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Beyond State Boundaries: A Comparative Analysis between States on Domestic Violence

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Abstract

This project seeks to answer the question of how policy across the United States impacts domestic violence. Sparked by personal tragedy, I have explored the domestic violence advocacy and legislative sphere for the past four years while at Syracuse University. Through my personal experiences and work in this field, I realized that a comprehensive approach to answer questions about domestic violence is imperative. Because of this, I decided to explore a variety of policies to understand how they interact with domestic violence. With lives lost every year across our nation at the hands of domestic violence, it was very clear to me that this problem needed to be addressed.

To answer my research question, I quantitatively analyzed policies and their relationships with domestic violence. Data on police practices, judicial procedure, civil protective order and Federal funding were collected on all 50 states plus Washington, D.C. Despite all of the policies that are in place to eliminate domestic violence, victims are still losing their lives to this problem, whether they seek help or not.

I predicted that with stronger policies, victims can be better protected and as a result, there will be less domestic violence. Through the analysis it was concluded that some of these policies indeed cause domestic violence to occur at lower rates, specifically Federal funding and the programming it provides. This is correlated with less victims served and less hotline calls on average. Additionally, having more domestic violence courts correlated with less homicides on average. These findings have allowed me to conclude that for some policies my hypothesis is valid, but for others, the results are not what I expected. With these results, we can conclude that Federal allocations for programming are vital to fight domestic violence and that domestic violence courts must continue to exist.

Executive Summary

Project Description: This project discusses the results of an analysis on domestic violence in the United States. The project will be presented to the Renee Crown University Honors Program and the Political Science Distinction Department, both of Syracuse University. It will also be sent to a variety of domestic violence organizations across the United States to provide helpful insight on moving forward against abuse. These results can be used as a current measure on the impact and effectiveness of a variety of policies on domestic violence in America in order to help fight against this societal problem.

There are many different factors that interact within domestic violence. To account for this, it made sense to look at policy aspects of our system that could be changed in order to better address the issue. A multi-policy approach seemed both the most logical and the most effective route to take. With this in mind, I chose to look at police practices, domestic violence courts and civil protective orders, in addition to federal funding as my independent variable measures. For better understanding, there are a few key terms that should be explained. These definitions are based on the best available data sources as well as the commonplace understanding of these policies:

1. **Police practices:** The way the police handle domestic violence. Specifically, what police departments across the United States do when they receive a domestic violence call or complaint. The American Bar Association categorizes states as either having a mandatory arrest, pro-arrest or officer's discretion approach, from most strict to most lenient policy in that order. Mandatory arrest requires arrest at the scene, pro-arrest supports arrest on the scene and officer's discretion policy does not support arrest unless the officer believes it is appropriate. Upon these complaints, police may be allowed to arrest without a warrant,

depending on the state policy. Whether or not this is allowed is another measure that was collected.

2. **Court Policy:** Whether or not a state has a criminal domestic violence court. With the definition from my data source, a criminal domestic violence court is defined as, “those hearing criminal domestic violence cases on a separate calendar or by a dedicated judge or judicial officer” (Labriola et al. v-36). If a state has these courts, information was collected on how many courts they have.
3. **Civil Protective Order Policy:** The maximum duration in years a state allows for a final civil protective order granted by a civil court. Civil protective order, restraining order, order of protection, are all interchangeable in this project because civil orders are handled and addressed differently across the country. In order to best quantify this policy, the maximum duration that states grant for their final protective orders has been collected in years, because it will allow for differentiation between states based on how long they impose their orders for.
4. **Federal Funding Allocation:** The total aid dispersed per state from both the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act and the Violence Against Women Act’s STOP Grant. These two Federal grants are provided to every state on a yearly basis, starting with \$600,000. After that base amount, the remainder is dispersed proportionally by population. These two grants are vital for domestic violence services across the country and therefore should be analyzed as a policy that impacts domestic violence.

Before I could test the effectiveness of these four policies, I had to research them to determine what would be the best route for operationalization. I also had to do this for my dependent variable, domestic violence. Within the confines of domestic violence, I am defining it based on the best available data and resources. Domestic violence will be quantified based on

hotline calls answered across every state in addition to victims served. Both of these together provide a representation of the need for domestic violence services on a given day. Additionally, the homicide rate in one female victim to one male offender instances per state is a third measure. These three data sets combine to represent domestic violence across the country and the rate at which it is occurring. With my research and experience considered, I was able to confidently collect these measures as accurate quantifications and representations of the variables.

Methods: Once I collected all of my data, a variety of analysis was conducted. Simple data breakdowns were used to provide a better understanding of commonalities and differences between the states while regressions and correlations were used to test the relationships between the variables. With this analysis complete, an assessment follows to explain the results and what they display. I knew that if I could successfully analyze the impact of domestic violence policy, I would be able to reveal important implications for advocates across the country.

Significance: The goal of this project is to find significant correlations between domestic violence and certain policies, to provide insight for those that are fighting against domestic abuse. With a better understanding of how policies are working and to what extent they are doing so, changes can be made to further protect victims and end violence. This is why my project is so imperative, because it has a direct impact on lives across the country. I am excited to be able to provide such information and to be able to educate people on this topic.

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Dedication

This project is dedicated to my beloved cousin, Heather Newman, who lost her life to domestic violence in 2011. My work, advocacy and research has all been in her memory and to honor the mother, daughter, sister, cousin and friend that she was to so many people. I hope that this project will help the many victims that face domestic violence and that her memory can be properly honored through this work.

Acknowledgements

This project would not be possible without the support and advice of many people. I would first like to thank the Renee Crown University Honors Program for their support of my domestic violence work since my freshman year. Specifically Eric Holzwarth and Kate Hanson, for providing unconditional advising and encouragement through all of the ideas that I have brought to them over these past four years, thank you. I would also like to acknowledge both the Political Science Department and the Policy Studies Department. Seth Jolly, Jon Hanson and Michael Beckstrand of the Political Science Department have provided me with advising, suggestions and help through all of the stages of this thesis. This project could not have been completed without their assistance. Lastly, but certainly not least, I would like to thank William Coplin of the Policy Studies Department for mentoring me since my freshman year on all aspects of my college career, but specifically my domestic violence work and this project. I cannot thank all of you enough for your help.

Advice to Future Honors Students

My advice to future Honors students is to take advantage of all of the resources the Honors program provides for its students. I recommend building relationships with mentors to guide you and to provide alternative perspectives so that when you have ideas for involvement, research, or capstone work, you have trusted advisors there to listen. Additionally, I recommend starting early not only with your Capstone project, but with all of your Honors requirements. If you start early, these components do not feel like “requirements” but simply steps to meet your end goal. The Honors program has been one of the most special parts of my college experience, it provides a unique addition to your time at Syracuse University so I am telling you to embrace it!

Furthermore, find a topic you are passionate about to complete your capstone on. For me, combining my majors with my interests and involvement, my capstone was not a burden but rather a culminating moment for me and my college career. It is a challenge that I was excited to face because I was invested in it as a person. I recommend trying to find something that combines the best aspects of you: your strengths, your skills, and your interests, with a problem that you want to solve. This will make for not only a better experience overall, but will provide you with a reason to keep pushing through and a further desire to complete your project. Do yourself a favor and challenge yourself to complete the Renee Crown University Honors Program, you will not regret it.

Chapter 1

Introduction

“66,581 domestic violence victims are served on a given day by local domestic violence programs” (Domestic Violence Counts, 2013). This statistic on intimate partner violence is just a preview of the horror that plagues the United States when it comes to domestic violence. Lives are lost and families are torn apart every day because of it. The complexities that go into this issue make it even more difficult to handle: the psychology of the parties involved, the resources available, the governmental procedures, the list could continue on. Despite the array of components that complicate intimate partner violence, one thing is clear: domestic violence is a societal problem. A nation with less domestic violence would mean less crime, less pain (both psychological and physical), less costs and fewer deaths.

After my cousin lost her life to domestic violence in 2011, I set out on a research path to find answers. How could her journey through the legal system, through domestic violence services and through reaching out for help to get away from her abuser still end in murder? This was my initial question that I set out to answer after many long talks with my devastated family. Three years of work in the domestic violence advocacy and legislative sphere has led to this research project. I’ve spent time working in and looking at various aspects of this problem: from non-profit organizations, to the legislature, to police protection and the courts. By seeing from the inside how the various policy components work as well as what advocacy, awareness and programming services do for victims, I have learned that all of these components are equally important. From this experience alone, I realized that it is necessary to look at all of these areas together in order to fully understand domestic violence and those who are impacted by it.

Many domestic violence cases get tangled within the government procedures that surround it. There are varying policies across all 50 states and there must be something that can be learned from what states are doing differently to ameliorate this problem. With this in mind, this project will explore the question of how policies impact domestic violence rates across the United States. The specific policies under review are arrest policy, restraining order policy, judicial procedure and federal funding for domestic violence programming across the 50 states and Washington, D.C. This project will also analyze demographics in addition to these main variables. I propose that these procedural components influence the rates at which domestic violence occurs. Particularly, states with more stringent arrest and restraining order policies, in addition to more specified judicial procedure in regards to domestic violence, will have lower levels of domestic violence. Additionally, states with higher levels of federal funding, will have more services and programming that will result in less domestic violence. Throughout this paper I argue that with stricter policy, states can lower the rate at which domestic violence is occurring by further protecting victims through the various policy outlets that are tied to this issue. Moreover, with a strict, enforced approach against abuse, victims will be more proactive and will feel safer when coming forward to seek help.

Before diving into testing the relationship between policy and domestic violence, next is an important outline of key terms for this report, followed by a literature review looking at current research on this topic that provides a basis for the formation of my hypothesis. My hypothesis explanation is followed by a layout of research design and method. After this is where the full analysis and assessment of data can be found. The results of the analysis is fleshed out in the assessment section and followed by a discussion on federal funding as a significant policy.

All of these components come together in the conclusion which provides suggestions for moving forward, based on the results of this project.

Variable Description:

This study will focus on violence against women inflicted by men. Furthermore, the definition of domestic violence is obscure due to the varying interpretations of what classifies as such. The United States Department of Justice defines domestic violence as: “a pattern of abusive behavior in any relationship that is used by one partner to gain or maintain power and control over another intimate partner. Domestic violence can be physical, sexual, emotional, economic, or psychological actions or threats of actions that influence another person. This includes any behaviors that intimidate, manipulate, humiliate, isolate, frighten, terrorize, coerce, threaten, blame, hurt, injure, or wound someone” (What is Domestic Violence?). This definition is broad enough to encompass all types of repetitive violence. However, because of this wide scope, domestic violence can often be difficult to operationalize. For the purposes of this study however, we will limit the definition of domestic violence used because of available data. The definition adopted for this project will be confined to the proxies used as the best available data options. This is a combination of victims served, hotline calls answered and the homicide rate, across all 50 states. These three together represent the varying aspects of domestic violence found in the definition relayed above. Together, these three data sets culminate to represent different components of domestic violence: the need for services, the number of victims, and the extreme circumstances that end in murder.

