Exploring the Relationship of Domestic Violence Charges on Release and Detention Decision-Making and Pretrial Outcomes

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DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CASES are arguably among the most challenging to respond to in the criminal legal system. Given the pervasiveness of DV, there is a paramount concern that survivors, children, and other family members be kept safe from further violence and abuse, and that the people who are facing DV charges and have caused harm[2] be held accountable and provided with treatment and resources to address their behavior (Duane & Vasquez-Noriega, 2018). Estimates on the prevalence of DV suggest that one in four women and one in five men will experience DV at some point in their lifetime (Desmarais et al., 2012). In a recent Bureau of Justice Assistance publication, DV rates were reported to have decreased from 2022 to 2023, from 53.8 percent to 47.7 percent (Tapp & Coen, 2024). Despite this one-year decline, current numbers are comparable to 2019, when there were 1,164,450 DV victimizations compared to the 1,165,890 for 2023. Further, the rate of reporting DV victimization to the police has declined from 2022 to 2023, from 2.6 to 2.0 per 1,000 persons. Underreporting and concerns about criminal legal system responses further complicates developing a clear understanding of DV and properly responding to the unique needs of survivors, families, communities, and those facing DV charges (Reaves, 2017; Herman, 2010; Sadusky, 2020).

The relationship between the criminal legal system and survivors is both dynamic and complex, and survivor's experiences and preferences on system involvement will vary (Sadusky, 2020). In a recent qualitative study, many survivors reported that they did not experience justice when cases were processed through the criminal legal system, that their partners were unlikely to take responsibility for the harm they caused, and that the path to safety was uncertain and distinct for each individual, and often required relying on both formal and informal support systems, such as the courts, advocacy organizations, and family and friends (Dusenberry et al., 2024). Criminal legal system actors' perceptions of DV cases primarily focus on accountability and survivor, children, family, and community safety. The concerns about continued violence and victimization if the person facing DV charges is released are frequently acknowledged as the driver for system decision-making (Duane & Vasquez-Noriega, 2018). While there is misalignment surrounding the criminal legal system and survivor perspectives on justice, accountability, and fairness and how to achieve each in response to DV crimes, there does appear to be some agreement that survivors should define what justice is for themselves (Dusenberry et al., 2024). However, the ability of survivors to have a voice in the process is complicated by state statutes that require specific responses (e.g., mandatory arrest), bias, the time frames in which system decisions are to be made, and the tools and resources available to courts and the community to respond to DV (Sadusky, 2020). Should law enforcement intervene and make an arrest, the next critical decision focuses on release or detention of the individual and, if released, setting appropriate conditions to increase the likelihood that the person will make all scheduled court appearances and (importantly) not inflict more harm.

Given the limited amount of time and information a judge has available to make the release decision, it is understandable that a high priority in making release decisions is to balance maintaining survivor and community safety with the due process rights for the individual facing DV charges (Sadusky, 2006).

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[2] The terms, "people who have caused harm" and "people facing DV charges" will be used interchangeably in this paper to describe individuals who have been charged with a DV crime. Additionally, we use the term "survivor" to describe individuals who experience DV. We recognize that "intimate partner violence" is another familiar term to describe violence among known individuals; however, we are using the term "domestic violence."

Judges, pretrial services officers, and policy makers are interested in understanding the odds of a released person being arrested for a more serious or violent DV charge, and jurisdictions may adopt pretrial assessments, both general and DV-specific, to inform the release decision (Nicholls et al., 2013). While general pretrial assessments have become more widely adopted, these tools were not developed to predict DV (Messing & Thaller, 2012); some pretrial assessments, however, like the Public Safety Assessment (PSA), were developed to predict new violent criminal arrest (NVCA) during the pretrial period (LJAF, 2013). Yet, research is fairly limited regarding how well these general pretrial assessments, such as the PSA, will perform in predicting a new pretrial DV arrest.

By leveraging the historical validation of the PSA in two jurisdictions, this study intends to address this gap and answer the following questions:

- RQ1. Are the characteristics of individuals booked on DV charges different from those of others?
- RQ2. Do individuals with a DV pretrial booking experience pretrial outcomes at different rates than others?
- RQ3. Are individuals with a DV pretrial booking more likely to experience pretrial failure or a new DV violent arrest during the pretrial period?

Pretrial and Domestic Violence Risk Assessments

Since the development of the first pretrial assessment by the Vera Institute in the early 1960s (Ares, Rankin, & Sturz, 1963; Eskridge, 1983), which was intended to predict the likelihood of court appearance, there has been substantial growth in the development and adoption of pretrial assessments across the United States (Pretrial Justice Institute, 2019). Some pretrial assessments are county-specific; others are state-specific and were developed using state data (e.g., Colorado, Florida, Minnesota), while some pretrial assessments have been developed and implemented more broadly, including the Public Safety Assessment (PSA), the Virginia Pretrial Risk Assessment (VPRAI), the Ohio Risk Assessment System – Pretrial Assessment Tool (ORAS - PAT), and the Federal Pretrial Risk Assessment (PTRA) (Desmarais et al., 2021).

Most of these pretrial assessments were developed to predict failure to appear (FTA) and new criminal arrest (NCA) (Bechtel et al., 2011, 2017). However, a few tools (e.g., VPRAI, PTRA) were developed to predict additional outcomes (VanNostrand, 2003; Lowenkamp & Whetzel, 2009), such as pretrial violations or pretrial revocation, and new violent criminal arrest (PSA, PTRA) (LJAF, 2013; Lowenkamp & Whetzel, 2009). One of the criticisms of some pretrial risk assessments is that they are single-scale tools, which comprise risk factors that may predict a specific outcome, but not multiple outcomes. There are two potentially negative implications from this. First, this may influence the assessment's predictive validity to predict multiple outcomes with factors not significantly associated with each. Second, without being able to distinguish if the risk is for missing court or new pretrial arrest or both, ordered release conditions may be inappropriate, unnecessary, or possibly not the least restrictive (Bechtel et al., 2017; LJAF, 2013).

Over the past 15 years, a substantial amount of pretrial risk assessment research has been produced examining the utility and predictive validity of these assessments, most of which demonstrate the benefit of actuarial assessments being introduced at the pretrial stage. (Bechtel et al., 2011, 2017; Cadigan & Lowenkamp, 2011; Desmarais et al., 2021; Desmarais, Monahan, & Austin, 2022; Goldkamp & Vilcia, 2009; Mamalian, 2011; Picard-Fritsche, Rempel, Tallon, Adler, & Reyes, 2017; Pretrial Justice Institute, 2019; Summers & Willis, 2010). Several meta-analyses have been conducted on the predictive validity of pretrial assessments. The first meta-analysis of pretrial risk assessments included 13 studies and examined the relationship between risk factors and assessments with multiple pretrial outcomes (failure to appear, rearrest, new crime, and a composite measure of any pretrial failure). The association of risk factors and pretrial outcomes was relatively low, but static factors (e.g., prior criminal history) had stronger correlations than dynamic. Overall effect sizes for the assessments revealed correlations moderate in size with failure to appear, rearrest, and any failure, but not new crime (Bechtel et al., 2011). In 2017, another meta-analysis was conducted on 16 studies and found the predictive validity across pretrial instruments was considered "fair" for failure to appear and "good" for rearrest and any pretrial failure (Bechtel et al., 2017). A recent systematic review of pretrial risk assessments demonstrated that the predictive validity of pretrial risk assessments could be classified as "good" to "excellent" (Desmarais et al., 2021). While many validation studies have focused on new criminal arrest and failure to appear, pretrial risk assessments have also been shown to predict new violent criminal arrest prior to case disposition—despite the short time frame with which to measure pretrial outcomes and given the low base rates for pretrial violence (Brittain et al., 2021; DeMichele et al., 2020; Desmarais et al., 2021; Lowder et al., 2020; Lowenkamp, DeMichele, & Warren, 2020; Marlowe et al., 2020).

