the sample) and 13 offenders in Washtenaw County (5 percent of the sample). On the assumption that those missing criminal history records did not have convictions for the sampled IPV case because they were first time offenders

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In Massachusetts, criminal history records were requested from the Massachusetts Criminal History Systems Board (CHSB) for 780 offenders (374 in Lowell and 374 in Dorchester). The dates of arraignments during the year after case disposition were used in as indicators of arrests. Hand checks of a sample of arraignments found that almost all of the warrants leading to the arraignment were issued within a few days of the arraignment date indicating that the incident in question occurred during the follow up period and thus represented recidivism.

In Michigan, criminal history records were requested from the Michigan State Police Department of Information Technology for 562 offenders (288 in Ingham and 274 in Washtenaw). Criminal history records were returned in a text file.

- JOD service data were provided by the JOD victim service agencies and probation agencies in Dorchester and Washtenaw County for sample members who had consented to the release of these records. Consent for victim service records was received from all but one Dorchester victim and 80 percent of Washtenaw victims; consent for probation records was received from 98 percent of Dorchester offenders and 71 percent of Washtenaw offenders.[7]

Protection of Human Subjects

Protection of Human Subjects procedures were reviewed and approved annually by the Institutional Review Board at the Urban Institute and Wayne State University, the Michigan survey contractor. In addition to informed consent (described above), the procedures included:

- Staff confidentiality pledges. Signed by all staff working on the project, both at UI and at the survey firms.

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who had successfully completed deferred prosecution or sentencing requirements, these offenders were counted as having no arrests after the sampled IPV case.

[7] The Michigan survey firm used consent forms without the names of agencies until the error was detected. Although attempts were made to reconsent these cases, the percentage agreeing to release data remained lower in Michigan than in Massachusetts.

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- Data security plans. Data to be protected included consent forms, respondent location information, study logs such as telephone logs, and questionnaire responses. Detailed procedures were developed for guarding the privacy of hard copy and computerized data in the field, at the survey firms, and at UI.

At each step of the survey, procedures were designed to protect the safety of the victim.

- The mailings to victims and offenders occurred on different weeks and used envelopes with different appearances to minimize the likelihood that the offender might recognize announcements sent to victims and react negatively.

- Telephone contacts verified that the correct respondent was on the phone and that no one was nearby to overhear or listen-in on the conversation, before describing the study. Messages were not left on answering machines.

- Victims were never recruited or interviewed if the offender was nearby.

- Interviewers arranged a 'normal sounding' script with victims that they could use to terminate the interview if privacy was interrupted.

In calls and letters used to locate respondents for interviews, no reference was made to the purpose of the study, only that the person was being invited to participate in a research study.

Sample Representativeness

Initial interviews were completed with 50 percent of the eligible victims (49 percent from JOD sites and 51 percent from comparison sites) primarily because it was difficult to locate the selected sample using data available from court and police records. Often the victim's address information was incomplete or the victim had moved. It was even harder to locate the offenders, many of whom had left a home shared with the victim at the time of the sampled incident. Initial interviews were completed with 39 percent of the eligible offenders (42 percent from JOD sites and 36 percent from comparison sites). The survey methodology report in Volume 4 describes procedures used to locate and interview respondents.

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A detailed analysis was conducted to assess the extent to which the interview samples of victims and offenders can be assumed to be representative of the population of study-eligible cases disposed during the sampling periods in participating jurisdictions (see full analysis results in Volume 4; also, see Attachment A to this chapter showing characteristics of the population of study-eligible cases).[8] Variables used in this analysis were limited to factors recorded in court records.

As shown in Table 3.1, there were no significant differences between offenders interviewed and those not interviewed with regard to the following characteristics: victim age; offender gender and age; top charge at arrest; dual arrest or charging; weapon used; child present; number of charges filed; and, for those convicted, sentences imposed.

The respondent offenders differed significantly from nonrespondents on several variables, although these differences were relatively small. Respondents were more likely than nonrespondents to:

- Be from JOD sites (50 percent of respondents compared to 44 percent of nonrespondents);
- Be from "other" or multiracial groups (12 percent compared to 4 percent);[9]
- Have Black victims (36 percent compared to 31 percent);
- Be English-speaking and have English-speaking victims (nearly 100 percent compared to 98 percent); and
- Have been arrested on the day of the incident (69 percent compared to 61 percent).

Respondents were <u>less</u> likely than nonrespondents to

- Have female victims (86 percent compared to 90 percent), though the observed difference in offender gender was not statistically significant; and

[8] Sample representativeness comparisons by state are available upon request.

[9] This is at least partly a result of the use of survey data to supplement race information collected from official records; for example, several respondents self-identified as both White and Hispanic (i.e., multiracial).

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- Be White (40 percent compared to 44 percent) or Hispanic (7 percent compared to 10 percent).[10]

Table 3.1. Comparison of Offender Respondents and Nonrespondents

	Respondents (n=454)	**Nonrespondents (n=744)**
Location (%)		
JOD *	**50.4**	44.2
Victim (%)		
Female *	**85.7**	89.5
Age in years (#)	32.9	32.6
Race/ethnicity *		
White	**44.7**	46.8
Black	**36.4**	30.7
Asian	**3.4**	4.6
Hispanic	**9.7**	8.1
Other/multiracial	**5.8**	9.7
Missing race *	**2.0**	4.2
English-speaking *	**99.6**	98.1
Offender (%)		
Male	85.7	89.4
Age in years (#)	33.9	34.1
Race/ethnicity ****		
White	**40.1**	44.0
Black	**38.3**	38.1
Asian	**2.9**	4.1
Hispanic	**6.8**	10.0
Other/multiracial	**11.9**	3.8
Missing race **	**0.0**	1.6

[10] Additionally, respondents were less likely to have missing race data because survey responses were used to supplement race data collected from official records.

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Table 3.1. Comparison of Offender Respondents and Nonrespondents

	Respondents (n=454)	**Nonrespondents (n=744)**
English-speaking **	**99.3**	96.5
Incident (%)		
Top charge at arrest		
Sexual assault/rape	0.0	0.3
Aggravated assault & battery	15.0	14.1
Assault & battery	77.1	75.8
Threats, harassment, intimidation	2.0	3.9
Property crime	2.0	1.6
Other	0.0	0.0
Violation of order	4.0	4.3
Arrested at time of incident **	**68.7**	61.4
Dual arrest or charging	0.4	1.6
Weapon used	22.5	20.1
Child present	36.7	33.1
Case Processing (%)		
Number of charges filed		
One charge filed	65.6	64.7
> 1 charge filed	34.4	35.4
Guilty Cases (Remainder On Pre-Sentencing Probation) (%)	(n=331)	(n=505)
Sentence		
Jail/prison and probation (no time suspended)	13.0	11.3
Probation only (any jail/prison time suspended)	74.0	71.7
Probation required, of those with suspended jail/prison	94.8	93.8
Jail/prison only (time not suspended)	8.2	9.7
Other (BIP, RH, suspended jail/prison, other condition)	2.4	2.8
No sentence	2.4	4.6
* p<.05, ** p<.01, *** p<.001, **** p≤.0001		

Table 3.2 compares the respondent and non-respondent victims. Notably, there were no significant differences between victims interviewed and those not interviewed with regard

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to the following characteristics: JOD site; top charge at arrest; dual arrest or charging; weapon used; child present; and number of charges filed.

The respondent victims differed significantly from nonrespondents on several variables, though again most differences were relatively small. Respondents were more likely than nonrespondents to:

- Be female (90 percent of respondents compared to 83 percent of nonrespondents);
- Have male offenders (89 percent compared to 84 percent);
- Be from "other" or multiracial groups (12 percent compared to 5 percent);
- Have White offenders (40 percent compared to 37 percent); and
- Speak English (nearly 100 percent compared to 98 percent) and have English-speaking offenders (99 percent compared to 97 percent).

Respondents were less likely than nonrespondents to:

- Be Black (35 percent compared to 39 percent);
- Be Asian and have Asian offenders (3 percent compared to 6 percent); and
- Have had the offender arrested on the day of the incident (58 percent compared to 62 percent).

Table 3.2. Comparison of Victim Respondents to Nonrespondents

	Respondents (n=1034)	**Nonrespondents (n=1087)**
Location (%)		
JOD	50.9	49.5
Victim (%)		
Female ****	**89.9**	83.0
Age in years ** (#)	**33.1**	31.9
Race/ethnicity ****		
White	**42.6**	41.5
Black	**35.2**	39.4
Asian	**3.2**	6.2
Hispanic	**7.2**	7.8
Other/multiracial	**11.9**	5.1
Missing race ****	**0.0**	6.2

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Table 3.2. Comparison of Victim Respondents to Nonrespondents

	Respondents (n=1034)	Nonrespondents (n=1087)
English-speaking ***	**99.5**	97.6
Offender (%)		
Male ***	**88.8**	83.5
Age in years * (#)	**34.6**	33.6
Race/ethnicity *		
White	**40.4%**	36.5%
Black	**43.2%**	43.5%
Asian	**2.8%**	5.5%
Hispanic	**7.4%**	9.0%
Other (incl. multiracial)	**6.2%**	5.6%
Missing race	1.1%	1.4%
English-speaking **	**98.7%**	97.0%
Incident (%)		
Top charge at arrest		
Sexual assault/rape	0.1	0.3
Aggravated assault & battery	14.4	16.3
Assault & battery	73.8	74.7
Threats, harassment, intimidation	4.5	2.2
Property crime	2.5	2.4
Other	0.2	0.2
Violation of order	4.6	4.0
Arrested at time of incident *	**58.1**	62.4
Dual arrest or charging	0.6	0.9
Weapon used	20.7	21.8
Child present	36.1	34.4
Case Processing (%)		
Number of charges filed		
One charge filed	65.8	69.4
> 1 charge filed	34.2	30.6
* p<.05, ** p<.01, *** p<.001, **** p≤.0001		

In the sample of victims, respondents and their offenders were significantly older (about one year) than the non-respondents and their offenders.

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Table 3.3 compares the respondent and non-respondent pairs. Respondent pairs are those cases in which both offender and victim were assigned for interview and both were interviewed. They are compared to cases in which only the victim, only the offender, or neither one was interviewed. There were no significant differences between pairs interviewed and those not interviewed with regard to the following characteristics: JOD site; victim gender, age, race or language; offender age or gender; top arrest charge; dual arrest or charging; weapon used; child present; number of charges filed; and, for those convicted, sentences imposed.

There were three significant differences between respondent pairs and nonrespondents. Offenders from respondent pairs were more likely to:

- Come from "other" or multiracial groups (12 percent of respondents compared to 5 percent of nonrespondents),
- Speak English (99 percent compared to 97 percent); and
- Have been arrested on the day of the incident (69 percent compared to 63 percent).

Table 3.3. Comparison of Paired Sample Respondents and Nonrespondents

	Both Interviewed (n=328)	**None/One Interviewed (n=870)**
Location (%)		
JOD	50.6	45.1
Victim (%)		
Female	88.4	87.9
Age in years (#)	33.2	32.5
Race/ethnicity		
White	45.1	46.4
Black	35.7	31.8
Asian	3.4	4.5
Hispanic	9.8	8.3
Other/multiracial	6.1	9.0
Missing race ****	**0.0**	4.6
English-speaking	99.7	98.3
Offender (%)		
Male	88.4	87.8
Age in years (#)	34.5	33.9
Race/ethnicity **		

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Table 3.3. Comparison of Paired Sample Respondents and Nonrespondents

	Both Interviewed (n=328)	**None/One Interviewed (n=870)**
White	**40.9**	43.1
Black	**37.8**	38.3
Asian	**2.7**	4.0
Hispanic	**7.0**	9.4
Other/multiracial	**11.6**	5.1
Missing race *	**0.0**	1.4
English-speaking *	**99.4**	96.9
Incident (%)		
Top charge at arrest		
Sexual assault/rape	0.0	0.2
Aggravated assault & battery	14.9	14.3
Assault & battery	77.7	75.8
Threats, harassment, intimidation	2.1	3.6
Property crime	1.5	1.8
Other	0.0	0.0
Violation of order	3.7	4.4
Arrested at time of incident *	**68.6**	62.5
Dual arrest or charging	0.6	1.4
Weapon used	20.7	21.1
Child present	36.0	33.9
Case Processing (%)		
Number of charges filed		
One charge filed	65.6	64.8
> 1 charge filed	34.5	35.2
Guilty Cases (%)	**(n=239)**	**(n=597)**
Sentence		
Jail/prison and probation (no time suspended)	13.4	11.4
Probation only (any jail/prison time suspended)	76.2	71.2
Probation required, of those with suspended jail/prison	95.2	93.8
Jail/prison only (time not suspended)	5.9	10.4

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Table 3.3. Comparison of Paired Sample Respondents and Nonrespondents

	Both Interviewed (n=328)	**None/One Interviewed (n=870)**
Other (BIP, RH, suspended jail/prison, other condition)	2.5	2.7
No sentence	2.1	4.4
* p<.05, ** p<.01, *** p<.001, **** p≤.0001		

In summary, the recruited sample resembled the selected sample on site (JOD or comparison); victim and offender age; English-speaking; top charge at arrest; dual arrest or charging; weapon used; child present; number of charges filed; and, for those convicted, sentences imposed. The most notable differences were on the following characteristics:

- Gender: Respondent offenders were less likely than non-respondent offenders to have female victims, and respondent victims were more likely than non-respondent victims to be female and have male offenders.

- Race: Respondent offenders and respondent victims were more likely than non-respondents from these samples to come from “other” or multiracial groups (however, this at least partly results from the use of survey data to supplement race information collected from official records). Also, respondent offenders were more likely than non-respondent offenders to have Black victims, while respondent victims were more likely than non-respondent victims to have White offenders. In contrast, respondent offenders were less likely to be White or Hispanic than non-respondent offenders, while respondent victims were less likely to be Black or Asian (or to have Asian offenders) than non-respondent victims.

- Arrest at the time of the incident: Respondent offenders were more likely than non-respondents from these samples to have been arrested at the time of the incident, while respondent victims were less likely to have had the offender arrested on that day.

The above differences were then tested simultaneously using logistic regression. Each regression had one simple dichotomous outcome: *Was the person interviewed?* The purpose of these regressions was to highlight any factors that appear to be driving the differences between interviewed and non-interviewed victims, offenders, and pairs. The logistic regressions were conducted separately for offenders and pairs in sample one and for all victims in samples one and two. However, all regressions included the same five predictor variables measuring victim and offender gender, race (White or Black versus “other/multiracial”), and arrest at time of the incident.

Table 3.4 shows the logistic regression results for all groups. The results show that:

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- Interviewed offenders were more likely than those not interviewed to be of a race classified as other/multicultural, have black victims, and be arrested at the time of the incident;
- Interviewed victims were more likely than those not interviewed be female, be of a race classified as other/multicultural, and less likely to involve offenders of a race classified as other/multicultural;
- Interviewed pairs were more likely than those not interviewed to have a Black victim, and less likely to have a Black offender.

Table 3.4. Logistic Regressions Predicting Interview (1=Yes, 0=No).

	Offenders Eligible for Interview (n=1198)	**Victims Eligible for Interview (n=2121)**	**Pairs Eligible for Interview (n=1198)**
Likelihood ratio (model)	21.35 **	51.80 ****	11.28
Odds Ratios			
Victim			
Female	0.91	2.44 **	0.96
White	1.42	0.59 ***	1.28
Black	2.20***	0.60 **	1.90 **
Offender			
Male	0.91	0.73	1.25
White	0.65*	2.09 ****	0.76
Black	0.48**	1.69 **	0.55 *
Incident			
Arrested at time of incident	1.35*	0.84	1.28
Percent missing (model)	4.26	4.29	4.26
* p<.05, ** p<.01, *** p<.001, **** p≤.0001			

Thus, the multivariate analysis confirmed that the study participants differed from those not interviewed on the gender and race of the victim and offender. The study had a particularly difficult time recruiting male victims, and recruited more than the expected proportion of multi-cultural offenders and victims. As described later in this chapter, weights were used in the analysis of impact to adjust the sample to the distribution found in the population of cases identified as eligible for the study.

Survey Attrition

A very high proportion of the sample members were retained for the follow-up interview. Follow-up interviews were completed with 90 percent of the victims interviewed at

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baseline (87 percent in JOD sites and 93 percent in comparison sites) and 84 percent of the offenders interviewed at baseline (82 percent from JOD sites and 86 percent from comparison sites) (see Volume 4 for full attrition analysis results).[11]

Overall, there were virtually no differences with regard to incident characteristics between respondents who were interviewed at both the initial and follow-up interviews and those who were only interviewed initially (see Table 3.5).[12] The two groups showed similar likelihoods of physical or sexual assault during the incident; weapon use; arrest at time of the incident; number of arrest charges; top arrest charge; dual arrest; and number of days from incident to arraignment.

Only one difference emerged in both victim and offender interview cases: respondents interviewed at both the initial and follow-up interviews were less likely to have had a child present at the incident (35% compared to 45% among victim cases, and 33% compared to 51% among offender cases).[13] In addition among victim interview cases, those interviewed at both the initial and follow-up interviews had a shorter number of days between the incident and their initial interview (153 days compared to 169 days).

There were also virtually no differences in personal characteristics between respondents interviewed at both the initial and follow-up interviews and those only interviewed initially (see Table 3.6). The two groups were similar with regard to age; gender; racial breakdown; likelihood of being U.S. born; high school graduate; currently employed; same-sex relationship; length and marital/co-habitation status of relationship; and children living with respondents at the time of the incident. In addition among victim cases, those interviewed at the initial and follow-up interviews had similar percentages of homelessness and prior abuse histories. Among offender cases, those interviewed at both timepoints rated similarly on the drug problem scale.

The few significant differences that emerged were as follows: Among offender cases, respondents interviewed at both the initial and follow-up interviews were more likely to have an income of $20,000 or more; to have scored lower on the alcohol problem scale; and to have experienced a prior encounter with police. Among victim cases, respondents

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[11] A small number of interviews could not be used for analyses as described the survey methods presented in Volume 4 of this report.

[12] Sample attrition comparisons by state are available upon request.

[13] However, as seen shortly, the analysis of personal characteristics showed no significant differences in the likelihood of children living with respondents at the time of the incident.

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interviewed at both timepoints were more likely to have acquired a protection order at some point prior to the incident, and their offenders had a higher number of prior arrests.

Two multivariate models were estimated to compare incident and personal characteristics simultaneously. One model predicted victim interview at follow-up and a second predicted offender interview at follow-up. The following characteristics emerged as significant:

- Among victim interview cases[14], only one characteristic continued to predict who was interviewed at both timepoints: sample members with a greater number of days between the incident that led to court and the initial interview conducted about two months after case disposition were less likely to complete a follow up interview. These may be the most mobile victims as delays in locating them may have delayed case prosecution and led to difficulty in completing a follow up interview.

- Among offender interview cases,[15] three characteristics significant in the previous bivariate analyses continued to differentiate those interviewed at both timepoints from those only interviewed initially: those with a minor child present at the time of the incident, those with an income below $20,000, and those who scored higher on the alcohol problem scale were less likely to have been interviewed at both the initial and follow-up interviews. In addition, two characteristics not previously significant in the bivariate analyses emerged as significant in the multivariate model: offenders who had joint children with the victim and those who scored higher on the drug problem scale (while controlling for alcohol problem score) were more likely to have been interviewed at both timepoints.

Table 3.5. Comparability of Initial and Follow-up Samples: Incident Characteristics.

Incident Characteristic[16] (%)	Victim Interview Samples	Offender Interview Samples

[14] Multivariate results are based on 73% of the sample (27% of cases were excluded due to missing data when all variables were included in one model).

[15] Multivariate results are based on 85% of the sample (15% of cases were excluded due to missing data when all variables were included in one model).

[16] Data on physical and sexual assault during the incident were derived from the victim and offender interviews. All other data are from law enforcement, court, and prosecution records.

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	Initial & Follow-up (N=914)	**Only Initial (N= 120)**	**Initial & Follow-up (N=365)**	**Only Initial (N=89)**
JOD	49.6 *	60.8	49.3	55.1
Physical assault during incident	84.7	84.2	66.9	65.2
Sexual assault during incident	4.6	5.0	0.6	1.1
Weapon used	20.4	22.7	21.4	27.0
Injury requiring treatment	13.7	15.0	Not available	
Minor or unknown age child present	34.9 *	45.4	33.2 **	50.6
Arrested at time of incident	57.7	61.3	70.1	62.9
Number of arrest charges (#)	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4
Top arrest charge (%)				
Sexual assault and rape	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Aggravated assault and battery	13.8	19.2	14.3	18.0
Assault and battery	73.9	73.3	78.4	71.9
Threats, harassment, intimidation	4.6	3.3	1.9	2.2
Property crime	2.7	0.8	2.2	1.1
Other	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.0
Violation of order	4.8	2.5	3.3	6.7
Dual arrest or charging	0.6	0.8	0.3	1.1
Number of days from incident to arraignment (average)(#)	17.1	22.0	13.0	21.2
Number of days from incident to initial interview (average)(#)	152.7 *	168.8	150.9	158.6
* p≤.05, ** p≤.01, *** p≤.001				

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Table 3.6. Comparability of Initial and Follow-up Samples: Personal Characteristics

Personal Characteristic[17] (%)	Victim Interview Samples		Offender Interview Samples	
	Initial & Follow-up (N=914)	Only Initial (N= 120)	Initial & Follow-up (N=365)	Only Initial (N=89)
Age (years)	33.2	32.0	34.4	32.2
Gender (%)				
Male	9.6	14.2	84.4	91.0
Female	90.4	85.8	15.6	9.0
Race (%)				
White	43.1	38.3	41.1	36.0
Black	35.1	35.8	37.8	40.5
Asian	3.2	3.3	2.2	5.6
Hispanic	7.0	8.3	6.9	6.7
Other (including multiracial)	11.6	14.2	12.1	11.2
U.S. born	85.7	81.7	87.1	82.0
High school graduate	79.6	73.3	74.8	67.1
Currently employed (full or part-time)	54.1	51.7	56.0	53.9
Income of $20,000 or more	32.2	27.5	41.8 *	27.7
Alcohol problem scale[18] (#)	Not available		0.5 **	0.8
Drug problem scale (#)	Not available		0.3	0.3

[17] Race was derived from the victim and offender interviews, as well as law enforcement, court, and prosecution records. All other data were derived from victim and offender interviews.

[18] The alcohol and drug problem scales ranged from 0 to 4, with one point each for the following problems: near relative or close friend worried or complained about respondent's drinking/drug use; respondent got into trouble at work because of drinking/drug use; respondent lost a job because of drinking/drug use; and respondent went to someone for help about drinking (or respondent experienced the desire to cut back drug use and could not). Both scales consisted of questions derived from the Addiction Severity Index (ASI) and the Short Michigan Alcohol Screening Test. Alpha reliabilities were 0.72 for the alcohol problem scale and 0.79 for the drug problem scale.

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Table 3.6. Comparability of Initial and Follow-up Samples: Personal Characteristics

Personal Characteristic[17] (%)	Victim Interview Samples		Offender Interview Samples	
	Initial & Follow-up (N=914)	Only Initial (N= 120)	Initial & Follow-up (N=365)	Only Initial (N=89)
Homeless/shelter	0.9	2.5	Not available	
Same sex victim and offender	2.0	2.5	1.6	2.3
Length of relationship (months)	81.0	77.3	85.0	71.6
Married at time of incident (even if separated)	27.4	25.8	30.0	33.7
Lived together at time of incident	63.3	60.0	70.7	73.0
Joint children victim and offender	52.4	50.4	50.4	46.6
Children under 18 living with respondent at time of incident	67.0	61.3	43.6	46.1
Any prior police response	Not available		39.1 *	27.3
Any prior protection orders[19]	24.6 *	16.0	33.7	37.5
Any physical or sexual assault by offender in year before incident	70.2	65.8	Not available	
Number of months from first abuse by offender to interview date (average)[20] (#)	47.1	37.8	Not available	
Criminal History				
Offender number of arrests prior to incident (#)	9.0 *	6.7	6.5	6.4
* p≤.05, ** p≤.01, *** p≤.001				

[19] For victim interviews this referred to any prior order against the defendant including at the time of the incident, while for offender interviews this referred to an order in place at the time of the incident.

[20] Fourteen percent of data were missing; averages are based on non-missing data.

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Sample Comparability

Similarly, because the design is a quasi-experimental comparison of selected sites, detailed analyses of sample comparability were conducted (see Volume 4 for full analysis results).[21]

The comparability analyses found no significant differences with regard to sexual assault during the incident; number of arrest charges; dual arrest or charging; gender of the victim and offender; victim employment; U.S. born; offender alcohol or drug problems; same-sex relationships; and joint or minor children (see Tables 3.7 and 3.8).

However, the analyses did identify several differences between JOD and comparison site samples that were present in the victim interview and offender interview. These differences showed that cases from the JOD samples, relative to comparison cases, were:

- More likely to have a top arrest charge of aggravated assault or property crime, but less likely to have a top arrest charge of assault and battery (possibly due to JOD police training and policy changes);
- More likely to involve victims and offenders who were Black or from “other” racial groups, and less likely to involve White or Hispanic victims and offenders (due to differences in the population in the selected sites as shown in Volume 4 analyses); and
- Cases in which the offenders had a higher number of prior arrests.

When looking specifically at victim interview cases, those in the JOD sample, relative to comparison cases, were:

- Less likely to involve physical assault during the incident, but were more likely to involve an injury requiring treatment, suggesting the assaults that occurred were more severe;
- More likely to involve weapon use;
- More likely to have a minor child present at the time police arrived;

[21] Sample comparability comparisons by state are available upon request.

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- More likely to involve the arrest of the offender at the time of the incident;
- More likely to have a top arrest charge of threats, harassment, or intimidation;
- More likely to involve victims who were high school graduates;
- Less likely to involve offenders who were employed at the time of the initial interview, and
- Less likely to have a history of physical or sexual assault by the defendant in the year prior to the incident.

When looking at offender interview cases, JOD offenders, relative to comparison offenders were:

- Younger;
- Less likely to have an income of $20,000 or more;
- Involved in a relationship with the victim for a shorter time;
- Less likely to be married or living together at the time of the incident; and
- More likely to have a protection order in place at the time of the incident.

Table 3.7. Comparability of Incident Characteristics

Incident Characteristic[22] (%)	Victim Interview Samples		Offender Interview Samples		Paired Interview Samples	
	JOD (N=526)	Comp. (N=508)	JOD (N=229)	Comp. (N=225)	JOD (N=166)	Comp. (N=162)
Physical assault during incident	81.2 **	88.2	65.1	68.0	83.1	87.7
Sexual assault during incident	5.1	4.1	0.0	1.3	4.2	2.5

[22] Data on physical and sexual assault during the incident were derived from the victim and offender interviews. All other data are from law enforcement, court, and prosecution records.

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Table 3.7. Comparability of Incident Characteristics

Incident Characteristic[22] (%)	Victim Interview Samples		Offender Interview Samples		Paired Interview Samples	
	JOD (N=526)	Comp. (N=508)	JOD (N=229)	Comp. (N=225)	JOD (N=166)	Comp. (N=162)
Weapon used	23.9 **	17.4	24.5	20.5	22.3	19.1
Injury requiring treatment	16.0 *	11.6	Not available		13.3	12.4
Minor or unknown age child present	40.6 **	31.4	38.8	34.5	40.9	31.1
Arrested at time of incident	59.8	56.4	65.9	71.6	66.3	71.0
Number of arrest charges (#)	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Top Arrest Charge (%)	**Arrest *** **		**Arrest *** **		**Arrest * **	
Sexual assault and rape	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Aggravated assault and battery	16.5	12.2	18.8	11.1	18.1	11.7
Assault and battery	65.2	82.7	69.9	84.4	71.7	84.0
Threats, harassment, intimidation	7.4	1.4	2.2	1.8	2.4	1.9
Property crime	4.9	0.0	3.9	0.0	3.0	0.0
Other	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Violation of order	5.3	3.7	5.2	2.7	4.8	2.5
Dual arrest or charging	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.2
Number of days from incident to arraignment (average)(#)	21.3 **	14.2	17.5	11.9	20.0 *	11.0
Number of days from incident to initial interview (average)(#)	162.5 ***	146.3	166.5 ***	138.0	159.0 **	132.8

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Table 3.7. Comparability of Incident Characteristics

Incident Characteristic[22] (%)	Victim Interview Samples		Offender Interview Samples		Paired Interview Samples	
	JOD (N=526)	Comp. (N=508)	JOD (N=229)	Comp. (N=225)	JOD (N=166)	Comp. (N=162)
* p≤.05, ** p≤.01, *** p≤.001						

Table 3.8. Comparability of Personal Characteristics

Personal Characteristic[23] (%)	Victim Interview Samples		Offender Interview Samples		Paired Interview Samples	
	JOD (N=526)	Comp. (N=508)	JOD (N=229)	Comp. (N=225)	JOD (N=166)	Comp. (N=162)
Victim age (years)	33.0	33.2	32.1	33.7	32.5	34.0
Offender age (years)	34.7	34.5	32.9 *	35.0	33.4 *	35.6
Victim Gender (%)						
Male	11.4	11.4	15.3	13.3	11.5	11.7
Female	88.6	88.6	84.7	86.7	88.6	88.3
Offender Gender (%)						
Male	89.2	88.4	84.7	86.7	88.6	88.3
Female	10.8	11.6	15.3	13.3	11.5	11.7
Victim Race (%)	Race ***		Race ***		Race ***	
White	26.4	59.3	30.7	59.5	29.5	61.1
Black	53.6	16.1	52.6	19.4	51.8	19.1
Asian	1.0	5.5	1.3	5.5	0.6	6.2
Hispanic	4.4	10.0	5.7	13.8	7.8	11.7

[23] Race was derived from the victim and offender interviews, as well as law enforcement, court, and prosecution records. Criminal history data were obtained from official police records. All other data were derived from victim and offender interviews.

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Table 3.8. Comparability of Personal Characteristics

Personal Characteristic[23] (%)	Victim Interview Samples		Offender Interview Samples		Paired Interview Samples	
	JOD (N=526)	Comp. (N=508)	JOD (N=229)	Comp. (N=225)	JOD (N=166)	Comp. (N=162)
Other (including multiracial)	14.6	9.1	9.7	1.8	10.2	1.9
Offender Race (%)	Race ***		Race ***		Race ***	
White	26.2	55.2	26.6	53.8	28.3	53.7
Black	62.1	23.4	54.6	21.8	52.4	22.8
Asian	1.2	4.6	1.8	4.0	1.2	4.3
Hispanic	0.0	15.2	0.0	13.8	0.0	14.2
Other (including multiracial)	10.5	1.6	17.0	6.7	18.1	4.9
Victim U.S. born	85.0	85.4	Not available		87.4	83.3
Offender U.S. born	Not available		87.8	84.4	89.2	83.3
Victim high school graduate	81.9 *	75.8	Not available		81.9	77.8
Offender high school graduate	Not available		75.4	71.1	74.1	72.2
Victim currently employed (full or part-time)	54.0	53.7	57.1	61.4	56.6	58.4
Offender currently employed (full or part-time)	48.8 *	56.0	54.0	57.3	53.9	55.6
Victim income of $20,000 or more	31.3	32.1	Not available		31.0	33.5
Offender income of $20,000 or more	Not available		33.8 *	44.0	34.2	43.3

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Table 3.8. Comparability of Personal Characteristics

Personal Characteristic[23] (%)	Victim Interview Samples		Offender Interview Samples		Paired Interview Samples	
	JOD (N=526)	Comp. (N=508)	JOD (N=229)	Comp. (N=225)	JOD (N=166)	Comp. (N=162)
Alcohol problem scale[24] (#)	Not available		0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6
Drug problem scale (#)	Not available		0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3
Homeless/shelter	1.0	1.2	Not available		1.8	1.2
Same sex victim and offender	1.7	2.3	1.8	1.8	2.4	1.2
Length of relationship (months)	79.2	82.1	74.0 *	90.8	75.3	87.1
Married at time of incident (even if separated)	26.7	27.8	26.4 *	35.1	24.7	32.1
Lived together at time of incident	59.3 *	66.6	65.1 **	77.3	64.5	79.0
Joint children victim and offender	51.9	52.4	48.3	51.1	50.6	51.9
Children under 18 living with victim at time of incident	66.6	66.1	Not available		64.6	60.5
Children under 18 living with offender at time of incident	Not available		40.6	47.6	38.0	48.2
Any prior police response	Not available		36.8	36.8	41.2	36.3

[24] The alcohol and drug problem scales ranged from 0 to 4, with one point each for the following problems: near relative or close friend worried or complained about respondent's drinking/drug use; respondent got into trouble at work because of drinking/drug use; respondent lost a job because of drinking/drug use; and respondent went to someone for help about drinking (or respondent experienced the desire to cut back drug use and could not). Both scales consisted of questions derived from the Addiction Severity Index (ASI) and the Short Michigan Alcohol Screening Test. Alpha reliabilities were 0.72 for the alcohol problem scale and 0.79 for the drug problem scale.

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	JOD (N=526)	Comp. (N=508)	JOD (N=229)	Comp. (N=225)	JOD (N=166)	Comp. (N=162)
Any prior protection orders[25]	22.4	24.9	39.8 *	29.0	22.6	25.5
Any physical or sexual assault by offender in year before incident	66.5 *	73.0	Not available		63.3	66.7
Number of months from first abuse by offender to interview date (average)[26] (#)	45.6	46.5	Not available		42.0	48.5
Criminal History						
Offender number of arrests prior to incident (#)	9.9 **	7.5	8.6 ***	4.3	9.7 ***	4.9
* p≤.05, ** p≤.01, *** p≤.001						

Control for Sampling Differences

The estimation of outcomes used inverse probability weighting to make the results generalizable to the population targeted by JOD and control for differences in selection of cases in the JOD and comparison sites. Inverse Probability Weighting (IPW) methods, increasingly popular among economists and statisticians, provide an intuitive and general approach to control for such effects. The approach had several advantages for the JOD outcome analyses:

[25] For victim interviews this referred to any prior order against the defendant including at the time of the incident, while for offender interviews this referred to an order in place at the time of the incident. For analysis of paired cases, victim reports are used.

[26] Approximately 14 percent of data were missing in each sample; averages are based on non-missing data.

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- IPW methods are easily applied to a variety of outcome types—qualitative, count, continuous and duration.
- Weights are produced independently of the outcome models and thus can use the same variables included in outcome models as control variables and interactions.
- IPW can adjust for multiple sources of potential bias, using different factors to adjust for each source of selectivity. This was important in this study because the set of variables available to model the likelihood of being recruited and interviewed was limited to data from court records while a much more extensive set of variables was available from the initial interview and court records for model differences between the JOD and comparison group.

The IPW method is a logical extension of inverse weighting methods used in survey sampling, where the sample at hand may be a non-representative subset of the population of interest (i.e., members of the population of interest are either over- or under-represented in the observed sample). To correct for any non-representativeness, it is customary to weight the sampled observations by their inverse probability of being selected. Therefore, the IPW methods can be used to correct general forms of sample selection problems including selection, attrition, and stratification (Wooldredge, 2002; Hirano, Imbens, and Ridder, 2003).

In a similar manner, when observations are non-randomly assigned to treatment and control (or comparison) groups the probability of group assignment (be it treatment or control) can be inverted to construct weights, and these weights can then be used to mitigate the ill effects of non-random assignment (see, for example, Hernan, Brumback, and Robins, 2001). The IPW technique relies on the “confounding on observables” assumption—essentially, that one must be able to successfully model the selection process if the IPW method is to be used. This assumption is no more problematic in IPW methods as it is in other techniques, e.g., Propensity Score matching approaches (Rosenbaum and Rubin, 1983) or Heckman’s two-step method (Heckman and Robb, 1985). However, an important advantage of IPW methods over other ways to rectify the selection problem is that these methods can be used to model any type of outcome, e.g., binary choice, count, linear regressions.

The Inverse Probability Weighting approach is particularly appropriate for the JOD analysis because two types of sample selection adjustment (sample representativeness and sample comparability) can be modeled distinctly and can then be combined using Bayes’ theorem to obtain a final selection probability. This composite probability is the joint probability of agreeing to participate as well as being assigned to a particular treatment (i.e., treatment or control). Inverting these composite probabilities yields a weight. When these weights (or normalized versions thereof) are used to perform weighted extremum estimation (e.g., Maximum Likelihood), they effectively “control” for the selection process by assigning relatively higher weights to those sampled members who have a lower probability of being sampled—similar to assigning higher weights to under-represented sample members in analyzing survey data.

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A two-step process was used to compute the IPW. The first step modeled the probability of responding to the survey versus not (sample representativeness), while the second step modeled the probability of being in the JOD treatment or comparison groups (sample comparability). Both steps relied on all available data, including police and court records available for all victims and offenders as well as survey elements only available for respondents. Finally, the joint probability of sample representativeness (response) and comparability (assignment to JOD) was calculated by taking the product of these two predictions. In the final step, these probabilities were inverted and normalized only among respondents so that the weighted sum of respondents equaled the actual sample size.

More formally, for each individual in the pool of all potential respondents (N_*), the first step computed

$$\Pr(\text{Responding to Survey}) = \pi_i = \frac{\exp(\mathbf{x}_i'\boldsymbol{\beta})}{1+\exp(\mathbf{x}_i'\boldsymbol{\beta})} \qquad \forall i \in N_*$$

where $\mathbf{x}_i'$ is the vector of attributes used for predicting responses and $\boldsymbol{\beta}$ is the parameter vector associated with these attributes. The method employed was the familiar Maximum Likelihood Logit approach for modeling binary choice outcomes.

Next, for the pool of respondents only (N), we computed

$$\Pr(\text{Assignment to Treatment Group}) = p_i = \frac{\exp(\mathbf{z}_i'\boldsymbol{\alpha})}{1+\exp(\mathbf{z}_i'\boldsymbol{\alpha})} \qquad \forall i \in N$$

using the Logit model. Here $\mathbf{z}_i'$ is the vector of attributes used for predicting assignment and $\boldsymbol{\alpha}$ is the parameter vector associated with these attributes.

Finally, given actual assignment to treatment (T_i), the joint probability of response and assignment (q_i) was computed as

$$\Pr(\text{Response and Assignment}) = q_i = \pi_i \times \left[T_i \times p_i + (1-T_i)\times(1-p_i)\right] \qquad \forall i \in N$$

The inverse of this probability was further normalized within the group of respondents to arrive at the final weights. Therefore, the final weights were defined as

$$w_i = \frac{1/q_i}{\frac{1}{N}\sum_{i\in N} 1/q_i}$$

Because the samples of interviewed offenders and victims were independent, different sets of weights were computed and used for each. Attachment B presents the weight

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calculations. The independent variables used to model case selection (victim/offender interviewed) and comparability (JOD/comparison case), and the results from all logistic regressions are presented in Tables 1 and 2 of Attachment B. The final list of independent variables included in each model was determined by the pre-existing differences discussed in detail previously in this chapter. The independent variables were those thought to be critical to explanations of selection and comparability and/or those that retained significance as a predictor ($p<.05$) in the final model.

Weights were calculated separately for the offender and the victim samples overall and within each state (Massachusetts and Michigan). The selection processes for each of these groups were distinct and required tailored models (see Attachment B).

Cases with missing weights due to missing data on the independent variables were assigned the mean weight to avoid excluding them from analyses. Any weights larger than four were truncated to four to avoid skewness of results. For the victim sample, weights ranged from 0.38 to 6.32; only the top one-percentile of weights required truncation (99 percent of the weights were below four). For the offender sample, weights ranged from 0.42 to 3.56, meaning that none required truncation.

As shown in Tables 1 and 2 of Attachment B, the selection and comparability models were successful at correctly classifying a majority of the cases. The comparability models were the most successful, with 71 percent of the victim cases correctly predicted and 66 percent of the offender cases correctly predicted. The selection models were somewhat less successful, with 57 percent of the victim cases correctly predicted and 55 percent of the offender cases correctly predicted.

To further examine the success of the weights, weighted comparisons of cases selected (and not selected) and JOD (versus comparison site) cases were conducted across a number of pre-existing victim, offender, incident, and case characteristics.

Results of this examination showed that when victim and offender weights were applied to cases interviewed (“selected”) at follow-up, they were similar to those not interviewed (“not selected” but part of the original sample drawn) on the following characteristics: JOD/comparison site, offender/victim gender, offender/victim race, English-speaking offender/victim, arrest at time of incident, top arrest charge, offender prior arrests, weapon use, presence of minor child, and offender/victim age.

Results also showed that when weights were applied, there was strong baseline comparability (i.e., no statistically significant differences) between JOD and comparison sites across a number of characteristics. When offender weights were applied, JOD and comparison sites showed comparability on offender race, English-speaking offender/victim, arrest at time of incident, top arrest charge, offender prior arrests, physical or sexual assault during incident, weapon use, presence of minor child, offender employment, offender/victim age, offender/victim income, married at time of incident, living together at time of incident, relationship length, and prior protection order. When victim weights were applied, JOD and comparison sites showed comparability on offender/victim gender, offender/victim race, English-speaking victim, arrest at time of incident, aggravated assault arrest charge, offender prior arrests, injury requiring

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medical attention, weapon use, victim employment, physical or sexual assault in year before incident, offender/victim age, victim income, married at time of incident, living together at time of incident, relationship length, and prior protection order. Weights were unable to correct for a small number of remaining differences.[27]

The results presented in the three impact chapters, Chapters 5, 6, and 7 were weighted to enable the reader to generalize the findings to the population targeted by JOD. The descriptive analyses in Chapter 4 are unweighted.

Multivariate Modeling

A general analytical model was used to estimate outcomes associated with JOD, controlling for individual characteristics and events external to JOD. In its most general form, the analytical model was:

$$f(Y_i) = b_i + b_1X_i + b_2T_i + b_3M_i + e$$

The b's are parameter vectors to be estimated; f() represents the link function used in estimation and e_i represents the random error term whose distribution is specified by the choice of link function.

> $\mathbf{Y_i}$ refers to the selected outcome for individual i. The outcome measures ($\mathbf{Y_i}$) included recidivism measures based on both self-reports and official records of new arrests. Linear, logistic, or negative binominal procedures were used to estimate the model depending on the distribution of the dependent variable.
>
> $\mathbf{X_i}$ refers to victim and offender characteristics, their relationship, prior violence, and characteristics of the incident that led to court.

[27] Even after application of offender weights, comparison sites still showed a slightly higher percentage of male offenders (91% versus 85%) and female victims (92% versus 85%); higher percentage of white victims (55% versus 43%) and lower percentage of black victims (27% versus 42%); and lower percentage of offenders who had graduated high school (69% versus 79%). After application of victim weights, comparison sites still showed a slightly lower percentage of English-speaking offenders (97% versus 100%); higher percentage of assault & battery arrest charges (82% versus 72%) and lower percentage of threats & harassment arrest charges (2% versus 5%); higher percentage of physical assaults during the incident (90% versus 84%) and lower percentage of sexual assaults (3% versus 6%); lower percentage of minor children present during incident (34% versus 41%); and lower percentage of victims who had graduated high school (75% versus 83%).

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T_i refers to a JOD case (yes/no)

M_i refers to responses to agency actions, vector include ratings of victims and offenders of approval, fairness, effectiveness, and deterrent threat of agency actions.

Variations of the model were estimated to test for interactions between vector T and variables in the X and M vectors. Weights were used in all multivariate models to correct for sampling bias as discussed above. The variables in these sectors are described in the chapters with the analyses.

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Attachment A. Differences in IPV Cases Eligible for the Study

Tables 1-3 show characteristics of the victims, offenders, incidents, and cases in the population of IPV cases eligible for the study.

Table 1. Victim and Offender Characteristics in the Population of IPV Cases Eligible for the Study

	All Study-Eligible Cases (n=2246)	Victim and Offender Eligible for Interview (n=1198)	Only Victim Eligible for Interview (n=923)	Not Eligible for Interview (n=125)
Victim (%)				
Female	86.7	88.1	84.1	92.7
Age in years[28] (#)	32.5	32.7	32.2	32.9
Race/ethnicity				
White	42.6	46.0	36.8	53.7
Black	36.9	32.9	43.0	29.6
Asian	4.5	4.2	5.4	0.9
Hispanic	7.7	8.7	5.9	12.0
Other/multiracial	8.3	8.2	8.9	3.7
Missing race	3.7	3.3	2.9	13.6
English-speaking	98.5	98.7	98.4	97.6
Offender (%)				
Male	86.4	88.0	83.6	92.0
Age in years[4] (#)	34.1	34.0	34.1	34.2
Race/ethnicity				
White	38.8	42.5	33.0	46.3
Black	42.2	38.2	50.1	23.1

[28] If age was missing from the official records, the age reported on the survey was used for those interviewed.

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Asian	4.1	3.6	5.0	2.5
Hispanic	8.9	8.8	7.5	20.7
Other/multiracial	6.0	6.9	4.5	7.4
Missing race	1.3	1.0	1.5	3.2
English-speaking	97.9	97.6	98.3	98.4

Table 2. Incident Characteristics in the Population of IPV Cases Eligible for the Study

	All Study-Eligible Cases (n=2246)	Victim and Offender Eligible for Interview (n=1198)	Only Victim Eligible for Interview (n=923)	Not Eligible for Interview (n=125)
Incident (%)				
Top charge at arrest				
Sexual assault/rape	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0
Aggravated assault & battery	15.6	14.4	16.6	19.2
Assault & battery	73.2	76.3	71.6	55.2
Threats, harassment, intimidation	3.3	3.2	3.5	4.0
Property crime	2.4	1.8	3.4	1.6
Other	0.3	0.0	0.4	2.4
Violation of order	5.0	4.2	4.3	17.6

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	All Study-Eligible Cases (n=2246)	**Victim and Offender Eligible for Interview (n=1198)**	**Only Victim Eligible for Interview (n=923)**	**Not Eligible for Interview (n=125)**
Arrested at time of incident	58.8	64.2	55.3	32.8
Dual arrest or charging	0.7	1.2	0.2	0.0
Weapon used	21.0	21.0	21.6	16.9
Child present	34.3	34.5	36.2	18.9
Days from incident to arraignment (#)	18.3	16.9	17.6	37.4[29]
Missing days from incident to arraignment	3.2	2.0	4.2	6.4
* p<.05, ** p<.01, *** p<.001, **** p≤.0001				

Table 3. Case Characteristics in the Population of IPV Cases Eligible for the Study

	All Study-Eligible Cases (n=2246)	**Victim and Offender Eligible for Interview (n=1198)**	**Only Victim Eligible for Interview (n=923)**	**Not Eligible for Interview (n=125)**
Case processing (%)				
Number of charges filed				
One charge filed	66.7	65.0	71.0	52.0
> 1 charge filed	33.3	35.0	29.0	48.0
Top charge at filing				
Sexual assault/rape	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0

[29] When cases greater than one year were excluded, the average number was 22.4 days (n=114).

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	All Study-Eligible Cases (n=2246)	Victim and Offender Eligible for Interview (n=1198)	Only Victim Eligible for Interview (n=923)	Not Eligible for Interview (n=125)
Aggravated assault & battery	16.9	15.3	18.5	20.8
Assault & battery	72.4	75.3	71.1	53.6
Threats, harassment, intimidation	3.7	3.7	3.6	4.8
Property crime	2.2	1.8	2.7	3.2
Other	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.8
Violation of order	4.5	3.8	3.9	16.8
Release conditions[30] (%)				
ROR	48.8	45.2	54.1	44.8
Bail/bond	51.6	59.9	43.8	29.6
No contact order	41.8	50.5	33.7	18.4
Days from arraignment to disposition (#)	93.0	79.7	108.5	110.4[31]
Missing days from arraignment to disposition	3.2	2.0	4.3	6.4
Number of predisposition hearings (#)	1.6	1.6	1.5	2.1
Missing number of predisposition hearings	8.1	10.9	4.3	8.8
Case Disposition (%)				
Any guilty charge	42.7	69.8	0.0[32]	98.4

[30] In one comparison site (Ingham County, Michigan), release conditions of *both* bond and ROR were possible for the same defendant; such defendants were offered immediate release on bond, or release on their own recognizance after 7 to 10 days of incarceration.

[31] When cases greater than one year were excluded, the average number was 91.4 days (n=111).

[32] This portion of the population was confined to cases that were dismissed or the offender found not guilty.

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Table 3. Case Characteristics in the Population of IPV Cases Eligible for the Study

	All Study-Eligible Cases (n=2246)	**Victim and Offender Eligible for Interview (n=1198)**	**Only Victim Eligible for Interview (n=923)**	**Not Eligible for Interview (n=125)**
All charges dismissed	39.3	0.0	95.7	0.0
All charges not guilty	1.7	0.0	4.1	0.0
All charges CWOF or DP[33]	14.7	27.3	0.0	1.6
Other (mixed disposition types)	1.7	2.9	0.2	0.0
Guilty Cases	**(n=959)**	**(n=836)**	**N/A**	**(n=123)**
Days from disposition to sentencing (#)	18.8	20.8	N/A	2.0
Missing days from disposition to sentencing	9.1	6.5	N/A	26.8
Top charge at conviction (%)				
Sexual assault/rape	0.0	0.0	N/A	0.0
Aggravated assault & battery	9.4	8.1	N/A	18.7
Assault & battery	75.0	77.8	N/A	56.1
Threats, harassment, intimidation	4.4	4.2	N/A	5.7
Property crime	2.6	2.4	N/A	4.1
Other	4.3	4.8	N/A	0.8
Violation of order	4.3	2.8	N/A	14.6
Sentence (%)				
Jail/prison and probation (no time suspended)[34]	12.5	12.0	N/A	16.3

[33] In Dorchester and Lowell, cases could be continued without finding (CWOF) or prosecution could be deferred (DP). Cases disposed in this manner were removed from the defendant's record upon successful completion of specified requirements (e.g., no further domestic violence) during a set period of time.

[34] The question regarding suspended jail/prison time was not asked in Lowell.

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Table 3. Case Characteristics in the Population of IPV Cases Eligible for the Study

	All Study-Eligible Cases (n=2246)	**Victim and Offender Eligible for Interview (n=1198)**	**Only Victim Eligible for Interview (n=923)**	**Not Eligible for Interview (n=125)**
Probation only (any jail/prison time suspended)	63.8	72.6	N/A	4.1
Probation required, of those with suspended jail/prison	94.0	94.2	N/A	80.0
Jail/prison only (time not suspended)	14.3	9.1	N/A	49.6
Other (BIP, RH, suspended jail/prison, other condition)	4.3	2.6	N/A	15.5
No sentence	5.1	3.7	N/A	14.6
* p<.05, ** p<.01, *** p<.001, **** p≤.0001				

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Attachment B. The Calculation of Weights

The estimation of JOD outcomes used an inverse probability weighting approach to make results generalizable to the populations targeted by JOD. The procedures addressed two sources of potential selectivity bias. First, not everyone eligible for the samples could be located and recruited into the study and interviewed initially and at follow-up. Second, among those that were recruited and interviewed both times, assignment to the treatment and comparison groups (geographic regions) was not random.This produced treatment and comparison groups that were not strictly comparable. These two selection artifacts introduced potential selection bias as reported in Chapter 3.

Weights were calculated separately for the offender and the victim samples—both overall and within each state (Massachusetts and Michigan). The selection processes for each of these groups were distinct and required tailored models. The selection of variables used in the models was based on findings from the analyses of sample representativeness and comparability summarized in Chapter 3 and reported in detail in Volume 4 of this report.[35] The two steps of estimation included:

- Step 1. Estimating the probability of being interviewed. The models predicting the likelihood of being interviewed explained small amounts of the variation (had low R-squares). Efforts to improve the model by exploring alternative specifications did not yield substantial increases in the first stage models. The predictions from these models were correct approximately 55% of the time and tended to over predict response. Therefore, it is unclear if the sample response process adjustments captured the process well. Nonetheless, because important variables were statistically significant, the probabilities of sample representation were included in the composite weight calculations.

- Step 2. Estimating the likelihood of being in the JOD versus comparison sample. Models predicting treatment assignment, on the other hand, performed much better (had relatively higher R-squares) and predicted fairly accurately as well. Model estimates for the probability of participation as well as the probability of treatment assignment are shown for victims (Table 1) and offenders (Table 2) below.

[35] Sample representativeness and comparability comparisons by state are available upon request.

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Table 1. Logit Model Parameter Estimates and Model Diagnostics for Modeling the Selection Mechanisms (Victim Sample)

Model Estimates	Victim Interviewed	JOD Case
Intercept	-0.719***	0.239
State (1=MA, 0=MI)	0.138	-0.176
Offender dismissed	-0.453***	0.092
Offender age	0.009*	0.000
Aggravated assault	-0.153	-1.481***
On-scene arrest	-0.195*	0.387*
Black offender	-0.189	0.910***
Other race offender	-0.605***	-0.091
Female victim	0.626***	0.331
Black victim	…	1.317***
Other race victim	0.409***	0.590**
Offender prior arrests	…	0.005
Ever tried to kill victim	…	-0.725***
Severe incident	…	0.526**
Assault & battery	…	-1.947***
Prior protection order	…	-0.352
Model Diagnostics		
Sample Size	2000	869
Pearson Likelihood Ratio	76.1	241.5
Pseudo R-Square	3.7	24.3
% Correct Predicted	57%	71%
False Positive Rate	48%	29%
False Negative Rate	36%	29%

Table 2. Logit Model Parameter Estimates and Model Diagnostics for Modeling the Selection Mechanisms (Offender Sample)

Model Estimates	Offender Interviewed	JOD Case
Intercept	-1.0533***	0.227
State (1=MA, 0=MI)	-0.1714	0.392
On-scene arrest	0.3305**	…
Black offender	0.0275	1.651***

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Table 2. Logit Model Parameter Estimates and Model Diagnostics for Modeling the Selection Mechanisms (Offender Sample)

Model Estimates	Offender Interviewed	JOD Case
Other race offender	0.2416	0.066
Female offender	0.4356**	…
Child present	…	0.422
Offender age	…	-0.010
Offender prior arrests	…	0.027*
Offender SES	…	0.003
Relationship length	…	-0.002
Married at time of incident	…	-0.044
Living together at time of incident	…	-0.553*
Assault & battery	…	-0.939***
Prior protection order	…	0.662**
Offender AOD problems	…	0.002
Prior police response	…	0.051
Model Diagnostics		
Sample Size	1183	353
Pearson Likelihood Ratio	15.4	90.0
Pseudo R-Square	1.3	22.5
% Correct Predicted	55%	66%
False Positive Rate	64%	34%
False Negative Rate	25%	34%

Results of Step 1 and Step 2 were combined by estimating the joint probability of agreeing to participate as well as being assigned to a particular treatment (i.e., treatment or control). The distributions of the final computed (composite) weights are shown in Figures 1 and 2.

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Figure 1: Distribution of Inverse Probability Weights Applied to the Victim Models

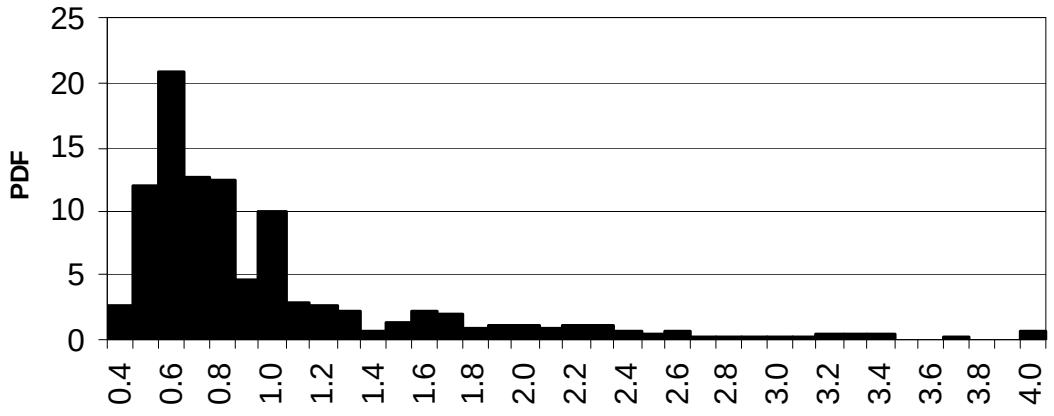

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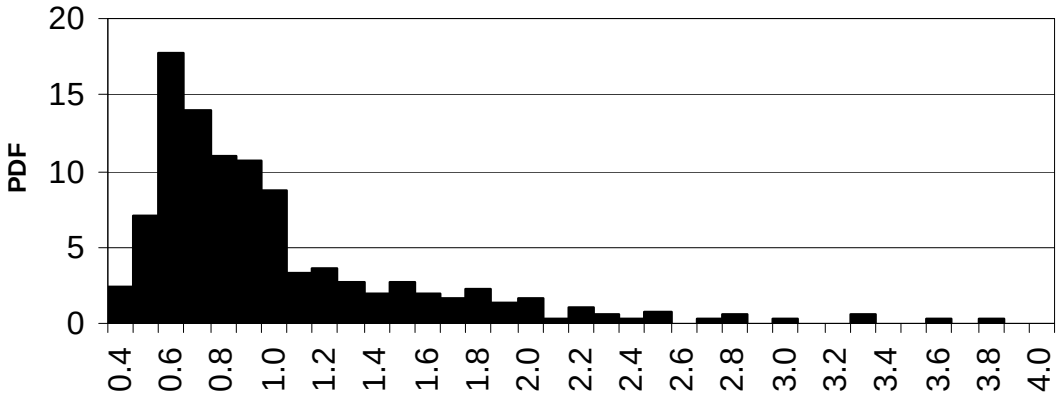
Figure 2: Distribution of Inverse Probability Weights Applied to the Offender Models



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Chapter 4. Comparison of Study Sites

This chapter describes the selection of comparison sites for the impact evaluation and compares the response to intimate partner violence (IPV) by law enforcement, prosecution, courts, probation, victim service providers and batterer intervention programs in the sites included in the analysis of impact. The goal is to highlight the similarities and differences in the policies and practices to which members of the impact evaluation sample were exposed. Tables are presented in each section based on data from the court and police files of cases reviewed during sample selection and interviews with victims and offenders as described in Chapter 3. A summary chart at the end of the chapter (Exhibit 4.1) allows the reader to compare policies and practices by type of agency.

The findings confirm that JOD offered more intensive responses to IPV than the comparison sites, despite considerable variation in both groups in specific policies. It also identifies the move in one of the comparison sites, Ingham County, during the course of the evaluation to enhanced criminal justice responses to IPV. For this reason, detailed analyses of outcomes excluding sample members from the area were conducted as reported in Chapter 7.

Baseline statistics were not available on responses to IVP in either JOD or comparison sites. However, there were clear differences in policies and practices across all four sites that could, to an unknown extent, influence the outcomes measured by the impact analysis comparison. For that reason, the chapter also describes the response to IPV at the time the JOD innovations were introduced.

Overview of the Study Sites

The impact evaluation is based on samples drawn from two of the three JOD sites: Dorchester, MA, and Washtenaw County, MI.[1]

- Dorchester. JOD was located in a section of Boston that included Dorchester and contiguous parts of Roxbury and Mattapan. According to 2000 Census data, Dorchester and neighboring Mattapan had a population of about 130,000, approximately 20 percent of the population of Boston. There were significant numbers of Black/African-American, White, Latino, and Asian residents, including many new immigrants from various parts of the world, primarily the Caribbean, Latin America, Southeast Asia, Cape Verde and Ireland. This multi-lingual, multi-cultural

1 The Milwaukee impact evaluation is presented in a separate volume because it differed significantly from the Dorchester and Washtenaw County impact evaluation in design, sample selection, and data collection. See Harrell, Schaffer, DeStefano and Castro 2006.

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community was densely populated with areas of severe poverty as well as solidly middle class areas.[2]

- Washtenaw County. Washtenaw County, located in southeast Michigan, is large in size (about 710 square miles). It is home to about 338,562 people; about a third live in the City of Ann Arbor, a third in three smaller incorporated cities (Milan, Saline, and Ypsilanti City) and two heavily populated townships (Pittsfield and Ypsilanti Township), and a third in semi-rural farmland. In 2000, over three-quarters of the residents were White, and English was the spoken language in over 85 percent of the households. In general, living standards were high with a median income of nearly $52,000 in 1999 and a poverty rate of 11 percent. However, some areas, particularly Ypsilanti, were characterized by economic problems. The county also had a large number of young residents attracted by the presence of three universities (University of Michigan, Concordia University, and Eastern Michigan University).

The comparisons sites, Lowell, MA, and Ingham County, MI, were selected within the same two states to avoid unmeasured differences in state statutes and justice system structures that might affect the enforcement, prosecution, and sentencing of domestic violence cases. Inevitably, the comparison communities were not perfect matches, but efforts were made to ensure that the court caseloads and major socio-demographic characteristics of the JOD and comparison communities were similar.

- Lowell. Lowell is a small city in Middlesex County, MA. Although not far from Dorchester (about 32 miles northwest), it is less urbanized with a significantly smaller local government. However, like Dorchester, Lowell residents come from around the world. In 2000 an estimated 22 percent were born in other countries; about 28 percent of the 105,167 residents were Asian (nearly all Cambodian) immigrants or first- or second-generation descendants, and another 14 percent of the population was Hispanic or Latino/a. Current trends showed increasing immigration from Brazil and from Liberia and Cameroon in western Africa. In 2000, 14 percent of the families in Lowell had incomes below the poverty line.

- Ingham County. Ingham County, located in south central Michigan approximately 85 miles northwest of Detroit, had an estimated 279,320 residents in 2000. Like Washtenaw County, most residents were White (about 80 percent) and spoke English. The county includes Lansing, the state capital, which was home to over 40 percent of the residents. The economy of Ingham County is rooted in auto manufacturing and public sector employment, due to the operations of the state government and the presence of Michigan State University (MSU), a large public university. Although the median income in Ingham County ($40,774 in 2000) was

[2] Census estimates of Dorchester income were not available, because Dorchester is a neighborhood that does not conform to Census boundaries.

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lower than that in Washtenaw County by over $10,000, Ingham's poverty rate of eight percent was lower than the 11 percent rate in Washtenaw County.[3]

The site selection process was also guided by the need to select comparison sites without key elements of the JOD model. Since the JOD grants were awarded to applicants to enhance their pre-existing coordinated community response systems, the comparison sites similarly had elements of a coordinated community response in place at the start of the demonstration period. However, the two comparison communities lacked key JOD components, such as specialized domestic violence courts with dedicated staff and judges.

The coordinated community response system in Lowell changed very little over the course of the evaluation period. The City Manager's Task Force on Domestic Violence, established in the early 1990's, was a multidisciplinary task force that met monthly and provided training and technical assistance to a wide variety of agencies and community groups in the area. There was also a multidisciplinary body to coordinate services to Lowell's large Cambodian population – first the Southeast Asian Families Against Domestic Violence, replaced by the Collaborative for Abuse Prevention in Racial and Ethnic Communities (CARE). Some agencies had staff dedicated to domestic violence, and several agencies operated special initiatives on domestic violence, including the Probation Department; Lowell Police Department's (LPD) Domestic Violence Resource Center; and the Priority Prosecution initiative of LPD and the Middlesex County District Attorney's Office. These staffing resources and special initiatives are described in more detail later.

There was more change in the IPV response in Ingham County during the study period. After Ingham County's selection as a comparison site (including a site visit and signing of research agreement memoranda of understanding (MOUs)), the Prosecutor's Office received funding to establish a Domestic Assault Response Team (DART) [4] to provide coordinated, intensive responses to IPV. Funds were used for domestic violence training of multiple IPV responders and supported new staff dedicated to domestic violence. As described later in this chapter, these activities gathered momentum across the study period and may have diluted the intended contrast in types of responses to domestic violence between JOD sites and this comparison site. However, several key changes, including the establishment of a dedicated domestic violence court, did not take place until 2004. These changes, thus, should not have a major effect on the impact evaluation findings because by January 1, 2004, the court had already reached disposition in 87 percent of the cases in the victim impact sample and 73 percent of the cases in the offender impact sample, and sample selection was completed by March of that year.

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[3] U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2000 Decennial Census.

[4] The funding was provided by a U.S. Department of Justice, Office on Violence Against Women (OVW) Grant to Encourage Arrest Policies Program (GTEAP).

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Law Enforcement in the Study Sites

JOD Sites

Dorchester

Three Boston Police Department (BPD) districts served the Dorchester Court area. Officers routinely received domestic violence training as recruits and at in-service training sessions. BPD policies in place for responding to domestic violence before JOD included:

- Responding officers provided victims with a card available in 9 languages with information on the law and legal options as well as contact numbers for victim services and shelter;
- Civilian employees, called Peace Liaisons, were stationed in precincts to refer domestic violence victims to services when needed and help them in interactions with the police and other justice agencies;
- Each of the JOD District stations had domestic violence detective positions (not always fully staffed); and
- Dual arrests (arrests of both parties in an IPV incident) were discouraged.

Through the Domestic Violence Unit at BPD headquarters and the Mayor's Women's Commission, BPD worked collaboratively with the prosecutor's victim/witness staff and participated in the Dorchester Community Roundtable which coordinated the community response to domestic violence.

During JOD, BPD:

- Expanded staffing of existing domestic violence detective positions;
- Distributed a laminated domestic violence checklist for evidence collection to all patrol officers;
- Directed duty supervisors to take pictures at domestic violence crime scenes if domestic violence detectives were unavailable to do so;[5]
- Assigned a detective in the central domestic violence unit to handle warrant management and identification of high-risk offenders (those involved in repeat offenses or incidents with serious injury);

[5] Union contract prohibits patrol officers from taking photographs, and when domestic violence detectives were not available to do so, prior to this policy being enacted, pictures went untaken.

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- Placed additional emphasis on the preparation of written reports on every domestic violence call for service, including those that did not result in arrest; and

- Introduced more precise categories for coding domestic violence calls for service and incidents to facilitate appropriate responses and investigation of incidents.

During JOD, BPD took a lead role in a task force to address repeat and high-risk offenders.[6] . The task force focused developing database linkages among the criminal justice agencies to facilitate information sharing. BPD devoted resources to developing a data system that would give JOD agencies (court and probation) access to selected police data on domestic violence offenders.

Washtenaw County

Eleven different law enforcement agencies were responsible for domestic violence law enforcement in Washtenaw County.[7] Nine[8] of the 11 police departments paged on-call advocates from a large victim non-governmental services agency, Safe House Center, following an arrest. The Safe House Center advocates responded to police pages 24 hours a day, going to the home of the victim to provide information, support, and advocacy. The two agencies responsible for most arrests, Ann Arbor Police Department and the WCSD, had specialized domestic violence units and required officers to document reasons why arrests were not made when probable cause for arrest existed.

JOD expanded Washtenaw County's law enforcement response to domestic violence in several ways.

- Two new specialized domestic violence units were added, located in the Pittsfield Police Department and the Ypsilanti Police Department. This meant that 80% of county residents had access to specialized enforcement units.

- Additional training was offered: officers from eight law enforcement agencies, along with other JOD partners, were trained in domestic violence dynamics and investigation techniques. Police dispatchers received training in techniques for collecting data to support investigation.

- Law enforcement switched to digital cameras and began emailing pictures to prosecutors, so they were received in a timelier manner and were less likely to get misplaced. An investigative technique for linking several protection order violations

[6] The task force included representatives from the police department, federal and local prosecution agencies, the probation department, victim services providers, batterer intervention service providers, parole offices, the faith-based community, and the re-entry program at the House of Correction.

[7] The law enforcement agencies were the Washtenaw County Sheriff's Department (WCSD); the police departments for the towns or cities of Ann Arbor, Chelsea, Milan, Northfield, Pittsfield, Saline, and Ypsilanti; campus police for Eastern Michigan University and the University of Michigan; and the Michigan State Police.

[8] All but Chelsea and Eastern Michigan University.

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together, usually across several law enforcement agencies, was introduced to support felony aggravated stalking charges with a maximum penalty of five years.

- A shared domestic violence investigator position was created at the centrally-located multi-agency Domestic Violence Unit. This investigator assisted smaller (rural) law enforcement agencies by providing advice, helping with follow-up investigation on individual cases, and serving as liaison with county's prosecution team.

