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**The Council of the City of New York**

Committee Report of the Human Services Division

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**Committee on Women and Gender Equity**

Hon. Darma V. Diaz, Chair

April 30, 2021

**Oversight: The Mayor’s Office to End**

**Domestic and Gender-Based Violence and COVID-19**

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| **Int. No. 2131** | By Council Members Rosenthal, Kallos, Cornegy and Yeger |
| **Title:** | A Local Law in relation to establishing a working group, feasibility study and pilot program on using community locations to provide domestic violence survivors access to the internet |
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1. **Introduction**

On April 30, 2021, the Committee on Women and Gender Equity, chaired by Council Member Darma V. Diaz, will hold a joint oversight hearing on the *Mayor’s Office to End Domestic and Gender-Based Violence and COVID-19*. The Committee previously held a hearing on the impact of COVID-19 on domestic violence in a joint hearing with the Committee on Public Safety on May 1, 2020. Witnesses invited to testify at today’s hearing include the Mayor’s Office to End Domestic and Gender-Based Violence (ENDGBV), advocacy organizations and other interested stakeholders.

1. **Background**

Domestic Violence (DV) is a pattern of economic, emotional, physical and sexual abuse and other behaviors intended to exert power and control, committed against members of the same family or household or individuals who are or have been in an intimate relationship.[[1]](#footnote-1) DV and Intimate Partner Violence (IPV)[[2]](#footnote-2) occur in all settings and among all cultural, religious and socioeconomic groups, but disproportionately affect women, racial and ethnic minorities[[3]](#footnote-3) and members of the LGBTQ+[[4]](#footnote-4) community.[[5]](#footnote-5) Victims[[6]](#footnote-6) of DV often feel stuck in abusive relationships, as any action they take may have immediate and disruptive consequences for them and their family.[[7]](#footnote-7) For this reason, many DV victims tend to minimize or hide their abuse.[[8]](#footnote-8) Additionally, survivors in certain potentially vulnerable communities and populations, such as immigrants, youth, English Language Learners, LGBTQ+ New Yorkers, older New Yorkers and criminalized survivors,[[9]](#footnote-9) may face additional barriers in accessing resources and support.[[10]](#footnote-10)

*Mayor’s Office to End Domestic and Gender-Based Violence* *and Funding for DV Services*

ENDGBV develops policies and programs, provides training and prevention education, conducts research and evaluations and performs community outreach around domestic and gender-based violence.7 ENDGBV operates the New York City (“NYC” or “City”) Family Justice Centers (FJCs), which are multi-disciplinary service centers in each borough, providing social services, civil legal and criminal justice assistance for victims and survivors of domestic and gender-based violence and their children,9 including, but not limited to, safety planning, counseling, practical assistance, economic empowerment, housing/shelter advocacy and health and mental health services.[[11]](#footnote-11) Through collaboration with City agencies and community stakeholders, ENDGBV works to ensure access to inclusive services for victims and survivors and domestic and gender-based violence.8

As of the Fiscal 2022 Preliminary Plan,[[12]](#footnote-12) ENDGBV’s projected budget for Fiscal 2022 totals $26.1 million, including $7.1 million for Personal Services (PS) with an associated headcount of 91 positions and $12 million in Other Than Personal Services (OTPS) for legal services, housing training, security, abusive partner intervention, and training and outreach programming.[[13]](#footnote-13) Additionally, $7.3 million are contracts managed by the Mayor’s Office of Criminal Justice (MOCJ) for the City’s FJCs.[[14]](#footnote-14) This is an increase of $866,000 in PS funding when compared to the Adopted Fiscal 2021 Budget of $25.3 million.[[15]](#footnote-15) Given that ENDGBV’s Budget is not transparent, the Council negotiated a Term and Condition (T+C) in Fiscal 2021 that a full budget for ENDGBV be provided to the Council both ten days after the release of the Preliminary Budget and ten days after the release of the Executive Budget.[[16]](#footnote-16) As of the writing of this committee paper, the Council has not yet received the T+C for the Executive 2022 Budget.

