16 DAYS OF ACTIVISM ACTIVISM AGAINST GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

BOOKLET









TABLE OF CONTENTS

What is the 16 Days of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence Campaign?	3
Get Informed	4
What is Gender-Based Violence (GBV)?	4
What does GBV look like?	4
Does GBV always involve physical violence?	4
Who is at greater risk of GBV in NYC, and why?	5
Where does GBV take place?	5
Stats: Gender-Based Violence in NYC	6
Get Involved	
Spread the Word	7
Build Capacity	8
10 Ways You Can Help End Gender-Based Violence	8
Support, Listen, and Believe Survivors	9
Resources	10
NYC HOPE	10
Resources for people who have caused harm	10
NYC Family Justice Centers	11

WHAT IS THE 16 DAYS OF ACTIVISM AGAINST GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CAMPAIGN?

The 16 Days of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence (GBV) is an annual campaign from November 25, International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women, to December 10, Human Rights Day. Since its founding in 1991, the campaign has become an international movement to prevent and eliminate GBV.

The Mayor's Office to End Domestic and Gender-Based Violence (ENDGBV), the Commission on Gender Equity (CGE), and the Mayor's Office of Equity and Racial Justice (MOERJ) co-lead the NYC campaign, in collaboration with our partner organizations and city agencies. The campaign is intersectional, recognizing how multiple forms of discrimination overlap, and calls to end GBV against all people, regardless of age, ethnicity/race, faith, gender identity or expression, immigration status, physical and mental ability, sexual orientation, and socioeconomic status, among other protected classes.



GET INFORMED

WHAT IS GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (GBV)?

GBV is emotional, physical, verbal, sexual, economic, and/or structural abuse rooted in exploiting unequal power relationships between genders.

WHAT DOES GBV LOOK LIKE?

GBV takes many forms, including but not limited to:

- Domestic violence, intimate partner violence, teen dating violence and family violence
- Elder abuse
- Female genital mutilation/cutting
- Human trafficking, i.e., sex trafficking and labor trafficking
- Institutional and structural violence, including abortion restrictions or forced sterilization
- Online harassment
- Sexual violence, sexual harassment and assault
- Stalking
- Street harassment

DOES GBV ALWAYS INVOLVE PHYSICAL VIOLENCE?

No, GBV can involve one or multiple forms of violence, including:

- Economic
- Emotional or Psychological
- Institutional or Structural
- Physical
- Sexual
- Verbal

WHO IS AT GREATER RISK OF GBV IN NYC, AND WHY?

Any person from any background can experience GBV, although girls, women, and transgender, gender non-conforming and non-binary (TGNCNB) people are more impacted.

Below are a few examples of people who are also at greater risk of GBV as a result of overlapping systems of oppression including ableism, ageism, homophobia, racism, sexism, and xenophobia:

- Lesbian, gay, bisexual, and queer (LGBQ) communities
- Immigrant communities
- Indigenous communities
- People with disabilities
- People of color
- Young people and older adults

WHERE DOES GBV TAKE PLACE?

Everywhere, but the following spaces and communities are particularly at risk:

- Communities who are more impacted by systemic oppression, including those experiencing:
 - o Poverty
 - o Lack of employment opportunities
 - Lack of institutional support from the judicial system
 - General tolerance of sexual violence within the community
- Digital and online spaces
- Educational settings, including schools and college campuses
- Homes
- Nightlife venues such as bars, clubs, etc.
- Transit hubs/stations
- Workplaces

STATS: GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE IN NYC

BETWEEN 2014–2023 THERE WERE 564 DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HOMICIDE INCIDENTS IN NYC INVOLVING 612 VICTIMS. 1

In 2024 in New York City, there were

66
domestic violence

homicides,

which included 33 intimate partner homicides and 33 family homicides. ²

In 2024, the Human Rights campaign reported at least

32

transgender and gender-expansive people who were murdered.



78% OF THE VICTIMS WERE PEOPLE OF COLOR AND



Black men are

5.7X more likely

to be a victim of other family homicide than residents of other racial/ethnic groups. 4

ABOUT 19% OF LESBIAN/GAY/ BISEXUAL STUDENTS

said they had been forced to have sex, compared with 6% of straight students. ⁵



ALMOST 2 OUT OF EVERY 5 (37.1%)

other family homicides involved a child **aged 10 or under.** Children age 10 and under are almost 4.4 times more likely to be a vicitm of homicides involving other family members than individuals in other ages. ⁶

In the fiscal year 2022,

39%



of families with children entering the NYC shelter system cited domestic violence as the reason for their homelessness.⁷

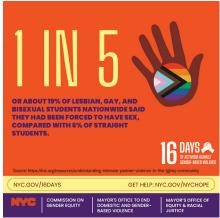
- 1 www.nyc.gov/assets/ocdv/downloads/pdf/2024-Annual-FRC-Report.pdf?
- 2 www.nyc.gov/assets/ocdv/downloads/pdf/2024-ENDGBV-Annual-Fact-Sheet_Final_Website-10022025.pdf
- 3 www.hrc.org/resources/fatal-violence-against-the-transgender-and-gender-expansive-community-in-2024
- 4 www.nyc.gov/assets/ocdv/downloads/pdf/2024-Annual-FRC-Report.pdf
- 5 https://www.hrc.org/resources/understanding-intimate-partner-violence-in-the-lgbtq-community
- 6 www.nyc.gov/assets/ocdv/downloads/pdf/2024-Annual-FRC-Report.pdf
- 7 https://newdestinyhousing.org/wp-content/uploads/2023-NYC-Policy-Priorities-final.pdf

GET INVOLVED

Join us in amplifying the campaign's message — your voice can help drive real change. Share the campaign, inspire others to take action, and help raise awareness across our city.