Comparison Sites

Lowell

The Lowell Police Department was the arresting authority in 80 percent of the cases adjudicated by the Lowell District Court.[9] The Lowell PD, like the BPD, had a strong pro-arrest policy in domestic violence cases and strong policies encouraging identification of a primary aggressor. Lowell PD officers received domestic violence training as recruits and at in-service training sessions. Locally, training on domestic violence, batterer intervention programs, and the Safety First Initiative[10] was provided at the Lowell Training Institute to the Lowell PD, neighboring departments, and others. The District Attorney's Office trained police on charging practices, evidence collection, and recording contact information on victims and witnesses for the prosecutors' use in case preparation.

During most of the study period, Lowell PD staff was not assigned specifically to domestic violence cases: the department did not employ victim/witness staff and did not have a specialized domestic violence unit.[11] However, in 2004, the Lowell PD designated two detectives to do follow-up investigation on domestic violence cases anywhere in the city. These detectives also coordinated information on restraining orders and warrants, and exercised quality control over patrol officers' incident reports. Lowell PD also modified the arrest report form to require more information on the incident and improve the identification of repeat offenders.

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[9] Arrests made by the police departments for the towns of Billerica, Chelmsford, Dracut, Tewksbury, and Tyngsboro accounted for the remaining cases.

[10] The *Safety First Initiative,* established in 1996, focused on reducing juvenile and domestic violence and addressing neighborhood issues. The project established a central working group and a number of task forces to coordinate efforts of local government agencies, the private sector, and human service agencies to work collaboratively to improve public safety. Safety First's primary domestic violence initiative was the Domestic Violence Resource Center (DVRC), funded by a GTEAP grant to LPD from 2001 to 2005. The DVRC was located in secured space on the same block as the courthouse, since courthouse space was severely limited. It was used by victim service providers to meet with clients, hold counseling groups, and for agency staff meetings and trainings. The GTEAP also supported an LPD Domestic Violence Crime Analyst, who analyzed domestic violence incident and arrest data to identify trends, geographic patterns, and repeat offenders/high-risk cases, for use in briefings and strategic planning.

[11] Arrests were made prior to 2004 in 85 percent of the cases eligible for sampling.

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Ingham County

In Ingham County, law enforcement agencies responding to domestic violence incidents included the Lansing Police Department, the Ingham County Sheriff's Office, Meridian Township Police Department, Lansing Township Police Department, Mason Police Department, and the Michigan State Police. All police recruits in Michigan received 12 hours of domestic violence training. In addition, training provided to officers in most of these departments included six hours of domestic violence instruction by Safe Place, a victim services agency.

The Lansing Police Department (Lansing PD) made the arrest in a majority of the cases in Ingham County District Court. Prior to 2001, the Lansing PD did not designate officers to domestic violence response: any one of their 29 detectives might be assigned to the case and follow up investigation after the initial response. Photographs were rarely taken to document injury or damage after an incident. However, in 2001, just as the JOD project was getting started, the Ingham County Prosecutor's Office received funding to establish a DART (Domestic Assault Response Team). One of the project goals was to increase the coordination between the Lansing PD and the Prosecuting Attorney's Office.

During the JOD evaluation period:

- All Lansing PD personnel received 40 hours of training in domestic violence, conducted one day a month for 10 months in 2002 and 2003. The training covered the legal aspects of personal protection orders, the role of victim advocates, and the victim referral process.

- The Lansing PD dedicated detectives to domestic violence investigation and provided them with specialized training in 2003 and early 2004.

- All Ingham County Sheriff's Office personnel received domestic violence training in 2002 and 2003 and all Meridian Township Police Department personnel in 2003 and 2004.

- Additional domestic violence training at the Michigan State Police Training Academy was arranged jointly with the Michigan State Police and a domestic violence shelter (Eve, Inc.).

Changes in policing during the sampling period occurred primarily in Lansing. In April of 2001, a detective was hired with DART funds and assumed responsibility for all Lansing cases involving domestic violence, stalking, and Personal Protective Order (PPO) violations. The officer worked closely with the prosecuting attorney, the district court staff, victim/witness staff in the Prosecutor's Office, and victim services agencies. Later in 2001, cameras became readily available to responding officers for collecting photographic evidence. In November 2003, Lansing PD established a dedicated domestic violence unit, assigning two detectives in every precinct to exclusively work domestic violence cases. The Chief of Domestic Violence in the Prosecutor's Office helped train these officers for their role as domestic violence detectives. At that time, Lansing PD began automatically making a tape of every 911 call and sending them to the Prosecutor's Office (instead of waiting for a special request).

Comparison of Sites: Law Enforcement

Tables 4.1 and 4.2 present information on law enforcement outcomes for victims and offenders

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interviewed for the JOD impact evaluation.[12] The differences between the JOD and comparison sites are not significant unless indicated in the table. The results show significant differences between JOD and comparison sites. Specifically, more diverse arrest charges in the JOD sample of victim and offender cases than in the comparison sample of victim and offender cases. Offenders in the JOD sample were also more likely to be charged with threats, harassment, or intimidation than those in comparison sites. However, the difference in charging was strongly related to state, with the two Massachusetts sites more likely to have diverse charges, which suggests differences in state laws may have influenced the charging pattern.

There was little variation in gender of offender or on-scene arrests across sites and almost no dual arrest charging in these cases. However, the police incident reports for the sampled cases in the two Michigan sites did not include any arrests in which the top charge was a violation of a protection order. In Dorchester and Lowell, MA, just over five percent of the incident reports listed a violation of a protection order as the top charge.

Table 4.1. Law Enforcement Responses to IPV: Victim Sample[13]

Incident Characteristics in Police Reports	**Victims**					
	Dorchester n=307	**Washtenaw n=219**	**All JOD n=526**	**Lowell n=286**	**Ingham n=222**	**Comparison n=508**
Dual arrest or charging	1%	0%	0.4%	1%	1%	1%
Female victim	89%	92%	90%	88%	91%	89%
Arrested at scene	53%	69%	60%	43%	74%	56%
Top arrest charge			Top Arrest χ^2=64.7***			
Sexual assault and rape	0.3%	0%	0.2%	0%	0%	0%
Aggravated assault and battery	20%	12%	17%	18%	5%	12%
Assault and battery	51%	85%	65%	73%	95%	83%
Threats, harassment, intimidation	12%	1%	7%	2%	1%	1%
Property crime	7%	2%	5%	0%	0%	0%
Other	1%	0%	0.4%	0%	0%	0%
Violation of court order	9%	0%	5%	7%	0%	4%

* p≤.05, ** p≤.01, *** p≤.001 (JOD versus comparison sample)

[12] Research staff used court files and police incident reports to gather and code the arrest charges and case characteristics listed in these tables.

[13] All data are based on at least 95 percent of the total samples, unless otherwise noted.

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Table 4.2. Law Enforcement Responses to IPV: Offender Sample[14]

Incident Characteristics in Police Reports	Offenders					
	Dorchester n=118	**Washtenaw n=111**	**All JOD n=229**	**Lowell n=97**	**Ingham n=128**	**Comparison n=225**
Dual arrest or charging	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	1%
Male offender	81%	88%	85%	81%	91%	87%
Arrested at scene	58%	75%	66%	55%	84%	72%
Top Arrest Charge			Top Arrest χ^2=18.4***			
Sexual assault and rape	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Aggravated assault and battery	26%	11%	19%	22%	3%	11%
Assault and battery	54%	86%	70%	70%	95%	84%
Threats, harassment, intimidation	3%	1%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Property crime	6%	2%	4%	0%	0%	0%
Other	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Violation of court order	10%	0%	5%	6%	0%	3%

* p≤.05, ** p≤.01, *** p≤.001 (JOD versus comparison sample)

Prosecution

JOD Sites

Dorchester

The Suffolk County District Attorney's Office (SCDAO) prosecuted all cases in the Dorchester Court. As in all Massachusetts District Courts, the Office filed charges on all reports received from the police. Automatically filing charges on all incidents eliminates delays that can occur when prosecutors review cases prior to filing, but also results in many cases entering the courts and high dismissal rates, as many lacked the evidence needed for successful prosecution.

Prior to JOD, one of the 12 Assistant District Attorneys in SCDAO served as the point domestic violence prosecutor with a caseload of about 200 open cases (most, but not all, of which were domestic violence). Frequently the newest prosecutors were assigned to these time-consuming and difficult cases, and turnover was high. Other assistant district attorneys also handled

[14] All data are based on at least 95% of the total samples, unless otherwise noted.

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domestic violence cases as part of a general caseload. Vertical prosecution was only used to handle cases involving serious injury or offenders with a history of IPV. The heavy workload in Dorchester limited the resources that could be devoted to domestic violence cases Domestic violence cases as part of a general caseload. Vertical prosecution was only used to handle cases involving serious injury or offenders with a history of IPV. JOD funded much-needed resources in the SCDAO, including:

- Three new assistant district attorneys and the creation of a dedicated domestic violence unit made up of five of the 15 SCDAO assistant district attorneys.
- An investigator assigned to follow up on domestic violence cases. The investigator worked to locate victims, made home visits, and collected evidence including photographs, using cameras provided by JOD. These efforts, combined with expanded evidence collection by the police, meant that prosecutors routinely were provided information on calls to 911, better criminal history records, medical records, and evidence including photographs when possible.
- Technical assistance and training in evidence-based prosecution and trial skills training.

Changes in prosecution practices followed. Vertical prosecution became standard practice for IPV cases during JOD. These additional resources also gave prosecutors additional time to speak personally with victims at arraignment.

Washtenaw County

In Washtenaw County, the Washtenaw County Prosecuting Attorney's Office (WCPAO) prosecuted the majority of domestic violence cases. In one jurisdiction, Ypsilanti Township, township prosecutors handled cases against first offenders under local ordinances. Prior to JOD, neither the WCPAO nor the township attorneys had specialized domestic violence prosecutors. WCPAO policies included a mandatory no-drop policy under which defendants were prosecuted without the victim's testimony if there was sufficient evidence to proceed. Vertical prosecution was utilized only in the cases that were heard in the 15th District Court.[15]

As part of JOD, the WCPAO formed a Domestic Violence Prosecution Unit made up of five assistant prosecuting attorneys, two victim/witness staff, and an investigator, and instituted vertical prosecution in both misdemeanor and felony domestic violence cases. The unit's investigator, employed by the Washtenaw County Sheriff's Department with JOD funds, provided critical follow-up investigation in domestic violence cases as well as support in subpoenaing witnesses.

The WCPAO led an effort to develop and implement eligibility criteria for a deferred sentencing

[15] Vertical prosecution permitted a single prosecutor to handle a case from arraignment through sentencing, thereby increasing continuity and consistency.

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plea. Under Michigan law, first time domestic violence offenders can be offered deferred sentencing if the prosecution consents. Under this option, defendants plead guilty to the charges, but the sentence is deferred for six months to one year pending a period of probation supervision, usually with required BIP attendance. Upon successful completion of the supervision requirements, the guilty plea is set aside and not entered into the permanent criminal history record. In cases that do not complete the supervision requirements within the time allowed, the guilty plea is entered into the record and the deferred sentence is imposed. Because this type of "conviction" might not ever be entered into the defendant's record, it was a matter of some controversy as to whether cases disposed through a deferred sentence agreement should be considered convictions at the time of initial disposition. There was also a concern that defendants could receive a deferral more than once, since deferrals with satisfactory completion of requirements are not entered into the defendant's criminal record. The authorizing statute requires courts to verify that defendants had not received a previous deferral by checking with the State Police's Central Records on deferrals. During JOD, the percentage of Washtenaw County IPV defendants offered deferred sentencing declined from just under 20 percent to just over 10 percent as efforts were made to develop and implement rigorous guidelines for deferral eligibility. The WCPAO rarely used deferrals, while the Ypsilanti Township Prosecuting Attorney's Office used them more liberally.

The WCPAO's Domestic Violence Prosecution Unit prioritized improved evidence collection and prosecution strategies. Protocols for building a case that could be prosecuted independently of, or in combination with, victim testimony were greatly expanded under JOD by utilizing the following enhancements:

- Using digital photographs in lieu of Polaroid pictures to enhance picture quality, facilitate the sharing of evidence across agencies, and reduce the costs of providing photographic evidence.
- Requesting contact numbers for victims and their relatives on the police incident report.
- Supporting police use of non-traditional domestic violence charges such as telephone tapping, suspended license, destruction of property, etc.
- Charging protection order violations as felony aggravated stalking when appropriate.
- Contacting all identified witnesses to enhance case preparation.
- Obtaining statements from medical personnel called to the scene since their statements are hearsay rule exceptions.
- Interviewing victims carefully to determine the primary aggressor.

A program was also developed under which the WCPAO initiated criminal contempt hearings against defendants who violated personal protection orders (but who were not arrested at the scene of the violation), removing the burden on victims of initiating a show cause hearing. WCPAO also created a domestic violence manual to help institutionalize these policies and serve as a resource to new prosecuting attorneys. Prosecution staff from the DV Unit also participated in, and facilitated, extensive multi-disciplinary trainings with members of their local coordinating body charged with addressing domestic violence within the county.

During JOD, the Ypsilanti Township Prosecuting Attorney's Office continued to prosecute all

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misdemeanor domestic violence first offenses in District Court 14-B. Under JOD, this office did not develop a specialized unit for IPV cases, or add victim/witness staff. However, offers of deferred sentencing declined from approximately half the cases to just over a third of the cases.

Comparison Sites

Lowell

The Lowell Division of the Middlesex County District Attorney's Office (MCDAO) prosecuted all cases in the Lowell District Court, including domestic violence cases. As in Dorchester, charges were filed on all cases referred to the prosecutor's office; there was no screening prior to arraignment. MCDAO used vertical prosecution when possible. Caseloads for Assistant District Attorneys were high, with an average of 350 to 400 active cases. Within MCDAO, an assistant district attorney in the Family Protection Unit was assigned most of the domestic violence cases.[16]

The office participated jointly with the Lowell Police in the *Priority Prosecution* project between 1996 and August 2004. The project was designed to identify and provide intensive preparation for at-risk domestic violence cases in the District Court. At-risk cases could be defined as those cases involving repeat offenders, children who may be at risk, and/or cases with serious assaults, and included domestic violence cases. Assistant District Attorneys and police detectives met every other week to exchange background information on priority cases and identify additional evidence needed through further investigation, as well as to develop ways to keep victims engaged in the prosecution process. The project was initiated by the staff to improve the response to domestic violence and was not supported with special funding.

Ingham County

Ingham County District Attorney's Office (ICDAO) prosecuted cases in all three county courts. Prior to 2001, any one of the 28 Assistant Prosecutors could be assigned to handle a domestic violence case. There was little coordination between the prosecutor's office and law enforcement. Rarely were copies of 911 tapes obtained from the dispatcher to be used as evidence, and it was not uncommon for the prosecutor's only contact with the victim to be immediately before the trial, in the courthouse hallway.

In the Fall 2001, ICDAO was awarded a grant from the OVW under the GTEAP to establish a specialized program for domestic violence cases, the DART, and a senior assistant district attorney was appointed to manage the domestic violence prosecution efforts. The DART unit provided a dedicated domestic violence team of one prosecutor, one victim/witness staff, and one investigator.

In 2002, the DART prosecutor began work and implemented vertical prosecution of DART

[16] This assistant district attorney also handled some cases that did not involve domestic violence, and some domestic violence cases were assigned to other assistant district attorneys.

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cases. In mid-2002, criteria were established to designate the most serious IPV cases as DART cases. The criteria for determining the most severe and/or repeat offender domestic violence cases were amended twice during the three-year grant period. The final version focused on victims and defendants who had five or more contacts with the police. In addition, the team considered other incidents on a case-by-case basis, focusing on safety factors and the nature of the offense, including such factors as use of a weapon, evidence of strangulation, and history of assault.

In January 2003, the Prosecutor's Office began sending monthly reports containing statistics and case processing information broken down by case and individual prosecuting attorneys to Lansing PD, so officers could be aware of the status of specific cases.

In early 2004, after 87 percent of the victim cases and 73 percent of the offender cases had been disposed, the prosecutor's office:

- Began regularly obtaining and using 911 tapes from the Lansing PD;
- Stopped subpoenaing all victims for pre-trial hearings; and
- Began expediting the preparation of warrants in domestic violence cases.

Cases designated for special attention under DART were actually a small percentage of all IPV cases submitted to ICPAO. During sampling, IPV cases (n= 777) were checked against a list provided by Ingham County prosecutors to eliminate cases assigned to the DART program, resulting in the deletion of 28 victims and 16 offenders from sample eligibility.

Comparison of Sites: Prosecution

Tables 4.3 and 4.4 present information on prosecution in cases of victims and offenders interviewed for the JOD impact evaluation. The results show that the victim sample, which included victims in all cases in which charges were filed, reported:

- Greater perceived pressure by prosecutors to testify in JOD sites than those in the comparison sites.
- Less pressure from defense attorneys to help the offender during the case prosecution in JOD sites than those in the comparison sites.
- The offender sample, limited to those placed on probation supervision before or after a conviction, reported less satisfaction with their defense attorneys in JOD sites than those in the comparison sites and rated their fairness lower.

Court records show that of the offenders convicted, over 85 percent of the cases in all sites were convicted on the charges originally filed by the prosecutor, indicating minimal use of reduced charging after filing to encourage pleas.

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Table 4.3 Prosecution Experiences: Victim Sample[17]

Response in Initial Interview	Victims					
	Dorchester	**Washtenaw**	**All JOD**	**Lowell**	**Ingham**	**Comparison**
All Victims	n=307	n=219	n=526	n=286	n=222	n=508
Court Appearances						
Never went to court	34%	35%	35%	30%	34%	32%
Appeared in court but never testified	49%	45%	47%	53%	46%	50%
Testified at one or more of the IPV case hearings	17%	21%	18%	17%	20%	18%
Victims Who Went To Court	n=202	n=143	n=345	n=200	n=147	n=347
Victim Pressured on Testimony						
Any pressure by anyone	35%	33%	34%	34%	27%	31%
By defendant	15%	20%	17%	18%	20%	19%
By defense attorney	11%	7%	9%	16%	4%	11%
By defendant's family or friends	8%	12%	9%	11%	15%	13%
By victim's family or friends	4%	4%	4%	4%	3%	4%
By prosecutor/district attorney	12%	9%	11% χ^2=4.8*	8%	4%	6%
By victim/witness staff from prosecutor/DA's office	6%	1%	4%	4%	1%	2%
By advocate from victim service agency	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%
By anyone else	3%	2%	2%	2%	1%	1%
Defense attorney asked victim to help offender[18]	21%	17%	19% χ^2=9.1**	43%	8%	28%

* p≤.05, ** p≤.01, *** p≤.001 (JOD versus comparison sample)

[17] All data are based on at least 95% of the total samples, unless otherwise noted.

[18] Based on data from 90% of the full Dorchester sample.

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Table 4.4 Prosecution Experiences: Offender Sample						
	Offenders					
	Dorchester	**Washtenaw**	**All JOD**	**Lowell**	**Ingham**	**Comparison**
Court Records	n=118	n=111	n=229	n=97	n=128	n=225
Top conviction charge lower than top arrest charge[19]	9%	14%	12%	8%	16%	15%
Offender Response in Initial Interview If had lawyer:	n=113	n=90	n=203	n=84	n=91	n=175
Defense accessibility to offender[20, 21]	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.7
Defense procedural justice (fairness)[22]	1.1	1.3	1.2 *t*=4.1***	1.6	1.4	1.5
Satisfaction with defense[23]	2.6	2.7	2.6 *t*=2.8**	3.1	2.9	3.0
* p≤.05, ** p≤.01, *** p≤.001 (JOD versus comparison sample)						

Prosecution Victim/Witness Services

All the sites had victim/witness units located in the prosecutor's office. Their roles in serving domestic violence victims during the evaluation period are described below.

JOD Sites

Dorchester

Prior to JOD, the Suffolk County District Attorney's Office (SCDAO) had three victim/witness

[19] Based on data from 57 percent of Dorchester, 78 percent of JOD, 26 percent of Lowell, and 68 percent of comparison site samples because conviction charges were unavailable for most CWOF/DP cases.

[20] Item ranges from 0 to 2 with higher scores equaling greater difficulty getting in touch with lawyer (less accessibility).

[21] Based on 81 percent of Dorchester, 88 percent of Washtenaw, 75 percent of Lowell, and 78 percent of Ingham samples due to exclusion of offenders who never tried to contact their lawyer.

[22] Scale consists of three items indicating the extent to which defense attorneys gave respondents a chance to tell their story and treated them fairly and with respect. The scale has a reliability of 0.75 and ranges from 0 to 2, with higher scores equaling greater procedural justice.

[23] Item ranges from 1 to 4 with higher scores equaling greater satisfaction with information obtained from respondent's lawyer.

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staff housed in its office. These staff worked to uphold the conditions of the Massachusetts Victim's Bill of Rights. They provided referrals to community-based services and information about the court process and encouraged victims to attend hearings and testify if needed. They attempted to contact each victim by phone or in person. In-person contacts occurred mostly at the court, or sometimes at a victim's home or at a hospital.

One of the staff was dedicated to domestic violence cases, but the large volume of domestic violence cases meant that the other two staff also handled a number of these cases.

JOD funding was used to continue the funding for the victim/witness staff dedicated to domestic violence cases when the earlier funding for this position ended.

JOD also supported the establishment of a small but important fund in the District Attorney's Office to help victims with expenses related to the IPV incident or its prosecution. For example, victims could request funds for cab fare to get to court or reimbursement for the cost of changing locks. All victims were eligible, regardless of their feelings or decisions about prosecuting the case.

Washtenaw County

Prior to JOD, the Washtenaw County Prosecutor's Office (WCPAO) had three victim/witness staff whose focus included all victims of any type of violent crime, not just victims of domestic violence. Their primary responsibility was to mail victims a letter informing them of their rights. When police reports contained a telephone number, staff often also attempted contact by phone. Victim/witness staff did not accompany victims to court, assist with victim impact statements, play an active role in encouraging victims to participate in the prosecution process, or make referrals for other services. Neither the Ann Arbor City Prosecuting Attorney's Office nor the Ypsilanti Township Attorney's Office had victim/witness specialist on its staff.

As a result of JOD, WCPAO hired two specialized victim/witness staff to handle only domestic violence cases as part of their new Domestic Violence Prosecution Unit. The staff covered domestic violence dockets in four courts located across the county by rotating days to cover a large geographic area. Each day, the specialists received lists of the cases as they were filed and tried to reach the victim by letter or telephone. Although the their primary responsibility was providing assistance in the prosecution of cases, their role was expanded to include court accompaniment, case management such as helping victims with childcare, and referrals to victim services.

Comparison Sites

Lowell

Three victim/witness staff provided services to victims as outlined in the Massachusetts Victim's Bill of Rights (Massachusetts General Laws chapter 258B). These services included information about the justice system, notification of case events, liaison with the assigned assistant district attorney, assistance with victim impact statements, assistance with victim compensation, intercession with employers or creditors, and social service referrals. The caseloads were generalized (not specific to domestic violence) and large (around 500 victims a year). Because of the heavy caseloads, their work focused on court case-related services, such as case notification and information on the court process and court accompaniment, as well as providing information on victim rights and compensation. Their offices were located about two blocks from

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the courthouse.

Ingham County

Prosecution-based victim/witness services were available to all victims of crime at the prosecutor's office. Services were limited, however, because there was only one victim/witness staff who could provide court-based services to victims. Although victims in domestic violence cases were subpoenaed to attend the pre-trial hearing (this practice varied significantly by judge), it was estimated that only 30 percent of victims actually appeared in court. As result, a large percentage of domestic violence cases were dismissed.

In 1999, one of the three courts, Court 54-A, hired a Domestic Violence Coordinator. The coordinator prepared reports for the prosecuting attorney on victim preferences on case participation and outcomes, tried to contact victims who did not contact the office by telephone and mail, and contacted victims one week prior to hearings to answer questions and remind them of the hearing. Throughout the entire court process, the Domestic Violence Coordinator referred victims to services and coordinated with shelters, health care providers, and social service providers as needed.

Comparison of Sites: Contacts with Prosecutor or Victim/Witness Staff

Table 4.5 presents information on services by court staff to victims interviewed for the JOD impact evaluation. On the initial research survey, 63 percent of the victims reported contact with the court staff (e.g., victim service staff, prosecutor, other staff). The results show:

- Victims served by JOD sites were significantly more likely than those in the comparison sites to have had contact with a court-based victim/witness or other staff by the time of the initial interview, with the difference attributable to the higher contact rate in Washtenaw.

- Victims from JOD sites were significantly more satisfied than those in comparison sites with the information provided by staff at the courthouse.

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Table 4.5. Prosecution and Victim/Witness Service Experience: Victim Sample[24]						
Victim Response in Initial Interview	**Victims**					
	Dorchester n=307	**Washtenaw n=219**	**All JOD n=526**	**Lowell n=286**	**Ingham n=222**	**Comparison n=508**
Victim reported contact with staff at the courthouse (e.g., victim service staff, prosecutor other staff)	57%	71%	63% χ^2=4.4*	60%	52%	56%
Satisfied with information provided by court staff[25, 26]	2.9	3.1	3.0 *t*=2.2*	2.7	2.9	2.8
* p≤.05, ** p≤.01, *** p≤.001 (JOD versus comparison sample)						

Courts

JOD Sites

Dorchester

The Dorchester Court, staffed by five judges, carried a heavy caseload, before and during JOD. In July 2003, state court reorganization legislation moved the Dorchester Court from the District Court Department to the Boston Municipal Court (BMC) Department within the Massachusetts Trial Court System, moving them into a system with less crowded dockets and thus reducing the workload pressures caused by increased hearings for IPV cases.

The judges routinely emphasized to defendants that domestic violence is a serious crime, and not a personal problem or lesser matter. Offenders found guilty were sentenced to jail or probation with conditions that included successful completion of a certified (by the MA Department of Public Health) batterer intervention program and, if needed, substance abuse treatment. In criminal cases, no-contact orders[27] during pretrial release and probation were issued when requested by the victim.

Prior to JOD, the Dorchester Court did not have a specialized domestic violence court session.

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[24] All data are based on at least 95% of the total samples, unless otherwise noted.

[25] Item ranges from 1 to 4 with higher scores equaling greater satisfaction.

[26] Based on data from 94% of Dorchester and Lowell samples.

[27] No-contact orders could be issued by the judge or magistrate in conjunction with criminal cases as a condition of pretrial release or a condition of probation. They differ from civil restraining orders issued in response to petitions from victims. Civil restraining orders depend upon establishing probable cause of a threat to the complainant and could be contested by the respondent.

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Civil restraining order matters were heard throughout the day in regular sessions as soon as the paperwork was completed. The only post-sentencing hearings for probationers were those scheduled to hear requests for revocation, early probation termination, or a waiver of monies to be paid. Despite a relatively new building, the courthouse appeared very crowded during sessions and state funding for the secured childcare center was lost shortly after JOD began.

Dorchester Court innovations for JOD included:

- A specialized court part (Session 2) to consolidate court proceedings involving domestic violence.
- Judicial review hearings, scheduled regularly to check on offender compliance with conditions of probation in which graduated sanctions and rewards were used to motivate offender compliance with the conditions of probation.
- Expanded court-based services for victims. The court made office space available for staff from 4 community based victim assistance agencies to assist victims seeking protection orders and those involved in criminal cases. These services improved the linguistic capacity of the court to respond to the needs of these victims as described in more detail in the section on victim services.
- The Dorchester Outreach Worker Program for respondents in civil protection order hearings. Its goals were to help: 1) defuse angry respondents, 2) give victims time to exit the court while the respondent was talking with the worker, and 3) educate respondents regarding the conditions of the order, the consequences for violations, and gave practical strategies to avoid violations.
- Enhancements in safety for victims and staff, including education for court officers regarding courtroom safety issues in intimate partner violence cases and additional space in Session 2 to hold in-custody defendants who are making court appearances.

Washtenaw County

Domestic violence matters in Washtenaw County were heard in three District Courts: Court 15 served the City of Ann Arbor, Court 14-B served Ypsilanti Township, and Court 14-A served all other areas of Washtenaw County. Although the three districts were all part of the Washtenaw County Unified Trial Court System prior to JOD, the judges in district courts varied in their preferences for how to handle domestic violence cases in a number of areas, including pretrial release conditions, supervision during pretrial release, and sentencing.

Prior to JOD, only the 15th District had a specialized domestic violence docket developed with funds from a 1998 OVW grant (GTEAP). The domestic violence designated staff under this grant included a prosecutor; a probation agent; a judge; and police officers in two of the 11

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police agencies in the County.[28]

Under JOD, domestic violence dockets with dedicated judges were established in the District Courts outside of Ann Arbor (14A and 14B), and continued in Ann Arbor (District Court 15). Designated dockets one day per week[29] were scheduled to hear all domestic violence matters including arraignments, pretrial motions, pleas, and sentencing. Consolidating domestic violence cases to one day per week allowed for key persons, such as the prosecutor, Domestic Violence Unit probation agents, victim/witness staff from the police and prosecutors' offices, and advocates from Safe House Center[30] to be present at different stages of the court case. Judges assigned to the domestic violence dockets regularly attended grant team meetings that also involved Batterer Intervention Program (BIPs) staff, police representatives, prosecutors, defense attorneys, and the Domestic Violence Probation Unit to facilitate enhanced coordination within the criminal justice system as a whole.

Coordination among the courts was also expanded under JOD. All District Court judges signed a domestic violence protocol. Key changes included:

- Judicial Review Hearings were regularly/automatically scheduled for offenders sentenced to probation for IPV. Probation agents submitted compliance reports to the judge before each hearing and reported in-person at the hearing. The judicial response to non-compliance included a number of graduated sanctioning options which could include: imposition of all or a portion of the imposed and stayed jail time, jail time with work release options or weekend jail time, verbal warnings, fines, more frequent review hearings, and/or other supervision measures (e.g., more frequent meetings with probation agents, more weekly sessions at BIP; enhanced drug testing schedule, and so on). Judges could also give graduated rewards for compliance. Reward such as less frequent probation reporting, waiving some fines, and waivers from having to appear in person at scheduled reviews were common.

- Standardized bond conditions. A Bond Recommendation Form was developed for police officers to complete prior to arraignment. The form included information on lethality indicators (e.g., prior police calls to the home, defendant's criminal history, whether there was a Personal Protection Order [PPO] against the defendant, any threats of suicide or homicide, and whether there were any weapons in the home), and victim requests for specific conditions. The form was reviewed and signed by the prosecutor and submitted to the arraigning judge or magistrate.

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[28] GTEAP provided dedicated police officers in the Washtenaw County Sheriff's Department and the Ann Arbor Police Department.

[29] Each District Court had a different day of the week designated as its domestic violence docket day in order to better accommodate the schedules of domestic violence staff including prosecutors, probation officers, victim/witness staff, and Safe House Center advocates who worked with multiple courts.

[30] Safe House Center is a private, nonprofit agency providing a number of legal and social services to victims of IPV including providing in-court support for victims who chose to attend court hearings.

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- A new Order of Conditional Release form. The form, which provided space for customized release conditions, contained text read by the judge to all domestic violence defendants that emphasized the seriousness of the conditions. It included a section in bold type for the defendant to sign indicating that he/she understood each condition, and that failure to comply would result in immediate arrest, bond revocation, and jail. Conditions usually prohibited the defendant from having any contact with the victim[31] and prohibited the defendant's possession of firearms, ammunition, and other dangerous weapons, and could prohibit the use/possession of alcohol and/or illegal drugs. Defendants received a copy of the form clearly specifying each condition of release, including an order to attend a group bond review meeting within 24-hours after release (see below). The conditions of release were entered into the Law Enforcement Information Network (LEIN) [32] to assist the police in enforcing the requirements.

- Group Bond Review Meetings. The District Courts introduced bond orientation meetings led by a probation agent to explain the bond conditions and consequences of non-compliance and answer questions about the conditions.

- Procedures to Expedite Domestic Violence Cases. The courts introduced changes to avoid increasing the time to disposition due to a single docket per week. These included appointing attorneys for defendants at arraignment rather than at the pretrial hearing to avoid delays; expediting domestic violence pretrial hearings and trials through priority scheduling; and transferring responsibility for subpoena service from the courts to the police.

Although all courts conducted probation review hearings, the number and timing of review hearings varied by court according to judicial preference. Similarly, the courts varied in sentencing practices, particularly the likelihood of deferring sentencing, an option that allowed a guilty plea to be expunged if the offender complied with probation conditions during the deferral period (usually 6 months), and the required duration of participation in BIP.

Comparison Sites

Lowell

The Lowell District Court, a Massachusetts State District Court, had a staff of four to five judges who rotated between Lowell and other District courts. There were no specialized court sessions to hear domestic violence matters, nor any court staff dedicated to these cases. Staff from a variety of other agencies in Lowell described the courts as traditional in orientation. Specifically, they reported that the judges usually interpreted evidentiary rules strictly (for example, not allowing excited utterances to be introduced as evidence) and often dismissed cases if victims

[31] Normally, the order to have no contact with the victim was reconsidered at a pretrial hearing and often modified later to no non-consensual contact with the victim.

[32] This initiative had been occurring in the 15th District as a part of GTEAP.

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did not testify, discouraging evidence-based prosecution strategies.

Court orders placing conditions on defendants or probationers were not widely used. For example, in our sample of 1,009 criminal cases disposed between February 2003 and August 2004, only eight percent of the cases had a restraining order issued during the pretrial period and only eight percent had a no contact order as a probation condition. Only nine percent (of the 300 probation cases sampled) had attendance at BIPs ordered as a condition of probation; anger management was somewhat more commonly used (12 percent of our sample of 300 probation cases). Probation revocation was rare.

As in Dorchester, the courthouse was very crowded and lacked private waiting areas for victims and witnesses. Although the *Domestic Violence Resource Center (DVRC)* provided victim services at offices located in the same block as the courthouse,[33] victims in court cases risked missing a hearing if they stopped by for assistance because there was no system for notifying them when the case would be called in time to allow them to get to the courtroom. Thus, advocacy on the day of a hearing at the courthouse was limited.

Pressure on court operations increased during the evaluation period. The Clerk-Magistrate's Office (CMO), the office that provided operational support to the court, issued warrants on request from the police, and set policy on bail release, was hit very hard by the state's budget crisis in 2002-2003. The staff size was cut in half from 39 to 19, resulting in a cutback in court dockets. In mid-2003, the Bail Commissioner (in the Clerk-Magistrate's Office) adopted a policy of allowing domestic violence offenders to post bail ($40) at the time of arrest rather than automatic detention until arraignment (generally the next morning). This decreased the time available to victims to implement emergency safety plans without risk of facing the defendant.

To manage the court's workload with reduced staffing, the CMO limited the number of arraignments, pretrial hearings, and trials scheduled on the courts' dockets each day, and closed their doors to the public in the afternoons (with the exception of restraining order matters), so that staff could use that time for court paperwork. During 2003, the crisis eased and staffing levels gradually began to increase, reaching 32 by late 2004. No specialized services for domestic violence cases were introduced during the JOD study period as the court struggled with budget cuts.

Ingham County

The comparison sample for the JOD study was selected from the two highest-volume District Courts in Ingham County—Court 54-A in the City of Lansing and Court 55 that handled cases from all other areas of the County. At the start of the evaluation period, there were no specialized domestic violence dockets or judges in either of these courts. At arraignment, no contact orders were almost always issued as a condition of bond in IPV cases and were entered into the Michigan Law Enforcement Information Network (LEIN) by law enforcement officers.

[33] Established in 2001 with a GTEAP award to the LPD, the DVRC housed victim service providers from Alternative House, the District Attorney's Office, and other community agencies as well as group sessions offered by the Family Safety Project for child witnesses to violence. Federal funding ended in September 2005.

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After arraignment, misdemeanor cases were assigned to a specific judge for the duration of the case.

For most of the JOD study period (March 12, 2003 to March 12, 2004), "business as usual" continued in Court 55, but innovations intended to improve the response to domestic violence began in Court 54-A, inspired and supported by DART activities.

In mid 2003, Court 54-A began issuing no firearms orders and no new crimes orders as pretrial release conditions. For those defendants who pled or were found guilty, the inclusion of no-contact orders as a condition of probation increased and it became harder to have a no-contact clause removed.

In mid 2003, Court 54-A judges started setting post-conviction compliance reviews similar to those in the JOD sites, but it was not until January 2004 that these hearings became routine for IPV cases. When scheduled, defendants were supposed to appear for a review every 30-60 days.

The efforts gained momentum and in January 2004, very near the end of the JOD sampling period, District Court 54-A established a dedicated domestic violence docket. Subsequently, the judge in 54-A has led efforts to facilitate changes in other Ingham County district courts, working with JOD judges in Washtenaw County. In approximately March 2004, the final sampling month, a new Domestic Violence Court Committee began meeting monthly to discuss and strategize about how to enhance their community's responses to domestic violence.

Comparison of Sites: Courts

Tables 4.6 and 4.7 present information on the court experiences of victims and offenders interviewed for the JOD impact evaluation.[34] The measures used to rate court responses and, for victims, answers to questions on actions by the court. The results show:

- Greater use of probation review hearings in JOD cases than in comparison cases.
- More frequent court appearances by victims in JOD than comparison sites among those who ever went to court.
- More positive court actions reported by victims in JOD sites (especially Washtenaw) than in comparison sites.
- Better understanding by offenders of probation requirements in JOD sites than in comparison sites. However, JOD offenders were less sure that they understood the case disposition than offenders in the comparison sites.

[34] Research staff used court files and police incident reports to collect data on case characteristics. The data on opinions about the court were based on in-person interviews conducted approximately two months after case disposition.

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Table 4.6. Court Experiences: Victim Sample[35]

	Victims					
	Dorchester	**Washtenaw**	**All JOD**	**Lowell**	**Ingham**	**Comparison**
Court Records	n=307	n=219	n=526	n=286	n=222	n=508
# days: arraignment to disposition[36]	105.6	58.6	84.6	123.2	51.5	91.9
Bail/bond condition	44%	75%	57% χ^2=4.1*	14%	98%	51%
No-contact order	27%	70%	45%	8%	93%	45%
Review hearing ordered (guilty cases only)[37]	93%	89%	91% χ^2=191***	11%	67%	39%
Victim Response in Initial Interview	n=307	n=219	n=526	n=286	n=222	n=508
Victim ever went to court	66%	65%	65%	70%	66%	68%
If went to court:	n=200	n=143	n=343	n=199	n=147	n=346
Number of hearings attended	2.4	2.2	2.3 *t*=4.4***	2.1	1.5	1.8
Number of positive court actions[38]	5.2	6.3	5.7 *t*=2.4*	4.9	5.3	5.1
Any negative court response[39]	15%	10%	13%	8%	10%	9%
Satisfaction with judge[40, 41]	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.2
Understood case disposition[42]	80%	82%	81%	85%	70%	79%

[35] All data are based on at least 95 percent of the total samples, unless otherwise noted.

[36] Based on data from 89 percent of Dorchester and 94 percent of JOD samples.

[37] Guilty cases were as follows: Dorchester n=166, Washtenaw n=141, JOD n=307, Lowell n=167, Ingham n=164, and comparison n=331.

[38] Positive court actions range from 0 to 12 and measured whether the prosecutor or court staff did any of the following: discussed whether victim should testify or encouraged victim to testify, asked for input on the case, advised victim regarding getting help with problems or developing a safety plan, went to court with victim, explained to or notified victim about court proceedings, gave victim information about victims' rights or compensation funds, or helped victim prepare a statement of abuse.

[39] Defined as yes if the prosecutor or court staff threatened to force victim to testify in court.

[40] Item ranges from 1 to 4 with higher scores equaling greater satisfaction.

[41] Based on data from 93 percent of Dorchester, 94 percent of JOD, 92 percent of Lowell, 90 percent of Ingham, and 92 percent of comparison sampled victims who went to court.

[42] Defined as yes if case outcome reported in victims' initial interview matched that in court records.

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Table 4.6. Court Experiences: Victim Sample[35]						
	Victims					
	Dorchester	**Washtenaw**	**All JOD**	**Lowell**	**Ingham**	**Comparison**
Satisfaction with sentence (guilty cases only)[43, 44]	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.4	3.2
* p<.05, ** p<.01, *** p<.001 (JOD versus comparison sample)						

There were also differences by state. Michigan did not use a plea agreement like the one known in Massachusetts as "continued without a finding."[45] However, Michigan, but not Massachusetts, offered deferred sentencing to selected offenders.[46] Washtenaw used Group Bond Review Meetings to promote compliance with pretrial release conditions but Massachusetts had no similar process.

Table 4.7. Court Experiences: Offender Sample[47]						
	Offenders					
	Dorchester	**Washtenaw**	**All JOD**	**Lowell**	**Ingham**	**Comparison**
Court Records	n=118	n=111	n=229	n=97	n=128	n=225
Days from arraignment to disposition[48]	96.7	53.2	74.2	117.6	45.6	76.7
Bail/bond condition	42%	76%	58%	15%	98%	63%
No-contact order	34%	72%	52%	7%	93%	56%
Disposition of Case			χ^2=63.4***			
Guilty / sentenced	57%	100%	78%	26%	100%	68%

[43] Item ranges from 1 to 4 with higher scores equaling greater satisfaction.

[44] Based on the following guilty cases with valid data: Dorchester (n=83), Washtenaw (n=93), JOD (n=176), Lowell (n=64), Ingham (n=85), and comparison (n=149).

[45] A plea agreement in which a defendant follows court-ordered conditions similar to those of a person found guilty of a crime committed against an intimate partner (e.g. mandated attendance at BIP's and regular monitoring by probation and the courts, etc.). If the defendant successfully meets all conditions, then the court agrees not to enter a guilty finding. If conditions are not met, the judge can impose a guilty finding and can sanction accordingly.

[46] These offenders pled guilty and were required to comply with court orders for a probationary period. If they complied fully, the conviction was removed from their record; if they did not comply, they returned to court for sentencing on the charge to which they pled guilty

[47] All data are based on at least 95 percent of the total samples, unless otherwise noted.

[48] Based on data from 88 percent of Dorchester and 94 percent of JOD samples.

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Table 4.7. Court Experiences: Offender Sample[47]

	Offenders					
	Dorchester	**Washtenaw**	**All JOD**	**Lowell**	**Ingham**	**Comparison**
Continued without a finding (CWOF)	43%	0%	22%	23%	0%	10%
Deferred prosecution (DP)	0%	0%	0%	52%	0%	22%
Review hearing ordered	96%	90%	93% χ^2=127***	12%	68%	44%
Offender Response in Initial Interview	n=118	n=111	n=229	n=97	n=128	n=225
Satisfaction with judge[49]	2.7	2.8	2.7 *t*=2.0*	3.2	2.8	3.0
Satisfaction with case outcome[50]	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.1	2.3
Understood case outcome	81%	83%	82% χ^2=4.2*	91%	87%	89%
Understood BIP requirements	90%	59%	75% χ^2=8.2**	87%	44%	62%
Understood AOD requirements	83%	73%	78%	86%	61%	72%
Understood requirement to pay court costs	42%	50%	46% χ^2=15.1***	68%	62%	64%
Understood requirement to pay restitution	91%	84%	87%	96%	85%	90%
Understood no contact order	59%	37%	48% χ^2=4.7*	68%	52%	59%

* p<.05, ** p<.01, *** p<.001 (JOD versus comparison sample)

[49] Item ranges from 1 to 4 with higher scores equaling greater satisfaction.

[50] Item ranges from 1 to 4 with higher scores equaling greater satisfaction.

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Probation

JOD Sites

Dorchester

The Dorchester Court Probation Department was located in the courthouse. Prior to JOD, the department had a specialized Domestic Violence Probation Unit staffed by four probation officers and a supervisor. Most domestic violence probationers were ordered to attend BIP and the officers received monthly reports on treatment compliance in accordance with Massachusetts state standards. IPV offenders were required to report to a probation officer weekly for at least the first four months of probation. Those who complied in every detail might be allowed to report bi-weekly after that, but rarely less frequently than twice a month. The unit, while trained and motivated, was hampered by high caseloads of 150 to 165 per officer. This meant that contacts had to be brief and routine. Resources to assist officers were sparse. In the absence of desktop computers, officers had to request data from multiple systems to check on clients (e.g., to check for outstanding warrants or delinquent payments to the court).

JOD funds were used to increase the size of the Domestic Violence Unit from four to eight officers, reducing average caseload to between 60 and 80 cases per officer. Lower caseloads enabled officers to:

- Make more home visits and community contacts, particularly with victims. Officers almost always had contact with the victims in their cases and made efforts to contact them twice monthly.
- Provide in-depth case management, including referrals for treatment, employment training, and a newly developed fatherhood program to encourage parental skill development.
- Prepare for, and appear at, review hearings. At review hearings, officers reported on outcomes of victim contact, compliance with BIP requirements and other conditions of probation.
- Respond immediately to serious probation violations, by preparing evidence and scheduling a hearing as soon as violations or a new arrest occurred, without waiting for the next scheduled review hearing.

Two assistant probation officers were hired who provided probation information to the judge in the DDVC and collected data during the session. Because this information was not recorded in existing court information systems, it provided the court, the probation department, JOD project managers, and the evaluators with much needed data on probation cases.

To improve intensive monitoring of IPV offenders, JOD funds were used to purchase desktop computers for the domestic violence unit. Expanded use of technology, which took place across JOD, gave officers desktop access to: 1) the CORI (criminal records) database, 2) a database of current warrants, and 3) a financial system with information on payment of court fines, fees, and restitution. The improved data collection and collaboration during JOD supported better and faster response to probation violations.

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Washtenaw County

Prior to JOD, each of the district courts had its own probation department, with probation agents who supervised all probationers convicted by the court.[51] The 14A District Court had three full-time probation agents and one part-time agent. The 14B District Court, funded through the Township of Ypsilanti, had two full-time probation agents. The 15th District Court had five probation agents plus one supervisor and provided specialized domestic violence probation supervision. In that court, IPV offenders were mandated to three post-conviction review hearings within their first 90 days of probation and routine drug and alcohol testing if warranted.

Changes under JOD included:

- A new domestic violence probation unit to manage the supervision of all misdemeanor domestic violence and intimate partner stalking cases in the county. The DVPU was staffed by four probation agents, two compliance monitors, one supervisor, and an administrative assistant, and was centrally located[52]. The unit introduced field visits, began more widespread testing for alcohol and drug use, conducted random telephone contacts with probationers, and monitored probationers' attendance at work, BIP, and other treatment groups, on a frequent basis.

- Group probation orientation for offenders convicted in 14-A and 15th District Courts was introduced to reinforce compliance conditions and consequences for failure to comply. Orientation was held twice a month, with an average of about 20 probationers per group.

- Group bond reviews for domestic violence defendants. Twice a month, meetings were held with groups of defendants who were recently released on bond. The groups were intended to review conditions of bond and consequences of non-compliance, to make sure that defendants understood the terms under which they were released.

- Group reporting for probationers. Probation agents in 14-B and 15th District Courts held group meetings twice a month, with an average of about 20 probationers per group.[53] At the meetings, agents reviewed BIP requirements and payment of court costs, made announcements such as upcoming preliminary breath test roundups, asked about BIP progress, and facilitated mentoring between more and less experienced probationers.

- Increased victim contact. Agents solicited and incorporated victim input throughout the probation process, from the time of the pre-sentence investigation through probation

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[51] The only pretrial supervision for domestic violence defendants occurred in the 15th District Court, where drug screens were required of those who were suspected of using drugs at the time of the incident.

[52] Prior to JOD, all agents were housed within the individual court that they served. This meant that they had little time to engage with agents from other courts and to share promising practices in supervision. The centralized unit also housed the specialized prosecution team and some of the grant administrative staff.

[53] Groups were organized by BIPs, so that probationers in the same program reported together.

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supervision of the offender. To do this, agents were trained in making safe contacts and in preparing court reports that protected victims (as described in Volume 2, Chapter 4).

- Multi-disciplinary training sessions on promising practices in domestic violence and enhanced coordination with Safe House Center were held.

Comparison Sites

Lowell

The Chief Probation Officer in Lowell District Court's Probation Department was a leader in domestic violence initiatives in Lowell, co-chairing the City Manager's Domestic Violence Task Force with the executive director of the largest victim service provider. The Probation Domestic Violence Unit was formed in 1993. Officers were rotated through the Unit and received domestic violence training from the area's primary BIP provider.

As prescribed by state standards, domestic violence offenders began probation with a risk-need assessment at intake and assignment to the maximum level of supervision, which required an office visit every 14 days plus monthly field contact. Probation officers sent an initial informational letter to victims, and made regular collateral contacts and received reports from their probationers' batterer intervention programs and other service providers. The assignment of supervision level was reviewed by the agent four months into the probationary period, and again four months later, and changed as warranted by compliance indicators.

Compared to other probation cases, domestic violence probationers spent more time at the maximum or moderate supervision level (an office visit every 30 days plus monthly field contact), rather than the minimum supervision level (an office visit every 90 days plus monthly field contact). As a result, officers in the domestic violence unit carried somewhat smaller caseloads (35 to 40 cases per officer, plus administrative cases), compared to other officers (about 55 active cases plus 100 or more administrative cases).

The Probation Department suffered from staff cutbacks during the period of the evaluation, dropping from 25 to 18 probation officers. The cutbacks and liability concerns led the department to shift its focus from the *Night Light* program, that entailed home visits by teams of probation and police officers, towards a heavier reliance on technological aids to supervision, including drug testing and electronic surveillance. The cutbacks also affected the domestic violence unit, which dropped from six officers at full staffing to three officers by late 2004.

Ingham County

The Ingham County Probation Department assigns officers to a specific court. Prior to 2001, none of the courts had implemented any specialized domestic violence probation supervision. In 2001, Court 54-A had five full-time probation officers and one part-time specialty officer for Intensive Supervision Probation (ISP) who supervised domestic violence offenders with

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substance abuse issues. In Court 55, the extent of court-ordered probation supervision was quite diverse and the nature of probation conditions was dependent on the presiding judge.[54]

Beginning in January 2003, the probation department started assigning all DART cases to the domestic violence probation officer, and all non-DART domestic violence cases were assigned to one of the five other probation officers, by rotation, or to the intensive supervision probation officer, when warranted. In Court 54-A, an additional part-time officer was assigned to work 20 hours per week exclusively on domestic violence cases. By 2004, Court 54-A had seven probation officers: five full-time regular probation officers, whose caseloads averaged approximately 200 cases; one part-time domestic violence probation officer whose caseload averaged approximately 85 cases; and one ¾-time intensive supervision probation officer whose caseload averaged 15-20 cases.

According to staff, the majority of domestic violence probationers were required to attend BIP. BIP staff notified the probation officer if the offender did not report to the program and sent monthly progress reports to officers and a completion notice upon graduation.

In response to noncompliance, probation officers first sent warning letters. This was followed by a warrant if non-compliance continued. If the offender did not appear for the warrant hearing, the warrant was sent to LEIN and the offender became subject to arrest. Officers were notified of arrests on warrants and met probationers at the jail, prior to arraignment.

At probation violations hearings in District Court 54-A, responses to violations varied, but were frequently guided by the probation officers' recommendations. The judges' decisions on how to respond depended on a number of factors, including how long the warrant was outstanding and new charges. If the offender appeared for the arraignment, they were likely to be sentenced to a few days in jail, court fees, and continued probation.

Comparison of Sites: Probation

Tables 4.8 and 4.9 present information on probation in the cases of victims and offenders interviewed for the JOD impact evaluation. Probation conditions were coded from court files following sentencing. The results show:

- JOD victims were far more likely than those in the comparison sites to have had contact with a probation agent by the time of the initial interview.
- JOD offenders were more likely than those in the comparison sites to be required to complete BIP and undergo drug testing or treatment as a condition of probation.
- JOD offenders were less likely than those in the comparison sites to be required to pay fines and fees.

[54] DV cases heard in 54-B were often prosecuted under the deferral statute which allowed defendants to have their case expunged if they completed one year of probation.

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- JOD offenders were more likely than those in the comparison sites to have completed a drug test by the time of the initial research interview (approximately two months after case disposition).

The use of orders not to have contact with the victim (including no abusive contact orders) varied widely by site. None of the Lowell offenders received a no contact order as a condition of probation while over half the Ingham offenders did. In the JOD sites about 30 percent of the offenders received no contact orders as a condition of probation.

Nearly half of the Ingham probationers were required to maintain employment; this condition was rarely imposed in other sites. No alcohol or drug use and substance abuse evaluation were more frequently required in Michigan than in Massachusetts.

Batterer Intervention Programs

JOD Sites

Dorchester

At the start of JOD, four BIPs were serving approximately 300 court-referred offenders from Dorchester and contiguous communities, an estimated 200 referred by the Dorchester Court. These agencies—Common Purpose, Roxbury Comprehensive Community Health Center, EMERGE, and the Massachusetts Alliance of Portuguese Speakers (MAPS)—offered state-certified programs in English, Spanish, Vietnamese, and Portuguese. Groups for gay and lesbian offenders were offered by EMERGE. Common Purpose received the majority of the referrals and played a major role in JOD planning and management. Despite the rich array of programs, serving the various language groups in the Dorchester area was a challenge (other commonly spoken languages included Cape Verdean Creole and Haitian Creole).

Table 4.8. Probation Experiences: Victim Sample[55]

Victims With Offender On Probation	Victims					
	Dorchester n=166	**Washtenaw n=128**	**All JOD n=294**	**Lowell n=67**	**Ingham n=126**	**Comparison n=193**
Had contact with agent at initial interview	47%	67%	56% χ^2=77.5***	9%	19%	16%

* p<.05, ** p<.01, *** p<.001 (JOD versus comparison sample)

[55] All data are based on at least 95 percent of the total samples, unless otherwise noted.

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Table 4.9. Probation Experiences: Offender Sample[56]

Probation Conditions in Court Records[57]	Offenders					
	Dorchester n=118	**Washtenaw n=111**	**All JOD n=229**	**Lowell n=97**	**Ingham n=128**	**Comparison n=225**
No contact with victim	22%	34%	28% χ^2=4.1*	8%	59%	37%
BIP	69%	85%	77% χ^2=46.3***	18%	67%	46%
Drug testing or treatment	36%	84%	59% χ^2=18.7***	9%	62%	39%
No alcohol or drugs	22%	87%	54% χ^2=12.3***	0%	66%	37%
Substance abuse evaluation	27%	60%	43%	5%	61%	37%
Mental health evaluation	8%	10%	9% χ^2=5.3*	2%	5%	4%
Mental health treatment	8%	8%	8%	7%	4%	5%
Fulltime job	7%	5%	6% χ^2=37.4***	0%	48%	28%
Fatherhood program	11%	0%	6% χ^2=10.4***	0%	1%	1%
Program for women probationers (all offenses)	8%	1%	5%	0%	7%	4%
Travel restrictions	9%	0%	5% χ^2=11.1***	0%	0%	0%
Community service	0%	0%	0% χ^2=12.5***	0%	9%	5%
Weapons restrictions	0%	74%	36% χ^2=91.8***	0%	2%	1%
No abuse/assaultive behavior	1%	54%	27% χ^2=16.7***	23%	3%	12%
No bars or nightclubs	0%	0%	0% χ^2=63.7***	0%	43%	24%

[56] All data are based on at least 95 percent of the total samples, unless otherwise noted.

[57] Does not include referrals to treatment or other services made by probation officers.

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Probation Conditions in Court Records[57]	Offenders					
	Dorchester n=118	**Washtenaw n=111**	**All JOD n=229**	**Lowell n=97**	**Ingham n=128**	**Comparison n=225**
Letter of apology	0%	0%	0% χ^2=14.7***	0%	11%	6%
Other condition	15%	5%	10%	4%	2%	3%
Pay victim/witness fee	22%	24%	23%	29%	79%	57%
Pay attorney	17%	6%	12%	37%	35%	36%
Pay restitution	6%	9%	7%	0%	5%	3%
Pay probation services	17%	41%	29%	24%	72%	51%
Pay BIP	4%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%
Pay tracer fee	0%	0%	0%	0%	16%	9%
Pay other cost or fine[58]	5%	88%	45%	2%	89%	52%
Probation Contact at Initial Interview						
Contact with agent[59]	90%	94%	92%	89%	67%	73%
Missed appointment[60]	45%	33%	39%	28%	55%	47%
Tested for drugs by initial interview[61]	29%	49%	38% χ^2=11.0***	14%	29%	23%
Of those tested, failed drug test	16%	16%	16%	18%	9%	12%
Offender Opinions Reported on Initial						
Procedural justice (fairness) of agent[62, 63]	1.05	1.35	1.19	1.23	1.33	1.29
Clarity of agent[64, 65]	0.85	0.88	0.86	0.71	0.84	0.79

[58] Includes general unspecified fines ordered in Michigan.

[59] Based on data for the 118 Dorchester, 99 Washtenaw, 217 JOD, 36 Lowell, 100 Ingham, and 136 comparison site offenders assigned to probation according to court records.

[60] Ibid.

[61] Based on 86 percent of Ingham and 83 percent of comparison site samples.

[62] Scale consists of three items indicating the extent to which probation agents gave respondents a chance to tell their story and treated them fairly and with respect. Scale has a reliability of 0.68 and ranges from 0 to 2, with higher scores equaling greater procedural justice.

[63] Based on 92 percent of Washtenaw, 94 percent of JOD, 63 percent of Lowell, and 69 percent of comparison site samples.

[64] Average score of two items indicating whether probation agents clearly explained probation requirements and the consequences for non-compliance to respondents. Mean ranges from 0 to 1 with higher values indicating greater clarity.

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Table 4.9. Probation Experiences: Offender Sample[56]						
Probation Conditions in Court Records[57]	**Offenders**					
	Dorchester n=118	**Washtenaw n=111**	**All JOD n=229**	**Lowell n=97**	**Ingham n=128**	**Comparison n=225**
* p<.05, ** p<.01, *** p<.001 (JOD versus comparison sample)						

All four BIPs required a minimum of 40 two-hour sessions, with extended attendance for those who failed to make satisfactory progress. They evaluated attendees with drug or alcohol problems and required them to attend concurrent treatment when necessary. They also notified probation agents when substance abuse evaluations and referrals were made. When probation initially referred a probationer to a BIP, they provided the BIPs with the offender's arrest reports and copies of their criminal records, with appropriate releases from the offender.

In compliance with Massachusetts state standards, the BIPs in turn provided monthly reports to probation on probationer attendance and compliance with program requirements, threats to partners, indications of danger and substance abuse so that the agent could take protective or corrective actions.

Prior to JOD, probation officers gave probationers ordered to attend BIP 30 days to enroll. Failure to enroll resulted in probation scheduling a preliminary probation violation hearing. However, many offenders delayed entry until just prior to a final probation violation hearing. At that time, the judge usually issued a verbal warning and extended probation if necessary to allow them enough time to complete the BIP while still under probation supervision. Also, because of the high probation caseloads, it sometimes took longer for agents to discover violations and longer still to address those violations. Thus, accountability was delayed and valuable time was wasted.

Dorchester BIPs tried to contact all victims whose partners were attending groups as required by the Public Health Department (the state agency that certifies BIPs) and succeeded in reaching an estimated 60 percent. Contacts were attempted at program entry, halfway through the program, and at the end of program participation (whether by graduation or termination). The purposes of contact were to: 1) describe the content and requirements of the program; 2) warn the victim of risk during treatment; 3) offer resources and referrals needed by the victim; and 4) provide the opportunity for her to tell her story under conditions of confidentiality, which is not possible in conversations with probation officers. Battered women had the right to decline the interviews and to have the information they provided kept completely confidential, with the exception of child abuse or imminent risk to victim or public safety.

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[65] Based on 93 percent of Washtenaw, 64 percent of Lowell, 93 percent of Ingham, and 68 percent of comparison site samples.

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As part of JOD, Common Purpose:

- Expanded access to services by providing 40 BIP slots for indigent men unable to do community service as a means of payment;[66]
- Provided a 24-hour Massachusetts Department of Public Health certified training on how to work effectively with batterers. This training reached 38 JOD partner staff consisting of police detectives, probation officers, advocates, assistant district attorneys, and management staff;
- Provided technical assistance, support, and supervision to Transition House's BIP for Haitian Creole offenders. The training focused on record keeping, reporting to probation and the MA Department of Public Health, and automating their records for more accurate tracking of attendees. The Haitian program was later transferred to Common Purpose and has doubled in size; and
- Made direct referrals of Cape Verdean probationers with limited English to the Massachusetts Alliance of Portuguese Speakers (MAPS) and worked with MAPS to increase program referrals so that a Cape Verdean Creole language BIP could be added in the Dorchester office.

JOD promoted much closer collaboration between probation and the BIP programs. Communication and face-to-face contact between batterer intervention facilitators and probation officers increased significantly. Probation officers began going to the BIP program before, during, and after BIP groups, to meet with probationers, check in with BIP facilitators, and reinforce the contact and support between the two agencies. When probation officers wanted to meet with a victim without the probationer present, they could verify that the probationer was at the BIP and then go to the victim's house knowing that the probationer would not be there. The closer contact also encouraged BIP facilitators to call a probation officer immediately with concerns about victim safety, a probationer's attendance, participation, or substance abuse issues, rather than waiting to send that information in the monthly report.

Washtenaw County

Prior to JOD, communication between BIPs and probation agents was often inadequate. As a result, agents were frequently unaware when an offender failed to appear for their intake session, stopped attending group sessions, or was discharged, and so were unable to respond in a timely manner to non-compliance with BIP requirements.

Under JOD, court referrals were limited to three BIP programs that met Michigan State standards: Alternatives to Domestic Aggression (ADA), Taking Responsibility to End Domestic Aggression (TREDA), and Education, Training, and Research Services (ETRS). These

[66] In most cases, indigent participants were allowed to pay for BIP services by completing community service assignments.

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programs are described in Volume 2, chapter 4 of this final report.

ADA, the only BIP to receive JOD funds, hired additional facilitators to accommodate the increase in court-referred clients, while limiting group size to 15 participants. The new groups included special programs in different languages to accommodate the diversity of court-referred clients. ADA also used JOD funds to implement a jail-based orientation to BIP. The 12-session/6-week jail-based program served as a preparation course for the full 52-week post-conviction program.

ADA enhancements in technology were introduced without the use of JOD funds. These included:

- An ADA database that allowed judges and probation agents access to real-time information and reports on probationers' attendance, progress, current status, payment, and other commentary. Probation agents accessed the database frequently to prepare for compliance review hearings and regular supervision meetings with probationers.
- An ADA instant-messaging system[67] linked the BIP with probation to promote case coordination and trouble-shooting.
- In response to a new Michigan law allowing dating violence to be charged as a domestic violence offense, ADA also introduced Crossroads, a 26-week program for first-time dating violence offenders ages 17 to 22. This program came at the request of judges who were concerned with placing youthful offenders with adult batterers.

Comparison Sites

Lowell, MA

The Family Safety Project (FSP) of Holy Family Hospital was the sole provider of BIP services for the Lowell Court, despite its location 20 miles away. Certified by the Massachusetts Department of Public Health, the FSP-BIP used the Duluth (Pence & Paymar 1993) power/control intervention model in a 40-week educational curriculum for male batterers of female partners (Pence and Paymar, 1993). Program phases included: 1) individual intake evaluation, 2) a four- to six-week orientation, and 3) 36 weeks of group sessions. The groups, averaging about 12 members, met weekly for two hours with two co-facilitators. New members entered an ongoing group without waiting for a new cycle to start. Groups were offered in English and in Spanish, during daytime and evening hours, and at various locations across northeastern Massachusetts (including Middlesex County Community College in downtown Lowell).

In accordance with state certification standards, the BIP submitted an initial written intake report

[67] This service was provided free of charge from America Online.

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followed by written monthly reports to Probation for clients under supervision, and filed immediate reports if threats or actual violence were revealed during a session. The routine reports included information on attendance, attitude/participation, payment of fees, indicators of abuse and compliance with court orders, and program completion or termination (with reasons for termination).

Lowell Court referrals for FSP-BIP declined across the study period, from 57 referrals in fiscal year 2001 to 30 referrals in fiscal year 2004.

Ingham County

Several agencies provided BIPs in Ingham County.

- *Total Health Education* programs included court-ordered counseling designed to address criminal sexual conduct, domestic violence, substance abuse, assault behaviors, economic and property crimes, and drug dealing behaviors. General life skills programs were also available.
- *Prevention and Training Services* (PATS) provided outpatient substance abuse treatment, batterer intervention, anger management, economic crimes programs, and drug testing.
- *Highfields Inc*., a charitable organization, provided counseling, employment, and educational programs for families and youth throughout the city of Lansing.
- *Cristo Rey Community Center*, a multicultural agency, provided short-term crisis intervention, long-term supportive services, and educational programs for predominantly Hispanic families living in North Lansing.

Most domestic violence offenders from the Ingham County courts were referred to Total Health Education and PATS. Total Health Education offered two BIP options: 26-week program attended by most offenders, and a 46-week program for repeat, or particularly violent, offenders. In the spring of 2004, Total Health was conducting six group BIP sessions for male offenders and two group sessions for female offenders. It also provided one program for female victims, most of whom were the partners of individuals who were in one of the batterer programs.

The PATS BIP used the Duluth Model. Treatment involved a 15-hour intensive introductory weekend followed by 90-minute weekly sessions continuing from 6 months to a year depending upon the offender. The 15-hour weekend session involved a lengthy assessment process including a risk assessment, alcohol and substance abuse assessment, and depression and anxiety assessment. PATS staff made recommendations to the court for concurrent treatment if additional treatment was identified through the assessment process. PATS served about 200 people per year with 12-20 people per session. All BIP sessions are co-facilitated. BIP clients make up about 50 percent of PATS overall caseload.

BIP staff report that they saw improved communication and coordination between the agencies involved in processing domestic violence cases. These changes began in mid-2003 and consisted of more regular phone contact between district court staff, probation and BIP staff. BIP staff regularly submitted attendee status reports to district courts. However, in early 2004, as the dedicated docket was getting established, Court 54-A requested that BIP reports be sent only when the probationer was not compliant.

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Comparison of Sites: BIP

Table 4.10. BIP Experiences: Victim Sample[68]						
	Victim Sample: Offenders Ordered to BIP					
Response to both Interviews	Dorchester n=122	Washtenaw n=120	All JOD n=242	Lowell N=28	Ingham n=110	Comparison n=138
Victim had BIP contact by follow-up interview[69]	30%	47%	38% χ^2=8.9**	27%	21%	23%
* p<.05, ** p<.01, *** p<.001* p<.05, (JOD versus comparison sample)						

Table 4.11. BIP Experiences: Offender Sample						
	Offenders Ordered to BIP[70]					
Response to both Interviews	Dorchester n=64	Washtenaw n=73	All JOD n=137	Lowell n=15	Ingham n=69	Comparison n=84
BIP started by follow-up interview (if ordered)	92%	85%	88%	87%	79%	81%
* p<.05, ** p<.01, *** p<.001* p<.05, (JOD versus comparison sample).						

Victim Services Provided by Community Nonprofit Agencies

JOD Sites

Dorchester

Prior to JOD, victim services for domestic violence victims involved a number of agencies coordinated by the Dorchester Community Roundtable Project. These services are described in Volume 2, Chapter 2, of this final report. However, there was no formal linkage between the criminal court and any other community-based victim service agencies, nor any steady presence in the courthouse except that provided by Northeastern University Law School's restraining order clinic located at the courthouse.

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[68] All data are based on at least 95% of the total samples, unless otherwise noted.

[69] Based on 88% of the JOD sample and 90% of the comparison sample victims whose offender was on BIP.

[70] Ns are based on offenders interviewed at follow-up.

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From the start, a primary goal of JOD was to create a comprehensive governmental and non-governmental victim services network. During planning, the project sponsored a facilitated meeting of victim advocacy agencies, adopted a mission statement, membership and policies for adding members to the subcommittee, and delineated principles for governing members and co-chairs' responsibilities.

