Online Appendix

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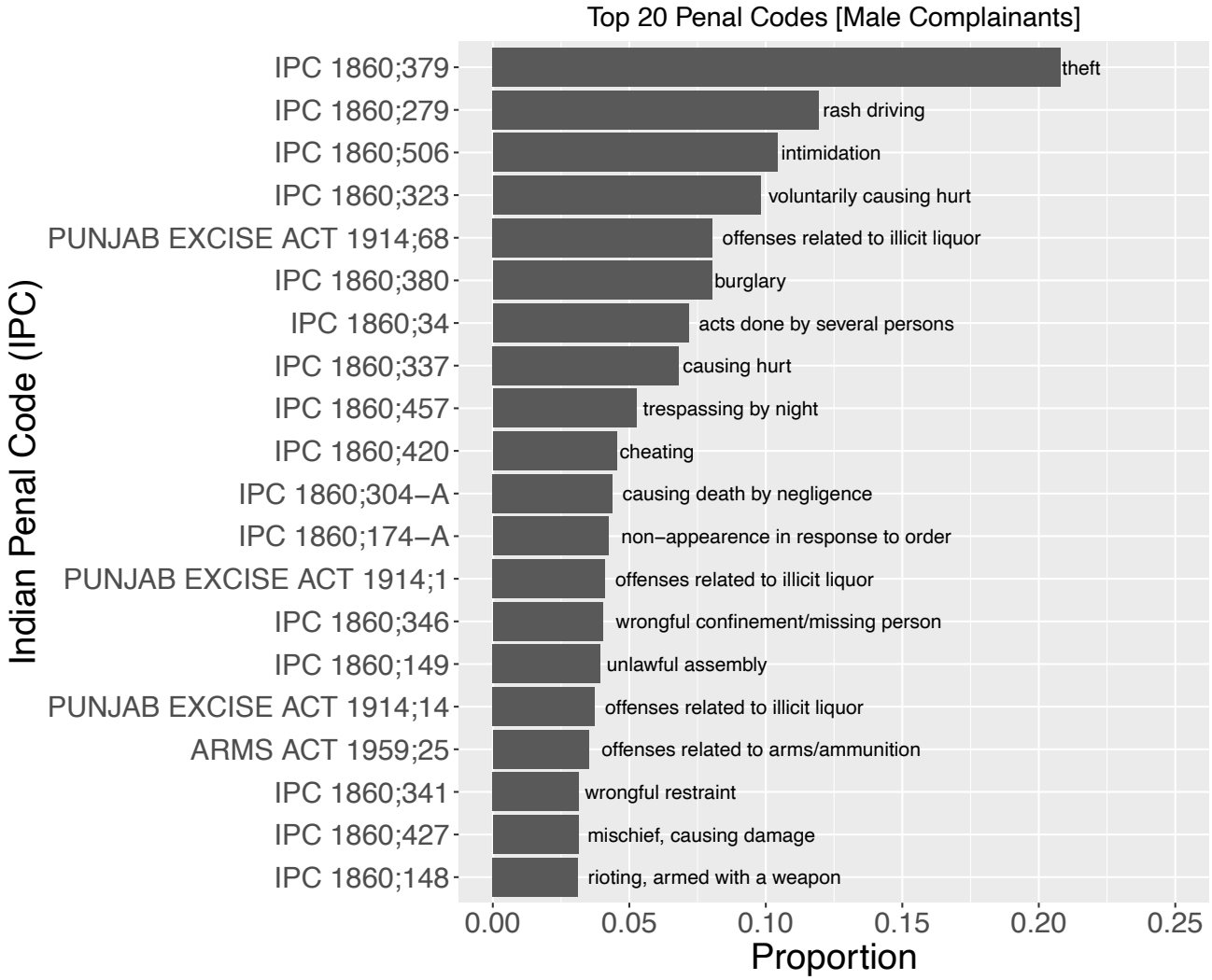
1 Additional Data on Police Files

Figure A1: Top Indian Penal Code Sections [Male Complainants]



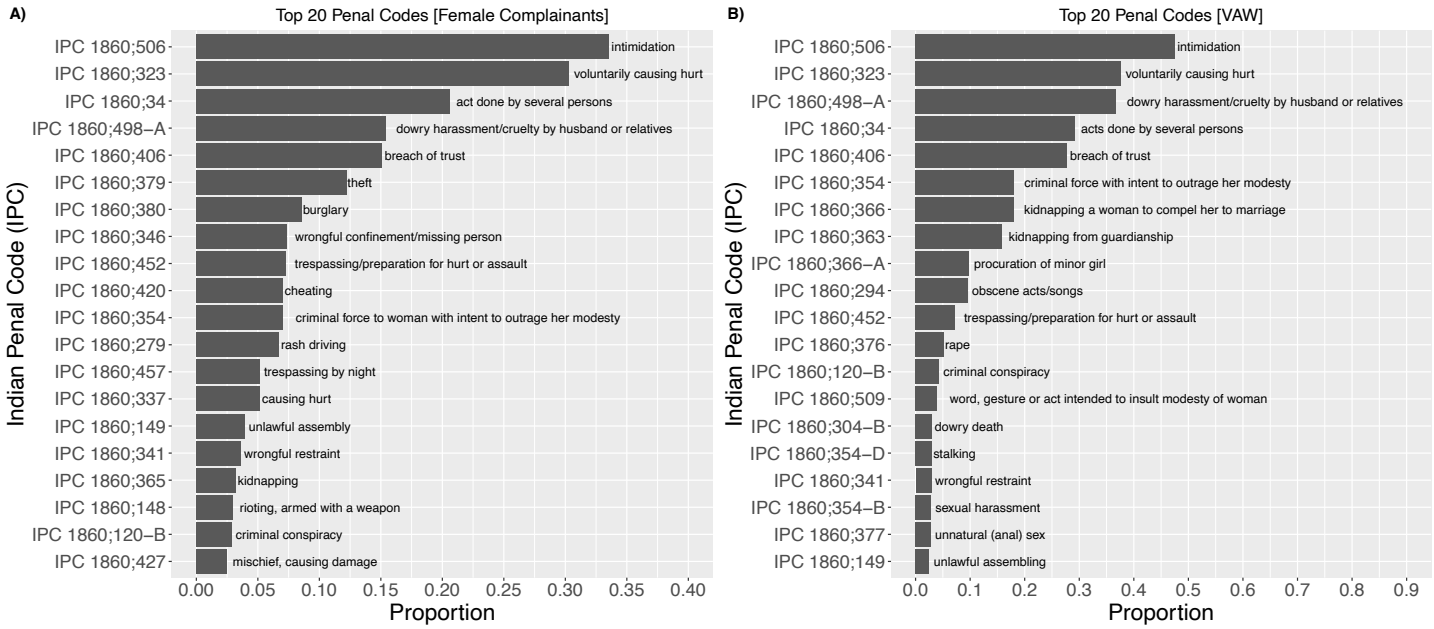
Note: Top twenty Indian Penal Code sections attached to cases brought forward by men/other (N=379,362). The top substantive sections include theft, rash driving, burglary, and illicit liquor/bootlegging.

Table A1: Description of Sections & Special Acts Considered Gendered or 'Crimes Against Women'

Section	Description
IPC 1860;294	obscene acts or songs
IPC 1860;304-B	dowry death
IPC 1860;313	causing miscarriage without woman's consent
IPC 1860;314	death caused by act done with intent to cause miscarriage
IPC 1860;315	act done to prevent child from being born alive
IPC 1860;316	death of unborn child
IPC 1860;318	concealment of birth by secret disposal of dead body
IPC 1860;354	sexual harassment
IPC 1860;366	kidnapping, abducting a woman to compel her to marriage
IPC 1860;366-A	procuration of minor girl
IPC 1860;366-B	importation of girl from foreign country
IPC 1860;376	rape
IPC 1860;376-B	intercourse by husband upon his wife during separation
IPC 1860;376-C	intercourse by person in authority
IPC 1860;376-D	gang rape
IPC 1860;376-E	punishment for repeat offenders
IPC 1860;497	adultery
IPC 1860;498	enticing or taking away a married woman
IPC 1860;498-A	husband or relative subjecting woman to cruelty
IPC 1860;509	word, gesture or act intended to insult modesty of a woman
IPC 1860;306	abetment of suicide
IPC 1860;317	exposure or abandonment of child
IPC 1860;326-A	acid throwing
IPC 1860;326-B	attempted acid throwing
IPC 1860;363	kidnapping from guardianship
IPC 1860;377	"unnatural" sex (anal sex/sodomy)
IPC 1860;494	marrying again during lifetime of husband or wife
IPC 1860;495	concealment of marriage
IPC 1860;496	ceremony gone through without lawful marriage
Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929	
Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956	
Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961	
Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987	
Protection of Women Against Domestic Violence Act, 2005	
Information Technology Act, 2000	
Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986	
Protection of Children from Sexual Offenses Act, 2012	

Note: VAW crimes or 'crimes against women' listed in official government documents. IPC refers to Indian Penal Code. All cases that have one or more of the foregoing Penal Codes appended are categorized as VAW or gendered crime in the present study.

Figure A2: Top Indian Penal Code Sections Listed [Female Complainants and VAW Crime]

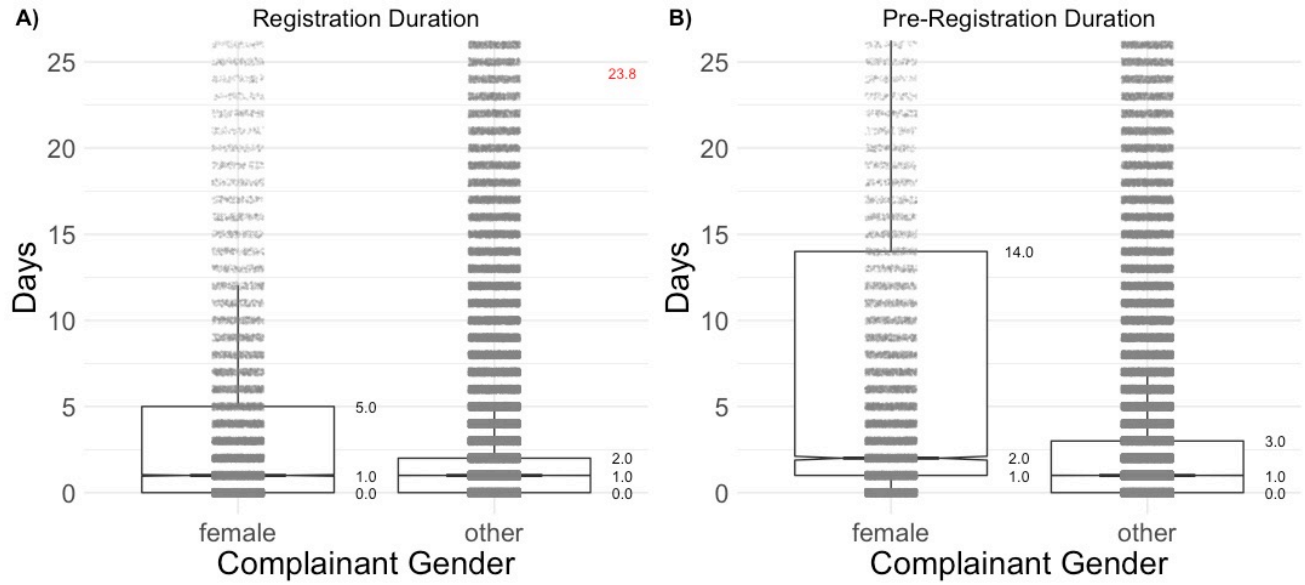


Note: Top twenty Penal Codes attached to women's cases (N=38,828) and gendered crime or VAW (N=20,869). See Appendix Figure A1 for male complainants and non-VAW crime. Section 498-A is the most prevalent Penal Code in these categories.

