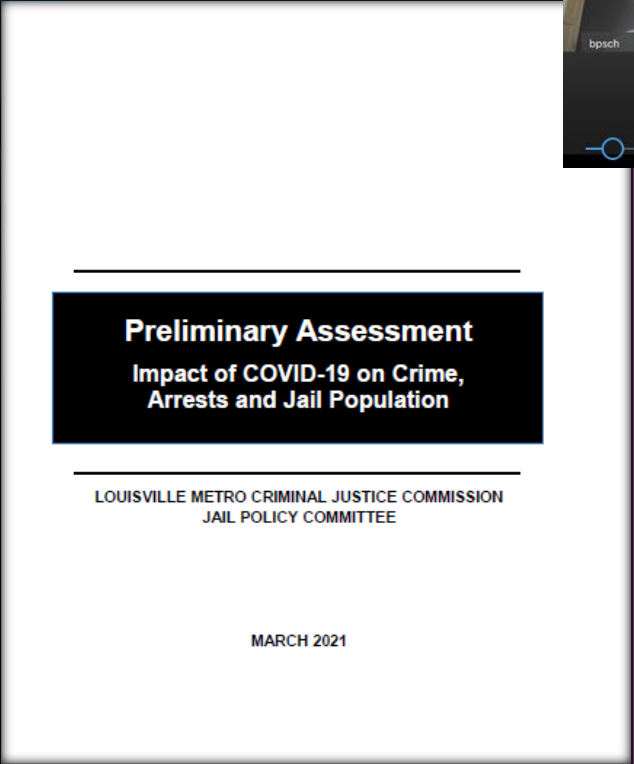
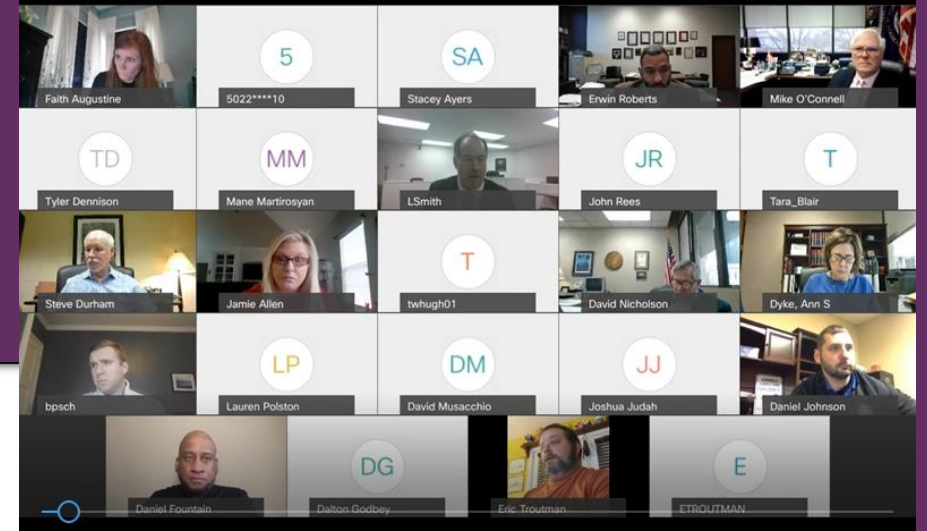
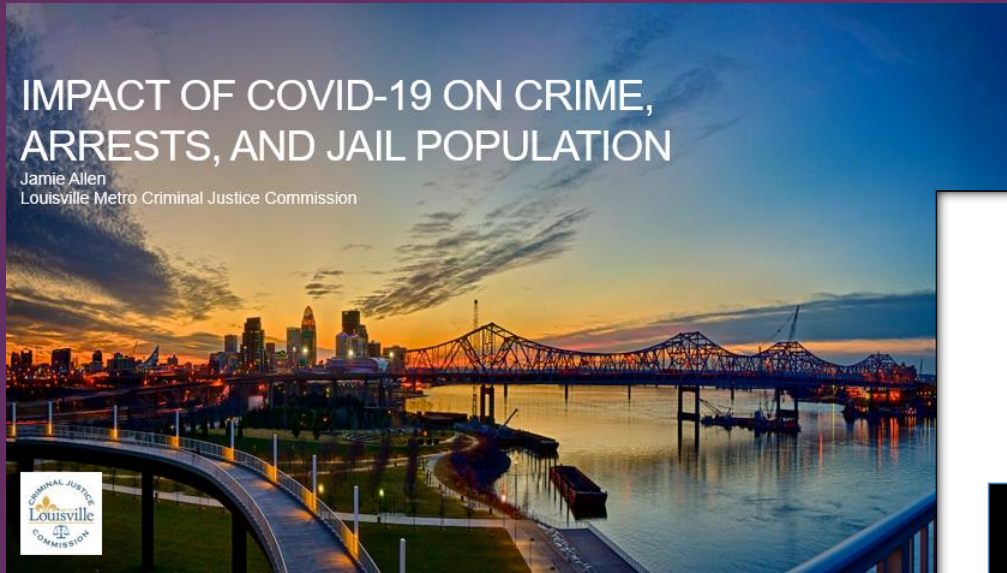

