SAFER AT HOME?

Domestic Violence in the time of COVID-19



https://ywcaspokane.org/how-to-help/endthesilence/

Stat 198 Final Project - Natalie Asmus, Stacy Chen, and Samuel Liu

WHAT IS DOMESTIC VIOLENCE?

- Domestic violence = intimate partner violence (IPV) → sexual or physical violence, stalking, psychological manipulation
- 1 in 4 women and 1 in 10 men will experience some form of domestic violence in their lifetime (1)
- Significant public health issue

 → individual, societal, and
 economic costs





COVID-19 AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

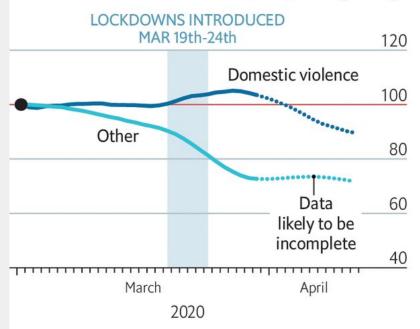
- Increased time spent at home with abusive partner
- Restricted privacy and freedom
- Cut-off from outside support system
- Disrupted livelihoods, increased stress
- Worldwide increase in reports, hotline use, etc. during quarantine



Too close for comfort

United States, reported crimes per day

Selected cities*, Mar 1st 2020=100, 7-day moving average

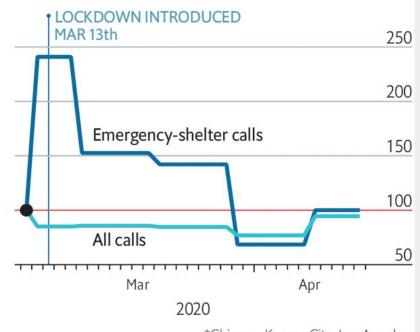


Sources: Police and municipal records; Danish National Domestic Violence Hotline (Lev Uden Vold)

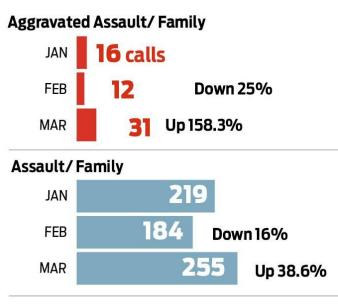
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Denmark, calls to domestic-violence hotline

Jan 1st-Mar 11th average=100



*Chicago, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Memphis and New Orleans



Domestic violence surges during COVID-19

As advocates expected, the novel coronavirus pandemic has increased rates of domestic violence in Houston. Harris County Sheriff's Office deputies responded to a total of 1,558 reports of domestic violence in March.



Source: Harris County Sheriff's Office

Staff graphic

Massive Rise in Domestic Violence Expected in Prolonged Lockdowns

Effects of COVID-19 lockdowns on gender-based violence and contraception worldwide (2020)

■ 6 months of lockdown

Cases of gender-based violence

+31m +45m

Women losing access to contraception

+47m

+49m

Source: UN Population Division









Every **12 minutes** in the world one woman dies as a result of domestic violence*



Joint initiative of Council of Europe project "Promoting an integrated approach to end violence against women and enhancing gender equality in Georgia' and Interagency Commission on Gende Equality under the Human Rights Council. STAYING HOME DOES NOT MEAN STAYING SILENT









https://www.coe.int/en/web/tbilisii-/launch-of-the-online-sessions-g-a-on-violence-against-women-and-domestic-violence-during-covid-19-pandemix



https://www.crawlevnews24.co.uk/new-branded-shopping-bags-aim-to-reach-domestic-abuse-victims-too-scared-or-unable-to-seek-help/

RESEARCH QUESTION AND HYPOTHESES

- Is there a relationship between the proportion of crimes that are reported as domestic violence and the COVID-19 pandemic?
- Are we seeing a spike in domestic violence as people are forced to spend more time in their homes?
- How has this changed throughout the course of the pandemic?

