

The author(s) shown below used Federal funds provided by the U.S. Department of Justice and prepared the following final report:

Document Title: Psychological and Behavioral Effects of Bias and Non-Bias Motivated Assault, Final Report

Author(s): Luis Garcia Ph.D. ; Jack McDevitt ; Joann Gu Ph.D. ; Jennifer Balboni

Document No.: 192010

Date Received: January 17, 2002

Award Number: 97-IJ-CX-0011

This report has not been published by the U.S. Department of Justice. To provide better customer service, NCJRS has made this Federally-funded grant final report available electronically in addition to traditional paper copies.

Opinions or points of view expressed are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice.

192010

FINAL REPORT

on

**THE PSYCHOLOGICAL AND BEHAVIORAL EFFECTS
OF BIAS- AND NON BIAS-MOTIVATED ASSAULT**

PROPERTY OF
National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS)
Box 6000
Rockville, MD 20849-6000

submitted to:

The National Institute of Justice
U.S. Department of Justice
(#97-IJ-CX-0011)

by

Luis Garcia, Ph.D.
Project Director & Principal Investigator
Office of Research & Evaluation
Boston Police Department

Jack McDevitt
Co-Principal Investigator
Northeastern University

FINAL REPORT

Approved By:

Date:

Archie
J. Thomas
12/3/01

December 13, 1999

THE PSYCHOLOGICAL AND BEHAVIORAL EFFECTS OF BIAS- AND NON BIAS-MOTIVATED ASSAULT

Authors

Luis Garcia, Ph.D.

Jack McDevitt

Joann Gu, Ph.D.

Jennifer Balboni

Contributors

Sergeant-Detective Robert Albano

Marjorie Bernadeau-Alexandre

Maria Yolanda Cabrillana

Superintendent Joseph Carter

Angela Collier

Sergeant-Detective Carmen Curry

Patrick Demer

Sergeant-Detective Brian Flynn

Heather Gundersen

Quang Ha

Superintendent James Hussey

Rhiana Kohl, Ph.D.

Jack Levin, Ph.D.

Amora Mayo-Perez

Donald McGough

Richard Osberg

Jason O'Toole

William Parker

Lalita Pulavarti, Ph.D.

Justine Royster

Carol Santoro

Philip Serrano

Johnathan Sikorski

Karen Smith

Gail Suyemoto

Kayda Valone

Lisa Wright-Garcia

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to determine if measurable differences exist in the psychological and behavioral sequelae of individuals who have experienced an aggravated assault differentiated by the offender motive (i.e., bias or non-bias). Obtaining more reliable information in this area would support the development of more informed law and policy relative to the extra-detrimental effects a specific type of criminal offense may have on citizens.

The research was based on police department criminal incident reports, probation records and victim surveys. Records were collected and analyzed for victims of aggravated assaults in Boston during the 1992-1997 period. The sample of 560 bias-motivated assault victims and 544 non-bias assault victims yielded 136 valid surveys. Sixteen psychological and 12 behavioral indicators were examined while controlling for the effects of 7 independent aspects between the two victim groups (i.e., bias vs. non bias motivated, s/e factors, medical treatment, family support, quality of police response, other victimization experiences, and prior arrests).

The results indicate that victims of bias-motivated aggravated assault experience some types of psychological stress for more prolonged periods and more severely than non-bias victims (e.g., excessive involuntary recall, depression, nervousness). Regression analysis detected a significant difference in the psychological effects of victimization based on the offender(s) motive. Other determining factors in the level of psychological after-effects are the location of the incident and the level of satisfaction with police services.

There are, however, no distinctive differences in the avoidance/preventive behaviors of bias- and non bias-motivated assault victims. Victims of aggravated assault respond in the same manner, regardless of the motive of their offender(s).

Similar research should be conducted in other jurisdictions to more effectively determine if these factors vary across regions or according to other victimization conditions. Notwithstanding, this research provides a substantial addition to the foundation of knowledge in the topical area, and should be well considered in ongoing discussions on the effects of bias-motivated crime within American society.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This study was made possible through the support and assistance of several institutions and individuals. The Boston Police Department and Northeastern and Suffolk Universities provided substantial resources toward the development and implementation of the research. We are also grateful for the access to records provided by the Massachusetts Criminal History Systems Board and the Office of the Commissioner of Probation.

Without funding from the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) and the City of Boston, the study would not have been possible. We also greatly appreciate the efforts and involvement of the members of the Advisory Committee and the other noted contributors to this document.

A final thanks is due to the victims of assault and to the Boston police officers who provided the survey data vital to the research.

The comments and opinions within this report are those of the authors and do not reflect the views of the NIJ or any other institution involved in the research.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Abstract	
Acknowledgments	
Table of Contents	
List of Tables	
Chapter 1. Introduction	1
Chapter 2. Literature Review	4
A. The Concept of Bias/Hate Crime	5
B. Impact of Personal Victimization	7
C. Psychological Stages of Victimization	9
D. Elements of Bias Crime	11
Immutable Characteristics	13
E. The Prevalence of Bias Crime in the United States	15
F. Government Response to Bias Crime	20
1. Law Enforcement	20
2. Bias Crime Legislation	23
3. Judicial Outcomes	24
G. Prior Research on Victims of Bias Crime	29
H. Theoretical Models	31
Chapter 3. Methodology	33
A. Data Sources	33
B. Research Variables	34
1. Dependent Variables	34
2. Independent Variables	36
C. Survey Instruments	38

D.	Advisory Committee	39
E.	Police Incident Data.	40
F.	Victim Sample Selection	40
G.	Victim Contact Process	41
H.	Survey of Victims of Bias-Motivated Assault	42
I.	Survey of Victims of Non Bias-Motivated Assault	44
J.	Follow-up Telephone Calls to Victims.	44
K.	Survey of Police Investigators	45
L.	Subjects	46
Chapter 4.	Data Analysis and Interpretation	50
A.	Bias- versus Non Bias-Motivated Offenses	51
	1. Psychological Indicators	51
	a) Comparative Stress and Recovery Factors	54
	b) Victim Activity at Time of Assault.	55
	Effects of Victim Activity on Psychological Responses	55
	c) Number of Offenders.	56
	Effects of Number of Offenders on Psychological Responses	56
	d) Offender Weapon Type	57
	Effects of Weapon Type on Psychological Responses	57
	2. Behavioral Indicators	58
B.	Socioeconomic Factors	59
	1. Age Group	59
	a) Bias Victim-Offender Age Groups.	59
	b) Non-Bias Victim-Offender Age Groups	60

	c) Effects of Age on Psychological Responses	61
	e) Race and Ethnicity	61
	Effects of Race on Psychological Responses	63
	f) Gender	64
	Effects of Gender on Psychological Responses	64
	g) Income Level	65
	Effects of Income on Psychological Responses	65
	h) Neighborhood Location	66
	a) Incident Location	68
	b) Effects of Incident Location on Psychological Responses	69
C.	Extent of Medical Treatment	69
	Effects of Medical Treatment on Psychological Responses	69
D.	Extent of Counseling or Family Support Received	70
	Effects of Counseling or Emotional Support on Psychological Responses.	70
E.	Perceived Quality of the Criminal Justice Systems' Response	71
	Effects of Perceived Quality of the Criminal Justice Systems' Response on Psychological Responses	72
F.	Prior and Subsequent Victimization Experiences	72
	Effects of Prior and Subsequent Victimization Experiences on Psychological Responses	73
G.	Prior Arrests	74
	1. Extent of Prior Arrests.	75
	2. Victim Background	76
	3. Effects of Prior Arrests on Psychological Responses	77

H.	Overall Impact of Independent Variables on Psychological and Behavioral Reactions	78
1.	Comparative Stress Resulting from the Assault	82
2.	Behavioral Changes Resulting from the Assault	83
3.	Duration of Psychological Reactions and Overall Difficulty of Recovery	84
4.	Extent of Emotional Recovery.	88
5.	Extent of Physical Recovery	90
I.	Police Officer Survey Results	92
Chapter 5.	Discussion	94
	Conclusion	96
References	98
Appendix		
A.	Percentages and Marginal Frequencies for Bias Crime Respondents	
B.	Percentages and Marginal Frequencies for Non-Bias Crime Respondents	
C.	Spanish and Vietnamese Language Version of the Survey Instrument	
D.	Percentages for Police Officer Respondents	
E.	Advisory Committee Membership	
F.	Redacted Police Incident (1.1) Report for Bias-Motivated Assault	
G.	Redacted Police Incident (1.1) Report for Non Bias-Motivated Assault	
H.	Initial Victim Contact Letter	
I.	Follow-up Letters and Postcard to Victim Samples	

LIST OF TABLES

Table	Page
1. Comparative Data on Aggravated Assaults (1998)	2
2. Percentage of Victim and Respondent Samples by Year of Incident	46
3. Comparative Characteristics Between the Sample of Bias and Non-Bias Assault Victims and Respondents	47
4. Percentage of Respondent Victims by Self-reported Ethnicity	49
5. Means and <i>t</i> -Tests for Victim Psychological Responses	52
6. Means and <i>t</i> -Tests for Stress and Recovery Factors	54
7. Percentage of Bias and Non Bias-Motivated Aggravated Assault Victims by Victim Activity	55
8. Percentage of Bias and Non Bias-Motivated Aggravated Assault Victims by Number of Offenders	56
9. Percentage of Bias and Non Bias-Motivated Aggravated Assault Victims by Offender Weapon Type	57
10. Affirmative Response Percentages, Chi-Square Statistic, and Significance Level for Victim Behavioral Responses	58
11. Percentage of Bias and Non Bias-Motivated Aggravated Assault Victims by Age Group	59
12. Known Age of Offenders and Victims of <i>Bias</i> -Motivated Aggravated Assaults in Boston	60
13. Known Age of Offenders and Victims of <i>Non Bias</i> -Motivated Aggravated Assaults in Boston	61
14. Known Race of Offenders and Victims of <i>Bias</i> -Motivated Aggravated Assaults in Boston	62
15. Known Race of Offenders and Victims of <i>Non Bias</i> -Motivated Aggravated Assaults in Boston	63
16. Percentage of Bias and Non Bias-Motivated Aggravated Assault Victims by Gender	64

17. Percentage of Bias and Non Bias-Motivated Aggravated Assault Victims by Self-reported Household Income Level	65
18. Percentage of Bias and Non Bias-Motivated Aggravated Assault Victims by Neighborhood Location	67
19. Percentage of Bias and Non Bias-Motivated Aggravated Assault Victims by Incident Location	68
20. Extent of Medical Treatment Received by Respondents	69
21. Percentage of Affirmative Responses to Counseling/Emotional Support Received	70
22. Means and <i>t</i> -Tests for Victim Criminal Justice Systems' Response	71
23. Percentage of Respondents Who Had Been a Crime Victim Before and Since the Study Incident	72
24. Results of Adult Criminal Background Check for Offenders in Bias- and Non Bias-Motivated Aggravated Assaults	75
25. Percentage of Offenders in Bias- and Non Bias-Motivated Aggravated Assaults With Prior Adult Criminal Arrests	76
26. Percentage of Victims of Bias- and Non Bias-Motivated Aggravated Assaults With Prior Adult Criminal Arrests	77
27. The Set of Recoded Independent Variables for Multivariate Analysis	79
28. Reliability Test Results for the Psychological Impact Indicators	81
29. Linear Regression Results for Impact of Independent Variables on Comparative Stress	83
30. Linear Regression Results for Impact of Independent Variables on a Composite of Psychological Reactions	84
31. Linear Regression Results for Impact of Independent Variables on Overall Level of Difficulty in Victim Recovery	88
32. Linear Regression Results for Impact of Independent Variables on Extent of Emotional Recovery	90
33. Linear Regression Results for Impact of Independent Variables on Extent of Physical Recovery	91

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTION

By virtue of being born to humanity, every human being has a right to the development and fulfillment of his potential as a human being.

Ashley Montagu

Violent crime is a dominant concern for many citizens. Victims of criminal violence can often experience serious physical and/or psychological harm. The larger community can also be affected in ways that limit the nature or extent of interaction between individuals, and ultimately hinder our potential for individual and cultural growth.

During the past two decades, bias-motivated crime has received increasing attention within our society. Though violence is a significant aspect of the human experience, justifiable concerns have emerged and resulted in judicial and legislative decisions that impose more severe sanctions against offenders motivated by bias against their victims. These decisions are based on the assumption that bias-motivated crimes have a more debilitating effect on victims and a secondary impact on members within the affected groups. The opposing viewpoint is that offenders who commit a specific type of crime should be sanctioned to a similar degree. Their motives should not be given prominence when imposing penalties. Such issues have been largely addressed using anecdotal information, with limited empirical data to confirm or disprove either assumption.

Among the four (4) general categories of violent crime in our society (i.e., homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault), *aggravated assaults* are the most common throughout the nation, and result in more hospital visits than all other violent crimes

combined.¹ Aggravated assaults represent nearly two-thirds of violent crime within the U.S. and 60 percent in Boston (Table 1).

Table 1.
COMPARATIVE DATA ON
AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS (1998)²

	Incident rate per 1,000 residents	% of all violent crime
United States	4	63
Massachusetts	5	80
Boston	9	60
Comparable size cities ³	7	52

Aggravated assaults may therefore serve as a useful crime standard for measuring the variation in psychological trauma experienced by victims of bias- and non bias-motivated offenders.

The current research attempts to inform various issues related to the extent of victim's adverse psychological and behavioral reactions to aggravated assault differentiated by the offenders' bias or non-bias motives. Incident information from police reports as well as victim surveys serve as the primary data sources. The experiences and perceptions of police officers involved in the investigation of assault

¹ Aggravated assault is defined by the FBI as "an unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm....It is not necessary that injury result from an aggravated assault when a gun, knife, or other weapon is used which could and probably would result in serious personal injury if the crime were successfully completed." Source: U.S. Department of Justice, FBI, *Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook* (1984), Washington, D.C., p. 16.

² Maguire, Kathleen and Ann L. Pastore (eds.), *Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics 1998*, U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics; Washington, D.C., 1999.

crimes are also considered as an additional means of enhancing general knowledge in the topical area.

The goals of the research include:

1. Identifying the individual and situational factors related to bias- and non bias-motivated aggravated assault;
2. Determining the comparative severity and duration of psychological after-effects attributed to the victimization experience; and
3. Measuring the comparative extent of behavioral avoidance strategies of victims.

Such efforts may provide more comprehensive information on the lingering experiences of violent crime victims. Ultimately, we hope that the research can inform the ongoing discussion on bias crime-related issues within the United States and foster more decisive and successful policy development in this area.

³ These consist of 17 metropolitan areas with populations between 500,000-999,999. This includes cities such as Austin (TX), Baltimore (MD), Columbus (OH), Denver (CO), Indianapolis (IA), Jacksonville (FL), Las Vegas (NV), Milwaukee (WI), Memphis (TN), San Francisco (CA), San Jose (CA), Seattle (WA), and Washington (DC).

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

What is objectionable, what is dangerous about extremists is not that they are extreme, but that they are intolerant. The evil is not what they say about their cause, but what they say about their opponents.

Robert Kennedy

This section summarizes some of the existing literature on various aspects of bias crimes within the United States. It is intended to provide some historical and empirical context for the current study. Conceptual and operational factors are examined such as the distinction between bias and non-bias crimes, the violent criminal victimization experience, judicial findings, and the prevalence of bias crime in our society.

The Concept of Bias Crime

Violence based on race or creed is interwoven with the fabric of our culture from the first arrival of explorers to the present day. An untold number of deaths and serious injuries have been perpetrated in this country, oftentimes with minimum, if any, sanctions against offenders. Newton and Newton (1991) provide a disturbing chronology of crimes demonstrating that our modern spate of ethnic mayhem is by no means new, unprecedented, or unique. Their work provides a mournful account of the progression of bias driven violence within the United States against varying groups of people distinguished by their skin color, ethnicity, religious beliefs, or sexual orientation.

Clearly, the notion of hatred remains deeply embedded in the American psyche. It has only been during the latter part of this century that civil rights have been recognized by our legal system, and only during the past 18 years that bias motivated crimes have been investigated and prosecuted. Senseless criminal acts continue to impact many locales, and can have an enduring effect on the lives of individuals and the collective consciousness of a community.

At present, there is some contention among social and legal scholars about the appropriate need for specific bias crime laws, and whether a more severe punishment should be imposed than for equivalent crimes committed without apparent bias motives. To some, bias crime is distinctly corrosive and severe in its psychosocial impact (Barnes and Ephross 1995; Levin and McDevitt 1993; Weiss 1991). Bias crime statutes reflect a general agreement that such acts are distinct from other crimes. The Massachusetts legislature defines a bias crime as:

A crime in which the perpetrator's conduct was motivated, in whole or in part, by hatred, bias, or prejudice, based on the actual or perceived race, color, religion, national origin, gender, disability, or sexual orientation of another group or individual (Governor's Task Force on Hate Crime 1996).

Proponents of bias crime statutes also point out that motivation for engaging in crime is frequently considered in weighing its seriousness.

However, others consider much of the prevailing research subjective and unreliable (Jacobs & Potter 1998). While applauding some of the underlying intentions, they conclude that bias crimes are merely a social construction resulting from the "identity politics" of the time. Critics of bias crime penalty enhancements argue that *behavior* should be punished, not constitutionally protected thoughts and attitudes. Ultimately, they invoke First Amendment rights and stand on the assumption that offenders of similar crimes should be subject to the same sanctions regardless of their underlying motivation(s), rather than providing extra punishments for attitudes which in and of themselves are not crimes. The issue will likely be decided over the next few years through the stronger organization of advocacy groups, more in-depth research, and national elections.

Before discussing further aspects of bias crime, a general review of concepts related to the experience of personal violence would be beneficial.

Impact of Personal Victimization

Unlike victims of accidents and disease, victims of crime are often faced with the realization that their suffering is the product of another person's intentionally singling them out for harm (Janoff-Bulman 1985). From this disquieting realization, victims may come to distrust others and to view their world as more hostile and less safe. As the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice (1967:3) stated, "Suddenly becoming the object of a stranger's violent hostility is as frightening as any class of experience."

Several studies have reported that victims of crime feel wronged, experience feelings of injustice, and are angry about their victimization (e.g., Barnes and Ephross 1994; Ehrlich et al. 1994; Greenberg and Ruback 1992; Garnets, Herek and Levy 1992). In its most basic interpretation, violent crime interrupts the way people organize threatening stimuli in their lives. While most people are able to disregard most threats to the self by believing that it could never happen to them, victims of crime come to the grim realization that they are never completely safe within their environment. Disillusionment is a salient factor for most crime victims, particularly victims of violence (Janoff-Bulman 1992). Victims may come to believe they are perpetual targets in a malevolent, threatening world.

However, while some reactions may be common to all victims of crime, psychological and behavioral reactions likely differ in length and severity according to the type of victimization experience (McCann, Sakheim and Abramson 1988).

Unfortunately, few studies separate these effects, at best distinguishing the most

rudimentary differences between violent and property crimes.

Some of the data indicate that for a substantial number of crime victims the recovery process is slow (Burgess and Holmstrom 1975; Ellis, Atkeson and Calhoun 1981; Resick 1990) and uneven (Sales, Baum and Shore 1984). Among the major by-products of victimization is fear, "an emotion that exacts an enormous toll on the quality of life of victims and nonvictims alike" (Moore and Trojanowicz 1988). According to Slaikeu (1984) and Smale (1984), the psychosocial aftermath of victimization can be described according to responses that are manifest in the survivor's:

- (1) Behavior;
- (2) Affective responses of fear and anxiety;
- (3) Somatic concerns;
- (4) Interpersonal relations; and
- (5) Cognition about the world and themselves.⁴

In addition to these general considerations, several steps have been discussed relative to the victimization process. First, victims must understand that a crime has occurred, and if so, whether the incident was serious enough that it warranted contacting law enforcement agencies. Various factors contribute to whether the victim opts to contact the police. These include how "wronged" the person feels by the event, the extent of physical injuries, and perceived susceptibility to future victimization (Greenberg and Ruback 1992).

⁴ The term "psychosocial" pertains to the psychological development of the individual in relation to his social environment.

Accordingly, because they were selected for victimization due to actual or perceived personal attribute(s) that are not likely to change, bias crime victims assumedly experience higher stress levels due to their pervasive vulnerability to future victimization. In this regard, if Greenberg and Ruback's (1992) conclusions are correct, victims react as strongly to the potential for violence as to actual violence. Additionally, the extent of the victim's relationship or contact with the offender presents further implications in the post victimization process (Sales, Baum and Shore 1984).

Psychological Stages of Victimization

Beyond the decision of whether or not to report, victims experience a series of psychological stages resulting from their victimization. Typically, the victims' "equilibrium" will be disturbed, causing them to enter into a "crisis state" or "impact phase," marked by feelings of anxiety, vulnerability and instability (Sales, Baum and Shore 1984; Garnets, Herek, and Levy 1992).

Following this generally brief but intense period, victims begin the "crisis resolution" or "recoil" stage of victimization whereby they may engage in the psychological process of "victim blaming," perhaps as a means of allowing them to purport to maintain some control throughout the incident of victimization (Frieze, Greenberg, and Hymer 1987; Garnets, Herek, and Levy 1992; Janoff-Bulman 1994). While this method may be neither logical nor accurate, victim blaming provides a method for many individuals to move beyond their victimization experience. In this manner, if one believes that victimization is something that is within their control, they can begin to organize threatening stimuli as something which will not affect them if they take some

preventative action (Janoff-Bulman 1994).

The strategy of victim blaming as a coping mechanism, however, is not easily employed by victims of bias crimes. Given their *immutable characteristics*, victims of bias crimes generally cannot (or should not have to) simply dress differently or change their daily routine to theoretically prevent further victimization.

Whether or not a violent offender explicitly threatens someone's life, victims are left with what psychologist Ronnie Janoff-Bulman (1994) terms "the death imprint."

There are numerous traumatic events that do not seem to involve explicit instances of injury and death, and yet the threat of survival nevertheless underlies their power to strike our fundamental assumptions about the world and ourselves (Janoff-Bulman 1992:58)

The 'death imprint' may be salient for life-threatening situations, violent crime in general leads to re-organization of 'belief domains' that serve to shape the views an individual takes on his/her surroundings (Norris and Kaniasty 1991). These belief domains both mediate, and are mediated by, the process of victimization. For instance, a person may begin to sense threatening stimuli more often, may perceive the outside world to be more malevolent.

To a degree, violent bias crime victimization may parallel the process that some rape victims experience (Baldinger and Nelson 1995). Both involve a derisive attack on the victim's sense of self (whereas robbery involves primarily financial motivations) and may serve to enhance victims' fear levels. However, bias crimes have unique qualities that may complicate, sometimes even exacerbate the process of victimization in comparison to other crimes.

While the recoil stage may mark the beginning of the recovery process for many individuals, some victims experience a second latent version of the crisis state, marked by heightened anxiety and phobias several months after the victimization. The re-visitation of the trauma often comes as a surprise to even the primary victim. He or she may have felt they had dealt with the incident and moved on with their life, whereas in reality, many victims may never return to pre-assault levels of fear and vulnerability (Sales, Baum and Shore 1984). Overall, the victimization process is mitigated or aggravated by victims' *total life experience* including their own personality characteristics, the availability of social support, and other life stresses (Sales, Baum and Shore 1984).

There are several other salient concepts regarding the impact of violent victimization. Location of the incident (Schepple and Bart 1983), the extent of medical treatment and injury (Freedly et al. 1994; Resnick 1987; Gidycz and Koss 1991; Ullman and Siegel 1993), the gender of the victim, and socio-economic attributes of the victim (Norris and Kaniasty 1991), and the role of supportive associates (Davis and Brickman 1996) will all differentially mediate the effects of victimization.

With the noted research on the general impact of personal victimization considered, we return to a more comprehensive discussion on the aspects of bias crime.

Elements of Bias Crime

Much of the current research (albeit flawed) is clear on the distinct elements of bias crime. It can take the form of assault, vandalism, harassment, murder or other types of crime. The distinction between bias and non-bias offenses largely lie in the offender's *motivation*. Consider the following scenarios:

- (1) A teenage couple demonstrates their undying love by spray painting “Joe loves Mary” across the back wall of their community high school.
- (2) A hate monger professes his views of Nazism by spraying a swastika on a local synagogue.

Technically, both incidents are vandalism. The first scenario, however, presents somewhat of an innocuous nuisance. The second attacks a distinct segment of the population; intimidating a community who perceive the act to indicate approval of the annihilation of that group and/or signaling to all people of Jewish decent that he believes they are inferior (Freeman 1996). Without question, the Nazi swastika victimizes more people, more often than the teenagers’ prank in the first scenario. Bias crime legislation attempts to reconcile the disparity between technical offense and the actual impact in the second scenario.

According to Levin and McDevitt (1993), the motivation by such “hate mongers” springs from the belief that one group is superior to another, and specifically that the offender’s group is entitled to infringe (at the very least) upon the freedom of others. They present three typologies of bias crime offenders.

- (1) *Mission* offenders perceive themselves as persons who are chosen to impart a higher truth about certain groups (Prutzman 1994).
- (2) *Defensive* or reactive offenders see themselves as defending their communities against minority infiltration (e.g., “We can’t allow those blacks to ruin our neighborhood” or, “Mexicans are taking jobs away from Americans”).
- (3) *Thrill* offenders, the most common typology, are more opportunistic in nature. They seize the opportunity to blatantly disregard civil rights of others.

All of these offenders share one characteristic – they intend for their crime to impact individuals far beyond their primary victim (Levin and McDevitt 1993). The Supreme

Court refers to the consequences of bias crime as the “societal harm” which is responsible for “...inciting community unrest” where it is perpetrated (*Wisconsin v. Mitchell* 1993).

These scenarios demonstrate some of the differences between bias and non-bias offenses. Bias crimes have the potential for powerful secondary victimization, spanning far beyond the primary victim (Boyd, Hamner and Berk 1996). Because the victims are chosen on the basis of a real or perceived quality, other people who share that characteristic are naturally affected by such crimes. Bias crime disconcertingly challenges the implicit assumption most people make when they become aware of a crime that ‘it could never happen to me’ (Craig and Waldo 1996). Indeed, all people in the targeted group lose the ability to disassociate from bias crimes. Every member of that particular group who becomes aware of the bias crime has their confidence shaken when they understand that something about their identity precipitated the event in the offender’s mind. This secondary effect, however, is difficult to quantify.

Immutable Characteristics

According to Levin and McDevitt (1993), bias crime victims have the unique element of “immutable characteristics.” To the offender, such characteristics define the victim and give reason to their violent conduct. An African-American who moves into a white neighborhood and has a burning cross placed on his lawn is not usually chosen for victimization because the offender(s) didn’t like his personality --- he was chosen because of his racial manifestations. Intrinsic characteristics that initially sparked their victimization (e.g., skin color and ethnicity) and are so integral to a person’s identity remain. There is nothing they can do to change this characteristic in the future. A lament

of victims is that, "I can get additional locks for my house, but how can I change my race?" (Levin and McDevitt 1993: 34).

Gay and lesbian, as well as religious victims, incur additional complications. While they can, at least on some level, conceal their sexuality or religion from many people with whom they come into contact, how does this make the victim feel when he or she believes they have to hide an important part of their identity? Both sexual orientation and religion make up a significant part of the human psyche. Any denial of these integral personal aspects can result in feelings of personal betrayal.

Moreover, this country was founded upon the belief that every person has an "unalienable" right to religious freedom and the implicit right to privacy. Gay, lesbian and religious victims of bias crime must live with the contradiction that although this country explicitly values their right to personal freedom of expression, others condemn them when they exercise this right. Victims of ethnic violence do not share this characteristic. They generally do not have the option whether to consider masking their ethnicity.

Another aspect of immutable characteristics in bias crime victimization is the "interchangeability of victims." Specifically, those who perpetrate bias crimes often characterize their victims on superficial grounds. For instance, an offender wishing to "gay bash" may stand outside a known gay establishment and wait until he finds someone toward whom he can display his violence and hostility. He is often not looking for anyone in particular; just someone who is gay, or perceived to be gay. Such victimization can have a ripple effect on members of that community and sustain or heighten the level of apprehension of future random victimization among individuals

with similar characteristics. In this respect, bias crime secondarily victimizes members of that particular group.

The Prevalence of Bias Crimes in the United States

Despite reports about any trend in bias crimes (e.g., Bishop and Slowikowski 1995; Kelley 1991), it is difficult to determine the extent of bias crimes in the United States due to inadequate national data. Law enforcement agencies are the primary conduit for data collection but collectively can provide only scattered data about the prevalence of bias crimes in the U.S.

Though the 1990 Hate Crime Statistics Act (HCSA) mandates the collection and reporting of data on bias crimes to the Uniform Crime Reporting Program of the FBI (U.S. Congress 1990), appropriate compliance with the terms specified in HCSA has yet to occur. By 1996, approximately 7,000 (41%) of the 17,000 city, county and state local law enforcement agencies participating in the UCR program reported anything in this category. However, only a fraction of these agencies actually report that one or more bias crimes occurred in their jurisdiction. In addition, while approximately half are complying with the directives of HCSA, only sixteen to nineteen percent have recorded a bias crime occurrence in the last five years (Nolan and Akiyama 1998). Subsequently, the incidence of bias crimes is presently grossly underestimated by many agencies participating in the UCR program.

The attainment of more accurate bias crime statistics is largely determined by the victim and law enforcement response. There are critical individual perceptions and decisions that promote or hinder appropriate reporting in the aftermath of victimization.

First, the victim must be aware that a crime has been committed. If the victim does not perceive that a crime has occurred, or fails to identify the appropriate element(s) of bias motivation, it is likely that the crime will either fail to be reported to the police or misreported and misassigned for investigation. For example, a rock thrown through a window can only be understood as a bias crime if the victim first suspects prejudice as a motivation.

Several studies have attempted to better document the incidence of bias crime and victim reporting patterns by using data from advocacy groups. The *Report on Anti-Gay/Lesbian Violence in the United States* (1995) estimated that for every anti-gay or lesbian crime reported to the police, five more are identified or reported to community agencies. Goldberg and Hanson's (1994) survey of gay victims revealed that only thirteen percent of them actually reported the offense to law enforcement officials. Although bias crimes involving gay and lesbian victims can be somewhat unique in that some victims omit the prejudicial details of an attack due to fears of further victimization or publicly revealing their private lifestyles, this study illustrates the complexity of understanding bias crime statistics and prevalence (Goldberg and Hanson 1994).

The obvious role of law enforcement is to appropriately investigate and document the incident and element(s) of bias. However, in two studies by the Prejudice Institute in Maryland, only one-third of victims reported notifying the police about the incident (Ephross et al. 1986; Ehrlich, Larcom and Purvis 1994). Such findings reflect a significant hesitation on the part of the victim to notify law enforcement agencies. In terms of factors within police institutions that influence bias crime reporting among victims, Nolan and Akiyama (1998) list four broad categories of individuals that impact the resulting statistics – “agency encouragers” and “discouragers” and “individual encouragers” and “discouragers.” Within these classifications, several factors may affect reporting accuracy. These include (1) officers’ knowledge of bias crimes; (2) the responding officers’ concern that further violence may result if an arrest is made; (3) whether the local political environment views bias crime as a significant problem; (4) an officer’s personal prejudices and beliefs; and (5) whether bias crimes are informally considered to be a lesser priority within the department (Nolan and Akiyama 1998). Additionally, an officer’s understanding of the First Amendment will affect how he/she interprets bias laws (Bell 1997). Such organizational and individual factors influence how officers interact with victims, how victims respond to officers, and their subsequent confidence in the criminal justice system and willingness to pursue legal recourse.

Notwithstanding these elements that inhibit our understanding of the dimensions of bias crime in the U.S., jurisdictions with appropriate reporting methods can provide an accurate indicator of the *local* bias crime environment. For example, the Boston Police Department compiles extensive data on bias crimes through its Community Disorders Unit (CDU). The CDU was created in 1978 to address the growing concern over racial

conflict in Boston following the 1974 decision by the U.S. District Court (*Morgan v. Hennigan*) to impose mandatory busing for Boston Public School students. Although racial problems were prevalent in Boston prior to this ruling (Formisano 1991; Hampton and Fayer 1990; Lukas 1985), the decree escalated the level of dissonance and resulted in an (increasing) number of criminal incidents reported to police involving racial and ethnic bias.

The CDU was established to address such problems by providing a coordinated investigative response for bias motivated criminal incidents reported within the City of Boston. The CDU has primary responsibility for the evaluation of the field performance in such situations, the design of strategies for the control of such disorders, and the maintenance of liaison with other relevant government agencies.⁵ Since its inception as the first police unit of its kind in the nation, the CDU has investigated over 5,000 reported

⁵ Hate crime incidents are usually reported to the Boston police through the 9-1-1 emergency telephone system and classified in two ways. If the caller indicates to the police 9-1-1 call taker that the incident is bias motivated, the dispatcher will assign a "Priority One" response and direct an area Field (Patrol) Supervisor to the scene to determine whether there is or has, in fact, been a bias motivated incident.

In situations where the dispatcher does not have clear information on the nature of the reported incident, it is left to the responding officer(s) to determine if the incident is bias motivated or possesses the potential for escalating civil conflict. If so, the officer(s) will request a Patrol Supervisor to the scene to confirm the incident as bias motivated. In either case, the Patrol Supervisor is the primary agent in initially classifying the incident and invoking an investigation by the CDU. The CDU investigator(s) then evaluate the incident and within 48 hours determine whether or not it is bias motivated.

If the CDU investigator(s) determines that there is a sufficient likelihood that the incident is bias motivated, the case is formally classified as such and the CDU pursues a full investigation. If, however, the CDU investigator(s) determines that there is insufficient indicators/evidence to classify the incident as bias motivated, the case is forwarded for investigation by detective personnel from the district station in the area where the incident occurred.

During its initial years, every reported incident between members of different racial/ethnic groups was investigated by the CDU without any prior determination by a Patrol Supervisor. However, after determining that many of the incidents were not bias motivated, the current procedures were implemented and the number of cases investigated by the CDU were decreased to an annual average of approximately 205.

incidents within the City and provided training and assistance to police, court and support personnel throughout the country.⁶ The comprehensive data set compiled by this specialized unit is one reason for the selection of Boston to be the experimental site for the current research.

In addition to data from the CDU, the Governor of Massachusetts created the Governor's Task Force on Hate Crime several years ago, organizing a rich source of statewide data. While this data is limited because all jurisdictions in Massachusetts do not have specialized bias crime units (or even officers), such efforts suggest to local agencies that reporting and processing bias crime should be a priority.

Between 1991 and 1996, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts experienced an average of 662 bias crimes per year (Governor's Task Force on Hate Crime 1997). Property offenses comprise the greatest percentage of these cases – a finding that appears to be consistent with data from other jurisdictions (Governor's Task Force on Hate Crime 1997; Levin and McDevitt 1993). Bias against race appears to be the most common bias motive both in Massachusetts and nationwide (Governor's Task Force on Hate Crime 1997). Such data is useful not only in compiling local statistics, but also in understanding the general differences between bias and non-bias offenses.

⁶ During its history, the CDU has had a complement of 8-16 police officers. At present, the unit is comprised of 1 lieutenant-detective (unit commander), 3 sergeant-detectives, and 12 detectives.

Government Response to Bias Crimes

During recent years, bias crimes have received increasing attention from the various levels of government. Public meetings to address legitimate concerns have taken place throughout the nation. From the White House to local towns, political officials are increasingly involved in developing individual and institutional (collaborative) responses to the bias crime phenomenon. In November of 1997, President Clinton hosted the *White House Conference on Hate Crimes* where he announced the commitment of additional funding and personnel resources to respond to the problems associated with bias crimes. In June of 1998, the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) convened the *Hate Crime in America Summit* that resulted in 58 recommendations to prevent and respond to bias crime.⁷ These efforts are indicative of government's response and increasing responsibility to address bias crime-related issues through judicial, legislative and enforcement channels.

Law Enforcement

The response of law enforcement agencies to bias crime is crucial and can mean the difference between effectively calming a tense community environment or the escalation of a volatile situation. Unfortunately, this aspect has been neglected in the research.

Notwithstanding, Garafalo and Martin (1991) provide three justifications for establishing specialized practices to investigate bias crimes. These are that bias crimes have:

⁷ Contact the IACP at (800) 843-4227 for a copy of the Summit report.

- (1) Unique destructive effects on the primary victim;
- (2) Particularly deleterious effects on communities, often inciting further violence and raising levels of fear; and that
- (3) Even less serious crimes (i.e., misdemeanors) can generate additional harms onto the primary victim and community.⁸

The following summarizes important issues and guidelines based on the evaluation of police department practices and training manuals by the United States Department of Justice, Office for Victims of Crime (1993, 1995) and the Massachusetts Governor's Task Force on Hate Crimes (1998).