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND COVID-19

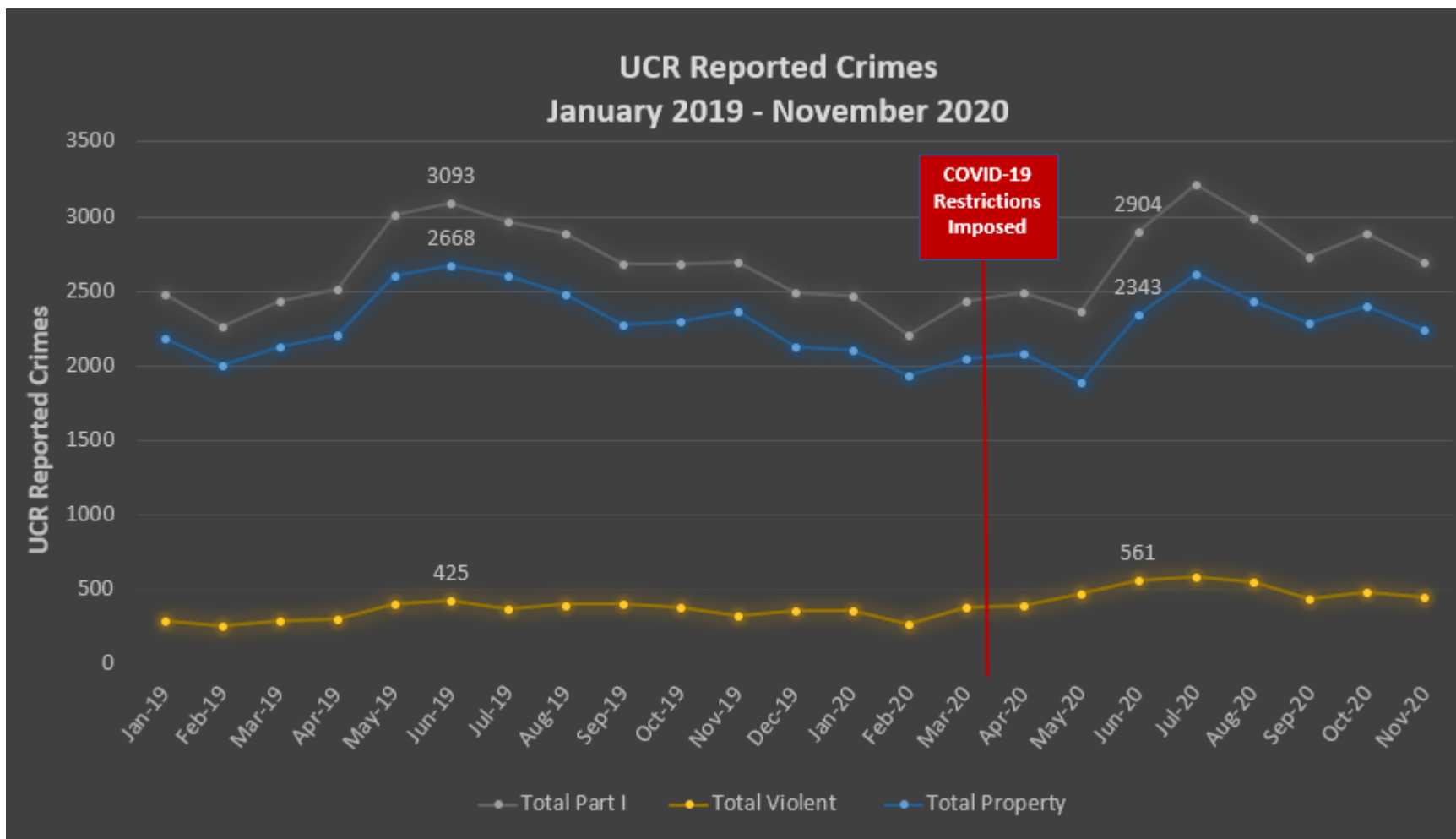
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
PREVENTION COORDINATING
COUNCIL



IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON CRIME, ARRESTS AND THE JAIL POPULATION



