

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE STATISTICS

32.9 % of California women and 27.3% of California men experience intimate partner physical violence, intimate partner sexual violence and/or intimate partner stalking in their lifetimes.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2014). Lifetime prevalence of rape, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner by state of residence—U.S. women, NISVS 2010. Retrieved from http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/nisvs/state_tables

Between 2009 and 2011, while other types of homicides decreased, domestic violence fatalities in California increased by 11%. Domestic violence homicides comprise 11.8% of all California homicides

7 Homicide in California 2011.” California Department of Justice, Division of California Justice Information Services, Bureau of Criminal Information and Analysis, Criminal Justice Statistics Center: 2012

On a typical day, domestic violence hotlines receive approximately 21,000 calls, an average of close to 15 calls every minute.

National Network to End Domestic Violence (2015). 2014 domestic violence counts: A 24-hour census of domestic violence shelters and services.

EFFECTS OF COVID-19 ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

In the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic trends regarding DV are already starting to emerge on a global scale. According to the United Nations entity UN Women, DV reports in France have increased 30% since they initiated a March 17 lockdown. DV calls in Argentina have increased 25% since their March 20 lockdown

UN Women, COVID-19 and ending violence against women and girls 2020

Following school closures and stay at home orders, the Portland Police Bureau recorded a 22% increase in arrests related to DV compared to prior weeks.

Portland Police Bureau **Trends analysis: pre and post school closures. 2020**

In New York City following school closures and stay-at-home orders in March, 2020, the New York City Police Department responded to a 10% increase in DV reports compared to March 2019

New York City Police Department, Domestic violence reports, New York City Police Department, 2020, <https://www1.nyc.gov/site/nypd/stats/reports-analysis/domestic-violence>

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND HOMELESSNESS

in the HUD 2012 Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Program Point-in-Time Count, the largest subpopulation of homeless persons in Washington State was victims of domestic violence.

Olsen, L., Rollins, C., Billhardt, K. & (2013). [The Intersection of Domestic Violence and Homelessness](#) visit disclaimer page

In a 2012 survey of 25 cities, 28% of Mayors cited domestic violence as a leading cause of homelessness among families with children.

The United States Conference of Mayors. (2012). [A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities: A 25-City Survey](#).

One of the major causes of homelessness for children in the U.S. includes experiences of trauma, especially domestic violence, by their mothers and/or by the children themselves; trauma frequently precedes and prolongs homelessness for children and families.

The National Center on Family Homelessness at American Institutes for Research. (2013). [America's Youngest Outcasts Fact Sheet](#).

IMPACT ON CHILDREN

More than 15 million children in the United States live in homes in which domestic violence has happened at least once.

McDonald, R., Jouriles, E.N., Ramisetty-Mikler, S., Caetano, R., Green, C.E. (2006).). [Estimating the Number of American Children Living in Partner-Violent Families](#). Journal of Family Psychology; 20(1): 137-142

Children who witness or are victims of emotional, physical, or sexual abuse are at higher risk for health problems as adults. These can include [mental health](#) conditions, such as [depression](#) and [anxiety](#). They may also include [diabetes](#), obesity, [heart disease](#), poor self-esteem, and other problems.

Monnat, S.M., Chandler, R.F. (2015), [Long Term Physical Health Consequences of Adverse Childhood Experiences](#). The Sociologist Quarterly; 56(4): 723-752

Children of domestic violence are 3 times more likely to repeat the cycle in adulthood, as growing up with domestic violence is the most significant predictor of whether or not someone will be engaged in domestic violence later in life

Childhood Domestic Violence Association, February 2014

IMPACT ON LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT

Kim Wells, executive director of the Corporate Alliance to End Domestic Violence reported that that 21 percent of full-time employed adults said they were victims of domestic violence and 74 percent of that group said they've been harassed at work.

The annual cost of lost productivity due to domestic violence is estimated as \$727.8 million, with over 7.9 million paid workdays lost each year.

Costs of Intimate Partner Violence Against Women in the United States. 2003. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control.

Absence from work is often related to injuries, shame, depression, fearing for one's own or one's children's safety, fatigue, and/or the need to attend appointments with doctors, lawyers, or law enforcement for issues related to the abuse. The abuser may also be directly prohibiting the victim from going to work

Swanberg, Logan, & Macke, [Trauma Violence & Abuse](#) 6(4):286-312 · November 2005

TEENS AND RELATIONSHIP VIOLENCE

Youth Risk Behavior Survey, a nationally representative annual survey of youth in grades 9 to 12, found that, of those students who dated someone in the last 12 months, approximately one in 10 reported being a victim of physical violence from a romantic partner during that year.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. [Surveillance Summaries: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance — United States, 2013](#)

More than half of women (69.5%) and men (53.6%) who have been physically or sexually abused, or stalked by a dating partner, first experienced abuse between the ages of 11-24.

Breiding, M.J., Chen J., & Black, M.C. (2014). Intimate Partner Violence in the United States

An estimated 20 - 25 percent of female college students will experience attempted or completed rape before graduation, and those are only the ones who self-disclose.

Breiding, M.J., Chen J., & Black, M.C. (2014). Intimate Partner Violence in the United States