In Fiscal 2021, the Council supports over 120 CBOs providing domestic violence services with $12.6 million in discretionary funding managed by MOCJ. This includes $9.8 million for the Domestic Violence Empowerment Initiative (DoVE), $2.5 million for the Supportive Alternatives to Violent Encounters Initiative (SAVE), and $416,250 for the Initiative for Immigrant Survivors of Domestic Violence.[[17]](#footnote-17)

* **DoVE:** Funding supports a range of services that include case management, crisis intervention, referrals, counseling, empowerment workshops, and legal advocacy and referrals. $762,500 is allocated to Safe Horizon, the administrator for this program, to serve as a liaison between the City and the community-based organizations (CBOs) to resolve complex administrative issues, and provides training, technical assistance, and direct services. $1.3 million funds community based organizations that provide Citywide domestic violence services, and $7.8 million is allocated for Council Districts.[[18]](#footnote-18)
* **SAVE:** Funding supports comprehensive wrap-around services for domestic violence victims including prevention, community training, direct legal representation and legal advice, counseling and referrals.[[19]](#footnote-19)
* **Initiative for Immigrant Survivors of Domestic Violence:** Funding supports services specifically for immigrant survivors of domestic violence that may include interpretation, referrals, counseling, and legal representation for U Visas and T Visas.[[20]](#footnote-20)

1. **Domestic Violence and Covid-19**

In March 2020, in an effort to mitigate the spread of COVID-19, Governor Andrew Cuomo and Mayor Bill de Blasio instituted what was effectively a stay-at-home order.[[21]](#footnote-21) Staying home presented unique hardships for DV survivors and others who were at-risk of becoming DV victims.[[22]](#footnote-22) For many, this meant being trapped with their abuser,[[23]](#footnote-23) socially isolated and with little, if any, means for escape or support during the first months of the pandemic.[[24]](#footnote-24) While survivors are provided special protections under New York State law[[25]](#footnote-25) to help keep them safe while accessing benefits and resources,[[26]](#footnote-26) the COVID-19 pandemic was unprecedented in that many government offices that might have provided a space for survivors to visit were physically closed.[[27]](#footnote-27) For some victims, the threat of being exposed to infection itself was “a very direct obstacle to getting help” that led victims to “decide not to seek medical attention for fear of contagion.”[[28]](#footnote-28) While some DV hotlines saw an initial drop in calls and DV reports,[[29]](#footnote-29) within the first months of the pandemic, NYC’s DV agencies ultimately reported a sharp increase in calls to legal and clinical hotlines.[[30]](#footnote-30) Some agencies, like Sanctuary for Families,[[31]](#footnote-31) reported seeing double or even triple rates from years prior.[[32]](#footnote-32) According to the Met Council, some survivors were forced to wait until their abusers went to sleep and hid in their bathrooms in the middle of the night in order to call a DV hotline.[[33]](#footnote-33) The use of Safe Horizon’s online chat service increased, so it is possible that numbers also reflect survivors utilizing other services.[[34]](#footnote-34)

Further, in addition to the trauma of abuse, further challenges faced by survivors due to COVID-19 have included:

* Job loss, food and housing insecurity;[[35]](#footnote-35)
* Court closures preventing or delaying life-saving legal remedies like orders of protection;[[36]](#footnote-36)
* Dangerous visitation situations;[[37]](#footnote-37)
* Stressors and technology challenges around remote schooling, and other childcare issues;[[38]](#footnote-38)
* Increased economic abuse such as stolen stimulus checks;[[39]](#footnote-39)
* Heightened racism and xenophobia;[[40]](#footnote-40)
* Abusers restricting reproductive and other healthcare access;[[41]](#footnote-41) and
* Immigrant clients’ fears of reporting virus symptoms or seeking emergency police or medical assistance.[[42]](#footnote-42)