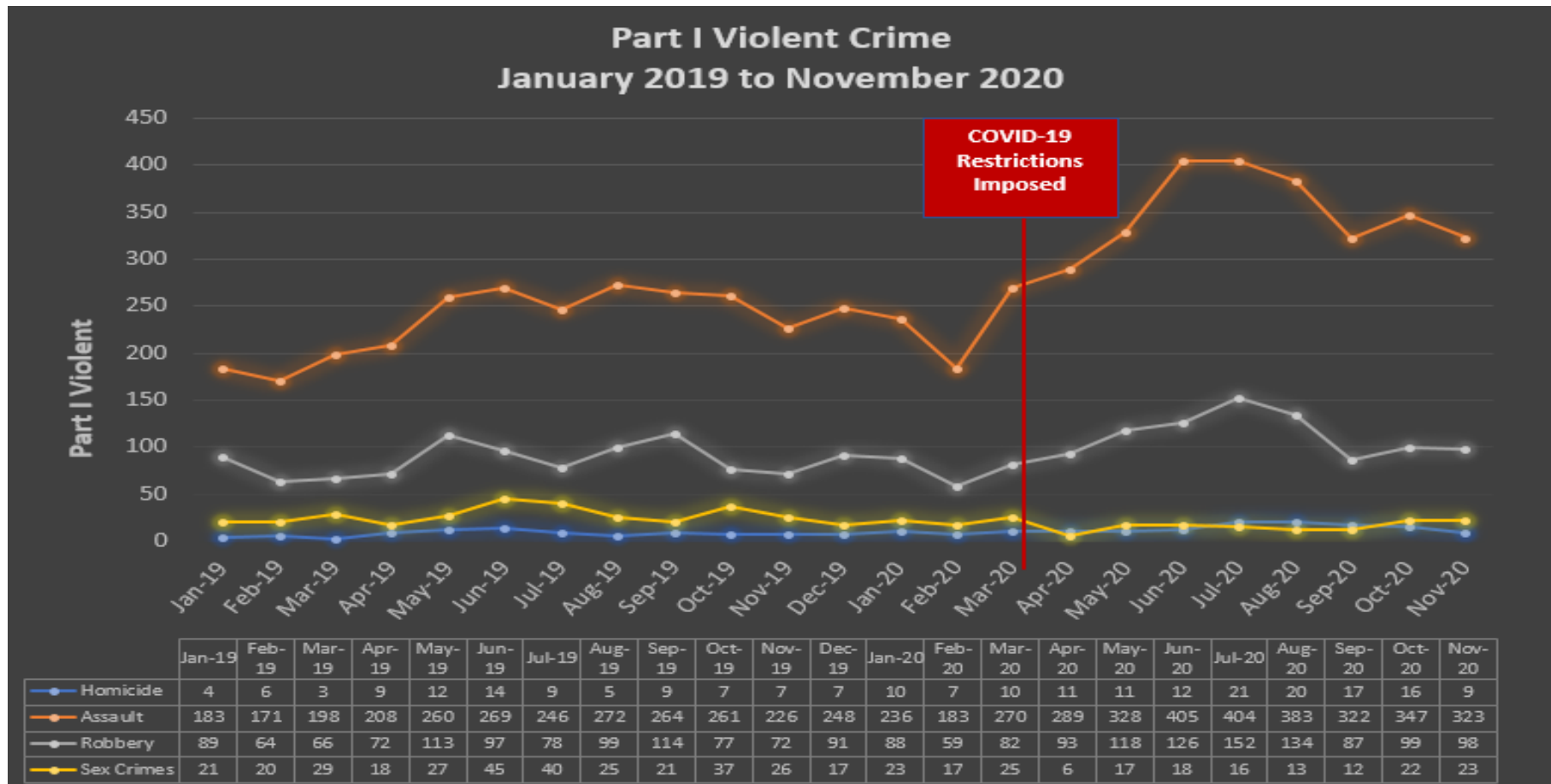
IMPACT ON CRIME



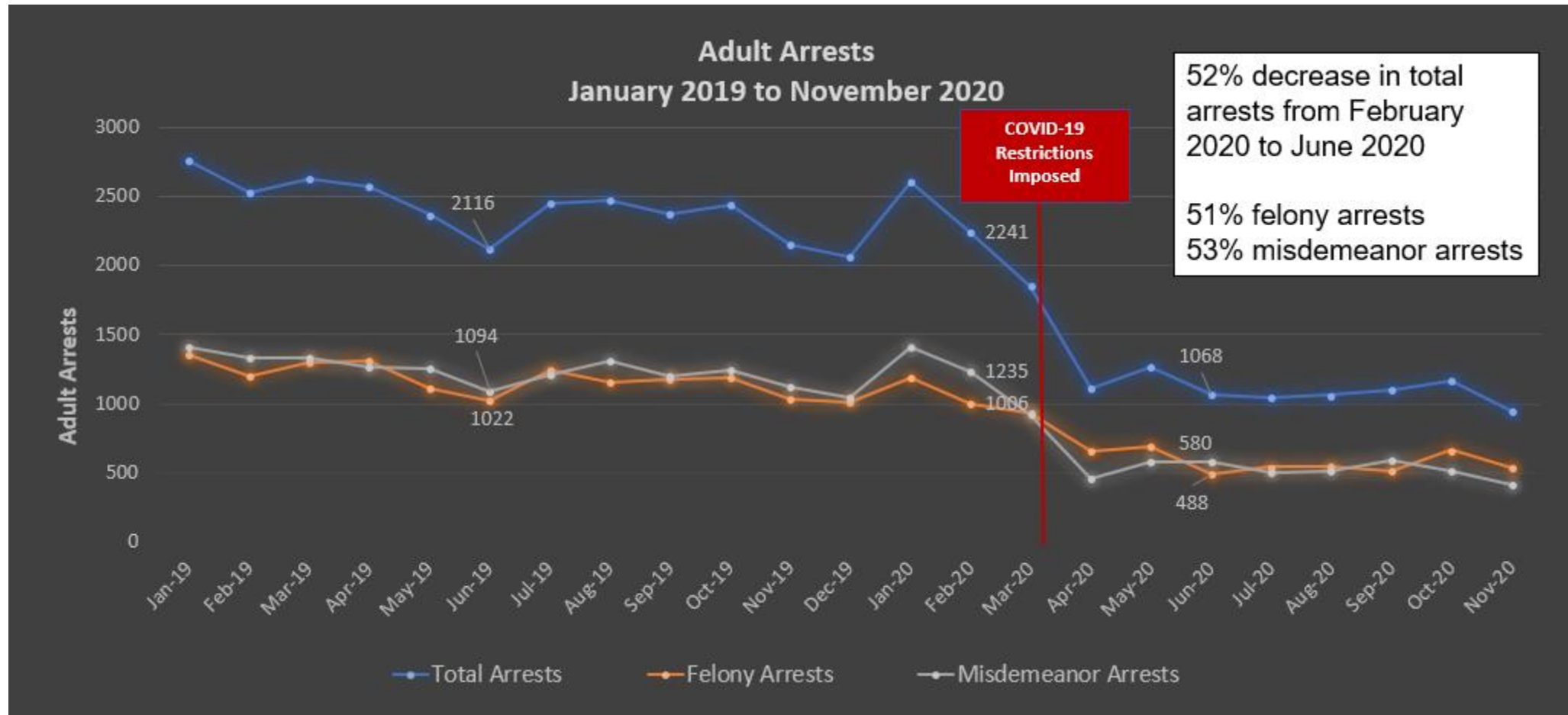
- PART I CRIME**
- Assault
 - Homicide
 - Robbery
 - Sex Crimes
 - Burglary
 - MV Theft
 - Theft/Larceny
 - Vehicle Break-In/Theft

- Similar seasonality trends in both years for both Part I categories; increase in late-Spring and over summer
- Post COVID-19 numbers are slightly higher in those months for violent crime; property crimes close or slightly lower

