



Social Return On Investment 2021

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Impact Report 2021



Introduction

The Ohio Domestic Violence Network (ODVN) is a statewide network currently comprised of 76 local domestic violence programs, including 58 shelter programs, that serve all 88 Ohio counties. Through these domestic violence partners, more than 80,706 survivors have access to shelter, legal advocacy, mental health services, employment support, housing support, case management, and a range of other empowerment services designed to help them live a violence-free life. While the work of the domestic violence efforts in Ohio is complex, the impact and value of ODVN's member domestic violence shelters is significant.

ODVN engaged a third-party research firm, Measurement Resources Company (MRC), to calculate the impact and estimated social return on investment (ESROI) of domestic violence shelters. Based on the analysis of community and program data, ODVN members are providing the following value and impact in Ohio.

In 2021, ODVN's network of partner shelters saved Ohio communities an estimated \$32,169,612 in short-term savings. This estimated savings is only attributed to the act of sheltering a survivor and placing them in temporary safety. When taking into account the many different non-residential services offered by ODVN's partner programs, the expected savings to Ohio communities can be expected to exponentially increase.

On average, **82%** of survivors seeking shelter at one of ODVN's member shelters are successfully given shelter that same day.

It costs any given member shelter approximately **\$4,130** to get one survivor successfully sheltered.

To fill the gap and successfully shelter **100%** of survivors seeking shelter, ODVN's member shelters would need an estimated additional **\$6,802,768 in funding annually**.

The minimum per-person short-term costs per episode of domestic violence without being sheltered is estimated to be **\$10,372**. Without being sheltered, survivors and their children in Ohio are likely to incur individual and community costs associated with medical care, property damage, law enforcement, emergency response, child protective services, legal fees, treatment costs for mental health and loss of life including end-of-life expenses.

There are additional, long-term costs that are not included in this number, such as costs associated with homelessness, impact on the next generation related to adverse childhood experiences, loss of productivity at home and in the workplace, etc.

For every survivor sheltered, the community and the survivor can expect a combined **\$6,242.59** in short-term savings. an **estimated 151% social return on investment**. In other words, for every dollar invested in sheltering survivors, the individual and community could expect a combined **minimum savings of \$1.51 in return**.

80,706 survivors were served by one of ODVN's member programs in 2021, including **7,793** children.

9,118 survivors were sheltered in 2021, including **3,965** children.

Impact and Value of Domestic Violence Shelters

The Ohio Domestic Violence Network (ODVN) desires to educate funders and policymakers regarding the benefits and estimated social return on investment of their member domestic violence shelters. The following report uses published community data to describe the need for domestic violence intervention, ODVN reports and member reporting data to quantify the survivors served and services received in 2021, and a range of primary and secondary data to quantify the individual and community costs and social return on investments in domestic violence shelters. The results of this study can be used to discuss the short-term individual and community cost savings for each survivor at the time of needing shelter. Additionally, data recommendations are provided throughout the report to improve systemic data collection that will strengthen future ESROIs.

The Need for Domestic Violence Services is Larger Than What Can Be Quantified

It is well-documented that domestic violence is prevalent in Ohio, with an estimated 35.6% of women and 30% of men in Ohio experiencing some form of intimate partner violence in their lifetime. Additionally, domestic violence is costly for Ohioans. The estimated lifetime intimate partner violence cost of \$103,767 for women and \$23,414 for men in the United States.¹ The estimates for lifetime cost of domestic violence for both men and women include medical costs, loss of productivity, monetary losses, criminal justice costs, and other costs related to domestic violence, including property damage. It's also estimated that the U.S. government pays \$1.3 trillion of the lifetime economic burden of domestic violence survivors.²

Ohio's Domestic Violence Network Supports and Strengthens Ohio's Response to Domestic Violence

The Ohio Domestic Violence Network (ODVN) is a statewide network of 76 local domestic violence programs that serve all 88 Ohio counties. As a membership organization, ODVN supports and strengthens Ohio's response to domestic violence through training, public awareness, and technical assistance and to promote social change through the implementation of public policy. ODVN maintains a commitment to the empowerment of battered survivors and their children as well as to the elimination of personal, institutional, and cultural violence. ODVN sponsors task forces and caucuses made up of service providers, professionals, advocates, and community members to address how domestic violence affects underserved populations. Specifically, ODVN sponsors the Child Advocacy Caucus, Legal Advocacy Caucus, and Women of Color Caucus, along with the Immigrant and Refugee Task Force, and LGBTQIA+ Task Force of Ohio. In 2021, ODVN provided 207 comprehensive training exercises to front-line advocates

who provide services to domestic violence survivors—12,012 people attended the trainings. In the same year, the ODVN Public Policy Director testified before the House Finance Committee to advocate for a \$4 million increase of state funding support for ODVN’s 75 member programs in Ohio.

