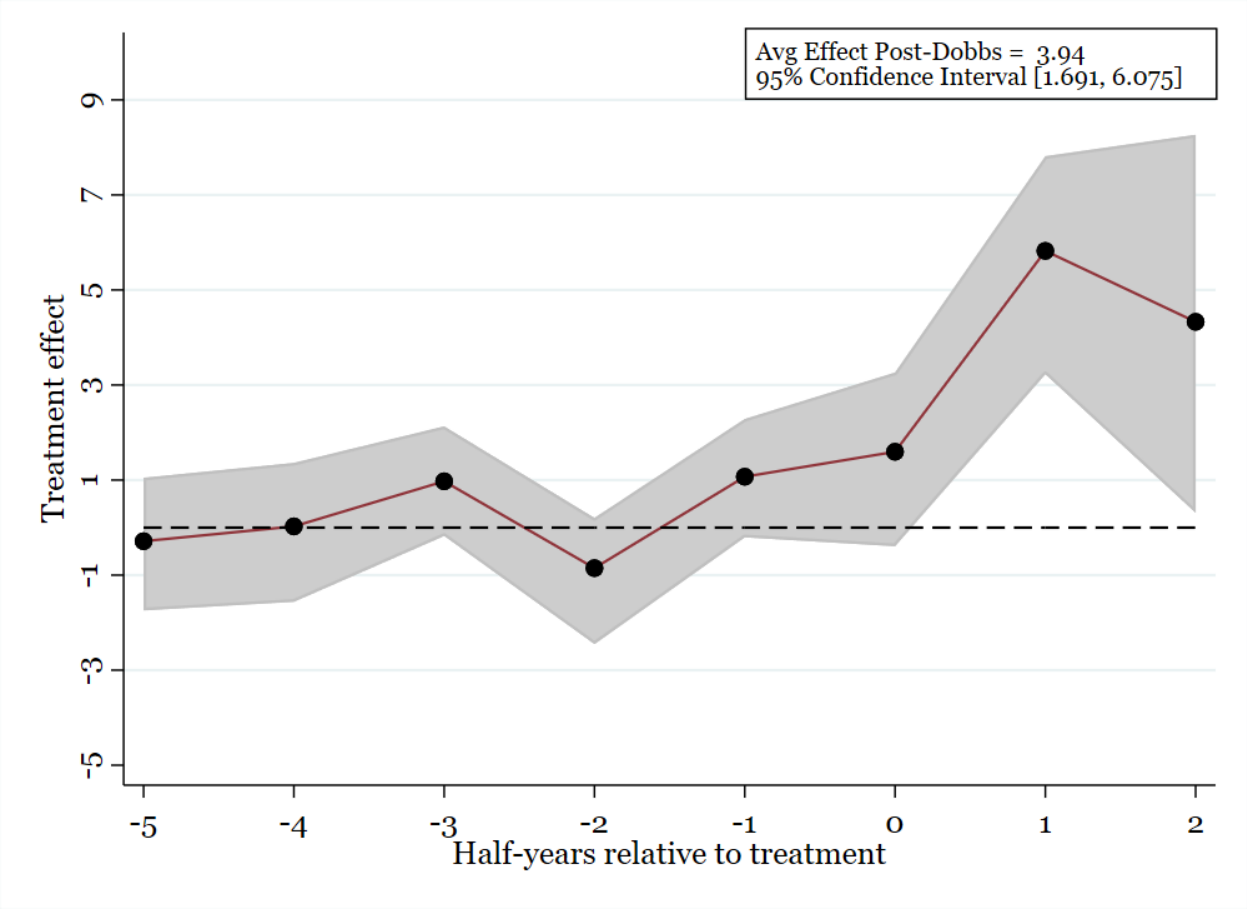
Appendix Tables and Figures

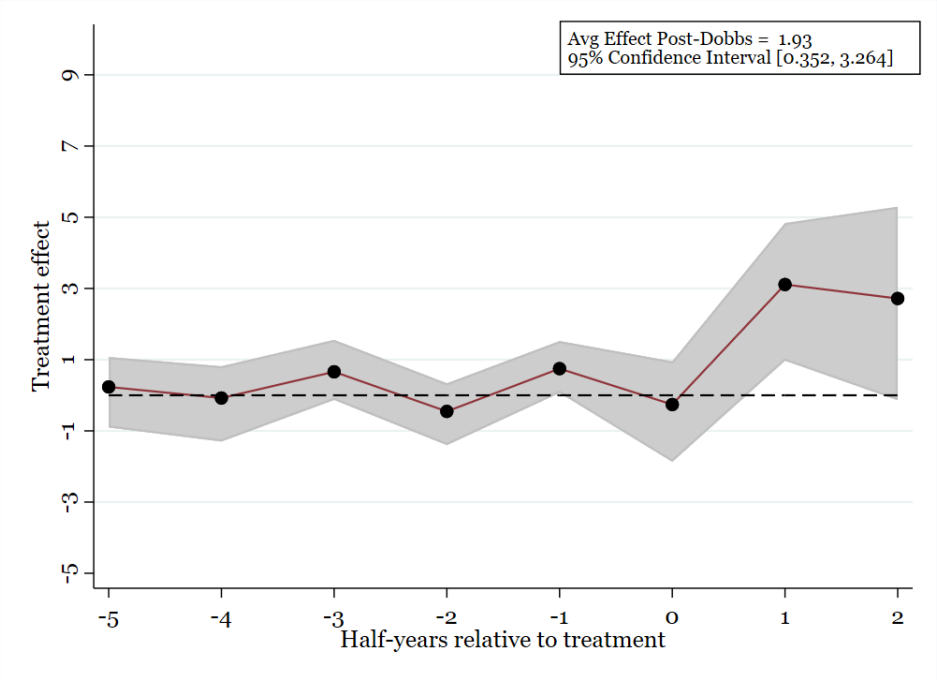
FIGURE A1: Synthetic difference-in-differences event study estimated effects of an abortion ban on intimate partner violence rate using an alternative total ban definition



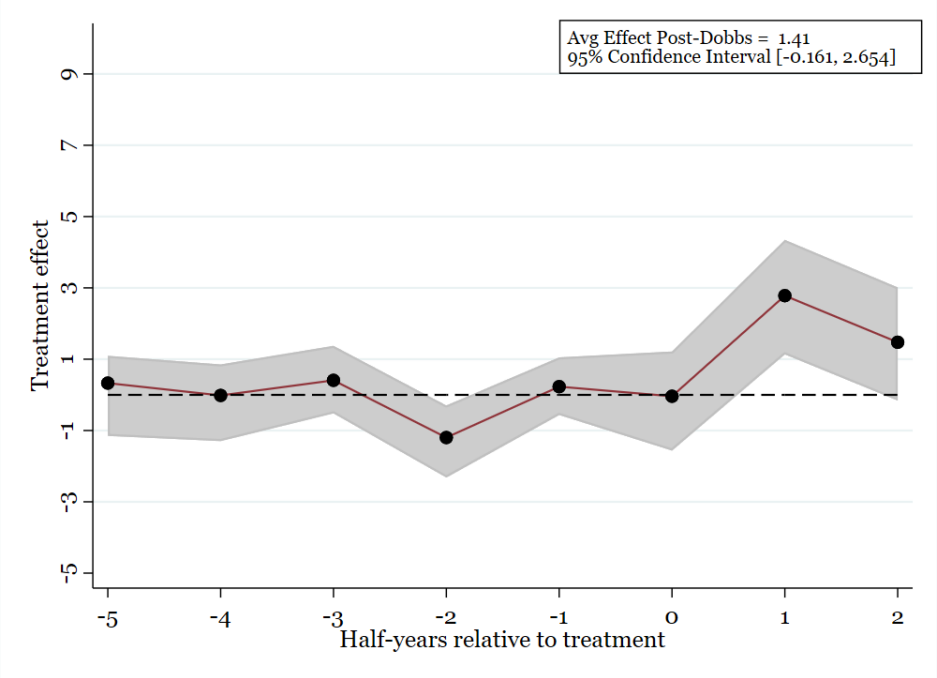
Note: Estimated treatment effects produced with the implementation of the event study estimator proposed by Clarke et al. (2024). The outcome is intimate partner violence rate per 10,000. Treatment and control are defined by state ban classifications listed in Table A1. We use Approach 2 classification in this specification. The shaded lines show 95% confidence intervals.