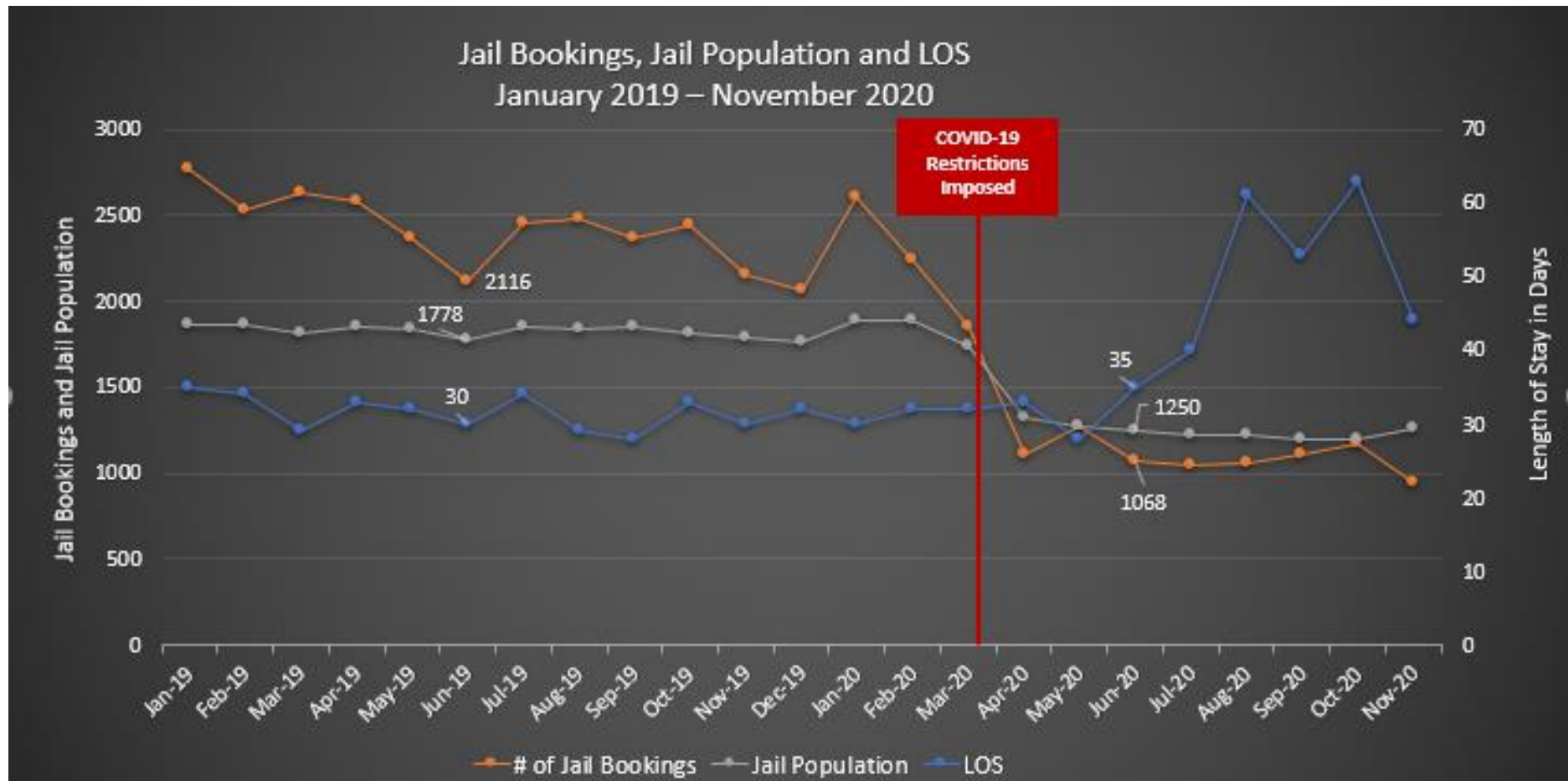
IMPACT ON VIOLENT CRIME



IMPACT ON ARRESTS



IMPACT ON JAIL POPULATION



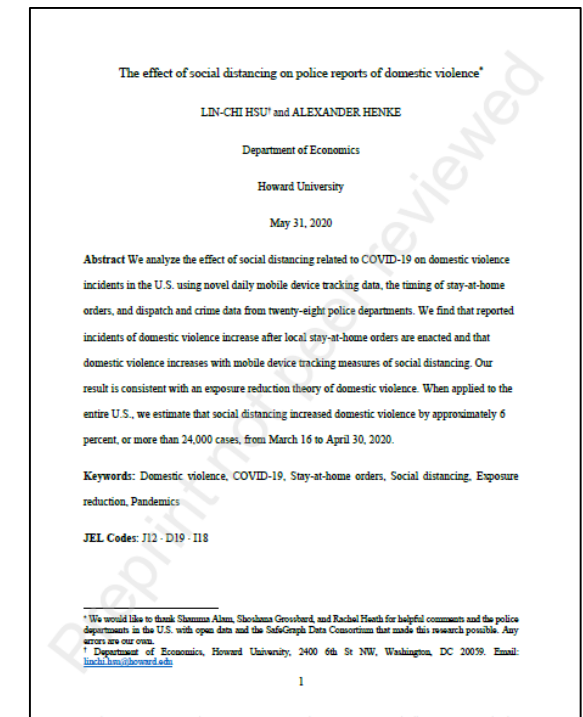
A PANDEMIC WITHIN A PANDEMIC

- As Covid-19 cases surged in the United States in March 2020, stay-at-home orders were put in place. Schools closed, and many workers were furloughed, laid off, or told to work from home. With personal movement limited and people confined to their homes, advocates expressed concern about a potential increase in domestic and intimate partner violence.
- Emergency restrictions and stay-at-home orders, intended to protect the public and prevent widespread infection, left many victims trapped with their abusers.