2 Criminal Justice: PROCESS

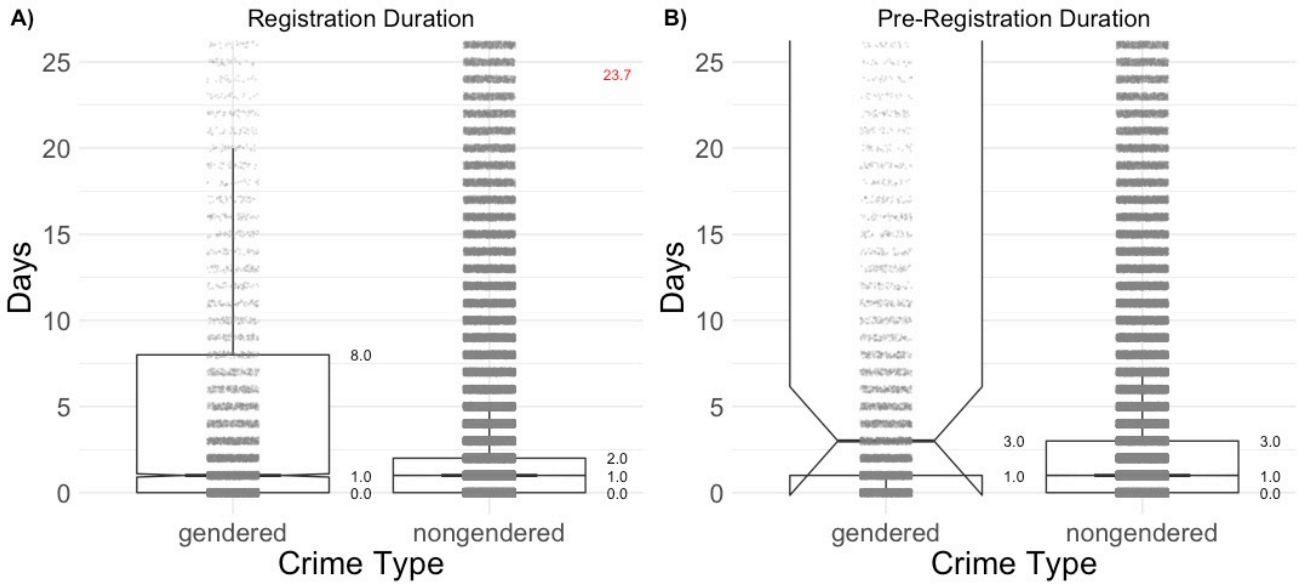
a) Registration Duration

Figure A3: Difference in Days by **Complainant Gender**



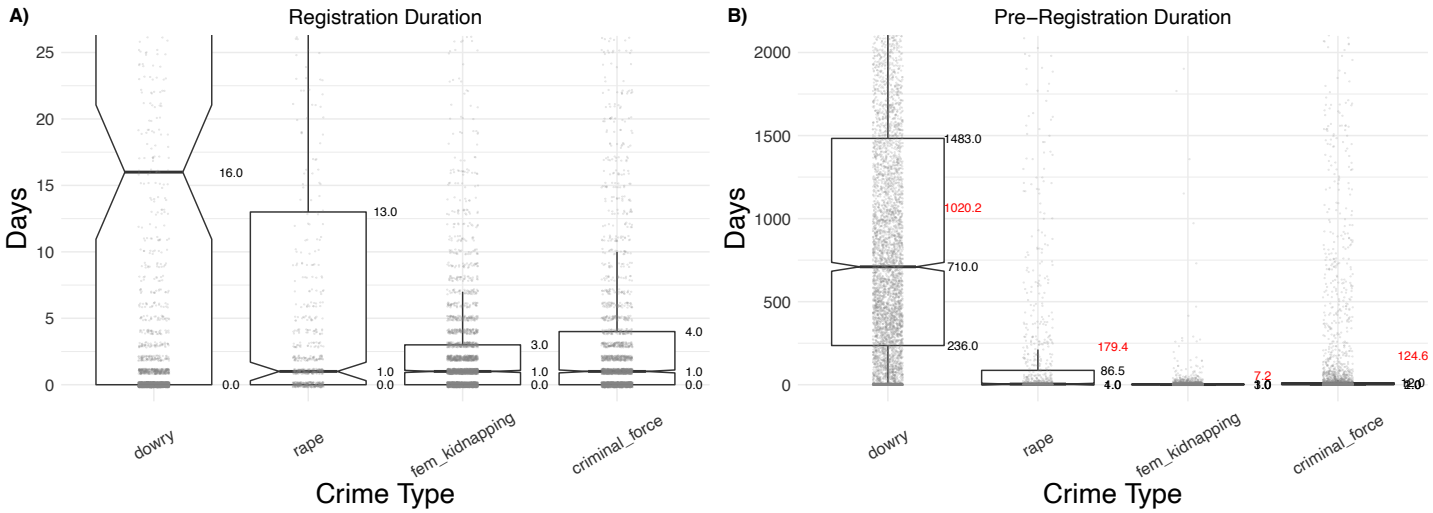
Note: Box plots depicting difference in the date from when the complainant was able to register a case compared to the date that the victim told the officer the last incident related to the offense ended (Panel A) or began (Panel B). Each dot is a registered crime report. Inter-quartile range is depicted, mean cannot be displayed. Women's cases have a longer lag in registration.

Figure A4: Difference in Days by **Crime Type**



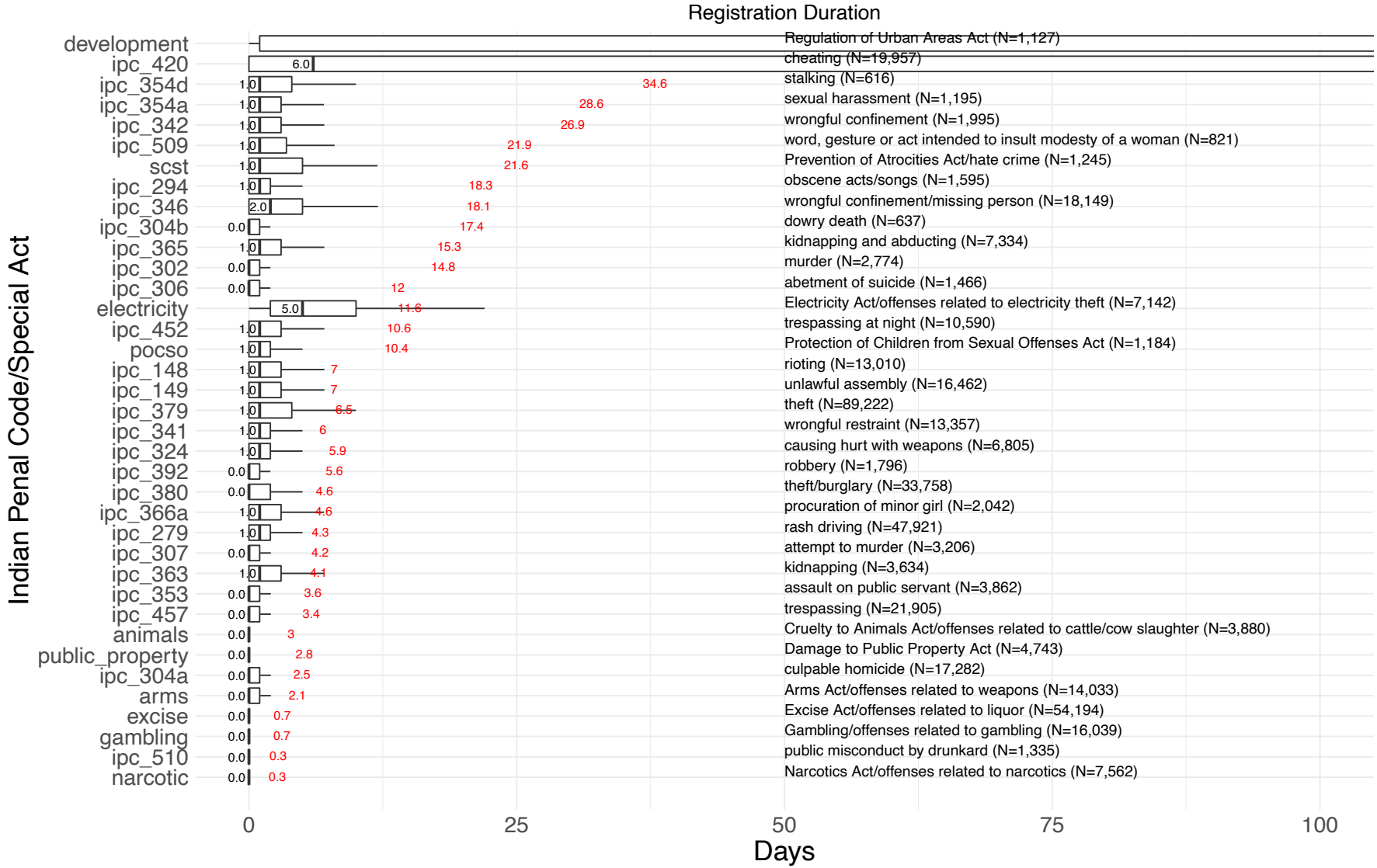
Note: Box plots depicting difference in the date from when the complainant was able to register a case compared to the date that the victim told the officer that the offense ended (Panel A) or began (Panel B). Each dot is a registered crime report. Inter-quartile range depicted, mean cannot be displayed. VAW cases have a longer lag in registration.

Figure A5: Delays in Case Registration for Particular VAW Crimes



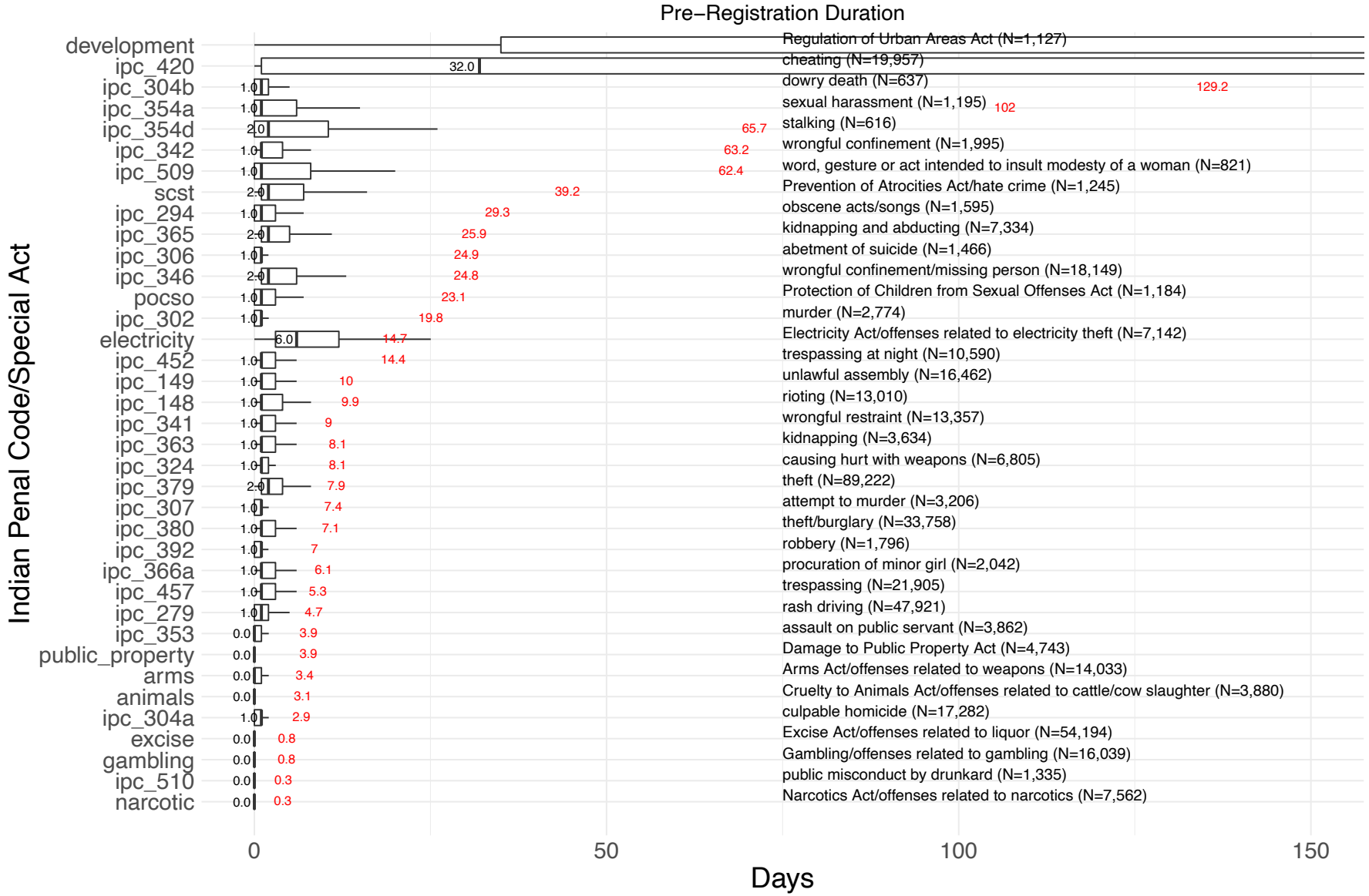
Note: Box plots depicting days waited by specific VAW crime, where each dot is a registered report (FIR). Dowry or Section 498-A (N=7,732); rape or Section 376 (N=1,094); female kidnapping or Section 366 (N=3,754); "criminal force with intent to outrage a woman's modesty" or Section 354 (N=3,804). The difference in days since the last incident related to dowry occurred and when the report was registered is a median of 16 days (mean of 326). Panel B of A5 shows that the median number of days since the abuse *first began* for dowry harassment/domestic violence is 712 days (mean of 1023.6) or 2.8 years.

Figure A6: Difference in Days by Select Penal Code Violations



Note: Box plots depicting difference in the date from when the complainant was able to register a case compared to the date the victim told the officer the last incident related to the offense occurred (split by various violations of the Penal Code). Mean in red. Five of the top crimes with the longest lag are VAW.

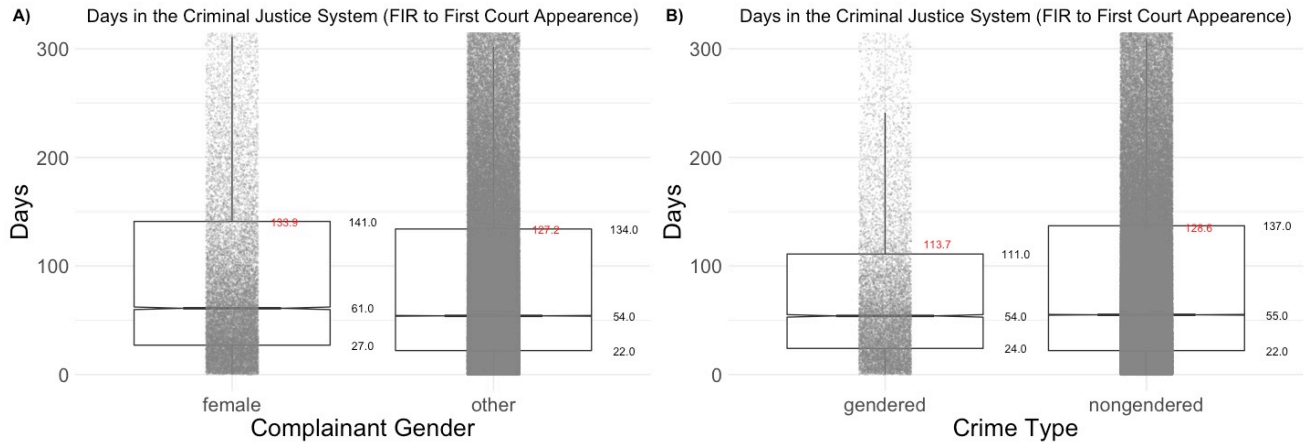
Figure A7: Difference in Days (2) by Select Penal Code Violations



Note: Box plots depicting difference in the date from when the complainant was able to register a case compared to the date the victim told the officer that the first offense related to the crime began to occur (split by various violations of the Penal Code). Mean in red. Five of the top ten are VAW.

