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STALKING: ITS ROLE IN SERIOUS DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CASES

ABSTRACT

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Background: Several studies have found a link between stalking and violence perpetrated against women by intimates. As a result, the U.S. Department of Justice encourages state and local jurisdictions to train police officers about the potential risks associated with intimate partner stalking and the efficacy of using antistalking laws to respond to domestic violence and stalking. Because scientific information was lacking on how often domestic violence crime reports involve stalking and whether suspects in these cases are charged with stalking, we conducted a study that examined the role of stalking in domestic violence crime reports generated by the Colorado Springs Police Department (CSPD).

Methods: The study consisted of a review of 1,785 domestic violence crime reports generated by the CSPD during April-September, 1998. On-site data collectors reviewed case records associated with these reports and extracted information from them into a computerized data file. We then used bivariate and multivariate analyses to determine: the prevalence of stalking allegations in domestic violence crime reports; risk factors associated with domestic violence stalking; the frequency with which suspects of intimate partner stalking are charged with stalking; differences in presenting conditions in domestic violence crime reports with and without stalking allegations; and differences in law enforcement outcomes in domestic violence crime reports with and without stalking allegations.

Results: We found that 1 in 6 (16.5 percent) of the domestic violence crime reports contained evidence the suspect stalked the victim. Female victims were significantly more likely than male victims to allege stalking by their partners (18.3 vs. 10.5 percent), and most stalkers were former rather than current intimates. Reports with stalking allegations were significantly less likely to mention physical abuse or victim injury in the presenting condition, to involve victims and

suspects who were using alcohol at the time of the report, and to involve households with children. Victims who alleged stalking by their partner were significantly less likely than victims who did not allege stalking to be emotionally distraught at the time of the report, but significantly more likely to have an active restraining order against the suspect and to request notification of further action on the case. Police were significantly less likely to make an arrest or issue a companion summons if the victim alleged stalking. Police almost never charged domestic violence stalking suspects with stalking, preferring instead to charge them with harassment or violation of a restraining order.

**THE ROLE OF STALKING IN
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CRIME
REPORTS GENERATED BY THE
COLORADO SPRINGS POLICE
DEPARTMENT**

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THE ROLE OF STALKING IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CRIME REPORTS GENERATED BY THE COLORADO SPRINGS POLICE DEPARTMENT

by Patricia Tjaden and Nancy Thoennes

SUMMARY OF ISSUES AND FINDINGS

Key Issues

In light of the apparent link between stalking and violence in intimate relationships, the U.S. Department of Justice encourages State and local jurisdictions to train police officers and other justice system practitioners about the complexity and potential risks associated with intimate partner stalking and the efficacy of implementing collaborative efforts to respond more effectively to domestic violence and stalking. However, until now empirical data on the role stalking plays in domestic violence crime reports and the ways in which justice system officials respond to domestic violence crime reports with stalking allegations have been limited. To further understanding of the role stalking plays in domestic violence crime reports, the National Institute of Justice sponsored a study on the prevalence and characteristics of stalking in domestic violence crime reports in one police department through a grant to The Justice Studies Center at the University of Colorado at Colorado Springs and the Center for Policy Research in Denver. The study consisted of a case file review of domestic violence crime reports initiated by the Colorado Springs Police Department (CSPD) during April through September, 1998.

This report presents results from the study on the prevalence of stalking allegations in CSPD domestic violence crime reports, risk factors associated with stalking allegations, and police responses to domestic violence crime reports with stalking allegations. Because they provide evidence of the link between stalking and violence in intimate relationships, as well as information about law enforcement responses to reports of intimate partner stalking, the data have significance

for criminal justice researchers and practitioners, legislators, policy makers, and intervention planners at all levels of government.

Key Findings

Analysis of the CSPD case file data produced the following results:

- ▶ Using a definition of stalking that is similar to the definition of stalking used in the model antistalking code for states, the study found a link between stalking and violence in intimate relationships: 16.5 percent of the domestic violence crime reports that were initiated by the CSPD during the study time period contained evidence that the suspect stalked the victim. Thus, stalking was present in 1 in 6 of the CSPD domestic violence crime reports included in the sample. Because this estimate represents stalking allegations that were made spontaneously by the victim and/or police officer and were not in response to any systematic questioning about stalking victimization by investigating officers, it probably underestimates the true amount of intimate partner stalking that occurred in the context of domestic violence crime reports initiated by the CSPD. To achieve better understanding of the prevalence of stalking in domestic violence crime reports, police departments should train officers to ask questions about possible stalking victimization when investigating domestic violence crime reports.
- ▶ Female victims of intimate partner violence were significantly more likely than male victims to report that they were stalked by their partners: Results of a logistic regression show that CSPD domestic violence crime reports involving female victims were significantly more likely to contain allegations that the suspect stalked the victim even when the effects of other socio-demographic variables were controlled. Given these findings, research and intervention strategies should focus on stalking perpetrated against women by male intimates.
- ▶ Former intimates were significantly more likely than current intimates to stalk their victims: Results of a logistic regression show that the variable most likely to predict that a CSPD domestic violence crime report contained stalking allegations was whether the suspect was

a former rather than a current intimate partner (i.e., spouse, cohabiting partner, date, girlfriend or boyfriend). Given these findings, police officers should be made aware that domestic violence crime reports involving suspects and victims who are former intimates pose the highest risk for stalking.

- ▶ Domestic violence crime reports with stalking allegations differed significantly from domestic violence crime reports without stalking allegations with respect to reporter identity, characteristics of the incident, and victim demeanor. Domestic violence victims who were stalked by their partners were significantly more likely to make the report to the police. This finding supports anecdotal evidence from justice system practitioners that stalking victims are the most important source of information during the initial stages of the investigation of a stalking case. Domestic violence victims who were stalked by their partners were also less likely to have been physically assaulted or injured by the suspect. They were also less likely to have been drinking alcohol at the time of the incident or to have been emotionally distraught (e.g., crying, yelling, angry, withdrawn) at the time of the initial interview. These findings suggest that intimate partner stalking cases present seemingly less serious conditions than domestic violence cases without stalking to investigating officers, who may therefore underestimate the potential risks posed by intimate partner stalkers. It is therefore imperative that police officers receive comprehensive training on the link between stalking and violence in intimate relationships and the safety needs of victims.

- ▶ Police officers rarely charged a suspect with stalking: Only 1 of the 285 CSPD domestic violence crime reports that contained stalking allegations resulted in the police officer charging the suspect with stalking. Instead CSPD police officers tended to charge these suspects with harassment and violation of a restraining order. These findings support previous anecdotal evidence that indicates stalkers tend to be charged and sentenced under harassment and related charges rather than under a State's antistalking statute. More research is needed to determine why police officers are reluctant to charge intimate partner stalking suspects with the crime of stalking.

Conclusions

Because the study is based on information from only one police department, the results cannot be extrapolated to police departments nationally. Nonetheless, results from the study provide much needed empirical data on the prevalence of stalking in domestic violence crime reports, risk factors associated with stalking in intimate relationships, and police responses to reports of intimate partner stalking. Further research is needed to determine how representative the findings are of police departments nationally. Research of a more qualitative nature is needed to determine how and under what circumstances police officers and other criminal justice practitioners come to define and label domestic violence crime reports with stalking allegations as stalking cases.

THE ROLE OF STALKING IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CRIME REPORTS GENERATED BY THE COLORADO SPRINGS POLICE DEPARTMENT

by Patricia Tjaden and Nancy Thoennes

INTRODUCTION

Although stalking research is still in its infancy, several studies have established a link between stalking and violence in intimate relationships. Meloy conducted a profile of known stalkers and found that stalkers are violent toward their victims between 25 and 35 percent of the time, and the group most likely to be violent is composed of those who have had a prior sexually intimate relationship with the victim.¹ Tjaden and Thoennes found that 81 percent of the women in the National Violence Against Women (NVAW) Survey who were stalked by a current or former husband or cohabiting partner also were physically assaulted by that partner, while 31 percent were raped by that partner.² Tjaden and Thoennes also found a strong link between stalking and emotionally abusive and controlling behavior. Ex-husbands who stalked were significantly more likely than ex-husbands who did not stalk to engage in emotionally abusive (e.g., shouting or swearing) and controlling behavior (e.g., limiting contact with others, jealousy, possessiveness, denying access to family income).³

Researchers also have established a link between stalking and lethal forms of intimate partner violence against women. In their book, *Stalked: Breaking the Silence on the Crime of Stalking in America*, Schaum and Parrish estimate that 90 percent of women killed by current or former intimates were stalked prior to their death.⁴ A study by Moracco and colleagues found that nearly a quarter (23.4 percent) of femicide victims in North Carolina who were murdered by a current or former intimate partner had been stalked prior to the fatal incident.⁵ McFarlane and associates reviewed police records and interviewed knowledgeable proxy informants and victims of attempted femicide in 10 cities to determine the frequency of stalking in partner femicide cases. They found

that 76 percent of partner femicide victims and 85 percent of attempted partner femicide victims were stalked by their assailant in the 12 months preceding their victimization.⁶ They also found a statistically significant association between intimate partner physical assault and stalking for both femicide and attempted femicide victims.⁷ Given these findings, it is not surprising that several stalking and domestic violence experts have recommended that stalking be considered a risk factor for further physical abuse or lethality in cases involving violence perpetrated against women by intimates.⁸

In light of the apparent link between stalking and violence in intimate relationships, the U.S. Department of Justice encourages State and local jurisdictions to train police officers, prosecutors, judges, probation officers, and parole officers about the complexity and potential risks associated with intimate partner stalking cases and the efficacy of implementing collaborative efforts to respond more effectively to domestic violence and stalking.⁹ However, because antistalking laws have been enacted only recently,¹⁰ there is no systematic information about the prevalence of stalking allegations in domestic violence crime reports or the usage of antistalking statutes to respond to these allegations. Thus, it is unclear how often domestic violence crime reports contain stalking allegations and whether suspects in these cases are charged with stalking. An anecdotal survey of criminal justice practitioners commissioned by the Office of Justice Programs found that stalkers continue to be charged and sentenced under harassment, intimidation, or other related laws instead of under a State's antistalking statute.¹¹ Until now empirical data have been lacking on the role stalking plays in domestic violence crime reports or the ways in which justice system officials respond to these reports.

This report presents findings from a study that examined the role of stalking in domestic violence crime reports in one jurisdiction. The study consists of a case file review of domestic violence crime reports initiated by the Colorado Springs Police Department (CSPD) during April through September, 1998. Colorado Springs is located 70 miles from Denver and has a metro area population of 500,000. The study, which was funded by the National Institute for Justice through a grant to The Justice Studies Center at the University of Colorado at Colorado Springs and the Center for Policy

Research in Denver, generated information on the extent and nature of stalking allegations in CSPD domestic violence crime reports as well as police responses to these cases.

Using data from the study, the report addresses the following questions:

- ▶ What are characteristics of CSPD domestic violence crime reports?
- ▶ How often do CSPD domestic violence crime reports involve allegations that the suspect stalked the victim?
- ▶ What factors, if any, distinguish CSPD domestic violence crime reports with stalking allegations from those without stalking allegations?
- ▶ How often are suspects in CSPD domestic violence crime reports charged with stalking?
- ▶ What are typical outcomes in CSPD domestic violence crime reports (e.g., arrest, charges)?
- ▶ How do outcomes in CSPD domestic violence crime reports with stalking allegations differ from outcomes in CSPD domestic violence crime reports without stalking allegations?

STUDY METHODS

The study was conducted jointly by The Justice Studies Center (JSC) at the University of Colorado at Colorado Springs and the Center for Policy Research (CPR). JSC staff generated the sample, conducted the police case file review, and coded and entered the case file extraction data into a computerized data base. CPR staff conducted the analysis and wrote this report.

Sample Generation

The sample consists of misdemeanor and felony crimes reported to the CSPD during April-September, 1998, that involved victims and suspects who were current and former spouses,

cohabiting partners, dates, boyfriends, and girlfriends. All types of misdemeanor and felony domestic violence crime reports are included in the sample, including those involving allegations of attempted murder, kidnaping, robbery, simple and aggravated assault, rape, arson, burglary, vandalism, trespassing, disorderly conduct, menacing, intimidation, harassment, and stalking. The sample includes crime reports with male and female suspects, male and female victims, and same-sex and opposite-sex intimates.

The sample was generated from CSPD Domestic Violence Summons and Complaint (DVSC) forms. These forms are used by CSPD officers to investigate crime reports of victims and suspects who are or have been in an intimate relationship and where there is probable cause to believe a crime was committed. Information from all 1998 DVSC forms were entered into a computerized database as part of the evaluation process for the Domestic Violence Enhanced Response Team (DVERT).¹² A subfile of crime reports for which a DVSC was initiated by the CSPD during April-September, 1998, was generated from this database and formed the basis for the study sample.

A total of 1,788 DVSC crime reports were initiated by the CSPD during April-September, 1998. However, three of these reports were subsequently eliminated from the sample because they were lost or destroyed and could not be reviewed by data collectors. Thus, the sample for the present study consists of 1,785 DVSC crime reports.

