



Understanding Domestic Violence Impacts

Domestic violence, or intimate partner violence, can impact anyone, however according to data published by the Kansas Bureau of Investigation, in 2024 **68%** of victims were women, and **70%** of perpetrators were men. In Kansas in 2024, nearly **70%** of all domestic violence cases occurred between people who are or were romantically involved. Domestic violence can include physical violence, sexual violence, and verbal and emotional abuse.

Economic Impact

Domestic violence can impact victims' education opportunities, work prospects, and financial stability. The cost of missed work days, physical injuries, and criminal justice contact accumulate over the lifetime of domestic violence victims. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), domestic violence costs female victims **\$103,767** over the course of their lives, and male victims **\$23,414**. Many victims are left with debts incurred by their abusers, and many are left with poor credit that limits their ability to achieve financial independence.

The financial impacts of domestic violence can make it difficult for victims to leave their partners. Many victims who do leave end up becoming homeless. According to the 2025 Johnson County Homelessness Point in Time Count, **20%** of those experiencing homelessness in Johnson County became homeless while fleeing domestic violence.

Local Services

Johnson County has one domestic violence service agency that provides shelter for those fleeing domestic violence. Established in 1980, Safehome served approximately 9,838 individuals in 2024. Services include emergency shelter, counseling, court and legal support and community engagement. In 2024 Safehome received 7,631 crisis hotline calls and provided 16,018 shelter bed nights to 317 clients.

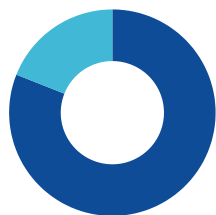
WHAT IS DOMESTIC VIOLENCE?

Physical violence is when a person hurts or tries to hurt a partner by hitting, kicking, or using another type of physical force.

Sexual violence is forcing or attempting to force a partner to take part in a sex act, sexual touching, or a non-physical sexual event (e.g., sexting) when the partner does not or cannot consent.

Stalking is a pattern of repeated, unwanted attention and contact by a partner that causes fear or concern for one's own safety or the safety of someone close to the victim.

Psychological aggression is the use of verbal and nonverbal communication with the intent to harm a partner mentally or emotionally and/or to exert control over a partner.



81% of the households Safehome served in 2024 were living below the poverty level.

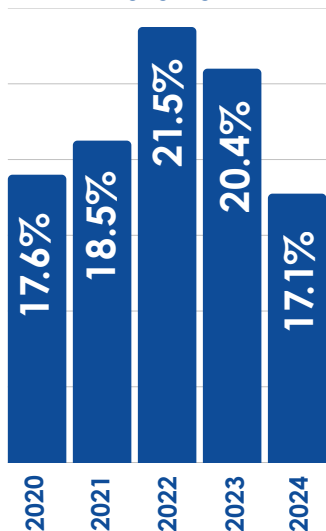


58% of Safehome clients served in 2024 had no source of income.

In 2024 the Federal Poverty Level for a family of 3 was

\$25,820

**DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
HOMICIDES AS A PERCENTAGE
OF ALL HOMICIDES IN KANSAS
2020-2024**



Safety and Lethality

Domestic violence also has the potential to end in homicide. More than 17% of all homicides in Kansas in 2024 were classified as domestic violence homicides. Of these, 84% were committed by a male suspect. In 72% of cases, a firearm was the weapon used to commit the homicide.

In Johnson County, law enforcement officers are trained in the implementation of the Lethality Assessment Program (LAP). The LAP is an evidence-based protocol designed to identify domestic violence victims who are at high risk of being killed by their intimate partners. When officers respond to domestic violence calls, victims are asked a series of questions as part of the LAP. If they are identified as being at high risk for domestic violence homicide, they are connected to a local domestic violence service program. According to data provided by the Johnson County District Attorney’s office, the number of high-risk cases filed in the county decreased from 697 in 2020 to 575 in 2024 and is projected to fall further to around 518 in 2025.

Overall, data show a gradual decline in domestic violence cases filed in Johnson County from 2020 through 2024, continuing into 2025. Domestic violence filings dropped from 1,792 filings in 2020 to 1,589 filings in 2024, marking the lowest level in five years. These figures indicate a reduction in both the volume and severity of domestic violence cases over time in Johnson County, though continued monitoring is important to understand the factors driving this trend.

Prevention

The Kansas Coalition Against Sexual and Domestic Violence identifies risk and protective factors that can help to prevent domestic violence. Strategies for domestic violence prevention include reducing known risk factors and strengthening protective factors. Risk factors may include unhealthy family relationships, beliefs in strict gender roles, and weak community domestic violence policies and responses. Protective factors can include quality relationships with a protective parent or trustworthy and caring adults, and social norms that promote gender equity.

**DOMESTIC VIOLENCE FILINGS IN JOHNSON COUNTY
2020-2025**

YEAR	Domestic Violence Filings	High Risk Filings
2020	1,792	697
2021	1,844	707
2022	1,891	738
2023	1,748	619
2024	1,589	575
2025 YTD	1,229	426

Sources: Safehome 2024 Impact Report; Kansas Bureau of Investigation 2024 Domestic Violence, Stalking, and Sexual Assault in Kansas; Johnson County Office of the District Attorney; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; U.S. Census 2024 1-year American Community Survey estimates; Johnson County Homelessness Point in Time Count fact sheet;