FIGURE A2: Synthetic difference-in-differences event study estimated effects of an abortion ban on IPV-related injury and IPV-related arrest rate

(a) IPV-Related Injury Rate



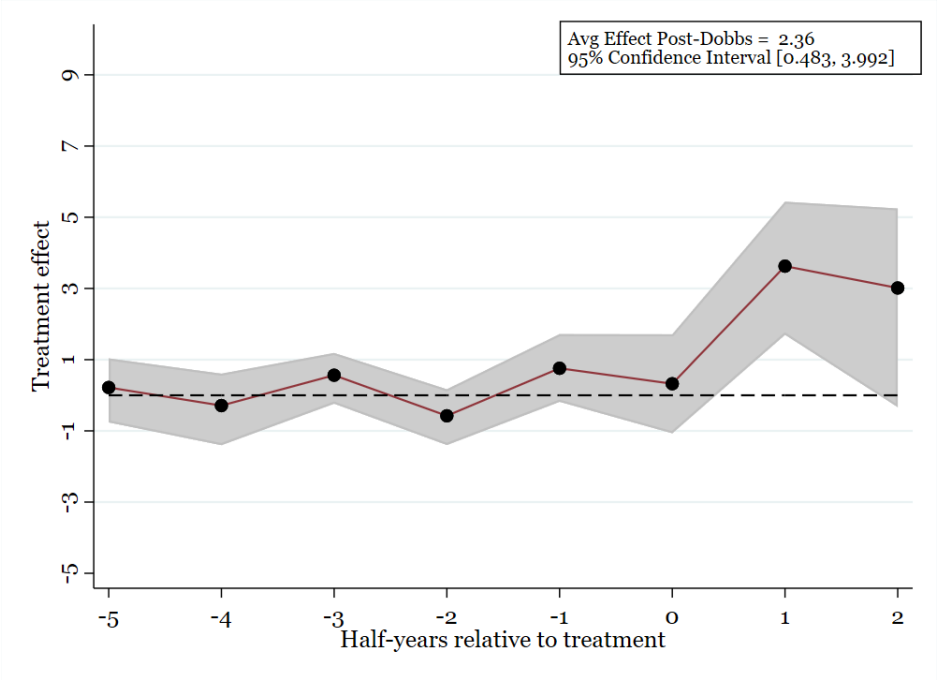
(b) IPV-Related Arrest Rate



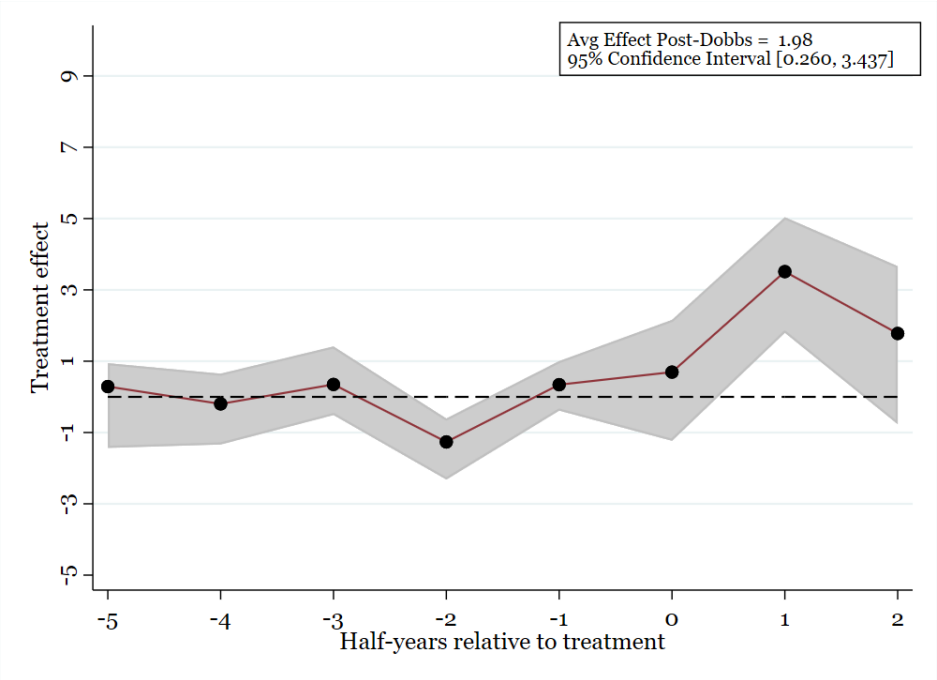
Note: Estimated treatment effects produced with the implementation of the event study estimator proposed by Clarke et al. (2024). The outcome is injury rate per 10,000 in Panel (a) and arrest rate per 10,000 in Panel (b). Treatment and control are defined by state ban classifications listed in Approach 1 in Table A1. The shaded lines show 95% confidence intervals.

FIGURE A3: Synthetic difference-in-differences event study estimated effects of an abortion ban on IPV-related injury and IPV-related arrest per 10k using an alternative total ban definition

(a) IPV-Related Injury Rate



(b) IPV-Related Arrest Rate



Note: Estimated treatment effects produced with the implementation of the event study estimator proposed by Clarke et al. (2024). The outcome is injury rate per 10,000 in Panel (a) and arrest rate per 10,000 in Panel (b). Treatment and control are defined by state ban classifications listed in Approach 2 in Table A1. The shaded lines show 95% confidence intervals.

TABLE A1: State Laws around Abortion Bans and the June 2022 *Dobbs* Decision

Panel A: Approach 1

Total Ban States	**Protective States**	**Excluded States**
Alabama	Alaska	Arizona
Arkansas	California	Florida
Idaho	Colorado	Georgia
Indiana	Connecticut	Iowa
Kentucky	Delaware	Nebraska
Louisiana	DC	North Carolina
Mississippi	Hawaii	North Dakota
Missouri	Illinois	Ohio
Oklahoma	Kansas	South Carolina
South Dakota	Maine	Utah
Tennessee	Maryland	Wyoming
Texas*	Massachusetts	
Wisconsin	Michigan	
West Virginia	Minnesota	
	Montana	
	Nevada	
	New Hampshire	
	New Jersey	
	New Mexico	
	New York	
	Oregon	
	Pennsylvania	
	Rhode Island	
	Vermont	
	Virginia	
	Washington	

Note: This approach is derived directly from Dench et al., 2024, with some small modifications: *Texas passed SB8 in September 2021, which effectively banned abortion after fetal cardiac activity; Pennsylvania is considered protective.