A core part of the JOD strategy was establishing a four-person community advocacy team to assist victims from diverse cultures and language groups. The team was given a shared office in the courthouse and access to additional space for meeting with victims. Members of the community advocacy team, funded by JOD through contracts with victim service agencies, provided direct services and referrals for victims, participated in training on domestic violence and community outreach and education, and assisted in collecting data for the JOD evaluation. The number of community-based agencies with staff at the courthouse thus increased from one to four, each with a corresponding referral network. The team members included:

- An attorney hired by Casa Myrna Vazquez to assist victims with restraining orders, coordinate services for victims not involved in criminal cases, act as a consultant and trainer on legal issues, and serve as a liaison to the Suffolk Probate Court Project;[71]

- A bilingual (English/Vietnamese) advocate hired by The Asian Task Force to assist with victims seeking a restraining order

- A bilingual advocate (English/Haitian Creole) hired by The Association of Haitian Women in Boston to assist victims from the Haitian community with restraining orders and provide community outreach education.

- A full-time attorney, experienced in domestic abuse prevention, was hired by the Northeastern University School of Law's Domestic Violence Institute to supervise the community advocacy team at the court house, supervise the law students in the clinic, assist victims with specialized legal needs, and coordinate services for victims not involved in criminal cases.

JOD also initiated subcontracts with other victim service agencies.

- The Dorchester Community Roundtable received support to continue coordinating victim services in the community and providing community education and training. Using JOD funds, the Roundtable initially hired a Triager to act as the first point of contact for victims coming to the courthouse. This position was later transferred to the Restraining Order Clerk's Office.

- The Safe Havens Project was funded to support outreach efforts to faith-based communities.

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[71] The Suffolk Probate Court Project was a civil legal services project run by Greater Boston Legal Services, Casa Myrna Vazquez and Northeastern University Law School's Domestic Violence Institute at the Suffolk Probate Court.

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- The Center for Community Health Education and Research Services (CCHERS) received funding to help support advocates in health clinics after their support from the Roundtable ended.

- The Close to Home Program was funded to do outreach in the community to strengthen informal neighborhood responses to IPV, to conduct focus groups in the community, and to provide guidance on residents' perceptions of, and any concerns about, the JOD coordinated response to domestic violence.

Washtenaw County, MI

In Washtenaw County, Safe House Center (SHC), a non-profit, non-governmental agency, was the only victim service provider. However, SHC services were extremely comprehensive and included a hotline, shelter, counseling, legal advocacy, court accompaniment, assistance in obtaining civil protection orders, an on-call emergency response team, support groups, and transitional housing.

Under JOD, SHC:

- Added an Autonomy Program. Using JOD funds, SHC developed an advocacy program to enhance victims' autonomy and help restore them to their pre-victimization status, through financial assistance and other means. Autonomy advocates worked with victims to identify losses due to the battering – from major issues such as loss of custody of the children to damaged credit history to broken eyeglasses to damaged reputation. They also identified barriers to autonomy (e.g., lack of transportation or childcare) and ways to overcome those barriers, including offender restitution, other financial resources, and direct financial assistance from SHC's Autonomy Program. During JOD, direct financial assistance in the amount of $74,660 was provided to 109 victims of domestic violence, for security safeguards (changing locks, providing emergency cell phones, establishing phone service), housing relocation (credit check fee, application fee, first month's rent, security deposit), employment and educational assistance, driver's license restoration, childcare, and transportation.

- Expanded their Legal Advocacy services. Two legal advocates funded under JOD assisted on the criminal case and provided a range of other supportive services. Legal advocates explained the court process to victims and sent letters to the court with information on what the victim wanted to happen with the case and made referrals to the autonomy advocates when appropriate. From 2001 to 2003, the number of victims served through this program more than doubled.

- Supported a liaison to assist victims with protection orders at the 15th District Court[72]. This meant that victims no longer had to travel to SHC to get help preparing the

[72] The 15th District handles all PPOs for the County.

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petitions for protection orders The PPO liaison provided support, crisis intervention, information, advocacy, and accompaniment to victims of domestic violence and their children who were seeking a PPO or involved in PPO proceedings.

- Provided domestic violence training to multiple agencies. The training included thirty-six hours of initial training to all personnel hired under the JOD grant and six-hour domestic violence training for most of the law enforcement agencies in the County.[73] In addition, SHC staff regularly visited each law enforcement agency during their shift briefings to address the issue of domestic violence.

Comparison Sites

Lowell

In Lowell, victim services for domestic violence victims involved a number of agencies coordinated by the City Manager's Domestic Violence Task Force and the CARE Network (Collaborative for Abuse Prevention in Racial and Ethnic Communities).

The CARE Network[74] focused on community education, outreach, and network development to support services to Cambodian victims and families, and worked to reduce barriers faced by victims of domestic violence in the Cambodian community. Gaps in services to the Cambodian community included a lack of linguistic and culturally competent legal advocacy services stationed in the court, a shortage of interpretation services in the court, the lack of accessible legal advocacy services on immigration issues in the Lowell area, and a severe shortage of affordable housing (the housing shortage affects all victims, not just Cambodians).

Major agencies in Lowell's community-based victim service provider network included:

- Alternative House, offering comprehensive services, many in Cambodian and Spanish. Services included assistance with restraining orders through the Legal Advocacy Project with staff in the courthouse during the mornings; supervised child visitation and monitored exchanges as ordered by the courts or social service agencies; a hotline; emergency shelter; transitional housing; housing advocacy; needs assessment and service referrals; safety planning; counseling and support groups for women; groups for children who witness domestic violence; community outreach, education, and safety planning through the Teen Dating Violence Prevention Program; and community outreach and education through the Bullying Prevention Program at area elementary schools.

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[34] The law enforcement training consisted of the following elements: the dynamics of power and control; myths and stereotypes of the causes of domestic violence; understanding and working with survivors; barriers to survivor safety; helpful law enforcement interventions; effective response to and investigation of domestic violence incidents; and batterer manipulation of police and others.

[73] Who and how often in-service trainings were attended was left to the discretion of each law enforcement agency.

[74] CARE Network members included the Asian Task Force Against Domestic Violence, Alternative House, Merrimack Valley Legal Services, and Rape Crisis Services of Greater Lowell.

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- Asian Task Force Against Domestic Violence employed two staff members who provided services in English and Cambodian (Khmer), including: a hotline; emergency shelter; a safe home program; crisis intervention; safety planning; individual counseling; needs assessments and service referrals; job training and education referrals; advocacy for legal issues, housing, medical services, and public benefits; and community outreach and training to agencies inside and outside the justice system.

- Merrimack Valley Legal Services (MVLS) provided free legal advice and representation to low-income and elderly people with civil court cases. The five attorneys in MVLS's Family Law Unit worked with victims of domestic violence in divorce and custody cases. A paralegal at the MVLS Domestic Violence Clinic stationed in the Lowell District Court assisted victims with restraining orders. MVLS's Cambodian Outreach Program employed a Khmer-speaking project manager and two attorneys who offered outreach, community legal education, and legal services to low-income members of the Cambodian community. In addition to direct victim services, MVLS staff also helped coordinate the response of service providers to domestic violence victims, and provided training on victims' rights and issues of family law.

- The Mental Health Association of Greater Lowell operated the Victims of Crime Recovery Program for victims of all types of crime, including domestic violence. Victims receive free services in English, Khmer, and Spanish, including advocacy, assessment, crisis intervention, individual counseling, group counseling, and referrals.

- Family Safety Project of Holy Family Hospital offered groups in Lawrence and Lowell for children ages 3 to 13 who witnessed violence in the home. The Lowell group ended in 2004 because of low utilization. Other FSP direct services include specialized clinical services for children who witness domestic violence, a victim services program based in Holy Family Hospital, and a Responsible Fatherhood Program offered through free weekly discussion groups.

Ingham County

Services to victims of domestic violence in Ingham County by several agencies:

- EVE (End Violent Encounters, Inc.) provided shelter, individual, group, and family counseling and other services to victims, their children and families.

- Safe Place provided shelter on the campus of Michigan State University (MSU), intense advocacy, and community education programs offered in MSU residence halls, special classes and programs.

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- The Capital Area Response Effort (CARE) sent volunteers to incident scenes at the time of a domestic violence arrest.[75] Victim services included referrals to numerous social service agencies and shelters and follow-up advocacy for 30, 60, or 90 days, depending on the case. Victims were encouraged to work with victim/witness staff in the prosecutor's office and were accompanied to court and provided transportation as needed. In Spring 2002, the DART grant provided funding to enable CARE to hire one paid staff person to assist their volunteers.

- The Personal Protection Order (PPO) Office, located in the courthouse, has a staff of two to assist victims in completing the paperwork for protection orders and filing them with the court.

The way victim services agencies handle domestic violence cases and work with government office and other service agencies underwent some changes during the study period. Victim services agency staff said that in recent years, communication and coordination between outreach and advocacy agencies improved as they worked together to pinpoint what clients need (i.e., does she need shelter, counseling, a referral to some other services, or something else?). In addition, services were expanded to areas of Ingham County outside the JOD sampling area:

- CARE emergency response services were initiated in 1) the MSU campus, 2) East Lansing, 3) Okemos, and 4) Meridian.[76]

- A new CARE project staffed by 14 graduate students from MSU's School of Social Work provided intensive advocacy for 10 weeks on specific cases starting in the fall of 2003.

- The PPO program opened an office in January 2003 in Mason, a rural community in Ingham County, to serve victims not willing to go into the city of Lansing to secure PPOs.

Victim services agencies also expanded the methods they use to reach out to victims. One agency's staff noticed that the victims who use the PPO office and those they encounter through shelters tend to have different needs. In response to this, different staff who specialize in providing or referring to different types of services spend time at the PPO office and at shelters, respectively. They also have a staff person who spends one day a week at the employment office as a means of connecting to victims who may not otherwise contact DV services agencies.

Comparison of Sites: Victim Advocacy and Service

Table 4.12 presents information on services provided by advocates from community-based

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[75] No one was sent to the scene unless an arrest was made and the offender was in custody.

[76] Most of these areas were under the jurisdiction of Court 54-B, which was not included in the JOD evaluation.

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organizations to victims interviewed for the JOD impact evaluation. To verify victim reports of contact with victim services, the reports of victims were compared to victim service logs collected in the JOD sites. The victim services agencies reported contact with 44 percent of the sample, while 42 percent of surveyed victims reported contact.

Table 4.12. Initial Experiences with Community-based Victim Service Agencies: Victim Sample at Initial Interview[77]

	Victims					
	Dorchester	**Washtenaw**	**All JOD**	**Lowell**	**Ingham**	**Comparison**
Victim Responses in Initial Interview	n=307	n=219	n=526	n=286	n=222	n=508
Victim reported contact with community victim service providers since incident	24%	67%	42% χ^2=19.6***	22%	37%	28%
Number of services received from community victim service providers	0.6	1.9	1.1 *t*=4.7***	0.4	0.9	0.6
Rating by Victims with Victim Service Contact	n=71	n=144	n=215	n=61	n=81	n=142
Availability of victim services[78, 79]	3.0	3.6	3.4	2.8	3.4	3.2
Helpfulness of victim services[80, 81]	3.2	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.5	3.4
Satisfaction with victim services[82, 83]	3.1	3.5	3.4	2.9	3.5	3.3

* p<.05, ** p<.01, *** p<.001 (JOD versus comparison sample)

[77] All data are based on at least 95 percent of the total samples, unless otherwise noted.

[78] Item ranges from 1 to 4 with higher scores equaling greater availability

[79] Data are based on 69 percent of Dorchester, 69 percent of Washtenaw, 69 percent of JOD, 59 percent of Lowell, 69 percent of Ingham, and 65 percent of comparison sample victims with NGO VS contact.

[80] Item ranges from 1 to 4 with higher scores equaling greater helpfulness.

[81] Data are based on 75 percent of Dorchester, 81 percent of Washtenaw, 79 percent of JOD, 62 percent of Lowell, 79 percent of Ingham, and 72 percent of comparison sample victims with contact.

[82] Item ranges from 1 to 4 with higher scores equaling greater satisfaction.

[83] Data are based on 93 percent of Dorchester, 94 percent of JOD, 80 percent of Lowell, and 90 percent of comparison sample victims contact.

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The results show:

- Victims served by JOD sites were more likely than those in the comparison sites to have had contact with a victim services advocate by the time of the initial interview, with the difference attributable to the higher contact rate in Washtenaw.
- Victims served by JOD sites reported receiving a greater variety of victim service than those in the comparison sites by the time of the initial interview, with the difference attributable to SHC in Washtenaw.

There were, however, no significant differences across the sites in service availability, helpfulness, or satisfaction by those who received victim services.

Table 4.13. Follow-up Experiences with Community-based Victim Service Agencies: Victim Sample at Follow-up Interview[84]

	Victims					
	Dorchester	**Washtenaw**	**All JOD**	**Lowell**	**Ingham**	**Comparison**
Victim Responses in Follow-up Interview	n=266	n=187	n=453	n=262	n=199	n=461
Victim reported contact with community victim service providers between initial and follow-up interview	16%	49%	30% χ^2=33.4***	11%	18%	14%
Rating by Victims with Victim Service Contact	n=42	n=90	n=132	n=27	n=35	n=62
Helpfulness of victim services[85]	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.4
Satisfaction with victim services[86, 87]	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4

* p<.05, ** p<.01, *** p<.001 (JOD versus comparison sample)

[84] All data are based on at least 95 percent of the total samples, unless otherwise noted.

[85] Item ranges from 1 to 4 with higher scores equaling greater helpfulness.

[86] Item ranges from 1 to 4 with higher scores equaling greater satisfaction.

[87] Data are based on 90 percent of Dorchester sample victims with contact.

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Summary of IPV Responses Across Sites

Exhibit 4.1 below summarizes the responses to IPV incidents during the evaluation period. It documents the changes introduced in JOD sites within partner agencies and the strategies used to promote collaboration and coordination across agencies. The results also document the services in the comparison areas to assist in interpreting the impact evaluation results in the following chapters.

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Exhibit 4.1. Responses to IPV in JOD and Comparison Sites by Agency

	JOD		Comparison	
	Dorchester	Washtenaw County	Lowell	Ingham County
Law Enforcement	Added DV detectives New checklist for evidence collection for patrol officers Increased collection of pictures for evidence Centralized warrant management and identification of high-risk offenders Enhanced data available for incident response and investigation	Added specialized DV units to 2 new agencies Trained officers & dispatchers in evidence collection Switched to digital cameras, emailed photographs to prosecutors Introduced technique for linking protection order violations for felony aggravated stalking charges Centrally located DV investigator to assist rural agencies	Ongoing DV training for officers 2004: designated 2 detectives for follow-up investigation, coordinated data on restraining orders and warrants, and modified arrest report form to expand data on incident & help identify repeat offenders	Extensive new training in DV: all Lansing officers, Sheriff's Office staff, and Meridian Township Police Department personnel In Lansing: Hired a DV investigator; made cameras available to responding officers; established DV unit & assigned 2 detectives in every precinct; and began an automatically taping 911 calls & sending to prosecutors

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Exhibit 4.1. Responses to IPV in JOD and Comparison Sites by Agency

	JOD		Comparison	
	Dorchester	Washtenaw County	Lowell	Ingham County
Prosecution	Established dedicated DV unit of 5 attorneys, 3 hired by JOD Added an investigator to follow up on DV cases Trained prosecutors in evidence-based prosecution & trial skills. Made vertical prosecution standard	Established dedicated DV Prosecution Unit of 5 attorneys, 2 victim/witness staff, & 1 investigator. Developed guidelines for deferred sentencing plea Held criminal contempt hearings for violators of personal protection orders not arrested at incident Created a domestic violence manual Participated in many multi-disciplinary trainings	Participated with police in *Priority Prosecution* project 1996 to 2004 for intensive DV case preparation involving repeat offenders, children at risk, serious assaults	Appointed a chief DV prosecutor Added a DART team of DV specialized staff: 1 prosecutor, 1 victim/witness staff, and 1 investigator to handle most serious cases [88], used vertical prosecution 2004: Began regularly obtaining and using 911 tapes from the Lansing PD; stopped subpoenaing all victims for pre-trial hearings; and began expediting the preparation of warrants in domestic violence cases.
Prosecution Victim/ Witness Services	Established a fund for victims' expenses related to IPV incident or prosecution. JOD funded 1 victim/witness staff dedicated to DV, assisted by 2 other staff	Hired 2 victim/witness DV specialists to work across the county Increased collaboration with community-based victim advocates	3 victim/witness staff served victims in all criminal cases, not dedicated to DV	Court 54-A hired a DV Coordinator to assist victims

[88] Of 777 cases reviewed for JOD sampling, 28 victims and 16 offenders were excluded because they were assigned to DART services.

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Exhibit 4.1. Responses to IPV in JOD and Comparison Sites by Agency

	JOD		Comparison	
	Dorchester	Washtenaw County	Lowell	Ingham County
Courts	Added new specialized DV court Introduced judicial review hearings Gave office space to 4 community based victim assistance agencies Created Dorchester Outreach Worker Program to educate respondents in civil protection order hearings Educated court officers in DV case courtroom safety Added holding space in courtroom for in-custody defendants	Increased standardization of DV procedures in all district courts in county that heard DV cases by: Adding DV dockets Implementing Judicial Review Hearings Standardizing bond conditions Developing a new Order of Conditional Release form Introducing Group Bond Review Meetings Implementing procedures to expedite DV cases	No specialized DV court or staff	District Court 55 had no specialized domestic violence court or staff Changes in District Court 54-A: 2003: new pretrial conditions (no firearms & no new crimes) 2003: new probation conditions: more no-contact orders 2003: began post-conviction compliance reviews 2004: post-conviction compliance reviews became routine 2004: established a specialized DV docket 2004: established the Domestic Violence Court Committee to coordinate IPV responses

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Exhibit 4.1. Responses to IPV in JOD and Comparison Sites by Agency

	JOD		Comparison	
	Dorchester	Washtenaw County	Lowell	Ingham County
Probation	Increased DV Probation Unit from 4 to 8 officers Reduced officer caseload to 60-80 offenders Added 2 probation assistants to DV court to facilitate information sharing Purchased computers for DV probation officers Expanded interagency access to databases Intensified supervision Added review hearing appearances and reports	Added new centrally located DV probation unit with 4 officers, 2 compliance monitors, and a supervisor Intensified supervision Increased drug & alcohol testing Added group orientation for probationers from 2 courts Added group bond reviews of release conditions Added group reporting for 2 courts to review probation requirements & compliance Increased victim contact Participated in multi-disciplinary trainings	Had specialized DV officers, 6 at start, cut to 3 by late 2004 DV officer caseloads of 35 – 40 at start Assessed DV probationers at intake, assigned to maximum supervision; reassessed every 4 months Sent letters to victims & regularly contacted BIP	2003: started assigning high-risk, repeat offenders to DV officer (DART) others to general probation staff Court 54-A added part-time DV officer with caseload of 85 & had a ¾-time intensive supervision probation officer with 15-20-20 cases Received monthly compliance reports from BIPs

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Exhibit 4.1. Responses to IPV in JOD and Comparison Sites by Agency

	JOD		Comparison	
	Dorchester	Washtenaw County	Lowell	Ingham County
BIP	BIP provider Common Purpose: Added 40 BIP slots for indigent men Provided training in working with batterers to 38 JOD partners: detectives, probation officers, advocates, prosecutors, and managers Added BIP for Haitian Creole offenders Referred Cape Verdean probationers to Portuguese language groups & worked to increase BIP accessibility Increased close collaboration with probation	BIP provider Alternatives to Domestic Aggression (ADA): Added BIP facilitators to keep group size to 15 Added a 12-session jail orientation to BIP Developed database to give access to current data on compliance Added a 26-week program for first-time dating violence offenders ages 17 to 22 Used instant messaging system for close coordination with probation officers	Court used 1 BIP provider (the Family Safety Project of Holy Family Hospital) located 20 miles away but offering services locally Referrals declined from 57 in 2001 to 30 in 2004	Widespread referrals to BIP: 4 programs available, most referrals to 2 of these Improved coordination starting in 2003: more regular phone contact between district court staff, probation and BIP staff. BIPs submitted status reports to courts regularly In 2004, Court 54-A limited BIP reports to noncompliant probationers

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Exhibit 4.1. Responses to IPV in JOD and Comparison Sites by Agency

	JOD		Comparison	
	Dorchester	Washtenaw County	Lowell	Ingham County
Victim Advocacy and Services	Had DV advocates in 6 neighborhood health centers & 2 hospitals (pre-JOD) Established 4-person community advocacy team in courthouse that included: Attorney from the Restraining Order Clinic (pre-JOD) to supervise team & coordinate victim services Bilingual attorney to assist for Spanish-speaking victims	One Victim Service provider (Safe House Center) provided comprehensive services pre-JOD JOD enhancements include: Added an Autonomy Program to restore victims to their pre-victimization status, through financial assistance ($74,660) and services	Several community-based victim service providers: One offered services in English, Cambodian and Spanish: comprehensive services included restraining order assistance & other legal advocacy, training, community outreach	Several community-based providers served DV victims 2 offered shelter and other victim services 1 sent a volunteer to incident scene of DV arrest & provides follow up referral and services: paid staff added in 2002 to assist volunteers. 1 had 2 staff in courthouse to assist victims seeking restraining orders

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Exhibit 4.1. Responses to IPV in JOD and Comparison Sites by Agency

	JOD		Comparison	
	Dorchester	Washtenaw County	Lowell	Ingham County
	Bilingual advocate to assist Vietnamese and other Asian victims Bilingual advocate to assist Haitian Creole victims Hired a Triager as the first point of victim contact at courthouse (position transferred to the Clerk's Office). Funded the Safe Havens Project for outreach to faith-based communities. Funded the Center for Community Health Education and Research Services (CCHERS) for advocates in health clinics Funded the Close to Home Program for community outreach on IPV	Added 2 legal advocates to assist victims in criminal cases, doubling existing legal advocacy services Added a liaison to assist victims with protection orders at 15th District Court[89] Provided domestic violence training to multiple agencies	One had 2 staff providing services in English and Cambodian: hotline; shelter; and many other services, training and community outreach One offered advocacy, counseling, and other services in English, Khmer, and Spanish One had a 5-attorney Family Law Unit that worked with DV victims in divorce and custody cases, a bilingual/bicultural paralegal to assist victims with restraining orders at the courthouse; and a Cambodian Outreach Program to provide free legal services when needed One offered clinical services to children who witnessed violence in the home, but ended in 2004 because of low utilization	

[89] The 15th District handles all PPOs for the County.

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Chapter 5. The Impact of JOD on Victim Services and Well-Being

Introduction

Enhanced victim services were a key element of the Judicial Oversight Demonstration (JOD). To expand services and improve outcomes for victims, JOD provided for increased advocacy in the courthouse and in the community to help victims with civil and criminal cases, and to help address their needs for safety and autonomy through culturally and linguistically competent services. Collaboration among victim service providers was improved, and victim sensitivity became more of a focal point in the services of other agencies who had contact with victims. The strategies and innovations adopted by JOD sites are described in Chapter 4 of this volume and in more detail in the case studies presented in Volume 2.

This chapter addresses three research questions regarding the effects of JOD on victim services and well-being:

- Did JOD enhance victim services?
- Did JOD improve victims' interactions with justice agencies and other service providers?
- Did JOD increase victims' sense of safety and well-being?

These questions are predicated on a causal model predicting that changes in perceived safety and well-being will result from enhanced victim services and improved interactions with other agencies. Multivariate analyses testing this model are presented after the findings on services provided, victims' perceptions of those services, and victims' self-ratings of perceived safety and well-being.

The JOD and comparison samples are comprised of over 1,000 victims age 18 or older in intimate partner violence (IPV) cases disposed in criminal courts. The analyses in this chapter draw on data from court and police records, interviews with victims conducted approximately two and eleven months after case disposition, and records from victim service providers' files (the service records were available only in the two JOD sites). The data sources and sampling methods are summarized in Chapter 3 of this volume and described in detail in Volume 4.

Overview of the Results and Policy Implications

The results show that JOD victims reported more contact with non-governmental victim service agencies in Michigan and more contact with probation officers in both states than comparison victims. Victims in both the JOD and comparison sites who received non-governmental victim services and interventions from justice agencies generally rated the services high in quality and were satisfied with them (in keeping with findings from other studies of victims' satisfaction with victim services). However, victims' perceived safety and well-being was more directly influenced by the defendant's emotional or psychological problems, personal social supports available to the victim, and positive and negative consequences of the incident and the

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ensuing court case, than by the JOD intervention or by the receipt of victim services *per se*. These findings indicate areas for expansion of victim services, including helping victims strengthen their social support networks and attenuate the negative impacts of abuse and its aftermath, such as financial impacts (finding a job), practical issues such as moving, and helping the victims and their children cope with emotional trauma.

Overview of the Chapter

This chapter consists of a series of sections addressing each of the major points of interest. Since it is important to understand the cases in the sample as the context for the findings on the principal research questions, the earlier sections describe the cases, then the findings on each research question are presented. Each section describes differences within states by site (since each site and each state had unique characteristics), and then describes differences in pooled analyses across states contrasting JOD versus comparison (as the primary comparison of interest for the evaluation of JOD effects). Each section concludes with a summary of across-the-board findings as well as findings that differed within states and between JOD and comparison sites.

A Portrait of the Victims and Their Background

Before turning to the research questions, it is important to understand who the victims were and the nature of their experiences with the defendants, including their history of abuse. These characteristics also illustrate some pre-existing differences between the samples. These sample comparisons are presented without the weights described in Chapter 3 that are used in later outcome analyses (toward the end of this chapter and in Chapters 6 and 7) to adjust for sample differences. As a result, the significance tests apply to the samples of interviewed victims and should not be generalized to the population of victims targeted by JOD.

The Victims

Within-state differences between JOD and comparison victims are shown in Table 5.1. In Massachusetts, Dorchester victims were significantly more likely to be Black or other/multiracial and less likely to be White, Asian, or Hispanic than Lowell victims. Also in Dorchester, victims were more likely to have a child with another partner (other than the defendant) and they had more children on average than did victims in Lowell. Whereas Dorchester victims were more likely to be in school, Lowell victims were more likely to be employed and have private insurance. Lowell victims were also more likely to have housing assistance.

In Michigan, the JOD/comparison race difference was also significant but was less marked and less pervasive. Washtenaw victims were more likely to be Black than Ingham victims, who were more likely to be Hispanic, but the differences were not nearly as large as in

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Massachusetts. Other significant differences show that Washtenaw County victims ranked higher on socio-economic indicators than did victims in Ingham County. They were more likely to be high school graduates, more likely to be employed, more likely to live in their own homes (versus staying with relatives or in a facility of some sort), and more likely to have private health insurance than were Ingham victims.

Table 5.1: Victim Characteristics by Site within State[1]

Initial Interview Sample	**Dorchester (N=307)**	**Lowell (N=286)**	**Sig.**	**Washtenaw (N=219)**	**Ingham (N=222)**	**Sig.**
Female	89%	88%	ns	92%	91%	ns
Average age	33.6	34.2	ns	32.1	31.8	ns
Race/ethnicity			χ^2=325***			χ^2=13.2**
White	10%	67%		50%	49%	
Black	64%	4%		39%	32%	
Asian	1%	9%		1%	1%	
Hispanic	7%	13%		1%	6%	
Other/multiracial	18%	6%		10%	13%	
Has children	86%	83%	ns	76%	80%	ns
Average number of children, of those with children	2.7	2.3	*t*=3.6***	2.2	2.4	ns
Victim has child with another partner besides defendant	60%	45%	χ^2=13.1***	44%	49%	ns
High school graduate	78%	75%	ns	88%	77%	χ^2=8.6**
U.S.-born	79%	78%	ns	93%	96%	ns
Employed	47%	58%	χ^2=7.8**	74%	61%	χ^2=8.1**
In school	23%	17%	χ^2=3.7*	28%	22%	ns
Housing						
Lives in own home	81%	82%	ns	92%	85%	χ^2=5.3*
Public/assisted housing	67%	84%	χ^2=24.1***	87%	87%	ns
Income			ns			ns
Less than $10,000	49%	44%		42%	45%	

[1] All data are based on at least 95% of the total samples, unless otherwise noted.

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Table 5.1: Victim Characteristics by Site within State[1]						
Initial Interview Sample	**Dorchester (N=307)**	**Lowell (N=286)**	**Sig.**	**Washtenaw (N=219)**	**Ingham (N=222)**	**Sig.**
$10,000-$20,000	19%	21%		28%	28%	
$20,000 or more	32%	36%		30%	27%	
Medical payment source			χ^2=17.0***			χ^2=8.3*
Private insurance	26%	38%		43%	30%	
Out-of-pocket	7%	12%		16%	21%	
Public benefits	67%	51%		41%	49%	
* p≤.05, ** p≤.01, *** p≤.001. Based on Chi-square and t-test statistics.						

Table 5.1A contrasts JOD and comparison sample victim characteristics. Overall, victims in the JOD sample were more likely than those in the comparison sample to be Black or other/multiracial, and less likely to be White, Asian, or Hispanic; to have a child with a partner other than the defendant; to have graduated from high school and to be enrolled in school at the time of the initial interview; and to rely on public benefits programs such as Medicare for their health care payments, but not to live in assisted housing.

Table 5.1A: Victim Characteristics for JOD Versus Comparison			
Initial Interview Sample	**JOD (N=526)**	**Comparison (N=508)**	**Significance**
Female	90%	89%	ns
Average age	33.0	33.2	ns
Race/ethnicity			χ^2=203.7***
White	26%	59%	
Black	54%	16%	
Asian	1%	6%	
Hispanic	4%	10%	
Other/multiracial	15%	9%	
Has children	82%	82%	ns
Average number of children, of those with children	2.5	2.4	ns
Has a child with another partner besides defendant	53%	47%	χ^2=4.5*
High school graduate	82%	76%	χ^2=5.8*
U.S.-born	85%	85%	ns
Employed	58%	59%	ns

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Table 5.1A: Victim Characteristics for JOD Versus Comparison			
Initial Interview Sample	**JOD (N=526)**	**Comparison (N=508)**	**Significance**
In school	25%	19%	χ^2=6.1*
Housing			
Lives in own home	86%	83%	ns
Public/assisted housing[2]	75%	85%	χ^2=16.9***
Income[3]			ns
Less than $10,000	46%	44%	
$10,000-$20,000	23%	24%	
$20,000 or more	31%	32%	
Medical payment source[4]			χ^2=7.4*
Private insurance	33%	34%	
Out-of-pocket	11%	16%	
Public benefits	56%	50%	
* p≤.05, ** p≤.01, *** p≤.001. Based on Chi-square and t-test statistics.			

Victim-Defendant Relationships and Abuse Histories

In Michigan, there were no significant differences in the relationships with the abuser reported by victims in Washtenaw versus Ingham (Table 5.2). However, in Massachusetts, significantly more Lowell victims than Dorchester victims lived with their abuser at the time of the sampled incident, were still in a relationship with their partner at the second interview, and lived with the offender at some point after the incident. Later analyses of abuse following the incident control for these differences in level of contact with the offender.

Table 5.2: Victim-Defendant Relationship by Site within State[5]						
	Dorchester	**Lowell**	**Sig.**	**Washtenaw**	**Ingham**	**Sig.**
Initial interview sample	N=307	N=286		N=219	N=222	
Have children together	55%	53%	ns	47%	52%	ns
Lived together at sampled incident	52%	64%	χ^2=8.0**	69%	70%	ns
Currently in a relationship at sampled incident	70%	75%	ns	78%	78%	ns

[2] Data for comparison victims are based on 94% of the comparison sample.

[3] Data for JOD victims are based on 91% of the JOD sample.

[4] Data for comparison victims are based on 94% of the comparison sample.

[5] All data are based on at least 95% of the total samples, unless otherwise noted.

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Table 5.2: Victim-Defendant Relationship by Site within State[5]						
	Dorchester	**Lowell**	**Sig.**	**Washtenaw**	**Ingham**	**Sig.**
Daily contact in year prior to sampled incident	75%	80%	ns	84%	86%	ns
Average length of relationship at sampled incident (months)	76.9	86.9	ns	73.9	67.9	ns
Follow-up interview sample	N=266	N=262		N=187	N=199	
Currently in a relationship at follow-up interview	31%	39%	ns	43%	38%	ns
Changes in relationship from incident to follow-up interview			χ^2=8.0*			ns
Remained together	30%	36%		42%	35%	
Remained apart	30%	22%		19%	18%	
Were together but ended relationship	39%	39%		38%	44%	
Were apart but got back together	1%	3%		2%	3%	
Ever lived together from incident to follow-up interview	45%	56%	χ^2=5.7*	64%	60%	ns
* p≤.05, ** p≤.01, *** p≤.001. Based on Chi-square and t-test statistics.						

Table 5.2A contrasts the JOD and comparison sites. The only significant difference is that more comparison victims lived with the abuser at the time of the sampled incident.

Table 5.2A: Victim-Defendant Relationship for JOD Versus Comparison			
	JOD	**Comparison**	**Significance**
Initial interview sample	N=526	N=508	
Have children together	52%	52%	ns
Lived together at sampled incident	59%	67%	χ^2=5.9*
Currently in a relationship at sampled incident	74%	77%	ns
Daily contact in year prior to sampled incident	82%	83%	ns
Average length of relationship at sampled incident (months)	75.6	78.4	ns
Follow-up interview sample	N=453	N=461	
Currently in a relationship at follow-up interview	36%	39%	ns
Changes in relationship from incident to follow-up interview			ns
Remained together	35%	35%	
Remained apart	26%	20%	

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Table 5.2A: Victim-Defendant Relationship for JOD Versus Comparison			
	JOD	**Comparison**	**Significance**
Were together but ended relationship	38%	41%	
Were apart but got back together	1%	3%	
Ever lived together from incident to follow-up interview	53%	57%	ns
* p≤.05, ** p≤.01, *** p≤.001. Based on Chi-square and t-test statistics.			

Table 5.3 shows that abuse history was generally similar between the sites within each state. The few significant differences that emerged indicate that more Lowell than Dorchester victims had experienced physical assault and severe physical assault in the year prior to the sampled incident, and more Ingham than Washtenaw victims had experienced a near-lethal assault at any time in the past.

Table 5.3: Victim-Defendant Abuse History by Site within State (for Year Prior to Sampled Incident)[6]						
Initial Interview Sample	**Dorchester (N=307)**	**Lowell (N=286)**	**Sig.**	**Washtenaw (N=219)**	**Ingham (N=222)**	**Sig.**
Any threats, intimidation	60%	67%	ns	74%	75%	ns
Frequency of threats, intimidation	21.5	31.0	ns	24.1	24.8	ns
Any physical assault	57%	65%	χ^2=4.4*	70%	74%	ns
Frequency of physical assault	22.3	25.4	ns	24.2	28.9	ns
Any severe physical assault	42%	52%	χ^2=6.0**	56%	57%	ns
Frequency of severe physical assault	8.6	9.4	ns	8.8	10.8	ns
Defendant ever tried to kill victim	19%	17%	ns	10%	27%	χ^2=19.5***
Length of abuse in relationship at sampled incident	45.8	51.8	ns	45.3	40.1	ns
Ever had no-contact court order prior to incident	26%	30%	ns	17%	19%	ns
Court order in place at time of incident	17%	13%	ns	9%	6%	ns
* p≤.05, ** p≤.01, *** p≤.001. Based on Chi-square and t-test statistics.						

[6] All data are based on at least 95% of the total samples, unless otherwise noted.

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Table 5.3A contrasts JOD and comparison site victims on abuse history. Comparison victims were more likely to have experienced physical assault, severe physical assault, and a near-lethal assault, but JOD victims were more likely to have a no-contact order in place at the time of the sampled incident. Later analyses of abuse following the incident control for differences in past abuse.

Table 5.3A: Victim-Defendant Abuse History for JOD Versus Comparison (Prior Year)

Initial Interview Sample	**JOD (N=526)**	**Comparison (N=508)**	**Significance**
Any threats, intimidation[7]	66%	70%	ns
Frequency of threats, intimidation[8]	22.6	25.9	ns
Any physical assault[9]	62%	69%	χ^2=5.5*
Frequency of physical assault[10]	23.1	27.0	ns
Any severe physical assault[11]	48%	54%	χ^2=4.5*
Frequency of severe physical assault[12]	8.7	10.0	ns
Defendant ever tried to kill victim	15%	21%	χ^2=6.0*
Length of abuse in relationship at sampled incident[13]	45.6	46.6	ns
Ever had no-contact court order prior to incident	22%	25%	ns
Court order in place at time of incident	14%	10%	χ^2=4.3*

* p≤.05, ** p≤.01, *** p≤.001. Based on Chi-square and t-test statistics.

[7] Prevalence of any threats or intimidation as measured by seven items such as threats to: hurt or kill respondent or respondent's family members; take respondent's children away; get respondent in trouble with the police, courts, or immigration; and frighten, scare, or otherwise intimidate respondent.

[8] Possible range: 0-175 times.

[9] Prevalence of overall physical assault according to Straus's revised Conflict Tactics Scale (CTS2). For information on scale items and reliability, see: Straus, M. (2004, July). Scoring the CTS2 and CTSPC. Durham, NH: Family Research Laboratory, University of New Hampshire. Retrieved July 7, 2006 from http://pubpages.unh.edu/~mas2/CTS28a3.pdf. and Straus, M., Hamby, S.L., Boney-McCoy, S., and D.B. Sugarman (1996). The revised Conflict Tactics Scales (CTS2). Journal of Family Issues, 17(3):283-316.

[10] Possible range: 0-300 times.

[11] Prevalence of severe physical assault according to Straus's revised Conflict Tactics Scale (ibid.).

[12] Possible range: 0-175 times.

[13] Data for JOD victims are based on 85 percent of the JOD sample.

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The Sampled Intimate Partner Violence Incident

Within-state analyses (Table 5.4) show that in Massachusetts, children were more likely to witness sampled incidents in Dorchester than Lowell. Lowell incidents were more likely than Dorchester incidents to be charged as assault and battery, whereas Dorchester incidents were more likely to have top charges around threats, harassment, and intimidation, or property offenses. In Michigan, comparison victims were significantly more likely than JOD victims to experience incidents of physical violence and less likely to experience incidents in which weapons were used. Ingham incidents were more likely than Washtenaw incidents to be charged as assault and battery, whereas in Washtenaw aggravated assault and battery was more likely to be the top charge.

Table 5.4. The Sampled Incident by Site within State[14]

Initial Interview Sample	Dorchester (N=307)	Lowell (N=286)	Sig.	Washtenaw (N=219)	Ingham (N=222)	Sig.
Any physical assault	73%	79%	ns	86%	95%	χ^2=9.6**
Any severe physical assault	53%	56%	ns	68%	76%	ns
Any sexual assault	4%	5%	ns	6%	3%	ns
Weapon used	22%	17%	ns	27%	18%	χ^2=5.7*
Minor child present	35%	20%	χ^2=16.3***	49%	46%	ns
Top arrest charge			χ^2=57.9***			χ^2=12.7**
Sexual assault and rape	0%	0%		0%	0%	
Aggravated assault and battery	20%	18%		12%	5%	
Assault and battery	51%	73%		85%	95%	
Threats, harassment, intimidation	12%	2%		1%	1%	
Property crime	7%	0%		2%	0%	
Violation of order	9%	7%		0%	0%	

* p≤.05, ** p≤.01, *** p≤.001. Based on Chi-square and t-test statistics.

In JOD versus comparison analyses (Table 5.4A), the JOD sample was significantly less likely than the comparison sample to describe incidents of physical assault and more likely to report the use of weapons and the presence of children at the incident. Across the states, JOD site incidents were more likely to be charged as aggravated assault and battery, threats/harassment/intimidation, or property crimes than comparison site incidents, which were more likely to have top charges of assault and battery. As the site-within-state analyses in

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Table 5.4 show, some of these effects are carried by differences between the Massachusetts sites, and others by differences within Michigan; only the greater use of assault and battery as the top charge in the comparison site was consistent across states.

Table 5.4A: The Sampled Incident for JOD Versus Comparison

Initial Interview Sample	JOD (N=526)	Comparison (N=508)	Significance
Any physical assault[15]	78%	86%	χ^2=10.9***
Any severe physical assault[16]	59%	64%	ns
Any sexual assault	5%	4%	ns
Weapon used	24%	17%	χ^2=6.6**
Minor child present	41%	31%	χ^2=9.4**
Top arrest charge			χ^2=64.7***
Sexual assault and rape	0%	0%	
Aggravated assault and battery	17%	12%	
Assault and battery	65%	83%	
Threats, harassment, intimidation	7%	1%	
Property crime	5%	0%	
Violation of order	5%	4%	

* p≤.05, ** p≤.01, *** p≤.001. Based on Chi-square and t-test statistics.

Summary of Case Characteristics

Regardless of state or type of site (JOD versus comparison), victims were typically young women with several children. Various race/ethnicity groups were included in the samples, with representation varying considerably by site. While specific socioeconomic indicators tended to differ by site, income levels were generally low and use of public assistance was widespread.

The victims in these cases had very significant relationships with their abusers at the time of the incident that led to the court case. Patterns were generally consistent across sites, with only a few differences noted. Half or more of the victims had children in common with the abuser and were in a current, cohabiting relationship at the time of the incident. Relationship length averaged about six years. By the time of the follow-up interview (nine months later), only about one-third were still in a relationship with the abuser, although over half had lived

[15] Prevalence of overall physical assault according to Straus's revised Conflict Tactics Scale (CTS2). For information on scale items and reliability, see: Straus, M. (2004, July). Scoring the CTS2 and CTSPC. Durham, NH: Family Research Laboratory, University of New Hampshire. Retrieved July 7, 2006 from http://pubpages.unh.edu/~mas2/CTS28a3.pdf. and Straus, M., Hamby, S.L., Boney-McCoy, S., and D.B. Sugarman (1996). The revised Conflict Tactics Scales (CTS2). Journal of Family Issues, 17(3):283-316.

[16] Prevalence of severe physical assault according to Straus's revised Conflict Tactics Scale (Ibid.).

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with the abuser at some point between the two interviews. These relationships also involved substantial prior abuse, with a general pattern of consistency but a few significant differences between sites. Overall, about two-thirds of the victims had experienced threats, intimidation, or physical assault, and about half had experienced severe physical assault, in the year before the incident. Nearly two out of ten had experienced near-lethal attacks at some point in the past. On average, the victims had been abused for nearly four years, about one-quarter had obtained a no-contact order at some point prior to the incident, and about half that number had an order in place at the time of the sampled incident.

The incident that led to the court case sampled for this evaluation was typically a physical assault, often a severe physical assault, but only rarely a sexual assault. Weapons were used in about two out of ten incidents, and minor children were present from one-fifth to one-half the time. Assault and battery was by far the most frequent top arrest charge, although aggravated assault and battery charges were not uncommon in most sites. Differences between sites were fairly common, both within states and comparing the two JOD sites to the two comparison sites.

JOD Effects on Victim Services, Experiences with Justice Agencies, and Well-Being

With this understanding of the victims in the evaluation samples, their backgrounds and their experiences, the research questions of central interest can now be addressed:

- Did JOD enhance victim services from non-governmental providers?
- Did JOD improve victims' interactions with justice agencies and other service providers?
- Did JOD increase victims' sense of safety and well-being?

The results are presented first by state, comparing the impact of JOD within Massachusetts and within Michigan. These analyses examine the specific effects of JOD as implemented in two different sites and in two different ways. Because the within-state analyses are based on small samples and have limited generalizability, the overall effects of the JOD model are then estimated based on pooled data from both states. The larger sample provides more power to detect significant effects and thus can identify effects that fail to attain significance in the within-state analyses. However, the goal of this analysis is to identify generalizable findings on the impact of the model. As a result, if significant effects seen in the pooled data analysis are clearly the result of differences in only one state, they are not interpreted as overall JOD effects.

To address each of the major research questions, findings are presented from bivariate and multivariate analyses that statistically controlled for sampling bias using weights (see Chapter 3 for a description of the analytic methods and weights; see Volume 4 for a discussion of sample comparability and representativeness). Weights were used to increase the validity and generalizability of interpretations of JOD effects. Separate weights are used for the within-state analyses and the pooled analyses. They were created independently to adjust for the selection process associated with the sample being included in the analyses. That is, the within-state weights adjusted only for differences in the selection process in a single JOD site and its comparison site, while the overall sample weights adjusted for the selection process

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across sites. As a result, weighted state estimates cannot be directly compared to the weighted overall sample estimates.

Prevalence of Victim Intervention

The initial interview (two months after case disposition) asked victims about their contacts with and services received from non-governmental victim service providers, as well as their ratings of these services.[17] Some of these questions were also included in the follow-up interview (nine months later), for the victims who had subsequent contacts with these providers. Non-governmental and justice-based victim service providers in the JOD sites[18] provided information on contact and services to victims in the sample, based on their client records, six months after case disposition. The following analyses draw on all of these sources.

Victims were potentially exposed to a complex array of services from various justice-based agencies (including law enforcement, prosecution-based staff, court staff, and probation staff) and non-governmental victim service providers. These services may have been received at the pretrial stage (before case disposition), following case disposition, or at both periods of time.

Figure 5.1 shows how many victims in our sample reported that they received justice-based and non-governmental services both before and after case disposition. Almost all victims had some contact with the justice system following an incident that led to court. This was usually police contact, although a few had contact first with the courts. A substantial minority (42% of the victims) had contact with a community based non-governmental victim service provider (NGO) between the incident and case disposition. Nearly half of these (21% of all victims) had contact with an NGO after case disposition. However, if contact was not made while the case was pending, post-disposition contact did not occur either (less than half of one percent of the 53% who did not have pretrial contact with NGOs reported later contact, even if they had subsequent contacts with justice agencies).

[17] Victims were not asked about prosecution- and court-based providers because of the difficulty they would likely have differentiating between prosecutors, clerks' office staff, investigators, and advocates.

[18] The JOD sites had the federal funding and mandate to participate in evaluation activities by providing data, but the comparison sites did not, which made it infeasible to collect this information on comparison victims.

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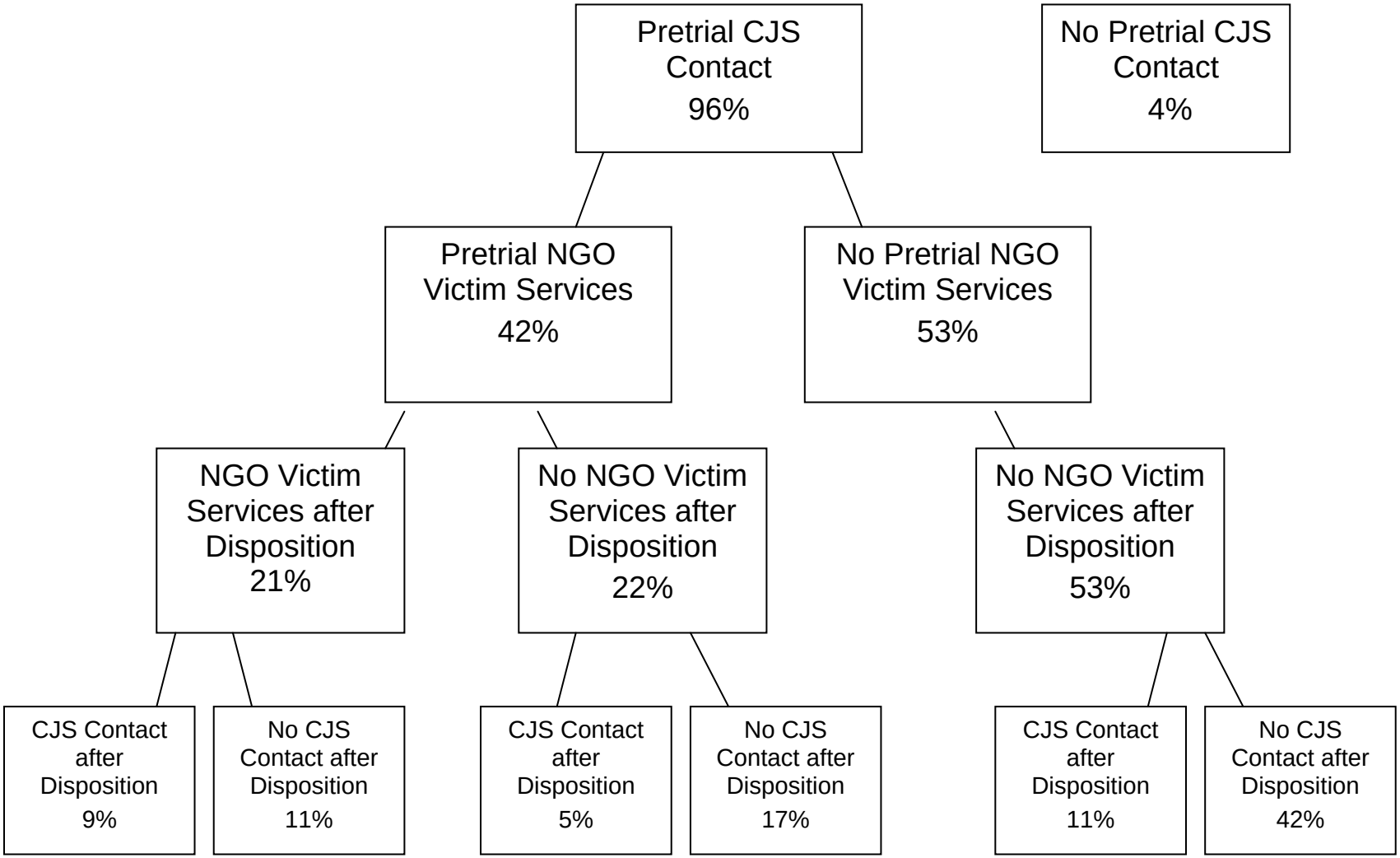
Figure 5.1: Victim Intervention Pipeline (Follow-Up Sample, N=914)



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Victims' Experiences with Non-Governmental Service Providers

Access to Services

Victim contact with NGO victim service providers varied substantially by state (Table 5.5). In Michigan, over one-third of Washtenaw victims reported NGO contact before the sampled incident (i.e., before case disposition), over two-thirds reported NGO contact after the sampled incident, and nearly half reported further contact between the initial and follow up interviews. These rates were approximately twice the contact rates in Ingham. In contrast, only 15 percent of the Dorchester victims reported a history of NGO contact prior to the sampled incident, just under one-quarter reported NGO contact after the sampled incident, and 11% reported contact between the initial and follow up interviews. These rates were not significantly higher than the contact rates in Lowell. It is important to note that JOD funds for victim services in Dorchester went primarily to the Civil Legal Services Office, which focused on serving victims with civil restraining orders. Some of these victims had criminal cases as well, but many surely did not and thus were not included in the JOD evaluation sample. These data should not be interpreted to indicate that few Dorchester victims *per se* received NGO services, but rather that victims in criminal cases were not very likely to be served. In contrast, Safe House Center (the NGO service provider in Washtenaw) focused on providing services to victims with criminal as well as civil cases.

There are also some differences within states in the types of NGO services provided. In Massachusetts, Dorchester victims were more likely than Lowell victims to receive needs assessments, service referrals, and help in areas other than those listed, while Washtenaw victims were more likely than those in Ingham to receive help with the criminal cases and less likely to receive help with a court order than Ingham victims.

Table 5.5: Access to Non-Governmental (NGO) Victim Service Providers by Site within State[19,20]

	Dorchester	**Lowell**	**Sig.**	**Washtenaw**	**Ingham**	**Sig.**
Initial interview sample	N=307	N=286		N=219	N=222	
Contact prior to sampled incident	15%	10%	ns	34%	18%	χ^2=14.2***
Contact since sampled incident	22%	17%	ns	68%	36%	χ^2=45.0***
Had contact since incident	N=71	N=61		N=144	N=81	
Average number of services provided	2.5	1.9	ns	2.9	2.4	ns
Types of services provided						
Help with court order	25%	33%	ns	19%	31%	χ^2=3.7*

[19] All reported Ns are actual sample numbers, while reported means and percentages have been weighted to adjust for sample representativeness and comparability.

[20] All data are based on at least 95% of the total samples, unless otherwise noted.

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Table 5.5: Access to Non-Governmental (NGO) Victim Service Providers by Site within State[19,20]						
	Dorchester	**Lowell**	**Sig.**	**Washtenaw**	**Ingham**	**Sig.**
Help with criminal case	30%	43%	ns	65%	33%	χ^2=21.8***
Help with other legal matters	11%	9%	ns	21%	14%	ns
Help with other problems	19%	1%	χ^2=9.2**	15%	17%	ns
Counseling/emotional support	38%	29%	ns	32%	36%	ns
Safety planning	36%	23%	ns	44%	31%	ns
Needs assessment	38%	21%	χ^2=4.1*	43%	37%	ns
Service referrals	49%	29%	χ^2=4.9*	50%	47%	ns
Follow-up interview sample	n=266	n=262		n=187	n=199	
Contact with NGO VS between initial and follow-up interviews	11%	8%	ns	48%	18%	χ^2=38.4***
Had contact between initial and follow-up interviews	N=42	N=27		N=90	N=35	
The contact was about:			ns			ns
The sampled incident	51%	31%		62%	65%	
A new incident	11%	8%		13%	7%	
Both	38%	61%		24%	28%	
* p≤.05, ** p≤.01, *** p≤.001. Based on Chi-square and t-test statistics.						

The significant differences between JOD and comparison sites in likelihood of NGO contact at several time points, seen in the pooled analyses in Table 5.5A, result from differences within Michigan alone. Differences in number and specific types of services provided are more likely to arise from both states. The difference in number of services – with JOD victims receiving more services – emerges as statistically significant in these pooled analyses, whereas it was a consistent non-significant trend in the within-state analyses. JOD victims in both states were more likely to receive safety planning and needs assessment services, although statistical significance emerges only in the pooled analyses. JOD victims were more likely to get help with the criminal case only in Michigan, not in Massachusetts. The only area in which comparison victims were more likely to be served by NGOs than JOD victims was help with court orders, and this is consistent across the two states. This was probably due to the increased availability of prosecution-based and court-based victim service providers to assist victims with court orders in the JOD sites.[21]

[21] Both Washtenaw County and Dorchester used JOD funds to hire additional prosecution-based victim/witness advocates dedicated to domestic violence cases, and Dorchester employed an advocate in the Clerk's Office specifically to assist with restraining orders.

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Table 5.5A: Access to NGO Victim Services for JOD Versus Comparison			
	JOD	**Comparison**	**Significance**
Initial interview sample	N=526	N=508	
Contact prior to sampled incident	25%	14%	χ^2=17.3***
Contact since sampled incident	46%	27%	χ^2=38.5***
Had NGO VS contact since sampled incident	N=215	N=142	
Average number of services provided	2.7	2.2	*t*=2.2*
Types of services provided:			
Help with court order	21%	32%	χ^2=5.3*
Help with criminal case	55%	35%	χ^2=13.9***
Help with other legal matters	16%	12%	ns
Help with other problems	15%	14%	ns
Counseling/emotional support	33%	28%	ns
Safety planning	41%	26%	χ^2=7.1**
Needs assessment	41%	29%	χ^2=4.7*
Service referrals	49%	40%	ns
Follow-up interview sample	N=453	N=461	
Contact with NGO VS between initial and follow-up interviews	28%	13%	χ^2=30.3***
Had NGO VS contact since the initial interview	N=132	N=62	
The contact was about:			ns
The sampled incident	59%	55%	
A new incident	15%	7%	
Both	26%	39%	
* p≤.05, ** p≤.01, *** p≤.001. Based on Chi-square and t-test statistics.			

Provider Records on Victim Services in JOD Sites

Table 5.6 presents data from JOD site providers' records collected six months after case disposition. Combining justice-based and NGO providers, about one-quarter had a pre-incident history of service from at least one agency, and more than eight of ten Dorchester victims, and virtually all Washtenaw victims, were served by at least one agency since the incident. Those who were served received a number of different types of services, with Washtenaw victims receiving a greater variety.

Records from advocates based in prosecutors' offices and the courts showed that eight out of ten JOD victims received services from these victim specialists in Dorchester, and more than nine out of ten in Washtenaw. Dorchester victims received an average of 4.5 services from them, compared to 4.0 services received by Washtenaw victims.

Providers' records of NGO services showed large site-specific differences, and are in keeping with victims' interview reports. In Dorchester, a relatively small proportion of the sampled victims (14%) received victim services, compared to over three-quarters of sampled victims

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(77%) in Washtenaw, although the Dorchester NGOs provided more different types of services to those victims they did serve (an average of 8.2 services in Dorchester vs. 6.0 in Washtenaw). As mentioned earlier, these results do not necessarily mean that the Dorchester NGOs served few victims: it is important to remember that these providers were grouped into a Civil Legal Services Office whose mission was to assist victims with civil matters, whereas the evaluation sample was drawn from victims in criminal cases.

Table 5.6: Victim Services According to Justice-Based and NGO Providers' Records, for JOD Sites

	Dorchester (N=306)	**Washtenaw (N=170)**	**Significance**	**JOD Average**
Served by any agency in 12 months prior to incident?	28%	26%	ns	28%
Served by any agency since incident?	82%	98%	χ^2=25.2***	87%
Average number of services, for those who were served	5.7	8.1	*t*=5.5***	6.7
Served by justice-based VS providers since incident?	80%	92%	χ^2=11.3***	84%
Average number of services from justice-based providers, for those who were served	4.5	4.0	*t*=2.4*	4.3
Served by NGO VS providers since incident?	14%	77%	χ^2=183.2***	35%
Average number of services from NGO providers, for those who were served	8.2	6.0	*t*=2.7**	6.5

* p≤.05, ** p≤.01, *** p≤.001. Based on Chi-square and t-test statistics.

Victim Ratings of NGO Services

The following Likert-type items were used to assess victims' perceptions of NGO services:

- Service accessibility, helpfulness, satisfaction, and likelihood of re-contact: These four distinct items ranged from 1 to 4 with higher scores equaling greater accessibility, helpfulness, satisfaction, or likelihood of re-contact.

- Impact on violence and safety: These two distinct items ranged from 1 to 3 with higher scores equaling a more positive (better) impact.

- In addition, an overall rating of victim services was computed based on a scale of the four items indicating victims' ratings of service accessibility, helpfulness, satisfaction, and likelihood of re-contact. This scale had a reliability of 0.80 at initial interview and ranged from 1 to 4, with higher scores equaling more positive ratings of victim services.

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Victims' ratings of service received (Tables 5.7 and 5.7A) were quite similar between the JOD and comparison sites in each state. The exception was that in Massachusetts, Dorchester victims rated the services' impact on violence more positively than Lowell victims, though Lowell victims were more likely than Dorchester victims to report that they would contact the providers in the future if needed. No differences were found between the Michigan sites.

Table 5.7: Victim Ratings of NGO Victim Service Providers by Site within State[22,23]

	Dorchester	**Lowell**	**Sig.**	**Washtenaw**	**Ingham**	**Sig.**
Had NGO VS contact since sampled incident	n=71	n=61		n=144	n=81	
Overall rating of victim services	3.0	3.0	ns	3.5	3.5	ns
Service accessibility	2.8	2.6	ns	3.6	3.5	ns
Helpfulness of NGO contacts	3.2	3.1	ns	3.5	3.6	ns
Satisfaction with NGO contacts	3.1	2.9	ns	3.5	3.6	ns
Likelihood of NGO re-contact	3.0	2.9	ns	3.2	3.2	ns
Impact on violence of NGO contacts	2.4	2.2	*t*=2.6**	2.5	2.4	ns
Impact on safety of NGO contacts	2.3	2.1	ns	2.5	2.5	ns
Had NGO VS contact since initial interview	n=42	n=27		n=90	n=35	
Helpfulness of NGO contacts	3.3	3.2	ns	3.5	3.6	ns
Satisfaction with NGO contacts	3.4	3.1	ns	3.5	3.5	ns
Likelihood of NGO re-contact	3.4	3.9	*t*=2.1*	3.5	3.3	ns
Impact on violence of NGO contacts	2.4	2.4	ns	2.4	2.4	ns
Impact on safety of NGO contacts	2.4	2.4	ns	2.6	2.5	ns

* p≤.05, ** p≤.01, *** p≤.001. Based on Chi-square and t-test statistics.

Pooled analyses comparing the two JOD and the two comparison sites show a similar pattern of relatively positive ratings but no differences between the groups.

[22] All reported Ns are actual sample numbers, while reported means and percentages have been weighted to adjust for sample representativeness and comparability.

[23] All data are based on at least 95% of the total samples, unless otherwise noted.

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Table 5.7A: Victim Ratings of NGO Victim Service Providers for JOD Versus Comparison			
	JOD	**Comparison**	**Significance**
Had NGO VS contact since sampled incident	n=215	n=142	
Overall rating of victim services[24]	3.3	3.3	ns
Service accessibility[25]	3.3	3.2	ns
Service helpfulness[26]	3.4	3.3	ns
Satisfaction with service[27]	3.4	3.2	ns
Likelihood of re-contact	3.2	3.1	ns
Impact on violence[28]	2.4	2.3	ns
Impact on safety[29]	2.4	2.3	ns
Had NGO VS contact since initial interview	n=132	n=62	
Helpfulness of NGO contacts	3.4	3.4	ns
Satisfaction with NGO contacts	3.5	3.4	ns
Likelihood of NGO re-contact	3.4	3.5	ns
Impact on violence of NGO contacts	2.4	2.4	ns
Impact on safety of NGO contacts	2.5	2.4	ns
* p≤.05, ** p≤.01, *** p≤.001. Based on Chi-square and t-test statistics.			

Summary of NGO Victim Services

Victims' access to NGO services varied substantially across states, with many more Michigan than Massachusetts victims having contact with NGOs. Interview data found, and agency records in the JOD sites support, that JOD victims in Washtenaw were the most likely to have contact with NGO victim service agencies before the incident, between the incident and the initial interview, and between the two interviews. Post-incident contact rates were high in Washtenaw, with over two-thirds of the victims contacting NGOs by the initial interview, and nearly half having additional contact by the follow-up interview. Washtenaw victims were

[24] Data are based on 80% of JOD sample and 72% of comparison sample victims with NGO VS contact; the rest were missing data.

[25] Data are based on 69% of JOD sample and 65% of comparison sample victims with NGO VS contact; the rest were missing data.

[26] Data are based on 79 percent of JOD sample and 72 percent of comparison sample victims with NGO VS contact; the rest were missing data.

[27] Data are based on 94 percent of JOD sample and 90 percent of comparison sample victims with NGO VS contact; the rest were missing data.

[28] Data are based on 93 percent of JOD sample and 92 percent of comparison sample victims with NGO VS contact; the rest were missing data.

[29] Data are based on 94 percent of JOD sample and 93 percent of comparison sample victims with NGO VS contact; the rest were missing data.

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statistically more likely to have such contact than comparison victims in Ingham. Dorchester victims had much lower NGO contact rates, and differences in contact rates between the two Massachusetts sites were not significant. However, JOD victim service funds in Dorchester went primarily to the Civil Legal Services Office, meaning that although victims in criminal cases were not very likely to be served, victims in civil cases (not part of the sample) may have been more likely to be served.

For those victims who had contact with NGO providers, JOD victims received more services than comparison victims, and were more likely to get assistance with safety planning and needs assessment. However, comparison site victims were more likely to get help with court orders from NGOs, possibly because the JOD sites had expanded justice-based victim service providers who were more likely to assist with court orders than their comparison site counterparts.

Ratings of the services received and their impact on violence and safety, while generally positive, did not differ between JOD and comparison victims who had contact with these agencies, nor did they vary much within states. NGO victim services were generally perceived as accessible, helpful, and satisfactory, and victims were generally likely to call on these services again if needed in the future. The services were also rated as having a positive impact on victims' safety and the intimate partner violence in their lives. These findings correspond with findings from a national evaluation of victim services, in which clients reported high levels of satisfaction with services received (Newmark, Bonderman, Smith, and Liner, 2003).

These results do not, however, capture the role of government-based victim specialists. Victim service agency records in the JOD sites (not available in comparison sites) showed that the large majority of JOD victims were served by at least one provider, either a government-based victim specialist or an NGO victim service agency, since the sampled incident. Service rates for government-based providers were quite high in both JOD sites.

Did JOD Improve Victims' Interactions with Justice-Based and Allied Agencies or Opinions about their Response?

The initial and follow-up interviews asked victims about their experiences with a variety of justice agencies and affiliated service providers, including law enforcement, prosecution, defense, judges, probation, batterer intervention programs (BIPs), and other offender treatment programs. The way in which victims are treated, the services they are provided, and their perceptions of these agencies can be critical to their participation in the court case – often the key factor that determines whether a case will be dismissed or convicted – as well as their longer-term safety and well-being. Policies and training to improve the way justice agency and other staff treated victims was an important part of the JOD initiative. This section reviews the findings on victim experiences with law enforcement, prosecution, defense, courts, probation, and BIP and other offender treatment programs.

Victims' Experiences with Law Enforcement

Law Enforcement Intervention

Table 5.8 shows victims' law enforcement experiences at each site. In Michigan, comparison victims were more likely than JOD victims to report an immediate police response (although the large majority of Washtenaw victims reported an immediate response as well), were more likely

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to report receiving written information on domestic violence from the police, and were more likely to report that the officers took the defendant away (when he was present on the scene). However, Washtenaw officers responding to the call were significantly more likely than Ingham officers to offer the victim-oriented services of calling a hotline, helping victims get to a safe place, and giving victims information on available services. Other services that were offered frequently and at similar rates in both sites include offering information on no-contact orders and help with medical care for injuries.

In Massachusetts, Dorchester victims reported receiving significantly more services and investigation from the police than Lowell victims, although differences in types of service at the time of response were not significant. There were, however, significant differences between Dorchester and Lowell on several enforcement functions. Lowell victims were more likely to report that the police took the defendant away when he was still on scene; that the police indicated they would try to find defendants who had left the scene; and that the police removed guns and ammunition (although Dorchester victims more commonly reported than their abusers had access to guns and ammunition).

While these analyses do not test for statistical differences between the two Massachusetts sites versus the two Michigan sites, it seems likely that, regardless of differences within states, Michigan police were generally more likely to offer several types of victim-oriented services (providing written information on domestic violence and the legal system, offering to call a hotline, helping victims get to a safe place, offering help with medical injuries, giving information on service referrals, and asking about defendants' access to guns).

Table 5.8: Law Enforcement Intervention for Sampled Incident by Site within State[30,31]

Initial Interview Sample	**Dorchester (N=307)**	**Lowell (N=286)**	**Sig.**	**Washtenaw (N=219)**	**Ingham (N=222)**	**Sig.**
Police responded during or immediately after incident	87%	86%	ns	83%	90%	χ^2=4.3**
Police assistance to victims and investigation (average number of services)	4.0	3.7	*t*=2.2*	5.3	5.2	ns
Did not arrest victim	94%	93%	ns	92%	91%	ns
Provided written information on domestic violence	23%	23%	ns	44%	58%	χ^2=7.4**
Provided written information on legal system	19%	16%	ns	25%	32%	ns

[30] All reported Ns are actual sample numbers, while reported means and percentages have been weighted to adjust for sample representativeness and comparability.

[31] All data are based on at least 95% of the total samples, unless otherwise noted.

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Table 5.8: Law Enforcement Intervention for Sampled Incident by Site within State[30,31]						
Initial Interview Sample	**Dorchester (N=307)**	**Lowell (N=286)**	**Sig.**	**Washtenaw (N=219)**	**Ingham (N=222)**	**Sig.**
Discussed no-contact order	63%	61%	ns	49%	49%	ns
Advised victim to leave	18%	14%	ns	20%	19%	ns
Offered to call hotline	11%	8%	ns	40%	25%	χ^2=11.1***
Helped victim get to safe place	16%	12%	ns	40%	21%	χ^2=17.5***
Offered help with medical care for injuries	34%	26%	ns	44%	51%	ns
Gave information on service referrals	16%	15%	ns	60%	50%	χ^2=4.5*
Collected available evidence or called detective	71%	67%	ns	84%	85%	ns
Interviewed witnesses	39%	41%	ns	43%	46%	ns
Defendant at scene when police arrived	51%	53%	ns	59%	53%	ns
If yes: Talked to victim privately	70%	71%	ns	86%	87%	ns
If yes: Advised defendant to leave	10%	7%	ns	10%	5%	ns
If yes: Took defendant away	68%	79%	χ^2=4.1*	67%	79%	χ^2=4.3*
If no: Indicated they would try to find defendant	78%	89%	χ^2=7.0**	85%	80%	ns
Minor children present when police arrived	58%	55%	ns	51%	58%	ns
If yes: Talked to victim privately	58%	68%	ns	52%	53%	ns
Police asked if defendant had access to guns/ammunition	34%	36%	ns	57%	51%	ns
Defendant had access to guns/ammunition	14%	6%	χ^2=6.5**	17%	12%	ns
If yes: Police removed guns/ammunition	5%	18%	χ^2=5.6*	12%	8%	ns
* p≤.05, ** p≤.01, *** p≤.001. Based on Chi-square and t-test statistics.						