While the research indicates that general pretrial risk assessments can predict the likelihood of pretrial violence, their ability to predict a pretrial arrest for domestic violence is relatively unknown. General pretrial risk assessments typically do not contain risk factors associated with DV and that are more commonly found on DV-specific assessments, such as prior DV incidents with partners or family members, escalation in severity of DV assaults, and threats to kill a partner (Messing & Thaller, 2012; 2015), as a result, they are unable to provide judges with this relevant information to inform the release decision with DV cases (Picard-Fritsche et al., 2017).

To address this challenge, criminal legal systems across multiple jurisdictions have developed or adopted DV-specific risk assessments. DV-specific tools can (1) address survivor needs by providing information about the likelihood of further and possibly more severe or imminent harm and therefore direct resources aimed to support the survivor, children, and family; and (2) be used to inform decision-making with system actors (e.g., law enforcement, courts, prosecution, probation) and case planning with treatment providers based on an individual's risk for DV recidivism and lethality. While some assessments can address both objectives, there are a few DV-specific assessments that are appropriate for judicial decision-making at the pretrial stage, including the Arizona Intimate Partner Risk Assessment Instrument System (APRAIS), the Brief Spousal Assault Form for the Evaluation of Risk (B-SAFER), the DA Bench Guide (DA-BG), and the Ontario Domestic Assault Risk Assessment (ODARA). Each of these instruments has requirements regarding those the tool is appropriate for and those who should administer the assessment. For example, the ODARA should not be administered for individuals in same-sex partnerships, and typically law enforcement conducts the ODARA, but provides the information to the courts. Perhaps the most well-studied of these

assessments is the ODARA, with multiple validation studies having been conducted. One meta-analysis concluded that the ODARA produced a medium effect size in predicting future assault; however, other assessments were found to have small effect sizes (Messing & Thaller, 2012). These results were replicated in a subsequent meta-analysis of DV-specific assessments (Nicholls et al., 2013). While there is promise in the use of DV-specific assessments during the pretrial stage, the use of "proxy" assessments in lieu of a DV-specific instrument is commonly observed (Messing & Thaller, 2012).

Methods

Data Sources and Sample

The data for this study came from two midsized counties that participated in a six-year multisite project, Advancing Pretrial Policy and Research (APPR). APPR jurisdictions received intensive training and technical assistance and participated in research to understand the local pretrial policies and practices and their impact, conducted historical Public Safety Assessment (PSA) validations prior to implementation and prospective validations post-implementation,[3] described the pretrial population in the local jail along with booking and release rates,[4] and examined release recommendations, conditions, and decisions.

To address each of the current study's research questions, data were requested from multiple sources including county jails, courts, and the state criminal history repository.[5] The sampling time frame was January 1, 2017, through December 31, 2018. Within these two counties' administrative data systems, the combination of specific arrest and booking data attaches a DV flag to specific charges that meet state statutory guidelines for DV. The DV flag was used to distinguish cases booked with at least one DV charge from non-DV bookings.

As illustrated in Figure 1, the total sample of pretrial bookings during January 1, 2017, through December 31, 2018, was 20,188, which comprised 5,188 DV flag bookings and 15,070 non-DV flag bookings. The total number of individuals released pretrial was 14,370. Of the 5,188 DV flag bookings, nearly 68% were released pretrial, and of the 15,070 non-DV flag bookings, 72 percent were released.

Measures

Pretrial Outcomes. There were six dependent variables examined in the current study. These pretrial outcomes were release, failure to appear, new criminal arrest, new criminal violent arrest, new criminal arrest for domestic violence, and new violent criminal arrest for domestic violence. *Release* was measured as an individual being released from jail pending case disposition. *Failure to appear* (FTA) was measured as a bench warrant issued for missing a scheduled predisposition court date. *New criminal arrest* (NCA) was measured as an arrest for a criminal or traffic offense that is eligible for a sentence to incarceration while on pretrial release. *New violent criminal arrest* (NVCA) was measured as an arrest for a violent criminal offense that is eligible for a sentence to incarceration while on pretrial release. *New criminal arrest for domestic violence* (NCA-DV) was measured as any new arrest for domestic violence based on state statute. *New violent criminal arrest for domestic violence* (NVCA-DV) was measured as an arrest for a domestic violence offense that also satisfied the PSA's definition of a violent charge based on the violent offense lists developed by the two participating counties. All bivariate outcome measures were coded similarly, 0 = outcome did not occur and 1 = outcome occurred.

Demographics. Demographic measures included biological sex (male, female), age at booking, and race (Asian/Pacific Islander, Black, Hispanic,[6] White, Other).

PSA Risk Factors. The PSA comprises the following risk factors: (1) age at current arrest, (2) current violent offense, (3) pending charge at the time of the current offense, (4) prior misdemeanor conviction, (5) prior felony conviction, (6) prior violent conviction, (7) prior failure to appear in the past two years, (8) prior failure to appear older than two years, and (9) prior sentence to incarceration of 14 days or more. Based on the scale, several PSA risk factors are combined into a specific factor, including: (1) any prior conviction (which is scored when a prior misdemeanor and/or felony conviction is present), (2) current violent offense and 20 years old or younger (which is scored from the current age and current violent offense risk factors). As part of the historical PSA validation study for these two counties, criminal history and court data were used to create PSA risk factor scores for the FTA, NCA, and NVCA scales.[7]

[3] All historical validation studies have included predictive bias testing. Post-implementation validations are limited to sites that implemented the PSA early in the study period to ensure sufficient sample size and follow-up to examine pretrial outcomes.