TABLE A1: State Laws around Abortion Bans and the June 2022 *Dobbs* Decision (continued)

Panel B: Approach 2

Any Ban States	**Protective States**	**Excluded States**
Alabama (June 2022) – total ban	Alaska	Iowa
Arkansas (June 2022) – total ban	California	Ohio
Arizona (Sept 2022) – 15 wk ban (2024 legal)	Colorado	South Carolina
Florida (July 2022) – 15 wk ban (2024 6 wk ban)	Connecticut	Wyoming
Georgia (Nov 2022) – 6 wk ban	Delaware	
Idaho (June 2022) – total ban	DC	
Indiana (October 2023) – total ban	Hawaii	
Kentucky (June 2022) – total ban	Illinois	
Louisiana (June 2022) – total ban	Kansas	
Mississippi (June 2022) – total ban	Maine	
Missouri (June 2022) – total ban (legal 2024)	Maryland	
North Carolina (July 2023) – 12 wk ban	Massachusetts	
North Dakota (April 2023) – total ban	Michigan	
Oklahoma (June 2022) – total ban	Montana	
South Dakota (June 2022) – total ban	Nevada	
Tennessee (June 2022) – total ban	New Hampshire	
Texas (Sept 2021; June 2022) – total ban*	New Jersey	
Utah (June 2022) - 18 wk ban	New Mexico	
Wisconsin (June 2022) – total ban, lifted Sept 2023	New York	
West Virginia (June 2022) – total ban	Oregon	
	Pennsylvania	
	Rhode Island	
	Vermont	
	Virginia	
	Washington	

Note: Panel B approach adds those states which had any bans (total or partial) after the 2022 *Dobbs* decision. *Texas passed SB8 in September 2021, which effectively banned abortion after fetal cardiac activity. **Excluded states in Panel B:** Iowa (July 2023), 6 wk ban; enjoined; Ohio (June 2022) – 6 wk ban; enjoined; South Carolina (June 2022) – 6 wk ban 6-22 to 8-22, enjoined; again 8-23; Wyoming (June 2022) – total, enjoined.

TABLE A2: ROBUSTNESS CHECK: BAN STATES ON IPV CHANGES BETWEEN 2017 AND 2019

	Approach 1	Approach 2
	(1)	(2)
IPV Change (2017-2019)	0.00	0.00
	(0.00)	(0.00)
Observations	1,922	1,996
R-squared	0.000	0.001

Notes: The table presents results from a robustness check where we calculate the change in IPV rate from 2017 to 2019 (pretreatment and pre-COVID-19) and regress it on indicator variables for whether a state was a ban state according to Approaches 1 and 2 as listed in Table A1. Standard errors in parentheses are clustered at the county level. ***, **, and * denote significance at the 1, 5, and 10 percent levels.

TABLE A3: BASELINE RESULTS WITH QUARTERLY DATA

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Intimate partner violence rate	2.13***	1.42***	1.47***	1.21**
	(0.48)	(0.53)	(0.50)	(0.51)
Observations	25,816	25,816	25,816	25,816
Outcome Mean	28.84	28.84	28.84	28.84
IPV-related injury rate	1.42***	1.00***	1.01***	0.84**
	(0.33)	(0.35)	(0.32)	(0.33)
Observations	25,816	25,816	25,816	25,816
Outcome Mean	15.72	15.72	15.72	15.72
IPV-related arrest rate	1.01***	0.64***	0.69***	0.55***
	(0.16)	(0.18)	(0.18)	(0.19)
Observations	25,816	25,816	25,816	25,816
Outcome Mean	15.82	15.82	15.82	15.82
County and quarter-year fixed effects	✓	✓	✓	✓
Time-varying county controls	×	✓	✓	✓
Initial county characteristics x quarter-year fixed effects	×	×	✓	✓
Time-varying state controls	×	×	×	✓

Notes: Data are from the 2017–2023 NIBRS. Estimates of the effects of a 100 mile increase in distance from abortion facility on the IPV rate, injury rate, and arrest rate per 10,000 population reported by female victims at the county level (N=25,816 county-quarter-years). All specifications include county and quarter-year fixed effects. Column (2) adds county-level demographic and economic controls (percent of female population between 15 and 19, 20 and 24, 25 and 29, 30 and 34, and between 40 and 44; percent of female 15–44 year old population Black, White, Hispanic; unemployment rate; labor force participation rate; poverty rate). Column (3) controls for initial (2017) shares of the population with more than a high school education and percent of rural population, both interacted with quarter-year fixed effects. Column (4) controls for state-level minimum wage, maximum welfare for a family of three, and proportion of the population with Medicaid insurance. Outcome means for the full period are listed in rows under the standard errors. Standard errors in parentheses are clustered at the county level. ***, **, and * denote significance at the 1, 5, and 10 percent levels.

