

NEW YORK CITY DOMESTIC VIOLENCE FATALITY REVIEW COMMITTEE:

2019 ANNUAL REPORT



Bill de Blasio
Mayor

**Mayor's Office to
End Domestic and
Gender-Based Violence**

Cecile Noel
Commissioner



INTRODUCTION

From 2010 through 2018, in New York City there were 558 domestic violence homicide incidents involving 599 victims. Domestic violence homicides accounted for 17.6% (599 of 3,412) of homicides that occurred in New York City. During this period, the annual average count of domestic violence homicides was 67. Capturing the most extreme outcome, domestic violence homicides make up only a small fraction of all domestic violence-related offenses.

This report begins with a comparison of 2018 intimate partner homicides with 2017 intimate partner homicides, focusing on their demographic and incident characteristics, including borough and weapon used. This report also pools data from 2010 to 2018 to examine patterns of domestic violence homicide and its sub-types - that is, intimate partner homicide and other family homicide - by summarizing victim and perpetrator age, sex, race/ethnicity as well as incident characteristics.

New York City Police Department (NYPD) data on domestic violence homicide victims' and perpetrators' sex and race/ethnicity are collected and reported by the Fatality Review Committee. These demographic data elements do not accurately capture the affected individuals self-identified gender and race/ethnicity. In addition, usual measurement of risk factors do not consider historic inequities in access to resources and gender-based attitudes about power and control and a history of policies that deny resources to people of color. Integration of those causes, however, are beyond the scope of this report. Thus, data are presented without social or contextual interpretation.

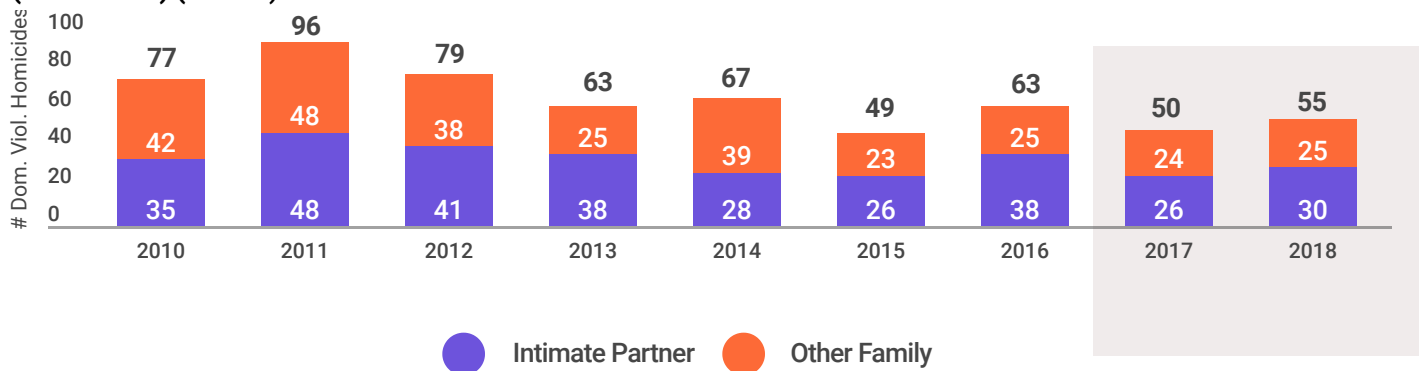
Defining Domestic Violence

In this report, two types of relationships comprise domestic violence:

Intimate Partner: Individuals who are currently or formerly married, divorced, dating, boyfriend/girlfriend or who have a child in common.

Other Family: Individuals who are related by marriage or blood, such as parents/children, siblings, grandparents/grandchildren, cousins, and in-laws.

Figure 1. New York City Domestic Violence Homicides: by Intimate Partner vs. Other Family (2010-2018) (N=599)



- Domestic violence homicides increased by 10.0% - from 50 in 2017, to 55 in 2018.
- Other family-related homicides increased by 4.2% - from 24 in 2017, to 25 in 2018.
- Intimate partner homicides increased by 15.4% - from 26 in 2017, to 30 in 2018.