Data Collection

The DCVS case file review was conducted from January to September, 1999, by JSC staff and work study students from the University of Colorado at Colorado Springs. The data collection effort took place at the DVERT offices in Colorado Springs. Data collectors reviewed DCVS forms and entered coded information directly into a computerized data base. The DCVS forms contained the following information:

- ▶ Date of violation
- ▶ Date of report

- ▶ Victim-suspect relationship (e.g., married, divorced/separated, living together, dating but not living together, ex-boyfriends/girlfriends)
- ▶ Age, race, sex, and employment status of the victim and suspect
- ▶ Whether the alleged violations constituted misdemeanor or felony crimes
- ▶ Type of violation committed
- ▶ Specific criminal charges made by the police officer
- ▶ Whether a suspect was arrested
- ▶ Whether the victim sustained injuries
- ▶ Whether the victim received medical attention
- ▶ Whether the suspect used a firearm or other type of weapon
- ▶ Whether items were placed in evidence
- ▶ Whether the victim and suspect were using drugs and/or alcohol at the time of the incident
- ▶ Number and ages of children in the household
- ▶ Whether children were in the home at the time of the incident
- ▶ Whether there was a no-contact order or temporary or permanent restraining order in effect against the suspect at the time of the incident

The DVSC forms also contained written narratives by both the victim and the investigating officer. These narratives provided detailed information about the event(s) precipitating the report, including:

- ▶ Whether the suspect stalked the victim
- ▶ Whether the suspect threatened the victim directly or indirectly
- ▶ Whether the suspect repeatedly followed the victim
- ▶ Whether the suspect repeatedly phoned the victim
- ▶ Whether the suspect repeatedly sent the victim letters, faxes, or e-mails
- ▶ Whether the victim thought s/he or someone close would be seriously harmed or killed
- ▶ Whether the suspect verbally abused the victim

- ▶ Whether the suspect denied the victim access to persons, services, or family income
- ▶ Whether the suspect imprisoned or physically isolated the victim
- ▶ Whether the suspect always wanted to know where the victim was
- ▶ Whether the suspect abandoned the victim
- ▶ Whether the suspect injured or killed the family pet
- ▶ Whether the suspect damaged or destroyed the victim's property
- ▶ Whether the suspect sexually assaulted the victim

Data Processing and Analysis

Once data collection was completed, JSC staff merged the case file extraction data into one comprehensive SPSS data file and subjected the file to extensive editing. Missing information was assigned non-response codes or corrected from other case record information. In October, 1998, JSC staff sent the edited SPSS data file to CPR for analysis.

CPR staff analyzed the case file extraction data using SPSS for Windows software. The prevalence of stalking allegations in CSPD domestic violence crime reports was estimated using information extracted from the victim and police narratives. For purposes of the study, a domestic violence crime report was classified as having stalking allegations if the victim and/or police narrative specifically stated that the victim was stalked by the suspect, or if the victim and/or police narrative mentioned that the suspect engaged in stalking-like behaviors. Stalking-like behaviors included repeated following, face-to-face confrontations, or unwanted communications by phone, pager, letter, fax, e-mail, or a combination thereof, with *repeated* meaning on two or more occasions.

The definition of stalking used in the study is similar to the definition of stalking used in the model antistalking code for States developed by the National Criminal Justice Association for the National Institute of Justice.¹³ The model antistalking code defines stalking as: "A course of conduct directed at a specific person that involves repeated visual or physical proximity, non-consensual communication, or oral, written, or implied threats, or a combination thereof, that would cause a reasonable person to fear bodily injury or death, with *repeated* meaning on two or more occasions." The model antistalking code does not require stalkers to make a credible threat of violence against victims, but it does require victims to feel a high level of fear (i.e., fear of bodily injury or death).

The operational definition of stalking used in the present study does not require suspects to overtly threaten the victim. Nor does it require victims to expressly state that they feared bodily injury or harm at the hands of the suspect. It was assumed that persons who were identified as victims in a domestic violence crime report had experienced fear as a result of behaviors perpetrated against them by the suspect.

The definition of stalking used in the study was based on the model antistalking code developed by the federal government rather than Colorado's antistalking statute because the Colorado antistalking statute was in a state of legal flux during the study time period. The Colorado antistalking statute faced three constitutional challenges during the course of the study. Moreover, the Colorado antistalking statute was amended in July 1998, approximately halfway through the data collection period. It should be noted that the amended Colorado antistalking statute is similar to the model antistalking code for States. The recently amended Colorado law defines stalking in one of two ways: (1) Making a credible threat with repeated communication toward a victim, with credible threat meaning action that would cause a reasonable person to fear for his or her safety or the safety of his or her friends or family; or (2) Repeatedly following, approaching, contacting, placing under surveillance or communicating in a way that causes a victim to experience severe emotional stress.¹⁴

During the analyses, measures of association were calculated between nominal-level independent and dependent variables, and the chi-square statistic was used to test for statistically significant differences between domestic violence crime reports with stalking allegations and domestic violence crime reports with no stalking allegations (p -value $\leq .05$). Any estimates based on information from less than five crime reports were deemed unreliable and therefore were not tested for statistically significant differences between groups and not presented in the tables. Because estimates presented in this report generally exclude "don't know," "missing" and other invalid responses, sample and subsample sizes (n 's) vary from table to table.

To better determine factors associated with allegations of stalking in domestic violence crime reports, a logistic regression was conducted in which several independent variables representing characteristics of the victim and suspect were regressed against the dependent variable, *the crime*

report contained allegations that the suspect stalked the victim. The goals of the logistic regression were to provide a measure of the relative importance of these variables and to determine which independent variables increased the odds that a domestic violence crime report would contain stalking allegations. Logistic regression was used because of the dichotomous and unevenly distributed nature of the dependent variable.¹⁵ In order to check for multicollinearity among the independent variables, each variable's tolerance level was calculated using linear regression. Multicollinearity refers to the situation in which some or all of the independent variables are very highly interrelated. Variables with a tolerance of less than .600 were examined to determine which should be removed from the analysis.¹⁶

CHARACTERISTICS OF CSPD DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CRIME REPORTS

Victim and Suspect Characteristics

An analysis of the 1,785 CSPD domestic violence crime reports included in the sample revealed that more than three-quarters of the victims were women, about two-thirds were less than 30 years of age, nearly two-thirds were White, and about three-quarters were employed outside the home (see exhibit 1). In comparison, more than three-quarters of the suspects were men, nearly two-thirds were less than 35 years of age, about half were White, and about three-quarters were employed outside the home (see exhibit 2).

Exhibit 1: Victim Characteristics

Characteristic	Percentage of Reports
Sex	(n=1,776)
Male	23.0
Female	77.0
Age	(n=1,775)
Less than 18	2.1
18-24	27.8
25-34	35.9
35-44	25.8
45 or older	8.4
Race/Hispanic Origin	(n=1,764)
White	63.0
African American	19.5
Hispanic	14.9
Native American	0.7
Asian/Pacific Islander	0.2
Other	— ^a
Employment Status	(n=1,475)
Employed	72.1
Unemployed	27.9

^a The number of victims was insufficient to reliably calculate estimates.

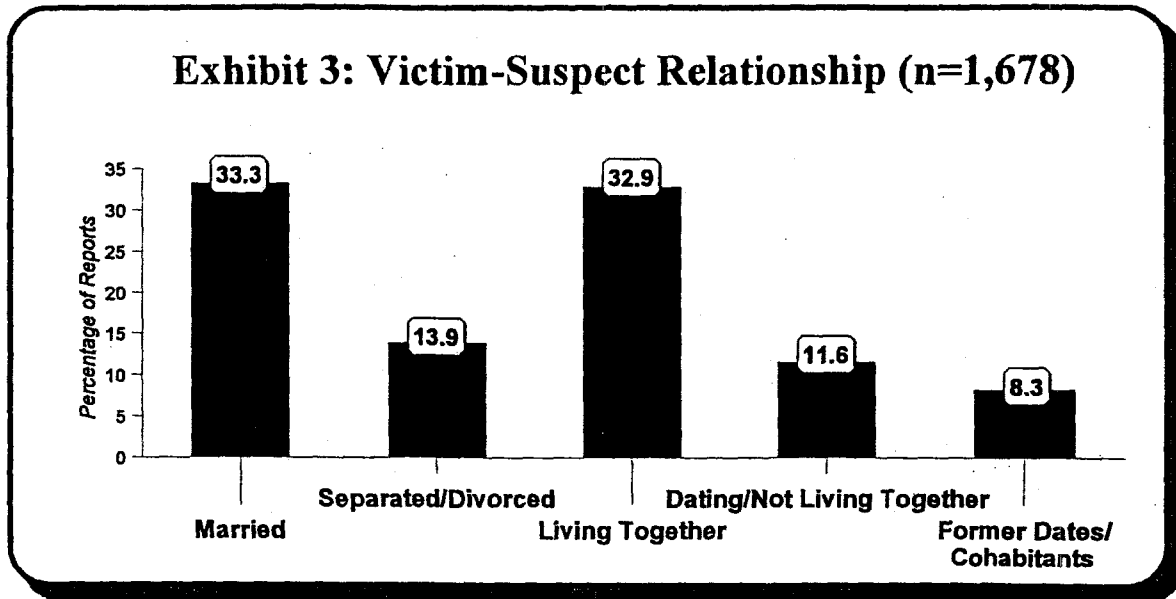
Exhibit 2: Suspect Characteristics

Characteristic	Percentage of Reports
Sex	(n=1,784)
Male	77.5
Female	22.5
Age	(n=1,773)
Less than 18	1.0
18-24	24.8
25-34	38.9
35-44	26.5
45 or older	8.8
Race/Hispanic Origin	(n=1,776)
White	55.1
African American	24.5
Hispanic	17.1
Native American	1.1
Asian/Pacific Islander	1.5
Other	— ^a
Employment Status	(n=1,584)
Employed	74.1
Unemployed	25.9

^a The number of suspects was insufficient to reliably calculate estimates.

A third of the victims and suspects were married, a third were living together, about a fifth were divorced or separated, about a tenth were dating but not living together, and about a tenth were former dates, boyfriends, girlfriends, or cohabitants (see exhibit 3). A small minority (3.2 percent) of the reports involved same-sex intimate partners.

Exhibit 3: Victim-Suspect Relationship (n=1,678)



Incident characteristics

Information from the study provides compelling evidence that intimate partner violence tends to occur in the privacy of the home. The vast majority (91.3 percent) of incidents that precipitated the domestic violence crime report occurred in the victim's or suspect's residence. Few (5.9 percent) occurred in a public facility, such as a bar, restaurant, office building, store, gas station, school, or garage. Even fewer (2.8 percent) occurred in some outdoor venue, such as a park, woods, street, or alley. A negligible number of victims (0.9 percent) or suspects (2.6 percent) was using drugs at the time of the incident. However, about 1 in 3 victims and suspects was drinking alcohol at the time of the incident (see exhibit 4).

Exhibit 4: Incident Characteristics

Characteristic	Percentage of Reports
Location of the incident	(n=1,719)
Residence/home	91.3
Public facility (bar, restaurant, school, office building, store)	5.7
Outdoors (field, woods, park, road, alley)	2.8
Suspect was using alcohol	(n=1,785)
Yes	35.5
No	64.5
Suspect was using drugs	(n=1,785)
Yes	2.6
No	97.4
Victim was using alcohol	(n=1,785)
Yes	29.6
No	70.4
Victim was using drugs	(n=1,785)
Yes	0.9
No	99.1
Suspect committed the following:	(n=1,785)
Throwing things	24.5
Pushing, scratching, poking	47.5
Shoving or grabbing	50.6
Slapping with an open fist	21.0
Kicking	10.5
Biting	4.3
Hitting with closed fist	24.8
Choking, drowning, suffocating	15.1
Any of the above	75.2
Use of weapon	(n=1,733)
Used	10.6
Not used	89.4

Exhibit 4: Incident Characteristics

Characteristic	Percentage of Reports
Type of weapon used ^a	(n=183)
Firearm	16.4
Edged weapon	28.4
Blunt object	27.3
Other	27.9
Victim injury	(n=1,731)
Victim sustained visible injury	34.1
Victim reported pain, no visible injury	18.4
Victim sustained no injury	47.5
Victim received medical attention	(n=1,785)
Yes	12.5
No	87.5

^a Estimates are based only on reports where a weapon was used.

In about three-quarters of the incidents the suspect physically assaulted the victim. Most of these assaults involved shoving, grabbing, pushing, scratching, or poking. A smaller number involved hitting, biting, or throwing things. Relatively few involved kicking, choking, suffocating, drowning, or biting (see exhibit 4).

The suspect used a weapon in about a tenth of the incidents (see exhibit 4). Suspects who used a weapon were nearly equally likely to use an edged weapon, a blunt object, or some other type of weapon. Less than a fifth of the suspects who used a weapon used some type of firearm. About a third of all victims sustained some type of visible injury during the incident, while nearly a fifth reported pain, but showed no visible injury. One in 8 victims received some type of medical treatment (see exhibit 4).

Report characteristics

Nearly two-thirds of the reports were made by the victim; about a fifth were made by a neighbor or family member; and about a fifth were made by some other type of person, such as a social worker, teacher, clergy, or medical practitioner (see exhibit 5). About 1 in 3 reports involved households with one or more children living in the home. In the vast majority (96.7 percent) of these households, a child was in the home when the incident occurred. A witness other than the victim or a child was present in about a third of the reports. There was a no-contact provision or active restraining against the suspect in nearly a fifth of the reports.

Exhibit 5: Report Characteristics

Characteristic	Percentage of Reports
Reporter identity	(n=1,715)
Victim	62.6
Family member	7.4
Neighbor	10.8
Other	19.2
Children were living in the home	(n=1,785)
Yes	38.5
No	61.5
Children witnessed the incident ^a	(n=688)
Yes	96.7
No	3.3
Other witnesses were present	(n=1,785)
Yes	38.2
No	61.8
Active restraining order	(n=1,785)
Yes	16.9
No	83.1

^a Estimates are based only on reports with children living in the home.