In the pooled analyses (Table 5.8A), most of the differences between JOD and comparison sites were due to differences within Michigan but not Massachusetts. The only significant difference found across both states was that JOD victims were less likely than comparison victims to report that officers removed the defendant from the scene (if present). The overall higher likelihood that officers in JOD sites would call a hotline and offer help getting victims to a safe place is related to significant differences in Michigan and non-significant differences in the same

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direction in Massachusetts. The comparison sites' higher rates of immediate police response and providing written information on domestic violence and the legal system arise from differences within Michigan but not Massachusetts.

Table 5.8A: Law Enforcement Intervention for Sampled Incident, for JOD Versus Comparison

Initial Interview Sample	**JOD (N=526)**	**Comparison (N=508)**	**Significance**
Police responded during or immediately after incident	83%	88%	χ^2=4.2*
Police assistance to victims and investigation (average number of services)	4.6	4.5	Ns
Did not arrest victim	93%	92%	Ns
Provided written information on domestic violence	32%	42%	χ^2=10.4***
Provided written information on legal system	19%	25%	χ^2=4.8*
Discussed no-contact order	55%	56%	Ns
Advised victim to leave	19%	17%	Ns
Offered to call hotline	24%	17%	χ^2=8.8**
Helped victim get to safe place	27%	16%	χ^2=18.9***
Offered help with medical care for injuries	40%	40%	Ns
Gave information on service referrals	37%	33%	Ns
Collected available evidence or called detective	78%	76%	Ns
Interviewed witnesses	39%	44%	Ns
Defendant at scene when police arrived	52%	53%	Ns
If yes: Talked to victim privately	77%	79%	Ns
If yes: Advised defendant to leave	10%	7%	Ns
If yes: Took defendant away	67%	79%	χ^2=9.0**

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Table 5.8A: Law Enforcement Intervention for Sampled Incident, for JOD Versus Comparison			
Initial Interview Sample	**JOD (N=526)**	**Comparison (N=508)**	**Significance**
If no: Indicated they would try to find defendant	81%	86%	Ns
Minor children present when police arrived[32]	53%	54%	Ns
If yes: Talked to victim privately	54%	57%	Ns
Police asked if defendant had access to guns/ammunition[33]	46%	43%	Ns
Defendant had access to guns/ammunition[34]	17%	8%	χ^2=16.8***
If yes: Police removed guns/ammunition	9%	10%	Ns
* p≤.05, ** p≤.01, *** p≤.001. Based on Chi-square and t-test statistics.			

Victim Ratings of Law Enforcement Intervention

Within states, victims' perceptions of police procedural justice and evaluations of the police response were again generally positive, but did not differ significantly between JOD and comparison victims (Table 5.9).

Table 5.9: Victim Ratings of Law Enforcement Intervention for Sampled Incident by Site within State[35,36]						
	Dorchester (N=307)	**Lowell (N=286)**	**Sig.**	**Washtenaw (N=219)**	**Ingham (N=222)**	**Sig.**
Victims' assessments of police procedural justice	1.6	1.6	ns	1.7	1.7	ns
Police gave victim chance to tell story	89%	88%	ns	95%	96%	ns

[32] Data are based on the 82 percent of JOD and comparison sample victims with children.

[33] Data are based on 84 percent of JOD sample and 80 percent of comparison sample.

[34] Data are based on 91 percent of JOD sample and 94 percent of comparison sample.

[35] All reported Ns are actual sample numbers, while reported means and percentages have been weighted to adjust for sample representativeness and comparability.

[36] All data are based on at least 95% of the total samples, unless otherwise noted.

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Victim trusted police to treat fairly	76%	75%	ns	79%	76%	ns
Police treated victim with respect	89%	86%	ns	89%	88%	ns
Satisfaction with police response	3.2	3.1	ns	3.2	3.3	ns
Likelihood of calling police again	3.4	3.5	ns	3.4	3.4	ns
Impact of police response on violence	2.5	2.5	ns	2.5	2.6	ns
Impact of police response on safety	2.5	2.5	ns	2.4	2.5	ns
* p≤.05, ** p≤.01, *** p≤.001. Based on Chi-square and t-test statistics.						

The only difference between the pooled JOD and comparison samples was a small but statistically significant difference, not found within either state to be significant, in which comparison victims felt that the police response had a more positive impact on the violence than the JOD victims (Table 5.9A).

Table 5.9A: Victim Ratings of Law Enforcement Intervention for Sampled Incident, for JOD Versus Comparison

Initial Interview Sample	**JOD (N=526)**	**Comparison (N=508)**	**Significance**
Victims' assessments of police procedural justice[37]	1.6	1.6	Ns
Police gave victim chance to tell story	92%	93%	Ns
Victim trusted police to treat fairly	75%	74%	Ns
Police treated victim with respect	88%	87%	Ns
Satisfaction with police response[38]	3.1	3.2	Ns
Likelihood of calling police again[39, 40]	3.4	3.5	ns

[37] Scale consists of three items indicating the extent to which police gave respondents a chance to tell their story and treated them fairly and with respect. Scale has a reliability of 0.67 and ranges from 0 to 2, with higher scores equaling greater procedural justice.

[38] Item ranges from 1 to 4 with higher scores equaling greater satisfaction.

[39] Item ranges from 1 to 4 with higher scores equaling greater likelihood.

[40] Likelihood of re-contact was measured again at follow-up and did not change significantly.

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Impact of police response on violence[41]	2.5	2.6	*t*=2.4*
Impact of police response on safety[42]	2.4	2.5	ns
* p≤.05, ** p≤.01, *** p≤.001. Based on Chi-square and t-test statistics.			

Summary of Law Enforcement Experiences

Nearly all victims reported an immediate police response to the incident that led to the court case, and victims reported receiving a number of different types of traditional policing and victim-oriented services from officers (especially in Michigan). Some within-state differences between JOD and comparison sites' police services were observed, but patterns were not consistent or widespread. The only significant difference found in both states was that JOD victims were less likely than comparison victims to report that officers removed the defendant from the scene (if present). In addition, the higher likelihood that officers would call a hotline and offer help getting victims to a safe place found in the pooled sample is related to significant differences in Michigan, and non-significant differences in the same direction in Massachusetts.

The findings indicate a few areas in which law enforcement response could be improved, especially in Massachusetts, where rates for many services were much lower than Michigan rates. Less than a quarter of Massachusetts victims received written information on domestic violence or the legal system, offers to call a hotline or provide help getting to a safe place, and service referrals. Massachusetts law enforcement was much stronger in the areas of providing information on no-contact orders, investigating the allegation, taking the abuser away or indicating they would try to locate him, and talking to victims privately when abusers or children were present. Michigan law enforcement, regardless of site, seemed to provide these and other case services at generally much higher rates (to at least one-quarter and often many more victims).

However, victims were generally satisfied with their experiences with law enforcement. Most victims reported that the police treated them fairly and with respect, and felt the police intervention had made a positive impact on their safety. Overall evaluations of the police response were positive, but ratings did not differ significantly between JOD and comparison victims either within or across states.

Victims' Experiences with Prosecution and Defense

JOD provided several enhancements in the way the prosecutor's office approached domestic violence cases, including more staff – prosecutors, advocates, and investigators—dedicated to these cases, as well as progressive policies such as evidence-based prosecution whenever possible, rather than relying solely on the testimony of often reluctant victims. The evaluation

[41] Item ranges from 1 to 3 with higher scores equaling a more positive (better) impact.

[42] Ibid.

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interviews assessed victims' interactions with and perceptions of prosecutorial staff to identify ways in which JOD victims' experiences differed from that of comparison victims. Victims were also asked a few questions about their contacts with defense counsel.

Contacts with Prosecution

Table 5.10 shows victims' experiences with prosecution within the two states. In Massachusetts, victims in Dorchester and Lowell showed similar rates of contact with prosecution staff – a little over half the victims – and similar numbers and purposes of contact. The only difference is that Dorchester victims reported they were more likely to be asked for evidence than Lowell victims. The most common purposes of contacts in both sites centered around case preparation: discussing testimony and encouraging victims to testify, soliciting victim input, explaining the court process, and providing case notification. Some victim-centered services were also frequently offered, including making suggestions for help sources and providing victims' rights information.

In Michigan, JOD victims were more likely than comparison victims to have contact with staff from the prosecutor's office, with three-quarters of JOD victims versus half of comparison victims reporting contact. Victims reported discussing a variety of topics with prosecutorial staff, with Washtenaw victims reporting wider-ranging discussions than Ingham victims. The most common contact purposes again centered around case preparation (discussing testimony and encouraging victims to testify, asking for victim input, explaining the court process, and providing case notification) and some victim-oriented services (suggesting help sources, providing victims' rights information, and assisting with victim compensation). More within-state differences were observed between the Michigan than the Massachusetts sites, with Washtenaw victims more likely than Ingham victims to report that their contacts with prosecutorial staff included case preparation topics (discussions of testifying, requests for evidence, explanations of the court process, and case notification) as well as victim-centered services (safety planning, court accompaniment, and victims' rights information)

Few victims in any of the four sites reported that prosecutorial staff threatened to force them to testify.

Table 5.10: Experiences with Prosecution by Site within State[43,44]

Initial Interview Sample	**Dorchester (N=307)**	**Lowell (N=286)**	**Sig.**	**Washtenaw (N=219)**	**Ingham (N=222)**	**Sig.**
Had contact with prosecutor's office	55%	55%	ns	75%	50%	χ^2=28.4***

[43] All reported Ns are actual sample numbers, while reported means and percentages have been weighted to adjust for sample representativeness and comparability.

[44] All data are based on at least 95% of the total samples, unless otherwise noted.

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Table 5.10: Experiences with Prosecution by Site within State[43,44]

Initial Interview Sample	**Dorchester (N=307)**	**Lowell (N=286)**	**Sig.**	**Washtenaw (N=219)**	**Ingham (N=222)**	**Sig.**
Had contact with prosecutor's office	N=174	N=169		N=151	N=116	
Average number of contacts[45]	2.2	2.2	ns	2.4	2.3	ns
Purposes of contacts (average number listed)	5.5	5.2	ns	6.9	5.6	*t*=3.5***
Discuss testifying	68%	63%	ns	68%	56%	χ^2=4.5*
Ask victim input	73%	72%	ns	75%	83%	ns
Ask for evidence	33%	20%	χ^2=6.4**	30%	19%	χ^2=4.0*
Encourage testimony	49%	39%	ns	41%	34%	ns
Threaten to force victim to testify	14%	12%	ns	11%	13%	ns
Suggest help sources	50%	45%	ns	64%	59%	ns
Safety planning	27%	22%	ns	37%	23%	χ^2=5.3*
Court accompaniment	30%	31%	ns	39%	27%	χ^2=4.0*
Explain court process	65%	61%	ns	82%	66%	χ^2=8.1**
Case notification	53%	63%	ns	83%	56%	χ^2=23.8***
Victim rights information	53%	56%	ns	85%	72%	χ^2=6.2**
Assist with victim impact statement	18%	21%	ns	27%	18%	ns
Assist with victim compensation	20%	15%	ns	51%	41%	ns

* p≤.05, ** p≤.01, *** p≤.001. Based on Chi-square and t-test statistics.

Table 5.10A shows differences between the two JOD sites and the two comparison sites in pooled analyses. The greater likelihood of JOD victims to have contact with prosecution staff in these analyses was due to differences within Michigan between Washtenaw and Ingham. Overall, the only difference significant in both states was that JOD prosecutors were more likely to ask victims for evidence than were comparison prosecutors. Other significant differences in pooled analyses due to significant differences within Michigan and consistent but non-significant trends in Massachusetts include a wider variety of contact purposes in JOD sites, and more discussions of testimony, encouragements to testify, safety planning, and assistance with victim

[45] Contacts are categorized as 0, 1, 2, and 3 or more.

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compensation in the JOD sites. The difference on case notification is because of differences within Michigan but despite differences within Massachusetts, since there was a trend in the opposite direction in Massachusetts (Lowell victims reported non-significantly more case notification services than Dorchester victims).

Table 5.10A: Experiences with Prosecution for JOD Versus Comparison

Initial Interview Sample	JOD (N=526)	Comparison (N=508)	Significance
Had contact with prosecutor's office	65%	52%	χ^2=17.5***
Had contact with prosecutor's office	N=325	N=285	
Average number of contacts	2.3	2.2	ns
Purposes of contacts (average number)	6.3	5.4	*t*=3.4***
Discuss testifying	70%	58%	χ^2=9.3**
Ask victim input	72%	77%	ns
Ask for evidence	32%	22%	χ^2=8.6**
Encourage testimony	46%	37%	χ^2=4.5*
Threaten to force victim to testify	12%	13%	ns
Suggest help sources	56%	50%	ns
Safety planning	31%	22%	χ^2=6.0**
Court accompaniment	35%	29%	ns
Explain court process	72%	65%	ns
Case notification	70%	61%	χ^2=5.0*
Victim rights information	70%	65%	ns
Assist with victim impact statement	25%	19%	ns
Assist with victim compensation	37%	29%	χ^2=4.2*

* p≤.05, ** p≤.01, *** p≤.001. Based on Chi-square and t-test statistics.

Victim Ratings of Prosecution

Tables 5.11 and 5.11A provide findings on victims' perceptions of their contacts with prosecutors. The only within-state difference was that Washtenaw victims felt the prosecutor's office had a small but statistically greater impact on their safety than did Ingham victims (Table 5.11). This difference accounts for the significant difference found in the pooled analysis for

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greater impact of prosecution on victim safety in the JOD sites, Table 5.11A (aided by a similar but non-significant difference in Massachusetts).

Table 5.11: Victim Ratings of Prosecution by Site within State[46,47]

Initial Interview Sample	**Dorchester (N=174)**	**Lowell (N=169)**	**Sig.**	**Washtenaw (N=151)**	**Ingham (N=116)**	**Sig.**
Victims' assessment of prosecutorial procedural justice	1.2	1.2	ns	1.4	1.3	ns
Gave victim chance to tell story	67%	59%	ns	69%	72%	ns
Trusted staff to treat fairly	64%	71%	ns	80%	78%	ns
Staff treated victim with respect	79%	82%	ns	92%	86%	ns
Satisfaction with information provided of prosecutorial staff	2.8	2.7	ns	3.2	2.9	ns
Satisfaction with case handling by prosecutorial staff	2.7	2.7	ns	3.0	2.9	ns
Impact on violence of prosecutorial staff	2.4	2.4	ns	2.5	2.5	ns
Impact on safety of prosecutorial staff	2.3	2.2	ns	2.4	2.3	*t*=2.1*

* p≤.05, ** p≤.01, *** p≤.001. Based on Chi-square and t-test statistics.

Table 5.11A: Victim Ratings of Prosecution for JOD Versus Comparison

	JOD (N=325)	**Comparison (N=285)**	**Significance**
Victims' assessment of prosecutorial procedural justice[48]	1.3	1.3	ns
Give victim chance to tell story	69%	67%	ns
Trusted staff to treat fairly	73%	74%	ns
Staff treated victim with respect	87%	83%	ns
Satisfaction with information provided of prosecutorial staff[49]	3.0	2.8	ns

[46] All reported Ns are actual sample numbers, while reported means and percentages have been weighted to adjust for sample representativeness and comparability.

[47] All data are based on at least 95% of the total samples, unless otherwise noted.

[48] Scale consists of three items indicating whether court staff gave respondents a chance to tell their story, treated them fairly, and/or treated them with respect. Scale has a reliability of 0.77 and ranges from 0 to 2, with higher scores equaling greater procedural justice.

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Satisfaction with case handling by prosecutorial staff [50]	2.9	2.8	ns
Impact on violence of prosecutorial staff[51, 52]	2.5	2.4	ns
Impact on safety of prosecutorial staff[53]	2.3	2.2	*t*=-2.0*
* p≤.05, ** p≤.01, *** p≤.001. Based on Chi-square and t-test statistics.			

Barriers to Participation in Prosecution and Contact with Defense Counsel

Barriers to participation in prosecution and contact with defense counsel differed between JOD and comparison victims within states, and patterns tended to differ between the two states as well (Table 5.12). In Massachusetts, JOD and comparison victims were equally likely to report a prosecution barrier (just over half the samples), although JOD victims reported significantly fewer kinds of prosecution barriers than comparison victims. The most common barriers for both sites were fear of defendant retaliation, losing work time, and creating problems with family and friends. Lowell victims were more concerned than Dorchester victims about losing time from work (likely because fewer Dorchester victims were employed) and language barriers (nearly a fifth of the Lowell victims reported language problems, many times the rate of any other site).

Dorchester victims were also significantly *less* likely than Lowell victims to report contact with the defense attorney (in contrast to patterns in Michigan). Nearly three-quarters of Dorchester and Lowell victims who did have such contact said the defense wanted them to testify in the defendant's favor, not to testify, or to drop the case. However, few such victims reported feeling threatened by defense counsel.

In Michigan, JOD victims were *more* likely than comparison victims to report barriers to prosecution, and reported a higher number of barriers on average. The types of barriers faced by Washtenaw and Ingham victims were similar, with fear of defendant retaliation, losing work time, and creating problems with family and friends predominating. Washtenaw victims were significantly more concerned about creating problems with family and friends than were Ingham victims, and reported more problems of types other than those listed.

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[49] Item ranges from 1 to 4 with higher scores equaling greater satisfaction.

[50] Ibid.

[51] Based on data from 94% of the JOD sample and 93% of the comparison sample who had contact with prosecution.

[52] Item ranges from 1 to 3 with higher scores equaling more positive (better) impact.

[53] Ibid.

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Washtenaw victims were significantly *more* likely than Ingham victims to report contact with the defense attorney, and six out of ten Washtenaw victims who had such contact said the defense wanted them to testify in the defendant's favor, not to testify, or to drop the case.

Table 5.12: Barriers to Participation in Prosecution by Site within State[54,55]

Initial Interview Sample	**Dorchester (N=307)**	**Lowell (N=286)**	**Sig.**	**Washtenaw (N=219)**	**Ingham (N=222)**	**Sig.**
Had one or more barriers to participation with prosecution	55%	55%	ns	59%	49%	χ^2=4.7*
Had one or more barriers to participation with prosecution	N=169	N=163		N=124	N=114	
Average number of barriers	1.8	2.1	*t*=2.8**	2.0	1.6	*t*=3.0**
Nature of barriers						
Fear of losing custody	27%	21%	ns	16%	18%	ns
Losing work time	34%	48%	χ^2=6.7**	48%	40%	ns
Creating problems with family and friends	34%	38%	ns	48%	34%	χ^2=4.9*
Immigration problems	4%	8%	ns	3%	3%	ns
Language barriers	4%	19%	χ^2=21.0***	4%	3%	ns
Fear of defendant retaliation	57%	61%	ns	56%	53%	ns
Other barriers	22%	19%	ns	29%	13%	χ^2=9.0**
Contacted by defense attorney	28%	44%	χ^2=16.0***	20%	9%	χ^2=10.6***
Contacted by defense attorney	N=73	N=126		N=45	N=19	
Defense wanted victim to testify in defendant's favor, not testify, or drop the case	70%	73%	ns	60%	N/A—small N	ns
Victim felt threatened by defense counsel	8%	11%	ns	12%	N/A—small N	ns

* p≤.05, ** p≤.01, *** p≤.001. Based on Chi-square and t-test statistics.

[54] All reported Ns are actual sample numbers, while reported means and percentages have been weighted to adjust for sample representativeness and comparability.

[55] All data are based on at least 95% of the total samples, unless otherwise noted.

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Only a few differences emerge in the pooled analysis (Table 5.12A), probably because differences at the within-state level tended to run counter to each other and so cancelled each other out when pooled. The comparison victims' higher reports of barriers around immigration issues and language apply only to Massachusetts, while the "other" category of barriers was observed only in Michigan.

Table 5.12A: Barriers to Participation in Prosecution for JOD Versus Comparison

Initial Interview Sample	**JOD (N=526)**	**Comparison (N=508)**	**Significance**
Had one or more barriers to victim's participation with prosecution	57%	52%	ns
Had one or more barriers to victim's participation with prosecution	N=293	N=277	
Average number of barriers	1.9	1.9	ns
Nature of barriers			
Fear of losing custody	22%	19%	ns
Losing work time	39%	46%	ns
Creating problems with family and friends	42%	35%	ns
Immigration problems	2%	6%	χ^2=5.0*
Language barriers	3%	10%	χ^2=12.4***
Fear of defendant retaliation	57%	57%	ns
Other barriers	26%	15%	χ^2=10.5***
Contacted by defense attorney	23%	26%	ns
Contacted by defense attorney	N=118	N=145	
Defense wanted victim to testify in defendant's favor, not testify, or drop the case	64%	63%	ns
Victim felt threatened by defense counsel	10%	10%	ns

* p≤.05, ** p≤.01, *** p≤.001. Based on Chi-square and t-test statistics.

Summary of Experiences with Prosecution and Defense Counsel

Similar to the findings for law enforcement, there seem to be more differences between states than between JOD and comparison sites in victims' reports of their experiences with prosecution. Within states, there were few differences between the Massachusetts sites but many more between the Michigan sites. About half the victims reported contacts with prosecutorial staff in three of the sites; three-quarters of Washtenaw victims reported contact. These contacts served a number of different purposes (with Washtenaw contacts the most wide-ranging), including various elements of case preparation and some indicators of victim-

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oriented services. Generally, Washtenaw victims most frequently reported various types of services.

Analyses of procedural justice elements indicated that victims felt the prosecutorial staff treated them fairly on the whole, with no substantial differences between JOD and comparison victims, either within or across states. Most victims felt that the staff gave them a chance to tell their story and treated them with respect; and most victims also trusted the staff to treat them fairly. Similarly, victims were generally satisfied with the information the prosecutorial staff gave them and with how the case was handled, and they felt the prosecutor's office intervention had a positive impact on their safety and violence by the abuser.

Many domestic violence victims are reluctant to participate with the prosecution in a court case for a variety of reasons. The most common barrier was fear of defendant retaliation, with over half of the victims who faced barriers reporting this concern. Other common barriers included losing time from work and creating problems with family and friends. There were differences between the JOD and comparison sites in both states on several measures, but the cross-state patterns were inconsistent and cancelled each other out in pooled analyses.

Victims' Experiences with the Courts

As mentioned previously, victims' participation in the court case can be a crucial factor in determining its outcome, but many victims are reluctant to participate for a variety of reasons. JOD sites hoped that they could encourage more victims to participate in the case by earlier and more frequent contact and by more outreach through governmental victim service staff. The victim interviews assessed the level and type of victims' participation in court proceedings, barriers to court attendance, and how they perceived the judicial role and its impact.

Victims' Court Participation

Approximately two-thirds of the victims reported attending court for a hearing in the case, with no differences between JOD and comparison victims in either within-state or pooled analyses (Tables 5.13 and 5.13A). JOD victims in Michigan reported a higher number of attendances than Michigan comparison victims, which accounts for the difference found in pooled analyses as well (although Massachusetts data show a similar but non-significant trend). Approximately one-quarter of the victims who attended court said they testified in the case, and about two-thirds reported feeling pressured to change their testimony or not to testify, most often by the defendant or the defendant's attorney (in a few cases by the prosecutor's office). These findings were consistent for victims in all four sites.

Table 5.13: Victims' Court Participation by Site within State[56,57]

[56] All reported Ns are actual sample numbers, while reported means and percentages have been weighted to adjust for sample representativeness and comparability.

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Initial Interview Sample	Dorchester (N=307)	Lowell (N=286)	Sig.	Washtenaw (N=219)	Ingham (N=222)	Sig.
Victim ever went to court for a case hearing	62%	64%	ns	66%	65%	ns
Victim ever went to court for a case hearing	N=200	N=199		N=143	N=147	
Average number of attendances	2.4	2.1	ns	2.2	1.5	*t*=5.2***
Average number of attendances but hearing was postponed or cancelled	0.6	0.7	ns	0.4	0.4	ns
Victim testified	27%	24%	ns	30%	29%	ns
Victim felt pressured to change testimony or not testify (e.g., by defendant or defendant's attorney or friends/family, or by prosecutor)	66%	69%	ns	63%	72%	ns
* p≤.05, ** p≤.01, *** p≤.001. Based on Chi-square and t-test statistics.						

Table 5.13A: Victims' Court Participation for JOD Versus Comparison			
Initial Interview Sample	**JOD (N=526)**	**Comparison (N=508)**	**Significance**
Victim ever went to court for a case hearing	66%	67%	ns
Victim ever went to court for a case hearing	N=343	N=346	
Average number of attendances	2.3	1.8	*t*=-5.4***
Average number of attendances but hearing was postponed or cancelled	0.6	0.5	ns
Victim testified	30%	28%	ns
Victim felt pressured to change testimony or not testify (e.g., by defendant or defendant's attorney or friends/family, or by prosecutor)	65%	71%	ns
* p≤.05, ** p≤.01, *** p≤.001. Based on Chi-square and t-test statistics.			

[57] All data are based on at least 95% of the total samples, unless otherwise noted.

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Victims' Ratings of Court and Judge

As seen with other justice agencies, most victims reported positive reactions to their court experience, with few differences between JOD and comparison groups either within or across states (Tables 5.14 and 5.14A). Judicial procedural justice was generally positive, with at least three-quarters of the victims in all sites trusting the judge to treat them fairly and feeling that the judge treated them with respect. In Massachusetts, but not in Michigan, JOD victims were significantly more likely than comparison victims to say the judge gave them a chance to tell their story. In Michigan, but not in Massachusetts, comparison victims were significantly more likely than JOD victims to report that the judge asked them what they wanted to happen to the defendant. These state-specific differences account for the differences found in pooled analyses, rather than consistent patterns across states.

Victims' satisfaction with how the judge handled the cases, likelihood of involving the courts again if necessary, and ratings of impact on violence and safety were positive and comparable between the two groups within states and overall.

Table 5.14: Victims' Ratings of Court and Judge by Site within State[58,59]

Initial Interview Sample	**Dorchester (N=307)**	**Lowell (N=286)**	**Sig.**	**Washtenaw (N=219)**	**Ingham (N=222)**	**Sig.**
Perceptions of judicial procedural justice	1.4	1.3	ns	1.3	1.2	ns
Judge gave victim chance to tell story	57%	44%	χ^2=6.4**	46%	38%	ns
Victim trusted judge to treat fairly	86%	83%	ns	83%	77%	ns
Judge treated victim with respect	86%	91%	ns	87%	78%	ns
Judge asked what victim wanted to happen to defendant	37%	34%	ns	30%	48%	χ^2=9.0**
Satisfaction with judge's handling of case	3.3	3.3	ns	3.2	3.2	ns
Likelihood of involving courts again if necessary	3.2	3.3	ns	3.1	3.2	ns
Impact of judge's handling of case on violence	2.5	2.5	ns	2.5	2.5	ns
Impact of judge's handling of case on safety	2.4	2.4	ns	2.4	2.4	ns

* p≤.05, ** p≤.01, *** p≤.001. Based on Chi-square and t-test statistics.

[58] All reported Ns are actual sample numbers, while reported means and percentages have been weighted to adjust for sample representativeness and comparability.

[59] All data are based on at least 95% of the total samples, unless otherwise noted.

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Table 5.14A: Victims' Ratings of Court and Judge for JOD Versus Comparison			
Initial Interview Sample	**JOD (N=526)**	**Comparison (N=508)**	**Significance**
Perceptions of judicial procedural justice[60, 61]	1.3	1.3	ns
Judge gave victim chance to tell story[62]	52%	43%	χ^2=5.7*
Victim trusted judge to treat fairly[63]	84%	81%	ns
Judge treated victim with respect[64]	87%	84%	ns
Judge asked what victim wanted to happen to defendant[65]	34%	42%	χ^2=4.9*
Satisfaction with judge's handling of case[66, 67]	3.2	3.3	ns
Likelihood of involving courts again if necessary[68]	3.2	3.2	Ns
Impact of judge's handling of case on violence[69, 70]	2.5	2.5	Ns
Impact of judge's handling of case on safety[71, 72]	2.4	2.4	Ns
* p≤.05, ** p≤.01, *** p≤.001. Based on Chi-square and t-test statistics.			

[60] Scale consists of three items indicating the extent to which the judge gave respondents a chance to tell their story and treated them fairly and with respect. Scale has a reliability of 0.72 and ranges from 0 to 2, with higher scores equaling greater procedural justice.

[61] Based on data from 92 percent of the applicable JOD sample and 87 percent of the applicable comparison sample.

[62] Based on data from 91 percent of the applicable comparison sample.

[63] Based on data from 89 percent of the applicable JOD sample and 87 percent of the applicable comparison sample.

[64] Based on data from 84 percent of the applicable JOD sample and 77 percent of the applicable comparison sample.

[65] Based on data from 92 percent of the applicable comparison sample.

[66] Item ranges from 1 to 4 with higher scores equaling greater satisfaction.

[67] Based on data from 94 percent of the applicable JOD sample and 92 percent of the applicable comparison sample.

[68] Item ranges from 1 to 4 with higher scores equaling greater likelihood.

[69] Item ranges from 1 to 3 with higher scores equaling more positive (better) impact.

[70] Based on data from 91 percent of the applicable JOD sample and 92 percent of the applicable comparison sample.

[71] Item ranges from 1 to 3 with higher scores equaling more positive (better) impact.

[72] Based on data from 93 percent of the applicable JOD sample and 92 percent of the applicable comparison sample.

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Barriers to Court Attendance

The barriers to court attendance reported by victims differed somewhat between the states (Table 5.15). In Massachusetts, there were no differences between the JOD and comparison sites, with about one-third or slightly more of the victims reporting an average of one or more barriers. The most common barriers were scheduling conflicts, problems such as not being notified or illness, and fear of attending (Tables 5.15 and 5.15A).

In Michigan, Washtenaw County victims were significantly more likely than Ingham victims to report a barrier to court attendance (43 percent versus 26 percent), especially scheduling conflicts, while Ingham victims were more likely to report "other" types of barriers (such as not being notified).

Table 5.15: Barriers to Court Attendance by Site within State[73,74]

Initial Interview Sample	**Dorchester (N=307)**	**Lowell (N=286)**	**Sig.**	**Washtenaw (N=219)**	**Ingham (N=222)**	**Sig.**
Had barriers to court attendance/ participation	32%	39%	Ns	43%	26%	χ^2=13.0***
Had barriers to court attendance/ participation	N=84	N=103		N=81	N=62	
Average number of participation barriers	1.2	1.4	ns	1.4	1.3	ns
Nature of barriers						
Scheduling conflict	43%	46%	ns	60%	37%	χ^2=6.8**
Child care problems	13%	22%	ns	18%	13%	ns
Transportation problems	8%	8%	ns	13%	10%	ns
Fear of attending	24%	34%	ns	27%	38%	ns
Other barriers (e.g., not notified)	35%	27%	ns	17%	31%	χ^2=4.0*

* p≤.05, ** p≤.01, *** p≤.001. Based on Chi-square and t-test statistics.

The pooled analysis showed a consistent but non-significant trend in both states emerging as a significant difference at the cross-state level. JOD victims in both states were significantly less likely than comparison victims to cite fear as a barrier to court attendance when the samples were pooled. Other differences observed in Michigan failed to be significant in pooled analyses.

[73] All reported Ns are actual sample numbers, while reported means and percentages have been weighted to adjust for sample representativeness and comparability.

[74] All data are based on at least 95% of the total samples, unless otherwise noted.

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Table 5.15A: Barriers to Court Attendance by Victims for JOD Versus Comparison			
Initial Interview Sample	**JOD Sample (N=526)**	**Comparison Sample (N=508)**	**Significance**
Had barrier to court attendance/ participation	36%	32%	ns
Had barrier to court attendance/ participation	N=165	N=165	
Average number of participation barriers	1.3	1.4	ns
Nature of barriers			
Scheduling conflict	52%	43%	ns
Child care problems	18%	17%	ns
Transportation problems	9%	9%	ns
Fear of attending	22%	40%	χ^2=116***
Other barriers (e.g., not notified, illness)	27%	28%	ns
* p≤.05, ** p≤.01, *** p≤.001. Based on Chi-square and t-test statistics.			

Summary of Victims' Court Experiences

About two-thirds of the victims attended court for a hearing, and about one-quarter of these victims testified, but there is no indication that JOD increased case participation by victims. About a third or more of the victims reported at least one barrier to court attendance or participation; the most frequently reported barrier to participation was scheduling conflicts, which did not differ by site. Pooled analyses found that comparison victims were more likely to report fear of attending as a participation barrier than JOD victims. In addition, about two-thirds of victims in all sites reported pressure to change their testimony or not testify, suggesting that these factors may have been influencing victims' participation in court.

Most victims reported positive reactions to their court experience, with few differences between JOD and comparison groups either within or across states. Only in Massachusetts did more JOD victims than comparison victims report that the judge gave them a chance to tell their story, and only in Michigan did more comparison than JOD victims state that the judge asked them what they wanted to happen to the defendant. On the whole, victims felt the judges treated them well and made a positive impact on their safety.

Victims' Experiences with Offender Supervision and Intervention Agencies

Although probation, BIPs, and other treatment providers (such as mental health and substance abuse programs) interact primarily with offenders, their services and victim safety can be enhanced through appropriate interactions with victims. Victims can provide insights on offenders' needs and reactions to services, and can alert agency officials when offenders are not complying with court requirements. JOD included components to enhance these types of communications, such as victim contact protocols for probation officers. Over half of the JOD victims and one-third of the comparison victims had their offender assigned to probation, and most of these offenders were also required to attend a batterer intervention program and/or

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another treatment program. Evaluation interviews assessed victims' contact with these agencies and how helpful they found the contacts to be.

Victims' Experiences with Offender Supervision and Intervention Providers

In both Michigan and Massachusetts, JOD greatly increased the likelihood of contact between the victim and probation officers, by follow-up interview, if the offender was on probation (Table 5.16). In Michigan, JOD victims who had probation contact also reported significantly more contacts with probation officers than comparison victims; the numbers of victims in Lowell who had probation contact was too small to conduct the statistical test in Massachusetts.

In Michigan, JOD also significantly increased the likelihood of contact by the time of the follow up interview between the victim and BIP if the offender was ordered to attend. Contact with other offender treatment agencies was reported less frequently than contact with probation officers and BIPs, but was twice as likely for Michigan JOD as for comparison victims (32 percent versus 16 percent).

Table 5.16: Victims' Experiences with Offender Supervision and Intervention Providers, by Site within State[75,76]

Follow-up Interview Sample	Dorchester (N=266)	Lowell (N=262)	Sig.	Washtenaw (N=187)	Ingham (N=199)	Sig.
Offender ordered to probation	n=147	n=65		n=110	n=112	
Contact with probation if offender on probation	63%	19%	χ^2=30.3***	77%	33%	χ^2=43.5***
Contact with probation if offender on probation	N=97	N=15		N=88	N=36	
If yes, average number of contacts	2.6	N/A—too small N	ns	3.2	2.3	*t*=3.6***
Offender ordered to BIP	n=106	n=26		n=103	n=99	
Contact with BIP if offender ordered to BIP	27%	28%	ns	44%	22%	χ^2=10.8***
Offender ordered to other treatment program	n=52	n=13		n=51	n=81	
Contact with other treatment program if offender in other treatment program[77]	16%	N/A—too small N	ns	32%	16%	ns

* p≤.05, ** p≤.01, *** p≤.001. Based on Chi-square and t-test statistics.

[75] All reported Ns are actual sample numbers, while reported means and percentages have been weighted to adjust for sample representativeness and comparability.

[76] All data are based on at least 95% of the total samples, unless otherwise noted.

[77] Including substance abuse treatment, mental health treatment, or mental retardation treatment.

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Every measure in the pooled analysis shows significantly more contact for JOD victims than comparison victims (Table 5.16A). Higher rates of probation officer contact are true for JOD cases in both states, but higher contact with BIP providers holds only in Michigan. The other measures (number of contacts with probation officers and contact with other treatment providers) are significant in Michigan and may or may not also be applicable to Massachusetts (those within-state analyses were not possible due to sample size constraints).

Table 5.16A: Victims' Experiences with Offender Supervision and Intervention Providers for JOD Versus Comparison

Follow-up Interview Sample	JOD (N=453)	Comparison (N=461)	Significance
Offender ordered to probation	n=257	n=177	
Contact with probation if offender on probation	71%	25%	χ^2=85.0***
Contact with probation if offender on probation	N=185	N=51	
If yes, average number of contacts	3.0	2.3	*t*=3.2**
Offender ordered to BIP	n=209	n=125	
Contact with BIP if offender ordered to BIP	37%	23%	χ^2=6.1**
Offender ordered to other treatment program	n=103	n=94	
Contact with other treatment program if offender in other treatment program[78]	28%	14%	*t*=4.0*

* p≤.05, ** p≤.01, *** p≤.001. Based on Chi-square and t-test statistics.

Victims' Ratings of Probation Contacts

In Michigan, JOD victims rated the effects of contacts with probation agents higher than comparison victims, in helpfulness and in impacts on their partners' violence and their personal safety (Table 5.17). In Massachusetts, differences could not be tested due to the fact that only 15 comparison victims interviewed at follow-up had contact with the defendant's probation officer.

Table 5.17: Victims' Ratings of Probation Contacts by Site within State[79,80]

[78] Including substance abuse treatment, mental health treatment, or mental retardation treatment.

[79] All reported Ns are actual sample numbers, while reported means and percentages have been weighted to adjust for sample representativeness and comparability.

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If Contact with Probation by Follow-up	Dorchester n=97	Lowell n=15	Sig.	Washtenaw n=88	Ingham n=36	Sig.
Helpfulness of probation contacts	3.1	N/A—too small N	ns	3.3	2.7	*t*=2.6**
Impact of probation contacts on violence	2.4	N/A	ns	2.6	2.3	*t*=2.6**
Impact of probation contacts on safety	2.5	N/A	ns	2.6	2.2	*t*=2.7**
* p≤.05, ** p≤.01, *** p≤.001. Based on Chi-square and t-test statistics.						

Differences between JOD and comparison victims (Table 5.17A), finding higher ratings by JOD victims, are certainly due to Michigan differences, and may or may not arise from Massachusetts differences as well.

Table 5.17A: Victims' Ratings of Probation Contacts for JOD Versus Comparison

If Contact with Probation by Follow-up	JOD n=185	Comparison n=51	Significance
Helpfulness of probation contacts[81, 82]	3.3	2.8	*t*=2.2*
Impact of probation contacts on violence[83, 84]	2.6	2.4	*t*=2.1*
Impact of probation contacts on safety[85, 86]	2.5	2.2	*t*=2.5**
* p≤.05, ** p≤.01, *** p≤.001. Based on Chi-square and t-test statistics.			

[80] All data are based on at least 95% of the total samples, unless otherwise noted.

[81] Item ranges from 1 to 4 with higher scores equaling greater helpfulness.

[82] Based on the 118 JOD victims and 28 comparison victims who reported contact between the initial and follow-up interview.

[83] Item ranges from 1 to 3 with higher scores equaling more positive (better) impact.

[84] Based on the 118 JOD victims and 28 comparison victims who reported contact between the initial and follow-up interview.

[85] Item ranges from 1 to 3 with higher scores equaling more positive (better) impact.

[86] Based on the 118 JOD victims and 28 comparison victims who reported contact between the initial and follow-up interview.

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Summary of Victims' Experiences with Offender Supervision and Intervention Providers

JOD shows a strong and consistent improvement in victims' interactions with offender supervision agencies, and to some extent with other intervention providers as well. Two-thirds to three-quarters of JOD victims reported contact with probation officers, which was about two to three times the number of comparison victims reporting such contact. Moreover, JOD victims in Washtenaw had more contacts and rated the helpfulness of these contacts and their effects on future violence and safety significantly greater than victims in Ingham. Victims' reported contact with batterer intervention providers was much lower -- about one-quarter of victims (Michigan sites, Ingham) to almost one-half (Washtenaw).

Did JOD Improve Victims' Sense of Safety and Well-Being?

The ultimate goal of JOD was to keep victims safe from further abuse and to promote the general well-being of victims and their children. Thus, the initial and follow-up interviews included questions intended to assess victims' current well-being and sense of safety; these data are presented here. Findings on victims' actual safety, based on repeat victimization by the offender, are presented in Chapter 7.

Victims' Reports of Consequences of the Intimate Partner Violence Incident

Victims were asked at initial and follow-up interviews about the consequences, both negative and positive, of the sampled incident and the ensuing court case (Table 5.18). In addition, several scales were used to measure victims' social support, perceived safety from further harm by the abuser, global well-being, and current service needs for unresolved problems.

About seven out of ten JOD and comparison victims experienced at least one (typically two to three) negative consequence from the incident and the ensuing court case, by the time of the follow-up interview. The most commonly reported negative consequences were that family finances suffered, the children had adjustment problems or were upset with the defendant, and the victim had to move. In Michigan, JOD victims were significantly less likely than comparison victims to report that they had moved, but more likely to say their children were experiencing adjustment problems and more likely to say that friends and family had pulled away from them. In Massachusetts, the only significant difference in the negative consequences reported by JOD and comparison victims was that the comparison victims were *more* likely to report that their children were having adjustment problems (the reverse of the pattern in Michigan).

Nearly all JOD and comparison victims reported some positive consequences as well, however, with an average of about two to three consequences. The most common was that they felt they had shown the offender that they would not tolerate more abuse (especially in Ingham). Many also became closer to their friends and family; nearly half of the offenders entered a treatment

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program (more likely for Massachusetts JOD than comparison cases, although rates were higher in both Michigan sites); and about one-quarter of the victims reported that their family finances improved (especially in Dorchester). About a quarter of the victims, with the highest rate in Washtenaw, also began working or going to school – enhancing their long-range autonomy and life options – and some reported that their own use of alcohol or drugs had decreased (not different by site).

Table 5.18: Victims' Consequences from Incident and Court Case, by Site within State[87,88]

	Dorchester	Lowell	Sig.	Washtenaw	Ingham	Sig.
Follow-up interview sample	n=266	n=262		n=187	n=199	
Had negative consequences by follow-up interview	69%	73%	ns	72%	73%	ns
Had negative consequences by follow-up interview	N=187	N=187		N=138	N=145	
Average number of negative consequences	2.4	2.4	ns	3.1	2.7	ns
Injury with medical care received (from initial interview)	8%	13%	ns	14%	13%	ns
Family finances worsened	32%	34%	ns	36%	36%	ns
Moved	27%	20%	ns	25%	36%	χ^2=5.0*
Went into hiding	10%	12%	ns	11%	9%	ns
Children's adjustment problems	18%	27%	χ^2=4.5*	32%	22%	χ^2=3.8*
Children got upset with victim	7%	9%	ns	14%	13%	ns
Children got upset with defendant	26%	20%	ns	29%	27%	ns
Family/friends pulled away from victim	11%	17%	ns	27%	12%	χ^2=13.8***
Victim's alcohol/drug use increased	7%	6%	ns	9%	9%	ns
Lost job	7%	5%	ns	8%	7%	ns
Lost health insurance/other benefits	5%	8%	ns	12%	7%	ns
Had positive consequences by follow-up interview	95%	90%	χ^2=4.6*	98%	98%	ns

[87] All reported Ns are actual sample numbers, while reported means and percentages have been weighted to adjust for sample representativeness and comparability.

[88] All data are based on at least 95% of the total samples, unless otherwise noted.

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Table 5.18: Victims' Consequences from Incident and Court Case, by Site within State[87,88]						
	Dorchester	**Lowell**	**Sig.**	**Washtenaw**	**Ingham**	**Sig.**
Had positive consequences by follow-up interview	N=253	N=237		N=183	N=196	
Average number of positive consequences	2.4	2.5	ns	2.8	2.7	ns
Showed defendant that victim wouldn't stand for any more abuse	88%	82%	ns	80%	92%	χ^2=11.1***
Got closer to social network	54%	59%	ns	55%	57%	ns
Defendant entered treatment	37%	27%	χ^2=4.5*	56%	50%	ns
Family finances improved	31%	22%	χ^2=5.0*	27%	22%	ns
Began working or going to school	22%	25%	ns	37%	26%	χ^2=5.8*
Victim's alcohol/drug use decreased	12%	12%	ns	21%	17%	ns
* p≤.05, ** p≤.01, *** p≤.001. Based on Chi-square and t-test statistics.						

In the pooled sample (Table 5.18A), the non-significant trend for Michigan JOD victims to report more negative consequences than Michigan comparison victims becomes significant as the sample increases in size and statistical power. Differences in children's adjustment problems and family/friends pulling away result from Michigan differences, as the patterns are reversed in Massachusetts. The JOD effect for defendants entering treatment arises from differences in Massachusetts, with a similar trend in Michigan.

Table 5.18A: Victims' Consequences from Incident and Court Case, for JOD Versus Comparison			
Follow-up Interview Sample	**JOD n=453**	**Comparison n=461**	**Significance**
Had negative consequences by follow-up interview[89]	70%	71%	ns
Had negative consequences by follow-up interview	N=325	N=332	
Average number of negative consequences	2.9	2.5	*t*=2.6**
Injury with medical care received (from initial interview)	14%	11%	ns

[89] Only items endorsed by 5 percent or more of either the JOD or comparison samples are reported.

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Table 5.18A: Victims' Consequences from Incident and Court Case, for JOD Versus Comparison

Follow-up Interview Sample	JOD n=453	Comparison n=461	Significance
Family finances worsened	35%	34%	ns
Moved	25%	27%	ns
Went into hiding	11%	9%	ns
Children's adjustment problems[90]	27%	20%	χ^2=4.0*
Children got upset with victim[91]	11%	11%	ns
Children got upset with defendant[92]	29%	24%	ns
Family/friends pulled away from victim	19%	14%	χ^2=5.8*
Victim's alcohol/drug use increased	9%	7%	ns
Lost job	8%	7%	ns
Lost health insurance/other benefits	8%	6%	
Had positive consequences by follow-up interview	96%	95%	ns
Had positive consequences by follow-up interview	N=436	N=433	
Average number of positive consequences	2.6	2.6	ns
Showed defendant that victim wouldn't stand for any more abuse	86%	88%	ns
Got closer to social network	54%	56%	ns
Defendant entered treatment[93]	47%	40%	χ^2=4.3*
Family finances improved	27%	26%	ns
Began working or going to	27%	27%	ns

[90] Data are based on victims with children who comprise 82 percent and 81 percent, respectively, of the JOD and comparison samples for this question.

[91] Ibid.

[92] Data are based on victims with children who comprise 81 percent and 80 percent, respectively, of the JOD and comparison samples for this question.

[93] Data are based on 91 percent and 89 percent, respectively, of the JOD and comparison samples.

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Table 5.18A: Victims' Consequences from Incident and Court Case, for JOD Versus Comparison			
Follow-up Interview Sample	**JOD n=453**	**Comparison n=461**	**Significance**
school			
Victim's alcohol/drug use decreased	16%	14%	ns
* p≤.05, ** p≤.01, *** p≤.001. Based on Chi-square and t-test statistics.			

Victims' Unmet Service Needs

Another measure of well-being was current service needs, which identified specific areas in which victims' functioning was not satisfactory. Somewhat over half the JOD and comparison victims reported at least one current service need at both the initial and follow-up interviews, averaging just over two service needs.

About half or more of victims remained in need of services at initial and follow-up interviews, despite efforts by NGOs to contact and serve them (Table 5.19). More Dorchester than Lowell victims had service needs at the initial interview, and Washtenaw victims had more needs than Ingham victims at the follow-up interview. The areas in which the most victims (about 20 percent or more) reported needing services, at both initial and follow-up interviews, were in feeling anxious or depressed and in finding a job (at similar rates for all samples). Many Dorchester victims also needed help finding housing, and many Washtenaw victims needed help with their children's emotional/social problems.

Table 5.19: Victims' Unmet Service Needs by Site within State[94,95]						
	Dorchester	**Lowell**	**Sig.**	**Washtenaw**	**Ingham**	**Sig.**
Initial interview sample	n=307	n=286		n=219	n=222	
Had outstanding service needs at initial interview	60%	50%	χ^2=6.6**	52%	57%	ns
Had outstanding service needs at initial interview	N=196	N=148		N=114	N=129	
Average number of needs (range 0-10)	2.2	2.4	ns	2.7	2.3	ns
Finding housing	26%	13%	χ^2=13.2***	15%	19%	ns
Immigration problems	1%	0.4%	ns	2%	0.5%	ns
Getting medical	14%	12%	ns	16%	18%	ns

[94] All reported Ns are actual sample numbers, while reported means and percentages have been weighted to adjust for sample representativeness and comparability.

[95] All data are based on at least 95% of the total samples, unless otherwise noted.

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Table 5.19: Victims' Unmet Service Needs by Site within State[94,95]						
	Dorchester	**Lowell**	**Sig.**	**Washtenaw**	**Ingham**	**Sig.**
care/insurance						
Getting help for children's emotional/social problems	16%	12%	ns	22%	11%	χ^2=7.0**
Getting a divorce	4%	10%	χ^2=6.0**	10%	7%	ns
Problems with drugs or alcohol	2%	5%	ns	2%	4%	ns
Feeling anxious or depressed	31%	26%	ns	26%	28%	ns
Finding a job	24%	19%	ns	20%	23%	ns
Getting public assistance	12%	11%	ns	13%	8%	ns
Need help with other problems	9%	16%	χ^2=7.5**	19%	14%	ns
Follow-up interview sample	N=266	N=262		N=187	N=199	
Had outstanding service needs at follow-up interview	55%	61%	ns	47%	48%	ns
Had outstanding service needs at follow-up interview	N=161	N=144		N=92	N=92	
Average number of needs (range 0-10)	2.3	2.3	ns	2.3	1.9	*t*=2.4*
Finding housing	27%	18%	χ^2=5.8*	14%	17%	ns
Immigration problems	1%	2%	ns	1%	0%	ns
Getting medical care/insurance	16%	11%	ns	15%	15%	ns
Getting help for children's emotional/social problems	10%	16%	χ^2=3.9*	15%	10%	ns
Getting a divorce	7%	8%	ns	9%	3%	χ^2=5.3*
Problems with drugs or alcohol	2%	1%	ns	1%	2%	ns
Feeling anxious or depressed	26%	30%	ns	24%	17%	ns
Finding a job	32%	17%	χ^2=13.6***	16%	19%	ns
Getting public assistance	14%	15%	ns	9%	4%	ns
Need help with other problems	4%	11%	χ^2=8.1**	11%	5%	χ^2=5.1*
* p≤.05, ** p≤.01, *** p≤.001. Based on Chi-square and t-test statistics.						

The disparate patterns within the two states result in no consistent significant differences in the pooled sample (Table 5.19A); the difference in wanting help for their children's needs is due to the findings in Michigan.

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Table 5.19A: Victims' Unmet Service Needs for JOD Versus Comparison			
	JOD	**Comparison**	**Significance**
Initial interview sample	n=526	n=508	
Had outstanding service needs at initial interview	56%	57%	ns
Had outstanding service needs at initial interview	N=310	N=277	
Average number of needs (range 0-10)	2.4	2.3	ns
Finding housing	21%	18%	ns
Immigration problems	1%	0.4%	ns
Getting medical care/insurance	15%	14%	ns
Getting help for children's emotional/social problems[96]	19%	12%	χ^2=7.3**
Getting a divorce	7%	8%	ns
Problems with drugs or alcohol Lisa-no longer significant	2%	4%	ns
Feeling anxious or depressed	27%	26%	ns
Finding a job	22%	23%	ns
Getting public assistance	12%	10%	ns
Need help with other problems	13%	16%	ns
Follow-up interview sample	n=453	n=461	
Had outstanding service needs at follow-up interview	54%	51%	ns
Had outstanding service needs at follow-up interview	N=253	N=236	
Average number of needs (range 0-10)	2.3	2.1	ns
Finding housing	20%	16%	ns
Immigration problems	1%	1%	ns
Getting medical care/insurance	15%	12%	ns
Getting help for children's	14%	13%	ns

[96] Based on the 430 JOD respondents and 416 comparison site respondents with children at the time of the initial interview.

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Table 5.19A: Victims' Unmet Service Needs for JOD Versus Comparison			
	JOD	**Comparison**	**Significance**
emotional/social problems[97]			
Getting a divorce	7%	7%	ns
Problems with drugs or alcohol	2%	2%	ns
Feeling anxious or depressed	25%	22%	ns
Finding a job	23%	19%	ns
Getting public assistance	11%	9%	ns
Need help with other problems	9%	7%	ns
* p≤.05, ** p≤.01, *** p≤.001. Based on Chi-square and t-test statistics.			

Victims' Ratings of Social Support, Safety and Well-Being

The measures used to assess victim ratings of social support, safety, and well-being consisted of the following three scales:

- Social support: This scale consisted of five Likert-type response items indicating whether respondents had family, friends, or others to turn to when they needed help or wanted to discuss their relationship problems. The scale had a reliability of .76 at initial interview and .75 at follow-up. Scale scores ranged from 1 to 5, with higher scores indicating greater social support.

- Perceived safety: This scale consisted of four Likert-type response items indicating how safe respondents perceived themselves to be from the defendant. The scale had a reliability of .71 at initial interview and .76 at follow-up. Scale scores ranged from 1 to 4, with higher scores indicating greater perceived safety.

- Global well-being: This scale consisted of three Likert-type response items indicating how satisfied and confident respondents feel about their lives and their future. The scale had a reliability of .64 at initial interview and .71 at follow-up. Scale scores ranged from 1 to 4, with higher scores indicating greater global well-being.

Both JOD and comparison victims reported strong social support from their families and friends (Table 5.20). Similarly, their sense of safety from further abuse by the defendant and global well-being was moderately high. However, the JOD initiative did not appear to be associated

[97] Based on the 373 JOD respondents and 376 comparison site respondents with children at the time of the follow-up interview.

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with improved victim ratings of social support, safety, or well-being. In Michigan, ratings of social support at both interviews and perceived safety and global well-being at the follow-up interview were significantly higher among comparison victims in Ingham than among JOD victims in Washtenaw. The differences between JOD and comparison victims in Massachusetts were not significant. The only difference that attained significance in pooled analyses arose from Ingham victims' greater perceived safety at follow-up (Table 5.20A).

Table 5.20: Victims' Ratings of Social Support, Safety and Well-Being by Site within State[98,99]

	Dorchester	**Lowell**	**Sig.**	**Washtenaw**	**Ingham**	**Sig.**
Initial interview sample	N=307	N=286		N=219	N=222	
Social support scale	3.9	3.9	ns	3.8	4.0	*t*=2.8**
Perceived safety scale	3.4	3.3	ns	3.4	3.4	ns
Global well-being scale	3.2	3.1	ns	3.2	3.3	ns
Follow-up interview sample	N=266	N=262		N=187	N=199	
Social support scale	4.0	3.9	ns	3.9	4.1	*t*=2.7**
Perceived safety scale	3.5	3.5	ns	3.4	3.6	*t*=3.4***
Global well-being scale	3.3	3.3	ns	3.3	3.5	*t*=2.4*

* p≤.05, ** p≤.01, *** p≤.001. Based on Chi-square and t-test statistics.

Table 5.20A: Victims' Ratings of Social Support, Safety and Well-Being for JOD Versus Comparison

	JOD n=453	**Comparison n=461**	**Significance**
Initial interview sample	N=526	N=508	
Social support scale	3.9	3.9	ns
Perceived safety scale	3.4	3.4	ns
Global well-being scale	3.2	3.3	ns
Follow-up interview sample	N=453	N=461	
Social support scale	4.0	4.0	ns
Perceived safety scale	3.4	3.6	*t*=2.8**
Global well-being scale	3.3	3.4	ns

* p≤.05, ** p≤.01, *** p≤.001. Based on Chi-square and t-test statistics.

[98] All reported Ns are actual sample numbers, while reported means and percentages have been weighted to adjust for sample representativeness and comparability.

[99] All data are based on at least 95% of the total samples, unless otherwise noted.

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Summary of JOD Impact on Victims' Well-Being

The measures of victims' well-being do not show any strong or pervasive effects for the JOD intervention, but they do suggest ways in which policy and services can be improved. About three-quarters of victims reported suffering two or three negative consequences from the abusive incident and the ensuing court case, most often related to finances, the need to move, and children's adjustment problems. These should be promising areas for future service development. However, nearly all victims also reported two or three positive consequences as well, with the most common being they showed the defendant they wouldn't stand for any more abuse. Over half the victims in all four samples reported unmet needs at the initial and follow-up interviews, suggesting that victim services are needed long after the court case has ended. The most common service needs were help with emotional reactions and employment issues. Despite negative consequences and outstanding service needs, many victims reported strong social support and felt that they were generally safe and doing well.

What Factors Determine Perceived Safety and Well-Being?

Multivariate regression models predicting JOD's effects on perceived safety, well-being, and current service needs at follow-up, in the context of a number of other factors, were tested and refined. An elaboration approach to modeling was followed, in which bivariate relationships were first tested between each outcome variable and potential predictor variable. Predictors that were significant at the bivariate level or were of pressing importance for design or conceptual reasons were then used in multivariate models for each outcome variable. The predictors tested included factors important to the evaluation design (e.g., JOD versus comparison, Massachusetts versus Michigan, case dismissed versus convicted) and those of conceptual interest (e.g., victim, offender, and case characteristics). Also tested were a number of mediating or moderating factors thought to influence the effect of JOD on the three outcomes (e.g., social support, consequences of the incident), as well as possible interactions of other key factors with JOD. Weights were used to control for sampling biases. Multivariate analyses were run separately by state and also for the pooled sample. Tables 5.21 through 5.22C present results from the final multivariate models predicting each outcome (see complete multivariate results in Appendix A).

The question of primary interest is whether JOD had an effect on victims' service needs, sense of safety or well-being (Table 5.21). No strong or consistent effects emerged from these analyses: only one outcome measure showed an effect for JOD, but in only one state. In Michigan, comparison site victims felt safer than JOD victims.

Given victim reports of their interactions with justice agency personnel and the victim services they received from non-governmental providers, it is perhaps not surprising that the JOD interventions did not show stronger effects on safety and well-being. The interventions were, after all, targeted primarily at assisting victims with the criminal case and civil matters in the court. Justice agency staff interactions focused exclusively on court cases, and even non-governmental victim service providers' efforts were focused primarily on justice-related matters (needs assessments and service referrals are important early steps but do not actually deliver services to address non-justice matters). Given the complexity of domestic violence and its far-reaching effects in victims' lives, interventions including but not limited to the justice system may be necessary to improve victims' overall well-being.

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It is also interesting to note the following background, mediator, and moderator variables which had the most consistent and pervasive influences on outcomes (significant for at least two of the three outcomes and in aggregate analyses as well as separate analyses by state), even though they do not bear directly on the question of JOD's effect (Table 5.22A-C):

- Victims with higher levels of social support felt safer, had a greater sense of well-being, and had fewer service needs at follow-up.
- The fewer negative consequences from the incident and ensuing court case (see Table 5.18 for a list of these consequences), the greater perceived safety and well-being victims reported, and the fewer outstanding service needs at follow-up.
- The more positive consequences from the incident and ensuing court case (see Table 5.18 for a list of these consequences), the greater perceived safety and well-being victims reported at follow-up.
- There are state differences as well. Michigan victims reported a higher sense of global well-being, while Massachusetts victims reported more current service needs.
- In addition, victims who reported that the defendant experienced psychological or emotional problems in the nine months previous to the follow-up interview also reported lower ratings of safety and overall well-being, and had more current service needs at follow-up—though in state-specific analyses, this pattern was only true in Massachusetts.
- When these analyses are run separately for each state (Table 5.22A and 5.22B), the pattern of effects for defendants' psychological status (victim's reports of offender's psychological or emotional problems), victim's social support, and consequences of the incident holds true in both or at least one state. In addition, several state-specific findings emerged for at least two of the three outcome measures (Table 5.22A). When compared to White victims, Massachusetts victims who were of other/multiracial race had lower perceived safety and higher global well-being, and victims whose partner had alcohol or drug problems had lower perceived safety yet fewer current service needs.

Table 5.21. Estimated JOD Effects Based on Multivariate Modeling Results with Control Variables Held Constant at their Means

	Perceptions of Safety	Global Well-Being	Current Service Needs
Massachusetts			
JOD	3.44	3.27	1.54
Comparison	3.47	3.25	1.39
Michigan			
JOD	3.43**	3.41	1.05
Comparison	3.61	3.41	0.97
Overall			
JOD	3.44**	3.33	1.27
Comparison	3.54	3.33	1.13

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Table 5.21. Estimated JOD Effects Based on Multivariate Modeling Results with Control Variables Held Constant at their Means			
	Perceptions of Safety	**Global Well-Being**	**Current Service Needs**
* p≤.05, ** p≤.01, *** p≤.001			

Table 5.22A. Multivariate Regression Models Predicting Victims' Perceptions of Safety, Well-Being, and Current Service Needs at Follow-Up Interview: Massachusetts[100]			
	Perceptions of Safety	**Global Well-Being**	**Current Service Needs**
JOD	0	0	0
Case dismissed	0	0	0
Background Variables			
Black victim	0	0	0
Other race victim	–	+	0
Victim financial independence[101]	N/A[102]	0	– –
Victim high school graduate	0	N/A	0
Victim in school/training program	N/A	0	N/A
Prior physical assault in year before incident	0	0	0
Top arrest charge of sampled incident was assault and battery	0	N/A	N/A
Minor child present at incident	N/A	N/A	–
Contact with NGO victim services before incident	N/A	N/A	–
Victim lived with defendant from incident to follow-up	+	N/A	N/A
Defendant ever tried to kill victim	– –	0	0
Defendant has alcohol/drug problems	–	0	– – –
Defendant had psychological/emotional problems since initial interview	–	0	++

[100] For Tables 5.22A through 5.22C, this system was used to represent findings: N/A = not tested in the analyses; 0 = tested and no effects found; --- = tested and a negative association found; +++ = tested and a positive association found. The number of --- and +++ signs indicates the strength of the relationship, with one sign indicating p<.05; two signs indicating p<.01; and three signs indicating p<.001.

[101] Scale formed of employment, income, and source of health care payments; Cronbach's alpha = .75.

[102] Predictor variables denoted "N/A" were not significant at the bivariate level and were not used in multivariate analyses of the outcome measure.

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Table 5.22A. Multivariate Regression Models Predicting Victims' Perceptions of Safety, Well-Being, and Current Service Needs at Follow-Up Interview: Massachusetts[100]

	Perceptions of Safety	Global Well-Being	Current Service Needs
Mediator and Moderator Variables			
Victim social support at follow-up interview	+++	+++	0
Perceived safety at initial interview	++	N/A	N/A
Well-being at initial interview	N/A	0	N/A
Current service needs at initial interview	N/A	N/A	+++
Number of negative consequences of incident and court case	–	– –	+++
Number of positive consequences of incident and court case	+	+++	0
Procedural justice for all justice agencies	N/A	0	0
Satisfaction with justice agencies and victim services	0	0	0
Number of services received from NGO victim services	0	N/A	N/A
Follow-up contact with NGO victim services	– – –	0	0
Had contact with prosecutor's office	0	N/A	N/A
Extent of contact with prosecutor's office	0	N/A	N/A
Number of barriers to participation with prosecution	0	0	0
Police procedural justice	N/A	N/A	0
Satisfaction with way police treated victim	N/A	N/A	0
Currently in relationship with defendant at follow-up interview	0	N/A	0
Threats/intimidation since incident	–	0	0
Physical assault since incident	0	0	0
Severe physical assault since incident	0	0	0

0 No effect, + Positive effect, – Negative effect

One symbol p≤.05, Two symbols p≤.01, Three symbols p≤.001

Table 5.22B. Multivariate Regression Models Predicting Victims' Perceptions of Safety, Well-Being, and Current Service Needs at Follow-Up Interview: Michigan

	Perceptions of Safety	Global Well-Being	Current Service Needs
JOD	– –	0	0
Case dismissed	0	0	0
Background Variables			
Black victim	0	0	+
Other race victim	0	0	0
Victim financial independence	N/A	0	0

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Table 5.22B. Multivariate Regression Models Predicting Victims' Perceptions of Safety, Well-Being, and Current Service Needs at Follow-Up Interview: Michigan

	Perceptions of Safety	Global Well-Being	Current Service Needs
Victim high school graduate	+++	N/A	0
Victim in school/training program	N/A	0	N/A
Prior physical assault in year before incident	0	0	0
Top arrest charge of sampled incident was assault and battery	0	N/A	N/A
Minor child present at incident	N/A	N/A	0
Contact with NGO victim services before incident	N/A	N/A	0
Victim lived with defendant from incident to follow-up	0	N/A	N/A
Defendant ever tried to kill victim	–	0	0
Defendant has alcohol/drug problems	0	0	+
Defendant had psychological/emotional problems since initial interview	0	0	0
Mediator and Moderator Variables			
Victim social support at follow-up interview	0	+++	– – –
Perceived safety at initial interview	+++	N/A	N/A
Well-being at initial interview	N/A	+++	N/A
Current service needs at initial interview	N/A	N/A	+++
Number of negative consequences of incident and court case	–	–	+++
Number of positive consequences of incident and court case	++	+	0
Procedural justice for all justice agencies	N/A	0	0
Satisfaction with justice agencies and victim services	0	0	0
Number of services received from NGO victim services	0	N/A	N/A
Follow-up contact with NGO victim services	0	0	0
Had contact with prosecutor's office	0	N/A	N/A
Extent of contact with prosecutor's office	0	N/A	N/A
Number of barriers to participation with prosecution	0	0	0
Police procedural justice	N/A	N/A	+
Satisfaction with way police treated victim	N/A	N/A	0
Currently in relationship with defendant at follow-up interview	0	N/A	0
Threats/intimidation since incident	0	–	0
Physical assault since incident	0	0	–
Severe physical assault since incident	– –	0	0

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Table 5.22B. Multivariate Regression Models Predicting Victims' Perceptions of Safety, Well-Being, and Current Service Needs at Follow-Up Interview: Michigan

	Perceptions of Safety	Global Well-Being	Current Service Needs
0 No effect, + Positive effect, – Negative effect One symbol p≤.05, Two symbols p≤.01, Three symbols p≤.001			

Table 5.22C. Multivariate Regression Models Predicting Victims' Perceptions of Safety, Well-Being, and Current Service Needs at Follow-Up Interview: Overall Sample

	Perceptions of Safety	Global Well-Being	Current Service Needs
JOD	– –	0	0
State (1=MA, 0=MI)	0	– –	++
Case dismissed	0	0	0
Background Variables			
Black victim	0	0	0
Other race victim	0	0	0
Victim financial independence	N/A	0	–
Victim high school graduate	+	N/A	0
Victim in school/training program	N/A	+	N/A
Prior physical assault in year before incident	0	0	0
Top arrest charge of sampled incident was assault and battery	0	N/A	N/A
Minor child present at incident	N/A	N/A	0
Contact with NGO victim services before incident	N/A	N/A	–
Victim lived with defendant from incident to follow-up	0	N/A	N/A
Defendant ever tried to kill victim	– –	0	0
Defendant has alcohol/drug problems	–	0	0
Defendant had psychological/emotional problems since initial interview	–	– –	+
Mediator and Moderator Variables			
Victim social support at follow-up interview	+++	+++	–
Perceived safety at initial interview	+++	N/A	N/A
Well-being at initial interview	N/A	+++	N/A
Current service needs at initial interview	N/A	N/A	+++
Number of negative consequences of incident and court case	– – –	– – –	+++
Number of positive consequences of incident and court case	++	+++	0
Procedural justice for all justice agencies	N/A	0	–

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Table 5.22C. Multivariate Regression Models Predicting Victims' Perceptions of Safety, Well-Being, and Current Service Needs at Follow-Up Interview: Overall Sample

	Perceptions of Safety	Global Well-Being	Current Service Needs
Satisfaction with justice agencies and victim services	0	0	0
Number of services received from NGO victim services	0	N/A	N/A
Follow-up contact with NGO victim services	– –	– –	0
Had contact with prosecutor's office	0	N/A	N/A
Extent of contact with prosecutor's office	0	N/A	N/A
Number of barriers to participation with prosecution	0	0	0
Police procedural justice	N/A	N/A	+
Satisfaction with way police treated victim	N/A	N/A	0
Currently in relationship with defendant at follow-up interview	0	N/A	0
Threats/intimidation since incident	–	0	0
Physical assault since incident	0	0	–
Severe physical assault since incident	– – –	0	0

0 No effect, + Positive effect, – Negative effect

One symbol p≤.05, Two symbols p≤.01, Three symbols p≤.001

Tests for Interactions

For perceived safety, in the overall sample of cases, there were no significant interactions in JOD's effect by state, victim race, age, financial independence, and children in common with the defendant. However, there were significant interactions in JOD's effect by case dismissal. Victims in dismissed cases had significantly higher perceptions of safety in comparison sites (3.62 dismissed versus 3.49 not dismissed) but not in JOD sites (3.43 dismissed versus 3.44 not dismissed). When Massachusetts and Michigan cases were analyzed separately, there were no significant interactions between JOD and factors hypothesized to influence perceptions of safety.