“All survivor-serving agencies serve a role. It’s a pipeline system. The role of community-based partners is to be in every system that we can identify where survivors may show up, so that when they do, we’re already there and mapped in, ready to respond.” —Survivor Advocate

Ohio’s Domestic Violence Shelters Provide Comprehensive Services

In addition to providing immediate physical safety for survivors of domestic violence, ODVN’s member network local domestic violence programs provide a range of services including shelter, legal advocacy, mental health services, employment support, housing support, case management, and more. Through these services, clients gain access to key resources and services; receive trauma-informed and culturally-relevant care to heal from domestic violence; and gain a sense of community, validation, and support that empowers them towards long-term healing. While the web of domestic violence advocacy, prevention, and intervention is highly complex, some of the most comprehensive services are found in the safety of shelters. As one shelter staff member said,

“We’re providing a safe place for survivors and their children. Leaving an abuser is dangerous – the most dangerous time in the relationship – and it’s not just packing that bag and getting the kids in the car, but the whole next year of untangling yourself and finding income. That whole year is so crucial for survivors to get safe and stable. When you leave, it doesn’t get better. It gets worse. Hard. Dangerous. There’s lots of things to figure out. By the time people come to us, they haven’t slept, they’re physically unwell, and they can’t begin to think long-term.”

—Shelter Provider

Survivors Served in ODVN's Network of Member Domestic Violence Shelters and Programs in 2021

The most recent fact sheet published by Ohio Domestic Violence Network shows that in calendar year 2021, a total of 80,706 survivors were served across 75 member programs, including 9,118 survivors (men, women and children) sheltered at one of ODVN's 56 member shelters.^{3,1} Within the network of domestic violence programs, 5,008 survivors received safety planning, 480 survivors and children received legal assistance, and 33 of the member programs offered services for pets.

"There's tears, fear, confusion, frustration. We are that person to turn to, that umbrella of services. We're the only one."

—Survivor Advocate

In addition to shelters, there is also a hotel program which works to temporarily house survivors in need. This hotel program served 564 survivors and 644 children and had referrals from 60 different agencies while on a budget of \$773,000 in 2021.⁴ ODVN's relocation program helped 568 survivors and 656 children move into safe homes with their families. Other services offered domestic violence prevention services, and comprehensive training for front-line advocates which had a total attendance of over 12,000 advocates.⁵

"We've had survivors say, 'I would have never left if it weren't for you guys. I wouldn't even be alive. My kids wouldn't be alive.'"

—Staff Member

While the ultimate success of domestic violence services is survivors thriving in a safe, stable home, the data to evaluate this success across multiple members is not feasible. Therefore, the following assessment of the impact and value of ODVN's member shelters is driven by data that are available and reflect conservative estimates. With more robust data collected on the impact of all services offered by ODVN's member network, the SROI of ODVN's network could be expected to increase exponentially when taking into consideration the scope and reach of non-sheltering activities.

¹ Link to ODVN published fact sheets and reports: <https://www.odvn.org/reports/>

“When we got the new housing position because of funding, it was amazing. It is a full-time job. Advocates frequently tell us there are all these things they need to help survivors with, things where the survivor won’t be successful until they’re also addressed, but we spend all of our time problem-solving housing issues. Because of the position this funding opened up, now we have the time to do things we didn’t have the luxury to do before.”