Law enforcement outcomes

The investigating officer issued one or more companion summons in a fifth of the reports. This finding indicates that in about 1 in 5 reports of domestic violence the investigating officer thought a related crime had been committed by someone other than the suspect. It is unclear from the data how many of these companion summons were issued to the victim and therefore reflect situations in which the officer thought both parties were abusive. The officer placed items into evidence in about a fifth of the reports and a suspect was arrested or an arrest warrant was issued in about 8 of 10 reports. Almost all of the suspects were ordered to appear in the county court, while only a negligible number was ordered to appear in the juvenile court (see exhibit 6). These findings are expected since the vast majority of suspects were 18 years of age or older at the time of the report.

Exhibit 6: Law Enforcement Outcomes

Outcome	Percentage of Reports
Officer issued companion summons	(n=1,785)
Yes	20.4
No	79.6
Officer placed items in evidence	(n=1,758)
Yes	20.2
No	78.9
Most serious charge	(n=1,770)
Misdemeanor	91.4
Felony	8.6
Suspect was arrested	(n=1,785)
Yes	85.2 ^a
No	14.8
Type of court to which suspect was ordered	(n=1,785)
County court	98.8
Juvenile court	1.2

^a Estimate includes reports with outstanding arrest warrants.

The vast majority of suspects were charged with a misdemeanor rather than a felony offense (see exhibit 6). The specific types of charges ranged widely, from attempted murder to criminal mischief (see exhibit 7). The most frequently charged offense was harassment, followed by aggravated or simple assault, violation of a restraining order, criminal mischief, and menacing. Only a negligible number of reports resulted in charges of attempted murder, kidnaping, abduction, robbery, arson, burglary, breaking and entry, theft, impersonation, stolen property, illegal use of drugs or narcotics, rape, incest, sexual assault, illegal use of weapons, disorderly conduct, trespass, child abuse, bail bond violation, or stalking.

Exhibit 7: Specific Charges Made by the Investigating Officer (n=1,785)

Charge	Number of Reports	Percentage of Reports
Attempted murder	3	___ ^a
Kidnapping/abduction	29	1.6
Robbery	2	___ ^a
Aggravated/simple assault	710	39.8
Arson	1	___ ^a
Burglary/breaking and entering	25	1.4
Theft/larceny	5	0.3
Impersonation	4	___ ^a
Stolen property	1	___ ^a
Drugs/narcotics	4	___ ^a
Rape/statutory rape/incest/sexual assault	11	0.6
Weapons	5	0.3
Disorderly conduct	1	___ ^a
Trespass	11	0.6
Child abuse	1	___ ^a
Bail bond violation	33	1.8
Harassment	1,214	68.0
Stalking	1	___ ^a
Violation of restraining order	219	12.3
Contempt of court	1	___ ^a
Criminal mischief	128	7.2
Menacing	89	5.0
All other offenses	31	1.7

^a The number of reports was insufficient to reliably calculate estimates

PREVALENCE OF STALKING IN CSPD DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CRIME REPORTS

Of the 1,785 domestic violence crime reports included in the sample, only 1 resulted in the police officer charging the suspect with stalking (see exhibit 7). Based on this evidence, one might conclude that incidents of domestic violence that are reported to the CSPD almost never involve stalking. However, this conclusion contradicts findings from previous studies that have documented a strong link between stalking and other forms of lethal and nonlethal violence in intimate relationships.¹⁷

To more accurately estimate the prevalence of stalking in domestic violence crime reports generated by the CSPD, the authors examined the frequency with which the victim and/or officer stated in the narrative section of the crime report that the suspect had stalked the victim or had engaged in stalking-like behaviors. It should be noted that these statements were made spontaneously by the victim and/or police officer and were not in response to direct questions included in the CSPD DVSC form. Thus, a stalking prevalence estimate based on these narrative accounts probably underestimates the true amount of stalking that occurs in the context of domestic violence crime reports made to the CSPD.

Of the 1,785 domestic violence crime reports included in the sample, 1,731 (97 percent) had a victim narrative, a police narrative, or both, and therefore could be used to estimate the prevalence of stalking in domestic violence crime reports.¹⁸ In 285 (16.5 percent) of these reports, either the victim or the police officer mentioned in their respective narratives that the suspect had stalked the victim or had engaged in stalking like behaviors (see exhibit 8). Thus, 1 in 6 domestic violence crime reports that were made to the CSPD during the study time period contained allegations in the victim and/or officer narrative that the suspect had stalked the victim. These findings provide further evidence of the link between stalking and violence in intimate relationships. Because only 1 of these reports resulted in the suspect being charged with stalking, they also show that stalking prevalence estimates that are based on formal charges made by police officers during the

investigation of a domestic violence crime report substantially underestimate the true amount of stalking that occurs in cases of domestic violence that are reported to the police.

Exhibit 8: Prevalence of Stalking in Domestic Violence Crime Reports

	Percentage of Reports ^a (n=1,731)
Stalking was mentioned in narrative	
Mentioned	16.5
Not mentioned	83.5

^a Estimates are based only on reports with a victim and/or officer narrative.

It is noteworthy that in most of the domestic violence crime reports that were determined to have stalking allegations there was no mention of the word stalking in either the victim narrative or the police narrative. Of the 285 reports that were determined to have stalking allegations, only 14 (2.9 percent) contained the word stalking in the victim narrative, while 21 (7.4 percent) contained the word stalking in the officer narrative. These findings suggest that many domestic violence victims who have been stalked by their intimate partners do not self-identify as stalking victims during the initial stages of the police investigative process. Similarly, many police officers do not label intimate partner stalking cases as stalking cases during the initial stages of the investigative process. Further research is needed to understand why intimate partner stalking victims who come to the attention of law enforcement tend not to self-identify as stalking victims and to determine when and under what circumstances these victims come to perceive of themselves as stalking victims and use language that reflects such a perception. Research is also needed to understand the processes by which law enforcement officers identify and label intimate partner stalking cases as stalking cases.

PREVALENCE OF STALKING BY VICTIM AND SUSPECT CHARACTERISTICS

Previous studies have examined the relationship between stalking prevalence and socio-demographic characteristics of the victim and perpetrator. Using a definition of stalking that requires victims to

feel a high level of fear, the NVAW Survey found that women were four times more likely than men to be stalked at some time in their life and that over half (52 percent) of all stalking victims identified by the survey were 18-29 years of age when they were first stalked.¹⁹ The NVAW Survey also found that female stalking victims were significantly more likely than male stalking victims to be stalked by a current or former intimate partner (59 versus 30 percent).²⁰

In this study, a series of bivariate analyses were conducted to determine whether the prevalence of stalking allegations in CSPD domestic violence crime reports varied significantly by select victim and suspect characteristics. The specific characteristics included in the analyses were: victim gender (male vs. female); victim age (30 and under vs. over 30); victim race (White vs. non-White); victim employment status (employed vs. unemployed); suspect gender (male vs. female); suspect age (30 and under vs. over 30); suspect race (White vs. non-White); suspect employment status (employed vs. unemployed); victim-suspect relationship (married vs. separated or divorced vs. living together vs. dating but not living together vs. former dates or cohabitants); and victim-suspect sexual orientation (same-sex vs. opposite-sex).

Results of the analyses show that CSPD domestic violence crime reports involving female victims were significantly more likely to contain stalking allegations than were crime reports involving male victims (18.3 versus 10.5 percent) (see exhibit 9). In comparison, domestic violence crime reports involving male suspects were significantly more likely to contain stalking allegations than were crime reports involving female suspects (18.3 versus 10.3 percent) (see exhibit 10).

Exhibit 9: Prevalence of Stalking by Victim Gender, Age, Race, and Employment Status

	Percentage of Reports							
	Victim Gender*		Victim Age		Victim Race		Victim Employment Status*	
	Male (n=400)	Female (n=1,327)	≤30 (n=869)	31+ (n=1,834)	White (n=1,082)	Non-White (n=628)	Employed (n=1,034)	Unemployed (n=399)
Victim was:								
Stalked	10.5	18.3	16.6	16.4	18.1	13.5	18.7	13.8
Not stalked	89.5	81.7	83.4	83.6	81.9	86.5	81.3	86.2

* Differences between reports with male/female and employed/unemployed victims are statistically significant: χ^2 , p-value \leq .05.

Exhibit 10: Prevalence of Stalking by Suspect Gender, Age, Race, and Employment Status

	Percentage of Reports							
	Suspect Gender*		Suspect Age		Suspect Race		Suspect Employment Status*	
	Male (n=1,096)	Female (n=389)	≤30 (n=836)	31+ (n=889)	White (n=799)	Non-White (n=640)	Employed (n=1,142)	Unemployed (n=392)
Victim was:								
Stalked	18.3	10.3	15.1	17.9	17.1	15.7	15.8	17.9
Not stalked	81.7	89.7	84.9	82.1	82.9	84.3	84.2	82.1

* Differences between reports with male/female and employed/unemployed victims are statistically significant: χ^2 , p-value \leq .05.

Results of the analyses also show that domestic violence crime reports involving ex-intimates were significantly more likely to contain stalking allegations than were domestic violence crime reports involving current intimates (see Exhibit 11). Indeed, nearly half (47.4 percent) of the domestic violence crime reports containing stalking allegations involved victims and suspects who were former dates, boyfriends, girlfriends, or cohabitants, and about a third (32.7 percent) of such reports

involved victims and suspects who were separated or divorced. In comparison, 19.7 percent of the victims and suspects who were dating but not living together, 9.6 percent of the victims and suspects who were married, and 6.7 percent of the victims and suspects who were living together contained stalking allegations.

Exhibit 11: Prevalence of Stalking by Victim-Suspect Relationship

	Percentage of Reports				
	Married (n=542)	Separated/ Divorced* (n=226)	Living Together (n=536)	Dating, Not Living Together* (n=186)	Former Dates/ Cohabitants (n=137)
Stalked	9.6	32.7	6.7	19.7	47.4
Not stalked	90.4	67.3	93.3	80.1	52.6

* Differences between separated/divorced, dating, and former dates/cohabitants and all other groups, respectively, are statistically significant: Tukey's-B, $p \leq .001$.

Results of the bivariate analyses show that crime reports involving victims who were employed at the time of the incident contained significantly more stalking allegations (see exhibit 9). However, results of the analyses showed no relationship between stalking prevalence and the victim's age or race (see Exhibit 9). The analyses also reveal no relationship between stalking prevalence and the suspect's age, race, or employment status (see Exhibit 10). Finally, no relationship was found between stalking prevalence and whether the victim and suspect were in a same-sex or opposite-sex relationship (see exhibit 12).

Exhibit 12: Prevalence of Stalking by Sexual Orientation of the Victim and Suspect

	Percentage of Reports	
	Same-Sex Intimates (n=56)	Opposite-Sex Intimates (n=1,670)
Victim was:		
Stalked	21.4	16.3
Not stalked	78.6	83.7

STALKING RISK FACTORS

To better determine risk factors associated with stalking allegations in domestic violence crime reports, several independent variables representing characteristics of the victim and suspect were regressed against the dependent variable, *the crime report contained stalking allegations*. Nine independent variables were included in the analysis: whether the victim was female; whether the victim was 30 years of age or less; whether the victim was white; whether the victim was employed; whether the suspect was over 30 years of age; whether the suspect was White; whether the suspect was unemployed; whether the victim and suspect were former intimates; and whether the victim and suspect were same-sex. The independent variable *whether the suspect was male* was removed from the analysis because it was highly correlated with the variable *whether the victim was female*.

The results of the logistic regression reveal that CSPD domestic violence crime reports were significantly more likely to contain stalking allegations if the victim was a woman and if the victim and suspect were former intimates (see exhibit 13). These findings support previous research that shows women are the primary victims of intimate partner stalking, while men are the primary perpetrators of intimate partner stalking.²¹ The variable that was most likely to increase the likelihood that a crime report would contain stalking allegations was whether the victim and suspect were former intimates. In fact, as the odds ratio (Exp (b) = 5.2083) indicates, crime reports involving former intimates were about five times more likely to contain stalking allegations than were crime reports involving current intimates even when other variables were controlled. This

finding supports the theory that when women are stalked by an intimate partner the stalking typically occurs after the women attempt to leave the relationship.²²

The following variables did not predict whether a crime report would contain stalking allegations: whether the victim was 30 years of age or less; whether the victim was white; whether the victim was employed; whether the suspect was over 30 years of age; whether the suspect was White; whether the suspect was employed; and whether the victim and suspect were a same-sex couple.

Exhibit 13: Logistic Regression Analysis Predicting the Likelihood that the Crime Report Contained Allegations of Stalking

Independent Variable	B	S.E.	P-value	Exp(b)
Victim was female	.5634	.2210	.0108 *	1.7566
Victim was ≤ 30	-.0630	.2108	.7650	.9389
Victim was white	.2330	.2159	.2805	1.2624
Victim was employed	.2358	.1929	.2215	1.2659
Suspect was 31+	.2058	.2132	.3344	1.2285
Suspect was white	-.0371	.2038	.8855	.9636
Suspect was unemployed	.1743	.1885	.3550	1.1905
Victim and suspect were former intimates	1.6503	.1682	.0000 *	5.2083
Victim and suspect were the same sex	-.0577	.4369	.8949	.9439
Constant	-3.0252	.3132	.000	

Model $\chi^2 = 114.341$; $df = 9$; $p\text{-value} \leq .0000$; $n=1,217$

* Coefficient is significant: $p\text{-value} \leq .05$.

Note: Several statistics are presented in Exhibit 13. The model chi-square statistic (χ^2) provides an indication of the overall fit of the data to the model. A significant chi-square indicates that the variables as a group contribute significantly to the dependent variable (crime report contains stalking allegations). In addition, the exhibit reports the logistic coefficients (B) and their standard errors (S.E). The logistic coefficient can be interpreted as the change associated with a unit change in the explanatory variable when all other variables in the model are held constant. The regression coefficients can be more easily understood if quoted as odds ratio. The odds ratio (Exp (b)) provides the ratio of the odds of the p (the probability of an event happening) which is associated with a unit change in the explanatory variables (x) whilst all other variables are held constant. For example, an odds ratio of 1 indicates that changes in the explanatory variable do not lead to changes in the odds of p; a ratio of less than 1 indicates that the odds of p decreases as x increases; and a ratio of greater than 1 indicates that the odds of p increase as x increases. Variables are considered significant if they have a p-value of $\leq .05$.