For global well-being, in the overall sample of cases, there were no significant interactions in JOD's effect by state, offender dismissal, victim race, age, financial independence, and children in common. The same was true of Massachusetts cases, except that one significant interaction emerged: JOD increased victim well-being only among victims with children in common with the defendant (3.4 JOD versus 3.2 comparison), but not among other victims (3.1 JOD versus 3.3 comparison). There were no significant interactions among Michigan cases.

For current service needs, in the overall sample of cases, there were no significant interactions in JOD's effect by state, offender dismissal, victim race, age, financial independence, and children in common. In Massachusetts, there were no interactions by offender dismissal, victim age, and victim financial independence; however, there was a significant interaction in JOD's effect by race: among Black victims, JOD reduced current service needs (1.3 JOD versus 1.8

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comparison), but among white/other race victims JOD led to higher current service needs (1.8 JOD versus 1.3 comparison). There was also a significant interaction by children in common: JOD only reduced service needs among victims with children in common with the defendant (1.3 JOD versus 1.4 comparison), while the opposite was true among other victims (1.8 JOD versus 1.3 comparison). In Michigan, there were no significant interactions in JOD's effect on current service needs.

Summary of Findings

JOD Showed Some Improvements in Non-Governmental Victim Services, but Effects Varied by State

- Washtenaw County victims were more likely to have contact with non-governmental victim service providers than Ingham County victims and had high rates of contact after the incident and subsequent follow-up;
- JOD victims in both states who had NGO contact received more services and were more likely to receive needs assessments and safety planning than comparison victims;
- Comparison victims who contacted NGOs were more likely to get help with court orders from those providers, possibly because JOD provided for enhanced victim assistance in justice-based agencies, and these providers frequently handled court orders in the JOD sites; and
- Victim ratings of service quality and impact were generally positive and showed very few differences among the JOD and comparison sites.

Victim Services from Justice-Based Providers in JOD Sites Were Extensive

Agency records in JOD sites (not available in comparison sites) showed that:

- At least 80 percent of JOD victims had contact with victim service providers based in prosecutors' offices or the court; and
- These staff provided an average of four or more different types of services to victims.

Victims' Experiences with Justice Agencies and Offender Service Providers Showed Some JOD Effects, but not Widespread Patterns

Victim reports of their interactions with a number of justice agencies and offender service providers were on the whole similar between JOD and comparison victims, but there was some evidence of a positive JOD effect. Most marked was the dramatically higher likelihood of victim interactions with probation officers in the JOD versus comparison samples.

- Law Enforcement: Police services were more varied within Michigan, with JOD victims reporting that police offered more victim-oriented services (e.g., calling a hotline and finding a safe place), while comparison victims reported that police were more likely to take the defendant away. There were few differences between the

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Massachusetts sites. Victim ratings of procedural justice, satisfaction, and impact of the police response were mostly positive and similar among the four sites.

- Prosecution: Washtenaw County victims were more likely to have contact with prosecutorial staff, and this contact included a wider variety of discussion topics, than Ingham County victims. There were few differences within Massachusetts. JOD and comparison victims in both states reported generally positive and comparable procedural justice, satisfaction, and impact of prosecutorial interventions. Victims from all sites reported barriers to participation with prosecution, with fear of defendant retaliation being the most common.

- Defense: One-quarter of all victims reported contact with defense counsel, typically intended to persuade victims to help the defendant's case.

- Courts: There were few differences between groups in victim attendance at court or participation in the case by testifying. Scheduling conflicts were the most common barrier, and comparison victims were more likely to cite fear as a participation barrier than JOD victims. Ratings of procedural justice, satisfaction, and impact were also generally positive and similar, though Dorchester victims were more likely to report being asked to tell their story, while Ingham victims were more likely to be asked their input on what should happen to the defendant.

- Probation: The most marked differences between JOD and comparison victims' experiences with justice agencies were in their interactions with probation. Two-thirds to three-quarters of JOD victims in both states reported contact with probation officers, which was about two to three times the number of comparison victims reporting such contact. In Michigan, JOD victims with probation officer contact also had more contacts and rated these contacts more favorably than did comparison victims with contact. JOD victims in Michigan also reported more contact with BIPs than Michigan comparison victims.

- BIP and Other Offender Treatment Programs: JOD victims in Michigan were also more likely to have contact with these types of agencies than Michigan comparison victims, though contact rates were lower for these providers than for probation officers. There were no differences between JOD and comparison victims in Massachusetts.

Victims' Perceived Safety and Global Well-Being Were Generally Positive and Comparable Between JOD and Comparison Sites, and Provided Indications of Useful Service Areas

While victims reported moderately high levels of safety and well-being, these factors did not differ between the JOD and comparison sites in any consistent or pervasive pattern, nor did their continued needs for services. The factors that seem to exert a stronger effect on victims' long-term outcomes are the defendants' psychological status (victims' reports of defendants' psychological or emotional problems); the victims' social support resources; and direct consequences of the incident and the subsequent court case, both positive and negative. Clearly, interventions intended to improve victims' safety and overall well-being need to go beyond services centered on cases in the court system, to include services to address issues in the victims' lives outside the realm of the court case. Victim service providers' efforts may be most fruitful when they focus on helping victims strengthen their social support networks and

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augment the positive consequences while attenuating the negative impacts of abuse and its aftermath, such as financial impacts (finding a job), practical issues such as moving, and helping the victims and their children cope with emotional trauma.

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APPENDIX A: MULTIVARIATE SAS RESULTS

Index to Variables

Dependent Variables

uvf_globalwellbeing	Well-being at follow-up interview
uvf_perceivedsafety	Perceived safety at follow-up interview
uvf_serviceneeds	Current service needs at follow-up interview

Independent Variables

ucifs_jod	JOD
ucifs_state	State (1=MA, 0=MI)
ucifs_dismissed	Offender dismissed
u_black_victim	Black victim
u_other_victim	Other race victim
uvb_ses_scale	Victim financial independence
uvb_rhsgrad	Victim high school graduate
VB_Q12	Victim in school/training program
uvb_bprevscore_O	Prior physical assault in year before incident
ucifs_rpchrgab	Top arrest charge of sampled incident was assault and battery
ucifs_drchild_witness	Minor child present at incident
uvb_dq156	Contact with NGO victim services before incident
uvb_everlive	Victim lived with defendant from incident to follow-up
VB_Q82	Defendant ever tried to kill victim
uv_aodprob	Defendant has alcohol/drug problems
VF_Q56	Defendant had psychological/emotional problems since initial interview
uvf_socialsupport	Victim social support at follow-up interview
uvb_perceivedsafety	Perceived safety at initial interview
uvb_globalwellbeing	Well-being at initial interview
uvb_serviceneeds	Current service needs at initial interview
uv_negcon	Number of negative consequences of incident and court case
uvf_poscon	Number of positive consequences of incident and court case
uvb_pjall	Procedural justice for all justice agencies
uvb_satisfaction	Satisfaction with justice agencies and victim services
uvb_satisfaction_numvalid	Number of valid items used in satisfaction score (included as control)
uv_ngovs_all	Number of services received from NGO victim services
uvf_dq74a	Follow-up contact with NGO victim services
uvb_dq123	Had contact with prosecutor's office
uvb_extent_proscontact	Extent of contact with prosecutor's office
uvb_barriers_proscontact	Number of barriers to participation with prosecution
uvb_pjpolice	Police procedural justice

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VB_Q118	Satisfaction with way police treated victim
uvf_dq12	Currently in relationship with defendant at follow-up interview
uv_sthreat_prev	Threats/intimidation since incident
uv_sprevscore_O	Physical assault since incident
uv_sprevscore_S	Severe physical assault since incident

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State-specific Results: Massachusetts

Dependent Variable uvf_globalwellbeing Victims' Global Well-being at Followup Scale

Observations	445
R-Square	0.2285

Variable Name	Estimate	Std. Error	T-value
Intercept	2.29046	0.27534	8.32
ucifs_jod	0.02665	0.06655	0.4
ucifs_dismissed	-0.03617	0.06789	-0.53
u_black_victim	0.03972	0.07819	0.51
u_other_victim	0.17529	0.08085	2.17
uvb_ses_scale	0.04611	0.04415	1.04
uvb_bprevscore_O	0.10594	0.06886	1.54
VB_Q82	-0.13048	0.08745	-1.49
uv_aodprob	0.01332	0.06713	0.2
VB_Q12	0.08657	0.08053	1.08
VF_Q56	-0.12239	0.07042	-1.74
uvf_socialsupport	0.17185	0.04123	4.17
uvb_pjall	-0.0811	0.08619	-0.94
uv_negcon	-0.05738	0.02122	-2.7
uvf_poscon	0.08599	0.02557	3.36
uvb_satisfaction	0.04355	0.05035	0.86
uvb_satisfaction_numvalid	-0.01059	0.02405	-0.44
uvf_dq74a	-0.16356	0.10807	-1.51
uvb_barriers_proscontact	-0.01072	0.02795	-0.38
uvb_globalwellbeing	0.06865	0.04641	1.48
uv_sthreat_prev	-0.07606	0.07733	-0.98
uv_sprevscore_O	0.11986	0.12226	0.98
uv_sprevscore_S	-0.24601	0.13405	-1.84

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State-specific Results: Massachusetts

Dependent Variable uvf_perceivedsafety Victims' Perceived Safety at Followup Scale

Observations	436
R-Square	0.4073

Variable Name	Estimate	Std. Error	T-value	P-Value
Intercept	2.79356	0.26945	10.37	<.0001
ucifs_jod	-0.0219	0.05632	-0.39	0.6976
ucifs_dismissed	0.00562	0.05676	0.1	0.9212
u_black_victim	-0.10703	0.06806	-1.57	0.1166
u_other_victim	-0.14815	0.06874	-2.16	0.0317
ucifs_rpchrgab	0.02003	0.05633	0.36	0.7223
uvb_bprevscore_O	0.1015	0.05872	1.73	0.0847
uv_everlive	0.12024	0.06177	1.95	0.0523
VB_Q82	-0.24093	0.07608	-3.17	0.0017
uv_aodprob	-0.13502	0.05805	-2.33	0.0205
uvb_rhsgrad	-0.04146	0.06189	-0.67	0.5033
VF_Q56	-0.14214	0.06062	-2.34	0.0195
uvf_socialsupport	0.12571	0.03377	3.72	0.0002
uv_negcon	-0.04226	0.01844	-2.29	0.0224
uvf_poscon	0.05384	0.02218	2.43	0.0156
uvf_dq12	-0.01977	0.06924	-0.29	0.7754
uvb_satisfaction	0.00902	0.03542	0.25	0.799
uvb_satisfaction_numval	0.00077255	0.02278	0.03	0.973
uv_ngovs_all	0.03103	0.02246	1.38	0.1679
uvf_dq74a	-0.33205	0.09456	-3.51	0.0005
uvb_dq123	-0.04137	0.05406	-0.77	0.4445
uvb_extent_proscontact	-0.03199	0.12586	-0.25	0.7995
uvb_barriers_proscontac	-0.04177	0.02379	-1.76	0.0799
uvb_perceivedsafety	0.14403	0.04888	2.95	0.0034
uv_sthreat_prev	-0.13467	0.06608	-2.04	0.0422
uv_sprevscore_O	0.06439	0.10263	0.63	0.5308
uv_sprevscore_S	-0.17305	0.11239	-1.54	0.1244

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State-specific Results: Massachusetts

Dependent Variable uvf_serviceneeds Victims' Current Service Needs at Followup

Observations	424
R-Square	0.4069

Variable Name	Estimate	Std. Error	T-value	P-Value
Intercept	1.61005	0.55224	2.92	0.0038
ucifs_jod	0.14513	0.13915	1.04	0.2976
ucifs_dismissed	-0.14836	0.13685	-1.08	0.279
u_black_victim	-0.08951	0.16243	-0.55	0.5819
u_other_victim	0.16229	0.16853	0.96	0.3362
uvb_bprevscore_O	-0.24776	0.14465	-1.71	0.0875
ucifs_drchild_witness	-0.34302	0.14133	-2.43	0.0157
uvb_ses_scale	-0.26487	0.09511	-2.78	0.0056
VB_Q82	-0.17838	0.18243	-0.98	0.3288
uv_aodprob	-0.48545	0.1394	-3.48	0.0006
uvb_rhsgrad	-0.15234	0.1549	-0.98	0.326
uvb_dq156	-0.40828	0.20751	-1.97	0.0498
VF_Q56	0.45617	0.14671	3.11	0.002
uvf_socialsupport	-0.04545	0.08185	-0.56	0.579
uvb_pjall	-0.30082	0.22045	-1.36	0.1732
uv_negcon	0.24865	0.04547	5.47	<.0001
uvf_poscon	-0.07184	0.0526	-1.37	0.1728
uvf_dq12	-0.06208	0.14292	-0.43	0.6642
uvb_satisfaction	0.06035	0.11715	0.52	0.6067
uvb_satisfaction_numvalid	0.00258	0.04886	0.05	0.958
uvf_dq74a	-0.01366	0.23147	-0.06	0.953
uvb_pjpolice	0.03199	0.19107	0.17	0.8671
VB_Q118	0.03981	0.09395	0.42	0.672
uvb_barriers_proscontact	-0.06387	0.05853	-1.09	0.2758
uvb_serviceneeds	0.37986	0.04459	8.52	<.0001
uv_sthreat_prev	0.00509	0.16228	0.03	0.975
uv_sprevscore_O	-0.12435	0.24566	-0.51	0.613
uv_sprevscore_S	0.36907	0.26435	1.4	0.1635

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State-specific Results: Michigan

Dependent Variable uvf_globalwellbeing Victims' Global Well-being at Followup Scale

Observations	348
R-Square	0.3893

Variable Name	Estimate	Std. Error	T-value	P-Value
Intercept	2.00489	0.26474	7.57	<.0001
ucifs_jod	-0.005	0.06198	-0.08	0.9358
ucifs_dismissed	0.07633	0.06524	1.17	0.2429
u_black_victim	-0.01229	0.06916	-0.18	0.8591
u_other_victim	0.03547	0.09064	0.39	0.6958
uvb_ses_scale	0.03415	0.04198	0.81	0.4165
uvb_bprevscore_O	0.048	0.06882	0.7	0.486
VB_Q82	0.1286	0.08724	1.47	0.1414
uv_aodprob	-0.09225	0.06183	-1.49	0.1367
VB_Q12	0.07076	0.06621	1.07	0.286
VF_Q56	-0.08414	0.06354	-1.32	0.1864
uvf_socialsupport	0.15349	0.03876	3.96	<.0001
uvb_pjall	-0.00374	0.08666	-0.04	0.9656
uv_negcon	-0.03422	0.016	-2.14	0.0333
uvf_poscon	0.05222	0.0252	2.07	0.039
uvb_satisfaction	-0.02064	0.0506	-0.41	0.6837
uvb_satisfaction_numvalid	-0.00994	0.02076	-0.48	0.6323
uvf_dq74a	-0.10456	0.06887	-1.52	0.1299
uvb_barriers_proscontact	-0.01533	0.02742	-0.56	0.5765
uvb_globalwellbeing	0.29823	0.04576	6.52	<.0001
uv_sthreat_prev	-0.16418	0.07079	-2.32	0.021
uv_sprevscore_O	0.08359	0.10011	0.84	0.4043
uv_sprevscore_S	-0.16273	0.10647	-1.53	0.1274

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State-specific Results: Michigan

Dependent Variable uvf_perceivedsafety Victims' Perceived Safety at Followup Scale

Observations	337
R-Square	0.439

Variable Name	Estimate	Std. Error	T-value	P-Value
Intercept	2.79327	0.32347	8.64	<.0001
ucifs_jod	-0.17602	0.05974	-2.95	0.0035
ucifs_dismissed	0.0758	0.06121	1.24	0.2165
u_black_victim	0.0242	0.06469	0.37	0.7086
u_other_victim	0.09733	0.08194	1.19	0.2358
ucifs_rpchrgab	0.0421	0.0863	0.49	0.626
uvb_bprevscore_O	-0.00575	0.0638	-0.09	0.9282
uv_everlive	0.01463	0.0671	0.22	0.8276
VB_Q82	-0.19528	0.08442	-2.31	0.0214
uv_aodprob	-0.08202	0.05834	-1.41	0.1608
uvb_rhsgrad	0.24627	0.07318	3.37	0.0009
VF_Q56	0.00572	0.0601	0.1	0.9243
uvf_socialsupport	0.07039	0.03659	1.92	0.0553
uv_negcon	-0.03169	0.01512	-2.1	0.0369
uvf_poscon	0.06002	0.02413	2.49	0.0134
uvf_dq12	-0.02855	0.07111	-0.4	0.6883
uvb_satisfaction	-0.06564	0.03645	-1.8	0.0727
uvb_satisfaction_numval	-0.00178	0.02042	-0.09	0.9304
uv_ngovs_all	-0.00539	0.01506	-0.36	0.721
uvf_dq74a	-0.05147	0.06424	-0.8	0.4237
uvb_dq123	-0.03899	0.06001	-0.65	0.5164
uvb_extent_proscontact	0.08166	0.13243	0.62	0.538
uvb_barriers_proscontac	-0.01684	0.02548	-0.66	0.5092
uvb_perceivedsafety	0.1857	0.0513	3.62	0.0003
uv_sthreat_prev	-0.13098	0.07039	-1.86	0.0637
uv_sprevscore_O	0.02702	0.09465	0.29	0.7755
uv_sprevscore_S	-0.3099	0.09917	-3.13	0.0019

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State-specific Results: Michigan

Dependent Variable uvf_serviceneeds Victims' Current Service Needs at Followup

Observations	342
R-Square	0.4214

Variable Name	Estimate	Std. Error	T-value	P-Value
Intercept	2.53879	0.61669	4.12	<.0001
ucifs_jod	0.08232	0.137	0.6	0.5484
ucifs_dismissed	-0.04222	0.1461	-0.29	0.7728
u_black_victim	0.30384	0.1551	1.96	0.051
u_other_victim	0.18852	0.19407	0.97	0.3321
uvb_bprevscore_O	0.04998	0.15261	0.33	0.7435
ucifs_drchild_witness	-0.22544	0.12501	-1.8	0.0723
uvb_ses_scale	-0.10328	0.09674	-1.07	0.2865
VB_Q82	-0.29698	0.19387	-1.53	0.1266
uv_aodprob	0.29658	0.1382	2.15	0.0326
uvb_rhsgrad	-0.16959	0.17428	-0.97	0.3312
uvb_dq156	-0.13848	0.15136	-0.91	0.3609
VF_Q56	0.08775	0.14056	0.62	0.5329
uvf_socialsupport	-0.33929	0.08844	-3.84	0.0002
uvb_pjall	-0.22751	0.24143	-0.94	0.3467
uv_negcon	0.25176	0.03614	6.97	<.0001
uvf_poscon	0.08228	0.05611	1.47	0.1436
uvf_dq12	0.20419	0.14442	1.41	0.1584
uvb_satisfaction	-0.18563	0.13106	-1.42	0.1577
uvb_satisfaction_numvalid	-0.10556	0.04614	-2.29	0.0228
uvf_dq74a	0.07391	0.14775	0.5	0.6172
uvb_pjpolice	0.45979	0.21528	2.14	0.0335
VB_Q118	-0.1648	0.10407	-1.58	0.1143
uvb_barriers_proscontact	0.01787	0.0619	0.29	0.773
uvb_serviceneeds	0.20436	0.04103	4.98	<.0001
uv_sthreat_prev	0.15692	0.16342	0.96	0.3377
uv_sprevscore_O	-0.54302	0.22277	-2.44	0.0153
uv_sprevscore_S	0.06701	0.23368	0.29	0.7745

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Overall Results: Massachusetts and Michigan

Dependent Variable uvf_globalwellbeing Victims' Global Well-being at Followup Scale

Observations	793
R-Square	0.3438

Variable Name	**Estimate**	**Std. Error**	**T-value**	**P-Value**
Intercept	1.96513	0.1913	10.27	<.0001
ucifs_jod	0.0014	0.04136	0.03	0.973
ucifs_state	-0.12596	0.04524	-2.78	0.0055
ucifs_dismissed	0.03903	0.04523	0.86	0.3884
u_black_victim	-0.00301	0.04742	-0.06	0.9494
u_other_victim	0.0875	0.05892	1.48	0.138
uvb_ses_scale	0.01576	0.02885	0.55	0.585
uvb_bprevscore_O	0.07404	0.04786	1.55	0.1222
VB_Q82	0.06342	0.05809	1.09	0.2753
uv_aodprob	-0.05556	0.04443	-1.25	0.2115
VB_Q12	0.09867	0.04983	1.98	0.048
VF_Q56	-0.13249	0.04616	-2.87	0.0042
uvf_socialsupport	0.17151	0.02676	6.41	<.0001
uvb_pjall	-0.05924	0.05751	-1.03	0.3032
uv_negcon	-0.05789	0.01232	-4.7	<.0001
uvf_poscon	0.07358	0.01751	4.2	<.0001
uvb_satisfaction	0.02542	0.03375	0.75	0.4516
uvb_satisfaction_numvalid	0.0124	0.01526	0.81	0.4165
uvf_dq74a	-0.13583	0.05428	-2.5	0.0126
uvb_barriers_proscontact	-0.0008234	0.01913	-0.04	0.9657
uvb_globalwellbeing	0.22285	0.03122	7.14	<.0001
uv_sthreat_prev	-0.08779	0.05159	-1.7	0.0892
uv_sprevscore_O	0.05346	0.07271	0.74	0.4624
uv_sprevscore_S	-0.20375	0.07715	-2.64	0.0084

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Overall Results: Massachusetts and Michigan

Dependent Variable uvf_perceivedsafety Victims' Perceived Safety at Followup Scale

Observations	773
R-Square	0.3791

Variable Name	Estimate	Std. Error	T-value	P-Value
Intercept	2.52126	0.21963	11.48	<.0001
ucifs_jod	-0.09984	0.03958	-2.52	0.0119
ucifs_state	-0.05181	0.04385	-1.18	0.2378
ucifs_dismissed	0.06219	0.04207	1.48	0.1398
u_black_victim	-0.01893	0.04466	-0.42	0.6718
u_other_victim	0.00746	0.05466	0.14	0.8914
ucifs_rpchrgab	0.05955	0.04874	1.22	0.2222
uvb_bprevscore_O	0.02494	0.04427	0.56	0.5734
uv_everlive	0.00314	0.04609	0.07	0.9457
VB_Q82	-0.15345	0.05627	-2.73	0.0065
uv_aodprob	-0.09083	0.04167	-2.18	0.0296
uvb_rhsgrad	0.11074	0.04687	2.36	0.0184
VF_Q56	-0.10247	0.04333	-2.37	0.0183
uvf_socialsupport	0.103	0.02472	4.17	<.0001
uv_negcon	-0.04218	0.01182	-3.57	0.0004
uvf_poscon	0.04327	0.01656	2.61	0.0092
uvf_dq12	0.01105	0.04796	0.23	0.8178
uvb_satisfaction	0.00487	0.02565	0.19	0.8493
uvb_satisfaction_numval	0.00854	0.01519	0.56	0.574
uv_ngovs_all	0.00504	0.01274	0.4	0.6927
uvf_dq74a	-0.12731	0.05172	-2.46	0.0141
uvb_dq123	-0.04886	0.04063	-1.2	0.2296
uvb_extent_proscontact	-0.00876	0.09379	-0.09	0.9256
uvb_barriers_proscontac	-0.0088	0.01785	-0.49	0.6224
uvb_perceivedsafety	0.20864	0.03518	5.93	<.0001
uv_sthreat_prev	-0.10838	0.04864	-2.23	0.0262
uv_sprevscore_O	-0.00435	0.06825	-0.06	0.9492
uv_sprevscore_S	-0.23929	0.0718	-3.33	0.0009

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Overall Results: Massachusetts and Michigan

Dependent Variable uvf_serviceneeds Victims' Current Service Needs at Followup

Observations	766
R-Square	0.3677

Variable Name	Estimate	Std. Error	T-value	P-Value
Intercept	1.54325	0.41315	3.74	0.0002
ucifs_jod	0.14089	0.09038	1.56	0.1195
ucifs_state	0.24593	0.09936	2.48	0.0135
ucifs_dismissed	-0.0486	0.09872	-0.49	0.6226
u_black_victim	0.08089	0.10445	0.77	0.4389
u_other_victim	0.15891	0.12849	1.24	0.2166
uvb_bprevscore_O	-0.03917	0.10484	-0.37	0.7088
ucifs_drchild_witness	-0.16189	0.0919	-1.76	0.0785
uvb_ses_scale	-0.12969	0.06554	-1.98	0.0482
VB_Q82	-0.13072	0.12796	-1.02	0.3073
uv_aodprob	0.02653	0.0975	0.27	0.7856
uvb_rhsgrad	-0.15117	0.11234	-1.35	0.1788
uvb_dq156	-0.25681	0.11839	-2.17	0.0304
VF_Q56	0.2294	0.10074	2.28	0.0231
uvf_socialsupport	-0.14124	0.05818	-2.43	0.0154
uvb_pjall	-0.32056	0.15683	-2.04	0.0413
uv_negcon	0.25373	0.02756	9.21	<.0001
uvf_poscon	0.02256	0.0379	0.6	0.5519
uvf_dq12	0.14851	0.09722	1.53	0.1271
uvb_satisfaction	-0.10511	0.0833	-1.26	0.2074
uvb_satisfaction_numvalid	-0.07362	0.03327	-2.21	0.0272
uvf_dq74a	0.01363	0.11752	0.12	0.9077
uvb_pjpolice	0.26739	0.13825	1.93	0.0535
VB_Q118	-0.01473	0.06623	-0.22	0.8241
uvb_barriers_proscontact	-0.06713	0.0418	-1.61	0.1087
uvb_serviceneeds	0.29697	0.02986	9.94	<.0001
uv_sthreat_prev	0.08495	0.11395	0.75	0.4562
uv_sprevscore_O	-0.30392	0.15663	-1.94	0.0527
uv_sprevscore_S	0.18462	0.1656	1.11	0.2653

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Chapter 6. The Impact of JOD on Offender Accountability

Introduction

Strong offender accountability was a central component of the Judicial Oversight Demonstration (JOD). To enhance offender accountability, JOD introduced changes in the policies and practices of criminal justice and community agencies, focusing on improving victim safety through close monitoring of offenders, required attendance at batterer intervention programs (BIP), and consistent use of administrative and judicial sanctions and incentives to influence offender behavior. The strategies and innovations adopted by JOD sites are described in Chapter 3 of this volume and in more detail in the case studies presented in Volume 2.

This chapter asks five research questions about the effects of JOD on offender accountability:

1. Did JOD offenders receive more monitoring and intervention requirements than those in comparison sites? A basic question is whether the demonstration sites successfully implemented offender accountability measures.

2. Did JOD offenders differ from comparison offenders in their understanding of the criminal justice process? JOD made efforts to clarify the requirements of the legal system for offenders to encourage their compliance with court orders.

3. Did JOD offenders differ from comparison offenders in perceptions about fairness and satisfaction with the judges, defense attorneys, or probation officers, and ratings of the impact of the system response to IPV? Because JOD imposed a number of new and stricter requirements on offenders, there was the risk of negatively affecting offender attitudes about the legal system and reducing willingness to comply with the law.

4. Did JOD offenders differ from comparison offenders in compliance with probation requirements and sanctions received for non-compliance? Some studies of intensive supervision report higher failure rates as a function of increased opportunities for violations and detection of these violations. Other studies have found that intensive probation supervision when coupled with treatment improves offender outcomes and that graduated sanctions, when applied consistently, are effective in changing behavior.

5. Did JOD offenders differ from comparison offenders in their perceptions of consequences to future IPV? The analysis of this question tested the effect of JOD on subjective perceptions of specific deterrence. If JOD imposed penalties that were consistent and severe, the offenders exposed to these penalties were expected to anticipate more consistent and severe penalties for future IPV and curb this behavior in the future.

The samples consist of IPV offenders selected from sequential IPV cases in participating sites in which the offender was eligible for court-ordered supervision and both the offenders and victims were age 18 or older. The samples excluded defendants found not guilty, those in dismissed cases, and those convicted and sentenced to six or more months of incarceration. Data for the analysis are from court and police records, interviews with offenders conducted

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approximately two and eleven months after case disposition, and records from probation files in the two JOD sites. A description of the data sources and sampling methods are summarized in Chapter 3 of this volume and described in detail in Volume 4 (Methodology Report).

The results are presented first by state, comparing the impact of JOD within Massachusetts and within Michigan. These analyses examine the specific effects of JOD as implemented in two different sites and in two different ways. Because the within state analyses are based on small samples and have limited generalizability, the overall effects of the JOD model are then estimated based on pooled data from both states. The larger sample provides more power to detect significant effects and thus can identify effects that fail to attain significance in the within state analyses. However, the goal of this analysis is to identify generalizable findings on the impact of the model. As a result, if significant effects seen in the pooled data analysis are clearly the result of differences in only one state, they are not interpreted as overall JOD effects.

Overview of Results

JOD successfully increased offender accountability overall by adding to court-ordered supervision and monitoring requirements for IPV offenders. In Massachusetts, JOD increased the rate of conviction for IPV and increased the likelihood that offenders would be sent to jail or probation. JOD also increased offender understanding of the legal process overall; this difference was due primarily to lower ratings of understanding of the legal process in Lowell than in all other sites.

Overall, JOD did not negatively affect offender perceptions of the fairness of judges or probation officers or satisfaction with their responses to IPV. However, views of the police and defense attorneys were more negative among JOD offenders in Dorchester than Lowell. In Michigan, JOD offenders' lower ratings of police fairness and satisfaction with their performance did not reach significance, but in the overall pooled sample, the JOD offenders rated police fairness and satisfaction lower than the comparison sample.

JOD increased compliance with orders to report to probation by the time of the follow up interview and to BIP in the first two months after case disposition. Differences in early reporting to BIP and probation were larger in Michigan than in Massachusetts. In terms of BIP attendance, JOD offenders were significantly less likely than comparison offenders to miss a BIP session during the first eleven months after case disposition. This difference was significant in Massachusetts and similar, but not significant, in Michigan.

JOD significantly increased the severity of penalties for failing to meet with probation officers and the certainty of penalties for missing BIP sessions, although the number of offenders reporting these violations was small. Dorchester offenders who missed a probation appointment received significantly more severe sanctions for this violation than those in Lowell and those who missed a BIP session were more likely to be penalized than those in Lowell. Similar, but not significant, patterns were observed in Michigan.

It was somewhat surprising that JOD did not create a heightened belief among offenders that future IPV would result in negative legal consequences, given the increase in offender accountability measures. However, in Massachusetts, JOD did increase the belief that future IPV would have negative social consequences relating to loss of employment or negative responses from family, friends, children, or the victim.

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The Offender Samples

The analysis in this chapter is based on offenders who completed both the initial and follow-up interviews (n=365). As Tables 6.1 and 6.1A indicate, most of the offenders in both samples were male, and were in their early 30s. Although approximately three-quarters had graduated from high school, nearly half of the pooled sample reported on the initial interview that they were not employed (either full time or part time), and over one half reported incomes below $20,000 per year. The victims of the sampled offenders were primarily women and were only slightly younger than the offenders on average.

In Massachusetts,

- JOD offenders were more likely than comparison offenders to be Black rather than white or other race due to differences in court samples in Dorchester versus Lowell;
- JOD offenders were significantly more likely than comparison offenders to have incomes under $20,000 per year:
- JOD offenders had significantly more prior arrests than comparison offenders, and
- JOD offenders were significantly less likely than comparison offenders to live with the victim at the time of the incident.

In Michigan, the only significant difference between the JOD and comparison offenders was in prior arrests, with the comparison (not JOD) offenders having significantly more prior arrests.

When the two samples are pooled, the Massachusetts sample creates differences in the overall sample in race, income, prior arrest (washing out the reverse difference in Michigan), and living with the victim

As described in Chapter 4, weights using these variables were constructed to increase sample comparability prior to the JOD demonstration and adjust for the sample selection process. The weights used to adjust estimates for the overall comparison of JOD and comparison offenders are based on the pooled sample. These weights were intended to promote the generalizability of the findings across jurisdictions and states. Because the weights combine the effects of different selection processes across states, they generate estimates that do not always represent the average of estimates generated using within state weights. Rather, the within state weights adjust only for differences in the selection process in a single JOD site and its comparison site. As a result, weighted state estimates cannot be directly compared to the weighted overall sample estimates.

Table 6.1. Offender Sample Characteristics by State

Offender Characteristics	Dorchester (N=97)	Lowell (N=82)	Sig.	Washtenaw (N=83)	Ingham (N=103)	Sig.
Age in Years	33.9	35.6	ns	32.7	35.1	ns
Male	79%	84%	ns	84%	90%	ns
Race			χ^2=88.1***			ns
White	8%	57%		49%	52%	
Black	65%	1%		45%	36%	
Other/multiracial	27%	41%		6%	12%	

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Table 6.1. Offender Sample Characteristics by State

Offender Characteristics	Dorchester (N=97)	Lowell (N=82)	Sig.	Washtenaw (N=83)	Ingham (N=103)	Sig.
High school graduate	74%	66%	ns	84%	76%	ns
Not employed at initial Interview	60%	46%	ns	30%	38%	ns
Income < $20,000 per year at initial interview	69%	48%	χ^2=7.8**	58%	57%	ns
Prior arrests	8.3	3.7	*t*=3.7***	1.9	2.9	*t*=2.1*
Victim age in years	33.7	34.8	ns	31.2	33.0	ns
Victim female	80%	85%	ns	83%	90%	ns
Married to Victim at time of incident	24%	30%	ns	28%	37%	ns
Lived with victim at time of incident	61%	77%	χ^2=5.2*	66%	79%	ns

*p≤.05, ** p≤.01, *** p≤.001 based on Chi-square and t-test statistics.

Table 6.1A. Offender Sample Characteristics[1]

Offender Characteristics	JOD (N=180)	Comparison (N=185)	Significance
Age in years	33.4	35.3	ns
Male	82%	88%	ns
Race			χ^2=48.7***
White	27%	55%	
Black	56%	21%	
Other/ multiracial	17%	25%	
High school graduate	78%	71%	ns
Not employed at initial Interview	46%	42%	ns
Income < $20,000 per year at initial interview	64%	53%	χ^2=4.6*
Prior arrests	5.3	3.2	*t*=2.9**
Victim age in years	32.6	33.8	Ns
Victim female	82%	88%	Ns
Married to Victim at time of incident	26%	34%	Ns
Lived with victim at time of incident	63%	78%	χ^2=9.3**

*p≤.05, ** p≤.01, *** p≤.001 Based on Chi-square and t-test statistics.

[1] This table is based on offenders who completed both interviews, the sample that is used for the remainder of the analyses in this chapter.

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Offender Exposure to Intervention

Figure 6.1 provides an overview of offender supervision and contacts with justice agencies reported by the sampled offenders eligible for court supervision based on the disposition of their case.[2] Eighty-five percent of the 365 offenders who completed both initial and follow up interviews reported contacts with a probation officer, 15 percent did not.[3] Half of the entire sample had substantial supervision requirements including both orders to attend BIP and orders to have no contact (or consensual contact only) with the victim. One-fifth of the sample was on probation with orders to attend BIP but without any no-contact order. Another 12 percent were on probation but were not ordered to attend BIP or have no contact with the victim. Additional detail on the interventions to which offenders were exposed is presented in the sections that follow.

The bottom rows in the diagram describe contacts with the criminal justice system after case disposition for offenders with various supervision conditions. Half of the sample offenders (50 percent) reported no contact with the police or courts after case disposition; 44 percent reported contact with the court, but not police contact; and only seven percent reported police contact after case disposition. Only one percent of the offenders not on probation reported any contact with police or courts after case disposition.

Court contacts after case disposition were clearly higher among those with probation and with stricter supervision requirements. More than half of the offenders with a BIP order (with or without a no contact order) reported contact with the court after disposition, compared to one-third of the probationers without these requirements and only one percent of those not on probation. Because court contacts included both regularly scheduled review hearings as well as hearings scheduled due to violations of court orders[4], the additional court exposure does not necessarily reflect higher violation rates. These results indicate exposure of half of the full sample of offenders to judicial review after case disposition and highlight the central role of the courts in continued monitoring of IPV offenders.

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[2] Selection of the sample of offenders took place at the time the offender was convicted, the case was continued without a finding (Massachusetts only), or prosecution was deferred (comparison sample only). At that point, referred to in this chapter as case disposition, the offender became eligible for court-order supervision requirements and other interventions.

[3] Data were missing on the contact status of 15 offenders (less than 5 percent of the sample of 365).

[4] Hearings could be scheduled for violations of no contact orders, new abuse of the victim, and technical violations of probation serious enough to result in a request by the probation officer for a hearing.

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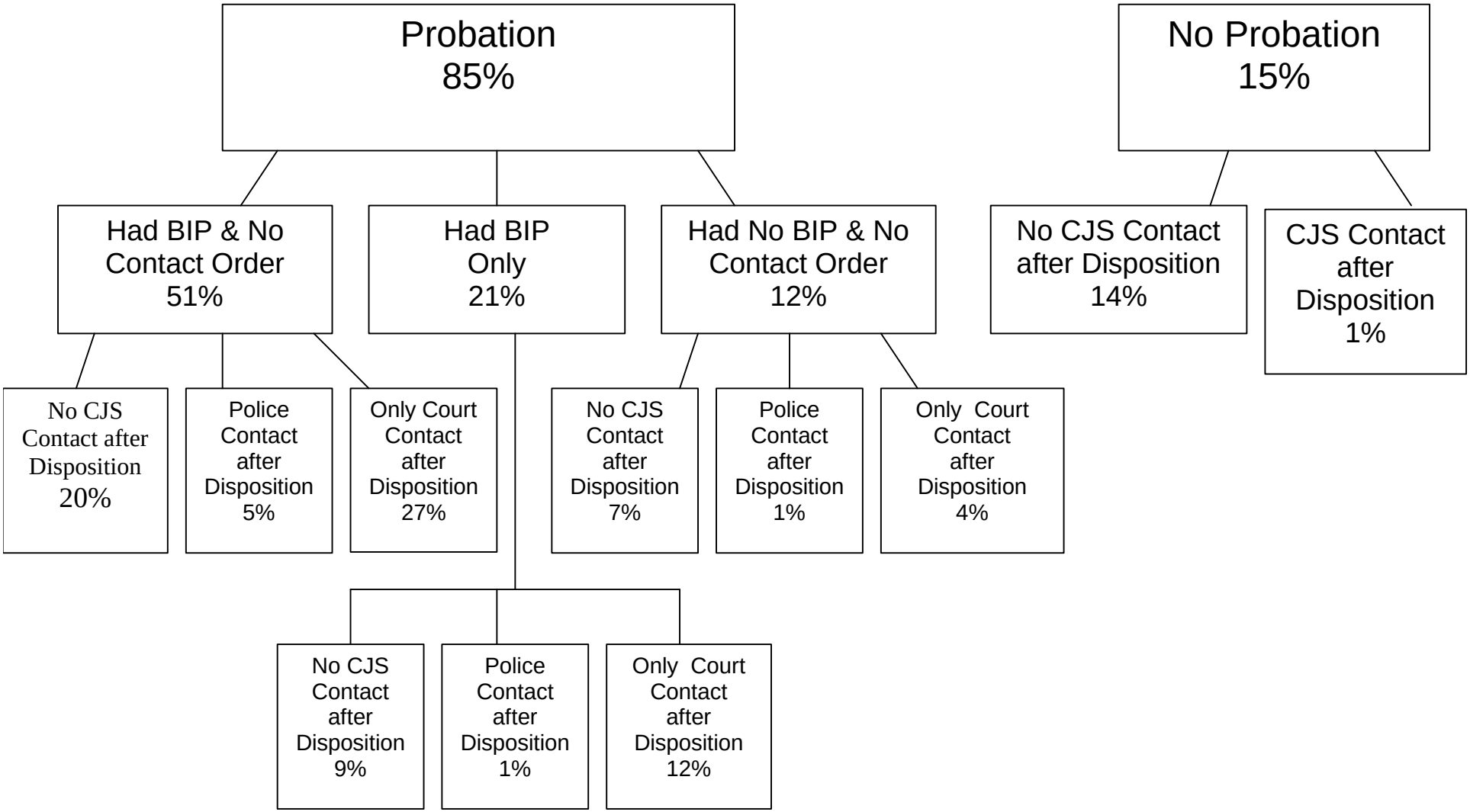
Figure 6.1. Offender Supervision and Agency Contacts

Follow Up Sample (n = 350)



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Did JOD Increase Offender Monitoring and Intervention?

At Arrest

Law enforcement officers in JOD sites received training in the dynamics of domestic violence, described earlier in Chapter 4, and, in particular, in investigation and evidence collection techniques. In addition, a number of the JOD enforcement agencies developed new policies and revised their databases to assist officers responding to IPV calls for service.

The initial arrests of the offenders are described in Tables 6.2 and 6.2A. Data from police incident reports indicate that the top charge was assault and battery in over three-quarters of the arrests. In Massachusetts, JOD offenders in Dorchester were more likely to be arrested on other charges than comparison offenders in Lowell, reflecting police training in domestic violence arrests.

In Michigan, the effect of JOD police training can be seen in the significantly higher percentage of JOD offenders to report that the police asked them if they had access to guns, weapons, or ammunition, despite no significant difference in the use of weapons during the incident. Fifty-two percent of the offenders in Washtenaw County reported that the police asked them about guns or ammunition, compared to 29% in Ingham County.

Table 6.2. Initial Response to IPV Incidents by State: The Arrest

	Dorchester (N=97)	**Lowell (N=82)**	**Sig.**	**Washtenaw (N=83)**	**Ingham (N=103)**	**Sig.**
Police Incident						
Physical assault during incident	46%	58%	ns	66%	71%	ns
Weapon used	19%	22%	ns	25%	20%	ns
Arrest at time of incident	53%	56%	ns	67%	78%	ns
Top charge at arrest			χ^2=7.2*			ns
Aggravated assault & battery	20%	21%		10%	8%	
Assault & battery	54%	70%		88%	90%	
Other charge	26%	9%		3%	2%	

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Table 6.2. Initial Response to IPV Incidents by State: The Arrest						
	Dorchester (N=97)	**Lowell (N=82)**	**Sig.**	**Washtenaw (N=83)**	**Ingham (N=103)**	**Sig.**
Offender Self-						
Said police asked about guns or ammunition[5]	31%	20%	ns	52%	29%	χ^2=9.3**
Said police took guns or ammunition	1%	1%	ns	7%	4%	ns
*p≤.05, ** p≤.01, *** p≤.001 Based on Chi-square and t-test statistics.						

Table 6.2A. Initial Response to IPV Incidents: The Arrest			
	JOD N=180	**Comparison N=185**	**Significance**
Police Incident Report Data			
Physical assault during incident	60%	62%	ns
Weapon used	21%	20%	ns
Arrest at time of incident	67%	65%	ns
Top charge at arrest			ns
Aggravated assault & battery	14%	12%	
Assault & battery	77%	80%	
Other charge	9%	9%	
Offender Self-Report on Initial Interview			
Said police asked about guns or ammunition[6]	48%	26%	χ^2=16.6***
Said police took guns or ammunition	6%	3%	ns
*p≤.05, ** p≤.01, *** p≤.001 Based on Chi-square and t-test statistics.			

During the Court Case

JOD court innovations included establishing dedicated dockets for hearing IPV cases, and in some courts, expanding and standardizing pretrial release conditions to protect

[5] Based on 94% of the comparison sample.

[6] Based on 94% of the comparison sample.

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the victim while the case was open. JOD efforts to increase offender accountability during the criminal case are documented in Tables 6.3 and 6.3A.

In Massachusetts, court records showed that JOD offenders were significantly less like than comparison defendants to be granted pretrial release (71 percent compared to 90 percent) and, if released, placed on personal recognizance (41 percent compared to 92 percent). In Michigan, almost all defendants were released, but JOD defendants in Washtenaw County were more likely to be placed on personal recognizance than comparison defendants in Ingham County. JOD defendants in Michigan also attended significantly more hearings related to the case than comparison defendants (3.1 compared to 2.0).

Offender responses to the interview indicate that JOD sites efforts in Dorchester to ensure that the innovations did not impinge on the legal rights of offenders were successful. Defendants in Dorchester had more defense attorneys than those in Lowell and were they were more likely to be represented by a public defender. Although JOD defendants reported spending more hours in case preparation with defense attorneys than those in comparison sites, the difference was not statistically significant.

The pooled sample reflects the significant differences in Massachusetts with the JOD sample less likely than the comparison sample to attain pretrial release and be released on personal recognizance, and have greater access to public defenders.

Table 6.3 Processing of the IPV Case by State

	Dorchester (N=97)	**Lowell (N=82)**	**Sig.**	**Washtenaw (N=83)**	**Ingham (N=103)**	**Sig.**
Court Records						
Offender released pretrial	71%	90%	χ^2=8.7**	100%	99%	ns
If yes: Offender released on personal recognizance	41%	92%	χ^2=43.1***	11%	0%	χ^2=10.5***
Average # of hearings before case disposition	2.9	3.2	ns	3.1	2.0	*t*=6.08***
Offender Self-Report on Initial Interview						
Had a defense lawyer	96%	87%	χ^2=4.2*	81%	73%	ns
Hours with defense in case preparation if had a lawyer	3.3	1.9	ns	1.8	1.2	ns
Total # defense lawyers	1.2	1.0	*t*=3.20**	1.0	0.8	ns
At least one public defender	91%	64%	χ^2=16.4***	61%	56%	ns

*p≤.05, ** p≤.01, *** p≤.001 Based on Chi-square and t-test statistics.

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Table 6.3A. Processing of the IPV Case			
	JOD N=180	**Comparison N=185**	**Significance**
Court Records			
Offender released pretrial	88%	95%	χ^2=5.2*
If yes: Offender released on personal recognizance	20%	39%	χ^2=14.7***
Average number of hearings before case disposition	2.9	2.6	ns
Offender Self-Report on Initial Interview			
Had a defense lawyer	89%	80%	χ^2=5.8*
Hours with defense in case preparation if had a lawyer[7]	3.3	1.4	ns
Total # defense lawyers	1.1	0.9	*t*=3.40***
At least one public defender	72%	61%	χ^2=4.6*

*p≤.05, ** p≤.01, *** p≤.001 Based on Chi-square and t-test statistics.
Results are based on at least 95% of the total samples, unless otherwise noted.

Outcome of the Case

In Michigan, there were no significant differences in case outcomes between JOD and comparison offenders (Tables 6.4). All defendants in the sample had convictions recorded in the court records. In Massachusetts, JOD offenders were significantly more likely than comparison offenders to be convicted and sentenced (60 percent compared to 40 percent), more likely to have the case Continued Without a Finding (CWOF), and less likely to be granted deferred prosecution (0 percent compared to 45 percent). It should be noted that outcomes of deferred prosecution and CWOF were not used in Michigan.

In Massachusetts, JOD sentences were generally more severe. According to court records, all of the convicted JOD offenders received probation time alone or accompanied by jail time, compared to fewer than half of the convicted Lowell offenders. In Michigan, sentences given to JOD and comparison offenders did not differ significantly.

Thus the differences between the pooled sample of JOD and comparison offenders reflect differences in case outcomes in Massachusetts, not differences in Michigan (Table 6.4A).

[7] Based on those offenders who had a lawyer, which comprises 89 percent of the JOD sample and 79 percent of the comparison sample.

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Table 6.4. IPV Case Outcomes by State

Court Records	Dorchester (N=97)	Lowell (N=82)	Sig.	Washtenaw (N=83)	Ingham (N=103)	Sig.
Case disposition			χ^2=46.3***			NA
Convicted[a]	60%	30%		100%	100%	
Continued without a finding (CWOF)	40%	24%		NA	NA	
Deferred prosecution	0%	45%		NA	NA	
Top conviction charge lower than top arrest charge (if convicted)[8]	13%	4%	ns	11%	20%	ns
Sentence, imposed or deferred			χ^2=58.8***			ns
Probation, alone or with jail	100%	45%		85%	78%	
Jail (served or deferred), no probation	NA	NA		13%	16%	
No jail or probation	0%	55%		2%	6%	

*p≤.05, ** p≤.01, *** p≤.001 Based on Chi-square and t-test statistics.
[a]This includes offenders placed on deferred sentencing.

Table 6.4A. IPV Case Outcomes

Court Records	JOD N=180	Comparison N=185	Significance
Case disposition			χ^2=43.1***
Convicted[a]	82%	69%	
Continued without a finding (CWOF)	18%	11%	
Deferred prosecution	0%	20%	
Top conviction charge lower than top arrest charge (if convicted)[9]	10%	16%	ns
Sentence, imposed or deferred			χ^2=64.2***
Probation, alone or with jail	96%	63%	
Jail (served or deferred), no probation	3%	10%	
No jail or probation	1%	27%	

*p≤.05, ** p≤.01, *** p≤.001 Based on Chi-square and t-test statistics.
Results are based on at least 95% of the total samples, unless otherwise noted.
[a]This includes offenders placed on deferred sentencing.

[8] Excludes CWOF and deferred prosecution cases; thus, data are based on 77 percent of the JOD sample and 66 percent of the comparison sample.

[9] Excludes CWOF and deferred prosecution cases; thus, data are based on 77 percent of the JOD sample and 66 percent of the comparison sample.

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During Probation

As part of JOD, partnerships between the courts, probation, and batterer intervention programs (BIP) were created to heighten the supervision of IPV probationers, protect victims, and provide interventions that would decrease future violence. JOD innovations included increased victim contact by officers, increased requirements for probationers, closer communication between probation and BIP providers, and regular judicial review hearings to monitor compliance.

The probation requirements ordered by JOD courts (Table 6.5) clearly reflect the implementation of this strategy. In both Massachusetts and Michigan, JOD offenders were significantly more likely than comparison offenders to be required to

- attend BIP;
- abstain from drug and alcohol use; and
- undergo drug testing.

In Massachusetts, JOD offenders were significantly more likely than comparison offenders to be evaluated and treated as needed for substance abuse and more likely to be ordered to attend a parenting or fatherhood program. A relatively small percentage was also ordered to attend school or maintain employment or, if female, to attend a women's group. Dorchester offenders were also less likely than Lowell offenders to be ordered to pay fines or attorney's fees. In Michigan, JOD offenders were significantly more likely than comparison offenders to be ordered to mental health evaluation or treatment whereas comparison offenders were more likely than JOD offenders to be ordered to attend school or maintain employment and pay a variety of fees.

In Massachusetts, probation requirements aimed at protecting victims were also more common in Dorchester than Lowell. In Dorchester, half of the JOD offenders were under a no-contact order compared to 7% of the Lowell offenders, although nearly a quarter of the Lowell offenders were ordered to have no abusive contact with the victim.

In general, no contact orders were more widely used in Michigan than in Massachusetts. In Michigan, JOD offenders were more likely than comparison offenders to be ordered to have only consensual contact with the victim, but somewhat less likely to have a strict no contact order. Michigan JOD offenders were also significantly more likely than comparison offenders to have court-mandated weapon restrictions. Comparison offenders in Ingham were more likely than JOD offenders in Washtenaw to be required to stay out of bars and nightclubs. They were also more likely to be required to write a letter of apology to the victim, in keeping with the concept of restorative justice.

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Table 6.5. Court Requirements/Monitoring of IPV Offenders by State

Court Records	Dorchester (N=97)	Lowell (N=82)	Sig.	Washtenaw (N=83)	Ingham (N=103)	Sig.
Intervention/treatment						
Batterer intervention program -BIP	70%	23%	χ^2=32.7***	86%	66%	χ^2=10.6**
Health						
No drug or alcohol use	21%	0%	χ^2=15.6***	84%	67%	χ^2=7.4**
Drug testing	20%	2%	χ^2=10.2**	77%	63%	χ^2=4.2*
Substance abuse evaluation/treatment	39%	15%	χ^2=10.0**	60%	61%	ns
Mental health evaluation/treatment	13%	11%	Ns	18%	6%	χ^2=5.8*
Education						
Full-time job training/school	7%	0%	χ^2=5.0*	4%	51%	χ^2=50.2***
Fatherhood/parenting program	10%	0%	χ^2=6.8**	2%	1%	ns
Women's group (non-BIP)	6%	0%	χ^2=3.9*	2%	7%	ns
Victim safety protections						
No contact with victim	32%	7%	χ^2=13.3***	34%	58%	χ^2=10.6**
Only consensual contact	18%	0%	χ^2=13.0***	56%	0%	χ^2=66.7***
Weapons restriction	NA	NA	NA	69%	1%	χ^2=89.2***
No abuse/assaultive behavior	1%	23%	χ^2=18.9***	51%	4%	χ^2=46.6***
Fees						
Victim/witness fee	26%	38%	ns	21%	82%	χ^2=64.2***
Attorney fee	20%	41%	χ^2=7.1**	3%	37%	χ^2=34.2***
Probation service fee	22%	31%	ns	38%	73%	χ^2=22.5***
Other (incl. general fines)	20%	7%	χ^2=5.1*	86%	94%	ns
Victim safety protections						
No bars or nightclubs	NA	NA	NA	0%	45%	χ^2=51.7***
Letter of apology to victim	NA	NA	NA	0%	9%	χ^2=8.9**
Restitution	2%	0%	ns	6%	5%	ns

*p≤.05, ** p≤.01, *** p≤.001 Based on Chi-square and t-test statistics.

Table 6.5A. Court Requirements/Monitoring of IPV Offenders

Court Records	JOD N=180	Comparison N=185	Significance
Intervention/treatment			
Batterer intervention program -BIP	80%	42%	χ^2=55.8***
Health			
No drug or alcohol use	62%	35%	χ^2=26.8***
Drug testing	57%	34%	χ^2=19.7***
Substance abuse evaluation/treatment	54%	38%	χ^2=10.3**

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Table 6.5A. Court Requirements/Monitoring of IPV Offenders			
Court Records	**JOD N=180**	**Comparison N=185**	**Significance**
Mental health evaluation/treatment	17%	7%	χ^2=8.6**
Education			
Full-time Job training/school	7%	27%	χ^2=25.1***
Fatherhood/parenting program	6%	0.3%	χ^2=9.2**
Women's group (non-BIP)	3%	4%	ns
Victim safety protections			
No contact with victim	32%	35%	ns
Only consensual contact	44%	0%	χ^2=100***
Weapons restriction	42%	1%	χ^2=88.9***
No abuse/assaultive behavior	31%	12%	χ^2=20.7***
Fees			
Victim/witness fee	23%	62%	χ^2=55.8***
Attorney fee	11%	40%	χ^2=41.4***
Probation service fee	30%	56%	χ^2=24.6***
Other (including general fines)	61%	54%	ns
Other requirements			
No bars or nightclubs	0%	23%	χ^2=49.3***
Letter of apology to victim	0%	4%	χ^2=7.1**
Restitution	4%	4%	ns
*p≤.05, ** p≤.01, *** p≤.001 Based on Chi-square and t-test statistics. Results are based on at least 95% of the total samples, unless otherwise noted.			

In addition to an increased likelihood of being required to attend BIP, the JOD offender reports indicated that their programs lasted longer and cost more per session than those of comparison offenders (Table 6.6) in both states, with Washtenaw County BIPs lasting longer than those elsewhere. Overall (Table 6.6A) the JOD programs averaged 39 sessions at a cost of approximately $28 per session, while comparison offenders attended programs that required an average of 26 sessions at a cost of approximately $22 per session. These statistics point to a greater intensity of therapeutic intervention in the JOD sites.

Table 6.6. Site Analysis of BIP Requirements for those Attending BIP						
Offender Self-Report on Follow up Interview	**Dorchester (N=71)**	**Lowell (N=25)**	**Sig.**	**Washtenaw (N=68)**	**Ingham (N=68)**	**Sig.**
Number of required sessions (average)[10]	37.0	27.2	*t*=4.0***	41.5	26.3	*t*=6.5***

[10] Based on 94% of the JOD sample.

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Cost per session (average)	$28.35	$23.48	ns	$26.92	$20.51	*t*=3.5***
*p≤.05, ** p≤.01, *** p≤.001 Based on Chi-square and t-test statistics.						

Table 6.6A. BIP Requirements for those Attending BIP			
Offender Self-Report on Follow up Interview	**JOD N=139**	**Comparison N=93**	**Significance**
Number of required sessions (average)[11]	39.2	25.8	*t*=7.8***
Cost per session (average)	$27.59	$22.34	*t*=2.8**
*p≤.05, ** p≤.01, *** p≤.001 Based on Chi-square and t-test statistics. Results are based on at least 95% of the total samples, unless otherwise noted.			

Data on probation supervision practices within the JOD sites were obtained by reviewing probation records.[12] The records showed that JOD probation agencies implemented their intended outreach to the victims of the offenders: JOD probation agents contacted 93 percent of the victims at least once, averaging 3.2 contacts per victim. During these contacts they explained the probation requirements, checked on victim safety, and referred victims to community services.

Another major innovation of JOD was review hearings before the judge for probationers to check on compliance with court orders. The probation records showed that 85 percent of the JOD offenders had a review hearing while on probation, with an average of nearly 3 hearings each.

Did JOD Improve Offender Understanding of the Justice Process and Requirements?

Efforts were made by justice professionals in JOD sites to explain the legal process and court requirements to offenders so that they would clearly understand the legal process, what was expected of them, and the consequences for failing to comply with court orders. Then, armed with this information, offenders were expected to behave in ways that would decrease the likelihood of noncompliance and future violence. For example, Washtenaw County introduced group bond review meetings and group probation meetings in some courts to ensure that defendants fully understood the court-ordered conditions. Judges spent extra time reviewing legal options and requirements during these hearings. During the initial interview, conducted approximately two months after

[11] Based on 94% of the JOD sample.

[12] Data from probation records were available only in JOD sites, not comparison sites, and only for JOD offenders who consented to have their records shared (n=69% of those on probation).

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case disposition, offenders were asked to rate the extent to which the legal system and its requirements were clearly explained to them.

There were clear differences in Massachusetts between the understanding of the justice intervention in Dorchester and Lowell (Table 6.7). Offenders in Lowell rated legal clarity significantly lower than offenders in Dorchester (and offenders in Washtenaw and Ingham counties). This was particularly noticeable for ratings of the clarity of judicial explanations. In Michigan, JOD Washtenaw County offenders rated the clarity of the defense explanation of the charges against them significantly higher than Ingham County comparison offenders.

Table 6.7. Offender Understanding of Justice Intervention Requirements by State

Offender Self-Report on Initial Interview	Dorchester (N=97)	Lowell (N=82)	Sig.	Washtenaw (N=83)	Ingham (N=103)	Sig.
Judge Clearly Explained						
The Charges	91%	78%	χ^2=4.7*	87%	89%	ns
Your Rights	87%	72%	χ^2=5.2*	88%	90%	ns
The Sentence	86%	73%	χ^2=4.2*	91%	92%	ns
Overall Mean for Judge	0.88	0.74	t=2.90**	0.88	0.90	ns
Defense Attorney Clearly Explained						
The Charges	95%	93%	ns	93%	80%	χ^2=5.1*
Your Rights	88%	77%	ns	86%	90%	ns
The Sentence	83%	88%	ns	88%	78%	ns
Overall Mean for Defense	0.88	0.86	ns	0.89	0.83	ns
Probation Agent Clearly Explained						
Probation Requirements	88%	78%	ns	87%	88%	ns
Consequences of Noncompliance	78%	67%	ns	84%	82%	ns
Overall Mean for Probation	0.83	0.73	ns	0.86	0.85	ns
Global Scale of Understanding of Legal Process	0.86	0.77	t=2.93**	0.88	0.86	ns

*p≤.05, ** p≤.01, *** p≤.001 Based on Chi-square and t-test statistics.

Overall, the large majority of offenders in both JOD and comparison sites said these matters were clearly explained to them by the defense, judge, and probation agent (Table 6.7A). However, the larger sample meant that ratings of probation agent clarity, not significant within either state, were significant when the samples were pooled, indicating better explanations of the consequences of noncompliance by probation agents in the JOD sites. As a result, the mean score for probation clarity overall, as well as the global scale of understanding of the entire legal process, were both significantly higher for JOD offenders than for comparison offenders.

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Table 6.7A. Offender Understanding of Justice Intervention Requirements			
Offender Self-Report on Initial Interview	**JOD N=180**	**Comparison N=185**	**Significance**
Judge clearly explained			
The charges	88%	85%	ns
Your rights	89%	84%	ns
The sentence	89%	82%	ns
Overall Mean for Judge	0.88	0.84	ns
Defense attorney clearly explained[13]			
The charges	91%	87%	ns
Your rights	86%	81%	ns
The sentence	83%	82%	ns
Overall mean for defense	0.87	0.83	ns
Probation agent clearly explained[14]			
Probation requirements	87%	82%	ns
Consequences of noncompliance	84%	74%	χ^2=4.0*
Overall mean for probation	0.86	0.78	*t*=2.1*
Global scale of understanding of legal process	0.87	0.82	*t*=2.5*
*p≤.05, ** p≤.01, *** p≤.001 Based on Chi-square and t-test statistics. Results are based on at least 95% of the total samples, unless otherwise noted.			

Another strategy for determining whether the legal requirements were clear to offenders is to compare court records on requirements to offender reports of these requirements. Table 6.8 shows such a comparison and indicates much higher areas of agreement in some areas than in others.

- The majority of offenders with a no-contact order shown in court records reported on the survey that a no-contact order had been issued.

- Fewer than half of the JOD offenders, and nearly half of the comparison offenders ordered to substance abuse treatment, evaluation or testing by the court indicated on the survey that they were aware of this condition.

There were also differences between JOD offenders and those in the comparison sample.

- Offenders with court records indicating an order to attend BIP were <u>more</u> likely to report that requirement during the interview if they were from a JOD site than if they were from a comparison site.

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[13] Based on the 167 JOD offenders and 142 comparison site offenders who reported having a defense attorney.

[14] Based on 67 percent of the comparison sample due to exclusion of “don’t know” responses.

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- Offenders with court records indicating an order to attend other types of programs were less likely to report that requirement if they were from a JOD site than if they were from a comparison site.

Offenders also reported conditions that were not noted in the court records. It is possible that some requirements may have been omitted from the court record, miscoded, or imposed at a later time. For whatever reason, offenders reported more fees and victim restitution payments than indicated by the records. In addition, substantially more offenders in the comparison sites reported being required to report to probation than indicated in the court records.

Table 6.8. Comparison of Court Orders to Offender Reports of Court Conditions

	JOD N=180		**Comparison N=185**	
Requirements	Court Records	Offender Self-Report on Initial Interview	Court Records	Offender Self-Report on Initial Interview
Attend BIP	80%	62%	42%	25%
No-contact order	32%	28%	35%	30%
AOD treatment, evaluation or testing	68%	25%	40%	23%
Other treatment, programs, or requirements	74%	46%	49%	43%
Pay costs or charges	65%	81%	77%	69%
Victim restitution	4%	14%	3%	6%
Probation supervision ordered by court[15]	96%	94%	63%	87%
Results are based on at least 95% of the total samples, unless otherwise noted.				

Did JOD Affect Offenders' Perceptions about Fairness, Satisfaction with the Agency Responses to Intimate Partner Violence (IPV), and Ratings of the Impact of the IPV Responses?

Because JOD increased offender accountability through the introduction of new policies and heightened supervision, the evaluation examined the risk of unanticipated consequences, such as a decline in offenders' perception of fairness of the justice agencies, satisfaction with the agency responses to IPV, and perceptions that the responses had harmed their relationship with the victim. These unwanted consequences were examined because it was hypothesized that they might undermine

[15] Offender data are based on 81 percent of the comparison sample due to exclusion of "don't know" responses.

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offender compliance, decrease perceptions of the legitimacy of the legal system, and offset the potential specific deterrent effects resulting from JOD interventions.

Perceptions of Procedural Justice

Perceived fairness of persons in authority in the justice system may affect 1) how fair and legitimate an offender finds the outcome of decisions or actions by the person in authority, and 2) an offender's willingness to comply with any mandates ordered by the person in the position of authority. When people believe that they are not treated fairly, prior research indicates that this belief can negatively affect their behavior and compliance with orders of the decision-making authority (Brockner, Tyler, and Cooper-Schneider, 1992; Hagan and Zatz, 1985; Landis, Dansby, and Hoyle, 1997; Lind, Kray, and Thompson, 1998).

Perceptions of procedural justice were measured by offender responses to the initial interview two months after case disposition. Three dimensions of procedural justice were selected for inclusion based on prior research indicating their importance in fairness ratings. The first dimension, *voice*, refers to the opportunity for the individual to express his or her views. It was measured by asking offenders if they had a chance to tell their side of the story. The second dimension, *neutrality*, is the belief that the decision maker does not have preconceived biases in favor of or against an individual. It was measured by asking offenders if they trusted the person with authority to treat them fairly. The third dimension, *consideration*, sometimes called ethicality, refers to treatment with dignity and respect by those in authority. It was measured by asking offenders if the authority treated them with respect. Questions about police fairness were asked of offenders who reported contact with the police and questions about defense attorney fairness were asked of those who said they had a defense attorney. Questions about probation agent fairness and judicial fairness were asked of all offenders, although 31% of the offenders answered 'don't know' to questions about probation agent fairness, probably because they did not have contact with an agent. The "global scale of procedural justice" represented the average score across all authorities with whom the offender had contact and for whom the offender provided a fairness rating.

The most important finding was that there was no significant difference between JOD and comparison offenders in their ratings of the procedural fairness of the judge—indicating no erosion of perceptions of justice in case handling by the judge (Tables 6.9 and 6.9A). Similarly, there was no difference in offender ratings of the fairness of the probation agent among those who provided a rating.

However, in Massachusetts, ratings of procedural justice in several areas were significantly lower among JOD offenders compared to comparison offenders. JOD offenders were more dissatisfied with the procedural justice of police and defense attorneys than comparison offenders, producing an overall global scale of procedural justice that was significantly lower in Dorchester than in Lowell and apparently lower than the ratings in Michigan. In Michigan, differences in procedural justice did not differ between JOD and comparison samples.

The specific scale items that measured voice, neutrality and consideration of the police are presented in Table 6.10 to identify particular areas of offenders' concerns. The results showed several problem areas from the perspective of Massachusetts' JOD offenders:

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- Dorchester offender ratings of police were significantly lower than those of Lowell offenders on neutrality and respectful treatment;
- Dorchester offender ratings of defense attorneys were significantly lower than those of Lowell offenders on having a chance to tell their story (voice) and on neutrality; and
- Dorchester offender ratings of judges were significantly lower than those of Lowell offenders on neutrality.

Table 6.9. Procedural Justice Ratings by State

Offender Self-Report on Initial Interview	Dorchester (N=97)	Lowell (N=82)	Sig.	Washtenaw (N=83)	Ingham (N=103)	Sig.
Police procedural justice scale[16]	0.50	0.81	t=3.3**	0.80	0.90	ns
Defense attorney procedural justice scale[17]	1.16	1.54	t=3.9***	1.32	1.33	ns
Judge procedural justice scale at disposition	1.15	1.33	ns	1.40	1.29	ns
Probation agent procedural justice scale[18]	1.05	1.27	ns	1.40	1.37	ns
Global scale of criminal justice system procedural justice	0.99	1.24	t=3.8***	1.21	1.20	ns

*p≤.05, ** p≤.01, *** p≤.001 Based on Chi-square and t-test statistics.