—Shelter Provider

The Estimated Impact and Value of Ohio Domestic Violence Network’s Member Shelters

The Cost to Get One Survivor Sheltered (Shelters’ Cost Per Success)

Though shelters provide a range of services, success for this ESROI calculation is sheltering a survivor the same day they come to the shelter for help. For this particular analysis, ODVN’s member shelters were asked to report data for 2021 related to the number of survivors served, services provided, and other internal measures. From this internal data collection, participating member shelters reported to ODVN the **total number of survivors they sheltered in 2021 was 7,507.**²

Receiving shelter is the first of many successes that must happen to ensure a survivor is permanently removed from their situation of domestic violence, and that they do not return to the abuser and begin the dangerous cycle again. In fact, one shelter staff member said,

The costs associated with sheltering a survivor are based on the total domestic violence budgets of organizations who provide shelter and the proportion of those budgets that go directly to operating the shelter. To best estimate this cost, ODVN sent a survey to their partner shelters asking what proportion of their total domestic violence related budget was spent directly on sheltering individuals. If this estimated proportion was missing for any shelter, the average proportion of the total domestic violence budget spent on sheltering across all shelters (0.69 or 69%) who did respond to the survey was applied. This resulted in the final estimate of **\$31.01 million across ODVN’s member shelters.**

² This was internal data collected specifically for this report. ODVN collects ongoing data from all its member shelters, and therefore data will likely be different as well as more complete than a single round of data collection. The number served used in this analysis is lower than the current published report by ODVN, but this can be explained by the fact it was collected at different times leading to possible revisions of data, as well as missing responses from some shelters asked to participate. Analysis was conducted using data only from data collection intended for this report, therefore the estimates from the analysis are reliable.

The following formula was used to calculate the average cost per success for ODVN's partner domestic violence shelters:

Cost per Success = Total Shelter Costs/Number of survivors sheltered

Cost per Success: \$31,006,929.92 / 7,507 = \$4,130.40

"A lot of folks come to us 200% below the poverty line. So, not only are they struggling with violence, they're struggling with living in poverty."

—Shelter Provider

Cost to Shelter Survivors Who Were Turned Away

The success rate, averaged across all shelters who responded to the survey, was approximately 82%. Meaning, on average, any given shelter in ODVN's network is estimated to shelter 82% of survivors who come in asking for shelter that day. To quantify the cost to serve the estimated number of individuals turned away from shelter, the number turned away was estimated using the success rate of 82% and the reported number of survivors sheltered in 2021. Using this logic, an estimated 1,647 survivors were turned away from shelter on the day they came to the shelter for help³. To shelter the estimated 1,647 survivors turned away, it would cost approximately \$6,802,768.80.

Estimated Community Costs Without Same-Day Shelter

To calculate the short-term financial burden on the average domestic violence survivor as well as their community, it is key to determine the likelihood that each of the situations would occur if the sheltering and other necessary interventions were not available. While there are shelters in ODVN's membership that provide shelter and services to male survivors, the majority of survivors served at shelters are women. According to the Ohio Attorney General's Office, approximately 75% of the victims in domestic violence disputes were female.⁶ Due to the limited availability of data for male and child domestic violence survivors, as well as those groups being

³ To find the estimated number of survivors turned away, the total estimated number of combined successes and failures ($7507/0.82 = 9,154$) was subtracted by the total reported number of survivors sheltered in 2021 (7,507). The estimated population of successes and failures is calculated as follows: $7507 = (82\% * X)$, where X = the combined number of successes and failures, or survivors sheltered and survivors turned away from shelter on the day they need it (9,154).

the minority of survivors sheltered, this ESROI was built using data for female survivors over the age of 18. However, domestic violence affects people of all genders, ages, and race and therefore this calculation reflects a conservative ESROI.

Using publicly available Ohio and national data, Table 1 outlines each of these areas of community cost and the probability of the situation occurring (A). The table also identifies the per-person cost of serving an individual in that system (B) and that cost is then weighted based on the likelihood of that situation happening (C). The following costs in Table 1 are per-incident, meaning these are the average total cost estimates for each individual each time domestic violence shelter is needed. See Appendix A for a detailed description of the development of each of the costs to the community.

“Shelter work is nothing like other social services. We’re working where people live. We’re seeing every aspect of their lives and walking with them through so many critical issues – sobriety, understanding violence, rebuilding relationships, understanding trauma, Job and Family Services, Children’s Services, court. It’s very intensive and time-consuming, and our advocates have to be experts in all of those areas. The level of care and time spent with each individual leads to long-term stability and safety. It’s not a quick fix. But people are stable, in housing, employed, with benefits. Those are the long-term results we want to see in communities. It’s saving repeat offenders and police being called and violence because families get out, and they don’t have to go back [to their abuser].”