RESEARCH QUESTION AND HYPOTHESES

- There will be a spike in cases at the beginning of lockdown.
- As states begin to open up, we would expect rates of domestic violence (measured by the proportion of cases reported) to decrease back to "normal" levels.

THE CITY OF CHICAGO AND COVID-19

- Data pulled from Chicago Police Department's CLEAR (Citizen Law Enforcement Analysis and Reporting) system
- July 10, 2019 earliest date recorded in the dataset Before COVID
- January 24, 2020 First confirmed case in Illinois (a Chicago resident)
 reported Before Lockdown
- **January 30, 2020** First US case of person-to-person transmission recorded (in Chicago)
- March 22, 2020 First full day of strict stay at home order for all individuals except those considered essential workers - Lockdown
- May 1, 2020 Chicago enters phase 2 of its gradual reopening plan
- **June 3, 2020** Chicago enters phase 3 of its gradual reopening plan
- June 26, 2020 Chicago enters phase 4 of its gradual reopening plan

PROTECTING * CHICAGO



STAY-AT-HOME Guard against unsafe interactions with others CAUTIOUSLY REOPEN
Strict physical distancing with some businesses reopening

CRADUALLY RESUME Continued staggered reopening into a new normal













Goal is to limit interactions to rapidly slow the spread of COVID-19

Goal is to continue flattening the curve while safely being outside Goal is to thoughtfully begin to reopen Chicago safely

Goal is to further reopen Chicago while ensuring the safety of residents

Goal is to continue to maintain safety until COVID-19 is contained



- Essential workers go to work; everyone else works from home
- Essential workers go to work; everyone else works from home
- Non-essential workers begin to return to work in a phased way
 Select businesses non-profits of
- Select businesses, non-profits, city entities open with demonstrated, appropriate protections for workers and customers
- Additional business and capacity restrictions are lifted with appropriate safeguards
- All businesses open
- Non-vulnerable individuals can resume working

- LIFE
- Stay at home and limit going out to essential activities only
- Stay at home as much as possible
- Wear a face covering while outside your home
- When meeting others, physically distance and wear a face covering.
- Non-business, social gatherings limited to <10 persons
- Phased, limited public amenities begin to open
- Additional public amenities open
 Continue to where a face counting
- Continue to wear a face covering and physically distance
- Most activities resume with health safety in place
- · Some events can resume

HEALTH .

- Physically distance from anyone you do not live with, especially vulnerable friends and family
- Physically distance from anyone you do not live with, especially vulnerable friends and family
- Stay at home if you feel ill or have come into contact with someone with COVID-19
- Continue to physically distance from vulnerable populations
- Get tested if you have symptoms
- Continue to distance and allow vulnerable residents to shelter
- Get tested if you have symptoms or think you have had COVID-19
- Set up screenings and tests at work or with your family
- Sign up for a vaccine on the COVID Coach web portal

HOW WE WILL TRANSITION BETWEEN PHASES

Chicago is monitoring answers to these 4 questions in order to decide when and how to reopen

01

Is the **rate of disease spread** across the city and surrounding counties decreasing?



- Tracking cases, hospitalizations, ICU admissions, testing, and deaths across city and region
- Monitoring cases over time by zip code, age, sex, race, and ethnicity (and direct resources where they are most needed)

02

Does the city have the **testing and contact-tracing capacity** to track the disease and limit spread?



- Scaled-up testing across the city
- Tracking percent of positive tests

03

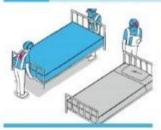
Are there enough support systems in place for vulnerable residents?



- Shelters and housing for vulnerable populations
- Increased testing at nursing homes
- Food delivery and specific store times for senior citizens
- Food security for CPS students and meals through Greater Chicago Food Depository

04

Can the **healthcare system** handle a potential future surge (including beds, ventilators, PPE)?



