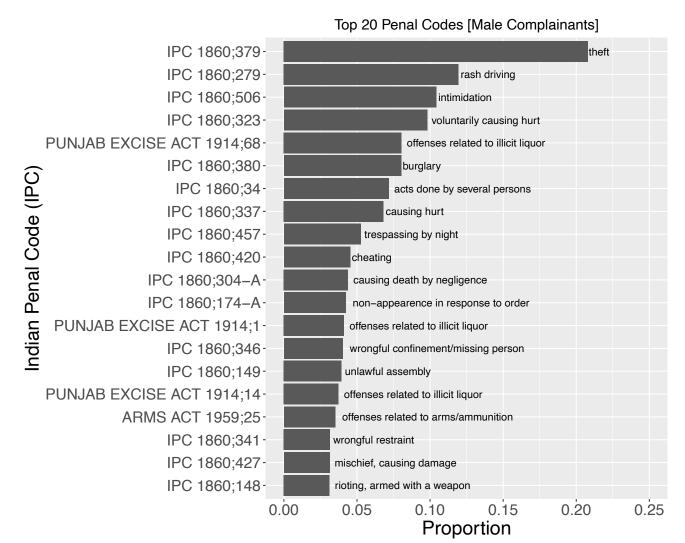
Online Appendix

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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 marriag
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 woma
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.

Top 20 Penal Codes [Female Complainants] Top 20 Penal Codes [VAW] IPC 1860;506 IPC 1860;506 IPC 1860;323 IPC 1860;323 voluntarily causing hurt voluntarily causing hurt IPC 1860;498-A IPC 1860;34 act done by several persons dowry harassment/cruelty by husband or relatives IPC 1860:498-A IPC 1860:34 dowry harassment/cruelty by husband or relatives acts done by several persons IPC 1860;406 IPC 1860;406 each of trust IPC 1860;379 IPC 1860;354 Penal Code (IPC) IPC 1860;380 IPC 1860;366 wrongful confinement/missing persor kidnapping from guardianship IPC 1860;346 IPC 1860;363 Code IPC 1860;452 IPC 1860;366-A trespassing/preparation for hurt or assault procuration of minor girl IPC 1860:420 IPC 1860:294 obscene acts/songs heating Penal IPC 1860;354criminal force to woman with intent to outrage her modesty IPC 1860;452 trespassing/preparation for hurt or assault IPC 1860;376 IPC 1860;279 IPC 1860;457 IPC 1860;120-B IPC 1860;337 using hurt IPC 1860;509 IPC 1860;149 IPC 1860;304-B IPC 1860;341 IPC 1860;354-D rongful restraint IPC 1860:365 IPC 1860:341 IPC 1860;148 IPC 1860;354-B IPC 1860;120-B IPC 1860;377 IPC 1860;427-IPC 1860;149-0.00 0.05 0.10 0.20 0.25 0.30 0.35 0.1 0.2 0.4 0.5 0.6 0.7 0.9 0.0 Proportion Proportion

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

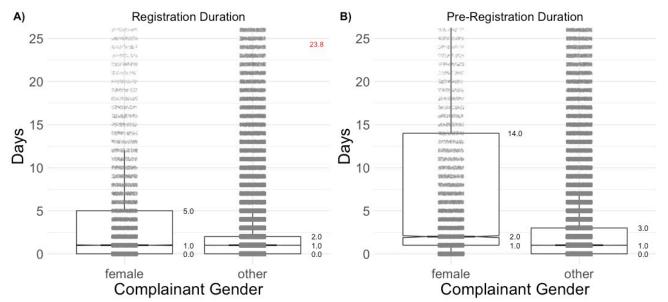


Figure A3: Difference in Days by Complainant Gender

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.

A) Registration Duration B) **Pre-Registration Duration** 25 25 20 20 15 Days Days 10 10 5 5 3.0 3.0 2.0 1.0 0.0 1.0 1.0 0 0 nongendered nongendered gendered gendered Crime Type Crime Type

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.

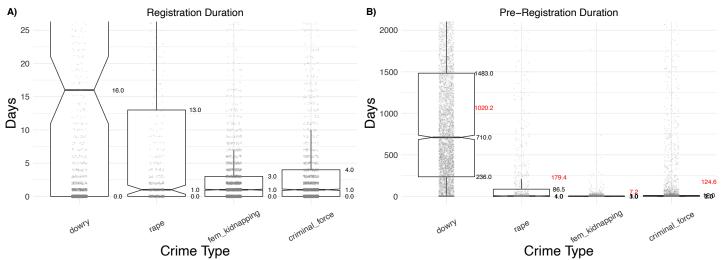
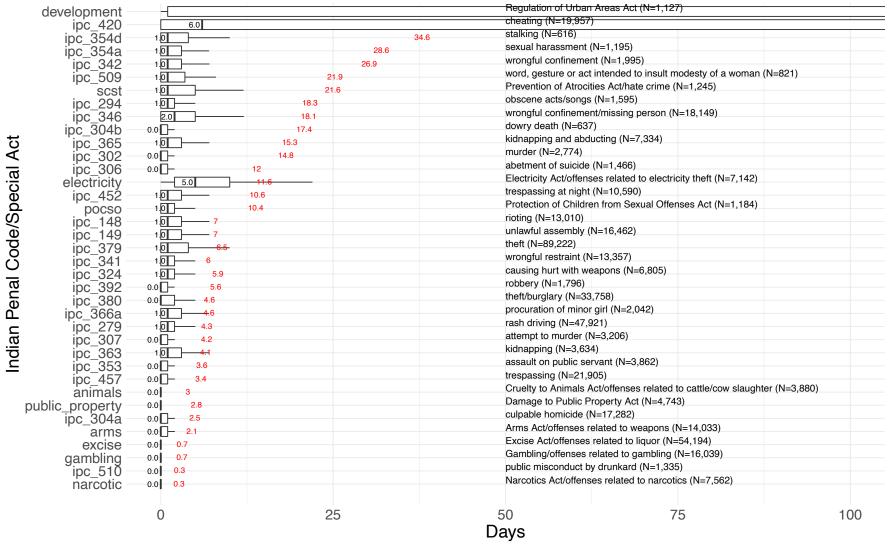