2018 to 2017 Annual Comparison of Intimate Partner Homicides: Demographics and Incident Characteristics

- Intimate partner homicides in the Bronx increased by 85.7% - from 7 in 2017, to 13 in 2018.
- Intimate partner homicides involving a Black victim increased by 30.0% - from 10 in 2017, to 13 in 2018.
- Intimate partner homicides involving a knife increased by 41.7% - from 12 in 2017, to 17 in 2018.

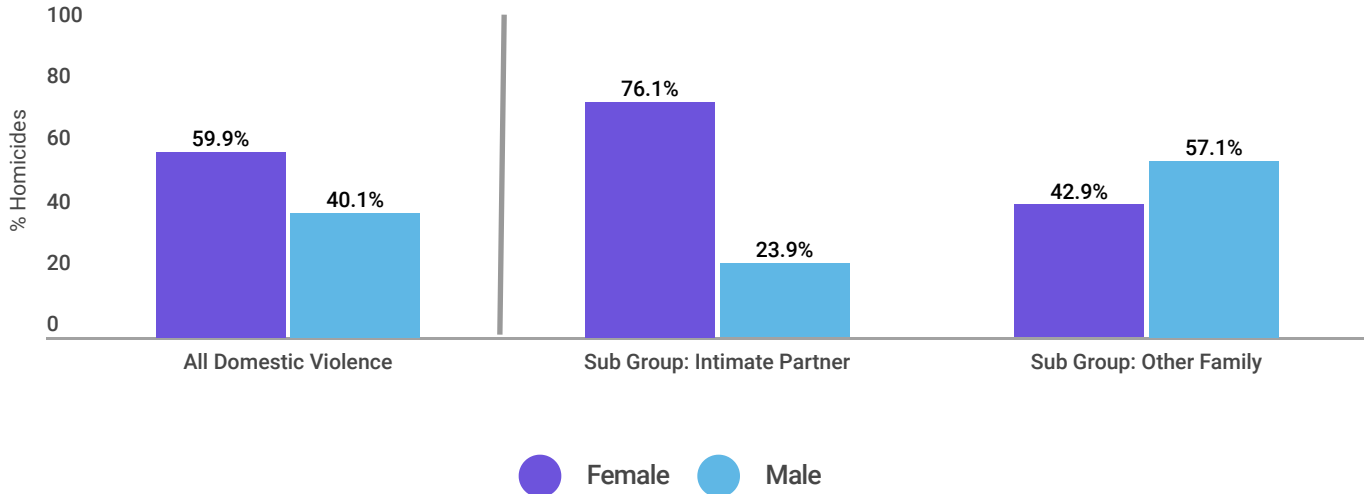
	2018	2017	# Change	Annual Average ('10-'18)
Intimate Partner Homicides	30	26	+4	35
Sex				
Female	22	21	+1	27
Male	8	5	+3	6
Borough				
Bronx	13	7	+6	11
Brooklyn	8	9	-1	10
Manhattan	2	6	-4	4
Queens	6	3	+3	8
Staten Island	1	1	-	2
Race/Ethnicity				
Asian	1	1	-	3
Black	13	10	+3	15
Hispanic	13	11	+2	12
White	3	4	-1	6
Method/Weapon				
Cutting/Knife	17	12	+5	17
Firearm	8	5	+3	8
Blunt Trauma	0	4	-4	5
Asphyxiation	1	4	-3	2
Physical Force	1	1	-	<1
Strangulation	0	0	-	1
Other	3	0	+3	1

ALL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HOMICIDES, 2010-2018

VICTIM DEMOGRAPHICS

Sex: The majority of domestic violence homicide victims are female.