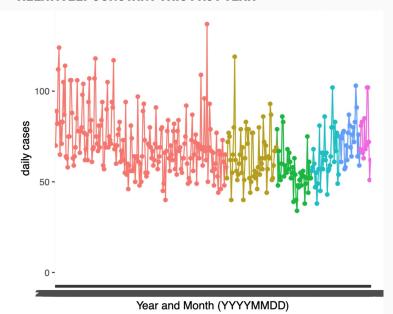
- Adequate ventilator and PPE supply
- Surge capacity for hospital and ICU beds
- McCormick ready for overflow



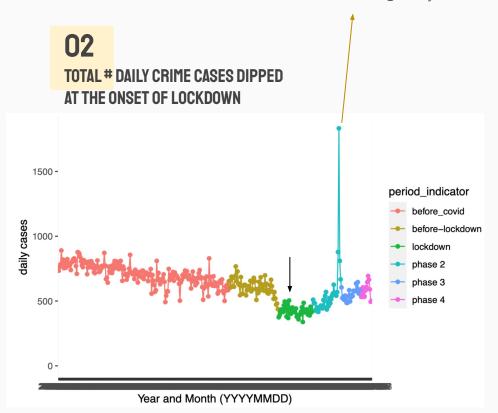
VISUALIZATIONS

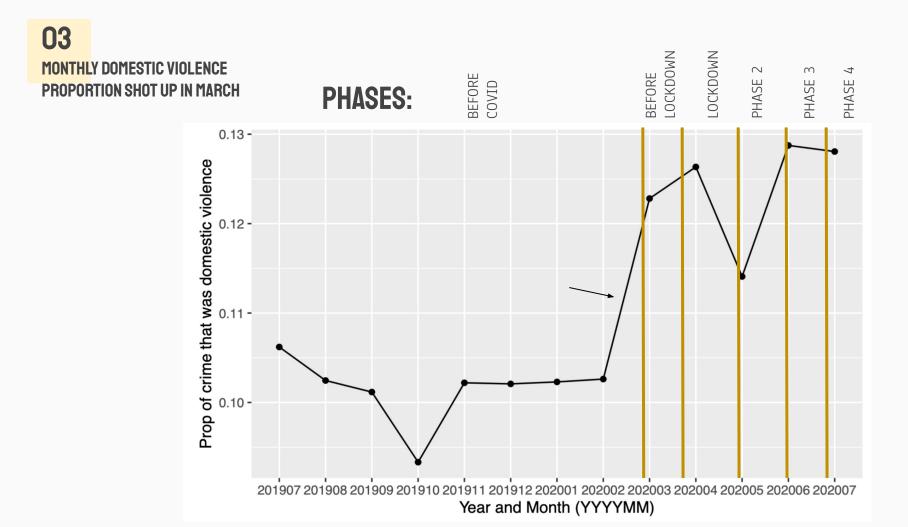
01

DAILY DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CASES REMAINED RELATIVELY CONSTANT THIS PAST YEAR

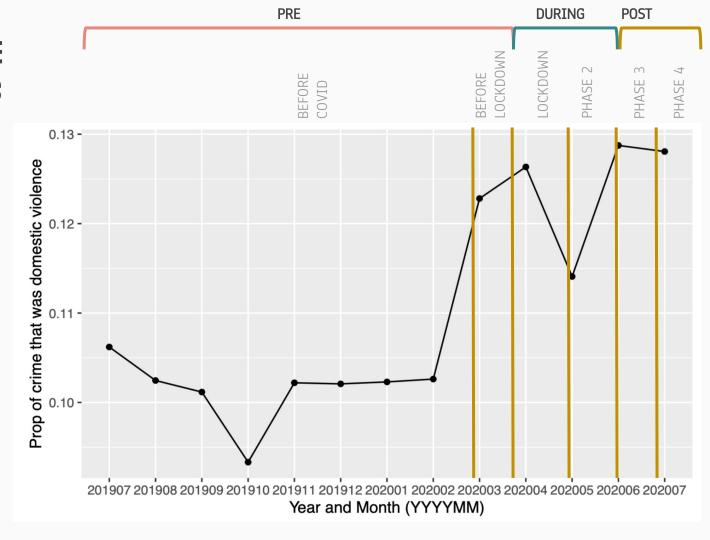


May 31st, 2020: major BLM protest over the murder of George Floyd





CHI-SQUARE CATEGORIES (PERIODS)



```
## during post pre
## 0 31109 17599 157397
## 1 4311 2667 17919

##
## Pearson's Chi-squared test
##
## data: table(domvio_mut$isdomviolence, domvio_mut$PERIOD)
## X-squared = 247.63, df = 2, p-value < 2.2e-16</pre>
```

