

Equity Analysis on Violence and Crime Facing Black Women & Girls in the City of Los Angeles

Presented to the Commission on the Status of Women Friday, May 17, 2024





Background



Background

- As a result of the still unsolved murder of Tioni Theus, and demands for action, Los Angeles City Councilmembers instructed the LA Civil Rights Department to report on the violence and crime Black women and girls face.
- On March 17, 2023, the LA Civil Rights Department submitted an equity analysis confirming what many already know to be true: Black women, as well as women of color as a whole, in Los Angeles face disproportionate levels of gender-based violence. This presentation aims to expound on the report's recommendations, and promote opportunities for intervention that the City of Los Angeles may take to to increase the safety and care for women and girls citywide.



Research Context

Our process yielded a comprehensive understanding of the LAPD's data collection and reporting processes and needs. From this research, LA Civil Rights aimed to propose recommendations that reflect the insights and feedback received during our engagement. We also connected with community-based organizations to understand their work, the demographics they serve, and ways to improve city partnerships in addressing violence against Black women.

- 1. **LAPD Data Collection and Analysis:** An analysis of violent crime data from the Los Angeles Police Department to identity trends and change over time in order to identify areas for improvement in public safety and community relations as it relates to Black women
- 2. **A Survey of Media Bias, Both Positive and Negative:** An examination of a Boolean search string related to media coverage to understand how different outlets portray missing and murdered Black women, highlighting both favorable and critical perspectives
- 3. **Discussions with Community-Based Organizations:** Key insights and feedback gathered from meetings with service providers and advocacy organizations



Direct Engagement with Advocacy Organizations









Key Takeaways



- Strong policy must accompany good programming
- Funding challenges present significant barriers to programmatic efforts
- Education of law enforcement and engagement partners is critical
- Long-term services and wrap-around care present the most effective way to support survivors
- Prevention efforts are crucial to mitigating future violence



- Training survivors on legislative advocacy provides opportunities to share lived experiences
- Legislative effort to prevent problem exacerbation is paramount
- Partnership and building trust with families can prevent future violence

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- Allies and engagement partners must support in word and deed
- Responses to survivors, families, and advocates must be grounded in the promotion of dignity and respect
- Wrap-around care prevents future violence and saves lives
- Economic security and stability (particularly for women head of households) plays a key role in violence prevention





Key Findings in the Report



Data collected between 2011 and 2022 showed that Black women made up approximately 25% to 33% of female victims of violence in LAPD data.

In data collected between 2011 to 2022, Black women accounted for nearly one third (32.85%) of female homicides, and were nearly one-third (28.2%) of all missing women from 2021-2022.

Data from 2011-2022 revealed that women who were reported as **Hispanic made up** approximately 42.8% of female homicides and 37% of missing women.

Data from LAPD divisions overlaid onto the nine LA Civil Rights' REPAIR Zones, or historically underserved neighborhoods, demonstrate that communities with the highest poverty, unemployment, and environmental hazards experience higher rates of violence against women.

Additional Insights

- 1. There are demonstrable disparities in media coverage and characterization of the murders of Black women, compared to their non-Black, non-Hispanic counterparts.
- 2. Gaps in data collection do not easily enable law enforcement to capture crime trends facing Angelenos with intersecting identities, or individuals who are transgender, gender non-conforming, or intersex.
- 3. Data from 2011-2022 showed all non-Black, non-Hispanic women made up approximately 24.3% of female homicides, and White women made up approximately 18% of female homicides and 23.6% of all missing women.
- 4. 118 missing women were listed as "Other" racial demographics from 2021-2022.





Sample Recommendations for City Intervention



Prevention

 Educating and partnering with healthcare providers to quickly identify individuals who may be experiencing violence (physical, emotional, mental, and financial) and provide support before such incidents become fatal

Wraparound Service Delivery

 Uplift opportunities for services the City may provide via the expertise of community-based organizations (CBOs). Strengthen relationships between LAPD and CBOs

Immediate Response

- Increasing training for those responding to such incidents and provide survivor-focused education
- Examining the LAPD's official policy on dual arrests during domestic violence calls as well as the potential benefits and/or drawbacks from implementing a dual arrest policy

Long-Term Logistics

- Identification of areas of legislative change and policy which address secondary factors of violence
- Instruction to the LAPD to explore and upgrade data collection systems to expedite data reports and intersectional analysis



Blooming BeyondResource Guide

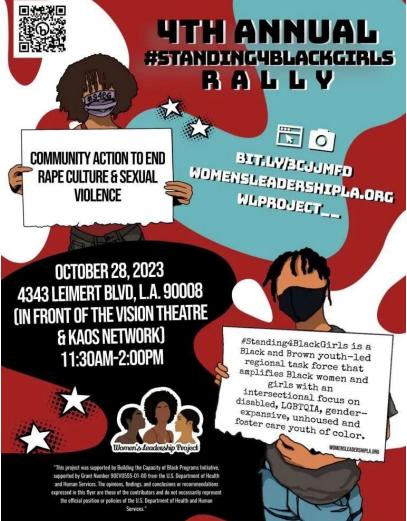




Connecting with Service Providers













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