Figure A5: Delays in Case Registration for Particular VAW Crimes

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

Registration Duration



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

Pre-Registration Duration Regulation of Urban Areas Act (N=1,127) development cheating (N=19,957) ipc_420 ipc_304b 32.0 dowry death (N=637) 1.01 129.2 sexual harassment (N=1,195) 102 ipc 354a 1.0 stalking (N=616) ipc 354d 2.0 wrongful confinement (N=1,995) ipc 342 1.0 63.2 word, gesture or act intended to insult modesty of a woman (N=821) ipc 509 1.0 62.4 Prevention of Atrocities Act/hate crime (N=1,245) 39.2 2.0 scst obscene acts/songs (N=1,595) ipc 294 1.0 29.3 kidnapping and abducting (N=7,334) ipc 365 2.0 25.9 abetment of suicide (N=1,466) Indian Penal Code/Special Act ipc 306 1.0 24.9 wrongful confinement/missing person (N=18,149) ipc 346 2:0 24.8 Protection of Children from Sexual Offenses Act (N=1,184) 1. pocso murder (N=2,774) ipc 302 1.0 Electricity Act/offenses related to electricity theft (N=7,142) electricity 6.0 trespassing at night (N=10,590) ipc 452 unlawful assembly (N=16,462) ipc 149 1.0 rioting (N=13,010) ipc 148 wrongful restraint (N=13,357) ipc 341 kidnapping (N=3,634) ipc 363 1.0∏causing hurt with weapons (N=6,805) ipc 324 1.0 theft (N=89,222) ipc 379 2.0 attempt to murder (N=3.206) ibc 307 theft/burglary (N=33,758) ipc 380 1.0 robbery (N=1,796) ipc 392 1.0 procuration of minor girl (N=2,042) ipc 366a trespassing (N=21,905) ipc 457 - 5.3 1.0 rash driving (N=47,921) ipc 279 1.0 4.7 assault on public servant (N=3,862) ibc 353 0.0 3.9 Damage to Public Property Act (N=4,743) 3.9 public_property 0.0 Arms Act/offenses related to weapons (N=14,033) 0.0 3.4 arms Cruelty to Animals Act/offenses related to cattle/cow slaughter (N=3,880) 3.1 animals 0.0 culpable homicide (N=17,282) ipc 304a 1.0 2.9 Excise Act/offenses related to liquor (N=54,194) excise 0.0 Gambling/offenses related to gambling (N=16.039) gambling 0.0 public misconduct by drunkard (N=1,335) ipc_510 0.0 0.3 Narcotics Act/offenses related to narcotics (N=7,562) 0.0 0.3 narcotic 50 0 100 150 Days

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

Days in the Criminal Justice System (FIR to First Court Appearence) B) Days in the Criminal Justice System (FIR to First Court Appearence) A) 300 300 200 200 Days Days 141.0 100 100 61.0 54.0 54.0 55.0 24.0 22.0 0 0 gendered nongendered female Complainant Gender Crime Type

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).

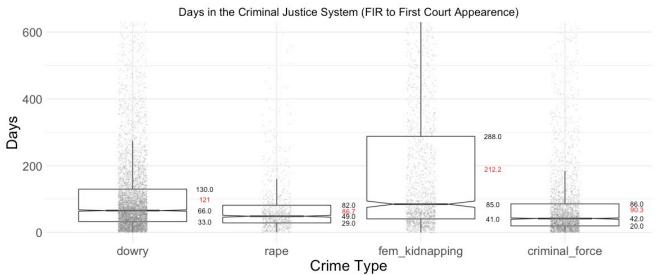
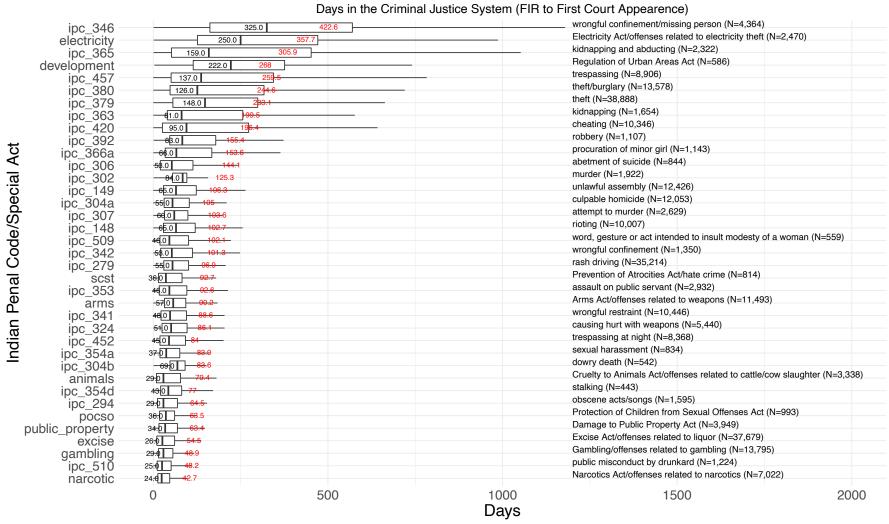