Table 6.9A. Procedural Justice Ratings[19]

Offender Self-Report on Initial Interview	JOD N=180	Comparison N=185	Sig.
Police procedural justice scale[20]	0.68	0.88	*t*=2.84**
Defense attorney procedural justice scale[21]	1.31	1.38	ns

[16] Based on 94 percent of the JOD sample.

[17] Based on 89 percent of the JOD sample and 79 percent of the comparison sample due to exclusion of offenders who reported having no defense attorney.

[18] Based on 69 percent of the comparison sample due to exclusion of “don’t know” responses.

[19] Procedural justice scales consist of three items each indicating whether the specified criminal justice agent gave respondents a chance to tell their story, treated them fairly, and/or treated them with respect. Scales range from 0 to 2, with higher scores equaling greater procedural justice. The Cronbach’s alpha reliability for the scales are: police (0.71), defense attorney (0.75), judge (0.62), and probation agent (0.68).

[20] Based on 94 percent of the JOD sample.

[21] Based on 89 percent of the JOD sample and 79 percent of the comparison sample due to exclusion of offenders who reported having no defense attorney.

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Judge procedural justice scale at disposition	1.30	1.31	ns
Probation agent procedural justice scale[22]	1.26	1.33	ns
Global scale of criminal justice system procedural justice	1.13	1.21	ns
*p≤.05, ** p≤.01, *** p≤.001 Based on Chi-square and t-test statistics. Results are based on at least 95% of the total samples, unless otherwise noted.			

Table 6.10. Offender Ratings of Fairness and Justice Interventions

Offender Self-Report on Initial Interview	Dorchester (N=97)	Lowell (N=82)	Sig.	Washtenaw (N=83)	Ingham (N=103)	Sig.
Police procedural justice[23]						
Chance to tell story (voice)						
No	70.2%	56.9%		44.6%	45.1%	
Yes, some of the them	14.4%	15.3%		21.6%	18.7%	
Yes, all of the them	15.5%	27.9%		33.9%	36.3%	
Trusted them to be fair (neutrality)			χ^2=11.8**			
No	76.6%	50.9%		61.3%	54.3%	
Yes, some of the them	13.3%	22.4%		21.2%	22.9%	
Yes, all of the them	10.0%	26.7%		17.5%	22.9%	
Treated you with respect (consideration)			χ^2=6.6*			
No	49.1%	38.9%		40.3%	27.8%	
Yes, some of the them	29.2%	20.5%		25.4%	33.1%	
Yes, all of the them	21.7%	40.7%		34.3%	39.1%	
Defense attorney procedural justice[24]						
Chance to tell story (voice)			χ^2=18.3***			
No, never	42.1%	17.3%		31.9%	27.9%	
Yes, some of the time	20.0%	11.0%		27.9%	17.1%	
Yes, all of the time	37.9%	71.7%		40.3%	55.1%	
Trusted them to be fair (neutrality)			χ^2=18.4***			
No, never	41.1%	21.0%		25.9%	33.3%	
Yes, some of the time	27.9%	13.8%		21.6%	24.1%	
Yes, all of the time	31.0%	65.2%		52.5%	42.6%	
Treated you with respect (consideration)						

[22] Based on 69 percent of the comparison sample due to exclusion of “don’t know” responses.

[23] Based on 94 percent of the JOD sample.

[24] Based on 89 percent of the JOD sample and 79 percent of the comparison sample due to exclusion of offenders who reported having no defense attorney.

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Table 6.10. Offender Ratings of Fairness and Justice Interventions						
Offender Self-Report on Initial Interview	**Dorchester (N=97)**	**Lowell (N=82)**	**Sig.**	**Washtenaw (N=83)**	**Ingham (N=103)**	**Sig.**
No, never	8.0%	12.5%		4.6%	6.9%	
Yes, some of the time	22.3%	10.0%		28.6%	22.2%	
Yes, all of the time	69.7%	77.5%		66.8%	70.9%	
Judge procedural justice at disposition						
Chance to tell story (voice)						
No	50.5%	47.2%		35.8%	33.9%	
Yes	49.5%	52.8%		64.2%	66.1%	
Trusted them to be fair (neutrality)			χ^2=6.3*			
No, never	38.5%	21.5%		22.6%	31.8%	
Yes, some of the time	25.2%	26.2%		31.6%	26.0%	
Yes, all of the time	36.3%	52.3%		45.8%	42.2%	
Treated you with respect (consideration)						
No, never	18.6%	10.2%		5.8%	16.8%	
Yes, some of the time	15.0%	11.4%		23.3%	20.5%	
Yes, all of the time	66.4%	78.4%		71.0%	62.6%	
Probation agent procedural justice[25]						
Chance to tell story (voice)						χ^2=6.7**
No	64.3%	51.7%		22.9%	42.1%	
Yes	35.7%	48.3%		77.1%	57.9%	
Trusted them to be fair (neutrality)						
No, never	34.4%	23.9%		28.3%	24.5%	
Yes, some of the time	25.5%	15.6%		30.4%	29.9%	
Yes, all of the time	40.1%	60.5%		41.3%	45.6%	
Treated you with respect (consideration)						
No, never	25.8%	20.2%		14.7%	13.4%	
Yes, some of the time	16.5%	14.5%		16.6%	15.8%	
Yes, all of the time	57.7%	65.3%		68.7%	70.8%	
*p≤.05, ** p≤.01, *** p≤.001 Based on Chi-square and t-test statistics. Results are based on at least 95% of the total samples, unless otherwise noted.						

Offenders were also asked about their opinion of the police response by rating their agreement with a series of statements (Tables 6.11 and 6.11A). The ratings ran from 1 to 4 and were all scored so that higher ratings indicated greater trust that the police

[25] Based on 69 percent of the comparison sample due to exclusion of "don't know" responses.

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acted fairly and were influenced solely by the facts of the incident.[26] In Massachusetts, JOD offenders were more likely than comparison offenders to believe that police arrested them because of their race and did not arrest them solely because the law required it. There were no differences in Michigan in the police neutrality ratings by JOD and comparison offenders.

Table 6.11. Initial Interview Offender Ratings of Police Neutrality by State

Offender Self-Report on Initial Interview	Dorchester (N=76)	Lowell (N=77)	Sig.	Washtenaw (N=77)	Ingham (N=96)	Sig.
Law required arrest	2.8	3.1	*t*=1.98*	3.0	3.0	ns
Police did not like you (*reversed)*	2.9	3.1	ns	3.0	3.2	ns
Police arrested you because of what you did	2.9	2.8	ns	2.9	3.1	ns
Arrested because of gender (*reversed)*	2.4	2.5	ns	2.6	2.4	ns
Arrested because of race (*reversed)*	2.9	3.4	*t*=3.3**	3.2	3.2	ns
Arrested upon victim request (*reversed)*[27]	2.6	2.5	ns	2.7	2.5	ns

*p≤.05, ** p≤.01, *** p≤.001 Based on Chi-square and t-test statistics.

Despite lower ratings of police procedural justice in Massachusetts, JOD offenders in the pooled sample (Table 6.11A) did not rate police neutrality significantly lower than the comparison group on any of these items. The ratings indicate that in general the offenders believed the police had acted in accordance with the law and had not exhibited bias based on personal characteristics of the offender.

Table 6.11A. Initial Interview Offender Ratings of Police Neutrality[28]

Offender Self-Report on Initial Interview	JOD N=153	Comparison N=173	Significance
Law required arrest	2.9	3.0	ns
Police did not like you (*reversed)*	3.0	3.2	ns
Police arrested you because of what you did	2.9	3.0	ns
Arrested because of gender (*reversed)*	2.5	2.4	ns

[26] Scoring was reversed on the following items so that higher scores indicated greater belief in police neutrality: arrested because of gender, arrested because of race, arrested upon victim request, arrested because police did not like them.

[27] Based on 90 percent of the comparison sample.

[28] Based on the 153 JOD offenders and 173 comparison site offenders who reported police contact and arrest.

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Arrested because of race (*reversed)*	3.2	3.3	ns
Arrested upon victim request (*reversed)*[29]	2.7	2.5	ns
*p≤.05, ** p≤.01, *** p≤.001 Based on Chi-square and t-test statistics. Results are based on at least 95% of the total samples, unless otherwise noted.			

Satisfaction with the Justice Response

The offenders were asked if they were satisfied with their treatment by police, with the information they got from their lawyer, with the way the judge handled the case, and with the case outcome.[30] It would not be surprising to find that heightened offender accountability, described above, lowered satisfaction with legal authorities.

In Massachusetts, Dorchester offenders were significantly less satisfied at the time of the initial interview with the police and the defense attorney response than offenders in Lowell, mirroring their lower ratings of the fairness of these agencies (Table 6.12). As a result, the global rating of satisfaction with the justice response was significantly lower in Dorchester than in Lowell. There were no significant differences in satisfaction with justice agencies between offenders in Washtenaw County and those in Ingham County.

Table 6.12. Offender Satisfaction with Justice Intervention by State

Offender Self-Report on Initial Interview	**Dorchester (N=97)**	**Lowell (N=82)**	**Sig.**	**Washtenaw (N=83)**	**Ingham (N=103)**	**Sig.**
Satisfied with police[31]	29%	49%	χ^2=5.2*	45%	50%	ns
Satisfied with information from defense attorney[32]	59%	76%	χ^2=5.3*	66%	57%	ns
Satisfied with judge	61%	71%	ns	68%	58%	ns
Satisfied with case outcome	34%	48%	ns	41%	35%	ns
Global justice satisfaction scale	0.47	0.60	*t*=2.46*	0.54	0.50	ns
*p≤.05, ** p≤.01, *** p≤.001 Based on Chi-square and t-test statistics.						

[29] Based on 90 percent of the comparison sample.

[30] Responses were categorized into two groups: *satisfied* or *somewhat satisfied* compared to *somewhat dissatisfied* or *dissatisfied.*

[31] Based on 94 percent of the JOD sample.

[32] Based on 89 percent of the JOD sample and 79 percent of the comparison sample due to exclusion of offenders who reported having no defense attorney.

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Overall (Table 6.12A), JOD offenders were not significantly less satisfied with their defense lawyer, judge, or case outcome than comparison offenders. There were also no differences in the cumulative scores on the global justice satisfaction scale, the mean of the non-missing items on these scales.

Table 6.12A. Offender Satisfaction with Justice Intervention			
Offender Self-Report on Initial Interview	**JOD N=180**	**Comparison N=185**	**Significance**
Satisfied with police[33]	37%	50%	χ^2=6.3*
Satisfied with information from defense attorney[34]	65%	63%	ns
Satisfied with judge	65%	61%	ns
Satisfied with case outcome	38%	40%	ns
Global justice satisfaction scale	0.51	0.53	ns
*p≤.05, ** p≤.01, *** p≤.001 Based on Chi-square and t-test statistics. Results are based on at least 95% of the total samples, unless otherwise noted.			

Offenders were also asked specifically about their reactions to getting arrested and the services of their defense attorney on the initial interview, as well as their reactions to post-disposition monitoring by the court and treatment by their batterer intervention program at the time of the follow up interview. JOD and comparison offenders expressed similar reactions and satisfaction levels to all these experiences with IPV interventions in most areas. There were no significant differences between JOD and comparison offenders, overall and within state, in their:

- reactions to being arrested, as measured by anger at arrest, self-blame, or belief that the victim should have been arrested (Tables 6.13 and 6.13A);
- ratings of the ease of contact and helpfulness of their defense attorneys (Tables 6.14 and 6.14A);
- satisfaction with the judge in review hearings. (Tables 6.15 and 6.15A); and
- satisfaction with BIP services (Tables 6.15 and 6.15A).

[33] Based on 94 percent of the JOD sample.

[34] Based on 89 percent of the JOD sample and 79 percent of the comparison sample due to exclusion of offenders who reported having no defense attorney.

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Table 6.13. Offender Opinions about Arrest by State

Offender Self-Report on Initial Interview	Dorchester (N=76)	Lowell (N=77)	Sig.	Washtenaw (N=77)	Ingham (N=96)	Sig.
Anger at arrest			ns			ns
Not angry at all	17%	22%		28%	22%	
Somewhat angry	31%	27%		37%	39%	
Very angry	52%	51%		35%	39%	
Blamed self for arrest			ns			ns
Not at all to blame	18%	19%		16%	17%	
Partially to blame	48%	62%		47%	57%	
Fully to blame	34%	19%		37%	27%	
Thought victim should be arrested[35]	24%	35%	ns	28%	32%	ns

*p≤.05, ** p≤.01, *** p≤.001 Based on Chi-square and t-test statistics.

Table 6.13A Offender Opinions about Arrest[36]

Offender Self-Report on Initial Interview	JOD N=153	Comparison N=173	Significance
Anger at arrest			ns
Not angry at all	26%	21%	
Somewhat angry	34%	34%	
Very angry	40%	45%	
Blamed self for arrest			ns
Not at all to blame	16%	19%	
Partially to blame	49%	57%	
Fully to blame	34%	24%	
Thought victim should be arrested[37]	27%	33%	ns

*p≤.05, ** p≤.01, *** p≤.001 Based on Chi-square and t-test statistics.
Results are based on at least 95% of the total samples, unless otherwise noted.

[35] Based on 166 JOD offenders and 177 comparison site offenders with valid responses.

[36] Based on the 153 JOD offenders and 173 comparison site offenders who reported police contact and arrest, unless otherwise noted.

[37] Based on 166 JOD offenders and 177 comparison site offenders with valid responses.

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Table 6.14. Ratings of Defense Services by State

Offender Self-Report on Initial Interview	Dorchester (N=76)	Lowell (N=64)	Sig.	Washtenaw (N=59)	Ingham (N=58)	Sig.
Ease of contact with defense attorney			ns			ns
Not difficult	54%	45%		41%	55%	
Somewhat difficult	19%	24%		32%	24%	
Very difficult	27%	31%		26%	20%	
Helpfulness of defense attorney			ns			ns
Not helpful at all	24%	25%		24%	25%	
Somewhat helpful	39%	29%		30%	32%	
Very helpful	37%	46%		46%	43%	

*p≤.05, ** p≤.01, *** p≤.001 Based on Chi-square and t-test statistics.

Table 6.14A. Ratings of Defense Services[38]

Offender Self-Report on Initial Interview	JOD N= 135	Comparison N=122	Significance
Ease of contact with defense attorney			ns
Not difficult	50%	49%	
Somewhat difficult	27%	21%	
Very difficult	24%	30%	
Helpfulness of defense attorney			ns
Not helpful at all	24%	29%	
Somewhat helpful	33%	26%	
Very helpful	43%	45%	

*p≤.05, ** p≤.01, *** p≤.001 Based on Chi-square and t-test statistics.
Results are based on at least 95% of the total samples, unless otherwise noted.

[38] Based on the 135 JOD offenders and 122 comparison site offenders who reported having a defense attorney and trying to contact them.

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Table 6.15. Satisfaction with Judicial Monitoring and BIP among Those With a Review Hearing Since First Interview by State

Offender Self-Report on Follow-up Interview	Dorchester	Lowell	Sig.	Washtenaw	Ingham	Sig.
Number attending review hearing	N=77	N=15		N=54	N=18	
Satisfied with judge at review hearing	76%	95%	ns	76%	56%	ns
Satisfied with outcome of review hearing	77%	93%	ns	73%	56%	ns
Number attending BIP or anger management program	N=71	N=25		N=68	N=68	
Satisfied with BIP or anger management program	73%	91%	ns	66%	81%	ns

*p≤.05, ** p≤.01, *** p≤.001 Based on Chi-square and t-test statistics.

Table 6.15A. Satisfaction with Judicial Monitoring and BIP among those with a review hearing or BIP since first interview

Offender Self-Report on Follow-up Interview	JOD	Comparison	Significance
Number attending review hearing	N=131	N=33	
Satisfied with judge at review hearing[39]	79%	74%	ns
Satisfied with outcome of review hearing[40]	75%	74%	ns
Number attending BIP or anger management program	N=139	N=93	
Satisfied with BIP or anger management program	71%	82%	ns

*p≤.05, ** p≤.01, *** p≤.001 Based on Chi-square and t-test statistics.
Results are based on at least 95% of the total samples, unless otherwise noted.

Impact of the Justice interventions

Offenders were asked if the way authorities responded to the incident had an impact on their relationship or violence with the victim (Tables 6.16 and 6.16A). There was no indication that JOD offenders were any more likely than comparison offenders to believe

[39] Based on 94 percent of the JOD sample and 91 percent of the comparison sample.

[40] Based on 94 percent of the JOD and comparison samples.

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that the criminal justice responses to IPV had harmed their relationship with the victim or changed the violence in the relationship. The response of the police was seen as improving the relationship with the victim by nearly a third of the offenders and making it worse by about a quarter of the offenders. However, offenders in Lowell were noticeably less likely to say the police response had a negative effect on their relationship with the victim. Rating of the effect of the defense attorney impact on violence with the victim showed that it rarely helped to increase the violence, made no difference for more than half the offenders, and helped decrease the violence for over a third. With regard to BIP, the majority of offenders in both groups rated it as helpful in decreasing their violence with the victim on both the initial and follow up interviews.

Table 6.16. Offender Ratings of Impact of Justice Interventions by State

Response on the Initial Interview	**Dorchester**	**Lowell**	**Sig.**	**Washtenaw**	**Ingham**	**Sig.**
	N=88	N=78		N=82	N=101	
Effect of police response on relationship with victim, for those who reported police contact			ns			ns
Improved relationship with victim	27%	26%		33%	32%	
Did not change relationship with victim	48%	58%		32%	37%	
Made relationship with victim worse	25%	16%		35%	31%	
	N=93	N=71		N=67	N=76	
Effect of defense lawyer on relationship with victim, for those who reported a defense lawyer			ns			ns
Helped to decrease Violence	36%	33%		47%	40%	
Did not change violence	62%	66%		51%	60%	
Helped to increase Violence	2%	1%		2%	0%	
	N=50	N=7		N=44	N=37	
Effect of BIP on relationship with victim, for those who attended BIP by initial interview			ns			ns
Helped to decrease Violence	61%	78%		65%	65%	
Did not change violence	39%	22%		27%	31%	
Helped to increase Violence	0%	0%		9%	4%	
Offender Self-Report on the Follow up Interview	N=71	N=26		N=68	N=71	
Effect of BIP on relationship			ns			ns

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Table 6.16. Offender Ratings of Impact of Justice Interventions by State

Response on the Initial Interview	Dorchester	Lowell	Sig.	Washtenaw	Ingham	Sig.
with victim, for those who attended BIP by follow-up interview						
Helped to decrease violence	65%	63%		71%	78%	
Did not change violence	35%	37%		29%	22%	
Helped to increase violence	0%	0%		0%	0%	

*p≤.05, ** p≤.01, *** p≤.001 Based on Chi-square and t-test statistics.

Table 6.16A. Offender Ratings of Impact of Justice Interventions

Offender Self-Report on the Initial Interview	JOD	Comparison	Significance
	N=170	N=179	
Effect of police response on relationship with victim, for those who reported police contact			ns
Improved relationship with victim	30%	30%	
Did not change relationship with victim	38%	48%	
Made relationship with victim worse	33%	23%	
	N=160	N=147	
Effect of defense lawyer on relationship with victim, for those who reported a defense lawyer			ns
Helped to decrease violence	41%	38%	
Did not change violence	57%	62%	
Helped to increase violence	2%	1%	
	N=94	N=44	
Effect of BIP on relationship with victim, for those who attended BIP by initial interview[41]			ns
Helped to decrease violence	61%	66%	
Did not change violence	36%	31%	
Helped to increase violence	3%	3%	
Offender Self-Report on the Follow up Interview	N=139	N=97	
Effect of BIP on relationship with victim, for those who attended BIP by follow-up interview[42]			ns

[41] Based on 87% of the JOD sample and 59% of the comparison sample due to exclusion of a high percentage of “don’t know” responses.

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Table 6.16A. Offender Ratings of Impact of Justice Interventions			
Offender Self-Report on the Initial Interview	**JOD**	**Comparison**	**Significance**
Helped to decrease violence	68%	70%	
Did not change violence	32%	30%	
Helped to increase violence	0%	0%	
*p≤.05, ** p≤.01, *** p≤.001 Based on Chi-square and t-test statistics. Results are based on at least 95% of the total samples, unless otherwise noted.			

Did JOD Increase Offender Compliance and Sanctioning for Noncompliance?

JOD was designed to increase offender compliance with court-ordered supervision conditions and increase offender accountability by providing graduated sanctions for non-compliance. During both in-person interviews, offenders were asked whether they violated their supervision conditions by failing to attend an appointment with their probation officer, failing to attend BIP as ordered, or failing a drug test. If they reported violations, they were asked what sanctions they received.[43] It is possible that offenders under-reported probation violations, because socially undesirable behavior tends to be denied on surveys. However, the comparisons are still valid to the extent that such under-reporting was equally likely in the JOD and comparison samples.

Compliance with probation requirements was generally higher at JOD sites (Table 6.17 and 6.17A). In Massachusetts, JOD offenders were more likely than comparison offenders to say on the interview two months after case disposition that they had reported to BIP if ordered and by the follow up interview fewer of those ordered to BIP reported missing one or more sessions. In Michigan, JOD offenders were more likely than comparison offenders to say they had reported to probation and BIP (if ordered) and less likely by the follow up interview to report missing a probation appointment. Reporting to probation within two months of case disposition was lower in Ingham than in other sites.

Overall, JOD offenders were significantly more likely than comparison offenders to have contacted probation by the time of the follow up interview, approximately 11 months after case disposition (96 percent compared to 87 percent). This was true in both states, but the within state differences are relatively small and not significant. JOD offenders were significantly more likely than comparison offenders to say on the initial interview that they

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[42] Based on 93 percent of the comparison sample.

[43] Probation records were not available for the comparison group, so this analysis is based on self-report data.

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had attended a BIP than comparison offenders (66 percent compared to 24 percent). This effect was significant in both states.

Overall, JOD increased compliance with probation and BIP requirements. When taken together with the significantly greater likelihood that JOD offenders were ordered to these interventions, the results indicate much greater involvement by JOD offenders than by comparison offenders in programs and activities designed to reduce repeat IPV.

Table 6.17. Compliance with Supervision Requirements by State

Offender Self-Reports	Dorchester	Lowell	Sig.	Washtenaw	Ingham	Sig.
Court-ordered probation	N=97	N=32		N=77	N=80	
Reported to probation by initial interview	91%	90%	ns	92%	67%	χ^2=14.8***
Reported to probation by follow-up interview	97%	89%	ns	95%	93%	ns
Missed probation appointment at least once combining both interview responses[44]	41%	25%	ns	31%	51%	χ^2=6.1**
Court-ordered BIP	N=64	N=15		N=73	N=69	
Reported to BIP by initial interview	77%	39%	χ^2=8.7**	57%	28%	χ^2=12.2***
Reported to BIP by follow-up interview	89%	91%	ns	84%	79%	ns
Missed BIP at least once combining both interview responses[45]	72%	96%	χ^2=4.1*	80%	82%	ns
# unexcused BIP absences reported at follow-up interview[46]	1.4	0.8	ns	2.8	0.8	ns

*p≤.05, ** p≤.01, *** p≤.001 Based on Chi-square and t-test statistics.

Table 6.17A. Compliance with Supervision Requirements

Offender Self-Reports	JOD	Comparison	Significance
Court-ordered probation	N=174	N=112	

[44] Represents those who had a probation requirement according to court records but indicated anything other than attendance every time required on one or both of the interviews (e.g., those who denied having probation requirement on both interviews are counted as having missed an appointment).

[45] Represents those who had a BIP requirement according to court records but indicated anything other than attendance every time required on one or both of the interviews (e.g., those who denied having BIP requirement are counted as having missed an appointment).

[46] Based on the 116 JOD offenders and 67 comparison site offenders who had attended BIP at least once by follow-up; excludes 16 JOD offenders and 16 comparison site offenders who had not attended BIP at all.

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Table 6.17A. Compliance with Supervision Requirements			
Offender Self-Reports	**JOD**	**Comparison**	**Significance**
Reported to probation by initial interview	91%	74%	χ^2=15.3***
Reported to probation by follow-up interview	96%	87%	χ^2=8.4**
Missed probation appointment at least once combining both interview responses[47]	35%	46%	ns
Court-ordered BIP	N=137	N=84	
Reported to BIP by initial interview	66%	24%	χ^2=34.6***
Reported to BIP by follow-up interview	89%	80%	Ns
Missed BIP at least once combining both interview responses[48]	74%	87%	χ^2=5.4*
# unexcused BIP absences reported at follow-up interview[49]	2.1	0.7	ns
*p≤.05, ** p≤.01, *** p≤.001 Based on Chi-square and t-test statistics. Results are based on at least 95% of the total samples, unless otherwise noted.			

Sanctioning for Noncompliance

JOD policies emphasized the importance of responding to violations of probation requirements consistently and with sanctions of increasing severity. The results, based on the pooled samples due to small numbers of offenders reporting violations, are shown in Table 6.18. Among offenders reporting probation violations, JOD offenders were slightly, but not significantly, more likely than comparison offenders to report getting a sanction for missing a probation appointment and getting a sanction for missing BIP sessions. JOD offenders were slightly, but not significantly, less likely to report a sanction for failing a drug test. Table 6.18 also describes the types of sanctions reported for these violations.

[47] Represents those who had a probation requirement according to court records but indicated anything other than attendance every time required on one or both of the interviews (e.g., those who denied having probation requirement on both interviews are counted as having missed an appointment).

[48] Represents those who had a BIP requirement according to court records but indicated anything other than attendance every time required on one or both of the interviews (e.g., those who denied having BIP requirement are counted as having missed an appointment).

[49] Based on the 116 JOD offenders and 67 comparison site offenders who had attended BIP at least once by follow-up; excludes 16 JOD offenders and 16 comparison site offenders who had not attended BIP at all.

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Table 6.18. Supervision and Sanctioning During Probation[50]			
Offender Reports on Both Interviews	**JOD**	**Comparison**	**Significance**
Missed a Required Probation Appointment	N=53	N=32	
Sanctioned for Missed Appointment	55%	50%	ns
Type of Sanctions Imposed [51]			
Warning Letter	23%	42%	ns
More Frequent Reporting	10%	4%	ns
Court Appearance Required	27%	8%	ns
Arrest Warrant Issued	27%	8%	ns
Sent to Jail	0%	4%	ns
Other Sanctions	2%	0%	ns
Failed a Drug Test On Probation	N=33	N=17	
Sanctioned for Failed Drug Test	70%	90%	ns
Type of Sanction Imposed			
Warning Letter	23%	8%	ns
More Frequent Reporting	18%	19%	ns
Court Appearance Required	33%	47%	ns
Arrest Warrant Issued	29%	13%	ns
Sent to Jail	11%	13%	ns
Other Sanctions	8%	15%	ns
Warning Letter	4%	23%	χ^2=4.2*
Failed to Attend Required BIP Sessions	N=69	N=28	
Percent Sanctioned for missing BIP	51%	45%	ns
Type of Sanction Imposed			
Warning Letter	7%	21%	ns
Notified Probation Officer or Court	28%	40%	ns
Court Visit	10%	10%	ns
Arrest Warrant Issued	7%	0%	ns
Sent to Jail	5%	0%	ns
Additional Treatment	12%	14%	ns
Other Sanction	12%	0%	ns
*p≤.05, ** p≤.01, *** p≤.001 Based on Chi-square and t-test statistics. Results are based on at least 95% of the total samples, unless otherwise noted.			

Because of variations in sanction options and the small numbers of offenders who reported violations, overall sanctioning certainty and severity is summarized in Table 6.19. Sanction certainty refers to the proportion of violators who said they were sanctioned. Sanction severity was measured by a Guttman scale ranking the penalties

[50] All data are based on at least 95% of the total samples, unless otherwise noted. Chi-square and t-test statistics are used to identify significant differences.

[51] Multiple sanctions could be imposed.

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from less severe to more severe as follows: 0= No sanctions received, 1= Warning only, 2= Penalty but no jail, warrant, or custody, 3= Jail, warrant, or custody.

There was only one indication of significantly greater sanction certainty or severity for probation violations in JOD sites than in comparison sites. This involved the greater severity of penalties for a missed appointment with the probation officer in JOD sites.

In general, penalties for missing BIP sessions were more certain and more severe in Michigan than in Massachusetts, with noticeably low risk of severe and certain sanctions for missed BIP sessions in Lowell. However, use of the ultimate sanction, revocation of probation, was more prevalent in Dorchester than Washtenaw County: in Dorchester 12% of the probationers were revoked in the first year after case disposition compared to 1% in Washtenaw County, according to court records.

Table 6.19. Offender Perceptions of Sanction Certainty and Severity

Offender Reports on Both Interviews	JOD	Comparison	Significance
Missed a probation appointment	N=53	N=32	
Sanction certainty	0.55	0.50	ns
Sanction severity	1.38	0.78	*t*=2.2*
Failed a drug test on probation	N=33	N=17	
Sanction certainty	0.70	0.90	ns
Sanction severity	1.52	2.02	ns
Failed to attend BIP sessions	N=69	N=28	
Sanction certainty	0.51	0.45	ns
Sanction severity	1.11	0.65	*t*=2.0*

*p≤.05, ** p≤.01, *** p≤.001 Based on Chi-square and t-test statistics.
Results are based on at least 95% of the total samples, unless otherwise noted.

Did JOD Change Offender Perceptions of the Consequences to Future IPV?

This section explores the hypothesis that heightened offender accountability under JOD increased offender perceptions of the risk of future IPV. This hypothesis is grounded in deterrence theory that proposes that people choose to comply with or violate laws based upon their perceptions of the costs and benefits of such behavior and that, in the case of JOD, the sanctions and supervision resulting from the sampled incident should result in specific deterrence of repeat IPV among these offenders. Most research has focused on the effects of legal penalties for criminal behavior and, specifically, on the certainty, severity, and celerity (or swiftness) of sanctioning. Of these dimensions, support is clearest for the importance of legal sanction certainty in deterring crime (Grasmick and Bursik, 1990; Klepper and Nagin, 1991; Nagin, 1998; Paternoster, 1987; Paternoster and Iovanni, 1986). However, extra-legal sanctions such as disapproval of family, loss of child custody, loss of job, or belief that a behavior is wrong may be equally effective in deterring criminal acts (Williams and Hawkins, 1992; Grasmick and Bursik, 1990).

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For this evaluation, offenders were asked to rate the likelihood (certainty) and severity of five legal and four extra-legal negative consequences for hitting their victim in the future on a scale ranging from zero to ten. The legal consequences included the following: the police will be called, the court will file charges against you, you will have to go to court, you will be found guilty of a crime, and you will be punished. The extra-legal consequences included: you will lose your job, your family will be upset with you, your friends will be upset with you, and you will feel depressed or upset with yourself. Scale scores ranged from 0 to 10 with higher scores equaling greater certainty or severity. Internal scale reliabilities, measured using Cronbach's alpha, were as follows: certainty (0.86) and severity (0.87) of formal legal sanctions; certainty (0.61) and severity (0.67) of informal legal sanctions. A number of respondents (n=128) rejected the assumption that they would hit the victim again and refused to answer some items. Thus the results are based on the responses of those who answered at least three items in each domain.

Expectations about future negative consequences for hitting their victim again were extremely similar and relatively high in both states. No significant differences between JOD and comparison offenders in either state or overall were found on most measures of the certainty or severity of legal or extra-legal sanctions or on the cumulative deterrence scores derived from multiplying certainty by severity. However, in Massachusetts, JOD offenders had a higher perceived certainty of and deterrence from informal sanctions for future IPV than comparison offenders.

Table 6.20. Offender Perceptions of Consequences to Future IPV by State: Deterrence Scales

	Dorchester (N=70)	**Lowell (N=63)**	**Sig.**	**Washtenaw (N=37)**	**Ingham (N=61)**	**Sig.**
Formal legal sanctions						
Certainty	8.75	7.96	ns	7.39	7.93	ns
Severity	9.36	9.16	ns	9.62	9.21	ns
Informal sanctions						
Certainty	7.27	5.68	t=3.3***	6.26	6.67	ns
Severity	7.17	6.59	ns	6.99	7.18	ns
Formal legal deterrence score (certainty * severity)	83.44	75.27	ns	71.44	74.09	ns
Informal deterrence score (certainty * severity)	57.79	43.30	t=2. 5**	48.71	51.00	ns

*p≤.05, ** p≤.01, *** p≤.001 Based on Chi-square and t-test statistics

Table 6.20A. Offender Perceptions of Consequences to Future IPV: Deterrence Scales

	JOD N=107	Comparison N=124	Significance
Formal legal sanctions			
Certainty	7.96	7.96	ns
Severity	9.48	9.17	ns
Informal sanctions			
Certainty	6.60	6.22	ns
Severity	6.95	6.96	ns

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Formal legal deterrence score (certainty * severity)	76.52	74.86	ns
Informal deterrence score (certainty * severity)	51.01	47.59	ns
*p≤.05, ** p≤.01, *** p≤.001 Based on Chi-square and t-test statistics NOTE: 128 offenders were excluded because they refused to answer or rejected the assumption that they would hit the victim again in more than two of the five questions comprising each scale.			

Summary of Findings

Variables on which statistically significant differences between the overall samples of JOD and comparison offenders were found are presented by state in Table 6.21, grouped into the issues raised by the five research questions concerning effects of JOD on offender accountability. A plus sign indicates that the JOD offenders had higher means on the variable than comparison offenders; a minus sign indicates that the JOD offenders had lower means on the variable than comparison offenders. The most robust findings for the overall sample are those significant in both states. Significant results for the overall sample are also shown if the same relationship was found to be significant in one state and in the same direction in the other state, or in the same direction in both states, but significant only in the larger overall analysis.[52]

In both Massachusetts and Michigan, JOD offenders were statistically more likely than comparison offenders to be ordered to attend BIP, abstain from alcohol and drug use, and undergo drug testing. They were less likely to be required to pay attorney fees. In both states, JOD offenders were more likely to have a no-contact order, with use of orders that limited contact to consensual contact more widespread than in comparison sites. Exposure to BIP was more widespread in JOD sites. In both Dorchester and Washtenaw County the BIP programs were longer in duration and offenders ordered to attend were more likely to report to them in the first two months after case disposition.

There were a number of other significant differences between JOD and comparison offenders found only in Massachusetts. Dorchester offenders were significantly more likely than Lowell offenders to have a public defender and had more defense attorneys. However, they were less likely to be released pretrial, and, if released, less likely to be released on personal recognizance. Cases were more likely to result in conviction or be continued without a finding in Dorchester than in Lowell, and the percentage receiving a sentence involving jail and/or probation in Dorchester was higher than in Lowell. There were other differences in probation requirements, such as a greater likelihood that the JOD probationer would be sent to a fatherhood program, women's group, or substance abuse treatment.

[52] Significant results in overall models are not shown if the results do not follow similar patterns in both states. This rule was adopted to avoid generalizing findings in only one JOD site to the population JOD intended to serve.

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One indicator of behavior change was found in Massachusetts in compliance with requirements to attend BIP. Dorchester offenders were less likely to report missing a required BIP session than Lowell offenders, perhaps because of sanctioning which was significantly more certain and severe under JOD than in comparison areas.

In Massachusetts, JOD offenders also differed significantly from comparison offenders on understanding and perceptions of the justice system. Dorchester offenders were more likely than comparison offenders to say that the explanations provided by the judge were clear and scored higher on the scale of legal understanding. However, they rated the procedural justice of the police and defense attorneys significantly lower than Lowell offenders, resulting in a significantly lower rating of overall procedural justice of the response to IPV. They were less satisfied with the police and defense attorney and were more likely to say that the police arrested them because of their race (Dorchester had a higher proportion of minority offenders than Lowell). Perhaps most importantly, Dorchester offenders rated the certainty and severity of informal sanctions for future IPV higher than did Lowell offenders, although there was no difference in perceived risk of legal sanctions for future high (widespread in all sites).

There were also significant differences between JOD and comparison offenders found only in Michigan. Washtenaw County offenders had more court hearings than those in Ingham County.

Table 6.21. Summary of Findings: Statistically Significant Differences between Samples of JOD and Comparison Offenders by State

	Dorchester JOD vs. Lowell Comparison	**Washtenaw JOD v. Ingham Comparison**	**All JOD vs. All Comparison**
Agency Responses			
Police asked about guns or ammunition		++	+++
Top charge at arrest[b]	*		
Released pretrial	– –		
If yes: released on personal recognizance	– – –	++	
Average # of hearings		+++	
# of defense attorneys	++		+++
Had a public defender	+++		+
Case disposition[a]	+++		
Sentence severity[b]	+++		+++
Court-ordered supervision			
BIP	+++	++	+++
No drug or alcohol use	+++	++	+++
Drug testing	++	+	+++
Substance abuse evaluation/treatment	++		
Mental health evaluation/treatment		+	++
Full-time job training/school	+	– – –	

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Fatherhood/parenting program	++		
Women's group	+		
Only consensual victim contact	+++	+++	+++
Weapons restriction	NA	+++	
No abuse/assaultive behavior	– – –	+++	
No contact with victim	+++	– –	
Other payments	+		
Victim/witness fee		– – –	– – –
Attorney fee	– –	– – –	– – –
Probation service fee		– – –	– – –
No bars or nightclubs	NA	– – –	
Letter of apology to victim	NA	– –	
Number of BIP sessions	+++	+++	+++
Cost per BIP session		+++	++
Understanding of Legal Process			
Judge clearly explained charges	+		
Judge clearly explained rights	+		
Judge clearly explained sentence	++		
Overall understanding of judge	++		
Defense clearly explained charges		+	
Understanding of legal process	++		+
Perceptions of Procedural Justice			
Police fairness	– – –		–
Defense attorney fairness	– – –		
Global scale of criminal justice system procedural justice	– – –		
Police arrested them because of race[a]	– –		
Satisfaction with Agency Responses			
Satisfied with police	–		–
Satisfied with defense attorney information	–		
Global justice system satisfaction scale	–		
Court Order Compliance and Sanctioning of Noncompliance			
Reported to probation by initial interview[c]		+++	
Reported to probation by follow up interview[c]			++
Reported to BIP by initial interview[d]	++	+++	+++
Missed BIP at least once[d]	–		–
Certainty of sanction for failure to attend BIP	+		+
Severity of sanction for missed probation appointment	++		+

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Perceptions of Sanction Risk for Future IPV (Perceived Deterrence)			
Perceived certainty of informal sanctions for future IPV	+++		
Perceived informal deterrence score (certainty*severity)	++		

+++/– – – characteristic greater/lesser in JOD sites/Dorchester/Washtenaw with p<0.001.
++/– – characteristic greater/lesser in JOD sites/Dorchester/Washtenaw with p<0.01.
+/– characteristic greater/lesser in JOD sites/Dorchester/Washtenaw with p<0.01.
***p<0.001, **p<0.01, *p<0.05. Based on Chi-square and t-statistics.
[a] JOD offenders were more likely to be convicted and have investigations continued without a finding (in MA) and less likely to have prosecution deferred.
[b] JOD offenders were more likely to receive probation (alone or with jail time) and less likely to receive no jail or probation.
[c] Out of all offenders for whom court records indicated probation.
[d] Out of all offenders for whom court records indicated BIP.

Overall, the analysis indicates that the JOD sites implemented the strategies for holding offenders more accountable for the IPV incident that led to their criminal case.[53] JOD also, as desired, improved offender understanding of the legal process and requirements, and did so without significantly reducing offender ratings of defense attorneys, judges, and probation agents. However, JOD offenders were less satisfied with the police and rated their fairness significantly lower than comparison offenders. JOD increased offender compliance with court orders to report to probation and a BIP, especially in the first two months after case disposition and significantly increase the severity (but not certainty) of sanctions for failing to meet with the probation agent and failing to attend BIP sessions. No significant differences were detected in the ratings of the impact of agency responses on the offender relationships with victims or the perceived certainty or severity of penalties (legal or social) for future IPV.

The use of no contact orders (no contact at all) differed in the two states. Although use of no contact without consent of the victim was significantly greater in the JOD than comparison sites within both states, offenders in Dorchester were significantly more likely than those in Lowell to have a straight no contact order while offenders in Washtenaw were significantly less likely to have a straight no contact order than those in Ingham and more likely to say the defense attorney clearly explained the charges against them.

These results produced the following major findings on the impact of JOD on offender accountability and perceptions.

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[53] Some differences between the sites, related in some instances to the state, were found and their impact on recidivism will be examined in the following chapter.

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Finding 1. JOD increased offender accountability, especially in Massachusetts.

In Massachusetts, JOD offenders were significantly more likely than comparison offenders to be convicted and sentenced, more likely to have the case Continued Without a Finding (CWOF), and less likely to be granted deferred prosecution. Similar differences were not found in Michigan because all offenders in both sites were convicted (only Massachusetts allowed deferred prosecution and cases continued without a finding, although some Michigan convictions were later expunged from the record). Also in Massachusetts, convicted JOD offenders were more likely to be sentenced to jail or probation than convicted comparison offenders.

In general, JOD offenders had probation requirements than comparison offenders, although specific requirements varied by site. In both sites, they were more likely to be ordered to attend a batterer intervention program (BIP), abstain from drug and alcohol use, undergo substance abuse testing. They were more likely to have court orders specifying no-contact with the victim without consent and were placed in BIP programs that lasted longer and cost more per session than comparison offenders In Massachusetts, they were more likely to be ordered to substance abuse evaluation or to attend a fatherhood program or women's group. In Michigan, they were more likely to be ordered to mental health evaluation and have restrictions on weapons. .

Greater offender accountability was not accomplished at the cost of defendant rights. JOD offenders were more likely to have a public defender and had, on average, more defense attorneys.

Finding 2. JOD increased offender understanding of the legal process in Massachusetts.

In Massachusetts, Dorchester offenders were significantly more likely than Lowell offenders to report that the legal process was clearly explained by the judge and scored higher on the overall understanding of the legal process scale. In Michigan, the only significant difference in understanding of the legal process was that Washtenaw County offenders were significantly more likely than Ingham County offenders to report that the defense attorney clearly explained the charges against them.

Finding 3. JOD did not decrease perceptions of the fairness of judges and the probation departments. However, in Massachusetts (but not in Michigan), JOD offenders rated the police and defense attorneys lower than comparison offenders on several measures including fairness and satisfaction, leading to lower overall scores on ratings of fairness and satisfaction for the justice system.

The increased accountability procedures introduced by JOD produced more negative ratings of the fairness of the police and defense attorneys and decreased satisfaction with their response to IPV in Massachusetts. The reasons for the differences between Dorchester and Lowell offenders are not clear, but may be related to more aggressive enforcement and prosecution under JOD. It is reassuring that no differences in ratings of the fairness of the judges and probation agencies were observed in either state.

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Finding 4. JOD increased compliance with court orders to report to probation and attend BIP.

Increased compliance under JOD was observed in several ways. In both states and overall, JOD offenders were significantly more likely than comparison offenders to report to BIP in the first two months after case disposition. JOD offenders had reported to probation by the time of the follow up interview at slightly higher rates than comparison offenders in both Massachusetts and Michigan, resulting in a significantly higher reporting rate in the overall sample. Similarly, JOD offenders were less likely to miss a BIP session by the time of the follow up interview if ordered to attend in Massachusetts and overall, with similar a similar but not significant difference within Michigan. In Michigan, but not Massachusetts, JOD offenders were significantly more likely to report to probation in the first two months than comparison offenders.

Finding 5. JOD increased the certainty or severity of penalties for violations of some court-ordered requirements.

Sanctions for missing BIP sessions were significantly more certain in Dorchester than in Lowell, and slightly more likely in Washtenaw than Ingham, producing an overall significantly higher sanction certainty in JOD than comparison areas. Sanctions for missing probation appointments were significantly more severe in Dorchester than in Lowell, and slightly more severe in Washtenaw than Ingham, producing an overall significantly higher sanction severity in JOD than comparison areas. Overall, relatively few offenders reported these violations and sanctions, reducing the power of the analysis to detect differences in other sanctioning practices. Probation revocation, the most severe sanction, was more widely used in Dorchester than Washtenaw County. Probation records showed revocations in the first year after case disposition for 12% of Dorchester IPV probationers, compared to 1% of the Washtenaw IPV probationers.

Finding 6. JOD did not create heightened belief that future IPV would result in negative legal consequences. However, in Massachusetts, JOD did increase the belief that future IPV would have negative social consequences.

Criminal justice theory predicts that perceptions of the certainty of negative consequences for illegal behavior will serve to deter illegal behavior. In general, all offenders, in both JOD and comparison areas, rated the certainty and severity of legal penalties for future IPV as high. However, in Massachusetts but not in Michigan, JOD significantly increased the perception that future IPV would have negative social consequences for offenders in the form of loss of employment or negative responses from family, friends, children, or the victim.

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Chapter 7: Impact of JOD on Recurrence of Intimate Partner Violence

Introduction

The Judicial Oversight Demonstration (JOD) was designed to reduce the recurrence of intimate partner violence (IPV) through coordinated efforts between justice and community agencies to assist IPV victims and hold their offenders accountable. This chapter examines the key question of whether JOD reduced the reoccurrence of domestic violence.

The analysis is based on a causal model that hypothesizes that reductions in IPV will occur if victims are provided enhanced services and offenders are held accountable for their violence, the topics examined in Chapters 5 and 6. The causal model further hypothesizes that the impact of JOD on the reoccurrence of violence will be influenced by offender understanding of the legal process, perceptions of the certainty and severity of penalties for subsequent violence (legal deterrence), and perceptions of the fairness of the justice system response to IPV (procedural justice).

Data on the reoccurrence of violence come from multiple sources: (1) interviews with victims in IPV cases, (2) interviews with offenders in IPV cases that did not result in dismissal or acquittal, and (3) records on arrests of offenders in these cases in both samples.[1] The chapter examines the evidence from each of these data sources separately and summarizes the findings at the end of the chapter.

The first set of findings is based on the victim sample data. These analyses posed the following questions:

- Were there significant differences between JOD and comparison cases in victim reports of repeat IPV by the same offender?
- Did controlling for characteristics of the victim, offender, or IPV case significantly affect or alter the impact of JOD on these outcomes?

For the victim sample, these questions were addressed over two periods of time: (1) that between the sampled IPV incident and the victim's initial interview 2 months after case disposition (initial reports of violence) and (2) that between the sampled IPV incident and the victim's follow-up interview 11 months after case disposition (a composite report of violence using responses to both the initial and follow-up interviews).[2]

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[1] Chapter 3 describes the sampling and data collection process.

[2] Taking into account the period from the incident to disposition, the initial interview took place about 5 months after the incident and the follow-up interview took place about 14 months after the incident.

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The second set of findings presented is based on the offender sample data. These analyses posed the following questions:

- Were there significant differences between JOD and comparison cases in offender self-reports of repeat IPV against the same victim?
- Did controlling for characteristics of the offenders, their opinions, or the IPV case significantly affect or alter the impact of JOD on these outcomes?

For the offender sample, these questions were addressed over the period of time between the sampled IPV incident and the offender's follow-up interview 11 months after case disposition (a composite report of violence using responses to both the initial and follow-up interviews). The prevalence of self-reported repeat violence by offenders within the first two months was very low and thus not examined separately.

The final set of findings presented examines arrests in the year after case disposition of offenders in the victim sample and the offender sample, analyzed separately. The research question was:

- Were there significant differences between JOD and comparison cases in arrests of the offender in the year after case disposition?

Additional analyses examine site-specific differences in the effect of JOD on repeat IPV and interaction effects of JOD with selected victim and offender characteristics.

The results are presented first by state, comparing the impact of JOD in Massachusetts and in Michigan. These analyses examine the specific effects of JOD as implemented in two different sites and in two different ways. Because the within state analyses are based on small samples and have limited generalizability, the overall effects of the JOD model are then estimated based on pooled data from both states. The larger sample provides more power to detect significant effects and thus can identify effects that fail to attain significance in the within-state analyses. However, the goal of this analysis is to identify generalizable findings on the impact of the causal model. As a result, if significant effects seen in the pooled data analysis are clearly the result of differences in only one state, they are not interpreted as overall JOD effects.

Overview of Results

A brief overview of the results presented in this chapter is provided here to guide the reader through the analyses that use multiple dependent measures to examine the impact of JOD on offender recidivism: victim self-reports, offender self-reports, and official records of new arrests.

<u>JOD victims reported significantly lower rates of new IPV in Massachusetts, but not in Michigan.</u> In Massachusetts, JOD victims reported significantly less repeat IPV by the offender than comparison victims on four of six measures, across the first two and then eleven months since the incident. Reductions occurred in the likelihood of severe physical assault, any physical assault, any threat or intimidation and the frequency of physical assault. These results control for a variety of characteristics of the victim, offender, and IPV case. In Michigan, there was no significant difference between JOD

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and comparison victims in reports of repeat IPV on any measure at either interview. As a result, no general effects of the JOD model on repeat IPV can be inferred.

Offender self-reports of repeat IPV were very low and showed no significant variation between JOD and comparison samples. Based on offender self-reports, there were no significant differences in the prevalence or frequency of physical or severe physical assaults measured at 2 months and 11 months after case disposition. Overall, very few offenders admitted to repeat IPV at 2 months post-disposition, and reports at 11 months after disposition represented one-third to one-half the rates reported by victims.

JOD did not reduce the likelihood of offender re-arrest when characteristics of the victim, offender, and IPV case were controlled. Estimated official re-arrest rates from the multivariate models for the JOD and comparison samples ranged from 18% of JOD offenders in Michigan to 31% of JOD offenders in Massachusetts. These rates are comparable to several studies that have reported about a 25 percent offender recidivism rate in the year following an IPV incident. Because the data did not distinguish IPV arrests from other arrests in the data made available to us from Michigan and Massachusetts, this result cannot be directly generalized to the risk of rearrest for repeat IPV.

Measuring Offender Recidivism: Multiple Methods

Using data from multiple sources (i.e., victim interviews, offender interviews, and criminal history records), offender recidivism was measured in four ways: threats or intimidation, physical assault, severe physical assault, and arrest. Each of these and the sources of data used to measure them are discussed in turn below.

Self-Reports of Threats or Intimidation

Threats or intimidation by the offender after the sampled IPV incident were measured using seven questions asked only of victims. The questions measured how many times the offender had: (1) made serious threats to hurt or kill the victim or (2) the victim's children, family members, or other loved ones; (3) hurt, killed, or damaged the victim's pets or things important to the victim; (4) made serious threats to take the victim's children away or turn them against the victim; (5) gotten the victim in trouble with the police, courts, immigration, or other government agencies; (6) done things to frighten the victim such as following, spying, or sending intimidating messages; or (7) done things to control the victim such as not letting the victim have money, a job, or talk with family and friends.

The questions had response options of *never*, *once*, *twice*, *3 to 5 times*, *6 to 10 times*, *11 to 20 times*, and *more than 20 times*.

Using these questions, the prevalence and frequency of threats or intimidation were computed. Prevalence indicates whether *any* threats or intimidation were reported,

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while frequency shows the average *number* of threats or intimidation reported (range: 0 to 175 at initial interview, 0 to 350 when initial and follow-up reports are combined).[3] The internal reliabilities for the prevalence and frequency versions of this scale were good, reflected in Cronbach alphas of 0.79 and 0.79 at victims' initial interview, and 0.81 and 0.77 at follow-up.

Self-Reports of Physical Assault

Physical assaults by the offender after the sampled IPV incident were measured using 12 questions asked of both victims and offenders. The questions were adopted from the physical violence component of the revised Conflict Tactics Scale (Straus, 2004) and measured how many times the offender did the following things to the victim: (1) punched or hit with something that could hurt; (2) beat up; (3) kicked; (4) choked; (5) slammed against a wall or other hard surface; (6) used a knife or gun; and (7) burned or scalded; (8) slapped; (9) grabbed; (10) threw something that could hurt; (11) pushed or shoved; and (12) twisted arm or pulled hair. The questions had response options of *never*, *once*, *twice*, *3 to 5 times*, *6 to 10 times*, *11 to 20 times*, and *more than 20 times*.

Using these questions, the prevalence and frequency (range: 0 to 300 at initial interview, 0 to 600 at combined initial and follow-up) of physical assaults were computed. For the victim sample, the Cronbach alpha reliabilities for the prevalence and frequency versions of this scale were 0.90 and 0.91 at initial interview, and 0.92 and 0.89 at follow-up. For the offender sample, reliabilities were 0.77 and 0.81 at initial interview, and 0.82 and 0.79 at follow-up.

Self-Reports of Severe Physical Assault

Severe physical assaults were measured using the first seven questions of the physical assault measure above, in accordance with the severe physical violence component of the revised Conflict Tactics Scale (Straus, 2004). Using these questions, the prevalence and frequency (range: 0 to 175 at initial interview, 0 to 350 at combined initial and follow-up) of severe physical assaults were computed. For the victim sample, Cronbach alpha reliabilities for the prevalence and frequency versions of this scale were 0.80 and 0.83 at initial interview, and 0.84 and 0.80 at follow-up. For the offender sample, reliabilities were 0.56 and 0.31 at initial interview,[4] and 0.68 and 0.81 at follow-up.

Official Records of Arrest

Arrests of the offender in the year after the sampled IPV case disposition were assessed using criminal history records obtained from the Massachusetts Criminal History Systems Board (CHSB) and the Michigan State Police Department of Information Technology (see Chapter 3 for a full description of how these records were obtained).

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[3] Following Strauss (2004), the frequency score assigned to each respondent is the mid-point of the range they selected for the specific item (25 if respondent selected more than 20 times), summed across all items The frequency measure in the tables in this chapter is the mean of these mid-points.

[4] Very few offenders reported any severe physical assaults at the initial interview.

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The arrest data were organized by date and by offender, and recidivism was defined as any arrest occurring within one year of the sampled IPV case disposition. As described in Chapter 3, inconsistencies and vagueness in crime classifications made it impossible to distinguish arrests for new domestic violence incidents in the official records available to us. Thus, the arrest measure refers to any new arrest after disposition that appeared in the official records.

Limitations of the Measures

As is common to most evaluations, the measures described above are subject to a certain degree of measurement error. For example, offenders may have under-reported their own acts of recidivism, because socially undesirable behavior tends to be denied on surveys. Victims, on the other hand, may have over- or under-estimated the actual number of acts an offender committed. Official arrest records are also subject to error: arrest practices are known to vary across sites, jurisdictions, and time frames; and many illegal acts are left undetected by justice officials.

Two aspects of the JOD evaluation serve to address these limitations. First and perhaps most importantly, there is no reason to expect a greater degree of measurement error in the JOD sites or samples than in the comparison sites or samples. Thus, comparisons of the two groups remain valid to the extent that this is true. Second, the fact that multiple measures of recidivism are used, from multiple sources and covering multiple periods of time all serve to provide a better, stronger assessment of JOD's impact on offender recidivism than would any single measure.

Independent Variables in Multivariate Models

Two sets of independent variables were used in the multivariate models assessing JOD's impact on offender recidivism. The first set consists of *control variables* chosen to control for factors that theoretically influence offender recidivism (e.g., gender, age, prior arrests). The second set consists of *mediator variables* that were thought to moderate the effect of JOD on offender recidivism. Used only in the offender models, these variables measure offender opinions and offender responses to agency actions during and after disposition of the case. Both sets of variables are described below.

Control Variables

Variables that were theoretically expected to impact offender recidivism were introduced to control for their effect on the outcomes analyzed. For tables showing descriptive statistics on these variables, see the initial sections of Chapter 5 (victims) and Chapter 6 (offenders). The control variables measured characteristics of the victims, the offenders, and the sampled IPV case, and included the following:

- State: State was coded 1 for Massachusetts and 0 for Michigan and was included to investigate its possible interaction with JOD's effect.

- Offender age: Age at the time of disposition was computed using police/court records on the incident and interview data.

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- Female offender: Female offenders were coded as 1 and males as 0 using information from police/court records and interview data.

- Black offender: Offenders identified as having a Black race/ethnicity according to court records and interview data were coded as 1 and all others as 0; the omitted comparison category was White offenders.

- Other race offender: Offenders identified as having "other" race/ethnicity including multiracial were coded as 1 and all others as 0; the omitted comparison category was White offenders.

- Financial independence (SES): Two scales were developed to measure victim financial independence and offender socioeconomic status (SES) using self-reported data collected during the initial interview. Both ranged from 0 to 2 and measured employment, income, and (for the victim scale) medical payment source. Cronbach's alpha reliabilities were 0.75 for the victim scale and 0.68 for the offender scale.

- Victim social support: A scale measuring victim social support from family and friends was developed from 5 items asked only of victims. The scale indicated whether respondents had family, friends, or others to turn to when they needed help or wanted to discuss their relationship problems. Scale scores ranged from 1 to 5, with higher scores indicating greater social support, and the scale had a Cronbach's alpha reliability of 0.76.

- Victim has child with other partner: Victims who indicated more children than the number they said they shared with their offender partner were coded as 1 and all others as 0. This variable was derived from victim self-reports and was thus only included in victim models.

- Offender frequent alcohol or drug (AOD) use: Offenders who were intoxicated or used drugs weekly or more during the month prior to the incident were coded as 1 and all others as 0. In the victim models, this information was based on victim reports. In the offender models, it was self-reported.

- Offender dismissed: Victims whose offenders were dismissed or, in a few cases, found not guilty were coded as 1; while cases resulting in conviction or deferred prosecution/sentencing were coded as 0. This variable was only included in victim models, because none of the interviewed offenders had their cases dismissed.

- Aggravated assault: Cases with a top arrest charge of aggravated assault were coded as 1; and all others as 0.

- Severe incident: Cases where a weapon was used or the victim was injured and required medical treatment were coded as 1; and all others as 0. Although tested in offender models, this variable was consistently insignificant and was thus omitted. It was retained in victim models.

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- On-scene arrest: Cases where the offender was arrested at the time of the sampled IPV incident were coded as 1; and all others as 0. Although tested in offender models, this variable was consistently insignificant and was thus omitted. It was retained in victim models.

- Prior violence: Prior violence corresponds to the same type of subsequent violence being modeled (i.e., threats/intimidation, physical assaults, or severe physical assaults), and refers to acts of violence during the year prior to the sampled IPV incident reported by the victim. Prior violence is measured as prevalence or frequency, depending on the model. Because such questions were only asked in victim interviews, no identical measure was available for the offender models. However, prior police response (described next) was used instead.

- Prior police response: Prior police response was coded as 1 if police had come in response to a problem the offender was having with the victim at least once before the sampled IPV incident and 0 if they had not. The variable was based on offender reports and was used in offender models only, in lieu of the prior violence measures (described previously) available only in victim models.

- Offender prior arrests: Offender prior arrests represents the total number of arrests the offender accumulated prior to the sampled IPV incident, according to official criminal history records.

- Ever tried to kill victim: Asked only of interviewed victims during their initial interview, this variable measured whether the offender had ever tried to kill the victim.

- Lived together since incident: Both victims and offenders were asked during the initial and follow-up interviews if they had lived together since the incident. Responses of yes were coded as 1 and no's as 0. The omitted reference category was those who had little or no contact since incident.

- Did not live together but saw frequently: Victims and offenders who had not lived together since the incident were asked during the initial and follow-up interviews if they had seen each other in person 10 or more times since the incident. Responses of yes were coded as 1 and no's as 0. The omitted reference category was those who had little or no contact since incident.

Mediator and Moderating Variables

Mediator variables were used in the offender models to determine whether they influenced the impact of JOD:

- Offender perceptions of legal deterrence;

- Offender perceptions of procedural justice; and

- Offender understanding of the legal process.

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These variables are defined in Chapter 6.

Victim Reports of Repeat IPV by the Offender

Victim reports of repeat IPV by the offender were assessed over two time periods: (1) that between the sampled IPV incident and the victim's initial interview 2 months after case disposition (initial reports of violence) and (2) that between the sampled IPV incident and the victim's follow-up interview 11 months after case disposition (a composite measure of violence using responses to both the initial and follow-up interviews).

Because JOD was hypothesized to reduce repeat IPV by the offender, the purpose of victim-reported recidivism analyses was to answer the following questions:

- Were there significant differences between JOD and comparison cases in victim reports of repeat IPV by the same offender?
- Did controlling for characteristics of the victim, offender, or IPV case significantly affect or alter the impact of JOD on these outcomes?

It is important to note that the findings and significance tests presented in this chapter are based on data that is statistically weighted to control for sampling bias (see Chapter 3 for a description of the weighting methods used; see Volume 4 for a discussion of sampling bias). The purpose of weighting was to improve the validity and generalizability of interpretations of JOD's effects. Because the weights combine the effects of different selection processes across states, they generate estimates that do not always represent the average of estimates generated using within state weights. Rather, the within state weights adjust only for differences in the selection process in a single JOD site and its comparison site. As a result, weighted state estimates cannot be directly compared to the weighted overall sample estimates.

Initial Reports of Repeat IPV

Table 7.1 presents the simple, bivariate analyses of offender re-victimization based on victim reports at the initial interview 2 months after the case had been disposed (either the defendant was found guilty or the case was dismissed). In Massachusetts, JOD victims (Dorchester) reported less re-victimization for four of the six measures than comparison victims (Lowell): any threats/intimidation, frequency of threats/intimidation, any physical assault, and severe physical assault. In Michigan, JOD victims (Washtenaw) reported similar levels of re-victimization as their comparisons (Ingham) on all measures.

In the overall sample (Table 7.1A) more than a third of the victims in the JOD (35%) and comparison (38%) groups reported experiencing threats or intimidation during this time, and at a relatively high average frequency of 8 times since the incident. There was no significant difference between JOD and comparison victims' reports of threats and intimidation, however.

Although fewer JOD victims reported being re-victimized by a new physical assault by the offender from the time of the incident until 2 months after case disposition, than did

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comparison victims (13% JOD versus 21% comparison), this difference was observed only in Massachusetts and thus does not generalize to the entire sample. Severe physical assaults did not differ between groups: about one in ten of the victims in both groups reported a new severe physical assault by the offender on the initial interview.

Table 7.1. Initial Victim Reports at 2 Months: Offender Re-victimization Since Incident by State

Victim-Reported at Initial Interview	Dorchester (n=266)	Lowell (n=262)	Sig.	Washtenaw (n=187)	Ingham (n=199)	Sig.
Any threats or intimidation since incident	25%	42%	χ^2=14.2***	43%	38%	ns
Frequency of threats or intimidation	4.7	10.3	*t*=3.6***	11.3	8.1	ns
Any physical assault since incident	10%	22%	χ^2=10.8***	16%	19%	ns
Frequency of physical assault	2.2	3.5	ns	6.0	3.0	ns
Any severe physical assault since incident	4%	15%	χ^2=15.6***	13%	12%	ns
Frequency of severe physical assault	0.9	0.9	ns	2.4	1.0	ns

* p≤.05, ** p≤.01, *** p≤.001

Table 7.1A. Initial Victim Reports at 2 Months: Offender Re-victimization Since Incident[5]

Victim-Reported at Initial Interview	JOD (n=453)	Comparison (n=461)	Significance
Any threats or intimidation since incident	35%	38%	ns
Frequency of threats or intimidation	8.3	8.3	ns
Any physical assault since incident	13%	21%	χ^2=9.4**
Frequency of physical assault	4.9	3.1	ns
Any severe physical assault since incident	9%	12%	ns
Frequency of severe physical assault	1.9	0.9	Ns

* p≤.05, ** p≤.01, *** p≤.001

Composite Reports of Repeat IPV

Table 7.2 shows the same bivariate comparisons of victim-reported repeat IPV but measured over a longer period of time: from the time of the incident until 11 months after case disposition. More than half of all victims reported recurrent threats or

[5] All data are based on at least 95 percent of the total samples, unless otherwise noted.

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intimidation by the offender at a frequency of 18 to 19 times, with no significant differences between groups (Table 7.2A). In Massachusetts, JOD victims (Dorchester) reported less re-victimization for four of the six measures than comparison victims (Lowell). In Michigan, JOD victims in Washtenaw reported similar levels of re-victimization as their comparisons (Ingham) on all measures.

As with early reports of violence, there was a significant difference between JOD and comparison victims in the prevalence of physical assault in the overall sample (Table 7.2A). Approximately one-fourth of JOD victims (28%) reported repeat physical assault compared to just over one-third of comparison victims (35%). Nearly one-quarter of each sample experienced such an assault, but there were no statistically significant differences between JOD and comparison victims' reports. However, because this difference was found in only one state (Massachusetts), it cannot be interpreted as a generalizable effect of JOD.

It is interesting to note that although JOD victims were less likely to report physical abuse and severe physical abuse, the frequency of such abuse appeared higher (but not significantly higher) among those JOD victims who experienced such attacks than among comparison victims of such attacks.

Table 7.2. Composite Victim Reports: Offender Re-victimization Since Incident by Site

Victim-Reported at Initial and Follow-up Interviews	Dorchester (n=266)	**Lowell (n=262)**	**Sig.**	**Washtenaw (n=187)**	**Ingham (n=199)**	**Sig.**
Any threats, intimidation since incident	41%	53%	χ^2=6.6**	63%	62%	ns
Frequency of threats, intimidation	10.1	19.7	*t*=3.8***	24.5	20.2	ns
Any physical assault since incident	21%	31%	χ^2=6.3**	37%	35%	ns
Frequency of physical assault	5.0	6.6	ns	15.5	9.2	ns
Any severe physical assault since incident	13%	24%	χ^2=8.4**	28%	23%	ns
Frequency of severe physical assault	1.8	1.8	ns	5.3	3.4	ns

* p≤.05, ** p≤.01, *** p≤.001

Table 7.2A. Composite Victim Reports: Offender Re-victimization Since Incident[6]

Victim-Reported at Initial and Follow-up Interviews	**JOD (n=453)**	**Comparison (n=461)**	**Significance**
Any threats, intimidation since incident	53%	56%	ns
Frequency of threats, intimidation	17.7	18.9	ns

[6] All data are based on at least 95 percent of the total samples, unless otherwise noted.

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Table 7.2A. Composite Victim Reports: Offender Re-victimization Since Incident[6]

Victim-Reported at Initial and Follow-up Interviews	JOD (n=453)	Comparison (n=461)	Significance
Any physical assault since incident	28%	35%	χ^2=3.9*
Frequency of physical assault	11.4	7.9	ns
Any severe physical assault since incident	21%	23%	ns
Frequency of severe physical assault	4.0	2.8	ns

* p≤.05, ** p≤.01, *** p≤.001

Multivariate Modeling of Repeat IPV

To address the second research question—*Did controlling for characteristics of the victim, offender, or IPV case significantly modify the impact of JOD on these outcomes?*—multivariate analyses were conducted on all six outcomes using the independent variables described previously. For ease of presentation, the tables do not include the control variables described earlier (complete summary results are available in Attachment A). The effect of JOD and State (when included) appear as symbols (dash, plus) to indicate a negative impact (reduces re-victimization) or positive impact (increases re-victimization). A 0 indicates that there is no effect. Logistic regression (prevalence) or negative binomial (frequency) results (i.e., coefficients, standard errors, and p-values) from analyses predicting victims' initial and composite reports appear in Attachment B.

Table 7.3 shows state-specific findings based on victims' early reports of repeat IPV. (See Attachment A at the end of this Chapter, Tables 7.3A_1 and 7.3A_2 for complete summary results including control variables for the state-specific models.) In Massachusetts, JOD victims report significantly less re-victimization than comparison victims for five of the six measures. However, in Michigan, JOD had no effect on any of the victim's reports of re-victimization at two months. These site-specific differences are explored in more detail in later analyses.

Table 7.3A shows the pooled results from multivariate models predicting victims' early reports of repeat IPV (See full model results in Attachment A, Table 7.3A_3). As seen in the table, controlling for various characteristics of the victim, offender, and IPV case did not alter JOD's null effect on recurrent threats or intimidation, or severe physical assault, as reported by victims at the initial interview. This was true of both the prevalence and frequency measures. Although, JOD's significantly negative effect (reduced re-victimization) on recurrent physical assault held in spite of the introduction of control variables, this effect is limited to one state and is not a general effect of JOD.