*ENDGBV Services during the Pandemic*

Services for DV victims provided by ENDGBV were also limited by the COVID-19 crisis. As of April 28, 2021, the physical locations of the City’s FJCs remain effectively closed.[[43]](#footnote-43) FJC staff and certain services and support for survivors remains accessible via 311, by calling the FJC directly or by utilizing the City’s 24-hour DV hotline (800-621-HOPE).[[44]](#footnote-44) According to ENDGBV, the FJCs continue to provide the same services remotely that were offered in-person through partner agencies, via both telephone and video-conferencing appointments,[[45]](#footnote-45) with some limited, in-person services available at the Manhattan FJC location for clients citywide that cannot engage in remote services safely or effectively.[[46]](#footnote-46) Since March 18, 2020, ENDGBV has provided services to 27,103 clients, including over 12,587 new clients, through the FJCs.[[47]](#footnote-47) Services provided by the FJCs services include, but are not limited to: connecting survivors to crisis support, advocacy, immediate safety planning, shelter assistance, legal consultation, including help filing for orders of protection remotely, family and immigration legal services, counseling and economic empowerment programs.[[48]](#footnote-48)

Other resources and support remain available for victims through various CBOs, which can be accessed via ENDGBV’s NYC HOPE website.[[49]](#footnote-49) NYC HOPE provides educational material and comprehensive information on services available to individuals experiencing dating, domestic, or gender-based violence.[[50]](#footnote-50) Additionally, the NYC HOPE Resource Directory includes information about community-based organizations that work with survivors of domestic and gender-based violence in all five boroughs.[[51]](#footnote-51) In response to COVID-19, the NYC HOPE Resource Directory was updated to include the availability of remote services at community-based organizations.[[52]](#footnote-52) Since March 18, 2020, the NYC HOPE website has seen 120,659 visits, which is an average of 327 per day; during this time period the website has also seen 35,604 new visitors, or an average of 96 per day.[[53]](#footnote-53) For comparison, in 2020, prior to March 18th, the NYC HOPE website averaged 90 visits per day, and 42 new visitors per day.[[54]](#footnote-54) During the same timeframe, the period from March 18, 2020, to March 21, 2021, 61 percent of visitors to NYC HOPE accessed information on gender-based violence services:[[55]](#footnote-55) 36 percent accessed information on services in their neighborhoods; 19 percent accessed information on services at FJCs; and six percent accessed information on services from City, New York State and other resources.[[56]](#footnote-56) Further, 21 percent of visitors to the NYC HOPE website accessed information to learn more about gender-based violence or helping other people who are experiencing DV; 12 percent accessed information on recognizing signs of gender-based violence and nine percent accessed information on how to assist and talk to a DV victim.[[57]](#footnote-57)

Since the last hearing on this topic in May 2020, organizations that work with NYC HOPE have reported that while they have mostly been able to migrate services to the virtual realm and maintain their staff, they have ongoing concerns related to how potential budget cuts due to COVID-19 might affect their ability to (i) provide services to survivors, (ii) ensure that survivors are aware of resources, (iii) re-open safely and (iv) provide essential needs for those in DV shelters, such as menstrual products, diapers and formula.[[58]](#footnote-58)

Additional programs and resources offered by ENDGBV since March 2020, in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, have included the launch of a mini-grant program, additional training the prevention education, as well as conferences and events.