Figure A9: Days Until First Court Appearance for Particular VAW Crimes (Investigation Duration)

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

600 587.0 439.0 400 382.0 389 Days 323.0 289.0 287.4 215.0 200 192.3 100.0 92.0 88.0 45.5 0

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.

Crime Type

rape

dowry

fem_kidnapping

criminal_force

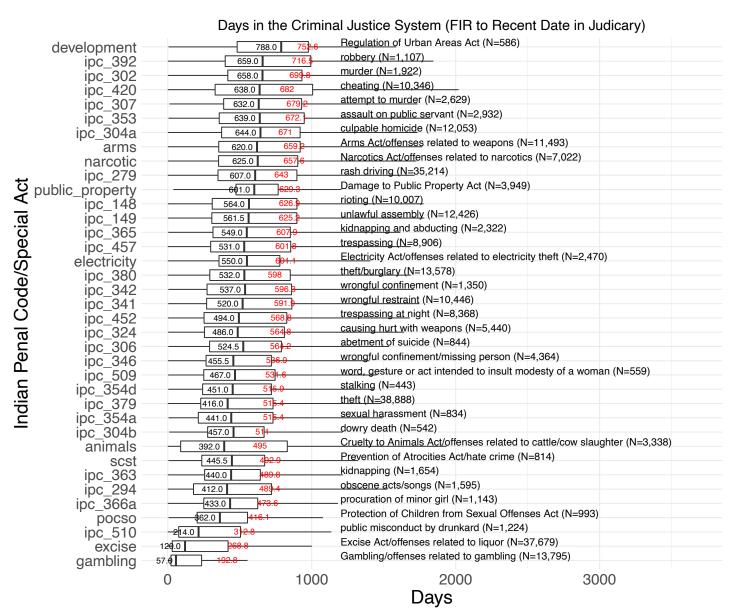
Figure A12: Days in Court for Select Penal Code Violations

Days in Court (First to Most Recent Hearing) culpable homicide (N=12,053) ipc 304a 511.0 Damage to Public Property Act (N=3,949) public property 5\$1.0 rash driving (N=35,214) ipc_279 488.0 Narcotics Act/offenses related to narcotics (N=7,022) 492.0 narcotic assault on public servant (N=2,932) ipc 353 422.0 wrongful restraint (N=10,446) ipc_341 357.0 Arms Act/offenses related to weapons (N=11,493) arms 362.0 Regulation of Urban Areas Act (N=586) development 395.0 unlawful assembly (N=12,426) ipc_149 328.0 rioting (N=10,007) 321.0 ipc_148 trespassing at night (N=8,368) ipc_452 \$15.0 causing hurt with weapons (N=5,440) ipc 324 **2**98.0 wrongful confinement (N=1,350) ipc 342 294.0 ipc_509 ipc_294 ipc_392 word, gesture or act intended to insult modesty of a woman (N=559) 303.0 obscene acts/songs (N=1,595) 294.5 robbery (N=1,107) 245.5 stalking (N=443) ipc 354d \$08.0 sexual harassment (N=834) ipc 354a 269.5 cheating (N=10,346) ipc_420 194.0 Cruelty to Animals Act/offenses related to cattle/cow slaughter (N=3,338) animals 156.0 theft/burglary (N=13,578) ipc_380 182.0 trespassing (N=8,906) ipc_457 170.0 murder (N=1,922) ipc_302 196.0 attempt to murder (N=2,629) ipc 307 178.5 dowry death (N=542) ipc 304b 218.0 abetment of suicide (N=844) ipc 306 169.0 Prevention of Atrocities Act/hate crime (N=814) scst 176.5 public misconduct by drunkard (N=1,224) ipc 510 158.5 theft (N=38,888) ipc 379 830 Protection of Children from Sexual Offenses Act (N=993) pocso 195.0 kidnapping and abducting (N=2,322) ipc 365 75.0 procuration of minor girl (N=1,143) ipc 366a 129.0 Excise Act/offenses related to liquor (N=37,679) excise 45.0 Electricity Act/offenses related to electricity theft (N=2,470) electricity 1030 kidnapping (N=1,654) ipc 363 102.5 Gambling/offenses related to gambling (N=13,795) gambling 0.0 wrongful confinement/missing person (N=4,364) ipc 346 0.0 0 1000 2000 3000 4000

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

Days

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



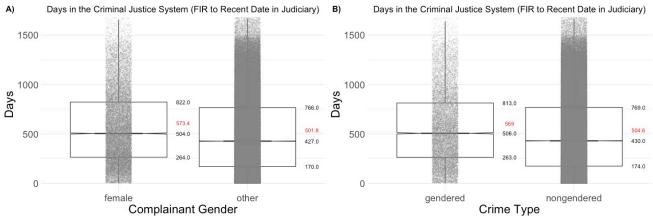
Note: Figure presents box plots for difference in the date from when the complainant was able to register a case compared to most recent hearing date in the judiciary, i.e., including on-going cases (split by various violations of the Penal Code). Mean in red.