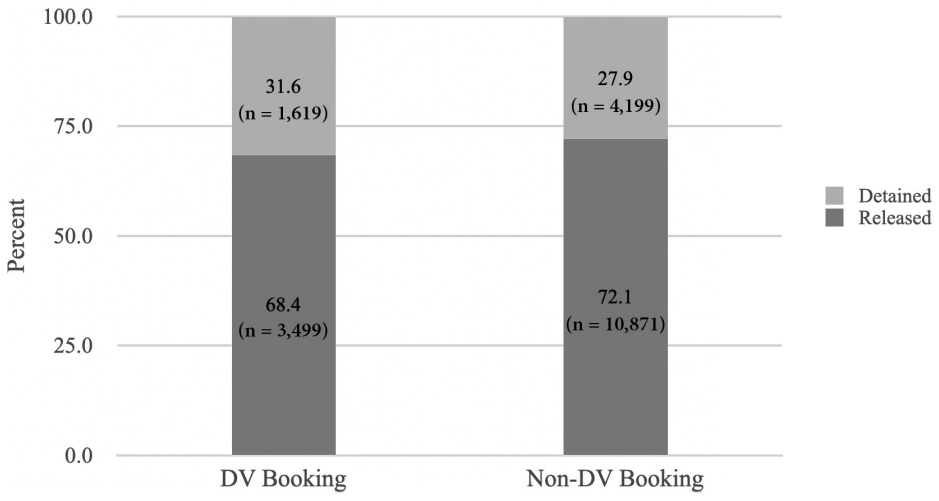
[4] Jail data dashboards were created for APPR jurisdictions to allow for ongoing review of the overall jail population, pretrial population, booking and release rates, lengths of stay, charge information, and demographics.

[5] These data were originally obtained for the historical PSA validation studies. As such, the decision to release or detain individuals in this study was made without the PSA, and we are reporting out on the judicial decision without assessment information available to the court.

[6] Hispanic was included as a race category within the administrative data sources. As such, we were unable to disaggregate Hispanic to examine ethnicity.

[7] More information about the PSA factors, scales, and weights can be found here: https://advancingpretrial.org/psa/factors/

FIGURE 1.
Bookings by Release and DV Status



Analytical Strategy

Descriptive statistics were calculated to examine and compare the characteristics of the DV and Non-DV groups based on demographics, charge type, PSA risk factors and scores, and pretrial outcomes. Additionally, bivariate logistic regression models were conducted for each dichotomous outcome measure, while controlling for the PSA and demographic measures, to identify significant predictors of these outcomes, as well as to describe the likelihood (using odds ratios) of the outcome occurring. Table 1 presents each research question and the analytical strategy followed.

Results

The results section presents the findings by research question along with corresponding tables and figures.

RQ1. Are the characteristics of individuals booked on DV charges different than others?

Table 2 presents the descriptive statistics by release status for the total sample, and by DV and non-DV bookings. The average age for all booked individuals, as well as disaggregated by DV and Non-DV bookings and release status, was 35 years. In terms of race, the composition of the total sample was 61.3 percent White people, 20.2 percent Black people, 8.7 percent Hispanic people, 6.7 percent Asian or Pacific Islander people, and 3.1 percent identified as "Other." When comparing the DV and Non-DV booked samples, significant differences were observed for Black and White individuals. Over 19 pecent of non-DV bookings included Black individuals, compared to 23.0 percent of DV bookings. Nearly 62 percent of non-DV bookings included White people, while 58.6 percent were in the DV booking group. Significant results for Black and White people were also observed when comparing DV and Non-DV samples within the released group; however, within the detained sample, significant differences for Black people, but not White people, were found. When examining biological sex, statistically significant differences were noted, as the total sample primarily comprised males. These results were observed regardless of DV booking or release status.

Table 3 shows the charge types by release status for the total sample and by DV and non-DV bookings. For the total sample, 24 percent of bookings were for a current violent charge.[8] Additionally, 57 percent of the DV bookings and 12.7 percent of non-DV bookings were for a current violent charge. There was a significantly higher percentage of DV bookings where the most serious charge was for a violent offense compared to non-DV bookings, with nearly 78 percent of DV admissions booked for violent offense as the most serious charge[9] compared to almost 19 percent of non-DV bookings. When comparing the most serious charge types by DV and non-DV bookings, statistically significant differences were observed for each charge type for both the released and detained groups. For released cases with a current violent charge (N=3,069), approximately 10 percent were non-DV, while 56 percent were DV. When comparing the most serious charges among DV and non-DV bookings for the released group (N=4,438) for violence, 78 percent were DV bookings and nearly 16 percent were non-DV. For property offenses (N=4,069), 11 percent were DV bookings and almost 34 percent were non-DV. For drug offenses (N=1,508), less than 1 percent were DV bookings and 14 percent were non-DV. Of the 4,341 public order offenses, 10 percent were DV bookings and almost 37 percent were for non-DV. For the detained group, 77 percent of the DV bookings had a violent offense as the most serious charge; however, for the non-DV bookings, nearly 41 percent had a property offense identified as the most serious charge. DV bookings that had a violent offense as the most serious charge had similar release and detention rates, with less than a 2-percentage point difference. For non-DV bookings that had a violent offense as the most serious charge there was nearly an 11-percentage point difference between the release and detention rates.

Based on these results, DV bookings were most frequently detained when the most serious charge was a violent offense, compared to non-DV bookings, which were most commonly detained for a property offense. Further, when examining current violent charges for the detained group, DV bookings had a significantly higher pretrial detention rate than non-DV.

Table 4 presents a breakdown of the PSA risk factors for the total sample by release status. Apart from current violent offense and 20 years old or younger, the detained and released groups are significantly different. Overall, the detained group is higher risk than the released group. The detained group is older (>23 years of age) than the released group and has a larger percentage of the risk factors present. Nearly 39 percent of the detained group and 27 percent of the released group have a pending charge. Nearly 75 percent of the detained group have a prior misdemeanor compared to 55 percent of the released group. Almost 56 percent of the detained group have a prior felony conviction, while 32 percent of the released group have the risk factor present. Almost 85 percent of the detained group and 70 percent of the released group have any prior conviction. Nearly 41 percent of the detained group and 22 percent of the released group have a prior violent conviction, with 13 percent of the detained group having 3 or more. For prior failures to appear in the past two years, approximately 60 percent of the detained group have missed at least one scheduled court date, compared to nearly 40 percent of the released group; and for FTAs older than two years, 72 percent of the detained group had an older FTA, while over half of the released group had an older FTA. For the prior sentence to incarceration more than 14 days risk factor, there was a 26-percentage

[8] To implement the PSA, jurisdictions develop a list of violent charges. To complete the historical validation, these two counties identified a violent charges list that was used to score two of the PSA's risk factors: (1) current violent offense and (2) prior violent conviction. The violent offense list was also used to code the outcome measure, NVCA.

[9] The National Corrections Reporting Program (NCRP) was used to categorize charges for the most serious offense measure (e.g., violent, drug, property, public order) in Table 3.

TABLE 1.
Research Question and Analytical Strategy

Research Question	Measures	Analytical Strategy
Are characteristics of individuals booked on DV charges different than others?	Demographics, PSA risk factors, PSA scale scores, Release status	Frequencies, means
Do individuals with a DV pretrial booking experience pretrial outcomes at different rates than others?	Release status, FTA, NCA, NVCA, NCA-DV, NVCA-DV	Frequencies, crosstabulations
Are individuals with a DV pretrial booking more likely to experience pretrial failure or a new DV violent arrest during the pretrial period?	FTA, NCA, NVCA, NCA-DV, NVCA-DV	Bivariate logistic regression Odds ratios

point difference, with more than two-thirds of the detained group having a prior carceral sentence.

