MINNESOTA JUDICIAL BRANCH

FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT ● HENNEPIN COUNTY

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN HENNEPIN COUNTY CRIMINAL COURT:

CASE PROCESSING, DISPOSITIONAL, AND OUTCOME ANALYSES

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

Fourth Judicial District of Minnesota ● Hennepin County, Research Division

LIST OF FIGURES

Fourth Judicial District of Minnesota ● Hennepin County, Research Division

Fourth Judicial District of Minnesota ● Hennepin County, Research Division

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This study explores the effects of legal and extra-legal variables on domestic violence cases as they move through the Fourth Judicial District of Minnesota. It defines domestic violence cases as cases where the most serious charge is domestic assault or any domestic abuse-related offenses, including violations of an order for protection or a No Contact Order, stalking, obscene phone calls, and violations of restraining orders. The list of the Minnesota statutes included in this analysis is on page 8.

The study includes three samples used for four distinct analyses.

Three Samples:
- Divisional sample: this sample compares misdemeanor and gross misdemeanor cases in the four divisions of the Fourth Judicial District; Downtown Minneapolis and the three suburban courthouses,
- Minneapolis sample: this sample compares misdemeanor and gross misdemeanor Minneapolis cases heard on the Domestic Violence Calendar (DV Calendar) to cases heard on non-DV Calendars. The cases differ by the victim of the domestic assault. The DV Calendar is limited to "romantic relationship domestic violence offenses." All other types of domestic violence offenses (such as family members, etc.) are handled on regular non-felony Downtown calendars, and
- Felony sample: which includes only felony level offenses from across the county.

Four Main Analyses:
The Case Processing Analysis focuses on the average number of days necessary to resolve the case, and the average number of hearings held to reach disposition of the case. It includes cases resolved between 2012 and 2016.
➢ Key findings results from the Case Processing Analysis:
- Downtown cases have fewer hearings and are resolved in fewer days than cases in the suburban divisions.
- The DV Calendar resolves cases more quickly (fewer days and fewer hearings) than the non-DV Calendar.
- Additional cases and charges included with the instant offense increase case processing time across all three samples.
- The more serious the domestic violence case, the more hearings are necessary to resolve the case and the greater the number of days to resolution.

The Dispositional Analysis focuses on the type of dispositions (convictions, dismissals, or interim disposition) domestic cases receive and uses the same cases as the Case Processing Analysis (cases resolved 2012-2016).
➢ Key findings from the Dispositional Analysis:
- Cases heard in the suburban divisions are more likely to receive an interim disposition relative to a conviction than cases in the Downtown location.

Fourth Judicial District of Minnesota ● Hennepin County, Research Division

- Those with prior offenses (both domestic violence and non-domestic violence) are less likely to receive an interim disposition relative to a conviction.
- Female defendants are more likely to receive both an interim disposition and a dismissal relative to a conviction.
- Minority defendants are less likely to receive an interim disposition and more likely to receive a dismissal relative to a conviction.
- Cases on the DV Calendar are much more likely to receive a conviction or interim disposition than cases on the non-DV Calendar.
- In the Minneapolis sample, minority defendants are more likely to receive a dismissal than a conviction or an interim disposition than are white, non-Hispanic defendants.
- In the felony sample, there is no statistically significant difference in the type of disposition received by race.

The Probation Violation Analysis focuses on probation violations for those cases receiving probation as part of the sentence. The analysis includes cases resolved in 2013-2014 with a follow-up period from disposition to 2016.
➢ Key findings from the Probation Violation Analysis:
- Having a prior criminal conviction history is a strong predictor of probation violations.
- Race and gender are not statistically significant in any of the models.
- In the divisional sample, those with an interim disposition are less likely to have a probation violation.
- The suburban defendants are less likely to have probation violations than are the Downtown defendants.
- There are no significant differences in probation violations between cases on the different Downtown calendars.

The Recidivism Analysis focuses on new offenses charged at the misdemeanor or higher level resulting in a conviction. The analysis includes cases resolved in 2013-2014 and uses a follow-up period from the disposition date to December 2016, with a maximum window of two years for all cases to assess future convictions.
➢ Key findings from the Recidivism Analysis:
- Defendants from the suburban divisions are less likely to have a new offense in the two-year post-disposition window.
- There is no statistically significant difference in the likelihood of recidivism between the DV Calendar and the non-DV Calendar.
- Those with prior convictions are more likely to recidivate in all samples.
- In the divisional sample, those with an interim disposition are less likely to have a new offense.
- There are no statistically significant differences in the likelihood of recidivism between cases with convictions and dismissals.
- The likelihood of recidivism is higher for minorities in the Downtown and divisional samples.
- The likelihood of recidivism is lower for females in the divisional sample.

Fourth Judicial District of Minnesota ● Hennepin County, Research Division

- Compared to defendants charged with non-felony level offenses, defendants charged with felony level offenses recidivate at a higher level at the end of the two-year window even though recidivism rates were similar six months after disposition.
- In the divisional sample, female defendants recidivated less than male defendants, with the difference in offending growing over time.
- In the divisional sample, no differences exist in recidivism patterns between convicted defendants and defendants who received dismissals. In the felony sample, convicted defendants had a lower recidivism rate at the beginning on their street time window but reached the same level of recidivism as defendants who received dismissals at the end of the two-year window.

Recommendations and Future Research:
- Explore case processing practices in the suburban locations for domestic cases to expedite dispositions.
- Provide the research on results of interim dispositions to all city prosecutors for continuity across our entire county.
- Further, research the higher rates of probation violations and recidivism in the Downtown location.
- Gather treatment completion information to determine if treatment is successful, if possible.
- Explore the possibility of probation supervision of defendants who receive an interim disposition.
- Expand the Domestic Violence Steering Committee to include suburban representatives to allow for consistency in the handling of domestic assault cases in our county.

INTRODUCTION AND PROJECT OVERVIEW

The criminal justice system has long recognized domestic violence offenses as a unique form of violence requiring distinct intervention to be effective. Formalization of this specific treatment includes the creation of specific domestic violence statutes and, more recently, the use of specialized courts. Minnesota has been a center of innovation in domestic violence work, with landmark studies in both policing and batterer's intervention programs still widely referenced today. This research seeks to expand upon previous work by looking at the following points of domestic violence in the criminal justice system: case processing, disposition, probation violation, and recidivism.

The Fourth Judicial District of Minnesota serving Hennepin County has four locations that handle criminal domestic violence cases. The Minneapolis location, referred to as "Downtown," handles all misdemeanor and gross misdemeanor criminal cases from Minneapolis and all felony cases from anywhere in Hennepin County. Three suburban locations handle misdemeanor and gross misdemeanor cases from the communities affiliated with each suburban location (Brookdale, Ridgedale and Southdale). Additionally, the Downtown court location handles non-felony domestic violence offenses involving a victim and defendant in a romantic relationship on a specific calendar called the Domestic Violence Calendar or DV Calendar.[1] The DV Calendar began in 2000 and focuses on romantic relationship domestic violence cases whereas all other Downtown non-felony domestic violence offenses funnel through a regular

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[1] The court considers a romantic relationship cases one in which the victim is or was romantically involved with the defendant. Some cases are domestic violence cases not involving a romantic relationship such as between a parent and child or between roommates. The suburban calendars do not distinguish between these different types of domestic cases.

Fourth Judicial District of Minnesota ● Hennepin County

court calendar referred to as the Minneapolis Misdemeanor Calendar. This evaluation provides an update to an earlier analysis (Eckberg and Podkopacz, 2002) to help determine how the current DV Calendar is functioning. Additionally, this report examines the felony domestic violence cases handled on the Felony Block calendar in the Downtown division.

The analyses look specifically at case processing indicators (average number of days to disposition and the average number of hearings needed to resolve a case), how dispositions may differ and, finally, the resultant probation violations and future recidivism of all domestic violence defendants in Hennepin County. It outlines the differences in three samples: the divisional sample (Downtown, Brookdale, Ridgedale and Southdale divisions looking specifically at non-felony domestic violence cases), the Minneapolis sample (Downtown DV Calendar vs Minneapolis Misdemeanor Calendar), and the felony sample. This study includes recommendations to improve all court locations by distinguishing the significant factors that best address timing, disposition, probation violation, and recidivism. Further, this research addresses the important question of whether urban and suburban defendants receive similar dispositions.

The report divides the analysis into four sections: case processing analysis, dispositional analysis, probation violation analysis, and recidivism analysis, each of which includes a unique model for a divisional sample (sample size=7,997), a Minneapolis sample (sample size 2,519), and a felony sample (sample size=1,178). This study seeks to answer the following questions:

Case Processing Analysis
- Is there a difference in the number of hearings and days to disposition between cases handled in different divisions?
- Is there a difference in the number of hearings and days to disposition between Downtown cases handled on the Domestic Violence Calendar and the Minneapolis Misdemeanor Calendar?
- Are there any differences in case processing time based on race/ethnicity, gender, or age?

- Are there any differences in case processing time between domestic assault cases and violation of No Contact Order cases?

Dispositional Analysis
- Are there differences in the types of dispositions received between the different divisions?
- Are there differences in the rate of conviction between the Downtown Domestic Violence Calendar and the Minneapolis Misdemeanor Calendar?
- Do defendants with similar criminal histories and similar charges receive similar dispositions regardless of race/ethnicity, gender, and age?
- Do assault cases have different dispositions than non-assault cases?

Probation Violation Analysis
- Do cases in the different divisions have differing rates of probation violations?
- Is there a significant difference between the rates of probation violation between cases on the Downtown Domestic Violence Calendar and the non-DV Calendar?
- What are the differences in probation violations by race/ethnicity, age, or gender?
- Do assault cases and non-assault cases have different rates of probation violations?

Recidivism Analysis
- Do cases in the different divisions have different rates of recidivism?
- Do cases assigned to the Domestic Violence Calendar have different rates of recidivism than cases assigned to the non-DV Calendar?
- How does recidivism differ by race/ethnicity, gender, or age?
- Do the recidivism rates differ between assault cases and non-assault cases?
- Are there differences in how quickly a defendant recidivates based on these different samples?

REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

From policing and prosecution to sentencing and treatment, the handling of domestic violence offenses has changed rapidly and dramatically since the 1980s. In fact, at the time of the 2002 study, there was no felony level domestic offense. This makes studying domestic violence-related offenses especially difficult, as there are numerous factors affecting outcomes, many of which can change during the course of a study. In order to understand court outcomes, one must also look at how cases enter the court system, the court processes, and what happens after disposition.

Policing and Prosecution Policies

It is difficult to discuss domestic violence cases without first looking at policing and prosecution practices, as these greatly influence the types of cases that appear (or do not appear) in criminal court. The foundational study on police practices occurred in Minneapolis in 1984. Sherman and Berk (1984) studied the effects of randomly assigning the aggressor to one of three options: separation, mediation, or arrest. The researchers found arrests reduced recidivism over a six-month period, and with this groundbreaking study, mandatory domestic violence arrest policies were born. More recently, Maxwell, Garner, and Fagan found a modest but often statistically significant deterrent effect of arrests in five separate sites (2001). Their findings are, however, coupled with the caveats that most offenders, regardless of whether they are arrested, did not reoffend (70%) and a small subsection of offenders (8%) were identified as "chronically aggressive intimate partners" likely to reoffend regardless of intervention (p. 13). Instead, the researchers point to age, race, employment status, and substance use at the time of the offense as stronger predictors of future violence against the same victim than arrest. Other follow-up studies using the same method had mixed results (see Ventura and Davis, 2005 for a summary of other studies), yet the practice of mandatory arrests has continued.

Following police intervention, some cases then go in front of a prosecutor for a decision of whether or not to charge. Similar to policing, prosecution policies has gone through significant changes. More prosecutors now treat domestic violence as a serious issue with some jurisdictions adopting a "no-drop" or "evidence-based" policy. These policies mean cases can move forward even without victim cooperation or consent. There has been significant debate on whether these policies are good for victims because of the more serious treatment of the offenses or if they are too paternalistic by not including the victim in the decision, but there is little research on the

4

effects of these policies on court outcomes and recidivism (see Ford, 2003 and Finn 2003). One study did find that through these policies some jurisdictions have seen an increase in the rate of convictions, though the increase meant more trials as well, which is a more resource-intensive case resolution (Smith et al 2001).

Domestic Violence Courts and Case Processing

Once a prosecuting agency files the case, the type of court that handles the case can make a large difference. Many jurisdictions have cases go through the same court process as non-domestic violence offenses, but some jurisdictions have adopted the use of specialized domestic violence courts to address domestic violence offenses. As of 2009, there were 338 specialized domestic violence courts in the United States (Labriola et al 2009) and while each jurisdiction has its own goals, courts generally create specialized domestic violence courts to focus on:

- Decreasing the days to disposition
- Improving victim satisfaction and safety
- Increasing conviction rates
- Improving probation compliance and reducing recidivism (see Keilitz, 2001 and Labriola et al 2009).

Interviews with victims and victim advocates provide insight into what factors are most important when considering victim safety and satisfaction. Unsurprisingly, the top priority listed by victims is for the abuse to stop (Lyon, 2002). It is important to bear in mind some victims (45% in Lyon's study) of domestic violence are still in a relationship with the defendant, or hope to resume their relationship when the court lifts a No Contact Order. Beyond safety concerns, victims also want consistency in dispositions, for the court to handle cases quickly, and, most importantly, to have an opportunity to have their voices heard (see Lyon, 2002 and Eckberg, 2002). In addition to the emotional bond between the victim and defendant, defendants often also provide childcare and/or financial support to the victim and his/her family. Most domestic cases limit contact

5

between the victim and the defendant pretrial. When a court case takes too long, this limited contact can make co-parenting of children extremely difficult. Research has shown specialized domestic violence courts are effective in shortening the number of days to disposition (Eckberg and Podkopacz, 2002, Tutty and Koshan, 2013).

Another main goal of many domestic violence courts is to increase conviction rates that vary greatly across different courts. For misdemeanor domestic violence cases filed in Minneapolis in 2001, the conviction rate rose to 45%[2], up from 27% three years earlier, prior to the creation of a domestic violence court (Eckberg and Podkopacz, 2002). Visher et al., (2008) found a conviction rate of 82% for cases processed in newly established domestic violence courts, compared to 69% in cases processed through standard courts. While conviction rates increased in these jurisdictions with the implementation of domestic violence courts, the purpose of a domestic violence court is not necessarily to have a high conviction rate. In a major study of 15 large counties across the United States, many of which did not have specialized domestic violence courts, the conviction rate for domestic violence related aggravated assaults was 87% indicating convictions rates can be high without a specialized domestic violence court (Smith, Durose, and Langan, 2008).

While the assumption is a lengthy criminal history will increase the odds of a conviction, one study found the opposite to be true with domestic violence offenses (Ventura and Davis, 2005). The researchers go on to speculate that the higher dismissal rate for those with more violent felonies in their criminal history is likely caused by their victims having more fear of retaliation since most dismissals are due to the victim not appearing for the case.

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[2] When comparing conviction rates in Hennepin County to conviction rates in other jurisdictions, it is important to note Hennepin County resolves many cases with interim dispositions such as stays of adjudication and continuances for dismissal. These dispositions do not count as convictions.

The type of disposition received (adjudication or dismissal) and the sentence (stayed or executed) may affect recidivism as well. In one study, those convicted had lower rates of recidivism than those who received a dismissal (Ventura and Davis, 2005). However, in another study, the researcher found the opposite to be true: those not convicted are less likely to experience rearrests (Pinchevsky, 2017).

Gender is also an area to explore, as much research has focused only on male defendants (and within those, often only those with female victims). This is partially due to the framework that has previously informed domestic violence policy and research, which has focused on domestic violence involving only male offenders with female victims. Feminist theory argues domestic assault is the result of a patriarchal society (Mirchandani, 2006). This lens has led to the neglect of cases that do not follow the typical model of a male perpetrator and a female victim, excluding all cases involving same-sex partners and cases with female aggressors. There is little research on gender differences in dispositional outcomes. An additional barrier is the number of cases not involving a male perpetrator and a female victim is limited, making quantitative research difficult (see Ventura and Davis, 2005, and Harrell, et al., 2009).

Supervision and Treatment of Domestic Violence Offenders

Following a conviction or interim disposition, the court sentences many defendants to supervised probation and often refers defendants to treatment through a Batterer's Intervention Program (BIP). Babcock, Green, and Robie (2004) provide a meta-analysis of the effects of BIPs on recidivism, finding a modest but statistically significant reduction in recidivism for those assigned to treatment. Looking more closely, Babcock and Steiner (1999) found a modest difference in reoffending based on completion of a BIP (in comparison to incarceration or non-completion) when controlling for other factors typically related to recidivism including age,

education, income and criminal history. They also found a majority (58%) of those assigned to a BIP, did not attend a single treatment session. Further, most (63%) of those who failed to successfully complete their court-ordered treatment are not sanctioned. Some courts addressed the lackluster attendance rate by adding court monitoring to supervision, in hopes that a judge may be able to do what probation alone could not. In his 2000 study, Gondolf explored the effects of mandatory court reviews coupled with BIP. For those with a review hearing scheduled at 30 days and again at 90 days after the initial order to enter a BIP, 94% completed an intake, and 65% successfully completed the BIP. It is important to note in Gondolf's study, the court required defendants to complete treatment prior to disposition, giving defendants the additional incentive of possible dismissal or reduction in charges based on completion.

DATA

The data for each of the four analyses (case processing, dispositional, probation violation, and recidivism) come from the Minnesota Court Information System (MNCIS). The data include all cases where the most serious charge is domestic assault or domestic violence-related. This study defines domestic offenses as a charge under the following Minnesota statutes:

- 518B.01.14 Violation of an Order for Protection (OFP)
- 609.2242 Domestic Assault
- 609.2247 Domestic Assault by Strangulation
- 609.748 Violation of Harassment Restraining Order (HRO)
- 609.749 Stalking
- 609.78.2 (2) Interfere with Emergency 911 Call
- 609.79 Obscene or Harassing Telephone Calls
- 629.75 Violation of Domestic Abuse No Contact Order (DANCO)

For the case processing analysis and dispositional analysis, the samples include all cases with a first final disposition[3] from 2013 to 2016. The analysis on probation violation limits the sample to cases with a first final disposition date in 2013 and 2014 and when the defendant is on supervised probation, using the two years following sentencing to assess violations. The recidivism analysis also includes only cases with a first final disposition date in 2013 or 2014 (regardless of dispositional type) to allow for a two-year window for recidivism. Figure 1 below illustrates the samples.

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[3] First final disposition date is the earliest date that all charges on a case are resolved for the first time. For those cases with an interim disposition that eventually gets reduced or dismissed, the first final disposition date is the date of the imposition of the interim disposition.