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

Days in the Criminal Justice System (FIR to Last Court Decision) culpable homicide (N=4,052) ipc 304a 635.0 murder (N=1,447) ipc 302 637.0 677.9 Narcotics Act/offenses related to narcotics (N=2,973) 668.5 narcotic 642.0 attempt to murder (N=1,809) ipc 307 595.5 645.7 Arms Act/offenses related to weapons (N=5,494) arms 591.0 641.1 robbery (N=752) ipc 392 639.3 573.5 assault on public servant (N=1,266) ipc_353 615 560.0 rash driving (N=13,426) ipc 279 604.1 555.0 Electricity Act/offenses related to electricity theft (N=2,202) electricity 533.0 592.7 Damage to Public Property Act (N=1,356) public_property 565.5 581.4 Indian Penal Code/Special Act kidnapping and abducting (N=1,722) ipc 365 515.5 577.6 trespassing (N=5,848) ipc_457 461.5 548.2 theft/burglary (N=8,665) ipc_380 453.0 539.3 rioting (N=4,978) ipc 148 454.0 unlawful assembly (N=5.975) ipc 149 532.4 451.0 wrongful confinement/missing person (N=3,981) ipc 346 526.5 443.0 cheating (N=5,330) ipc 420 434.0 519.2 wrongful confinement (N=719) ipc_342 439.5 514.3 wrongful restraint (N=5.348) ipc 341 504.9 416.0 abetment of suicide (N=593) ipc 306 500.6 461.0 causing hurt with weapons (N=2,920) ipc_324 ipc_304b 387.0 479.8 dowry death (N=437) 423.0 479.7 trespassing at night (N=4,226) ipc_452 ipc_509 386.0 474.8 word, gesture or act intended to insult modesty of a woman (N=223) 377.0 471 kidnapping (N=1,320) ipc 363 432.0 470.6 procuration of minor girl (N=893) 454.6 ipc 366a 421.0 stalking (N=212) ipc 354d 450.6 409.5 theft (N=28,187) ipc 379 449.9 347.0 Prevention of Atrocities Act/hate crime (N=545) 430.7 scst 372.0 Regulation of Urban Areas Act (N=167) 317.5 429.7 development sexual harassment (N=448) ipc_354a 367.0 426.7 obscene acts/songs (N=873) ipc 294 412.5 327.0 Protection of Children from Sexual Offenses Act (N=775) pocso 392.6 340.0 Cruelty to Animals Act/offenses related to cattle/cow slaughter (N=2,238) animals 184.0 358.8 public misconduct by drunkard (N=773) ipc_510 151.0 243.6 Excise Act/offenses related to liquor (N=30,009) excise 2.0 Gambling/offenses related to gambling (N=12,148) 45.0 gambling 500 0 1000 1500 2000 Davs

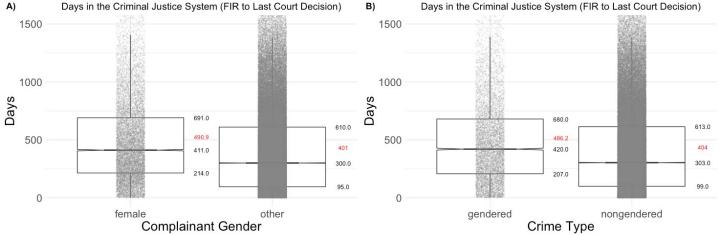
Note: Figure presents box plots for difference in the date from when the complainant was able to register a case compared to the date a decision was made, i.e., excluding on-going cases (split by various violations of the Penal Code). Mean in red.

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.

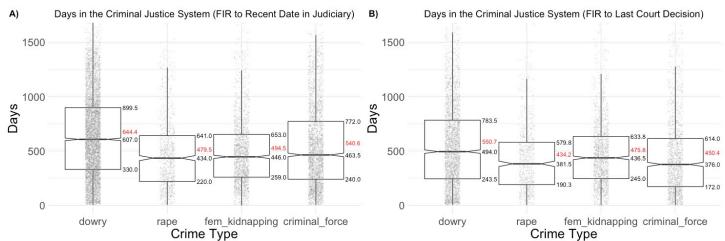


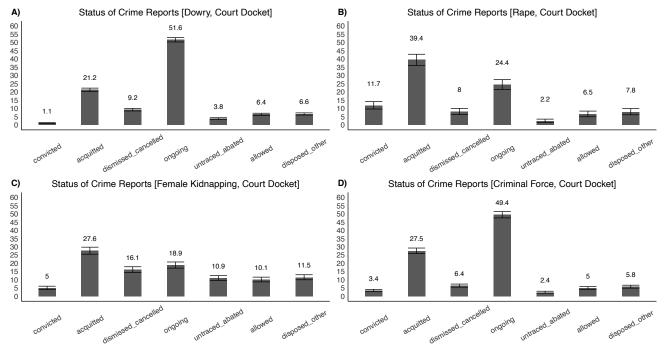
Figure A17: Days in the Criminal Justice System for Particular VAW Crimes

