

118TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. RES. 831

Supporting the goals and ideals of October as “National Domestic Violence Awareness Month”.

---

## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

NOVEMBER 1, 2023

Mr. GREEN of Texas (for himself, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. ALLRED, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Ms. BROWN, Ms. BROWNLEY, Ms. BUSH, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Ms. CHU, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. COSTA, Ms. CROCKETT, Mr. CROW, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. DOGGETT, Ms. ESCOBAR, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. EVANS, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. HIMES, Mr. HOYER, Ms. HOYLE of Oregon, Mr. IVEY, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. KIM of New Jersey, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Ms. KUSTER, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. LYNCH, Ms. MACE, Ms. MATSUI, Mrs. MCBATH, Ms. McCLELLAN, Ms. McCOLLUM, Mr. MCGARVEY, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MFUME, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. MOSKOWITZ, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. MOYLAN, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. NADLER, Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. NEHLS, Mr. NICKEL, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. PETERS, Ms. PETTERSEN, Ms. PORTER, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mrs. RAMIREZ, Ms. ROSS, Mr. SABLAN, Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. SEWELL, Ms. STEVENS, Mrs. SYKES, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. TITUS, Ms. TOKUDA, Mr. TONKO, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mr. TRONE, Mr. VARGAS, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. WILD, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Ms. WILSON of Florida, and Mr. SOTO) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Education and the Workforce

# RESOLUTION

Supporting the goals and ideals of October as “National Domestic Violence Awareness Month”.

Whereas this resolution may be cited as the “Original National Domestic Violence Awareness Month Resolution”;

Whereas intimate partner violence affects people of all ages as well as all racial, ethnic, gender, economic, and religious backgrounds;

Whereas an average of 24 people per minute are victims of rape, physical violence, or stalking by an intimate partner in the United States, amounting to more than 12,000,000 women and men over the course of a single year;

Whereas, in 2022, the National Domestic Violence Hotline answered more than 446,000 calls, chats, and texts, more than any other year before;

Whereas of the reported abuse types, 93 percent of those contacting the National Domestic Violence Hotline disclosed emotional abuse, 63 percent stated physical abuse, 32 percent described economic or financial abuse, 18 percent revealed digital abuse, and 14 percent detailed sexual abuse;

Whereas 77 percent of those contacting the National Domestic Violence Hotline identified as victims or survivors, 11 percent identified as friends, family members, or other helpers, and 12 percent identified as “other”, such as those working with survivors or even those causing harm;

Whereas women are disproportionately victims of domestic violence, as approximately 1 in 2 women and 2 in 5 men

will experience intimate partner violence or stalking during their lifetimes;

Whereas survivors of domestic violence are strong, courageous, and resilient;

Whereas, on average, almost 3 women are murdered by an intimate partner in the United States every day;

Whereas women ages 18 to 34 experience the highest rates, per capita, of intimate partner violence;

Whereas 25.8 percent of women and 14.6 percent of men who were victims of contact sexual violence, physical violence, or stalking by an intimate partner first experienced these or other forms of violence before age 18;

Whereas nearly 1 in 3 college women say they have been in an abusive dating relationship;

Whereas 1 in 12 high school students has experienced violence, either physical or sexual, from a dating partner in the past year;

Whereas more than 1 in 3 Native American women will be raped, and more than 8 in 10 will experience violence in their lifetimes;

Whereas African-American women experience intimate partner violence at a rate 35 percent higher than that of White women, and about 2.5 times the rate of women of other races, but African-American women are less likely than White women to use social services or battered women's programs or to go to the hospital because of domestic violence;

Whereas in an Asian and Pacific Islander Institute on Domestic Violence survey, 16 to 55 percent of Asian and

Pacific Islander women reported experiencing domestic violence (physical, sexual, or both) during their lifetimes;

Whereas, according to the National Intimate and Sexual Violence Survey, 42.1 percent of Latina women are victimized by intimate partner violence in a lifetime, defined by rape, physical assault, or stalking;

Whereas one study of 2,000 Latinas found that 63.1 percent of women who identified being victimized in their lifetime reported having experienced more than one victimization, with an average of 2.56 victimizations;

Whereas victims of domestic violence report hesitation calling law enforcement and accessing victims services due to uncertainty arising from fear of prosecution for unrelated activities, including immigration status;

Whereas the average cost of intimate partner violence over a victim's lifetime for medical and mental health care services is \$103,767 for women and \$23,414 for men;

Whereas of women who die by homicide, 34 percent are killed by an intimate partner or former intimate partner;