Fourth Judicial District of Minnesota ● Hennepin County

FIGURE 1: STUDY SAMPLES

Divisional Sample
N=7,997

- Southdale N=1418 18%
- Downtown N=2519 32%
- Brookdale N=2279 28%
- Ridgedale N=1781 22%

Minneapolis Sample
N=2,519

- Minneapolis Misdemeanor Calendar N=851 34%
- Domestic Violence Calendar N=1668 66%

Felony Sample
N=1,178

- Non-Minneapolis N=726 62%
- Minneapolis N=452 38%
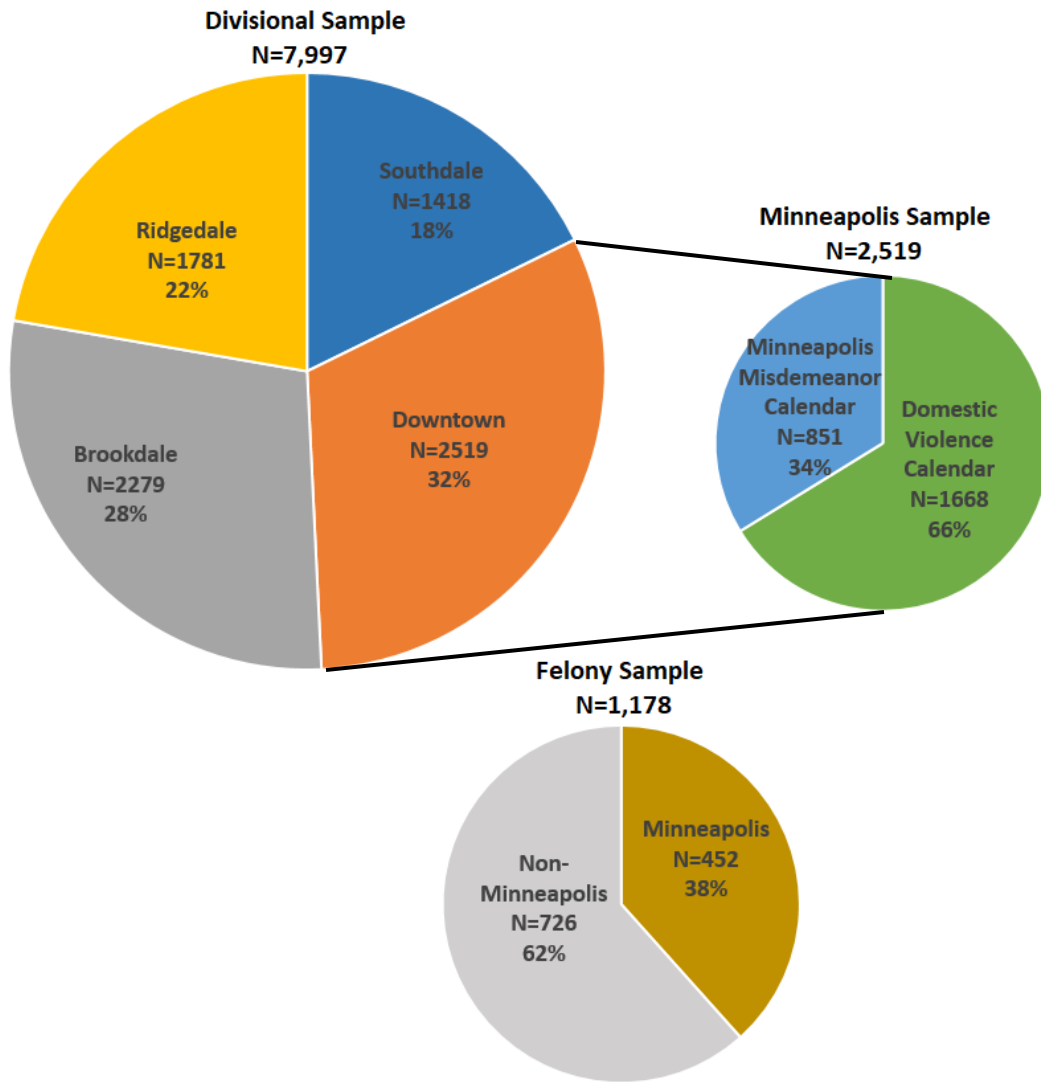
Dependent Variables

CASE PROCESSING ANALYSIS

There are two dependent variables considered in the cases processing analysis: number of days to disposition and number of hearings. As noted above, both of these variables can have significant impacts not only on the defendant, but also on the victim and the court. Because of

Fourth Judicial District of Minnesota ● Hennepin County

the importance of timeliness, there are statewide guidelines for average days to disposition to keep courts on track to resolving cases in an efficient manner.

The study defines days to disposition as the number of days between filing of the case[4] and first final disposition date. When a case takes too long to reach disposition, treatment may be delayed and contact between a defendant and alleged victim may be limited. Furthermore, as noted previously, days to disposition is an important factor when considering victim satisfaction. The goal set forward by Minnesota Supreme Court is for 99% of felony and gross misdemeanor cases to reach disposition within twelve months of filing.[5] The standard for misdemeanor cases is even shorter, with a goal of 99% of cases reaching disposition in nine months. With this in mind, an efficient court should show non-felony domestic violence cases resolved in three to four months.

The second dependent variable considered, the number of hearings, is simply the number of hearings held on a case between the first appearance and disposition.[6] Each hearing in court has an associated cost to the courts to schedule and staff the hearings with clerks and judicial officers and to the attorneys who must prepare for and attend the hearings. There is also the interruption to the defendants' lives and possibly the lives of the victims or witnesses of the case.

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[4] This is the prosecutor's decision to charge the case or the law enforcement officer's decision to arrest with a tab charge/citation.

[5] While these guidelines provide a useful measure of efficiency, they apply for all criminal cases and do not differentiate by type of case – just degree of case.

[6] Cancelled, rescheduled and deleted hearings are not included.

Fourth Judicial District of Minnesota ● Hennepin County

DISPOSITIONAL ANALYSIS

The second analysis looks at the most severe disposition the defendant received. The analysis treats the disposition as a categorical variable[7] with the following types: conviction, interim disposition, and dismissal/acquittal[8] (hereafter referred to only as dismissals). Researchers often study convictions and dismissals as dispositional outcomes, but interim dispositions receive less attention. It is important to distinguish interim dispositions from the other two types of outcomes when possible because they affect the defendant very differently. Convictions carry the possibility of jail or prison time and the conviction can result in loss of or difficulty procuring employment, housing, and public benefits. Furthermore, future criminal cases can have greater sanctions imposed because of the prior conviction. For domestic violence cases, this is particularly important, as most domestic violence offenses (violations of OFPs and DANCOs, and domestic assaults) are enhanceable from a misdemeanor to a gross misdemeanor or felony, based on the number of prior convictions.

With most interim dispositions, the defendant generally pleads guilty and agrees to certain conditions. If the defendant fulfills the conditions, the court dismisses the case. If the defendant is successful, the case cannot enhance future offenses. However, the court can still order the defendant to complete treatment and other requirements of probation,[9] or face a conviction. Thus, interim dispositions provide both the figurative carrot and stick to encourage

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[7] A categorical variable is one with discrete categories. Typically, these categories have no order.

[8] Forty-six cases (0.5%) were resolved with an acquittal. Due to the small number of acquittals, these cases are included with dismissals.

[9] There are two types of interim dispositions: continued for dismissal and stay of adjudication. Generally, defendants who receive a disposition of continued for dismissal do not have a sentence component of probation, while the sentence for defendants who receive a stay of adjudication includes probation more frequently.

defendants to comply with court orders. Finally, dismissals and acquittals do not allow the judge to order any form of treatment and will not lead to a future enhanced offense. In the felony and Minneapolis samples, there is an insufficient number of cases with an interim disposition so a dichotomous variable[10] is used comparing convictions and interim dispositions together to dismissals and acquittals.

PROBATION VIOLATION ANALYSIS

In the probation violation analysis, the dependent indicates whether a probation violation occurred. The study only includes instances when the court found a probation violation had occurred, limiting this analysis to violations serious enough for the probation officer to bring the request to the judge, for the defendant to return to court and for the judge to find the violation occurred.

RECIDIVISM ANALYSIS

For the recidivism analysis, the dependent variable is dichotomous indicating whether the defendant had a new conviction in the two years following the disposition of the instant offense. New offenses include misdemeanor level offenses or higher. The study does not count petty misdemeanors or any traffic offenses as recidivism[11].

Independent Variables

Location

The analyses for the divisional samples include a categorical variable for the court location that handled the case: Downtown, Brookdale (northern suburbs), Southdale (southern suburbs), or

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[10] A dichotomous variable is a variable with only two possible outcomes.
[11] Driving while Intoxicated is not a traffic offense in MN but is a criminal offense.

Fourth Judicial District of Minnesota ● Hennepin County

Ridgedale (western suburbs). Policing of the Downtown cases falls mostly on the Minneapolis Police Department, while each of the suburban areas include multiple municipal police departments and city attorneys. Because of the differences in policing and charging policies, it is possible there are differences in the strength of cases between the court locations.

The Minneapolis sample includes only cases identified as Downtown cases in the divisional sample and separates this sample by the type of calendar assigned to the case. The court assigns cases involving a romantic relationship between the defendant and the victim to the Domestic Violence Calendar. The court assigns cases not involving a romantic relationship (disputes between parents and children or roommates including non-family members) to a general misdemeanor and gross misdemeanor calendar that is not specific to domestic violence cases. Differences between these two courts may be due to the differences in the types of case rather than differences in the courts.

For the felony sample, offenses can occur in any of the 45 different Hennepin County communities but prosecution is by the Hennepin County Attorney's Office. The study includes a dichotomous indicator for Minneapolis as a location element. This provides a comparison between Minneapolis defendants and policing to suburban defendants and policing while keeping the court and prosecuting agency constant.

Initial Offense Variables

The initial offense describes the offense when the decision to prosecute the case occurred. This element is comprised of multiple variables. First, the study includes a dichotomous variable categorizing the *type of offense* of the most severe charge as either an assault (including domestic assault and interference with a 911 call) or non-assault (violations of orders for protection, No

14

Contact Orders, and harassment restraining orders, stalking, and harassment).[12] Second, *the offense level* is included as a dichotomous variable indicating whether the instant offense was a gross misdemeanor or a misdemeanor.[13]

The study includes two additional variables to indicate whether there were *additional offenses* under consideration at the same time as the instant offense, increasing the complexity of the case. The first is a dichotomous variable indicating whether there are *additional cases* disposed on the same disposition date as the instant offense, often referred to as tagging cases. The second is a categorical variable that indicates the *total number of charges disposed* among all cases. The categories are one charge, two charges, and three or more charges.[14]

Current Offense Variables

Similar to the variables used to describe the initial offense, the study uses multiple variables to describe the current offense. The current offense is the most serious offense at disposition.[15] The *type of the current offense* is a categorical variable comparing cases with a top charge at disposition of an assault (including interference with a 911 call) to cases with a top charge of a non-assault domestic violence offenses (like a violation of a No Contact Order) and non-domestic violence offenses (like disorderly conduct). The *level of the offense* is a dichotomous variable indicating whether the offense with the most severe disposition was a gross misdemeanor or a misdemeanor. Finally, a dichotomous variable is included to indicate whether the *charge level of the current offense is lower than the charge level of the initial offense* (for example, the highest charge initially is a felony, but the conviction is a gross misdemeanor offense).

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[12] For cases with both an assault and a non-assault charge at the same level, the case is in the assault category.

[13] This variable is not included in any felony sample analyses since all offenses are felony level offenses.

[14] The additional charges may or may not be domestic violence-related. For example, a case could have a gross misdemeanor charge of domestic assault as the instant offense, and an additional charge on the same case of a misdemeanor disorderly conduct.

[15] The study defines this as the offense with the most serious disposition at the highest level and degree.

Criminal History

Prior criminal history[16] is included as a categorical variable with the following categories: prior domestic violence conviction, prior non-domestic violence conviction, and no prior convictions. For defendants with any prior conviction for a domestic violence-related offense (using the same statutes as those used to select cases for the study), the study categorizes them as having a prior domestic violence offense. If a defendant has no prior domestic violence cases but does have non-domestic violence offenses in his/her criminal history (excluding traffic offenses, juvenile offenses, and petty misdemeanors), the study counts the defendant as having a non-domestic violence prior. The final category is for defendants with no prior convictions.

Disposition

The type of disposition received is included in the recidivism and probation violation analyses. For the recidivism models, disposition type identifies cases as having received a conviction, an interim disposition, or a dismissal. In the probation violation models, we compare convictions to interim dispositions when there are sufficient cases with an interim disposition.

Treatment Ordered

A dichotomous variable indicates whether the court ordered the defendant to complete treatment as a condition of probation at the defendant's initial sentencing. The type of treatment includes batterer's intervention programs, chemical dependency treatment, anger management, and other counseling. This study unfortunately only includes whether the court ordered treatment, as completion and treatment attendance data are not available for the years included in the Probation Violation and Recidivism Analyses (2013 and 2014).

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[16] Only Minnesota convictions are included in this study.

Extralegal Variables

Variables that are not legally relevant are also included in order to assess for possible bias. The race/ethnicity of the defendant is included as a dichotomous variable indicating whether the defendant self-identifies as a racial minority and/or Hispanic.

Gender is included as a dichotomous variable. The inclusion of this variable is exploratory. Much of the prior literature regarding domestic violence has focused only on male defendants. There are significant gaps in research into gender differences and there is likely less training available on how to best work with female perpetrators of domestic violence. This lack of training could lead to differences in case processing.

The age of the defendant at the point of disposition is included as a categorical variable with the following categories: under 25 years old, 25 to 29, 30 to 35, 36 to 45, and over 45.

Finally, whether the defendant retained a private attorney at any point in the case is included as a dichotomous variable.

METHODOLOGY

Case Processing Analysis

Linear regression, a type of multivariate regression, is appropriate to model the number of days and the number of hearings it takes to resolve a case, as they are both interval level dependent variables. Multivariate regression is a technique that allows researchers to isolate the effects of each independent variable on the dependent variable. Positive coefficients for an independent variable means as it increases there is also an increase in the number of days to reach disposition or the number of hearings. As an example, if there was a positive coefficient for the number of charges pending against a defendant on a model of the days it takes to resolve a case, it would indicate the more charges pending, the longer it takes to resolve a case. A negative coefficient means as the independent increases, the dependent variable decreases. The samples for these

models are comprised of 7,997 cases in the divisional sample, 2,519 cases in the Minneapolis sample, and 1,178 cases in the felony sample.

Independent variables for the case processing regression models include location, criminal history, type of offense (comparing non-assaults to assault), the number of pending charges, pending cases, and the level of the offense. Extra-legal variables in the models are the race/ethnicity, gender, and age of the defendant and the type of attorney on the case.

Dispositional Analysis

As this analysis has a categorical dependent variable (conviction, interim disposition, dismissal) the statistical technique is multinomial logistic regression for the divisional sample. This type of regression allows researchers to compare two outcomes to a third outcome simultaneously. For this analysis, convictions are the reference category with dismissals and interim dispositions compared to convictions. Multinomial regression is another type of multiple regression and indicates how each independent variable affects the odds of receiving an interim disposition in comparison to a dismissal, and how these same variables affect the odds of receiving a conviction in comparison to a dismissal. The divisional sample is comprised of the same 7,997 cases as the case processing analysis.

In the Minneapolis and the felony samples, the statistical technique is a binary logistic regression because interim dispositions are too rare to have their own category. For the binary logistic regression, the outcome variable compares cases with a disposition of dismissal to other disposition types as a whole (interim dispositions and convictions, combined). The Minneapolis sample includes 2,519 cases and the felony sample has 1,178 cases.

Fourth Judicial District of Minnesota ● Hennepin County

Independent variables for these analyses include the variables related to the instant offense including the type of offense at charging (assault or non-assault), the level of the offense, the number of charges disposed, and whether there are additional cases disposed. The analyses also include the court location and criminal history, along with the extra-legal variables: the race/ethnicity, age, and gender of the defendant and retention of a private attorney.[17] The tables below provide descriptive statistics for the independent variables and the dependent variables for all samples for both analyses: case processing and dispositional.

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[17] Gender is not included in the felony sample since females only account for 3% of the defendants.

Fourth Judicial District of Minnesota ● Hennepin County

TABLE 1: DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS FOR CASE PROCESSING AND DISPOSITIONAL ANALYSES

	Divisional Sample					Minneapolis sample			Felony Sample
	Downtown (N=2519)	Brookdale (N=2279)	Ridgedale (N=1781)	Southdale (N=1418)	Chi Sq	Domestic Calendar (N=1668)	Other Downtown Domestics (N=851)	Chi Sq	(N=1178)
Minneapolis Police	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	452 / 38%
Initial Charge Type					***			**	
Assault	2149 / 85%	1885 / 83%	1434 / 81%	1147 / 81%		1448 / 87%	701 / 82%		876 / 74%
Non Assault	370 / 15%	394 / 17%	347 / 20%	271 / 19%		220 / 13%	150 / 18%		302 / 26%
Initial Level					***			*	
Misdemeanor Gross	2241 / 89%	1866 / 82%	1477 / 83%	1089 / 77%		1499 / 90%	742 / 87%		-
Misdemeanor	278 / 11%	413 / 18%	304 / 17%	329 / 23%		169 / 10%	109 / 13%		-
Number of Charges					***				
1 Charge	1096 / 44%	958 / 42%	1051 / 59%	522 / 37%		723 / 43%	373 / 44%		590 / 50%
2 Charges	667 / 27%	485 / 21%	368 / 21%	517 / 37%		506 / 30%	161 / 19%		348 / 30%
3+ Charges	756 / 30%	836 / 37%	362 / 20%	379 / 27%		439 / 26%	317 / 37%		240 / 20%
Additional Cases	107 / 4%	150 / 7%	105 / 6%	103 / 7%	***	70 / 4%	37 / 4%		124 / 11%
Priors Categories					***				
No Priors	956 / 38%	1146 / 50%	993 / 56%	745 / 53%		640 / 38%	316 / 37%		246 / 21%
Prior DV	256 / 10%	174 / 8%	125 / 7%	115 / 8%		174 / 10%	82 / 10%		549 / 47%
Prior Non-DV Only	1307 / 52%	959 / 42%	663 / 37%	558 / 39%		854 / 51%	453 / 53%		383 / 33%
Minority	1942 / 77%	1526 / 67%	732 / 41%	814 / 57%	***	1294 / 77%	648 / 76%	***	897 / 76%
Female	422 / 17%	438 / 19%	424 / 24%	269 / 19%	***	224 / 13%	198 / 23%	*	36 / 3%
Age Categories					***				
Age under 25	599 / 34%	587 / 26%	333 / 19%	321 / 23%		403 / 24%	196 / 23%		184 / 16%
Age 25 to 29	482 / 19%	437 / 19%	324 / 18%	283 / 20%		345 / 21%	137 / 16%		280 / 24%
Age 30 to 35	490 / 20%	427 / 19%	296 / 17%	257 / 18%		323 / 19%	167 / 20%		258 / 22%
Age 36 to 45	480 / 19%	435 / 19%	403 / 23%	284 / 20%		307 / 18%	173 / 20%		273 / 23%
Age Over 45	468 / 19%	393 / 17%	425 / 24%	273 / 19%		290 / 17%	178 / 21%		183 / 16%
Private Attorney	409 / 16%	573 / 25%	746 / 42%	497 / 35%	***	260 / 16%	149 / 18%		260 / 22%

* p<.05; ** p<.01; *** p<.001

Fourth Judicial District of Minnesota ● Hennepin County

TABLE 2: DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS CONT. FOR CASE PROCESSING AND DISPOSITIONAL ANALYSES

	Divisional Sample					Minneapolis sample			Felony Sample (N=1178)
	Downtown (N=2519)	Brookdale (N=2279)	Ridgedale (N=1781)	Southdale (N=1418)	Chi Sq.	Domestic Calendar (N=1689)	Non-Domestic Calendar (N=851)	Chi Sq.	
Days to Disposition									
Mean	60.15	101.00	137.22	137.68	***	40.8	98.00	***	157.49
Median	35	85	114	118.5		27	73		129
Minimum	1	1	1	1		1	1		1
Maximum	4917	798	1072	1000		506	4917		1248
Mode	1*	29	87	44*		15	1*		1
Number of Hearings									
Mean	3.53	4.26	4.25	4.54	***	3.26	4.06	***	5.44
Median	3	4	4	4		3	3		5
Minimum	0	0	0	0		0	0		0
Maximum	35	25	37	31		16	35		29
Mode	3	3	4	4		2	3		4
Disposition Type									
Conviction	1454 58%	1014 45%	795 45%	845 60%	***	1116 67%	338 40%	***	991 84%
Interim	225 9%	593 26%	564 32%	284 20%		144 9%	81 10%		2 0%
Dismissed	840 33%	672 30%	422 24%	289 20%		408 25%	432 51%		185 16%

* p< .05; ** p<.01; *** p<.001

Probation Violation Analysis

In this section, the study uses a binary logistic regression to account for a dependent variable with only two values: no probation violation found by the court or at least one probation violation found. Similar to other regression models, the results isolate the effect of each independent variable on the dependent variable. The divisional sample for this analysis includes 2,702 cases sentenced to supervised probation in 2013 and 2014 with a window for probation violations on the case from disposition to the end of 2016. The Minneapolis sample is comprised of 512 cases, with the felony samples including 410 cases. Table 3 provides descriptive statistics for each sample in the Probation Violation Analysis.

Independent variables include location, the current offense information (charge at disposition rather than initial charge at filing), the level of offense at disposition (a reduced offense level or not), and whether the defendant is sentenced to complete treatment. The type of disposition (conviction versus interim disposition) is included for the divisional sample. The number of defendants in the probation violation analysis who received an interim disposition in the Minneapolis sample is too low and no felony level defendants received an interim disposition. Race/ethnicity, gender and age are independent variables as well.