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

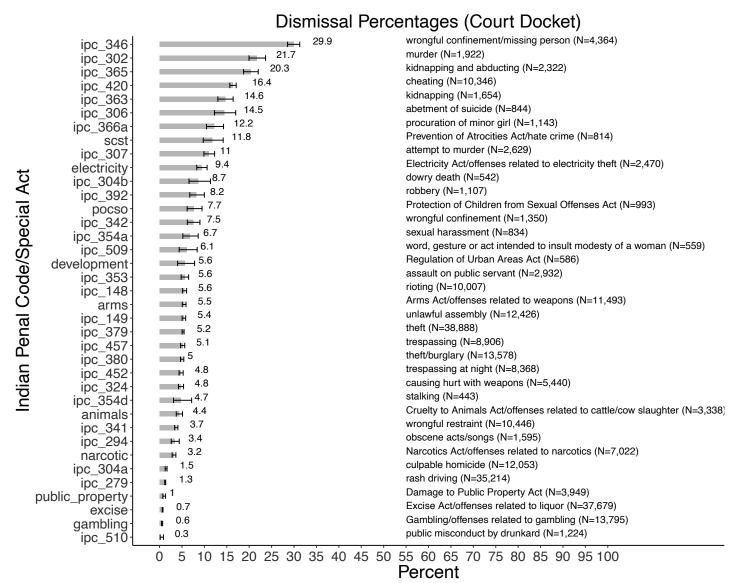
Figure A18: Crime Report Statuses in the Judicial System [Conditional on Having a Court Record]



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

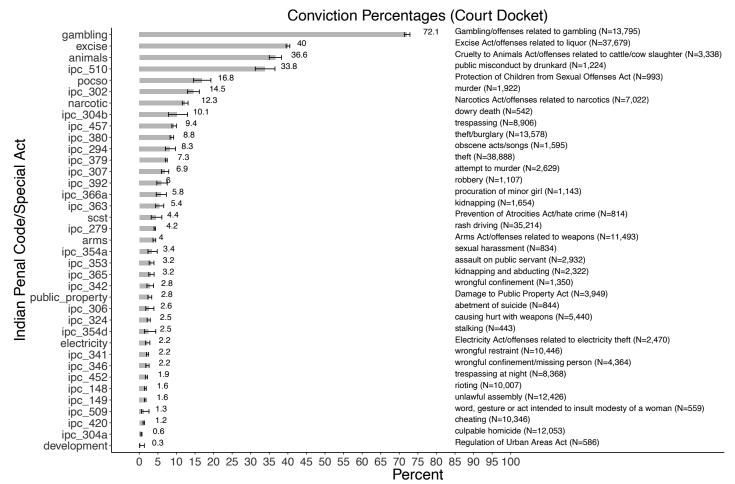
Figure A19: Dismissal Percentages of Crime Reports Based on Specific Penal Code Violations [Court Docket]



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

3.3 Conviction

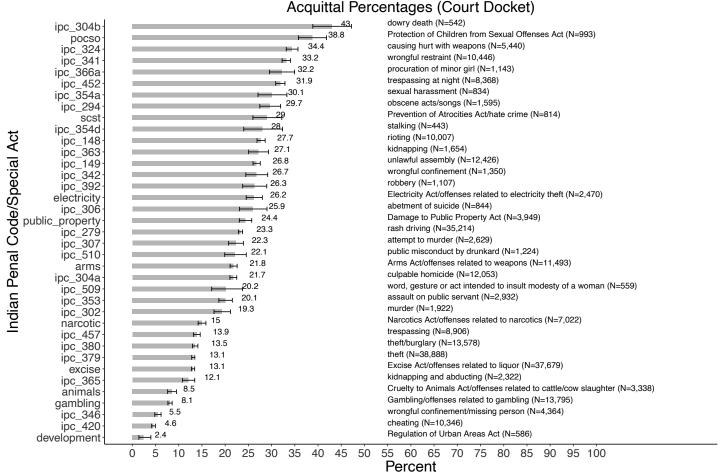
Figure A20: Conviction Percentages of Crime Reports Based on Specific Penal Code Violations [Court Docket]