Tables 5 and 6 examine the PSA risk factors by DV booking type and release status. Table 5 presents the PSA risk factors for DV bookings. Except for two risk factors, current violent offense and current violent offense and 20 years old or younger, there are significant differences by release status. The detained group are older than the released group, have a larger proportion of bookings with a pending charge, have more prior convictions (misdemeanor, felony, and violent) and more failures to appear, and there is nearly a 30-percentage point difference for these that experienced a prior sentence to incarceration of 14 days or more. Table 6, which presents the PSA risk factors for the non-DV group, is similar to the total sample results found in Table 4, with significant differences observed between the detained and released group for most PSA risk factors, except for current violent offense and 20 years old or younger. When comparing the proportion of risk factors present for the detained DV group and the non-DV, the DV group had a larger percentage of violent risk factors present, including current violent offense, current violent offense and 20 years old or younger, and prior violent conviction. The detained non-DV group had a larger percentage of all other PSA risk factors present.

Table 7 presents the average PSA scale scores by release and DV booking status. Statistically significant differences were observed when comparing average scores by DV and non-DV bookings, regardless of release status. Specifically, non-DV bookings had higher average FTA scores, with 3.51 overall, 3.29 for released, and 4.110 for detained. For NCA scores, similar results were observed. The non-DV group had higher average NCA scale scores than the DV group. For all pretrial bookings, the non-DV group had an average score of 3.34 compared to 3.00 for the DV group. The released non-DV group had an average NCA scale score of 3.10, while the DV group's average NCA score was 2.64. The detained DV group had an average NCA scale score of 3.79, and the non-DV group had an average NCA scale score of 3.97.

TABLE 2.
Demographics by Release Status for DV and Non-DV Bookings

Release status/Demographics	Overall (n=20,188)	DV Booking (n=5,118)	Non-DV Booking (n=15,070)	p-value
All Pretrial Bookings				
Age at Booking	34.82 (11.24)	35.29 (11.63)	34.66 (11.11)	<0.001
Race				
Asian/ Pacific Islander	1,343 (6.7%)	325 (6.4%)	1,018 (6.8%)	0.331
Black	4,083 (20.2%)	1,176 (23.0%)	2,907 (19.3%)	<0.001
Hispanic	1,766 (8.7%)	492 (9.6%)	1,274 (8.5%)	0.012
White	12,377 (61.3%)	3,000 (58.6%)	9,377 (62.2%)	<0.001
Other/ Unknown	619 (3.1%)	125. (2.4%)	494 (3.3%)	--
Sex				
Male	15,031 (74.5%)	4,003 (78.2%)	11,028 (73.2%)	<0.001
Female	5,157 (25.5%)	1,115 (21.8%)	4,042 (26.8%)	--
Released Pretrial				
Age at Booking	34.63 (11.43)	35.18 (11.91)	34.45 (11.27)	0.002
Race				
Asian/ Pacific Islander	990 (6.9%)	235 (6.7%)	755 (6.9%)	0.770
Black	2,807 (19.5%)	764 (21.8%)	2,043 (18.8%)	<0.001
Hispanic	1,276 (8.9%)	341 (9.7%)	935 (8.6%)	0.042
White	8,887 (61.8%)	2,076 (59.3%)	6,811 (62.7%)	<0.001
Other/ Unknown	410 (2.9%)	83 (2.4%)	327 (3.0%)	--
Sex				
Male	10,309 (71.7%)	2,613 (74.7%)	7,696 (70.8%)	<0.001
Female	4,061 (28.3%)	886 (25.3%)	3,175 (29.2%)	--
Detained Pretrial				
Age at Booking	35.28 (10.75)	35.50 (10.99)	35.19 (10.66)	0.324
Race				
Asian/ Pacific Islander	353. (6.1%)	90 (5.6%)	263 (6.3%)	0.344
Black	1,276 (21.9%)	412 (25.4%)	864 (20.6%)	<0.001
Hispanic	490 (8.4%)	151 (9.3%)	339 (8.1%)	0.136
White	3,490 (60.0%)	924 (57.1%)	2,566 (61.1%)	0.005
Other/ Unknown	209 (3.6%)	42 (2.6%)	167 (4.0%)	--
Sex				
Male	4,722 (81.2%)	1,390 (85.9%)	3,332 (79.4%)	<0.001
Female	1,096 (18.8%)	229 (14.1%)	867 (20.6%)	--

These results might have been expected—as the findings indicated that the detained group is higher risk compared to the released group based on the presence of more PSA risk factors and higher average scale scores. Further, the detained DV group had a higher percentage of violent risk factors present than the non-DV group. The next research question takes a closer look at the six pretrial outcomes by DV and non-DV bookings.

RQ2. Do individuals with a DV pretrial booking experience pretrial outcomes at different rates than others?

This next research question aims to determine if there are differences in the rates of release, including the average lengths of stay, as well as FTA, NCA, NVCA, NCA-DV, and NVCA-DV between the DV and non-DV groups.

Release. As depicted in Figure 1 above, 68 percent of the 5,188 DV bookings were released and 72 percent of the 15,070 non-DV bookings were released. Additionally, in Table 8, we looked at the average length of stay (ALOS) in days by release and DV booking type. The ALOS for all pretrial bookings was about 26 days, with the released group averaging about a week and the detained group nearly 76 days. The DV and non-DV groups averaged about 26 and 27 days respectively. For cases released pretrial, the ALOS was almost 6 days for the DV group and 7 days for non-DV. Detained DV cases had an ALOS of 71 days, while non-DV averaged nearly 78 days. No results were statistically significant.

Pretrial Failure. Table 9 presents the percentage of released cases that experienced a pretrial failure outcome overall and by DV booking status. FTA was the most common outcome, with nearly 26 percent of cases missing a scheduled court date, followed by 15 percent that had an NCA. When comparing the DV and non-DV bookings, we found that non-DV bookings had significantly more FTAs (19.2 percent v. 27.6 percent) and NCAs (11.2 percent v. 16.4 percent), but DV bookings had significantly higher rates of NVCA (6.9 percent v. 3.7), NCA-DV (4.2 percent v. 1.4 percent), and NVCA-DV (2.5 percent v. 0.8 percent) than non-DV.

Overall, the DV booking group had lower release rates than the non-DV group, with no statistically significant differences in ALOS. When examining pretrial outcomes, the non-DV group had significantly higher FTA and NCA rates, but the DV group had significantly higher rates of violent pretrial outcomes (NVCA, NCA-DV, and NVCA-DV). The next section examines the probability of DV bookings experiencing a pretrial failure.