Fourth Judicial District of Minnesota ● Hennepin County

TABLE 3: PROBATION VIOLATION SAMPLES DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS

	Divisional Sample									Minneapolis sample					Felony Sample (N=410)	
	Downtown (N=512)		Brookdale (N=444)		Ridgedale (N=398)		Southdale (N=237)		Chi Sq	Domestic Calendar (N=448)		Non-Domestic Calendar (N=64)		Chi Sq		
Current Charge Type																
Assault	157	31%	135	30%	134	34%	82	35%		141	32%	16	25%		250	61%
Non Assault	81	16%	66	15%	68	17%	52	22%		66	15%	15	23%		104	25%
Non DV	274	54%	243	55%	196	49%	103	44%	***	241	54%	33	52%		56	14%
Current Level																
Misdemeanor Gross	441	86%	419	94%	362	90%	208	88%		390	87%	51	80%		-	-
Misdemeanor	71	14%	25	6%	36	9%	29	12%		58	13%	13	20%		-	-
Reduced	39	8%	67	15%	47	12%	47	20%	***	34	8%	5	8%		85	21%
Disposition																
Conviction	439	86%	368	83%	297	73%	215	90%	***	385	86%	54	84%		410	100%
Interim	73	14%	76	17%	107	37%	22	9%		63	14%	10	16%		0	0%
Treatment Ordered	473	92%	375	85%	275	69%	191	81%	***	428	96%	45	70%	***	385	94%
Criminal History									***							
No Prior	208	41%	233	53%	228	57%	115	49%		185	41%	23	36%		112	27%
Prior DV	51	10%	28	6%	26	7%	28	12%		41	9%	10	16%		179	44%
Prior Non DV	253	49%	183	41%	144	36%	94	40%		222	49%	31	48%		119	29%
Minority	397	78%	297	67%	155	39%	109	46%	***	350	78%	47	73%		303	74%
Female	67	13%	83	19%	100	25%	29	12%	***	48	11%				-	
Age									**							
Age under 25	130	25%	133	30%	84	21%	57	24%		113	25%	17	27%		79	19%
Age 25 to 29	104	20%	86	19%	59	17%	43	18%		90	20%	14	22%		92	22%
Age 30 to 35	100	20%	75	17%	55	14%	42	18%		89	20%	11	17%		81	20%
Age 36 to 45	97	19%	83	19%	91	23%	50	21%		86	19%	11	17%		98	24%
Age Over 45	81	16%	67	15%	99	25%	45	19%		70	16%	11	17%		60	15%
Minneapolis Police	-		-		-		-			-		-		-		
Probation Violation	198	39%	126	28%	67	17%	57	24%	***	179	40%	19	30%	-	162	40%

* p< .05; ** p<.01; *** p<.001

23

Recidivism Analysis

RECIDIVISM REGRESSION ANALYSIS

Similar to the probation violation analysis, the recidivism analysis uses a binary logistic regression. The dependent variable indicates whether the defendant has a new conviction for an offense at the misdemeanor, gross misdemeanor, or felony level with an offense date after the disposition date of the instant offense. The follow-up period is two years of street time.[18] The divisional sample is comprised of 4,234 cases, the Minneapolis sample has 1,324 cases, and the felony sample includes 689 cases. See Table 4 below for descriptive statistics for these samples.

Independent variables include location in the divisional sample and in the Minneapolis sample; the calendar is included to determine if there is any difference in recidivism based on the type of case (romantic versus non-romantic relationship between the defendant and the victim). The type of disposition (interim disposition and dismissal compared to conviction in the divisional sample, and dismissal compared to conviction or interim disposition in the Minneapolis and felony samples) is included. Whether the court ordered the defendant to complete treatment is also included.

Several other independent variables are included: the type and level of the offense at disposition, the type of prior offenses (both domestic violence and non-domestic violence), and the type of disposition. Age, gender and race/ethnicity are other independent variables in the recidivism analysis.

SURVIVAL ANALYSIS

Another type of analysis of recidivism is to assess how long a defendant stays recidivism-free. This type of analysis uses a statistical technique called "survival analysis"[19] where the "survival" is no recidivism. For the divisional sample, we compare the time to a new offense by

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[18] Street time accounts for any time incarcerated. If a defendant receives five days in jail during the recidivism window, for example, the length of the recidivism window extends five extra days to achieve a two-year street time window consistent to all defendants.

[19] Cox Regression is the statistical tool used to assess survival analysis.

Fourth Judicial District of Minnesota ● Hennepin County

location, age, gender, race/ethnicity, instant offense level and type at disposition. There is also a survival analysis for only white, non-Hispanic defendants by division and a survival analysis for minority defendants by division to explore further the interaction between race/ethnicity and division. For the felony sample, we compare the time to a new offense by age, race/ethnicity, instant offense type, and disposition.

TABLE 4: RECIDIVISM SAMPLES DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS

	Divisional Sample					Minneapolis sample			Felony Sample (N=689)
	Downtown (N=1324)	Brookdale (N=1230)	Ridgedale (N=921)	Southdale (N=759)	Chi Sq	Domestic Calendar (N=896)	Non-Domestic Calendar (N=428)	Chi Sq	
Current Charge Type					***			***	
Assault	585 44%	603 49%	410 45%	325 43%		360 40%	225 53%		398 58%
Non Assault	197 15%	222 18%	189 21%	154 20%		123 14%	74 17%		208 30%
Non DV	542 41%	405 33%	322 35%	280 37%		413 46%	129 30%		83 12%
Current Level					***			*	
Petty Misdemeanor	52 4%	28 2%	16 2%	9 1%		90 10%	9 2%		0 0%
Misdemeanor	1131 85%	1099 89%	823 89%	673 89%		763 85%	368 86%		70 10%
Gross Misdemeanor	141 11%	103 8%	82 9%	77 10%		43 5%	9 2%		43 6%
Felony	-	-	-	-		-	-		576 84%
Reduced	126 10%	151 12%	98 11%	118 16%	***	93 10%	33 8%		113 16%
Priors					****				
No Priors	509 38%	594 48%	495 54%	398 52%		345 38%	164 38%		147 21%
Prior DV	141 11%	112 9%	72 8%	71 9%		99 11%	6 1%		361 52%
Prior Non DV	674 51%	524 43%	354 38%	290 38%		452 50%	222 52%		181 26%
Minority	1032 78%	833 68%	364 40%	416 55%	***	704 79%	328 77%		534 78%
Female	208 16%	233 19%	225 24%	140 18%	***	115 13%	93 22%	***	17 3%
Age					***				
Age under 25	324 25%	333 27%	182 20%	176 23%		222 25%	102 24%		109 16%
Age 25 to 29	243 18%	237 19%	178 19%	156 21%		177 20%	66 15%		156 23%
Age 30 to 35	259 20%	229 19%	138 15%	125 17%		168 19%	91 21%		148 22%
Age 36 to 45	266 20%	228 19%	195 21%	153 20%		179 20%	87 20%		167 24%
Age Over 45	232 18%	203 17%	228 25%	149 20%		150 17%	82 19%		109 16%
Minneapolis Police	-	-	-	-	***	-	-	***	282 41%
Disposition									
Conviction	773 58%	562 46%	422 46%	457 60%		602 67%	171 40%		586 85%
Interim	118 9%	314 26%	293 21%	156 21%		70 8%	48 11%		1 0%
Dismiss	433 33%	354 29%	206 22%	146 19%		224 25%	209 49%		102 15%
Treatment Ordered	473 36%	375 31%	275 30%	191 25%	***	428 48%	45 11%	***	385 56%
Any Conviction	648 49%	502 41%	289 31%	264 35%	***	449 50%	199 47%	***	384 56%

* p< .05; ** p<.01; *** p<.001

RESULTS

Case Processing Analysis

DIVISIONAL SAMPLE

The strongest predictor of case processing time in the Divisional Sample is the location of the court case. Each of the suburban courts required more days and hearings to reach disposition than the Downtown location. When controlling for all other variables, Brookdale requires 37 more days and 0.68 more hearings; Ridgedale requires 74 more days and 0.80 more hearings; and Southdale requires 71 more days and 0.94 more hearings than the Downtown court.[20]

Compared to an initial charge of domestic assault, cases with an initial charge of non-assault took longer but did not require additional hearings while gross misdemeanor cases require slightly more hearings but did not require more days. Case complexity strongly influences case processing time. Cases with additional charges or tagging cases take substantially longer than cases with only one charge and no tagging cases. Cases with more significant criminal history increases both time to disposition and number of hearings.

Cases with minority defendants required nine more days to reach disposition and 0.31 more hearings. Cases with female defendants took longer to resolve by six days and there is no difference in the number of hearings by gender. The age of the defendant correlates to the number of hearings, with older defendants requiring fewer hearings than defendants under the age of twenty-five do. Whether the defendant had a private attorney, at any point in the case, is a strong predictor of case processing time; cases with a private attorney took 38 more days and 0.75 more hearings.

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[20] *b* in linear regressions is simple to interpret. In this model, the *b* value shown is the increase (or decrease if *b* is negative) in the number of hearings or days to disposition if that variable is present.

TABLE 5: CASE PROCESSING ANALYSIS: DIVISIONAL SAMPLE

Linear Regression	Model 1 Days to Disposition			Model 2 Number of Hearings		
	b	SE	sig.	b	SE	sig.
DIVISION (Compared to Downtown)						
Brookdale	37.213	3.013	***	.681	.071	***
Ridgedale	74.403	3.384	***	.802	.080	***
Southdale	71.665	3.504	***	.938	.083	***
OFFENSE VARIABLES						
Initial Charge Type Non Assault	14.025	3.148	***	-	-	NS
Initial Level Gross Misdemeanor	-	-	NS	.175	.081	*
More than one case	24.554	5.133	***	1.553	.121	***
Number of Charges (Compared to one)						
2	13.632	2.932	***	.282	.069	***
3 or more	28.990	2.922	***	.609	.072	***
CRIMINAL HISTORY (Compared to no priors)						
DV Prior	7.764	4.418	NS	.379	.108	***
Only Non DV Prior	9.216	2.465	***	.565	.058	***
EXTRA LEGAL						
Minority	9.230	2.535	***	.314	.061	**
Female	6.366	2.947	*	-	-	NS
Age Category (Compared to under 25)						
Age 25 to 29	-	-	NS	-.122	.085	NS
Age 30 to 35	-	-	NS	-.225	.086	**
Age 36 to 45	-	-	NS	-.301	.084	***
Age Over 45	-	-	NS	-.331	.085	***
Private Attorney	37.676	2.700	***	.747	.064	***
	R^2 = .128			R^2 =.095		

* p< .05; ** p<.01; *** p<.001   SE: Standard Error
- Not included in model   NS Not significant

MINNEAPOLIS SAMPLE

The assigned calendar is a strong predictor of case processing time with cases on the DV

Calendar requiring .71 fewer hearings and 54 fewer days to disposition. Charge level did not

affect case processing time while type of offense led to a small difference in the number of hearings (a non-assault charge required 0.36 more hearings than an assault charge). As with the divisional sample, tagging cases and additional charges increased both the number of hearings and the days to disposition. A prior conviction for a non-domestic offense led to more hearings (0.3 more compared to those with no prior convictions). Race and ethnicity is not statistically significant for either model. The age of the defendant is significant in Model 4; with defendants age 30 to 45 requiring less hearings than defendants under the age of twenty-five do. Cases with a private attorney require 25 more days to reach disposition and 1.4 additional hearings.

TABLE 6: CASE PROCESSING ANALYSIS: MINNEAPOLIS SAMPLE

Linear Regression	Model 3 Days to Disposition			Model 4 Number of Hearings		
	b	SE	sig.	b	SE	sig.
DV Calendar	-53.609	4.901	***	-.711	.095	***
OFFENSE VARIABLES						
Initial Charge Type Non Assault	-	-	NS	.363	.114	**
Initial Level Gross Misdemeanor	-	-	NS	-	-	NS
More than one case	26.470	11.692	*	1.589	.226	***
Number of Charges (Compared to one)						
2	12.127	5.693	*	.515	.110	***
3 or more	40.391	5.614	***	1.052	.109	***
CRIMINAL HISTORY (Compared to no priors)						
DV Prior	-	-	NS	.103	.158	NS
Only Non DV Prior	-	-	NS	.305	.096	**
EXTRA LEGAL						
Minority	-	-	NS	-	-	NS
Age Category (Compared to under 25)						
Age 25 to 29	-	-	NS	.050	.137	NS
Age 30 to 35	-	-	NS	-.432	.136	**
Age 36 to 45	-	-	NS	-.366	.136	**
Age Over 45	-	-	NS	-.197	.137	NS
Private Attorney	25.010	6.232	***	1.392	.121	***
	$R^2 = .083$			$R^2 = .154$		

* p< .05; ** p<.01; *** p<.001   SE: Standard Error
- Not included in model   NS Not significant

FELONY SAMPLE

Neither community of the offense, nor the type of offense is statistically significant in case processing time for the felony sample. Having additional cases is also not statistically significant, indicating at the felony level, the court is able to handle tagging cases without increasing the number of hearings or days to disposition. Additional charges is significant and

Fourth Judicial District of Minnesota ● Hennepin County

leads to more hearings and days to reach disposition. Prior domestic-related convictions decrease the time to reach disposition by 33 days but does not affect the number of hearings. This indicates prior domestic convictions can expedite the case without reducing hearings. The age variable shows longer case processing time for some defendants in the middle age categories. Cases for defendants age 36 to 45 require 26 more days to reach disposition while defendants age 30 to 35 require 0.6 more hearings. As seen in prior models, cases with a private attorney require more days and hearings to reach disposition.

TABLE 7: CASE PROCESSING ANALYSIS: FELONY SAMPLE

Linear Regression	Model 5 Days to Disposition			Model 6 Number of Hearings		
	b	SE	sig.	*b*	SE	sig.
Minneapolis	-	-	NS	-	-	NS
OFFENSE VARIABLES						
Initial Charge Type Non Assault	-	-	NS	-	-	NS
More than one case	-	-	NS	-	-	NS
Number of Charges (Compared to one)						
2	23.735	8.121	**	.606	.171	***
3 or more	20.369	9.216	**	1.023	.194	***
CRIMINAL HISTORY (Compared to no priors)						
DV Prior	-32.917	9.352	***	-	-	NS
Only Non DV Prior	-6.531	9.890	NS	-	-	NS
EXTRA LEGAL						
Minority	-	-	NS	-	-	NS
Age Category (Compared to under 25)						
Age 25 to 29	10.261	11.436	NS	.264	.240	NS
Age 30 to 35	4.187	11.596	NS	.595	.244	*
Age 36 to 45	26.351	11.433	*	.380	.241	NS
Age Over 45	8.158	12.542	NS	.277	.264	NS
Private Attorney	39.561	8.483	***	1.267	.178	***
	$R^2 = .052$			$R^2 = .074$		

* p< .05; ** p<.01; *** p<.001   SE: Standard Error
- Not included in model   NS Not significant

CASE PROCESSING ANALYSIS SUMMARY

In general, Models 1 through 6 show more complex cases and cases with a private

attorney take longer to resolve. Only small differences by gender and race/ethnicity appear in

Models 1 and 2. As Figures 2 and 3 below show, the Downtown court location, and the DV

Fourth Judicial District of Minnesota ● Hennepin County

Calendar in particular, reach dispositions more quickly and with fewer hearings than the suburban locations.

FIGURE 2: DAYS TO DISPOSITION BY LOCATION
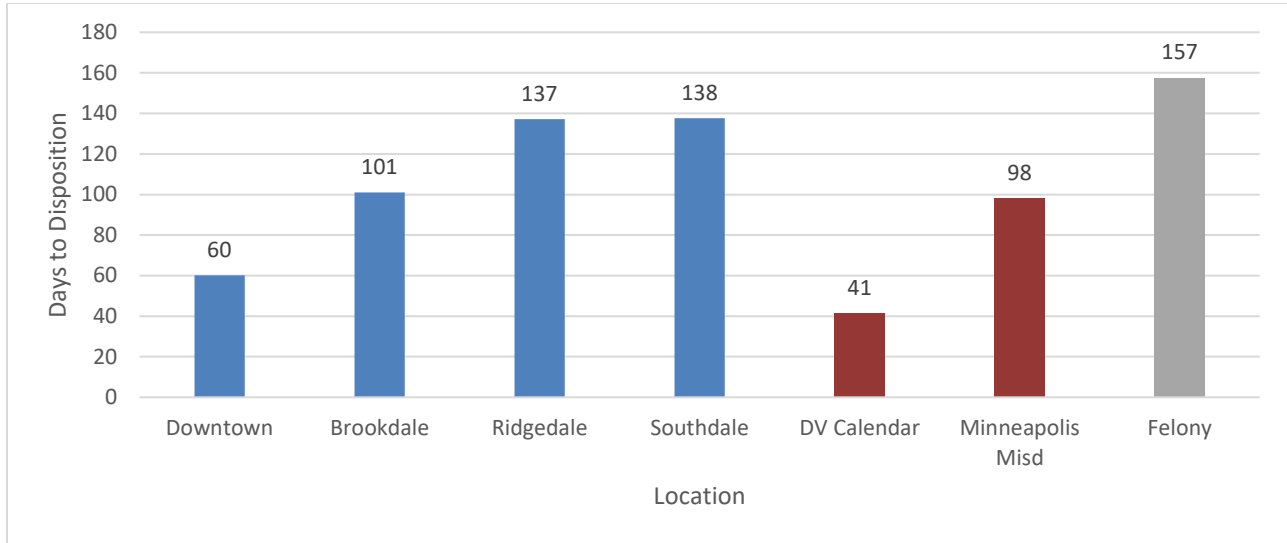
FIGURE 3: NUMBER OF HEARINGS BY LOCATION

Fourth Judicial District of Minnesota ● Hennepin County
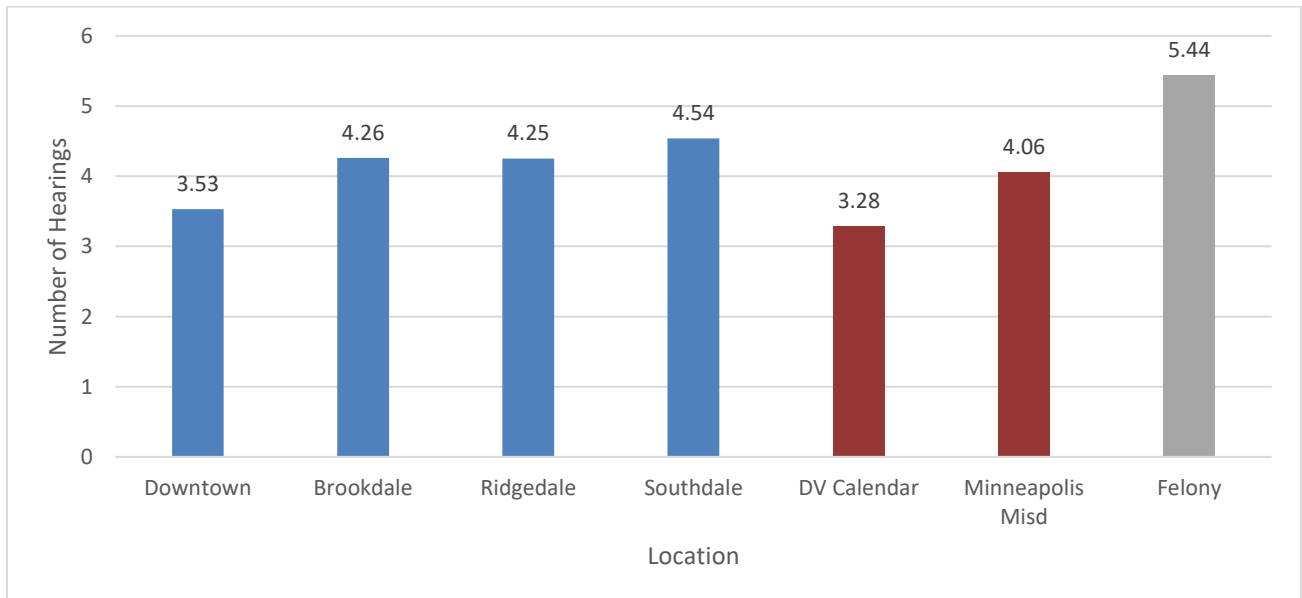
Dispositional Analysis

DIVISIONAL SAMPLE

One of the best predictors of the type of disposition is the location of the case. All the suburban divisions have higher odds of receiving an interim disposition relative to convictions in comparison to the Downtown division. In Brookdale and Ridgedale, the odds of receiving an interim disposition are about 3.7 times higher than in the Downtown division. The odds of receiving an interim disposition are two times higher in Southdale.[21] The odds of receiving a dismissal relative to a conviction are also higher in Brookdale compared to Downtown (about 31% higher) but the odds of a dismissal are lower in Southdale compared to Downtown (28% lower). The difference in odds between Downtown and Ridgedale is not significant.