COMPARISON OF CRIME REPORTS WITH AND WITHOUT STALKING ALLEGATIONS

A series of bivariate analyses were conducted to determine what, if any, characteristics of the incident or investigation differentiated CSPD domestic violence crime reports that contained stalking allegations from those that contained no stalking allegations. Results of the analyses show that crime reports with stalking allegations were significantly less likely to involve physical abuse, victim injury, or victims and suspects who were using alcohol at the time of the incident (see exhibit 14). In addition, domestic violence crime reports with stalking allegations were significantly less likely to involve victims who were emotionally distraught at the time of the initial interview. According to descriptions of the victim's emotional state that were provided by the investigating officer, victims who alleged stalking tended to be calmer, less hysterical, less withdrawn, and less likely to be crying during the initial investigation than were victims who did not allege stalking (see exhibit 14). These findings are important because they suggest that domestic violence crime reports with stalking allegations present seemingly less serious conditions to the investigating officer than do domestic violence crime reports with no stalking allegations, and that victims in these cases appear less desperate. As a result, investigating officers may underestimate the potential for violence that surrounds cases of intimate partner stalking and the very real safety needs of intimate partner stalking victims.

Exhibit 14: Characteristics of Crime Reports With and Without Stalking

Characteristic	Percentage of Reports	
	With Stalking	Without Stalking
Victim was physically assaulted*	(n=285)	(n=1,446)
Yes	30.5	84.1
No	69.5	15.9
Weapons were used*	(n=285)	(n=1,446)
Yes	— ^a	1.7
No	99.3	98.3

Exhibit 14: Characteristics of Crime Reports With and Without Stalking

Victim was injured/in pain*	(n=276)	(n=1,405)
Yes	19.2	59.0
No	80.8	41.0
Suspect was using drugs	(n=285)	(n=1,446)
Yes	3.5	2.4
No	96.5	97.6
Suspect was using alcohol*	(n=285)	(n=1,446)
Yes	21.1	38.0
No	78.9	62.0
Victim was using drugs	(n=285)	(n=1,446)
Yes	— ^a	0.9
No	98.9	99.1
Victim was using alcohol*	(n=285)	(n=1,446)
Yes	11.9	32.7
No	88.1	67.3
Victim's emotional state	(n=285)	(n=1,446)
Calm*	58.9	52.5
Hysterical*	2.1	5.4
Angry	15.1	17.0
Withdrawn*	4.2	7.5
Apologetic	— ^a	5.3
Crying*	19.3	32.0
Yelling	— ^a	4.0
Belligerent	— ^a	1.9
Combative	— ^a	1.3
Caller identity*	(n=279)	(n=1,386)
Victim	84.9	59.2
Other	15.1	40.8

Exhibit 14: Characteristics of Crime Reports With and Without Stalking

Victim signed release form*	(n=285)	(n=1,446)
Yes	56.8	58.5
No	43.2	41.5
Victim signed request to be notified*	(n=285)	(n=1,446)
Yes	64.6	57.5
No	35.4	42.5
Children were living in the home*	(n=285)	(n=1,446)
Yes	30.9	40.5
No	69.1	59.5
Other witnesses were present*	(n=285)	(n=1,446)
Yes	46.3	36.8
No	53.7	63.2
Active restraining order*	(n=285)	(n=1,446)
Yes	36.5	13.0
No	63.5	87.0

* Differences between reports with and without stalking are statistically significant: χ^2 , p-value \leq .05.

A comparison of domestic violence crime reports with and without stalking allegations also showed that reports with stalking allegations were significantly more likely to have been made by the victim rather than some other person (see exhibit 15). This finding supports an anecdotal survey of criminal justice practitioners that found victims are the principal source of information and evidence that stalking is occurring, particularly at the earliest stages of case development.²³ It also suggests that police should question victims about possible stalking victimization and recognize them as valuable sources of information. Reports with stalking allegations were also nearly three times more likely to involve suspects who had a no-contact or restraining order in effect against them. In addition, they were significantly more likely to involve victims who signed a form requesting notification of further action on the case as well as victims who signed a form releasing information they provided to investigators. These findings suggest that victims of domestic violence who have been stalked may

be more eager to see their perpetrator prosecuted than victims of domestic violence who have not been stalked.

LAW ENFORCEMENT OUTCOMES IN CRIME REPORTS WITH AND WITHOUT STALKING

A comparison of law enforcement outcomes in CSPD domestic violence crime reports with and without stalking allegations revealed that police officers were significantly less likely to issue a companion summons if the report contained stalking allegations (see exhibit 15). Without more information this finding is difficult to explain. It is possible that police officers issued fewer companion summons because domestic violence crime reports with stalking allegations were less likely to involve victims and suspects who were mutually abusive.

Exhibit 15: Law Enforcement Outcomes in Crime Reports With and Without Stalking

Outcome	Percentage of Reports	
	With Stalking	Without Stalking
Officer issued companion summons*	(n=285)	(n=1,446)
Yes	13.3	21.5
No	86.7	78.5
Officer placed items in evidence	(n=285)	(n=1,446)
Yes	17.9	20.7
No	82.1	79.3
Most serious charge	(n=283)	(n=1,434)
Misdemeanor	89.8	92.7
Felony	10.2	7.3
Suspect was arrested **	(n=285)	(n=1,446)
Yes	81.1	86.3
No	18.9	13.7

^a Estimates include reports with outstanding warrants.

* Differences between reports with and without staking are statistically significant: χ^2 , p-value \leq .05.

The study found that police officers were significantly less likely to make an arrest or issue an arrest warrant if the domestic violence crime report contained stalking allegations. Again this finding is difficult to explain without additional information. It is possible that CSPD police officers were reluctant to arrest suspects in reports with stalking allegations because the presenting conditions were less serious – i.e., the victim was less likely to have been physically assaulted or injured, the victim was less likely to have been emotionally distraught, the suspect was less likely to have been drinking.

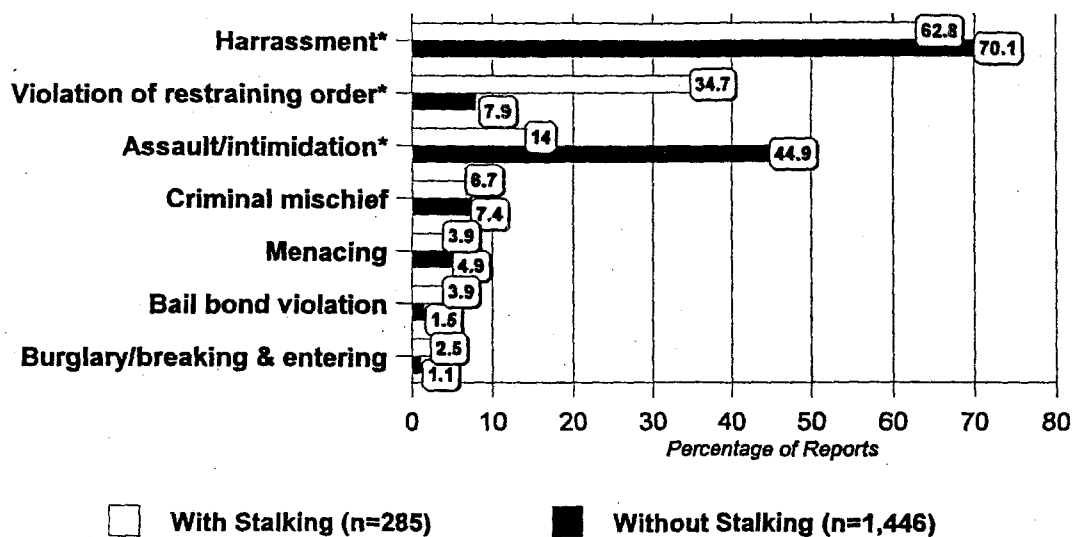
The vast majority of domestic violence crime reports generated by the CSPD resulted in the suspect being charged with a misdemeanor rather than a felony offense regardless of whether the report contained allegations of stalking. Although crime reports containing allegations of stalking were somewhat more likely to result in the suspect being charged with a felony, the difference was not statistically significant. Thus, CSPD domestic violence crime reports that involved allegations of stalking were not treated more severely by law enforcement at the time of the study.

Specific charges filed against domestic violence stalking suspects

Results from the study support findings from a previous anecdotal survey of criminal justice practitioners that was commissioned by the Office of Justice Programs which found that stalkers continue to be charged and sentenced under harassment, intimidation, or other related laws instead of under a State's antistalking statute.²⁴ Similarly, the present study found that only 1 of the suspects who were alleged to have stalked their victim had stalking charges made against him by the investigating officer. Instead, most of these suspects were charged with harassment and violation of a restraining order (see exhibit 16).

As Exhibit 16 shows, the specific types of charges police officers filed against suspects varied significantly in crime reports with and without stalking allegations. Specifically, crime reports with stalking allegations were significantly more likely to result in violation of a restraining order charges and they were significantly less likely to result in assault or intimidation charges. These findings are expected because crime reports with stalking allegations were significantly more likely to have active restraining orders and they were significantly less likely to involve physical abuse or injury to the victim.

Exhibit 16: Types of Charges Filed in Reports With and Without Stalking Allegations



* Differences between reports with stalking and without stalking allegations are statistically significant: χ^2 , p-value $\leq .05$.

Somewhat surprising is the finding that suspects who were accused of stalking were significantly less likely to have been charged with harassment than were suspects who were not accused of stalking. Anecdotal evidence from interviews with key justice system practitioners suggests that harassment is a common charge filed against stalkers.²⁵ Findings from this study indicate that harassment charges are used less frequently in domestic violence crime reports that involve stalking perhaps because so many of the suspects in these cases are in violation of a restraining order. Clearly more research is needed to determine how police officers arrive at decisions to file specific charges against domestic violence suspects who have stalked their victims.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Because the study is based on information from only one police department, the results cannot be extrapolated to police departments nationally. Nonetheless, results from the study provide much needed empirical data on the prevalence of stalking in domestic violence crime reports, risk factors

associated with stalking in intimate relationships, and police responses to reports of intimate partner stalking.

The study provides further evidence of the link between stalking and violence in intimate relationships. One in 6 (16.5 percent) of the domestic violence crime reports initiated by the CSPD during the study time period contained evidence in the victim and/or police narrative that the suspect stalked the victim. Because this estimate represents stalking allegations that were made spontaneously by the victim and/or police officer and were not in response to any systematic questioning about stalking victimization by investigating officers, it probably underestimates the true amount of intimate partner stalking that occurred in the context of domestic violence crime reports initiated by the CSPD. To achieve better understanding of the prevalence of stalking in domestic violence crime reports, police departments should train officers to ask questions about possible stalking victimization when investigating domestic violence crime reports.

The study confirms previous reports that stalking victims are primarily women.²⁶ Results of a logistic regression show that CSPD domestic violence crime reports involving female victims were significantly more likely to contain allegations that the suspect stalked the victim even when the effects of other socio-demographic variables were controlled. Given this finding, research and intervention strategies should focus on stalking perpetrated against women by male intimates. Results of a logistic regression also show that the variable most likely to predict that a CSPD domestic violence crime report contained stalking allegations was whether the suspect was a former rather than a current intimate partner. Given these findings, police officers should be made aware that domestic violence crime reports involving suspects and victims who are former intimates pose the highest risk for stalking.

The study produced clear evidence that domestic violence crime reports with stalking allegations differ significantly from domestic violence crime reports without stalking allegations with respect to reporter identity, characteristics of the incident, and victim demeanor. Domestic violence victims who were stalked by their partners were significantly more likely to make the report to the police. This finding supports anecdotal evidence from justice system practitioners that stalking victims are

the most important source of information during the initial stages of the investigation of a stalking case.²⁷ Domestic violence victims who were stalked by their partners were also less likely to have been physically assaulted or injured by the suspect. They were also less likely to have been drinking alcohol at the time of the incident or to have been emotionally distraught (e.g., crying, yelling, angry, withdrawn) at the time of the initial interview. These findings suggest that intimate partner stalking cases present seemingly less serious conditions than domestic violence cases without stalking to investigating officers, who may therefore underestimate the potential risks posed by intimate partner stalkers. It is therefore imperative that police officers receive comprehensive training on the link between stalking and violence in intimate relationships and the safety needs of victims.

The study confirms previous anecdotal evidence that stalkers tend to be charged and sentenced under harassment and related charges rather than under a State's antistalking statute.²⁸ Only 1 of the 285 CSPD domestic violence crime reports that contained stalking allegations resulted in the police officer charging the suspect with stalking. Instead CSPD police officers tended to charge suspects who were alleged to have stalked their victim with harassment and violation of a restraining order.

There are many possible reasons why CSPD police officers failed to charge intimate partner stalkers with the crime of stalking. The Colorado antistalking statute was in a state of legal flux at the time of the study. CSPD investigating officers may have been aware of this and may have been reluctant to charge suspects under a statute that was in the process of being amended and whose constitutionality was in question. Lack of familiarity or confusion about the law also may have impeded CSPD investigating officers from charging suspects with stalking. As police officers become more familiar with the stalking statute and receive training about when to apply it, they may use it more frequently. In addition, the credible threat requirement in the old statute may have impeded CSPD officers from charging suspects with stalking. The amended Colorado antistalking statute does not require stalkers to make a credible threat against the victim and according to at least one CSPD official, it is much easier to prosecute stalking cases since the law was amended in July 1998.²⁹ Finally, CSPD officers may have charged intimate partner stalkers with violation of a restraining order rather than stalking because they wanted to intervene in the case at the earliest possible opportunity. Stalking cases are very time-consuming to put together. In contrast,

documenting a violation of a restraining order is easier and less time-consuming. However, these explanations for why CSPD police officers failed to charge most stalkers with the crime of stalking are purely conjecture. Research of a more qualitative nature is needed to determine how and under what circumstances police officers and other criminal justice practitioners come to define and label domestic violence crime reports with stalking allegations as stalking cases. Research also is needed to determine how representative the findings from this study are of police departments nationally.