TABLE 3.
Charge Type by Release Status for DV and Non-DV Bookings

	Overall (n=20,188)	DV Booking (n=5,118)	Non-DV Booking (n=15,070)	p-value
All Pretrial Bookings				
Current Violent Charge*	4,837 (24.0%)	2,919 (57.0%)	1,918 (12.7%)	<0.001
Most Serious Charge (NCRP)				
Violent Offenses	6,804 (33.7%)	3,982 (77.8%)	2,822 (18.7%)	<0.001
Property Offenses	5,961 (29.5%)	567 (11.1%)	5,394 (35.8%)	<0.001
Drug Offenses	2,050 (10.2%)	44 (0.9%)	2,006 (13.3%)	<0.001
Public Order Offenses	5,356 (26.5%)	525 (10.3%)	4,831 (32.1%)	<0.001
Other Offenses	17 (0.1%)	0 (0.0%)	17 (0.1%)	--
Released Pretrial				
Current Violent Charge*	3,069 (21.4%)	1,965 (56.2%)	1,104 (10.2 %)	<0.001
Most Serious Charge (NCRP)				
Violent Offenses	4,438 (30.9%)	2,739 (78.3%)	1,699 (15.6%)	<0.001
Property Offenses	4,069 (28.3%)	384 (11.0%)	3,685 (33.9%)	<0.001
Drug Offenses	1,508 (10.5%)	23 (0.7%)	1,485 (13.7%)	<0.001
Public Order Offenses	4,341 (30.2%)	353 (10.1%)	3,988 (36.7%)	<0.001
Other Offenses	14 (0.1%)	0 (0.0%)	14 (0.1%)	--
Detained Pretrial				
Current Violent Charge*	1,768 (30.4%)	954 (58.9%)	814 (19.4%)	<0.001
Most Serious Charge (NCRP)				
Violent Offenses	2,366 (40.7%)	1,243 (76.8%)	1,123 (26.7%)	<0.001
Property Offenses	1,892 (32.5%)	183 (11.3%)	1,709 (40.7%)	<0.001
Drug Offenses	542 (9.3%)	21 (1.3%)	521 (12.4%)	<0.001
Public Order Offenses	1,015 (17.4%)	172 (10.6%)	843 (20.1%)	<0.001
Other Offenses	3 (0.1%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (0.1%)	--

* Based on county defined list of violent charges

RQ3. Are individuals with a DV pretrial booking more likely to experience pretrial failure or a new DV violent arrest during the pretrial period?

Tables 10 through 14 present the results of the bivariate logistic regression models. Table 10 demonstrates that non-DV bookings, having a pending charge at the time of booking, prior felony conviction, and being younger at the time of booking are all significantly related to experiencing FTA. When interpreting the odds ratios above 1, having a pending charge is associated with a 17 percent increase in the likelihood of FTA, while having a prior felony conviction is associated with a 13 percent increase in the odds of FTA.

Table 11 presents the regression model predicting NCA. Based on these results, non-DV bookings, having a pending charge at the time of the current offense, having one FTA in the past two years or having 2 or more FTAs in the past two years, and being young at booking, are all significantly associated with NCA. The odds of a NCA increases 40 percent with a pending charge at the time of booking and 37 percent with a prior felony conviction. The likelihood of a NCA increases 1.5 times with one prior FTA in the past two years and 1.7 times with each additional prior FTA in the past two years.

Table 12 presents the bivariate logistic regression model findings predicting NVCA. Being booked on a DV charge, having 1 to 2 prior violent convictions or 3 or more, being young, and male, were all significant predictors of NVCA. The odds of an NVCA occurring are nearly 67 percent with 1 to 2 prior violent convictions and increase to 80 percent with 3 or more prior violent convictions. Further, being male is associated with a 34 percent increase in the likelihood of an NVCA.

Table 13 examines the predictors of NCA-DV. Being booked on a DV charge, having a pending charge at the time of booking, having 3 or more prior violent convictions, and being young were all significantly associated with experiencing a NCA-DV. The likelihood of NCA-DV increases 3.5 times for being booked on a DV charge, 1.9 times for having a pending charge at booking, and 4.3 times for having 3 or more prior violent convictions.

Table 14 presents the findings from the bivariate logistic regression model predicting NVCA-DV. Being booked on a DV charge, having 3 or more prior violent convictions, and having two or more FTAs in the past two years are all significantly associated with

TABLE 4.
Total Sample: PSA Risk Factors by Release Status

PSA Factor	Factor Labels	Overall % (N)	Detained % (N)	Released % (N)	p-value
Current Age	>=23	88.8 (17,927)	91.42 (5,319)	87.74 (12,608)	<0.001
	<23	11.2 (2,261)	8.58 (499)	12.26 (1,762)	
Current Violent Offense	No	76.04 (15,351)	69.61 (4,050)	78.64 (11,301)	<0.001
	Yes	23.96 (4,837)	30.39 (1,768)	21.36 (3,069)	
Current Violent Offense & <=20 Years Old	No	98.12 (19,809)	98.04 (5,704)	98.16 (14,105)	0.624
	Yes	1.88 (379)	1.96 (114)	1.84 (265)	
Pending Charge	No	69.6 (14,050)	61.16 (3,558)	73.01 (10,492)	<0.001
	Yes	30.4 (6,138)	38.84 (2,260)	26.99 (3,878)	
Prior Misdemeanor Conviction	No	39.25 (7,924)	25.18 (1,465)	44.95 (6,459)	<0.001
	Yes	60.75 (12,264)	74.82 (4,353)	55.05 (7,911)	
Prior Felony Conviction	No	60.76 (12,267)	43.83 (2,550)	67.62 (9,717)	<0.001
	Yes	39.24 (7,921)	56.17 (3,268)	32.38 (4,653)	
Prior Felony or Misdemeanor Conviction	No	26.04 (5,257)	15.33 (892)	30.38 (4,365)	<0.001
	Yes	73.96 (14,931)	84.67 (4,926)	69.62 (10,005)	
Prior Violent Conviction	No	72.35 (14,607)	59.16 (3,442)	77.7 (11,165)	<0.001
	Yes, 1 or 2	19.83 (4,003)	28.22 (1,642)	16.43 (2,361)	
	Yes, 3 or more	7.82 (1,578)	12.62 (734)	5.87 (844)	
Prior FTA in Past 2 Years	No	55.2 (11,144)	39.96 (2,325)	61.37 (8,819)	<0.001
	Yes, just 1	20.79 (4,198)	24.17 (1,406)	19.43 (2,792)	
	Yes, 2 or more	24 (4,846)	35.87 (2,087)	19.2 (2,759)	
Prior FTA Older than 2 Years	No	41.89 (8,456)	27.81 (1,618)	47.59 (6,838)	<0.001
	Yes	58.11 (11,732)	72.19 (4,200)	52.41 (7,532)	
Prior Sentence to Incarceration > 14 days	No	50.64 (10,223)	31.9 (1,856)	58.23 (8,367)	<0.001
	Yes	49.36 (9,965)	68.1 (3,962)	41.77 (6,003)	

NVCA-DV. The likelihood of a NVCA-DV occurring increases 3.2 times with DV bookings, 3.0 times with 3 or more prior violent convictions, and 2.1 times with two or more FTAs in the past two years.

Based on these results, DV bookings are significantly more likely to experience an NVCA by 22 percent, NCA-DV by 35 percent, and NVCA-DV by 32 percent. However, DV bookings were not found to be significant predictors of FTA and NCA.