Additionally, the policies analyzed are strictly within the confines of domestic violence. To clarify, domestic violence courts are those that are part of state-level court systems. For this variable, the data source collected information on criminal, state domestic violence courts across

the country. These are courts that specifically hear these types of cases and tailor their system to the small scope of particular issues. For the purposes of this study, domestic violence courts are defined as, “criminal domestic violence courts...as those hearing criminal domestic violence cases on a separate calendar or by a dedicated judge or judicial officer” (Labriola et al, 2010). This definition distinguishes the courts being studied from other existing courts such as civil courts.

Protective order policies for this project are those specifically outlined for domestic violence instances. WomensLaw.Org provides a better understanding as it relays that, “a restraining order or protective order is a legal order issued by a state court which requires one person to stop harming another person. It is also sometimes called a protection order, an injunction, an order of protection, or some other similar name” (State Law Overview). Moreover, arrest policy relates to the approach on domestic violence house calls upon complaint. For all of these variables, all ages are considered and a spousal relationship is not a requirement. Domestic violence can occur within all types of relationships whether it is a husband-wife relationship or not. Male violence inflicted on women is a limitation that will carry through for the definitions in this report. Additionally, federal funding for domestic violence programming will be considered. Although this may not seem to fit within the definition of ‘policy’, this is money allocated by the U.S government to every state that goes towards specific programming and services related to domestic violence as an essential influencer.

With the policies introduced, an initial look can be taken at the problem that they seek to resolve. Although deeper analysis will occur further in the paper, below is a display of statistics from a given day, September 17, 2013 according to the National Network to End Domestic Violence 24-Hour Census Report:

36,348 domestic violence victims found refuge in emergency shelters or transitional housing provided by local programs.

A woman escaped after her husband severely assaulted her and threatened her with a knife in Massachusetts.

20,267 hotline calls were answered by local and state hotlines.

A woman was stabbed and raped by her abusive partner in front of his friends in Arizona.

9,641 unmet requests for services such as emergency shelter, transitional housing, and legal representation were made.

(Domestic Violence Counts)

The display above provides an initial look at domestic violence occurring across the United States. It also represents very clearly why we should care about answering the research question I have posed. With over 36,000 victims finding protection in emergency shelters and almost 10,000 unmet requests for services, just on **a single given day**, the evidence of a crisis is clear. Domestic violence is impacting people every day, across the country, however we have a variety of policies to prevent it from occurring. Are these policies working? If they are, how can we expand them? If they are not, what can we do to provide helpful substitutes instead? These are a few of the questions that inspired me to test these variables; especially with the apparent presence of violence occurring, despite the many practices in place to eliminate it. I was eager to complete this research project for these reasons; to provide information and to help those who may not be able to help themselves. With the key terms understood and the important issue displayed, the next step is to look at current research in this field. This research provided a further foundation to move forward with a multi-variable approach. It also allowed for me to

confidently build my hypothesis, as the research confirmed many of the personal theories I developed while working in the legislative and advocacy sphere. The following literature review highlights a variety of published research on each of the policies that I analyzed and provides evidence of domestic violence. It also confirms the impact of these policies while displaying the need for my research approach in this field.

Chapter 2

Literature Review

The best way to understand my project approach is by first looking at current research in the field. It is helpful to examine previous work on this topic as a comparison to my thesis, as we address the same societal issue, just through a different lens. Although currently there is work that has studied the variables I am testing, there has yet to be a comprehensive approach on the issue of domestic violence and the variety of factors involved. One piece of literature that supports my hypothesis is a study found in the *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* titled, “Protection Orders Protect Against Assault and Injury: A Longitudinal Study of Police-Involved Women Victims of Intimate Partner Violence.” In this study, Kothari et al. review the efficiency of protection orders over a 4-year study period by looking at police, emergency services, and the courts. This study compared people that were granted orders of protection to those without them through three time periods: before, during and after the issuing of their protective order. Through this comparison, it was confirmed that “civil protection orders were associated with reduced police incidents and emergency department visits over time... [confirming] the protective effect of [these] orders” (Kothari et al., 2012). In this research, restraining order policy is described as an effective combatant against domestic violence, which is the prediction I have for the results of my project. By comparing those with and without orders, this study reveals the success of such protections. Additionally, it makes a point to discuss the many obstacles victims face when trying to protect themselves from their abuser. This is a crucial point to understand when studying domestic violence as it is explained, “victims face significant barriers...including time-consuming procedural steps that place the evidentiary onus upon the victim...and police and judiciary that can be unresponsive” (Kothari et al., 2012). This is a point to keep in mind

throughout my discussion of domestic violence policy to understand how the victim must navigate such a complex system. This study also lends supplementary support to the argument that there is no research looking at all of these variables together. Rather, there is work that looks at a certain piece of the domestic violence puzzle.

Another study following this pattern is Miller's "An Arresting Experiment: Domestic Violence Victim Experiences and Perceptions." This research observes how arrests interact with the reoccurrence of domestic violence and whether victims believe arrest helped their situation. Although results varied, the study concluded that "most suspects, regardless of the type of police intervention, did not reoffend" (Miller, 2003). Again, this study reviews arrest levels only and how they correlate with domestic violence. Miller's focus on victim perception does not completely align with my approach, however it does reveal that police intervention helped in some instances of domestic violence, which supports my prediction that strict police action will result in lower levels of domestic violence. It is important to note an additional conclusion of this study that, "police or court actions [may] fail to consider the unique victim's characteristics and needs" (Miller, 2003). This is a key point to consider when analyzing how states approach this issue and part of why I believe more tailored and stricter policies will result in lower levels of violence. When considering and addressing the complexities of domestic violence, including the "unique victim's characteristics and needs" as Miller puts it, states put more care into solving the problem. As a result, they handle and understand violence better to prevent it from happening at high rates.

A third example supporting both my hypothesis and my research idea is "The Court Impact Scale: A Tool for Evaluating IPV Victim's Experience in Court." In this work Cattaneo et al. look at the court system, its relationship with domestic violence victims, and victims'

feelings on the court. The study proves that a relationship exists between courts and domestic violence as it explains, “for example, the tone judges set during the proceedings can affect victims’ evaluation of the process, and victims’ confidence in batterer compliance is higher when judges provide specific instructions and paperwork is completed efficiently” (Cattaneo et al., 2013). This research is significant because it establishes the connection between the way the courts handle domestic violence and the victim. This research also supports my hypothesis that such a relationship exists. It also establishes the importance of looking at the court system when trying to explore domestic violence as it explains, “The court system has become a central part of the societal response to the social problem of intimate partner violence” (Cattaneo et al., 1089). Although helpful, a much more comprehensive approach must be taken to look at this issue overall.

The last example relates to federal funding and its relationship with domestic violence. “Violence Against Women Act Funding: A Nationwide Assessment of Effects on Rape and Assault” by Rachel Boba and David Lilley looks at the Violence Against Women Act, known as VAWA, and the funding it allocates, to analyze its relationship with violent crime. The results show that grants were associated with reductions in rape and assault. Although this report did not look at all of the specific funding I am examining, it still considers federal money that is dispersed to the states to fight against domestic violence. This results of this project, “provide support for continued existence of [the federal] funding stream” (Boba et al., 2009). This verifies my hypothesis and relays the connection between federal funding, the programs it supports, and the levels at which domestic violence occurs.

Through these four examples, two notions are confirmed. First, initial support for my hypothesis is laid out. Second, a comprehensive approach to domestic violence research is

necessary. As relayed above, research thus far has looked at singular issues within the domestic violence plague, yet has not addressed the big picture. As far as I know, work has yet to be produced looking at domestic violence more broadly, as my project proposes. There are few comprehensive state-based comparisons that examine different rates of effectiveness in handling domestic violence, which is why my project is necessary. This research goes deeper by looking at how all of these pieces interact within the puzzle. Accordingly, it can be understood why this project is a major contribution to the domestic violence sphere. With so many different components interacting, a multi-variable approach follows logically as the next vital research step. These singular-variable studies certainly provide insight for what to expect in my analysis, however with so many factors that interact within the problem of domestic violence, it is necessary to include all of them simultaneously.

For these reasons, it is easy to see the gap in this field that my project fills. My approach looks at policies holistically and determines what correlations are occurring with all of these important variables. My hypothesis is that a correlation does exist between these variables and domestic violence rates, and that is already supported by the current research that has been conducted. Specifically, I predict that stricter police practices and victim-friendly restraining order policies will result in lower domestic violence rates. In addition to these practices, more-specified judicial procedure and higher levels of federal funding will also yield these results.

Additionally, I will address the alternative explanations for analysis results because it is important to understand that other schools of thought exist. Others may argue that these variables do not have any causal impact on domestic violence rates, or that the system works in reverse and these policies result because of certain levels of domestic violence rates. Despite the variety of assessments that scholars may have on this topic, my study seeks to look at these policies to

determine how domestic violence can be eliminated. I have chosen to approach my research question through a multi-variable scope based on this aim. It is also the foundation for my hypothesis, which is what will be explained in the next section.

Chapter 3

Hypothesis

The hypothesis of this project is that arrest, restraining order policy, and funding allocations as well as whether or not a state has a domestic violence court, influence the rate at which domestic violence occurs across the United States. In particular, states with stricter arrest and restraining order policies, in addition to more specified judicial procedure will have lower levels of domestic violence. It also follows that states with more funding, will have lower rates of domestic violence because services funded by that money work against domestic violence. My hypothesis in its entirety is supported by the literature review that was presented in the previous chapter.

In addition to current research in the field, it is supported by the notion that stricter arrest policies will criminalize at a greater rate. In turn, victims will be protected and less acts of violence will occur. More aggressive restraining order policies are also expected to reduce rates of violence because, it is providing additional protection through legal intervention, which would provide the victim with the ability to escape from their abuser. Further, if a state has a more specialized and experienced court that understands the complexity of domestic violence, they will be better suited to make decisions that will protect the victim. If cases are heard in specific courts that deal only with these problems, judges will hopefully be able to better understand the issues and make the best decisions to protect the victim, which would result in lower rates of domestic violence. Lastly, with greater funding, a state can have superior professionals, greater victim services and an educated citizenry which would yield a more active, engaged community that knows where help can be found against domestic violence, resulting in lower rates. Simply, as Dugan puts it, “[evidence] suggests that states should continue to aggressively pursue

domestic violence offenders” (Dugan, 2003). With stricter policies, states can handle more domestic violence incidents and reduce the number of victims.

