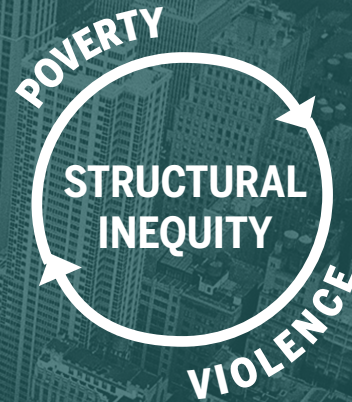


# THERE IS NO SAFETY WITHOUT ECONOMIC SECURITY

## Factsheet

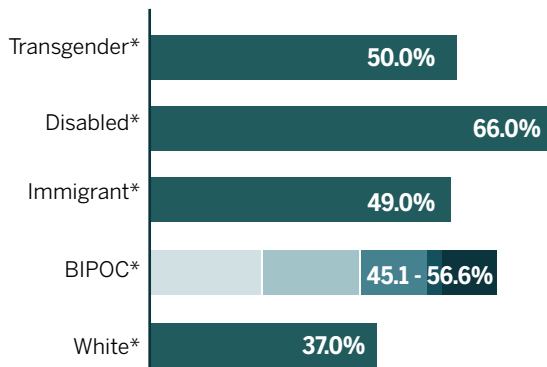


### NATIONALLY

While anyone can experience violence in an intimate relationship, those with intersecting marginalized identities have less access to the resources needed to direct the course of their own safety and well-being.

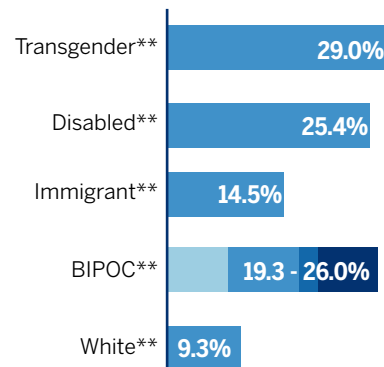
This is evidenced by research showing that poverty strongly correlates with higher rates of violence, and those on the social margins are much more likely to experience both.

### RATES OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE BY IDENTITY FACTOR



\*Data for women-identified individuals

### RATES OF POVERTY BY IDENTITY FACTORS



\*\*Data includes all genders

See endnotes in main report for sources. Also see [CSAJ's Atlas, p38](#)

### NEW YORK CITY, DURING COVID-19

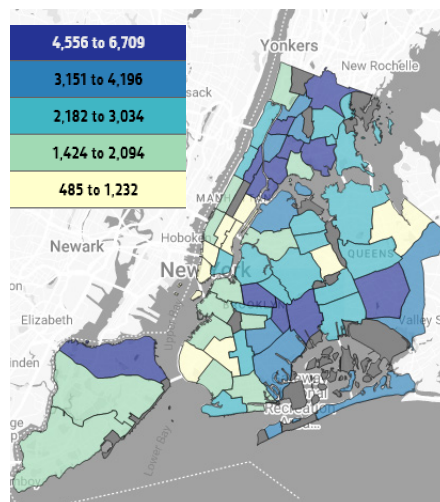
National trends are similar in NYC. We see this evidenced not only by place-based data on IPV and Poverty, but by the increasing utilization of informal and economic services compared to decreasing use of law enforcement:

In 2020, reports of violence to NYPD **fell** and have been falling since 2018, while reports to (non-systems) NYC Hotline **increased 21-fold**.

Beyond traditional public assistance, the Mayor's Office to Combat Gender Based Violence disbursed nearly **half a million dollars to survivors**.

### DOMESTIC INCIDENT REPORTS BY NYC NEIGHBORHOOD

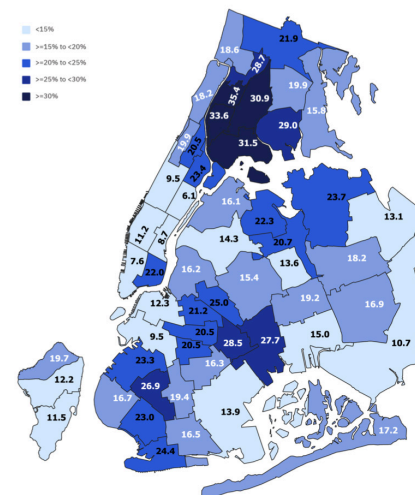
Total calls to NYPD in 2020 = 233,006 (105,781 were IPV-related)



Source: Keeping Track Online, Domestic Incident Reports: Total; Community District; Number; 2020 (2022) <https://data.cccnewyork.org/data/map/1347/domestic-incident-reports#1347/a/3/1578/99/a/a> (last visited September 9, 2022)

### POVERTY RATE BY NYC NEIGHBORHOOD

Citywide rate in 2015-2019 = 19.5%



The City of New York, Mayor's Office for Economic Opportunity, New York City Government Poverty Measure 2019 (2021) [https://www1.nyc.gov/assets/opportunity/pdf/21\\_poverty\\_measure\\_report.pdf](https://www1.nyc.gov/assets/opportunity/pdf/21_poverty_measure_report.pdf) at 14.