As previously mentioned, a number of factors influence how an officer investigates or documents a bias crime. Training, departmental mandates, and individual differences will affect the decision making process for officers at each step of the investigation. First, they must recognize whether the element of bias is instrumental in the offense (Boyd, Hamner and Berk 1996). This may or may not cause the involvement of a specialized detective or unit of the department. If bias crimes are separated out to a specialized department, the process requires active participation from the patrol unit to refer the case. Next, the bias element must be scrutinized to distinguish between prejudicial thought and prejudicial intent. The first is constitutionally protected. The second is deserving of additional penalties.

⁸ Specifically, the authors note that importance of any particular case in most police departments is correlated with the seriousness of the crime (felonies/misdemeanors). Because many bias crimes may technically be misdemeanors, the authors' advocate that special procedures would allow officers to investigate lower priority bias offenses.

Furthermore, appropriate training can greatly improve an officer's ability to handle such cases. In the absence of adequate training, officers are left to guess at appropriate case handling and processing. Such training typically covers state laws, departmental guidelines, explore diversity issues, outline motivations, discuss victim considerations and trauma, and other salient issues to these problems (Education Development Center 1993). Several police departments have 'recipes' to determine whether bias can be used in consideration for issuing charges. A list of indicators of prejudicial intent includes (but are not limited to):

- ◆ Comments, written statements and gestures;
- ◆ Racial, ethnic, gender and cultural differences;
- ◆ Drawings, markings, symbols and graffiti;
- ◆ Presence of organized hate group affiliation;
- ◆ Victim/ witness perception; and
- ◆ Previous experience of bias crime/incidents (Hate Crimes Resource Manual 1998:35).

However, categorization of bias crimes requires a much more complex analysis than any laundry list can simplify. In one study of police practices in Maryland, officers expressed that determining motive was a burden above what routine police work required (Boyd, Hamner and Berk 1996). Additionally, many officers can be dissuaded from reporting or investigating bias crimes due to extra paperwork and documentation required for these crimes (Boyd, Hamner and Berk 1996). As outlined previously in this report, there exist numerous influences on whether an officer is able to appropriately identify a bias crime (Nolan and Akiyama 1998).

Boyd, Hamner and Berk's research (1996) reveals that separate police agencies may

employ considerably different criteria for determining a bias offense.

In Division A, a "true" hate crime must meet certain criteria; no provocation by the victim and the perpetrator, a specific target, and accompanying derogatory insults....In Division B, by contrast, an incident is classified as a hate crime on the basis of the presence of a possibly prejudiced action or its suggestion. The definition of a hate crime is reduced to a single suggestive feature, regardless of its proximity to the initiation of the incident (Boyd, Hamner and Berk 1996).

The national bias crimes training for law enforcement personnel, sponsored by the Department of Justice (Office for Victims of Crime), cautions professionals to look beyond physical injury, and importantly, not to measure the seriousness of the incident by the level of injury (McLaughlin, Brillian and Lang 1995). Such instructions attempt to take into consideration the psychological impact of such victimizations. Training in this area, however, still remains at the preliminary level, as empirical data continues to be forthcoming.

Several police departments have explored innovative practices in the pursuit of better handling bias crime incidents. New York City, Baltimore and Boston are among the few that have designated specialized units to investigate bias motivated offenses. Law enforcement responses, however, can not be viewed in a vacuum. In effective handling of bias crime cases, police agencies must rely on clear and appropriate legislation. Beyond this, police must enable the prosecutors to effectively prosecute these cases.

Bias Crime Legislation

The legislative reaction to bias crimes is relatively new, but significant in its scope and impact. Bias crime legislation is currently comprised of a combination of civil rights laws, sentence enhancement laws, and reporting mandates (Spillane 1995). Over the past

fifteen years, there has been a movement to identify bias crime offenses as different and deserving of enhanced penalties.

Currently, at least forty-one (41) jurisdictions have enacted statutes that require enhanced penalties for crimes in which victims are selected because of perpetrators' perceptions of victims' race, religion, national origin sexual orientation or gender (Bureau of Justice Assistance 1997). The most significant recent national legislation on bias crimes includes:

- (1) The *Hate Crimes Statistics Act* (28 U.S.C.A. 534) of 1990 which directs the U.S. Attorney to acquire and publish data about crimes that "manifest evidence of prejudice based on race, religion, sexual orientation, or ethnicity."
- (2) The *Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act* (P.L. 103-322) of 1994 which expanded the above definition to include crimes based on "disability."
- (3) The *Violence Against Women Act* of 1994 providing civil penalties for gender-motivated crimes.
- (4) The *Church Arson Prevention Act* of 1996 which provides federal assistance in investigating and prosecuting attacks on religious institutions if they are motivated by the race, color or ethnicity of anyone associated with the institution.

Judicial Outcomes

These new legislation, however, are not universally endorsed. Concerns over First Amendment rights remain the most often cited criticisms of such legislation. The Supreme Court grappled with this issue in R.A.V. v. City of St. Paul (1992). This local statute stated that:

Whoever places on public or private property a symbol, object, appellation, characterization, or graffiti, including, but not limited to, a burning cross or Nazi swastika, commits disorderly conduct and shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

In this case, the Court was asked to determine whether a local ordinance passed by the City of St. Paul which prohibited cross burning was unconstitutional because, among other things, it made *expression* a crime (Ho 1994). A majority of five justices agreed with R.A.V. and overturned the lower court's decision, declaring that the statute did violate the First Amendment. The language in the statute appeared to be *void for overbreadth*. The Court felt that the law, as it was constructed, discriminated against expression on the basis of the content of that expression. While many argued that a burning cross constituted "fighting words" and were, therefore, outside of the protected sphere of the First Amendment, the Court distinguished the fine line between speech and conduct, and stated the statute covered the former (Ho 1994).

The R.A.V. decision left legislators confused about the Supreme Court's view on bias crime statutes until the landmark *Wisconsin v. Mitchell* case (1993). Among other things, the Mitchell decision clarified the Court's position on bias crime legislation and essentially sanctioned penalty enhancement statutes for bias crimes.

In *Wisconsin v. Mitchell*, the Supreme Court examined the differences between bias and non-bias crimes and attempted to qualify the effect of bias crime on society as a whole. The Court tacitly acknowledged the unique pernicious impact of bias crimes on the community. In this unanimous 1993 decision, the Court determined whether

Wisconsin's penalty-enhancement statute (Wis. Stat. 939.645) was constitutional.⁹ The argument made by defendant Todd Mitchell asserted that speech (however inflammatory) is protected by the First Amendment, thereby making the enhancement statute unconstitutional because it punished thoughts and ideas (Gey 1997). The Court rejected this idea on several grounds, the most significant of which was that:

...(2) The statute, rather than being explicitly directed at expression, is aimed at conduct unprotected by the First Amendment.

Once the First Amendment issues had been appropriately addressed, the Court noted that bias crimes have a particularly deleterious effect on the community.

...(3) The state's desire to redress individual and societal harm thought to be inflicted by bias-motivated crimes – the increased likelihood of provoking retaliatory crimes, inflicting distinct emotional harm on victims, inciting community unrest – provides an adequate explanation for penalty-enhancement and goes beyond mere disagreement with offenders' beliefs or biases...

The reference to "distinct emotional harm" implies that there is something inherent about bias crime that makes it different from other types of crime. Also noting the potential to "...incit[e] community unrest," the Court references the strong emotions which such crimes elicit from community members. Images of Bensonhurst, Howard Beach and acrimonious reactions to the Rodney King beating illustrate racial tensions exacerbated exponentially through the vehicle of bias crime. The Oregon Court of

⁹ *Wisconsin v. Mitchell* 508.U.S.476 (1993). In this case, Mitchell and several other African American males were discussing discrimination and racism in the movie *Mississippi Burning* at a local bar. The group became highly emotional and Mitchell excitedly asked his associates, "Do you all feel hyped up to move on some white people?" The group left the establishment in search of a Caucasian individual. Shortly after, they found a young white male and Mitchell stated to his friends, "There goes a white boy; Go get him." The victim was beaten into a coma and did not regain consciousness until four days after the attack. Defendant Mitchell received an additional two years penalty to the sentence because of the element of hate in the attack.

Appeals refers to this elusive attribute of bias crime as the power to “escalate from individual conflicts to mass disturbances” (Harvard Law Review 1996). Although the Supreme Court and other courts across the country have articulated that there is a difference between the two types of crime, research is scant as to precisely *how* this type of crime impacts the victims.

The reconciliation of the R.A.V. and Mitchell decisions gives legislators a clear message – bias crime statutes are necessary, but will only be upheld if they conform to the appropriate rules of law.

Aside from these landmark Supreme Court decisions, the Illinois Supreme Court recently addressed the issue of *victim identification* in bias crime statutes. While many statutes address the actual or perceived minority status of the victim, the Illinois Supreme Court ruled in *In re B.C.* (1997) that the victim of the offense need not be a member of the minority group for a bias crime charge to occur (Orr 1997).¹⁰ Though this is only one state to uphold such a charge, such decisions have potential to influence future bias crime legislation.

While such cases have shaped the future of bias crime legislation in this country, little is known about how widely such statutes are employed. Although the UCR program attempts to track the incidence of bias crime arrests, no similar system exists to track the amount of prosecutions of bias crimes on the federal, state and local levels. It is currently believed that the largest number of bias crime prosecutions occur on the state

level (Spillane 1995).

Several impediments to effective prosecution of these cases exist. One difficulty with prosecution of bias crime is establishing the motivation of the offender. In addition to the requisite rules of evidence, prosecutors must also convince a judge or jury of the offenders' intentions. The language of the offender, lack of provocation, prior history between victim and offender, and "common sense" are a few ways to establish the offenders' motivation (Spillane 1995).

A second point of confusion is what party should initiate a bias crime charge. In some jurisdictions, the police routinely charge the offender and expect the District Attorney to follow through on such charges as appropriate. In other areas, the prosecutor's office initiates the charge. Both New York and Massachusetts have implemented relatively effective systems for prosecution of bias crimes (Spillane 1995). For instance, in Queens County, New York, the district attorney has established an 'Anti-Bias Bureau' with four full-time prosecutors to work closely with the police department's specialized bias unit. However, in many areas, there may not exist an explicit or implied policy of how to bring forth such charges.

¹⁰ In this case, B.C. and others displayed a drawing depicting the Klu Klux Klan slaughtering an African-American male. The picture also included swastikas and proclaimed, "Supreme White Power...The Original Boyz in the Hood." Although several African-American males were present when B.C. displayed the picture, the primary victim was neither Jewish nor African American (*In re B.C.* 176 Ill2d 536).

Prior Research on Victims of Bias Crime

Information specific to victims of bias crimes is limited. While there is a significant information about the general victimization process, very little examines the complex relationship between bias motivation, incidence of crime and victimization consequences. Moreover, of the few that do examine the extent of psychological and emotional injury suffered by bias crime victims, most fail to provide comparative data for victims of similar non-bias motivated offenses.

While numerous studies have been conducted to describe the psychosocial consequences of particular types of victimization (e.g., Kilpatrick & Amick 1985; Frieze Hymer, and Greenberg 1987; Mowbray 1988), only a handful compare symptoms across crime types (Eth & Pynoos 1985; Figley 1985; McCann, Sakheim, and Abrahamson 1988; Widom 1989) and even fewer are specific to bias crime victimization (Barnes and Ephross 1994; Ehrlich, Larcom and Purvis 1994). In part due to methodological issues, the results of these two studies on bias crime victimization are inconsistent in their conclusions. According to Barnes and Ephross (1994), their purposive sample of 59 victims of bias violence were [only] similar in their emotional and behavioral responses when compared with other victims of personal crimes such as assault and rape. Moreover, they indicated that “a major difference in the emotional response of bias violence victims appears to be the absence of lowered self-esteem. The ability of some bias violence victims to maintain their self-esteem may be associated with their attribution of responsibility for the attacks to the prejudice and racism of the perpetrators” (p. 250).

Conversely, Ehrlich et al. (1994) in their national victimization telephone survey (2,078 respondents) reveal marked differences in the traumatic effects of bias violence. They

indicate that among four subgroups (i.e., nonvictims, group defamation victims, personal crime victims, and bias crime victims), bias crime victims demonstrated the greatest average number of symptoms and behavior variations on a scale of 19 psycho-physiological symptoms of post-traumatic stress and 12 social and behavioral changes. They reported a clear overall pattern of pervasive consequences in the lives of victims of bias crime, and conclude that "Ethnoviolence (*i.e., bias crime*) victims suffer greater trauma than do victims of...violence which is committed for other reasons" (Ehrlich et al. 1994:27). Specifically, ethnoviolence victims reported experiencing 5.98 negative psycho-physiological side effects, while personal victims had 4.77, and group defamation had 4.02. According to this study, victims of ethnoviolence were also significantly more nervous, lost more friends, had more trouble sleeping or concentrating, had more interpersonal difficulties, and felt angrier than those victims of personal crimes (Barnes and Ephross 1994).

In a related study by Ehrlich et al. (1994) on the effects of ethnoviolence in the workplace, once again the victims of ethnoviolence reported the greatest number (5.6) of psycho-physiological symptoms on the same nineteen-point list. While personal crime victims reported only 3.5, victims of insults or jokes reported 5.0 (Barnes and Ephross 1994).

With the exception of these few studies, little is known about the differences between bias and non bias-motivated victimization experiences. Further efforts to determine the psychological and behavioral impact of bias-motivated victimization are required.

This report describes the method and results of research on such issues in an effort to improve general comprehension in this area.

Theoretical Models

No man has ever been born a Negro hater, a Jew hater, or any other kind of hater. Nature refuses to be involved in such suicidal practices.

Harry Bridges

The primary purpose of the research was to determine if measurable differences exist in the psychological and behavioral sequelae of individuals who experienced an aggravated assault differentiated by the offender motive (i.e., bias or non-bias). Therefore, it was necessary to select appropriate comparison groups, develop instrumentation for measuring their responses to victimization, and test the relationship between that victimization and the subsequent impact on their well-being.

Within this framework, we focused on four models measuring (1) comparative stress, (2) behavioral changes, (3) overall duration of psychological stress and difficulty of recovery, and (4) specific levels of emotional and physical recovery.

The research also examined several related assumptions within the literature. These include whether:

- Victims of bias-motivated assaults are more likely to delay and discuss the incident with someone before contacting the police.

Some of the research indicates that victims may often delay reporting their victimization until after they have spoken with one or more people about the advantages and disadvantages of doing so (e.g., Spelman and Brown 1981; Van Kirk 1971). Some victims may not even immediately identify the attack as bias motivated (Levin and McDevitt 1993). The true nature of the attack may be revealed through recounting the incident to a confidante. The nature of the crime may be the best predictor. The greater the perceived seriousness, the more likely it is to be reported (Fishman 1979; Smale 1984).

- Police investigators confirm the more serious comparative after-effects of bias-motivated assault.

Given their frequent exposure to bias and non-bias motivated incidents of aggravated assault, police officers can provide further insight on the comparative impact of victimization.

- Prior involvement in criminal offenses is more prominent among offenders in non bias-motivated assault incidents.

Presumably, individuals involved in non-bias motivated assaults are more likely to have committed prior criminal offenses and demonstrate a greater proclivity for general involvement in unlawful behavior. Offenders in bias-motivated assaults may also demonstrate an escalating or repetitive pattern of criminal behavior leading to the offense examined in the current study.

CHAPTER III METHODOLOGY

Mankind is composed of two sorts of men – those who love and create,
those who hate and destroy.

Jose Martí

This study is based on both primary and secondary data obtained from crime victims and institutional sources. The research involves the analysis of multiple datasets related to victims of bias- and non bias-motivated assaults, and was intended to yield a spectrum of information on (1) the victims' psychological and behavioral experiences; (2) the perceptions and experience of police investigators; and (3) the pattern of prior criminal behavior by alleged offenders and victims.

Data Sources

The research is based on the following data sources:¹

- (1) Boston Police Department incident reports and case files from the Community Disorders Unit (CDU) for the period 1992-1997;
- (2) A mail survey to all 560 reported victims of bias-motivated aggravated assaults, and to a (10%) stratified sample of victims of non-bias assaults (544) occurring within the City of Boston from 1993 through 1997;
- (3) A survey of Boston police detectives previously and currently assigned to the Community Disorders Unit and involved in the investigation of bias-motivated incidents from 1992-1997; and
- (4) Criminal history records for identified offenders in each case.²

¹ The research originally included two additional components – a survey of Suffolk County Assistant District Attorneys involved in the prosecution of bias-motivated cases during the 1992-1997 period and a review of case files within the DA's office to compare the outcome of cases in the two sample groups. However, a low response rate from the survey of prosecutors (only 8 of 55 responded), and procedural differences in the processing of cases in the two groups made comparisons inappropriate. As a result, these two components are not included in the project results.

Research Variables

Dependent Variables

This study used two major dependent variables – psychological reactions and behavioral responses of bias motivated and non-bias motivated assault victims.

Psychological measures are based on a modified version of the *Impact of Event Scale* developed by Horowitz et al. (1979) and also used by Ehrlich et al. (1994).¹³

The scale was modified for the current study based on the preference of the Advisory Committee to determine the comparative duration of the psychological and behavioral responses of victims, rather than simply knowing whether or not they experienced such reactions or the frequency of their reactions. Given that the individuals in our samples had been victimized anywhere between 6 months to 6 years prior to our contacting them for the research, the modified scale was expected to improve our capacity to measure the

¹² This component was not in the original research design. A review of victim criminal histories was also conducted. They were added in response to the low survey return rates from both the bias and non-bias sample of victims. We surmised that part of the reason for the low rates may be due to some level of prior involvement with the criminal justice system as an offender that may diminish the inclination to participate in a study on victimization. We further expected that the non-bias sample would exhibit higher rates of such involvement and further support the circumstantial reasoning as to why bias motivated crimes should be more severely sanctioned.

In terms of access to individual criminal histories, as the research component of the Boston Police Department, certified personnel within the Office of Research and Evaluation (ORE) are permitted to access such information for the purpose of enhancing the criminal justice function as this study is intended to do. Nevertheless, prior approval was obtained from the Massachusetts Criminal History Systems Board legal office. Moreover, once the data were collected and analyzed, any identifying information was purged from all records leaving only aggregate statistical data for reporting and discussion purposes.

¹³ The variable items that constitute the psychological and behavioral scale measures in the current research were organized by Horowitz et al. (1979: 210) into subgroups measuring respective episodes of “intrusion” and “avoidance” among subjects. Intrusion is characterized by “unbidden thoughts and images, strong waves of feelings....” Avoidance responses include “ideational constriction, behavioral inhibition...and emotional numbness.” Reference in this report to intrusive and avoidance responses among victims are synonymous with the psychological and behavioral effects of victimization.

enduring effects of specific indicators. The response options were therefore revised from the “yes/no” used by Ehrlich et al. (1994) and the “not at all, rarely, sometimes, often” used by Horowitz et al. (1979) to the more precise indicators of “not at all, days, weeks, months, years.”

The psychological measure consists of 16 distinct subjective reactions:¹⁴

1. Nervousness;
2. Depression;
3. Helplessness;
4. Shame;
5. Withdrawal;
6. Fear of future victimization;
7. Anger;
8. Revenge;
9. Concern for family safety;
10. Physical problems;
11. Involuntary thoughts;
12. Trouble concentrating;
13. Bad dreams;
14. Insomnia;
15. Suicidal thoughts; and
16. Fear of being alone.

Behavioral responses consisted of 12 distinct measures:

1. Staying home more often;
2. Paying more attention to where walk;
3. Trying to be less visible;

4. Enhancing home security measures;
5. Moving to another residence;
6. Using more alcohol or drugs;
7. Carrying something for self-protection;
8. Taking self-defense training;
9. Attempting suicide;
10. Becoming more religious;
11. Becoming less religious; and
12. Becoming more active in the community.

Three additional questions were included as a means of gauging victims' perception of the cumulative impact of their victimization experience. These were:

1. How stressful their victimization experience was compared to other significant events in their life;
2. The overall difficulty of overcoming the effects of the assault; and
3. How well they believe they recovered physically and emotionally from the incident (asked separately in the survey).

Independent Variables

Seven (7) categories of independent variables were examined to explain any variations in the psychological and behavioral responses of victims of aggravated assault.

They were:

- (1) *Whether the offender was motivated by unlawful bias*
 - a) Bias- or non bias-motivated;
 1. Victim activity at time of assault;
 2. Number of offenders; and

¹⁴ Although three (3) additional measures (i.e., lost friends, needed time off for psychological counseling, and needed time off for physical rehabilitation) were included in the survey based on the modified Impact of Event Scale, they were excluded from the analysis after we concluded that they were not appropriate to characterize as victim psychological reactions).

3. Weapon type.

- (2) *Victim socioeconomic characteristics*
 - a) Age group;
 - b) Race and Latino ethnicity;
 - c) Gender;
 - d) Self-reported household income; and
 - e) Neighborhood location.
 - 1) Incident location
- (3) *The extent of medical treatment received/accepted*
 - a) Medical treatment provided on-scene by Emergency Medical Services (EMS) personnel or in a hospital emergency room;
 - b) Medical treatment refused or not necessary.
- (4) *The extent of counseling or support received by victims*
 - a) Whether talked it over with anyone before reporting incident to police;
 - b) Whether sought professional counseling;
 - c) Took time off for psychological counseling/rehabilitation; and
 - d) Whether family was comforting and supportive after victimization.
- (5) *Perceived quality of the criminal justice system response*
 - a) Responding police officers;
 - b) Police detectives;
 - c) Prosecutor;
 - d) Judge; and
 - e) Victim services provider.
- (6) *Prior victimization experiences*
 - a) Whether a crime victim before the study incident;
 - b) Whether a crime victim since the study incident.
- (7) *Prior arrests*
 - a) Offenders' (and victim) ever arrested prior to study incident;
 - b) Offenders' number of arrests through October 1998.

Survey Instruments

Three separate survey instruments were developed and used for the study – one for crime victims, one for prosecutors experienced in dealing with bias crime cases, and one for police investigators. Each survey focused on respondents' experience with bias assault cases, and the instruments were tailored to address the unique aspects of their experiences in this area.¹⁵ In other words, victims were largely asked questions relative to their victimization experience while police investigators and criminal prosecutors were asked questions related to their experiences in providing a component of the criminal justice system response to such victimization. The questionnaires included opened-ended, matrix, and contingency questions in five (5) general categories (Appendices A-D):

- (1) Incident information;
- (2) The police response;
- (3) The prosecutor response;
- (4) Personal impact of the crime; and
- (5) Respondent personal characteristics.

Victims whose name appeared to be of Latino or Vietnamese origin were delivered versions of the questionnaire in their native language as well as in English.

Victim, police investigator, and prosecutor instruments were initially developed by the principal investigator then reviewed and modified within the working group and Advisory Committee. A psychometrician was contracted to specifically focus on the

design and efficiency of questions to adequately measure victims' subjective (self-reported) psychological and behavioral responses. These factors were considered in the context of other categorical measures and an overriding concern to minimize the potential adverse impact that receiving the survey and attached police incident (1.1) report could have on some recipients.

The victim instrument was pretested by victim advocates who provide guest lectures at the Boston Police Academy and other institutions based on their own experiences as victims of bias motivated crime, and by other prior victims referred by CDU investigators.

Advisory Committee

In order to improve the measurement capacity of the surveys and ensure that the process was based on inclusive and relevant information, an Advisory Committee was established (Appendix E). The 20-member committee consisted of individuals from various public and private institutions within the Commonwealth of Massachusetts who are actively involved in providing professional services to address the issue of hate crimes (e.g., education, law enforcement, legal defense, legislation, prosecution, research, victim services). A committee meeting was held prior to initiating the first phase of victim contact to inform the members about the project, its objectives, and research design. As expected, several important insights were gained from committee members

¹⁵ The same instrument was used for the bias and non-bias victims. Although some of the questions in the instrument may not have been applicable to the non-bias victim sample, the instrument introduction indicated that the respondent should skip over any questions that were not applicable to them. We also wanted to know if any of the non-bias victims retrospectively considered their victimization to be bias motivated though it was not originally report as such.

that resulted in revisions to our research procedures and instrumentation. Follow-up discussions with some committee members led to further refinements intended to improve the quality of the questionnaires and our ability to elicit the participation of criminal justice personnel. This process also resulted in further consideration of the post-victimization needs of victims and the potential adverse affects that the questionnaire may have on their psyche. Therefore, included in the questionnaire mailings was a list of social service and advocacy agencies that victims could contact to help them cope with any unresolved or subsequent after-effects. The Committee recommendation to offer assistance to victims in completing the survey either by phone or in person was also incorporated in subsequent letters and postcards sent to victims.

Police Incident Data

Up to 49 variables of information were collected from each police incident report for these cases. These included victim date of birth, sex, race, home address, (known) offender(s), date, time, location and nature of incident, etc. (see Appendices F and G for redacted copies of incident reports for bias- and non bias-motivated assaults). The information was entered into an *SPSS* database using the victim name, date of birth, and criminal complaint number (CC#) on the 1.1 reports as the primary identifiers linking each case with subsequent information collected from other sources and entered on the incident (e.g., survey responses, CDU information, criminal histories).

Victim Sample Selection

The primary focus of the data collection phase was to acquire information from the victims of aggravated assault within the two specific categories of distinction (i.e., bias

and non-bias motivated). In order to gain the desired knowledge on the comparative impact of their victimization, police records were reviewed to extract the necessary information from the sample of reported assault incidents within the City of Boston during 1992-1997.

Anticipating some restrictions in locating and securing participation from assault victims, we began with a relatively large contact sample to procure a suitable number of cases for analysis. The universe of alleged *bias* motivated aggravated assaults investigated by the CDU during this period was approximately 560.¹⁶ The total number of *non-bias* aggravated assault cases reported to police was approximately 33,500. Five hundred forty-four (544) of the non bias assault cases were selected for inclusion in the study using stratified, random sampling methods based on the annual proportion of bias assault cases throughout the city.

Victim Contact Process

Initial contact with each victim was made through an introductory letter sent to the home address recorded on the police report at the time of the incident (see copy of the letter in Appendix H). The purpose of the advance contact was two-fold: (1) to briefly inform the victim sample that they had been selected to participate in the study and would soon be receiving a confidential questionnaire to complete and return, and (2) to provide

¹⁶ These include all incidents initially reported to the Boston Police Department as alleged bias-motivated aggravated assault, regardless of whether the follow-up CDU investigation later determined that there was insufficient indicators/evidence to classify the incident as bias motivated. This approach was recommended by the Advisory Committee based on the premise that victims' perception of offender motivation may provide further insights than would relying solely on police classifications.

them the opportunity to contact us for further information and/or request that they not be included in the study.

Approximately 50 percent of the introductory letters sent to the victim groups were returned as undeliverable by the U.S. Postal Service (i.e., unknown resident, no forwarding address, no such address). Notwithstanding, we were prepared to access the state's motor vehicle records to obtain more current addresses. We had confirmed our access to these records when we submitted the project proposal to the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) in June of 1995. However, when we proceeded in this manner, we were informed that the state legislature had passed the "Driver Privacy Protection Act" on September 13, 1997 prohibiting the dissemination of personal information maintained by the Registry of Motor Vehicles. We asked the Boston Police Legal Advisor's Office to address this matter and determine if there was an exemption for research purposes and/or police agencies. Their inquiry revealed that, though there were some exemptions for research purposes, the information could no longer be used "to contact individuals."

As a result, we pursued other options to obtain the most current address of victims. After several inquiries and trials, we decided to use an on-line computer service called *Autotrak* that collects and consolidates public records. Using the *Autotrak* system, we were able to locate probable current addresses for approximately 60 percent of the "undeliverable" sample.

Survey of Victims of Bias-Motivated Assault

Combined with the original recipients, a total of 441 surveys (79%) from the sample of 560 bias crime victims appeared to be successfully delivered. A copy of the police

incident report specific to their incident was attached to the cover letter included with each questionnaire.

After approximately two weeks had passed, we sent reminder cards/letters to all recipients (Appendix I). However, the response remained significantly lower than expected. The working group met to discuss solutions to this problem, and concluded that the most appropriate response was to offer victims a monetary incentive to complete and return the surveys. Our reasoning was based on the fact that the highest response rate thus far among the four survey groups was from police investigators (54%) who, in accordance with existing union requirements, were compensated for their time. Also, a number of previous studies involving crime victims used this methodology of paying participants a nominal fee for their time (Davis and Brickman 1996; Herek et al. 1997; Rothbaum et al. 1992).

We therefore drew a random sample of 100 non-respondents from the each victim group and sent a letter informing them that they would receive a \$15.00 bank certificate upon receipt of their completed survey (Appendix H). We also included a postcard where they could request assistance in person or over the telephone in completing the survey, or indicate that they did not wish to participate or be further contacted in this matter. Those people who had already completed the survey were also sent a certificate with our thanks and appreciation for their assistance. This process resulted in the receipt of 21 additional surveys.

We also coordinated our efforts with a local victim advocacy group to access bias crime victims who reported their assault experience to them rather than the police department. The Fenway Community Health Center (FCHC), a prominent advocacy

center for the gay and lesbian community, coordinated the delivery of 40 surveys to alleged victims of hate crimes known to them who had not reported their victimization to the police.¹⁷ Ten (10) completed surveys were received from the FCHC group.

These overall efforts yielded a final total of 91 completed surveys (21%) from the bias victim sample.

Survey of Victims of Non-Bias Motivated Assault

Most of the same methods were employed for the non-bias victims. Introductory letters were mailed to 544 victims. More than 50 percent were returned as undeliverable. *Autotrak* located probable current addresses for approximately 54 percent of the returned mailings. Subsequently, a total of 418 surveys (77%) were successfully delivered.

After two weeks, reminder cards were sent and eventually the same \$15 incentive was offered. These overall efforts yielded a final total of 45 completed surveys (11%) from the non-bias victim sample.

Follow-up Telephone Calls to Victims

In order to better understand why the survey response rate was so low for both groups, we decided to telephone a sample of victims and ask them (1) if they had received the survey; (2) if they were going to respond; and (3) if not, why (e.g., the questionnaire was too long, too traumatizing, just not interested, etc.). We made a total of 432 telephone calls between 4:00 P.M. and 8:00 P.M. during early October 1998. However, after three attempts, we were able to directly speak with only 28 (6%) of these

¹⁷ Other local victim advocacy agencies known through the Advisory Committee were contacted and asked to participate in the research, but none offered the necessary information on their clientele.

victims. Messages were left (either on their answering machine or with a household member) at 100 (23%) of the victims' households. No one answered at 95 (22%) of the telephone numbers called; and 209 (48%) of the telephone numbers had been disconnected or were otherwise inaccessible. Of the 28 persons we were able to reach, 20 indicated that they would be completing the survey (six of whom did) and nine (9) indicated that they did not want to relive the incident and requested that we remove their names from our survey list.¹⁸

Survey of Police Investigators

A list of 41 former and current Community Disorders Unit (CDU) investigators was obtained from CDU case files for the 1992-1997 period. A modified version of the survey instrument was delivered to all 41 investigators (Appendix D). As stipulated by their union contract, overtime funding was provided to respondents. We received 22 completed surveys (54%) from this group.

Respondents from the police investigator sample were 86 percent male and 14 percent female. The mean age was 46. Fifty-five percent of respondents were white, 18 percent African-American, 18 percent Latino, and 9 percent Asian. They had an average of 19 years of experience as police officers, and investigated an average of 200 civil rights cases in the CDU, half of which were bias-motivated assaults. The information provided by this group is intended to enhance our comprehension of the elements and

¹⁸ The importance of current address information when conducting mail surveys cannot be overstated. The mobility of victims poses a significant barrier to research efforts. This suggests the need to standardize some means of extended contact with crime victims to facilitate support activities as well as the effective conduct of research designed to enhance crime control and prevention efforts.

impact of assault incidents, as well as to provide secondary confirmation of the victim experiences and survey responses.

Subjects

The primary sample of subjects for the research was composed of victims of bias and non-bias motivated aggravated assaults reported within the City of Boston during the 1992/93-1997 periods. Victims from each sample year were represented in the respondent samples (Table 2).

Table 2.
PERCENTAGE OF VICTIM AND RESPONDENT SAMPLES
BY YEAR OF INCIDENT

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	Unknown
Bias victims (n=560)	20.1	19.7	14.8	14.4	16.9	13.2	0.0
Bias respondents (n=91)	11.0	19.8	11.0	8.8	23.1	15.4	11.0 (FCHC)*
Non Bias victims (n=544)	0.0	21.0	19.0	19.5	17.1	23.4	0.0
NB respondents (n=45)	0.0	8.9	4.4	22.2	26.7	37.8	0.0

* Fenway Community Health Center

The bias victim sample was composed of 560 individuals; approximately 75 percent males and 25 percent females. Ages ranged from 9 to 59 years, with a median age group of 25-44. The racial composition of the group was 43 percent white, 30 percent black, 10 percent Asian, 1 percent "Other," and 17 percent were of Latino/Hispanic origin.

The non-bias victim sample was composed of 544 individuals; approximately 74 percent males and 26 percent females. Ages ranged from 9 to 70 years, with a median age group of 25-44. The racial composition of the group was 38 percent white, 47

percent black, 2 percent Asian, <1 percent "Other," and 13 percent were of Latino/Hispanic origin (Table 3).

Table 3.
**COMPARATIVE CHARACTERISTICS BETWEEN THE SAMPLE OF BIAS
AND NON BIAS ASSAULT VICTIMS AND RESPONDENTS**

Demographic Variables Subcategories	Total <i>Bias</i>		Total <i>Non Bias</i>	
	Assault Victims (n=560)	Respondents (n=91)	Assault Victims (n=544)	Respondents (n=45)
<u>Gender</u>				
Male	75.4	62.2	74.4	60.0
Female	24.6	37.8	25.6	40.0
<u>Age</u>				
<18.	33.5	12.5	16.6	11.1
18-24	21.0	11.4	25.8	13.3
25-44	40.6	62.5	48.4	48.9
45 and older	4.9	13.6	9.1	26.7
<u>Race & Latino Ethnicity</u>				
White	42.6	62.2	38.2	52.4
Black	30.1	23.3	46.6	33.3
Asian	9.6	6.7	1.8	7.1
Other.	0.6	2.2	0.2	2.4
Latino ethnicity	17.1	5.6	13.2	4.8
<u>Household Income</u>				
<\$20,000.	N/A	42.7	N/A	38.9
\$20,000-\$39,999.	N/A	28.0	N/A	22.2
\$40,000-\$59,999.	N/A	8.5	N/A	13.9
\$60,000-\$79,999.	N/A	12.2	N/A	11.1
\$80,000-\$99,999.	N/A	3.7	N/A	8.3
\$100,000 or more	N/A	4.9	N/A	5.6
<u>Education</u>				
<HS	N/A	26.1	N/A	17.8
HS/Some College	N/A	35.2	N/A	46.7
College Graduate	N/A	22.7	N/A	20.0
Post-Graduate.	N/A	15.9	N/A	15.6
<u>Sexual Orientation</u>				
Heterosexual	N/A	68.8	N/A	94.4
Bi-sexual.	N/A	2.5	N/A	0.0
Lesbian	N/A	6.3	N/A	2.8
Gay male.	N/A	22.5	N/A	2.8
Transgender.	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0

47a

Despite the difficulties encountered in obtaining survey responses, some important characteristics are apparent among the two sample groups. The gender proportion among respondents was reasonably similar. The extent of juveniles and respondents ages 18-24 was also comparable. Additional similarities in income and education were evident. As expected, respondents from the bias crime sample were more likely to identify their gay, lesbian, or bi-sexual orientation.

The respondent samples also provide more specific information on the ethnic background of assault victims. Individuals of European mix represent approximately one-third of the victims within the two samples. The bias victim sample follows with individuals of African descent (15%) and those of Irish ancestry (15%). Among non-bias victims, Irish (17%) and Italian Americans (13%) are the next most frequent ethnicity represented among victims within the respondent sample (Table 4).

Table 4.

PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENT VICTIMS BY SELF-REPORTED ETHNICITY												
	African or Haitian	Chinese	European Mix	German	South Asian	Irish	Italian	Japanese	Jewish	Latino	Native American	Polish
Bias Victims (<i>n=81</i>)	14.8	4.9	34.6	0.0	2.4	14.8	8.6	1.2	2.5	11.1	2.5	3.7
Non-Bias Victims (<i>n=30</i>)	6.7	6.7	33.3	3.3	3.3	16.7	13.3	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	6.7

$\chi^2 = 7.357$; 11 df; $p=ns$.

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

There is perhaps no phenomenon which contains so much destructive feeling as moral indignation which permits envy or hate to be acted out under the guise of virtue.