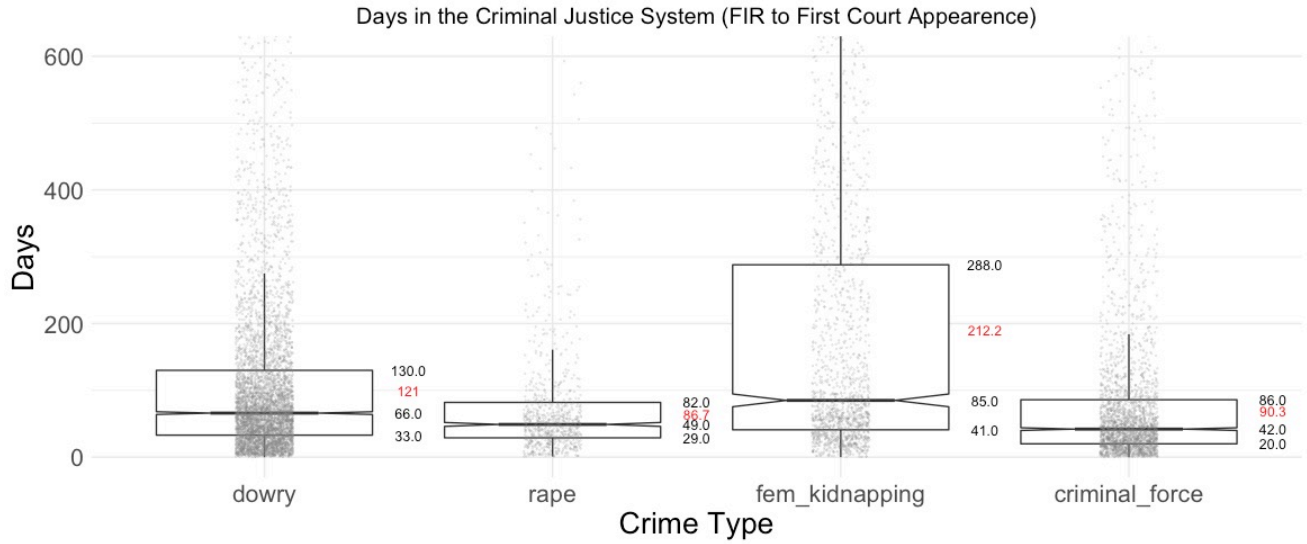
2.1 Investigation Duration

Figure A8: Days Until First Court Appearence (Investigation Duration)



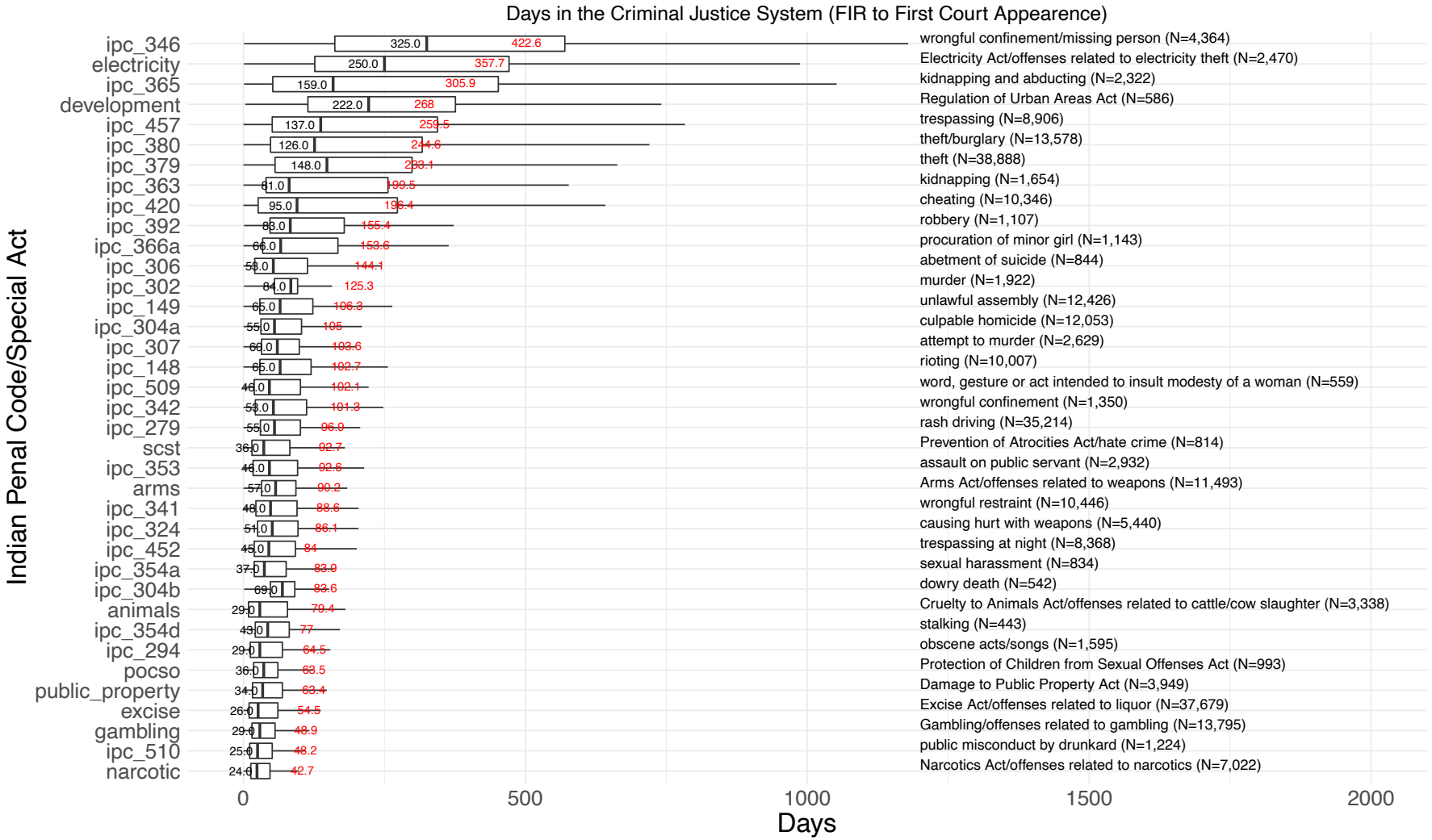
Note: FIRs that could be merged with judicial records. Figures represent the difference in days from the first date that the case appeared in the court files to the date of original crime report registration. Panel A is split by female (N=22,648), and male/other complainants (N=229,156). Panel B is split by VAW (N=14,134), and Non-VAW crime (N=237,670).

Figure A9: Days Until First Court Appearance for Particular VAW Crimes (Investigation Duration)



Note: Figure reflects the difference between the first hearing date in the judicial records with date of registration for dowry (N=5,541), rape (N=804), female kidnapping (N=1,685), and "criminal force" (N=2,648). Female kidnapping cases take longer to investigate.

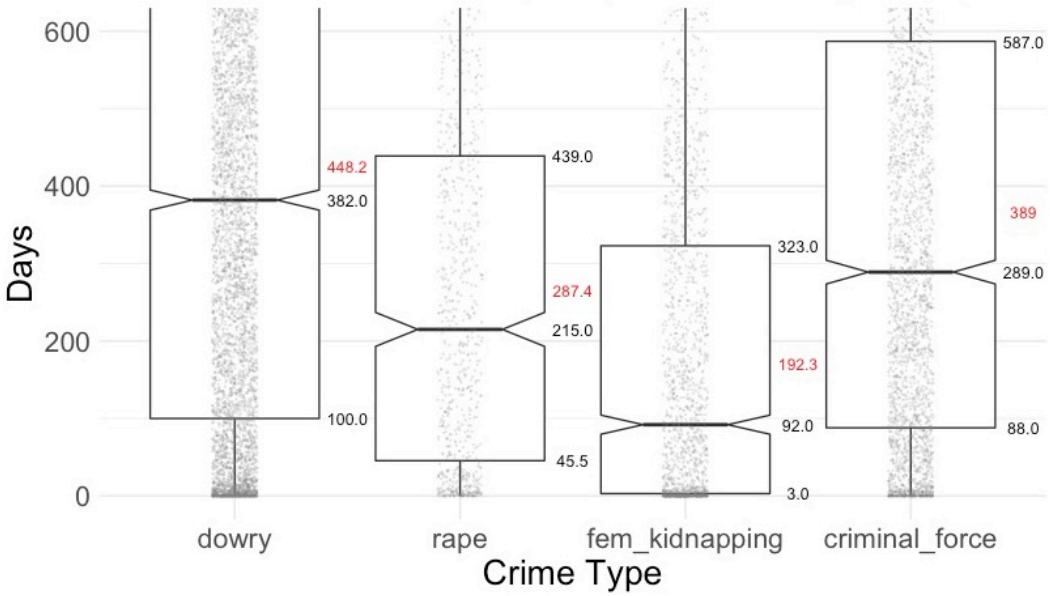
Figure A10: Days Until First Court Appearance for Select Penal Code Violations (Investigation Duration)



Note: Box plots for difference in date from when the complainant was able to register a case compared to when it first entered the court (split by various violations of the Penal Code). Mean in red. Cases such as missing persons and kidnapping take longest to investigate, whereas cases such as public intoxication and drug-use take the shortest.

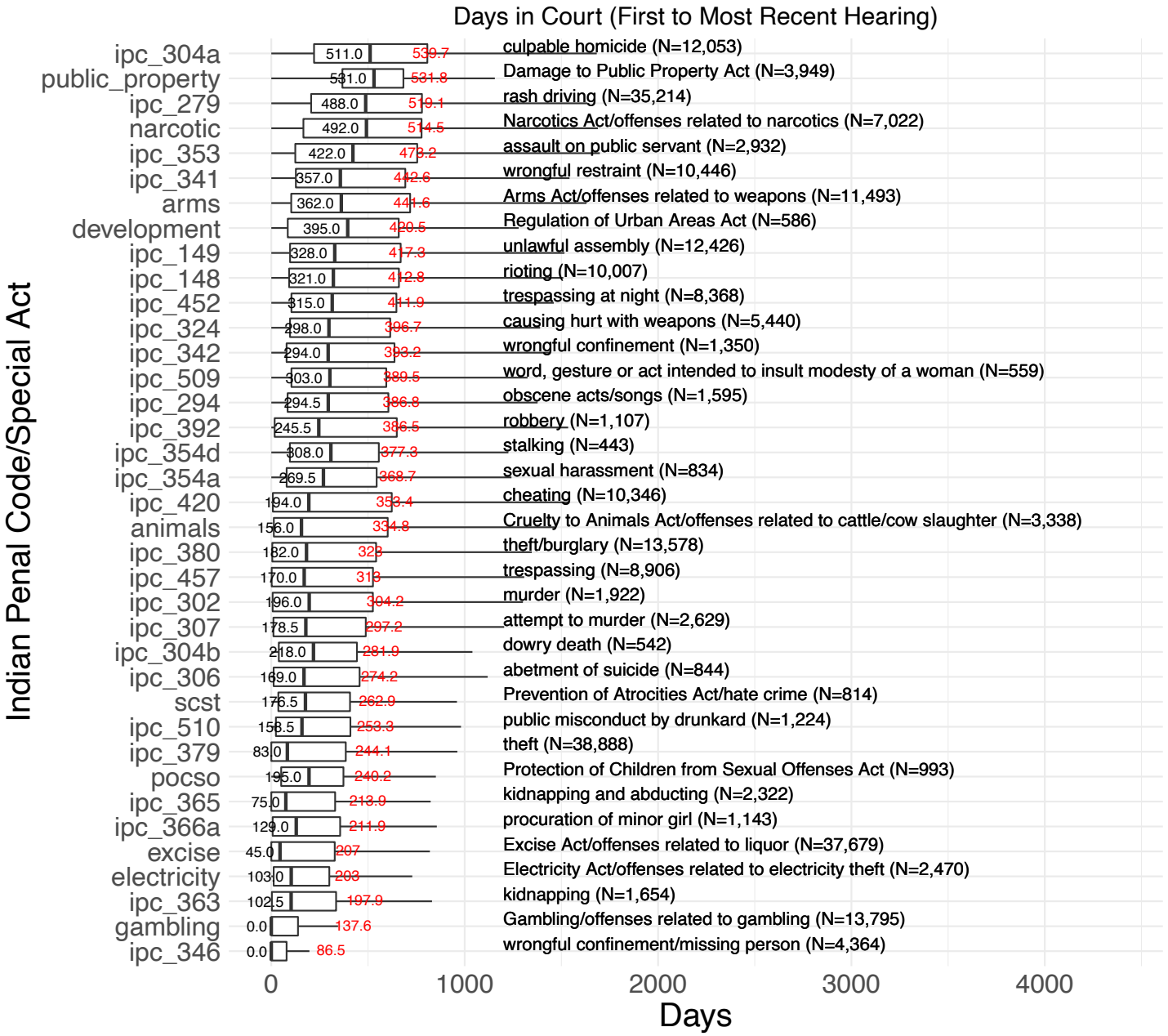
2.2 Duration in Court and Entire Criminal Justice System

Figure A11: Days in Court for Particular VAW Crimes (First to Most Recent Hearing)