—Shelter Provider

Table 1. Community and Individual Costs

Cost Type	A Probability of Situation Occurring to a Survivor without Shelter	B Cost of Services per Every One Person	C = A * B Cost of Service Based on Likelihood of Situation Occurring
Medical Care	0.12	\$ 4,273.00	\$ 512.76
Property Damage / Property Security	0.80	\$ 1,114.00	\$ 891.20
Public Service (law enforcement, emergency response)	0.26	\$ 11,283.00 (per arrest)	\$ 2,933.58
Child Protective Services	0.56	\$ 6,058.00	\$3,392.48
Legal fees	0.62	\$ 2,318.81	\$ 1,437.66
Treatment costs for mental health	0.462 (Percentage of people with any mental health condition that seek treatment for it in U.S.)	\$ 1,631.00	\$ 753.52
Loss of life, including end-of-life expenses	0.00006	\$ 7,500,000.00	\$ 452.59
TOTAL			\$ 10,373.29

Based on these estimates, data suggests it will cost the community and the individual a combined minimum of \$10,373.29 per survivor in future and ongoing costs or expenses. This is considered a conservative estimate of expenses that are predominantly short-term and direct consequences of domestic violence on women.

This means that while they are successfully sheltered, their probability of these events occurring should be zero. However, to say that these costs will be avoided in the future if a woman is sheltered would be assuming that an individual does not go back to their situation of domestic violence, and that they do not return to a shelter again in their future.

These assumptions are difficult to support, as the data tracking individual females over their journey to safety is not publicly available, nor is it available for this report in conjunction with overall cost per person for both sheltering and the necessary additional services one might need (legal, childcare, housing) to permanently move on.

In addition to the short-term costs, there are other more indirect or long-term expenses and negative effects from domestic violence that could not be included in this ESROI due to their innate complexity and variance from individual to individual. These expenses include financial abuse, homelessness, loss of productivity, and impacts to the next generation (i.e., adverse childhood experiences). Because of the complexity and the difficulty of assigning a fixed cost, and also because these costs could arguably be unavoidable after the domestic violence has already been experienced, these costs are not included in this ESROI. An example is to look at ACEs and the effect they have over the course of a child's life. ACEs and related life events experienced during their time in a household of domestic violence cannot be reversed by exiting that situation permanently, but they can be prevented from there on out. Additional information about the cost of the impact domestic violence has on the next generation, as well as other long-term costs, can be found in Appendix A.

“So many survivors have so many different kinds of barriers that are made worse by the abuse. These are difficult systems to navigate even when you're not experiencing violence. Advocates make things less insurmountable.”

— Survivor Advocate

Limitations in Community and Individual Costs

As discussed, the ESROI of sheltering survivors of domestic violence is a very complex and nuanced discussion. In theory, the true success is that a survivor finds shelter, stays away from the danger he or she was in previously, and receives the necessary assistance and guidance to find permanent violence-free housing. To track this measure of success, there likely would need to be a system in place that tracks these survivors after they leave shelter by collecting standardized data across all shelters, police records, and court systems. This proposition is difficult for a number of reasons, including the problem of asking domestic violence survivors to record identifiable information in more than one data source, which would go against many survivor's wishes and concerns about staying anonymous for their own safety and security.

“It's a deterrent for survivors even if they can stay and there's not enough staff. Shelter meets one need, but they need a million more things. They need the staff to connect them to resources. It's already a difficult transition, so they think, 'I'll just leave and go back to what I know.'”