OVERVIEW OF NATIONAL DATA COLLECTED

The Effect of Social Distancing on Police Reports of Domestic Violence

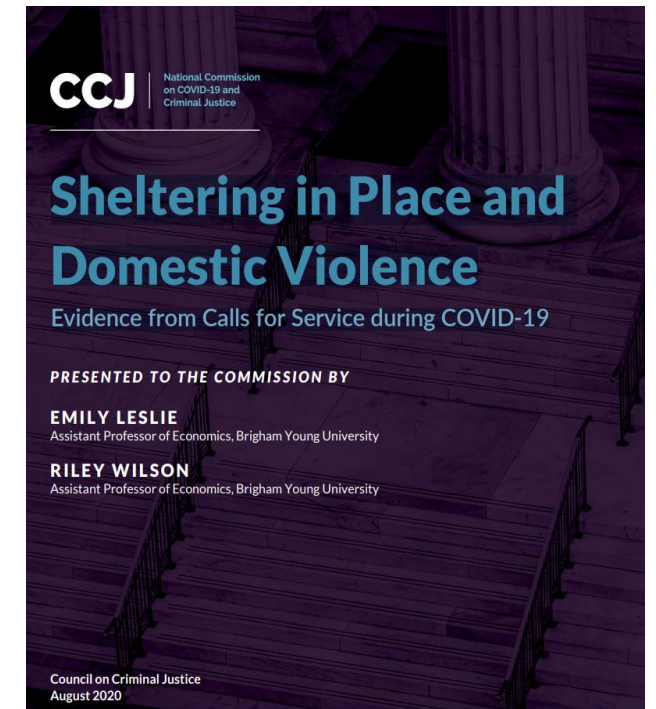
- Howard University (Department of Economics) study¹ was the first to provide supporting data on DV/IPV and COVID-19.
- The authors analyzed the timing of local and state government social distancing measures and stay-at-home orders and cross-referenced it with police department dispatch and crime data from 28 police departments across 18 states.
- They found that social distancing measures and stay-at-home orders increased domestic violence cases across the U.S. from March 16 – April 30th by 6%.



OVERVIEW OF NATIONAL DATA COLLECTED

Sheltering in Place and Domestic Violence

- Second study, “Sheltering in Place and Domestic Violence,” presented to the Council on Criminal Justice-- National Commission on Criminal Justice and COVID-19 by Dr. Emily Leslie and Dr. Riley Wilson (both assistant professors of Economics, Brigham Young University).
- The authors examined data on calls for service to the police in 14 large American cities, comparing domestic violence reports before and after the pandemic began, relative to trends during the same period in 2019.
- Found a 7.5% increase in calls to the police to report domestic violence during March, April and May 2020; on average, 3.4 more domestic violence calls per city every day during the first five weeks after social distancing began.
- Cite that financial vulnerability, “restructured living patterns including more time at home,” unemployment, and “general stress” surrounding the pandemic and uncertainty about the future were causes for the increase.

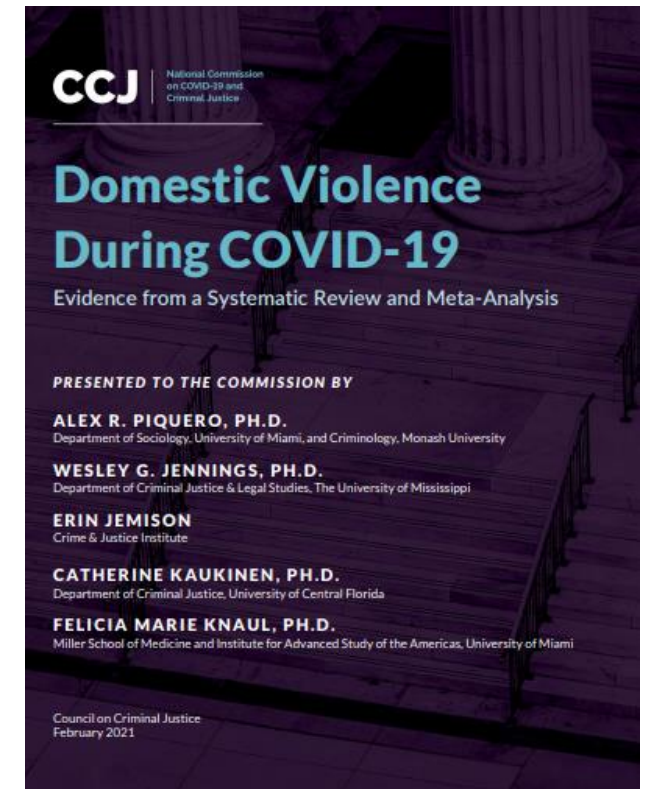


Leslie, E., & Wilson, R. (2020). Sheltering in place and domestic violence: Evidence from calls for service during COVID-19. *Journal of public economics*, 189, 104241. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jpubeco.2020.104241>