* **The Micro-Grant Program:**In May 2020, ENDGBV partnered with the Mayor’s Fund to Advance New York City to launch the City’s “first ever public/private flexible funding initiative,”[[59]](#footnote-59) to provide financial assistance to domestic and gender-based violence survivors experiencing safety, economic, and housing challenges exacerbated due to COVID-19.[[60]](#footnote-60) The program was administered by Sanctuary for Families, which leveraged ENDGBV’s network of service providers, and distributed almost $470,000 directly to over 375 survivors.[[61]](#footnote-61) ENDGBV is currently working to establish a second, more focused grant program.[[62]](#footnote-62)
* **Training and Prevention Education:**Over the past year, ENDGBV’s Training Team and the Healthy Relationship Training Academy[[63]](#footnote-63) went virtual, creating original videos and leading virtual trainings and workshops for city agencies, community-based partners, and young people.[[64]](#footnote-64) According to ENDGBV, “the Training Team provided interactive and engaging content to workers and community members themselves adjusting to the new virtual world and the Academy worked hard to stay engaged with young people during an incredibly chaotic and disruptive time for schools and other youth serving organizations.”[[65]](#footnote-65)
* **Conferences and Events:** In lieu of in-person conferences and convenings, ENDGBV created and hosted a variety of online meeting spaces to create dialogue, raise awareness and support survivors,[[66]](#footnote-66) including the #NoStepsBack digital campaign[[67]](#footnote-67) and virtual convenings addressed the legacy of racism within sexual violence responses and was designed to educate, raise awareness and inspire important conversations.[[68]](#footnote-68) During the 2020 16 Days of Action Against Gender-Based Violence campaign,[[69]](#footnote-69) ENDGBV released a digital art exhibit that included a virtual celebration to replicate the art activations from years past for participants.[[70]](#footnote-70)
* **ENDGBV COVID-19 Response Work Group:** On May 7, 2020, Mayor de Blasio launched the ENDGBV COVID-19 Response Work Group (“Work Group”) to identify challenges facing DV and gender-based violence survivors during the pandemic. Work Group members included 20 CBOs providing multidisciplinary services across the city, including several serving culturally specific populations; survivors; City agencies, and Council Member Helen Rosenthal, then-Chair of the Council’s Committee on Women and Gender Equity, and convened four times between May 15 and June 5, 2020 to identify actionable steps in (1) public awareness efforts; (2) best practices for remote services and (3) survivor needs. In July 2020, the Work Group released its summary report with its findings and recommendations.[[71]](#footnote-71)

1. **Conclusion**

At today’s hearing, the Committee will seek updates from the Committee’s May 1, 2020 joint oversight hearing with the Committee on Public Safety on *The Impact of Coronavirus (COVID-19) on Domestic Violence in New York City*. This includes, but is not limited to, trend data on clients, communication, outreach, programming and services provided during the COVID-19 pandemic. The Committee is specifically interested in how the City is working to break down barriers to reporting and access to services, especially for immigrants, youth, English language learners, LGBTQ+ New Yorkers, and other potentially vulnerable populations. Additionally, the Committee is interested in learning about how ENDGBV continues to engage CBOs since the end of the Work Group. Lastly, the Committee is expecting an overview of current gaps and how the City can better serve victims and survivors as the City begins to emerge from the pandemic.

1. **Legislation**

Introduction No. 2131 would establish a two-year pilot program in at least two boroughs to use community locations to provide domestic violence survivors access to the internet. In establishing the program, a working group, consisting of the Director of the Mayor’s Office to End Domestic and Gender-Based Violence and six representatives of community-based domestic violence organizations, would conduct a feasibility study and produce a report. The Director would be required to establish the pilot program, based on the recommendations in the feasibility report. The working group would produce two reports on the pilot program—a progress report and a final report—which would provide the number of participants, the information that participants accessed, feedback, implementation challenges, and recommendations on expansion. This law would take effect immediately.