— Shelter Provider

Short-Term Cost Savings of ODVN's Member Shelters

Based on the Future Cost Savings formula below, ODVN's network of partnering shelters can save a survivor and the community, on average, approximately \$10,373.29 in short-term costs. Looking at the combined community and individual cost savings, the combined savings after accounting for sheltering expenses is \$6,242.89. Note that these costs are calculated based on a single incident, meaning if a survivor is in shelter, it is assumed that a new incident will not occur. If a survivor leaves shelter and does not find permanent safety, in other words returns to the abuser or situation, new incidents are likely to occur, increasing the potential cost for that individual and the community. One shelter provider explained,

*Short-term Cost Savings = Per person future financial burden
to themselves and the community*

Short-term Cost Savings: \$10,373.29

Estimated Social Return on Investment of Domestic Violence Shelters

The estimated social return on investment (ESROI) is an estimate of ODVN's member shelters' unique benefit to society. It is the potential costs avoided to the survivor and community if an investment in the domestic violent shelters are made. Based on the analysis of ODVN's unique data, for every dollar invested, the community can expect \$6,242.89 in short-term combined community and individual savings in return (a 151% ESROI). These savings may also turn into long-term savings, or future savings, if the survivor does not return to their previous situation of domestic violence nor recedes to a shelter. Based on the previously calculated savings per-person and ODVN's reported 5,153 adults sheltered by partner shelters in 2021, it is estimated that ODVN's partner shelters saved Ohio communities/individuals a combined \$32,169,612 in short-term costs related to domestic violence during the calendar year 2021. The ESROI calculation follows the formula:

ESROI = $\frac{\text{Short-term Cost Savings} - \text{Shelter's Cost per success}}{\text{Shelter Cost per success}}$

ESROI: $\frac{\$10,373.29 - \$4,130.40}{\$4,130.40} = 151\%$

Conclusion

The commitment of ODVN to support and strengthen Ohio’s response to domestic violence is driving this estimated social return on investment research. With the desire to see investment in Ohio’s domestic violence initiatives, ODVN, member shelters, and investors can have confidence that for every \$1 investment in shelters now will save the survivor and the community at least \$1.50 in short-term costs associated with the survivor going unsheltered. Based on a total of 7,507 survivors being sheltered in 2021, the total, minimum cost savings in 2021 was \$46.86 million. These savings are likely greater when considering the impacts of longer-term outcomes. Finally, to successfully shelter 100% of survivors who seek shelter, ODVN’s member shelters would need an additional \$6,802,768⁴.

“Sometimes people think this line item doesn’t make a difference. It does. If a program has to cut one staff position, that one staff person could have been carrying the load of 25 survivors, connecting them with safety planning, shelter, long-term housing, and the resources they need to leave the situation. That would be a huge loss.”

—Shelter Provider

⁴ 1,647 (times survivors were unable to be sheltered on the day they asked for shelter in 2021) * \$4,130 (the cost of sheltering a survivor the day they ask for shelter).

Appendix A: Costs & Probabilities

This appendix will provide sources and reasoning behind the calculations and estimates of probability of events occurring, as well as the dollar estimate of each event shown in the ESROI calculation (Table 1).

Medical Care

The CDC reports that approximately 35% of female survivors of domestic violence experience some form of physical injury related to their domestic violence situation.⁷ However, because our population is domestic violence survivors, particularly adult women in the ESROI, an alternative and older study needed to be used here. Of the female domestic violence survivors surveyed in the United States National Violence Against Women Survey 1995-1996, 41.5% of assaults resulted in physical injury, 28.1% of which resulted in the female seeking medical treatment. Using these numbers, the probability a female survivor both is physically assaulted and seeks medical treatment is the same as the number of women in the survey who experienced both events, or 11.6%.⁸ For the cost of both medical and mental health treatment, an updated estimate from the Institute for Women's Policy Research was used, in which they estimated what the cost of the average medical care would be for female survivors who sought it, based on original analysis from the National Center for Injury Prevention and Control in 2003.⁹

Property Damage

According to a report from 2016 by D. Kelly Weisberg in the UC Hastings College of Law, an estimated 80% of women experiencing domestic violence will have their property damaged by the perpetrator.¹⁰ This same estimate is used as the probability property damage occurs in the ESROI. A 2018 study based in Kentucky found that on average, victims of domestic violence and abuse incurred an average of approximately \$1,114 in property damage expenses.¹¹ This is a very conservative estimate of total property damage costs throughout the course of time a victim is in their abusive relationship/situation, and further research and data will need to be collected to better estimate this cost.

Public Services (law enforcement, emergency response, etc.)