Erich Fromm

This chapter discusses the results of statistical tests of the relationship between self-reported psychological and behavioral responses of victims of aggravated assault differentiated by the bias or non-bias motivation of the offenders. The analysis was focused on seven (7) independent factors that may affect the personal responses of victims of aggravated assault. These are:

- (1) The general context of the offenders' motive (i.e., bias or non-bias);
- (2) Victim socioeconomic characteristics;
- (3) Extent of medical treatment received/accepted;
- (4) The extent of counseling or support received;
- (5) The perceived quality of the criminal justice system response;
- (6) Prior victimization experiences; and
- (7) Offender prior arrest experiences.

An additional analysis was conducted on survey information obtained from police investigators on various aspects of aggravated assault incidents. The primary purpose was to determine the relative compatibility between victim responses and the experienced-based perceptions of police officers on aggravated assault incidents within the City of Boston.

The significance of bivariate relationships between dependent and independent

variables was determined using Pearson's Chi-square statistic (χ^2), *t*-tests, and analysis of variance.¹⁹

Multiple regression methods were employed to measure the strength of the effects of the independent variables on victim psychological and behavioral reactions. Linear regression was used to determine which independent variables could best predict the value of the dependent variable.²⁰

Bias- versus Non Bias-Motivated Offenses

Psychological Indicators

A *t*-test was performed on the responses from the bias- and non-bias victim groups in the 16 psychological response categories. A statistically significant difference ($p < .05$) was detected between the two groups within six (6) of the probable reactions (Table 5). By degree of significance on a 5-point scale (i.e., 1= not at all; 2= days; 3= weeks; 4= months; 5= years), these were:

- (1) Involuntary recollections ($t = 2.508$; .62 mean difference);
- (2) More nervous than usual ($t = 2.342$; .57 md);
- (3) Having trouble concentrating at work ($t = 2.625$; .54 md);
- (4) Depression/sadness ($t = 2.361$; .54 md);
- (5) Imagining what revenge would feel like ($t = 2.022$; .48 md); and
- (6) Suicidal thoughts ($t = 2.372$; .41 md).

¹⁹ These tests are generally used to compare the mean and percentage scores of two groups (i.e., bias and non-bias victim sample groups). If they are sufficiently different, the tests will be significant, thus rejecting the null hypothesis of no difference.

²⁰ How well the multiple regression equation is able to predict scores on the dependent variable is indicated by the multiple correlation coefficient, *R*. Multiple correlation linear scores vary on a scale from -1 to 0 to +1, indicating direction and strength of association. The smaller the coefficient, the poorer the correlation; and the larger the coefficient (+/-), the stronger the correlation. The correlation coefficient can be interpreted by squaring it. R^2 is called the coefficient of the multiple determination and represents the proportion of the variation in the dependent variable that is explained by the regression equation (Loether and McTavish 1993:328, 334).

Although the difference in the impact of the remaining variables was not statistically significant, the mean scores for the bias victim group were higher in every category. This may serve as further confirmation of the enduring (albeit modest) effects that bias-motivated assault has on victims.

TABLE 5.
MEANS AND T-TESTS FOR VICTIM PSYCHOLOGICAL RESPONSES

Psychological Reactions	Sample of Bias-Motivated Assault Victims ²¹	Sample of Non-bias Motivated Assault Victims ²²	<i>t</i> Score ²³	Sig. ²⁴
Had trouble concentrating at work	2.05	1.51	2.625	.010
Thought about it when didn't mean to	2.94	2.32	2.508	.014
Didn't feel like living any longer	1.60	1.19	2.372	.019
Depressed or sad	2.65	2.11	2.361	.020
More nervous than usual	3.01	2.44	2.342	.022
Imagined what revenge would feel like	2.44	1.95	2.022	.046
Felt ashamed/lost self-confidence	1.98	1.57	1.867	.065
More fearful of future victimization	2.99	2.55	1.602	.113
Felt afraid to be alone	2.20	1.84	1.412	.161
Felt angry	3.24	2.83	1.402	.165
Felt helpless	2.41	2.07	1.306	.195
Worried about family safety	2.74	2.37	1.267	.209
Had bad dreams about it	2.03	1.75	1.214	.228
Became withdrawn	1.82	1.56	1.139	.257
Physical problems (e.g., head/stomachaches, etc.)	2.14	1.86	1.091	.278
Became withdrawn	1.82	1.56	1.139	.257
Had trouble falling/staying asleep	1.99	1.84	.596	.553

²¹ The number of respondents in the psychological response categories range from 81-90.

²² The number of respondents in the psychological response categories range from 40-45.

²³ Based on Independent-Samples T-Test procedures at the 95% confidence level excluding cases analysis by analysis.

²⁴ Equal variances not assumed.

Further confirmation was attempted by recoding the response categories from the 1-5 scale into a dichotomous variable (i.e., yes or no) to simply determine whether the individuals with the two sample groups had ever experienced any of the intrusive measures (regardless of duration). Such efforts yielded similar results. Feelings of depression, nervousness, difficulty concentrating at work, and shame/diminished confidence were significant for the bias crime groups ($p < .05$).

An additional analysis was based on the assumption that some intrusive symptoms should be expected; that most people who are assaulted would likely experience some adverse affects for at least a few days. It may even be considered "normal" to do so. Therefore, we created a dichotomous variable that consolidated the response categories into 'not at all/for a few days' and 'a few weeks/months/years.' When the impact endures for weeks or months, it becomes more significant and relevant to determining the comparative extent of debilitating consequences. Based on this approach, the chi-square results closely paralleled earlier tests. A heightened sense of nervousness, involuntary recollections, suicidal thoughts, and difficulty concentrating on work were significant reactions experienced more frequently by the bias crime sample ($p < .05$).

These three methods collectively indicate that there is a relationship between the element of bias in aggravated assault and whether victims experience specific psychological sequelae.

Comparative Stress and Recovery Factors

Several measures of comparative stress based on various 10-point scales, with "1" generally indicating a low range of experience and "10" a high range, were analyzed (Table 6). The level of stress resulting from the study victimization experience in relation to other (self-determined) memorable life events was significantly higher for the victims of bias- (6.89) versus non bias-motivated assault (5.60). The overall level of difficulty experienced in overcoming the assault was also significantly higher for the bias group (6.18 vs. 4.71).

Notwithstanding, both groups report similar, relatively high levels of physical and emotional recovery.

TABLE 6.
MEANS AND T-TESTS FOR STRESS AND RECOVERY FACTORS

	Sample of Bias-Motivated Assault Victims ²⁵	Sample of Non-bias Motivated Assault Victims ²⁶	<i>t</i> Score	<i>Sig.</i> ²⁷	Mean Difference
How stressful was victimization compared to other significant life events?	6.89	5.60	2.363	.021	1.30
Overall difficulty in overcoming effects of assault?	6.18	4.71	2.827	.006	1.47
How well recovered physically?	8.54	9.00	-1.225	.223	-.46
How well recovered emotionally?	7.16	8.00	-1.950	.054	-.84

²⁵ The number of respondents in these stress and recovery response categories range from 81-89.

²⁶ The number of respondents in these categories range from 42-45.

²⁷ Equal variances not assumed.

Victim Activity at Time of Assault

There are no significant differences in the type of activities that victims of bias- or non bias-motivated assault are engaged in at the time of their victimization (Table 7). The most common activities are living in the area (34%), passing through (23%), and visiting family or friends (16%).

Table 7.

**PERCENTAGE OF BIAS AND NON BIAS-MOTIVATED AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS
BY VICTIM ACTIVITY**

	% Within Sample of Bias-Motivated Assault Victims (n=87)	% Within Sample of Non-Bias Motivated Assault Victims (n=44)	Percentage of Total
Live in the area	36.8	29.5	34.4
Passing through/ enroute to-from somewhere	23.0	22.7	22.9
Visiting family or friends	17.2	13.6	16.0
Working	6.9	13.6	9.2
Shopping/Dining/ evening out	11.5	15.9	13.0
Hanging out	4.6	4.5	4.6
% of Total	66.4	33.6	100%

$\chi^2=2.571$; 5 df; *ns*

Effects of victim activity on psychological responses

ANOVA procedures detected a significant difference ($p<.05$) in one of the psychological reaction categories for victims of bias-motivated assault related to their activity at the time of assault. Victims who live in the area where they are assaulted generally report longer periods of bad dreams related to their victimization (2.59 vs. 2.04).

There were no significant differences in the psychological reactions of non bias-motivated assault victims based on their activity at the time of their victimization.

Number of Attackers

Multiple offenders are the perpetrators in nearly 50 percent of all aggravated assaults (Table 8). Moreover, bias crime victims are significantly more likely to be assaulted by more than one individual than are non-bias victims (60% vs. 36%).

Table 8.

PERCENTAGE OF BIAS AND NON BIAS-MOTIVATED AGGRAVATED ASSAULT VICTIMS AND RESPONDENTS BY NUMBER OF OFFENDERS

	% Within Sample of Bias-Motivated Assault Victims		% Within Sample of Non-Bias Motivated Assault Victims		Percentage of Total	
	All Cases	Respondent Cases	All Cases	Respondent Cases	All Cases	Respondent Cases
One offender	40.3 (198)	41.9 (26)	63.9 (321)	69.0 (20)	52.3 (519)	50.5 (46)
2 or more offenders	59.7 (293)	58.1 (36)	36.1 (181)	31.0 (9)	47.7 (474)	49.5 (45)
% of Total	49.4 (491)	68.1 (62)	50.6 (502)	31.9 (29)	100% (993)	100% (91)

All cases: $\chi^2=55.499$; 1df; p. < .001

Respondent cases: $\chi^2=5.775$; 1df; p. < .05

Effects of number of offenders on psychological responses

ANOVA procedures indicated a significant difference (p < .05) in only one of the response categories within the non-bias victim group. Non-bias victims tend to experience longer periods of bad dreams when assaulted by one versus multiple victims (1.95 vs. 1.00).

Offender Weapon Type

There are some significant differences in the type of weapons that offenders use in incidents of bias- and non bias-motivated aggravated assault (Table 9). Bias-motivated offenders primarily use their hands and feet (34%) or an object (30%), while non bias-motivated assaults more often involve the use of a knife (28%) or firearm (28%).

Table 9.

**PERCENTAGE OF BIAS AND NON BIAS-MOTIVATED AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS
BY OFFENDER WEAPON TYPE**

	% Within Sample of Bias-Motivated Assault Victims		% Within Sample of Non-Bias Motivated Assault Victims		Percentage of Total	
	All Cases	Respondent Cases	All Cases	Respondent Cases	All Cases	Respondent Cases
Hands or feet	34.1 (129)	47.4 (27)	16.6 (66)	22.2 (6)	25.1 (195)	39.3 (33)
Firearm	11.9 (45)	7.0 (4)	27.9 (111)	25.9 (7)	20.1 (156)	13.1 (11)
Knife/razor	23.5 (89)	26.3 (15)	28.1 (112)	29.6 (8)	25.9 (210)	27.4 (23)
Object	30.4 (115)	19.3 (11)	27.4 (109)	22.2 (6)	28.9 (224)	20.2 (17)
% of Total	48.7 (378)	68.1 (62)	51.3 (398)	31.9 (29)	100% (776)	100% (84)

All cases: $\chi^2=50.588$; 3df; $p < .001$

Respondent cases: $\chi^2=8.102$; 3 df; $p < .05$

Effects of weapon type on psychological responses

ANOVA procedures indicated a significant difference ($p < .10$) in two of the response categories within the bias victim group. These victims tend to experience longer periods of heightened nervousness when assaulted with a firearm (3.75 vs. 2.95) and feeling of shame or diminished self-confidence when assaulted with hand and feet (2.31 vs. 1.85).

There were no significant differences in the psychological reactions of non bias-motivated assault victims based on the type of weapon used by the offender(s).

Behavioral Indicators

Twelve (12) separate indicators measured post-victimization behavioral changes, each with a dichotomous response (i.e., yes or no). The available responses demonstrated various types of coping (or avoidance) behavior. However, no significant relationship was detected between the bias and non-bias victim groups in any response category. Although there were some higher affirmative responses to the listed behaviors among the two groups, the variations were not statistically significant (Table 10).

TABLE 10.
AFFIRMATIVE RESPONSE PERCENTAGES, CHI-SQUARE STATISTIC, AND SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL FOR VICTIM BEHAVIORAL RESPONSES

Behavioral Responses	Sample of Bias-Motivated Assault Victims ²⁸	Sample of Non-bias Motivated Assault Victims ²⁹	χ^2	Sig.
Paid more attention to where walk	77.4	77.8	.003	.959
Stayed home more often	41.3	50.0	.881	.348
Tried to be less visible	37.8	38.6	.008	.927
Made home more secure	32.1	38.6	.540	.463
Used more drugs/alcohol	15.7	11.9	.319	.572
Moved	19.3	13.6	.638	.424
Attempted suicide	3.6	6.7	.608	.435
Carried something for protection	28.2	22.2	.551	.458
Took self-defense	8.3	7.0	.072	.788
Became more religious	20.7	13.3	1.072	.300
Became more active in community	22.5	22.2	.001	.971
Became less religious	8.0	11.6	.426	.514

²⁸ The number of respondents in the behavioral response categories range from 75-85.

²⁹ The number of respondents in the behavioral response categories range from 43-45.

Socioeconomic Factors

Age Group

There is a notable relationship between age and the motive distinction for aggravated assaults experienced in Boston, with a χ^2 of 39.34 (df=3) and significance at the $p < .001$ level. Juveniles (i.e., ages 17 and younger) are the victims of bias-motivated aggravated assault at nearly twice the proportion of non bias-motivated aggravated assault victims (Table 11).

Table 11.
PERCENTAGE OF BIAS AND NON BIAS-MOTIVATED
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT VICTIMS BY AGE GROUP

	<18	18-24	25-44	45+	Total %
Bias Victims <i>(n=490)</i>	33.5	21.0	40.6	4.9	100
Non-Bias Victims <i>(n=481)</i>	16.6	25.8	48.4	9.1	100

$\chi^2 = 39.339$; 3 df; $p < .001$

Notwithstanding, individuals in the 25-44 age group represent the largest segment of bias- and non bias-motivated assault victims (41-48%). Moreover, their assailants are primarily from the same age group (53-60%) [Tables 12 and 13].

Bias Victim-Offender Age Groups

There is a notable significance in the relationship between the age of bias-motivated assault victims and their offenders ($\chi^2 = 87.772$; 9 df; $p < .001$). Juveniles largely assault other juveniles and constitute the largest proportion of offenders (43%). Otherwise, individuals in the 25-44 age group are the most frequent victims of bias-motivated assaults (40%) [Table 12].

Table 12.
Known Age of Offenders and Victims
of Bias-Motivated Aggravated Assault in Boston
(1992-1997)

		BIAS-MOTIVATED OFFENDER AGE GROUPS					<i>n</i>
		<18	18-24	25-44	45+	Total %	
BIAS VICTIM AGE GROUPS	<18	54.4	22.2	12.8	25.0	33.8	134
	18-24	13.6	35.2	18.1	6.3	20.7	82
	25-44	27.2	41.9	59.6	56.3	40.4	160
	45+	4.7	0.9	9.6	12.5	5.1	20
	Total %	42.7	29.5	23.7	4.0	100.0	
	<i>n</i>	169	117	94	16		396

$\chi^2 = 87.772$; 9 df; $p < .001$.

Non-Bias Victim-Offender Age Groups

There is also a notable significance in the relationship between the age of non-bias assault victims and their offenders ($\chi^2 = 87.068$; 9 df; $p < .001$). The primary victims (46%) and offenders (40%) in *non-bias* motivated aggravated assaults are within the 25-44 year age group. The majority of their assailants are from the same age faction (53%). Juveniles in this offense category are also the main perpetrators of assaults against other juveniles (Table 13).

Table 13.
Known Age of Offenders and Victims
of Non-Bias Motivated Aggravated Assault in Boston
(1993-1997)

NON BIAS MOTIVATED OFFENDER AGE GROUPS						
NON-BIAS VICTIM AGE GROUPS	<18	18-24	25-44	45+	Total %	n
<18	48.8	11.7	6.1	5.3	18.6	61
18-24	20.2	30.9	26.7	0.0	24.7	81
25-44	27.4	50.0	52.7	63.2	46.0	151
45+	3.6	7.4	14.5	31.6	10.7	35
Total %	25.6	28.4	39.9	5.8	100.0	
n	84	94	131	19		328

$\chi^2 = 87.068$; 9 df; $p < .001$.

Effects of Age on Psychological Responses

One-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) procedures revealed no significant age-related differences in the responses provided to the 16 psychological indicators. The mean scores of bias- and non bias-motivated assault victims did not vary substantially among the four age groups.

Race and Ethnicity

The distinct difference in racial composition among victims and offenders is apparent within the bias and non-bias assault groups. The *interracial* nature of bias-motivated assaults is one of the defining characteristics of these crimes, with offenders generally seeking someone different from themselves to victimize. Among those within the full bias crime sample whose race or Latino ethnicity is known ($n=465$), white offenders are most likely to assault black victims (46%) and black offenders are most likely to assault white victims (84%). Though much less likely to be involved in an

aggravated assault, Asian offenders are most likely to assail blacks (56%), while whites are the most frequent victims of Latino offenders (93%) [Table 14].

Table 14.
Known Race of Offenders and Victims
of Bias-Motivated Aggravated Assault in Boston
(1992-1997)

BIAS-MOTIVATED OFFENDERS' RACE OR LATINO ETHNICITY						
BIAS VICTIMS' RACE OR LATINO ETHNICITY	White	Black	Asian	Latino	Total %	<i>n</i>
	White	13.2	84.3	33.3	92.7	41.1
Black	46.3	5.2	55.6	2.4	30.8	143
Asian	13.5	4.5	11.1	4.9	10.1	47
Latino	27.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	18.1	84
Total %	60.4	28.8	1.9	8.8	100	
<i>n</i>	281	134	9	41		465

$\chi^2 = 248.235$, 9 df, $p < .001$.

Note: The sample size for victims and offenders in the "Other" racial category was too small to include in this summary.

The victim-offender combinations in non-bias crimes confirm the more traditional pattern of *intra-racial* violence. The dimensions of same-race assaults are evident within each major racial group – White (81%), African-American (70%), and Asian (46%). Latino offenders primarily assault white victims (43%) [Table 15].

Table 15.
Known Race of Offenders and Victims
of Non-Bias Motivated Aggravated Assault in Boston
(1993-1997)

NON-BIAS OFFENDERS' RACE OR LATINO ETHNICITY						
NON-BIAS VICTIMS' RACE OR LATINO ETHNICITY	White	Black	Asian	Latino	Total %	n
White	81.4	19.1	18.2	43.3	38.4	178
Black	10.2	69.7	27.3	19.4	46.2	214
Asian	0.8	0.7	45.5	1.5	1.9	9
Latino	7.6	10.5	9.2	35.8	13.4	62
Total %	25.5	57.7	2.4	14.5	100	
n	118	267	11	67		463

$\chi^2 = 305.991, 9 \text{ df}, p < .001.$

Note: The sample size for victims and offenders in the "Other" racial category was too small to include in this summary.

Effects of Race on Psychological Indicators

ANOVA procedures indicated significant racial differences ($p < .05$) in two of the responses provided to the 16 psychological indicators within the bias victim group.

African-Americans reported experiencing longer periods of:

- (1) Fear of being alone (3.05 vs. 2.00 average for other groups); and
- (2) Having bad dream about the incident (2.89 vs. 1.90).

There were no significant racial differences in the responses to the 16 psychological indicators within the non-bias victim group.

Gender

Most victims of aggravated assault are males (63%). The same proportion is represented in the respondent sample (63%). There is, however, no significant statistical difference in the gender characteristics of the two sample groups (Table 16).

Table 16.

PERCENTAGE OF BIAS AND NON BIAS-MOTIVATED AGGRAVATED ASSAULT VICTIMS AND RESPONDENTS BY GENDER

	% Within Sample of Bias-Motivated Assault Victims		% Within Sample of Non-Bias Motivated Assault Victims		Percentage of Total	
	All Cases	Respondent Cases	All Cases	Respondent Cases	All Cases	Respondent Cases
Male	65.0 (76)	62.0 (44)	58.7 (27)	64.5 (20)	63.2 (103)	62.7 (64)
Female	35.0 (41)	38.0 (27)	41.3 (19)	35.5 (11)	36.8 (60)	37.3 (38)
% of Total	71.8 (117)	69.6 (71)	28.2 (46)	30.4 (31)	100% (163)	100% (102)

All cases: $\chi^2=.557$; 1df; *ns*

Respondent cases: $\chi^2=.063$; 1df; *ns*

Effects of Gender on Psychological Responses

ANOVA procedures detected some significant gender differences ($p < .05$) in the responses provided to the 16 psychological indicators within the bias victim respondent group. Females in the bias sample endured the following reactions for longer periods of time:

- (1) Fear of being alone (mean for males 1.73 vs. females 2.94)
- (2) Depression/sadness (2.37 vs. 3.09);
- (3) Concern for family members safety (2.43 vs. 3.21);
- (4) Trouble concentrating on work (1.80 vs. 2.42);
- (5) Physical problems (1.85 vs. 2.63);

- (6) Anger (2.94 vs. 3.70);
- (7) Felt helpless (2.15 vs. 2.79); and
- (8) Diminished self-confidence (1.75 vs. 2.32).

The only significant difference within the non-bias group was higher level of *diminished self-confidence* among females (males=1.30; females=2.00; p. <.05).

Income Level

Although there are no significant statistical differences in household income between the sample of bias- and non bias-motivated assault victims, the proportion of victims from the lower income group is notable (Table 17).

Table 17.
PERCENTAGE OF BIAS AND NON BIAS-MOTIVATED
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT RESPONDENT VICTIMS
BY SELF-REPORTED HOUSEHOLD INCOME LEVEL

	<\$40,000	\$40,000-\$79,999	\$80,000+
Bias Respondents <i>(n=82)</i>	72.0	18.3	9.8
Non-Bias Respondents <i>(n=36)</i>	61.1	25.0	13.9

$\chi^2 = 1.369; 2 \text{ df}; p = ns$

Individuals in households with an income below \$40,000 constitute 61 percent of non-bias and 72 percent of bias crime victims.

Effects of income on psychological responses

ANOVA procedures revealed some significant and distinct income-related differences in the responses provided to the 16 psychological indicators within both the bias and non-bias victim respondent groups. Within the bias group:

- (1) Respondents from the “middle income” group experienced a significantly (p. <.05) shorter duration period of *depression* (1.93 vs. 2.95 for the lower and

2.50 for the higher income groups) and *physical problems* (1.33 vs. 2.48 vs. 1.71).

- (2) Respondents in the "lower income" groups were significantly more likely ($p < .05$) to *fear being alone* (2.56 vs. 1.27 vs. 1.50) and *fearful of future victimization* (3.23 vs. 2.33 vs. 2.14).

Within the non-bias group:

- (1) Respondents from the lower income group were significantly more likely ($p < .05$) to experience *nervousness* (3.05 vs. 1.56 for the middle and 2.40 for the higher income groups), *depression* (2.73 vs. 1.33 vs. 1.60), and *anger* (3.50 vs. 1.75 vs. 2.80).

Neighborhood Location

The effect of neighborhood location on any variation in the psychological and behavioral response of bias and non-bias victims remains undetermined due to the limited respondent sample size.

However, bivariate analysis on the proportion of *all* bias and non bias-motivated assault victims from each neighborhood area does confirm a significant relationship ($p < .001$). Some neighborhood areas experience a disproportionate number of bias-motivated and non bias-motivated aggravated assaults (Table 18). Bias-motivated assaults are predominant in the neighborhoods of South Boston (40%), the South End/Back Bay (12%), and Charlestown (10%). Non-bias assaults are significant in Roxbury (24%), Mattapan (15%), and Dorchester (13%).

Table 18.

**PERCENTAGE OF BIAS AND NON BIAS-MOTIVATED AGGRAVATED ASSAULT VICTIMS
AND RESPONDENTS BY NEIGHBORHOOD LOCATION**

Neighborhood Areas	% Within Sample of Bias-Motivated Assault Victims		% Within Sample of Non-Bias Motivated Assault Victims		Percentage of Total	
	All Victims (507)	Respondents (69)	All Victims (529)	Respondents (31)	All Victims (1,036)	Respondents (100)
Beacon Hill, Chinatown, Downtown, North End (n=82/9)	5.3	7.2	10.4	12.9	7.9	9.0
Roxbury (148/11)	3.9	2.9	24.2	29.0	14.3	11.0
Mattapan (94/2)	2.6	0.0	15.3	6.5	9.1	2.0
Back Bay, South End (125/23)	12.2	23.2	11.9	22.6	12.1	23.0
West Roxbury, Roslindale (34/2)	3.6	2.9	3.0	0.0	3.3	2.0
South Boston (248/22)	39.6	27.5	8.9	9.7	23.9	22.0
East Boston (60/3)	5.9	2.9	5.7	3.2	5.8	3.0
Dorchester (116/12)	9.3	11.6	13.0	12.9	11.2	12.0
Jamaica Plain (7/0)	0.6	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.7	0.0
Alston, Brighton (36/7)	4.1	10.1	2.8	0.0	3.5	7.0
Charlestown (58/8)	10.1	11.6	1.3	0.0	5.6	8.0
Hyde Park (28/1)	2.8	0.0	2.6	3.2	2.7	1.0
% of Total	49%	69%	51%	31%	100%	100%

For all victims: $\chi^2 = 271.668$; 11 df; $p < .001$.

For respondents: $\chi^2 = 31.499$; 10 df; $p < .001$. However, 14 cells (64%) have expected counts less than 5.

Incident Location

It may be possible that the specific location where assault victimization occurs can affect the extent of psychological responses. Victimization in locations deemed safe by the victim (e.g., home, school) may yield more consequences.

The current research indicates that the location of aggravated assaults is a notable factor among the two sample groups, with a χ^2 of 143.90 (df=7) and significance at the $p<.001$ level. Although outdoor environments (i.e., street, parking lot, and park) are the primary incident location for both samples, the rate of occurrence for bias-motivated assaults is much higher in these locations (77% vs. 45%). Conversely, though residences are the next most frequent location for both groups, non-bias assaults occur at a higher proportion in these locations (22% vs. 13%). Bars or restaurants are the third most frequent location for non bias-motivated assaults (18%), and schools (2%) for bias-related assaults (Table 19).

Table 19.

PERCENTAGE OF BIAS- AND NON BIAS-MOTIVATED AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS BY INCIDENT LOCATION

	Bar or Restaurant	Retail Establishment	Street/Parking lot/Park	Residence	Motor Vehicle	School	Workplace	Other
Bias Incidents (n=497)	1.6	1.2	77.4	12.7	0.8	1.8	1.4	2.6
Non-Bias Incidents (n=511)	18.4	4.9	44.6	21.9	1.4	2.0	2.7	4.1

$\chi^2 = 143.902; 7 \text{ df}; p<.001$

Effects of incident location on psychological responses

Due to the limited number of cases and range of incident location, no significant differences were detected in the responses provided within either the bias or non-bias group. The mean responses of bias- and non bias-motivated assault victims did not vary substantially among the groups when controlling for incident location.

Extent of Medical Treatment

The extent of medical treatment received by victims was significant in that non-bias assault victims are more likely than bias-motivated assault victim to require or accept medical treatment (52% vs. 37%) [Table 20].

Table 20.
EXTENT OF MEDICAL TREATMENT RECEIVED BY RESPONDENTS

	BIAS VICTIMS	NON-BIAS VICTIMS
EMS/Hospital Treatment (n=134)	37.1	52.1
Refused/Not Necessary (n=130)	62.9	47.9

$\chi^2 = 16.268; 1 \text{ df}; p < .001.$

Effects of medical treatment on psychological responses

One-way *ANOVA* tests revealed no significant differences within the bias or non-bias victim sample related to the extent of medical treatment received.

Extent of Counseling/Support Received

There was no significant difference in the level of counseling or emotional support received by victims (Table 21). The proportion of victims from each group who indicated a supportive family response was relatively high. A similar number also took time off for psychological counseling. Though not statistically significant, bias crime victims are more likely to talk it over with someone before reporting their victimization to the police (40% vs. 30%).

Table 21.
PERCENTAGE OF AFFIRMATIVE RESPONSES TO
COUNSELING/EMOTIONAL SUPPORT RECEIVED

	BIAS VICTIMS	NON-BIAS VICTIMS
Talked it over with someone before reporting to the police ¹ (n=133)	40.4	29.5
Sought professional counseling ² (n=136)	30.8	24.4
Took time off for psychological counseling/ rehabilitation ³ (n=129)	80.0	88.6
Family was supportive after victimization ⁴ (n=112)	90.5	86.5

¹ $\chi^2 = 1.504$; 1 df; *ns*.

² $\chi^2 = .589$; 1 df; *ns*.

³ $\chi^2 = 1.529$; 1 df; *ns*.

⁴ $\chi^2 = .359$; 1 df; *ns*.

Effects of counseling/emotional support on psychological responses

Family support was the only variable in this grouping that yielded any significant differences ($p < .05$) in the responses provided by bias victims. Such victims who indicated that their family was unsupportive (or perhaps unavailable) after the study

victimization reported a higher mean for *withdrawal* (3.00 vs. 1.76), *sleeping problems* (3.17 vs. 1.92), and *difficulties concentrating at work* (3.14 vs. 1.97).

There were no significant differences within the non-bias victim sample related to the extent of counseling or family support received.

Perceived Quality of the Criminal Justice Response

Based on a 10-point scale with “1” meaning *poor* and “10” signifying *excellent*, there is no significant difference in how bias or non-bias victims rate the quality of their experience with various components of the criminal justice system (Table 22).

Responding police officers, police investigators, prosecutors, judges, and social service providers individually receive a relatively similar rating from the two victim groups.

Most victims, however, are likely to interact with police personnel and decreasingly so with the other system agents.

TABLE 22.

MEANS AND T-TESTS FOR THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM RESPONSE

	Sample of Bias-Motivated Assault Victims³⁰	Sample of Non-bias Motivated Assault Victims³¹	<i>t</i> Score	<i>Sig.</i>³²	Mean Difference
Responding police officer(s)	6.23	6.95	1.188	.238	.73
Police detective(s) from the CDU	6.55	6.13	.487	.629	.42
Prosecutor(s)	5.64	4.73	.656	.522	.91
Judge(s)	5.52	4.36	.841	.411	1.16
Victim services provider(s)	5.42	4.70	.479	.640	.72

³⁰ The number of respondents in the criminal justice systems response categories range from 24-80.

³¹ The number of respondents in the psychological response categories range from 10-42.

³² Equal variances not assumed.

Effects of perceived quality of the criminal justice systems' response on psychological responses

The perceived quality of the response provided by police and other criminal justice system agents was not a significant factor in the responses by the bias and non-bias victim groups to the 16 psychological indicators.

Prior and Post Victimization Experiences

There is a significant difference in the proportion of individuals within the two victim groups who had been a crime victim *prior* to the study incident ($\chi^2 = 4.632$; 1 df; $p < .05$). Bias crime victims are more likely to have experienced some type of prior personal victimization (Table 23).³³

Though approximately 1/4 of all victims experienced at least one additional personal crime *after* their study victimization, there is no significant difference in the proportion among the two groups.

Table 23.
PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS WHO HAD BEEN CRIME VICTIMS
BEFORE AND SINCE THE STUDY INCIDENT

	BIAS VICTIMS	NON-BIAS VICTIMS
Prior to the study incident ¹ (n=134)	61.8	42.2
----- Since the study incident ² (n=130)	28.4	23.8

¹ $\chi^2 = 4.632$; 1 df; $p < .05$.

² $\chi^2 = .306$; 1 df; *ns*.

³³ These include assault, robbery, sexual assault, burglary, vandalism, vehicle theft, threats, and harassment.

Effects of prior and subsequent victimization experience on psychological responses

Prior victimization experience(s) was not a significant factor in the responses by the bias and non-bias victim groups to the 16 psychological indicators. The mean responses of bias- and non bias-motivated assault victims did not vary substantially among those with or without prior victimization experiences.

However, victimization experiences occurring *after* the study victimization did result in significant differences ($p < .05$) in the response for bias-motivated victims. Individuals in the bias sample who had been the victim of another crime after the study victimization reported a higher mean score on the following items:

- (1) Concern for family members safety (3.48 vs. 2.47);
- (2) Anger (4.00 vs. 3.00);
- (3) Fear of future victimization (3.64 vs. 2.76);
- (4) Withdrawal (2.42 vs. 1.60);
- (5) Sleeping problems (2.63 vs. 1.78);
- (6) Suicidal thoughts (2.17 vs. 1.40);
- (7) Fear of being alone (2.83 vs. 2.00);
- (8) Bad dreams (2.58 vs. 1.87);
- (9) Vengeful thoughts (2.96 vs. 2.22);
- (10) More nervous (3.48 vs. 2.87); and
- (11) Physical problems (2.70 vs. 1.97).

Subsequent victimization was not a significant factor in the responses within the non-bias victim group.

Prior Arrests

The extent of prior criminal offenses allegedly committed by offenders and victims was determined based on the name and date-of-birth information on the 1.1 police reports. These are the most compatible variables for conducting inquiries through the Massachusetts Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS).

Data on approximately 35 percent of offenders in reported incidents of all aggravated assault were accessible through the CJIS. In the remaining cases, either no appropriate offender information was available from the 1.1 report or the personal information section listed the name and/or date-of-birth incorrectly.

Notwithstanding, the data confirm that individuals involved in non-bias assaults are more likely to have committed prior criminal offenses and demonstrate a greater proclivity for general involvement in unlawful behavior ($\chi^2=13.227$; 2df; $p < .001$) The proportion of non-bias offenders with prior arrests (34%) was 10 percent higher than for bias-motivated offenders (24%) [Table 24]

Table 24.
RESULTS OF ADULT CRIMINAL BACKGROUND CHECK FOR OFFENDERS
IN BIAS AND NON BIAS-MOTIVATED AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS

Percentage with: ³⁴	% Within Sample of Bias-Motivated Assaults		% Within Sample of Non-Bias Motivated Assaults		% Within all Aggravated Assaults	
	All Cases	Respondent Cases	All Cases	Respondent Cases	All Cases	Respondent Cases
Criminal record	24.4 (125)	25.6 (20)	34.2 (183)	16.7 (7)	29.4 (308)	22.5 (27)
No criminal record	4.7 (24)	2.6 (2)	5.4 (29)	11.9 (5)	5.1 (53)	5.8 (7)
Insufficient/ incorrect information to determine ³⁵	70.9 (363)	71.8 (56)	60.4 (323)	71.4 (30)	65.5 (686)	71.7 (86)
Percentage of total	48.9 (512)	65.0 (78)	51.1 (535)	35.0 (42)	100% (1,047)	100% (120)

All cases: $\chi^2=13.227$; 2df; $p < .001$

Respondent cases: $\chi^2=5.061$; 2df; *ns*

Extent of Prior Arrests

Sixty-nine (69) percent of all known offenders in bias- and non bias-motivated aggravated assaults had been arrested prior to the study incident. Fifty-three (53) percent within this group had been arrested more than once. Ninety (90) percent or more had been arrested at least once through October 1998.

The only significant differences among the two offender groups were that the proportion with prior assault offenses (59% vs. 41%) and the average number of prior offenses was higher (7.5 vs. 4.4) within the non-bias offender group (Table 25).

³⁴ Represents those who were available within the CJIS system among the total number of cases and respondents.

³⁵ The reasons why criminal record confirmation could not be obtained include an inaccurate date-of-birth or proper name for the persons being checked through the CJIS system.

Table 25.
PERCENTAGE OF OFFENDERS IN BIAS AND NON BIAS-MOTIVATED AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS
WITH PRIOR ADULT CRIMINAL ARRESTS

Percentage with: ³⁶	% Within Sample of Bias-Motivated Assaults		% Within Sample of Non-Bias Motivated Assaults		% Within all Aggravated Assaults	
	All Cases (n = 512)	Respondent Cases (n = 78)	All Cases (n = 535)	Respondent Cases (n = 42)	All Cases (n = 1,047)	Respondent Cases (n = 120)
a) Any arrest(s) prior to study incident ^{37, 38}	64.6 (113)	60.0 (20)	71.3 (174)	71.4 (7)	68.6 (287)	63.0 (27)
b) 2 or more arrests prior to study incident ³⁹	47.8 (113)	60.0 (20)	55.7 (174)	42.9 (7)	52.6 (287)	55.6 (27)
c) Prior arrests dismissed ⁴⁰	37.2 (94)	31.6 (19)	23.6 (178)	0.0 (8)	28.3 (272)	22.2 (27)
d) Any prior assault-related arrests ⁴¹	41.0 (105)	42.1 (19)	59.1 (171)	42.9 (7)	52.2 (276)	42.3 (26)
e) (Average # of prior arrests) ⁴²	4.4 (117)	10.7 (29)	7.5 (176)	8.5 (6)	5.9 (293)	10.0 (34)
f) Any arrests through 10/98 ⁴³	90.1 (121)	94.7 (20)	93.9 (179)	100 (7)	92.3 (300)	96.2 (27)

Victim Background

Overall, 74 percent of victims within the two samples had been arrests at least once prior to their own victimization experience (Table 26). Non-bias victims were significantly more likely to have prior arrests (90% vs. 59%).