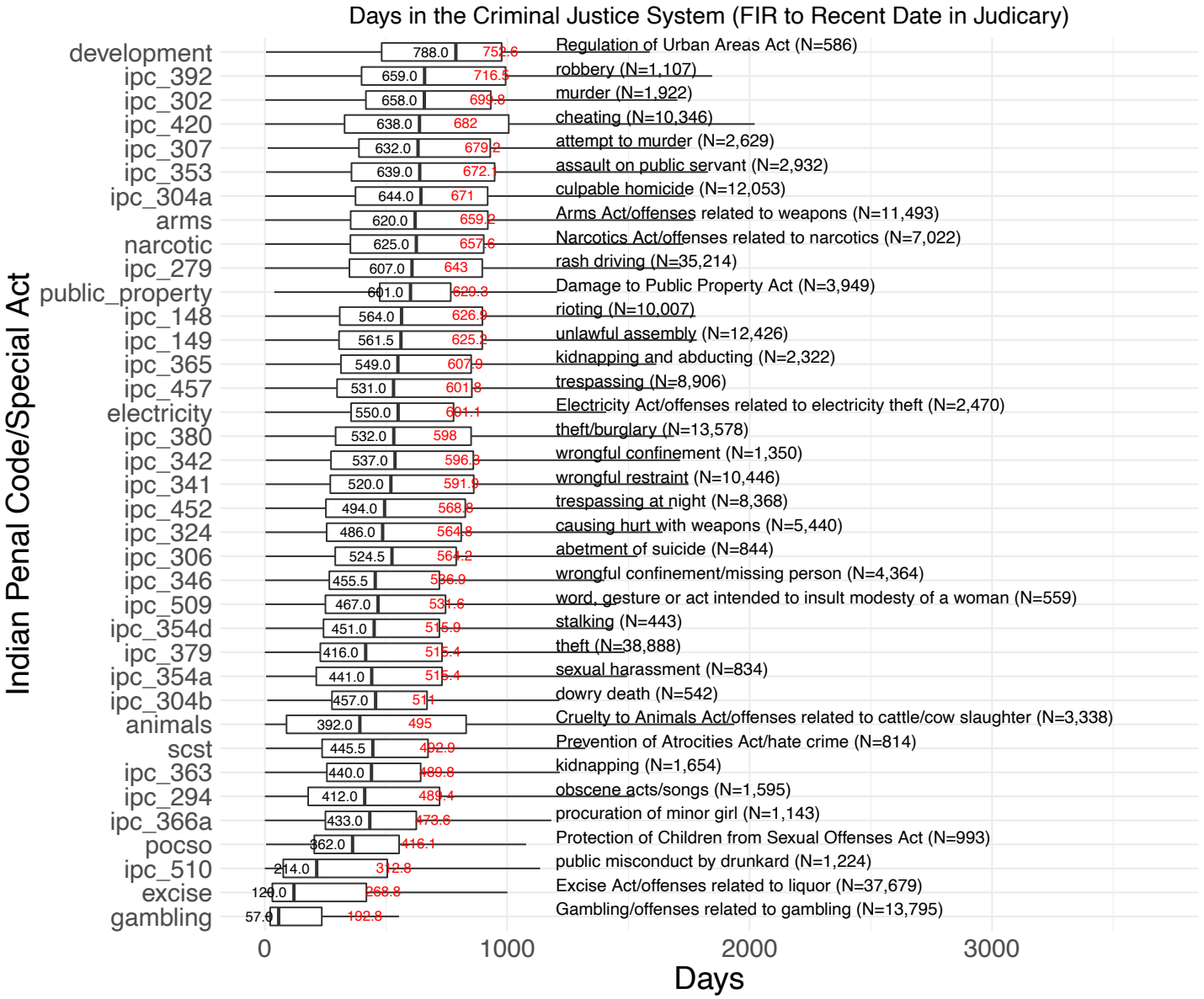
Note: Duration of cases in court docket, from the first or preliminary judicial filing to the most recent hearing. Female kidnapping cases are likely to be dismissed immediately before the preliminary hearing (by law enforcement) or quickly reach a decision in the preliminary hearing.

Figure A12: Days in Court for Select Penal Code Violations



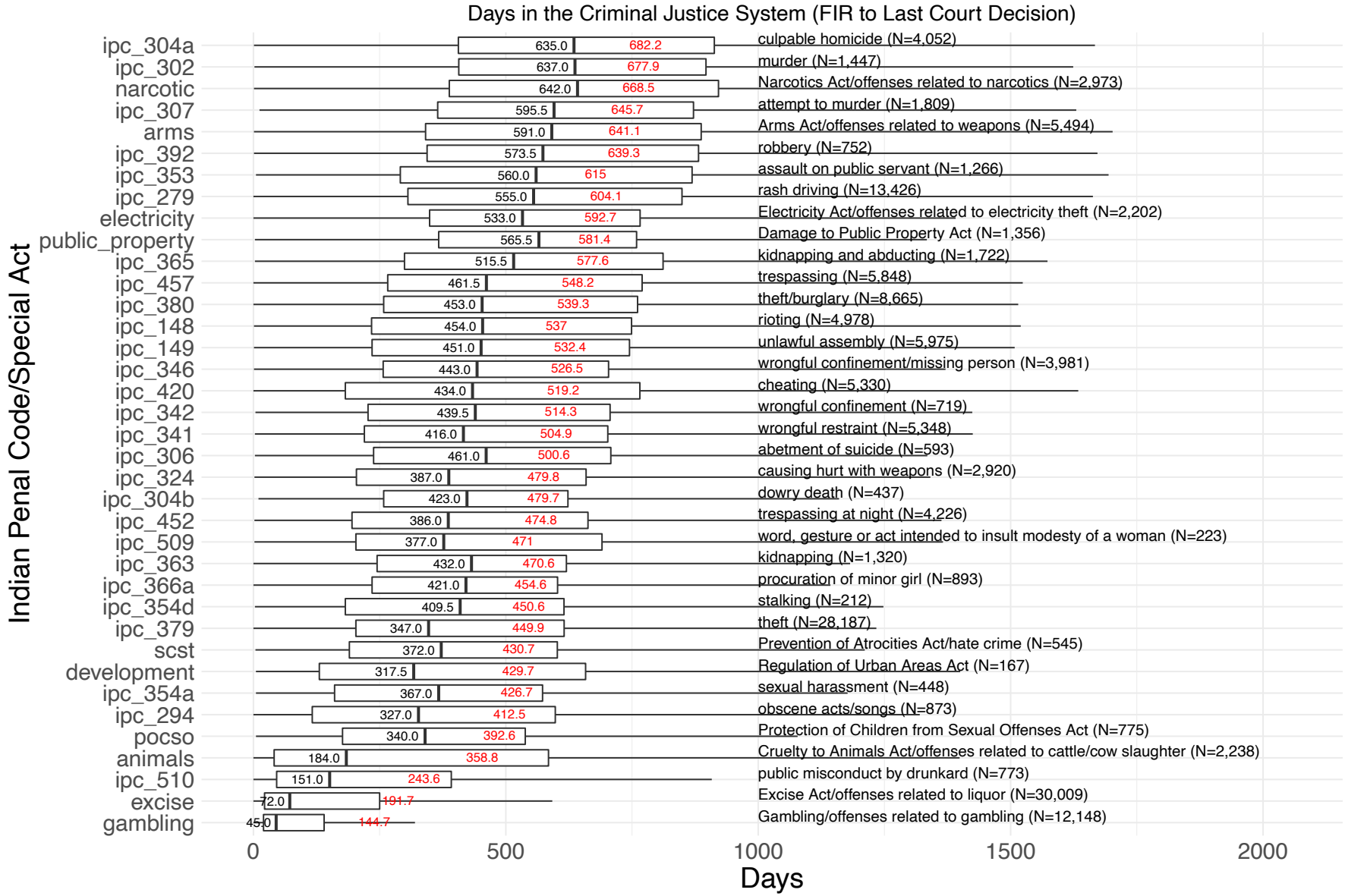
Note: Box plots for difference in the date from when the case entered court and its most recent hearing. Mean in red.

Figure A13: Days in the Entire Criminal Justice System for Select Penal Code Violations



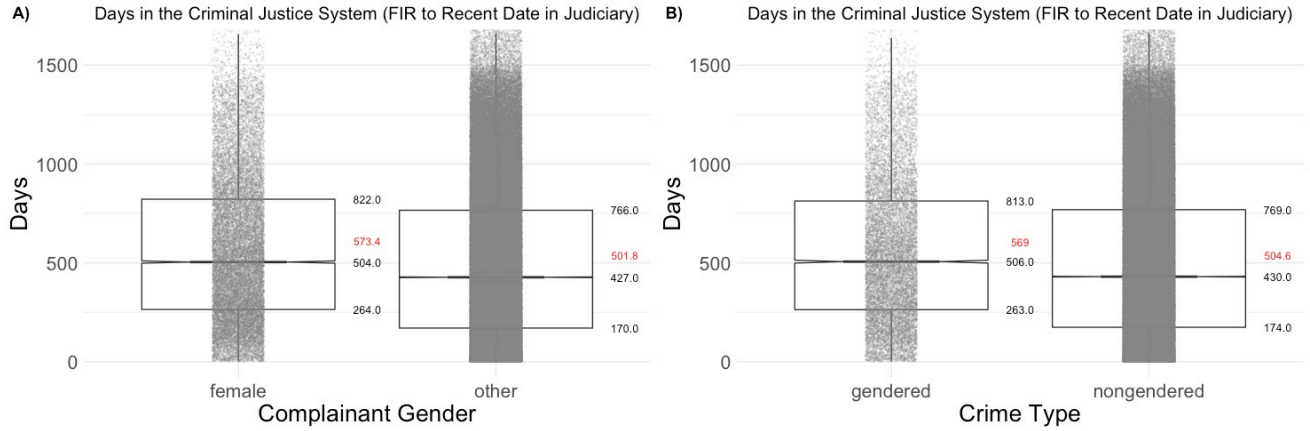
Note: Figure presents box plots for difference in the date from when the complainant was able to register a case compared to most recent hearing date in the judiciary, i.e., including on-going cases (split by various violations of the Penal Code). Mean in red.

Figure A14: Days Until a Final Decision is Reached for Select Penal Code Violations



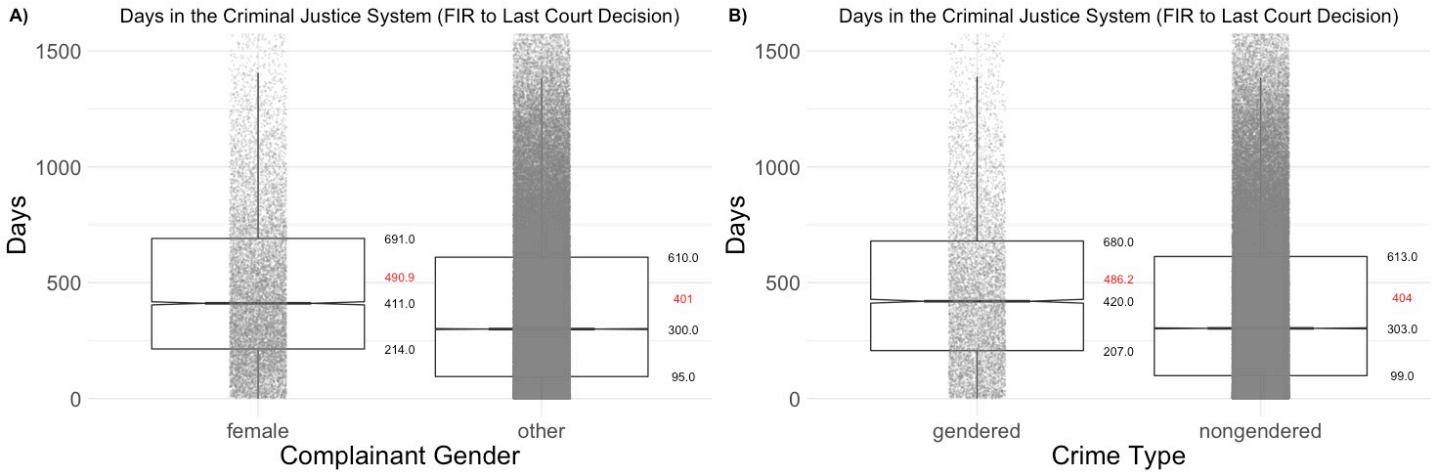
Note: Figure presents box plots for difference in the date from when the complainant was able to register a case compared to the date a decision was made, i.e., excluding on-going cases (split by various violations of the Penal Code). Mean in red.

Figure A15: Days in the Criminal Justice System



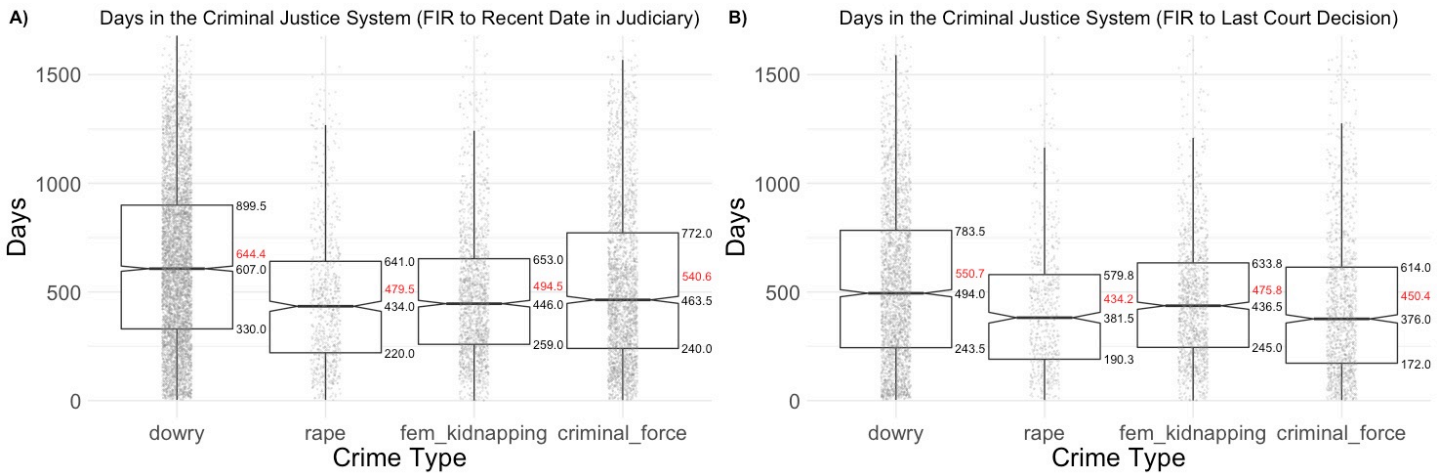
Note: FIRs that could be merged with judicial records. Figures represent the difference in days from the most recent date of the case in the court files from the date of original crime report registration with law enforcement. Panel A is split by female (N=22,648), and male/other complainants (N=229,156). Panel B is split by VAW (N=14,134), and Non-VAW crime (N=237,670). **Women's cases and VAW crime spend longer in the criminal justice system.**

Figure A16: Days Until a Decision Was Reached by a Judge



Note: FIRs that ultimately had a decision reached by a judge. Figures represent the difference in days from the date a decision was reached from the date of original crime report registration with law enforcement. Panel A is split by female (N=12,572), and male/other complainants (N=142,585). Panel B is split by VAW (N=8,008), and Non-VAW crime (N=147,149). **Women's cases and VAW crime take longer to reach a verdict.**