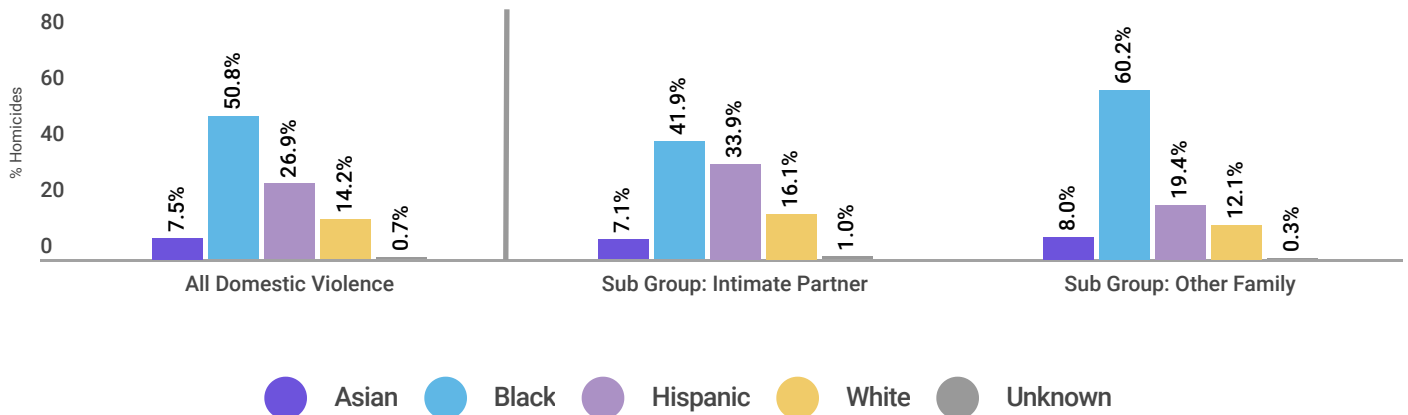
Figure 2. New York City Domestic Violence Homicides: by Sex/Sub Groups, Intimate Partner and Other Family (2010-2018) (N=599)



- The majority (59.9%, 359 of 599) of domestic violence homicide victims are female.
- More than 3 out of 4 (76.1%, 236 of 310) intimate partner homicide victims are female.
- Males account for a higher percentage (57.1%, 165 of 289) of other family homicide victims compared to intimate partner homicide victims (23.9%, 74 of 310).

Race/Ethnicity: A higher proportion of homicide victims are Black, compared to other race/ethnicity groups.

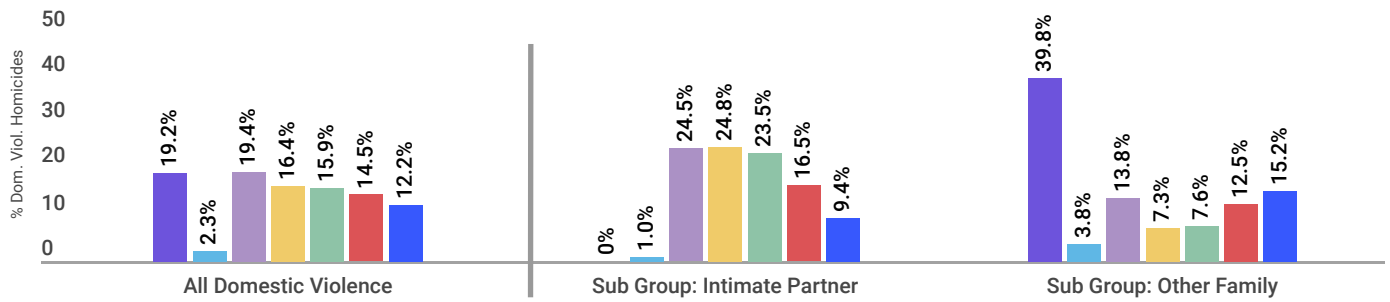
Figure 3. New York City Domestic Violence Homicides: by Race/Ethnicity and Sub Groups, Intimate Partner and Other Family (2010-2018) (N=599)



- Black individuals account for 50.8% (304 of 599) domestic violence homicides, 41.9% (130 of 310) of intimate partner homicides, and 60.2% (174 of 289) of homicides involving other family members.¹
- Hispanic individuals account for 26.9% (161 of 599) of domestic violence homicides, 33.9% (105 of 310) of intimate partner homicides, and 19.4% (56 of 289) of homicides involving other family members.

Age: Almost 20% of domestic violence homicides involve a child victim 10 years of age or younger.