The type of charge (assault versus non-assault) is not significant when looking at the odds of receiving an interim disposition relative to a conviction. A non-assault charge is less likely to receive a dismissal relative to a conviction compared to an assault charge. Cases with a gross misdemeanor charge (compared to a misdemeanor charge) are less likely to receive an interim disposition relative to a conviction.

Additional cases and additional charges increase the odds of a conviction. Having more than one case leads to 55% lower odds of receiving an interim disposition or a dismissal relative to convictions. Additional charges greatly lower the odds of receiving an interim disposition or dismissal (ranging from 40% lower odds to 52% lower odds).

Defendants in the divisional sample with a prior offense (both domestic violence-related and non-domestic violence-related) are far less likely to receive an interim disposition than a conviction (60% lower odds for a prior domestic violence related offense and 38% lower odds for

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[21] Exp(B) is similar to *b*, but gives the odds of an outcome. To understand exp(B), it is helpful to image ":1" after each value. For example, the odds of an interim disposition relative to a conviction in Brookdale are 3.654:1.00 where the 1.00 value is the odds of an interim disposition in the reference category, Downtown. Exp(B) values higher than one indicate higher odds and exp(B) values lower than one indicate lower odds.

Fourth Judicial District of Minnesota ● Hennepin County

a prior non-domestic violence related offense). Criminal history is not statistically significant with regard to dismissals relative to convictions.

All the extra-legal variables examined in this study are also statistically significant. Minority defendants were less likely to receive an interim disposition (15% lower odds) and more likely to receive a dismissal (56% greater odds) relative to a conviction, regardless of location. This echoes the findings from Johnson (2015) which shows similar disparities. Female defendants are more likely to receive both an interim disposition (83% greater odds) and a dismissal (31% greater odds) relative to a conviction. Defendants aged 25 to 29 and defendants over 45 were more likely to receive an interim disposition (22% and 21% greater odds respectively) when compared to defendants under 25 years old. All age categories are more likely to receive a dismissal relative to a conviction in comparison to defendants under the age of 25. Defendants who retained a private attorney were more likely to receive an interim disposition (65% higher odds) but less likely to receive a dismissal (13% lower odds) than defendants who did not retain a private attorney.

TABLE 8: DISPOSITIONAL ANALYSIS: DIVISIONAL SAMPLE

	Interim Disposition Relative to Conviction			Dismissal Relative to Conviction		
	Exp(B)	SE	sig.	Exp(B)	SE	sig.
DIVISION (Compared to Downtown)						
Brookdale	3.654	.091	***	1.306	.069	***
Ridgedale	3.292	.097	***	1.011	.080	NS
Southdale	1.938	.104	***	.719	.085	***
OFFENSE VARIABLES						
Initial Charge Type Non Assault	.889	.085	NS	.741	.076	***
Initial Charge Level GM	.665	.100	***	.906	.082	NS
More than one case	.471	.162	***	.473	.144	***
Number of Charges (Compared to one)						
Two	.592	.079	***	.468	.070	***
Three or more	.517	.085	***	.462	.073	***
CRIMINAL HISTORY (Compared to no priors)						
DV Prior	.401	.159	***	1.176	.102	NS
Only Non DV Prior	.620	.066	***	1.046	.058	NS
EXTRALEGAL						
Minority Y/N	.847	.066	**	1.555	.062	***
Female Y/N	1.834	.074	***	1.305	.071	***
Age Category (Compared to under 25)						
Age 25 to 29	1.223	.097	*	1.294	.084	**
Age 30 to 35	1.015	.099	NS	1.378	.085	***
Age 36 to 45	.966	.096	NS	1.253	.084	**
Age Over 45	1.208	.096	*	1.323	.087	**
Private Attorney	1.653	.068	***	.870	.067	*

Nagelkerke R^2 = .174

* p< .05; ** p<.01; *** p<.001   SE: Standard Error
- Not included in model   NS Not significant

MINNEAPOLIS SAMPLE

The binary logistic regression for the Downtown sample where the comparison is a dismissal versus a conviction or an interim disposition shows cases on the Domestic Violence Calendar are far less likely to receive a dismissal (73% lower odds) than domestic violence cases on the regular Downtown calendars. Defendants with a charge of a non-assault and defendants

Fourth Judicial District of Minnesota ● Hennepin County

with a gross misdemeanor charge are less likely to receive a dismissal (31% lower odds for non-assaults compared to assaults and 38% lower odds for gross misdemeanors compared to misdemeanors) than convictions or interim dispositions. Having more than one case before the court lowers the odds of a dismissal by 58%, having two total charges reduces the odds of a dismissal by 75% and having three or more charges reduces the odds of a conviction by 68%. Defendants with a prior domestic violence conviction have two times higher odds of receiving a dismissal. Minority defendants are more likely to receive a dismissal (50% higher odds). Defendants age 30 to 45 are more likely to receive a dismissal in comparison to defendants under the age of 25. Defendants who retain a private attorney are less likely to receive a dismissal (35% lower odds). The model as a whole is statistically significant.

TABLE 9: DISPOSITIONAL ANALYSIS: MINNEAPOLIS SAMPLE

	Dismissal Relative to Conviction or Interim Disposition		
	Exp(B)	SE	sig.
DV Calendar	.268	.098	***
OFFENSE VARIABLES			
Initial Charge Type Non Assault	.696	.137	**
Initial Charge Level GM	.623	.180	**
More than one case	.421	.316	**
Number of Charges (Compared to one)			
Two	.250	.125	***
Three or more	.323	.124	***
CRIMINAL HISTORY (Compared to no priors)			
DV Prior	2.068	.166	***
Only Non DV Prior	1.173	.102	NS
EXTRALEGAL			
Minority Y/N	1.529	.117	***
Female Y/N	-	-	NS
Age Category (Compared to under 25)			
Age 25 to 29	1.064	.147	NS
Age 30 to 35	1.388	.143	*
Age 36 to 45	1.458	.143	**
Age Over 45	1.264	.146	NS
Private Attorney	.649	.137	**
	Nagelkerke R^2 = .223		

* p< .05; ** p<.01; *** p<.001   SE: Standard Error
- Not included in model   NS Not significant

FELONY SAMPLE

The felony sample model has only three statistically significant variables: additional cases, additional charges, and prior non-domestic violence offenses. Additional charges and cases reduce the odds of receiving a dismissal (between 56% and 65% lower odds). Having a prior non-domestic violence offense increases the odds of receiving a dismissal (62% greater odds). With only three

Fourth Judicial District of Minnesota • Hennepin County

significant variables, it is unsurprising the model, while significant, is weaker than the models for the other samples.

TABLE 10: DISPOSITIONAL ANALYSIS: FELONY SAMPLE

	Dismissal Relative to Conviction or Interim Disposition		
	Exp(B)	SE	sig.
Minneapolis	-	-	NS
OFFENSE VARIABLES			
Initial Charge Type Non Assault	-	-	NS
More than one case	.349	.492	*
Number of Charges (Compared to one)			
Two	.436	.206	***
Three or more	.405	.272	**
CRIMINAL HISTORY (Compared to no priors)			
DV Prior	1.105	.228	NS
Only Non DV Prior	1.619	.235	*
EXTRALEGAL			
Minority Y/N	-	-	NS
Age Category (Compared to under 25)			
Age 25 to 29	-	-	NS
Age 30 to 35	-	-	NS
Age 36 to 45	-	-	NS
Age Over 45	-	-	NS
Private Attorney	-	-	NS
	Nagelkerke R^2 = .068		

* p< .05; ** p<.01; *** p<.001   SE: Standard Error
- Not included in model   NS Not significant

DISPOSITION ANALYSIS SUMMARY

There are dramatic differences by race/ethnicity at the misdemeanor level, however these differences disappear the felony level. Similarly, in the divisional sample there are large differences in disposition type between cases heard at the Downtown location (i.e. Minneapolis cases) and cases heard in the suburban courts. These differences do not emerge at the felony level.

Fourth Judicial District of Minnesota ● Hennepin County

The differences in dispositional outcome by race/ethnicity and location are concerning and are illustrated in Figure 4 below.[22]

FIGURE 4: DISPOSITION TYPE BY RACE AND LOCATION
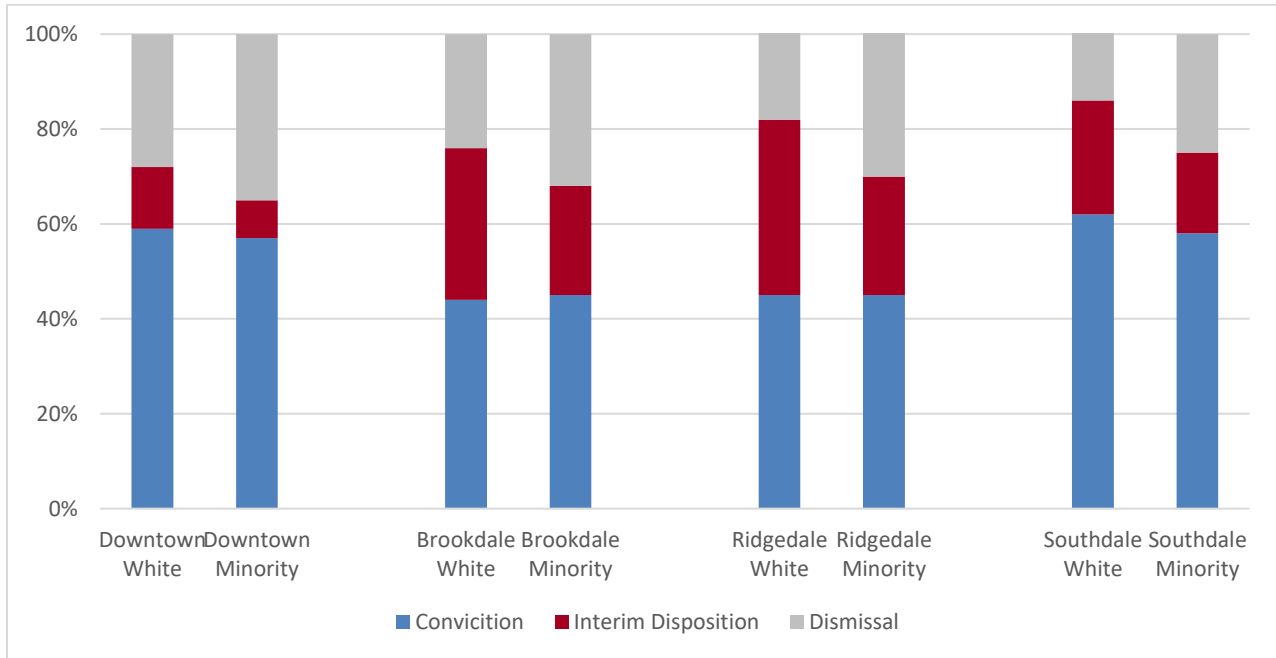
Probation Violation Analysis

DIVISIONAL SAMPLE

In the divisional sample model, location is statistically significant with all suburban defendants less likely to have a probation violation than are Downtown defendants. Table 11 shows this difference ranges from 31% lower odds in Brookdale to 59% lower odds of receiving a probation violation in Ridgedale.

Defendants convicted of a non-domestic violence related offense (generally, cases where the defendant was convicted of a less severe charge such as disorderly conduct) have 35% lower odds of a probation violation. Similarly, the difference in disposition types was significant, with

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[22] An additional model utilizing interaction variables is included in the appendix on Table A4.

Fourth Judicial District of Minnesota ● Hennepin County

defendants who received an interim disposition less likely to have a probation violation. Defendants with cases disposed at the gross misdemeanor level are more likely to incur a probation violation than those with cases disposed at lower levels. Defendants ordered to complete treatment are more likely to have a probation violation.

Prior criminal history is statistically significant for those with a non-domestic violence-related prior offense (an increase of 59% in the odds of a probation violation compared to those with no prior convictions). The likelihood of having a probation variation dropped as the age of the defendant increased. Defendants age 30 to 35 have 36% lower odds of having a probation violation compared to defendants under the age of 25, while defendants over 45 have 59% lower odds. Neither race/ethnicity nor gender are statistically significant.

TABLE 11: PROBATION VIOLATION ANALYSIS: DIVISIONAL SAMPLE

	Probation Violation Relative to No Probation Violation		
	Exp(B)	SE	sig.
DIVISION (Compared to Downtown)			
Brookdale	.689	.145	*
Ridgedale	.411	.167	***
Southdale	.515	.183	***
OFFENSE VARIABLES			
Reduced Offense Level	-	-	NS
Current Type (Compared to DV Assault)			
Current Type Non Assault DV	.893	.173	NS
Current Type Non DV	.653	.136	**
Current Level Gross Misdemeanor	1.573	.204	*
DISPOSITION VARIABLES			
Interim Disposition			*
(Compared to conviction)	.689	.171	
Ordered to complete treatment	1.594	.178	**
CRIMINAL HISTORY (Compared to no priors)			
DV Prior	1.443	.229	NS
Only Non DV Prior	1.587	.125	***
EXTRALEGAL			
Minority Y/N	-	-	NS
Female Y/N	-	-	NS
Age Category (Compared to under 25)			
Age 25 to 29	.871	.168	NS
Age 30 to 35	.643	.179	*
Age 36 to 45	.576	.175	**
Age Over 45	.411	.193	***
	Nagelkerke R^2 = .123		

* p< .05; ** p<.01; *** p<.001   SE: Standard Error
- Not included in model   NS Not significant

MINNEAPOLIS SAMPLE

In the Minneapolis sample, the type of calendar is not significant. While receiving an interim disposition is not significant, having a case reduced (initially charged as a gross misdemeanor and reduced to a misdemeanor or a petty misdemeanor for example) decreases the

Fourth Judicial District of Minnesota ● Hennepin County

odds of having a probation violation by 57%.[23] In this model, treatment ordered by the court again increases the odds of incurring a probation violation.

A prior domestic violence related offense led to a 100% increase in the odds of a probation violation, while a prior non-domestic violence related offense led to a 70% increase in the odds of a probation violation. None of the extralegal variables reach statistical significance (race/ethnicity, gender, and age).

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[23] The current level of the offense and whether the offense level was reduced are highly correlated therefore they cannot both be included in the same model. Each variable was tested in the full model with the exclusion of the other and the stronger predictor was selected for inclusion in the final model.

Fourth Judicial District of Minnesota ● Hennepin County

TABLE 12: PROBATION VIOLATION ANALYSIS: MINNEAPOLIS SAMPLE

	Probation Violation Relative to No Probation Violation		
	Exp(B)	SE	sig.
Domestic Violence Calendar	-	-	NS
OFFENSE VARIABLES			
Reduced Offense Level	.427	.398	*
Current Type (Compared to DV Assault)			
Current Type Non Assault DV	-	-	NS
Current Type Non DV	-	-	NS
Current Level Gross Misdemeanor	-	-	NS
DISPOSITION VARIABLES			
Interim Disposition (Compared to conviction)	-	-	NS
Ordered to complete treatment	2.944	.413	**
CRIMINAL HISTORY (Compared to no priors)			
DV Prior	2.072	.327	*
Only Non DV Prior	1.773	.199	**
EXTRALEGAL			
Minority Y/N	-	-	NS
Female Y/N	-	-	NS
Age Category (Compared to under 25)			
Age 25 to 29	-	-	NS
Age 30 to 35	-	-	NS
Age 36 to 45	-	-	NS
Age Over 45	-	-	NS
	Nagelkerke R^2 = .055		

* p< .05; ** p<.01; *** p<.001   SE: Standard Error
- Not included in model   NS Not significant

FELONY SAMPLE

As in the case processing and dispositional analyses, cases originating in Minneapolis are not significantly different from cases originating in a suburban location. Defendants ordered to complete treatment and defendants with prior convictions are far more likely to receive a probation violation. Defendants ordered to treatment are more than five times more likely to incur a probation

Fourth Judicial District of Minnesota ● Hennepin County

violation. A prior domestic violence offense leads to 2.6 times greater odds of having a probation violation and a prior non-domestic violence related offense leads to 3.2 times greater odds in comparison to those with no prior convictions.

Turning to the age variable, defendants between ages 30 to 35 have 61% lower odds of having a probation violation than those under 25 years of age. This is the only age category that is significant. The race/ethnicity of the defendant is not statistically significant.

TABLE 13: PROBATION VIOLATION ANALYSIS: FELONY SAMPLE

	Probation Violation Relative to No Probation Violation		
	Exp(B)	SE	sig.
Minneapolis	-	-	NS
OFFENSE VARIABLES			
Reduced Offense Level	-	-	NS
Current Type (Compared to DV Assault)			
Current Type Non Assault DV	-	-	NS
Current Type Non DV	-	-	NS
DISPOSITION VARIABLES			
Ordered to complete treatment	5.433	.573	**
CRIMINAL HISTORY (Compared to no priors)			
DV Prior	2.634	.262	***
Only Non DV Prior	3.168	.286	***
EXTRALEGAL			
Minority Y/N	-	-	NS
Female Y/N	-	-	NS
Age Category (Compared to under 25)			
Age 25 to 29	.809	.328	NS
Age 30 to 35	.394	.336	**
Age 36 to 45	.653	.324	NS
Age Over 45	.681	.362	NS
	Nagelkerke R^2 = .131		

* p< .05; ** p<.01; *** p<.001   SE: Standard Error
- Not included in model   NS Not significant

Fourth Judicial District of Minnesota ● Hennepin County

In the divisional sample, the location is again a strong predictor of outcomes, with suburban defendants less likely to incur a probation violation. In the divisional sample, defendants who receive either an interim disposition or an adjudication for a non-domestic offense are less likely to have a probation violation, indicating these defendants are doing well. Whether the defendants are more likely to be successful because they are lower risk or have less supervision is unknown. It is also possible the "second chance" by virtue of an interim disposition or a non-domestic conviction causes defendants to be more successful or that these factors all influence success.

Defendants ordered to complete treatment are far more likely to have a probation violation in all samples. This is likely due to defendants ordered to treatment being subject to greater supervision and more onerous probation requirements rather than treatment itself causing probation violations.

The race/ethnicity of the defendant is not statistically significant for any of the three samples. Similarly, gender is not statistically significant in the Minneapolis and divisional models (there are not sufficient cases to test gender in the felony model).

The figure below illustrates how race and location interact. The Downtown and Ridgedale locations have little difference in the rate of probation violations by race while the rate of probation violations for minority defendants is nearly 5% higher in Southdale (though not statistically significant) and nearly 10% higher in Brookdale, a statistically significant difference.

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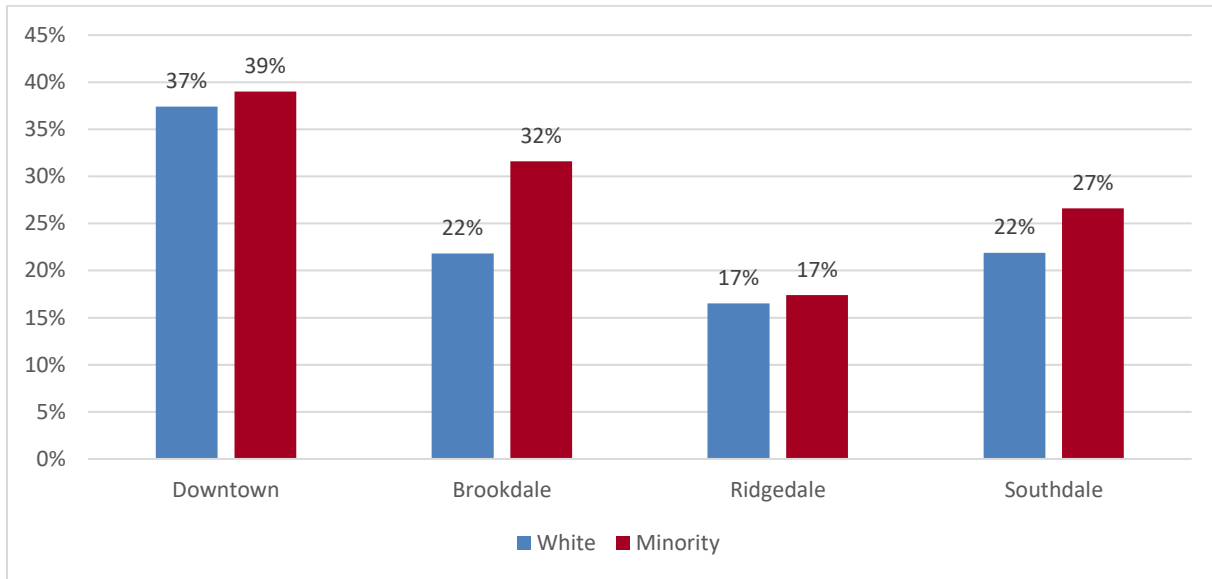
When compiling the samples for the probation violation analysis, most defendants (68%) who received an interim disposition are not included because supervised probation was not part of their sentence. This is due in part to a policy that defendants who receive a disposition of continued for dismissal do not receive supervised probation as part of their sentence.