ENDNOTES

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3. *Ibid.*
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7. *Ibid.*
8. Felder, R. and B. Victor, *Getting Away with Murder: Weapons for the War Against Domestic Violence*, New York: Touchstone, 1997; Jacobson, Neil and John M. Gottman, *When Men Batter Women: New Insights Into Ending Abusive Relationships*, New York: Simon and Schuster, 1998; McFarlane et al, *supra*, note 6; Schaum and Parrish, *supra*, note 4; Walker, Lenore and J. Reid Melloy, "Stalking and Domestic Violence," in J. R. Reid Meloy (ed) *The Psychology of Stalking: Clinical and Forensic Perspectives*, *supra*, note 1: 139-160.
9. Violence Against Women Grants Office, *Stalking and Domestic Violence: The Third Annual Report to Congress under the Violence Against Women Act*, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, July 1998, NCJ 172204.
10. In 1990, California passed the Nation's first antistalking law; two years later, 27 other States had passed similar legislation; and by 1995, all States and the District of Columbia had passed new laws or amended existing laws to proscribe stalking. See Hunzeker, Donna, "Stalking Laws," *State Legislative Report*, Denver, Colorado: National Conference of State Legislatures, 17 (19): 1-6, October 1992; National Institute of Justice, *Domestic Violence, Stalking, and Antistalking Legislation: An Annual Report to Congress under the Violence Against Women Act*, Research Report, Washington D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, April 1996, NCJ 160943.
11. Violence Against Women Grants Office, *supra*, note 9.

12. DVERT is a nationally recognized domestic violence prevention program that provides a multi-disciplinary system response to cases of domestic violence that have a high risk for lethality. The DVERT primary case management team is comprised of local law enforcement officials and detectives, representatives from the District Attorney's Office, and representatives from The Center for Prevention of Domestic Violence. The goal of DVERT is to provide seamless, systematic community response to domestic violence through a multi-disciplinary collaboration focusing on pro arrest policies and procedures, case investigation and prosecution, and implementation of innovative forms of outreach, advocacy, and services to victims.

13. National Criminal Justice Association, *Project to Develop a Model Anti-Stalking Code for States*, Research Report, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, October 1993, NCJ 144477.

14. The definition of stalking used in the Colorado antistalking statute is provided by Diana May from the El Paso County Deputy District Attorney's Office. See Hethcock, Bill, "Going After Stalkers: Tougher Approach Gets Credit for Rise in Filings," *The Gazette News*, November 3, 1999.

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16. Menard, Scot, *Applied Logistic Regression Analysis*, Sage University Paper Series on Quantitative Applications in the Social Sciences, 07-106, Thousand Oaks, California: Sage Publications, 1995.

17. McFarlane et al, *supra*, note 6; Meloy, *supra*, note 1; Moracco, et al., *supra*, note 5; Shaum and Parrish, *supra*, note 4; Tjaden and Thoennes, *supra*, note 2.

18. It is unclear why some CSPD DVSC forms were missing a victim and/or police narrative. Presumably victims and police officers failed to complete their respective narratives for a variety of reasons. Some victims may not have been able to read or write; others may have been too emotionally distraught or in too much physical pain to fill out a narrative; still others may not have been willing to cooperative with the investigation. With respect to officers, some may have had too little time to complete the narrative; others may have had no additional information to include in the narrative; and still others may have simply overlooked the narrative section of the DVSC form.

19. Tjaden and Thoennes, *supra*, note 2.

20. *Ibid.*

21. *Ibid.*

22. National Institute of Justice, *supra*, note 10.

23. Violence Against Women Grants Office, *Domestic Violence and Stalking: The Second Annual Report to Congress under the Violence Against Women Act*, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, July 1997.

24. Violence Against Women Grants Office, *supra*, note 9.
25. *Ibid.*
26. Tjaden and Thoennes, *supra*, note 2.
27. Violence Against Women's Grants Office, *supra*, note 23.
28. Violence Against Women's Grants Office, *supra*, note 9.
29. Hethcock, *supra*, note 14.

STALKING DEFINITION EXPANSIONS
10/01/99

A FEW ITEMS ON THE DATABASE NEED TO BE RE-CHECKED. THOSE ARE LISTED BELOW. IN ADDITION, THE LAST PAGES SHOW THE LIST OF NEW VARIABLES ALONG WITH THE MORE DETAILED VARIABLE DEFINITION.

ITEMS TO BE ADDRESSED

S_DRUGS
S_ALCOH
V_DRUGS
V_ALCOHOL

Mark these if they are marked on the s/c form or in the narrative.

CHILDREN
C_AGE1 TO C_AGE6

Many of the cases list a certain number of children, but they do not have all the children's ages listed. Please re-verify the number with the number we have ages on.

****ALSO, this variable has changed in order. C_AGE1 should now refer to the youngest child, C_AGE2 as the 2nd youngest child, etc. For Case Number 216 and 433, more than 6 children are listed. If we have ages For them, you need to list the 6 youngest beginning with the youngest child as C_AGE1.**

The following 8 variables were initially located within the s/c form. Please make sure they are marked if they are checked on the s/c form or in the narrative. ****For these 8 variables, do not put them under BVTHRT or V_HARM**

THROWING
PUSHING
SHOVGRAB
SLAPPING
KICKING
BITING
HITTING
CHOKING

Include "poking, scratching/gouging" as **PUSHING**

Include restraining hands and other physical restraints as **SHOVGRAB** (also pulling hair)

Punching

Include "attempts to drown" as **CHOKING**, Suffocating,

MEDICAL

The labels and options changed for original database. Please re-do this variable.

DONEBFR
MTHS_WKS

There are several cases the 'DONEBFR' is marked "YES," but we do not have the "when." Please re-verify on the form or in the narrative whether we have this information. If "DONEBFR" is marked "YES" but there is no date/time frame, then use the code "0000" in the MTHS_WKS variable or "1111" for "over length of time."

Re-verify that the correct coding is in place for the following 5 variables. These will be mentioned in the narratives – **THESE ARE REPEATED ACTIONS.**

V_FOLLOW/O_FOLLOW

****We are expanding the definition to include "surveillance, spying, showing up unexpectedly at victim's house/workplace or other places victim frequents, and just hanging out around where the victim is (if unwanted by victim)."**

V_PHONE/O_PHONE

Repeated threatening phone calls should be coded as both **V_PHONE** and **BVTHRT** since it is repeated phone calls and they contain verbal threats. **PAGERS**

V_LETTER/O_LETTER
V_FAXES/O_FAXES
V_CONFRT/O_CONFRT

E-MAILS

Double check this variable is it is marked. Should only be for **face-to-face repeated personal confrontation/repeated attempts to engage with victim.**

LISTED BELOW ARE THE NEW S&C VARIABLES:

VBTHRT_V VICT: VERBAL OR WRITTEN THREAT [A statement that the suspect made a direct verbal or written threat to the victim or to someone close to the victim—in the victim’s narrative. * This variable should only include threats of physical harm or injury to the victim or someone close to the victim – NOT psychological abuse (see V-VERBAL for that) . (This includes verbal/written threats made to the victim that the perp intended to harm the victim or someone close to the victim. This also includes verbal/written threats made directly to other people with whom the victim has a relationship (anyone close to the victim – family friend, cohabitant). Code “yes” if someone close to the victim is threatened, even if the perp does not express this threat to the victim)].

- 1 NO/NOT MENTIONED
- 2 YES
- 3 DON'T KNOW (NO NARRATIVE/CAN'T READ)

BVTHRT_V VICT: THREATENING BEHAVIOR (NON-VERBAL/NON-WRITTEN) [The suspect engaged in threatening behavior that did not involve a direct verbal or written threat – based on the victim’s narrative. Also code “yes” if victim says she felt threatened or extremely fearful. (An example of threatening behavior would be stringing up a child’s doll in a noose and leaving it hanging in the yard, driving off with victim’s hands/head in the car, Glaring/Staring if made victim very fearful or feel very threatened, etc.) (**If threat deals with property or pets, use appropriate variables.)]

- 1 NO/NOT MENTIONED
- 2 YES
- 3 DON'T KNOW (NO NARRATIVE/CAN'T READ)

V_HARM VICT NARR-THOUGHT SOMEONE WOULD BE HURT/KILLED [Victim’s narrative mentioned she/he thought she/he or someone close would be seriously harmed or hurt or killed. Code “yes” if victim feared this, regardless of whether or not there was an expressed or implied threat to this effect. Also, Glaring/Staring if victim felt she or someone close would be seriously harmed, hurt, or killed.]

- 1 NO/NOT MENTIONED
- 2 YES
- 3 DON'T KNOW (NO NARRATIVE/CAN'T READ)

V_VERBAL VICT NARR-VERBALLY ABUSED [Victim’s narrative mentioned suspect verbally abused her/him, called her/him names, put her/him down. Also include yelling/screaming at victim regardless of content and verbal Psychological Abuse which would also include threats to take the children away, threats to commit suicide if the victim leaves, threats to deport her, threats to leave/divorce her, threats to turn her into the authorities.]

- 1 NO/NOT MENTIONED
- 2 YES
- 3 DON'T KNOW (NO NARRATIVE/CAN'T READ)

VACC_PPL VICT: VICTIM DENIED ACCESS TO PEOPLE/SERVICES [According to victim’s statement, perp denied victim access to people and services (including: family, friends, other people, doctor/medical attention, 911, and other phone usage). (Time period during which this occurred does not matter to us. If it occurred, code “yes”.)]

- 1 NO/NOT MENTIONED
- 2 YES
- 3 DON'T KNOW (NO NARRATIVE/CAN'T READ)

VACC_IMP VICT: IMPRISONMENT/IMPOSING PHYSICAL ISOLATION [According to victim’s statement, imprisonment/imposing physical isolation for any period of time. Also includes preventing access to escape (for example, during a domestic violence incident). Imposing social isolation on the victim. This also includes not allowing her to leave the house (e.g., blocked door); denied access to transportation (e.g., took car keys); denied access to public places, unescorted. (Time period during which this occurred does not matter to us. If it occurred, code “yes”.)]

- 1 NO/NOT MENTIONED
- 2 YES
- 3 DON'T KNOW (NO NARRATIVE/CAN'T READ)

V_MONEY VICT NARR-VICTIM DENIED ACCESS TO INCOME [Victim's narrative mentioned suspect denied her/him access to family income.]

- 1 NO/NOT MENTIONED
- 2 YES
- 3 DON'T KNOW (NO NARRATIVE/CAN'T READ)

V_WHERE VICT NARR-SUSPECT WANTS TO KNOW WHERE VICTIM IS ALWAYS [Victim's narrative mentioned suspect wanted to know where she/he was at all times or much/most of the time.]

- 1 NO/NOT MENTIONED
- 2 YES
- 3 DON'T KNOW (NO NARRATIVE/CAN'T READ)

V_PROP VICT NARR-SUSPECT DESTROYED PROPERTY [Victim's narrative mentioned suspect destroyed property, smashed things. (Also includes punching/kicking walls, doors, etc.; breaking dishes, furniture, etc.; stabbing the washing machine, breaking items however close to her.)]

- 1 NO/NOT MENTIONED
- 2 YES
- 3 DON'T KNOW (NO NARRATIVE/CAN'T READ)

V_PET VICT NARR-SUSPECT KILLED/INJURED PET [Victim's narrative mentioned suspect killed/injured or threatened to kill/injure pet.]

- 1 NO/NOT MENTIONED
- 2 YES
- 3 DON'T KNOW (NO NARRATIVE/CAN'T READ)

ABAND VICT NARR: ABANDONMENT [Abandonment—victim mentioned suspect locked her out of the house or car, left her at a public place, dumped her on the street.] (**If victim was bodily thrown out in a violent way that would be coded as both an assault of whatever sort and as Abandonment.)]

- 1 NO/NOT MENTIONED
- 2 YES
- 3 DON'T KNOW (NO NARRATIVE/CAN'T READ)

V_SEX_AS VICT NARR: SEXUAL ASSAULT [Any attempted or completed sexual assault—oral, anal, vaginal—coerced through force or threats or through incapacitation (i.e., victim drunk, drugged, or disabled.) by a penis, finger(s) or other objects (i.e. forcing the use of objects during sex.)]

- 1 NO/NOT MENTIONED
- 2 YES
- 3 DON'T KNOW (NO NARRATIVE/CAN'T READ)

V_SEXOTH VICT NARR: OTHER SEXUAL VICTIMIZATION [Victim was sexually victimized by suspect in other forms. This includes non-consensual touching, voyeurism, forced to be in or watch porn, lewd comments.]

- 1 NO/NOT MENTIONED
- 2 YES
- 3 DON'T KNOW (NO NARRATIVE/CAN'T READ)

ON_STALK WORD "STALK/STALKED/STALKING" MENTIONED BY OFFICER

- 1 NO/NOT MENTIONED
- 2 YES
- 3 DON'T KNOW (NO NARRATIVE/CAN'T READ)

VBTHRT_O OFFICER: VERBAL OR WRITTEN THREAT [A statement that the suspect made a direct verbal or written threat to the victim or to someone close to the victim—in the officer's narrative. * This variable should only include threats of physical harm or injury to the victim or someone close to the victim – NOT psychological abuse (see V-VERBAL for that) . This includes verbal /written threats made to the victim that the perp intended to harm the victim or someone close to the victim. This also includes verbal /written threats made directly to other people with whom the victim has a relationship (anyone close to the victim – family friend, cohabitant). Code "yes" if someone close to the victim is threatened, even if the perp does not express this threat to the victim)].