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

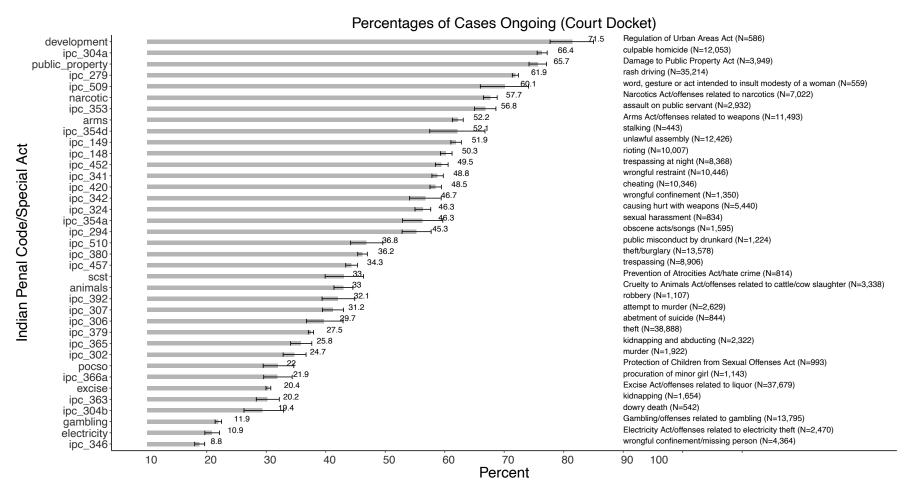
Figure A21: Acquittal Percentages of Crime Reports Based on Specific Penal Code Violations [Court Docket]



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

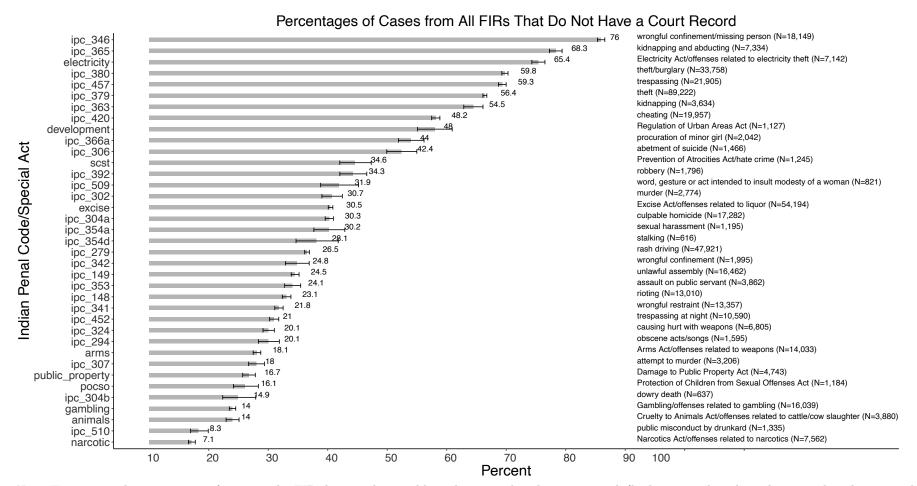
A) Status of Crime Reports [Dowry] Status of Crime Reports [Rape] 60 60 55 55 50 50 40 35 30 25 20 15 40 35 30 25 20 15 10 5 15.2 4.7 no record acquitted no record acquitted C) Status of Crime Reports [Female Kidnapping] D) Status of Crime Reports [Criminal Force] 60 60 55 50 45 55 50 45 40 35 40 30.4 35 30 25 20 15 10 5 19 2 25 20 15 10 124 7.2 5.1 2.2 disposed_other disposed other no record no_record ongoing

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

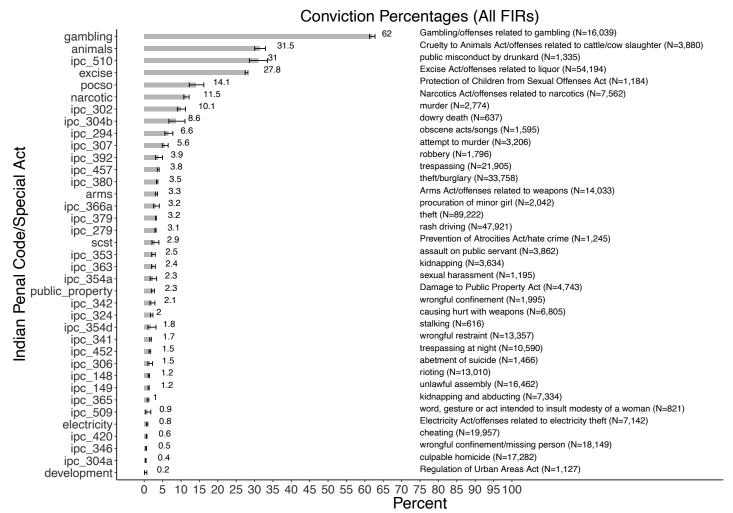
Figure A24: No Record Percentages of Crime Reports Based on Specific Penal Code Violations



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

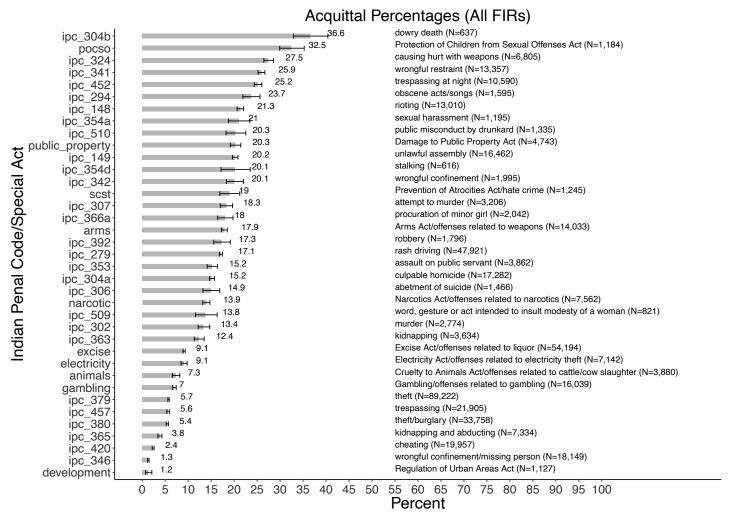
Figure A25: Conviction Percentages of Crime Reports Based on Specific Penal Code Violations