Figure A17: Days in the Criminal Justice System for Particular VAW Crimes

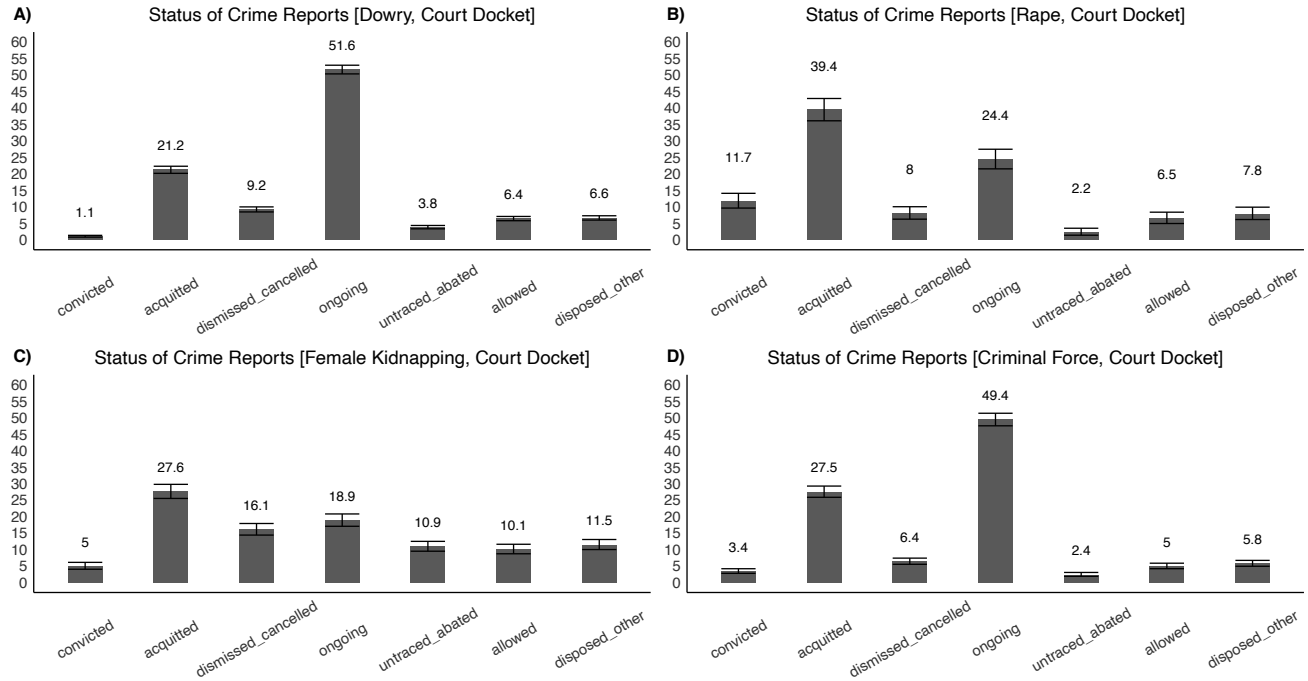


Note: Panel A reflects the difference between the most recent hearing date in the judicial records with date of original crime registration for dowry (N=5,541), rape (N=804), female kidnapping (N=1,685), and criminal force (N=2,648). Panel B reflects only those cases that resulted in a decision (excluding on-going cases) for dowry (N=2,680), rape (N=608), female kidnapping (N=1,367), and criminal force (N=1,339). Panel A reveals that VAW cases, especially dowry/domestic violence, are more likely to have a later date associated with the case in the judiciary with a mean of 644 days in the criminal justice system. Of the cases that did in fact reach a decision (including acquittal or dismissal), dowry/domestic violence cases wait, on average, 550 days before a judge issues a final ruling.

3 Criminal Justice: OUTCOMES (Function of Court Docket)

3.1 Cross-Tab

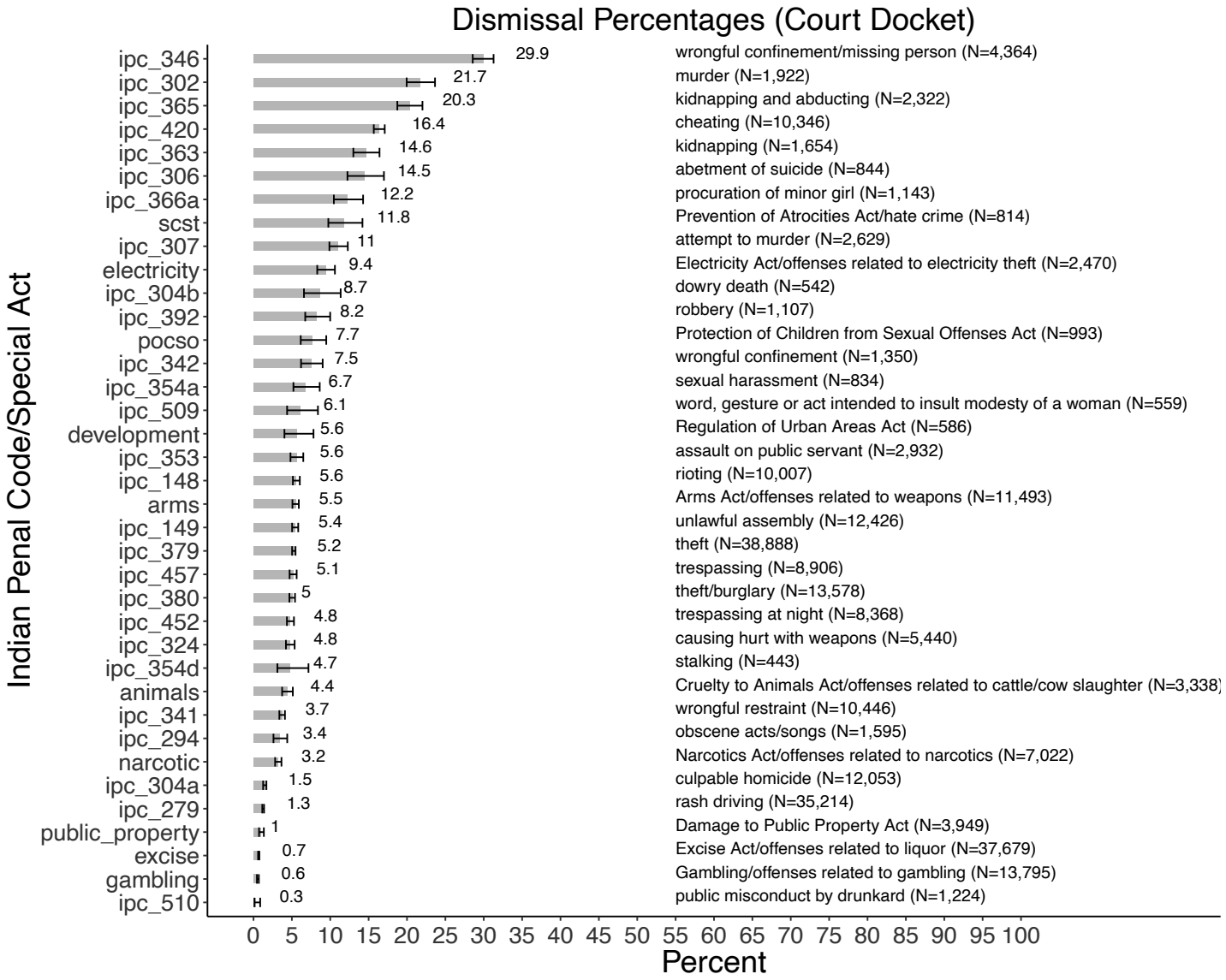
Figure A18: Crime Report Statuses in the Judicial System [Conditional on Having a Court Record]



Note: Breakdown of case statuses for crime reports that have a record in court/could be merged with judicial files, broken down by specific VAW crimes. Panel A reflects dowry cases or those that invoked Section 498-A (N=5,541); Panel B highlights rape cases or those that invoked Section 376 (N=804); Panel C represents female kidnapping or Section 366 (N=1,685); Panel D reflects criminal force with intent to outrage a woman's modesty (N=2,648).

3.2 Court Dismissal

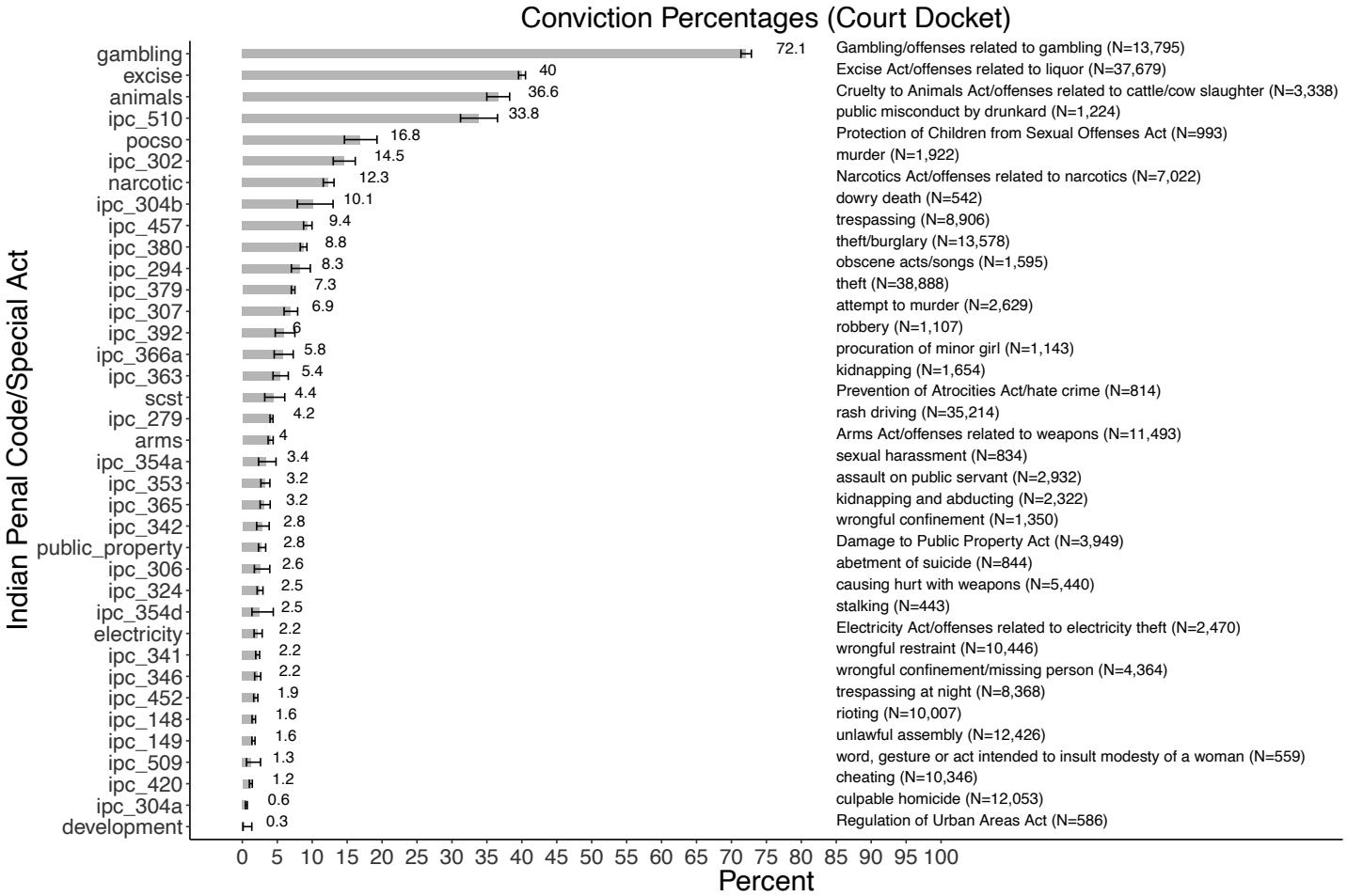
Figure A19: Dismissal Percentages of Crime Reports Based on Specific Penal Code Violations [Court Docket]



Note: FIRs that could be merged with judicial records. Figure reveals dismissal percentages by cases subset by particular Penal Code violations.