- 1 NO/NOT MENTIONED
- 2 YES
- 3 DON'T KNOW (NO NARRATIVE/CAN'T READ)

BVTHRT_O OFFICER: THREATENING BEHAVIOR (NON-VERBAL/NON-WRITTEN) [The suspect engaged in threatening behavior that did not involve a direct verbal or written threat – based on the officer's narrative. Also code "yes" if victim says she felt threatened or extremely fearful. (An example of threatening behavior would be stringing up a child's doll in a noose and leaving it hanging in the yard, driving off with victim's hands/head in the car, Glaring/Staring if made victim very fearful or feel very threatened, etc.) (**If threat deals with property or pets, use appropriate variables.)]

- 1 NO/NOT MENTIONED
- 2 YES
- 3 DON'T KNOW (NO NARRATIVE/CAN'T READ)

O_HARM OFF NARR-THOUGHT SOMEONE WOULD BE HURT/KILLED [Officer's narrative mentioned she/he thought she/he or someone close would be seriously harmed or hurt or killed. Code "yes" if victim feared this, regardless of whether or not there was an expressed or implied threat to this effect. Also, Glaring/Staring if victim felt she or someone close would be seriously harmed, hurt, or killed.]

- 1 NO/NOT MENTIONED
- 2 YES
- 3 DON'T KNOW (NO NARRATIVE/CAN'T READ)

O_VERBAL OFF NARR-SUSPECT VERBALLY ABUSED [Officer's narrative mentioned suspect verbally abused her/him, called her/him names, put her/him down. Also include yelling/screaming at victim regardless of content and verbal Psychological Abuse which would also include threats to take the children away, threats to commit suicide if the victim leaves, threats to deport her, threats to leave/divorce her, threats to turn her into the authorities.]

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- 2 YES
- 3 DON'T KNOW (NO NARRATIVE/CAN'T READ)

OACC_PPL OFF: VICTIM DENIED ACCESS TO PEOPLE/SERVICES [According to officer's statement, perp denied victim access to people and services (including: family, friends, other people, doctor/medical attention, 911, and other phone usage). (Time period during which this occurred does not matter to us. If it occurred, code "yes".)]

- 1 NO/NOT MENTIONED
- 2 YES
- 3 DON'T KNOW (NO NARRATIVE/CAN'T READ)

OACC_IMP OFF: IMPRISONMENT/IMPOSING PHYSICAL ISOLATION [According to officer's statement, Imprisonment/imposing physical isolation for any period of time. Also includes preventing access to escape (for example, during a domestic violence incident). Imposing social isolation on the victim. This also includes not allowing her to leave the house (e.g., blocked door); denied access to transportation (e.g., took car keys); denied access to public places, unescorted. (Time period during which this occurred does not matter to us. If it occurred, code "yes".)]

- 1 NO/NOT MENTIONED
- 2 YES
- 3 DON'T KNOW (NO NARRATIVE/CAN'T READ)

O_MONEY OFF NARR-SUSPECT DENIED FAMILY INCOME [Officer's narrative mentioned suspect denied her/him access to family income.]

- 1 NO/NOT MENTIONED
- 2 YES
- 3 DON'T KNOW (NO NARRATIVE/CAN'T READ)

O_WHERE OFF NARR-SUSPECT KNOW WHERE VICTIM IS ALWAYS [Officer's narrative mentioned suspect wanted to know where she/he was at all times or much/most of the time.]

- 1 NO/NOT MENTIONED
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- 2 YES
- 3 DON'T KNOW (NO NARRATIVE/CAN'T READ)

O_PET OFF NARR-SUSPECT KILLED/INJURED PET [Officer's narrative mentioned suspect killed/injured or threatened to kill/injure pet.]

- 1 NO/NOT MENTIONED
- 2 YES
- 3 DON'T KNOW (NO NARRATIVE/CAN'T READ)

ABAND OFF NARR: ABANDONMENT [Abandonment—officer mentioned suspect locked her out of the house or car, left her at a public place, dumped her on the street.] (**If victim was bodily thrown out in a violent way that would be coded as both an assault of whatever sort and as Abandonment.)]

- 1 NO/NOT MENTIONED
- 2 YES
- 3 DON'T KNOW (NO NARRATIVE/CAN'T READ)

O_SEX_AS OFF NARR: SEXUAL ASSAULT [Any attempted or completed sexual assault—oral, anal, vaginal—coerced through force or threats or through incapacitation (i.e., victim drunk, drugged, or disabled) by a penis, finger(s) or other objects (i.e. forcing the use of objects during sex.)]

- 1 NO/NOT MENTIONED
- 2 YES
- 3 DON'T KNOW (NO NARRATIVE/CAN'T READ)

O_SEXOTH OFF NARR: OTHER SEXUAL VICTIMIZATION [Officer mentioned that victim was sexually victimized by suspect in other forms. This includes non-consensual touching, voyeurism, forced to be in or watch porn, lewd comments.]

- 1 NO/NOT MENTIONED
- 2 YES
- 3 DON'T KNOW (NO NARRATIVE/CAN'T READ)

NOTES:

- 1) Code V_HARM/O_HARM if the narratives say she feared she or someone close to her being seriously harmed, hurt or ~~ed~~. Coding something in two categories is fine, if the narrative indicates both things are going on.
 - 2) Regarding being thrown out of the car - What is meant by "code as an assault of whatever sort" is that if he shoved her out of the car it should be coded as SHOVRAB for example. *And* it should also be coded as V_ABAND variable. If he just told her to get out of the car and she did (with no physical assault involved), it would only be coded as V_ABAND.
 - 3) Punching the wall right next to her head should be coded as BVTHRT_V because this is more of a threatening behavior than a destruction of property. If it says he put a hole in the wall right next to her head, it could be coded as both V_BVTHRT and V_PROP. If he put a hole in the wall, not right next to her head, just code it as V_PROP.
 - 4) Any threatening behavior which does not fit somewhere else (for example, behavior which is not SLAPPING, HITTING, etc or V_PROP or V-PET) should be coded as BVTHRT. But if the behavior fits somewhere else (e.g., SLAPPING, HITTING, etc. or V_PROP or V-PET), then it should be coded as that, and not as BVTHRT. (Also code BVTHRT if victim said she felt threatened or extremely fearful.)
 - 5) If Glaring/Staring does not fit into the examples listed in BVTHRT_V/BVTHRT_O or V_HART/O_HARM, ignore it and Do not code it as anything. (If the narrative simply says, "he just kept staring at me" with no mention of fear, for example, ignore it.)
 - 6) If suspect used some "object" like whipped cream and put it all over the victim's body and she didn't want that, was coerced or forced into having that done to her, then that would go in the SEXOTH category because it is not oral, anal, or vaginal assault. If he ties her up during sex and she does not want that, it should be coded as SHOVRAB because that is where we are coding that type of restraint, but also code it as SEXOTH. But if he ties her up and rapes her, then SEX_AS should be coded also.
- The key to both the SEX_AS and SEXOTH variables is that the behavior is unwanted by the victim, coerced, or forced. If objects are used during sex and the victim didn't feel coerced/forced into that, then we don't care about that.

SPSS System File Information

Name	Variable Information:	Position
IDCASENO	ID CASE NUMBER Format: A5	1
COMPLETE	COMPLETE Format: F8 Value Label 0 NOT COMPLETE/UNABLE TO FIND/NOT ABLE TO ORDER 1 COMPLETED/RE-VERIFIED	2
ORIGIN	ORIGIN OF CASES Format: F8 Value Label 1 FROM LAST YRS DATA BASE 2 NEW CASES	3
CODER_ID	ID OF JSC CODERS Format: F1 Value Label 1 JULIE 2 MELISSA 3 BRANDY 4 MAYA 5 MITCH 6 LYNNE 7 BRANDON 8 SHERRY	4
SUMMID	SUMMONS ID NUMBER Format: A8 Value Label 99999999 MISSING/CUT-OFF/NOT COPIED	5
DVCASENO	DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CASE NUMBER Format: A7 Missing Values: "	6
ACTION	TYPE OF REPORT OR CLAIM Format: F1 Value Label 1 OFFENSE REPORT 2 DV SUMMONS/COMPLAINT 3 BOTH	7

ADLTJUV	SUSPECT IS AN ADULT OR JUVENILE Format: F1	8
	Value Label 1 ADULT 2 JUVENILE	
S_DOB	SUSPECT'S DATE OF BIRTH - YYYYMMDD Format: F8	9
S_AGE	SUSPECT'S AGE Format: F2	10
SEMPLOY	WAS SUSPECT EMPLOYED AT TIME OF S&C Format: F1	11
	Value Label 0 NO (OR N/A) 1 YES 2 DON'T KNOW (BLANK/CAN'T READ)	
S_RACE	SUSPECT'S RACE Format: F1	12
	Value Label 1 WHITE 2 BLACK 3 HISPANIC 4 AMER INDIAN/ALASKAN 5 ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER 6 OTHER 9 UNKNOWN	
S_SEX	SUSPECT'S SEX Format: F1	13
	Value Label 0 FEMALE 1 MALE 9 UNKNOWN	
S_SSN	SUSPECT'S SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER Format: A9	14
COURT	TYPE OF COURT APPEARED (JUV/ADLT) Format: F1	16
	Value Label 1 EPC COURT 2 EPC JUVENILE COURT	
APPEAR_Y	YEAR/MONTH APPEARED IN COURT- YYYYMM Format: F8	17
	CHARGE TYPE OF CHARGE Format: F1	18
	Value Label 1 MISDEMEANOR 2 FELONY	

STATUT1

CHARGE 1-STATUTE NUMBER
Format: F9.1

19

TITLE1_A

CHARGE 1-COMPLETE CRIME CATEGORIES:3 DGT
Format: A8
Missing Values: "

20

Value	Label		
09A	MURDER/MANSLAUGHTER	35B	DRUG EQUIPMENT
09B	NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER	36A	INCEST
09C	JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE	36B	STATUTORY RAPE/ 1 DEG SEX ASSLT
09D	ATTEMPTED MURDER	37O	PORNOGRAPHY/OBSCENE MAT
10O	KIDNAPPING/ABDUCTION(FALSE IMPRISON)	39A	BETTING/WAGERING
12O	ROBBERY	39B	OPERATE/PROMO GAMBLING
13A	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	39C	GAMBLING EQUIPMENT
13B	SIMPLE ASSAULT / 3RD DEG	40A	PROSTITUTION
13C	INTIMIDATION'	40B	ASSIST/PROMO PROSTITUTION
20O	ARSON	40D	SPORTS TAMPERING
21O	EXTORTION/BLACKMAIL	51O	BRIBERY
22O	BURGLARY/BREAK/ENTER	52O	WEAPONS
23A	POCKET-PICKING	90A	BAD CHECKS
23B	PURSE-SNATCHING	90B	CURFEW/LOITERING/VAGRANT
23C	SHOPLIFTING	90C	DISORDERLY CONDUCT
23D	THEFT FROM BUILDING	90D	DUI
23E	THEFT FROM COIN MACHINE	90E	DRUNKENNESS
23F	THEFT FROM MOTOR VEHICLE	90F	FAMILY OFFENSE-NV
23G	THEFT OF VEHICLE PARTS	90G	LIQUEUR LAW
23H	ALL OTHER LARCENY	90H	PEEPING TOM
24O	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	90I	RUNAWAY
25O	COUNTERFEIT/FORGERY	90J	TRESPASS
26A	FALSE PRETENSES/SWINDLE	90K	CHILD ABUSE
26B	CREDIT CARD/ATM FRAUD	90L	BAIL BOND VIOLATION
26C	IMPERSONATION	90Q	HARASSMENT
26D	WELFARE FRAUD	90R	STALKING
26E	WIRE FRAUD	90S	VIOLATE RESTRAIN ORDER
27O	EMBEZZLEMENT	90T	CONTEMPT OF COURT
28O	STOLEN PROPERTY	90U	CRIMINAL MISCHIEF
29O	DESTRUCT/DAMAGE-PROP	90V	INDECENT EXPOSURE
35A	DRUG/NARCOTICS	90W	CRUELTY TO ANIMALS
		90X	MENACING
		90Z	ALL OTHER OFFENSES

TITLE1

CHARGE 1-NUMERIC CRIME CODE: 2 DIGIT
Format: F2

21

H1_DESC

CHARGE 1-DESCRIPTION
Format: F2

22

Value Label

- 1 PUSH/SCRATCH/GOUGE
- 2 SHOVE/GRAB/PULL HAIR
- 3 RESTRAIN/IMPRISON/KIDNAP
- 4 SLAPPED
- 5 OBSCENE LANGUAGE/VERBAL ARG
- 6 VRO/VIOULATE BAIL BOND
- 7 HIT/STRUCK/PUNCHED
- 8 KICKED
- 9 BIT VICTIM
- 10 CHOKING/SUFFOCATION
- 11 ILLEGAL POSS OF WEAPON
- 12 ILLEGAL DISCHRG WEAPON
- 13 CAUSED FEAR/INTIMIDATE
- 14 DESTRUCT PROP-NON PERSONAL
- 15 DESTRUCT PROP-PERSONAL
- 16 ATTEMPT SEX W/O CONSENT
- 17 THEFT/STOLE PROPERT
- 18 HARASSMENT
- 19 THROW THINGS/STRUCK W/OBJ.
- 20 TRESPASS
- 21 CONTACT 3rd PARTY/SENT LETTERS/FOLLOW
- 22 ILLEGAL POSSESSION DRUG/ALCO
- 23 ASSAULT W/O A WEAPON / 3rd DEG
- 24 ASSAULT WITH WEAPON
- 25 CAUSED INJURY TO VICTIM
- 26 DENIED ACCES TO SRVS
- 27 RESIST ARREST / ELUDE POLICE
- 28 BURNED VICTIM
- 29 DRUG VICTIM ON GROUND/VEHICLE
- 30 ARSON
- 31 THREATENING PHONE CALLS/LETTERS
- 32 REPEAT PHONE CALLS/UNLAWFUL USE
- 33 FELONY ASSAULT/VEH ASSLT
- 34 STALKING/HARASS BY STALK
- 35 RAPE/1st SEX ASSAULT
- 36 OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE / POLICE
- 37 CHILD ABUSE/HIT CHILD
- 38 AGG ASSAULT -1st 2nd DEG
- 39 IMPERSONATE/FALSE ID
- 40 MENACING/CRIM MISCHIEF
- 41 TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS
- 42 ATTEMPT BURGLARY/BREAK/ENTER

