

Federal assistance has recently become available to states that choose to provide such coverage as part of a broader set of UI reforms. The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA), recently signed into law by President Obama, contains provisions for modernizing state unemployment systems to fill gaps in coverage and extend benefits to more displaced workers. In order to qualify for some increased federal dollars, states must first enact what is called an “alternative base period.” This considers a worker’s recent work history in determining unemployment benefits so that UI is extended to cover more workers. To qualify for even more federal dollars, states must institute at least two of the following four reforms: (1) cover part-time workers; (2) provide extended coverage to permanently laid-off workers who are participating in training programs; (3) cover workers who must leave their jobs for compelling family reasons, including domestic violence, spousal relocation, illness, or disability; and (4) increase benefits for qualifying workers who care for dependent children.² Although each of these expansions helps workers in this period of economic recession, only the third measure has direct ramifications for balancing work and family life for domestic violence victims.

Domestic violence limits women’s labor force participation in several ways.³

- Violent partners often harass women at work or make it difficult for women to get to work.
- Women may have difficulty concentrating or performing their work as a result of intimate partner violence.
- Abused women have a higher likelihood of being unemployed.

The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) is a nationally representative survey of all U.S. addresses. Women who move or enter a domestic violence safe house or shelter are not followed. Analyses of the NCVS indicate that when women in violent relationships leave the labor force, their chances of experiencing a subsequent intimate partner assault declines.⁴ Although this research does not explain how leaving the labor force aids victims, we believe that by eliminating work pressures, those victims with financial means are better positioned to improve their own well-being and that of their children. UI would extend financial resources to women who may otherwise be unable to leave their jobs. Extending UI coverage to victims of domestic violence is an important reform that can have a real impact on women’s lives by providing support to all women who must leave the labor force to reduce the violence in their lives. By selecting this option as part of the UI reform package, states could receive federal stimulus funding while at the same time provide an important safety net for women and children who are suffering from violence in their homes.

Finally, because leaving work could increase a woman’s dependence on an abusive partner, it is especially important to offer not only unemployment benefits, but also referrals to and information about other resources to assist women in escaping the violence in their lives.

ENDNOTES

1. National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, *Costs of Intimate Partner Violence against Women in the United States* (Atlanta: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2003).
2. For more details about UI modernization and the ARRA, see National Employment Law Project, *Concise Guide to Assistance for Jobless Workers in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act* (New York: NELP, March 2009), available online at www.nelp.org/page/-/unemployedworkers/guide.for.workers.pdf; and National Employment Law Project, *Question & Answer: The Unemployment Insurance Modernization Act: Filling the Gaps in the Unemployment Safety Net While Stimulating the Economy* (New York: NELP, February 17, 2009), available online at www.unemployedworkers.org/page/-/UI/uima.fact.sheet.jan.09.pdf?nocdn=1.
3. See Christina A. Byrne, Heidi S. Resnick, Dean G. Kilpatrick, Connie L. Best, and Benjamin E. Saunders, “The Socioeconomic Impact of Interpersonal Violence on Women,” *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology* 67(3) (1999):362–366; Susan Lloyd, “The Effects of Domestic Violence on Women’s Employment,” *Law & Policy* 19(2) (1997):139–167; and Stephanie Riger, Courtney Ahrens, and Amy Blickenstaff, “Measuring Interference with Employment and Education Reported by Women with Abusive Partners: Preliminary Data,” *Violence and Victims* 15(2) (2000):161–173.
4. Authors’ own unpublished estimates of National Crime Victimization Survey data. See also Marybeth Mattingly, “After He Hits Her... Consequences of Intimate Partner Violence,” Ph.D. dissertation, University of Maryland.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We are grateful for assistance and feedback in preparing this fact sheet from Anne Shattuck, who is a graduate research assistant at the Carsey Institute.

ABOUT THE AUTHORS

BETH MATTINGLY is a family demographer at the Carsey Institute and research assistant professor of sociology at the University of New Hampshire. Her research addresses the consequences of family violence; the intersections of gender, work, and family; and family well-being.

LAURA DUGAN is an associate professor in the Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice at the University of Maryland. Her research examines the causes and consequences of violent victimization and terrorism.

This piece is printed on Mohawk 100% recycled paper, which is manufactured entirely with Green-e certified wind-generated electricity.