3.3 Conviction

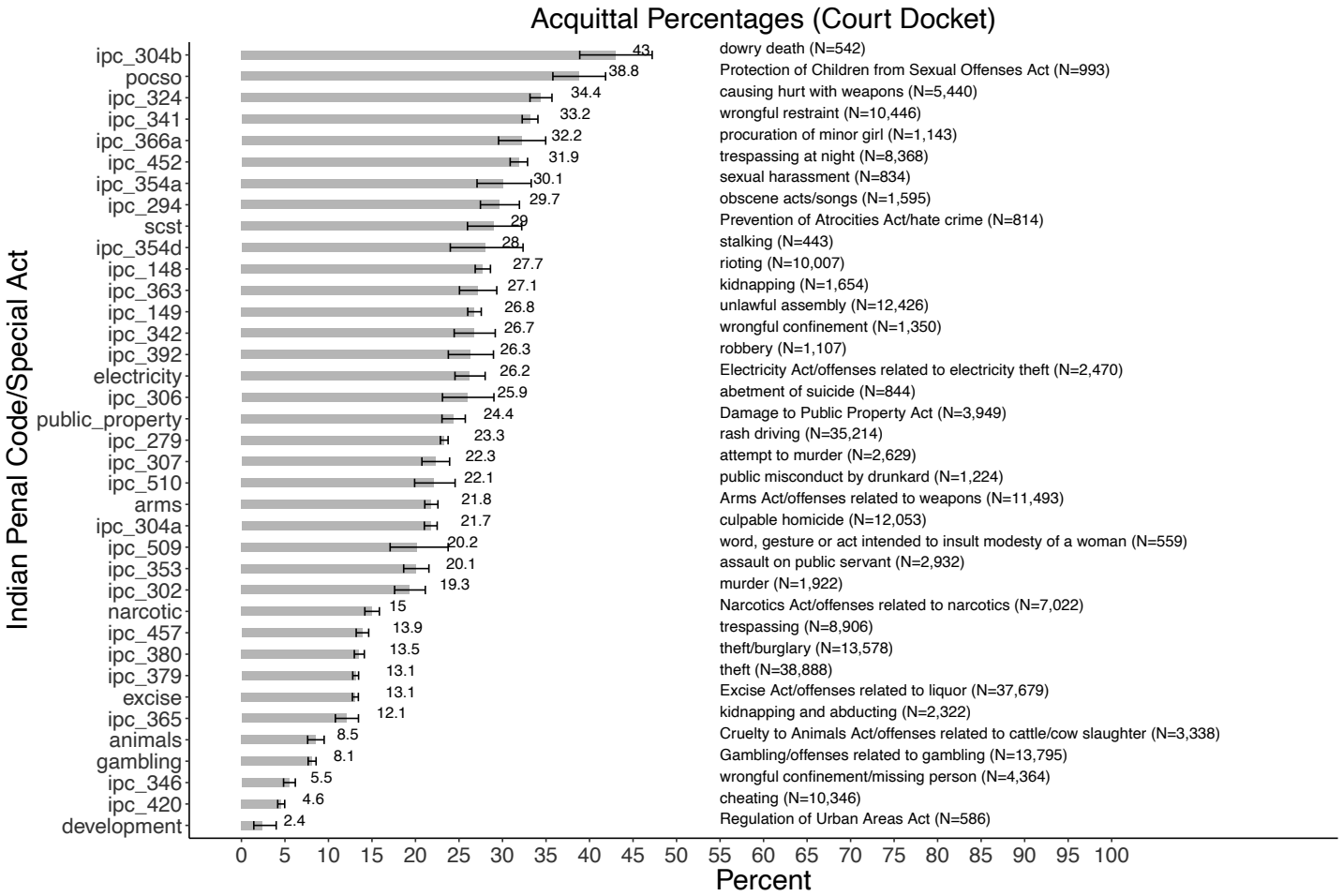
Figure A20: Conviction Percentages of Crime Reports Based on Specific Penal Code Violations [Court Docket]



Note: FIRs that could be merged with judicial records. Figure reveals conviction percentages by cases subset by particular Penal Code violations. The figure reveals heterogeneity in the types of VAW cases that result in higher percentages of conviction. Cases perceived as 'heinous' that involve death (e.g., dowry death) or child rape (Protection of Children from Sexual Offenses Act) have higher convictions than cases seen as 'non-heinous', e.g., sexual harassment or 'insulting the modesty of women.'

3.4 Acquittal

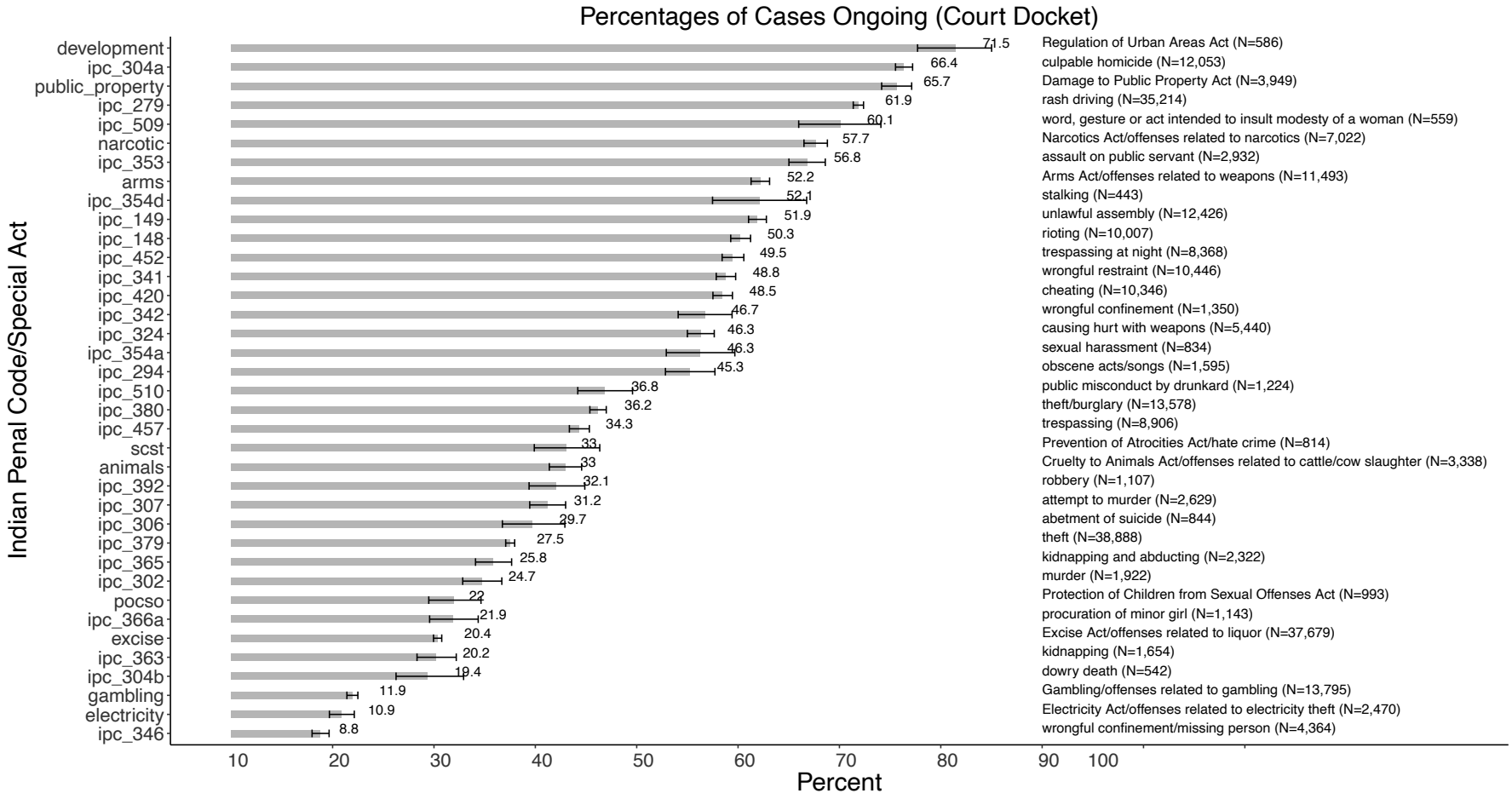
Figure A21: Acquittal Percentages of Crime Reports Based on Specific Penal Code Violations [Court Docket]



Note: FIRs that could be merged with judicial records. Figure reveals acquittal percentages by cases subset by particular Penal Code violations. VAW crime have the highest acquittals, whether they are percieved as 'heinous' (e.g., dowry death) or not (e.g., sexual harassment).

3.5 Ongoing Cases

Figure A22: On-Going Percentages of Crime Reports Based on Specific Penal Code Violations [Court Docket]

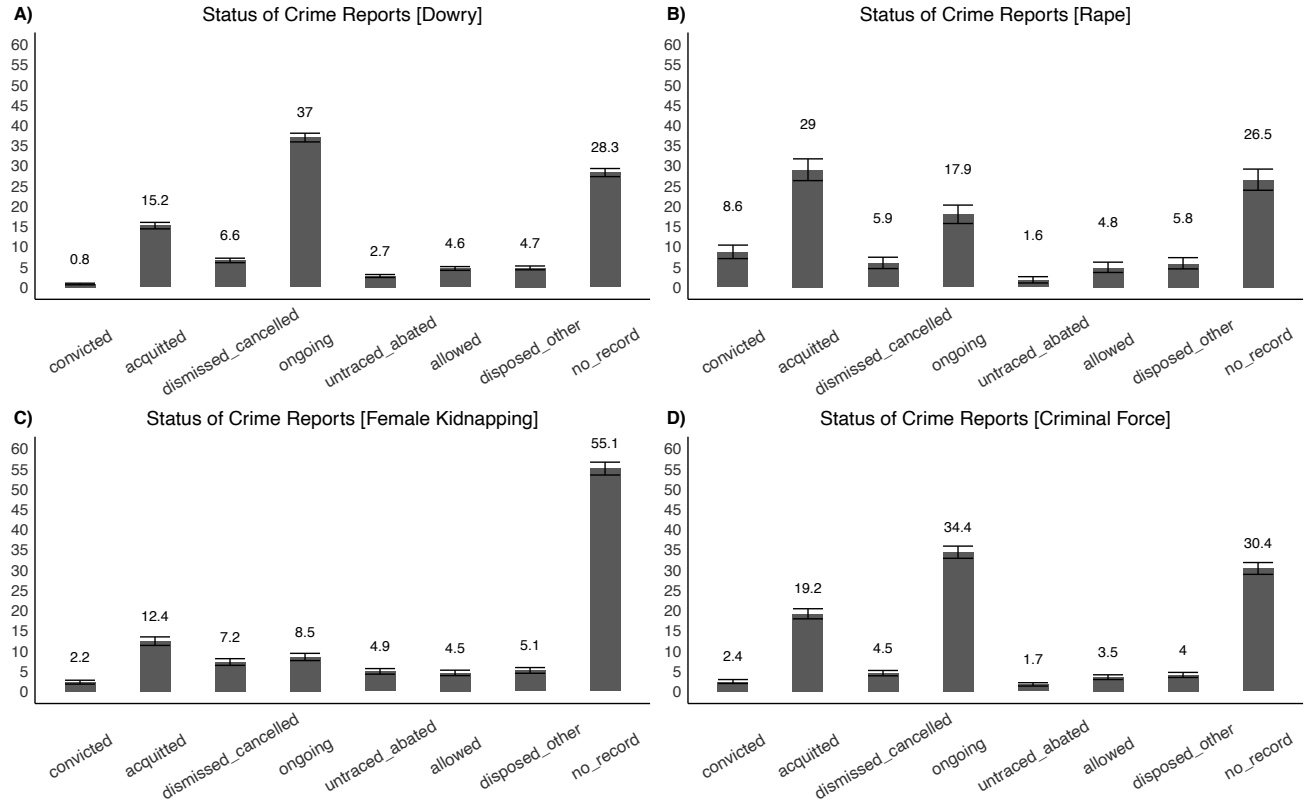


Note: FIRs that could be merged with judicial records. Figure reveals percentages of cases ongoing subset by particular Penal Code violations.

4 Criminal Justice: OUTCOMES (Function of All Registrations)

4.1 Cross-Tab

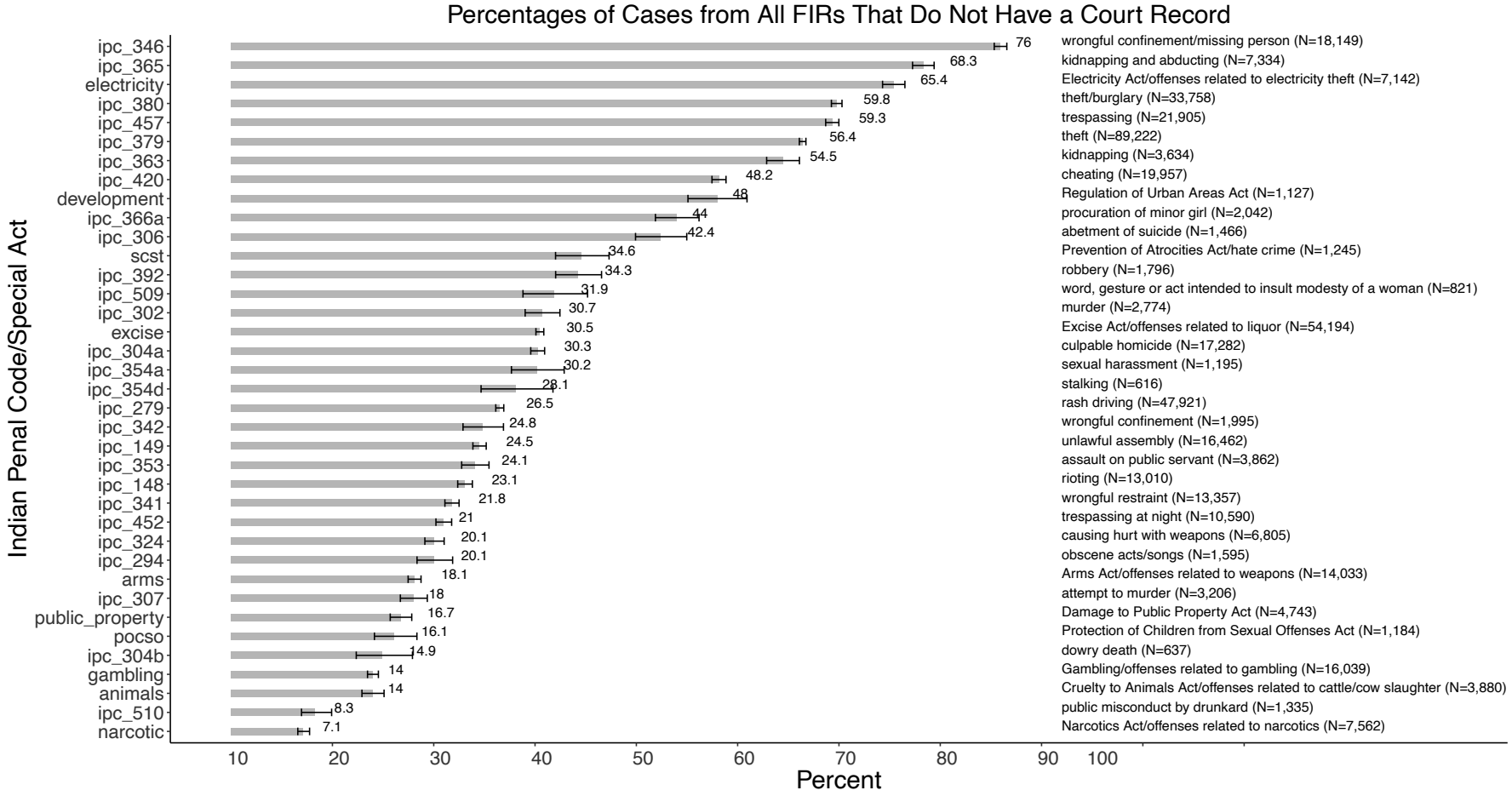
Figure A23: Crime Report Statuses in the Judicial System [Specific VAW Crime]



Note: FIRs that could be merged with judicial records. Panel A reflects dowry cases or those that invoked Section 498-A (N=7,732); Panel B highlights rape cases or those that invoked Section 376 (N=1,094); Panel C represents female kidnapping or Section 366 (N=3,754); Panel D reflects criminal force with intent to outrage a woman's modesty or Section 354 (N=3,804). About 30% of VAW cases, except for female kidnapping, are cancelled at the stage of law enforcement.