The effectiveness of current practices can be discovered by analyzing these relationships. This is extremely important to the domestic violence advocacy sphere because with such results, advocates can lobby for changes to adapt across the country. As explained in the literature review, looking at these three policies together is unprecedented and is therefore vital for this field. Using all of the variables described above, I analyzed the data collected to present on domestic violence policy and its effectiveness. My goal was to discover what policies are impacting domestic violence and whether or not they have a positive contribution to ameliorate it. With an awareness of what states are doing, we can take a closer look at how they are approaching this matter and what can be changed, which is what will conclude this paper. Although not all of the factors that are involved in domestic violence are being studied, these variables interact at the core of partner violence. Therefore, if their effectiveness can be identified, it can go a long way for this field. In order to successfully test my hypothesis, my research design had to methodically look at the variables and test them sensibly.

Chapter 4

Research Design

For the hypothesis explained in the last chapter to be effectively tested, I had to develop how I would approach my research question and determine my research design. Quantitative analysis is the main research method for this project. Different than a qualitative approach, it provides a much more concrete picture. There is an abundance of qualitative articles that are already published on domestic violence, however I wanted to be able to physically and concretely test this problem for quantifiable, real solutions. With such results, I can provide this field with actual answers and ideas for moving forward against domestic violence.

The American Bar Association was used as my source for both arrest policies as well as restraining order policies on all 50 states. To quantify judicial procedure, the states are categorized based on whether or not they have specified, criminal courts for domestic violence cases. This information is recorded in a report from the Center for Court Innovation. I have obtained information on current levels of federal funding as well from the National Network to End Domestic Violence.

Lastly, there are two sources for the data on domestic violence rates. Because there is no specific crime that is labeled as “domestic violence” exactly, there are various ways it can be measured. Although this allows for flexibility in research, it is also difficult to overcome. However, one proxy is the yearly 24-hour National Census from the National Network to End Domestic Violence, which tracks how many victims are treated and served at non-profit organizations across all 50 states. Another source is the Violence Policy Center’s report on how many females are murdered by males in all 50 states. This report is specifically targeted towards

the issue of domestic violence representing those instances that end in murder. It also contains the rates per 100,000 people across all 50 states, so it controls for population discrepancies.

Although the murder rate shows the extreme situations that end in murder, it may be helpful to understand this societal problem comprehensively. Because the data source reports on those murders that take place in one female victim to one male offender instances, this report provides a clear picture of partner violence. Using the National Network to End Domestic Violence Census source, I am using the rate of victims served as well as the rate of hotline calls answered to quantify domestic violence. These two again culminate to represent abuse and need for services which can relay how domestic violence is occurring across the United States. With this multiple measure approach, I can show domestic violence organizations what is impacting domestic violence across the nation. Measuring domestic violence is difficult because of the obscurity of reporting. I understand the limitations that both of these sources impose on my measures for domestic violence, but using both captures its complex definition and is therefore the best choice for the analysis.

Chapter 5

Data Formation and Methods

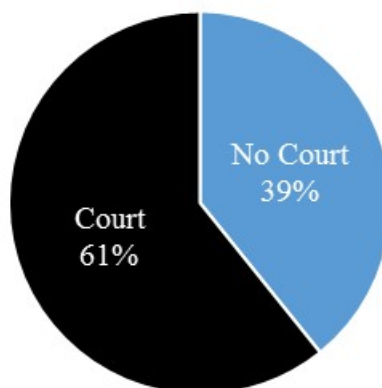
An integral component of understanding my project is discussing the data measures in detail. As explained earlier, the other work that has been conducted in this field has pulled from a variety of alternative sources. For the purposes of my report however, I chose my sources carefully as reliable representations of the variables under review. For the four policy variables, arrest, judiciary, protective order, and funding allocations, I drew upon many sources to come up with the data classifications. For arrest policy, the American Bar Association was the major source, with publications from 2007 and 2012. A 2012 document provided information on arrest classifications from strongest to weakest: mandatory arrest policy, pro-arrest policy or officer's discretion policy, organized by state. A 2012 publication by the American Bar Association provides a breakdown by state on the actual arrest policy. From this I collected whether or not a state allows warrantless arrests to be made in the event of a call to the scene. For some initial understanding, the data relays that 21 states have mandatory arrest policies, 21 states have officer's discretion policies while 9 states have pro-arrest policies when police are dealing with domestic violence calls. Of the 21 states with mandatory arrest policies, 15 of them enacted this procedure by 1996 (Domestic Violence Arrest Policies, 2007).

For judicial policy, I am classifying states based on whether or not they have a criminal domestic violence court. This is based on a report that confirmed 208¹ total criminal domestic violence courts across the United States as of 2009. The courts were considered if they had a separate calendar or assigned designated officers for domestic violence cases. I also collected information from this report on how many of these courts were found in all 50 states. For an

¹ 208 courts is the total reported in the data source because of the territories it included. However, 207 was the total number used in the analysis because Guam was not included in my sample.

initial understanding of courts across the country, the graphic below relays court distribution in the United States with 31 states having one or more courts and 20 states not having any domestic violence courts.

Figure 1
Domestic Violence Court Distribution across the United States



For protective order policy, a publication from the American Bar Association was used. For the purposes of this report, civil protective order, restraining order, order of protection are all interchangeable given the varying terminology used in each state. I classified states based on what the maximum duration of the final protective order is in years, as well as whether or not an extension is available to victims on their orders of protection. For maximized analytical success, I had to come up with a way to quantify protective orders in states that could be granted permanently. I could not use '99' for numerical purposes, because such a high number would skew the results. Looking at the variation in the years, these states were given a maximum duration of 12 years. This is because there is no endpoint for permanent orders however I had to choose logically, looking at order length and how it would impact the results. This choice was further apart from the other durations to represent a longer timeframe, but was not too extreme that it would skew the results. The American Bar Association study looks at protective orders

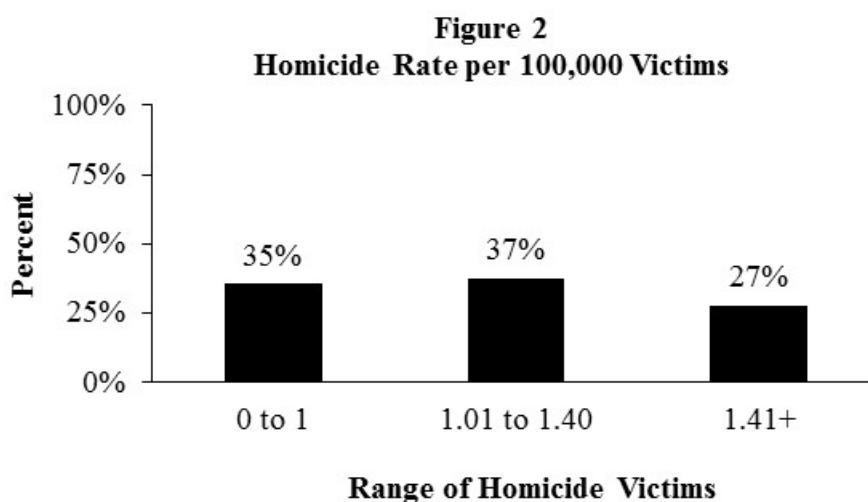
given in civil court and this information was confirmed by secondary sources as well such as WomensLaw.org and state legal websites².

To quantify Federal funding for domestic violence services and programming, two specific grant amounts were collected. Using the National Network to End Domestic Violence Report, “Campaign for Funding to End Domestic and Sexual Violence,” the 2011 funding levels from the Federal government were collected. The funding that comes from the STOP Grant and the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act are the two grants studied. This aid is critical against domestic violence because it provides for a variety of services, educational programming, coalitions, shelters, and more. Both grants are formula grants meaning their use is regulated by enacting legislation that outlines how they should be dispersed among state services (Grant Programs). The STOP Grant, short for Services, Training, Officers, Prosecutors, is authorized through the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) and regulated by the Department of Justice. It is based on population and focuses specifically on community response against violence. The second grant from the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act, also known as FVPSA, is a formula grant based on population as well, however is regulated by the U.S Department of Health and Human Services. This focuses on services such as advocacy, shelters and counseling (Family Violence Prevention and Services Formula Grants to States and Territories). Both grants start with a base amount of \$600,000 and then the amount remaining is distributed proportionally by population throughout the country. For analytical purposes, the two amounts were combined and calculated at a rate per \$100,000.

To measure domestic violence across all 50 states, two sources were used. From The Violence Policy Center’s 2014 report, “When Men Murder Women”, data on the homicide rate

² The American Bar Association did not have definitive information on protective order durations for Alabama, Florida, Hawaii, Mississippi, New Jersey, Mexico, and Vermont. Therefore, secondary sources were necessary to find this information and can be found in the bibliography.

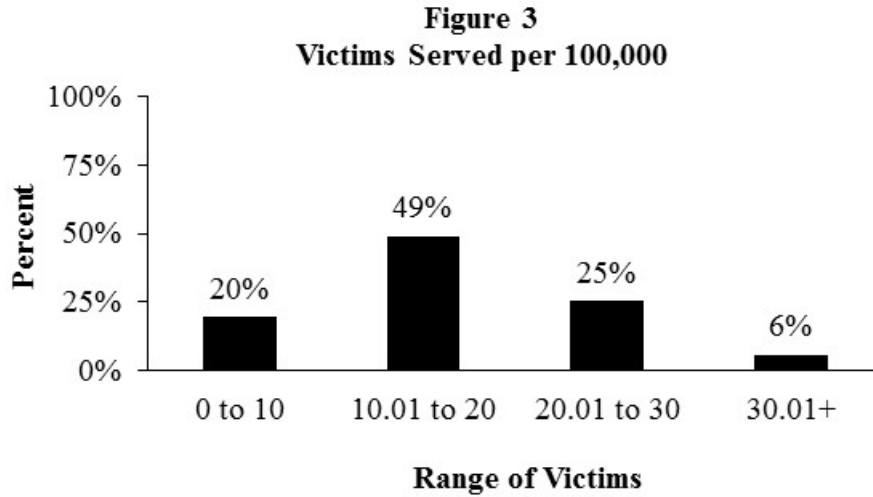
per 100,000 females was collected for all 50 states³. This report specifically looks at homicides committed against females by male offenders in 2012, explicitly those with a ratio of one female homicide victim to one male offender, an extremely helpful distinction to understand domestic violence, as an overwhelming majority of these victims had relationships with their killers (When Men Murder Women, 2014). The chart below provides an initial look at the homicide breakdown across the country. The range of homicides, from 1.01 to 1.40 per 100,000 females, represents 19 states and 37% of homicides that occurred in the United States in 2012.