Recidivism Analysis

DIVISIONAL SAMPLE RECIDIVISM REGRESSION ANALYSIS

As shown in Table 14, location is once again a strong predictor for the divisional sample. Defendants who had their case handled in the suburban courthouses are less likely to have a new adjudication in the two years following the disposition of the original offense (21% lower odds in Brookdale and 35% in both Ridgedale and Southdale) than Downtown.

Compared to charges of domestic assault, cases disposed as non-domestic violence offense are less likely to have a new conviction. There is no difference between domestic assault charges and non-assault domestic violence charges in the rate of recidivism. While there is no statistically significant difference between dismissals and convictions, those who received an interim

47

disposition have 29% lower odds of having a new offense compared to those who received a conviction.

A prior domestic violence offense increases the odds of a new conviction by 2.7 times while a prior non-domestic violence offense increases the odds of a new conviction by 2.4 times compared to those with no prior offenses.

Minority defendants have 37% higher odds of a new conviction than do non-minority defendants. Female defendants have 31% lower odds of a new conviction than males in the divisional sample. The odds of recidivism decrease as defendants age. Compared to defendants under the age of 25, defendants age 25 to 29 have 37% lower odds of having a new conviction and defendants over the age of 45 have 59% lower odds.

TABLE 14: RECIDIVISM REGRESSION ANALYSIS: DIVISIONAL SAMPLE

	Probation Violation Relative to No Probation Violation		
	Exp(B)	SE	sig.
DIVISION (Compared to Downtown)			
Brookdale	.791	.086	**
Ridgedale	.649	.099	***
Southdale	.653	.101	***
OFFENSE VARIABLES			
Reduced Offense Level	-	-	NS
Current Type (Compared to DV Assault)			
Current Type Non Assault DV	1.144	.097	NS
Current Type Non DV	.735	.092	**
Current Level Gross Misdemeanor	-	-	NS
DISPOSITION VARIABLES			
Disposition Type (Compared to Conviction			
Interim Disposition	.715	.097	**
Dismissal	.942	.095	NS
Ordered to complete treatment	-	-	NS
CRIMINAL HISTORY (Compared to no priors)			
DV Prior	2.688	.119	***
Only Non DV Prior	2.366	.072	***
EXTRALEGAL			
Minority Y/N	1.372	.075	***
Female Y/N	.692	.089	***
Age Category (Compared to under 25)			
Age 25 to 29	.632	.100	***
Age 30 to 35	.531	.103	***
Age 36 to 45	.446	.102	***
Age Over 45	.410	.106	***
	Nagelkerke R^2 = .152		

* p< .05; ** p<.01; *** p<.001   SE: Standard Error
- Not included in model   NS Not significant

MINNEAPOLIS SAMPLE RECIDIVISM REGRESSION ANALYSIS

In the Minneapolis sample, the calendar (DV Calendar or Minneapolis Misdemeanor Calendar) shows no statistically significant differences, nor are any of the offense variables. There

Fourth Judicial District of Minnesota ● Hennepin County

is also no statistically significant difference between interim dispositions or dismissals in comparison to convictions.

A prior domestic violence offense increases the odds of a new conviction by 2.6 times and a prior non-domestic violence offense increases the odds of new convictions by 1.85 times.

Minorities have 74% higher odds of a new conviction than non-minorities. There are no statistically significant differences in the odds of a new conviction between males and females. The odds of recidivism decrease with age with defendants age 25 to 29 have 34% lower odds of a new conviction and defendants over 45 had 45% lower odds than did defendants under the age of 25.

Fourth Judicial District of Minnesota ● Hennepin County

TABLE 15: RECIDIVISM REGRESSION ANALYSIS: MINNEAPOLIS SAMPLE

	Conviction for New Offense Relative to No New Conviction		
	Exp(B)	SE	sig.
LOCATION			
DV Calendar	-	-	NS
OFFENSE VARIABLES			
Reduced Offense Level	-	-	NS
Current Type (Compared to DV Assault)			
Current Type Non Assault DV	-	-	NS
Current Type Non DV	-	-	NS
Current Level Gross Misdemeanor	-	-	NS
DISPOSITION VARIABLES			
Disposition Type (Compared to conviction)			
Interim Disposition	-	-	NS
Dismissal	-	-	NS
Ordered to complete treatment	-	-	NS
CRIMINAL HISTORY (Compared to no priors)			
DV Prior	2.639	.200	***
Only Non DV Prior	1.852	.122	***
EXTRALEGAL			
Minority Y/N	1.739	.141	***
Age Category (Compared to under 25)			
Age 25 to 29	.659	.176	*
Age 30 to 35	.560	.173	**
Age 36 to 45	.579	.171	**
Age Over 45	.549	.181	**
	Nagelkerke R^2 = .076		

* p< .05; ** p<.01; *** p<.001   SE: Standard Error
- Not included in model   NS Not significant

FELONY SAMPLE RECIDIVISM REGRESSION ANALYSIS

In the felony sample, a prior domestic violence offense increases the odds of a new conviction by 3.3 times and a prior non-domestic violence offense increases the odds of recidivism by 2.5 times. The age group 36 to 45 has a statistically significant difference in odds of a new conviction than defendants under the age of 25 (45% lower odds) while all other age groups have

Fourth Judicial District of Minnesota ● Hennepin County

no statistically significant difference. No other variables (location, offense type and level, disposition type, and treatment) are statistically significant.

TABLE 16: RECIDIVISM REGRESSION ANALYSIS: FELONY SAMPLE

	Conviction for New Offense Relative to No New Conviction		
	Exp(B)	SE	sig.
LOCATION			
Minneapolis	-	-	NS
OFFENSE VARIABLES			
Reduced Offense Level	-	-	NS
Current Type (Compared to DV Assault)			
Current Type Non Assault DV	-	-	NS
Current Type Non DV	-	-	NS
DISPOSITION VARIABLES			
Dismissal (Compared to conviction)	-	-	NS
Ordered to complete treatment	-	-	NS
CRIMINAL HISTORY (Compared to no priors)			
DV Prior	3.340	.209	***
Only Non DV Prior	2.517	.232	***
EXTRALEGAL			
Minority Y/N	-	-	NS
Age Category (Compared to under 25)			
Age 25 to 29	.798	.265	NS
Age 30 to 35	.685	.268	NS
Age 36 to 45	.548	.259	*
Age Over 45	.604	.285	NS
	Nagelkerke R^2 = .079		

* p< .05; ** p<.01; *** p<.001   SE: Standard Error
- Not included in model   NS Not significant

Fourth Judicial District of Minnesota • Hennepin County

An important finding is defendants who received dismissals did not have a statically significant difference in future offending than convicted defendants. Similarly, there is no difference in recidivism based on the type of domestic offense (assault or non-assault).

Criminal history was significant in all models, with any criminal history increasing the odds of a new conviction. Having a prior domestic-related conviction increases the likelihood of a new conviction more than a history of prior non-domestic violence offenses.

Older defendants in the Minneapolis and divisional samples were less likely to have a new conviction and the odds decreased linearly but this pattern does not hold true for the felony sample. The felony sample is also the only sample where race/ethnicity is not significant, in the Minneapolis and divisional samples, minority defendants are more likely to have a new conviction.

Of the 4,923 defendants included in the recidivism analysis samples, 723 (14.7%) had a new domestic violence conviction and 275 (5.6% of the sample) had a new conviction for a person offense other than a domestic violence offense (including first- and second-degree assaults that may have been domestic-related). Additionally, nine defendants in the samples had murder convictions and one defendant had a pending murder case at the time of the study; five of these ten total cases involved a family member or romantic partner. All of these 10 cases began as misdemeanor domestic cases.[24]

The table below provides a depiction of the relationship between location and race. While all locations had a pronounced difference in recidivism by race/ethnicity, the Downtown location

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[24] Regression analyses specific to new domestic violence charges and convictions are included in the appendix on Tables 7 and 8.

had the largest gap: 52.6% of minority defendants recidivated, while only 36.0% of white defendants in the Downtown location recidivated.

FIGURE 6: RECIDIVISM RATE BY LOCATION AND RACE/ETHNICITY
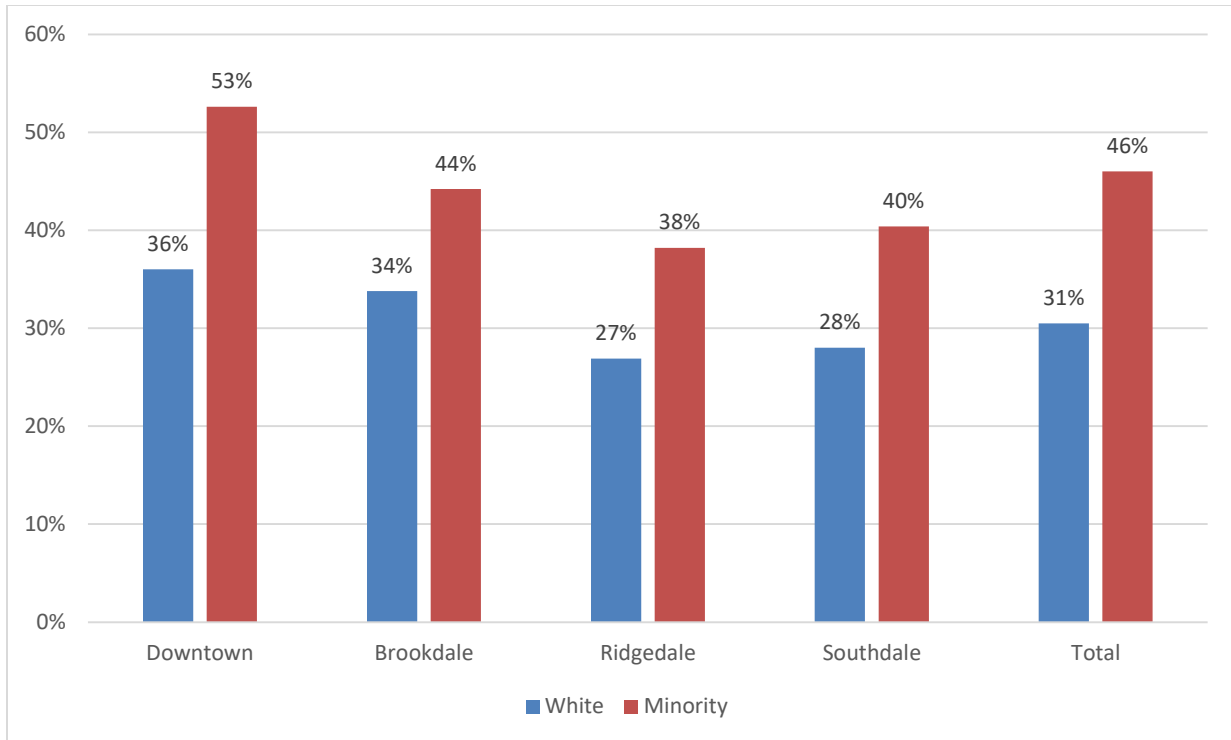
RECIDIVISM SURVIVAL ANALYSIS

Survival analysis allows a view of the time, in days, before a new offense occurs. Looking first at a comparison between the divisional sample and the felony sample, Figure 7 illustrates defendants in the felony sample (red line, diamond) are more likely to recidivate than defendants in the divisional sample (blue line, square), a statistically significant difference. Additionally, as time goes on, the difference between these types of offenders increases. This is expected as felony offenders are more likely to be similar to the cohort Maxwell, Garner, and Fagan (2001, 13) identified as "chronically aggressive." Excluding charges of Domestic Assault by Strangulation under Minn. Stat. §609.2247, all domestic violence charges are enhanced to felonies based on two

prior domestic violence offenses in the ten years preceding the offense. Finally, although the felony line is higher than the non-felony, their rate of new offenses are very similar; the longer a defendant is from the disposition the higher the recidivism rate. By the end of the street time window, felony defendants have a recidivism rate of 49%, whereas the non-felony defendants have a rate 40%.

FIGURE 7: RECIDIVISM RATE OVER TIME BY INITIAL OFFENSE LEVEL

	less than 6 months	6 months to less than 1 year	1 year to less than 18 months	18 months to less than 2 years
Non-Felony (N=4234)	18%	28%	35%	40%
Felony (N=689)	21%	34%	42%	49%

Overall Model p<.001

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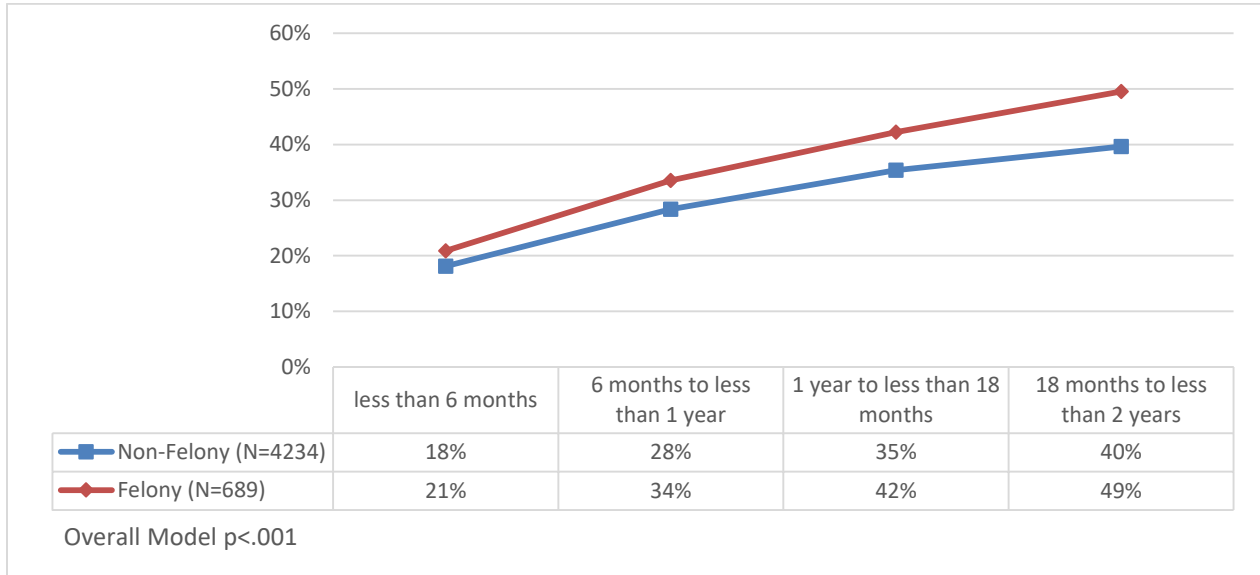
Divisional Sample

The analysis of recidivism by division is in Figure 8. It shows the defendants in the Downtown sample recidivate at a higher level early after their disposition and the difference between the divisions increase over time, comparing each of the suburban courts to the Downtown cases. At less than six months, there is a difference of 9% in recidivism rates between Downtown (blue line, square) and Southdale (purple line, triangle) and Ridgedale (green line, circle) and a difference 17% between Ridgedale and Downtown and 14% between Southdale and Downtown at 18 months to 2 years. Each of the suburban courts have a statistically significant difference in recidivism rate over time in comparison to Downtown, though the gap between the divisions differs slightly.

FIGURE 8: DIVISIONAL SAMPLE RECIDIVISM RATE OVER TIME BY DIVISION

	less than 6 months	6 months to less than 1 year	1 year to less than 18 months	18 months to less than 2 years
Downtown (N=1324)	23%	35%	44%	48%
Brookdale*** (N=1230)	18%	29%	35%	40%
Ridgedale*** (N=921)	14%	22%	28%	31%
Southdale*** (N=759)	14%	25%	30%	34%
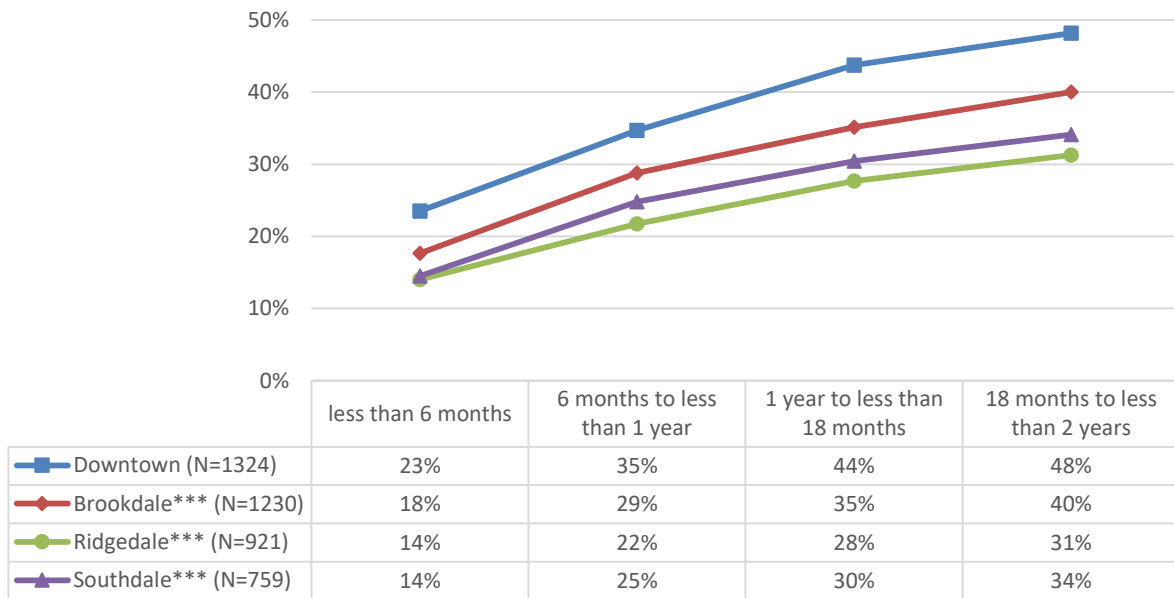
*p<.05, **p<.01, ***p<.001 compared to Downtown category
Overall Model p< .001

Fourth Judicial District of Minnesota ● Hennepin County

The next analysis in Figure 9 looks at how new offenses over time differ by the type of offense at disposition on the case. There is no significant difference between cases with an assault charge (blue line, square) and cases with a non-assault charge (red line, triangle) for new recidivism. Defendants with a non-domestic violence offense (green line, circle) at disposition are less likely to have a new offense than the other two offense types shown.

FIGURE 9: DIVISIONAL SAMPLE RECIDIVISM RATE OVER TIME BY TYPE OF OFFENSE AT DISPOSITION

	less than 6 months	6 months to less than 1 year	1 year to less than 18 months	18 months to less than 2 years
Assault (N=1923)	19%	30%	37%	42%
Violation (N=762)	23%	32%	40%	44%
NonDV*** (N=1549)	15%	24%	31%	35%

*p<.05, **p<.01, ***p<.001 compared to Assault category
Overall Model p< .001

Fourth Judicial District of Minnesota ● Hennepin County

Defendants with a gross misdemeanor charge (blue line, square) at disposition are more likely to have a new offense than are defendants with a misdemeanor charge (red line, triangle). There is little difference between petty misdemeanors (green line, circle) and misdemeanors indicating reducing the level of the disposed offense to a petty misdemeanor is not indicative of lower risk. The difference between petty misdemeanors and gross misdemeanors is not statistically significant, but both have a small sample size.