TABLE A4: ROBUSTNESS CHECK: IPV PREDICTED VALUES ON DISTANCE

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Distance (100 miles)	-0.01	-0.00	-0.00	-0.00
	(0.10)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
Observations	16,646	16,646	16,646	16,646
Mean	51.709	51.709	51.709	51.709
County and half-year fixed effects	✓	✓	✓	✓
Time-varying county controls	×	✓	✓	✓
Initial county characteristics x half-year fixed effects	×	×	✓	✓
Time-varying state controls	×	×	×	✓

Notes: The table presents results from a robustness check where we predict the IPV rate at the county level using county-level demographic and economic controls (percent of female population between 15 and 19, 20 and 24, 25 and 29, 30 and 34, and between 40 and 44; percent of female 15–44 year old population Black, White, Hispanic; unemployment rate; labor force participation rate; poverty rate) for the period 2017-2019. We then regress the predicted IPV rate on distance to abortion clinics as in our baseline specification. All specifications include county and half-year fixed effects, and additional controls are added gradually. Standard errors in parentheses are clustered at the county level. ***, **, and * denote significance at the 1, 5, and 10 percent levels.

TABLE A5: BASELINE RESULTS WITH POPULATION FIXED AT THE INITIAL 2017 LEVEL

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Intimate partner violence (IPV) rate	4.40***	3.09***	3.19***	2.58***
	(0.93)	(1.03)	(0.96)	(0.98)
Observations	16,646	16,646	16,646	16,646
Outcome Mean	53.65	53.65	53.65	53.65
IPV-related injury rate	2.93***	2.17***	2.18***	1.79***
	(0.64)	(0.69)	(0.64)	(0.65)
Observations	16,646	16,646	16,646	16,646
Outcome Mean	29.57	29.57	29.57	29.57
IPV-related arrest rate	2.06***	1.41***	1.50***	1.18***
	(0.31)	(0.35)	(0.36)	(0.37)
Observations	16,646	16,646	16,646	16,646
Outcome Mean	29.90	29.90	29.90	29.90
County and half-year fixed effects	✓	✓	✓	✓
Time-varying county controls	×	✓	✓	✓
Initial county characteristics x half-year fixed effects	×	×	✓	✓
Time-varying state controls	×	×	×	✓

Notes: Data are from the 2017–2023 NIBRS. The outcome variables use the initial population level in 2017 first half-year in the denominator, keeping it fixed throughout the sample period. Estimates of the effects of a 100 mile increase in distance from abortion facility on the IPV rate, IPV-related injury rate, and IPV-related arrest rate per 10,000 population reported by female victims at the county level (N=16,646 county-half-years). All specifications include county and half-year fixed effects. Column (2) adds county-level demographic and economic controls (percent of female population between 15 and 19, 20 and 24, 25 and 29, 30 and 34, and between 40 and 44; percent of female 15–44 year old population Black, White, Hispanic; unemployment rate; labor force participation rate; poverty rate). Column (3) controls for initial (2017) shares of the population with more than a high school education and percent of rural population, both interacted with half-year fixed effects. Column (4) controls for state-level minimum wage, maximum welfare for a family of three, and proportion of the population with Medicaid insurance. Outcome means for the full period are listed in rows under the standard errors. Standard errors in parentheses are clustered at the county level. ***, **, and * denote significance at the 1, 5, and 10 percent levels.