Table 7.3. Initial Victim Reports at 2 Months: JOD Effect on Offender Re-victimization Since Incident by State

Victim-Reported at Initial Interview	Any Threats or Intimidation	Threat or Intimidation Frequency	Any Physical Assault	Physical Assault Frequency	Any Severe Physical Assault	Severe Physical Assault Frequency

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Table 7.3. Initial Victim Reports at 2 Months: JOD Effect on Offender Re-victimization Since Incident by State

Victim-Reported at Initial Interview	Any Threats or Intimidation	Threat or Intimidation Frequency	Any Physical Assault	Physical Assault Frequency	Any Severe Physical Assault	Severe Physical Assault Frequency
MA JOD	– – –	0	– –	– –	– – –	–
MI JOD	0	0	0	0	0	0

0 No effect, + Positive effect, – Negative effect

One symbol p≤.05, Two symbols p≤.01, Three symbols p≤.001.

Table 7.3A. Initial Victim Reports at 2 Months: JOD Effect on Offender Re-victimization Since Incident[7]

Victim-Reported at Initial Interview *	Any Threats or Intimidation	Threat or Intimidation Frequency	Any Physical Assault	Physical Assault Frequency	Any Severe Physical Assault	Severe Physical Assault Frequency
JOD	0	0	– –	–	0	0
State (1=MA, 0=MI)	0	– –	–	–	–	–

+ Positive effect, – Negative effect, 0 – No effect

* Controlling for offender age, offender gender, offender race, victim SES, victim social support, victim has child with other partner, offender frequent AOD use, case dismissed, aggravated assault charge, severe incident, prior violence in relationship, offender prior arrests, ever tried to kill victim, lived together since incident.

One symbol p≤.05, Two symbols p≤.01, Three symbols p≤.001.

Table 7.4 shows results from multivariate models predicting victims' composite reports of repeat IPV (See Attachment A, Tables 7.4A_1 and 7.4A_2, for model results.) Similar to the initial victim report measures at 2 months, the overall results predicting victims' composite reports at 11 months differ by site, JOD victims in Massachusetts report significantly less re-victimization than comparison victims for four of the six measures. However, in Michigan, JOD had no effect on any of the victim's reports of re-victimization at 11 months.

As seen in Table 7.4A, JOD had no significant overall effect on repeat threats or intimidation or severe physical assault, as measured by their prevalence or frequency, when characteristics of the victim, offender, and IPV case were controlled. However, the previously observed bivariate effect of JOD on physical assault (refer back to Table 7.2A) remained even after control variables were introduced into the model. However,

[7] All data are based on at least 95% of the total samples, unless otherwise noted.

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because the effect is confined to Massachusetts, it cannot be interpreted as an impact of JOD generally.

Table 7.4. Composite Victim Reports: JOD Effect on Offender Re-victimization Since Incident by State

Victim-Reported at Initial and Follow-up Interviews	Any Threats or Intimidation	Threat or Intimidation Frequency	Any Physical Assault	Physical Assault Frequency	Any Severe Physical Assault	Severe Physical Assault Frequency
MA JOD	– –	0	– –	– – –	– –	0
MI JOD	0	0	0	0	0	0

0 No effect, + Positive effect, – Negative effect

One symbol p≤.05, Two symbols p≤.01, Three symbols p≤.001.

Table 7.4A. Composite Victim Reports: JOD Effect on Offender Re-victimization Since Incident

Victim-Reported at Initial and Follow-up Interviews*	Any Threats or Intimidation	Threat or Intimidation Frequency	Any Physical Assault	Physical Assault Frequency	Any Severe Physical Assault	Severe Physical Assault Frequency
JOD	0	0	–	0	0	0
State (1=MA, 0=MI)	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –

0 No effect, + Positive effect, – Negative effect

* Controlling for offender age, offender gender, offender race, victim SES, victim social support, victim has child with other partner, offender frequent AOD use, case dismissed, aggravated assault charge, severe incident, prior violence in relationship, offender prior arrests, ever tried to kill victim, lived together since incident.

One symbol p≤.05, Two symbols p≤.01, Three symbols p≤.001.

Tests for Interactions

To explore the possibility that JOD's effects on offender recidivism varied across different subgroups of victims, tests for interactions between JOD and other independent variables in each model were conducted. Several significant interactions emerged, as described shortly. It is important to note that the prevalence and frequency estimates of repeat IPV that are described in this section are illustrative estimates only, as they are derived from the multivariate models using the mean value on all control variables. These estimates cannot be interpreted as average effects because, among other factors, the control variables are not normally distributed.

Tests for interactions were conducted using victim's reports at both time periods (2 months and 11 months after case disposition) for all of the six self-report CTS measures

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of re-victimization. Results of the tests for interactions appear below in Tables 7.5A, 7.5B, 7.5C, 7.6A, 7.6B, and 7.6C. The pooled sample results appear in Attachment A, Table 7.5A_1 and Table 7.6A_1. The discussion below focuses on the most robust interactions in state-specific and overall models. Interaction effects that appear in only one model or for a limited set of re-victimization measures are not discussed.

Offender Age

JOD significantly reduced victims' reports of repeat IPV for cases involving young offenders aged 18 to 29 compared to offenders over 30, but only for reports at 2 months. To illustrate, at the mean value of other independent variables in the model, the reported prevalence of threats and intimidation at 2 months for victims with offenders under 30 was 25% for JOD versus 37% for comparison groups, and the prevalence of physical assaults was 9% for JOD versus 21% for comparison victims. For offenders over 39 years, JOD led to *higher* victims' reports of repeat IPV compared to comparison offenders (see Table 7.5C).

Victim Social Support

JOD reduced the prevalence of physical and severe physical assaults reported by victims with medium to high levels of social support, but not among victims with low social support. Among victims with medium social support, half as many JOD victims than comparison reported physical assaults at 2 months (6% versus 14%) and one-third as many reported severe physical assault than comparison victims (2% versus 6%) when other variables are at held at their average value. The difference was even more dramatic among victims with the highest levels of social support: 3% of JOD compared to 12% of comparison victims reported a new physical assault, and 1% of JOD compared to 7% of comparison victims reported a new severe physical assault (see Table 7.5C). However, in the state models, the social support interaction is only significant for Michigan.

Offender Prior Arrests

JOD reduced the prevalence of physical and severe physical assault most dramatically among offenders with a high number of prior arrests. This interaction persists for both initial and composite victim reports and in both state models. For example, of victims whose offenders had 7 or more prior arrests, 3 to 5 times as many comparison victims reported a new assault at 2 months as did JOD victims. In this group, 7% of the JOD victims in versus 21% of the comparison victims reported physical assault, and 2% of the JOD victims versus 10% of the comparison victims reported severe physical assault. Similarly, JOD had the greatest reduction in the frequency of physical and severe physical assault among victims whose offenders had 7 or more prior arrests.[8]

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[8] We also looked at the interaction between JOD and a dichotomized version of offender prior arrests (none versus more) and found that JOD reduced the prevalence of physical and severe physical assault only

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Children in Common

JOD reduced the prevalence of threats and physical assault among intimate partners who did *not* have children in common, and this interaction is particularly evident when examining victims' composite reports of IPV. For example, at 11 months, 7% of JOD victims with no child in common reported threats versus 15% of comparison victims; 12% of JOD victims with no child in common reported a severe physical assault versus 20% of similar comparison victims. This interaction is also significant in both states.

Length of Relationship

JOD reduced the prevalence of IPV most among those in a relationship for less than 3 years, and this interaction is evident for both initial and composite reports of IPV. For example, among those in a relationship for less than 3 years, 7 percent of JOD victims reported a new physical assault at 2 months, compared to 25 percent of comparison victims. At 11 months, 20 percent of JOD victims reported a new physical assault, compared to 34 percent of comparison victims. For medium-length relationships (3 to 7 years), JOD victims also reported less repeat IPV than comparison victims, although the differences were not as large. On the other hand, for victims in relationships more than 7 years long, JOD victims reported higher rates of re-victimization.

Table 7.5A. Massachusetts Initial Victim Reports at 2 Months: Estimated Prevalence and Frequency Rates Showing JOD's Effect on Re-victimization Since Incident, Based on Significant Interactions in Multivariate Models[9]

	Any Threats or Intimidation		**Threat or Intimidation Frequency**		**Any Physical Assault**		**Physical Assault Frequency**		**Any Severe Physical Assault**		**Severe Physical Assault Frequency**	
	JOD	Comp	JOD	Comp	JOD	Comp	JOD	Comp	JOD	Comp	JOD	Comp
Offender age												
18 to 29 years (n=180)											0.07	0.11
30 to 38 (n=147)											0.03	0.15
39 or older (n=186)											0.01	0.20
Offender race												
Black (n=215)	18%	66%	2.4	6.2								
White/other (n=304)	14%	25%	3.6	2.8								

among victims whose offenders had at least one prior arrest. For physical assault: 6% JOD versus 15%; for severe physical assault: 3% JOD versus 7%.

[9] Calculated while holding other variables constant at their means.

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Case dismissed												
Yes (n=227)					12%	19%						
No (n=301)					2%	14%						
Offender prior arrests												
None (n=149)					11%	8%	0.7	0.7				
1 or more (n=379)					3%	20%	0.1	1.3				
Children in common												
Yes (n=286)									0.3%	2%		
No (n=239)									0.2%	17%		

Table 7.5B. Michigan Initial Victim Reports at 2 Months: Estimated Prevalence and Frequency Rates Showing JOD's Effect on Re-victimization Since Incident, Based on Significant Interactions in Multivariate Models

	Any Threats or Intimidation		Threat or Intimidation Frequency		Any Physical Assault		Physical Assault Frequency		Any Severe Physical Assault		Severe Physical Assault Frequency	
	JOD	Comp	JOD	Comp	JOD	Comp	JOD	Comp	JOD	Comp	JOD	Comp
Offender age												
18 to 29 years (n=137)	33%	46%										
30 to 38 (n=127)	37%	37%										
39 or older (n=122)	41%	26%										
Offender race												
Black (n=171)							0.2	1.4				
White/other (n=215)							1.3	0.9				
Victim social support												
Low (n=118)									9%	4%	0.6	0.1
Medium (n=146)									3%	6%	0.1	0.2
High (n=121)									2%	8%	0.0	0.3
Offender prior arrests												
None (n=122)							0.5	0.5	6%	4%	0.2	0.1
1 to 6 (n=204)							0.6	0.9	5%	5%	0.2	0.2
7 or more (n=60)							0.7	7.6	4%	15%	0.2	2.0
Children in common												
Yes (n=191)			5.5	3.9								
No (n=195)			2.5	5.5								
Relationship length												
< 3 years (n=139)			2.8	5.6	6%	24%	0.3	2.2	4%	10%	0.1	0.4

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3 to 7 yrs (n=128)			3.2	5.0	7%	11%	0.4	0.8	5%	6%	0.2	0.2
> 7 years (n=117)			4.7	3.6	11%	1%	1.0	0.1	6%	1%	0.3	0.0
Ever tried to kill victim												
Yes (n=73)			1.5	10.4								
No (n=311)			3.9	4.2								

Table 7.5C. Initial Victim Reports at 2 Months: Estimated Prevalence and Frequency Rates Showing JOD's Effect on Re-victimization Since Incident, Based on Significant Interactions in Multivariate Models[10]

	Any Threats or Intimidation		**Threat or Intimidation Frequency**		**Any Physical Assault**		**Physical Assault Frequency**		**Any Severe Physical Assault**		**Severe Physical Assault Frequency**	
	JOD	Comp	JOD	Comp	JOD	Comp	JOD	Comp	JOD	Comp	JOD	Comp
Offender age												
18 to 29 (n=317)	25%	37%	2.3	4.6	9%	21%						
30 to 38 (n=274)	29%	31%	3.0	4.1	8%	14%						
39 or older (n=308)	33%	26%	4.0	3.5	7%	8%						
Victim social support[11]												
Low (n=264)					17%	18%			7%	5%		
Medium (n=348)					6%	14%			2%	6%		
High (n=292)					3%	12%			1%	7%		
Offender prior arrests												
None (n=271)					9%	10%	0.6	0.7	5%	3%	0.2	0.1
1 to 6 (n=385)					8%	12%	0.5	0.8	4%	4%	0.2	0.1
7 or more (n=258)					7%	21%	0.3	1.9	2%	10%	0.1	0.4
Offender prior arrests												
None (n=271)					13%	11%			6%	3%		
1 or more (n=643)					6%	15%			3%	7%		
Children in common												
Yes (n=477)									3%	2%		
No (n=434)									4%	10%		
Relationship length												
< 3 years (n=355)			2.9	5.2	7%	25%	0.4	1.9	4%	10%		

[10] Calculated while holding other variables constant at their means.

[11] Scale ranged from 1 to 5 and categories were defined as low (1 to 3.5), medium (0.5 to 1.5), or high (1.5 to 2).

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3 to 7 yrs (n=266)			2.9	4.4	8%	14%	0.5	0.9	4%	6%		
> 7 years (n=291)			3.1	2.9	9%	2%	0.7	0.1	3%	1%		

Table 7.6A. Massachusetts Composite Victim Reports: Estimated Prevalence and Frequency Rates Showing JOD's Effect on Re-victimization Since Incident, Based on Significant Interactions in Multivariate Models

	Any Threats or Intimidation		Threat or Intimidation Frequency		Any Physical Assault		Physical Assault Frequency		Any Severe Physical Assault		Severe Physical Assault Frequency	
	JOD	Comp	JOD	Comp	JOD	Comp	JOD	Comp	JOD	Comp	JOD	Comp
Offender race												
Black (n=215)	35%	77%	5.6	14.0								
White/other (n=304)	40%	44%	9.5	8.3								
Offender dismissed												
Yes (n=227)							2.4	3.7				
No (n=301)							0.5	4.1				
Offender prior arrests												
None (n=149)									8%	12%		
1 to 6 (n=181)									7%	14%		
7 or more (n=198)									6%	25%		
Children in common												
Yes (n=286)			7.7	6.5	13%	15%	0.6	0.9	7%	8%		
No (n=239)			6.6	14.4	11%	36%	1.7	10.7	4%	30%		
Relationship length												
< 3 years (n=151)											0.6	0.7
3 to 7 years (n=203)											0.4	0.6
> 7 years (n=174)											0.1	0.5

Table 7.6B. Michigan Composite Victim Reports: Estimated Prevalence and Frequency Rates Showing JOD's Effect on Re-victimization Since Incident, Based on Significant Interactions in Multivariate Models

	Any Threats or Intimidation		Threat or Intimidation Frequency		Any Physical Assault		Physical Assault Frequency		Any Severe Physical Assault		Severe Physical Assault Frequency	
	JOD	Comp	JOD	Comp	JOD	Comp	JOD	Comp	JOD	Comp	JOD	Comp
Victim social support												
Low (n=118)					56%	41%			33%	15%	2.7	0.9
Medium (n=146)					27%	32%			15%	16%	1.7	1.2

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High (n=121)					13%	26%			8%	17%	0.3	1.6
Offender prior arrests												
None (n=122)			10.1	8.0			3.8	2.3			1.0	0.7
1 to 6 (n=204)			11.1	12.1			4.0	3.6			1.1	1.1
7 or more (n=60)			15.5	54.6			5.0	20.3			1.7	7.4
Children in common												
Yes (n=191)	76%	65%	17.9	11.9			5.2	2.5				
No (n=195)	58%	69%	6.4	16.2			3.5	6.3				
Relationship length												
< 3 years (n=139)							3.1	6.6				
3 to 7 years (n=128)							3.4	4.7				
> 7 years (n=57)							4.5	1.9				

Table 7.6C. Composite Victim Reports: Estimated Prevalence and Frequency Rates Showing JOD's Effect on Re-victimization Since Incident, Based on Significant Interactions in Multivariate Models

	Any Threats or Intimidation		**Threat or Intimidation Frequency**		**Any Physical Assault**		**Physical Assault Frequency**		**Any Severe Physical Assault**		**Severe Physical Assault Frequency**	
	JOD	Comp	JOD	Comp	JOD	Comp	JOD	Comp	JOD	Comp	JOD	Comp
Offender race												
Black (n=386)	42%	59%										
White/other (n=519)	60%	56%										
Victim financial independence[12]												
Low (n=373)							2.4	5.1				
Medium (n=292)							3.3	3.2				
High (n=249)							4.5	2.0				
Offender dismissed												
Yes (n=345)							7.5	3.1			2.4	0.7
No (n=569)							1.8	3.4			0.6	1.0
Offender prior arrests												
None (n=271)			9.1	9.2			3.5	2.4	12%	10%	1.1	0.6
1 to 6 (n=385)			8.9	10.4			3.2	2.9	12%	12%	1.0	0.8
7 or more (n=258)			8.0	17.4			2.0	6.1	13%	22%	0.6	1.9
Children in common												

[12] Scale ranged from 0 to 2 and categories were: low (0 to 0.5), medium (0.5 to 1.5), or high (1.5 to 2).

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Yes (n=477)			11.2	8.7			3.0	1.8	12%	9%		
No (n=434)			6.7	14.6			3.5	5.7	12%	20%		
Relationship length												
< 3 years (n=355)					20%	34%	3.9	5.4				
3 to 7 years (n=266)					19%	28%	3.3	3.7				
> 7 years (n=291)					18%	15%	2.2	1.3				

To summarize, the interactions identified using victims' reports at the initial and/or follow-up interviews show that JOD had its strongest effect in reducing repeat IPV among:

- Victims whose offenders were young (age 18 to 29);
- Victims with moderate to high social support;
- Victims whose offenders had a high number of prior arrests (7 or more);
- Victims who did not have children in common with the offender; and
- Victims in a relatively short relationship (less than 3 years).

Offender Self-Reports of Repeat IPV Against the Victim

Like victim reports, offender self-reports of repeat IPV against the victim were assessed over two time periods: (1) that between the sampled IPV incident and the offender's initial interview 2 months after case disposition and (2) that between the sampled IPV incident and the offender's follow-up interview 11 months after case disposition.[13] Also similar to the victim analyses, offender self-reported recidivism was analyzed to answer the following research questions:

- Were there significant differences between JOD and comparison cases in offender self-reports of repeat IPV against the victim?
- Did controlling for characteristics of the offenders, their opinions, or the IPV case significantly affect or alter the impact of JOD on these outcomes?

However, unlike the victim sample and as previously described, none of the interviewed offenders had their cases dismissed. Thus, all data in this section pertains to offenders whose cases resulted in conviction or deferred prosecution or sentencing.

[13] However, as seen shortly, very few offenders (less than 10%) reported repeat IPV during the initial period, compared to more than one in ten victims.

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Initial Reports of Repeat IPV

In Table 7.7, the bivariate analyses of offender repeat IPV based on self-reports 2 months after case disposition are presented. There were no statistically significant differences between JOD and comparison offenders in self-reported recurrent physical assault or severe physical assault, as measured by either prevalence or frequency.

In fact, as the overall sample table shows (Table 7.7A) very few offenders admitted to any repeat IPV during this initial period. Less than one in 10 reported any physical assault and only 3 percent reported severe physical assault. For this reason, multivariate analyses of offenders' initial reports of recurrent IPV were not conducted—there was too little variation to be explained.

Table 7.7. Initial Offender Reports: Offender Re-victimization Since Incident by State

Self-Reported at Initial Interview	Dorchester (n=97)	Lowell (n=82)	Sig.	Washtenaw (n=83)	Ingham (n=103)	Sig.
Any physical assault since incident	6%	6%	ns	8%	6%	ns
Frequency of physical assault	0.3	0.2	ns	0.1	0.1	ns
Any severe physical assault since incident	4%	5%	ns	3%	3%	ns
Frequency of severe physical assault	0.1	0.1	ns	0.0	0.2	ns

* p≤.05, ** p≤.01, *** p≤.001

Table 7.7A. Initial Offender Reports: Offender Re-victimization Since Incident[14]

Self-Reported at Initial Interview	JOD (n=180)	Comparison (n=185)	Significance
Any physical assault since incident	8%	6%	ns
Frequency of physical assault	0.2	0.7	ns
Any severe physical assault since incident	3%	3%	ns
Frequency of severe physical assault	0.1	0.2	ns

* p≤.05, ** p≤.01, *** p≤.001

Composite Reports of Repeat IPV

Tables 7.8 and 7.8A show the same type of bivariate analyses of offender repeat IPV over a longer period of time: from the incident until 11 months after case disposition with

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slightly higher reports of assault by offenders in Washtenaw/Ingham than Dorchester/Lowell. As with offenders' initial self-reports, there were no statistically significant differences between JOD and comparison groups in the likelihood or frequency of physical assault or severe physical assault.

Fewer than one in five offenders reported a new physical assault against the victim, with an average frequency of one assault, and fewer than one in ten reported a new severe physical assault. Compared to victim reports for the same time period (refer back to Tables 7.2 and 7.2A), this represents one-third to one-half the prevalence of victim-reported physical assault and one-third the prevalence of victim-reported severe physical assault.

Table 7.8 Composite Offender Reports: Offender Re-victimization Since Incident by State

Self-Reported at Initial and Follow-up Interviews	Dorchester (n=97)	Lowell (n=82)	Sig.	Washtenaw (n=83)	Ingham (n=103)	Sig.
Any physical assault since incident	10%	9%	ns	19%	16%	ns
Frequency of physical assault	0.4	0.6	ns	1.2	1.8	ns
Any severe physical assault since incident	4%	5%	ns	7%	12%	ns
Frequency of severe physical assault	0.1	0.2	ns	0.3	0.4	ns

* p≤.05, ** p≤.01, *** p≤.001

Table 7.8A. Composite Offender Reports: Offender Re-victimization Since Incident[15]

Self-Reported at Initial and Follow-up Interviews	JOD (n=180)	Comparison (n=185)	Significance
Any physical assault since incident	17%	13%	ns
Frequency of physical assault	1.0	1.3	ns
Any severe physical assault since incident	7%	8%	ns
Frequency of severe physical assault	0.2	0.3	ns

* p≤.05, ** p≤.01, *** p≤.001

Multivariate Modeling of Repeat IPV

To address the second research question—*Did controlling for characteristics of the offenders, their opinions, or the IPV case significantly affect or alter the impact of JOD*

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on these outcomes?—multivariate analyses were conducted on the four offender-reported outcomes using the independent variables described previously.

Tables 7.9 and 7.9A shows results from these models. In Massachusetts, JOD offenders reported significantly less frequent physical assault than comparison offenders. Differences on other measures of repeat IPV were not significant in Massachusetts. In Michigan, there were no significant differences in offender reports of repeat IPV. In the pooled sample analysis, none of the multivariate models showed a significant JOD effect on offender-reports of repeat physical assault or severe physical assault. The complete summary models are available in Attachment A and multivariate results appear in Attachment C.

Table 7.9. Composite Offender Reports: JOD Effect on Offender Re-victimization Since Incident by State[16]

Offender-Reported at Initial and Follow-up Interviews	Any Physical Assault	Physical Assault Frequency	Any Severe Physical Assault	Severe Physical Assault Frequency
MA JOD	0	–	0	0
MI JOD	0	0	0	0

0 No effect, + Positive effect, – Negative effect

One symbol p≤.05, Two symbols p≤.01, Three symbols p≤.001.

Table 7.9A. Composite Offender Reports: JOD Effect on Offender Re-victimization Since Incident[17]

Offender-Reported at Initial and Follow-up Interviews	Any Physical Assault	Physical Assault Frequency	Any Severe Physical Assault	Severe Physical Assault Frequency
JOD	0	0	0	0
State (1=MA, 0=MI)	–	0	0	0

0 No effect, + Positive effect, – Negative effect

One symbol p≤.05, Two symbols p≤.01, Three symbols p≤.001.

Tests for Interactions in Offenders' Reports Models

Despite the lack of an observable JOD effect on offender self-reported recidivism (except in the one model for Massachusetts), tests for interactions were conducted to see if JOD affected only certain subgroups of offenders, including age, SES, children in common, prior arrests, and relationship length. In addition, in the offender models,

[16] All data are based on at least 95% of the total samples, unless otherwise noted.

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mediator variables that were thought to moderate the effect of JOD on recidivism were available. As described previously in Chapter 6, these variables included offenders' perceptions of legal deterrence and procedural justice as well as their understanding of the legal process. (Results in text only.)

In the Massachusetts offender sample, there were no significant interactions in JOD's effect by offender age, race or SES, offender prior arrests, children in common, and relationship length. Offender perceptions of legal deterrence, procedural justice, and understanding of the legal process had no direct effect or interaction with JOD's effect on the prevalence of physical assault or the prevalence or frequency of severe physical assault, but high perceptions of legal deterrence reduced the *frequency* of physical assault across all cases (JOD and comparison).

In the Michigan offender sample, there were no significant interactions in JOD's effect by offender age or race, prior arrests, children in common, and relationship length. However, the effect of JOD on repeat IPV did vary by offender SES such that JOD reduced the prevalence (15% JOD versus 29% comparison) and frequency (0.4 JOD versus 2.4 comparison) of physical assault and the prevalence (5% JOD versus 19% comparison) and frequency (0.05 JOD versus 0.3 comparison) of severe physical assault only among offenders with low SES while JOD led to higher rates of repeat IPV among medium to high SES offenders.

Higher offender perceptions of legal deterrence led to reduced prevalence and frequency of physical assault (but no significant interactions with JOD's effect). Higher ratings of procedural justice led to lower frequencies of physical and severe physical assault (but did not affect prevalence or interact with JOD's effect on either). Greater understanding of the legal process led to a lower frequency of physical assault (but did not affect prevalence or severe physical assault or interact with JOD's effect on either).

Based on offender composite reports of repeat IPV for the pooled sample, the only significant interaction was JOD's effect by offender race such that JOD reduced the prevalence and frequency of physical and severe physical assault among other race offenders (physical assault: 3% JOD versus 13% comparison; severe physical assault: 1% JOD versus 11% comparison) but not among white/black offenders (physical assault: 14% JOD versus 8% comparison; severe physical assault: 5% JOD versus 3% comparison).

Overall sample models including offender perceptions of legal deterrence showed that offenders with high perceptions of deterrence were significantly less likely to report a new physical assault, though there was no interaction between this variable and the JOD effect. In addition, offenders with high perceptions of deterrence reported a lower frequency of new physical assaults, and this effect varied significantly by JOD versus comparison site, such that JOD offenders with medium to high perceptions of legal deterrence showed lower frequencies of repeat physical assaults than comparison offenders, but those with low perceptions showed higher frequencies than comparison offenders.

In the pooled sample, offender perceptions of procedural justice had no direct effect on physical or severe physical assault prevalence, but did reduce the frequency of physical and severe physical assaults and had a significant interaction with physical and severe

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physical assault prevalence, as follows: JOD reduced physical assault and severe physical assault only among offenders with low perceptions of procedural justice. Among offenders with medium to high perceptions, those in JOD sites reported an equal or higher prevalence of repeat physical assault and severe physical assault. Offender understanding of the legal process had no direct effect or interaction with the JOD effect on physical assault prevalence or severe physical assault prevalence or frequency, but it did reduce the frequency of physical assaults.

Offender Arrested in Year After Case Disposition

The final measure of offender recidivism analyzed—derived from official criminal history records—measured whether or not the offender was arrested in the year after disposition of the sampled IPV case. As stated previously, this measure is not specific to IPV; rather, it is used as a general indicator of various types of illegal behavior.

To mimic results presented previously, analyses of offender arrest were conducted on the victim sample and offender sample separately. The purpose of both analyses was to address the following research questions:

- Were there significant differences between JOD and comparison cases in arrests of the offender in the year after case disposition?
- Did controlling for characteristics of the victims or the offenders, their opinions, or the IPV case significantly affect or alter the impact of JOD on these outcomes?

Prevalence and Frequency of Re-arrest

Tables 7.10 and 7.10A show the prevalence and frequency of offender re-arrests during the year after case disposition. Although not statistically significant, the observed rates of re-arrest are lower in JOD sites than comparison sites in both samples, and represent approximately one-fourth to one-third of all offenders with little variation across states.

Table 7.10. Official Records: Offender Recidivism One Year Since Case Disposition by State

	Dorchester	Lowell	Sig.	Washtenaw	Ingham	Sig.
Victim Sample	n=266	n=262		n=187	n=199	
Any arrest one year since case disposition (general recidivism; not specific to DV)	35%	29%	ns	22%	30%	ns
Number of arrests	0.5	0.6	ns	0.3	0.4	ns
Offender Sample	n=97	n=82		n=83	n=103	
Any arrest one year since case disposition (general recidivism; not specific to DV)	31%	23%	ns	23%	24%	ns
Number of arrests	0.6	0.3	*t*=2.3*	0.2	0.3	ns

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Table 7.10. Official Records: Offender Recidivism One Year Since Case Disposition by State

	Dorchester	Lowell	Sig.	Washtenaw	Ingham	Sig.

* p≤.05, ** p≤.01, *** p≤.001

Table 7.10A. Official Records: Offender Recidivism One Year Since Case Disposition[18]

	JOD	Comparison	Significance
Victim Sample	n=453	n=461	
Any arrest one year since case disposition (general recidivism; not specific to DV)	25%	30%	ns
Number of arrests	0.4	0.5	ns
Offender Sample	n=180	n=185	
Any arrest one year since case disposition (general recidivism; not specific to DV)	22%	25%	ns
Number of arrests	0.3	0.3	ns

* p≤.05, ** p≤.01, *** p≤.001

Multivariate Modeling of Re-arrest

Multivariate models predicting offender re-arrest were estimated to assess JOD's effect while controlling for other variables thought to influence offender recidivism. Models predicting the frequency of re-arrest were not estimated due to the low overall variation in that outcome.

Results presented in Table 7.11A, 7.11B, and 7.11C show that JOD continued to have no significant effect on the likelihood of offender re-arrest for any crime, when characteristics of the victim, offender, and IPV case were held constant. This finding held in both Massachusetts and Michigan and in the overall sample. Multivariate results (by state and overall) are in Attachment D.

Table 7.11A. Massachusetts Official Records: JOD Effect on Offender Re-arrest Since Case Disposition

	Any Arrest One Year Since Case Disposition	
	Victim Sample (n=528)	**Offender Sample (n=179)**
JOD	0	0
Offender age	– – –	–
Female offender	0	0
Black offender	–	0
Other race offender	–	0

[18] All data are based on at least 95% of the total samples, unless otherwise noted.

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Table 7.11A. Massachusetts Official Records: JOD Effect on Offender Re-arrest Since Case Disposition

	Any Arrest One Year Since Case Disposition	
	Victim Sample (n=528)	**Offender Sample (n=179)**
SES	0	0
Victim social support	0	N/A
Victim has child with other partner	0	N/A
Offender frequent AOD use	0	0
Offender dismissed	0	N/A
Aggravated assault	0	0
Severe incident	0	N/A
On-scene arrest	0	N/A
Prior violence	0	N/A
Prior police response	N/A	0
Offender prior arrests	+++	0
Ever tried to kill victim	0	N/A
Lived together since incident	0	0
Did not live together but saw frequently	0	++

0 No effect, + Positive effect, – Negative effect

One symbol p≤.05, Two symbols p≤.01, Three symbols p≤.001

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Table 7.11B. Michigan Official Records: JOD Effect on Offender Re-arrest Since Case Disposition

	Any Arrest One Year Since Case Disposition	
	Victim Sample (n=386)	**Offender Sample (n=186)**
JOD	0	0
Offender age	– –	0
Female offender	–	0
Black offender	0	0
Other race offender	0	+++
SES	0	0
Victim social support	0	N/A
Victim has child with other partner	0	N/A
Offender frequent AOD use	++	0
Offender dismissed	0	N/A
Aggravated assault	0	+
Severe incident	+	N/A
On-scene arrest	0	N/A
Prior violence	0	N/A
Prior police response	N/A	0
Offender prior arrests	+++	+++
Ever tried to kill victim	0	N/A
Lived together since incident	++	0
Did not live together but saw frequently	0	0

0 No effect, + Positive effect, – Negative effect

One symbol p≤.05, Two symbols p≤.01, Three symbols p≤.001

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Table 7.11C. Official Records: JOD Effect on Offender Re-arrest Since Case Disposition[19]

	Any Arrest One Year Since Case Disposition	
	Victim Sample (n=914)	**Offender Sample (n=365)**
JOD	0	0
State (1=MA, 0=MI)	0	0
Offender age	– – –	0
Female offender	– –	0
Black offender	0	0
Other race offender	0	+
SES[20]	0	0
Victim social support	0	N/A
Victim has child with other partner	0	N/A
Offender frequent AOD use	+++	+
Offender dismissed	0	N/A
Aggravated assault	0	0
Severe incident	0	N/A
On-scene arrest	0	N/A
Prior violence	0	N/A
Prior police response	N/A	0
Offender prior arrests	+++	++
Ever tried to kill victim	0	N/A
Lived together since incident	0	0
Did not live together but saw frequently	0	0

0 No effect, + Positive effect, – Negative effect

One symbol p≤.05, Two symbols p≤.01, Three symbols p≤.001.

Tests for Interactions in Arrest Models

Despite the lack of an overall effect of JOD on arrest, tests for interactions between JOD and different subgroups of victims and offenders were conducted for both the victim sample and the smaller offender sample. A few significant interactions appeared in the victim sample only. (Results presented in text only.)

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[19] All data are based on at least 95% of the total samples, unless otherwise noted.

[20] Measures victim SES in victim sample model and offender SES in offender sample model.

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The results indicated a significant interaction between JOD and race. In Massachusetts, JOD reduced the likelihood of rearrest more among 'other race' offenders versus white/black offenders (among other race offenders, the likelihood of rearrest was 11% for JOD cases versus 20% for comparison cases). In Michigan, JOD reduced rearrest among white/other race offenders (12% JOD versus 28% comparison) but not among black offenders (26% JOD versus 24% comparison).

In addition, in the Massachusetts victim sample, JOD's effect varied by relationship length: Among victims in long relationships (more than 7 years), the estimated rate of rearrest among JOD cases was 20% versus 33% among comparison cases.

In the overall sample, JOD effects did not vary significantly by state, offender age or race, victim SES or social support, offender dismissal, children in common, and length of relationship. However, JOD's effect did vary by whether the offender had ever tried to kill the victim. Among interviewed victims, JOD reduced the likelihood that the offender would be re-arrested only among those whose offender had tried to kill them before (12% JOD versus 36% comparison). There was no significant JOD effect among victims who had not been subjected to potentially lethal violence (24% JOD versus 26% comparison). Similar interaction effects appeared in both the Massachusetts and Michigan samples: JOD reduced the likelihood of rearrest among offenders whose victims reported that they had tried to kill them before.

Consistent with the results reported earlier, in the overall sample, JOD's effect also varied by offender prior arrests, with the greatest reduction in the likelihood of rearrest found among victim cases where the offender had 7 or more prior arrests (36% JOD versus 55% comparison), whereas among offenders with 1 to 6 prior arrests the reduction was much smaller (19% JOD versus 22% comparison) and it was non-existent among offenders with no priors (16% JOD versus 17% comparison).

Other Multivariate Models

As described in Chapter 4 in this volume, Ingham County, MI was chosen as the comparison site for Washtenaw County. At the time of the JOD award and initiation (1999) and selection of comparison sites (2001), Ingham County had few specialized court and other criminal justice procedures and policies in place for handling IPV cases. However, during the demonstration period, Ingham County's Office of the Prosecuting Attorney received grants from the Office on Violence Against Women and began developing JOD-like procedures for some IPV cases. These changes intensified during the sampling period for the evaluation, especially in one of the two courts chosen for the comparison cases, Court 54A in the City of Lansing. (See discussion in Chapter 4.)

In order to test whether the changes occurring in the case processing, disposition, and supervision of IPV offenders in Ingham County could obscure an effect of JOD in Washtenaw, all Michigan analyses described in this chapter were re-run eliminating comparison cases from Court 54A. Thus, self-reports of JOD victims and offenders in Washtenaw County were compared to self-reports from comparison victims and offenders chosen from Ingham County, Court 55. However, none of the bivariate or multivariate results for any of the measures of offender recidivism (i.e., victim reports, offender reports, or arrests) changed when these cases were omitted.

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Impact of JOD on Offender Recidivism: Summary of Findings

Finding 1. JOD victims reported significantly lower rates of new IPV in Massachusetts, but not in Michigan.

In Massachusetts, JOD victims reported significantly less repeat IPV by the offender than comparison victims on four of six measures, during the first two and then eleven months since the incident. Reductions occurred in the likelihood of severe physical assault, any physical assault, any threat or intimidation and the frequency of physical assault. These results control for a variety of characteristics of the victim, offender, and IPV case. In Michigan, there was no significant difference between JOD and comparison victims in reports of repeat IPV on any measure at either interview. As a result, no general effects of the JOD model on repeat IPV can be inferred.

Finding 2. Offender self-reports of repeat IPV were very low and showed no significant variation between JOD and comparison samples.

Based on offender self-reports, there were no significant differences in the prevalence or frequency of physical or severe physical assaults measured at 2 months and 11 months after case disposition. Overall, very few offenders admitted to repeat IPV at 2 months post-disposition, and reports at 11 months after disposition represented one-third to one-half the rates reported by victims. Thus, not surprisingly, multivariate analyses showed no JOD effect on offender self-reports of repeat IPV.

Finding 3. JOD did not reduce the likelihood of offender re-arrest when characteristics of the victim, offender, and IPV case were controlled.

Estimated official re-arrest rates from the multivariate models for the JOD and comparison samples ranged from 18% of JOD offenders in Michigan to 31% of JOD offenders in Massachusetts. These rates are comparable to several studies that have reported about a 25 percent offender recidivism rate in the year following an IPV incident. Unfortunately, we were unable to distinguish IPV arrests from other arrests in the data made available to us from Michigan and Massachusetts.

Possibly because of the general arrest measure, JOD had no significant effect on offender re-arrest rates in the year after case disposition. The likelihood of offender re-arrest, using a multivariate model that controlled for characteristics of the victim, offender, and IPV cases, was 22% for JOD offenders and 28% for comparison offenders (see Table 7.12—victim composite, last column). While this result is in the expected direction, it is not statistically significant at conventional levels of hypothesis testing.

Finding 4. Based on victim reports, JOD's effect on the recurrence of IPV varied across subgroups of victims and offenders.

In multivariate models predicting repeat IPV, significant interactions showed that, collectively, JOD had its strongest effect in reducing IPV among:

- Victims whose offenders were young (age 18 to 29);
- Victims with moderate to high social support;

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- Victims whose offenders had a high number of prior arrests (7 or more);
- Victims who did not have children in common with the offender; and
- Victims in a relatively short relationship (less than 3 years).

Table 7.12. Estimated JOD effects based on multivariate modeling results with control variables held constant at their means.

	Any threats, intimidation	Frequency of threats, intimidation	Any physical assault	Frequency of physical assault	Any severe physical assault	Frequency of severe physical assault	Arrest
Victim Initial Interview							
Overall							
JOD	29%	3.1	8%**	0.5*	4%	0.1	N/A
Comparison	32%	4.2	14%	1.0	6%	0.2	N/A
Massachusetts							
JOD	16%***	2.8	5%**	0.2**	0%***	0.0*	N/A
Comparison	37%	3.7	15%	1.1	8%	0.2	N/A
Michigan							
JOD	37%	3.7	9%	0.6	5%	0.2	N/A
Comparison	37%	4.9	14%	1.3	6%	0.2	N/A
Victim composite							
Overall							
JOD	52%	8.9	20%*	3.2	12%	1.0	22%
Comparison	56%	11.5	26%	3.5	14%	1.0	28%
Massachusetts							
JOD	36%**	7.1	13%**	1.1***	7%**	0.3	31%
Comparison	54%	9.9	24%	3.9	17%	0.6	25%
Michigan							
JOD	67%	11.6	31%	4.3	19%	1.2	18%
Comparison	67%	14.2	33%	4.3	16%	1.3	26%
Offender composite							
Overall							
JOD	N/A	N/A	11%	0.4	4%	0.1*	18%
Comparison	N/A	N/A	9%	0.4	5%	0.1	22%
Massachusetts							
JOD	N/A	N/A	0%	0.0	0%	0.0	26%
Comparison	N/A	N/A	1%	0.0	0%	0.0	18%

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Michigan							
JOD	N/A	N/A	14%	0.5	3%	0.1	12%
Comparison	N/A	N/A	13%	0.4	6%	0.0	14%

* p≤.05, ** p≤.01, *** p≤.001

Finding 5. Offenders' perceptions of legal deterrence may have moderated JOD's effect on repeat IPV based on offender self-reports.

In the pooled sample of Massachusetts and Michigan offenders, those who reported medium to high ratings of legal deterrence showed lower frequencies of self-reported physical assault against their victim; though no such differences were observed for other measures of repeat IPV (e.g., prevalence of physical assault, prevalence and frequency of severe physical assault).[21]

As reported in Chapter 6, offenders in Dorchester scored much higher on a measure of perceived certainty of legal sanctions for repeat IPV (8.8) than did Washtenaw offenders (7.4). Moreover, in Massachusetts but not in Michigan, JOD significantly increased the perception that future IPV would have negative social consequences for offenders in the form of loss of employment or negative responses from family, friends, children, or the victim. These site differences in perceptions of legal and informal sanctions, combined with the large differences in revocation rates in the two JOD sites discussed in Chapter 6, may explain the lack of an effect of JOD in Michigan.

Finding 6. Offender procedural justice ratings predicted lower rates of physical assault among comparison offenders, but not among JOD offenders.

In comparison sites, procedural justice affected offenders' likelihood of repeat IPV: those with high ratings were less likely to reoffend than those with low ratings as predicted by prior research. But in JOD sites, the reverse was found: those with high ratings were *more* likely to reoffend than those with low ratings. This result appears contrary to the research on procedural justice and offender behavior, and we can only speculate that JOD offenders' interactions with criminal justice system actors (police, prosecutor, judge) may have affected JOD offenders' thoughts in unknown ways.

[21] This interaction was only significant in the pooled sample, and not in individual Massachusetts and Michigan analyses.

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ATTACHMENT A: TABLES SHOWING SIGNIFICANCE OF ALL INDEPENDENT VARIABLES IN MULTIVARIATE MODELS

Table 7.3A_1. Massachusetts Initial Victim Reports at 2 Months: JOD Effect on Offender Re-victimization Since Incident

Victim-Reported at Initial Interview	Any Threats or Intimidation	Threat or Intimidation Frequency	Any Physical Assault	Physical Assault Frequency	Any Severe Physical Assault	Severe Physical Assault Frequency
JOD	– – –	0	– –	– –	– – –	–
Offender age	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female offender	0	0	0	0	0	0
Black offender	+	0	0	+	+++	++
Other race offender	0	–	0	0	0	0
Victim SES	0	0	0	0	0	0
Victim social support	0	–	–	0	–	0
Victim has child with other partner	0	0	0	+	0	0
Offender frequent AOD use	+++	+++	0	0	0	0
Offender dismissed	0	0	++	0	0	0
Aggravated assault	0	0	0	–	0	0
Severe incident	0	0	0	+	0	0
On-scene arrest	0	0	0	– –	0	–
Prior violence	+++	+++	+++	+++	++	++
Offender prior arrests	0	0	0	0	+	0
Ever tried to kill victim	0	0	+	0	++	++
Lived together since incident	0	0	+	0	++	++

0 No effect, + Positive effect, – Negative effect

One symbol p≤.05, Two symbols p≤.01, Three symbols p≤.001

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Table 7.3A_2. Michigan Initial Victim Reports at 2 Months: JOD Effect on Offender Re-victimization Since Incident

Victim-Reported at Initial Interview	Any Threats or Intimidation	Threat or Intimidation Frequency	Any Physical Assault	Physical Assault Frequency	Any Severe Physical Assault	Severe Physical Assault Frequency
JOD	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offender age	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female offender	0	0	–	0	–	–
Black offender	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other race offender	0	0	0	0	0	0
Victim SES	0	0	0	0	0	0
Victim social support	– –	0	– –	–	0	0
Victim has child with other partner	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offender frequent AOD use	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offender dismissed	0	0	+	0	0	0
Aggravated assault	0	0	0	0	0	0
Severe incident	0	0	0	0	0	0
On-scene arrest	0	0	– –	0	0	0
Prior violence	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++
Offender prior arrests	0	0	0	+	0	0
Ever tried to kill victim	+	0	0	0	0	0
Lived together since incident	+	0	+	0	+	0

0 No effect, + Positive effect, – Negative effect

One symbol p≤.05, Two symbols p≤.01, Three symbols p≤.001

Table 7.3A_3. Initial Victim Reports at 2 Months: JOD Effect on Offender Re-victimization Since Incident[22]

[22] All data are based on at least 95% of the total samples, unless otherwise noted.

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Victim-Reported at Initial Interview *	**Any Threats or Intimidation**	**Threat or Intimidation Frequency**	**Any Physical Assault**	**Physical Assault Frequency**	**Any Severe Physical Assault**	**Severe Physical Assault Frequency**
JOD	0	0	– –	–	0	0
State (1=MA, 0=MI)	0	– –	–	–	–	–
Offender age	0	0	– –	0	0	0
Female offender	0	0	0	0	–	–
Black offender	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other race offender	0	0	0	0	0	0
Victim SES	0	0	0	0	0	0
Victim social support	– –	–	– – –	– –	–	– –
Victim has child with other partner	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offender frequent AOD use	++	+++	0	0	0	0
Offender dismissed	+++	0	+++	0	++	0
Aggravated assault	0	0	0	0	0	+
Severe incident	0	0	0	0	0	0
On-scene arrest	–	0	0	0	0	0
Prior violence	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++
Offender prior arrests	0	0	+	0	0	++
Ever tried to kill victim	+	0	+	0	+	++
Lived together since incident[23]	++	0	+++	0	+++	0

0 No effect, + Positive effect, – Negative effect

One symbol p≤.05, Two symbols p≤.01, Three symbols p≤.001

[23] The independent variable "Did not live together but saw frequently" was omitted from the initial interview model because of the shorter time period covered.

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Table 7.4A_1. Massachusetts Composite Victim Reports: JOD Effect on Offender Re-victimization Since Incident

Victim-Reported at Initial and Follow-up Interviews	Any Threats or Intimidation	Threat or Intimidation Frequency	Any Physical Assault	Physical Assault Frequency	Any Severe Physical Assault	Severe Physical Assault Frequency
JOD	– –	0	– –	– – –	– –	0
Offender age	0	0	–	0	–	–
Female offender	0	0	0	– –	0	–
Black offender	0	0	0	++	+	0
Other race offender	0	–	0	0	0	0
Victim SES	0	0	0	0	0	0
Victim social support	0	– –	– –	– – –	– –	– – –
Victim has child with other partner	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offender frequent AOD use	0	+	0	++	0	0
Offender dismissed	0	0	++	0	++	0
Aggravated assault	0	0	0	0	0	– –
Severe incident	0	0	0	++	0	++
On-scene arrest	–	–	0	–	0	0
Prior violence	+++	+++	+++	++	+++	+
Offender prior arrests	0	0	+	0	+	0
Ever tried to kill victim	0	0	+	0	0	0
Lived together since incident	0	0	+++	++	+++	++
Did not live together but saw frequently	++	0	++	++	0	+

0 No effect, + Positive effect, – Negative effect

One symbol p≤.05, Two symbols p≤.01, Three symbols p≤.001

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Table 7.4A_2. Michigan Composite Victim Reports: JOD Effect on Offender Re-victimization Since Incident

Victim-Reported at Initial and Follow-up Interviews	Any Threats or Intimidation	Threat or Intimidation Frequency	Any Physical Assault	Physical Assault Frequency	Any Severe Physical Assault	Severe Physical Assault Frequency
JOD	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offender age	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female offender	0	0	0	0	0	0
Black offender	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other race offender	0	0	0	0	0	0
Victim SES	0	0	0	0	0	0
Victim social support	0	0	– – –	–	– –	0
Victim has child with other partner	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offender frequent AOD use	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offender dismissed	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated assault	0	0	0	0	0	0
Severe incident	0	0	0	0	0	0
On-scene arrest	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prior violence	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++
Offender prior arrests	0	+++	++	0	+	0
Ever tried to kill victim	++	0	0	0	+	++
Lived together since incident	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++
Did not live together but saw frequently	+++	+++	++	0	0	++

0 No effect, + Positive effect, – Negative effect

One symbol p≤.05, Two symbols p≤.01, Three symbols p≤.001

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Table 7.9A_1. Massachusetts Composite Offender Reports: JOD Effect on Offender Re-victimization Since Incident

Offender-Reported at Initial and Follow-up Interviews	Any Physical Assault	Physical Assault Frequency	Any Severe Physical Assault	Severe Physical Assault Frequency
JOD	0	_	0	0
Offender age	0	0	0	0
Female offender	0	0	0	0
Black offender	0	++	0	+
Other race offender	0	0	0	0
Offender SES	0	_	0	0
Offender frequent AOD use	0	0	0	0
Aggravated assault	0	0	0	0
Prior police response	0	_	0	0
Offender prior arrests	0	0	0	0
Lived together since incident	0	+++	0	+++
Did not live together but saw frequently	0	N/A	0	N/A

0 No effect, + Positive effect, – Negative effect

One symbol p≤.05, Two symbols p≤.01, Three symbols p≤.001.

Table 7.9A_2. Michigan Composite Offender Reports: JOD Effect on Offender Re-victimization Since Incident

Offender-Reported at Initial and Follow-up Interviews	Any Physical Assault	Physical Assault Frequency	Any Severe Physical Assault	Severe Physical Assault Frequency
JOD	0	0	0	0
Offender age	0	0	0	0
Female offender	0	0	0	0
Black offender	0	+	0	0
Other race offender	0	0	0	0
Offender SES	_	_	_ _	0
Offender frequent AOD use	0	0	0	0
Aggravated assault	0	+	+	+
Prior police response	0	0	0	0
Offender prior arrests	0	0	0	_
Lived together since incident	0	++	0	+
Did not live together but saw frequently	0	0	0	0

0 No effect, + Positive effect, – Negative effect

One symbol p≤.05, Two symbols p≤.01, Three symbols p≤.001.

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Table 7.9A_3. Composite Offender Reports: JOD Effect on Offender Re-victimization Since Incident

Offender-Reported at Initial and Follow-up Interviews	Any Physical Assault	Physical Assault Frequency	Any Severe Physical Assault	Severe Physical Assault Frequency
JOD	0	0	0	0
State (1=MA, 0=MI)	–	0	0	0
Offender age	– –	–	–	0
Female offender	+	0	0	0
Black offender	0	+	0	+
Other race offender	0	0	0	0
Offender SES	– –	0	–	0
Offender frequent AOD use	0	0	0	0
Aggravated assault	0	0	0	0
Prior police response	0	0	0	0
Offender prior arrests	0	0	0	0
Lived together since incident	+	+++	0	0
Did not live together but saw frequently	0	0	0	0

0 No effect, + Positive effect, – Negative effect

One symbol p≤.05, Two symbols p≤.01, Three symbols p≤.001

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ATTACHMENT B: MULTIVARIATE SAS RESULTS BASED ON VICTIMS' REPORTS – INITIAL AND COMPOSITE

Key to Variable Names:

Index to Variables

Dependent Variables

uvb_sthreat_prev	Any Threats or Intimidation
uvb_sthreat_freq	Threat or Intimidation Frequency
uvb_sprevscore_O	Any Physical Assault
uvb_sfreqscore_O	Physical Assault Frequency
uvb_sprevscore_S	Any Severe Physical Assault
uvb_sfreqscore_S	Severe Physical Assault Frequency

Independent Variables

ucifs_jod	JOD
ucifs_state	State (1=MA, 0=MI)
ucifs_dismissed	Offender dismissed
u_age_offender	Offender age
ucifs_rpchrgagg	Aggravated assault
u_severe_incident	Severe incident
ucifs_dleaction_type	On-scene arrest
uvb_bthreat_prev	Prior violence
u_black_offender	Black offender
u_other_offender	Other race offender
u_female_offender	Female offender
uvb_ses_scale	Victim SES
ch_prior	Offender prior arrests
uvb_everlive	Lived together since incident
uvb_offaod	Offender frequent AOD use
uvb_kidsother	Victim has child with other partner
uvb_socialsupport	Victim social support
VB_Q82	Ever tried to kill victim

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Initial Victims' Reports of Revictimization

Overall: Michigan and Massachusetts

Dependent Variable uvb_sthreat_prev -- Any Threats or Intimidation

Observations	868
Chi-Square	247.5919
Pseudo R-Square	0.248169

Variable Name	DF	Estimate	Std. Error	Chi-Square	P-Value
Intercept	1	-1.7163	0.6429	7.1265	0.0076
ucifs_jod	1	-0.1335	0.1666	0.6424	0.4228
ucifs_state	1	-0.3523	0.186	3.5857	0.0583
ucifs_dismissed	1	0.6058	0.1756	11.8972	0.0006
u_age_offender	1	-0.00118	0.0091	0.0169	0.8967
ucifs_rpchrgagg	1	-0.076	0.2619	0.0841	0.7718
u_severe_incident	1	0.2045	0.1927	1.127	0.2884
ucifs_dleaction_type	1	-0.3966	0.1789	4.9137	0.0266
uvb_bthreat_prev	1	2.4108	0.2586	86.9203	<.0001
u_black_offender	1	-0.3087	0.1889	2.6691	0.1023
u_other_offender	1	-0.4341	0.2585	2.8195	0.0931
u_female_offender	1	-0.0842	0.2463	0.1168	0.7325
uvb_ses_scale	1	0.1184	0.1172	1.0208	0.3123
ch_prior	1	0.0129	0.0109	1.4036	0.2361
uvb_everlive	1	0.4938	0.1772	7.766	0.0053
uvb_offaod	1	0.5089	0.1732	8.6319	0.0033
uvb_kidsother	1	-0.0795	0.1783	0.1987	0.6558
uvb_socialsupport	1	-0.2619	0.0998	6.8925	0.0087
VB_Q82	1	0.518	0.22	5.5439	0.0185

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Dependent Variable uvb_sthreat_freq -- Threat or Intimidation Frequency

Chi-Square	141.15
Pseudo R-Square	0.1500818

Variable Name	DF	Estimate	Std. Error	Chi-Square	P-Value
Intercept	1	1.033	0.7056	2.14	0.1432
ucifs_jod	1	-0.305	0.1779	2.94	0.0865
ucifs_state	1	-0.4984	0.1894	6.92	0.0085
ucifs_dismissed	1	0.3079	0.1863	2.73	0.0984
u_age_offender	1	0.0115	0.0089	1.65	0.1995
ucifs_rpchrgagg	1	0.3661	0.2995	1.49	0.2216
u_severe_incident	1	-0.4049	0.2245	3.25	0.0713
ucifs_dleaction_type	1	-0.1303	0.1941	0.45	0.5021
uvb_bthreat_freq	1	0.0391	0.0039	99.83	<.0001
u_black_offender	1	-0.0462	0.2087	0.05	0.8247
u_other_offender	1	-0.3351	0.2728	1.51	0.2193
u_female_offender	1	-0.0209	0.268	0.01	0.938
uvb_ses_scale	1	0.0378	0.1372	0.08	0.783
ch_prior	1	0.0009	0.0121	0.01	0.9425
uvb_everlive	1	-0.042	0.1829	0.05	0.8184
uvb_offaod	1	0.672	0.183	13.48	0.0002
uvb_kidsother	1	0.0019	0.2023	0	0.9925
uvb_socialsupport	1	-0.2478	0.1191	4.33	0.0375
VB_Q82	1	0.1187	0.2455	0.23	0.6287
Dispersion	1	5.6753	0.4142		

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Dependent Variable uvb_sprevscore_O -- Any Physical Assault

Observations	866
Chi-Square	147.0602
Pseudo R-Square	0.1561794

Variable Name	DF	Estimate	Std. Error	Chi-Square	P-Value
Intercept	1	-0.1819	0.7547	0.0581	0.8095
ucifs_jod	1	-0.6087	0.2085	8.5208	0.0035
ucifs_state	1	-0.4897	0.2363	4.2947	0.0382
ucifs_dismissed	1	0.7735	0.2101	13.5487	0.0002
u_age_offender	1	-0.0302	0.012	6.3559	0.0117
ucifs_rpchrgagg	1	0.0444	0.3241	0.0188	0.8911
u_severe_incident	1	-0.0609	0.2357	0.0668	0.7961
ucifs_dleaction_type	1	-0.4037	0.2208	3.3433	0.0675
uvb_bprevscore_O	1	1.845	0.3262	31.9987	<.0001
u_black_offender	1	0.1896	0.234	0.657	0.4176
u_other_offender	1	-0.0181	0.3198	0.0032	0.9548
u_female_offender	1	-0.4277	0.3231	1.7522	0.1856
uvb_ses_scale	1	-0.119	0.1456	0.6674	0.414
ch_prior	1	0.0294	0.0122	5.8002	0.016
uvb_everlive	1	0.8367	0.2154	15.0901	0.0001
uvb_offaod	1	-0.1527	0.2197	0.4834	0.4869
uvb_kidsother	1	-0.0626	0.2168	0.0834	0.7727
uvb_socialsupport	1	-0.5201	0.117	19.7493	<.0001
VB_Q82	1	0.5334	0.2615	4.1597	0.0414

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Dependent Variable uvb_sfreqscore_O -- Physical Assault Frequency

Observations	866
Chi-Square	79.3
Pseudo R-Square	0.0875029

Variable Name	DF	Estimate	Std. Error	Chi-Square	P-Value
Intercept	1	2.1457	1.1049	3.77	0.0521
ucifs_jod	1	-0.6698	0.3152	4.51	0.0336
ucifs_state	1	-0.7422	0.318	5.45	0.0196
ucifs_dismissed	1	0.375	0.3082	1.48	0.2238
u_age_offender	1	-0.007	0.0151	0.22	0.6419
ucifs_rpchrgagg	1	0.0668	0.4636	0.02	0.8854
u_severe_incident	1	-0.0912	0.3506	0.07	0.7948
ucifs_dleaction_type	1	-0.5857	0.3282	3.18	0.0743
uvb_bfreqscore_O	1	0.0336	0.0051	43.32	<.0001
u_black_offender	1	0.0728	0.3471	0.04	0.8338
u_other_offender	1	-0.7683	0.4807	2.55	0.11
u_female_offender	1	-0.9168	0.5082	3.25	0.0712
uvb_ses_scale	1	-0.0605	0.2295	0.07	0.7921
ch_prior	1	0.0335	0.0177	3.56	0.0593
uvb_everlive	1	-0.0536	0.3067	0.03	0.8612
uvb_offaod	1	0.0808	0.3115	0.07	0.7954
uvb_kidsother	1	0.3475	0.3455	1.01	0.3145
uvb_socialsupport	1	-0.559	0.2161	6.69	0.0097
VB_Q82	1	0.0423	0.4093	0.01	0.9176
Dispersion	1	12.7336	1.4381		

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Dependent Variable uvb_sprevscore_S -- Any Severe Physical Assault

Observations	864
Chi-Square	124.6246
Pseudo R-Square	0.1343212

Variable Name	DF	Estimate	Std. Error	Chi-Square	P-Value
Intercept	1	-2.6443	0.9542	7.6799	0.0056
ucifs_jod	1	-0.4775	0.2637	3.2803	0.0701
ucifs_state	1	-0.658	0.3007	4.7885	0.0286
ucifs_dismissed	1	0.6818	0.262	6.7703	0.0093
u_age_offender	1	-0.00583	0.0141	0.1712	0.679
ucifs_rpchrgagg	1	0.284	0.4	0.5042	0.4777
u_severe_incident	1	-0.2529	0.2984	0.7181	0.3968
ucifs_dleaction_type	1	-0.4663	0.2719	2.9421	0.0863
uvb_bprevscore_S	1	2.3006	0.4033	32.5325	<.0001
u_black_offender	1	0.2503	0.2958	0.7163	0.3974
u_other_offender	1	0.214	0.413	0.2686	0.6043
u_female_offender	1	-1.1544	0.5021	5.285	0.0215
uvb_ses_scale	1	-0.00856	0.1823	0.0022	0.9625
ch_prior	1	0.0277	0.0144	3.6784	0.0551
uvb_everlive	1	0.9611	0.2725	12.4348	0.0004
uvb_offaod	1	-0.1272	0.2782	0.2089	0.6476
uvb_kidsother	1	-0.1056	0.273	0.1497	0.6988
uvb_socialsupport	1	-0.3348	0.1427	5.5028	0.019
VB_Q82	1	0.6823	0.304	5.0377	0.0248

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Dependent Variable uvb_sfreqscore_S -- Severe Physical Assault Frequency

Observations	864
Chi-Square	73.48
Pseudo R-Square	0.0815302

Variable Name	DF	Estimate	Std. Error	Chi-Square	P-Value
Intercept	1	0.791	1.3087	0.37	0.5455
ucifs_jod	1	-0.2971	0.4074	0.53	0.4659
ucifs_state	1	-0.9065	0.4034	5.05	0.0246
ucifs_dismissed	1	0.7098	0.3827	3.44	0.0636
u_age_offender	1	-0.0257	0.0185	1.94	0.1639
ucifs_rpchrgagg	1	1.0915	0.5646	3.74	0.0532
u_severe_incident	1	-0.5591	0.426	1.72	0.1893
ucifs_dleaction_type	1	-0.2051	0.423	0.24	0.6278
uvb_bfreqscore_S	1	0.0638	0.0131	23.65	<.0001
u_black_offender	1	0.348	0.4318	0.65	0.4204
u_other_offender	1	-0.746	0.5863	1.62	0.2033
u_female_offender	1	-1.6206	0.7307	4.92	0.0266
uvb_ses_scale	1	-0.0176	0.2573	0	0.9454
ch_prior	1	0.0585	0.0214	7.51	0.0061
uvb_everlive	1	0.6077	0.3972	2.34	0.126
uvb_offaod	1	-0.2246	0.4191	0.29	0.592
uvb_kidsother	1	0.2074	0.4408	0.22	0.638
uvb_socialsupport	1	-0.6199	0.2308	7.22	0.0072
VB_Q82	1	1.413	0.4985	8.03	0.0046
Dispersion	1	13.5038	2.106		

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Victim Reports of Revictimization: Massachusetts

Dependent Variable	**uvb_sthreat_prev -- Any Threats or Intimidation**
Observations	485
Chi-Square	141.563
Pseudo R-Square	0.25314369

Variable Name	DF	Estimate	Std. Error	Chi-Square	P-Value
Intercept	1	-2.2099	1.0551	4.3865	0.0362
ucifs_jod	1	-1.1754	0.3064	14.7126	0.0001
ucifs_dismissed	1	-0.0112	0.2853	0.0015	0.9687
u_age_offender	1	0.0116	0.0147	0.6196	0.4312
ucifs_rpchrgagg	1	-0.1449	0.4326	0.1122	0.7377
u_severe_incident	1	-0.088	0.3771	0.0544	0.8155
ucifs_dleaction_type	1	-0.2792	0.3003	0.865	0.3523
uvb_bthreat_prev	1	2.8875	0.4412	42.8386	<.0001
u_black_offender	1	0.8446	0.3492	5.8489	0.0156
u_other_offender	1	-0.2932	0.3657	0.6429	0.4227
u_female_offender	1	-0.1402	0.4044	0.1202	0.7288
uvb_ses_scale	1	-0.0634	0.2016	0.0988	0.7532
ch_prior	1	-0.0116	0.0133	0.7639	0.3821
uvb_everlive	1	0.0568	0.3003	0.0358	0.8499
uvb_offaod	1	0.9311	0.2886	10.4084	0.0013
uvb_kidsother	1	0.1577	0.2906	0.2945	0.5873
uvb_socialsupport	1	-0.293	0.1597	3.3666	0.0665
VB_Q82	1	0.4093	0.3556	1.325	0.2497

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Dependent Variable uvb_sthreat_freq -- Threat or Intimidation Frequency

Observations	485
Chi-Square	90.92
Pseudo R-Square	0.17094097

Variable Name	DF	Estimate	Std. Error	Chi-Square	P-Value
Intercept	1	0.6682	1.0944	0.37	0.5415
ucifs_jod	1	-0.2778	0.3068	0.82	0.3653
ucifs_dismissed	1	0.0102	0.2716	0	0.9701
u_age_offender	1	0.0126	0.0133	0.89	0.3447
ucifs_rpchrgagg	1	-0.3428	0.4561	0.57	0.4523
u_severe_incident	1	-0.1531	0.4375	0.12	0.7263
ucifs_dleaction_type	1	-0.4026	0.2964	1.85	0.1743
uvb_bthreat_freq	1	0.0465	0.0061	58.17	<.0001
u_black_offender	1	0.2153	0.349	0.38	0.5373
u_other_offender	1	-0.8007	0.3456	5.37	0.0205
u_female_offender	1	0.338	0.403	0.7	0.4017
uvb_ses_scale	1	0.1046	0.2209	0.22	0.6359
ch_prior	1	-0.01	0.0132	0.57	0.4497
uvb_everlive	1	0.2474	0.2909	0.72	0.395
uvb_offaod	1	1.1559	0.2859	16.34	<.0001
uvb_kidsother	1	0.1053	0.3086	0.12	0.7328
uvb_socialsupport	1	-0.3477	0.1806	3.71	0.0542
VB_Q82	1	-0.0252	0.3725	0	0.946
Dispersion	1	4.5743	0.4721		

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Dependent Variable **uvb_sprevscore_O -- Any Physical Assault**

Observations	484
Chi-Square	68.44
Pseudo R-Square	0.13186232

Variable Name	DF	Estimate	Std. Error	Chi-Square	P-Value
Intercept	1	-1.4577	1.1731	1.544	0.214
ucifs_jod	1	-1.1735	0.3908	9.0159	0.0027
ucifs_dismissed	1	0.9523	0.3568	7.1242	0.0076
u_age_offender	1	-0.0303	0.0198	2.3497	0.1253
ucifs_rpchrgagg	1	-0.8303	0.5521	2.2615	0.1326
u_severe_incident	1	0.8459	0.4522	3.4987	0.0614
ucifs_dleaction_type	1	-0.0225	0.3733	0.0036	0.952
uvb_bprevscore_O	1	1.5857	0.464	11.6793	0.0006
u_black_offender	1	0.636	0.4379	2.1093	0.1464
u_other_offender	1	0.1199	0.448	0.0716	0.789
u_female_offender	1	-0.0684	0.4906	0.0194	0.8891
uvb_ses_scale	1	-0.2254	0.2484	0.8231	0.3643
ch_prior	1	0.0263	0.0152	2.9993	0.0833
uvb_everlive	1	0.887	0.3707	5.7262	0.0167
uvb_offaod	1	-0.1212	0.3615	0.1125	0.7373
uvb_kidsother	1	0.3855	0.3545	1.1826	0.2768
uvb_socialsupport	1	-0.4068	0.1837	4.9015	0.0268
VB_Q82	1	0.8568	0.4242	4.0791	0.0434

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Dependent Variable uvb_sfreqscore_O -- Physical Assault Frequency

Observations	484
Chi-Square	58.19
Pseudo R-Square	0.11328111

Variable Name	DF	Estimate	Std. Error	Chi-Square	P-Value
Intercept	1	-0.6888	1.5493	0.2	0.6566
ucifs_jod	1	-1.6503	0.5342	9.54	0.002
ucifs_dismissed	1	0.6973	0.4575	2.32	0.1274
u_age_offender	1	-0.0108	0.0221	0.24	0.624
ucifs_rpchrgagg	1	-1.4533	0.7244	4.02	0.0449
u_severe_incident	1	1.2266	0.5893	4.33	0.0374
ucifs_dleaction_type	1	-1.1361	0.4642	5.99	0.0144
uvb_bfreqscore_O	1	0.0257	0.0062	17.16	<.0001
u_black_offender	1	1.3894	0.601	5.35	0.0208
u_other_offender	1	-0.3641	0.6022	0.37	0.5454
u_female_offender	1	-0.385	0.677	0.32	0.5696
uvb_ses_scale	1	-0.2159	0.3227	0.45	0.5035
ch_prior	1	-0.0096	0.0181	0.28	0.5946
uvb_everlive	1	0.4889	0.4462	1.2	0.2732
uvb_offaod	1	0.4684	0.4649	1.01	0.3137
uvb_kidsother	1	0.9785	0.4786	4.18	0.0409
uvb_socialsupport	1	-0.1378	0.3036	0.21	0.65
VB_Q82	1	0.6657	0.6577	1.02	0.3114
Dispersion	1	8.6695	1.4298		