³⁶ Represents those who were available within the CJIS system among the total number of cases and respondents.

³⁷ All cases: $\chi^2=1.413$; 1df; *ns*.

³⁸ The total number of respondent cases for this table is insufficient for chi-square analysis.

³⁹ All cases: $\chi^2=1.741$; 1df; *ns*.

⁴⁰ Based on the disposition of the three most recent arrests.

⁴¹ All cases: $\chi^2=8.552$; 1df; $p < .001$.

⁴² All cases: $t = -2.299$; 277.574 df; $p < .05$. Equal variances not assumed.

⁴³ All cases: $\chi^2=1.451$; 1df; *ns*.

Table 26.
**PERCENTAGE OF VICTIMS OF BIAS AND NON BIAS-MOTIVATED AGGRAVATED ASSAULT
 WITH PRIOR ADULT CRIMINAL ARRESTS**

Percentage with: ⁴⁴	% Within Sample of Bias-Motivated Assaults		% Within Sample of Non-Bias Motivated Assaults		% Within all Aggravated Assaults	
	All Cases (n = 417)	Respondent Cases (n = 57)	All Cases (n = 367)	Respondent Cases (n = 15)	All Cases (n = 784)	Respondent Cases (n = 72)
Any arrest(s) prior to study incident	58.8 (182)	76.2 (21)	89.7 (174)	80.0 (5)	73.9 (356)	76.9 (26)

All cases: $\chi^2=43.907$; 1df; p. < .001.

Effects of prior arrests on psychological responses

ANOVA procedures detected no significant differences based on the prior arrest history of victims and offenders within the two sample groups in the responses provided to the 16 psychological indicators.

⁴⁴ Represents those who were available within the CJIS system among the total number of cases and respondents.

Overall Impact of Independent Variables on Psychological and Behavioral Reactions

In order to determine which factors have the strongest overall influence on the psychological and behavioral responses of bias and non-bias assault victims, multiple regression methods were employed for independent variables selected on the basis of their significance at the bivariate level, or on the influence they're attributed within the literature.

The dependent variables (interval and ordinal) were organized into four models for analysis.

1. Comparative stress resulting from the assault;
2. Behavioral changes;
3. Duration and difficulty of recovery; and
4. Extent of emotional and physical recovery.

The limited respondent sample size combined with the broad range of control variables to consider required that the independent variables be recomposed into a set appropriate for multivariate analysis (Table 27).

As previously indicated, the type and extent of victims' psychological reactions were originally measured in this research using a 5-point scale measuring duration (i.e., not at all, days, weeks, months, years) for 16 distinct response items. In this section, the duration of recovery from the assault trauma is based on a composite score for the 16 psychological responses. Compensating for missing responses to some items, a 100-point maximum composite score was calculated as the indicator for victims' duration of recovery. The resulting mean scores were 46.1 for the bias and 38.3 for the non-bias victim groups ($p < .05$).

TABLE 27.

Independent Variables	N	% of Valid Sample
<i>Bias or Non-Bias Victim</i>		
Bias victim	91	66.9
Non-bias victim	45	33.1
<i>Incident Location</i>		
On the street	70	71.4
Dwelling (i.e., residence, business, school)	28	28.6
<i>Victim Age</i>		
8-80 years old	121	100
<i>Victim Race</i>		
African-American	35	26.5
White/Latino/Asian/Other	97	73.5
<i>Victim Gender</i>		
Male	83	61.5
Female	52	38.5
<i>Victim Household Income</i>		
<\$20,000	49	41.5
\$20,000-\$39,999	31	26.3
\$40,000-\$59,999	12	10.2
\$60,000-\$79,999	14	11.9
\$80,000-\$99,999	6	5.1
\$100,000 +	6	5.1
<i>Medical Treatment</i>		
Not necessary/accepted	60	60.6
Received/accepted	39	39.4
<i>Counseling/Help</i>		
No help/counseling	97	71.3
Received counseling, etc.	39	28.7
<i>Talked Over</i>		
Did not talk to anyone	84	63.2
Talked to someone before reporting	49	36.8
<i>Satisfaction with Responding Police Officer</i>		
1-10 point scale	122	100
<i>Prior Victim of Crime</i>		
No	60	44.8
Yes	74	55.2
<i>Total Number of Prior Victimization</i>		
0-319	118	100
<i>Number of Offenders</i>		
1-4+	128	100
<i>Offender Gender</i>		
Male	78	80.4
Female	19	19.6
<i>Offender vs. Victim Race</i>		
Same race	32	38.1
Different race	52	61.9

A scale reliability test was performed on the 16 items to reveal potential relationships between individual scale items as well as the internal consistency of the scale as a whole (Table 28). The resulting Alpha statistics (on the internal consistency based on the average inter-item correlation) confirmed a high level of consistency among the items (.941).

Before conducting the regression, a correlation test was also performed to determine whether multicollinearity existed among the independent variables. With a high correlation score of .65, multicollinearity proved inconsequential among the selected independent variables.

Table 28.
RELIABILITY TEST RESULTS FOR THE PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPACT INDICATORS

RELIABILITY ANALYSIS - SCALE (ALPHA)					
1.	Q52A	More nervous than usual			
2.	Q52B	Depressed or sad			
3.	Q52C	More fearful of future victimization			
4.	Q52D	Worried about family safety			
5.	Q52E	Physical problems (headaches, etc.)			
7.	Q52G	Felt angry			
8.	Q52H	Thought about it when I didn't mean to			
9.	Q52I	Felt helpless			
10.	Q52J	Felt ashamed/lost confidence in self			
11.	Q52K	Felt afraid to be alone			
12.	Q52L	Became withdrawn			
13.	Q52M	Didn't feel like living any longer			
14.	Q52N	Had trouble falling/staying asleep			
15.	Q52O	Had bad dreams about it			
16.	Q52P	Imagined what revenge would feel like			
17.	Q52Q	Had trouble concentrating at work			
		Mean Std Dev Cases			
1.	Q52A	2.6979 1.3068 96.0			
2.	Q52B	2.3021 1.2407 96.0			
3.	Q52C	2.6146 1.4317 96.0			
4.	Q52D	2.3854 1.4536 96.0			
5.	Q52E	1.8750 1.2835 96.0			
7.	Q52G	2.9583 1.5350 96.0			
8.	Q52H	2.5729 1.3357 96.0			
9.	Q52I	2.1563 1.3324 96.0			
10.	Q52J	1.6354 1.0966 96.0			
11.	Q52K	1.8333 1.2951 96.0			
12.	Q52L	1.6458 1.1786 96.0			
13.	Q52M	1.3542 1.0360 96.0			
14.	Q52N	1.8438 1.2841 96.0			
15.	Q52O	1.7917 1.2132 96.0			
16.	Q52P	2.1458 1.3375 96.0			
17.	Q52Q	1.8125 1.1174 96.0			
N of Cases =		96.0			
Statistics for	Mean	Variance	Std Dev	N of	
Scale	37.7917	273.6614	16.5427	Variables	
Item-total Statistics				19	
Scale	Scale	Corrected	Squared	Alpha	
Mean	Variance	Item-	Multiple	if Item	
if Item	Deleted	Total	Correlation	Deleted	
Deleted	Deleted	Correlation	Correlation	Deleted	
Q52A	35.0938	242.6964	.7185	.7676	.9369
Q52B	35.4896	242.6525	.7624	.7200	.9361
Q52C	35.1771	242.3788	.6557	.6399	.9382
Q52D	35.4063	246.2437	.5547	.5213	.9404
Q52E	35.9167	244.0351	.6977	.7633	.9373
Q52F	36.4896	258.1683	.4703	.4764	.9410
Q52G	34.8333	243.2772	.5853	.5258	.9400
Q52H	35.2188	247.1411	.5890	.5528	.9394
Q52I	35.6354	240.4867	.7598	.6866	.9360
Q52J	36.1563	248.4490	.6945	.6351	.9375
Q52K	35.9583	241.4719	.7581	.6758	.9361
Q52L	36.1458	243.9996	.7679	.7263	.9361
Q52M	36.4375	250.9855	.6581	.6810	.9382
Q52N	35.9479	240.9341	.7796	.7583	.9357
Q52O	36.0000	246.8211	.6655	.6679	.9379
Q52P	35.6458	255.3048	.3876	.3626	.9432
Q52Q	35.9792	245.7890	.7599	.7552	.9364
Q52R	36.3333	248.4140	.6713	.6830	.9378
Q52S	36.3854	252.6604	.6360	.6618	.9386
Analysis of Variance					
Source of Variation	Sum of Sq.	DF	Mean Square	F	Prob.
Between People	1368.3070	95	14.4032		
Within People	1867.4737	1728	1.0807		
Between Measures	417.5515	18	23.1973	27.3583	.0000
Residual	1449.9221	1710	.8479		
Nonadditivity	12.8351	1	12.8351	15.2637	.0001
Balance	1437.0870	1709	.8409		
Total	3235.7807	1823	1.7750		
Grand Mean	1.9890				
Tukey estimate of power to which observations must be raised to achieve additivity = .5974					
Hotelling's T-Squared =	270.7487	F =	12.3499	Prob. =	.0000
Degrees of Freedom:		Numerator =	18	Denominator =	78
Reliability Coefficients	19 items				
Alpha =	.9411	Standardized item alpha =	.9430		

Comparative Stress Resulting from the Assault

Linear regression analysis yielded a sample of 37 cases with information on all the variables in the model. The cumulative effect of the assault experience was determined using the 10-point response scale (with "1" indicating *minimal* and "10" signifying *most stressful*) from survey question 50 (i.e., "Compared to other significant events in your life, how stressful was this victimization to you?").

This model was significant at the $p < .10$ level (Table 29). Approximately 62 percent of the variation in comparative stress is explained by the model ($R^2 = .616$). Three (3) of the 16 independent variables are significant in predicting the cumulative impact of the victimization experience. Incident location ($B = .74$), offender motive ($B = -.70$), and whether of medical treatment was received ($B = .33$) have a significant impact on victims' comparative stress level.

Victims assaulted in a dwelling (i.e., residence, business, school) score 4.3 points higher on the comparative stress scale than victims assaulted on the street.

Victims of bias-motivated assault generally score 4.1 points higher. Individuals who receive or accept medical treatment also score higher (1.9) on the scale.

Table 29.
LINEAR REGRESSION RESULTS FOR IMPACT OF INDEPENDENT VARIABLES
ON COMPARATIVE STRESS

Model Summary		R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate		
Model	1	.785	.616	.313	2.31		
ANOVA							
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	
1	Regression	162.837	15	10.856	2.031	.073	
	Residual	101.563	19	5.345			
	Total	264.400	34				
Coefficients							
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta			
1	(Constant)	8.867	4.148			2.137	.046
	Bias or non-bias victim	-4.072	1.217	-.703		-3.346	.003
	Incident location	4.266	1.190	.737		3.586	.002
	Victim age	2.615E-02	.041	.119		.637	.531
	Victim race	-1.670	1.168	-.266		-1.430	.169
	Victim gender	.431	.993	.077		.434	.669
	Victim household income	-1.893E-02	.389	-.010		-.049	.962
	Medical treatment received	1.990	1.083	.327		1.837	.082
	Quality of police services	-.229	.202	-.246		-1.136	.270
	Talked w/anyone before reporting	-.480	1.042	-.084		-.460	.650
	Counseling sought	1.148	.989	.198		1.161	.260
	# of offenders	.619	.471	.221		1.315	.204
	Prior victim of crime	1.960	1.290	.322		1.520	.145
	Total # of prior victimizations	-3.765E-02	.091	-.074		-.411	.685
	Offender gender	-1.239	1.299	-.197		-.953	.352
	Offender vs. victim race	-1.839	1.068	-.331		-1.723	.101

a. Dependent Variable: Q50 How stressful was incident compared to other significant events in your life?

Behavioral Changes Related to the Assault

Regression analysis yielded a sample of 37 cases with information on all the variables in the model. Twelve (12) distinct behavioral reactions were examined. However, the model did not detect any significance (at $p < .10$) among the independent variables relative to whether or not victims engaged in specific behaviors.

Duration of Psychological Reactions and Overall Difficulty of Recovery

The regression analysis yielded a sample of 38 cases with information on all the variables in the model and indicated significance at the $p < .01$ level (Table 30).

Table 30.
LINEAR REGRESSION RESULTS FOR IMPACT OF INDEPENDENT VARIABLES
ON A COMPOSITE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL REACTIONS

Model Summary						
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics R Square	Change
1	.839	.704	.493	14.91	.704	
ANOVA						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	11113.643	15	740.910	3.334	.006
	Residual	4666.765	21	222.227		
	Total	15780.408	36			
Coefficients						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients B	Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	44.360	26.488		1.675	.109
	Bias or non-bias victim	-13.132	7.639	-.298	-1.719	.100
	Incident location	24.741	7.424	.572	3.333	.003
	Victim age	.234	.262	.138	.894	.381
	Victim race	-18.834	6.942	-.405	-2.713	.013
	Victim gender	-7.399	6.176	-.174	-1.198	.244
	Victim household income	3.075	2.373	.213	1.296	.209
	Medical treatment received	9.983	6.983	.221	1.430	.168
	Quality of police services	-2.979	1.225	-.419	-2.432	.024
	Talked w/anyone before reporting	-2.248	6.628	-.052	-.339	.738
	Counseling sought	16.475	5.963	.381	2.763	.012
	# of offenders	5.037	2.809	.241	1.793	.087
	Prior victim of crime	16.508	7.948	.365	2.077	.050
	Total # of prior victimizations	-1.068	.567	-.275	-1.885	.073
	Offender gender	7.681	7.786	.165	.986	.335
	Offender vs. victim race	-1.933	6.868	-.046	-.282	.781
a. Dependent Variable: Q52a-q.						

Approximately 70 percent of the variation in duration of adverse psychological effects is explained by the model ($R^2=.704$). Moreover, eight (8) of the 16 independent variables are significant in predicting the general length of recovery. In order of significance, these are:

1. Incident location ($B=.57$);
2. Satisfaction with responding police officer services ($B=-.42$);
3. Race of the victim ($B=-.41$),
4. Whether sought professional help after the incident ($B=.38$),
5. Having been a victim of crime prior to the incident ($B=.37$),
6. Being a victim of bias-motivated assault ($B=-.30$),
7. The total number of prior victimizations experienced ($B=.28$), and
8. The number of offenders involved in the assault ($B=.24$).

The general duration of psychological reactions was 13 percent longer for bias-crime victims. This moderate difference however is exceeded by the impact of the incident location. Individuals assaulted in a dwelling generally experience more prolonged periods of psychological recovery (25% longer) than those assaulted on the street.

The broad, pivotal role of the police officer is also confirmed in the analysis. Subsequent to the psychological impact of the incident location, the perceived quality of the police response is the most significant factor in determining the duration of psychological reactions. A higher level of satisfaction with the quality of police services generally lowers the required period of recovery.

Among racial groups, African-Americans endure (19%) longer periods of psychological stress than assault victims from other races/ethnicity (i.e., White, Asian, Latino).

Surprisingly, victims who reported having received professional counseling/support experienced (17%) longer recovery periods than those who either were not provided or declined such assistance.

The prior victimization experience also contributes to the duration of adverse psychological effects by approximately 17 percent. However, we could not verify if this is the sole effect of the study incident or the combination of previous victimization.

The number of offenders involved in the incident also has a positive impact on the duration. The more offenders, the more lasting the effect.

The overall level of difficulty in overcoming the assault experience was determined using the 10-point response scale (with "1" meaning *not at all* and "10" *very difficult*) from survey question 53 (i.e., "Overall, how difficult was it for you to overcome the effects of this incident?"). The same independent variables and regression methods were applied. Significant findings resulted from the analysis ($p < .001$). Approximately 80 percent of the variation in the level of difficulty in overcoming an assault experience is explained by the model ($R^2 = .804$). Seven (7) of the 16 independent variables significantly contributed to the model (Table 31). Five (5) of the seven variables were also significant in the duration effect.* In order of significance, these are:

1. Incident location ($B=.68$),*
2. Being a victim of bias-motivated assault ($B=-.57$),*
3. Race of the victim ($B=-.52$),*
4. The number of people involved in the assault ($B=.47$),*
5. Race of the offender ($B=-.38$),
6. Offender gender ($B=-.38$), and
7. Whether sought professional help after the incident ($B=.36$).

Victims of bias-motivated assault generally scored 3.2 points higher (within the scale of 10) in the overall level of difficulty in overcoming their victimization experience. However, incident location remains the paramount factor with victims in dwellings scoring 3.8 points higher than street-level assault victims.

African-American victims rate 3.1 points higher in difficulty of recovery than do victims of other races or Hispanic ethnicity.

Assault by multiple offenders (1.2), males (2.2), or by members of the same races (2.0) also increase the difficulty level for recovery.

Again, those who received professional counseling/support reported higher levels of difficulty in overcoming their victimization (2.0).

Table 31.
LINEAR REGRESSION RESULTS FOR IMPACT OF INDEPENDENT VARIABLES
ON OVERALL LEVEL OF DIFFICULTY IN VICTIM RECOVERY

Model Summary						
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics R Square Change	
1	.897	.805	.666	1.54	.805	
ANOVA						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	205.211	15	13.681	5.792	.000
	Residual	49.600	21	2.362		
	Total	254.811	36			
Coefficients						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients B	Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	11.612	2.731		4.252	.000
	Bias or non-bias victim	-3.168	.788	-.565	-4.023	.001
	Incident location	3.758	.765	.684	4.910	.000
	Victim age	2.934E-02	.027	.136	1.087	.289
	Victim race	-3.066	.716	-.519	-4.283	.000
	Victim gender	.400	.637	.074	.628	.537
	Victim household income	-.294	.245	-.160	-1.201	.243
	Medical treatment received	1.307	.720	.228	1.816	.084
	Quality of police services	-.207	.126	-.229	-1.641	.116
	Talked w/anyone before reporting	-.667	.683	-.121	-.976	.340
	Counseling sought	1.993	.615	.363	3.242	.004
	# of offenders	1.239	.290	.466	4.278	.000
	Prior victim of crime	1.385	.819	.241	1.691	.106
	Total # of prior victimizations	-9.611E-02	.058	-.195	-1.645	.115
	Offender gender	-2.240	.803	-.379	-2.791	.011
	Offender vs. victim race	-2.031	.708	-.380	-2.868	.009

a. Dependent Variable: Q53 Rate how difficult to overcome this incident?

Extent of Emotional Recovery

A sample of 37 cases contained information on all the variables in the model. The level of recovery from the assault experience was determined using a 10-point response scale (with "0" meaning *not at all* and "10 signifying *completely*) from survey question 58 (i.e., "How well do you believe you recovered emotionally from this incident?").

This model was significant at the $p < .10$ level (Table 32). Approximately 63 percent of the variation in emotional recovery is explained by the model ($R^2 = .633$). Four (4) of the 16 independent variables are significant in predicting the general level of emotional recovery. Incident location ($B = -.51$), satisfaction with police services ($B = .41$), victim age ($B = .37$), and the number of offenders ($B = .34$) have a significant impact on the victims' level of emotional recovery.

Victims of assaults that occur in dwellings rate 2.8 points lower on the emotional recovery scale than do those occurring on the street.

The number of offenders contributes negatively to the extent of recovery. As the number of offenders increases, the level of emotional recovery decreases ($-.28$). The level of recovery is also higher among younger victims ($-.77$).

In addition, the higher the level of satisfaction with police services, the more complete the emotional recovery (.36).

Table 32.
LINEAR REGRESSION RESULTS FOR IMPACT OF INDEPENDENT VARIABLES
ON EXTENT OF EMOTIONAL RECOVERY

Model Summary		R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate		
Model	1	.796	.633	.343	2.15		
ANOVA							
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	
1	Regression	151.086	15	10.072	2.183	.055	
	Residual	87.657	19	4.614			
	Total	238.743	34				
Coefficients							
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta			
1	(Constant)	9.932	4.019			2.472	.023
	Bias or non-bias victim	1.785	1.146	.324		1.557	.136
	Incident location	-2.821	1.092	-.513		-2.582	.018
	Victim age	-7.689E-02	.039	-.368		-1.994	.061
	Victim race	.952	1.083	.165		.879	.390
	Victim gender	-1.072	.962	-.198		-1.114	.279
	Victim household income	.300	.368	.165		.815	.425
	Medical treatment received	.329	1.027	.057		.321	.752
	Quality of police services	.364	.186	.410		1.960	.065
	Talked w/anyone before reporting	.921	.969	.170		.950	.354
	Counseling sought	-.935	.941	-.170		-.994	.333
	# of offenders	-.909	.440	-.344		-2.067	.053
	Prior victim of crime	.556	1.200	.096		.463	.648
	Total # of prior victimizations	-5.476E-02	.091	-.106		-.601	.555
	Offender gender	-.200	1.206	-.033		-.166	.870
	Offender vs. victim race	-.695	.993	-.132		-.700	.492

a. Dependent Variable: Q58 How well recovered emotionally?

Extent of Physical Recovery

A sample of 37 cases contained information on all the variables in the model. The level of recovery from the assault experience was determined using a similar 10-point response scale from survey question 57 (i.e., "How well do you believe you recovered physically from this incident?").

This model was significant at the $p < .05$ level (Table 33). Approximately 62 percent of the variation in emotional recovery is explained by the model ($R^2 = .623$). Two (2) of the 16 independent variables are significant in predicting the general level of emotional recovery. Satisfaction with police services ($B = .57$) and victim age ($B = -.41$) have a significant impact on the victims' level of physical recovery.

The higher the level of satisfaction with police services, the higher the victim recovery rate (.46). Also, the level of physical recovery is higher among younger respondents (-.81).

Table 33.
LINEAR REGRESSION RESULTS FOR IMPACT OF INDEPENDENT VARIABLES ON EXTENT OF PHYSICAL RECOVERY

Model Summary		R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate		
Model	1	.789	.623	.341	1.96		
ANOVA							
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	
1	Regression	127.336	15	8.489	2.206	.050	
	Residual	76.969	20	3.848			
	Total	204.306	35				
Coefficients							
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients B	Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.	
1	(Constant)	11.397	3.486		3.269	.004	
	Bias or non-bias victim	.439	1.060	.087	.414	.683	
	Incident location	-1.178	1.032	-.233	-1.142	.267	
	Victim age	-8.122E-02	.035	-.421	-2.330	.030	
	Victim race	1.094	.919	.206	1.190	.248	
	Victim gender	.221	.824	.044	.268	.792	
	Victim household income	-.366	.340	-.201	-1.074	.296	
	Medical treatment received	-.555	.922	-.107	-.602	.554	
	Quality of police services	.464	.164	.573	2.822	.011	
	Talked w/anyone before reporting	-.133	.882	-.026	-.151	.882	
	Counseling sought	-.794	.814	-.157	-.975	.341	
	# of offenders	1.539E-03	.371	.001	.004	.997	
	Prior victim of crime	-1.181	1.066	-.222	-1.108	.281	
	Total # of prior victimizations	6.229E-02	.075	.140	.834	.414	
	Offender gender	-1.277	1.030	-.240	-1.240	.229	
	Offender vs. victim race	-1.197	.938	-.245	-1.277	.216	
a. Dependent Variable: Q57 How well have you recovered physically?							

Police Officer Survey Results

Boston police officers assigned to the Community Disorders Unit and involved in the investigation of bias- and non bias-motivated aggravated assaults during the 1992-1997 period provided additional information on a range of factors related to bias-motivated assaults (Appendix #). Based on their professional experiences, they indicate that:

1. Friends and peers are the main influence on how offender(s) acquire their bias/hatred toward victims.
2. In most cases (60%), the victim(s) and offender(s) in bias assaults are strangers.
3. The primary reasons why victims do not report their victimization are language/cultural barriers, fear of retaliation, and thinking that reporting wouldn't help.
4. Most bias-motivated assault incidents (96%) are reported to the police by the victim(s).
5. In terms of physical injuries resulting from bias-motivated assaults, investigators report that incidents involving racial/ethnic bias generally result in the most serious injuries followed closely by incidents involving bias against sexual orientation.
6. An average of 28 percent of the assault cases that they investigate are confirmed to be bias-motivated.
7. Offender(s) are arrested in approximately 29 percent of cases. Most are arrested within a week.
8. Most bias-motivated assault cases (64%) last between 1 and 6 months (investigation and prosecution).
9. Approximately 32 percent of cases go to court. A finding or admission of guilt is the most frequent form of resolution, followed by mediation, and victims declining to pursue further action.
10. Victims of bias-motivated assault generally experience the following psychological and behavioral responses more often than victims of non bias-motivated assault:

- a) Feeling of heightened nervousness,
- b) Helplessness,
- c) Concerns for their family's safety,
- d) Fear of future victimization,
- e) Avoidance of certain areas/situations,
- f) Fear of being alone,
- g) Depression, and
- h) Making a change in residence.

11. The best way to reduce or prevent bias-motivated assault is through the institutionalization of early and/or ongoing education on cultural diversity and anti-violence related topics.

CHAPTER V

DISCUSSION

To hate and to fear is to be psychologically ill...it is, in fact, the consuming illness of our time.

H.A. Overstreet

The analyses conducted on the described research variables detected a number of significant relationships between the psychological sequelae of aggravated assault victims, the motive of the offender, and environmental and contextual factors. The data largely confirm that victims of bias-motivated assault experience more severe and enduring periods of psychological stress than do victims of non bias-motivated assaults. Nervousness, depression, and unbidden thoughts are among the most consistent reactions.

Incident location is the overall most significant factor in determining the duration of psychological reactions experienced by all assault victims. Individuals assaulted in dwellings (i.e., residence, business, school) generally experience more prolonged reactions. The expectation is that assaults in these locations usually involve individuals who know each other and may be in a personal or group situation where they may have to remain in relatively close proximity. Such places are also generally considered "safe haven" for most people. Assaults in such locations can often negatively affect their sense of personal comfort and psychological stability. Victimization within personal relationships may foster a stronger sense of betrayal.

Other relationships, though not significant at the multivariate level, provide further information on various aspects of assault victimization. Among all victims of aggravated assault:

- African-Americans, women, and lower income residents report higher levels of psychological stress;
- Victims of bias-motivated assault are also more likely to talk it over with someone before reporting the incident to the police;
- Victims of bias-motivated assault are more likely to have experienced other prior crime(s); and
- Non bias-motivated offenders have a higher average number of prior arrests and prior assault-related arrests.

The perspective of police officers involved in the investigation of bias- and non bias-motivated aggravated assaults supports some of the research findings. Investigators report that bias-motivated assault victims experience nervousness, depression, helplessness, and fear of future victimization more frequently than victims of non-bias assault.

The lack of disparity in behavior modifications among the two sample groups is also notable. Apparently, victims of aggravated assault generally respond in the same behavioral manner, regardless of the motive of their offender(s). The most likely behavioral response among victims is to pay more attention to where they walk (78%); stay home more often (44%); try to be less visible (38%), make their home more secure (34%), and to carry something for self-protection (26%).

Conclusion

With the confirmation of significant differences in the psychological response of victims of bias-motivated assault, the implications of the research for legislative and judicial imperatives are apparent. The findings generally support the assertion that bias-motivated crime are more debilitating, and may justify the enactment and application of laws imposing more severe sanctions for bias-motivated offenses. Future research should, however, attempt to effectively determine the indirect impact that such offenses have on residents living in the area and on members of the victim's identity group (e.g., other blacks or gays or Muslims, etc.).

In terms of determinant factors within the criminal justice system's response to assault crime, it is apparent that the level of satisfaction with police services can be pivotal to the psychological well-being of victims. The ability of police officers to address incidents of assault in a responsive and effective manner can significantly reduce the potential for psychological stress. Though Boston police officers are among the most well-trained in the nation in the area of civil rights and bias crime-related issues, it may be appropriate to review the existing training curriculum for ways to increase the "healing effect" that police officers can have on victims.

Notwithstanding, initiatives to replicate and confirm the findings are encouraged. The extensive data collected for this study may be examined from various other perspectives (e.g., further aspects of victims' interaction with the criminal justice system, the characteristics of prior victimization experiences, how offenders are perceived to acquire their bias motives and how victims regard the offenders' identity group after their

assault). The study can also inform future research efforts on the obstacles and challenges to conducting comparative research on victims of serious crime, as well as provide some means of comparison with other jurisdictions.

REFERENCES

- Baldinger, Beth G. and D. Thomas Nelson. (February 1995). "Crime Victims and Psychological Injuries," *Trial*, p. 56-64.
- Barnes, Arnold and Paul H. Ephross. (May 1994). "The Impact of Hate Violence on Victims: Emotional and Behavioral Responses to Attacks," *Social Work*, vol. 39. No. 3, p. 247-251.
- Bell, Jeannine. (Spring 1997). "Policing hatred: Police bias units and the construction of hate crime," *Michigan Journal of Race and Law*, vol. 2. p. 421-460.
- Bishop, Eric and Jeff Slowikowski. (August 1995). "Hate Crime," *Fact Sheet #29*, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Washington, D.C.
- Boyd, Elizabeth A., Hamner, Karl M. and Richard A. Berk. (1996). "Motivated by hatred or prejudice: Categorization of hate-motivated crimes in two police divisions," *Law and Society Review*, vol. 30, No. 4., p. 819-849.
- Brown, Stephen E., Finn-Aage Esbensen, and Gilbert Geis. *Criminology: Explaining Crime and its Context*. 2nd edition. Cincinnati, OH: Anderson Publishing, 1996.
- Bureau of Justice Assistance. (March 1997). *A Policymaker's Guide to Hate Crimes*. United States Department of Justice.
- Hate Crimes Resource Manual, The Governor's Task Force on Hate Crimes*. (1998). Funded through the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program, Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
- Conklin, John E. *Criminology*. 2nd edition. New York: MacMillian Publishing, 1986.
- Craig, Kellina M. and Craig R. Waldo. (1996). "So, what's a hate crime anyway? Young adults' perceptions of hate crimes, victims, and perpetrators," *Law and Human Behavior*, vol. 20. p. 113-129.
- Davis, Robert C. and Ellen Brickman. (1996). "Supportive and unsupportive aspects of the behavior of others towards victims of sexual and nonsexual assault," *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, vol. 11, no. 2, p. 250-262.
- Davis, Taylor and Arthur Lurigio. (1996). "Adjusting to criminal victimization: Correlates of post crime distress," *Violence and Victims*, vol. 11. no. 1. p. 21-38.
- Education Development Center, Inc. (1998). *National Bias Crimes Training for Law Enforcement and Victim Assistance Professionals: A Guide for Training Instructors*. Sponsored by the U. S. Department of Justice, Office for Victims of Crime.
- Idem. (September 20, 1993). *National Bias Crimes Training for Law Enforcement and Victim Assistance Professionals: A Guide for Training Instructors*. Sponsored by the U. S. Department of Justice, Office for Victims.

- Ehrlich, Howard J., Larcom, Barbara E.K. and Robert D. Purvis. (May 1994). *The Traumatic Effects of Ethnoviolence*, The Prejudice Institute, Center for the Applied Study of Ethnoviolence. Towson, Maryland.
- Elliott, Delbert S., David Huizinga, and Suzanne S. Ageton. *Explaining Delinquency and Drug Use*. Beverly Hills, CA: Sage Publications, 1985.
- Ephross, Paul H., Arnold Barnes, Howard Ehrlich, Kathleen R. Sandnes, and Joan C. Weiss. (October 1986). *The Ethnoviolence Project: Pilot Study*. National Institute Against Prejudice and Violence. Baltimore, Maryland.
- Formisano, Ronald P. *Boston Against Busing: Race, Class, and Ethnicity in the 1960s and 1970s* (University of North Carolina Press, 1991).
- Franklin, Karen. "Psychological Motivations of Hate Crimes Perpetrators: Implications for Prevention and Policy," U.S. Congressional Briefing, November 7, 1997.
- Freedly, John R., Heidi S. Resnick, Dean G. Kilpatrick, Bonnie S. Dansky and Ritchie P. Tidwell (1994). "The psychological adjustment of recent crime victims in the criminal justice system," *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, vol. 4. No. 4. p. 450-468.
- Freeman, Steven M. (1996). "Penalty-enhancement laws are needed to fight hate crime," *Hate Crimes*. In Bruno Leone and Paul A. Winters (eds). San Diego: Greenhaven Press.
- Frieze, Irene Hanson, Martin S. Greenberg, and Sharon Hymer. (1987). "Describing the crime victim: Psychological reactions to victimization," *Professional Psychology: Research and Practice*, vol. 18. No. 4. p. 299-315.
- Garafalo, James and Susan E. Martin. (1991) "The law enforcement response to bias-motivated crimes," *Bias Crime: The Law Enforcement Response*. Nancy Taylor (ed). p. 17-31.
- Garnets, Linda, Gregory Herek, and Barrie Levy. (1992). *Hate Crimes: Confronting Violence Against Lesbians and Gay Men*. In Gregory Herek and Kevin T. Berrill (eds). London: Sage Publications. p. 208-215.
- Gey, Steven G. (1997). "What if *Wisconsin v. Mitchell* had involved Martin Luther King, Jr.? The constitutional flaws of hate crime enhancement statutes," *George Washington Law Review*, vol. 65. p. 1014-1070.
- Gidycz, Christine A., and Mary P. Kross. (1991). "Predictors of long term sexual assault among a national sample of victimized college women," *Violence and Victims*, vol. 6. no. 3. p. 175-190.
- Girelli, Stephen A., Patricia Resick, Susan Marhoefer, and Cathlein Kotsis-Hutter (1986). "Distress and violence during rape: their effects on long term fear," *Subjective Victims and Violence*, no. 1, p. 35-46.
- Goldberg, Suzanne B. and Bea Hanson. (1994, Special Issue). "Violence against lesbians and gay men," *Clearinghouse Review*. p. 417-423.
- Governor's Task Force on Hate Crime. (1997). *Annual Report*.