FIGURE 10: DIVISIONAL SAMPLE RECIDIVISM RATE OVER TIME BY OFFENSE LEVEL

	less than 6 months	6 months to less than 1 year	1 year to less than 18 months	18 months to less than 2 years
GM (N=403)	21%	37%	43%	48%
Misd*** (N=3726)	18%	27%	34%	39%
Petty (N=105)	16%	28%	38%	40%
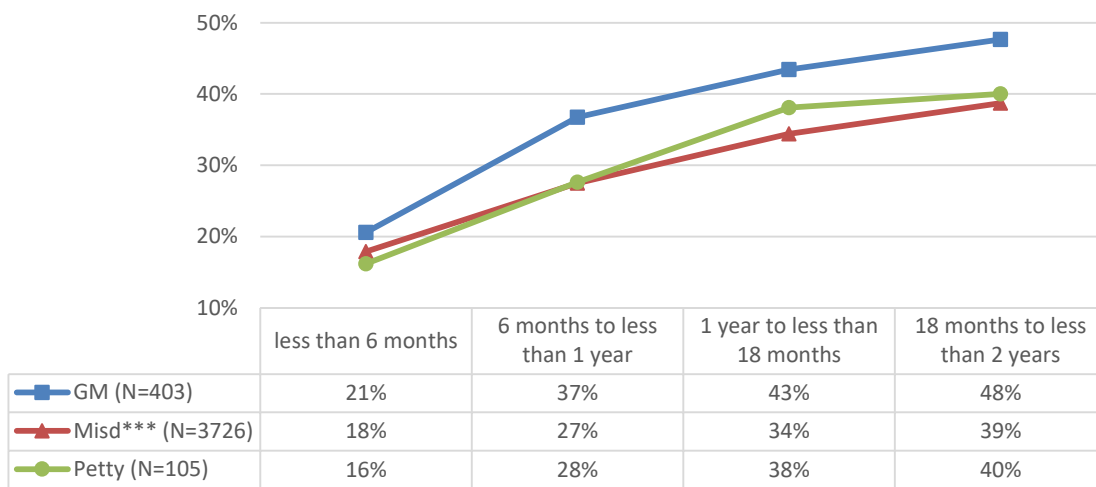
*p<.05, **p<.01, ***p<.001 in comparison to the Gross Misdemeanor Category
Overall Model p<.01

Fourth Judicial District of Minnesota ● Hennepin County

Figure 11 shows there is little difference in recidivism between dismissals (green line, circle) and convictions (blue line, square) and the difference shown is not statistically significant, but those who received an interim disposition (red line, triangle) are less likely to have a new offense. This illustrates the court and prosecutors are correctly identifying lower risk defendants to grant an interim disposition or that interim dispositions encourage success among defendants.

FIGURE 11: DIVISIONAL SAMPLE RECIDIVISM RATE OVER TIME BY DISPOSITION TYPE

	less than 6 months	6 months to less than 1 year	1 year to less than 18 months	18 months to less than 2 years
Conviction (N=2214)	18%	29%	37%	41%
Interim (N=881)	13%	20%	26%	29%
Dismiss*** (N=1139)	22%	33%	40%	45%

*p<.05, **p<.01, ***p<.001 in comparison to the Convicition category
Overall Model p<.001
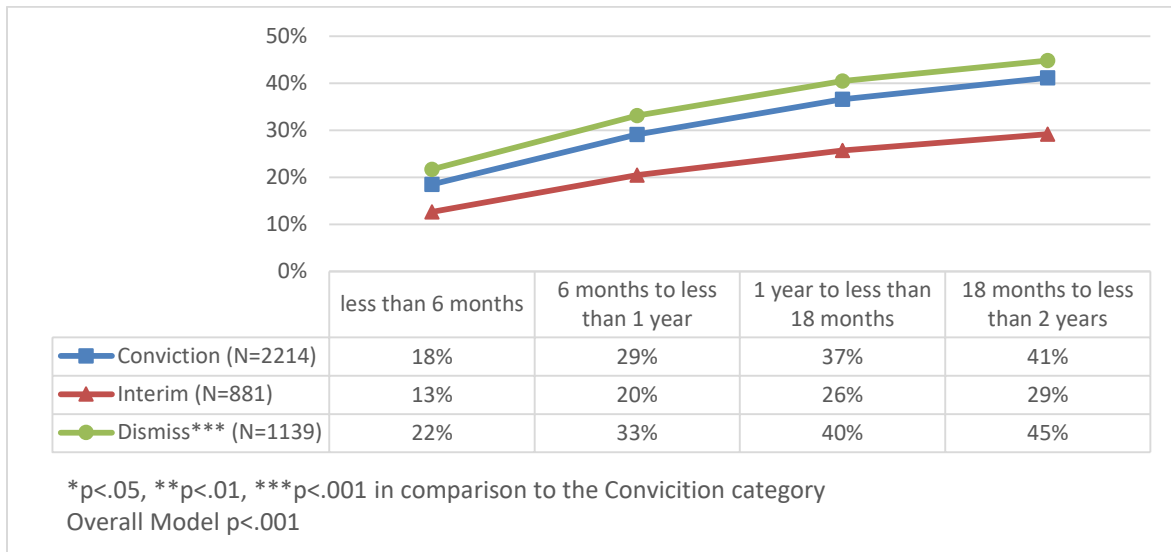
Figure 12 shows minority defendants (red line, triangle) have higher rates of recidivism than white defendants (blue line, square) early after disposition and the gap in recidivism rates increases over time. The gap is statistically significant, with minority defendants having a 15% higher recidivism rate at the end of the 2-year window.

FIGURE 12: DIVISIONAL SAMPLE RECIDIVISM RATE OVER TIME BY RACE/ETHNICITY

	less than 6 months	6 months to less than 1 year	1 year to less than 18 months	18 months to less than 2 years
White, Non-Hispanic (N=1589)	13%	21%	27%	30%
Minority (N=2645)	21%	33%	41%	45%

Overall Model p<.001
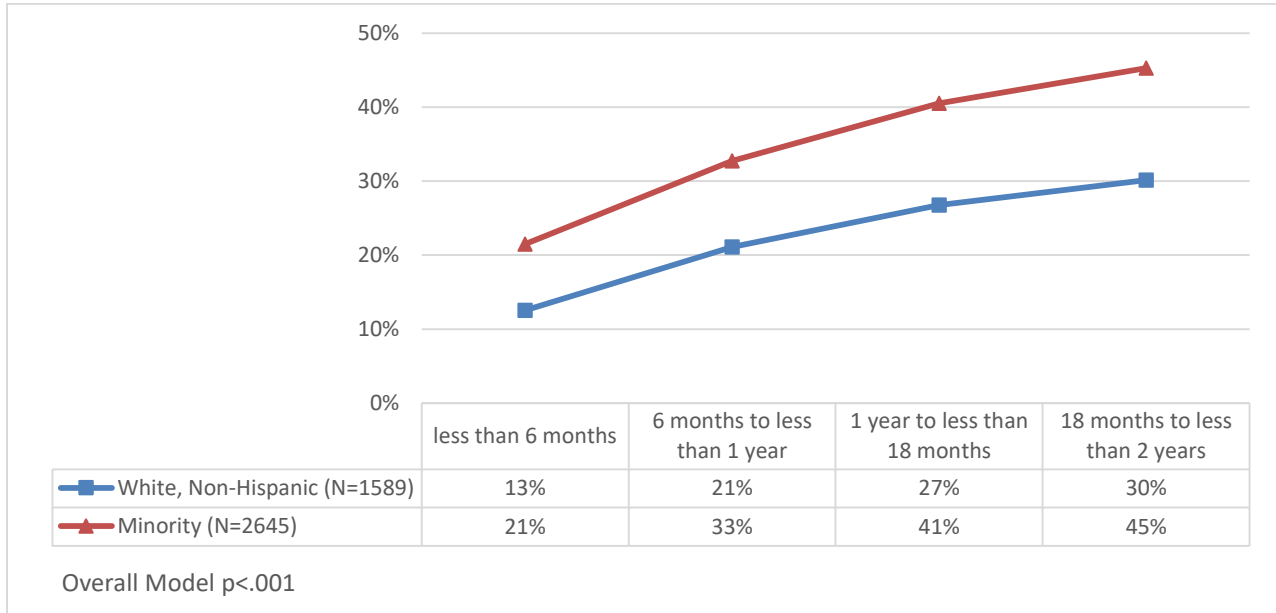
Figures 13 and 14 look at the race/ethnicity of the defendant in addition to the court location to determine if the different recidivism rates between white, non-Hispanic defendants and minority defendants is still present when controlling for the division. Figure 13 starts by showing the white defendants in each of the divisions. The Downtown division (blue line, square) has a higher rate of recidivism than do white defendants in other divisions. Brookdale's white defendants' (red line, triangle) rate of recidivism is not significantly different than those of the Downtown division but the recidivism rates for Ridgedale (green line, circle) and Southdale (purple line, diamond) are statistically significantly lower for white defendants than Downtown.

Fourth Judicial District of Minnesota ● Hennepin County

For minority defendants processed in the Downtown division (blue line, square) there are significantly higher recidivism rates than the suburban locations, as seen in Figure 14. Both models are statistically significant.

FIGURE 13: DIVISIONAL SAMPLE RECIDIVISM RATE OVER TIME FOR WHITE DEFENDANTS BY DIVISION

	less than 6 months	6 months to less than 1 year	1 year to less than 18 months	18 months to less than 2 years
Downtown White N=292	15%	25%	33%	36%
Brookdale White N=397	14%	23%	28%	33%
Ridgedale White** N=557	12%	19%	24%	27%
Southdale White** N=343	9%	18%	24%	28%

*p<.05, **p<.01, ***p<.001 compared to category Downtown White
Overall Model p< .05

Fourth Judicial District of Minnesota ● Hennepin County
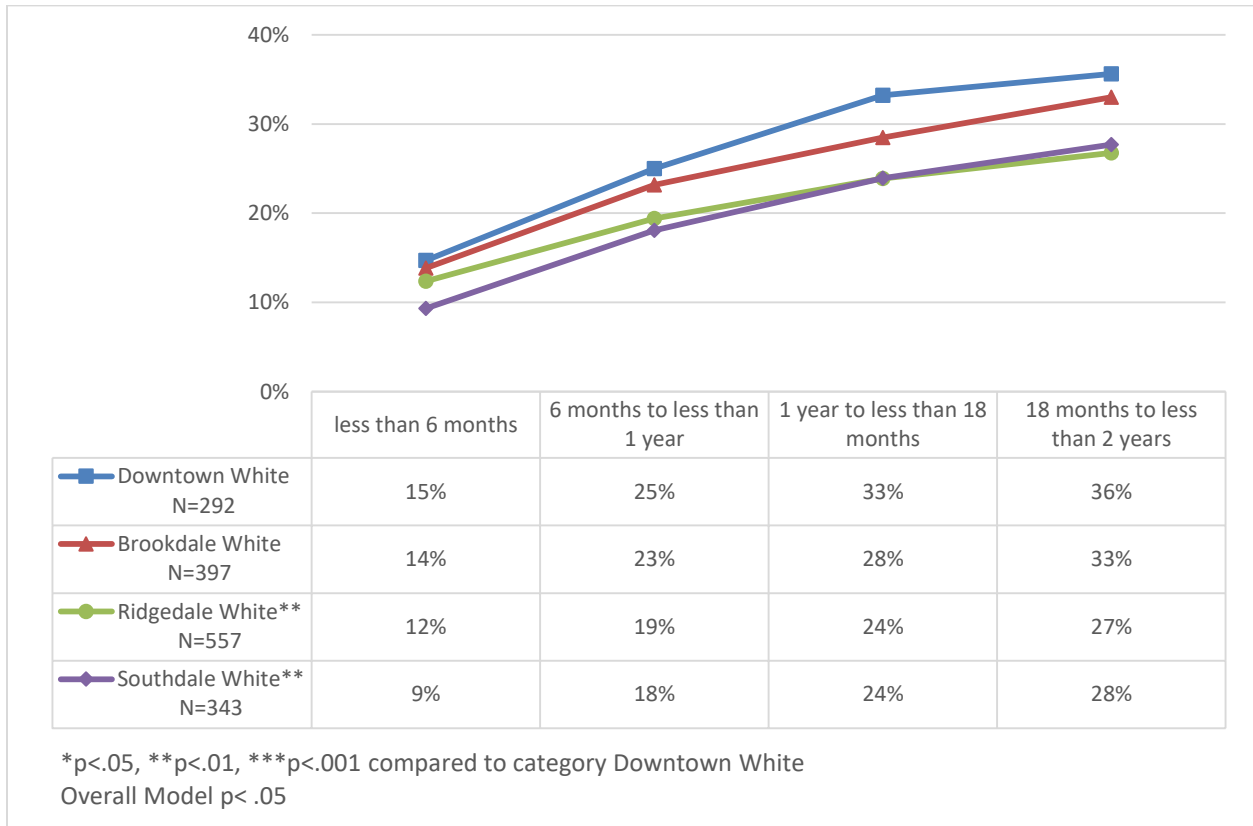
FIGURE 14: DIVISIONAL SAMPLE RECIDIVISM RATE OVER TIME FOR MINORITY DEFENDANTS BY DIVISION

	less than 6 months	6 months to less than 1 year	1 year to less than 18 months	18 months to less than 2 years
Downtown Minority N=1032	26%	37%	47%	52%
Brookdale Minority** N=833	19%	31%	38%	43%
Ridgedale Minority*** N=364	16%	25%	34%	38%
Southdale Minority*** N=416	19%	30%	36%	39%

*p<.05, **p<.01, ***p<.001 compared to category Downtown Minority
Overall Model p< .001

Fourth Judicial District of Minnesota ● Hennepin County
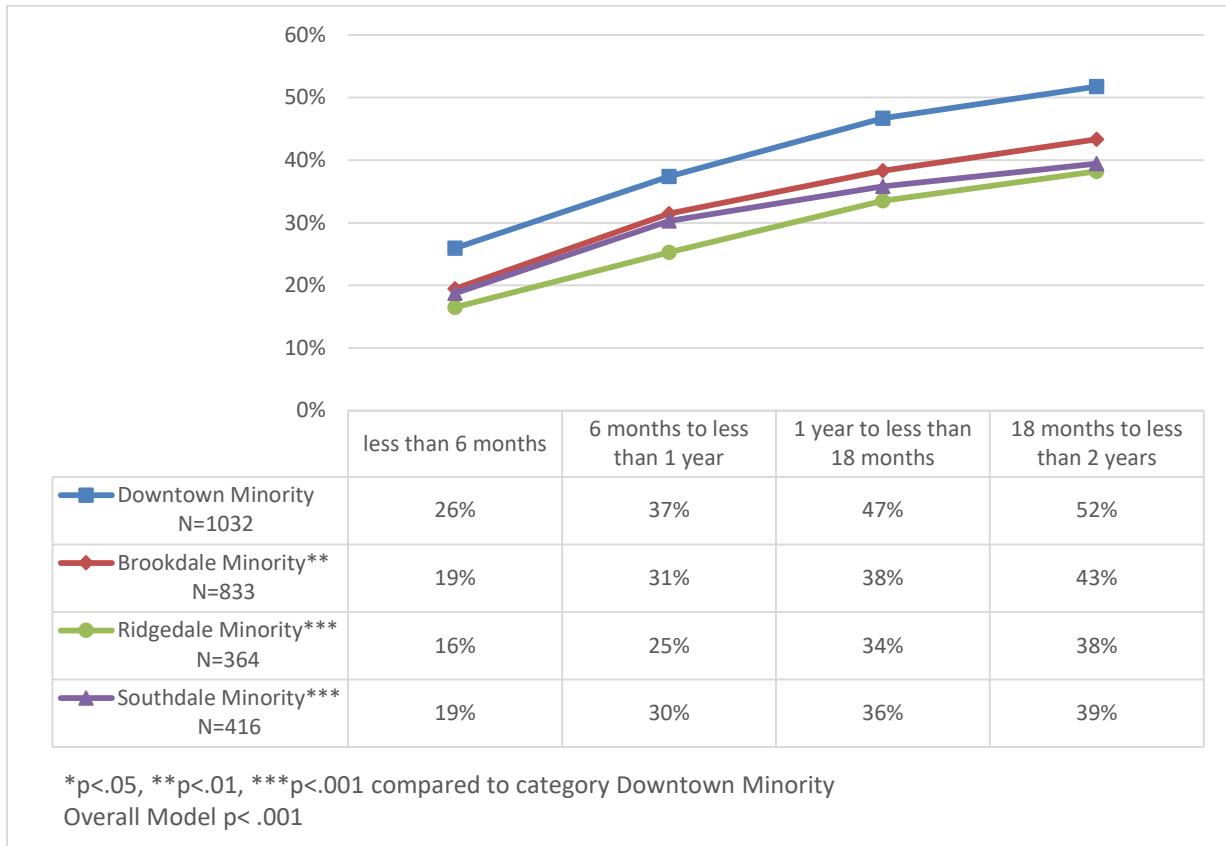
Figure 15 shows female defendants have less recidivism overall and the model is statistically significant. Further, female defendants (red line, triangle) have very little increase in recidivism between 18 months and 2 years while male defendants continue to recidivate at a similar pace as earlier in the street time window.

FIGURE 15: DIVISIONAL SAMPLE RECIDIVISM RATE OVER TIME BY GENDER

	less than 6 months	6 months to less than 1 year	1 year to less than 18 months	18 months to less than 2 years
Male (N=3428)	19%	30%	37%	42%
Female (N=806)	14%	20%	27%	30%

Overall Model p< .001

Fourth Judicial District of Minnesota ● Hennepin County
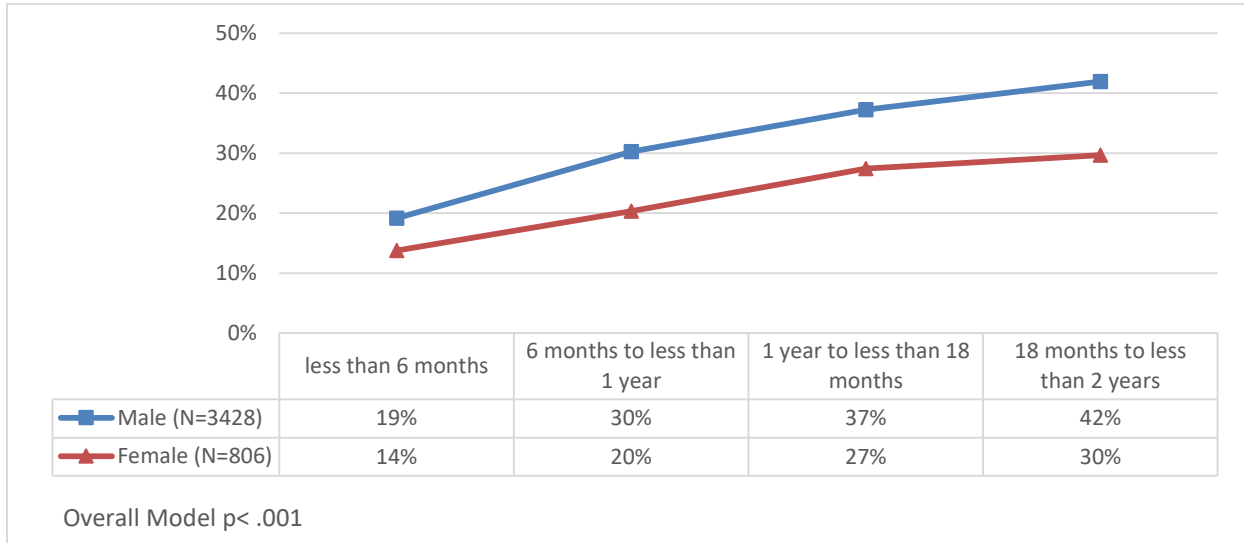
Turning now to recidivism rate over time by age, Figure 16 illustrates younger defendants are more likely to recidivate than are older defendants. The youngest defendants (blue line, square) continue to have higher recidivism rates the longer they are on the street after the disposition. The recidivism rates for each age category cluster closely at six months following the instant offense disposition date, and are more widely spread after 18 months. This model is statistically significant.

