JUST A PLACE OR A JUST PLACE? DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, THE URBAN-RURAL DIVIDE, AND ACCESS TO JUSTICE

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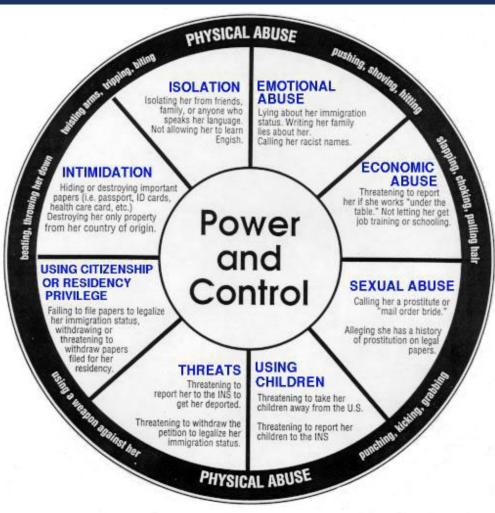
UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE BRANDEIS SCHOOL OF LAW

DEFINING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Domestic violence is a patte control over another intimat technological actions or thre partner relationship. This in

Domestic violence is the wi part of a systematic pattern physical violence, sexual violence can vary dramatical efforts to maintain **power** a

any relationship that is used emotional, economic or psy behaviors that frighten, intil can happen to anyone of ar including couples who are a backgrounds and education



tner to gain or maintain power and economic, psychological, or ce another person within an intimate te, frighten, terrorize, coerce,

ainst another. It includes ency and severity of domestic e is one partner's consistent

ed as a pattern of behavior in Abuse is physical, sexual, erson. This includes any and someone. Domestic abuse ithin a range of relationships all socioeconomic

LEGAL DEFINITIONS VARY FROM STATE TO STATE

- (2) "Domestic violence and abuse" means:
 - (a) Physical injury, serious physical injury, stalking, sexual assault, strangulation, assault, or the infliction of fear of imminent physical injury, serious physical injury, sexual assault, strangulation, or assault between family members or members of an unmarried couple; or
 - the infliction of fear of such imminent conduct, taken against a domestic animal when used as a method of coercion, control, punishment, intimidation,
 - couple who has a close bond of affection to the domestic animal;
- (3) "Family member" means a spouse, including a former spouse, a grandparent, a grandchild, a parent, an adult sibling, a child, a stepchild, or any other person living in the same household as a child if the child is the alleged victim;
- (6) "Member of an unmarried couple" means each member of an unmarried couple which allegedly has a child in common, any children of that couple, or a member of an unmarried couple who are living together or have formerly lived together;

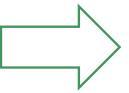
THE URBAN-RURAL DIVIDE?



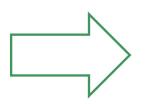


METHODOLOGY











ACCESS TO JUSTICE METRICS

- Attorney Representation: Who Has Counsel?
 - Petitioner and Respondent
- Access to Information/Services: Who Has Information?
 - Victims who get info
 - Advocates who get info
- Docket Structures: Who's In, Who's Out, Who's Online?
 - Open dockets
 - Virtual court
 - Family court or not
- Judicial Discretion: How is it Used Systematically?
 - Service of process
 - Ancillary orders on child support/custody

OVERALL NUMBERS

- 101 courtrooms; 76 counties
- 23 urban courtrooms; 77 rural courtrooms
- 1,148 cases
- Average cases per docket: I I.48 (range: I-58)

ATTORNEY ACCESS

Table 2. Legal Representation

Petitioners	23.89%
Urban	30.56%*
Rural	21.90%*
Respondents	22.36%
Urban	24.77%
Rural	21.63%

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

ACCESS TO INFORMATION

+

Table 3. Information Provision Prior to Court

Petitioners Receive Info About Advocates	27%
Urban	48%**
Rural	22%**
Advocates Receive Info About Petitioners	28%
Urban	43%**
Rural	22%**

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

DOCKET STRUCTURE

Table 4. Docket Structures

% Dockets Closed	24%
Urban	52%***
Rural	16%***
Virtual Court Availability	22%
Urban	48%***
Rural	14%***
Family Court Availability	70%
Urban	100%***
Rural	48%***

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

JUDICIAL DISCRETION

Table 5. Use of Judicial Discretion

% of Judges Excusing Petitioners Attendurban	59% 81%* [*]
Rural	49%**
% of Judges Entering Ancillary Orders	33%
Urban	36%
Rural	32%

KEY TAKEAWAYS

- Low levels of representation for both petitioners and respondents regardless of location
- Low rates of ancillary orders on child support and child custody regardless of location
- Some key differences based on place
 - Less representation in rural areas
 - Less access to information about supportive services in rural areas
 - Key differences in docket structure (rural areas are less likely to have a family court, more likely to have hearings in open court, less likely to have access to virtual court)

POLICY—WHAT'S NEXT FOR VIRTUAL COURT ACCESS?



WHAT ELSE IS ON THE POLICY AGENDA RELATED TO TECHNOLOGY?

WHAT'S I

NEXT STEPS