OVERVIEW OF NATIONAL DATA COLLECTED

Domestic Violence During COVID-19

- Most recent study, “Domestic Violence During COVID-19,” presented to the Council on Criminal Justice-- National Commission on Criminal Justice and COVID-19 link 8% increase in Domestic Violence during the pandemic.
- Authors report the link between stay-at-home orders and domestic violence was discovered through a “meta-analysis” of 18 different studies concerning domestic violence cases both pre-and post imposed restrictions.
- Report suggests that the increase in cases of domestic violence was likely due to factors including financial instability, job loss, problems with childcare and more stress.






COVID-19 SPECIAL REPORT

+9%
6,210

**INCREASE IN
TOTAL CONTACTS
RECEIVED**

**TOTAL CONTACTS
ANSWERED
CITING COVID-19**

TOTAL CONTACTS ANSWERED

	Phone	35,937
	Chat	24,145
	Text	2,331
Total		62,413

WHAT CONTACTS ARE EXPERIENCING

90%

**EMOTIONAL/
VERBAL ABUSE**

Behavior that isn't physical, which may include verbal aggression, intimidation, manipulation, and humiliation, which most often unfolds as a pattern of behavior over time.

24%

**ECONOMIC/
FINANCIAL ABUSE**

When one intimate partner has control over the other partner's access to economic resources, which diminishes the victim's capacity to support themselves.

61%

**PHYSICAL
ABUSE**

Non-accidental use of force that results in bodily injury, pain, or impairment. This may include being slapped, burned, cut, bruised, or improperly physically restrained.

16%

**DIGITAL
ABUSE**

The use of technologies such as texting and social networking to bully, harass, stalk, or intimidate a partner.

11%

**SEXUAL
ABUSE**

Non-consensual sexual interaction through coercion, guilt, or force. This may include pressure to engage in sexual activity, refusal to use contraception, or demanding of sexual images or video.

COVID-19 IN KENTUCKY

- COVID-19 was confirmed to have reached the state of Kentucky on March 6, 2020, when Governor Andy Beshear announced the first confirmed case in Cynthiana, Kentucky and declared a state of emergency.
- As of April 15, 2021, there have been 437,312 positive cases of COVID-19 and 6,338 deaths throughout the state.
- In the early days of the pandemic, Governor Beshear took proactive measures and announced a series of restrictions and recommendations in order to help mitigate the spread of the novel coronavirus. Schools, universities, and a range of businesses were broadly closed to the public.



DOMESTIC VIOLENCE STATISTICS / LOCAL SYSTEM DATA

- LMPD Data (DV Calls for Service, JC-3 Reports, and DV-related arrests)
- New Cases from the JCAO and CAO
- OCCC data on EPO/IPO filings
- Data obtained from CWF on residents in shelter, crisis calls, legal advocacy, and LAP

LMPD DATA

Louisville Metro Domestic Violence Statistics 2010-2020

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Change
Louisville Metro Police Department												
Calls for service	34,528	36,089	37,825	37,236	36,726	38,049	40,011	36,889	35,031	34,640	32,983	-4.7%
*JC-3 Domestic Violence Filed	4,700	4,898	4,213	3,653	3,691	4,885	5,281	4,742	4,553	5,267	5,765	9.5%
Homicide	14	3	8	5	13	7	12	6	13	5	7	40.0%
Sexual Assault	84	112	37	31	35	21	20	20	16	26	17	-34.6%
Aggravated assault	610	785	710	624	590	694	806	685	715	871	1,163	33.5%
Simple Assault	3,287	3,132	2,630	2,464	2,481	2,805	3,033	2,856	2,713	2,702	2,519	-6.8%
Intimidation	516	520	439	382	408	485	529	498	414	474	646	36.3%
All other offenses	189	346	389	147	164	874	881	677	682	1,189	1,413	18.8%
Arrests	2,345	2,408	2,041	1,715	1,820	2,077	2,092	1,788	1,806	1,905	1,929	1.3%

* The JC-3 DV form is used to document any information or injuries related to the domestic violence and abuse or dating violence and abuse.