4.2 Cancelled at Station/No Record in Court

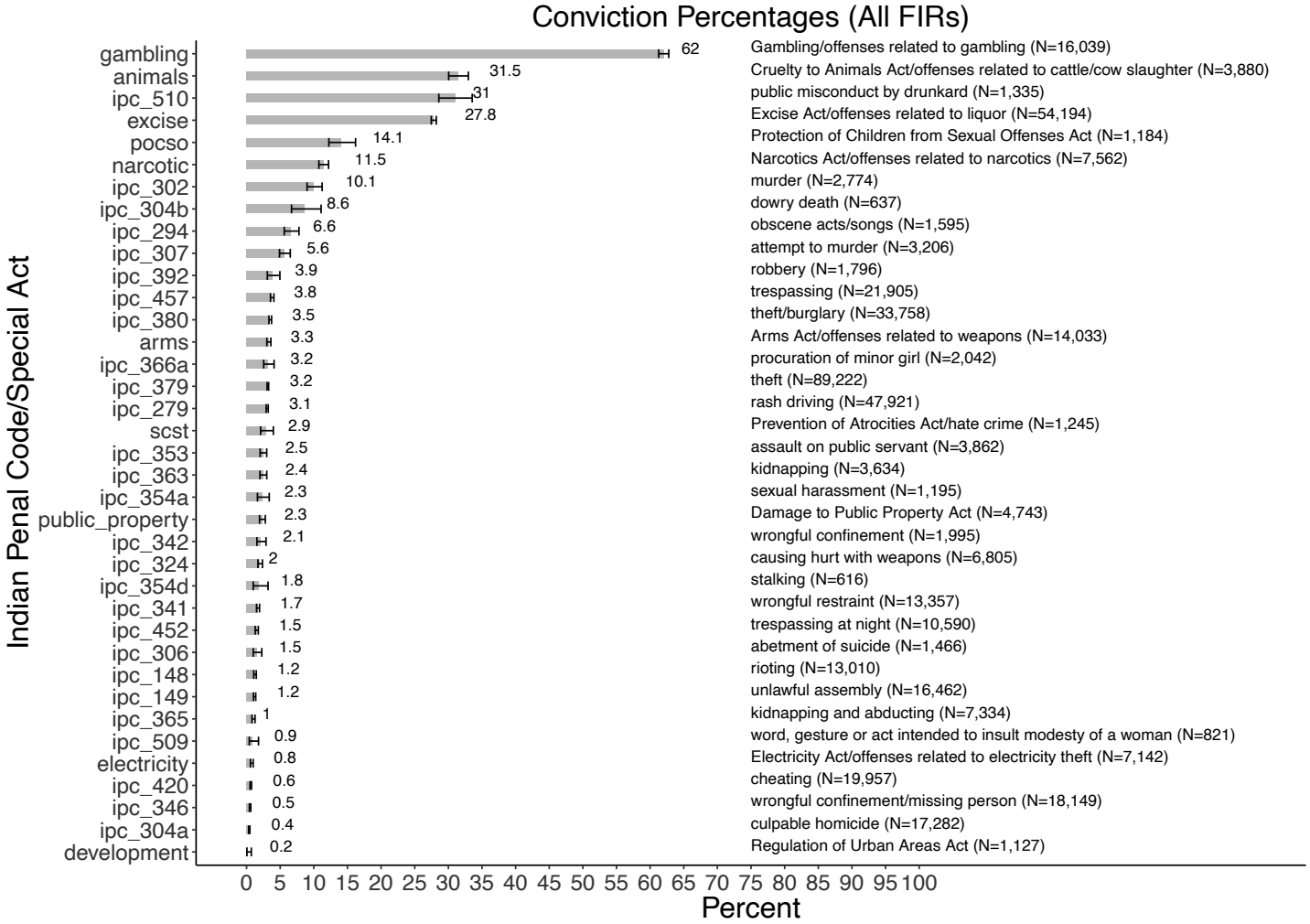
Figure A24: No Record Percentages of Crime Reports Based on Specific Penal Code Violations



Note: Figure reveals percentages of cases in the FIR dataset that could not be merged with court records/had no record in the judiciary, subset by particular Penal Code violations.

4.3 Conviction

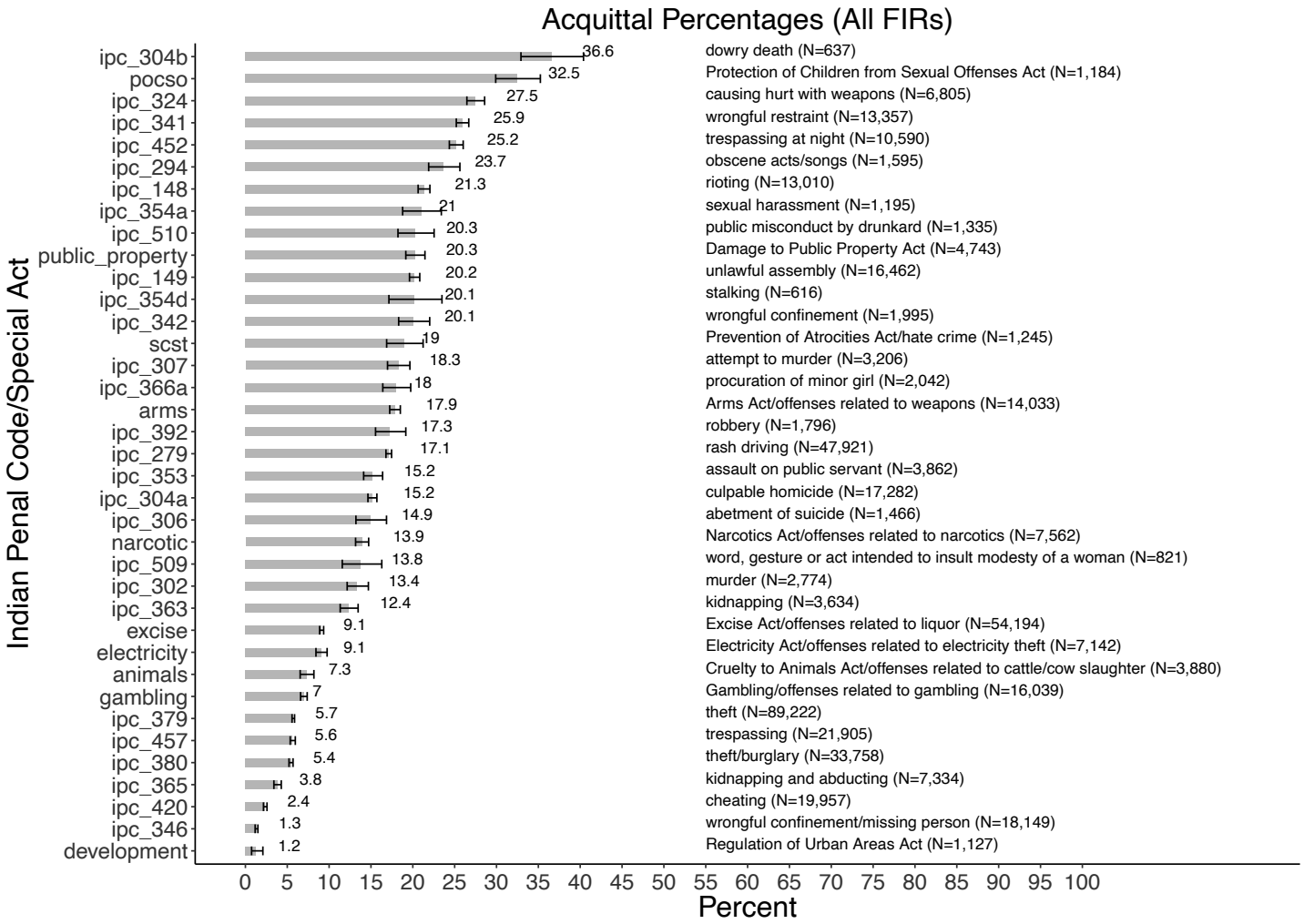
Figure A25: Conviction Percentages of Crime Reports Based on Specific Penal Code Violations



Note: Figure reveals conviction percentages by cases subset by particular Penal Code violations, as a function of all registered crime.

4.4 Acquittal

Figure A26: Acquittal Percentages of Crime Reports Based on Specific Penal Code Violations



Note: Figure reveals acquittal percentages by cases subset by particular Penal Code violations, as a function of all registered crime. Dowry death and child sexual assault have the highest rate of acquittals.

5 Additional Tests/Heterogenous Effects

Appendix Table A3 suggests that cases of female kidnapping and "criminal force" are registered sooner than the baseline. For dowry/domestic violence, the lag between the incident and registration can exceed 200 days, and almost a year if the complainant is a woman,[56] providing suggestive evidence of either extended duration of abuse or that law enforcement delayed or diverted these cases.[57] Appendix Table A4 show that, conditional on registration, most VAW types appear in court records than non-VAW cases. While Table A5 illustrate that many sub-types are VAW are investigated sooner than the average non-VAW case, female kidnappings[58] are less likely to be found in court, and, if appearing in court, spend more time stalled. Dowry/domestic violence cases are among the least likely case to result in conviction, with conviction percentages comparable to culpable homicide (e.g., rash driving) and real estate disputes (Appendix Figure A23 and A20). As Table A6 demonstrates, the variation in how VAW is accommodated at the police-level changes in court with generally high acquittals and lower convictions. Appendix Figure A20 highlights that, while cases of child sexual assault and dowry death have higher conviction percentages (10-17%), cases where a female victim is not alleged to have been raped (by a non-spouse), or not perceived to be grievously injured, are lower (e.g., "word or acts intended to insult the modesty of women" (1.3%), and sexual harassment (3.4%). Also see Appendix Figure A20-A21).

56. In Appendix Figure A6, five of the top ten Penal Codes that have the longest gap between incident and registration are VAW, with dowry being the most delayed case (Appendix Figure A5, Figure A13 and A14).

57. This validates the use of `Registration Duration` as a measure of police reluctance in registration; if it only reflected women's anxiety in coming forward, we should also have seen similar lags for rape or "criminal force."

58. Interviews with Haryana police suggest that a large proportion of cases involving Section 366 involve girls, 14-18, who allegedly ran away with partners. Officers believe these cases are not bona fide kidnapping but instead teenagers "rebelling" in conservative settings where there are restrictions on women's mobility. These cases are registered by family members of the victim. One policewoman explained, "Parents refuse to accept that [a woman fell in love] and get an FIR against the boy... As per law, a minor's consent is not consent even if given voluntarily, and thus once police trace the couple or they come back on their own, we get the girl's statement recorded. Many a times, they allege forceful abduction and rape under the coercion of family members...police remain less interested in such crimes. However, they're more responsive if, say, a girl below 10-12 years is missing... According to the *Khap* [village council] rules, girls are forbidden to marry in same *gotras* and nearby villages; apparently all are considered brothers and sisters in a village. Hence, young girls feel compelled to break free, desires which have only been amplified with technology and internet." Personal interview, Crimes Against Women Desk, Haryana.

Table A2

	Effects Controlling for Primary Penal Code						
	(1:Registration)	(2:Cancellation)	(3:Investigation)	(4:Court Dismissal)	(5: Court Duration)	(6: Acquittal)	(7: Conviction)
Female	31.478***	0.022***	0.788	0.004*	6.689**	0.001	−0.010***
	(5.652)	(0.005)	(2.440)	(0.002)	(2.934)	(0.005)	(0.002)
Constant	−16.116**	0.451***	135.090	−0.099***	373.810***	0.256**	0.483**
	(7.975)	(0.093)	(87.202)	(0.035)	(131.545)	(0.129)	(0.189)
Observations	360,666	383,033	228,823	230,555	229,143	230,555	230,555
R^2	0.195	0.271	0.244	0.141	0.321	0.167	0.367
Adjusted R^2	0.192	0.269	0.240	0.136	0.317	0.163	0.364
Controls	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
PS FE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Month-Yr FE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Top/Primary IPC FE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Note:							*p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

Note: Effects of "female" on process/outcome measures of accessing justice. Top/Primary IPC represents the first Penal Code listed on the crime report by the police officers. Controls include a numeric variable for how far the crime took place from a station, and investigating officer rank. PS stands for police station. Standard errors are clustered by district for all models. For full model, see Appendix Section 7. *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

Table A3

	Registration Duration			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Female			8.532***	6.658***
			(2.294)	(2.557)
Dowry	301.380***	309.357***	248.411***	254.914***
	(35.408)	(36.585)	(38.565)	(39.528)
Rape	5.707	−2.394	3.304	−3.890
	(6.477)	(6.004)	(9.196)	(9.112)
Fem Kidnapping	−19.833***	−23.912***	−19.778***	−23.698***
	(2.498)	(2.458)	(2.409)	(2.421)
Criminal Force	−9.600**	−9.113**	−10.051*	−9.028*
	(4.200)	(4.557)	(5.314)	(5.395)
Female:Dowry			61.501**	65.701***
			(24.675)	(21.816)
Female:Rape			−3.205	−3.072
			(10.863)	(10.465)
Female:Fem Kidnapping			−5.088*	−4.388*
			(2.972)	(2.396)
Female:Criminal Force			−6.809	−6.143
			(6.369)	(7.010)
Constant	23.683***	−0.556	23.075***	−1.143
	(2.326)	(3.033)	(2.334)	(3.038)
Observations	381,836	360,666	381,836	360,666
R^2	0.025	0.038	0.026	0.039
Adjusted R^2	0.025	0.037	0.026	0.038
Controls	N	Y	N	Y
PS FE	N	Y	N	Y
Month-Yr FE	N	Y	N	Y

Note: Controls include a numeric variable for how far the crime took place from a station, and investigating officer rank. PS stands for police station. Standard errors are clustered by district for all models. Dowry has longest lag between incident and registration, while female kidnapping is registered sooner. For full model, see Appendix Section 7. *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