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| Int. No. 2131    By Council Members Rosenthal, Kallos, Cornegy and Yeger    A Local Law in relation to establishing a working group, feasibility study and pilot program on using community locations to provide domestic violence survivors access to the internet    Be it enacted by the Council as follows:              Section 1. a. Definitions. For the purposes of this section, the following terms have the following meanings:  Community-based domestic violence organization. The term “community-based domestic violence organization” means an organization that works with domestic violence survivors who are homeless, English language learners, immigrants, individuals with disabilities or Black, indigenous or people of color.  Director. The term “director” means the director of the office.  Domestic violence survivor. The term “domestic violence survivor” means any individual who is covered by the term “victim of domestic violence” as defined in section 459-a of the social services law.  Office. The term “office” means the office to end domestic and gender-based violence.  Working group. The term “working group” means the domestic violence survivors internet access working group established pursuant to this section.  b. Domestic violence survivors internet access working group. 1. By November 30, 2020, there shall be a domestic violence survivors internet access working group. The working group shall conduct the feasibility study and pilot program and prepare the reports required by this section regarding using locations in the community to provide domestic violence survivors access to the internet.  2. The working group shall consist of seven members: the director, or the designee thereof; and six members who represent community-based domestic violence organizations. The director shall appoint the six such members who shall provide domestic violence survivor-centered input and assist with the feasibility study, pilot program and reports. The director shall also facilitate the working group.  3. Each member shall serve at the pleasure of the officer who appointed the member. In the event of a vacancy in membership, a successor shall be selected in the same manner as the original selection for the remainder of the unexpired term. All members shall serve without compensation.  4. The director shall convene the first meeting of the working group no later than 30 days after the working group is established, except that where not all members have been selected within the time specified in this subdivision, the director shall convene the first meeting within 10 days of the appointment of a quorum.  5. The working group shall meet at least monthly during the feasibility study and pilot program to carry out the duties described in this section. Such meeting requirement shall be suspended once the working group submits the pilot program final report required by subdivision f.  c. Feasibility study and report. By January 31, 2021, the working group shall conduct a feasibility study to assess and determine the details of a pilot program to use locations in the community to provide domestic violence survivors access to the internet. The working group shall issue a report on such study, which the director shall submit to the mayor and speaker of the council and post on the office’s website. Such study and report shall include, but need not be limited to:  1. The pilot program’s design, including, but not limited to, the scope, the staffing and the rationale for such design;  2. Participation in the pilot programs, including, but not limited to, the criteria to participate and the number of participants;  3. The plan to ensure the safety of the participants, the pilot program site staff and the public, including, but not limited to, ensuring the computers and internet access are secure and confidential;  4. The plan to support the participants in using the computers and internet, including, but not limited to, technical support and training;  5. The plan to administer and conduct outreach on the pilot program in a culturally appropriate manner; and  6. The metrics to evaluate the pilot program.  d. Pilot program. 1. By March 1, 2021, the director shall establish a two-year pilot program, in no fewer than two boroughs, to use locations in the community to provide domestic violence survivors access to the internet. Such pilot program shall be informed by the recommendations in the feasibility study report required by subdivision c and established in consultation with the working group.  2. Prior to the establishment of the pilot program, and continuing thereafter, the working group and relevant agencies shall conduct culturally appropriate outreach on such program. Such outreach shall include, but need not be limited to, creating written materials, which shall be posted online and made available, as appropriate, at the pilot program sites, family justice centers and other locations in the designated citywide languages, as defined in section 23-1101 of the administrative code of the city of New York.  e. Pilot program progress report. By March 1, 2022, the working group shall issue a progress report on the pilot program, which the director shall submit to the mayor and speaker of the council and post on the office’s website. The report shall include, but need not be limited to, the following, disaggregated by pilot program site:  1. The number of participants;  2. A description of the information and services that the participants accessed;  3. Anonymous feedback from the pilot program site participants and staff; and  4. A description of the implementation challenges and the efforts to address such challenges.  f. Pilot program final report. No later than June 30, 2023, the working group shall issue a final report on the pilot program, which the director shall submit to the mayor and speaker of the council and post on the office’s website. The report shall include, but need not be limited to:  1. The information in the pilot program progress report required by subdivision e, updated for the final report;  2. A description of the barriers that impede participants from using the internet in their daily lives, including, but not limited to, cost, safety, lack of technical support, lack of training and lack of locations to access it;  3. Recommendations for improving domestic violence survivors’ access to the internet, including the pilot program required by subdivision d; and  4. The cost of the pilot program and its potential expansion.  g. The working group shall terminate 180 days after the date on which it submits such final report.  h. The reports required by this section shall not contain personally identifiable information of any participant in a study or program conducted pursuant to this section.  i. Nothing in this section or the administration or application thereof shall be construed to create a private right of action on the part of any person or entity against the city or any agency, official or employee thereof.  § 2. This local law takes effect immediately.        NLB  LS #15197  9/16/20 |