Figure 4. New York City Domestic Violence Homicides: by Age by Sub Groups Intimate Partner and Other Family (2010-2018) (N=599)



Note: the age is unknown for one 2013 intimate partner homicide

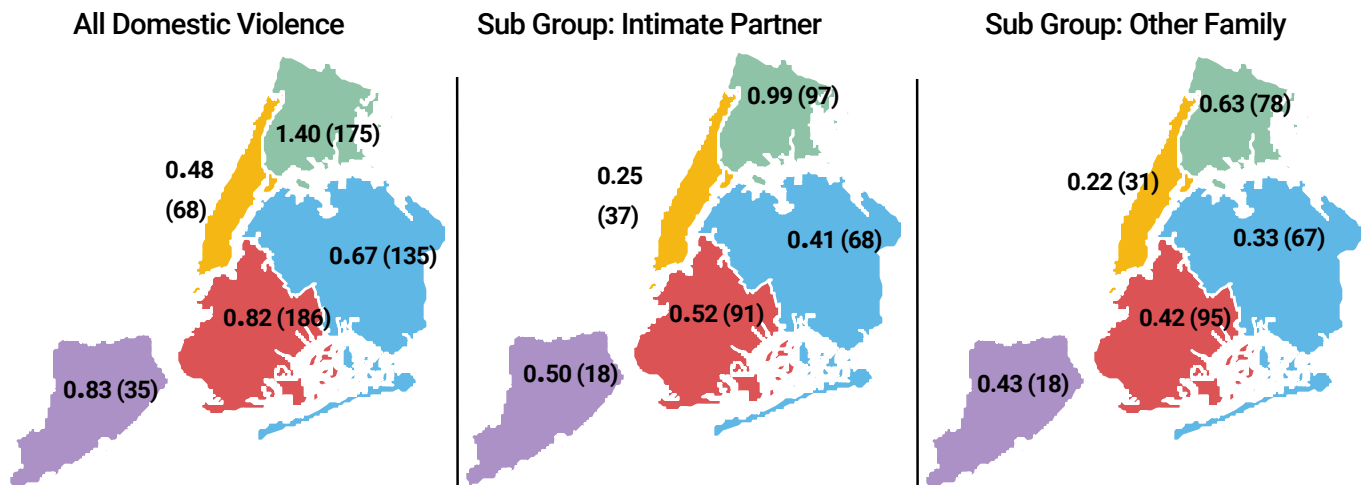


- Almost 1 out of every 5 (19.2%, 115 of 599) domestic violence homicides involve a child age 10 and under. 2 out of every 5 (39.8%, 115 of 289) other family homicides involve a child age 10 and under.
- 1 out of every 4 (26.7%, 160 of 599) domestic homicides and intimate partner homicides (25.9%, 80 of 310) involve a victim age 50 and over.
- The number of intimate partner homicide victims was similar in the 18-29, 30-39 and 40-49 year age categories.
- The average age of the victims was 40 years, and the median age was 39 years.

ALL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HOMICIDES, 2010-2018: Location

Borough: Bronx had the highest rate of domestic violence homicides.

Figure 5. New York City Domestic Violence Homicides: by Borough by Sub Groups Intimate Partner and Other Family (2010-2018) (N=599)



Note: Rates are per 100,000 residents and number of homicides are presented in parantheses.



- While Brooklyn had the highest number of domestic violence homicides of any borough, 186, the Bronx had the highest rate of domestic violence homicides, 1.40 per 100,000 residents.

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- The Bronx had the highest number and rate of intimate partner homicides, 97 and 0.99 per 100,000. residents. The rate of intimate partner homicides in the Bronx is almost twice that of Staten Island, the borough with the second highest rate.

IN FOCUS: INTIMATE PARTNER HOMICIDES, 2010-2018

The following section is focused on the 310 intimate partner homicides between 2010 through 2018. These 310 intimate partner homicides involved 310 victims and 313 perpetrators.

INTIMATE PARTNER HOMICIDES, 2010-2018

VICTIM AND PERPETRATOR DEMOGRAPHICS

Victim Sex and Race/Ethnicity: Black and Hispanic females are disproportionately affected by intimate partner homicides.