THE PROPORTION OF **CRIME CASES THAT** WERE DOMESTIC **VIOLENCE IN CHICAGO** IS RELATED TO THE PERIODS OF THE PANDEMIC.

## ## 2-sample test for equality of proportions with continuity correction ## ## data: c(4311, 2667) out of c(35420, 20266) ## X-squared = 11.411, df = 1, p-value = 0.0007303 ## alternative hypothesis: two.sided ## 95 percent confidence interval: ## -0.01569439 -0.00408326 ## sample estimates: ## prop 1 prop 2 ## 0.1217109 0.1315997 DURING VS. POST	
<pre>## data: c(2667, 17919) out of c(2667 + 17599, 17919 + 157397) ## X-squared = 166.3, df = 1, p-value < 2.2e-16 ## alternative hypothesis: two.sided ## 95 percent confidence interval: ## 0.024497 0.034283 ## sample estimates: ## prop 1 prop 2</pre>	
## 0.1315997 0.1022097 POST VS. PRE	STEP-DOWN TESTS WERE ALSO SIGNIFICANT
<pre>## data: c(4311, 17919) out of c(35420, 17919 + 157397) ## X-squared = 118.55, df = 1, p-value < 2.2e-16 ## alternative hypothesis: two.sided ## 95 percent confidence interval: ## [0.01579582 0.02320653] ## sample estimates: ## prop 1 prop 2 ## 0.1217109 0.1022097 DURING VS. PRE</pre>	There is sufficient evidence to suggest that the proportion of crime cases that were related to domestic violence in Chicago differs between each period of the pandemic.

LOGISTIC REGRESSION

models the predicted logit of the probability of a reported crime related to domestic violence, predicted by the phase and time of day

```
\beta_0^* + \beta_1^* (PHASE == before lockdown)+\beta_2^* (PHASE==lockdown)+\beta_3^* (PHASE==phase2)+\beta_4^* (PHASE==phase3)+\beta_5^* (PHASE == phase4) +\beta_6^* (is9_5)
```

fitted model

BASELINE CATEGORIES

(PHASE==before covid) & not within the 9-to-5 timeframe

```
<dbl>
  <chr>
                           <dbl>
                                      <dbl>
                                                 <dbl>
1 (Intercept)
                                     0.0101
                         -2.07
                                               -205.
                                                       0.
                                                  2.69 7.11e-
2 PHASEbefore-lockdown
                          0.0528
                                     0.0196
                                     0.0244
                                                       1.87e- 35
3 PHASElockdown
                          0.303
                                                 12.4
4 PHASEphase 2
                          0.105
                                     0.0249
                                                  4.23 2.37e-
5 PHASEphase 3
                                     0.0276
                                                       8.43e- 28
                          0.301
                                                 10.9
6 PHASEphase 4
                          0.262
                                     0.0355
                                                  7.37 1.77e- 13
7 as.factor(is9_5)1
                         -0.314
                                     0.0142
                                                -22.2
                                                       1.00e-108
```

estimate std.error statistic

p.value

A tibble: 7 x 5

term

^{-2.07 +.0528*(}PHASE == before lockdown)+.303*(PHASE==lockdown)+.105*(PHASE==phase2) +.301*(PHASE==phase3)+.262*(PHASE == phase4)-.314*(is9_5)

SLOPE COEFFICIENT CONFIDENCE INTERVALS (IN ODD RATIOS)