Sample social media graphics





BUILD CAPACITY

Request a training on GBV and its intersections at your workplace from the ENDGBV Training Team or connect with ENDGBV's Outreach team to schedule a community workshop or event to raise awareness of GBV and its impacts. Learn more or request a training by visiting ENDGBV's Training Team page: Policy & Training - ENDGBV (https://www.nyc.gov/site/ocdv/programs/training-institute.page).

10 WAYS YOU CAN HELP END GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

- Support, listen, and believe survivors
- **2** Teach and engage the next generation about GBV, and learn from them
- 3 Call for GBV response services that address the needs of your community
- 4 Understand consent, and ensure it is present for any intimate activity
- **5** Learn the signs of GBV and how you can help
- 6 Start a conversation about GBV in your community
- **7** Have resources and information on how to find help available
- 8 Strengthen and support organizations that prevent and address GBV
- 9 Hold yourself and others accountable
- 10 Educate yourself with the data on GBV and ask for more data

*Adapted from <u>UN Women</u> (https://www.unwomen.org/news/stories/2020/11/compilation-take-action-to-help-end-violence-against-women)

SUPPORT, LISTEN, AND BELIEVE SURVIVORS

How can you support victims and survivors of GBV in your life?

- Call 911 if you or others are in immediate danger. Note this will cause a police response.
- Believe the person sharing with you. Listen without judgment or giving advice:
 - o Don't pressure the person to make a decision.
 - o Don't place conditions on your support.
 - Don't put the person causing harm down. This may make the person being harmed less likely to speak with you again.

• Use supportive language and statements like:

- "It's not your fault; you didn't deserve that."
- "What can I do to support you today?"
- o "I am worried about your safety; what do you think would help you feel safe?"

• Check your biases:

- Use gender neutral language, such as 'they' instead of 'she', or 'partner' instead of 'boyfriend'.
- Be mindful of your facial expressions and body language.
- Avoid blaming or defending the person's religion or culture.
- Avoid victim-blaming statements, such as:
 - "Why would you let them treat you that way?"
 - "What did you do to cause this?"
 - "Why didn't you leave, or why didn't you seek help sooner?"

Encourage them to talk to people who can help when they are ready:

- Respect their privacy and personal concerns for their safety.
- o Respect their right to make their own choice, even if you don't agree.
- Be patient and continue to offer support if they choose to stay in a situation in which violence may occur again.
- Share information from trusted sources with the person being abused, if they want it. Let them know about NYC Hope (www.nyc.gov/nychope)
 NYC's online resource directory where they can find Family Justice
 Centers and other neighborhood resources to get free and confidential information and services on the web, and on the phone
 800-621-4673 (HOPE).

RESOURCES

NYC HOPE

NYC HOPE (www.nyc.gov/nychope) is an online resource directory that includes information about community-based organizations that work with survivors of domestic and gender-based violence in all five boroughs.

The directory can be searched by:

- Borough
- Services available, including but not limited to shelter assistance, counseling, legal services, emergency financial assistance
- Organizations specializing in serving specific populations, including but not limited to LGBTQ+ individuals, trafficking survivors, teenagers, immigrants
- Languages offered, including but not limited to Spanish, Chinese (Mandarin, Cantonese and Taiwanese), Russian, Bengali, Haitian Creole, Korean, Arabic, Urdu, French, Polish
- In person, online, or wheelchair accessible locations

RESOURCES FOR PEOPLE WHO HAVE CAUSED HARM

To learn about free and confidential programs for people who are or have been abusive in their relationships, visit nyc.gov/respect.

Access NYC HOPE online: www.nyc.gov/nychope

Call NYC's 24-Hour Hope Hotline: **800-621-HOPE(4673)**

Chat with an advocate: on.nyc.gov/hotlinechat

for immediate safety planning, shelter assistance, and other resources.

NYC FAMILY JUSTICE CENTERS

NYC's Family Justice Centers (FJCs) (nyc.gov/fjc) provide free services and confidential assistance by phone and in person for victims and survivors of domestic and gender-based violence. All are welcome regardless of language, income, gender identity, or immigration status.

For in-person services, call or visit the FJC in your borough, or the one where you feel safest, Monday through Friday, 9AM – 5PM. No appointment is necessary.

For remote services, you can call 311 or the phone numbers listed below to be connected to your nearest FJC. If you are asked and it is safe to do so, please leave a message and someone will get back to you.

BRONX

NYC FAMILY JUSTICE CENTER 198 EAST 161ST STREET, 2ND FL. (718) 508-1220

BROOKLYN

NYC FAMILY JUSTICE CENTER 350 JAY STREET, 15TH FL. (718) 250-5113

MANHATTAN

NYC FAMILY JUSTICE CENTER 80 CENTRE STREET, 5TH FL. (212) 602-2800

QUEENS

NYC FAMILY JUSTICE CENTER 126-02 82ND AVENUE (718) 575-4545

STATEN ISLAND

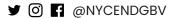
NYC FAMILY JUSTICE CENTER 126 STUYVESANT PLACE (718) 697-4300



WWW.NYC.GOV/16DAYS













in (a) @NYCGENDEREQUITY