Table A4

	No Record in Court			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Female			0.055***	0.051***
			(0.010)	(0.009)
Dowry	−0.109***	−0.083***	−0.104***	−0.090***
	(0.017)	(0.014)	(0.022)	(0.021)
Rape	−0.125***	−0.125***	−0.117***	−0.099***
	(0.015)	(0.022)	(0.027)	(0.037)
Fem Kidnapping	0.154***	0.161***	0.163***	0.175***
	(0.028)	(0.026)	(0.028)	(0.028)
Criminal Force	−0.079***	−0.083***	−0.103***	−0.117***
	(0.013)	(0.008)	(0.024)	(0.018)
Female:Dowry			−0.054***	−0.033**
			(0.015)	(0.016)
Female:Rape			−0.047	−0.066
			(0.047)	(0.052)
Female:Fem Kidnapping			−0.074***	−0.098***
			(0.028)	(0.031)
Female:Criminal force			−0.008	0.008
			(0.026)	(0.026)
Constant	0.400***	0.395***	0.395***	0.390***
	(0.018)	(0.013)	(0.018)	(0.013)
Observations	418,190	383,033	418,190	383,033
R^2	0.002	0.113	0.003	0.114
Adjusted R^2	0.002	0.112	0.003	0.113
Controls	N	Y	N	Y
PS FE	N	Y	N	Y
Month-Yr FE	N	Y	N	Y

Note: Controls include a numeric variable for how far the crime took place from a station, and investigating officer rank. PS stands for police station. Standard errors are clustered by district for all models. Most VAW crime types are likely to be sent to court, except female kidnapping which is significantly likely to be cancelled by law enforcement. For full model, see Appendix Section 7. *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

Table A5

	Investigation Duration				Dismissal			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Female			14.545***	16.265***			0.024***	0.010***
			(4.246)	(2.822)			(0.003)	(0.003)
Dowry	−3.869	−0.054	−6.859	−3.943	0.047***	0.036***	0.039***	0.007
	(7.024)	(6.833)	(10.297)	(9.190)	(0.009)	(0.010)	(0.010)	(0.011)
Rape	−42.455***	−42.711***	−38.293**	−31.089*	0.022***	−0.080***	0.040**	−0.071***
	(10.727)	(10.720)	(17.218)	(16.520)	(0.007)	(0.013)	(0.018)	(0.021)
Fem Kidnapping	85.990***	85.791***	87.994***	90.886***	0.117***	0.044**	0.121***	0.047**
	(17.250)	(13.229)	(19.471)	(15.872)	(0.013)	(0.018)	(0.014)	(0.020)
Criminal Force	−36.115***	−33.666***	−30.774**	−26.355**	0.013***	0.002	0.023***	0.004
	(7.225)	(6.912)	(13.348)	(13.321)	(0.005)	(0.004)	(0.008)	(0.008)
Female:Dowry			−8.438	−8.240			−0.010	0.029***
			(8.283)	(7.776)			(0.008)	(0.009)
Female:Rape			−14.995	−25.072***			−0.039*	−0.018
			(10.805)	(9.591)			(0.020)	(0.021)
Female:Fem Kidnapping			−18.082	−32.448			−0.036***	−0.023
			(20.052)	(20.947)			(0.013)	(0.019)
Female:Criminal Force			−18.349	−22.249			−0.031***	−0.010
			(12.532)	(13.824)			(0.009)	(0.010)
Constant	127.792***	116.109***	126.811***	114.914***	0.043***	0.006	0.042***	0.006
	(5.858)	(16.823)	(5.977)	(16.733)	(0.003)	(0.008)	(0.003)	(0.008)
Observations	249,930	228,823	249,930	228,823	251,804	230,555	251,804	230,555
R^2	0.002	0.071	0.002	0.071	0.003	0.085	0.004	0.085
Adjusted R^2	0.002	0.070	0.002	0.070	0.003	0.084	0.004	0.084
Controls	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
PS FE	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Month-Yr FE	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y

Note: Controls include a numeric variable for how far the crime took place from a station, investigating officer rank, and judge rank. PS stands for police station. Standard errors are clustered by district for all models. Rape (by a non-spouse) is investigated the quickest, while female kidnapping takes the longest. There are rules in place that mandate that IPC 376 (rape) cases be investigated within 2 months. For full model, see Appendix Section 7. *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

Table A6

	Duration in Court				Acquittal				Conviction			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Female			29.068**	34.582***			0.061***	0.056***			−0.121***	−0.103***
			(12.129)	(10.219)			(0.008)	(0.006)			(0.011)	(0.010)
Dowry	112.164***	73.134***	83.907***	57.559***	0.032**	0.012	0.072***	0.043***	−0.154***	−0.124***	−0.151***	−0.110***
	(13.098)	(11.726)	(19.044)	(18.774)	(0.016)	(0.010)	(0.017)	(0.013)	(0.013)	(0.016)	(0.015)	(0.021)
Rape	−55.407***	−55.141***	−82.536***	−57.392***	0.204***	0.136***	0.173***	0.108***	−0.019	0.060***	−0.038	0.051
	(15.271)	(15.448)	(18.203)	(19.746)	(0.026)	(0.025)	(0.042)	(0.039)	(0.023)	(0.018)	(0.033)	(0.036)
Fem Kidnapping	−140.816***	−96.105***	−146.490***	−101.702***	0.098***	0.087***	0.095***	0.081***	−0.121***	−0.062***	−0.127***	−0.064***
	(15.037)	(16.734)	(16.174)	(20.192)	(0.023)	(0.017)	(0.024)	(0.019)	(0.013)	(0.015)	(0.014)	(0.016)
Criminal Force	42.188***	34.890***	43.012***	28.289***	0.094***	0.082***	0.089***	0.073***	−0.117***	−0.081***	−0.127***	−0.084***
	(12.649)	(8.890)	(13.319)	(9.158)	(0.023)	(0.017)	(0.023)	(0.017)	(0.014)	(0.011)	(0.019)	(0.017)
Female:Dowry			11.691	−8.517			−0.104***	−0.088***			0.099***	0.067***
			(15.842)	(17.060)			(0.011)	(0.012)			(0.013)	(0.016)
Female:Rape			13.122	−22.109			−0.004	−0.004			0.108***	0.082**
			(17.300)	(17.196)			(0.033)	(0.032)			(0.029)	(0.036)
Female:Fem Kidnapping			10.542	9.180			−0.017	0.002			0.097***	0.062***
			(16.527)	(29.448)			(0.020)	(0.027)			(0.015)	(0.017)
Female:Criminal Force			−23.479*	−16.626			−0.038*	−0.029			0.105***	0.080***
			(12.356)	(11.509)			(0.022)	(0.018)			(0.016)	(0.017)
Constant	334.373***	550.909***	332.429***	548.347***	0.171***	0.398***	0.167***	0.393***	0.173***	0.261***	0.181***	0.269***
	(12.250)	(32.841)	(12.730)	(32.793)	(0.017)	(0.018)	(0.017)	(0.018)	(0.014)	(0.028)	(0.015)	(0.028)
Observations	250,287	229,143	250,287	229,143	251,804	230,555	251,804	230,555	251,804	230,555	251,804	230,555
R^2	0.003	0.201	0.004	0.202	0.002	0.123	0.004	0.125	0.006	0.098	0.012	0.103
Adjusted R^2	0.003	0.200	0.004	0.201	0.002	0.122	0.004	0.123	0.006	0.097	0.012	0.101
Controls	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
PS FE	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Month-Yr FE	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y

Note: Controls include a numeric variable for how far the crime took place from a station, investigating officer rank, and judge rank. PS stands for police station. Standard errors are clustered by district for all models. Dowry spends longest stalled in court and least likely to see a suspect sent to jail. For full model, see Appendix Section 7. *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

5.1 Main Effects as Function of All Crime Registrations

Table A7: Outcome: Level 2 [0s Added for all FIRs Not Found in Court]

	Court Dismissal					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Female	0.016***	0.012***			0.010***	0.008***
	(0.002)	(0.002)			(0.002)	(0.002)
VAW			0.033***	0.026***	0.034***	0.027***
			(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.004)
Female:VAW					−0.011***	−0.009**
					(0.004)	(0.004)
Constant	0.026***	0.019***	0.026***	0.018***	0.025***	0.018***
	(0.002)	(0.003)	(0.002)	(0.003)	(0.002)	(0.003)
Observations	418,190	383,033	418,190	383,033	418,190	383,033
R^2	0.001	0.016	0.002	0.016	0.002	0.016
Adjusted R^2	0.001	0.015	0.002	0.015	0.002	0.015
Controls	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
PS FE	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Month-Yr FE	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y

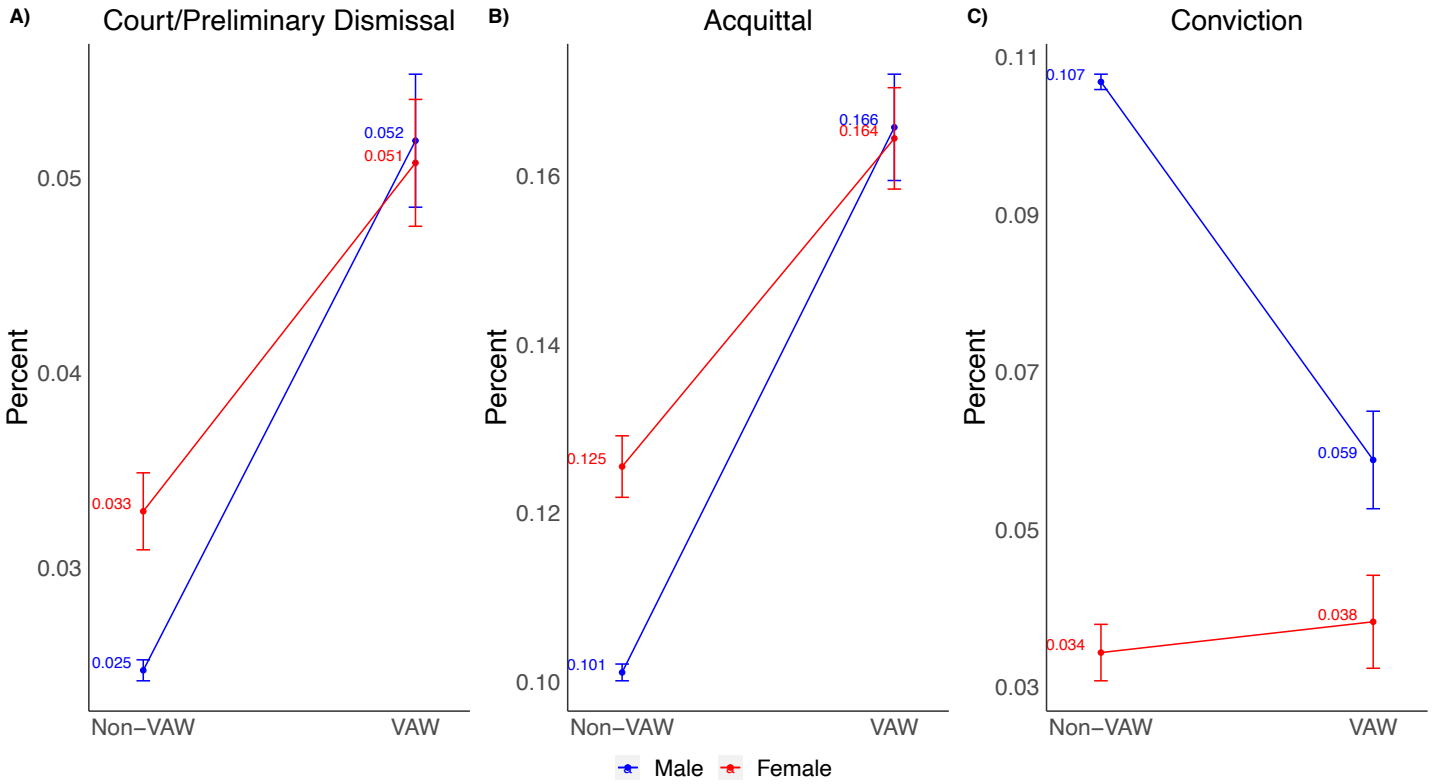
Note: Controls include a numeric variable for distance of crime from station and investigator rank. Standard errors clustered by district. For full model, see Appendix Section 7. *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

Table A8: Outcomes: Level 3 [0s Added for all FIRs Not Found in Court]

	Acquittal						Conviction					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Female	0.034***	0.033***			0.019***	0.024***	−0.079***	−0.070***			−0.078***	−0.072***
	(0.005)	(0.004)			(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.007)	(0.006)			(0.007)	(0.006)
VAW			0.073***	0.062***	0.073***	0.065***			−0.074***	−0.053***	−0.071***	−0.048***
			(0.009)	(0.006)	(0.009)	(0.008)			(0.008)	(0.008)	(0.009)	(0.009)
Female:VAW					−0.015*	−0.026***					0.062***	0.052***
					(0.009)	(0.009)					(0.007)	(0.008)
Constant	0.101***	0.288***	0.101***	0.287***	0.100***	0.285***	0.108***	0.113***	0.104***	0.109***	0.110***	0.115***
	(0.012)	(0.007)	(0.012)	(0.007)	(0.012)	(0.007)	(0.008)	(0.011)	(0.008)	(0.012)	(0.009)	(0.012)
Observations	418,190	383,033	418,190	383,033	418,190	383,033	418,190	383,033	418,190	383,033	418,190	383,033
R^2	0.001	0.080	0.003	0.081	0.003	0.082	0.006	0.064	0.003	0.061	0.007	0.065
Adjusted R^2	0.001	0.080	0.003	0.081	0.003	0.081	0.006	0.064	0.003	0.060	0.007	0.064
Controls	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
PS FE	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Month Yr FE	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y

Note: Controls include a numeric variable for distance of crime from station and investigator rank. Standard errors clustered by district. For full model, see Appendix Section 7. *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

Figure A27: Marginal Effects [0s Added for all FIRs Not Found in Court]



Note: Marginal effects for binary outcomes of court dismissal, acquittal, and conviction (as function of all registered crime). The figures are based on column 6 in Table A7 and column 6 and 12 in Table A8.