95% confidence intervals for the *odd ratios* correspondin@dd ratio 1.0 1.1 1.2 1.3 1.4 1.5 to each predictor: **BEFORE** BEFORE LOCKDOWN: (1.014, 1.097) LOCKDOWN LOCKDOWN: (1.292, 1.419) PHASE 2: (1.058, 1.166) **LOCKDOWN** PHASE 3: (1.279, 1.427) PHASE 4: (1.210, 1.393) 9-to-5: (0.711, 0.751) *abnormally low b/c PHASE 2 includes day of BLM protest PHASE 3 PHASE 4

RECALL OUR ORIGINAL RESEARCH QUESTION AND HYPOTHESES

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A SUMMARY OF WHAT WE'VE LEARNED

We observed increased proportions of domestic violence cases reported over the phases of lockdown and reopening (as predicted).

2

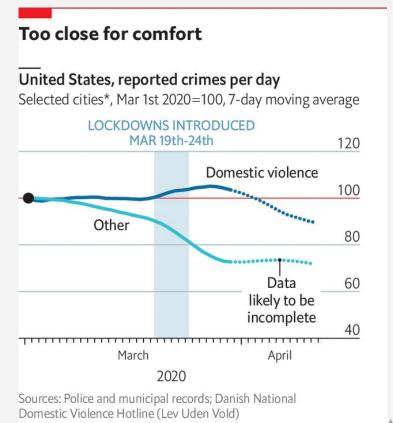
Contrary to predictions, we do not see a decrease in the odds of a crime being related to domestic violence during the reopening periods.

3

One reason for the increased proportion of domestic violence crimes in our study was partially due to decreases in other crimes; reported rate of domestic violence cases did not appear to increase during the initial lockdown

BRIEF COMPARISON WITH PAST FINDINGS

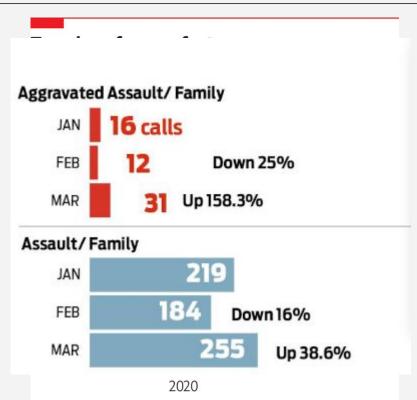
- We were able to extend the analysis over a larger period of time
- We were also able to investigate the proportion of crimes that were related to domestic violence
- The trends we identified were similar but not identical to those identified and/or predicted in other studies



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Sources: Police and municipal records; Danish National Domestic Violence Hotline (Lev Uden Vold)

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WEAKNESSES AND LIMITATIONS

- 2. LIMITED EFFECTIVENESS OF OUR 9-5 INDICATOR.
- 3. WE WERE UNABLE TO INCLUDE OTHER (POTENTIALLY RELEVANT) PREDICTORS IN OUR MODEL
- 4. POTENTIAL FACTORS UNIQUE TO CHICAGO'S RE-OPENING

Future directions for investigation

01

VALIDATING POLICE REPORT DATA AS REFLECTIVE OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CASES

03

INVESTIGATING THE NUMERICAL REPORTED DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CASE RATE

02

ADDING RELEVANT
PREDICTORS AND
INTERACTION
TERMS TO THE
MODEL

04

EXPANDING THE POPULATION OF INTEREST TEMPORALLY OR GEOGRAPHICALLY

REFERENCES

- [1] CDC U.S. Department of Health & Human Services. (2019, February 26). Preventing Intimate Partner Violence. Retrieved from https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/intimatepartnerviolence/fastfact.html
- [2] Domestic violence has increased during coronavirus lockdowns. (2020, April 22). Retrieved from https://www.economist.com/graphic-detail/2020/04/22/domestic-violence-has-increased-during-coronavirus-lockdowns
- [3] Dellinger, H. (2020, April 22). Houston to help prevent domestic violence during COVID-19. Retrieved from https://www.houstonchronicle.com/news/houston-texas/houston/article/Houston-to-help-prevent-domestic-violence-during-15219710.php
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THANKS

Does anyone have any questions?

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