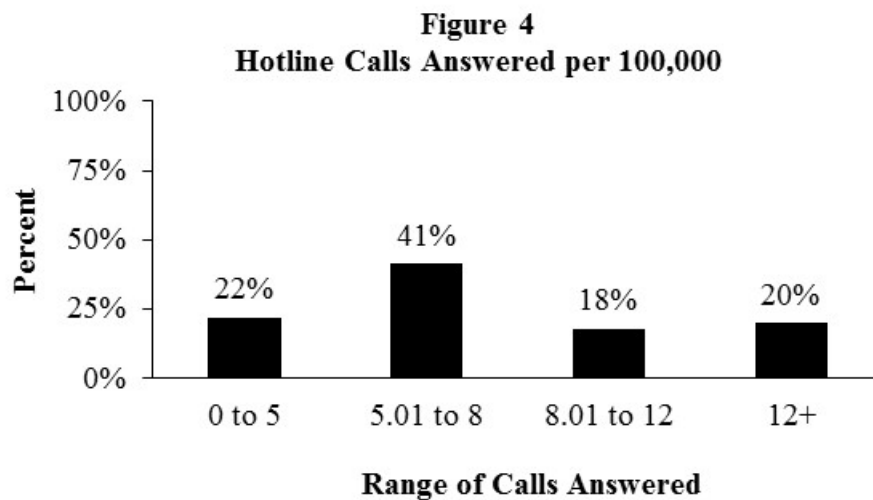
For the additional measures of the dependent variable, the 2013 Domestic Violence Counts Census from the National Network to End Domestic Violence was used. This provides a variety of information on every state and their domestic violence rate. For classifications, information was collected by state on how many adult victims were served on a given day by organizations, as well as how many hotline calls were answered on this day as well. To account for population, this information was collected and then converted as a rate per 100,000. This is

³ The Violence Policy Center 2014 Report did not have data for Alabama, Florida and Washington, D.C. Alabama's rate was pulled from the 2010 report. Florida's rate is the domestic violence murder rate for 2012 from a state report. The Washington, D.C rate is from a 2012 government crime report. These sources were the best data options and are found in the bibliography.

an important source because it demonstrates the level of need for help, depicting the severity of violence taking place. The graph below relays an initial categorizations of how victim levels are dispersed. States with 10.01 to 20 victims served per 100,000 make up 49% of total victims served, representing about half of all that exist.



For the third domestic violence measure, hotline calls answered per 100,000, the chart below reflects how the calls are dispersed. Those with 5.01 to 8 calls per 100,000 make up 41% of the total calls and represents 21 states.



Lastly, the U.S Census provided demographic data⁴ which allows for a better general understanding by accounting for these factors. With all of these variables and classifications in mind, the long-awaited analysis can be revealed.

⁴ U.S Census information was collected on violent crime rate, unemployment rate and population density for all 50 states and Washington, D.C.

Chapter 6

Analysis and Assessment of Data

For ease of understanding, the analysis section is divided into three parts, one for each dependent variable measure. In order to best comprehend how these variables interact, comparison of means, correlations and regression tests were all ran. Tests were done both with and without demographic controls.⁵ It is also important to note that the sample size for all tests was 51, representing the 50 states and Washington, D.C.

Part I: Analysis

A. Victims Served

Victims served as a measure for domestic violence provides us with insight on the need for help across the country. “In Georgia, a survivor shared that after some time in a shelter she feels like she finally has the tools to start her life over. While in Utah, a survivor explained that, ‘she was having a peaceful day - the first she has had in many years - as a result of the services provided’. While in Virginia, a woman with a lifelong history of sexual abuse and domestic violence said that coming into a program ‘was like possibly coming out of a bad dream’ (Domestic Violence Counts, 2013). These anecdotes convey that providing people with real help makes a difference and that by finding out what policies allow for victims to get the help they need, we can continue to fight domestic violence.

Civil Protective Order:

As explained earlier, civil protective order policy is best understood through maximum duration of years for a protective order. Table A1 below, shows the breakdown for categorizations. The comparison of means conveys that more than half of states have final orders

⁵ If a regression indicates controls were used, the three that were used are: population density, violent crime rate and unemployment rate.

lasting up to a year. However, there are very few states in the 10 years or more category. If looking at this policy in terms of weak policy to strict policy, it seems many states have a rather weak policy on orders of protection. When comparing the categories based on domestic violence rate, measured through number of victims served, it seems that those with a weaker policy, have a higher average of victims. This supports my hypothesis at first glance by conveying that states with shorter restraining order durations, protect victims less. Therefore, they have higher levels of victims served because their protective orders are less effective.

| Table A1 Civil Protective Order Duration | Victims Served | |
|---|-----------------------|----------|
| | Mean | N |
| 10 or more | 14.6 | 4 |
| 5 to 2.1 | 16.7 | 10 |
| 2 to 1.1 | 13.9 | 9 |
| less than 1 | 18.5 | 28 |

Arrest:

For arrest policy, the data are easier to separate based on the three categorizations that already exist from the source. The comparison of means chart below shows that the strongest policy against violence, mandatory arrest, has the highest rate of victims served. This does not support my hypothesis, as mine predicts that mandatory arrest would have the lowest victim rates.

One alternative explanation for this may be that the arrest policy is in *response to* high domestic violence rates and therefore states that were dealing with this issue adopted mandatory arrest to ameliorate violence. This would mean that the impact has yet to be conveyed in the data

that is published and is one possible reason for such results. The victims served rate is from 2013 data while arrest policy is from 2007. With this time gap, whether the arrest policy was adopted in response to domestic violence or not, the factor of time may influence how the policy interacts with domestic violence. However, the small discrepancies between the means for each of the arrest policies relay that arrest policy may not have much of an impact on violence, despite my hypothesis.

| Table A2 Arrest | Victims Served | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|----------|
| | Mean | N |
| mandatory arrest | 18.1 | 21 |
| pro-arrest | 14.8 | 9 |
| officer's discretion | 16.9 | 21 |

Court:

I predicted that court presence would correlate with lower levels of violence with more protections for the victim through tailored courts. Again however, we see through a comparison of means that this may not be the case. The table below conveys that states without domestic violence courts have slightly lower levels of domestic violence, a contradiction to my original expectation. This also may be a case where states adopted a policy in attempt to combat high rates of domestic violence, which could be an alternative explanation to such results.

| Table A3 Court | Victims Served | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|----------|
| | Mean | N |
| court | 17.8 | 31 |
| no court | 15.9 | 20 |

To look deeper into court impact, I analyzed states on the number of courts they have as well. I categorized states within ranges based on how many courts they have. It seems through the comparison below that states with 7 or more courts have lower levels of victims than states with less or no courts. Specifically, those states with 15 or more courts have the lowest average number of victims served compared to other states. This supports my hypothesis that stricter, more proactive policy against domestic violence yields less victims.

| Table A4 Number of Courts | Victims Served Mean | N |
|--|--------------------------------|----------|
| no courts | 15.9 | 20 |
| 1 to 3 | 19.9 | 20 |
| 4 to 6 | 19.5 | 3 |
| 7 to 14 | 12.1 | 6 |
| 15 or more | 11.5 | 2 |

Federal Funding:

The last policy variable, federal funding, shows important results in the comparison of means below. The table relays that the seven states with the highest level of federal funding have the lowest average of victims served, compared to the other states. Interestingly enough, the other categorizations do not follow this same pattern. Yet, what does follow is that the 13 states with the lowest level of funding have the highest mean number of victims served. These two points support my hypothesis and were also shown to be statistically significant through this analysis. Statistically significant differences were found between the means that are starred in the table below, which will lead into the further regressions on these variables.

| Table A5 Federal Funding | Victims Served Mean | N |
|---|--------------------------------|----------|
| 0 to 21 | 26.3* | 13 |
| 21.36 to 41 | 13.7* | 18 |
| 41.41 to 72 | 15* | 13 |
| 72.19 or more | 12.1* | 7 |

* p < .05

With this analysis complete, I moved onto actual regression and correlation tests to determine additional significance between the policies and domestic violence when measured as victims served. The regression chart⁶ below provides confirmation of what the comparison of means tests predicted:

⁶ If a regression indicates controls were used, the three that were used are: population density, violent crime rate and unemployment rate.

| Table A6: Regression of Victims Served with Controls | | | Table A7: Regression of Victims Served without Controls | | |
|---|------------------|-----------------|--|--------------------|-----------------|
| Policy | B (SE) | R Square | Policy | B (SE) | R Square |
| Mandatory Arrest | -0.57 (2.5) | 0.414 | Mandatory Arrest | 1.3 (2.9) | 0.016 |
| Pro-arrest | -1.5 (3.1) | | Pro-arrest | -2.1 (3.8) | |
| Extension CPO | -0.08 (2.7) | 0.411 | Extension CPO | 1.6 (3.2) | 0.005 |
| Max Duration | -0.37 (0.37) | 0.423 | Max Duration | -0.32 (0.46) | 0.010 |
| Court | 0.54 (2.2) | 0.411 | Court | 1.9 (2.7) | 0.009 |
| Number of Courts | -0.09 (0.11) | 0.419 | Number of Courts | -0.13 (0.13) | 0.019 |
| Funding | -0.07* (0.03) | 0.479 | Funding | -0.096** (0.04) | 0.131 |

* p < .05

** p < .01

Note: All of the regressions shown in this graphic were ran as single variable regressions, except for mandatory arrest and pro-arrest which were tested together

Through regression tests, both with and without controlling for demographics, the only significant correlation found was that between domestic violence and federal funding for programming services across the country. The results in this regression table as well as the other two found in this section, are all from individual regressions between the independent policy and the dependent measure. This tells us that as federal funding increases across states, less victims are served on average. Such a result confirms the hypothesis that with more assistance against domestic violence, rates of violence will decrease. States with more funding have less victims served on average across the country. With the funding levels tested from 2011 and victims served levels from 2013, we can conclude direct impact of funding on the need for services and the rate of violence occurring.

Despite this exciting discovery, it is also conveyed that no other relationships between violence and policy were found to be significant. This tells us that patterns revealed through the comparison of means tests may not be reflective of any sort of relationship, because the follow-up regression did not confirm statistical relevance. As explained earlier, this may be due to the time lapse between data or perhaps that rates of violence are actually causing policy adoptions, rather than policy causing fluctuations in violence rates.

B. Homicide Rate

By using homicide rate as a measure of domestic violence, we can account for the instances of violence that end in murder. “The Department of Justice has found that women are far more likely to be the victims of violent crimes by intimate partners than men, especially when a weapon is involved. Moreover, women are much more victimized at home than in any other place” (When Men Murder Women, 2014). The Violence Policy Center Report also explains that this data, “provides a stark reminder that domestic violence and guns make a deadly combination. Firearms are rarely used to kill criminals or stop crimes. Instead, they are all too often used to inflict harm on the very people they were intended to protect” (When Men Murder Women, 2014). Although, the initial analysis when using homicide rate further predicted the issues that this measure would raise as a potential inaccurate encompassing variable, I still felt confident using it as a measure because of what it represents. Although none of the comparison of means showed significance, a few patterns were discovered.