- Greenberg, Martin and R. Barry Ruback. (1992). "After the crime: Victim decision making," *Perspectives in Law and Psychology*, 9. New York: Plenum Press. p. 181-213.
- Hampton, Henry and Steve Fayer. *Voices of Freedom*, New York: Bantam Books, 1990.
- Harvard Law Review. (1996). "Penalty enhancement does not punish free speech or thoughts," *Hate Crimes*. Bruno Leone and Paul A. Winters (eds). San Diego: Greenhaven Press.
- Herek, Gregory, J. Roy Gillis, Jeanine C. Cogan, and Erick K. Glunt. (April 1997). "Hate Crime Victimization Among Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Adults: Prevalence, Psychological Correlates, and Methodological Issues," *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, vol.12, no. 2, p. 195-215.
- Ho, Lisa S.L. (1994). "Substantive penal hate crime legislation: Toward defining Constitutional guidelines following the *R.A.V. v. St. Paul* and *Wisconsin v. Mitchell* decisions," *Santa Clara Law Review* vol. 34. p. 711-764.
- Horowitz, Mardi, Nancy Walker, and William Alvarez. (May 1979). "Impact of Events Scale: A Measure of Subjective Stress," *Psychosomatic Medicine*, vol. 41, no. 3. p. 209-218.
- International Association of Chiefs of Police. (November 1998). *Hate Crime in America: Recommendations from the 1998 IACP Summit*, IACP, Washington, D.C.
- In re B.C.*, 176 Ill 2d 536, 680 NE2d 1355 (1997).
- Jacobs, James B. and Kimberly Potter. (1998). *Hate Crimes: Criminal Law & Identity Politics*. New York: Oxford University Press
- Janoff-Bulman, Ronnie. (1992). *Shattered Assumptions*. New York: The Free Press.
- Jeness, Valerie and Kendal Broad. (1997). *Violence Against Women, and the Law*. New York: Adline De Gruyter.
- Katz, Bonnie L., (1991). "The psychological impact of stranger versus nonstranger rape on victims' recovery," In Andrea Parrot and Laurie Beshofar (eds.), *Acquaintance Rape: The Hidden Crime*. New York: John Wiley and Sons.
- Kelly, Robert J. (1991). "Bias motivated crime," *Bias Crime: The Law Enforcement Response*. Nancy Taylor (ed). Chicago: Office of International Criminal Justice. p. 135-142.
- Kilpatrick, Dean G., Benjamin E. Saunders, Lois J. Veronen, Connie L. Best, Judith M. Von. (1987). "Criminal victimization: Lifetime prevalence, reporting to police, and psychological impact," *Crime and Delinquency*, vol. 33. No. 4. p. 479-489.
- Kilpatrick, Dean, Benjamin Saunders, Lois Veronen, Connie Best, and Resnick (1989). Victims and crime factors associated with the development of crime related post-traumatic stress disorder. *Behavioral Therapy*, vo. 20. P. 199-214.
- Koss, Deniro and Seibel Cox. (1984). Strangers and acquaintance rape: Are there differences in the victims experience. *Psychology of Women Quarterly*, vo. 12. P. 1-24.,

- Kramer, Teresa L., and Bonnie L. Green. (1991). "Posttraumatic stress disorder as an early response to sexual assault," *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, vol. 6. No. 2. p. 160-173.
- Levin, Jack and Jack McDevitt. (1993). *Hate Crimes: The Rising Tide of Bigotry and Bloodshed*. New York: Plenum Press.
- Lukas, J. Anthony. *Common Ground: A Turbulent Decade in the Lives of Three American Families* (New York: Vintage Books, 1985).
- Lurigio, Arthur. "Are all victims alike? The adverse, generalized, and differential impact of crime," *Crime and Delinquency*, vol. 33. No. 4. October 1987. p. 452-467.
- Martin, Susan E. (1996, September). "Investigating hate crimes: Case characteristics and law enforcement responses," *Justice Quarterly*, vol. 13. No.3. p. 455-480.
- Martin, Susan E. (1995). "'A cross-burning is not just an arson': Police social construction of hate crimes in Baltimore county," *Criminology*, vol. 33. No.3. p. 303-326.
- McCann, I. Lisa, David K. Sakheim, and Daniel J. Abrahamson. (October 1988). "Trauma and victimization: A model of psychological adaptation," *Counseling Psychologist*, vol. 16. No.4. p. 531-594.
- McDevitt, Jack. (1986). *Characteristics of Bias-Motivated Incidents in Boston, 1983-1989*. Center for Applied Social Research: Northeastern University.
- McLaughlin, Karen A., Kelly Brilliant, and Cynthia Lang. (1995). *National Bias Crimes Training for Law Enforcement and Victim Assistance Professionals*. Funded by the United States Department of Justice, Office for Victims of Crime.
- Morgan v. Hennigan*, 379 F. Supp. 410; 1974 U.S. District Court of Massachusetts.
- Nolan, James J. and Yoshio Akiyama. (February 1998). "An analysis of factors that affect law enforcement participation in hate crime reporting," *Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice*.
- Norris, Fran H. and Krzysztof Kaniasty (1991). "The psychological experience of crime: A test of the mediating role of beliefs in explaining the distress of victims," *Journal of Social and Clinical Psychology*, vol.10. no. 3. p. 239-261.
- Orr, Erika. (November 1997). "The Hate Crimes Act: Broadening the Scope," *Illinois Bar Journal*, vol. 85. p. 564-570.
- Prutzman, Priscilla. (November 1994). "Bias-related incidents, hate crimes, and conflict resolution," *Education and Urban Society*, vol. 27. No.1. p. 71-81.
- Rennison, Callie Marie. (July 1999). "Criminal Victimization 1998: Changes 1997-98 with Trends 1993-98," *National Crime Victimization Survey*. Bureau of Justice Assistance, Washington, D.C.
- Resick, Patricia. (1987). "Psychological effects of victimization: implications for the criminal justice system," *Crime and Delinquency*, vol.33. no.4. p. 468-478.

- Riggs, David S., Barbara Olsasov Rothbaum, and Edna B. Foa. (1995). "A prospective examination of symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder in victims of nonsexual assault," *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, vol. 2.
- Rosenberg, David and Michael Lieberman. (1998). *Hate Crimes Laws*. Anti-Defamation League. Washington, D.C.
- Rothbaum, Barbara Olsasov, Edna B. Foa, David S. Riggs, Tamera Murdock, and William Walsh. (1992). "A prospective examination of post-traumatic stress disorder in rape victims," *Journal of Traumatic Stress*, vol. 5. no. 3. p. 455-475.
- Sales, Ester, Martha Baum and Barbara Shore. (1984). "Victim readjustment following Assault," *Journal of Social Issues*, vol. 40. no.1. p. 117-136.
- Scheppele, Kim Lane and Pauline B. Bart. (1983). "Through Women's Eyes: Defining danger in the wake of sexual assault," *Journal of Social Issues*, vol. 39. no. 2. p. 63-81.
- Shepard, Jonathan. (1990). "Victims of personal violence: The relevance of Symonds' model of psychological response and loss theory," *British Journal of Social Work*, vol. 20. P. 309-332.
- Short, Jr., James F. and F. Ivan Nye. "Reported Behavior as a Criterion of Deviant Behavior," *Social Problems*, 5 (1957): 207-213.
- Siegel, Judith M., Jaqueline M. Golding, Judith A Stein, M. Audrey Burnam, Susan B. Sorenson. "Reaction to sexual assault. A community Study," *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, vol. 5. no. 2. p. 229-246.
- Smale, Gerard J.A. "Psychological effects and behavioral changes in the case of victims of serious crime," In *Victimization and fear of crime: World perspectives*, ed., Richard Block, 87-92. Washington, D.C: Bureau of Justice Statistics, August 1984.
- Spillane, Lori A. (July 1995). "Hate crimes: violent intolerance," *The Prosecutor: Journal of the National District Attorneys Association*, vol. 29. p. 20-31.
- Taylor, Ian, Paul Walton, and Jock Young. *The New Criminology: For a Social Theory of Deviance*. New York, NY: Harper Colophon Books, 1973.
- Ullman, Sarah E., and Judith M. Siegel. (1993). "Victim-offender relationship and sexual assault," *Violence and Victims*, vol. 8. no. 2. p. 121-133.
- Valentiner, David P., Edna B. Foa, David S. Riggs, Beth S. Gershuny. (1996). "Coping strategies and posttraumatic stress disorder in female victims of sexual and nonsexual assault," *Journal of Abnormal Psychology*, vol. 105. no. 3. p. 455-458.
- Wallerstein, James S. and Clement J. Wyle. "Our Law-Abiding Lawbreakers," *Probation*, 25 (1947): 107-122.

- Weiss, Joan. (1991). "Ethnoviolence: Impact and Response in Victims and the Community," in Robert Kelly (ed.) *Bias Crime: American Law Enforcement and Legal Response*. Chicago: Office of International Criminal Justice, p. 174-185.
- Wexler, Chuck and Gary T. Marx. (April 1986). "When Law and Order Works: Boston's Innovative Approach to the Problem of Racial Violence," *Crime and Delinquency*, vol. 32. No.2. p. 205-222.
- Wheeler, Stanton, David Weisburd, and Nancy Bode. "Sentencing the White-Collar Offender: Rhetoric and Reality." *American Sociological Review* 47 (1982): 641-659.
- Williams, Jay R. and Martin Gold. "From Delinquent Behavior to Official Delinquency." *Social Problems*, 20 (1972): 209-229.
- Wirtz, Philip W. and Adele V. Harrell. (1987). "Victim and crime characteristics, coping responses, and short- and long- term recovery from victimization," *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, vol.55. no. 6. P. 866-871.
- Wirtz, Philip W., and Adele V. Harrell. (1987). "The effects of threatening versus nonthreatening previous life events on levels of fear in rape victims," *Violence and Victims*, vol. 2. no. 2. p. 89-98.
- Wisconsin v. Mitchell*. (1993) 508 U.S. 476.

APPENDIX A
PERCENTAGES AND MARGINAL FREQUENCIES FOR BIAS RESPONDENTS

PERCENTAGES & MARGINAL FREQUENCIES FOR BIAS RESPONDENTS

SECTION ONE: INCIDENT INFORMATION

The information requested in this section will be used to classify the characteristics of the incident.

1. Please indicate if any of the major facts on the attached police report may be incorrect.

2. How many people struck you or tried to strike you? [n=84]
[51%] One [17%] Two [10%] Three [23%] Four or more [1%] Don't Know
3. Prior to the incident, how often did you go to the location where the incident occurred? [n=90]
[7%] Never [17%] A few times [33%] Quite often [43%] Almost every day
4. What was the purpose or reason for you being at the location of the incident? (for example, you live there, you were going to work, school, shopping, etc.) [n=87]
 - a) Live in the area [37%]
 - b) Passing through/enroute to-from somewhere [23%]
 - c) Visiting family/friends [17%]
 - d) Shopping [3%]
 - e) Working [7%]
 - f) Dining/evening out [8%]
 - g) "Hanging out" [5%]
5. Since the incident, how often have you visited this location? [n=90]
[21%] Never [33%] A few times [18%] Quite often [28%] Almost every day
6. How would you describe the nature of the incident? (*Check all that apply*) [n=91]
 - a. 76% An unprovoked attack against me.
 - b. 8% An ongoing dispute.
 - c. 7% A minor disagreement that got out of hand.
 - d. 0% I was mistaken for someone else.
 - e. 11% A poor response to the situation by the offender(s).
 - f. 31% Other

7. What do you think the offender(s) intended to do (*Check all that apply*)? [n=91]

- [44%] Warn/threaten me
- [71%] Injure me
- [10%] Damage my property
- [23%] Kill me
- [17%] Robbery
- [8%] Revenge
- [1%] Drugs
- [39%] Let me know I was not welcome there
- [59%] Intimidate me
- [24%] Keep me from coming back into the area
- [9%] Other

8. What kind of relationship did you have with the offender(s)? [n=91]

- [84%] None
- [1%] Spouse/Significant other
- [1%] Family friend
- [0%] Girlfriend/Boyfriend
- [2%] Other
- [3%] Co-worker
- [1%] Relative
- [2%] Neighbor
- [6%] Had seen them around

How long had you known this person when the incident occurred? [n=87]

- [89%] Did not know the person
- [1%] Less than a month
- [3%] Less than 6 months
- [3%] Less than 1 year
- [3%] 1-2 years
- [3%] Longer than 2 years

10. Had you experienced any problems with the offender(s) before the incident? [n=90]

- [84%] No
- [16%] Yes

11. On a scale from 0-10, whom do you hold responsible for the incident?

The Offender(s) [n=90]

(No responsibility)	(50% responsible)	(Full responsibility)
0	1	2
3	4	5
6	7	8
9	10	
[1%]	[0%]	[0%]
[0%]	[0%]	[0%]
[0%]	[3%]	[0%]
[4%]	[3%]	[2%]
[86%]		

Myself [n=84]

(No responsibility)	(50% responsible)	(Full responsibility)
0	1	2
3	4	5
6	7	8
9	10	
[76%]	[8%]	[2%]
[5%]	[4%]	[2%]
[0%]	[0%]	[0%]
[0%]	[0%]	[1%]
[1%]		

Others [n=39]

(No responsibility)

(50% responsible)

(Full responsibility)

0 ----- 1 ----- 2 ----- 3 ----- 4 ----- 5 ----- 6 ----- 7 ----- 8 ----- 9 ----- 10

[46%] [5%] [2%] [3%] [8%] [10%] [3%] [3%] [3%] [3%] [15%]

12. Have you experienced any problems with the offender(s), the offender's friends, or the offender's family **since** the incident? [n=91]

[86%] No

[14%] Yes:

(Check all that apply)

[22%] Harassing phone calls

[4%] Damaged my home or property

[13%] Threats on my life

[0%] Graffiti

[4%] More assaults

[33%] Harassed my family members/friends

[8%] Followed me

[22%] Other

13. At the time of the incident, what do you think may have contributed to or caused the offender's action? (Please check as many categories as apply to your case) [n=85]

a. 63% Bias against my race

i. 27% Offender intoxicated

b. 5% Bias against my religion

j. 8% Ongoing rivalry/quarrel

c. 15% Bias against my ethnicity/nationality

k. 21% Turf/neighborhood problem

d. 29% Bias against my sexual orientation

l. 18% Other

e. 4% Bias against my gender (male/female)

f. 4% Bias against my disability

g. 5% Personal relationship jealousy

h. 19% Don't know

14. If you believe you were attacked because of your gender, race, ethnicity, religious beliefs, disability or sexual orientation, how much of an influence do you think the following sources had on how the offender(s) acquired their bias/hatred toward you or people like you?

	Major	Moderate	Slight	None	Don't know
a. Their parents/family environment [n=57]	[63%]	[26%]	[7%]	[4%]	[n/a]
b. Their friends/peers [n=63]	[71%]	[24%]	[3%]	[2%]	[n/a]
c. Negative imagery within our society about people like me [n=63]	[51%]	[37%]	[10%]	[3%]	[n/a]
d. Organized hate group(s) [n=41]	[39%]	[17%]	[24%]	[20%]	[n/a]
e. Other [n=7]	[86%]	[14%]	[0%]	[0%]	[n/a]

15. How has this effected your views on the race, ethnicity, sexual orientation or religion of your attacker(s)? [n=87]

- a. 61% In general, it has not changed my views. I try not to judge people on things like that.
- b. 2% In general, it has not changed my views, I have always disliked or been distrustful of the race, ethnicity, religion or sexual orientation of my attacker(s).
- c. 24% My views have changed somewhat. I now tend to dislike or distrust some people of such race, ethnicity, religion or sexual orientation.
- d. 5% My views have changed significantly. I now dislike or distrust all people of such race, ethnicity, religion or sexual orientation.
- e. 7% Other

16. Had you ever been the victim of *any* crime **before** this incident? [n=89]
 [38%] No [62%] Yes. If so, what type(s) and how many times?

	Avg. # of times		Avg. # of times
a. Assault	<u>2</u>	f. Theft of a vehicle	<u>0</u>
b. Robbery	<u>2</u>	g. Threats	<u>6</u>
c. Sexual assault/ Rape	<u>1</u>	h. Harassment/intimidation	<u>1</u>
d. Breaking and Entering	<u>1</u>	i. Other	<u>0</u>
e. Damage to property	<u>2</u>		

17. Have you been the victim of *any* other crime **since** this incident? [n=88]
 [72%] No [28%] Yes. If so, what type(s) and how many times?

	Avg. # of times		Avg. # of times
a. Assault	<u>2</u>	f. Theft of a vehicle	<u>0</u>
b. Robbery	<u>1</u>	g. Threats	<u>1</u>
c. Sexual assault/ Rape	<u>0</u>	h. Harassment/intimidation	<u>0</u>
d. Breaking and Entering	<u>0</u>	i. Other	<u>0</u>
e. Damage to property	<u>1</u>		

SECTION TWO: THE POLICE RESPONSE

The information requested in this section will be used to measure various aspects of the police response.

18. Who reported this incident to the police? [*n*=85]

- [18%] The police responded to the scene of the incident, no additional reporting necessary.
- [39%] I did immediately after it happened.
- [12%] I did (avg.=1.25) days after it happened (please insert the approximate number of days).
- [10%] A witness, immediately after the incident happened.
- [5%] A witness, some time after the incident happened.
- [11%] A family member aware of the crime.
- [9%] A friend.
- [8%] A bystander.
- [5%] I don't know who reported it.
- [5%] A community/support group.
- [n/a] Other

19. Did you talk it over with anyone before you reported this crime? [*n*=89]

- [60%] No
- [40%] Yes (please specify their relation to you) – family member (49%); friend (20%); co-worker (9%); multiple persons (11%); other (11%).

20. Did you report this incident to any other agency? (for example, housing authority, religious organization, community health care agency, support group, media, etc.) [*n*=89]

- [58%] No
- [42%] Yes

21. If *you* were *not* the person who originally reported this incident to the police, what was the reason why? (Check all that apply) [*n*=53]

- | | |
|---|---|
| a. <u>17%</u> Reported it to someone else | k. <u>0%</u> Settled it privately |
| b. <u>14%</u> Thought reporting wouldn't help | l. <u>0%</u> Confronted perpetrators directly |
| c. <u>3%</u> Not clear that harm was intended | m. <u>0%</u> Medical insurance wouldn't cover |
| d. <u>0%</u> Afraid of police | n. <u>3%</u> Couldn't prove/find offender |
| e. <u>0%</u> Didn't want offender to get in trouble | o. <u>6%</u> Afraid of retaliation |
| f. <u>6%</u> Too humiliated or embarrassed | p. <u>3%</u> Did not know it was a crime |
| g. <u>3%</u> Offender was a police officer | q. <u>n/a</u> Other |
| h. <u>6%</u> Do not want to make offender angry with me | |
| i. <u>8%</u> Police wouldn't think important enough to get involved | |
| j. <u>6%</u> Police would not understand my language/culture | |

22. How soon after it was reported did the police come speak with you about the incident? [n=85]

- [28%] Immediately
- [17%] Within 15 minutes or less
- [26%] Within an hour or less
- [8%] Within a few hours
- [2%] Came the next day
- [7%] Police did not arrive
- [11%] Other

23. To what extent were you involved in the investigation? (Check all that apply) [n=85]

- a. 92% I provided the police with information.
- b. 21% I rode with the police to locate the offender(s).
- c. 2% I viewed a line-up.
- d. 21% I looked at photographs of potential suspects.
- e. 15% I gave police the names of offender(s)/helped to identify witnesses.
- f. 8% I did not participate in the investigation
- g. 8% I signed an affidavit for the Attorney General's office.
- h. 14% Other

24. Were any of the offender(s) arrested? [n=91]

- a. 58% No one was arrested.
- b. 1% No one was identified.
- c. 0% No crime was reported.
- d. 20% Yes, there was one offender and he/she was arrested.
- e. 8% Yes, some.
- f. 3% Yes, all.
- g. 10% I do not know.

25. How would you rate the quality of the service provided to you by the **police officer(s)** who first responded to the call? (Please circle your response) [n=90]

Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent	Don't remember	Not Applicable
1 -----2-----3-----4-----5-----6-----7-----8-----9-----10				99	98
[12%]	[6%]	[1%]	[10%]	[7%]	[8%]
[9%]	[9%]	[9%]	[9%]	[4%]	[23%]
				[6%]	[4%]

26. How would you rate the quality of the service provided to you by the **Community Disorders Unit (CDU) detective(s)** who conducted the follow-up investigation? (Please circle your response) [n=91]

Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent	Don't remember	Not Applicable
1 -----2-----3-----4-----5-----6-----7-----8-----9-----10				99	98
[15%]	[1%]	[2%]	[4%]	[7%]	[2%]
[8%]	[11%]	[4%]	[26%]	[9%]	[10%]

27. Is there anything you would have preferred to see the police do? [n=58]
- a) Thoroughly investigate/find offender [29%]
 - b) Arrest offender [19%]
 - c) Be more understanding/take situation more seriously [17%]
 - d) Nothing/Police seemed to do everything right [17%]
 - e) Don't infer fault to victim [7%]
 - f) Assign more police to area [5%]
 - g) Provide victim with follow-up information [5%]

SECTION THREE: THE PROSECUTOR RESPONSE

The information requested in this section will be used to measure various aspects of the prosecutor response.

28. What is the present status of your case? [n=85]
- a. 51% No one was ever arrested. (skip to question 42)
 - b. 15% I did not pursue any further action. (skip to question 42)
 - c. 5% Still pending
 - d. 2% Settled out of court
 - e. 1% Settled through mediation.
 - f. 7% Settled it with the offender(s) pleading guilty to a lesser offense.
 - g. 11% The case went to trial, and the offender was convicted.
 - h. 8% Other
29. If your case went to criminal court, who was your primary contact with the district attorney's office? [n=25]
- a. 80% An assistant district attorney
 - b. 0% Paralegal
 - c. 12% Victim/witness advocate
 - d. 8% Other
30. How many months did the court process take? [n=19]
- a) One month [5%]
 - b) 2 months [11%]
 - c) 3 months [16%]
 - d) 4 months [16%]
 - e) 5+ months [53%]
- Mean = 5.9 months
31. How many times did you go to court? [n=29]
- a) Never [7%]
 - b) Once [28%]
 - c) Twice [31%]
 - d) Three times [10%]
 - e) 4+ times [24%]
- Mean = 2.13 times

32. Did you testify in court at all? [n=32]
 [44%] No [56%] Yes. If so, how did you feel when you testified? [n=16]
 [6%] Afraid
 [19%] Angry
 [38%] Felt good to tell my story
 [13%] Not worth it
 [19%] Frustrated
 [6%] Other

33. Were you concerned about retaliation against you or your family or friends by the offender(s)? [n=31]
 [29%] No [71%] Yes. If so, how concerned were you? [n=24]
 Not concerned Somewhat Very concerned
 1 ---- 2 ---- 3 ---- 4 ---- 5 ---- 6 ---- 7 ---- 8 ---- 9 ---- 10
 [8%] [0%] [4%] [4%] [13%] [13%] [4%] [25%] [4%] [25%]

34. If the defendant was found guilty, did you make a victim/impact statement? [n=23]
 [39%] Yes [61%] No
 If so: 22% In writing If not: 36% Did not know that I could
78% Spoke to the court 64% Did not want to

35. Was the outcome of the case satisfactory? (Please circle your response) [n=32]
 Not at all Slightly Somewhat Very
 0 ---- 1 ---- 2 ---- 3 ---- 4 ---- 5 ---- 6 ---- 7 ---- 8 ---- 9 ---- 10
 [38%] [3%] [0%] [0%] [6%] [9%] [16%] [6%] [9%] [0%] [13%]

36. If the offender(s) was found guilty/responsible, what was the sentence?

37. If you have been the victim of other crimes that were prosecuted in court, how does your experience with the district attorney's office compare to this case? [n=10]
 Less helpful Similar More helpful
 0 ---- 1 ---- 2 ---- 3 ---- 4 ---- 5 ---- 6 ---- 7 ---- 8 ---- 9 ---- 10
 [20%] [10%] [20%] [0%] [10%] [20%] [0%] [0%] [0%] [20%] [6%]

38. Looking back, is there anything that you would have preferred happen to the offender? If so, what? [n=25]
 a) Stricter penalty/longer sentence [56%]
 b) Arrested/caught [16%]
 c) Prosecuted [12%]
 d) Nothing [12%]
 e) Counseling (mental or drug) treatment [4%]

39. Please indicate whether you agree or disagree with the following statement, "Requiring the offender(s) to perform community service in my neighborhood as a means of apologizing to me for their behavior would be a preferable to putting them in jail." [n=43]

Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know
[14%]	[14%]	[16%]	[44%]	[12%]

40. Overall, how would you rate the quality of the services in your case by the following personnel?

a. The prosecutor [n=25]

	Poor		Fair		Good		Excellent	
0	-----	1	-----	2	-----	3	-----	4
5	-----	6	-----	7	-----	8	-----	9
10								
[0%]	[16%]	[8%]	[8%]	[8%]	[10%]	[3%]	[3%]	[3%]
								[15%]

b. The judge [n=23]

0	-----	1	-----	2	-----	3	-----	4	-----	5	-----	6	-----	7	-----	8	-----	9	-----	10
[35%]	[0%]	[0%]	[0%]	[0%]	[4%]	[13%]	[13%]	[4%]	[13%]	[17%]										

c. The victim services provider [n=24]

0	-----	1	-----	2	-----	3	-----	4	-----	5	-----	6	-----	7	-----	8	-----	9	-----	10
[0%]	[29%]	[0%]	[0%]	[4%]	[13%]	[8%]	[21%]	[4%]	[4%]	[17%]										

41. What services were most helpful to you after the incident? [n=37]

- 8% Victim support group
- 14% Health/counseling agency
- 8% Attorney General's office
- 19% District Attorney's office
- 35% The Police
- 40% None
- 24% Other

SECTION FOUR: PERSONAL IMPACT OF CRIME

The information requested in this section will be used to measure the impact of the incident on your well-being.

42. If you could say **anything** to the offender(s) about what they did to you, what would it be? [n=73]

- a) Why? [38%]
- b) Reflect on their actions/senselessness [29%]
- c) Disgusted by you/wish the same to you [14%]
- d) Person shouldn't exist/not worth speaking to [11%]
- e) Get help [4%]
- f) Forgive them [3%]
- g) You hurt me badly [1%]

43. How safe do you feel since this incident occurred to you? [n=88]
 [18%] Much less safe [41%] Somewhat less safe [34%] As safe as before [7%] Safer than before
44. What kind of medical treatment did you require as a result of the incident? [n=52]
 [56%] Physically injured, but I did not need any professional medical treatment.
 [29%] Emergency room visit
 [6%] Overnight hospitalization
 [10%] Hospitalization more than one night
45. On a scale from 1-10, how frightened were you at the time of the incident? [n=91]
- | Not at all | Slightly | Somewhat | Very | Do not remember |
|--|----------|----------|------|-----------------|
| 0 ----- 1 ----- 2 ----- 3 ----- 4 ----- 5 ----- 6 ----- 7 ----- 8 ----- 9 ----- 10 | | | | 99 |
| [0%] [6%] [4%] [6%] [1%] [2%] [4%] [8%] [10%] [9%] [47%] | | | | [3%] |
46. Since the incident, how concerned are you of being the victim of the same type of crime in the future? [n=84]
- | Not at all | Slightly | Somewhat | Very Concerned |
|--|----------|----------|----------------|
| 0 ----- 1 ----- 2 ----- 3 ----- 4 ----- 5 ----- 6 ----- 7 ----- 8 ----- 9 ----- 10 | | | |
| [0%] [12%] [5%] [4%] [5%] [6%] [6%] [13%] [7%] [12%] [31%] | | | |
47. How would you rate your chances of being the actual victim of a similar type of crime within the next 12 months? [n=80]
- | Very unlikely | Very likely |
|--|-------------|
| 0 ----- 1 ----- 2 ----- 3 ----- 4 ----- 5 ----- 6 ----- 7 ----- 8 ----- 9 ----- 10 | |
| [0%] [18%] [13%] [16%] [1%] [14%] [10%] [6%] [3%] [1%] [19%] | |
48. Since the incident, how safe do you feel going out alone in your neighborhood at night? [n=88]
 [21%] Very safe [38%] Somewhat safe [23%] Somewhat unsafe [19%] Very unsafe
49. Since the incident, do you feel safe going back to the area of the incident? [n=85]
 [20%] Very safe [27%] Somewhat safe [34%] Somewhat unsafe [19%] Very unsafe
50. In comparison to other significant events in your life, how stressful was this victimization on you? [n=85]
- | Minimal | Moderate | Major | Most stressful |
|--|----------|-------|----------------|
| 0 ----- 1 ----- 2 ----- 3 ----- 4 ----- 5 ----- 6 ----- 7 ----- 8 ----- 9 ----- 10 | | | |
| [0%] [2%] [5%] [7%] [11%] [6%] [12%] [13%] [6%] [12%] [27%] | | | |
51. Since the incident, how many of the following things have happened to you? (Check all that apply) [n=58]
- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| [50%] Death of an immediate relative | [7%] Divorce/separation |
| [50%] Loss of employment | [14%] Arrested/incarcerated |
| [48%] Significant health problems/serious illness | |

52. Did you experience any of the following reactions after your victimization? If so, for how long did it last? (Check all that apply) [n=84]

REACTIONS	Not at all	A Few Days	A Few Weeks	A Few Months	Years
a. Felt more nervous than usual.	[11%]	[29%]	[23%]	[21%]	[15%]
b. Felt depressed or sad.	[26%]	[22%]	[25%]	[16%]	[11%]
c. Felt more fearful than before of being a crime victim again.	[22%]	[17%]	[18%]	[25%]	[17%]
d. Worried more about the safety of my family.	[35%]	[10%]	[19%]	[21%]	[16%]
e. Had physical problems like headaches, stomachaches, shortness of breath.	[52%]	[18%]	[7%]	[8%]	[14%]
f. Lost friends.	[85%]	[2%]	[1%]	[6%]	[6%]
g. Felt very angry at...(specify who) _____	[21%]	[13%]	[16%]	[20%]	[30%]
h. I thought about it when I didn't mean to.	[19%]	[23%]	[21%]	[19%]	[18%]
i. Felt helpless.	[37%]	[22%]	[15%]	[14%]	[12%]
j. Felt ashamed and lost confidence in myself.	[54%]	[20%]	[11%]	[8%]	[8%]
k. Felt afraid to be alone.	[52%]	[11%]	[15%]	[11%]	[12%]
l. Became withdrawn.	[65%]	[13%]	[6%]	[7%]	[9%]
m. Felt as if I didn't want to live any longer.	[80%]	[2%]	[1%]	[11%]	[6%]
n. Had trouble falling or staying asleep.	[58%]	[17%]	[5%]	[12%]	[9%]
o. Had bad dreams about it.	[51%]	[21%]	[12%]	[9%]	[8%]
p. Imagined what revenge would feel like.	[40%]	[19%]	[13%]	[14%]	[14%]
q. Had trouble concentrating on work.	[43%]	[28%]	[15%]	[10%]	[5%]
r. Needed time off for psychological counseling/rehabilitation.	[77%]	[4%]	[4%]	[7%]	[9%]
s. Needed time off for physical rehabilitation.	[84%]	[4%]	[3%]	[6%]	[4%]
t. Other	[57%]	[5%]	[14%]	[5%]	[19%]

53. Overall, how difficult was it for you to overcome the effects of this incident? (Please circle your response) [n=89]

Not at all	Slightly	Somewhat	Very difficult
0 ----- 1 ----- 2 ----- 3 ----- 4 ----- 5 ----- 6 ----- 7 ----- 8 ----- 9 ----- 10			
[0%]	[5%]	[9%]	[8%]
	[10%]	[9%]	[10%]
		[14%]	[11%]
			[6%]
			[19%]

54. After the incident, did you change your behavior in any of the following ways? (Check all that apply).

BEHAVIORS	Helped me get over it				
	No	Yes	No	Yes	Not Appl.
a. Paid more attention to where I walk/avoid certain areas or situations [n=84]	[23%]	[77%]	[9%]	[26%]	[65%]
b. Stayed home at night more often [n=80]	[58%]	[41%]	[15%]	[10%]	[75%]
c. Tried to be less visible/to not let people notice me [n=82]	[62%]	[38%]	[18%]	[8%]	[75%]
d. Did something to make my home more secure [n=84]	[68%]	[32%]	[9%]	[11%]	[80%]
e. Used more alcohol, prescriptions, or other drugs [n=83]	[84%]	[16%]	[12%]	[6%]	[82%]
f. Moved to another neighborhood [n=83]	[81%]	[19%]	[12%]	[9%]	[79%]
g. Attempted suicide [n=83]	[96%]	[4%]	[10%]	[0%]	[90%]
h. Started carrying something to protect myself [n=85]	[72%]	[28%]	[11%]	[6%]	[84%]
i. Took self-defense training [n=84]	[91%]	[8%]	[12%]	[1%]	[87%]
j. Became more religious [n=82]	[79%]	[21%]	[10%]	[9%]	[81%]
k. Became more active in the community to prevent future crimes [n=80]	[78%]	[23%]	[10%]	[9%]	[81%]
l. Became less religious [n=75]	[92%]	[8%]	[10%]	[2%]	[88%]
m. Other [n=40]	[83%]	[18%]	[2%]	[4%]	[93%]

55. Did you seek any professional counseling or other similar help from any of the groups below to recover from the incident? (Check all that apply) [n=56]

- [11%] Government service agencies
- [9%] Health/human service agencies
- [65%] Counseling/psychiatric services
- [24%] Medical services/hospital/clinic
- [13%] Support/advocacy group
- [3%] Other

56. If not, why didn't you seek any professional counseling? [n=61]

- [62%] I didn't need help.
- [7%] Didn't know where to go.
- [18%] Nobody offered me any help.
- [2%] I refused help.
- [12%] Other (e.g., no money, felt worse talking about it).

7. How well do you believe you have recovered *physically* from this incident? [n=82]

Not at all		Partially		Mostly		Completely				
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
[0%]	[4%]	[0%]	[1%]	[6%]	[2%]	[1%]	[11%]	[5%]	[9%]	[61%]

58. How well do you believe you have recovered *emotionally* from this incident? [n=81]

Not at all		Partially		Mostly		Completely				
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
[0%]	[7%]	[3%]	[7%]	[4%]	[4%]	[5%]	[14%]	[19%]	[7%]	[31%]

59. Was your family comforting and supportive after your victimization? [n=74]

[74%] Yes [8%] No [7%] Other [8%] Not applicable

60. How would you complete the following statement, "The best way to reduce or prevent this type of crime is to..." [n=75]

- a) Educate people [41%]
- b) Accept/avoid it [19%]
- c) Become more aware of your environment [13%]
- d) Arrest & conviction/swift punishment [12%]
- e) Become more active in community and prevention efforts [8%]
- f) Don't know/not sure [7%]

SECTION FIVE: BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

The information requested in this section will be used to organize your responses according to the demographic characteristics of all the victims in the study.

61. What is the last grade of school you completed? [n=90]

[2%] Elementary	[22%] College graduate
[4%] Middle school	[16%] Graduate work
[21%] 9-11 th , some high school	
[17%] 12 th , high school graduate or G.E.D.	
[18%] Completed business/trade school or some college	

62. What is your current marital status? [n=90]

[16%] Married	[2%] Widowed
[6%] Divorced	[4%] Separated
[51%] Never married	[21%] Significant other/partner

63. In which part of Boston did you live at the time of the incident? [n=90]

[1%] Beacon Hill	[4%] Back Bay	[2%] Mission Hill
[7%] Charlestown	[14%] South End	[0%] Downtown
[2%] Allston	[7%] Dorchester	[0%] Chinatown
[10%] Brighton	[0%] Hyde Park	[2%] East Boston
[3%] Jamaica Plain	[22%] South Boston	[1%] North End
[2%] Roxbury	[1%] Roslindale	[18%] Other
[2%] Mattapan	[0%] West Roxbury	

64. Do you own or rent your home? [n=85]

[25%] Own [72%] Rent [4%] Other

65. How many people live in your household? [n=87]

- a) One [25%]
- b) Two [28%]
- c) Three [13%]
- d) Four [15%]
- e) Five [9%]
- f) Six [8%]
- g) Eight [1%]
- h) Ten [1%]

Avg. # = 3.14

66. How many are children under the age of 18? [n=85]

- a) None [54%]
- b) One [15%]
- c) Two [13%]
- d) Three [9%]
- e) Four [4%]
- f) Five [2%]
- g) Six [1%]
- h) Eight [1%]

Avg. # = 1.05

67. What is your current employment status? [n=88]

[43%] Employed full-time	[11%] Employed part-time
[16%] Unemployed	[11%] Student
[0%] At home	[2%] Retired
[5%] Self-employed	[1%] Disabled
[8%] Disabled due to the victimization	[10%] Other

68. In what year were you born? [n=89]

- a) 1918-1950 [6%]
- b) 1951-1960 [29%]
- c) 1961-1970 [30%]
- d) 1971-1980 [26%]
- e) 1981-1988 [9%]

69. What is your race? [n=90]

- [62%] White
- [23%] Black
- [6%] Hispanic/Latino
- [7%] Asian
- [2%] Other

70. What is your ethnicity (for example, Puerto Rican, Nigerian, Irish, Italian, Polish, etc.)? [n=81]

- a) Latino [11%]
- b) African-American [15%]
- c) Irish [15%]
- d) European mix [35%]
- e) Jewish [3%]
- f) Chinese [5%]
- g) South Asian [1%]
- h) Native American [3%]
- i) Polish [4%]
- j) Italian [9%]

71. At the time of the incident, into which of the following categories did your annual household income fall before taxes? [n=82]

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| [43%] less than \$20,000 | [12%] \$60,000 to just under \$80,000 |
| [28%] \$20,000 to just under \$40,000 | [4%] \$80,000 to just under \$100,000 |
| [9%] \$40,000 to just under \$60,000 | [5%] \$100,000 or more |

APPENDIX B
PERCENTAGES AND MARGINAL FREQUENCIES FOR NON-BIAS RESPONDENTS

PERCENTAGES & MARGINAL FREQUENCIES FOR NON-BIAS RESPONDENTS

SECTION ONE: INCIDENT INFORMATION

The information requested in this section will be used to classify the characteristics of the incident.