FIGURE 16: DIVISIONAL SAMPLE RECIDIVISM RATE OVER TIME BY AGE

	less than 6 months	6 months to less than 1 year	1 year to less than 18 months	18 months to less than 2 years
Less than 25 (N=1015)	23%	37%	46%	52%
25-29** (N=814)	19%	31%	39%	43%
30-35*** (N=751)	19%	27%	35%	38%
36-45*** (N=842)	16%	25%	29%	33%
Over 45*** (N=812)	13%	20%	25%	29%

*p<.05, **p<.01, ***p<.001 compared to category
Overall Model p< .001
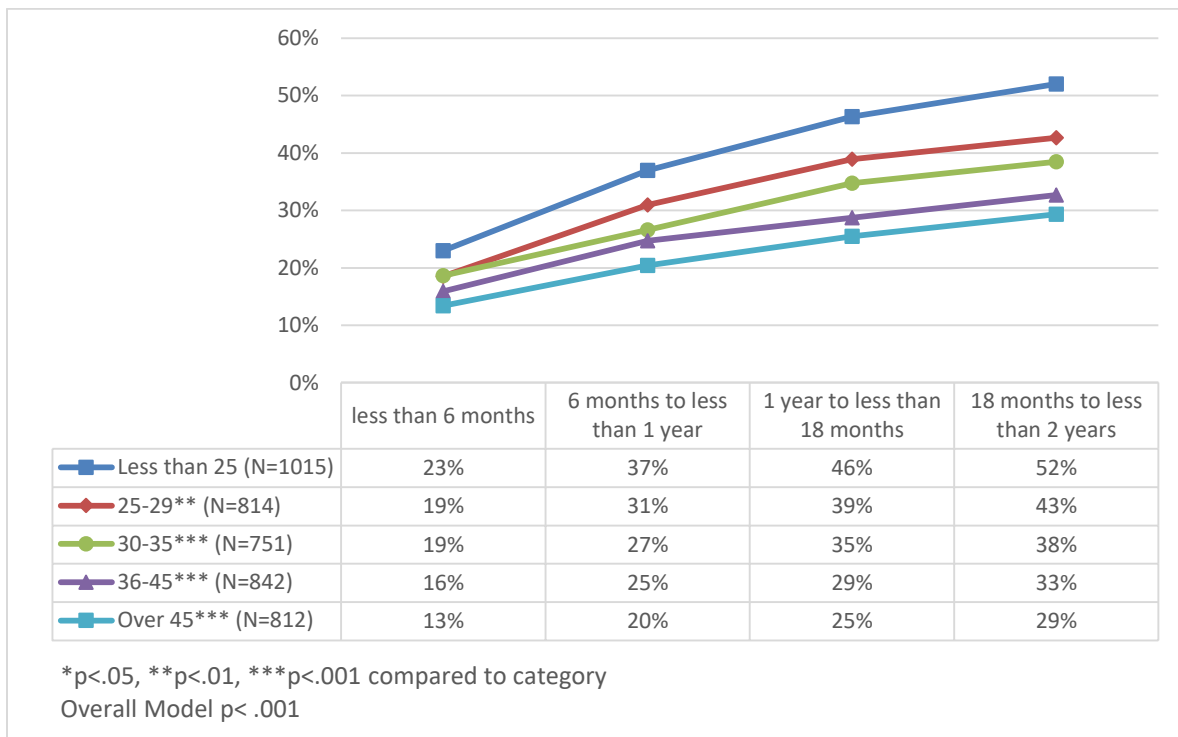
Felony Sample

In the felony sample, the type of offense shows a similar pattern to cases in the divisional sample; however, the difference is not statistically significant perhaps because there are only 83 cases in the sample with a non-domestic violence-related offense at disposition.

FIGURE 17: FELONY SAMPLE RECIDIVISM RATE OVER TIME BY TYPE OF OFFENSE AT DISPOSITION

	less than 6 months	6 months to less than 1 year	1 year to less than 18 months	18 months to less than 2 years
Assault (N=398)	22%	33%	43%	52%
Violation (N=208)	22%	37%	44%	48%
NonDV (N=83)	16%	28%	33%	41%

Model not statistically significant

Fourth Judicial District of Minnesota ● Hennepin County
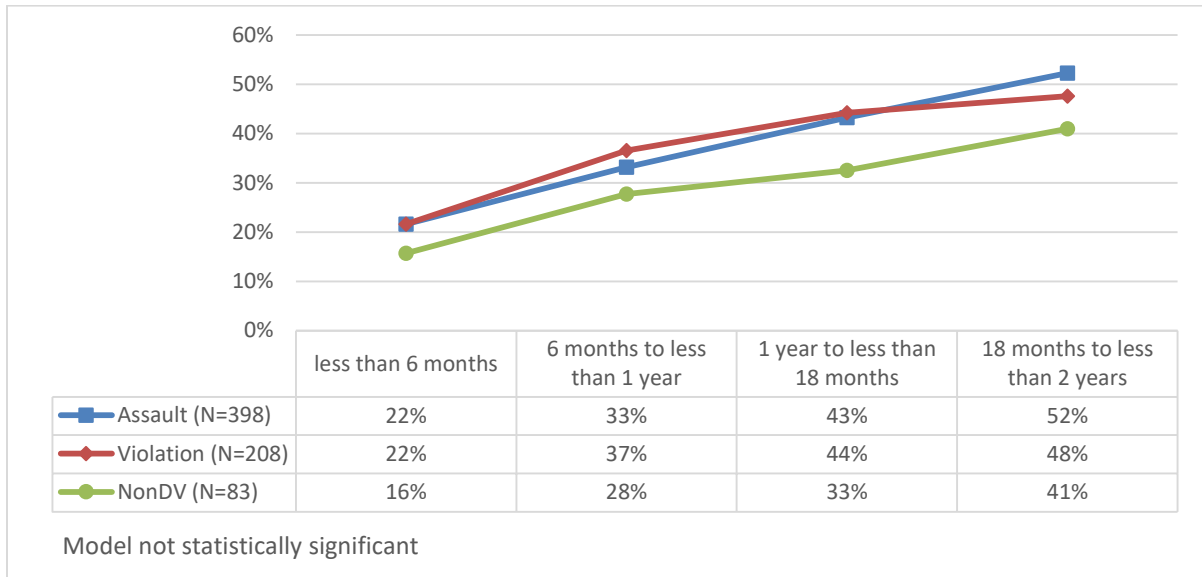
Figure 18 shows defendants who received a conviction or interim disposition (blue line, square) recidivate at a lower level than those who received a dismissal (red line, triangle) at the beginning of the street time window but recidivate at similar level by the end of the street time window. This difference, while interesting, was not statistically significant.

FIGURE 18: FELONY SAMPLE RECIDIVISM RATE OVER TIME BY DISPOSITION

	less than 6 months	6 months to less than 1 year	1 year to less than 18 months	18 months to less than 2 years
Conviction or Interim (N=587)	19%	32%	41%	49%
Dismiss (N=102)	30%	41%	49%	53%

Model not statistically significant
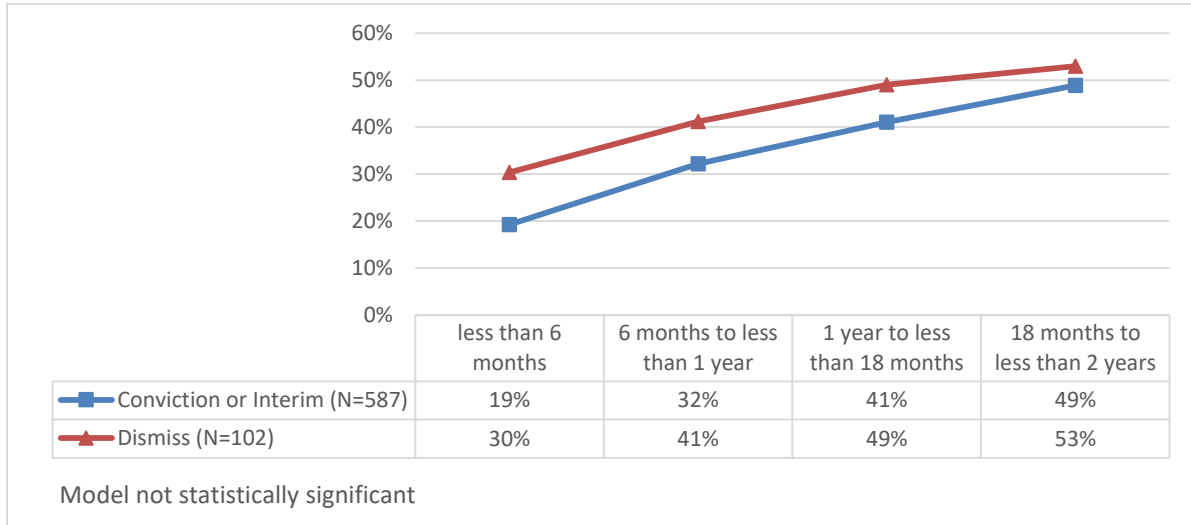
Unlike the divisional sample, there is little difference in recidivism in the felony sample by race/ethnicity. There is no statistically significant difference, but Figure 19 shows in the final six months of the street time window minority defendants continue to recidivate at the same rate while the recidivism rate for white, non-Hispanic defendants levels off after 18 months.

FIGURE 19: FELONY SAMPLE RECIDIVISM RATE OVER TIME BY RACE/ETHNICITY

	less than 6 months	6 months to less than 1 year	1 year to less than 18 months	18 months to less than 2 years
White, Non-Hispanic (N=155)	21%	34%	41%	45%
Minority (N=534)	21%	34%	43%	51%

Model not statistically significant
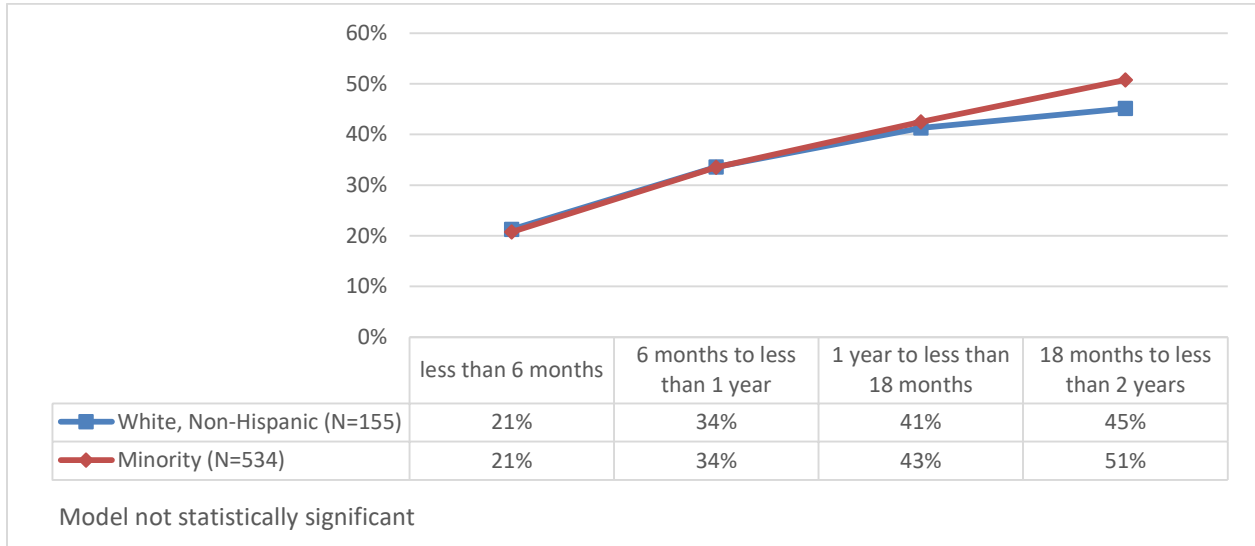
Figure 20 shows the relationship between age and recidivism and has a similar pattern as the divisional sample with younger defendants having higher levels of recidivism. The model is not, however, statistically significant.

FIGURE 20: FELONY SAMPLE RECIDIVISM RATE OVER TIME BY AGE

	less than 6 months	6 months to less than 1 year	1 year to less than 18 months	18 months to less than 2 years
Less than 25 (N=109)	32%	46%	52%	56%
25-29 (N=156)	22%	34%	45%	54%
30-35 (N=148)	23%	34%	43%	49%
36-45* (N=167)	15%	31%	38%	44%
Over 45 (N=109)	15%	25%	34%	45%

Model not significant
*p<.05, **p<.01, ***p<.001 compared to category Less than 25
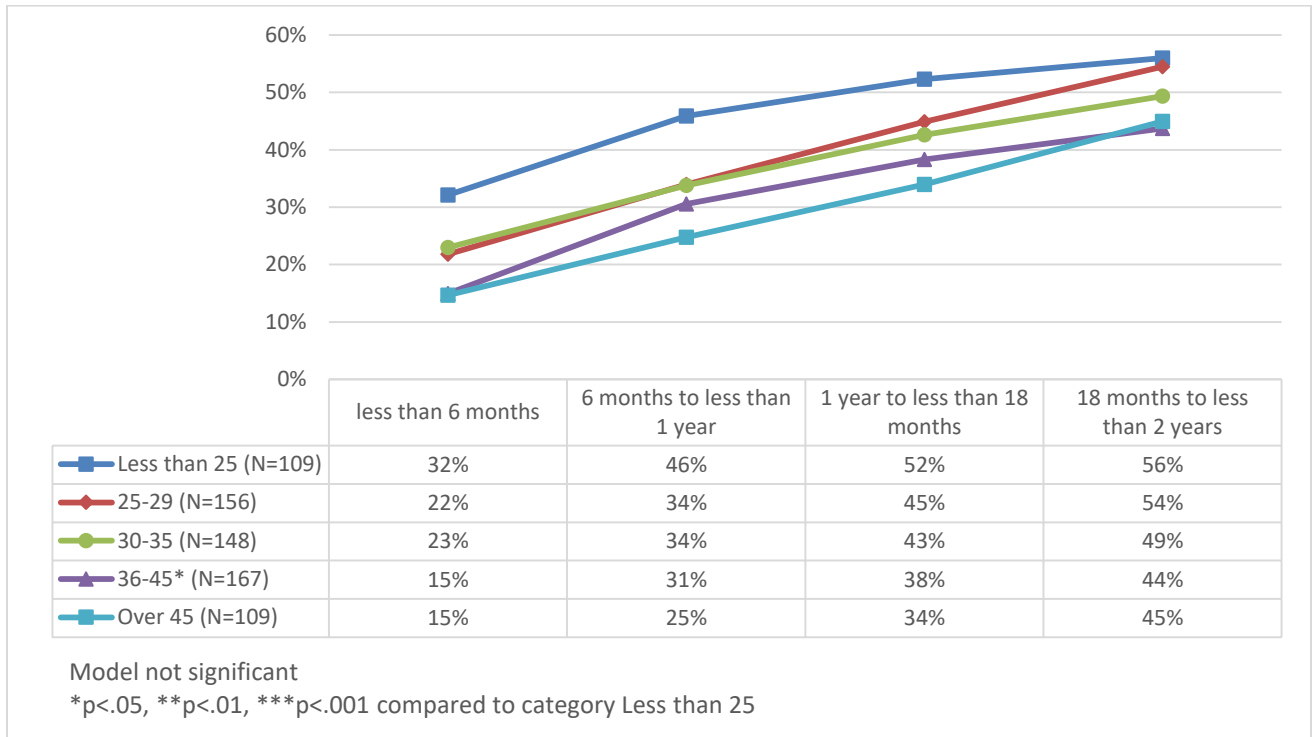
CONCLUSIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS, AND FUTURE RESEARCH

This study provides a comprehensive analysis of how domestic violence cases move through the different Hennepin County calendars. The results of the case processing analysis show cases on the Downtown calendar are resolved more quickly than cases heard in the suburban divisions. Similarly, cases assigned to the DV Calendar in the Minneapolis sample are resolved more quickly than cases on the non-DV Minneapolis Calendar. In addition to the location, case complexity is also statistically significant, with the presence of additional cases and charges increasing case processing time.

Looking next at the analysis of the type of disposition, the comparison is of interim dispositions to convictions and dismissals to convictions in the division sample. Cases heard on the suburban calendars were more likely to receive an interim disposition compared to Downtown. Consistent with prior research in Hennepin County, minority defendants were more likely to receive a dismissal than were white, non-Hispanic defendants, but are also less likely to receive an interim disposition relative to a conviction. Female defendants were more likely to receive both an interim disposition and a dismissal relative to a conviction when compared to men. As expected, defendants with prior convictions were less likely to receive an interim disposition.

In the dispositional analysis for the Minneapolis sample, cases heard on the DV Calendar were more likely to receive a conviction or interim disposition in comparison to cases on the Minneapolis misdemeanor calendar. Minority defendants in the Minneapolis sample were less likely to receive a conviction but there was no statistically significant difference by race/ethnicity in the felony dispositional analysis.

Across all three samples, a prior offense history is predictive of receiving a probation violation while race and gender were not statistically significant predictors. In the divisional sample, cases assigned to a suburban division were less likely to receive a probation violation than cases in the Downtown location. There is not a statistically significant difference in the odds of receiving a probation violation by court calendar in the Minneapolis sample.

The final analysis examined recidivism across the three samples. Similar to the probation violation analysis, prior convictions are predictive of recidivism in all three samples. Downtown defendants are more likely to recidivate than suburban defendants are across all racial groups. As defendants age, the odds of recidivism decreased in each sample. Finally, defendants granted an interim disposition were less likely to have a new offense in the divisional sample.

Looking at the results as a whole, there are several recommendations for changes to the court and for further investigation. First, case processing practices in the suburban locations should

Fourth Judicial District of Minnesota ● Hennepin County

be explored to find ways to expedite case processing. The DV Calendar may serve as a model in this regard. Domestic violence cases on the DV Calendar are more efficient in timing and hearings, which increases victim satisfaction as previous research shows. In addition to changing case processing in the suburbs, the courts could also improve case processing for other Downtown domestic violence cases. We recommend engaging in discussions between the court and stakeholders at the Public Defender's Office, the Minneapolis City Attorney's Office, and Hennepin County Department of Community Corrections and Rehabilitation to determine if it is feasible to move non-romantic cases to the DV Calendar.

Defendants who received interim dispositions were more successful than those who received convictions; however, there are large disparities in the use of interim dispositions by location and race. This may be because of the requirement of not including supervised probation for defendants who receive interim dispositions for a domestic-related offense. Discussions with the city prosecutors and the probation department might solve this discrepancy in the use of interim dispositions.

The court has a well-functioning Domestic Violence Steering Committee but it currently is restricted to Minneapolis cases and the Downtown calendars. The court might explore including representatives from suburban prosecutors to encourage consistency across the county.

While the case processing analyses were particularly good for the Downtown location and the DV Calendar in particular, the probation violation and recidivism analyses were less promising. The suburban divisions had lower odds of both probation violation and of recidivism. There is a need for further research to determine the cause of this difference. Although the Hennepin County Department of Community Corrections and Rehabilitation was not able to provide data for this study on the various programming completed by the defendant, the hope is future research efforts may be able to provide these data. It is possible suburban courts overall ordered less stringent

conditions and supervision than the Downtown location, resulting in different levels of probation violations.

Looking specifically at the results of the DV Calendar (and the Downtown location as a whole) there are mixed results. The calendar is clearly working well to move cases through the courts efficiently; however, the goals of reducing recidivism and probation violations remain unmet. As Hennepin County Courts move forward, their planning should incorporate the strengths of all of the unique calendars to create countywide improvements.

Overall, this study builds on past findings by again demonstrating the effectiveness of DV Calendars in reducing case processing times. It addresses two areas not previously explored: type of domestic offense and type of disposition. This study shows no difference in probation violations or recidivism between domestic assaults and violations of protective orders. The study also shows no difference in recidivism between convictions and dismissals but did show positive results for those who received interim dispositions.