Civil Protective Order:

When considering the states grouped by maximum years of their final civil protective orders, those with higher protection, or more years, did have a lower average of homicides per 100,000 females. However, this is slightly undermined by the result that states with rather low

order durations, 2 to 1.1 years, have the same mean homicide rate. Because the homicide data is from 2012 and the protective order data is from 2014, it could be that again there is a time discrepancy or perhaps homicide rate is not the best measure of domestic violence.

| Table B1 Civil Protective Order Duration | Homicide Rate | |
|---|----------------------|----------|
| | Mean | N |
| 10 or more | 1.1 | 4 |
| 5 to 2.1 | 1.3 | 10 |
| 2 to 1.1 | 1.1 | 9 |
| less than 1 | 1.2 | 28 |

Arrest:

The results of the difference of means test when considering arrest policy, as seen below, challenges what I predicted. States with mandatory arrest actually have the highest mean homicide rate compared to states with less stringent arrest policy. It could be that mandatory arrest was adopted in states where homicide rates were high. Therefore the level of violence in reality, is the independent factor in this scenario that resulted in a policy adoption.

| Table B2 Arrest | Homicide Rate | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|----------|
| | Mean | N |
| mandatory arrest | 1.3 | 21 |
| pro-arrest | 1.1 | 9 |
| officer's discretion | 1.1 | 21 |

Court:

For court policy, there are two comparison of means, based on whether or not states have courts, as well as how many they have. Both charts below follow the pattern that my hypothesis predicted: states with courts compared to states without courts have a lower mean homicide rate. In this second chart, the lowest mean homicide rate is found with those states that have the most number of courts, as seen below. This confirms my hypothesis and led me to believe that a further regression would reveal a significant relationship.

| Table B3 Court | Homicide Rate Mean | N |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|----------|
| court | 1.1 | 31 |
| no court | 1.3 | 20 |

| Table B4 Number of Courts | Homicide Rate Mean | N |
|--|-------------------------------|----------|
| no courts | 1.3 | 20 |
| 1 to 3 | 1.1 | 20 |
| 4 to 6 | 1.1 | 3 |
| 7 to 14 | 0.98 | 6 |
| 15 or more | 0.97 | 2 |

Federal Funding:

The last comparison shows states grouped by federal funding levels. This test also confirms my hypothesis to an extent, as the lowest homicide average is found in the category with the highest funding. With funding levels from 2011 and homicides from 2012, the results below could potentially be an indicator of programming services at work.

| Table B5 Federal Funding | Homicide Rate Mean | N |
|---|-------------------------------|----------|
| 0 to 21 | 1.1 | 13 |
| 21.36 to 41 | 1.3 | 18 |
| 41.41 to 72 | 1.3 | 13 |
| 72.19 or more | 0.96 | 7 |

The next step was to run a regression in order to see if these patterns actually have any statistical significance. The results are in the table below⁷:

| Table B6: Regression of Homicide Rate with Controls | | | Table B7: Regression of Homicide Rate without Controls | | |
|--|-------------------|-----------------|---|-------------------|-----------------|
| Policy | B (SE) | R Square | Policy | B (SE) | R Square |
| Mandatory Arrest | 0.22 (0.14) | 0.358 | Mandatory Arrest | 0.23 (0.15) | 0.053 |
| Pro-arrest | -0.110 (0.17) | | Pro-arrest | -0.003 (0.20) | |
| Extension CPO | -0.15 (0.16) | 0.310 | Extension CPO | -0.17 (0.17) | 0.021 |
| Max Duration | 0.01 (0.02) | 0.297 | Max Duration | -0.008 (0.02) | 0.002 |
| Court | -0.22 (0.12) | 0.341 | Court | -0.23 (0.14) | 0.050 |
| Number of Courts | -0.02* (0.01) | 0.362 | Number of Courts | -0.008 (0.007) | 0.029 |
| Funding | -0.003 (0.002) | 0.348 | Funding | -0.001 (0.002) | 0.002 |

* p < .05

Note: All of the regressions shown in this graphic were ran as single variable regressions, except for mandatory arrest and pro-arrest which were tested together

⁷ If a regression indicates controls were used, the three that were used are: population density, violent crime rate and unemployment rate.

Unfortunately, despite patterns that were conveyed through the comparison of means, the only significant relationship confirmed was that between the number of courts a state has and the homicide rate. When accounting for demographic controls, if a state has more courts, the homicide rate will decrease. This confirms that the number of courts a state has does indeed have an impact on the way violence is occurring, specifically when violence is measured by homicide rate. This tells us that courts are handling domestic violence in a way that leads to lower homicide levels.

With no other regression coefficients showing statistical significance, this led me to think more about this data as a measure of domestic violence. Such results allowed me to conclude that homicide rate may not be an accurate measure of domestic violence, but rather only operationalizes sufficiently for extreme circumstances that may not even correlate to domestic violence itself. Additionally, there seemed to be a strong, consistent relationship between the violent crime rate demographic and the independent variable when the homicide rate was used. It made sense that this significance was coming from potentially overlapping data, as the homicides representing domestic violence could be reflected in the state reports on violent crime. The results when using homicide rate as the dependent variable allowed me to realize that using this measure may be limiting. Although this is not the conclusion I would have hoped for, victims served and hotline calls do still allow for a comprehensive understanding of how domestic violence is occurring, by conveying the need for help and services against violence.

C. Hotline Calls Answered

By using the hotline call rate, I was able to measure domestic violence by how many people are reaching out for help against violence. The National Network to End Domestic Violence Report conveys the significance of these hotlines as “a lifeline for victims in danger, providing support, information, safety planning and resources. In the 24-hour survey period...the National Domestic Violence Hotline [averaged] more than 14 hotline calls every minute” (Domestic Violence Counts, 2013). This measure allows for representation based on the need for services, which provides insight to answer my research question. Below are the initial test results when using call rate as the dependent variable measure.

Civil Protective Order:

The results of the comparison of means on civil protective order create an interesting picture. States with the strongest orders, those with 10 or more years, have the highest call rate. This is not what I predicted but could be explained potentially through the reasoning that those with strong protections result in more calls for help when those protections are infringed upon. Further, states with long durations send a message of protection and therefore people may be more inclined to call. With call rate data from 2013 and civil protective order data for 2014, this may explain why states with lower order durations have lower call rates, as victims may feel less protected and are therefore less inclined to call for help. This could be an alternative explanation for such results, even though my hypothesis predicted otherwise.

| Table C1 Civil Protective Order Duration | Call Rate Mean | N |
|---|-----------------------|----------|
| 10 or more | 9.3 | 4 |
| 5 to 2.1 | 7.6 | 10 |
| 2 to 1.1 | 6.7 | 9 |
| less than 1 | 8.5 | 28 |

Arrest:

The table below shows that the call rate is lowest in states with the strictest arrest policy, mandatory arrest, with a small difference between the mean for the other two policies. With 2007 arrest policies and 2013 call rates, the pattern here may be caused by more arrests of abusers and therefore there are less calls for help. This display aligns with my hypothesis and potentially represents how arrest policy impacts violence.

| Table C2 Arrest | Call Rate Mean | N |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|----------|
| mandatory arrest | 7.6 | 21 |
| pro-arrest | 8.3 | 9 |
| officer's discretion | 8.5 | 21 |

Court:

Again for court policy, comparison of means were created based on whether or not states have courts as well as how many they have. Both charts below confirm my hypothesis that with more courts, there will be lower call rates. The lowest call rate average is represented in those states with the most amount of domestic violence courts and there is quite a gap between the call

rate for those states versus those with no courts at all. This conveys again that when states are proactive against violence, victims will be more protected as a result.

| Table C3 Court | Call Rate Mean | N |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|----------|
| court | 7.95 | 31 |
| no court | 8.32 | 20 |

| Table C4 Number of Courts | Call Rate Mean | N |
|--|-----------------------|----------|
| no courts | 8.3 | 20 |
| 1 to 3 | 8.9 | 20 |
| 4 to 6 | 7.3 | 3 |
| 7 to 14 | 6.1 | 6 |
| 15 or more | 5.3 | 2 |

Federal Funding:

Lastly, this comparison of means shows statistically significant results that align with my hypothesis, as starred below. States with the lowest level of federal funding have the highest mean call rate depicting a greater need for help, potentially due to the lack of services provided. States with the highest levels of funding correlate with the lowest mean call rate as well. This reveals that federal funding may be the most substantial policy working against domestic violence.

| Table C5 Federal Funding | Call Rate Mean | N |
|---|-----------------------|----------|
| 0 to 21 | 11.8* | 13 |
| 21.36 to 41 | 6.9* | 18 |
| 41.41 to 72 | 7.3 | 13 |
| 72.19 or more | 6.0 | 7 |

* p < .01

The graphic below displays the regression tests⁸ that followed the comparison of means shown above:

| Table C6: Regression of Call Rate with Controls | | | Table C7: Regression of Call Rate without Controls | | |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|---|-------------------|-----------------|
| Policy | B (SE) | R Square | Policy | B (SE) | R Square |
| Mandatory Arrest | -0.4 (1.1) | 0.376 | Mandatory Arrest | -0.92 (1.3) | 0.011 |
| Pro-arrest | 0.76 (1.4) | | Pro-arrest | -0.30 (1.6) | |
| Extension CPO | 0.60 (1.2) | | 0.371 | Extension CPO | |
| Max Duration | -0.07 (.17) | 0.369 | Max Duration | 0.07 (0.20) | 0.002 |
| Court | -0.36 (0.96) | 0.369 | Court | -0.36 (1.2) | 0.002 |
| Number of Courts | -0.04 (0.05) | 0.377 | Number of Courts | -0.08 (0.06) | 0.038 |
| Funding | -0.02 (0.02) | 0.398 | Funding | -0.04** (0.02) | 0.126 |

** p < .01

Note: All of the regressions shown in this graphic were ran as single variable regressions, except for mandatory arrest and pro-arrest which were tested together

⁸ If a regression indicates controls were used, the three that were used are: population density, violent crime rate and unemployment rate.

The regressions above reveal that none of the patterns from the difference of means displayed earlier are statistically significant, except for one. Federal funding levels have an impact on domestic violence when measured by the hotline call rate. The regression results convey that as Federal funding increases, the hotline call rates across the country decrease. This relays that funding provides essential services that help communities, resulting in less hotline calls for help.

D. Analytical Results

As the analysis above shows, much of the testing did not go as expected. On the contrary, a few important relationships were confirmed between policy and domestic violence. In addition to the significant relationships found between the independent and dependent variables, a positive correlation was discovered between two of the dependent data sets: hotline calls and victims served. A correlation test depicted that when a state has more victims served, there are more hotline calls answered. These tests convey a variety of results, such as when controlling for demographic factors, the number of courts that a state has impacts the homicide rate. States with more courts compared to states with less courts have on average about 2,000 less homicides. Additionally, with or without controlling for demographics, federal funding has an impact on victims served. States with more funding have less victims served on average across the country, which relays that less violence occurs. When taking demographics into consideration, states with more Federal funding have on average 7,000 less victims served. Without controlling for these factors, as funding increases, states have on average 9,600 less victims served. Moreover, hotline calls and Federal funding are negatively correlated, without controlling for demographic factors. More Federal funding results in 4,000 less hotline calls on average, showing less need for services. Lastly, victims served and hotline calls are positively correlated. A state with more

victims has on average more hotline calls, a correlation that follows logically as both represent a greater need for assistance. These results provide us with a concrete understanding of how policy impacts domestic violence, allowing for recommendations moving forward, in order to decrease violence.