1. Please indicate if any of the major facts on the attached police report may be incorrect.
-
-

2. How many people struck you or tried to strike you? [n=45]

[64%] One [9%] Two [0%] Three [24%] Four or more [2%] Don't Know

3. Prior to the incident, how often did you go to the location where the incident occurred? [n=45]

[11%] Never [22%] A few times [24%] Quite often [42%] Almost every day

4. What was the purpose or reason for you being at the location of the incident? (for example, you live there, you were going to work, school, shopping, etc.) [n=44]

- a) Live in the area [30%]
- b) Passing through/enroute to-from somewhere [23%]
- c) Visiting family/friends [13%]
- d) Shopping [5%]
- e) Working [14%]
- f) Dining/evening out [11%]
- g) "Hanging out" [5%]

5. Since the incident, how often have you visited this location? [n=44]

[23%] Never [27%] A few times [16%] Quite often [34%] Almost every day

6. How would you describe the nature of the incident? (Check all that apply) [n=45]

- a. 53% An unprovoked attack against me.
- b. 11% An ongoing dispute.
- c. 11% A minor disagreement that got out of hand.
- d. 4% I was mistaken for someone else.
- e. 31% A poor response to the situation by the offender(s).
- f. 16% Other

7. What do you think the offender(s) intended to do (*Check all that apply*)? [n=45]

- [29%] Warn/threaten me
- [49%] Injure me
- [18%] Damage my property
- [11%] Kill me
- [9%] Robbery
- [16%] Revenge
- [4%] Drugs
- [13%] Let me know I was not welcome there
- [38%] Intimidate me
- [13%] Keep me from coming back into the area
- [11%] Other

8. What kind of relationship did you have with the offender(s)? [n=44]

- [68%] None
- [0%] Spouse/Significant other
- [5%] Family friend
- [5%] Girlfriend/Boyfriend
- [5%] Other
- [0%] Co-worker
- [0%] Relative
- [7%] Neighbor
- [11%] Had seen them around

How long had you known this person when the incident occurred? [n=44]

- [64%] Did not know the person
- [2%] Less than a month
- [2%] Less than 6 months
- [7%] Less than 1 year
- [14%] 1-2 years
- [11%] Longer than 2 years

10. Had you experienced any problems with the offender(s) **before** the incident? [n=44]

- [80%] No
- [20%] Yes

11. On a scale from 0-10, whom do you hold responsible for the incident?

The Offender(s) [n=45]

(No responsibility) (50% responsible) (Full responsibility)

- | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| [2%] | [2%] | [0%] | [0%] | [0%] | [2%] | [4%] | [2%] | [4%] | [9%] | [73%] |

Myself [n=43]

(No responsibility) (50% responsible) (Full responsibility)

- | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| [58%] | [19%] | [16%] | [0%] | [2%] | [2%] | [0%] | [0%] | [0%] | [0%] | [2%] |

Others [n=17]

(No responsibility)

(50% responsible)

(Full responsibility)

0 ----- 1 ----- 2 ----- 3 ----- 4 ----- 5 ----- 6 ----- 7 ----- 8 ----- 9 ----- 10
 [53%] [0%] [12%] [12%] [0%] [0%] [6%] [0%] [6%] [6%] [6%]

12. Have you experienced any problems with the offender(s), the offender's friends, or the offender's family since the incident? [n=45]

[89%] No

[11%] Yes:

(Check all that apply)

[3%] Harassing phone calls

[0%] Damaged my home or property

[3%] Threats on my life

[0%] Graffiti

[4%] More assaults

[10%] Harassed my family members/friends

[7%] Followed me

[10%] Other

13. At the time of the incident, what do you think may have contributed to or caused the offender's action? (Please check as many categories as apply to your case) [n=45]

a. 24% Bias against my race

i. 22% Offender intoxicated

b. 2% Bias against my religion

j. 4% Ongoing rivalry/quarrel

c. 11% Bias against my ethnicity/nationality

k. 27% Turf/neighborhood problem

d. 4% Bias against my sexual orientation

l. 36% Other

e. 4% Bias against my gender (male/female)

f. 0% Bias against my disability

g. 16% Personal relationship jealousy

h. 22% Don't know

14. If you believe you were attacked because of your gender, race, ethnicity, religious beliefs, disability or sexual orientation, how much of an influence do you think the following sources had on how the offender(s) acquired their bias/hatred toward you or people like you?

	Major	Moderate	Slight	None	Don't know
a. Their parents/family environment [n=18]	[71%]	[12%]	[6%]	[12%]	[n/a]
b. Their friends/peers [n=18]	[61%]	[17%]	[0%]	[22%]	[n/a]
c. Negative imagery within our society about people like me [n=18]	[33%]	[22%]	[17%]	[28%]	[n/a]
d. Organized hate group(s) [n=11]	[18%]	[9%]	[18%]	[55%]	[n/a]
e. Other [n=12]	[42%]	[8%]	[0%]	[50%]	[n/a]

15. How has this effected your views on the race, ethnicity, sexual orientation or religion of your attacker(s)? [n=32]

- a. 75% In general, it has not changed my views. I try not to judge people on things like that.
- b. 0% In general, it has not changed my views, I have always disliked or been distrustful of the race, ethnicity, religion or sexual orientation of my attacker(s).
- c. 6% My views have changed somewhat. I now tend to dislike or distrust some people of such race, ethnicity, religion or sexual orientation.
- d. 3% My views have changed significantly. I now dislike or distrust all people of such race, ethnicity, religion or sexual orientation.
- e. 16% Other

16. Had you ever been the victim of *any* crime **before** this incident? [n=45]
 [58%] No [42%] Yes. If so, what type(s) and how many times?

	Avg. # of times		Avg. # of times
a. Assault	<u>2</u>	f. Theft of a vehicle	<u>1</u>
b. Robbery	<u>2</u>	g. Threats	<u>6</u>
c. Sexual assault/ Rape	<u>1</u>	h. Harassment/intimidation	<u>2</u>
d. Breaking and Entering	<u>0</u>	i. Other	<u>0</u>
e. Damage to property	<u>2</u>		

17. Have you been the victim of *any* other crime **since** this incident? [n=42]
 [76%] No [22%] Yes. If so, what type(s) and how many times?

	Avg. # of times		Avg. # of times
a. Assault	<u>2</u>	f. Theft of a vehicle	<u>0</u>
b. Robbery	<u>1</u>	g. Threats	<u>1</u>
c. Sexual assault/ Rape	<u>0</u>	h. Harassment/intimidation	<u>1</u>
d. Breaking and Entering	<u>0</u>	i. Other	<u>0</u>
e. Damage to property	<u>1</u>		

SECTION TWO: THE POLICE RESPONSE

The information requested in this section will be used to measure various aspects of the police response.

18. Who reported this incident to the police?

- [41%] The police responded to the scene of the incident, no additional reporting necessary.
- [65%] I did immediately after it happened.
- [11%] I did (avg.=1.25) days after it happened (please insert the approximate number of days).
- [4%] A witness, immediately after the incident happened.
- [0%] A witness, some time after the incident happened.
- [15%] A family member aware of the crime.
- [4%] A friend.
- [11%] A bystander.
- [8%] I don't know who reported it.
- [12%] A community/support group.
- [n/a] Other

19. Did you talk it over with anyone before you reported this crime? [n=44]

- [71%] No
- [29%] Yes (please specify their relation to you) – family member (54%); friend (23%); co-worker (0%); multiple persons (8%); other (15%).

20. Did you report this incident to any other agency? (for example, housing authority, religious organization, community health care agency, support group, media, etc.) [n=45]

- [78%] No
- [22%] Yes

21. If *you* were *not* the person who originally reported this incident to the police, what was the reason why? (Check all that apply) [n=45]

- | | |
|--|---|
| a. <u>6%</u> Reported it to someone else | k. <u>0%</u> Settled it privately |
| b. <u>7%</u> Thought reporting wouldn't help | l. <u>3%</u> Confronted perpetrators directly |
| c. <u>0%</u> Not clear that harm was intended | m. <u>0%</u> Medical insurance wouldn't cover |
| d. <u>0%</u> Afraid of police | n. <u>3%</u> Couldn't prove/find offender |
| e. <u>0%</u> Didn't want offender to get in trouble | o. <u>8%</u> Afraid of retaliation |
| f. <u>3%</u> Too humiliated or embarrassed | p. <u>8%</u> Did not know it was a crime |
| g. <u>0%</u> Offender was a police officer | q. <u>n/a</u> Other |
| h. <u>0%</u> Do not want to make offender angry with me | |
| i. <u>10%</u> Police wouldn't think important enough to get involved | |
| j. <u>0%</u> Police would not understand my language/culture | |

22. How soon after it was reported did the police come speak with you about the incident? [n=45]

- [47%] Immediately
- [18%] Within 15 minutes or less
- [13%] Within an hour or less
- [9%] Within a few hours
- [0%] Came the next day
- [9%] Police did not arrive
- [4%] Other

23. To what extent were you involved in the investigation? (Check all that apply) [n=43]

- a. 81% I provided the police with information.
- b. 9% I rode with the police to locate the offender(s).
- c. 2% I viewed a line-up.
- d. 12% I looked at photographs of potential suspects.
- e. 21% I gave police the names of offender(s)/helped to identify witnesses.
- f. 12% I did not participate in the investigation
- g. 2% I signed an affidavit for the Attorney General's office.
- h. 21% Other

24. Were any of the offender(s) arrested? [n=45]

- a. 56% No one was arrested.
- b. 2% No one was identified.
- c. 0% No crime was reported.
- d. 22% Yes, there was one offender and he/she was arrested.
- e. 7% Yes, some.
- f. 0% Yes, all.
- g. 13% I do not know.

25. How would you rate the quality of the service provided to you by the **police officer(s)** who first responded to the call? (Please circle your response) [n=42]

Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent	Don't remember	Not Applicable
1-----2-----3-----4-----5-----6-----7-----8-----9-----10				99	98
[11%]	[0%]	[4%]	[9%]	[9%]	[2%]
		[2%]	[9%]	[7%]	[7%]
			[36%]	[4%]	

26. How would you rate the quality of the service provided to you by the Community Disorders Unit (CDU) detective(s) who conducted the follow-up investigation? (Please circle your response) [n=45]

Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent	Don't remember	Not Applicable
1-----2-----3-----4-----5-----6-----7-----8-----9-----10				99	98
[13%]	[2%]	[0%]	[2%]	[0%]	[2%]
		[9%]	[4%]	[2%]	[16%]
				[11%]	[38%]

27. Is there anything you would have preferred to see the police do? [n=32]
- a) Thoroughly investigate/find offender [19%]
 - b) Arrest offender [25%]
 - c) Be more understanding/take situation more seriously [19%]
 - d) Nothing/Police seemed to do everything right [31%]
 - e) Don't infer fault to victim [3%]
 - f) Assign more police to area [0%]
 - g) Provide victim with follow-up information [3%]

SECTION THREE: THE PROSECUTOR RESPONSE

The information requested in this section will be used to measure various aspects of the prosecutor response.

28. What is the present status of your case? [n=43]
- a. 37% No one was ever arrested. (skip to question 42)
 - b. 30% I did not pursue any further action. (skip to question 42)
 - c. 0% Still pending
 - d. 0% Settled out of court
 - e. 5% Settled through mediation.
 - f. 5% Settled it with the offender(s) pleading guilty to a lesser offense.
 - g. 5% The case went to trial, and the offender was convicted.
 - h. 19% Other
29. If your case went to criminal court, who was your primary contact with the district attorney's office? [n=14]
- a. 64% An assistant district attorney
 - b. 0% Paralegal
 - c. 29% Victim/witness advocate
 - d. 7% Other
30. How many months did the court process take? [n=11]
- a) One month [0%]
 - b) 2 months [0%]
 - c) 3 months [36%]
 - d) 4 months [0%]
 - e) 5+ months [64%]
- Mean = 5.91 months
31. How many times did you go to court? [n=16]
- a) Never [18%]
 - b) Once [6%]
 - c) Twice [31%]
 - d) Three times [31%]
 - e) 4+ times [13%]
- Mean = 2.13 times

32. Did you testify in court at all? [n=23]

[70%] No [30%] Yes. If so, how did you feel when you testified? [n=8]

- [13%] Afraid
- [13%] Angry
- [38%] Felt good to tell my story
- [0%] Not worth it
- [25%] Frustrated
- [13%] Other

33. Were you concerned about retaliation against you or your family or friends by the offender(s)? [n=22]

[55%] No [46%] Yes. If so, how concerned were you? [n=11]

Not concerned Somewhat Very concerned

1 ---- 2 ---- 3 ---- 4 ---- 5 ---- 6 ---- 7 ---- 8 ---- 9 ---- 10

[9%] [0%] [0%] [0%] [27%] [9%] [9%] [0%] [9%] [36%]

34. If the defendant was found guilty, did you make a victim/impact statement? [n=14]

[14%] Yes

[86%] No

If so: 0% In writing

If not: 63% Did not know that I could

100% Spoke to the court

38% Did not want to

35. Was the outcome of the case satisfactory? (Please circle your response) [n=15]

Not at all Slightly Somewhat Very

0 ---- 1 ---- 2 ---- 3 ---- 4 ---- 5 ---- 6 ---- 7 ---- 8 ---- 9 ---- 10

[33%] [13%] [7%] [7%] [0%] [0%] [7%] [7%] [0%] [0%] [26%]

36. If the offender(s) was found guilty/responsible, what was the sentence?

37. If you have been the victim of other crimes that were prosecuted in court, how does your experience with the district attorney's office compare to this case? [n=8]

Less helpful Similar More helpful

0 ---- 1 ---- 2 ---- 3 ---- 4 ---- 5 ---- 6 ---- 7 ---- 8 ---- 9 ---- 10

[13%] [13%] [25%] [0%] [13%] [0%] [0%] [25%] [0%] [0%] [13%]

38. Looking back, is there anything that you would have preferred happen to the offender? If so, what? [n=13]

- a) Stricter penalty/longer sentence [31%]
- b) Arrested/caught [0%]
- c) Prosecuted [23%]
- d) Nothing [15%]
- e) Counseling (mental or drug) treatment [31%]

39. Please indicate whether you agree or disagree with the following statement, "Requiring the offender(s) to perform community service in my neighborhood as a means of apologizing to me for their behavior would be a preferable to putting them in jail." [n=45]

Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know
[4%]	[16%]	[13%]	[11%]	[16%]

40. Overall, how would you rate the quality of the services in your case by the following personnel?

a. The prosecutor [n=11]

	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
0	1	2	3	4
0	1	2	3	4
0	1	2	3	4
[0%]	[36%]	[18%]	[0%]	[0%]
[9%]	[0%]	[0%]	[0%]	[9%]
[27%]				

b. The judge [n=11]

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
[0%]	[27%]	[18%]	[18%]	[0%]	[9%]	[0%]	[0%]	[0%]	[0%]	[27%]

c. The victim services provider [n=10]

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
[0%]	[40%]	[10%]	[10%]	[0%]	[0%]	[0%]	[0%]	[10%]	[0%]	[30%]

41. What services were most helpful to you after the incident? [n=8-16]

- 25% Victim support group
- 29% Health/counseling agency
- 0% Attorney General's office
- 43% District Attorney's office
- 44% The Police
- 75% None
- 13% Other

SECTION FOUR: PERSONAL IMPACT OF CRIME

The information requested in this section will be used to measure the impact of the incident on your well-being.

42. If you could say **anything** to the offender(s) about what they did to you, what would it be? [n=31]

- a) Why? [29%]
- b) Reflect on their actions/senselessness [35%]
- c) Disgusted by you/wish the same to you [19%]
- d) Person shouldn't exist/not worth speaking to [7%]
- e) Get help [7%]
- f) Forgive them [0%]
- g) You hurt me badly [0%]

43. How safe do you feel since this incident occurred to you? [n=45]
 [22%] Much less safe [24%] Somewhat less safe [47%] As safe as before [7%] Safer than before
44. What kind of medical treatment did you require as a result of the incident? [n=28]
 [43%] Physically injured, but I did not need any professional medical treatment.
 [43%] Emergency room visit
 [11%] Overnight hospitalization
 [4%] Hospitalization more than one night
45. On a scale from 1-10, how frightened were you at the time of the incident? [n=45]
- | Not at all | Slightly | Somewhat | Very | Do not remember |
|--|----------|----------|------|-----------------|
| 0 ----- 1 ----- 2 ----- 3 ----- 4 ----- 5 ----- 6 ----- 7 ----- 8 ----- 9 ----- 10 | | | | 99 |
| [0%] [11%] [0%] [9%] [4%] [7%] [4%] [11%] [13%] [4%] [33%] | | | | [2%] |
46. Since the incident, how concerned are you of being the victim of the same type of crime in the future? [n=44]
- | Not at all | Slightly | Somewhat | Very Concerned |
|--|----------|----------|----------------|
| 0 ----- 1 ----- 2 ----- 3 ----- 4 ----- 5 ----- 6 ----- 7 ----- 8 ----- 9 ----- 10 | | | |
| [0%] [16%] [2%] [7%] [11%] [9%] [5%] [14%] [5%] [11%] [21%] | | | |
47. How would you rate your chances of being the actual victim of a similar type of crime within the next 12 months? [n=35]
- | Very unlikely | Very likely |
|--|-------------|
| 0 ----- 1 ----- 2 ----- 3 ----- 4 ----- 5 ----- 6 ----- 7 ----- 8 ----- 9 ----- 10 | |
| [0%] [26%] [14%] [9%] [6%] [11%] [3%] [9%] [14%] [0%] [9%] | |
48. Since the incident, how safe do you feel going out alone in your neighborhood at night? [n=44]
 [21%] Very safe [47%] Somewhat safe [27%] Somewhat unsafe [5%] Very unsafe
49. Since the incident, do you feel safe going back to the area of the incident? [n=43]
 [23%] Very safe [33%] Somewhat safe [30%] Somewhat unsafe [14%] Very unsafe
50. In comparison to other significant events in your life, how stressful was this victimization on you? [n=42]
- | Minimal | Moderate | Major | Most stressful |
|--|----------|-------|----------------|
| 0 ----- 1 ----- 2 ----- 3 ----- 4 ----- 5 ----- 6 ----- 7 ----- 8 ----- 9 ----- 10 | | | |
| [0%] [12%] [12%] [0%] [17%] [5%] [12%] [17%] [7%] [2%] [17%] | | | |
51. **Since** the incident, how many of the following things have happened to you? (*Check all that apply*) [n=41]
- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| [27%] Death of an immediate relative | [15%] Divorce/separation |
| [34%] Loss of employment | [10%] Arrested/incarcerated |
| [32%] Significant health problems/serious illness | |

52. Did you experience any of the following reactions after your victimization? If so, for how long did it last? (Check all that apply) [n=45]

REACTIONS	Not at all	A Few Days	A Few Weeks	A Few Months	Years
a. Felt more nervous than usual.	[33%]	[24%]	[16%]	[18%]	[9%]
b. Felt depressed or sad.	[40%]	[31%]	[9%]	[18%]	[2%]
c. Felt more fearful than before of being a crime victim again.	[41%]	[11%]	[14%]	[21%]	[14%]
d. Worried more about the safety of my family.	[47%]	[12%]	[19%]	[5%]	[19%]
e. Had physical problems like headaches, stomachaches, shortness of breath.	[61%]	[16%]	[9%]	[5%]	[9%]
f. Lost friends.	[88%]	[2%]	[5%]	[0%]	[5%]
g. Felt very angry at...(specify who) _____	[30%]	[15%]	[18%]	[18%]	[20%]
h. I thought about it when I didn't mean to.	[34%]	[27%]	[17%]	[17%]	[5%]
i. Felt helpless.	[47%]	[28%]	[12%]	[0%]	[14%]
j. Felt ashamed and lost confidence in myself.	[73%]	[11%]	[7%]	[5%]	[5%]
k. Felt afraid to be alone.	[61%]	[19%]	[9%]	[0%]	[12%]
l. Became withdrawn.	[74%]	[9%]	[9%]	[0%]	[7%]
m. Felt as if I didn't want to live any longer.	[91%]	[5%]	[2%]	[0%]	[2%]
n. Had trouble falling or staying asleep.	[59%]	[21%]	[7%]	[5%]	[9%]
o. Had bad dreams about it.	[66%]	[14%]	[5%]	[11%]	[5%]
p. Imagined what revenge would feel like.	[48%]	[25%]	[16%]	[7%]	[5%]
q. Had trouble concentrating on work.	[72%]	[16%]	[5%]	[2%]	[5%]
r. Needed time off for psychological counseling/rehabilitation.	[84%]	[5%]	[5%]	[0%]	[7%]
s. Needed time off for physical rehabilitation.	[80%]	[11%]	[2%]	[2%]	[4%]
t. Other	[88%]	[0%]	[0%]	[0%]	[13%]

53. Overall, how difficult was it for you to overcome the effects of this incident? (Please circle your response) [n=45]

Not at all	Slightly	Somewhat	Very difficult
0 ----- 1 ----- 2 ----- 3 ----- 4 ----- 5 ----- 6 ----- 7 ----- 8 ----- 9 ----- 10			
[0%]	[20%]	[9%]	[7%]
	[16%]	[7%]	[11%]
		[18%]	[2%]
			[2%]
			[9%]

54. After the incident, did you change your behavior in any of the following ways? (Check all that apply).

BEHAVIORS	Helped me get over it				
	No	Yes	No	Yes	Not Appl.
a. Paid more attention to where I walk/avoid certain areas or situations [n=45]	[22%]	[78%]	[16%]	[16%]	[69%]
b. Stayed home at night more often [n=44]	[50%]	[50%]	[20%]	[7%]	[73%]
c. Tried to be less visible/to not let people notice me [n=44]	[61%]	[39%]	[29%]	[0%]	[71%]
d. Did something to make my home more secure [n=44]	[61%]	[39%]	[22%]	[4%]	[73%]
e. Used more alcohol, prescriptions, or other drugs [n=42]	[88%]	[12%]	[31%]	[0%]	[69%]
f. Moved to another neighborhood [n=44]	[86%]	[14%]	[18%]	[4%]	[78%]
g. Attempted suicide [n=45]	[93%]	[7%]	[16%]	[0%]	[84%]
h. Started carrying something to protect myself [n=45]	[78%]	[22%]	[16%]	[2%]	[82%]
i. Took self-defense training [n=43]	[93%]	[7%]	[16%]	[2%]	[82%]
j. Became more religious [n=45]	[87%]	[13%]	[16%]	[2%]	[82%]
k. Became more active in the community to prevent future crimes [n=45]	[78%]	[22%]	[16%]	[2%]	[82%]
l. Became less religious [n=43]	[88%]	[11%]	[22%]	[0%]	[78%]
m. Other [n=12]	[83%]	[17%]	[7%]	[0%]	[93%]

55. Did you seek any professional counseling or other similar help from any of the groups below to recover from the incident? (Check all that apply) [n=6]

- [33%] Government service agencies
- [40%] Health/human service agencies
- [83%] Counseling/psychiatric services
- [71%] Medical services/hospital/clinic
- [40%] Support/advocacy group
- [63%] Other

56. If not, why didn't you seek any professional counseling? [n=35]

- [77%] I didn't need help.
- [6%] Didn't know where to go.
- [6%] Nobody offered me any help.
- [3%] I refused help.
- [9%] Other

57. How well do you believe you have recovered *physically* from this incident? [n=44]

Not at all	Partially	Mostly	Completely							
0 ----- 1 ----- 2 ----- 3 ----- 4 ----- 5 ----- 6 ----- 7 ----- 8 ----- 9 ----- 10										
[0%]	[0%]	[0%]	[0%]	[7%]	[0%]	[2%]	[14%]	[0%]	[9%]	[68%]

58. How well do you believe you have recovered *emotionally* from this incident? [n=44]

Not at all	Partially	Mostly	Completely							
0 ----- 1 ----- 2 ----- 3 ----- 4 ----- 5 ----- 6 ----- 7 ----- 8 ----- 9 ----- 10										
[0%]	[0%]	[0%]	[2%]	[7%]	[0%]	[5%]	[30%]	[11%]	[14%]	[32%]

59. Was your family comforting and supportive after your victimization? [n=45]

[73%] Yes [11%] No [4%] Other [11%] Not applicable

60. How would you complete the following statement, "The best way to reduce or prevent this type of crime is to..." [n=35]

- a) Educate people [6%]
- b) Accept/avoid it [29%]
- c) Become more aware of your environment [23%]
- d) Arrest & conviction/swift punishment [14%]
- e) Become more active in community and prevention efforts [17%]
- f) Don't know/not sure [11%]

SECTION FIVE: BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

The information requested in this section will be used to organize your responses according to the demographic characteristics of all the victims in the study.

61. What is the last grade of school you completed? [n=45]

[9%]	Elementary	[22%]	College graduate
[2%]	Middle school	[13%]	Graduate work
[7%]	9-11 th , some high school		
[27%]	12 th , high school graduate or G.E.D.		
[20%]	Completed business/trade school or some college		

62. What is your current marital status? [n=45]

[29%]	Married	[7%]	Widowed
[4%]	Divorced	[2%]	Separated
[53%]	Never married	[4%]	Significant other/partner

63. In which part of Boston did you live at the time of the incident? [n=44]

[0%] Beacon Hill	[2%] Back Bay	[2%] Mission Hill
[0%] Charlestown	[9%] South End	[0%] Downtown
[0%] Allston	[21%] Dorchester	[2%] Chinatown
[0%] Brighton	[2%] Hyde Park	[2%] East Boston
[0%] Jamaica Plain	[9%] South Boston	[0%] North End
[21%] Roxbury	[0%] Roslindale	[27%] Other
[2%] Mattapan	[0%] West Roxbury	

64. Do you own or rent your home? [n=44]

[27%] Own [68%] Rent [5%] Other

65. How many people live in your household? [n=43]

a) One [23%]
b) Two [16%]
c) Three [21%]
d) Four [14%]
e) Five [19%]
f) Six [5%]
g) Seven [2%]

Avg. # = 3.12

66. How many are children under the age of 18? [n=43]

a) None [51%]
b) One [14%]
c) Two [19%]
d) Three [12%]
e) Four [5%]

Avg. # = 1.05

67. What is your current employment status? [n=43]

[40%] Employed full-time	[4%] Employed part-time
[9%] Unemployed	[16%] Student
[2%] At home	[2%] Retired
[4%] Self-employed	[0%] Disabled
[16%] Disabled due to the victimization	[2%] Other

68. In what year were you born? [n=42]
- a) 1929-1950 [24%]
 - b) 1951-1960 [26%]
 - c) 1961-1970 [26%]
 - d) 1971-1980 [14%]
 - e) 1981-1988 [8%]
69. What is your race? [n=42]
- [52%] White
 - [33%] Black
 - [5%] Hispanic/Latino
 - [7%] Asian
 - [2%] Other
70. What is your ethnicity (for example, Puerto Rican, Nigerian, Irish, Italian, Polish, etc.)? [n=30]
- a) Latino [10%]
 - b) African-American [7%]
 - c) Irish [17%]
 - d) European mix [33%]
 - e) Jewish [0%]
 - f) Chinese [7%]
 - g) South Asian [3%]
 - h) Native American [0%]
 - i) Polish [7%]
 - j) Italian [13%]
 - k) German [3%]
71. At the time of the incident, into which of the following categories did your annual household income fall before taxes? [n=36]
- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| [39%] less than \$20,000 | [11%] \$60,000 to just under \$80,000 |
| [22%] \$20,000 to just under \$40,000 | [8%] \$80,000 to just under \$100,000 |
| [14%] \$40,000 to just under \$60,000 | [6%] \$100,000 or more |

72. To what religious group do you belong (Catholic, Baptist, Jewish, Muslim, etc.)? [n=39]

- a) Catholic [54%]
- b) Baptist [31%]
- c) Jewish [2%]
- d) Methodist [2%]
- e) None [9%]

73. What is your gender? [n=45]

[60%] Male [40%] Female

74. What is your sexual orientation? [n=36]

Heterosexual	Bi-sexual	Lesbian	Gay male	Transgender
[94%]	[0%]	[3%]	[3%]	[0%]

APPENDIX C

SPANISH AND VIETNAMESE LANGUAGE VERSIONS OF THE SURVEY INSTRUMENT

Abril 30, 1998

Querido Senor/Senora,

Como podra recordar, la Universidad de Northeastern y la Ciudad de Boston enviaron una carta a principios de Enero informandole acerca de la investigacion patrocinada por el Departamento de Justicia de los Estados Unidos que estamos conduciendo acerca del impacto que produce ser victima de un crimen. La encuesta adjunta es una parte principal de este. Mas de 1,000 ciudadanos que han sido victima de un crimen se le ha pedido que participen.

El proposito primordial de la investigacion es comprender mejor. Los efectos causados a una victima de un crimen.. La informacion proveida por todos los participantes sera usada para este proposito y permanecera confidencial. Es su experiencia, no su identidad que es relevanten este caso. Los resultados seran usados por la policia, jueces y legisladores para mejorar las respuestas proveedorpor la justicia criminal y el sistema de servicio social, y tambien puede conducir a la reconsideracion de lostipos de penalidades impuesta los ofensores. Su participacion en este esfuerzo es muy importante y su ayuda es grandemente apreciada.

Adjunto hay una copia del reporte del incidente de la policia, acerca de su experiencia que usted podra mantener y usar para completar el cuestionario. Cuando termine, devuelva el cuestionario en el sobre adjunto. Puede saltar cualquiae pregunta que no quiera contestar. Sin embargo, le urgimos que tome su tiempo para completar tanto como pueda la encuesta. Si tiene alguna pregunta o necesita ayuda para completar la encuesta, contacte a Luis Garcia o Kayda Valone al (343-4530) o Jack McDevitt (373-3482) o Jen Balboni (373 4420) Universidad de Northeastern. Tambien puede llamarnos para solicitar una copia del reporte final. Gracias por su valioso tiempo y asistencia.

SECCION 1 INFORMACION DEL INCIDENTE: LA INFORMACION SOLICITADA EN ESTA

La informacion solicitada en esta seccion sera usada para clasificar las características del incidente.

1. Por favor indique si algunos de los datos principales en el reporte adjunto estan incorrectos.

2. Cuantas personas lo golpearon o trataron de golpearlo?

Una Dos Tres Cuatro o mas No se

3. Antes del incidente, cuantas veces visito el lugar donde ocurrio el incidente?

Nunca Algunas veces Muy amunudo Casi todos los dia

4. Cual fue el proposito o la razon de estar en el lugar del incidente? (por ejemplo, vive ahi, iba a trabajar, a la escuela, de compras, etc)

5. Desde que ocurrio el incidente, cuantas veces ha visitado el lugar?

Nunca Algunas veces Muy amenudo casi todos los dias

6. Como describiria la naturaleza del incidente? (chequee todas las que apliquen)

- a. Un ataque sin provocar contra mi persona
- b. Una disputa
- c. Un pequeno desacuerdo fuera de control
- d. Me confundieron con otra persona
- e. El ofensor respondio pobrementa a la situacion
- f. Otro (*especifique*) _____

7. Que piensa que el ofensor(es) intentaba hacer (*chequee las que apliquen*)?

- Avisarme/amenazarme
 - Herirme
 - Destruir mi propiedad
 - Matarme
 - Robar
 - Venganza
 - Drogas
 - Quería dejarme saber que yo no era bienvenido a ese lugar
 - Intimidarme
 - Evitar que yo regresara al lugar
 - Otra (especifique) _____
-

8. Que clase de relacion tenia usted con el ofensor?

- Ninguna
 - Esposo
 - Amigo de la familia
 - Novio
 - Otro (especifique) _____
-

9. Que tiempo hacia que conocia a esta persona cuando ocurrio el incidente?

- No conocia a la persona
 - Menos de un mes
 - Menos de seis meses
 - Menos de un ano
 - 1-2 anos
 - Mas de dos anos
 - Otro (especifique) _____
-

10. Habia experimentado problemas con el ofensor(es) antes del incidente?

- No
 - Si (por favor especifique) _____
-
-

11. En la escala de 0 al 10, a quien usted responsabiliza por este incidente?

El ofensor(es)

(No responsabilidad) (50% responsabilidad) (responsabilidad completa)
0 ----- 1 ----- 2 ----- 3 ----- 4 ----- 5 ----- 6 ----- 7 ----- 8 ----- 9 ----- 10

Yo mismo

(No responsabilidad) (50% responsabilidad) (responsabilidad completa)
0 ----- 1 ----- 2 ----- 3 ----- 4 ----- 5 ----- 6 ----- 7 ----- 8 ----- 9 ----- 10

Otros (especifique quien) _____

(No responsabilidad) (50% responsabilidad) (responsabilidad completa)
0 ----- 1 ----- 2 ----- 3 ----- 4 ----- 5 ----- 6 ----- 7 ----- 8 ----- 9 ----- 10

12. Ha tenido algun problema con el ofensor(ers) amigos del ofensor o familiar desde el incidente?

No

Si (*chequeelos que apliquen*)

Llamadas telefonicas

Dano a mi hogar o propiedad

Amenaza a mi vida

Graffiti

Mas asaltos

Hostigamiento

Me persiguo

Otro (especifique) _____

13. Cuando ocurrio el incidente, que cree usted que contribuyo al acciondel ofensor?

(*chequee todas las categorias que apliquen a su caso*)

a. ___ Prejuicio contra mi raza

i. ___ Ofensor borracho

b. ___ Prejuicio contra mi religion

j. ___ Rivalidad/rina

c. ___ Prejuicio contra mi etnicidad/nacionalidad

k. ___ Problema territorial

d. ___ Prejuicio contra mi orientacion sexual

l. ___ Otro _____

e. ___ Prejuicio conta mi genero)masculino/fem)

f. ___ Prejuicio contra mi incapacidad

g. ___ Envidia personal

h. ___ No se

14. Si cree que fue atacado debido a su genero, raza, etnicidad, religion, incapacidad, orientacion sexual, que influencia cree que las siguientes fuentes tuvieron en como el ofensor adquirio el prejuicio/odio hacia usted o personas como usted?

	Mayor	Moderado	Poco	Ninguno	No se
a. Padres/ambiente familiar	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]
b. Amigos	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]
c. Imagen negativa en nuestra sociedad	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]
d. Acerca de personas como yo	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]
e. Grupos organizados de odio	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]
f. Otros _____	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]

15. Como esto ha afectado su impresion sobre la raza, etnicidad, religion, orientacion sexual de su atacante?

- a. ___ En general, no ha cambiado mi impresion. Trato de no juzgar a las personas por cosas como esas.
- b. ___ En general, no ha cambiado mi impresion, siempre he tenido aversion o desconfianza de la raza, etnicidad, religion, orientacion sexual de mi atacante(es).
- c. ___ Mi opinion ha cambiado algo. Ahora tiendo a tener aversion y desconfianza sobre algunas personas de esa raza, etnicidad, religion, orientacion sexual.
- d. ___ Mi opinion ha cambiado significativamente. Ahora tengo aversion y desconfianza de todas las personas de esa raza, etnicidad, religion, orientacion sexual.
- e. ___ Otra (especifique) _____

16. Ha sido la victima de cualquier crime antes de este incidente?

- [] No [] Si. Si es asi, que clase y cuantas veces?

	Cuantas veces		Cuantas veces
a. Asalto	_____	f. Robo de vehiculo	_____
b. Robo	_____	g. Menazas	_____
c. Asalto sexual/violar	_____	h. Hostigamiento/Intimidacion	_____
d. Forzar entrar	_____	i. Otro (especifique) _____	
e. Dano a la propiedad	_____		

17. Ha sido la victima de otro crimen desde este incidente?

No Si. Si es cierto, que tipos y cuantas veces?

	# de veces		# de veces
a. Asalto	_____	f. Robo de vehiculo	_____
b. Robo	_____	g. Amenaza	_____
c. Asalto sexual/ violado	_____	h. Hostigamiento/intimidacion	_____
d. Forzar y entrar	_____	i. Otro (especifique)	_____
e. Dano a la propiedad	_____		_____

SECCION DOS: COMO RESPONDIO LA POLICIA

La informacion solicitada en esta seccion sera usada para medir varios aspectos de la respuesta de la policia

18. Quien reporto este incidente a la policia?

- La policia respondio a la escena del incidente, no se necesito reportarlo.
- Lo reporte inmediatamente despues de ocurrir.
- Lo reporte _____ dias despues que ocurrio (indique aproximadamente el numero de dias).
- Un testigo, inmediatamente despues de ocurrir.
- Un testigo, algun tiempo despues de ocurrir.
- Un miembro de mi familia enterado del crimen.
- Un amigo.
- Un circundante.
- No se quien lo reporto.
- Un grupo comunitario de soporte.
- Otro _____

19. Hablo con alguien antes de reportar este crimen?

- No
- Si (especifique su relacion con usted) _____

20. Reporto este incidente a alguna otra agencia? (por ejemplo, autoridad de hogares, iglesia, centro comunitario de salud, grupo de soporte, medios de comunicacion, etc.)