TABLE A1: DAYS TO DISPOSITION FULL MODELS

	Divisional			Downtown			Felony		
	b	SE	sig	*b*	SE	sig	*b*	SE	sig
LOCATION									
Division (compared to Downtown)									
Brookdale	39.337	3.057	.000						
Ridgedale	80.898	3.409	.000						
Southdale	76.675	3.555	.000						
DV Calendar				-54.225	4.981	.000			
Minneapolis Police							-12.905	7.289	.077
OFFENSE VARIABLES									
Initial Charge Type Non Assault	12.228	3.211	.000	11.065	6.682	.098	-10.798	8.538	.206
Initial Level Gross Misdemeanor	4.259	3.509	.225	-3.378	8.133	.678			
More than one case Y/N	24.546	5.209	.000	24.540	11.845	.038	-19.090	12.745	.134
Number of Charges (reference 1)									
2	13.043	2.992	.000	14.002	5.783	.016	24.158	8.422	.004
3 or more	28.494	3.143	.000	43.544	6.149	.000	28.585	10.331	.006
CRIMINAL HISTORY (compared to no priors)									
DV Prior	1.180	4.623	.798	.248	8.391	.976	-33.776	9.625	.000
Only Non-DV Prior	5.595	2.499	.025	-2.942	4.994	.556	-9.764	9.966	.327
EXTRA LEGAL									
Minority Y/N	3.820	2.568	.137	4.484	5.566	.421	-.293	2.092	.889
Female Y/N	4.638	2.988	.121	-4.099	6.297	.515			
Age Category (Compared to under 25)									
Age 25 to 29	-.010	3.630	.998	6.843	7.164	.340	11.838	11.553	.306
Age 30 to 35	.871	3.665	.812	-6.044	7.095	.394	7.662	11.687	.512
Age 36 to 45	5.647	3.590	.116	-2.550	7.120	.720	29.225	11.523	.011
Age Over 45	3.312	3.661	.366	6.910	7.236	.340	12.998	12.753	.308
	Adjusted R^2 = .106			Adjusted R^2 = .075			Adjusted R^2 = .030		

SE: Standard Error
NS Not significant

Shaded cells: variable not relevant or not appropriate for the model specification

TABLE A2: NUMBER OF HEARINGS FULL MODELS

	Divisional			Downtown			Felony		
	b	SE	sig	*b*	SE	sig	*b*	SE	sig
LOCATION									
Division (compared to Downtown)									
Brookdale	.727	.072	.000						
Ridgedale	.940	.080	.000						
Southdale	1.045	.084	.000						
DV Calendar				-.726	.098	.000			
Minneapolis Police							.161	.156	.303
OFFENSE VARIABLES									
Initial Charge Type Non Assault	-.020	.076	.790	.569	.131	.000	-.224	.183	.221
Initial Charge Level GM	.197	.083	.017	.016	.160	.922			
More than one case Y/N	1.547	.123	.000	1.562	.233	.000	.191	.273	.484
Number of Charges (reference 1)									
2	.276	.070	.000	.583	.114	.000	.534	.180	.003
3 or more	.617	.074	.000	1.194	.121	.000	.966	.221	.000
CRIMINAL HISTORY (compared to no priors)									
DV Prior	.259	.109	.017	-.072	.165	.661	-.181	.206	.379
Only Non-DV Prior	.488	.059	.000	.209	.098	.034	-.019	.213	.929
EXTRA LEGAL									
Minority Y/N	.203	.060	.001	-.125	.109	.252	-.029	.045	.519
Female Y/N	-.072	.070	.306	-.044	.124	.721			
Age Category (Compared to under 25)									
Age 25 to 29	-.090	.085	.291	.050	.141	.725	.303	.247	.221
Age 30 to 35	-.174	.086	.044	-.433	.140	.002	.696	.250	.006
Age 36 to 45	-.231	.085	.006	-.359	.140	.010	.468	.247	.058
Age Over 45	-.270	.086	.002	-.220	.142	.122	.387	.273	.157
	Adjusted R^2 =.077			Adjusted R^2 =.107			Adjusted R^2 =.028		

SE: Standard Error
NS Not significant

Shaded cells: variable not relevant or not appropriate for the model specification

TABLE A3: DISPOSITIONAL ANALYSES: FULL MODELS

	Divisional						Downtown			Felony		
	Interim Disposition Relative to Conviction			Dismissal Relative to Conviction			Dismissal Relative to Conviction or Interim Disposition			Dismissal Relative to Conviction or Interim Disposition		
	Exp(B)	SE	sig	Exp(B)	SE	sig	Exp(B)	SE	sig	Exp(B)	SE	sig
LOCATION												
Division (compared to Downtown)												
Brookdale	3.775	.091	.000	1.296	.069	.000						
Ridgedale	3.616	.096	.000	.988	.080	.881						
Southdale	2.100	.103	.000	.703	.084	.000						
DV Calendar							.273	.099	.000			
Minneapolis										1.234	.168	.211
OFFENSE VARIABLES												
Initial Charge Type Non-Assault	.861	.085	.076	.745	.076	.000	.685	.137	.006	.907	.201	.628
Initial Charge Level GM	.678	.100	.000	.903	.082	.215	.610	.180	.006			
More than one case	.473	.161	.000	.473	.144	.000	.421	.316	.006	.358	.494	.037
Number of Charges (Compared to one)												
Two	.587	.079	.000	.468	.070	.000	.249	.124	.000	.430	.209	.000
Three or more	.521	.084	.000	.461	.073	.000	.320	.124	.000	.412	.274	.001
CRIMINAL HISTORY												
DV Prior	.369	.158	.000	1.196	.102	.079	2.130	.167	.000	1.042	.239	.864
Only Non-DV Prior	.590	.066	.000	1.058	.058	.332	1.195	.102	.079	1.504	.239	.088
EXTRALEGAL												
Minority Y/N	.786	.065	.000	1.582	.062	.000	1.604	.116	.000	1.431	.212	.091
Female Y/N	1.770	.073	.000	1.317	.071	.000	.998	.125	.985			
Age Category (Compared to under 25)												
Age 25 to 29	1.260	.096	.016	1.286	.084	.003	1.070	.147	.647	1.289	.289	.381
Age 30 to 35	1.067	.099	.510	1.367	.084	.000	1.391	.143	.021	1.365	.294	.290
Age 36 to 45	1.035	.095	.720	1.239	.084	.010	1.458	.143	.008	1.468	.287	.182
Age Over 45	1.282	.095	.009	1.313	.087	.002	1.281	.146	.090	1.571	.309	.143
	Nagelkerke R^2 = .164						Nagelkerke R^2 = .223			Nagelkerke R^2 = .079		

SE: Standard Error
NS Not significant

Shaded cells: variable not relevant or not appropriate for the model specification

Fourth Judicial District of Minnesota ● Hennepin County

TABLE A4: DISPOSITIONAL ANALYSIS: DIVISIONAL SAMPLE WITH INTERACTION VARIABLES

	Interim Disposition Relative to Conviction			Dismissal Relative to Conviction		
	Exp(B)	SE	sig.	Exp(B)	SE	sig.
DIVISION AND RACE (Compared to Downtown, minority)						
Downtown, white	1.316	.158	NS	.731	.110	**
Brookdale, white	4.151	.127	***	.866	.109	NS
Brookdale, minority	3.944	.112	***	1.343	.080	***
Ridgedale, white	4.130	.118	***	.647	.104	***
Ridgedale, minority	3.196	.132	***	1.067	.103	NS
Southdale, white	2.289	.138	***	.430	.133	***
Southdale, minority	2.049	.134	***	.779	.101	*
OFFENSE VARIABLES						
Initial Charge Type Non Assault	.888	.085	NS	.743	.076	***
Initial Charge Level GM	.666	.100	***	.905	.082	NS
More than one case	.475	.162	***	.475	.144	***
Number of Charges (Compared to one)						
Two	.590	.079	***	.468	.070	***
Three or more	.512	.085	***	.463	.073	***
CRIMINAL HISTORY (Compared to no priors)						
DV Prior	.402	.159	***	1.175	.102	NS
Only Non DV Prior	.619	.066	***	1.049	.058	NS
EXTRALEGAL						
Female Y/N	1.222	.074	***	1.307	.071	***
Age Category (Compared to under 25)						
Age 25 to 29	1.222	.097	*	1.291	.084	**
Age 30 to 35	1.018	.099	NS	1.378	.085	***
Age 36 to 45	.971	.096	NS	1.254	.084	**
Age Over 45	1.210	.096	*	1.323	.087	**
Private Attorney	1.651	.068	***	.870	.067	*

Nagelkerke R^2 = .174

* p< .05; ** p<.01; *** p<.001   SE: Standard Error
- Not included in model   NS Not significant

Fourth Judicial District of Minnesota ● Hennepin County

TABLE A5: PROBATION VIOLATION FULL MODELS

	Divisional			Downtown			Felony		
	Exp(B)	SE		Exp(B)	SE		Exp(B)	SE	
LOCATION									
Division (compared to Downtown)									
Brookdale	.675	.145	.007						
Ridgedale	.390	.174	.000						
Southdale	.498	.188	.000						
DV Calendar				1.665	.302	.091			
Minneapolis Police							1.107	.218	.642
OFFENSE VARIABLES									
Reduced Offense Level	-	-	NS	.431	.402	.036	.657	.275	.127
Current Type									
Current Type Violation DV	.867	.172	.408	.932	.286	.805	.812	.260	.424
Current Type Non-DV	.651	.136	.002	.755	.215	.190	.779	.327	.446
Current Level Gross Misdemeanor	1.552	.204	.031	-	-	NS			
Interim Disposition (compared to conviction)	.677	.172	.023	.636	.289	.117			
CRIMINAL HISTORY									
Prior DV	1.370	.229	.169	1.756	.340	.098	2.343	.277	.002
Only Prior Non-DV	1.557	.125	.000	1.521	.206	.041	3.031	.288	.000
EXTRA LEGAL									
Minority Y/N	1.046	.131	.732	.936	.229	.774	1.340	.244	.230
Female Y/N	.774	.168	.127	1.103	.289	.733			
Age Category (Compared to under 25)									
Age 25 to 29	.907	.167	.561	.940	.276	.822	.820	.333	.552
Age 30 to 35	.650	.178	.016	.855	.283	.580	.396	.341	.007
Age 36 to 45	.589	.175	.003	.786	.282	.394	.605	.327	.124
Age Over 45	.423	.195	.000	.599	.310	.098	.688	.367	.309
	Nagelkerke R^2 = .119			Nagelkerke R^2 = .061			Nagelkerke R^2 = .116		

* p< .05; ** p<.01; *** p<.001   SE: Standard Error   Shaded cells: variable not relevant or not
- Not included in model   NS Not significant   appropriate for the model specification

Fourth Judicial District of Minnesota ● Hennepin County

TABLE A6: RECIDIVISM FULL MODELS

	Divisional			Downtown			Felony		
	Exp(B)	SE	Sig.	Exp(B)	SE	Sig.	Exp(B)	SE	Sig.
LOCATION									
Division (compared to Downtown)									
Brookdale	.790	.086	.006						
Ridgedale	.649	.099	.000						
Southdale	.654	.101	.000						
DV Calendar				1.179	.127	.197			
Minneapolis Police							1.319	.167	.098
OFFENSE VARIABLES									
Reduced Offense Level*	-	-	NS	-	-	NS	1.088	.235	.720
Current Type									
Current Type Non-Assault DV	1.148	.097	.156	1.384	.183	.075	.749	.191	.130
Current Type Non-DV	.729	.093	.001	.837	.164	.278	.667	.264	.126
Current Level Gross Misdemeanor*	.928	.120	.535	.889	.202	.559			
DISPOSITION (Compared to conviction)**									
Interim Disposition	.713	.097	.001	.868	.214	.509			
Dismissal	.943	.095	.535	1.038	.166	.822	.959	.230	.854
CRIMINAL HISTORY									
Prior DV	2.748	.125	.000	2.454	.213	.000	3.454	.223	.000
Only Prior Non-DV	2.373	.072	.000	1.813	.125	.000	2.407	.237	.000
EXTRA LEGAL									
Minority Y/N	.691	.090	.000	1.738	.144	.000	1.102	.196	.620
Female Y/N	1.375	.075	.000	.943	.160	.716			
Age Category (Compared to under 25)									
Age 25 to 29	.634	.100	.000	.634	.177	.010	.807	.271	.427
Age 30 to 35	.532	.103	.000	.547	.174	.001	.662	.270	.128
Age 36 to 45	.447	.102	.000	.567	.173	.001	.556	.265	.027
Age Over 45	.410	.106	.000	.534	.182	.001	.627	.292	.109
	Nagelkerke R^2 = .152			Nagelkerke R^2 = .085			Nagelkerke R^2 = .093		

*Reduced level and current offense level are not included on the same model due to multicollinearity. The stronger predictor is included.

**In the felony model, the model compares dismissals to interim disposition and convictions together due to the small number of interim disposition cases.
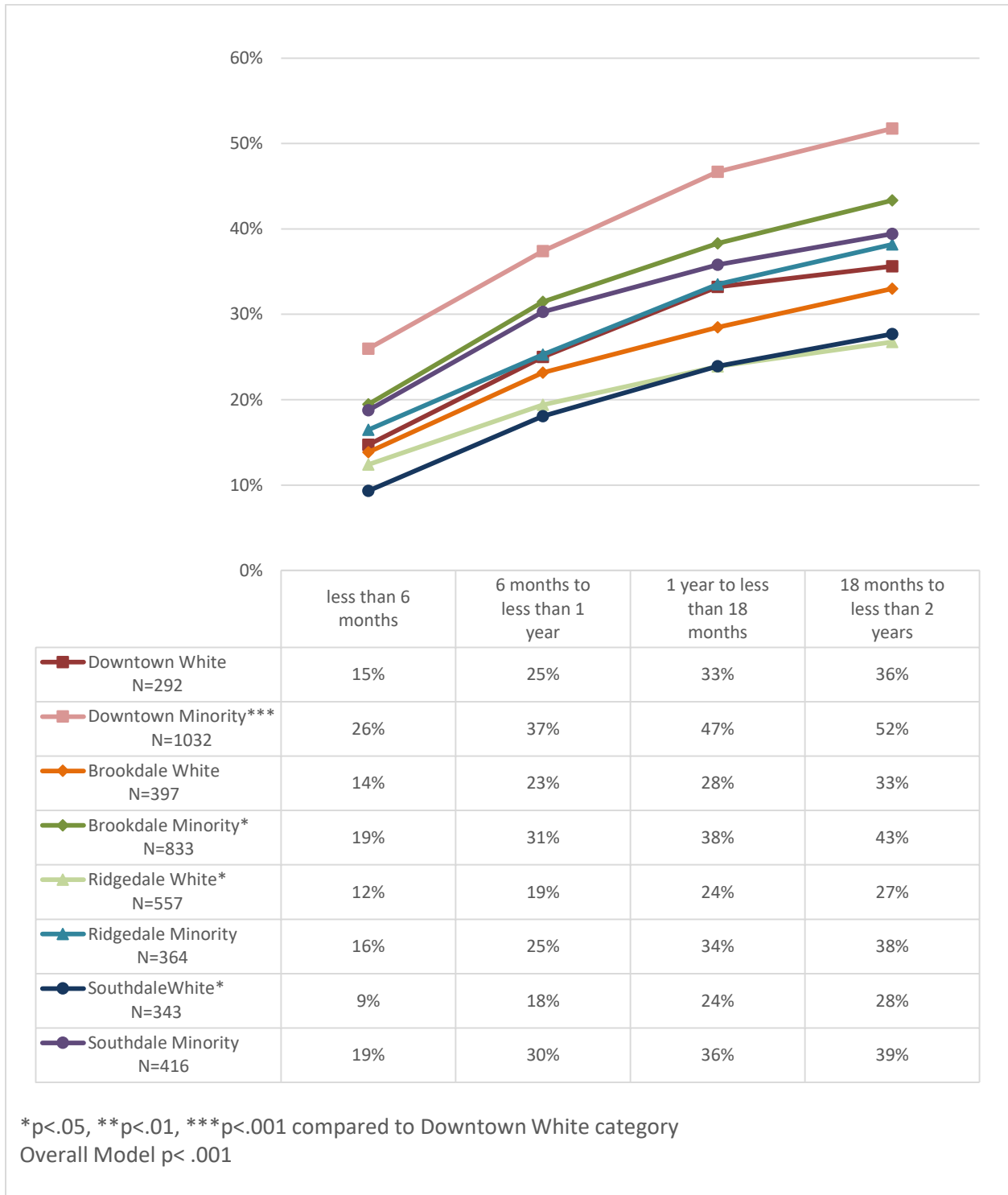
SE: Standard Error
NS: Not significant

Shaded cells: variable not relevant or not appropriate for the model specification

77

TABLE A7: RECIDIVISM-NEW DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CHARGE ONLY

	Divisional			Downtown			Felony		
	Exp(B)	SE	sig	Exp(B)	SE	sig	Exp(B)	SE	sig
LOCATION									
Division (compared to Downtown)									
Brookdale	.936	.098	NS						
Ridgedale	.697	.121	**						
Southdale	.732	.120	**						
DV Calendar				1.432	.145	*			
Minneapolis Police							-	-	NS
OFFENSE VARIABLES									
Reduced Offense Level	-	-	NS	-	-	NS	-	-	NS
Current Type									
Current Type Non-Assault DV	1.234	.109	NS	-	-	NS	-	-	NS
Current Type Non-DV	.727	.108	**	-	-	NS	-	-	NS
Current Level Gross Misdemeanor	-	-	NS	-	-	NS			
DISPOSITION (Compared to conviction)									
Interim Disposition	.722	.120	**	-	-	NS	-	-	NS
Dismissal	.830	.108	NS	-	-	NS	-	-	NS
CRIMINAL HISTORY									
Prior DV	2.141	.131	***	2.824	.210	***	2.314	.237	**
Only Prior Non-DV	1.563	.087	***	1.715	.146	***	1.692	.259	*
EXTRA LEGAL									
Minority Y/N	1.511	.092	***	-	-	NS	-	-	NS
Female Y/N	.399	.130	***	.370	.253	***			
Age Category (Compared to under 25)									
Age 25 to 29	.795	.116	*	-	-	NS	-	-	NS
Age 30 to 35	.806	.119	NS	-	-	NS	-	-	NS
Age 36 to 45	.680	.119	**	-	-	NS	-	-	NS
Age Over 45	.630	.126	***	-	-	NS	-	-	NS
	Nagelkerke R^2 = .096			Nagelkerke R^2 = .065			Nagelkerke R^2 = .025		

TABLE A8: RECIDIVISM-NEW DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CONVICTION ONLY

	Divisional			Downtown			Felony		
	Exp(B)	SE	sig	Exp(B)	SE	sig	Exp(B)	SE	sig
LOCATION									
Division (compared to Downtown)									
Brookdale	.863	.106	NS						
Ridgedale	.655	.131	**						
Southdale	.730	.127	*						
DV Calendar				1.569	.156	**			
Minneapolis Police							-	-	NS
OFFENSE VARIABLES									
Reduced Offense Level	-	-	NS	-	-	NS	-	-	NS
Current Type									
Current Type Non-Assault DV	1.141	.117	NS	-	-	NS	-	-	NS
Current Type Non-DV	.668	.115	***	-	-	NS	-	-	NS
Current Level Gross Misdemeanor	-	-	NS	-	-	NS			
DISPOSITION (Compared to conviction)**									
Interim Disposition	.668	.130	**	-	-	NS	-	-	NS
Dismissal	.663	.116	***	-	-	NS	-	-	NS
CRIMINAL HISTORY									
Prior DV	2.140	.138	***	2.605	.220	***	1.823	.242	**
Only Prior Non-DV	1.547	.094	***	1.680	.155	**	1.744	.270	*
EXTRA LEGAL									
Minority Y/N	1.454	.099	***	-	-	NS	-	-	NS
Female Y/N	.413	.143	***	.370	.253	***			
Age Category (Compared to under 25)									
Age 25 to 29	.735	.126	*	-	-	NS	-	-	NS
Age 30 to 35	.810	.126	NS	-	-	NS	-	-	NS
Age 36 to 45	.672	.128	**	-	-	NS	-	-	NS
Age Over 45	.682	.133	**	-	-	NS	-	-	NS
	Nagelkerke R^2 = .087			Nagelkerke R^2 = .064			Nagelkerke R^2 = .014		

FIGURE A1: RECIDIVISM RATE OVER TIME BY LOCATION AND RACE/ETHNICITY

	less than 6 months	6 months to less than 1 year	1 year to less than 18 months	18 months to less than 2 years
Downtown White N=292	15%	25%	33%	36%
Downtown Minority*** N=1032	26%	37%	47%	52%
Brookdale White N=397	14%	23%	28%	33%
Brookdale Minority* N=833	19%	31%	38%	43%
Ridgedale White* N=557	12%	19%	24%	27%
Ridgedale Minority N=364	16%	25%	34%	38%
SouthdaleWhite* N=343	9%	18%	24%	28%
Southdale Minority N=416	19%	30%	36%	39%

*p<.05, **p<.01, ***p<.001 compared to Downtown White category
Overall Model p< .001

Fourth Judicial District of Minnesota ● Hennepin County

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81

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