Part II: Assessment

As explained above, my hypothesis was not confirmed in its entirety. Although disappointing, there are three key relationships that provide an understanding of how policy impacts violence. With the variables tested, an assessment of these results can be completed, in order to answer the research question that I presented, while also providing recommendations for future research, as a result of my analysis.

A. Police Policy:

Despite initial predictions, it does not seem that police practices have any statistically significant impact on how domestic violence occurs. Although my data was collected from sound sources, it is possible that my measurement choices skewed the results of my analysis. Police practices as well as domestic violence, can be measured differently, which could yield diverse results. For example, a researcher could choose to measure police practices by collecting information on arrest rates and measure domestic violence using an alternate source. This is an initial challenge that I discussed earlier in my paper; however it is important to note that just because I did not find a relationship between police practices and violence, does not mean that such a relationship does not exist. Another factor as explained in the analysis is time, based on when the data were collected. These are considerations that are important to note for future research and to further explore the issue of police practices.

Regardless of the test results, I do believe that because federal funding was confirmed to be significant, a police recommendation could be further training and services within police departments on domestic violence. It is evident that programming yields results and this may also be the case if updated trainings were presented to police departments across the country. I have also concluded this based on my observations working in the field, as oftentimes police lack victim awareness when trying to conduct investigations, resulting in a fear or distrust of police. These are some considerations for future research on police practices and its impact on domestic violence.

B. Civil Protective Order Policy:

The analysis reflected that there was no significant relationship between civil protective order policy and the measures representing domestic violence. From this, we can conclude that civil protective orders do not have an impact. It may also mean that measuring these orders based on the maximum duration of years may not properly reflect civil protective orders quantitatively. If I had more time, I would explore how these orders work across the country and potentially find another, better-suited measure for my data. Given my restraints of time and resources, I used the best sources I could for all of these measures. However, I am fully aware of the limitations they may have induced. Despite this, I do believe my results yield an important inference regarding civil protective orders, which is that they may not be working. Many people refer to these orders as ‘just a sheet of paper,’ which is an ideology that I subscribe to, to an extent. If an abuser wants to kill their victim, they will, regardless of whether they have a restraining order.

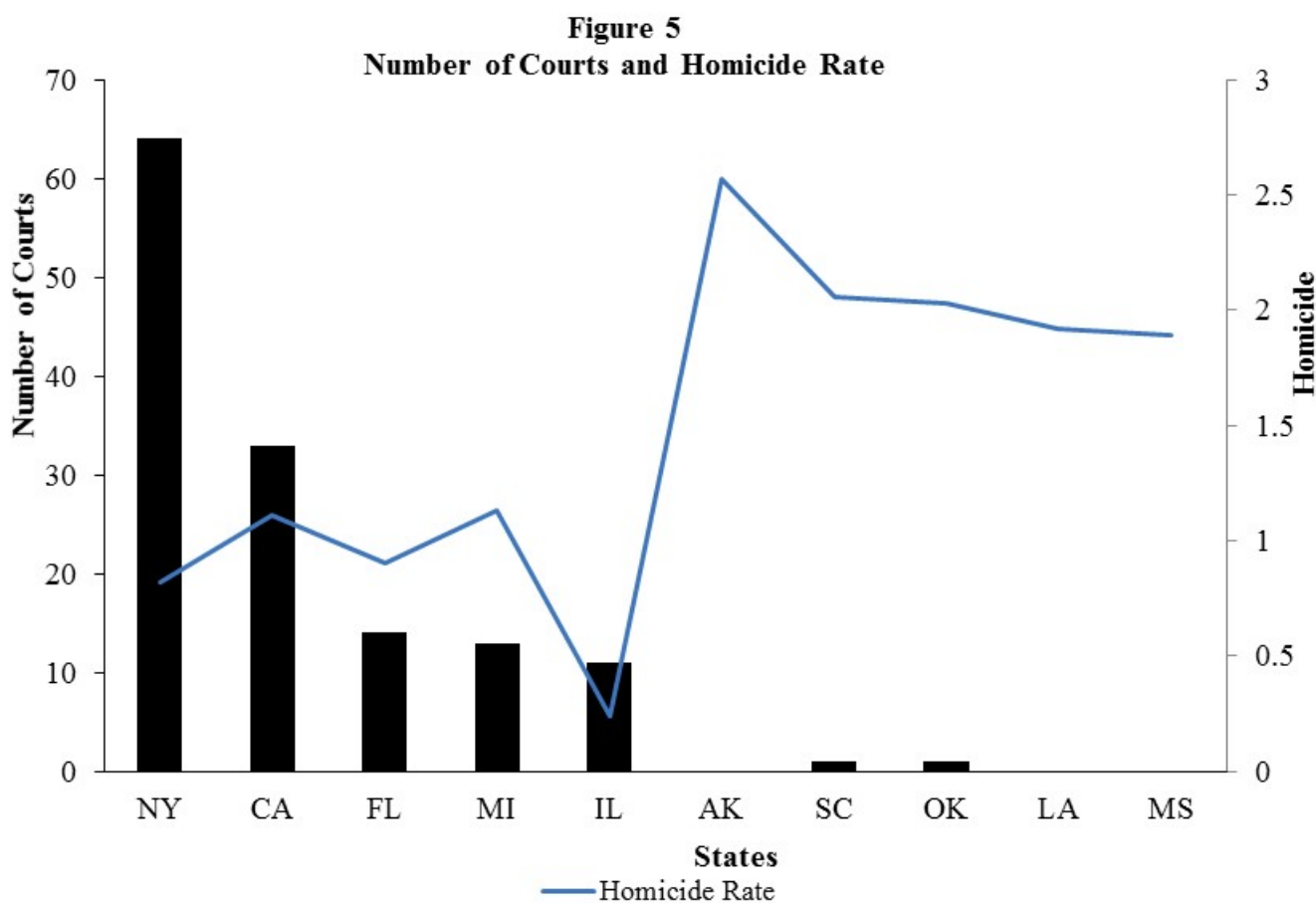
A “Psychology Today” article describes five problems that contribute to why protective orders are confusing to understand in terms of effectiveness:

1. Restraining orders work really well for good rule followers in general, for those who fear the consequences of violating the order.
2. The victim may not report all of the order violations.
3. Police do not always consistently enforce protective orders.
4. [Orders can make] dormant situations instantly worse. As Hollywood security expert Gavin de Becker says in his bestseller, *The Gift of Fear*, “sometimes when we engage we enrage.”
5. Whether or not the order granted is used as the main tool for protection. (Psychology Today)

Starting with the first point, the problem here is that most abusers do not follow rules, something that seems obvious and easy to understand. The second and third points relay very apparent flaws: there is not a systematic way to enforce the order, as well as the violations that are reported of the order. This means that the effectiveness of these orders are not only limited by how they are enforced, but also by those who do not report if they are violated. The fourth problem conveys that if the abuse has temporarily subsided, serving them with an order could provide the basis for future violence and havoc. Orders can easily spark rage in the abuser and yield disastrous results. Lastly, in order for this protection to work, additional proactive measures must be taken by police, advocates and victims themselves. This explanation provides further insight on the intricacies of civil protective orders as well as why they may not be effective.

C. Domestic Violence Court Policy:

The results of the analysis relayed that states with more domestic violence courts have on average less homicides. These states have multiple courts that allocate specific time and people to handle domestic violence cases, meaning they are better suited to properly handle the various existing elements in these cases, such as the variety of emotional, physical and mental factors at play. It makes sense that as a result, these states take further action to protect victims and ameliorate violence, such as limiting the ability of offenders to re-offend. As a result, it makes sense that less homicides correlate as a direct result of these courts, because of the extra measures that are taken. A graphic below visually displays this relationship:



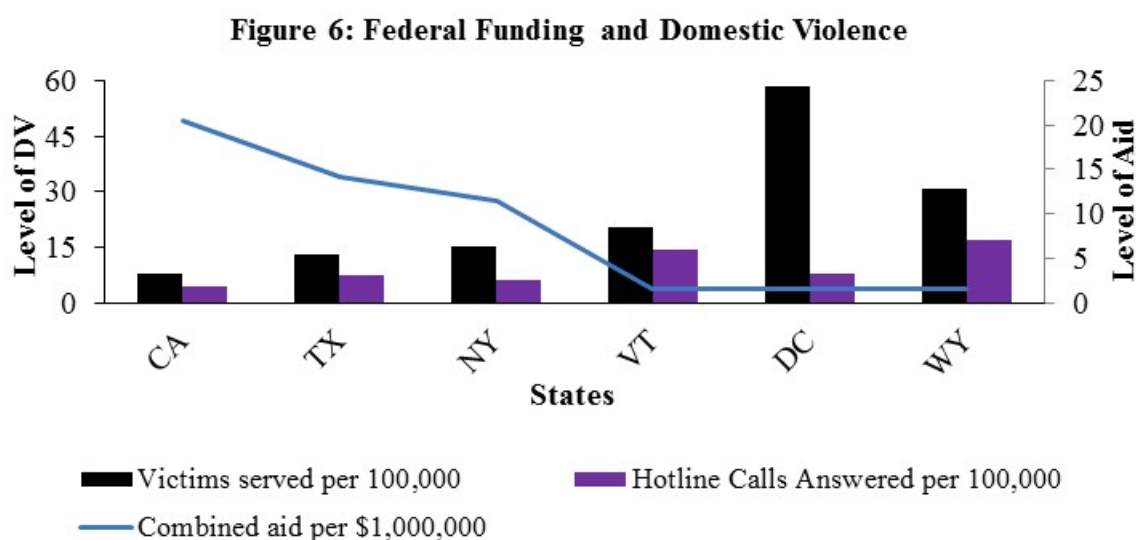
The chart above shows ten states: the top five with the most domestic violence courts and the five states with the highest homicide rates. The graph visually displays the correlation between having more domestic violence courts and the rate at which violence occurs. The five states with the most courts, have homicide rates as low as 0.24 per 100,000 females. The states with the highest homicide rates, all have either no courts at all or only one court, as seen above. These states have homicide rates as high as 2.57 per 100,000 females, which is 10 times the lowest homicide rate in the country of 0.24, which belongs to Illinois. The graphic above allows us to better comprehend this correlation through a visual display and also further depicts the important correlation between these two variables.

The relationship between homicide rate and domestic violence courts provides for a significant revelation on how to combat violence. It confirms that with stricter and more specified components of the legal system, we can make our country safer and take influential steps against a societal problem. From this, advocates should urge states who do not have criminal domestic violence courts, to adopt this type of practice. This thesis can provide support for this policy adoption, which is one of the motivators I had behind completing this project: the real impact it could have.