- No
- Si (por favor, especifique) _____

21. Si usted no fue la persona que originalmente reporto el incidente a lapolicia, por que no?
(chequee todos los que apliquen)

- | | |
|--|---|
| a. <input type="checkbox"/> Lo reporte a otra persona | j. <input type="checkbox"/> Se arreglo privadamente |
| b. <input type="checkbox"/> Pense que reportarlo no ayudaria | k. <input type="checkbox"/> Confronte a los perpetradores |
| c. <input type="checkbox"/> No muy claro que intenban agredirme | l. <input type="checkbox"/> Seguro medico no cubriria |
| e. <input type="checkbox"/> Miedo a la policia | m. <input type="checkbox"/> No podia encontrar ofensor |
| f. <input type="checkbox"/> Muy humillado/vergonzoso | n. <input type="checkbox"/> Miedo a la venganza |
| g. <input type="checkbox"/> El ofensor era un policia | o. <input type="checkbox"/> No sabia que era un crimen |
| h. <input type="checkbox"/> La policia no lo creeria importante | p. <input type="checkbox"/> Otro (<i>especifique</i>) _____ |
| i. <input type="checkbox"/> La policia no entenderia mi lenguaje/cultura | |

22. Despues de haber sido reportado el incidente, cuando vino la policia a hablar con usted?

- Inmediatamente
- En 15 minutos o menos
- En una hora o menos
- En algunas horas
- El proximo dia
- La policia no vino
- Otro (*especifique*) _____

23. Hasta que punto se envolvio en la investigacion? (*chequee todos los que apliquen*)

- a. Provei informacion a la policia
- b. Viaje con la policia para localizar al ofensor (ers)
- c. Revise la alineacion de hombres
- d. Mire fotos de potenciales sospechosos
- e. Di a la polica nombres de ofensores/ayude a identificar testigos
- f. No participe en la investigacion (*especifique por que*) _____
- g. Firme un affidavit de la oficina del Procurador General
- h. Otro (*especifique*) _____

24. Fueron arrestados algunos de los ofensores?

- a. Nadie fue arresstado
- b. Nadie fue identificado
- c. No se reporto ningun crimen
- d. Si, un ofensor y el/ella fue arrestado
- e. Si, algunos
- f. Si, todos
- g. No se

25. Como clasificaria la calidad del servicio proveido por los detectives de la policia que condujeron la investigacion de seguimiento? (Circule su respuesta)

Pobre	Regular	Buena	Excelente	No recuerdo	No es aplicable
1 ---- 2 ---- 3 ---- 4 ---- 5 ---- 6 ---- 7 ---- 8 ---- 9 ---- 10				99	98

26. Como clasificaria la calidad del servicio proveido por los detectives de la Unidad de Desordenes de la Comunidad (CDU) que condujeron la investigacion de seguimiento? (Circule su respuesta)

Pobre	Regular	Buena	Excelente	No recuerdo	No es aplicable
1 ---- 2 ---- 3 ---- 4 ---- 5 ---- 6 ---- 7 ---- 8 ---- 9 ---- 10				99	98

27. Hay algo que hubiera preferido ver que la policia hiciera?

SECCION TRES: COMO RESPONDIO EL FISCAL

La informacion solicitada en esta seccion sera usada para medir varios aspectos de la respuesta del fiscal.

28. Cual es el presente estado de su caso?

- a. ___ Nadie fue arrestado. (salte a la pregunta 42)
- b. ___ No busque ninguna accion. (salte a la pregunta 42)
- c. ___ Todavia esta pendiente.
- d. ___ Se arreglo fuera de la corte
- e. ___ Se arreglo por mediacion
- f. ___ Arreglo con el ofensor(s) declarandose culpable a una ofensa menor.
- g. ___ El caso fue a la corte y el ofensor fue convicto.
- h. ___ Otro (especifique) _____

29. Si su caso se vio en la corte criminal, uien fue su contacto primordial con la oficina del fiscal?

- a. ___ Un fiscal asistente
- b. ___ Paralegal
- c. ___ Victima/defensor de testigo
- d. ___ Otro (especifique) _____

30. Cuantos meses tomo el proceso de la corte? _____

31. Cuantas veces fue a la corte? _____

32. Testifico en la corte?

No

Si. Si es cierto, como se sintio cuando testifico?

Asustado

Enojado

Bien

No valio la pena

Frustrad

Otro _____

33. Estaba preocupado por al venganza del ofensor contra usted, su familia o amigos?

No

Si. Si es cierto, que preocupado estaba usted?

No preocupado

Muy preocupado

No es aplicable

1 --- 2 --- 3 --- 4 --- 5 --- 6 --- 7 --- 8 --- 9 --- 10

99

34. Si el acusado fue encontrado culpable, hizo alguna declaracion?

Si No

Si es cierto: ___ Por escrito

Si no es cierto: ___ No sabia que podia

___ Hablo a la corte

___ No quise

35. Fue satisfactorio el resultado del caso? (Por favor circule su respuesta)

Nada

Un poco

Algo

Muy

No es aplicable

0 ---- 1 ---- 2 ---- 3 ---- 4 ---- 5 ---- 6 ---- 7 ---- 8 ---- 9 ---- 10

99

36. Si el ofensor(ers) fue encontrado culpable/responsable, cual fue la sentencia?

37. Si a sido usted victima de otros crimenes que an sido llevados a corte, como se compara su experiencia con la oficina del distrito de abogados con este caso?

Mas Ayudable

Similar

Menos Ayudable

No es aplicable

0 ---- 1 ---- 2 ---- 3 ---- 4 ---- 5 ---- 6 ---- 7 ---- 8 ---- 9 ---- 10

99

38. Mirando hacia atrashay algo que usted hubiera preferido que le pasara al ofensor? Si es cierto, Que?

39. Por favor indique si esta de acuerdo o en dasacuerdo con la siguiente declaracion, "Exigir que el ofensor(ers) den servicio a mi vecindad como medio de disculpa por su comportamiento en vez de enviarlo a la carcel."

Muy de acuerdo

De acuerdo

Desacuerdo

Muy en desacuerdo

No se

40. Como clasificaria la calidad de servicio en su caso por los siguientes?

	Pobre										Excelente		No es-aplicable
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
a. El fiscal	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. El juez	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Servicio	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

41. Que servicios fueron mas provechosos para usted despues del incidente?

- Grupos de soporte
- Agencia de consejeria /salud
- Oficina del Procurador General
- Oficina del Fiscal
- La Policia
- Ninguno
- Otro (especifique) _____

SECCION CUATRO: IMPACTO PERSONAL DEL CRIMEN

La informacion solicitada en esta seccion sera usada para medir el impacto del incidente sobre su persona.

42. Si pudiera decir algo al ofensor (ers) acerca de lo que le hicieron, que seria?

43. Que seguro se siente desde que le ocurrio el incidente?

- Menos seguro Algo seguro Tan seguro como antes Ma seguro que antes

44. Que clase de tratamiento medico usted necesito como resultado de este incidente?

- Lesion fisica, tratamiento medico profesional
- Visita al salon de emergencia
- Paso la noche en el hospital
- Hospitalizacion por mas de una noche
- Otro (especifique) _____

This document is a research report submitted to the U.S. Department of Justice. This report has not been published by the Department. Opinions or points of view expressed are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice.

45. En la escala del 1-10, tenia miedo cuando le ocurrio el incidente? (*Circule un numero*)

Nada	Un poco	Algo	Mucho	No recuerdo
1 ---- 2 ---- 3 ---- 4 ---- 5 ---- 6 ---- 7 ---- 8 ---- 9 ---- 10				99

46. Desde que ocurrio el incidente, se siente preocupado de que pudiera ser victima del mismo crimen en el futuro?

Nada	Un poco	Algo	Muy preocupado	No se
1 ---- 2 ---- 3 ---- 4 ---- 5 ---- 6 ---- 7 ---- 8 ---- 9 ---- 10				99

47. Como clasificaria la oportunidad de ser la victima de un tipo similar de crimen en los proximos 12 meses?

Muy improbable	Dmuy probable	No se
1 ---- 2 ---- 3 ---- 4 ---- 5 ---- 6 ---- 7 ---- 8 ---- 9 ---- 10		99

48. Desde que ocurrio el incidente, que seguro se siente de salir solo en la noche en su vecindad?

Muy seguro Algo seguro Algo inseguro Muy inseguro

49. Desde el incidente, se siente seguro de regresar al area del incidente?

Muy seguro Algo seguro Algo inseguro Muy inseguro

50. En comparacion a otros eventos significativos en su vida, que tenso fue esta victimizacion para usted?

Mínima	Moderada	Mayor	Muy tensa	No recuerdo
1 ---- 2 ---- 3 ---- 4 ---- 5 ---- 6 ---- 7 ---- 8 ---- 9 ---- 10				99

51. Desde el incidente, cuantas de las siguientes cosas le han sucedido a usted? (*chequee todas las que apliquen*)

Muerte de un familiar cercano Divorcio /separacion
 Perdida de empleo Arrestado/encarcelado
 Problemas significativos de salud/seria enfermedad

52. Experimento algunas de las siguientes reacciones despues de ser la victima? Si es cierto, que tiempo duro?

	Pora	Un par de días	Un por de ce monas	Un por de meces	Lanos
a. Me senti mas nervioso que nunca.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Me senti deprimido o triste.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Me senti con mas miedo que antes de ser una victima de crimen otra.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Mas preocupado acerca de la seguridad de mi familia.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Tuve problemas fisicos como dolor de cabeza, de estomago, acorto de respiracion.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Perdida de amigos.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. Senti coraje con...(especifique) _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. Pense acerca del crimern sin querer hacerlo.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
i. Me senti inutil.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
j. Me senti avergonzado y perdi la confianza en mi mismo.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
k. Me senti temeroso de estar solo.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
l. Me senti retirado de la vida.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
m. Me senti como que no queria vivir mas.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
n. No podia dormir.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
o. Tenia pesadillas.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
p. Imagine como seria la venganza.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
q. Tenia problema concentradome en el trabajo.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
r. Necesite tiempo para consejeria sicologica rehabilitacion.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
s. Necesite tiempo para rehabilitacion fisica.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
t. Otra (especifique) _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

53. En general, cuan dificil fue para usted superar los efectos de este incidente? (Marque su respuesta)

Nada Un poco Algo Muy dificil No recuerdo

1 ---- 2 ---- 3 ---- 4 ---- 5 ---- 6 ---- 7 ---- 8 ---- 9 ---- 10 99

54. El incidente cambio su comportamiento en alguna de las siguientes formas?
(chequee todas las que apliquen)

COMPORTAMIENTOS		Me ayudo a olvidon				
		No	Si	No	Si	Not Appl.
a.	Preste mas atencion por donde caminaba/evite ciertas areas o situaciones.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b.	Me quede en la casa por las noches mas amenudo.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c.	Trate de ser menos visible/trate de que las pe no me notaran.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d.	Hice mi hogar mas segur.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e.	Use mas alcohol, prescripciones/otras drogas.					
f.	Me mude a otra vecindad.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g.	Intente suicidio.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h.	Empece a cargar algo conmigo para protegerme.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
i.	Tome entrenamiento de defensa propia.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
j.	Me converti mas religioso religioso.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
k.	Me envolvi mas en la comunidad para prevenir futuros crimenes.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
l.	Fui menos relioso.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
m.	Otro (especifique) _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

55. Busco consejeria profesional u otra ayuda similar de uno de los grupos siguientes para recobrar del incidente? (chequee todos los que apliquen)

- Agencias del gobierno (especifique) _____
- Agencias de salud/humanitarias (especifique) _____
- Servicios de consejeria/siquiatricos (especifique) _____
- Servicios medicos/hospital/clinica (especifique) _____
- Grupos de soporte/consejeria (especifique) _____
- Otro (especifique) _____

56. Si no busco ayuda, por que no lo hizo?

- No necesite ayuda.
- No sabia donde ir.
- Nadie me ofrecio ayuda.
- Rehuse la ayuda.
- Otro (especifique) _____

57. Cuanto cree usted que ha recuperado fisicamente de este incidente?
 Nada Parcialmente Mayormente Completamente No se
 1 ---- 2 ---- 3 ---- 4 ---- 5 ---- 6 ---- 7 ---- 8 ---- 9 ---- 10 97
58. Cuanto cree usted que ha recuperado emocionalmente de este incidente?
 Nada Parcialmente Mayormente Completamente No se
 1 ---- 2 ---- 3 ---- 4 ---- 5 ---- 6 ---- 7 ---- 8 ---- 9 ---- 10 97
59. Fue su familia confortadora y le brindo soporte despues de ser victima de este crimen?
 Si No Otro _____ Not aplicable
60. Como usted completaria la siguiente declaracion, "La mejor forma de reducir o prevenir esta clase De crimen es..."

SECCION QUINTA: CARACTERISTICAS DE ANTECEDENTES

La informacion solicitada en esta seccion sera usada para orginizar sus respuestas de acuerdo a las caracteristicas demograaficas de todas las victimas en el estudio.

61. Cual fue el ultimo grado de escuela que completo?
 Elemental Graduado Colegio
 Secundaria Estudios de trabajo
 9-11th, escuela superior No se
 12th, escuela supeior graduado
62. Cual es su presente estado matrimonial?
 Casado Viu
 Divorciado Separado
 Nunca casado Otro
63. Ien que parte de Boston residia cuando ocurrio el incidente?
 Beacon Hill Back Bay Mission Hill
 Charlestown South End Downtown
 Allston Dorchester Chinatown
 Brighton Hyde Park East Boston
 Jamaica Plain South Boston North End
 Roxbury Roslindale Other (specify) _____
 Mattapan West Roxbury

64. Es dueño o renta su hogar?
 Dueño Renta Otro (especifique) _____
65. Cuantas personas viven en su casa? _____
66. Cuantos son niños menores de 18 años? _____
67. Cual es su presente estado de empleo?
 Empleado tiempo completo Empleado tiempo medio
 Desempleado Estudiante Student
 En casa Jubilado
 Por su propia cuenta Incapacitado
 Incapacitado debido al crimen Otro (especifique)
68. En que año nació? 19____
69. Cual es su raza?
 Blanco
 Negro
 Hispano/Latino
 Asiático
 Otro (especifique) _____
70. Cual es su etnicidad (por ejemplo, Puertorriqueño, Nigeriano, Irlandés, Italiano, Polaco, etc)?

71. Cuando ocurrió el incidente, en que categoría estaba su ingreso anual antes de impuestos?
 Menos de \$20,000 \$60,000 a \$80,000
 \$20,000 a \$40,000 \$80,000 a \$100,000
 \$40,000 a \$60,000 \$100,000 o más
72. A que grupo religioso usted pertenece (Católico, Bautista, Judío, Musulmán, etc)?

73. Cual es su género?
 Masculino Femenino
74. Cual es su orientación sexual?
 Heterosexual Bi-sexual Lesbiana Homosexual Transgender

FIN

Gracias por su tiempo y esfuerzo. Por favor devuelva el cuestionario ya completado en el sobre provisto. Si usted desea una copia de un resumen de lo que se encontró en este reporte después de ser completado en el otoño, marque esta casilla .

PHẦN MỘT: Chỉ Báo Về Sự Việc Xảy Ra

Chi tiết trả lời trong phần này dùng để phân loại về các đặc điểm liên quan tới sự việc xảy ra.

1. Trong bản báo cáo của cảnh sát đính kèm sau, xin cho biết những sự kiện nào khai không đúng.

2. Bao nhiêu người đánh anh/chị hay tính đánh anh/chị?

- Một Hai Ba Nhiều hơn bốn Không biết

3. Trước khi xảy ra sự việc đó, anh/chị có thường xuyên tới khu vực đó không?

- Không bao giờ Một vài lần Thường xuyên Tất hầu hết mọi ngày

4. Mục đích hay nguyên do nào anh/chị có mặt ở khu vực xảy ra sự việc? (thí dụ, anh/chị ở đó, anh/chị đi làm, đi học, đi mua đồ, vân vân.)

5. Từ khi xảy ra sự việc đó, anh/chị có thường tới đó nữa không?

- Không bao giờ Một vài lần Thường xuyên Tất hầu hết mọi ngày

6. Theo anh/chị nhận xét, nguyên do xảy ra sự việc đó là? (chọn lựa tất cả lý do)

- Tôi không làm gì và chọc ngheo ai nhưng bị tấn công.
 Cãi lộn và xích mích từ đó tới giờ.
 Tư chuyện bất đồng ý kiến nhỏ nhẹ tới xung đột.
 Tôi bị nhân viên làm vợ người khác.
 Phản án cầu thả của đối phương.
 Lý do khác (diễn tả rõ ràng) _____

7. Theo anh/chị nhận xét thì đối phương muốn làm gì?

- Cảnh cáo/ đe dọa tôi.
 Gây thương tích cho tôi.
 Làm hư hỏng tài sản của tôi.
 Giết tôi.
 Đánh cướp tôi.
 Trả thù tôi.
 Ban ma túy cho tôi.
 Cho tôi biết là họ không thích tôi tới khu vực đó.
 Đe dọa tôi.
 Cấm không cho tôi tới khu vực đó.
 Lý do khác (diễn tả rõ ràng) _____

8. Quan hệ anh/chị với đối phương như thế nào?

- Không quen biết Nhân viên làm chung sở.
 Quan hệ mật thiết vợ/chồng Họ hàng
 Bạn, người quen với gia đình Hàng xóm.
 Bạn trai/bạn gái Gặp mặt tại vùng khu vực đó.
 Lý do khác (diễn tả rõ ràng) _____

9. Anh/chị đã từng quen biết với đối phương bao lâu, trước khi xảy ra sự việc này?

- Không quen biết đối phương.
 Khoảng một tháng.
 Khoảng sáu tháng.
 Khoảng một năm.
 Một tới hai năm.
 Khoảng trên hai năm.
 Lý do khác (diễn tả rõ ràng) _____

10. Trước khi xảy ra sự việc này, anh/chị có khó khăn hay xích mích gì với đối phương không?

- Không
 Có (diễn tả rõ ràng) _____

11. So sánh trong vòng 0 tới 10, anh/chị nhận xét ai chịu trách nhiệm trong sự việc này?

Đối phương.
 (Không có trách nhiệm) (50 % trách nhiệm) (Hoàn toàn có trách nhiệm).
 0 ----- 1 ----- 2 ----- 3 ----- 4 ----- 5 ----- 6 ----- 7 ----- 8 ----- 9 ----- 10.

Anh/Chị.
 (Không có trách nhiệm) (50 % trách nhiệm) (Hoàn toàn có trách nhiệm).
 0 ----- 1 ----- 2 ----- 3 ----- 4 ----- 5 ----- 6 ----- 7 ----- 8 ----- 9 ----- 10.

Người khác(tên họ)
 (Không có trách nhiệm) (50 % trách nhiệm) (Hoàn toàn có trách nhiệm).
 0 ----- 1 ----- 2 ----- 3 ----- 4 ----- 5 ----- 6 ----- 7 ----- 8 ----- 9 ----- 10.

12. Từ khi xảy ra sự việc đó, anh/chị có bị đối phương, bạn bè của đối phương hay người nhà của đối phương phá phách không?

- Không
 Có (chọn lựa những điểm như sau) Gọi điện thoại quấy phá Phá hư nhà cửa hoặc đồ của tôi.
 Hăm dọa tính mạng tôi Dùng sơn bôi vẽ trên tường
 Tiếp tục hành hung tôi Quay phá người nhà và bạn tôi
 Đi theo tôi Cách khác _____

13. Theo nhận xét của anh/chị, trong khi xảy ra sự việc đó, lý do nào làm cho đối phương hành động và phá rối anh/chị?
 (chọn lựa tất cả lý do anh/chị thấy hợp với sự nhận xét của anh/chị)

- | | |
|---|--|
| a. ___ Có thành kiến chống đối chủng tộc/màu da tôi. | i. ___ Đối phương say rượu. |
| b. ___ Có thành kiến chống đối tôn giáo tôi. | j. ___ Luôn luôn cãi lộn và chống đối nhau |
| c. ___ Có thành kiến chống đối dân chúng/quốc tịch tôi. | k. ___ Xích mích ranh giới giữa hàng xóm. |
| d. ___ Có thành kiến chống đối tôi đồng tính luyến ái. | l. ___ Lý do khác _____ |
| e. ___ Có thành kiến chống đối tôi thuộc phái nam () nữ (). | |
| f. ___ Có thành kiến chống đối tôi bị tàn phế. | |
| g. ___ Ganh tị và ghen ghét về chuyện cá nhân. | |
| h. ___ Không biết lý do nào cả. | |

14. Nếu anh/chị nhận thấy lý do đối phương đả phá anh/chị, bởi vì phái nam/nữ, màu da, chủng tộc, tôn giáo và tình huống, tàn phế hoặc quan điểm về đồng tính luyến ái. Những nguyên do nào dưới đây làm cho đối phương có thành kiến và thù ghét với anh/chị và những người như anh/chị?

	Ảnh hưởng Nhiều	Ảnh hưởng Vừa	Ảnh hưởng Ít	Không ảnh Hưởng	Không Biết.
Cha mẹ/môi trường gia đình.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bạn bè cùng tuổi	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quan điểm và hình ảnh không tốt trong xã hội đối với những người như tôi.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hoạt động/phái đoàn ganh ghét.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lý do khác _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

15. Từ sự việc này, anh/chị có nhận xét gì về phương diện chủng tộc/màu da, dân chúng, quan niệm đồng tình luyến ái hoặc tôn giáo tín ngưỡng của đôi phương?
- Thông thường, đối với tôi không có gì thay đổi. Tôi không đánh giá mọi người chung quanh tôi về những quan điểm trên.
- Thông thường, đối với tôi không có gì thay đổi. Tôi luôn luôn không thích hoặc không tình tưởng về những quan niệm kể trên của đôi phương.
- Nhận xét tôi có thay đổi phần nào, từ khi xảy ra sự việc này, tôi có xu hướng không thích hoặc không tin tưởng những người có quan niệm kể trên.
- Nhận xét tôi thay đổi rất nhiều. Từ khi xảy ra sự việc này, tôi không thích hoặc không tin tưởng tất cả mọi người có những quan niệm trên.
- Lý do khác (điền ta rõ ràng) _____

16. Trước khi xảy ra sự việc này, anh/chị có từng là nạn nhân của những tội ác nào không?
- Không Có. Nếu có, tội ác nào và bao nhiêu lần?

- | | | | |
|------------------------|---------|------------------------|---------|
| | Máy lần | | Máy lần |
| a. Bị hạnh hung | _____ | f. Bị mất xe | _____ |
| b. Bị cướp | _____ | g. Đe dọa | _____ |
| c. Bị cưỡng hiếp | _____ | h. Hăm dọa | _____ |
| d. Bị trộm vào nhà | _____ | i. Loại khác (viết ra) | _____ |
| e. Bị phá hoại tài sản | _____ | | |

17. Từ khi xảy ra sự việc đó tới giờ, anh/chị có từng là nạn nhân của những tội ác nào không?
- Không Có. Nếu có, tội ác nào và bao nhiêu lần?

- | | | | |
|------------------------|---------|------------------------|---------|
| | Máy lần | | Máy lần |
| a. Bị hạnh hung | _____ | f. Bị mất xe | _____ |
| b. Bị cướp | _____ | g. Đe dọa | _____ |
| c. Bị cưỡng hiếp | _____ | h. Hăm dọa | _____ |
| d. Bị trộm vào nhà | _____ | i. Loại khác (viết ra) | _____ |
| e. Bị phá hoại tài sản | _____ | | |

PHẦN HAI: Phản ứng của cảnh sát

Chi tiết đòi hỏi trong phần này sẽ được dùng để đo lường mọi khía cạnh phản ứng của cảnh sát.

18. Ai báo cáo cho cảnh sát về sự việc này?

- Cảnh sát phản ứng và tới khu vực xảy ra sự việc, không cần phải báo cáo gì cả.
- Tôi báo cáo cho cảnh sát lập tức ngay sau khi sự việc xảy ra.
- Khoảng _____ ngày sau khi sự việc xảy ra (xin điền vào số ngày khoảng chừng).
- Một người khác chứng báo cáo cho cảnh sát ngay lập tức sau khi sự việc xảy ra.
- Một người nhà nhận biết hành động phạm pháp.
- Một người bạn.
- Một người đứng quanh khu vực xảy ra sự việc đó.
- Tôi không biết ai báo cáo cho cảnh sát.
- Một công đồng/đoàn thể giúp đỡ.
- Không có ghi ở trên _____

19. Trước khi báo cáo về hành động phạm pháp trên, anh/chị có bàn tính với ai không?

- Không có.
- Có (xin cho biết quan hệ người đó với anh/chị) _____

20. Anh/chị có báo cáo sự việc xảy ra cho cơ quan nào khác không? (thí dụ, chính quyền nhà cửa, đoàn thể tôn giáo, cơ quan công đồng y tế, công đồng giúp đỡ, thông tin tuyên truyền, văn văn.)

- Không có.
- Có (xin điền ta rõ ràng) _____

21. Nếu anh/chị không phải là người trực tiếp báo cáo cho cảnh sát về sự việc xảy ra, xin cho biết lý do tại sao?
(Chọn tất cả những lý do thích ứng với anh/chị)

- a. ___ Báo cáo cho người khác biết. k. ___ Dọn xếp giữa cá nhân.
b. ___ Nhận thấy báo cáo không giúp được gì cả. l. ___ Đối diện với thu phạm.
c. ___ Nhận thấy sự việc xảy ra không có ý. m. ___ Bảo hiểm y tế không trả.
d. ___ Số xét cảnh sát. n. ___ Không có bằng cứ, không biết hung thủ.
e. ___ Không muốn đối phương bị khó khăn. o. ___ Sợ bị trả thù.
f. ___ Cảm thấy mất mát và xấu hổ. p. ___ Không biết sự việc xảy ra là phạm tội.
g. ___ Đối phương là nhân viên cảnh sát. q. ___ Lý do khác (xin kể rõ) _____
h. ___ Không muốn làm cho đối phương gian nan.
i. ___ Cảnh sát sẽ cho là không quan trọng và không cần thiết để điều tra.
j. ___ Cảnh sát sẽ không hiểu ngôn ngữ và phong tục của tôi.

22. Sau khi báo cáo cho cảnh sát, khoảng bao lâu thì cảnh sát tới nơi chuyện với anh/chị về sự việc xảy ra?

- [] Ngay lập tức.
[] Trong vòng 15 phút hoặc ít hơn.
[] Trong vòng một giờ hoặc ít hơn.
[] Trong vòng mấy giờ.
[] Tối gặp mặt ngay hôm sau.
[] Cảnh sát không có tới.
[] Lý do khác (xin kể rõ) _____

23. Trong phạm vi điều tra anh/chị tham gia như thế nào?

- a. ___ Tôi cung cấp tài liệu cho cảnh sát.
b. ___ Tôi gọi xe chung với cảnh sát tới khu vực xảy ra sự việc để nhận diện đối phương.
c. ___ Tôi nhận diện qua nhóm người xếp hàng ở cơ quan cảnh sát.
d. ___ Tôi nhận diện qua hình chụp những người rất khả nghi.
e. ___ Tôi cho cảnh sát biết tên người phạm tội, và giúp nhận diện người nhận chứng.
f. ___ Tôi không tham gia vào cuộc điều tra (lý do tại sao) _____
g. ___ Tôi ký tên vào bản tuyên thệ của văn phòng Tòa Án Thẩm Phán.
h. ___ Lý do khác (xin kể rõ) _____

24. Những kẻ phạm pháp có bị bắt giam không?

- a. ___ Không ai bị bắt giam.
b. ___ Không ai bị nhận diện.
c. ___ Không ai báo cáo sự việc phạm pháp.
d. ___ Có, có một người phạm pháp bị bắt giam.
e. ___ Có, vài người bị bắt giam.
f. ___ Có, tất cả đều bị bắt giam.
g. ___ Tôi không biết.

25. Anh/chị nhận thấy thế nào về sự phục vụ của cảnh sát viên đầu tiên tới giúp anh/chị?
(Xin khoanh tròn số mà theo sự nhận xét của anh/chị)

Rất kém Tạm Tốt Rất tốt Không nhớ rõ Không áp dụng câu hỏi này
1 --- 2 --- 3 --- 4 --- 5 --- 6 --- 7 --- 8 --- 9 --- 10 99 98

26. Anh/chị nhận thấy thế nào về sự giúp đỡ của thám tử thuộc đơn vị Điều Tra Rối Loạn Cộng Đồng
(Community Disorders Unit - CDU) tiếp tay về việc điều tra?
(Xin khoanh tròn số mà theo sự nhận xét của anh/chị)

Rất kém Tạm Tốt Rất tốt Không nhớ rõ Không áp dụng câu hỏi này
1 --- 2 --- 3 --- 4 --- 5 --- 6 --- 7 --- 8 --- 9 --- 10 99 98

27. Anh/chị có ý kiến và sự mong muốn gì hơn trong sự phục vụ của cảnh sát?

PHẦN BA: Phản ứng của công tố viên

Chi tiết đời hỏi trong phần này sẽ được dùng để đo lường mọi khía cạnh phản ứng của công tố viên.

28. Sự thừa kiện của anh/chị hiện giờ ở trong tình trạng nào?
a. Không ai bị bắt giam. (bỏ những câu hỏi tiếp, trả lời câu hỏi 42 trở đi)
b. Tôi không còn tiếp tục thừa kiện. (bỏ những câu hỏi tiếp, trả lời câu hỏi 42 trở đi)
c. Còn đang tiếp tục.
d. Giải quyết ngoài tòa.
e. Giải quyết qua người trung gian.
f. Giải quyết do đối phương nhân tội với sự đồng ý của tòa án để được phạt nhẹ.
g. Của thừa kiện đưa ra tòa án với kết quả đối phương bị tuyên bố có tội.
h. Lý do khác (xin kê ra) _____
29. Nếu sự thừa kiện của anh/chị đưa ra tòa án, ai là người liên lạc với anh/chị trong văn phòng luật sư thăm phạm khu vực?
a. Người phụ tá luật sư thăm phạm.
b. Cơ quan pháp luật.
c. Đoàn thể biến hồ cho nạn nhân/nhân chứng.
d. Lý do khác (xin kê ra) _____
30. Tòa án xét xử cả thấy bao nhiêu tháng? _____
31. Anh/chị ra tòa bao nhiêu lần? _____
32. Anh/chị có đứng ra tòa làm chứng không?
 Không Có. Nếu có, anh/chị cảm thấy thế nào khi đứng ra làm chứng.
 Lo sợ.
 Tức giận.
 Cảm thấy tốt khi trình bày sự việc xảy ra cho tội.
 Không đang gì cả.
 Cảm thấy thất vọng.
 Cảm nghĩ khác _____
33. Anh/chị có lo lắng sự trả thù của đối phương tới anh/chị, hoặc gia đình anh/chị, hoặc bạn của anh/chị không?
 Không Có. Nếu có, anh/chị lo lắng bao nhiêu?
Không lo lắng Lo lắng Rất lo lắng Không áp dụng cho câu hỏi này
1 --- 2 --- 3 --- 4 --- 5 --- 6 --- 7 --- 8 --- 9 --- 10 99
34. Nếu đối phương bị kết án, anh/chị có phát biểu cảm tưởng của người bị nạn/anh hướng trực tiếp không? Có Không
Nếu có: Viết trong giấy Nếu Không Không biết tôi có thể phát biểu
 Nói trong phiên tòa Không mún phát biểu.
35. Anh/chị cảm thấy kết quả của sự thừa kiện như thế nào?
Không hài lòng Hài lòng chút Tương đối hài lòng Rất hài lòng Không áp dụng cho câu hỏi này
0 --- 1 --- 2 --- 3 --- 4 --- 5 --- 6 --- 7 --- 8 --- 9 --- 10 99
36. Nếu đối phương bị xét có tội/chiu trách nhiệm, họ bị kết án như thế nào?

37. Nếu anh/chị từng là nạn nhân của các tội án khác và được đưa ra tòa xét xử, kinh nghiệm của anh/chị đối với văn phòng luật sư thăm phạm trong vụ thừa kiện này với vụ trước như thế nào?
Không giúp được gì Tương đồng Giúp đỡ nhiều hơn Không áp dụng cho câu hỏi này
0 --- 1 --- 2 --- 3 --- 4 --- 5 --- 6 --- 7 --- 8 --- 9 --- 10 99
38. Suy nghĩ lại, anh/chị có muốn đối phương chịu án gì hơn không, nếu có, cái gì?

39. Xin cho biết anh/chị đồng ý hoặc không đồng ý về lời phát biểu như sau, "Đề diện ta sự xin lỗi tội về những hành vi đối với tôi. Thay vì bắt giam họ trong tù, nên bắt buộc đối phương làm những việc như phục vụ cho cộng đồng nơi khu vực đời cư ngụ."
Hoàn toàn đồng ý Đồng ý Không đồng ý Hoàn toàn không đồng ý Không biết

40. Tổng quát, anh/chị nhận xét thế nào về chất lượng phục vụ của những người liên quan tới sự thừa kế của anh/chị?
 Kém Rất tốt Không áp dụng cho câu hỏi này

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
a. Công tố viên	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Quan tòa	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Cơ quan phục vụ nạn nhân	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

41. Anh/chị nhận thấy phục vụ của cơ quan nào hữu hiệu nhất, sau khi xảy ra sự việc?

- Văn phòng giúp đỡ nạn nhân
- Cơ quan y tế/cố vấn khuyến bảo
- Văn phòng Bộ trưởng Tư Pháp
- Văn phòng thăm phạm luật sư khu vực
- Cơ quan cảnh sát
- Không có quan nào
- Khác (giải thích) _____

PHẦN BỐN: Anh hướng trực tiếp cá nhân trong đời phạm

42. Nếu anh/chị được nói cho đời phóng nghe về những hành động của họ đối với anh/chị, anh/chị diễn tả những gì?

43. Từ khi xảy ra sự việc này, anh/chị cảm thấy sự an toàn như thế nào?

- Rất không an toàn Ít an toàn hơn Vẫn an toàn như trước An toàn hơn trước.

44. Anh/chị có cần sự điều trị y tế gì về thương tích liên quan đến sự việc xảy ra không?

- Bị thương trên thân thể, như tôi không cần sự điều trị chuyên viên y khoa.
- Đi tới phòng cấp cứu ở bệnh viện.
- Nằm qua đêm ở bệnh viện.
- Nằm ở bệnh viện hơn một ngày.
- Khác (diễn tả rõ ràng) _____

45. Trong tỉ lệ 1 tới 10, anh/chị cảm thấy sợ xét như thế nào trong khi xảy ra sự việc?

- Không sợ gì cả Chút đỉnh Vừa vừa Rất sợ Không nhớ rõ
- 1 ---- 2 ---- 3 ---- 4 ---- 5 ---- 6 ---- 7 ---- 8 ---- 9 ---- 10 99

46. Từ khi xảy ra sự việc này tới giờ, anh/chị có lo ngại bao nhiêu rằng anh/chị sẽ là nạn nhân của loại tội ác tương tự trong tương lai?

- Không lo ngại Lo ngại chút đỉnh Lo ngại phần nào Rất lo ngại Không từng nghĩ tới
- 1 ---- 2 ---- 3 ---- 4 ---- 5 ---- 6 ---- 7 ---- 8 ---- 9 ---- 10 99

47. Anh/chị có thể độ chừng anh/chị sẽ là nạn nhân của loại tội ác tương tự trong vòng 12 tháng tới?

- Không thể xảy ra Rất có thể xảy ra Không biết
- 1 ---- 2 ---- 3 ---- 4 ---- 5 ---- 6 ---- 7 ---- 8 ---- 9 ---- 10 97

48. Từ khi xảy ra sự việc này tới giờ, anh/chị cảm thấy an toàn bao nhiêu, khi đi ra ngoài một mình nói khu vực anh/chị ở vào ban đêm?

- Rất an toàn An toàn phần nào Không mấy an toàn Không an toàn

49. Từ khi xảy ra sự việc này tới giờ, anh/chị cảm thấy sự an toàn như thế nào khi anh/chị trở lại khu vực xảy ra sự việc?

- Rất an toàn An toàn phần nào Không mấy an toàn Không an toàn

50. Anh/chị cảm thấy sự cân bằng bao nhiêu, khi so sánh các biện pháp quan trọng khác trong đời anh/chị với sự trở thành nạn nhân trong sự việc này?

- Rất ít Vừa phải Tương đối nhiều hơn Rất cân bằng Không nhớ rõ
- 1 ---- 2 ---- 4 ---- 5 ---- 6 ---- 7 ---- 8 ---- 9 ---- 10 99

51. Từ khi xảy ra sự việc tới giờ, có bao nhiêu truyền đống đã xảy ra cho anh/chị? (chọn lựa tất cả hợp với anh/chị)?

- Người thân trong gia đình qua đời Ly dị/phân ly giữa vợ chồng
- Thất nghiệp Bị bắt giữ/bị ở tù
- Sức khỏe suy giảm lớn/bệnh nặng.