Whereas women victims are more vulnerable to contracting HIV or other STIs due to forced intercourse or prolonged exposure to stress;

Whereas multiple nationwide studies suggest that there is a relationship between intimate partner violence and depression and suicidal behavior;

Whereas 21 to 60 percent of domestic violence victims report that they have lost a job due, at least in part, to domestic violence;

Whereas some domestic violence victims who have protection orders or other indications that they are victims are evicted or denied access to housing;

Whereas 1 in 4 homeless women is homeless because of violence committed against her, and 92 percent of homeless women experience severe physical or sexual abuse at some point in their lifetimes;

Whereas a review of 12 United States studies, most of which included data from multiple cities, shows that domestic violence incidents increased 8.1 percent after jurisdictions imposed pandemic-related lockdown orders;

Whereas domestic violence programs and hotlines have seen a substantial increase in contacts since 2020 and continue to experience a surge in requests for services, with the National Domestic Violence Hotline averaging approximately 2,600 daily contacts in 2022, up from 800 to 1,200 average daily contacts before the COVID-19 pandemic;

Whereas 13.5 percent of women and 5.2 percent of men report having been stalked by an intimate partner;

Whereas 81 percent of women who are stalked by a current or former male partner are also physically abused by that partner;

Whereas of the total domestic violence homicides, about 75 percent of the victims were killed as they attempted to leave the relationship or after the relationship had ended;

Whereas between 94 to 99 percent of abusive relationships include financial abuse, causing the survivors to stay or return to the abusive relationship;

Whereas more than 8,000,000 days of paid work each year are lost due to domestic violence issues, and the financial

cost of intimate partner violence exceeds \$9,300,000,000 per year;

Whereas 96 percent of employed domestic violence victims experience problems at work due to abuse;

Whereas 1 in 15 children is exposed to intimate partner violence each year, and 90 percent of these children are eyewitnesses to such violence;

Whereas children exposed to domestic violence are more likely to attempt suicide, abuse drugs and alcohol, run away from home, and become victims of human trafficking;

Whereas 1 large study found that men exposed to physical abuse, sexual abuse, and adult domestic violence as children were almost 4 times more likely than other men to have perpetrated domestic violence as adults;

Whereas 73 percent of male abusers were abused as children;

Whereas 1 in 10 District of Columbia high school students reported experiencing physical violence from a dating partner in the past year while 5 percent specified sexual dating violence;

Whereas half of youth who have been victims of both dating violence and rape attempt suicide, compared to 12.5 percent of nonabused girls and 5.4 percent of nonabused boys;

Whereas there is a need for primary schools, secondary schools, and postsecondary schools to educate students about the issues of domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking;

Whereas a recently released multistate study shows that the Nation's domestic violence shelters are addressing vic-

tims' urgent and long-term needs and are helping victims protect themselves and their children;

Whereas a 2022 survey by the National Network to End Domestic Violence reported that 79,335 violence victims were served by domestic violence shelters and programs around the Nation in a single day;

Whereas an additional 12,692 requests for services went unmet that day due to lack of resources;

Whereas most murdered transgender women are killed by intimate partners;

Whereas transgender individuals are 2.2 times more at risk of physical intimate partner violence, and 2.5 times more at risk of sexual intimate partner violence than cisgender individuals;

Whereas a 2018 analysis on the killings of women in 47 major United States cities during the previous decade found that nearly half (46 percent) of them died as a result of intimate partner violence;

Whereas 61.1 percent of bisexual women, 43.8 percent of lesbian women, 37.3 percent of bisexual men, and 26 percent of homosexual men experience intimate partner violence during their lifetimes;

Whereas domestic violence advocates provide lifesaving, essential services;

Whereas there is a need to increase—not reduce—funding for programs aimed at intervening in and preventing domestic violence in the United States; and

Whereas October is an appropriate month for the observance of “National Domestic Violence Awareness Month”: Now, therefore, be it

1       *Resolved,*

2   **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

3       This resolution may be cited as the “Original Na-  
4   tional Domestic Violence Awareness Month Resolution of  
5   2023”.

6   **SEC. 2. SUPPORTING NATIONAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE**  
7                   **AWARENESS MONTH.**

8       The House of Representatives—

9           (1) supports the goals and ideals of “National  
10   Domestic Violence Awareness Month”; and

11          (2) expresses the sense of the House of Rep-  
12   resentatives that Congress should continue to raise  
13   awareness of domestic violence and its devastating  
14   effects on individuals, families, and communities,  
15   and support programs designed to end domestic vio-  
16   lence in the United States.

○