Whereas October is annually recognized as National Domestic Violence Awareness Month;

Whereas although progress has been made toward preventing and ending domestic violence and providing support to survivors and their families, important work remains to be done;

Whereas domestic violence programs in California provide essential, lifesaving services for survivors, their children, and communities;

Whereas there is a need to provide education, awareness and understanding of domestic violence and its causes;

Whereas there is a need to focus on the individualized needs of domestic violence survivors;

Whereas approximately 40% of California women experience physical intimate partner violence in their lifetimes;

Whereas women 18-24 years of age are significantly more likely to be survivors of physical intimate partner violence than women in other age groups;[[1]](#endnote-1)

Whereas domestic violence affects people of all genders, sexual orientations, ages, racial, ethnic, cultural, social, religious, and economic groups in the United States and here in California;

Whereas the marginalization of certain groups in society, including undocumented individuals, transgender individuals, and people living with disabilities, increases their vulnerability to domestic violence;

Whereas, approximately 4 out of every 10 non-Hispanic Black women, 4 out of every 10 American Indian or Alaska Native women, and 1 in 2 multiracial non-Hispanic women have been the victim of rape, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner in their lifetime. These rates are 30%-50% higher than those experienced by Hispanic, White non-Hispanic women and Asian or Pacific non-Hispanic women.[[2]](#endnote-2)

Whereas, according to the American Psychological Association, women with disabilities have a 40 percent greater risk of intimate partner violence than women without disabilities.[[3]](#endnote-3)

Whereas 54% of transgender and gender non-conforming people have experienced domestic violence in their lifetime.[[4]](#endnote-4)

Whereas domestic violence is the third leading cause of homelessness among families in the United States[[5]](#endnote-5).

Whereas domestic violence has a significant economic impact on women, throughout the country, an estimated 8 million days of paid work is lost because of domestic violence lose 8 million paid work days each year as the result of intimate partner violence. Domestic violence costs $8.3 billion in expenses annually: a combination of higher medical costs ($5.8 billion) and lost productivity ($2.5 billion).[[6]](#endnote-6)

Whereas children exposed to domestic violence can experience long-term consequences including difficulty at school, substance abuse, behavioral problems in adolescence, and serious adult health problems;[[7]](#endnote-7)

Recognizing the need to understand the complexity of violence as perpetuated within communities and against communities, and the fear of many survivors to report to law enforcement;

Whereas domestic violence shelter programs served 18,989 individuals in shelters and served 109,205 individuals through non-shelter supportive services;[[8]](#endnote-8)

Whereas there were 87 domestic violence related homicides in California in 2020, of which 70 of the fatalities were female and 17 were male, 7% of all homicides in 2020 were domestic violence related;[[9]](#endnote-9)

Whereas all survivors deserve access to culturally responsive programs and services to increase their safety and self-sufficiency;

Whereas all communities deserve access to culturally responsive prevention programs and initiatives to improve overall community health and safety by challenging the societal norms that perpetuate violence;

Whereas, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ recognizes the vital role that all Californians can play in preventing and one day ending domestic violence; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the \_\_\_\_\_\_ of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, that the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ recognizes October 2021, and each following October, as National Domestic Violence Awareness Month.

1. Weinbaum, Z., Stratton, T., Roberson, S., Takahashi, E., & Fatheree, M. (2006). Women experiencing intimate partner violence, California, 1998-2002. In Weinbaum, Z. & Thorfinnson, T. (eds.) Women’s Health: Findings from the California Women’s Health Survey, 1997-2003. California Department of Health Services, Office of Women’s Health. Sacramento, California, May 2006. Chapter 12 [↑](#endnote-ref-1)
2. National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey, 2010 Summary Report. National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Division of Violence Prevention, Atlanta, GA, and Control of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. [↑](#endnote-ref-2)
3. American Psychological Association, “Abuse of Women with Disabilities”, <http://www.apa.org/topics/violence/women-disabilities.aspx> [↑](#endnote-ref-3)
4. 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey <https://www.transequality.org/sites/default/files/docs/USTS-Full-Report-FINAL.PDF> [↑](#endnote-ref-4)
5. “Domestic Violence”, National Alliance to End Homelessness, <http://www.endhomelessness.org/pages/domestic_violence> [↑](#endnote-ref-5)
6. Pearl, Robert, “Domestic Violence: The Secret Killer that Costs $8.3 billion Annually,” http://www.forbes.com/sites/robertpearl/2013/12/05/domestic-violence-the-secret-killer-that-costs-8-3-billion-annually/#3463aa923c13 [↑](#endnote-ref-6)
7. “Intimate Partner Violence”, National Child Traumatic Stress Network, <http://www.nctsn.org/content/children-and-domestic-violence> [↑](#endnote-ref-7)
8. Joint Legislative Budget Committee Report, 2021, <https://www.caloes.ca.gov/GrantsManagementSite/Documents/2021%20JLBC%20Report.pdf> [↑](#endnote-ref-8)
9. Homicide in California 2020, <https://data-openjustice.doj.ca.gov/sites/default/files/2021-06/Homicide%20In%20CA%202020.pdf> [↑](#endnote-ref-9)