52. Sau khi anh/chị trở thành nạn nhân, anh/chị có kinh nghiệm nào cho những phản ứng dưới đây không? Nếu có, khoảng bao lâu? (chọn lựa tất cả hộp với anh/chị)

PHẢN ỨNG		Hoàn toàn Không có	Một Vai Ngày	Một vai Tuần	Một vai Tháng	Kéo dài qua năm
a.	Cảm thấy lo lắng, căng thẳng hơn thường	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b.	Cảm thấy thất vọng và chán nản	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c.	Cảm thấy lo sợ hơn trước, và trở thành nạn nhân của tội ác một lần nữa.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d.	Lo ngại cho sự an toàn của người nhà	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e.	Có vấn đề sức khỏe như nhức đầu, đau dạ dày, khó thở.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f.	Mất bạn bè	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g.	Cảm thấy tự giận đối với (cho biết ai)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h.	Tôi hay nghĩ tội sự việc xảy ra, mặc dù tôi không nghĩ tới	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
i.	Cảm thấy thất vọng	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
j.	Cảm thấy xấu hổ và mất tự tin	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
k.	Cảm thấy sợ xét khi một mình	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
l.	Không thích giao thiệp	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
m.	Cảm thấy không thích sống nữa	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
n.	Mất ngủ.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
o.	Nắm mẽ và giết mình về sự việc xảy ra	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
p.	Hay có những ý nghĩ về những sự tra thụ	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
q.	Không thể tập trung tư tưởng làm việc ở chỗ làm	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
r.	Phải bỏ thi giờ về tâm lý trị liệu	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
s.	Phải bỏ thi giờ về vật lý trị liệu	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
t.	Phản ứng khác (xin điền tả rõ)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

53. Tổng quát lại, anh/chị cảm thấy bao nhiêu khó khăn trong việc khác phục những hậu quả và phản ứng từ sự việc xảy ra này? Không khó khăn Khó khăn chút đỉnh Khó khăn Rất khó khăn Không nhớ rõ
1 ---- 2 ---- 3 ---- 4 ---- 5 ---- 6 ---- 7 ---- 8 ---- 9 ---- 10 99

54. Sau khi xảy ra sự việc, anh/chị có thay đổi về các thái độ và hành vi của anh/chị trong những điều dưới đây không (chọn lựa tất cả hộp với anh/chị)

	THAI-ĐỘ	THAY-ĐỔI		GIÚP TÔI KHÁC PHỤC		
		Không	Có	Không	Có	Không liên quan
a.	Đề ý chỗ tôi đi/tránh vai khu vùng hoặc hoàn cảnh.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b.	Thống ở trong nhà vào buổi tối	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c.	Cố làm cho mình ít hiện diện/và không làm cho đối phương đề ý tới tôi.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d.	Làm cho chỗ tôi ở an toàn hơn	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e.	Uống rượu, uống thuốc toa bác sĩ, hoặc thuốc uống khác nhiều hơn.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f.	Đón nhà đi khu vùng khác	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g.	Tinh tứ tự	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h.	Đem theo đồ (vu khí) để phòng thân	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
i.	Đi huấn luyện tự vệ	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
j.	Trở thành tin tưởng về tôn giáo hơn	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
k.	Trở thành tích cực trong các hoạt động cộng để ngăn ngừa các tội ác.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
l.	Trở thành ít tin tưởng về tôn giáo hơn	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
m.	Thái độ khác (xin điền tả rõ)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

55. Anh/chị có tới các tổ chức dưới đây về sự cố vấn/khuyến bảo hoặc sự giúp đỡ tương tự để hồi phục lại tư khi xảy ra sự việc không? (chọn lựa tất cả hộp với anh/chị)

- Cơ quan giúp đỡ chính phủ (xin điền tả rõ) _____
- Cơ quan y tế xã hội (xin điền tả rõ) _____
- Cơ quan cố vấn/tâm lý (xin điền tả rõ) _____
- Phục vụ y tế/Bệnh viện/Bệnh viện riêng (xin điền tả rõ) _____
- Cộng đồng bảo chúa và hỗ trợ (xin điền tả rõ) _____
- Cơ quan khác (xin điền tả rõ) _____

67. Tình trạng nghề nghiệp hiện giờ của anh/chị là?

- Làm việc full-time Làm việc part-time
 Thất nghiệp Học sinh
 Ở nhà Hối hứ,
 Tự mình làm Tan phá
 Tấn phè do sự việc xảy ra Tình trạng khác (xin điền tả rõ) _____

68. Anh/chị sinh vào năm nào? 19__

69. Anh/chị thuộc nhóm chủng tộc nào?

- Trắng
 Đen
 Tây Bang Nha/La tin
 Người A châu
 Chủng tộc khác (xin điền tả rõ) _____

70. Anh/chị thuộc loại người nào (thí dụ, Người Puerto Rican, Người Nigerian, Người Ai Nhi Lan, Người Ý, Người Bo.Lan v.v.)

71. Trong thời gian xảy ra sự việc, lợi tức tổng cộng trước khi trả thuế của gia đình anh/chị ở khoảng?

- Ít hơn \$20,000 \$60,000 tới \$80,000
 \$20,000 tới \$40,000 \$80,000 tới \$ 100,000
 \$40,000 tới \$60,000 Trên \$100,000

72. Anh/chị thuộc tôn giáo nào (Công Giáo, Tin Lành, Do Thái, Hồi Giáo, v.v.)? _____

73. Anh/chị thuộc tính phái?

- Nam Nữ

74. Tình dục định hướng của anh/chị thuộc?

- Khác giới tính Cả hai tính phái nam và nữ Người đồng tính (nữ) Người đồng tính (nam) Người thay đổi tính phái

CHẤM DỨT

Cám ơn anh/chị đã cố gắng và bỏ thời gian trả lời bản điều tra này. Xin anh/chị gửi trả lại nguyên bản điều tra này trong phong bì đã dán sẵn tem. Cuộc điều tra này sẽ hoàn tất trong mùa Thu, nếu anh/chị muốn nhận được kết quả tổng quát của cuộc điều tra này, xin anh/chị đánh dấu ở phần này [].

APPENDIX D
PERCENTAGES FOR POLICE OFFICER RESPONDENTS

SECTION ONE: PERSONAL/PROFESSIONAL BACKGROUND

1. How long have you been a police officer?

16 years 18.1%

18 years 13.6%

19 years 13.5%

2. How long have you worked with the Community Disorders Unit?

Less than a year 4.8

Between 1 and 5 years 61.9

Between 5 and 10 years 19.0

Over 10 years 14.3

3. How many cases have you investigated in the CDU?

4. How many bias motivated assault cases have you investigated?

5. In what year were you born? 19 _____

6. What is your race?

White 60

Black 15

Hispanic/Latino 15

Asian 10

Other (specify) 0

7. What is your ethnicity (for example, Puerto Rican, Nigerian, Irish, Italian, Polish, etc.)?

Irish 27.3

8. What is your gender?

Male 86.4

Female 13.6

8. Have you ever been the victim of a bias crime?

No 77.3

Yes 22.7

SECTION TWO: ASSAULT INFORMATION

Please answer all questions as they pertain to your personal experience with bias motivated assault cases in the CDU.

10. On average, how long does the investigation of your bias motivated assault cases last?
- Less then a month 18.2
 Between 1 and 6 months 63.6
 6 months to a year 13.6
 More than a year 4.5
11. Approximately what percentage of bias motivated assault cases actually go to court?
 0% --- 10% --- 20% --- 30% --- 40% --- 50% --- 60% --- 70% --- 80% --- 90% --- 100%
 5.9 (11.8) (5.9) (5.9) (5.9) 11.8 11.8 5.9 29.4 5.9
12. Of all the assault cases you've investigated in the CDU, what percentage were determined to be bias assaults?
 0% --- 10% --- 20% --- 30% --- 40% --- 50% --- 60% --- 70% --- 80% --- 90% --- 100%
 (5.6) (5.6) (16.7) (5.6) (5.6) (5.6) (5.6) (22.2) (11.1) (5.6) (5.6) (5.6)
13. Most often, what do you think the offender(s) intend to do in a bias assault (*Check all that apply*)?
- | | Always | Often | Sometimes | Never |
|---|--------|-------|-----------|-------|
| a. 95.5 Warn/threaten victim | 33.3 | 23.8 | 28.6 | 14.3 |
| b. 100.0 Let victim know they are not welcome there | 31.8 | 36.4 | 27.3 | 4.5 |
| c. 95.5 Injure victim | 5.0 | 30.0 | 60.0 | 5.0 |
| d. 100.0 Intimidate victim | 50.0 | 13.6 | 9.1 | 27.3 |
| e. 95.5 Damage victim's property | 4.8 | 38.1 | 47.6 | 9.5 |
| f. 90.9 Kill victim | 0 | 14.3 | 28.6 | 42.9 |
| g. 86.4 Revenge | 0 | 19.0 | 61.9 | 9.5 |
| h. 95.5 Keep victim from coming back into the area | 9.5 | 38.1 | 42.9 | 9.5 |
| i. 4.5 Other (specify) _____ | 0 | 4.5 | 0 | 0 |
1. Bias as a result of an unrelated incident ie: traffic dispute
14. How often are the victim and the offender strangers?
- Never 0
 Rarely 4.5
 Sometimes 31.8
 Often 59.1
 Always 4.5
 Don't Know 0

15. How often do the victims experience problems with the offender(s) **before** the first reported incident?

- Never 0
- Rarely 0
- Sometimes 36.4
- Often 45.5
- Always 0
- Don't Know 18.2

16. On a scale from 0-10, whom do you think is responsible for most assault incidents?

The Offender(s)

(No responsibility) (50% responsible) (Full responsibility)
 0 ----- 1 ----- 2 ----- 3 ----- 4 ----- 5 ----- 6 ----- 7 ----- 8 ----- 9 ----- 10
 (4.5) (9.1) (4.5) (31.8) (18.2) (4.5) (27.3)

The Victim(s)

(No responsibility) (50% responsible) (Full responsibility)
 0 ----- 1 ----- 2 ----- 3 ----- 4 ----- 5 ----- 6 ----- 7 ----- 8 ----- 9 ----- 10
 (18.2) (4.5) (18.2) (31.8) (18.2) (9.1)

Others (specify who) _____

(No responsibility) (50% responsible) (Full responsibility)
 0 ----- 1 ----- 2 ----- 3 ----- 4 ----- 5 ----- 6 ----- 7 ----- 8 ----- 9 ----- 10
 4.5 9.1 4.5 4.5

17. How often do you think the victim experiences problems with the offender(s), the offender's friends, or the offender's family **after** the assault incident occurs?

- Never 0
- Rarely 4.5
- Sometimes 68.2
- Often 22.7
- Always 0
- Don't Know 4.5

17a. If applicable, what kind of problems are the most common? (check all that apply)

- a. Harassing phone calls 40.9
- b. Threats on victim's life 45.5
- c. More assaults 27.3
- d. Harassing victim's family members/friends 63.6
- e. Damage to victim's property 86.4
- f. Graffiti 72.7
- g. Following victim 18.2
- h. Other _____ 9.1

18. In your experience with hate crime offenders, how much of an influence do you think the following sources have on how the offender(s) acquired their bias/hatred toward victims?

	Major	Moderate	Slight	None	Don't Know
a. Their parents/family environment	50.0	22.7	0	27.3	0
b. Their friends/peers	68.2	4.5	0	27.3	0
c. Negative imagery within our society	19.0	42.9	38.1	0	0
d. Organized hate group(s)	4.8	19.0	61.9	4.8	9.5
e. Other (specify) _____	50.0	50.0	0	0	0
Peer Pressure					
Previous experiences with a group					

19. Who reports most bias motivated assault incidents to the police?

a. <input type="checkbox"/> Victim	95.5
b. <input type="checkbox"/> A witness	4.5
c. <input type="checkbox"/> A family member aware of the crime	0
d. <input type="checkbox"/> A friend	0
e. <input type="checkbox"/> A bystander	0
f. <input type="checkbox"/> A community/support group	0
g. <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	0

20. If the *victim* is *not* the person who originally reports an incident to the police, what do you think are the most common reasons why? (Check all that apply)

a. ___ Reported it to someone else	38.1
b. ___ Thought reporting wouldn't help	63.6
c. ___ Not clear that harm was intended	18.2
d. ___ Afraid of police	40.9
e. ___ Didn't want offender to get in trouble	18.2
f. ___ Too humiliated or embarrassed	31.8
g. ___ Did not know it was a crime	27.3
h. ___ Do not want to make offender angry	31.8
i. ___ Language/culture barriers	72.7
j. ___ Settled it privately	13.6
k. ___ Confronted perpetrators directly	27.3
l. ___ Medical insurance wouldn't cover	13.6
m. ___ Couldn't prove/find offender	13.6
n. ___ Afraid of retaliation	63.6
o. ___ Other (specify) _____	9.1
p. ___ Don't know	9.1

SECTION THREE: RESOLUTION OF BIAS CASES

21. How often are the offenders of reported bias motivated assaults arrested?

0% --- 10% --- 20% --- 30% --- 40% --- 50% --- 60% --- 70% --- 80% --- 90% --- 100%
(4.5) (4.5) (9.1) (4.5) (18.2) (9.1) (13.6) (4.5) (4.5) (9.1)

21a. When do you think most arrests are made?

- Within a day 25
- Within a week 30
- Within a month 25
- Over a month 5

22. What is the most common status of bias assault cases?

- a. ___ No one is ever arrested. 18.2
- b. ___ Victim does not pursue any further action. 31.8
- c. ___ Still pending. 18.2
- d. ___ Settled out of court. 22.7
- e. ___ Settled through mediation. 45.5
- f. ___ Offender pleads guilty. 31.8
- g. ___ The case goes to trial, and the offender is convicted. 27.3
- h. ___ The case goes to trial, and the offender is acquitted. 9.1
- i. ___ Other (specify) _____ 18.2

23. On average, how many months does the court process last for each bias assault case? _____

24. On average, how many times do you go to court for each bias assault case? _____

25. For those bias assault cases where someone was prosecuted, do you believe that the outcome of the average case is satisfactory for most victims? *(Based on observation and victim accounts)*

Please circle your response

Not at all	Slightly	Somewhat	Very
0 ----- 1 ----- 2 ----- 3 ----- 4 ----- 5 ----- 6 ----- 7 ----- 8 ----- 9 ----- 10			
		(4.5) (4.5)	(31.8) (36.4) (4.5) (13.6) (4.5)

26. Please indicate whether you agree or disagree with the following statement, "Requiring the offender(s) to perform community service in the victim's neighborhood as a means of apologizing to them for their behavior would be preferable to putting them in jail."

- Strongly agree 0
- Agree 28.6
- Disagree 28.6
- Strongly disagree 19.0
- Don't know 23.8

27. In terms of police policies and procedures, what do you feel has been most effective in deterring bias crime offenders?

28. In terms of **court** policies and procedures, what do you feel has been the most helpful in assisting the victims of bias motivated assaults?

29. If you could say **anything** to the perpetrators of bias motivated assaults, what would it be?

SECTION FOUR: IMPACT ON VICTIMS

30. What kind of medical treatment do most bias assault victims require as a result of the incident?

- a. 50.0 Physically injured, but do not need any professional medical treatment.
- b. 31.8 Emergency room visit
- c. 0 Overnight hospitalization
- d. 4.5 Hospitalization more than one night
- e. 13.6 Other (specify) _____

31. Please rate the severity of the physical injuries associated with each of the following (on a scale from 1-10):

	No Injury	Serious Injury	Don't Know
a. Bias against sexual orientation	0 -- 1 -- 2 -- 3 -- 4 -- 5 -- 6 -- 7 -- 8 -- 9 -- 10 18.2	18.2	99
b. Bias against religion	0 -- 1 -- 2 -- 3 -- 4 -- 5 -- 6 -- 7 -- 8 -- 9 -- 10 22.7 18.2		99
c. Bias against gender	0 -- 1 -- 2 -- 3 -- 4 -- 5 -- 6 -- 7 -- 8 -- 9 -- 10 22.7		99
d. Bias against race/ethnicity	0 -- 1 -- 2 -- 3 -- 4 -- 5 -- 6 -- 7 -- 8 -- 9 -- 10 27.3		99
e. Other _____	0 -- 1 -- 2 -- 3 -- 4 -- 5 -- 6 -- 7 -- 8 -- 9 -- 10		99

PROPERTY OF
National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS)
Box 6000
Rockville, MD 20849-6000

SECTION FIVE: REACTIONS

32. In comparison to non-bias assault victims, how often do bias motivated assault victims experience the following reactions? (Check all that apply)

REACTIONS		More Often	No Difference	Less Often	Don't Know
a.	Feeling more nervous than usual.	86.4	0	0	13.6
b.	Feeling depressed or sad.	54.5	13.6	31.8	0
c.	Feeling more fearful than before of being a crime victim again.	81.8	0	0	18.2
d.	Worried more about the family's safety.	81.8	4.5	0	13.6
e.	Having physical problems like headaches, stomachaches, and shortness of breath.	31.8	4.5	0	13.6
f.	Losing friends.	13.6	18.2	9.1	59.1
g.	Feeling helpless.	86.4	4.5	0	9.1
h.	Feeling ashamed and losing confidence in themselves.	22.7	13.6	4.5	59.1
i.	Feeling afraid to be alone.	59.1	13.6	0	27.3
j.	Victim feeling like they didn't want to live any longer.	4.5	9.1	4.5	81.8
k.	Having trouble falling or staying asleep.	22.7	4.5	9.1	63.6
l.	Having bad dreams about the incident.	22.7	9.1	9.1	59.1
m.	Imagining what revenge would feel like.	31.8	9.1	4.5	54.5
n.	Needing time off for psychological counseling/rehabilitation.	22.7	9.1	4.5	63.6
o.	Needing time off for physical rehabilitation.	4.5	27.3	13.6	54.5
p.	Paying more attention to where they walk/avoid certain areas or situations.	81.8	4.5	0	13.6
q.	Staying home at night more often.	50.0	27.3	0	22.7
r.	Moving to another neighborhood.	59.1	9.1	4.5	27.3
s.	Other (specify) _____				

33. In your experience, how difficult is it for the victim to overcome the effects of a bias assault? (*Please circle your response*)

Not at all	Slightly	Somewhat	Very difficult	Don't Know						
0	1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	99
										(18.2) (40.9) (18.2) (4.5) (13.6)

34. In your opinion, do you feel the victim's family is generally comforting and supportive after the incident?

<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	63.6
<input type="checkbox"/> No	0
<input type="checkbox"/> Don't Know	13.6

35. In general, how strongly do you think victims of bias crime want to pursue legal action?

- a. 9.5 They generally do not want to press charges or assist in the investigation
- b. 14.3 They are reluctant to press charges but will do so anyway.
- c. 38.1 They are generally in favor of pressing charges and pursuing an investigation.
- d. 0 They are fully in favor of pressing charges and pursuing an investigation.
- e. 38.1 Different victims react differently in terms of pressing charges. Explain _____

36. How would you complete the following statement, "The best way to reduce or prevent this type of crime is to..."

APPENDIX E
ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP

BIAS CRIMES ADVISORY COMMITTEE

1. Leonard Alkins, Chairman, Boston NAACP
2. Chief Joseph Carter, Oak Bluffs Police Department
3. Marcy Cass, Suffolk County District Attorney's Office
4. Diane Coffey, Director, Victim Services Unit, Suffolk County District Attorney's Office
5. Richard Cole, Director, Civil Rights Division, Massachusetts Attorney General's Office
6. Sergeant Detective Carmen Curry, Community Disorders Unit, BPD
7. Barbara Dugan, Director, Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights
8. Luis Garcia, Ph.D., Chief Criminologist/Boston Police Dept. and Professor/Suffolk University
9. Kathleen Griffin, U.S. Attorney's Office
10. Joann Gu, Ph.D., Senior Research Analyst, Boston Police Department
11. Sergeant Detective Norman Hill, Gay/Lesbian Community Liaison, BPD
12. Zena Jacque, Executive Director, Boston Ten-Point Coalition
13. Robb Johnson, Director, Violence Recovery Program, Fenway Community Health Center
14. William Johnston, Senior Associate, Facing History and Ourselves
15. Rhiana Kohl, Ph.D., Criminal History Systems Board
16. Jack Levin, Ph.D., Professor, Northeastern University
17. Lauren Levin, Co-Director, Massachusetts Anti-Defamation League
18. Jack McDevitt, Director, Center for Criminal Justice Policy Research, Northeastern University
19. Karen McLaughlin, Educational Development Center
20. Willie Rodriguez, Minority Affairs Office, Northeastern University
21. Gail Suyemoto, J.D.
22. Martin Walsh, Director, Community Relations Service (Boston), U.S. Justice Department

APPENDIX F
REDACTED POLICE INCIDENT (1.1) REPORT
FOR BIAS-MOTIVATED ASSAULT

CONFIDENTIAL

Boston Police DEPT 915 INCIDENT REPORT 95-196 2A

HANDPRINT
1-3

31598156

01. KEY SITUATIONS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> JUVENILE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MENTALITY DISORDERS <input type="checkbox"/> DOMESTIC <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER				02. COMPLAINT NO. 31598156				03. REPORT DIST. E-5		04. CLEARANCE DIST.		PAGE 1/3	
04. TYPE OF INCIDENT A/B / Civil Rights Viol.				05. CRIME CODE				06. STATUS <input type="checkbox"/> INACTIVE <input type="checkbox"/> UNFOUNDED		07. DATE OF OCCUR 8-8-93			
08. LOCATION OF INCIDENT (NO. STREET) (INTERSECTION-ALPHA ORDER) 1067 Centre St. J.P.				09. DISPATCH TIME N/E		10. TIME OF OCCUR 3:00							
11. VICTIM/COMPL. (LAST, FIRST, MI) [REDACTED]				12. PHONE 1-344-8554		13. SEX M		14. RACE BLK.		15. MARITAL STATUS <input type="checkbox"/> MARRIED <input type="checkbox"/> UNMARRIED			
16. ADDRESS (NO. STREET, CITY AND STATE IF OTHER THAN BOSTON OR MASS.) 100 LARE DR. SToughton, MA				17. AGE 28		18. DOB 6-14-65							
19. PERSON REPORTING (IF DIFFERENT THAN ABOVE) David Taylor				20. ADDRESS 1067 Centre St.		21. PHONE 522-8053							
22. WAS THERE A WITNESS TO THE CRIME													
PERSON INTERVIEWED		AGE		LOCATION OF INTERVIEW		APT. NO.		HOME ADDRESS		APT.			
[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]			
										YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>			
23. NUMBER OF PERPETRATORS: 4. CAN SUSPECT BE IDENTIFIED AT THIS TIME: YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>													
24. <input type="checkbox"/> ARREST <input type="checkbox"/> WARRANT <input type="checkbox"/> MISSING <input type="checkbox"/> SUSPECT				25. NAME (LAST, FIRST, MI) UNK				26. S.E. NO.		27. BOOKING NO.		28. PHOTO NO.	
30. WARRANT NO.				31. ADDRESS UNK				32. SEX M		33. RACE [REDACTED]		34. AGE [REDACTED]	
37. SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS (INCLUDING CLOTHING) T-shirt JEANS				38. HEIGHT [REDACTED]				39. BUILD [REDACTED]		40. HAIR [REDACTED]		41. EYES UNK	
42. CAN SUSPECT VEHICLE BE DESCRIBED: YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>													
43. <input type="checkbox"/> STOLEN <input type="checkbox"/> RECOV. <input type="checkbox"/> IN CUST. <input type="checkbox"/> TOWED <input type="checkbox"/> USED IN CRIME <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER				44. REG. STATE NO. UNK				45. PLATE TYPE		46. MODEL UNK			
47. VEHICLE MAKE-YEAR				48. VEHICLE NO. UNK				49. STYLE		50. COLOR (TOP-BOTTOM)			
51. OPERATOR'S NAME UNK				52. LICENSE NO.				53. OPERATOR'S ADDRESS UNK					
54. OWNER'S NAME UNK				55. OWNER'S ADDRESS UNK									
56. CAN PROPERTY BE IDENTIFIED: YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>													
57. TYPE OF PROPERTY N/A				58. SERIAL OR IDENTIFICATION NO.				59. BRAND NAME-DESCRIPTION		60. MODEL		61. VALUE	
62. UCR				63. RECOV									
64. IS THERE A SIGNIFICANT M.O.: YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>													
65. TYPE OF WEAPON-TOOL Fist / Beer Can				66. NEIGHBORHOOD Ros				67. TYPE OF BUILDING N/A		68. PLACE OF ENTRY N/A			
69. WEATHER Clear				70. LIGHTING Night				71. TRANSPORTATION OF SUSPECT (CAR, FOOT, MISC, ETC.) CAR		72. VICTIM'S ACTIVITY Outside Home			
73. UNUSUAL ACTIONS AND STATEMENTS OF PERPETRATOR Assaulted victims fled scene / Royal / CIV / Rights-Viol				74. RELATIONSHIP TO VICTIM N/A									
75. IS THERE ANY PHYSICAL EVIDENCE (DESCRIPTION AND DISPOSITION IN NARRATIVE): YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>													
76. IS THERE ANY OTHER REASON FOR FURTHER INVESTIGATION (REASON BELOW): YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>													
76. NARRATIVE AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION About 3:00 A.M. Victim Timothy Taylor was assaulted by a group of white males who were driving m/v listed in Box # 42. Witness [REDACTED] states while driving on Centre St. Suspect m/v cut them off, as victims parked at their home suspect(s) confronted victim(s) and punched Timothy Taylor in left eye causing his glasses to cut the cornea part of his eye his left cheek bone was also broken - witness [REDACTED] had a full can of Beer thrown at him, but he ducked and it missed him. Victim taken to Faulkner Hospital for treatment. No other injuries to other victims. White assault was occurring.													
77. UNIT ASSIGNED W/E		78. TOUR OF DUTY 2		79. REPORTING OFFICER'S SIGNATURE Walter Smith				80. REPORTING OFFICER'S ID 10089		81. PARTNER'S ID		82. YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
82. DATE OF REPORT 8-5-93		83. SPECIAL UNITS NOTIFIED (REPORTING) C.D.U.										TELETYPE NO.	
84. TIME COMPLETED 8:30		85. SIGNATURE OF PATROL SUPERVISOR [Signature]				86. APT. SUP. ID		87. SIGNATURE DUTY SUPERVISOR [Signature]		88. DUTY SUP ID 5444			

This document is a research report submitted to the U.S. Department of Justice. This report has not been published by the Department. Opinions or points of view expressed are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice.

APPENDIX G
REDACTED POLICE INCIDENT (1.1) REPORT
FOR NON BIAS-MOTIVATED ASSAULT

INCIDENT REPORT

01. KEY SITUATIONS <input type="checkbox"/> SUPPLEMENTARY <input type="checkbox"/> DRUGS <input type="checkbox"/> LICENSED PREMISES <input type="checkbox"/> ELDERLY <input type="checkbox"/> JUVENILE <input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY DISORDERS <input type="checkbox"/> DOMESTIC <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER		02. COMPLAINT NO 70507447	03. REPORT DIST 3	CLEARANCE DIST 3	PAGE 1	OF 2			
04. TYPE OF INCIDENT Sims b. News Knife		05. CRIME CODE 0412	06. STATUS <input type="checkbox"/> INACTIVE <input type="checkbox"/> UNFOUNDED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARREST <input type="checkbox"/> UNDER 18 <input type="checkbox"/> EXCEPT CL <input type="checkbox"/> UNDER 18		07. DATE OF OCCUR 9/26/97	B N/A			
08. LOCATION OF INCIDENT (NO. STREET) (INTERSECTION ALPHA ORDER) Franklin Hill Ave Dorchester MA		APT	09. DISPATCH TIME 10:21	10. TIME OF OCCUR 10:00		A N/A			
16. ADDRESS (NO. STREET, CITY AND STATE IF OTHER THAN BOSTON OR MASS.) Franklin Hill Ave Dorchester MA		APT	12. PHONE 282 5547	13. SEX M	14. RACE B/H	15. MARITAL STATUS <input type="checkbox"/> MARRIED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNMARRIED			
19. PERSON REPORTING (IF DIFFERENT THAN ABOVE) S.A.M.C.		20. ADDRESS SAME		17. AGE	18. D.O.B. 7/05/86				
22. WAS THERE A WITNESS TO THE CRIME		PERSON INTERVIEWED				YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>			
23. NUMBER OF PERPETRATORS ONE		CAN SUSPECT BE IDENTIFIED AT THIS TIME				YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>			
PERSONS	24. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARREST <input type="checkbox"/> WARRANT <input type="checkbox"/> MISSING <input type="checkbox"/> SUMMONS <input type="checkbox"/> SUSPECT		27. BOOKING NO. 70229903		28. PHOTO NO. N/A	29. ALIAS Wilson Shakir			
	30. WARRANT NO. N/A		32. SEX M	33. RACE B/N	34. AGE 20	35. HEIGHT 5'4"			
	37. SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS (INCLUDING CLOTHING) Blue/orange jacket, Grey T-shirt, Dark Jeans		38. WEIGHT 130	39. BUILD MED	40. HAIR Blk	41. EYES BRN			
VEHICLES	42. CAN SUSPECT VEHICLE BE DESCRIBED		45. PLATE TYPE		YEAR (EXP.)	46. MODEL			
	43. <input type="checkbox"/> STOLEN <input type="checkbox"/> RECOV. <input type="checkbox"/> LV. SCENE <input type="checkbox"/> ABAND. <input type="checkbox"/> IN CUST. <input type="checkbox"/> TOWED <input type="checkbox"/> USED IN CRIME <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER		47. VEHICLE MAKE-YEAR		48. VEHICLE NO.	49. STYLE			
	51. OPERATOR'S NAME		52. LICENSE NO.		53. OPERATOR'S ADDRESS				
	54. OWNER'S NAME		55. OWNER'S ADDRESS						
PROPERTY	44. REG. STATE NO.		50. COLOR (TOP-BOTTOM)		63. RECOV.				
	57. TYPE OF PROPERTY N/A		58. SERIAL OR I-DENTI-GUARD NO.		59. BRAND NAME-DESCRIPTION				
	60. MODEL		61. VALUE		62. UCR				
M.O.	64. IS THERE A SIGNIFICANT M.O.		65. TYPE OF WEAPON-TOOL Knife		66. NEIGHBORHOOD Resi				
	67. TYPE OF BUILDING 2 family		68. PLACE OF ENTRY front door		69. WEATHER clear				
	70. LIGHTING ARTI		71. TRANSPORTATION OF SUSPECT (CAR, FOOT, MBTA, ETC.) foot		72. VICTIM'S ACTIVITY Cooking				
	73. UNUSUAL ACTIONS AND STATEMENTS OF PERPETRATOR "I should stab you"		RELATIONSHIP TO VICTIM NONE						
74. IS THERE ANY PHYSICAL EVIDENCE (DESCRIPTION AND DISPOSITION IN NARRATIVE)		75. IS THERE ANY OTHER REASON FOR FURTHER INVESTIGATION (REASON BELOW)				YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
BLOCK NO.	76. NARRATIVE AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION About 10:21 pm officers Cronin & Fitzgerald in the C112F unit responded to a R/C for a person with a knife at Franklin Hill Ave. Upon arrival officers spoke with victim (Vasquez, Karla) who stated that suspect pulled a knife on her. Victim stated that suspect came to her home and asked for some food. Victim stated that there was no food left and an argument ensued. Suspect then threw a glass of wine at the victim and victim threw a glass of water on suspect. Suspect then picked up					80. REPORTING OFFICER'S ID 11753		81. PARTNER'S ID 116F3	
	82. DATE OF REPORT 9/26/97		83. SPECIAL UNITS NOTIFIED (REPORTING)		84. TIME COMPLETED 11:45				
85. SIGNATURE OF PATROL SUPERVISOR		86. PAT SUP ID		87. SIGNATURE DUTY SUPERVISOR		88. DUTY SUP ID 8151			

BPD Form 1.1 Revised 85

HEADQUARTER'S COPY

APPENDIX H
INITIAL VICTIM CONTACT LETTER



COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Northeastern University, 400 Churchill Hall, Boston, MA 02115-5096

617.373.3327 fax 617.373.8998

29 December 1997

Name
Address
City

Dear :

The City of Boston and Northeastern University are conducting research funded by the National Institute of Justice on the impact of crime on victims. We will soon be sending a questionnaire to a large sample of individuals who reported being the victim of crime within the past six years. Our records indicate that you are among that group, and your name has been selected to provide critical information about crime and its impact. We will therefore be sending you a questionnaire within the next few weeks, and hope that you will participate in this important study.

All responses are completely **CONFIDENTIAL**, and no respondent will be identified in any report. The results will be used by the Boston Police Department as well as other criminal justice and social service agencies to better understand and more effectively address certain issues related to crime victimization. You may call us at (617) 343-4530 or (617) 373-3482 with any questions or concerns, or to request a copy of the final report when the project is completed.

Sincerely,

Luis Garcia
Office of Research & Evaluation
Boston Police Department

Jack McDevitt
Center for Criminal Justice Policy Research
Northeastern University

APPENDIX I

FOLLOW-UP LETTERS AND POSTCARD TO VICTIM SAMPLES

- March 1998 – This letter served as a reminder and included another copy of the instrument.
- September 1998 – This letter offered the victim sample \$15.00 to complete the survey and included a postcard through which they could request personal assistance in completing the survey or indicate that they did not wish to participate in this project.

College of Criminal Justice

Office of the Dean

16 March 1998

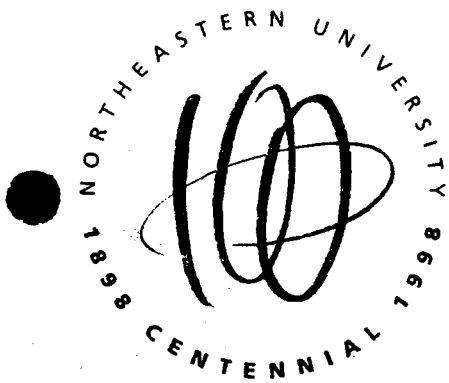
Dear Sir or Madam:

As you may recall, Northeastern University and the City of Boston sent a letter in early January informing you about research sponsored by the U.S. Justice Department that we are conducting on the impact of being a crime victim. The enclosed survey is a major part of this important study. Over 1,000 citizens who have experienced victimization are being asked to participate.

The main purpose of the research is to better understand the effects of being a victim of crime. The information provided by all participants will be used for this purpose and remain confidential. It is your experience, *not* your identity that is relevant to this study. The results will be used by police, judges and legislators to improve the responses provided by the criminal justice and social service system, and may also lead to reconsideration of the types of penalties imposed upon offenders. Your participation in this effort is *very important* and your help is greatly appreciated.

Enclosed is a copy of the police incident report about your victimization experience that you may keep and use to help you complete the questionnaire. When you are done, please return the questionnaire in the enclosed stamped envelope. You may skip any question that you do not wish to answer. However, we urge you to please take the time to complete as much of the survey as possible. If you have any questions or would like assistance completing the survey, contact either Luis Garcia or Kayda Valone at the Boston Police Department (343-4530), or Jack McDevitt (373-3482) or Jen Balboni (373-4420) at Northeastern University. You may also call us to request a copy of the final report. Thank you for your valuable time and assistance.

400 Churchill Hall
Northeastern University
Boston, Massachusetts 02115
617-373-3327 (office) 617-373-8723 (fax)



COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Northeastern University, 400 Churchill Hall, Boston, MA 02115-5096

617.373.3327 fax 617.373.8998

September 24, 1998

Dear Sir or Madam:

A few months ago we sent to you and many other crime victims a survey to complete as part of a study sponsored by the U.S. Justice Department and the City of Boston on the impact of crime on citizens. The overall purpose of the study is to collect information that can be used to improve our understanding of the impact of crime on victims, and to try to improve services for victims in the future.

We realize, however, that your time is valuable, and therefore offer you **\$15 to complete the survey**. When we receive your completed survey, you will be sent a \$15 postal money order that can be exchanged at any U.S. Post Office location. Another copy of the survey is enclosed for your use.

If you need assistance in completing the survey, we would be happy to talk with you over the telephone. If you would like to arrange a time that is good for you or have any questions, please call Luis Garcia at (617) 343-5985. You may also call to request a free copy of the final report.

We treat all responses as confidential information and your name will never be used. It is only the experience of you and other victims that is important to this study. Thank you for your time and effort.

Sincerely,

Jack McDevitt
Northeastern University

Luis Garcia, Ph.D.
BPD

PLEASE FILL OUT THIS POSTCARD AND DROP IT IN THE MAIL.

- Yes, I would like to fill out the survey over the phone.**
My phone number is: () - _____
The best time to reach me at this number is _____
- Yes, I would like your personal assistance in filling out the survey.**
My phone number is: () - _____
The best time to reach me at this number is _____
- No, I do not wish to complete the survey. Please do not contact me again.**

PLEASE FILL OUT THIS POSTCARD AND DROP IT IN THE MAIL.

- Yes, I would like to fill out the survey over the phone.**
My phone number is: () - _____
What is the best time to reach you at this number? _____
- Yes, I would like your personal assistance in filling out the survey.**
Please call me at the number () - _____ to arrange a time.
What is the best time to reach you at this number? _____
- No, I do not wish to complete the survey and receive \$15.**

PLEASE FILL OUT THIS POSTCARD AND DROP IT IN THE MAIL.

- Yes, I would like to fill out the survey over the phone.**
My phone number is: () - _____
What is the best time to reach you at this number? _____
- Yes, I would like your personal assistance in filling out the survey.**
Please call me at the number () - _____ to arrange a time.
What is the best time to reach you at this number? _____
- No, I do not wish to complete the survey and receive the \$15.**

PLEASE FILL OUT THIS POSTCARD AND DROP IT IN THE MAIL.

- Yes, I would like to fill out the survey over the phone.**
My phone number is: () - _____
What is the best time to reach you at this number? _____
- Yes, I would like your personal assistance in filling out the survey.**
Please call me at the number () - _____ to arrange a time.
What is the best time to reach you at this number? _____
- No, I do not wish to complete the survey and receive the \$15.**