

Violence Against Black Women & Girls

CIVIL RIGHTS, EQUITY, IMMIGRATION,
AGING AND DISABILITY COMMITTEE

March 17, 2023



Summary

This report recognizes the growing epidemic of violence against women – specifically against women of color and Black women – and acknowledges that there is opportunity to bolster safety and stability measures for communities most impacted by violence.

A brief background of this work, including
a note on the murder of Tioni Theus

A survey of media bias,
both positive and negative

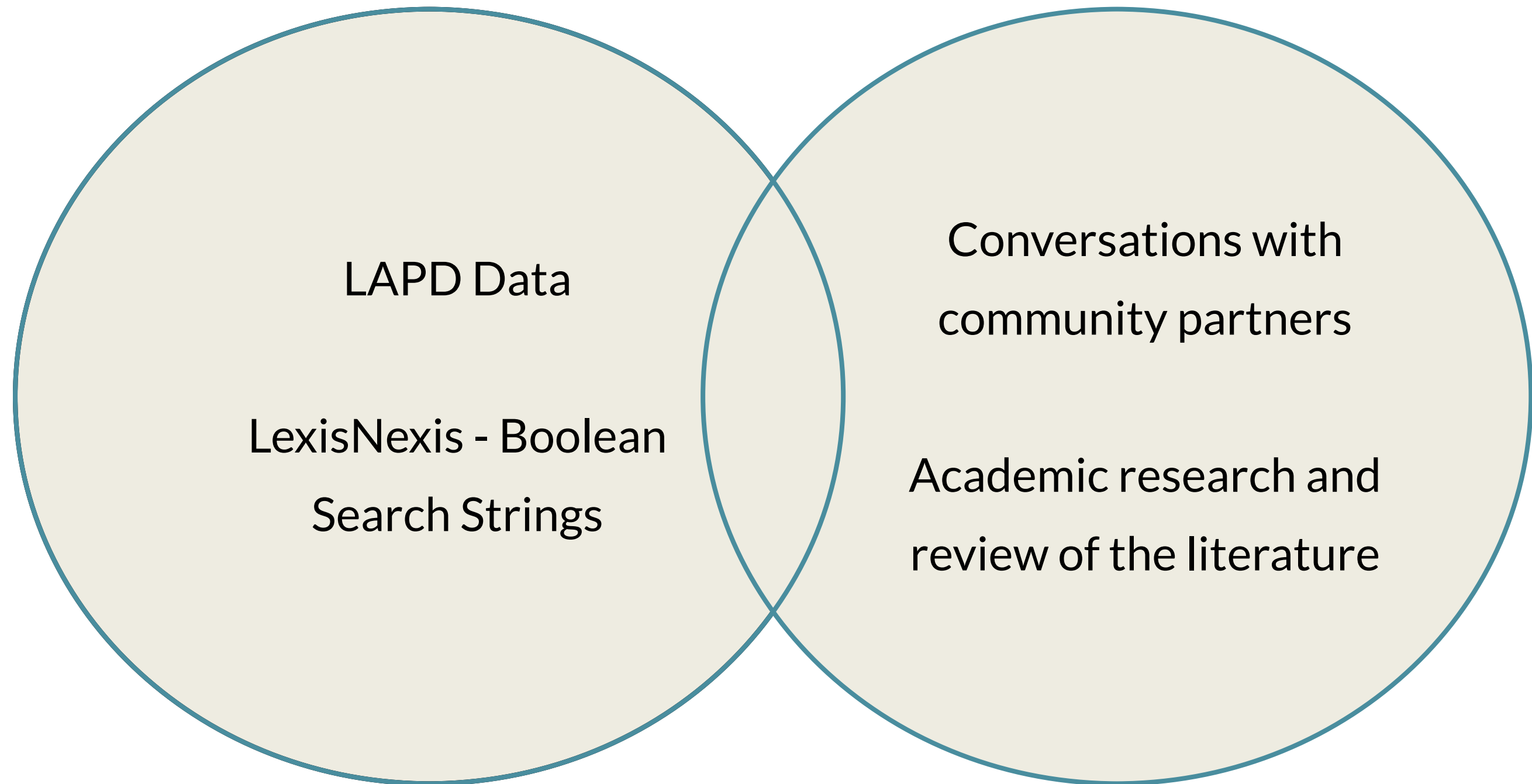
Challenges and confounding
variables in this report