Discussion

The use of pretrial risk assessments to inform a release decision has become a more widespread practice (Desmarais & Lowder, 2019); however, these tools lack specific factors that research has demonstrated are associated with future DV (Messing & Thaller, 2015). Further, some DV-specific tools were developed to inform the urgent needs for survivors, children, and family members, and while some assessments have criminal legal system application, many were not created to guide the pretrial release decision (Messing & Thaller, 2012; 2015; Northcott, 2012). DV-specific assessments may also require an interview with the survivor, which may not be possible to complete in the required time that a release decision is to be made by the court, and the interview could perpetuate additional trauma. Since courts often have limited time and information to make the release decision, and DV charges are considered one of the most serious to address, jurisdictions have been requesting more information and resources to properly assess and respond to DV (Dutton & Kropp, 2000; Roehl, 2005; van der Put et al., 2019).

The current study set out to answer three research questions. First, we wanted to compare individual characteristics for those booked on DV and non-DV charges. Based on these data, we found that there was a larger proportion of males in the overall sample, and relatedly, this finding was consistently observed regardless of DV or release status. DV bookings were more frequently detained pretrial when the most serious charge was for a violent offense, whereas for non-DV bookings, there were higher pretrial detention rates for property offenses. We also found that among the overall sample, the detained group was higher risk compared to the released group, with more PSA risk factors present and higher average scale scores. Relatedly, the detained DV group had significantly higher proportions of PSA violent risk factors present than the non-DV. Second, we explored if there were significant differences in pretrial outcomes between the DV and non-DV groups. We found that DV bookings had significantly lower release rates than the non-DV group, and interestingly, the ALOS did not significantly vary by DV status. For pretrial failure, non-DV bookings experienced significantly higher rates of FTA and NCA, but the DV group had significantly higher rates of violent pretrial outcomes (NVCA, NCA-DV, and NVCA-DV). Finally, we examined if the likelihood of these pretrial outcomes varied by DV status and found that the results closely mirrored the RQ2 results. Specifically, DV

TABLE 5.
DV Bookings: PSA Risk Factors by Release Status

PSA Factor	Factor Labels	Overall % (N)	Detained % (N)	Released % (N)	p-value
Current Age	>=23	88.12 (4,510)	90.98 (1,473)	86.8 (3,037)	<0.001
	<23	11.88 (608)	9.02 (146)	13.2 (462)	
Current Violent Offense	No	42.97 (2,199)	41.07 (665)	43.84 (1,534)	0.067
	Yes	57.03 (2,919)	58.93 (954)	56.16 (1,965)	
Current Violent Offense & <=20 Years Old	No	96.37 (4,932)	96.79 (1,567)	96.17 (3,365)	0.309
	Yes	3.63 (186)	3.21 (52)	3.83 (134)	
Pending Charge	No	74.52 (3,814)	64.92 (1,051)	78.97 (2,763)	<0.001
	Yes	25.48 (1,304)	35.08 (568)	21.03 (736)	
Prior Misdemeanor Conviction	No	43.65 (2,234)	25.69 (416)	51.96 (1,818)	<0.001
	Yes	56.35 (2,884)	74.31 (1,203)	48.04 (1,681)	
Prior Felony Conviction	No	68.44 (3,503)	51.08 (827)	76.48 (2,676)	<0.001
	Yes	31.56 (1,615)	48.92 (792)	23.52 (823)	
Prior Felony or Misdemeanor Conviction	No	32.28 (1,652)	18.04 (292)	38.87 (1,360)	<0.001
	Yes	67.72 (3,466)	81.96 (1,327)	61.13 (2,139)	
Prior Violent Conviction	No	68.05 (3,483)	49.23 (797)	76.76 (2,686)	<0.001
	Yes, 1 or 2	22.51 (1,152)	34.34 (556)	17.03 (596)	
	Yes, 3 or more	9.44 (483)	16.43 (266)	6.2 (217)	
Prior FTA in Past 2 Years	No	64.32 (3,292)	47.37 (767)	72.16 (2,525)	<0.001
	Yes, just 1	17.06 (873)	21.8 (353)	14.86 (520)	
	Yes, 2 or more	18.62 (953)	30.82 (499)	12.98 (454)	
Prior FTA Older than 2 Years	No	48.81 (2,498)	31.87 (516)	56.64 (1,982)	<0.001
	Yes	51.19 (2,620)	68.13 (1,103)	43.36 (1,517)	
Prior Sentence to Incarceration > 14 days	No	56.45 (2,889)	34.84 (564)	66.45 (2,325)	<0.001
	Yes	43.55 (2,229)	65.16 (1,055)	33.55 (1,174)	

bookings were significantly more likely to experience a violent pretrial outcome, but not an FTA or NCA.

Limitations. There are several notable limitations with the current study that prompt the need for future research. First, the sample was drawn from two jurisdictions in the same state. Given this, the results are not generalizable to a larger population. Further, these jurisdictions had not yet adopted a DV-specific risk assessment or the PSA at the time of the study. Recognizing there are multiple factors associated with the increased likelihood of a DV crime occurring that were not available in the data (or the PSA), we are aware that different results might have been produced had such measures been included and analyzed. Relatedly, we were unable to compare the predictive validity of a DV-specific tool to a general pretrial assessment to determine which instrument would be a better predictor of DV pretrial outcomes. Last, this was a descriptive study, so the results are not causal.

Research and Policy Implications

We have considerable progress to make in terms of building knowledge to develop and implement valid actuarial DV-specific and general risk assessments during the pretrial period. While data collection and research are needed to inform DV-specific policies and practices across the criminal legal system, to do this work well, we must deliberately start with fully integrating survivor voices.

Elevate Survivor Input. First, survivors and advocates should be directly and continuously engaged in the adoption, implementation, and evaluation of assessments and policies that inform criminal legal system decision-making with DV cases, and to identify or expand upon the needed community resources to address DV and ensure that policies and interventions are responsive to a survivor's unique needs.

Establish a DV Indicator in Local Data Systems. Second, jurisdictions will need to integrate a DV charge indicator in their case management systems to flag DV cases. This flag will inform local pretrial system stakeholders (law enforcement, prosecutors, courts, jail, pretrial services) that the case includes DV charges, that a DV-specific assessment should be completed (if available) or relevant DV-specific risk factors should be collected, and that survivor input should be prioritized. Additionally, the DV charge indicator should be used to establish a baseline to measure pretrial DV outcomes and to track and report on these outcomes regularly.

Identify DV Predictors, Validate Assessments, and Aim for Rigor. Third, in terms of future research, examining the predictors of NVCA, NCA-DV, and NVCA-DV should be considered across multiple jurisdictions. For jurisdictions that have adopted the PSA or other general pretrial tools and DV-specific assessments, validations on these tools should be routinely conducted and include tests for predictive bias. Relatedly, rigorous research that evaluates the causal impact of implementing DV-specific and general pretrial assessments on individual, case, system,