C. Federal Funding Allocation:

Through the analysis, the impact of federal funding on domestic violence was confirmed. The results conveyed that with more funding, there are both on average less victims and less hotline calls, representing less need for help against domestic violence. This is significant because such a result tells us that the two grants analyzed and what they are allocated for influence the rate at which domestic violence occurs by the thousands. Because of this, it is clear that the services these grants provide and the programming they support, are vital to keep victims

safe and domestic violence rates from rising. Since this policy seemed to be the most effective against domestic violence, it makes sense to look at what it does in further detail, in order to make recommendations for future advocates and researchers. Before doing this, the following graph visually displays the analytical results:



The graph above allows us to easily see how federal funding interacts with domestic violence. Where federal funding is the highest, the lowest level of victims served and the lowest call rate are both present. Where federal funding is lowest, we see a great increase in both the need for help through hotline calls as well as victims served. With this in mind, we can move into the discussion of this funding and why it is so important in combatting domestic violence.

Chapter 7

Federal Funding: A Closer Look

As conveyed through the analytical results, Federal funding is correlated with decreased levels of domestic violence across the United States by 4,000 less hotline calls on average and between 7,000 and 9,600 less victims served, depending on whether demographics are considered. This is significant because it reveals that in states where funding is higher, there are less people, by the thousands, reaching out for help against violence. Additionally, thousands less are being served as victims, when compared to states with lower levels of Federal funding. What this displays is that where Federal funding is present, it makes an impact. We can be even more certain in these results because the Federal funding levels analyzed are from 2011 while the domestic violence measures are from 2013, so we can consider time as a factor that represents the impact of dollars against violence.

As explained earlier, the two grants analyzed for Federal funding policy were the STOP Grant and the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act. Both of these are fundamental in providing a variety of resources, of which are regulated by the Federal government, as they are both formula grants. To better understand how this money actually impacts victims, I wanted to take a closer look at the monetary trail of these funds.

Starting with the STOP Grant, these funds that are authorized through VAWA focus on effective community practices against violence. The Alamance County Sheriff's Office of Domestic Violence Unit II of North Carolina reported that, "STOP funding has allowed our agency to develop a specialized unit highly trained in addressing the issues of domestic violence in Alamance County. We have seen a dramatic decrease in calls for service and the rate of recidivism for offenders and a dramatic decrease in homicides" (Campaign for Funding, 2012).

This is just one example of real results stemming from the STOP grant program. But how exactly does the money get there?

To answer this, I reviewed the 2012 Department of Justice report on the STOP Grant. I found out that after the \$600,000 base amount and additional funds are proportionally dispersed, the money is then given out across states to government agencies, courts, and non-profit programs. The STOP Program requires funds to be distributed as follows, “25% for law enforcement, 25% for prosecution, 30% for victim services, of which at least 10% shall be distributed to culturally-specific, community-based organizations; and 5% for state and local courts, including juvenile. The remaining 15% is discretionary [within confines laid out in the statute]” (STOP Program 2012 Report, 2012). Within the report, I found that 95% of the agencies and organizations that received funds used this money for staff positions that provide direct services to victims and survivors (STOP Program 2012 Report, 2012). If looking at the funds in terms of what specific categories it went to, 69% of the agencies reported using funds to provide services to victims and survivors, while the remaining reported that funds went to policy development and training (STOP Program 2012 Report, 2012).

By focusing on community response, STOP has been able to reach the various aspects of combating domestic violence across states and challenge them as a collective to do more. The results of STOP in Iowa are explained by an administrator in the excerpt below from the STOP Program Report,

One unique and successful aspect of the structure of STOP-funded programs in Iowa is the funding of several statewide programs that provide technical assistance and training... Four examples of statewide STOP-funded programs are the Court Improvement Project in the Iowa court administrator’s office, the STOP Program in the Iowa Law Enforcement

Academy, violence prevention coordinator in the Iowa Department of Public Health, and the STOP Program-funded prosecutor in the Iowa Attorney General's office. The Court Improvement Project has the capacity to provide training to judges throughout the state... The Iowa Law Enforcement Academy STOP Program provides training to new law enforcement... [and to] local law enforcement agencies throughout the state. The Violence Prevention Coordinator in the Department of Public Health manages the Domestic Violence Death Review...The STOP Program-funded prosecutor prosecutes violence against women cases at the state level...All law enforcement, prosecution, and victim service agencies across our state benefit from having these positions available to provide training and technical assistance. This allows the STOP funds utilized in our state to reach all agencies instead of only a few. (Page 23)

This excerpt depicts the real impact of the STOP Grant as it provides the means to make trainings and action possible within a variety of policy areas across states. With the program funds from 2008 alone, over 77,000 law enforcement officers were trained using STOP program funds, in addition to over 6,500 advocacy organization staff and 26,858 victim advocates (STOP Program 2012 Report, 2012). Furthermore, in 2009 STOP Grant Funding allowed for "254,860 professionals and volunteers [to receive] training to more effectively serve victims and increase offender accountability (Campaign for Funding, 2012). All of this information displays how these funds result in decreased domestic violence, making it clear to see how our regressions concluded this policy is significant. Such information allows us to understand the money trail from inception at the Federal level, to when it is dispersed across the nation. From there, it goes towards trainings and services that are vital to help the people that so desperately need it. By

providing for direct victim services, combined with court and law enforcement training, this money goes a long way.

Next is an inside look at the second grant analyzed, allocations from FVPSA. These funds allocated from a division within the U.S Department of Health and Human Services, focus specifically on shelter and supportive services for victims. In order to unravel how this grant works, I reviewed a 2009 report to Congress on the funding. In 2008 alone, this money provided shelter for 150,098 women and 135,377 children. The report explains that the funds are allocated to states and then the states have their own processes on dispersing the money to organizations. The 2008 grant also provided funding for over 111,000 community education presentations for adults, which served a total of 2,962,423 participants (Report to Congress, 2008). This outlines what FVPSA seeks to achieve. The money allocated provides organizations with the ability to not only educate, but also protect and house people that are seeking refuge as a result of domestic violence. By going beyond my analysis and looking at the results of these two federal funding programs, we can solidify comprehension of the real impact these programs have.

It is clear that both FVPSA and STOP are outstanding policies that result in lower rates of domestic violence. My statistical analysis confirmed its impact, however these facts and figures flesh out what these programs are actually doing to save lives. The statistical reductions found through my regressions stem from organizational trainings and the ability to provide shelter, as supported through the explanation above. These grants allow organizations to be useful advocates and supporters for victims, which results in more people getting help and lower rates of domestic violence. By combining this evidence with the analysis, I can confidently urge the government to not only continue these grant programs, but to expand them in order to benefit every aspect of the domestic violence sphere.

Chapter 8

Conclusion

With this research approach, I was able to reveal the relationships between these varying policies and domestic violence. Although there are always other options that can be considered, through these detailed quantitative analyses with work from sound sources, I am confident in the resulting conclusions. Working on this project has been a special experience for me not only because it addresses a real societal issue, but also because of my personal connection. As relayed earlier, there are a variety of factors that must be considered when trying to look at what impacts domestic violence. Although complicated, this broad viewpoint is vital in order to provide quality results that can yield transformative solutions. By taking the different policies into consideration and measuring those using the intricate details they are comprised of, I was able to properly operationalize my variables in order to generate significant results. The policies that I chose to analyze are those that handle domestic violence every day across the country and by distinguishing what is effective, I believe I have made a significant contribution to our community.

Through the analysis, it was concluded that my hypothesis claiming that stricter policies would result in less domestic violence, was not completely correct. For policies regarding arrest and civil protective orders, no significant relationship was found with the rates at which domestic violence occurs, countering my hypothesis. Despite this, federal funding correlated with lower violence rates as did the number of courts that a state has. Both of these policies were found to lower the rate at which violence occurs, as confirmed through statistical regressions. The number of courts a state has resulted in less violence when measuring domestic violence through the homicide rate data. When using hotline calls and victims served as domestic violence measures,

more federal funding yielded lower levels of violence on average across the country. These conclusions confirm that certain policies are working against domestic violence, which is helpful for moving forward against this societal problem. With this evidence, advocates can better understand policy impact, resulting in positive modifications on how the United States approaches this issue.

Although this project did not provide as many correlations as I had hoped for, I was still able to reveal significant correlations and was able to answer my research question. After four years of working in this field, I can finally provide a reliable explanation to the question that I had been wondering for so long: that policies in the United States do impact the rates at which domestic violence occurs. It has been confirmed through my analysis that the number of courts a state has and the amount of federal funding they receive, impact how much violence takes place. Specifically, more courts and more funding, correlate with domestic violence decreases in the thousands on average across the country. These conclusions convey that the courts studied are preventing domestic violence. Additionally, it was revealed that the services and programming supported by Federal funding result in less need for services, showing less domestic violence. This can allow for recommendations moving forward not only in research but in advocacy and policy.

To begin, if I had more time and resources for furthering my research, I would broaden the data and sources that I used. This would have allowed me to look even deeper at the many complex measures and factors that are involved. By having a variety of data measures representing each policy and variable, I could have a wider range of results to pull advanced conclusions from. In addition to this, I would also look at the policies that did not have significant analytical results and try to gain further information on how these policies interact

with domestic violence. For example, for arrest policy, I would have liked to contact various police departments and compare their arrest rates or domestic violence trainings, to see what patterns I could find. This would be a more comprehensive and helpful study, however, I did not have the means or time to do so. These ideas could add to the domestic violence research field and provide even more insights than those gained from my project.

As the results of my project have been outlined, there are recommendations that I have for those seeking to ameliorate domestic violence. I would encourage advocates to continue lobbying for the grant funding that their states receive, and I would advise the government to continue to look at the significant impact funds have on societal problems. My research results have allowed me to conclude that funding allows organizations to better their community, helping those who desperately need it. I believe that the evidence outlined in this paper has conveyed that monetary support provides an effective way to make a difference. With more funding, lives are saved.

Additionally, I would encourage states without domestic violence courts to adopt this policy quickly. States with separate procedures for criminal domestic violence cases, as supported by the evidence, have on average less homicides. By handling these complex cases with the care and specialization that they need, they are better equipped and as a result, have lower rates of domestic violence.

From the statistics conveyed in this report, to victims' stories on the news, to the advocacy campaigns that are taking place every year, the evidence depicting domestic violence as a communal plague is extremely clear. I am excited and proud to have been able to address this issue by sorting through the variety of components it consists of. I have explored an array of sectors from domestic violence legislation, to advocacy, to awareness, to research. With all of

these different facets, it made sense for me to complete an explorative project looking at multiple domestic violence policies. Although none of these regulations saved my cousin's life, I know that with a better understanding of how these policies work against domestic violence, we can move forward towards a future without this problem, and advocate in the honor of those who can no longer do so for themselves.