1. Domestic violence is one part of a larger continuum of issues related to gender-based violence, which includes intimate partner violence, family violence, sexual assault, stalking and human trafficking. *See* NYC Mayor’s Office to End Domestic and Gender-Based Violence (hereinafter “ENDGBV”), *Introduction to Domestic Violence & GBV* (n.d.), *available at* <https://www1.nyc.gov/site/ocdv/services/introduction-to-domestic-violence-and-gender-based-violence.page>; *see also* Mayo Clinic, *Domestic Violence against Women: Recognize Patterns, Seek Help* (Feb. 25, 2020), *available at* <https://www.mayoclinic.org/healthy-lifestyle/adult-health/in-depth/domestic-violence/art-20048397>. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. IPV is the specific subset of DV involving individuals who are married, formerly married, have a child in common or have been involved in an intimate relationship. *See* Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Intimate Partner Violence (n.d.), *available at* <https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/intimatepartnerviolence/index.html>; World Health Organization, *Understanding and Addressing Domestic Violence: Intimate Partner Violence* (n.d.), a*vailable at* <http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/77432/WHO_RHR_12.36_en>. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. World Health Organization, *Understanding and Addressing Violence Against Women* (2012), *available at* <http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/77432/WHO_RHR_12.36_eng.pdf?sequence=1>. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. LGBTQ+ is an acronym for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and queer or questioning. Other variations of the acronym include but are not limited to other sexualities such as asexual, demisexual, genderqueer, gender fluid, graysexual, intersex, pansexual and unassigned at birth. *See* Michael Gold, *The ABCs of L.G.B.T.Q.I.A.+*, The New York Times (Jun. 21, 2018, updated Jun. 7, 2019), *available at* <https://www.nytimes.com/2018/06/21/style/lgbtq-gender-language.html>. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. VAWnet: A project of the National Resource Center on Domestic Violence, “The Problem: DV in LGBTQ Communities & Barriers to Safety” (n.d.), *available at* <https://vawnet.org/sc/rates-and-prevalence-dv-lgbtq-communities>; *see also* Ashley Abramson, *How COVID-19 may increase domestic violence and child abuse*, Amer. Psych. Society (Apr. 8, 2020), *available at* <https://www.apa.org/topics/covid-19/domestic-violence-child-abuse>. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. This Committee Report utilizes both the terms “victim” and “survivor” to reflect that both are used in the field and the context with which they are used by the source being cited. These terms, however, can take on similar but different meanings based on the jurisdiction or organization using them. *See e.g.,* RAINN, *Key Terms or Phrases* (n.d.), *available at* <https://www.rainn.org/articles/key-terms-and-phrases>. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. ENDGBV, *Introduction to Domestic Violence & GBV* (n.d.), *available at* <https://www1.nyc.gov/site/ocdv/services/introduction-to-domestic-violence-and-gender-based-violence.page>; NYC Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, *Intimate Partner Violence (IPV)* (n.d.), *available at* <https://www1.nyc.gov/site/doh/providers/resources/public-health-action-kits-ipv.page>; *See also* *Intimate Partner Violence Against Women in New York City* (Sept. 8, 2008), *available at* [*https://www1.nyc.gov/assets/doh/downloads/pdf/public/ipv-08.pdf*](https://www1.nyc.gov/assets/doh/downloads/pdf/public/ipv-08.pdf)*.* [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. *Id.* [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. *See* ENDGBV, *ENDGBV COVID-29 RESPONSE WORK GROUP SUMMARY REPORT: Supporting Survivors of Domestic and Gender-Based Violence from Crisis through Recovery* 1, 3-4 (July 2020), *available at* <https://www1.nyc.gov/assets/ocdv/downloads/pdf/crwg-summary-report-july-2020.pdf>. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. ENDGBV, *COVID-29 RESPONSE WORK GROUP SUMMARY REPORT: Supporting Survivors of Domestic and Gender-Based Violence from Crisis through Recovery* 1, 3-4 (July 2020), *available at* <https://www1.nyc.gov/assets/ocdv/downloads/pdf/crwg-summary-report-july-2020.pdf>; Futures without Violence, *The Facts on Immigrant Women and Domestic Violence* (n.d.), *available at* <http://www.futureswithoutviolence.org/userfiles/file/Children_and_Families/Immigrant.pdf> (explaining that immigrant women, for example, may face a more difficult time escaping abuse due to their immigration status, or feel trapped in abusive relationships due to language barriers, social isolation, and lack of financial resources). [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. ENDGBV, *2019 Annual Report on Domestic Violence Initiatives, Indicators and Factors* (2020), *available at* <https://www1.nyc.gov/assets/ocdv/downloads/pdf/2019_Loca_Law_38_2019_Report_final.pdf>. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. NYC Mayor’s Office of Management and Budget, *January 2021 Financial Plan, Fiscal Years 2021 – 2025* (2021), *available at* https://www1.nyc.gov/site/omb/publications/finplan01-21.page. [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. City of New York and the NYC City Council, ENDGBV Budget - Jan 2022 Budget Plan: Proposed Summary (Apr. 2021), *available at* https://council.nyc.gov/budget/wp-content/uploads/sites/54/2021/03/Mayors-Office-to-End-Domestic-and-Gender-Based-Violence-%E2%80%93-Program-Budget-and-Headcount-Report-1-of-2.xlsx. [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. *Id.* [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. *Id.* [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. City of New York, *Fiscal 2021 Terms and Conditions* (n.d.) *available at* <https://council.nyc.gov/budget/wp-content/uploads/sites/54/2020/10/Fiscal-2021-Terms-and-Conditions-PDF.pdf>. [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
17. <https://council.nyc.gov/budget/wp-content/uploads/sites/54/2020/06/Fiscal-2021-Schedule-C-Cover-REPORT-Final.pdf>; <https://council.nyc.gov/budget/wp-content/uploads/sites/54/2020/08/RESO-1-August-27-2020-1.pdf>; <https://council.nyc.gov/budget/wp-content/uploads/sites/54/2020/09/RESO-2-September-23-2020.pdf>; <https://council.nyc.gov/budget/wp-content/uploads/sites/54/2020/10/RESO-3-October-29-2020.pdf>; <https://council.nyc.gov/budget/wp-content/uploads/sites/54/2020/11/RESO-4-November-19-2020.pdf>; <https://council.nyc.gov/budget/wp-content/uploads/sites/54/2020/11/RESO-4-November-19-2020.pdf>; <https://council.nyc.gov/budget/wp-content/uploads/sites/54/2020/12/RESO-5-December-17-2020.pdf>; <https://council.nyc.gov/budget/wp-content/uploads/sites/54/2021/02/RESO-6-February-25-2021.pdf>; https://council.nyc.gov/budget/wp-content/uploads/sites/54/2020/06/Fiscal-2021-Schedule-C-Cover-REPORT-Final.pdf. [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
18. City of New York, *Fiscal 2021 Schedule C* (n.d.), *available at* https://council.nyc.gov/budget/wp-content/uploads/sites/54/2020/06/Fiscal-2021-Schedule-C-Cover-REPORT-Final.pdf. [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
19. *Id* [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
20. *Id* [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
21. *See* New York Governor Andrew M. Cuomo, *Coronavirus Press Releases* (since Mar. 20, 2020), *available at* <https://www.governor.ny.gov/keywords/coronavirus>; *see also* City of New York, NYC COVID-19 Citywide Information Portal (n.d.), *available at* <https://www1.nyc.gov/site/coronavirus/index.page>. [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
22. Natalie Higgins, *Coronavirus: When Home gets Violent under Lockdown in Europe*, BBC (Apr. 13, 2020), *available at* <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-52216966>; Fairuz Ahmed, *Lockdown Traps Women in Domestic Violence*, The Citizen (Apr. 3, 2020), *available at* <https://www.thecitizen.in/index.php/en/NewsDetail/index/7/18546/Lockdown-Traps-Women-in-Domestic-Violence>. [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
23. *Id.* [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
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