LMPD DATA – LETHALITY ASSESSMENT

Month/Year	Lethality Screens	High Danger	Non-High Danger	Did Not Answer	Spoke to Hotline		Month/Year	Lethality Screens	High Danger	Non-High Danger	Did Not Answer	Spoke to Hotline	Change /Screens	Change/ High Danger
(Jan 2019) 1/1-1/31	159	122	37	2	38		(Jan 2020) 1/1-1/31	156	129	27	0	41		
(Feb 2019) 2/1-2/28	140	112	28	2	25		(Feb 2020) 2/1-2/29	123	95	28	3	27		
(Mar 2019) 3/1-3/31	139	118	21	4	31		(Mar 2020) 3/1-3/31	170	139	31	1	33	22.3%	17.8%
(Apr 2019) 4/1-4/30	148	118	30	2	34		(Apr 2020) 4/1-4/30	143	108	35	3	31	-3.4%	-8.5%
(May 2019) 5/1-5/31	179	133	46	2	26		(May 2020) 5/1-5/31	193	164	29	5	35	7.8%	23.3%
(Jun 2019) 6/1-6/30	164	127	37	3	36		(Jun 2020) 6/1-6/30	191	161	30	2	42	16.5%	26.8%
(Jul 2019) 7/1-7/31	159	131	28	1	38		(Jul 2020) 7/1-7/31	198	158	40	8	36	24.5%	20.6%
(Aug 2019) 8/1-8/31	153	123	30	2	26		(Aug 2020) 8/1-8/31	215	171	44	6	39	40.5%	39.0%
(Sep 2019) 9/1-9/30	194	158	36	6	53		(Sep 2020) 9/1-9/30	180	142	38	1	27		
(Oct 2019) 10/1-10/31	190	157	33	5	36		(Oct 2020) 10/1-10/31	200	176	24	3	54		
(Nov 2019) 11/1-11/30	144	121	23	2	29		(Nov 2020) 11/1-11/30	184	149	35	3	35		
(Dec 2019) 12/1-12/31	170	133	37	2	32		(Dec 2020) 12/1-12/9	181	147	34	2	29		
TOTAL	1,939	1,553	386	33	404		TOTAL	2,134	1,739	395	37	429		

COURT DATA

Louisville Metro Domestic Violence Statistics 2010-2020

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Change
Jefferson County Attorneys Office												
New Domestic Violence Cases	4,541	4,473	4,043	3,517	3,542	3,810	3,658	3,779	3,858	3,625	3,625	No Change
Commonwealth Attorneys Office												
Domestic Violence Cases Handled	356	490	477	396	409	297	257	334	283	227	232	2%
<p>*CAO case processing includes new case referrals (cases that are indicted, declined for prosecution, or remanded to District Court) and cases that are closed out. In 2016, the CAO installed a new case management system and due to data entry concerns during the transition to the new system, data for the years 2015-2016 may not accurately reflect the number of cases processed.</p>												
Circuit Court Clerks Office												
Total EPO/IPO Filings	5,112	4,589	4,800	4,515	4,415	4,290	4,797	5,044	5,028	5,158	4,074	-21.0%
Emergency Protective Order	5,112	4,589	4,800	4,515	4,415	4,290	4,174	4,322	4,328	4,553	3,382	-25.7%
Interpersonal Protective Orders	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	623	722	700	605	692	14.4%
<p>☞ In 2015, the Kentucky General Assembly passed HB 8 on Interpersonal Protective Orders (IPO's).</p>												

BIP DATA

Louisville Metro Domestic Violence Statistics 2010-2020

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Change
Court Monitoring Center												
Batterers Intervention Program Referrals	2,497	2,817	2,239	2,334	2,149	2,390	2,251	2,073	2,015	2,194	783	-64.3%

CWF LAP DATA

Louisville Metro Domestic Violence Statistics 2010-2020

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Change
Center for Women and Families*												
Individual Counseling**	22,402	15,697	10,429	5,573	3,296	3,410	7,096	9,946	6,375	5,947	4782	-19.6%
Total Number of Residents In Shelter	450	544	516	552	356	389	511	549	625	621	550	-11.4%
Average Daily Number of Residents in Shelter	65	79	79	76	31	29	64	69	80	66	57	-13.4%
Average Length of Stay (days) Per Resident	37	53	38	43	48	35	38	47	40	41	29	-29.2%
Crisis Calls***	3,212	3,355	3,344	3,839	4,627	5,461	5,897	6,158	5,123	4,948	4531	-8.4%
Legal Advocacy****	5,970	3,871	2,281	1,824	2,047	2,648	2,193	1,316	1,734	1,672	519	-69%

* In 2012, the Center for Women and Families data reflects Calendar Year; previous years reflect Fiscal Year (7/1 - 6/30).

** In 2012, Individual Counseling changed from units (one unit = 30 minutes of counseling provided) to individual contacts.

*** In 2014, crisis calls includes Lethality Assessment Program Officer and Victim Follow-up Calls.

**** Legal Advocacy represents the number of clients assisted in court. The decrease in numbers from 2009-2013 reflect a reduction in advocacy services due to a change in definition.