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Appendices

| Policy Data Compiled | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|-------------|----------|-------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------|
| State | Arrest | Warrantless | DV Court | # of Courts | Max. Duration | CPO Extension | Aid per \$100,000 |
| ALABAMA | Officer's discretion | yes | Y | 7 | 1 | yes | 36.55 |
| ALASKA | Mandatory arrest | yes | N | 0 | 1 | yes | 15.32 |
| ARIZONA | mandatory arrest | yes | Y | 1 | 1 | no | 45.56 |
| ARKANSAS | pro-arrest | yes | Y | 0 | 10 | yes | 27.05 |
| CALIFORNIA | pro-arrest | yes | Y | 33 | 5 | yes | 204.67 |
| COLORADO | mandatory arrest | yes | N | 0 | 1 | no | 38.17 |
| CONNECTICUT | mandatory arrest | yes | Y | 6 | 0.5 | yes | 30.37 |
| DELAWARE | officer's discretion | yes | N | 0 | 2 | yes | 16.62 |
| DC | mandatory arrest | yes | Y | 1 | 1 | yes | 15.15 |
| FLORIDA | pro-arrest | yes | Y | 14 | 1 | yes | 108.82 |
| GEORGIA | officer's discretion | no | N | 0 | 1 | yes | 63.33 |
| HAWAII | officer's discretion | yes | Y | 3 | 3 | yes | 18.76 |
| IDAHO | officer's discretion | yes | Y | 1 | 1 | yes | 20.02 |
| ILLINOIS | officer's discretion | yes | Y | 11 | 2 | yes | 79.54 |
| INDIANA | officer's discretion | yes | Y | 1 | 2 | yes | 45.55 |
| IOWA | mandatory arrest | yes | Y | 1 | 1 | yes | 27.75 |
| KANSAS | mandatory arrest | yes | Y | 2 | 1 | yes | 26.70 |
| KENTUCKY | officer's discretion | yes | Y | 1 | 3 | yes | 34.55 |
| LOUISIANA | mandatory arrest | yes | N | 0 | 1.5 | yes | 35.39 |
| MAINE | mandatory arrest | yes | Y | 4 | 2 | yes | 18.85 |
| MARYLAND | officer's discretion | yes | Y | 1 | 1 | yes | 41.77 |
| MASSACHUSETTS | pro-arrest | yes | Y | 1 | 1 | yes | 46.40 |
| MICHIGAN | pro-arrest | yes | Y | 13 | 0.5 | no | 63.93 |
| MINNESOTA | officer's discretion | yes | N | 0 | 2 | yes | 39.35 |
| MISSISSIPPI | mandatory arrest | yes | N | 0 | 3 | yes | 27.41 |
| MISSOURI | officer's discretion | yes | N | 0 | 1 | yes | 43.18 |
| MONTANA | pro-arrest | yes | N | 0 | 0.05 | yes | 16.90 |
| NEBRASKA | officer's discretion | yes | N | 0 | 1 | no | 21.36 |
| NEVADA | mandatory arrest | yes | N | 0 | 1 | no | 25.66 |
| NEW HAMPSHIRE | officer's discretion | yes | Y | 2 | 1 | yes | 18.90 |
| NEW JERSEY | mandatory arrest | yes | N | 0 | 12 | no | 57.52 |
| NEW MEXICO | officer's discretion | yes | Y | 2 | 1 | no | 21.91 |
| NEW YORK | mandatory arrest | yes | Y | 64 | 2 | yes | 113.98 |
| NORTH CAROLINA | officer's discretion | yes | Y | 11 | 1 | yes | 60.68 |
| NORTH DAKOTA | pro-arrest | yes | N | 0 | 12 | yes | 15.28 |

| | | | | | | | |
|----------------|----------------------|-----|---|---|------|-----|--------|
| OHIO | mandatory arrest | yes | N | 0 | 5 | yes | 72.19 |
| OKLAHOMA | officer's discretion | yes | Y | 1 | 5 | no | 30.36 |
| OREGON | mandatory arrest | yes | Y | 2 | 1 | yes | 31.86 |
| PENNSYLVANIA | officer's discretion | yes | Y | 2 | 3 | yes | 77.70 |
| RHODE ISLAND | mandatory arrest | yes | N | 0 | 3 | yes | 17.50 |
| SOUTH CAROLINA | mandatory arrest | yes | Y | 1 | 1 | no | 35.78 |
| SOUTH DAKOTA | mandatory arrest | yes | N | 0 | 5 | no | 16.04 |
| TENNESSEE | pro-arrest | yes | N | 0 | 1 | yes | 44.88 |
| TEXAS | officer's discretion | yes | Y | 6 | 2 | no | 141.67 |
| UTAH | mandatory arrest | yes | Y | 3 | 0.41 | yes | 26.51 |
| VERMONT | officer's discretion | yes | N | 0 | 1 | yes | 15.25 |
| VIRGINIA | mandatory arrest | yes | Y | 2 | 2 | yes | 53.19 |
| WASHINGTON | mandatory arrest | yes | Y | 8 | 12 | yes | 46.56 |
| WEST VIRGINIA | officer's discretion | yes | N | 0 | 1 | yes | 21.52 |
| WISCONSIN | pro-arrest | yes | Y | 1 | 4 | no | 41.41 |
| WYOMING | officer's discretion | yes | Y | 1 | 1 | yes | 14.79 |

Domestic Violence Data Compiled

| State | Homicide Rate | Victims Served Rate | Call Rate | Unemployment Rate | Violent Crime Rate per 100,000 | Population Density |
|----------------|---------------|---------------------|-----------|-------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|
| ALABAMA | 1.26 | 7.47 | 3.24 | 5.7 | 425 | 94.4 |
| ALASKA | 2.57 | 47.45 | 13.66 | 6.3 | 688 | 1.2 |
| ARIZONA | 1.7 | 17.18 | 4.21 | 6.7 | 501 | 56.3 |
| ARKANSAS | 1.33 | 7.41 | 5.14 | 5.7 | 552 | 56 |
| CALIFORNIA | 1.11 | 8.04 | 4.57 | 7 | 533 | 239.1 |
| COLORADO | 1.32 | 12.13 | 7.18 | 4 | 392 | 48.5 |
| CONNECTICUT | 0.65 | 20.54 | 5.12 | 6.4 | 281 | 738.1 |
| DELAWARE | 0.85 | 14.37 | 2.12 | 5.4 | 682 | 460.8 |
| DC | 1.16 | 58.33 | 7.98 | 7.3 | 1508 | 9856.5 |
| FLORIDA | 0.9 | 11.29 | 3.93 | 5.6 | 712 | 350.6 |
| GEORGIA | 1.66 | 11.79 | 4.80 | 6.9 | 471 | 168.4 |
| HAWAII | 0.58 | 27.64 | 8.31 | 4 | 281 | 211.8 |
| IDAHO | 1.13 | 20.99 | 18.24 | 3.7 | 247 | 19 |
| ILLINOIS | 0.24 | 13.00 | 6.45 | 6.2 | 542 | 231.1 |
| INDIANA | 1.42 | 14.99 | 8.96 | 5.8 | 315 | 181 |
| IOWA | 0.58 | 14.35 | 7.48 | 4.1 | 284 | 54.5 |
| KANSAS | 1.52 | 16.12 | 11.67 | 4.2 | 425 | 34.9 |
| KENTUCKY | 1.57 | 17.35 | 5.81 | 5.7 | 263 | 109.9 |
| LOUISIANA | 1.92 | 8.05 | 7.37 | 6.7 | 698 | 104.9 |
| MAINE | 1.18 | 24.99 | 9.18 | 5.5 | 116 | 43.1 |
| MARYLAND | 1.29 | 14.06 | 6.79 | 5.5 | 679 | 594.8 |
| MASSACHUSETTS | 0.5 | 23.50 | 8.55 | 5.5 | 447 | 839.4 |
| MICHIGAN | 1.13 | 12.82 | 4.14 | 6.3 | 562 | 174.8 |
| MINNESOTA | 0.7 | 13.18 | 7.01 | 3.6 | 312 | 66.6 |
| MISSISSIPPI | 1.89 | 7.55 | 4.52 | 7.2 | 299 | 63.2 |
| MISSOURI | 1.73 | 22.51 | 6.43 | 5.4 | 546 | 87.1 |
| MONTANA | 1.4 | 18.39 | 14.55 | 4.2 | 254 | 6.8 |
| NEBRASKA | 0.32 | 16.81 | 16.37 | 2.9 | 282 | 23.8 |
| NEVADA | 1.83 | 8.29 | 3.18 | 6.8 | 742 | 24.6 |
| NEW HAMPSHIRE | 0.3 | 16.71 | 14.36 | 4 | 139 | 147 |
| NEW JERSEY | 0.9 | 10.36 | 6.20 | 6.2 | 352 | 1195.5 |
| NEW MEXICO | 0.76 | 23.31 | 5.34 | 6.1 | 643 | 17 |
| NEW YORK | 0.82 | 15.00 | 5.98 | 5.8 | 435 | 411.2 |
| NORTH CAROLINA | 1.3 | 7.87 | 6.21 | 5.5 | 476 | 196.1 |
| NORTH DAKOTA | 0.87 | 20.67 | 13.38 | 2.8 | 128 | 9.7 |

| | | | | | | |
|----------------|------|-------|-------|-----|-----|--------|
| OHIO | 1.12 | 10.97 | 6.81 | 4.8 | 350 | 282.3 |
| OKLAHOMA | 2.03 | 16.39 | 5.14 | 4.2 | 497 | 54.7 |
| OREGON | 0.97 | 20.91 | 11.54 | 6.7 | 280 | 39.9 |
| PENNSYLVANIA | 1.18 | 13.77 | 6.20 | 4.8 | 439 | 283.9 |
| RHODE ISLAND | 1.11 | 20.81 | 10.26 | 6.8 | 228 | 1018.1 |
| SOUTH CAROLINA | 2.06 | 5.38 | 2.92 | 6.5 | 766 | 153.9 |
| SOUTH DAKOTA | 1.2 | 20.63 | 9.58 | 3.3 | 171 | 10.7 |
| TENNESSEE | 1.6 | 8.15 | 4.93 | 6.6 | 760 | 153.9 |
| TEXAS | 1.37 | 12.90 | 7.58 | 4.6 | 516 | 96.3 |
| UTAH | 0.7 | 13.10 | 6.87 | 3.5 | 224 | 33.6 |
| VERMONT | 0.32 | 20.46 | 14.22 | 4.2 | 137 | 67.9 |
| VIRGINIA | 1.1 | 8.85 | 5.54 | 4.8 | 282 | 202.6 |
| WASHINGTON | 1.1 | 19.97 | 12.45 | 6.3 | 346 | 101.2 |
| WEST VIRGINIA | 1.49 | 18.51 | 8.63 | 6 | 280 | 77.1 |
| WISCONSIN | 0.8 | 23.33 | 15.09 | 5.2 | 284 | 105 |
| WYOMING | 1.06 | 30.69 | 16.86 | 4.2 | 240 | 5.8 |