STATUT2

CHARGE 2-STATUTE NUMBER
Format: F9.1

23

Format: A8

Missing Values: "

Value	Label		
09A	MURDER/MANSLAUGHTER	35A	DRUG/NARCOTICS
09B	NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER	35B	DRUG EQUIPMENT
09C	JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE	36A	INCEST
09D	ATTEMPTED MURDER	36B	STATUTORY RAPE/ 1 DEG SEX
100	KIDNAPPING/ABDUCTION	ASSLT	
120	ROBBERY	370	PORNOGRAPHY/OBSCENE MAT
13A	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	39A	BETTING/WAGERING
13B	SIMPLE ASSAULT / 3RD DEG	39B	OPERATE/PROMO GAMBLING
13C	INTIMIDATION'	39C	GAMBLING EQUIPMENT
200	ARSON	40A	PROSTITUTION
210	EXTORTION/BLACKMAIL	40B	ASSIST/PROMO PROSTITUTION
220	BURGLARY/BREAK/ENTER	40D	SPORTS TAMPERING
23A	POCKET-PICKING	510	BRIBERY
23B	PURSE-SNATCHING	520	WEAPONS
23C	SHOPLIFTING	90A	BAD CHECKS
23D	THEFT FROM BUILDING	90B	CURFEW/LOITERING/VAGRANT
23E	THEFT FROM COIN MACHINE	90C	DISORDERLY CONDUCT
23F	THEFT FROM MOTOR VEHICLE	90D	DUI
23G	THEFT OF VEHICLE PARTS	90E	DRUNKENNESS
23H	ALL OTHER LARCENY	90F	FAMILY OFFENSE-NV
240	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	90G	LIQUEUR LAW
250	COUNTERFEIT/FORGERY	90H	PEEPING TOM
26A	FALSE PRETENSES/SWINDLE	90I	RUNAWAY
26B	CREDIT CARD/ATM FRAUD	90J	TRESPASS
26C	IMPERSONATION	90K	CHILD ABUSE
26D	WELFARE FRAUD	90L	BAIL BOND VIOLATION
26E	WIRE FRAUD	90Q	HARASSMENT
270	EMBEZZLEMENT	90R	STALKING
280	STOLEN PROPERTY	90S	VIOLATE RESTRAIN ORDER
290	DESTRUCT/DAMAGE-PROP	90T	CONTEMPT OF COURT
		90U	CRIMINAL MISCHIEF
		90V	INDECENT EXPOSURE
		90W	CRUELTY TO ANIMALS
		90X	MENACING
		90Z	ALL OTHER OFFENSES

TITLE2

CHARGE 2-NUMERIC CRIME CODE: 2 DIGIT
Format: F2

25

H2_DESC

CHARGE 2-DESCRIPTION
Format: F2

26

Value Label

- 1 PUSH/SCRATCH/GOUGE
- 2 SHOVE/GRAB/PULL
- 3 RESTRAIN/IMPRISON/KIDNAP
- 4 SLAPPED
- 5 OBSCENE LANG AT VICT/VERB ARG
- 6 VRO/VIO BAIL BOND
- 7 HIT/STRUCK/PUNCHED
- 8 KICKED
- 9 BIT VICTIM
- 10 CHOKE/SUFFOCATE
- 11 ILLEGAL POSS OF WEAPON/CONCEALED
- 12 ILLEGAL DISCHRG-WEAPON
- 13 CAUSE FEAR/INTIMIDATE
- 14 DESTROY PROP NON-PERSONAL
- 15 DESTROY PROP-PERSONAL
- 16 ATTEMPT SEX W/O CONSENT / 3rd DEG
- 17 THEFT/STOLE PROPERTY
- 18 HARASSMENT
- 19 THROW THINGS/STRUCK W/OBJ
- 20 TRESPASSING
- 21 CONTACT BY 3rd PARTY/SENT LETTERS/FOLLOW
- 22 ILLEGAL POSS DRUGS/ALCOHOL
- 23 ASSAULT W/O A WEAPON
- 24 ASSAULT WITH WEAPON
- 25 CAUSED INJURY TO VICTIM
- 26 DENIED ACCESS TO SRVS
- 27 RESISTING ARREST/ELUDE POLICE
- 28 BURNED VICTIM
- 29 DRUG VCTM ON GROUND/VEHICLE
- 30 ARSON
- 31 THREATENING PHONE CALLS/LETTERS
- 32 REPEATED PHONE CALLS/UNLAWFUL USE
- 33 FELONY ASSLT/VEH ASSLT
- 34 STALKING/HARASS BY STALK
- 35 RAPE/1st DEGREE SEX ASSLT
- 36 OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE/POLICE
- 37 CHILD ABUSE/HIT CHILD
- 38 AGG ASSAULT-1st 2nd DEG
- 39 IMPERSONATE/FALSE ID
- 40 MENACING/CRIM MISCHIEF
- 41 TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS
- 42 ATTEMPT BURGLAR/BREAK/ENTER

LOCATE

GENERAL LOCATION OF VIOLATION
Format: F2

27

Value Label

- 1 AIR/BUS/TRAIN TERMINAL
- 2 BANK/SAVINGS LOAN
- 3 BAR/NIGHT CLUB
- 4 CHURCH/TEMPLE
- 5 COMMERCIAL OFFICE BLDG
- 6 CONSTRUCTION SITE
- 7 CONVENIENCE STORE
- 8 DEPT/DISCOUNT STORE
- 9 DRUG STORE/DR OFFC/HOSP
- 10 FIELD/WOODS/PARK
- 11 GOV/PUBL BLDG
- 12 GROCERY STORE
- 13 HWY/ROAD/ALLEY
- 14 HOTEL/MOTEL
- 15 JAIL/PRISON
- 16 LAKE/WATERWAY
- 17 LIQUOR STORE
- 18 PARKING LOT/GARAGE
- 19 STORAGE FACILITY
- 20 RESIDENCE/HOME
- 21 RESTAURANT
- 22 SCHOOL/COLLEGE
- 23 SERVICE/GAS STATION
- 24 SPECIALTY STORE
- 25 OTHER/UNKNOWN

VIO_DATE

FULL DATE OF VIOLATION-YYYYMMDD
Format: F8

28

VIOTIME

APPROX TIME OF VIOLATION-MILITARY TIME
Format: A4
Missing Values: "

29

COMPANON

OF COMPANION SUMMONS (USE ACTUAL # UP TO 9)
Format: F1

30

Value Label

- 0 ZERO/none listed
- 9 9 OR MORE

COMPsumm

IF SO, WHAT WAS COMPANION SUMMONS NUMBER
Format: A8
Missing Values: "

31

ITEMS

WERE ITEMS PLACED IN EVIDENCE
Format: F1

32

Value Label

- 0 NO / NOT INDICATED
- 1 YES

S_DRUGS	SUSPECT-DRUGS WERE INVOLVED Format: F1	33
	Value Label 0 NO / NOT INDICATED 1 YES	
S_ALCOH	SUSPECT-ALCOHOL WAS INVOLVED Format: F1	34
	Value Label 0 NO / NOT INDICATED 1 YES	
S_GANG	SUSPECT-A GANG WAS INVOLVED Format: F1	35
	Value Label 0 NO / NOT INDICATED 1 YES	
S_FIREAR	SUSPECT-FIREARM WAS INVOLVED Format: F8	36
	Value Label 0 NO / NOT INDICATED 1 YES	
CASEREP	CASE REPORT NUMBER Format: F8	37
BOOKNO	IF ANY, BOOKING NUMBER Format: F9	38
UCRDISP	UCR DISPOSITION Format: F1	39
	Value Label 1 OPENED 2 CLEARED BY ARREST	
INVESTIG	IS PATROL INVESTIGATION CONTINUING Format: F1	40
	Value Label 0 NO 1 YES	
COMPCase	COMPANION CASE REPORT NUMBER Format: A8 Missing Values: "	41
SIGNED	SIGNED AND AGREED TO CONDITIONS OF BOND Format: F1	42
	Value Label 0 OTHER (UNABLE TO LOCATE/FINGERPRINTED (NOT SPECIFICLY "BOND") 1 BOND POSTED 2 REFUSED TO SIGN 3 SIGNED	

V_DRUGS	VICTIM-DRUGS WERE INVOLVED Format: F1	43
	Value Label 0 NO / NOT INDICATED 1 YES	
V_ALCOH	VICTIM-ALCOHOL WAS INVOLVED Format: F1	44
	Value Label 0 NO / NOT INDICATED 1 YES	
V_DOB	VICTIM'S DATE OF BIRTH-YYYYMMDD Format: F8	45
V_AGE	VICTIM'S AGE (CALCULATED BASED ON DATE OF INCIDENT) Format: F4	46
V_SSN	VICTIM'S SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER Format: A13	47
VEMPLOY	WAS VICTIM EMPLOYED AT TIME OF S&C Format: F1	49
	Value Label 0 NO (OR N/A) 1 YES 2 DON'T KNOW (BLANK/CAN'T READ)	
V_RACE	VICTIM'S RACE Format: F1	50
	Value Label 1 WHITE 2 BLACK 3 HISPANIC 4 AMER INDIAN/ALASKAN 5 ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER 6 OTHER 9 UNKNOWN	
V_SEX	VICTIM'S SEX Format: F1	51
	Value Label 0 FEMALE 1 MALE 9 UNKNOWN	
NWITNESS	NUMBER OF WITNESSES (ACTUAL NUMBER UP TO 9) Format: F2	52
	Value Label 0 NONE/not mentioned 9 9 OR MORE 10 NUMEROUS/MANY (EXACT NUMBER NOT INDICATED)	

ARO	ACTIVE RESTRAINING ORDERS Format: F1	53
	Value Label 1 NO CONTACT PROVISION 2 TEMP RESTRAIN ORDER 3 PERM RESTRAIN ORDER	
CASENUMB	COURT CASE NUMBER OF ARO Format: A8 Missing Values: "	54
VICTSUSP	VICTIM/SUSPECT STATUS Format: F1	55
	Value Label 1 MARRIED 2 SEPARATE/DIVORCE 3 LIVING TOGETHER 4 DATING-NOT LIVE TOGR 5 OTHER	
CALLER	IF KNOWN, WHO CALLED Format: F1	56
	Value Label 1 VICTIM 2 FAMILY MEMBER 3 NEIGHBOR 4 OTHER	
CHILDPRS	WERE CHILDREN PRESENT Format: F1	57
	Value Label 0 NO 1 YES	
CHILDREN	NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD Format: F2	58
	Value Label 1 ONE CHILD 2 TWO CHILDREN 3 THREE CHILDREN 4 FOUR CHILDREN 5 FIVE CHILDREN 6 SIX CHILDREN 7 SEVEN OR MORE CHILDREN	
C_AGE1	AGE OF 1ST CHILD (YOUNGEST CHILD) Format: F2	59
	Value Label 1 1 yr or less	
_AGE2	AGE OF 2ND CHILD (2ND YOUNGEST) Format: F2	60
	Value Label 1 1 yr or less	

C_AGE3	AGE OF 3RD CHILD (3RD YOUNGEST) Format: F2	61
AGE4	AGE OF 4TH CHILD (4TH YOUNGEST) Format: F2	62
C_AGE5	AGE OF 5TH CHILD (5TH YOUNGEST) Format: F2	63
C_AGE6	AGE OF 6TH CHILD (6TH YOUNGEST) Format: F2	64
CHLDPROT	CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES NOTIFIED Format: F1	65
	Value Label 0 NO / NOT INDICATED 1 YES	
THROWING	SUSPECT WAS THROWING THINGS AT VICTIM Format: F1	66
	Value Label 0 NO / NOT INDICATED 1 YES	
PUSHING	SUSPECT WAS PUSHING VCTM (SCRATCH/POKING/ETC) Format: F1	67
	Value Label 0 NO / NOT INDICATED 1 YES	
SHOVGRAB	SUSPECT WAS SHOIVING OR GRABBING VICTIM Format: F1	68
	Value Label 0 NO / NOT INDICATED 1 YES	
SLAPPING	SUSPECT WAS SLAPPING VICTIM W/OPEN HAND Format: F1	69
	Value Label 0 NO / NOT INDICATED 1 YES	
KICKING	SUSPECT WAS KICKING VICTIM Format: F1	70
	Value Label 0 NO / NOT INDICATED 1 YES	
BITING	SUSPECT WAS BITING VICTIM Format: F1	71
	Value Label 0 NO / NOT INDICATED 1 YES	