In 2021, ODVN conducted a statewide survey to better understand the experiences of domestic violence survivors in their system when reaching out for help. From this study, 60% of survivors reported they called the police regarding their most recent incident of domestic violence. To predict what proportion of the 60% of total calls to law enforcement led to arrest and then a domestic violence charge, data from the Ohio Attorney General's office was used. In 2021, approximately 44% of domestic violence dispute calls led to a domestic violence charge. Although this is technically different than an arrest, the approximate percentage was loosely applied to the cost analysis by arrest, due to data and past research limitations. From there, the two proportions were multiplied to find the total estimated proportion of domestic violence survivors that would call for intervention from law enforcement, leading to an arrest and charge.

It's estimated by Peterson et al. in their 2018 report "Lifetime Economic Burden of Intimate Partner Violence Among U.S. Adults" that the average cost of police intervention per domestic violence related arrest is \$11,283.¹²

Child Protective Services

Looking again at the Ohio statewide survey ODVN conducted in 2021, 56% of survivors responded that they had at least some involvement with the child welfare system. This is the probability used in the ESROI. The cost of an average interaction with Child Protective Services, or the child welfare system, was calculated by analyzing data produced by Ohio Children's Trust Fund and the Child Welfare Agency Spending report, both reporting 2016 data. To estimate this cost, the total expenditure related to Child Protective Services in 2016, a summation of both state and federal funds, was divided by the total number of child protective services in the state of Ohio in 2016.

Legal Fees

ODVN's Needs Assessment in 2021 revealed that 62% of survivors sought help from a court in regards to their most recent domestic violence related incident. This is used as an estimate for the population of interest here as the survey has the same population, which are survivors of domestic violence in Ohio. Based on 2012 data, it is estimated that the lifetime criminal justice cost per domestic violence victim is \$1,680.¹³ Adjusting for inflation, this would cost an estimated \$2,138.81 in 2022 dollars over a victim's lifetime.

Mental Health Treatment

According to CDC *Costs of Intimate Partner Violence Against Women in the United States*, approximately 28% of women who were victims of intimate partner violence; including rape, physical assault, or stalking, sought mental health care.¹⁴ The average cost of mental health for those seeking care after a physical assault was estimated at \$1,631 by the Institute for Women's Policy Research, using data from the 1995-1996 survey.¹⁵ Adjusted to 2022 dollars, this estimate is \$1,944.90. It should also be noted that this estimate is based on a new incident of mental health treatment occurring, as a response or direct effect of domestic violence. A survivor who has been through domestic violence may need continued support for mental health even after reaching permanent safety.

Financial Abuse

This category of cost is widely documented as a common experience among domestic violence survivors. In fact, an estimated 99% of domestic violence survivors experience this in some way, including but not limited to incurred debt, credit score decreases, taking of earnings, and forced allowance.¹⁶ The Pennsylvania Coalition Against Domestic Violence (PCADV) reports a similarly high prevalence of financial abuse among abusive relationships (98%), and also noted that despite this high prevalence, only 22% of Americans recognize financial abuse as a form of domestic violence.¹⁷ PCADV lists common tactics of financial abuse being preventing survivors

from using their financial resources, preventing survivors from obtaining or maintaining employment, and exploiting survivors' resources to limit their financial and life options.

Despite literature agreeing this is an ever-present expense and concern for victims, there is very little data available estimating the costs or expenses related to financial abuse a victim incurs. Therefore, this was left out of the ESROI calculation and will need further research to predict an average cost.

Homelessness

The cost and probability a domestic violence survivor is homeless during the course of their lifetime is another well-documented concern that did not make it into the ESROI calculation. One reason for this is related to the previous cost, financial abuse, and other related costs that likely have already taken place before that survivor enters shelter. Therefore, it is difficult to assume that a survivor who has been significantly affected economically by the perpetrator will be able to find or sustain housing after shelter. Domestic violence is one of the leading causes of homelessness for women and children across the country, with 44% of cities surveyed in 2006 by the U.S. Conference of Mayors reporting that domestic violence was the primary cause of homelessness in their city.¹⁸

Anywhere from 22%-57% of homeless women report that domestic violence was the cause of their homelessness.¹⁹ Also, an estimated 38% of all victims of domestic violence will be homeless at some point over their lifetime.²⁰ Looking at those in shelters in particular, over 80% of survivors reported they entered the shelter needing to find housing they can afford, the second most reported need behind safety for themselves at 85%.²¹ There are many more sources citing the connection between domestic violence, homelessness, and lack of affordable housing as major concerns moving forward.