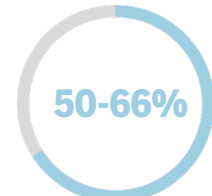
# THE ECONOMIC RIPPLE EFFECT OF VIOLENCE IN NYC



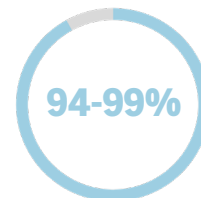
**RIPPLE 1: Individual risks of abuse increase for those marginalized by virtue of race, class, gender identity, sexuality, immigration status, disability, and other identity factors. And nearly all survivors experience economic abuse.**<sup>1,2</sup>



of all women experience intimate partner violence<sup>3</sup>



immigrant, poor, transgender, BIPOC, and disabled people are nearly TWICE as likely to experience IPV<sup>4</sup>

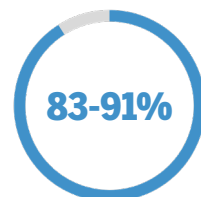


of IPV survivors experience economic abuse<sup>5</sup>



**RIPPLE 2: Individual risks of violence were compounded by the economic impacts of COVID-19<sup>6</sup>**

\*differed from national top-5 findings  
\*\*higher than national findings



of NYC advocates said survivors had trouble with...



**paying bills**



**lost jobs or income**



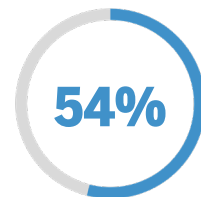
**child custody\***



**getting or keeping public benefits\***



**getting stimulus checks\***



said increased acts of xenophobia, racism, and discrimination impacted safety\*\*



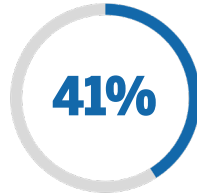
### RIPPLE 3: The economic impacts of COVID-19 on survivors are compounded by long-standing community and service barriers in NYC



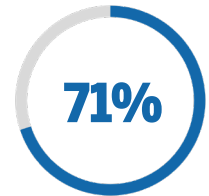
In 2018, 30% of survivors receiving domestic violence-related legal help also had a **consumer debt** legal issue<sup>7</sup>



Between 2015-2018, 70% of those killed by an intimate partner **sought or received public benefits**<sup>9</sup>



In 2018, 41% of families entering **homeless shelters** cite DV as the cause (a 37% increase from 2014)<sup>8</sup>



During COVID-19 (2020), 71% of advocates reported **survivors feared seeking help** for abuse and/or COVID-19 due to identify factors (NYC specific)<sup>10</sup>



### RIPPLE 4: And these service and structural barriers to safety compound across the lifecourse<sup>11</sup>

During the relationship



46%\* advocates say **partners** deplete survivors' resources & exploit systems

When leaving or safety seeking



46% advocates say **shelter and housing** systems are barriers

In the short-term



35% advocates say **the volatility of public benefits** is a barrier

Across the lifecourse



57% advocates say Systems involvement & **immigration, consumer, and/or criminal legal systems** are barriers

To interrupt the economic ripple effect of violence facing survivors in NYC, we must address the deep-seated inequities and rippling consequences of:

**COERCED DEBT**

**PUBLIC BENEFITS**

**SHELTER & HOUSING SYSTEMS**

**SURVIVOR EXCLUSION FROM ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY**

# ENDNOTES

- 1 See sources at p13.
- 2 Adrienne E. Adams, et. al., The Frequency, Nature, and Effects of Coerced Debt Among a National Sample of Women Seeking Help for Intimate Partner Violence, 19(1) VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN at 1, 7 (2019).
- 3 National Center of Injury Prevention and Control: Division of Violence Prevention, The National Intimate Partner & Sexual Violence Survey: 2010-2012 State Report (2017) <https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/NISVS-StateReportBook.pdf>
- 4 See sources at p13.
- 5 National Network to End Domestic Violence, Domestic Violence, Housing, and Homelessness (n.d.) [https://nnedv.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Library\\_TH\\_2018\\_DV\\_Housing\\_Homelessness.pdf](https://nnedv.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Library_TH_2018_DV_Housing_Homelessness.pdf) (last visited September 9, 2022)
- 6 NYC-specific analysis from e.g. Sara Wee & Adrienne Adams, Economic Impact of COVID-19 on Domestic & Sexual Violence Survivors Survey: A Data Dashboard for the Anti-Violence Field, Center for Survivor Agency & Justice (2021) [https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/sara.wee/viz/CSAJ-EconomicImpactofCOVI/DonDVSASurvivorsSurvey\\_16184388485340/Story1](https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/sara.wee/viz/CSAJ-EconomicImpactofCOVI/DonDVSASurvivorsSurvey_16184388485340/Story1)
- 7 Domestic Violence & Consumer Law Working Group, Denied! How Economic Abuse Perpetuates Homelessness for Domestic Violence Survivors (2018) [https://www.fordham.edu/download/downloads/id/11883/denied\\_how\\_economic\\_abuse\\_perpetuates\\_homelessness\\_for\\_domestic\\_violence\\_survivors.pdf](https://www.fordham.edu/download/downloads/id/11883/denied_how_economic_abuse_perpetuates_homelessness_for_domestic_violence_survivors.pdf) (last visited June 17, 2022).
- 8 New York City Comptroller Housing Survivors: How New York City Can Increase Housing Stability for Survivors of Domestic Violence (2019) <https://comptroller.nyc.gov/reports/housing-survivors/> (last visited Sept. 8, 2022)
- 9 New York City Mayor's Office to End Gender-Based Violence, New York City Domestic Violence Fatality Review Committee: 2019 Annual Report (2020): [https://www1.nyc.gov/assets/ocdv/downloads/pdf/2019\\_frc\\_annual\\_report\\_final.pdf](https://www1.nyc.gov/assets/ocdv/downloads/pdf/2019_frc_annual_report_final.pdf) (last visited Sept. 8, 2022).
- 10 See Sara Wee & Adrienne Adams at supra note 6
- 11 Sara Wee & Erika Sussman, The Economic Advocacy for Survivors Project: Final Project Report & Recommendations (2019) Center for Survivor Agency & Justice for New York City Human Resources Administration (unpublished, available upon request at [info@csaj.org](mailto:info@csaj.org))