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Dependent Variable	**uvb_sprevscore_S -- Any Severe Physical Assault**
Observations	483
Chi-Square	79.5529
Pseudo R-Square	0.1518568

Variable Name	**DF**	**Estimate**	**Std. Error**	**Chi-Square**	**P-Value**
	1	-2.5048	1.6713	2.2461	0.134
Intercept	1	-3.0213	0.7187	17.673	<.0001
ucifs_jod	1	0.4211	0.4969	0.7182	0.3967
ucifs_dismissed	1	-0.0219	0.0281	0.6036	0.4372
u_age_offender	1	-0.6941	0.7155	0.9409	0.3321
ucifs_rpchrgagg	1	1.0941	0.6148	3.1669	0.0751
u_severe_incident	1	-0.4793	0.5496	0.7604	0.3832
ucifs_dleaction_type	1	1.7944	0.6402	7.8559	0.0051
uvb_bprevscore_S	1	2.324	0.7295	10.1474	0.0014
u_black_offender	1	0.6178	0.689	0.8041	0.3699
u_other_offender	1	-1.0629	0.8229	1.6683	0.1965
u_female_offender	1	-0.443	0.3548	1.5593	0.2118
uvb_ses_scale	1	0.0367	0.0197	3.4951	0.0615
ch_prior	1	1.6346	0.5555	8.658	0.0033
uvb_everlive	1	-0.3609	0.5403	0.4461	0.5042
uvb_offaod	1	0.9083	0.526	2.9822	0.0842
uvb_kidsother	1	-0.5729	0.2547	5.0597	0.0245
uvb_socialsupport	1	1.625	0.5897	7.5944	0.0059
VB_Q82					

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Dependent Variable uvb_sfreqscore_S -- Severe Physical Assault Frequency

Observations	483
Chi-Square	52.57
Pseudo R-Square	0.10312661

Variable Name	DF	Estimate	Std. Error	Chi-Square	P-Value
Intercept	1	-1.8899	1.9023	0.99	0.3205
ucifs_jod	1	-1.7824	0.8353	4.55	0.0329
ucifs_dismissed	1	0.7973	0.6223	1.64	0.2001
u_age_offender	1	-0.027	0.0307	0.77	0.3787
ucifs_rpchrgagg	1	-0.4044	0.9534	0.18	0.6715
u_severe_incident	1	1.0356	0.8626	1.44	0.2299
ucifs_dleaction_type	1	-1.366	0.6884	3.94	0.0472
uvb_bfreqscore_S	1	0.0526	0.0174	9.12	0.0025
u_black_offender	1	2.5242	0.9468	7.11	0.0077
u_other_offender	1	0.4113	0.8479	0.24	0.6276
u_female_offender	1	-1.3351	1.0797	1.53	0.2163
uvb_ses_scale	1	0.0135	0.4137	0	0.974
ch_prior	1	0.0167	0.0251	0.44	0.5051
uvb_everlive	1	1.7307	0.6568	6.94	0.0084
uvb_offaod	1	0.3699	0.6751	0.3	0.5837
uvb_kidsother	1	1.1005	0.68	2.62	0.1056
uvb_socialsupport	1	-0.6055	0.377	2.58	0.1082
VB_Q82	1	2.3172	0.8103	8.18	0.0042
Dispersion	1	8.8303	2.0871		

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Victim Reports of Revictimization: Michigan Only

Dependent Variable	**uvb_sthreat_prev -- Any Threats or Intimidation**
Observations	383
Chi-Square	104.9051
Pseudo R-Square	0.23959467

Variable Name	**DF**	**Estimate**	**Std. Error**	**Chi-Square**	**P-Value**
Intercept	1	-0.5999	0.9579	0.3922	0.5312
ucifs_jod	1	-0.0133	0.2545	0.0027	0.9584
ucifs_dismissed	1	0.4082	0.271	2.2692	0.132
u_age_offender	1	-0.0102	0.0139	0.5333	0.4652
ucifs_rpchrgagg	1	0.1207	0.4561	0.07	0.7913
u_severe_incident	1	0.4348	0.2651	2.6904	0.101
ucifs_dleaction_type	1	-0.3754	0.2718	1.9071	0.1673
uvb_bthreat_prev	1	2.2712	0.3931	33.3771	<.0001
u_black_offender	1	-0.5056	0.2771	3.3309	0.068
u_other_offender	1	-0.364	0.4191	0.7542	0.3851
u_female_offender	1	-0.1584	0.3852	0.1692	0.6808
uvb_ses_scale	1	-0.0815	0.1783	0.209	0.6476
ch_prior	1	0.0358	0.0273	1.7281	0.1887
uvb_everlive	1	0.5236	0.259	4.0883	0.0432
uvb_offaod	1	0.3842	0.2558	2.2562	0.1331
uvb_kidsother	1	-0.2476	0.2637	0.8818	0.3477
uvb_socialsupport	1	-0.3997	0.1517	6.94	0.0084
VB_Q82	1	0.6913	0.3373	4.1996	0.0404

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Dependent Variable uvb_sthreat_freq -- Threat or Intimidation Frequency

Observations	383
Chi-Square	56.21
Pseudo R-Square	0.13650088

Variable Name	DF	Estimate	Std. Error	Chi-Square	P-Value
Intercept	1	1.2617	0.9318	1.83	0.1757
ucifs_jod	1	-0.2729	0.2762	0.98	0.3231
ucifs_dismissed	1	0.23	0.2737	0.71	0.4007
u_age_offender	1	-0.0036	0.0157	0.05	0.8178
ucifs_rpchrgagg	1	0.795	0.5251	2.29	0.13
u_severe_incident	1	-0.0967	0.3088	0.1	0.7541
ucifs_dleaction_type	1	0.0087	0.3026	0	0.977
uvb_bthreat_freq	1	0.0358	0.0058	38.49	<.0001
u_black_offender	1	-0.3719	0.3028	1.51	0.2194
u_other_offender	1	0.2181	0.4555	0.23	0.632
u_female_offender	1	-0.3271	0.4224	0.6	0.4387
uvb_ses_scale	1	0.1109	0.2132	0.27	0.6028
ch_prior	1	0.0439	0.0318	1.91	0.1674
uvb_everlive	1	0.094	0.2723	0.12	0.7299
uvb_offaod	1	0.4487	0.2579	3.03	0.0818
uvb_kidsother	1	-0.3916	0.3009	1.69	0.1931
uvb_socialsupport	1	-0.2041	0.1688	1.46	0.2267
VB_Q82	1	0.3696	0.3819	0.94	0.3332
Dispersion	1	5.1186	0.5275		

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Dependent Variable	**uvb_sprevscore_O -- Any Physical Assault**
Observations	382
Chi-Square	79.7774
Pseudo R-Square	0.18847604

Variable Name	**DF**	**Estimate**	**Std. Error**	**Chi-Square**	**P-Value**
Intercept	1	0.349	1.1642	0.0898	0.7644
ucifs_jod	1	-0.4919	0.3257	2.2806	0.131
ucifs_dismissed	1	0.706	0.3283	4.6245	0.0315
U_age_offender	1	-0.0338	0.018	3.5131	0.0609
ucifs_rpchrgagg	1	-0.6667	0.6196	1.1578	0.2819
U_severe_incident	1	-0.1379	0.34	0.1646	0.685
ucifs_dleaction_type	1	-0.956	0.3341	8.1847	0.0042
uvb_bprevscore_O	1	2.2144	0.562	15.5262	<.0001
u_black_offender	1	0.1231	0.3517	0.1225	0.7263
u_other_offender	1	0.6407	0.521	1.5123	0.2188
u_female_offender	1	-1.3377	0.6481	4.2603	0.039
uvb_ses_scale	1	-0.285	0.2282	1.5603	0.2116
ch_prior	1	0.0318	0.0289	1.2047	0.2724
uvb_everlive	1	0.7912	0.3258	5.8986	0.0152
uvb_offaod	1	-0.2734	0.3331	0.6737	0.4118
uvb_kidsother	1	-0.2307	0.3299	0.4891	0.4843
uvb_socialsupport	1	-0.5327	0.1808	8.6779	0.0032
VB_Q82	1	0.4366	0.4192	1.0845	0.2977

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Dependent Variable uvb_sfreqscore_O -- Physical Assault Frequency

Observations	382
Chi-Square	44.02
Pseudo R-Square	0.10884384

Variable Name	**DF**	**Estimate**	**Std. Error**	**Chi-Square**	**P-Value**
Intercept	1	3.0379	1.6336	3.46	0.0629
ucifs_jod	1	-0.7616	0.5011	2.31	0.1285
ucifs_dismissed	1	0.2095	0.4606	0.21	0.6491
u_age_offender	1	0.0044	0.0254	0.03	0.8624
ucifs_rpchrgagg	1	0.2752	0.9085	0.09	0.7619
u_severe_incident	1	-0.5858	0.4844	1.46	0.2266
ucifs_dleaction_type	1	-0.4445	0.5026	0.78	0.3765
uvb_bfreqscore_O	1	0.0336	0.0075	19.82	<.0001
u_black_offender	1	-0.4512	0.5203	0.75	0.3858
u_other_offender	1	-0.5627	0.7569	0.55	0.4572
u_female_offender	1	-1.1568	0.764	2.29	0.13
uvb_ses_scale	1	-0.1172	0.3574	0.11	0.7429
ch_prior	1	0.1162	0.0594	3.83	0.0503
uvb_everlive	1	0.5032	0.5247	0.92	0.3375
uvb_offaod	1	-0.2957	0.4961	0.36	0.5511
uvb_kidsother	1	-0.5836	0.5456	1.14	0.2847
uvb_socialsupport	1	-0.8076	0.334	5.85	0.0156
VB_Q82	1	0.1601	0.6681	0.06	0.8107
Dispersion	1	11.6009	1.8526		

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Dependent Variable	**uvb_sprevscore_S -- Any Severe Physical Assault**
Observations	381
Chi-Square	70.6209
Pseudo R-Square	0.16919211

Variable Name	DF	Estimate	Std. Error	Chi-Square	P-Value
Intercept	1	-2.2069	1.3397	2.7137	0.0995
ucifs_jod	1	-0.2314	0.372	0.387	0.5339
ucifs_dismissed	1	0.5679	0.3808	2.2242	0.1359
u_age_offender	1	-0.0106	0.0199	0.2801	0.5966
ucifs_rpchrgagg	1	-0.2494	0.6572	0.1441	0.7043
u_severe_incident	1	-0.1846	0.4014	0.2115	0.6456
ucifs_dleaction_type	1	-0.5715	0.3805	2.2562	0.1331
uvb_bprevscore_S	1	2.6537	0.624	18.0859	<.0001
u_black_offender	1	0.0654	0.4105	0.0254	0.8734
u_other_offender	1	0.762	0.6177	1.5216	0.2174
u_female_offender	1	-2.1172	1.0086	4.4062	0.0358
uvb_ses_scale	1	-0.1625	0.2677	0.3685	0.5438
ch_prior	1	0.0229	0.0325	0.4956	0.4814
uvb_everlive	1	0.9203	0.3819	5.8055	0.016
uvb_offaod	1	-0.1105	0.3877	0.0813	0.7756
uvb_kidsother	1	-0.3347	0.3849	0.7561	0.3845
uvb_socialsupport	1	-0.3534	0.1966	3.2306	0.0723
VB_Q82	1	0.3036	0.4634	0.4293	0.5123

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Dependent Variable uvb_sfreqscore_S -- Severe Physical Assault Frequency

Observations	381
Chi-Square	38.69
Pseudo R-Square	0.09656269

Variable Name	**DF**	**Estimate**	**Std. Error**	**Chi-Square**	**P-Value**
Intercept	1	1.353	1.8523	0.53	0.4651
ucifs_jod	1	-0.2545	0.5651	0.2	0.6525
ucifs_dismissed	1	0.8107	0.5438	2.22	0.136
u_age_offender	1	-0.0328	0.0298	1.21	0.2715
ucifs_rpchrgagg	1	1.3679	1.0151	1.82	0.1778
u_severe_incident	1	-0.5692	0.5451	1.09	0.2964
ucifs_dleaction_type	1	-0.0206	0.5766	0	0.9715
uvb_bfreqscore_S	1	0.0667	0.0162	16.87	<.0001
u_black_offender	1	-0.469	0.5572	0.71	0.4
u_other_offender	1	-0.9449	0.9372	1.02	0.3133
u_female_offender	1	-2.4358	1.1505	4.48	0.0342
uvb_ses_scale	1	0.0429	0.3921	0.01	0.9129
ch_prior	1	0.0972	0.063	2.38	0.1232
uvb_everlive	1	0.5053	0.5782	0.76	0.3822
uvb_offaod	1	-0.4673	0.5644	0.69	0.4077
uvb_kidsother	1	-0.3831	0.6404	0.36	0.5497
uvb_socialsupport	1	-0.5862	0.3522	2.77	0.096
VB_Q82	1	0.9325	0.7444	1.57	0.2103
Dispersion	1	10.5639	2.3043		

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Composite Victims' Reports of Revictimization: Massachusetts and Michigan

Dependent Variable uv_sthreat_prev -- Any Threats or Intimidation

Observations	866
Chi-Square	282.1589
Pseudo R-Square	0.278063859

Variable Name	DF	Estimate	Std. Error	Chi-Square	P-Value
Intercept	1	-0.402	0.6389	0.3959	0.5292
ucifs_jod	1	-0.1965	0.1647	1.4235	0.2328
ucifs_state	1	-0.6206	0.1832	11.4711	0.0007
ucifs_dismissed	1	0.375	0.1763	4.5265	0.0334
u_age_offender	1	-0.00526	0.00916	0.3304	0.5654
ucifs_rpchrgagg	1	-0.4928	0.2636	3.494	0.0616
u_severe_incident	1	0.1977	0.1944	1.0344	0.3091
ucifs_dleaction_type	1	-0.5812	0.184	9.9771	0.0016
uvb_bthreat_prev	1	1.8802	0.1931	94.8052	<.0001
u_black_offender	1	-0.2915	0.1874	2.4186	0.1199
u_other_offender	1	-0.6774	0.2554	7.033	0.008
u_female_offender	1	0.2039	0.2448	0.6936	0.405
uvb_ses_scale	1	0.0285	0.1174	0.0587	0.8085
ch_prior	1	0.00952	0.0108	0.7802	0.3771
uv_everlive	1	1.267	0.2173	33.999	<.0001
uv_seen10contact	1	1.6041	0.2614	37.6725	<.0001
uvb_offaod	1	0.3818	0.1722	4.917	0.0266
uvb_kidsother	1	0.0554	0.1781	0.0968	0.7557
uvb_socialsupport	1	-0.298	0.104	8.2107	0.0042
VB_Q82	1	0.8747	0.2597	11.3436	0.0008

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Dependent Variable uv_sthreat_freq -- Threat or Intimidation Frequency

Observations	866
Chi-Square	156.16
Pseudo R-Square	0.164999

Variable Name	**DF**	**Estimate**	**Std. Error**	**Chi-Square**	**P-Value**
Intercept	1	2.4181	0.5561	18.91	<.0001
ucifs_jod	1	-0.2546	0.1455	3.06	0.0801
ucifs_state	1	-0.6175	0.1587	15.13	0.0001
ucifs_dismissed	1	0.3647	0.15	5.91	0.0151
u_age_offender	1	-0.0013	0.0076	0.03	0.8643
ucifs_rpchrgagg	1	0.1006	0.2452	0.17	0.6817
u_severe_incident	1	0.1101	0.1845	0.36	0.5506
ucifs_dleaction_type	1	-0.2167	0.1607	1.82	0.1776
uvb_bthreat_freq	1	0.0261	0.003	75.78	<.0001
u_black_offender	1	-0.0828	0.1715	0.23	0.6292
u_other_offender	1	-0.2344	0.2205	1.13	0.2877
u_female_offender	1	0.1311	0.2223	0.35	0.5554
uvb_ses_scale	1	-0.0825	0.1097	0.57	0.4519
ch_prior	1	0.0161	0.0107	2.27	0.1315
uv_everlive	1	0.5398	0.1842	8.59	0.0034
uv_seen10contact	1	0.5913	0.2251	6.9	0.0086
uvb_offaod	1	0.4306	0.1514	8.08	0.0045
uvb_kidsother	1	-0.0166	0.1597	0.01	0.9172
uvb_socialsupport	1	-0.2306	0.0924	6.22	0.0126
VB_Q82	1	0.1702	0.212	0.64	0.4221
Dispersion	1	4.0913	0.2447		

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Dependent Variable	**uv_sprevscore_O -- Any Physical Assault**
Observations	865
Chi-Square	228.5642
Pseudo R-Square	0.232207734

Variable Name	**DF**	**Estimate**	**Std. Error**	**Chi-Square**	**P-Value**
Intercept	1	0.1772	0.6549	0.0732	0.7867
ucifs_jod	1	-0.3752	0.1743	4.6344	0.0313
ucifs_state	1	-0.8779	0.2004	19.1903	<.0001
ucifs_dismissed	1	0.4943	0.18	7.538	0.006
u_age_offender	1	-0.0268	0.00993	7.3023	0.0069
ucifs_rpchrgagg	1	0.1391	0.272	0.2617	0.609
u_severe_incident	1	0.0242	0.2012	0.0145	0.9041
ucifs_dleaction_type	1	-0.2791	0.1906	2.1445	0.1431
uvb_bprevscore_O	1	1.5129	0.2239	45.6493	<.0001
u_black_offender	1	0.1	0.1956	0.2614	0.6092
u_other_offender	1	-0.1669	0.2769	0.3633	0.5467
u_female_offender	1	-0.4007	0.265	2.2869	0.1305
uvb_ses_scale	1	-0.1289	0.1237	1.0852	0.2975
ch_prior	1	0.0449	0.0114	15.3775	<.0001
uv_everlive	1	1.7213	0.2623	43.0688	<.0001
uv_seen10contact	1	1.2442	0.2959	17.6868	<.0001
uvb_offaod	1	0.0423	0.1837	0.053	0.8179
uvb_kidsother	1	-0.0563	0.1838	0.0937	0.7595
uvb_socialsupport	1	-0.5649	0.1037	29.674	<.0001
VB_Q82	1	0.4927	0.2399	4.2191	0.04

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Dependent Variable uv_sfreqscore_O -- Physical Assault Frequency

Observations	864
Chi-Square	85.94
Pseudo R-Square	0.094680712

Variable Name	**DF**	**Estimate**	**Std. Error**	**Chi-Square**	**P-Value**
Intercept	1	1.4929	0.94	2.52	0.1122
ucifs_jod	1	-0.1075	0.2494	0.19	0.6664
ucifs_state	1	-0.8506	0.2671	10.14	0.0014
ucifs_dismissed	1	0.6628	0.2584	6.58	0.0103
u_age_offender	1	-0.0048	0.013	0.13	0.7156
ucifs_rpchrgagg	1	0.6165	0.3667	2.83	0.0927
u_severe_incident	1	0.3803	0.3222	1.39	0.2378
ucifs_dleaction_type	1	-0.1613	0.2676	0.36	0.5467
uvb_bfreqscore_O	1	0.0174	0.0033	27.81	<.0001
u_black_offender	1	0.3737	0.2963	1.59	0.2072
u_other_offender	1	0.1434	0.3951	0.13	0.7166
u_female_offender	1	0.0362	0.4409	0.01	0.9345
uvb_ses_scale	1	-0.1202	0.1677	0.51	0.4736
ch_prior	1	0.0207	0.014	2.18	0.1394
uv_everlive	1	1.222	0.3396	12.95	0.0003
uv_seen10contact	1	0.741	0.3836	3.73	0.0534
uvb_offaod	1	0.2538	0.2738	0.86	0.354
uvb_kidsother	1	0.386	0.2802	1.9	0.1684
uvb_socialsupport	1	-0.4619	0.1657	7.77	0.0053
VB_Q82	1	0.554	0.3607	2.36	0.1245
Dispersion	1	9.4064	0.7432		

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Dependent Variable	**uv_sprevscore_S -- Any Severe Physical Assault**
Observations	864
Chi-Square	209.0969
Pseudo R-Square	0.214951909

Variable Name	**DF**	**Estimate**	**Std. Error**	**Chi-Square**	**P-Value**
Intercept	1	-1.9429	0.7509	6.695	0.0097
ucifs_jod	1	-0.171	0.1982	0.7441	0.3883
ucifs_state	1	-0.8014	0.2291	12.2338	0.0005
ucifs_dismissed	1	0.6206	0.2035	9.3036	0.0023
u_age_offender	1	-0.00667	0.0109	0.373	0.5414
ucifs_rpchrgagg	1	0.4017	0.3069	1.7133	0.1906
u_severe_incident	1	-0.2618	0.2324	1.2689	0.26
ucifs_dleaction_type	1	-0.3159	0.2134	2.1919	0.1387
uvb_bprevscore_S	1	1.7812	0.2388	55.6281	<.0001
u_black_offender	1	0.1326	0.2248	0.3483	0.5551
u_other_offender	1	0.221	0.31	0.5083	0.4759
u_female_offender	1	-0.6392	0.3162	4.0862	0.0432
uvb_ses_scale	1	-0.1744	0.1409	1.5309	0.216
ch_prior	1	0.0334	0.0122	7.5008	0.0062
uv_everlive	1	1.8537	0.3124	35.2138	<.0001
uv_seen10contact	1	1.0321	0.3547	8.4646	0.0036
uvb_offaod	1	0.0869	0.2101	0.1709	0.6793
uvb_kidsother	1	-0.017	0.2089	0.0066	0.9353
uvb_socialsupport	1	-0.3923	0.1131	12.0251	0.0005
VB_Q82	1	0.5769	0.2581	4.9958	0.0254

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Dependent Variable uv_sfreqscore_S -- Severe Physical Assault Frequency

Observations	861
Chi-Square	83.21
Pseudo R-Square	0.0921203

Variable Name	**DF**	**Estimate**	**Std. Error**	**Chi-Square**	**P-Value**
Intercept	1	-0.178	1.0729	0.03	0.8683
ucifs_jod	1	0.0667	0.2858	0.05	0.8155
ucifs_state	1	-1.0681	0.3126	11.68	0.0006
ucifs_dismissed	1	0.4891	0.3004	2.65	0.1034
u_age_offender	1	-0.0122	0.0144	0.73	0.3941
ucifs_rpchrgagg	1	0.2965	0.4373	0.46	0.4977
u_severe_incident	1	0.5169	0.3891	1.76	0.184
ucifs_dleaction_type	1	-0.0073	0.3195	0	0.9819
uvb_bfreqscore_S	1	0.0308	0.0073	17.71	<.0001
u_black_offender	1	0.5054	0.3346	2.28	0.1309
u_other_offender	1	0.2088	0.4388	0.23	0.6343
u_female_offender	1	0.0252	0.4949	0	0.9594
uvb_ses_scale	1	-0.0596	0.1945	0.09	0.7593
ch_prior	1	0.0298	0.0163	3.35	0.0672
uv_everlive	1	1.6053	0.4051	15.7	<.0001
uv_seen10contact	1	1.1828	0.4571	6.7	0.0097
uvb_offaod	1	0.3836	0.3172	1.46	0.2265
uvb_kidsother	1	0.5394	0.3212	2.82	0.0931
uvb_socialsupport	1	-0.4278	0.1714	6.23	0.0125
VB_Q82	1	1.2234	0.4016	9.28	0.0023
Dispersion	1	10.7865	1.0809		

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Composite Victim Reports of Revictimization: Massachusetts

Dependent Variable	**uv_sthreat_prev -- Any Threats or Intimidation**
Observations	483
Chi-Square	146.9269
Pseudo R-Square	0.2622840

Variable Name	DF	Estimate	Std. Error	Chi-Square	P-Value
Intercept	1	-0.6158	1.0073	0.3736	0.541
ucifs_jod	1	-0.7196	0.2855	6.3532	0.0117
ucifs_dismissed	1	0.0355	0.2707	0.0172	0.8955
u_age_offender	1	-0.00433	0.0138	0.0986	0.7535
ucifs_rpchrgagg	1	-0.6828	0.4195	2.6491	0.1036
u_severe_incident	1	0.4817	0.375	1.6496	0.199
ucifs_dleaction_type	1	-0.6713	0.28	5.7459	0.0165
uvb_bthreat_prev	1	2.4581	0.3213	58.5377	<.0001
u_black_offender	1	0.4254	0.3328	1.6344	0.2011
u_other_offender	1	-0.5349	0.3449	2.4045	0.121
u_female_offender	1	-0.1359	0.3885	0.1223	0.7265
uvb_ses_scale	1	0.1097	0.1891	0.3367	0.5617
ch_prior	1	-0.0167	0.0131	1.6167	0.2035
uv_everlive	1	0.5948	0.3171	3.5192	0.0607
uv_seen10contact	1	1.0267	0.3732	7.5678	0.0059
uvb_offaod	1	0.5078	0.2751	3.4071	0.0649
uvb_kidsother	1	-0.014	0.2731	0.0026	0.9592
uvb_socialsupport	1	-0.2996	0.1585	3.5704	0.0588
VB_Q82	1	0.3249	0.3739	0.7551	0.3849

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Dependent Variable uv_sthreat_freq -- Threat or Intimidation Frequency

Observations	483
Chi-Square	84.02
Pseudo R-Square	0.1596648

Variable Name	**DF**	**Estimate**	**Std. Error**	**Chi-Square**	**P-Value**
Intercept	1	3.2733	0.8962	13.34	0.0003
ucifs_jod	1	-0.325	0.2392	1.85	0.1742
ucifs_dismissed	1	0.2711	0.229	1.4	0.2364
u_age_offender	1	-0.0106	0.0113	0.87	0.3514
ucifs_rpchrgagg	1	-0.3426	0.377	0.83	0.3635
u_severe_incident	1	0.0751	0.351	0.05	0.8307
ucifs_dleaction_type	1	-0.4766	0.2428	3.85	0.0497
uvb_bthreat_freq	1	0.0304	0.0048	40.9	<.0001
u_black_offender	1	0.0035	0.2825	0	0.99
u_other_offender	1	-0.6132	0.2954	4.31	0.0379
u_female_offender	1	-0.1672	0.3317	0.25	0.6141
uvb_ses_scale	1	-0.0702	0.1654	0.18	0.6713
ch_prior	1	-0.0106	0.011	0.93	0.3359
uv_everlive	1	0.3927	0.2763	2.02	0.1552
uv_seen10contact	1	0.2548	0.3232	0.62	0.4304
uvb_offaod	1	0.5309	0.2408	4.86	0.0274
uvb_kidsother	1	-0.0394	0.2373	0.03	0.868
uvb_socialsupport	1	-0.3705	0.1361	7.41	0.0065
VB_Q82	1	0.1864	0.3312	0.32	0.5737
Dispersion	1	3.7289	0.3232		

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Dependent Variable	**uv_sprevscore_O -- Any Physical Assault**
Observations	483
Chi-Square	90.7741
Pseudo R-Square	0.1713339

Variable Name	**DF**	**Estimate**	**Std. Error**	**Chi-Square**	**P-Value**
Intercept	1	-0.3892	1.0463	0.1384	0.7099
ucifs_jod	1	-0.7831	0.3149	6.1839	0.0129
ucifs_dismissed	1	0.9268	0.2989	9.6178	0.0019
u_age_offender	1	-0.0402	0.0169	5.618	0.0178
ucifs_rpchrgagg	1	-0.4798	0.473	1.029	0.3104
u_severe_incident	1	0.4569	0.4143	1.2163	0.2701
ucifs_dleaction_type	1	-0.4796	0.3099	2.3946	0.1218
uvb_bprevscore_O	1	1.3983	0.3608	15.0231	0.0001
u_black_offender	1	0.3864	0.368	1.1023	0.2938
u_other_offender	1	-0.1209	0.381	0.1007	0.751
u_female_offender	1	-0.2312	0.4271	0.2931	0.5882
uvb_ses_scale	1	0.0386	0.2054	0.0354	0.8508
ch_prior	1	0.0304	0.0139	4.7553	0.0292
uv_everlive	1	1.5143	0.3939	14.7758	0.0001
uv_seen10contact	1	1.1197	0.436	6.5948	0.0102
uvb_offaod	1	0.0328	0.3069	0.0114	0.9148
uvb_kidsother	1	-0.0833	0.3035	0.0753	0.7838
uvb_socialsupport	1	-0.487	0.1629	8.9352	0.0028
VB_Q82	1	0.8744	0.3923	4.9669	0.0258

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Dependent Variable uv_sfreqscore_O -- Physical Assault Frequency

Observations	483
Chi-Square	94.22
Pseudo R-Square	0.1772249

Variable Name	**DF**	**Estimate**	**Std. Error**	**Chi-Square**	**P-Value**
Intercept	1	3.5956	1.4875	5.84	0.0156
ucifs_jod	1	-1.281	0.3868	10.97	0.0009
ucifs_dismissed	1	0.7017	0.4025	3.04	0.0813
u_age_offender	1	-0.0391	0.0226	2.98	0.0844
ucifs_rpchrgagg	1	-0.6878	0.4887	1.98	0.1593
u_severe_incident	1	1.3375	0.5426	6.08	0.0137
ucifs_dleaction_type	1	-0.8608	0.4062	4.49	0.0341
uvb_bfreqscore_O	1	0.0188	0.006	9.83	0.0017
u_black_offender	1	1.4017	0.5071	7.64	0.0057
u_other_offender	1	0.2809	0.5034	0.31	0.5769
u_female_offender	1	-1.7158	0.567	9.16	0.0025
uvb_ses_scale	1	-0.2434	0.237	1.06	0.3043
ch_prior	1	-0.0051	0.0148	0.12	0.7321
uv_everlive	1	1.4146	0.5327	7.05	0.0079
uv_seen10contact	1	1.7611	0.674	6.83	0.009
uvb_offaod	1	1.0586	0.4197	6.36	0.0117
uvb_kidsother	1	0.2144	0.516	0.17	0.6777
uvb_socialsupport	1	-0.8686	0.271	10.27	0.0014
VB_Q82	1	0.1423	0.6886	0.04	0.8363
Dispersion	1	8.1511	0.9759		

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Dependent Variable	uv_sprevscore_S -- Any Severe Physical Assault
Observations	483
Chi-Square	81.2017
Pseudo R-Square	0.1547471

Variable Name	**DF**	**Estimate**	**Std. Error**	**Chi-Square**	**P-Value**
Intercept	1	-0.163	1.1935	0.0187	0.8914
ucifs_jod	1	-1.0245	0.3657	7.8476	0.0051
ucifs_dismissed	1	0.9215	0.3423	7.2499	0.0071
u_age_offender	1	-0.0435	0.0197	4.8625	0.0274
ucifs_rpchrgagg	1	-0.3512	0.53	0.4393	0.5075
u_severe_incident	1	0.2417	0.466	0.2691	0.6039
ucifs_dleaction_type	1	-0.4347	0.3538	1.5096	0.2192
uvb_bprevscore_S	1	1.4988	0.3909	14.6987	0.0001
u_black_offender	1	0.8702	0.4302	4.0923	0.0431
u_other_offender	1	0.3407	0.437	0.608	0.4355
u_female_offender	1	-0.8575	0.5544	2.3927	0.1219
uvb_ses_scale	1	-0.1696	0.2349	0.5214	0.4702
ch_prior	1	0.0343	0.0153	5.0299	0.0249
uv_everlive	1	1.5605	0.4523	11.9035	0.0006
uv_seen10contact	1	0.7934	0.5034	2.484	0.115
uvb_offaod	1	-0.061	0.3499	0.0304	0.8617
uvb_kidsother	1	-0.2088	0.3431	0.3704	0.5428
uvb_socialsupport	1	-0.5612	0.181	9.6111	0.0019
VB_Q82	1	0.6589	0.4286	2.3631	0.1242

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Dependent Variable uv_sfreqscore_S -- Severe Physical Assault Frequency

Observations	482
Chi-Square	71.62
Pseudo R-Square	0.138076

Variable Name	**DF**	**Estimate**	**Std. Error**	**Chi-Square**	**P-Value**
Intercept	1	1.4108	1.5712	0.81	0.3692
ucifs_jod	1	-0.6305	0.4424	2.03	0.1541
ucifs_dismissed	1	0.7404	0.4304	2.96	0.0854
u_age_offender	1	-0.0521	0.0231	5.07	0.0243
ucifs_rpchrgagg	1	-1.6107	0.6281	6.58	0.0103
u_severe_incident	1	1.8434	0.6641	7.7	0.0055
ucifs_dleaction_type	1	0.0371	0.4424	0.01	0.9331
uvb_bfreqscore_S	1	0.0341	0.0156	4.82	0.0282
u_black_offender	1	1.0539	0.5493	3.68	0.0551
u_other_offender	1	0.4593	0.5191	0.78	0.3762
u_female_offender	1	-1.5547	0.6576	5.59	0.0181
uvb_ses_scale	1	-0.0439	0.2711	0.03	0.8713
ch_prior	1	0.0225	0.0176	1.62	0.2024
uv_everlive	1	1.5604	0.6121	6.5	0.0108
uv_seen10contact	1	1.7071	0.7471	5.22	0.0223
uvb_offaod	1	0.6532	0.4421	2.18	0.1396
uvb_kidsother	1	0.4614	0.4914	0.88	0.3477
uvb_socialsupport	1	-0.8465	0.2466	11.78	0.0006
VB_Q82	1	1.2654	0.6881	3.38	0.0659
Dispersion	1	7.706	1.2214		

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Composite Victim Reports of Revictimization: Michigan

Dependent Variable	uv_sthreat_prev -- Any Threats or Intimidation
Observations	383
Chi-Square	99.1902
Pseudo R-Square	0.228163

Variable Name	DF	Estimate	Std. Error	Chi-Square	P-Value
Intercept	1	-0.1491	0.9853	0.0229	0.8797
ucifs_jod	1	-0.0186	0.2516	0.0055	0.9411
ucifs_dismissed	1	-0.0993	0.2745	0.1308	0.7176
u_age_offender	1	-0.00494	0.0143	0.1187	0.7304
ucifs_rpchrgagg	1	-0.7401	0.4745	2.4327	0.1188
u_severe_incident	1	0.013	0.268	0.0024	0.9613
ucifs_dleaction_type	1	-0.5444	0.2896	3.5354	0.0601
uvb_bthreat_prev	1	1.5058	0.284	28.1216	<.0001
u_black_offender	1	-0.2548	0.2762	0.8509	0.3563
u_other_offender	1	-0.5077	0.428	1.4067	0.2356
u_female_offender	1	0.5397	0.3839	1.9761	0.1598
uvb_ses_scale	1	-0.1428	0.1856	0.5917	0.4418
ch_prior	1	0.052	0.0297	3.0626	0.0801
uv_everlive	1	1.3523	0.3475	15.1453	<.0001
uv_seen10contact	1	1.6589	0.4173	15.8014	<.0001
uvb_offaod	1	0.4298	0.2616	2.6994	0.1004
uvb_kidsother	1	-0.0877	0.2691	0.1061	0.7446
uvb_socialsupport	1	-0.2978	0.161	3.4192	0.0644
VB_Q82	1	1.372	0.4458	9.473	0.0021

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Dependent Variable uv_sthreat_freq -- Threat or Intimidation Frequency

Observations	383
Chi-Square	89.53
Pseudo R-Square	0.208448

Variable Name	**DF**	**Estimate**	**Std. Error**	**Chi-Square**	**P-Value**
Intercept	1	1.6429	0.6756	5.91	0.015
ucifs_jod	1	-0.2003	0.21	0.91	0.3402
ucifs_dismissed	1	0.1864	0.2033	0.84	0.3592
u_age_offender	1	-0.0017	0.0106	0.03	0.8719
ucifs_rpchrgagg	1	-0.038	0.362	0.01	0.9165
u_severe_incident	1	0.1869	0.2193	0.73	0.3941
ucifs_dleaction_type	1	-0.0471	0.2196	0.05	0.8302
uvb_bthreat_freq	1	0.0246	0.0041	35.27	<.0001
u_black_offender	1	-0.0456	0.2341	0.04	0.8454
u_other_offender	1	-0.0743	0.3378	0.05	0.8259
u_female_offender	1	0.2914	0.3116	0.87	0.3497
uvb_ses_scale	1	0.0679	0.1563	0.19	0.664
ch_prior	1	0.0883	0.0243	13.2	0.0003
uv_everlive	1	0.9352	0.2647	12.48	0.0004
uv_seen10contact	1	1.0498	0.3171	10.96	0.0009
uvb_offaod	1	0.3449	0.2015	2.93	0.087
uvb_kidsother	1	-0.2931	0.2186	1.8	0.1799
uvb_socialsupport	1	-0.216	0.1256	2.96	0.0856
VB_Q82	1	0.1659	0.3037	0.3	0.5848
Dispersion	1	3.2156	0.2696		

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Dependent Variable	**uv_sprevscore_O -- Any Physical Assault**
Observations	382
Chi-Square	114.0721
Pseudo R-Square	0.258157

Variable Name	**DF**	**Estimate**	**Std. Error**	**Chi-Square**	**P-Value**
Intercept	1	0.6528	0.9783	0.4453	0.5046
ucifs_jod	1	-0.0964	0.261	0.1364	0.7119
ucifs_dismissed	1	-0.032	0.2756	0.0135	0.9076
u_age_offender	1	-0.028	0.0149	3.5472	0.0596
ucifs_rpchrgagg	1	0.0866	0.48	0.0325	0.8569
u_severe_incident	1	0.0246	0.2749	0.008	0.9287
ucifs_dleaction_type	1	-0.4048	0.2847	2.0212	0.1551
uvb_bprevscore_O	1	1.4659	0.3285	19.9155	<.0001
u_black_offender	1	0.1645	0.2848	0.3336	0.5636
u_other_offender	1	0.1239	0.4432	0.0782	0.7797
u_female_offender	1	-0.753	0.4226	3.1746	0.0748
uvb_ses_scale	1	-0.3076	0.187	2.705	0.1
ch_prior	1	0.0752	0.0281	7.1843	0.0074
uv_everlive	1	1.9365	0.4152	21.7582	<.0001
uv_seen10contact	1	1.2169	0.4687	6.7406	0.0094
uvb_offaod	1	0.1541	0.2698	0.3261	0.5679
uvb_kidsother	1	-0.0897	0.2725	0.1084	0.742
uvb_socialsupport	1	-0.6816	0.1605	18.0278	<.0001
VB_Q82	1	0.4879	0.3692	1.7462	0.1864

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Dependent Variable uv_sfreqscore_O -- Physical Assault Frequency

Observations	381
Chi-Square	53.02
Pseudo R-Square	0.129911

Variable Name	**DF**	**Estimate**	**Std. Error**	**Chi-Square**	**P-Value**
Intercept	1	1.2157	1.1622	1.09	0.2955
ucifs_jod	1	-0.0145	0.3576	0	0.9675
ucifs_dismissed	1	0.1686	0.3473	0.24	0.6274
u_age_offender	1	-0.0002	0.0174	0	0.9929
ucifs_rpchrgagg	1	0.809	0.6222	1.69	0.1936
u_severe_incident	1	-0.2022	0.363	0.31	0.5776
ucifs_dleaction_type	1	-0.2286	0.3571	0.41	0.5221
uvb_bfreqscore_O	1	0.0181	0.0045	16.58	<.0001
u_black_offender	1	0.2702	0.3804	0.5	0.4774
u_other_offender	1	-0.7433	0.524	2.01	0.156
u_female_offender	1	0.4051	0.5363	0.57	0.45
uvb_ses_scale	1	-0.271	0.2438	1.24	0.2663
ch_prior	1	0.075	0.0464	2.61	0.1059
uv_everlive	1	1.9356	0.474	16.68	<.0001
uv_seen10contact	1	0.9682	0.568	2.91	0.0883
uvb_offaod	1	-0.1095	0.3589	0.09	0.7603
uvb_kidsother	1	0.1298	0.3697	0.12	0.7255
uvb_socialsupport	1	-0.4361	0.2235	3.81	0.051
VB_Q82	1	0.7572	0.515	2.16	0.1415
Dispersion	1	6.6499	0.7196		

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Dependent Variable	**uv_sprevscore_S -- Any Severe Physical Assault**
Observations	381
Chi-Square	126.02
Pseudo R-Square	0.2816232

Variable Name	**DF**	**Estimate**	**Std. Error**	**Chi-Square**	**P-Value**
Intercept	1	-2.1565	1.1142	3.7461	0.0529
ucifs_jod	1	0.1532	0.2977	0.265	0.6067
ucifs_dismissed	1	0.1186	0.3093	0.1471	0.7013
u_age_offender	1	-0.0139	0.0164	0.7116	0.3989
ucifs_rpchrgagg	1	-0.0161	0.5392	0.0009	0.9761
u_severe_incident	1	-0.1854	0.3171	0.3419	0.5587
ucifs_dleaction_type	1	-0.4295	0.3193	1.8095	0.1786
uvb_bprevscore_S	1	2.0064	0.3608	30.9183	<.0001
u_black_offender	1	0.2499	0.3284	0.5789	0.4467
u_other_offender	1	0.3635	0.4919	0.5463	0.4598
u_female_offender	1	-0.5734	0.4881	1.3801	0.2401
uvb_ses_scale	1	-0.3408	0.2133	2.5524	0.1101
ch_prior	1	0.0634	0.0282	5.0449	0.0247
uv_everlive	1	2.2437	0.5068	19.5972	<.0001
uv_seen10contact	1	1.0076	0.5799	3.0189	0.0823
uvb_offaod	1	0.2424	0.3088	0.6161	0.4325
uvb_kidsother	1	0.1591	0.3129	0.2584	0.6112
uvb_socialsupport	1	-0.4272	0.1709	6.2449	0.0125
VB_Q82	1	0.8287	0.4016	4.2585	0.0391

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Dependent Variable uv_sfreqscore_S -- Severe Physical Assault Frequency

Observations	379
Chi-Square	67.34
Pseudo R-Square	0.162788

Variable Name	**DF**	**Estimate**	**Std. Error**	**Chi-Square**	**P-Value**
Intercept	1	-0.9253	1.4653	0.4	0.5278
ucifs_jod	1	-0.0911	0.4275	0.05	0.8313
ucifs_dismissed	1	0.1108	0.4095	0.07	0.7867
u_age_offender	1	-0.0108	0.02	0.29	0.5885
ucifs_rpchrgagg	1	1.0118	0.7056	2.06	0.1516
u_severe_incident	1	-0.2862	0.4195	0.47	0.4951
ucifs_dleaction_type	1	-0.1674	0.4126	0.16	0.6848
uvb_bfreqscore_S	1	0.03	0.0088	11.63	0.0006
u_black_offender	1	0.5764	0.4365	1.74	0.1866
u_other_offender	1	-0.7925	0.6227	1.62	0.2031
u_female_offender	1	0.5696	0.6175	0.85	0.3563
uvb_ses_scale	1	-0.1468	0.2801	0.27	0.6001
ch_prior	1	0.083	0.0498	2.78	0.0957
uv_everlive	1	3.0787	0.6056	25.84	<.0001
uv_seen10contact	1	2.1737	0.707	9.45	0.0021
uvb_offaod	1	-0.1817	0.4166	0.19	0.6627
uvb_kidsother	1	0.0128	0.4292	0	0.9763
uvb_socialsupport	1	-0.3816	0.2508	2.31	0.1282
VB_Q82	1	1.4982	0.5599	7.16	0.0075
Dispersion	1	7.5494	1.0272		

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ATTACHMENT C: MULTIVARIATE SAS RESULTS BASED ON OFFENDERS' COMPOSITE REPORTS

Index to Variables

Dependent Variables

uo_sprevscore_O	Any Physical Assault
uo_sfreqscore_O	Physical Assault Frequency
uo_sprevscore_S	Any Severe Physical Assault
uo_sfreqscore_S	Severe Physical Assault Frequency
uch_anyrecid	Any Arrest One Year Since Case Disposition

Independent Variables

ucifs_jod	JOD
ucifs_state	State (1=MA, 0=MI)
u_age_offender	Offender age
ucifs_rpchrgagg	Aggravated assault
u_black_offender	Black offender
u_other_offender	Other race offender
u_female_offender	Female offender
uob_ses_scale	Offender SES
ch_prior	Offender prior arrests
uo_everlive	Lived together since incident
uo_seen10contact	Did not live together but saw frequently
uob_offaod	Offender frequent AOD use
uob_ple	Prior police response

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Composite Offender Reports of Revictimization:

Massachusetts and Michigan

Dependent Variable	**uo_sprevscore_O -- Any Physical Assault**
Observations	361
Chi-Square	44.9432
Pseudo R-Square	0.11705856

Variable Name	**DF**	**Estimate**	**Std. Error**	**Chi-Square**	**P-Value**
Intercept	1	-0.2863	0.9504	0.0907	0.7632
ucifs_jod	1	0.2434	0.3285	0.5489	0.4588
ucifs_state	1	-0.8137	0.4157	3.8315	0.0503
u_age_offender	1	-0.0588	0.0205	8.2565	0.0041
ucifs_rpchrgagg	1	0.6269	0.4596	1.8602	0.1726
u_black_offender	1	-0.336	0.3826	0.7712	0.3798
u_other_offender	1	-0.4932	0.5149	0.9174	0.3382
u_female_offender	1	0.8153	0.4134	3.8893	0.0486
uob_ses_scale	1	-0.6588	0.2272	8.4063	0.0037
ch_prior	1	0.011	0.0307	0.1288	0.7197
uo_everlive	1	1.447	0.5863	6.0912	0.0136
uo_seen10contact	1	0.872	0.6858	1.6169	0.2035
uob_offaod	1	0.2414	0.382	0.3996	0.5273
uob_ple	1	-0.1743	0.3311	0.2771	0.5986

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Dependent Variable uo_sfreqscore_O -- Physical Assault Frequency

Observations	361
Chi-Square	40.89
Pseudo R-Square	0.1070893

Variable Name	**DF**	**Estimate**	**Std. Error**	**Chi-Square**	**P-Value**
Intercept	1	-0.7815	1.5108	0.27	0.605
ucifs_jod	1	0.0351	0.5278	0	0.9469
ucifs_state	1	-1.0776	0.568	3.6	0.0578
u_age_offender	1	-0.0658	0.032	4.23	0.0397
ucifs_rpchrgagg	1	1.2586	0.7033	3.2	0.0735
u_black_offender	1	1.2086	0.5544	4.75	0.0293
u_other_offender	1	0.7442	0.7432	1	0.3167
u_female_offender	1	0.6542	0.7109	0.85	0.3574
uob_ses_scale	1	-0.5261	0.3139	2.81	0.0938
ch_prior	1	-0.015	0.0423	0.13	0.722
uo_everlive	1	3.606	0.8621	17.49	<.0001
uo_seen10contact	1	1.421	1.0038	2	0.1569
uob_offaod	1	-0.1065	0.6021	0.03	0.8596
uob_ple	1	-0.3707	0.5087	0.53	0.4661
Dispersion	1	11.1931	1.9524		

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Dependent Variable	**uo_sprevscore_S -- Any Severe Physical Assault**
Observations	361
Chi-Square	24.8132
Pseudo R-Square	0.06642561

Variable Name	**DF**	**Estimate**	**Std. Error**	**Chi-Square**	**P-Value**
Intercept	1	-1.4945	1.4275	1.096	0.2952
ucifs_jod	1	-0.0414	0.4275	0.0094	0.9228
ucifs_state	1	-0.7202	0.5414	1.7695	0.1834
u_age_offender	1	-0.0515	0.0264	3.8005	0.0512
ucifs_rpchrgagg	1	0.1768	0.6419	0.0759	0.7829
u_black_offender	1	-0.1865	0.5167	0.1303	0.7181
u_other_offender	1	0.2799	0.6376	0.1926	0.6607
u_female_offender	1	0.1616	0.58	0.0776	0.7805
uob_ses_scale	1	-0.6934	0.304	5.2032	0.0225
ch_prior	1	-0.0198	0.0515	0.1472	0.7012
uo_everlive	1	1.8111	1.031	3.0857	0.079
uo_seen10contact	1	1.8046	1.102	2.6817	0.1015
uob_offaod	1	-0.0381	0.5234	0.0053	0.942
uob_ple	1	-0.259	0.4409	0.345	0.557

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Dependent Variable uo_sfreqscore_S -- Severe Physical Assault Frequency

Observations	362
Chi-Square	20.4
Pseudo R-Square	0.05479514

Variable Name	**DF**	**Estimate**	**Std. Error**	**Chi-Square**	**P-Value**
Intercept	1	-2.2303	2.1387	1.09	0.297
ucifs_jod	1	0.1296	0.6751	0.04	0.8478
ucifs_state	1	-0.7753	0.7789	0.99	0.3196
u_age_offender	1	-0.0583	0.0407	2.05	0.1525
ucifs_rpchrgagg	1	0.6367	0.9059	0.49	0.4821
u_black_offender	1	1.3595	0.6793	4.01	0.0453
u_other_offender	1	1.0335	0.9814	1.11	0.2923
u_female_offender	1	-0.2656	0.8395	0.1	0.7517
uob_ses_scale	1	-0.4266	0.3842	1.23	0.2668
ch_prior	1	-0.036	0.0528	0.46	0.4954
uo_everlive	1	3.2131	1.2653	6.45	0.0111
uo_seen10contact	1	1.9375	1.4325	1.83	0.1762
uob_offaod	1	-0.0282	0.7931	0	0.9716
uob_ple	1	-0.442	0.5983	0.55	0.46
Dispersion	1	13.8877	3.7163		

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Composition Offender Reports of Revictimization: Massachusetts Only

Dependent Variable	**uo_sprevscore_O -- Any Physical Assault**
Observations	176
Chi-Square	21.2672
Pseudo R-Square	0.11382104

Variable Name	**DF**	**Estimate**	**Std. Error**	**Chi-Square**	**P-Value**
Intercept	1	-16.6128	2319.1	0.0001	0.9943
ucifs_jod	1	-1.0095	0.862	1.3715	0.2415
u_age_offender	1	-0.0651	0.0435	2.2342	0.135
ucifs_rpchrgagg	1	-0.5275	0.7428	0.5043	0.4776
u_black_offender	1	1.7495	1.1056	2.5039	0.1136
u_other_offender	1	0.0629	0.9195	0.0047	0.9454
u_female_offender	1	0.716	0.8067	0.7877	0.3748
uob_ses_scale	1	-0.7588	0.4497	2.8475	0.0915
ch_prior	1	-0.0174	0.0463	0.1413	0.707
uo_everlive	1	17.584	2319.1	0.0001	0.994
uo_seen10contact	1	16.9467	2319.1	0.0001	0.9942
uob_offaod	1	0.9192	0.7819	1.3821	0.2397
uob_ple	1	-0.9197	0.7231	1.6177	0.2034

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Dependent Variable uo_sfreqscore_O -- Physical Assault Frequency

Observations	176
Chi-Square	954.89
Pseudo R-Square	0.99559719

Variable Name	**DF**	**Estimate**	**Std. Error**	**Chi-Square**	**P-Value**
Intercept	1	-23.5946	1.817	168.62	<.0001
ucifs_jod	1	-2.7736	1.2445	4.97	0.0258
u_age_offender	1	-0.0871	0.0488	3.18	0.0746
ucifs_rpchrgagg	1	-0.7318	0.844	0.75	0.3859
u_black_offender	1	4.2934	1.5257	7.92	0.0049
u_other_offender	1	0.8542	1.0297	0.69	0.4068
u_female_offender	1	-0.4507	0.9474	0.23	0.6343
uob_ses_scale	1	-1.1157	0.5455	4.18	0.0408
ch_prior	1	-0.0458	0.055	0.7	0.4044
uo_everlive	1	27.7746	1.009	757.78	<.0001
uo_seen10contact	0	26.3278	0	.	.
uob_offaod	1	-0.1362	0.9036	0.02	0.8802
uob_ple	1	-1.9611	0.811	5.85	0.0156
Dispersion	1	6.0629	1.7568		

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Dependent Variable	**uo_sprevscore_S -- Any Severe Physical Assault**
Observations	176
Chi-Square	13.2379
Pseudo R-Square	0.07245627

Variable Name	**DF**	**Estimate**	**Std. Error**	**Chi-Square**	**P-Value**
Intercept	1	-18.6248	3147.6	0	0.9953
ucifs_jod	1	-1.2912	1.1315	1.3024	0.2538
u_age_offender	1	-0.0357	0.0525	0.4624	0.4965
ucifs_rpchrgagg	1	-2.1776	1.5885	1.8793	0.1704
u_black_offender	1	2.7074	1.6176	2.8015	0.0942
u_other_offender	1	1.1663	1.3572	0.7385	0.3901
u_female_offender	1	0.5201	1.1256	0.2135	0.6441
uob_ses_scale	1	-0.6678	0.6212	1.1557	0.2824
ch_prior	1	-0.0345	0.0686	0.2536	0.6146
uo_everlive	1	17.3042	3147.6	0	0.9956
uo_seen10contact	1	17.4458	3147.6	0	0.9956
uob_offaod	1	1.2275	1.082	1.2869	0.2566
uob_ple	1	-1.2123	1.0528	1.326	0.2495

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Dependent Variable uo_sfreqscore_S -- Severe Physical Assault Frequency

Observations	176
Chi-Square	626.59
Pseudo R-Square	0.97156602

Variable Name	**DF**	**Estimate**	**Std. Error**	**Chi-Square**	**P-Value**
Intercept	1	-28.5881	2.5948	121.38	<.0001
ucifs_jod	1	-2.4235	1.6151	2.25	0.1335
u_age_offender	1	-0.0059	0.0611	0.01	0.9226
ucifs_rpchrgagg	1	-2.2833	1.4475	2.49	0.1147
u_black_offender	1	5.008	2.1855	5.25	0.0219
u_other_offender	1	2.2288	1.587	1.97	0.1602
u_female_offender	1	0.3	1.4301	0.04	0.8338
uob_ses_scale	1	-0.7423	0.8075	0.85	0.358
ch_prior	1	-0.0327	0.0644	0.26	0.6116
uo_everlive	1	26.7554	1.2123	487.08	<.0001
uob_offaod	1	0.9941	1.2876	0.6	0.4401
uob_ple	1	-2.6985	1.2844	4.41	0.0356
Dispersion	1	5.9362	2.8761		

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Composition Offender Reports of Revictimization:

Michigan Only

Dependent Variable uo_sprevscore_O -- Any Physical Assault

Observations	185
Chi-Square	21.7524
Pseudo R-Square	0.1109311

Variable Name	DF	Estimate	Std. Error	Chi-Square	P-Value
Intercept	1	-0.775	1.2175	0.4051	0.5245
ucifs_jod	1	0.1247	0.4391	0.0807	0.7763
u_age_offender	1	-0.0422	0.0272	2.4	0.1213
ucifs_rpchrgagg	1	1.3044	0.704	3.4332	0.0639
u_black_offender	1	0.0178	0.5068	0.0012	0.972
u_other_offender	1	-0.6746	0.7718	0.764	0.3821
u_female_offender	1	0.8883	0.6593	1.8151	0.1779
uob_ses_scale	1	-0.6461	0.3034	4.533	0.0332
ch_prior	1	0.00731	0.0809	0.0082	0.928
uo_everlive	1	1.0605	0.6591	2.5885	0.1076
uo_seen10contact	1	0.3089	0.8476	0.1328	0.7155
uob_offaod	1	-0.00876	0.5622	0.0002	0.9876
uob_ple	1	0.3392	0.4586	0.5471	0.4595

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Dependent Variable uo_sfreqscore_O -- Physical Assault Frequency

Observations	185
Chi-Square	28.4
Pseudo R-Square	0.14231083

Variable Name	**DF**	**Estimate**	**Std. Error**	**Chi-Square**	**P-Value**
Intercept	1	-1.5183	1.8877	0.65	0.4212
ucifs_jod	1	0.3333	0.7621	0.19	0.6619
u_age_offender	1	-0.0443	0.0392	1.28	0.2584
ucifs_rpchrgagg	1	2.3964	1.2032	3.97	0.0464
u_black_offender	1	1.5962	0.7359	4.7	0.0301
u_other_offender	1	0.1566	1.158	0.02	0.8924
u_female_offender	1	1.1934	1.02	1.37	0.242
uob_ses_scale	1	-1.0121	0.4618	4.8	0.0284
ch_prior	1	-0.042	0.0787	0.28	0.5936
uo_everlive	1	3.0379	0.9831	9.55	0.002
uo_seen10contact	1	1.1427	1.1963	0.91	0.3395
uob_offaod	1	-0.2221	0.8516	0.07	0.7943
uob_ple	1	0.6151	0.7874	0.61	0.4347
Dispersion	1	8.5075	1.9365		

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Dependent Variable	**uo_sprevscore_S -- Any Severe Physical Assault**
Observations	185
Chi-Square	24.3489
Pseudo R-Square	0.12332214

Variable Name	**DF**	**Estimate**	**Std. Error**	**Chi-Square**	**P-Value**
Intercept	1	-0.7401	1.7138	0.1865	0.6659
ucifs_jod	1	-0.7127	0.5935	1.442	0.2298
u_age_offender	1	-0.0374	0.0356	1.1011	0.294
ucifs_rpchrgagg	1	1.8057	0.9224	3.8323	0.0503
u_black_offender	1	-0.0674	0.7053	0.0091	0.9239
u_other_offender	1	0.1212	0.8744	0.0192	0.8898
u_female_offender	1	0.2311	0.9215	0.0629	0.802
uob_ses_scale	1	-1.1674	0.4537	6.6207	0.0101
ch_prior	1	-0.1624	0.1439	1.2737	0.2591
uo_everlive	1	1.1784	1.0506	1.2582	0.262
uo_seen10contact	1	0.8801	1.2065	0.5321	0.4657
uob_offaod	1	-0.00901	0.8131	0.0001	0.9912
uob_ple	1	0.0409	0.6342	0.0042	0.9486

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Dependent Variable uo_sfreqscore_S -- Severe Physical Assault Frequency

Observations	185
Chi-Square	27.01
Pseudo R-Square	0.1358423

Variable Name	**DF**	**Estimate**	**Std. Error**	**Chi-Square**	**P-Value**
Intercept	1	-2.323	2.7183	0.73	0.3928
ucifs_jod	1	0.1995	0.9394	0.05	0.8319
u_age_offender	1	-0.0611	0.0517	1.4	0.2373
ucifs_rpchrgagg	1	3.8336	1.683	5.19	0.0227
u_black_offender	1	1.6294	0.9326	3.05	0.0806
u_other_offender	1	0.5238	1.3081	0.16	0.6889
u_female_offender	1	-0.2779	1.2869	0.05	0.829
uob_ses_scale	1	-1.0359	0.5697	3.31	0.069
ch_prior	1	-0.5612	0.2357	5.67	0.0173
uo_everlive	1	3.4976	1.5913	4.83	0.028
uo_seen10contact	1	2.6259	1.9413	1.83	0.1762
uob_offaod	1	0.3173	1.1916	0.07	0.79
uob_ple	1	0.7277	0.8885	0.67	0.4127
Dispersion	1	8.4744	2.8188		

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ATTACHMENT D: MULTIVARIATE LOGISTIC REGRESSION RESULTS BASED ON OFFICIAL RECORDS OF ARREST

Multivariate Analysis of Recidivism: Victim Sample

Dependent Variable	Any Arrest after Case Disposition
Observations	866
Chi-Square	179.7167
Pseudo R-Square	0.187407

Variable Name	DF	Estimate	Std. Error	Chi-Square	P-Value
Intercept	1	-0.6102	0.656	0.8654	0.3522
ucifs_jod	1	-0.3221	0.1756	3.362	0.0667
ucifs_state	1	0.2528	0.1951	1.6795	0.195
ucifs_dismissed	1	-0.0386	0.1827	0.0447	0.8326
u_age_offender	1	-0.0682	0.0113	36.5641	<.0001
ucifs_rpchrgagg	1	-0.1219	0.2661	0.2098	0.6469
u_severe_incident	1	0.2721	0.2081	1.7096	0.191
ucifs_dleaction_type	1	-0.1785	0.1881	0.9001	0.3428
uvb_bprevscore_O	1	0.3707	0.2006	3.4153	0.0646
u_black_offender	1	0.1565	0.2	0.6122	0.434
u_other_offender	1	0.158	0.2637	0.3591	0.549
u_female_offender	1	-1.0302	0.3311	9.6797	0.0019
uvb_ses_scale	1	-0.1179	0.126	0.8758	0.3493
ch_prior	1	0.0885	0.0125	50.3308	<.0001
uv_everlive	1	0.4039	0.2202	3.3661	0.0665
uv_seen10contact	1	0.0382	0.2663	0.0206	0.886
uvb_offaod	1	0.7996	0.1875	18.1946	<.0001
uvb_kidsother	1	0.2497	0.1867	1.7884	0.1811
uvb_socialsupport	1	0.134	0.1042	1.6512	0.1988
VB_Q82	1	-0.0584	0.245	0.0569	0.8115

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Multivariate Analysis of Recidivism: Massachusetts Victim Sample

Dependent Variable	Any Arrest after Case Disposition
Observations	484
Chi-Square	108.9577
Pseudo R-Square	0.2015789

Variable Name	DF	Estimate	Std. Error	Chi-Square	P-Value
Intercept	1	1.6918	1.0173	2.7656	0.0963
ucifs_jod	1	0.3272	0.2872	1.2987	0.2545
ucifs_dismissed	1	-0.3149	0.275	1.3114	0.2521
u_age_offender	1	-0.0891	0.0173	26.5938	<.0001
ucifs_rpchrgagg	1	0.6412	0.4143	2.3957	0.1217
u_severe_incident	1	-0.3725	0.3951	0.8886	0.3459
ucifs_dleaction_type	1	-0.3364	0.2812	1.432	0.2314
uvb_bprevscore_O	1	0.3686	0.2853	1.669	0.1964
u_black_offender	1	-0.704	0.3359	4.3927	0.0361
u_other_offender	1	-0.8463	0.3496	5.8606	0.0155
u_female_offender	1	-0.8438	0.4684	3.2454	0.0716
uvb_ses_scale	1	-0.2868	0.199	2.0773	0.1495
ch_prior	1	0.096	0.0161	35.6369	<.0001
uv_everlive	1	0.1238	0.3227	0.1471	0.7013
uv_seen10contact	1	-0.2227	0.3708	0.3607	0.5481
uvb_offaod	1	0.4423	0.2757	2.5747	0.1086
uvb_kidsother	1	0.3463	0.2757	1.5778	0.2091
uvb_socialsupport	1	0.037	0.1609	0.0527	0.8184
VB_Q82	1	-0.368	0.38	0.9374	0.333

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Multivariate Analysis of Recidivism: Michigan Victim Sample

Dependent Variable	Any Arrest after Case Disposition
Observations	382
Chi-Square	75.6594
Pseudo R-Square	0.1796803

Variable Name	DF	Estimate	Std. Error	Chi-Square	P-Value
Intercept	1	-2.3904	1.0354	5.3298	0.021
ucifs_jod	1	-0.4794	0.2788	2.9566	0.0855
ucifs_dismissed	1	0.1637	0.2852	0.3292	0.5661
u_age_offender	1	-0.0494	0.0169	8.5413	0.0035
ucifs_rpchrgagg	1	-0.6334	0.4868	1.6932	0.1932
u_severe_incident	1	0.6177	0.2846	4.7105	0.03
ucifs_dleaction_type	1	-0.2634	0.2942	0.8018	0.3706
uvb_bprevscore_O	1	0.5967	0.3258	3.3546	0.067
u_black_offender	1	0.3013	0.2922	1.0634	0.3024
u_other_offender	1	0.6089	0.4597	1.7544	0.1853
u_female_offender	1	-1.2893	0.5721	5.078	0.0242
uvb_ses_scale	1	0.1231	0.1947	0.3998	0.5272
ch_prior	1	0.0956	0.0266	12.8765	0.0003
uv_everlive	1	0.966	0.3806	6.4416	0.0111
uv_seen10contact	1	0.5772	0.4491	1.6519	0.1987
uvb_offaod	1	0.7806	0.2851	7.4968	0.0062
uvb_kidsother	1	0.1931	0.2885	0.4479	0.5034
uvb_socialsupport	1	0.2218	0.1614	1.8901	0.1692
VB_Q82	1	-0.0394	0.3808	0.0107	0.9176

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Multivariate Analysis of Recidivism: Overall Offender Sample

Dependent Variable	Any Arrest after Case Disposition
Observations	362
Chi-Square	47.1008
Pseudo R-Square	0.1220035

Variable Name	DF	Estimate	Std. Error	Chi-Square	P-Value
Intercept	1	-1.3741	0.7186	3.6567	0.0558
ucifs_jod	1	-0.22	0.2749	0.6404	0.4236
ucifs_state	1	-0.2433	0.3166	0.5906	0.4422
u_age_offender	1	-0.0257	0.0156	2.7326	0.0983
ucifs_rpchrgagg	1	0.3979	0.3847	1.0698	0.301
u_black_offender	1	0.492	0.3235	2.3137	0.1282
u_other_offender	1	0.9492	0.3936	5.8162	0.0159
u_female_offender	1	-0.7825	0.5114	2.3411	0.126
uob_ses_scale	1	-0.2025	0.1763	1.3187	0.2508
ch_prior	1	0.0637	0.0219	8.428	0.0037
uo_everlive	1	0.5147	0.3897	1.7444	0.1866
uo_seen10contact	1	0.8647	0.4713	3.3665	0.0665
uob_offaod	1	0.622	0.3042	4.1813	0.0409
uob_ple	1	0.3171	0.2732	1.347	0.2458

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Multivariate Analysis of Recidivism: Massachusetts Offender Sample

Dependent Variable	Any Arrest after Case Disposition
Observations	176
Chi-Square	26.2406
Pseudo R-Square	0.1385121

Variable Name	DF	Estimate	Std. Error	Chi-Square	P-Value
Intercept	1	-0.8759	1.2554	0.4868	0.4854
ucifs_jod	1	0.4498	0.5005	0.8076	0.3688
u_age_offender	1	-0.0566	0.027	4.3934	0.0361
ucifs_rpchrgagg	1	-0.1533	0.524	0.0856	0.7699
u_black_offender	1	0.0785	0.5972	0.0173	0.8954
u_other_offender	1	-0.061	0.5637	0.0117	0.9138
u_female_offender	1	-0.625	0.7168	0.7601	0.3833
uob_ses_scale	1	0.0344	0.2759	0.0155	0.9009
ch_prior	1	0.0468	0.0262	3.1821	0.0744
uo_everlive	1	1.1538	0.7104	2.638	0.1043
uo_seen10contact	1	2.0622	0.7854	6.8951	0.0086
uob_offaod	1	0.2237	0.4948	0.2043	0.6512
uob_ple	1	0.0955	0.448	0.0454	0.8313

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Multivariate Analysis of Recidivism: Michigan Offender Sample

Dependent Variable	Any Arrest after Case Disposition
Observations	186
Chi-Square	61.9975
Pseudo R-Square	0.283459059

Variable Name	DF	Estimate	Std. Error	Chi-Square	P-Value
Intercept	1	-2.5427	1.2009	4.483	0.0342
ucifs_jod	1	-0.1956	0.4665	0.1759	0.6749
u_age_offender	1	-0.00335	0.026	0.0166	0.8976
ucifs_rpchrgagg	1	1.523	0.7708	3.9044	0.0482
u_black_offender	1	0.5989	0.5554	1.1627	0.2809
u_other_offender	1	2.5478	0.7384	11.9051	0.0006
u_female_offender	1	-0.8636	1.1356	0.5783	0.447
uob_ses_scale	1	-0.5652	0.3114	3.2948	0.0695
ch_prior	1	0.2527	0.0724	12.1743	0.0005
uo_everlive	1	-0.0143	0.5823	0.0006	0.9804
uo_seen10contact	1	0.7593	0.7502	1.0245	0.3114
uob_offaod	1	0.721	0.5432	1.7615	0.1844
uob_ple	1	0.4581	0.4877	0.8822	0.3476

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