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 kidnappings⁵⁸ 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*** (5.652)	0.022*** (0.005)	0.788 (2.440)	0.004* (0.002)	6.689** (2.934)	0.001 (0.005)	-0.010^{***} (0.002)					
Constant	-16.116** (7.975)	0.451*** (0.093)	135.090 (87.202)	-0.099^{***} (0.035)	373.810*** (131.545)	0.256** (0.129)	0.483** (0.189)					
Observations R^2 Adjusted R^2	360,666 0.195 0.192	383,033 0.271 0.269	228,823 0.244 0.240	230,555 0.141 0.136	229,143 0.321 0.317	230,555 0.167 0.163	230,555 0.367 0.364					
Controls PS FE Month-Yr FE	Y Y V	Y Y V	Y Y V	Y Y V	Y Y V	Y N Y	Y Y Y					
Top/Primary IPC FE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y					

*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					
\mathbb{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	d in Court	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Female			0.055*** (0.010)	0.051*** (0.009)
Dowry	$-0.109^{***} \\ (0.017)$	-0.083^{***} (0.014)	-0.104^{***} (0.022)	
Rape	-0.125^{***} (0.015)		-0.117^{***} (0.027)	
Fem Kidnapping	0.154*** (0.028)	0.161*** (0.026)	0.163*** (0.028)	0.175*** (0.028)
Criminal Force	-0.079^{***} (0.013)	-0.083^{***} (0.008)	-0.103^{***} (0.024)	
Female:Dowry			-0.054^{***} (0.015)	
Female:Rape			-0.047 (0.047)	-0.066 (0.052)
Female:Fem Kidnapping			-0.074^{***} (0.028)	-0.098*** (0.031)
Female:Criminal force			-0.008 (0.026)	0.008 (0.026)
Constant	0.400*** (0.018)	0.395*** (0.013)	0.395*** (0.018)	0.390*** (0.013)
Observations R^2 Adjusted R^2	418,190 0.002 0.002	383,033 0.113 0.112	418,190 0.003 0.003	383,033 0.114 0.113
Controls PS FE Month-Yr FE	N N N	Y Y Y Y	N N N	Y Y Y 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	n Duration	Dismissal					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
Female			14.545*** (4.246)	16.265*** (2.822)			0.024*** (0.003)	0.010*** (0.003)	
Dowry	-3.869 (7.024)	-0.054 (6.833)	-6.859 (10.297)	-3.943 (9.190)	0.047*** (0.009)	0.036*** (0.010)	0.039*** (0.010)	0.007 (0.011)	
Rape	-42.455^{***} (10.727)	-42.711^{***} (10.720)	-38.293** (17.218)	-31.089^* (16.520)	0.022*** (0.007)	-0.080^{***} (0.013)	0.040** (0.018)	-0.071^{***} (0.021)	
Fem Kidnapping	85.990*** (17.250)	85.791*** (13.229)	87.994*** (19.471)	90.886*** (15.872)	0.117*** (0.013)	0.044** (0.018)	0.121*** (0.014)	0.047** (0.020)	
Criminal Force	-36.115^{***} (7.225)	-33.666*** (6.912)	-30.774^{**} (13.348)	-26.355** (13.321)	0.013*** (0.005)	0.002 (0.004)	0.023*** (0.008)	0.004 (0.008)	
Female:Dowry			-8.438 (8.283)	-8.240 (7.776)			-0.010 (0.008)	0.029*** (0.009)	
Female:Rape			-14.995 (10.805)	-25.072*** (9.591)	·		-0.039^* (0.020)	-0.018 (0.021)	
Female:Fem Kidnapping	g		-18.082 (20.052)	-32.448 (20.947)			-0.036^{***} (0.013)	-0.023 (0.019)	
Female:Criminal Force			-18.349 (12.532)	-22.249 (13.824)			-0.031^{***} (0.009)	-0.010 (0.010)	
Constant	127.792*** (5.858)	116.109*** (16.823)	126.811*** (5.977)	114.914*** (16.733)	0.043*** (0.003)	0.006 (0.008)	0.042*** (0.003)	0.006 (0.008)	
Observations R^2 Adjusted R^2	249,930 0.002 0.002	228,823 0.071 0.070	249,930 0.002 0.002	228,823 0.071 0.070	251,804 0.003 0.003	230,555 0.085 0.084	251,804 0.004 0.004	230,555 0.085 0.084	