TABLE 6.
Non-DV Bookings: PSA Risk Factors by Release Status

PSA Factor	Factor Labels	Overall % (N)	Detained % (N)	Released % (N)	p-value
Current Age	>=23	89.03 (13,417)	91.59 (3,846)	88.04 (9,571)	<0.001
	<23	10.97 (1,653)	8.41 (353)	11.96 (1,300)	
Current Violent Offense	No	87.27 (13,152)	80.61 (3,385)	89.84 (9,767)	<0.001
	Yes	12.73 (1,918)	19.39 (814)	10.16 (1,104)	
Current Violent Offense & <=20 Years Old	No	98.72 (14,877)	98.52 (4,137)	98.79 (10,740)	0.212
	Yes	1.28 (193)	1.48 (62)	1.21 (131)	
Pending Charge	No	67.92 (10,236)	59.7 (2,507)	71.1 (7,729)	<0.001
	Yes	32.08 (4,834)	40.3 (1,692)	28.9 (3,142)	
Prior Misdemeanor Conviction	No	37.76 (5,690)	24.98 (1,049)	42.69 (4,641)	<0.001
	Yes	62.24 (9,380)	75.02 (3,150)	57.31 (6,230)	
Prior Felony Conviction	No	58.16 (8,764)	41.03 (1,723)	64.77 (7,041)	<0.001
	Yes	41.84 (6,306)	58.97 (2,476)	35.23 (3,830)	
Prior Felony or Misdemeanor Conviction	No	23.92 (3,605)	14.29 (600)	27.64 (3,005)	<0.001
	Yes	76.08 (11,465)	85.71 (3,599)	72.36 (7,866)	
Prior Violent Conviction	No	73.82 (11,124)	62.99 (2,645)	78 (8,479)	<0.001
	Yes, 1 or 2	18.92 (2,851)	25.86 (1,086)	16.24 (1,765)	
	Yes, 3 or more	7.27 (1,095)	11.15 (468)	5.77 (627)	
Prior FTA in Past 2 Years	No	52.1 (7,852)	37.1 (1,558)	57.9 (6,294)	<0.001
	Yes, just 1	22.06 (3,325)	25.08 (1,053)	20.9 (2,272)	
	Yes, 2 or more	25.83 (3,893)	37.82 (1,588)	21.2 (2,305)	
Prior FTA Older than 2 Years	No	39.54 (5,958)	26.24 (1,102)	44.67 (4,856)	<0.001
	Yes	60.46 (9,112)	73.76 (3,097)	55.33 (6,015)	
Prior Sentence to Incarceration > 14 days	No	48.67 (7,334)	30.77 (1,292)	55.58 (6,042)	<0.001
	Yes	51.33 (7,736)	69.23 (2,907)	44.42 (4,829)	

and cost outcomes should be conducted.

Create and Disseminate Clear Policies. Fourth, jurisdictions that have the PSA or other general pretrial assessments will need policies to inform the proper use of DV-specific assessments along with these other general tools. These policies should include guidance (beyond the use of overrides) for how pretrial services should account for survivor's voice and input, as well as information from the pretrial and DV-specific assessments, to make release conditions recommendations to the court.

Expand Education. Finally, the criminal legal system will need training on the use of risk assessments (both general and DV-specific) and what they do and do not indicate, how to meaningfully incorporate survivor feedback into the release decision, and education on local resources available for survivors as well as those charged with DV crimes.[10]

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[10] The Association of Prosecuting Attorneys (APA) has a position statement on processing DV cases during the pretrial period that includes recommendations for system stakeholders. See here: APA DV Position Statement.

TABLE 7.
Average (Mean) PSA Scale Scores by Release and DV Booking Status

	Overall (N=20,188) Mean (SD[1])	DV Booking (N=5,118) Mean (SD)	Non-DV Booking (N=15,070) Mean (SD)	p-value
FTA				
All pretrial bookings	3.40 (1.61)	3.06 (1.60)	3.51 (1.60)	≤.001
Released	3.15 (1.61)	2.73 (1.54)	3.29 (1.60)	≤.001
Detained	4.01 (1.47)	3.76 (1.51)	4.10 (1.44)	≤.001
NCA				
All pretrial bookings	3.26 (1.58)	3.00 (1.59)	3.34 (1.57)	≤.001
Released	2.99 (1.55)	2.64 (1.50)	3.10 (1.55)	≤.001
Detained	3.92 (1.46)	3.79 (1.51)	3.97 (1.44)	≤.001
NVCA				
All pretrial bookings	1.96 (1.03)	2.52 (1.17)	1.77 (0.91)	≤.001
Released	1.81 (0.96)	2.33 (1.11)	1.64 (0.84)	≤.001
Detained	2.32 (1.13)	2.92 (1.20)	2.10 (1.01)	≤.001

[1] SD represents the standard deviation.

TABLE 8.
Average Length of Stay by Release Status and DV Booking Status

	Overall (n=20,188)			DV Booking (n=5,118)			Non-DV Booking (n=15,070)			p-value
	Mean (SD)	Minimum	Maximum	Mean (SD)	Minimum	Maximum	Mean (SD)	Minimum	Maximum	
All Pretrial Bookings	26.49 (63.70)	0	882	26.41 (59.46)	0	646	26.52 (65.09)	0	882	0.914
Released Pretrial	6.58 (23.55)	0	514	5.97 (18.33)	0	283	6.77 (24.99)	0	514	0.004
Detained Pretrial	75.67 (96.51)	0	882	70.59 (87.16)	0	646	77.63 (99.83)	0	882	0.008

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TABLE 9.
Pretrial Outcomes by DV and Non-DV Bookings

	Overall (n=14,370)	DV Booking (n=3,499)	Non-DV Booking (n=10,871)	p-value
	Mean	Mean	Mean	
Dependent Variables				
Failure to Appear	3,677 (25.6%)	672 (19.2%)	3,005 (27.6%)	<0.001
New Criminal Arrest	3,051 (15.1%)	573 (11.2%)	2,478 (16.4%)	<0.001
New Violent Criminal Arrest	900 (4.5%)	347 (6.9%)	553 (3.7%)	<0.001
New DV Criminal Arrest	297 (2.1%)	148 (4.2%)	149 (1.4%)	<0.001
New DV Violent Criminal Arrest	173 (1.2%)	87 (2.5%)	86 (0.8%)	<0.001

TABLE 10:
Predicting Failure to Appear During Pretrial Release

	Failure to Appear					
	b	SE	p-value	Odds Ratio	LOR 95% CI	UOR 95% CI
Independent Variable of Interest						
Booked on a Domestic Violence Charge	-0.3387	0.052	<0.001	0.713	0.643	0.789
Covariates						
Pending Charge at Time of Booking	0.5154	0.049	<0.001	1.674	1.522	1.842
Prior Misdemeanor Conviction	0.1294	0.056	0.0201	1.138	1.020	1.269
Prior Felony Conviction	0.2879	0.062	<0.001	1.334	1.181	1.506
Prior Violent Conviction – 1 - 2	0.0360	0.062	0.560	1.037	0.918	1.170
Prior Violent Conviction – 3 or more	0.2951	0.089	0.001	1.343	1.128	1.598
Prior FTA in the Past 2 Years – Just 1	0.1478	0.055	0.007	1.159	1.041	1.291
Prior FTA in the Past 2 Years – 2 or more	0.1100	0.060	0.066	1.116	0.992	1.255
Prior Sentence to Incarceration of 14 or More Days	0.1546	0.066	0.019	1.167	1.026	1.328
Age at Booking	-0.0160	0.002	<0.001	0.984	0.980	0.988
Black	-0.0057	0.091	0.951	0.994	0.832	1.191
Hispanic	-0.0541	0.105	0.607	0.947	0.771	1.165
White	-0.0389	0.083	0.640	0.962	0.819	1.134
Other/Unknown	-0.0718	0.144	0.618	0.931	0.700	1.231
Male	-0.1302	0.046	0.005	0.878	0.802	0.962
AIC	14,198					
N Observations	14,370					
N Individuals	14,370					