Table 1. New York City Intimate Partner Homicides: by Sex and Race/Ethnicity (2010-2018) (N=307)²

Victim	No. of Intimate Partner Homicides (% of homicides)	% of NYC Population
Male		
Asian	2 (0.6%)	6.3%
Black	35 (11.4%)	10.0%
Hispanic	27 (8.8%)	13.3%
White	10 (3.3%)	17.2%
Female		
Asian	20 (6.5%)	7.0%
Black	95 (30.9%)	13.0%
Hispanic	77 (25.1%)	14.6%
White	41 (13.4%)	18.7%

Notes: Race is unknown for 3 intimate partner homicides in 2013.

- Black females were disproportionately affected by intimate partner homicides. Black females accounted for 30.9% of intimate partner homicides, while they account for 13.0% of the population in New York City.
- Hispanic females accounted for 25.1% of intimate partner homicides, while they account for 14.6% of the population in New York City.

Victim Age and Sex : Females age 40 to 49 have the highest rate of intimate partner homicide.

Table 2. New York City Intimate Partner Homicides: by Victim Age and Sex (2010-2018) (N=309)

Age of Victim - Years	Male # (% of Victims)	% of NYC Population	Female # (% of Victims)	% of NYC Population
15-17	1 (0.32%)	2.3%	2 (0.65%)	2.3%
18-29	17 (5.5%)	11.8%	59 (19.1%)	12.2%
30-39	24 (7.8%)	9.0%	53 (17.2%)	9.6%
40-49	14 (4.5%)	8.1%	59 (19.1%)	8.7%
50-59	11 (3.6%)	7.0%	40 (12.9%)	8.1%
60-69	3 (0.97%)	4.7%	18 (5.8%)	5.9%
70-79	4 (0.65%)	3.9%	4 (1.29%)	6.4%
Total #/% of Victims	74 (23.9%)		235 (76.1%)	
Average Age	40.0 years		40.4 years	

- Females age 18-29, 30-39 and 40-49 were disproportionately affected by intimate partner homicides. While females age 40-49 account for 8.7% of NYC's population, they account for 19.1% of the intimate partner homicides. Similarly, females 30-39 account for 9.6% of the city's residents but 17.2% of intimate partner homicides.
- Males, of all age groups, were significantly less likely to be an intimate partner homicide victim when compared to females.

Note: The victim age is unknown for 1 intimate partner homicide in 2013.

Perpetrator Age: Males are the perpetrator in almost 80% of intimate partner homicides.

Table 3. New York City Intimate Partner Homicides: by Perpetrator Age and Sex (2010-2018) (N=312)

Age of Perpetrator - Years	Male # (% of Perpetrators)	% of NYC Population	Female # (% of Perpetrators)	% of NYC Population
15-17	0	2.3%	1 (0.32%)	2.3%
18-29	55 (17.6%)	11.8%	26 (8.3%)	12.2%
30-39	62 (19.9%)	9.0%	18 (5.8%)	9.6%
40-49	57 (18.3%)	8.1%	10 (3.2%)	8.7%
50-59	53 (17.0%)	7.0%	6 (1.9%)	8.1%
60-69	12 (3.8%)	4.7%	2 (0.64%)	5.9%
70+	10 (3.2%)	3.9%	0 (0.0%)	6.4%
Total #/% of Perpetrators	249 (79.8%)		63 (19.9%)	
Average Age	41.6 years		33.5 years	