Loss of Productivity

Similar to homelessness, a loss in productivity is often linked to trauma that has happened during the course of a domestic violence scenario, and the effects can persist throughout one's lifetime. Because it is difficult to assign a probability and average overall cost to, it was not included in the ESROI. However, this expense is seen in survivors of all ages, affecting one's productivity in the workplace, at home, and at school. In 2013, a survey taken by 498 single mothers in Michigan revealed that on average, women who experienced domestic violence during adolescence obtained 0.5 fewer years of education compared to women who did not.²² In terms of job performance and security, a study from the Maine Department of Labor included 120 employed female domestic abuse survivors, 96% of whom reported their performance and productivity were negatively affected by domestic violence.²³ The study also found that 60% of victims reported either quitting their job or being fired as a result of domestic violence. It's estimated that in 2003, 7.9 million workdays accumulating to \$727.8 million in losses were experienced as a result of domestic violence.²⁴ Adjusting for inflation, that would be over \$1.1 billion in workplace losses across the United States in 2022.

In regards to lifetime financial losses related to domestic violence, a recent report from 2018 estimated these as \$103,767 for females and \$23,414 for males.²⁵ This same article also estimated that out of the total population economic burden of nearly \$3.6 trillion brought on by domestic violence, about 37% is related to loss of productivity among victims and perpetrators. Extrapolating that proportion to the individual level estimates, that would estimate an average of \$38,393.79 lifetime losses due to productivity for females and \$8,663.18 for males.

Loss of Life

The probability of a loss of life in the ESROI calculation is based on the population of female domestic abuse survivors in Ohio. To find the probability a female domestic abuse survivor is killed as a direct or indirect cause of domestic violence, numbers reported by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) based off of 2020 data were slightly manipulated to fit the right population.²⁶ In this report, it's estimated that in the United States, for every 100,000 females, 1.4 are killed due to domestic violence. However, in order for one to be killed by domestic violence, they of course must be suffering from domestic violence, likely prior to this incident. That would mean the denominator here could be manipulated to look only at the population of female domestic violence survivors, an estimated 23.2% lifetime prevalence in the United States.²⁷ This is how the probability was then calculated, looking at 1.4 females killed by domestic violence for every 23,200 female domestic violence survivors in the U.S. Note that due to limited data availability, the prevalence of female domestic violence survivors in the U.S. is used for this calculation, though the incidents of domestic violence among females in the U.S. in a given year would be the ideal measure. In this case, the likelihood in the ESROI is more conservative than what is realistically the likelihood, as prevalence over a lifetime will result in a great proportion of the population than incidents in a given year.

FEMA, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, estimated that the dollar amount for saving a human's life was worth \$7.5 million in 2020.²⁸ This estimate comes from the "Value of Statistical Life" academic research completed for the Department of Homeland Security, and is now considered a "Standard Value" for FEMA. This number was updated in a 2020 fact sheet produced by FEMA for their Benefit-Cost Analysis Toolkit 6.0.

Impacts to the Next Generation

Similar to the costs and losses from a loss of productivity over a lifetime, impacts to the next generation can still be felt even after escaping the domestic violence situation one was in. Experiencing domestic violence as an adolescent can lead to many physical and mental health issues in adulthood, such as increased risk for gastrointestinal problems, respiratory problems, diabetes, heart problems, depression, post-traumatic stress disorder, substance abuse, and the list of risks goes on.^{29,30,31} On top of these physical health risks, these adolescents are also at higher risk for poor educational outcomes, which can lead to lifetime losses in income, as well as a higher risk of experiencing or perpetrating domestic violence in adulthood.^{32,33} Not only can these health issues lead to large medical expenses for both the individual and the government

later in life, but it can also lead to this cycle of domestic violence repeating itself in adulthood if the childhood victim becomes a perpetrator later in life.

In terms of dollar estimates on the combined losses over an adolescent's lifetime, the number is likely similar to the reported numbers for lifetime costs related to domestic violence or intimate partner violence.³⁴ Looking purely at income losses over a lifetime, in 2000 it was predicted that children who experience sexual violence was \$36,000, which equates to over \$61,000 in 2022 dollars.³⁵

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