HITTING	SUSPECT WAS HITTING VCTM W/CLOSED FISTS Format: F1	72
	Value Label 0 NO / NOT INDICATED 1 YES	
CHOKING	SUSPECT WAS CHOKING/DROWNING/ SUFFOCATING VCTM Format: F1	73
	Value Label 0 NO / NOT INDICATED 1 YES	
WEAPONS	WAS WEAPON(S) INVOLVED Format: F1	74
	Value Label 0 NO WEAPONS 1 DISPLAYED-NOT USED 2 ASSAULT W/WEAPONS	
EDGED	EDGED WEAPON(S) USED Format: F1	75
	Value Label 0 NO / NOT INDICATED 1 YES	
FIREARM	FIREARM USED Format: F1	76
	Value Label 0 NO / NOT INDICATED 1 YES	
BLUNT	BLUNT OBJECT(S) USED Format: F1	77
	Value Label 0 NO / NOT INDICATED 1 YES	
OTHWPN	OTHER WEAPON(S) USED Format: F1	78
	Value Label 0 NO / NOT INDICATED 1 YES	
INJURIES	INJURIES NOTED Format: F1	79
	Value Label 0 NO INJURIES 1 PAIN, NO VISIBLE INJ 2 VISIBLE INJURY	

PHOTOS	PHOTOGRAPHS OF INJURIES Format: F1	80
	Value Label 0 NO 1 YES	
MEDICAL	MEDICAL ATTENTION Format: F1	81
	Value Label 0 NO MEDICAL RECEIVED AT TIME OF S/C 1 MEDICAL RECEIVED AT TIME OF S/CE 2 MEDICAL ATTN NOT INDICATED 3 REFUSED	
CALM	VICTIM EMOTIONAL STATE-CALM Format: F1	82
	Value Label 0 NO / NOT INDICATED 1 YES	
HYSTERIC	VICTIM EMOTIONAL STATE-HYSTERICAL Format: F1	83
	Value Label 0 NO / NOT INDICATED 1 YES	
ANGRY	VICTIM EMOTIONAL STATE-ANGRY Format: F1	84
	Value Label 0 NO / NOT INDICATED 1 YES	
WITHDRWN	VICTIM EMOTIONAL STATE-WITHDRAWN Format: F1	85
	Value Label 0 NO / NOT INDICATED 1 YES	
APOLOGY	VICTIM EMOTIONAL STATE-APOLOGETIC Format: F1	86
	Value Label 0 NO / NOT INDICATED 1 YES	
CRYING	VICTIM EMOTIONAL STATE-CRYING Format: F1	87
	Value Label 0 NO / NOT INDICATED 1 YES	

YELLING	VICTIM EMOTIONAL STATE-YELLING Format: F1	88
	Value Label 0 NO / NOT INDICATED 1 YES	
BELLIG	VICTIM EMOTIONAL STATE-BELLIGERENT Format: F1	89
	Value Label 0 NO / NOT INDICATED 1 YES	
COMBAT	VICTIM EMOTIONAL STATE-COMBATIVE Format: F1	90
	Value Label 0 NO / NOT INDICATED 1 YES	
DONEBFR	SUSPECT DONE THIS BEFORE Format: F1	91
	Value Label 0 NO / NOT MENTIONED 1 YES 2 VRO	
MTHS_WKS	HOW MANY MONTHS/WEEKS AGO Format: A4 Missing Values: "	92
	Value Label 0000 IF YES BUT NO DATE MENTIONED 0001 1 WEEK OR LESS 1111 IF YES, "OVER LONG PERIOD OF TIME"	
PREVVIOL	PREVIOUS VIOLENCE W/ANOTHER PERSON Format: F1	93
	Value Label 0 NO / NOT MENTIONED 1 YES	
INJBYVIC	WERE ALL INJURIES BY THIS SUSPECT Format: F1	94
	Value Label 0 NO/NOT INDICATED 1 YES	
V_SIGN	VICTIM SIGN RELEASE FORM Format: F1	95
	Value Label 0 NO 1 YES 2 REFUSED 3 UNABLE (PHYSICALLY OR MENTALLY)	

V_NOTIFY S	IGNED-VICTIM NOTIFICATION REQUEST Format: F1	96
	Value Label 0 NO 1 YES 2 REFUSED 3 UNABLE (PHYSICALLY OR MENTALLY)	
SC_DATE	DATE OFFICER SIGNED S&C, YYYYMMDD Format: F8	97
V_NARR	VICTIM'S NARRATIVE EXIST Format: F1	98
	Value Label 1 NO 2 YES 3 REFUSE TO GIVE NARRATIVE 4 UNABLE TO GIVE NARRATIVE	
O_NARR	OFFICER'S NARRATIVE EXIST Format: F1	99
	Value Label 1 NO 2 YES	
VN_STALK	WORD "STALK/STALKED/STALKING" MENTIONED BY VICTIM Format: F1	100
	Value Label 1 NO/NOT MENTIONED 2 YES 3 DON'T KNOW (NO NARRATIVE/CAN'T READ)	
VBTHRT_V	VICT:VERBAL OR WRITTEN THREAT Format: F1	101
	Value Label 1 NO/NOT MENTIONED 2 YES 3 DON'T KNOW (NO NARRATIVE/CAN'T READ)	
BVTHRT_V	VICT: THREATENING BEHAVIOR (NON-VERBAL/NON-WRITTEN) Format: F1	102
	Value Label 1 NO/NOT MENTIONED 2 YES 3 DON'T KNOW (NO NARRATIVE/CAN'T READ)	
V_FOLLOW	STALKING-REPEATED FOLLOWING Format: F1	103
	Value Label 1 NO/NOT MENTIONED 2 YES 3 DON'T KNOW (NO NARRATIVE/CAN'T READ)	

V_PHONE	STALKING-REPEATED TELEPHONE CALLS/PAGES Format: F1	104
	Value Label 1 NO/NOT MENTIONED 2 YES 3 DON'T KNOW (NO NARRATIVE/CAN'T READ)	
V_LETTER	STALKING-REPEATED LETTERS Format: F1	105
	Value Label 1 NO/NOT MENTIONED 2 YES 3 DON'T KNOW (NO NARRATIVE/CAN'T READ)	
V_FAXES	STALKING-REPEATED FAXES/E-MAILS Format: F1	106
	Value Label 1 NO/NOT MENTIONED 2 YES 3 DON'T KNOW (NO NARRATIVE/CAN'T READ)	
V_CONFRT	STALKING-REPEATED PERSONAL (FACE-FACE) CONFRONTATION Format: F1	107
	Value Label 1 NO/NOT MENTIONED 2 YES 3 DON'T KNOW (NO NARRATIVE/CAN'T READ)	
V_HARM	VICT NARR-THOUGHT SOMEONE WOULD BE HURT/KILLED Format: F1	108
	Value Label 1 NO/NOT MENTIONED 2 YES 3 DON'T KNOW (NO NARRATIVE/CAN'T READ)	
V_VERBAL	VICT NARR-VERBALLY ABUSED Format: F1	109
	Value Label 1 NO/NOT MENTIONED 2 YES 3 DON'T KNOW (NO NARRATIVE/CAN'T READ)	
VACC_PPL	VICT: VICTIM DENIED ACCESS TO PEOPLE/SERVICES Format: F1	110
	Value Label 1 NO/NOT MENTIONED 2 YES 3 DON'T KNOW (NO NARRATIVE/CAN'T READ)	

VACC_IMP	VICT: IMPRISONMENT/IMPOSING PHYSICAL ISOLATION Format: F1	111
	Value Label 1 NO/NOT MENTIONED 2 YES 3 DON'T KNOW (NO NARRATIVE/CAN'T READ)	
V_MONEY	VICT NARR-VICTIM DENIED ACCESS TO INCOME Format: F1	112
	Value Label 1 NO/NOT MENTIONED 2 YES 3 DON'T KNOW (NO NARRATIVE/CAN'T READ)	
V_WHERE	VICT NARR-SUSPECT WANTS TO KNOW WHERE VICTIM IS ALWAYS Format: F1	113
	Value Label 1 NO/NOT MENTIONED 2 YES 3 DON'T KNOW (NO NARRATIVE/CAN'T READ)	
V_PROP	VICT NARR-SUSPECT DESTROYED PROPERTY Format: F1	114
	Value Label 1 NO/NOT MENTIONED 2 YES 3 DON'T KNOW (NO NARRATIVE/CAN'T READ)	
V_PET	VICT NARR-SUSPECT KILLED/INJURED PET Format: F1	115
	Value Label 1 NO/NOT MENTIONED 2 YES 3 DON'T KNOW (NO NARRATIVE/CAN'T READ)	
V_ABAND	VICT NARR: ABANDONMENT Format: F1	116
	Value Label 1 NO/NOT MENTIONED 2 YES 3 DON'T KNOW (NO NARRATIVE/CAN'T READ)	
V_SEX_AS	VICT NARR: SEXUAL ASSAULT Format: F1	117
	Value Label 1 NO/NOT MENTIONED 2 YES 3 DON'T KNOW (NO NARRATIVE/CAN'T READ)	

V_SEXOTH	VICT NARR: OTHER SEXUAL VICTIMIZATION Format: F1	118
	Value Label 1 NO/NOT MENTIONED 2 YES 3 DON'T KNOW (NO NARRATIVE/CAN'T READ)	
ON_STALK	WORD "STALK/STALKED/STALKING" MENTIONED BY OFFICER 119 Format: F1	
	Value Label 1 NO/NOT MENTIONED 2 YES 3 DON'T KNOW (NO NARRATIVE/CAN'T READ)	
VBTHRT_O	OFFICER: VERBAL OR WRITTEN THREAT Format: F1	120
	Value Label 1 NO/NOT MENTIONED 2 YES 3 DON'T KNOW (NO NARRATIVE/CAN'T READ)	
BVTHRT_O	OFFICER: THREATENING BEHAVIOR (NON-VERBAL/NON-WRITTEN) Format: F1	121
	Value Label 1 NO/NOT MENTIONED 2 YES 3 DON'T KNOW (NO NARRATIVE/CAN'T READ)	
O_FOLLOW	STALKING-REPEATED FOLLOWING Format: F1	122
	Value Label 1 NO/NOT MENTIONED 2 YES 3 DON'T KNOW (NO NARRATIVE/CAN'T READ)	
O_PHONE	STALKING-REPEATED TELEPHONE CALLS/PAGERS Format: F1	123
	Value Label 1 NO/NOT MENTIONED 2 YES 3 DON'T KNOW (NO NARRATIVE/CAN'T READ)	
O_LETTER	STALKING-REPEATED LETTERS Format: F1	124
	Value Label 1 NO/NOT MENTIONED 2 YES 3 DON'T KNOW (NO NARRATIVE/CAN'T READ)	

O_FAXES	STALKING-REPEATED FAXES/E-MAILS Format: F1	125
	Value Label 1 NO/NOT MENTIONED 2 YES 3 DON'T KNOW (NO NARRATIVE/CAN'T READ)	
O_CONFRT	STALKING-REPEATED PERSONAL (FACE-FACE) CONFRONTATION Format: F1	126
	Value Label 1 NO/NOT MENTIONED 2 YES 3 DON'T KNOW (NO NARRATIVE/CAN'T READ)	
O_HARM	OFF NARR-THOUGHT SOMEONE WOULD BE HURT/KILLED Format: F1	127
	Value Label 1 NO/NOT MENTIONED 2 YES 3 DON'T KNOW (NO NARRATIVE/CAN'T READ)	
O_VERBAL	OFF NARR-SUSPECT VERBALLY ABUSED Format: F1	128
	Value Label 1 NO/NOT MENTIONED 2 YES 3 DON'T KNOW (NO NARRATIVE/CAN'T READ)	
OACC_PPL	OFF: VICTIM DENIED ACCESS TO PEOPLE/SERVICES Format: F1	129
	Value Label 1 NO/NOT MENTIONED 2 YES 3 DON'T KNOW (NO NARRATIVE/CAN'T READ)	
OACC_IMP	OFF: IMPRISONMENT/IMPOSING PHYSICAL ISOLATION Format: F1	130
	Value Label 1 NO/NOT MENTIONED 2 YES 3 DON'T KNOW (NO NARRATIVE/CAN'T READ)	
O_MONEY	OFF NARR-SUSPECT DENIED FAMILY INCOME Format: F1	131
	Value Label 1 NO/NOT MENTIONED 2 YES 3 DON'T KNOW (NO NARRATIVE/CAN'T READ)	

O_WHERE	OFF NARR-SUSPECT KNOW WHERE VICTIM IS ALWAYS Format: F1	132
	Value Label 1 NO/NOT MENTIONED 2 YES 3 DON'T KNOW (NO NARRATIVE/CAN'T READ)	
O_PROP	OFF NARR-SUSPECT DESTROYED PROPERTY Format: F1	133
	Value Label 1 NO/NOT MENTIONED 2 YES 3 DON'T KNOW (NO NARRATIVE/CAN'T READ)	
O_PET	OFF NARR-SUSPECT KILLED/INJURED PET Format: F1	134
	Value Label 1 NO/NOT MENTIONED 2 YES 3 DON'T KNOW (NO NARRATIVE/CAN'T READ)	
O_ABAND	OFF NARR: ABANDONMENT Format: F1	135
	Value Label 1 NO/NOT MENTIONED 2 YES 3 DON'T KNOW (NO NARRATIVE/CAN'T READ)	
O_SEX_AS	OFF NARR: SEXUAL ASSAULT Format: F1	136
	Value Label 1 NO/NOT MENTIONED 2 YES 3 DON'T KNOW (NO NARRATIVE/CAN'T READ)	
O_SEXOTH	OFF NARR: OTHER SEXUAL VICTIMIZATION Format: F1	137
	Value Label 1 NO/NOT MENTIONED 2 YES 3 DON'T KNOW (NO NARRATIVE/CAN'T READ)	

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