

Violence Against Women

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Table 1. Percentage and Frequency Distribution of Sample Demographics (N = 101).

Characteristic variables	n	%
Victim education		
Less than high school	23	22.8
High school graduate/GED	46	45.5
Some college or beyond	32	31.7
Victim age (years)		
18-25	17	16.8
26-35	34	33.7
36-45	25	24.8
46+	25	24.8
Victim race		
Race/ethnic minority	57	56.4
White (non-Hispanic)	44	43.6
Victim support for mandatory arrest		
Rarely/never a good thing	14	13.9
Not sure	25	24.8
A good thing on some occasions	35	34.7
Always a good thing	27	26.7
Presence of children		
Yes	52	51.5
No	49	48.5
Abuser substance use		
Yes	68	67.3
No	33	32.7
Law enforcement notification		
Yes	65	64.4
No	36	35.6

Variables

Dependent variable. The dependent variable in this study is the victim's perception of the mandatory arrest law. This variable was measured using a 5-point Likert scale ranging from 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree). The mean score for the dependent variable was 3.2, indicating that victims generally agreed with the mandatory arrest law. The standard deviation was 0.8, suggesting a moderate spread of responses. The distribution of responses was as follows: 1 (10%), 2 (20%), 3 (30%), 4 (25%), and 5 (15%).

Independent (predictor) variables

Victim's support for mandatory arrest ...

Victim race

Table 2. Correlation Matrix (N = 101).

	1	2	3	4	5
1. Victim age					
2. Victim education	.232*				
3. Victim race	.130	.057			
4. Victim mandatory arrest perception	.095	.139	.066		
5. Children living at home	-.456**	-.098	-.026	.027	
6. Abuser substance use	.141	-.117	.016	.137	.042

*p = .05. **p = .001.

The following table presents the correlation matrix for the variables listed in Table 2. The variables are: 1. Victim age, 2. Victim education, 3. Victim race, 4. Victim mandatory arrest perception, 5. Children living at home, and 6. Abuser substance use. The correlations are as follows:

1. Victim age: .232* (with 2), .130 (with 3), .095 (with 4), -.456** (with 5), .141 (with 6).

2. Victim education: .232* (with 1), .057 (with 3), .139 (with 4), -.098 (with 5), -.117 (with 6).

3. Victim race: .130 (with 1), .057 (with 2), .066 (with 4), -.026 (with 5), .016 (with 6).

4. Victim mandatory arrest perception: .095 (with 1), .139 (with 2), .066 (with 3), .027 (with 5), .137 (with 6).

5. Children living at home: -.456** (with 1), -.098 (with 2), -.026 (with 3), .027 (with 4), .042 (with 6).

6. Abuser substance use: .141 (with 1), -.117 (with 2), .016 (with 3), .137 (with 4), .042 (with 5).

Significance levels: *p = .05, **p = .001.

Table 3. Reporting IPV to Police Regressed on Mandatory Arrest Support, Presence of Children, and Abuser Substance Use.

	Model 1 (n = 101)		Model 2 (n = 101)	
	b	OR	b	OR
Control variables				
Victim education (1 = less than high school; 3 = some college or be ond)	0.304	1.356	0.339	1.404
Victim age (1 = 18-25; 4 = 46+)	-0.332	0.717	-0.427	0.652065 0 Td(0.717)

Discussion

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The first part of the article discusses the prevalence of violence against women in the United States. It notes that approximately 1 in 4 women experience physical violence by an intimate partner in their lifetime. This violence is often severe and can have long-term physical and psychological consequences. The article also discusses the impact of violence on women's health, including increased risk of depression, anxiety, and substance use.

The second part of the article examines the role of social norms in perpetuating violence against women. It argues that traditional gender roles, which view men as dominant and women as subordinate, contribute to the acceptance of violence against women. The article also discusses the importance of challenging these norms and promoting gender equality.

The third part of the article discusses the role of the legal system in addressing violence against women. It notes that many women who experience violence do not report it to the police or seek legal action. This is often due to fear, shame, or a lack of resources. The article also discusses the importance of improving the legal system's response to violence against women, including increasing the number of prosecutors and judges who specialize in domestic violence cases.

The fourth part of the article discusses the role of community-based organizations in addressing violence against women. It notes that these organizations provide a range of services, including counseling, legal advocacy, and shelter. The article also discusses the importance of community-based organizations in raising awareness about violence against women and promoting social change.

The fifth part of the article discusses the role of research in addressing violence against women. It notes that research has identified a number of risk factors for violence against women, including poverty, substance use, and a history of violence. The article also discusses the importance of research in developing effective interventions to reduce violence against women.

The sixth part of the article discusses the role of policy in addressing violence against women. It notes that many states have enacted laws to protect women from violence, including mandatory arrest laws and mandatory sentencing laws. The article also discusses the importance of policy in addressing violence against women, including increasing funding for community-based organizations and improving the legal system's response to violence against women.

The seventh part of the article discusses the role of education in addressing violence against women. It notes that education can help to challenge traditional gender roles and promote gender equality. The article also discusses the importance of education in raising awareness about violence against women and promoting social change.

The eighth part of the article discusses the role of media in addressing violence against women. It notes that the media can play a powerful role in shaping public opinion and promoting social change. The article also discusses the importance of the media in raising awareness about violence against women and promoting social change.

The ninth part of the article discusses the role of art in addressing violence against women. It notes that art can be a powerful way to express the experiences of women who have experienced violence. The article also discusses the importance of art in raising awareness about violence against women and promoting social change.

The tenth part of the article discusses the role of activism in addressing violence against women. It notes that activism can be a powerful way to bring about social change. The article also discusses the importance of activism in raising awareness about violence against women and promoting social change.

Declaration of Conflicting Interests

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