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TABLE 11.
Predicting New Criminal Arrest During Pretrial Release

	New Criminal Arrest					
	b	SE	p-value	Odds Ratio	LOR 95% CI	UOR 95% CI
Independent Variable of Interest						
Booked on a Domestic Violence Charge	-0.233	0.056	<0.001	0.792	0.710	0.884
Covariates						
Pending Charge at Time of Booking	0.333	0.052	<0.001	1.395	1.260	1.543
Prior Misdemeanor Conviction	0.086	0.060	0.152	1.090	0.968	1.227
Prior Felony Conviction	0.318	0.065	<0.001	1.374	1.210	1.561
Prior Violent Conviction – 1 - 2	0.087	0.064	0.175	1.091	0.962	1.237
Prior Violent Conviction – 3 or more	0.267	0.092	0.004	1.306	1.090	1.562
Prior FTA in the Past 2 Years – Just 1	0.388	0.058	<0.001	1.474	1.315	1.652
Prior FTA in the Past 2 Years – 2 or more	0.525	0.062	<0.001	1.690	1.496	1.909
Prior Sentence to Incarceration of 14 or More Days	0.226	0.070	0.001	1.254	1.093	1.439
Age at Booking	-0.017	0.002	<0.001	0.983	0.979	0.987
Black	0.032	0.100	0.749	1.032	0.851	1.257
Hispanic	-0.001	0.115	0.994	0.999	0.798	1.252
White	0.039	0.091	0.671	1.039	0.872	1.245
Other/Unknown	0.233	0.150	0.119	1.263	0.939	1.691
Male	0.092	0.051	0.072	1.096	0.992	1.212
AIC				12,763		
N Observations				14,370		
N Individuals				14,370		

TABLE 12.
Predicting New Violent Criminal Arrest During Pretrial Release

	New Violent Criminal Arrest					
	b	SE	p-value	Odds Ratio	LOR 95% CI	UOR 95% CI
Independent Variable of Interest						
Booked on a Domestic Violence Charge	0.789	0.078	<0.001	2.200	1.888	2.561
Covariates						
Pending Charge at Time of Booking	0.126	0.089	0.158	1.134	0.951	1.350
Prior Misdemeanor Conviction	-0.059	0.101	0.561	0.943	0.772	1.149
Prior Felony Conviction	0.035	0.113	0.755	1.036	0.830	1.295
Prior Violent Conviction – 1 - 2	0.507	0.108	<0.001	1.660	1.342	2.049
Prior Violent Conviction – 3 or more	0.585	0.153	<0.001	1.795	1.323	2.415
Prior FTA in the Past 2 Years – Just 1	0.279	0.097	0.004	1.321	1.090	1.596
Prior FTA in the Past 2 Years – 2 or more	0.177	0.110	0.107	1.194	0.961	1.479
Prior Sentence to Incarceration of 14 or More Days	0.003	0.120	0.982	1.003	0.792	1.268
Age at Booking	-0.013	0.004	<0.001	0.987	0.980	0.994
Black	-0.131	0.156	0.403	0.877	0.649	1.200
Hispanic	-0.076	0.179	0.673	0.927	0.654	1.320
White	-0.167	0.143	0.242	0.846	0.645	1.129
Other/Unknown	0.033	0.245	0.892	1.034	0.630	1.653
Male	0.289	0.090	0.001	1.335	1.121	1.597
AIC				5,858.7		
N Observations				14,370		
N Individuals				14,370		

TABLE 13.
Predicting New DV Criminal Arrest During Pretrial Release

	DV-New Criminal Arrest					
	b	SE	p-value	Odds Ratio	LOR 95% CI	UOR 95% CI
Independent Variable of Interest						
Booked on a Domestic Violence Charge	1.267	0.129	0.000	3.549	2.757	4.567
Covariates						
Pending Charge at Time of Booking	0.654	0.141	0.000	1.922	1.457	2.532
Prior Misdemeanor Conviction	0.411	0.180	0.023	1.508	1.059	2.147
Prior Felony Conviction	-0.108	0.183	0.556	0.898	0.627	1.288
Prior Violent Conviction – 1 - 2	0.163	0.191	0.392	1.177	0.805	1.704
Prior Violent Conviction – 3 or more	1.456	0.202	0.000	4.290	2.885	6.372
Prior FTA in the Past 2 Years – Just 1	0.384	0.166	0.021	1.468	1.056	2.028
Prior FTA in the Past 2 Years – 2 or more	0.389	0.173	0.025	1.476	1.049	2.072
Prior Sentence to Incarceration of 14 or More Days	0.024	0.195	0.902	1.024	0.699	1.501
Age at Booking	-0.023	0.007	0.000	0.977	0.964	0.990
Black	0.162	0.304	0.593	1.176	0.667	2.219
Hispanic	0.367	0.333	0.271	1.443	0.764	2.852
White	0.191	0.284	0.502	1.210	0.719	2.209
Other/Unknown	-0.503	0.576	0.382	0.604	0.169	1.719
Male	0.217	0.155	0.163	1.242	0.922	1.697
AIC				2,407.6		
N Observations				14,370		
N Individuals				14,370		

TABLE 14.
Predicting New DV Violent Criminal Arrest during Pretrial Release

	New DV Violent Criminal Arrest					
	b	SE	p-value	Odds Ratio	LOR 95% CI	UOR 95% CI
Independent Variable of Interest						
Booked on a Domestic Violence Charge	1.166	0.168	<0.001	3.210	2.305	4.466
Covariates						
Pending Charge at Time of Booking	0.246	0.189	0.192	1.279	0.880	1.847
Prior Misdemeanor Conviction	0.483	0.227	0.033	1.621	1.037	2.529
Prior Felony Conviction	-0.235	0.243	0.333	0.790	0.491	1.275
Prior Violent Conviction – 1 - 2	0.015	0.257	0.954	1.015	0.605	1.661
Prior Violent Conviction – 3 or more	1.105	0.282	<0.001	3.018	1.719	5.221
Prior FTA in the Past 2 Years – Just 1	0.505	0.223	0.023	1.657	1.062	2.549
Prior FTA in the Past 2 Years – 2 or more	0.739	0.229	<0.001	2.095	1.335	3.280
Prior Sentence to Incarceration of 14 or More Days	-0.151	0.249	0.545	0.860	0.526	1.401
Age at Booking	-0.027	0.009	0.003	0.974	0.956	0.990
Black	0.254	0.398	0.523	1.290	0.622	3.020
Hispanic	0.410	0.434	0.345	1.506	0.663	3.725
White	0.180	0.373	0.629	1.198	0.614	2.700
Other/Unknown	-0.196	0.683	0.775	0.822	0.178	2.883
Male	0.142	0.196	0.469	1.153	0.793	1.716
AIC				1,578.2		
N Observations				14,370		
N Individuals				14,370		