An exploration of LAPD Data

Salient notes from discussions with
community-based organizations

Recommendations for solutions and
next steps

Data Sources



LAPD Data

LexisNexis - Boolean
Search Strings

Conversations with
community partners

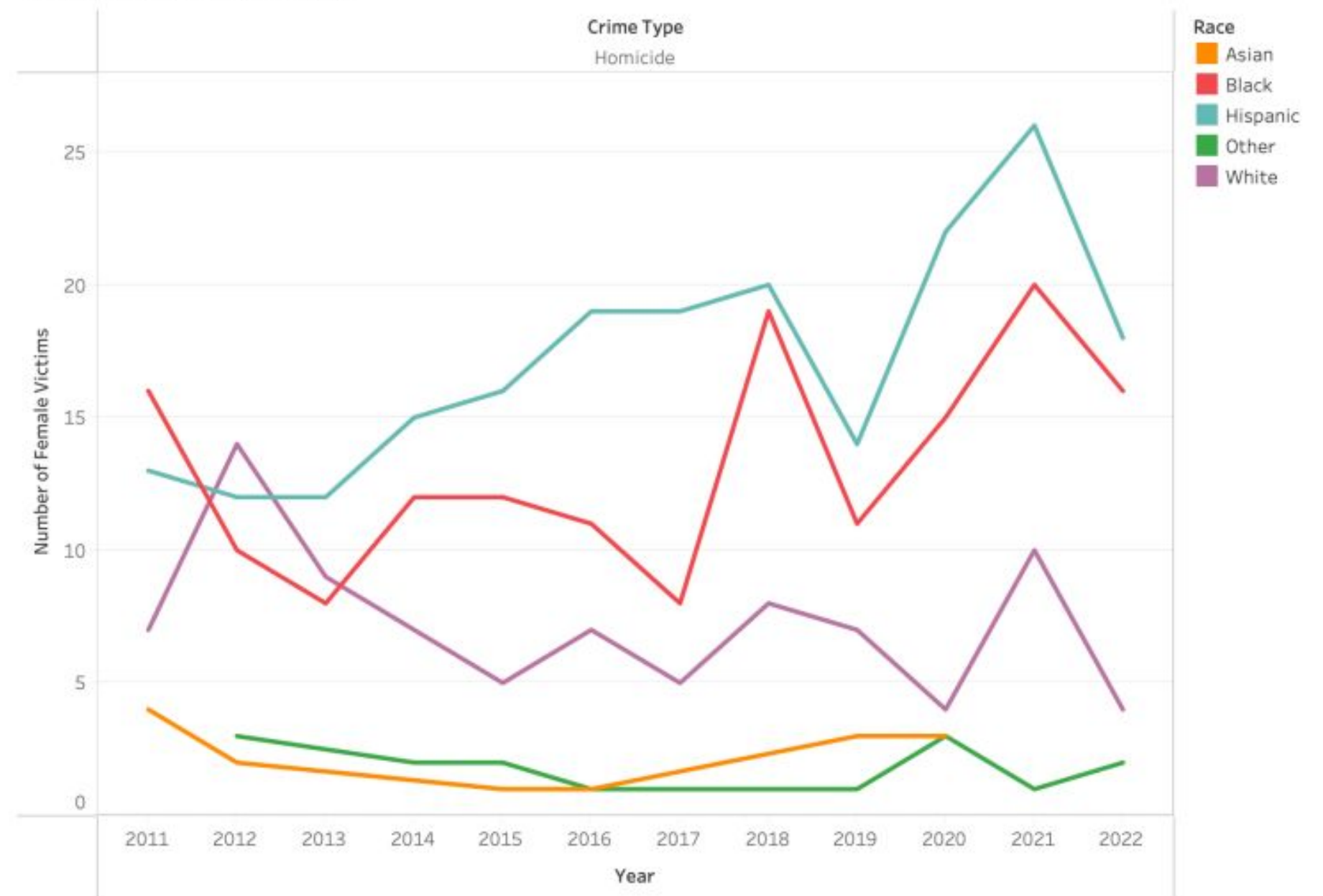
Academic research and
review of the literature

- Although Black women comprise approximately 4.3% of the City of Los Angeles population, they often make up approximately 25% to 33% of female victims of violence.
- From 2011-2022: Black women accounted for approximately 32.85% (158) of female homicides and nearly one-third (28.2%) of all missing women in the City.
- Hispanic women made up approximately 42.8% of female homicides and 37% of missing women from the last two years.
- All non-Black and non-Hispanic women made up approximately 24.3% of female homicides.
- 118 missing women were listed as an “Other” racial demographic from 2021-2022.
- Data from LAPD divisions and the LA Civil Rights Department L.A. REPAIR Zones demonstrate that communities with the highest poverty, unemployment, and environmental hazards experience higher rates of violence against women.
- The LAPD 77th, Southeast, Southwest, Newton, and Central divisions were the most frequently listed in the data.
- Gaps in data collection do not easily enable law enforcement to capture crime trends facing Angelenos with intersecting identities,
- Demonstrable disparities exist in media coverage and characterization of the murders of Black women, compared to their non-Black, non-Hispanic counterparts.
- Community-based organizations consistently encounter funding barriers that present significant challenges to continuing long-term holistic services to survivors of violence and their families.
- Prevention programs such as youth development training and leadership activities can be highly beneficial in decreasing rates of violence.

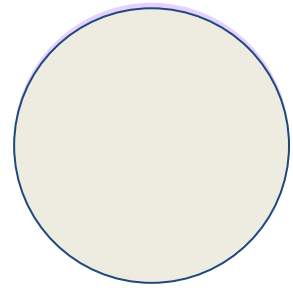
Statistics & Findings

Female Victims of Homicides by Race

For Years: January 2011 - November 2022

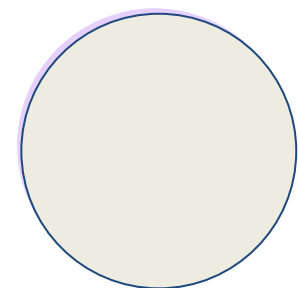


Recommendations and Next Steps



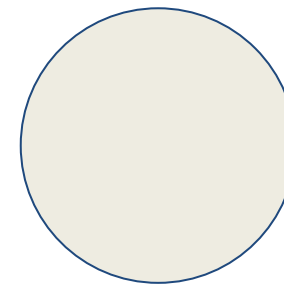
Prevention

- Youth Development
- Family education
- Education for healthcare providers and partners



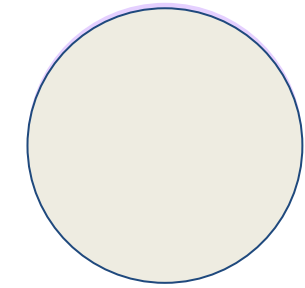
Immediate Response

- Incident Response
- Non-retraumatizing response
- Alternatives to police response in incidents without present danger



Wrap-Around Service Delivery

- Increase in CBO funding
- Increase CBO training
- LAPD relationships with CBOs



Long-Term Logistics

- Data collection systems and language on identity classification
- Equitable Reward \$\$
- Educational campaigns