Controls PS FE Month-Yr FE	N N N	Y Y Y	N N N	Y Y Y	N N N	Y Y Y	N N N	Y Y 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** (12.129)	34.582*** (10.219)			0.061*** (0.008)	0.056*** (0.006)			-0.121^{***} (0.011)	-0.103^{***} (0.010)	
Dowry	112.164*** (13.098)	73.134*** (11.726)	83.907*** (19.044)	57.559*** (18.774)	0.032** (0.016)	0.012 (0.010)	0.072*** (0.017)	0.043*** (0.013)	-0.154^{***} (0.013)	-0.124^{***} (0.016)	-0.151^{***} (0.015)	-0.110^{***} (0.021)	
Rape	-55.407^{***} (15.271)	-55.141^{***} (15.448)	-82.536^{***} (18.203)	-57.392^{***} (19.746)	0.204*** (0.026)	0.136*** (0.025)	0.173*** (0.042)	0.108*** (0.039)	-0.019 (0.023)	0.060*** (0.018)	-0.038 (0.033)	0.051 (0.036)	
Fem Kidnapping	-140.816*** (15.037)	-96.105*** (16.734)	-146.490^{***} (16.174)	-101.702^{***} (20.192)		0.087*** (0.017)	0.095*** (0.024)	0.081*** (0.019)	-0.121^{***} (0.013)	-0.062^{***} (0.015)	-0.127^{***} (0.014)	-0.064^{***} (0.016)	
Criminal Force	42.188*** (12.649)	34.890*** (8.890)	43.012*** (13.319)	28.289*** (9.158)		0.082*** (0.017)	0.089*** (0.023)	0.073*** (0.017)	-0.117^{***} (0.014)	-0.081^{***} (0.011)	-0.127^{***} (0.019)	-0.084^{***} (0.017)	
Female:Dowry			11.691 (15.842)	-8.517 (17.060)			-0.104^{***} (0.011)	-0.088^{***} (0.012)			0.099*** (0.013)	0.067*** (0.016)	
Female:Rape			13.122 (17.300)	-22.109 (17.196)			-0.004 (0.033)	-0.004 (0.032)			0.108*** (0.029)	0.082** (0.036)	
Female:Fem Kidnapping	S		$10.542 \\ (16.527)$	9.180 (29.448)			-0.017 (0.020)	$0.002 \\ (0.027)$			0.097*** (0.015)	0.062*** (0.017)	
Female:Criminal Force			-23.479^* (12.356)	-16.626 (11.509)			-0.038^* (0.022)	-0.029 (0.018)			0.105*** (0.016)	0.080*** (0.017)	
Constant	334.373*** (12.250)	550.909*** (32.841)	332.429*** (12.730)	548.347*** (32.793)	0.171*** (0.017)	0.398*** (0.018)	0.167*** (0.017)	0.393*** (0.018)	0.173*** (0.014)	0.261*** (0.028)	0.181*** (0.015)	0.269*** (0.028)	
Observations R^2 Adjusted R^2	250,287 0.003 0.003	229,143 0.201 0.200	250,287 0.004 0.004	229,143 0.202 0.201	251,804 0.002 0.002	230,555 0.123 0.122	251,804 0.004 0.004	230,555 0.125 0.123	251,804 0.006 0.006	230,555 0.098 0.097	251,804 0.012 0.012	230,555 0.103 0.101	
Controls PS FE Month-Yr FE	N N N	Y Y Y	N N N	Y Y Y	N N N	Y Y Y	N N N	Y Y Y	N N N	Y Y Y	N N N	Y Y 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*** (0.002)	0.012*** (0.002)			0.010*** (0.002)	0.008*** (0.002)					
VAW			0.033*** (0.004)	0.026*** (0.004)	0.034*** (0.004)	0.027*** (0.004)					
Female:VAW					-0.011^{***} (0.004)	-0.009^{**} (0.004)					
Constant	0.026*** (0.002)	0.019*** (0.003)	0.026*** (0.002)	0.018*** (0.003)	0.025*** (0.002)	0.018*** (0.003)					
Observations R^2 Adjusted R^2	418,190 0.001 0.001	383,033 0.016 0.015	418,190 0.002 0.002	383,033 0.016 0.015	418,190 0.002 0.002	383,033 0.016 0.015					
Controls PS FE Month-Yr FE	N N N	Y Y Y	N N N	Y Y Y	N N N	Y Y 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]

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

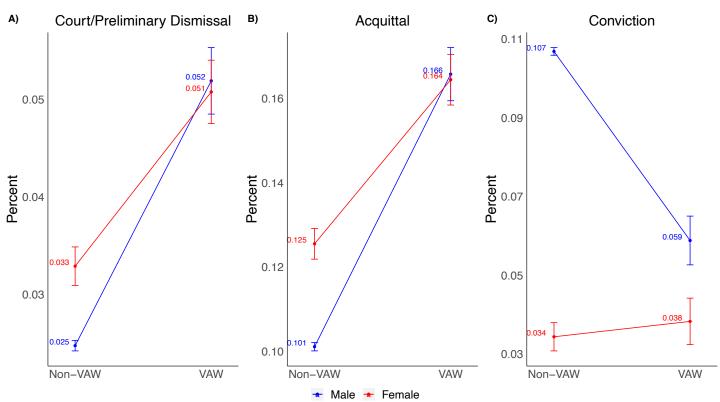


Figure A27: Marginal Effects [0s Added for all FIRs Not Found in Court]

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 $\frac{A8}{100}$.