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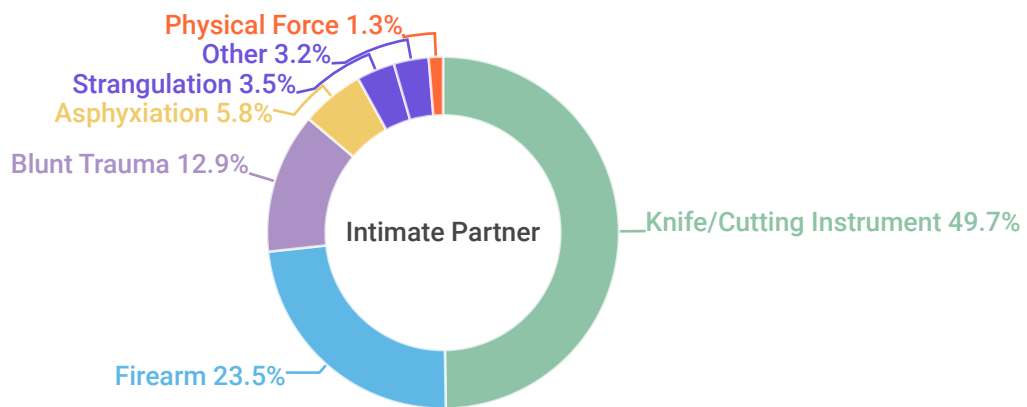
Note: The perpetrator age is unknown for 1 intimate partner homicide in 2013.

- There are 4 times as many male perpetrators (248) of intimate partner homicides compared to female perpetrators (63).
- The annual average age of an intimate partner homicide perpetrator for males is almost 42 years, which is 8 years higher than the average age for females (34 years).
- For males, the age range with the highest percentage of perpetrators was 30-39 (19.6%), followed by 40-49 (18.3%). For females, the age range with the highest percentage of perpetrators was 18-29 (8.4%).

INTIMATE PARTNER HOMICIDES, 2010-2018 INCIDENT CHARACTERISTICS

Weapon-Method: Knives or cutting instruments are used in almost half of all intimate partner homicides.

Figure 6. New York City Intimate Partner Homicides by Weapon Used (2010-2018) (N=310)



- Almost half (49.7%, 154 of 310) of intimate partner homicides were committed with a knife or other cutting instrument.
- Firearms were used in 23.5% (73 of 310) of intimate partner homicides.

Perpetrator-Victim Relationship: 4 out of 10 intimate partner homicide victims were current boyfriend/girlfriend of the perpetrator.³

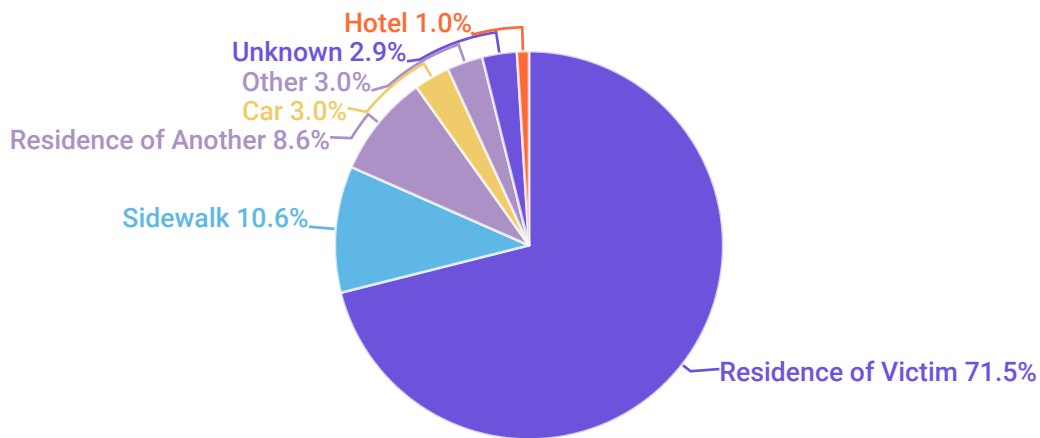
Table 4. Intimate Partner Homicides by Perpetrator Relationship (2010-2018) (N=313)

Relationship Type	No. of Intimate Partner Homicides	% of Intimate Partner Homicides
Opposite-sex Boyfriend/Girlfriend	126	40.3%
Spouse	89	28.4%
Common Law	38	12.1%
Child-in-Common	27	9.5%
Same-sex Boyfriend/Girlfriend	15	4.8%
Ex-Boyfriend/Girlfriend	14	4.5%
Other	4	1.4%

- The majority (68.7%, 215 of 313) of intimate partner homicide perpetrators were the current boyfriend/girlfriend (40.3%, 126 of 313) or spouse (28.4%, 89 of 313) of the victim.

Location: Almost 4 out of 5 intimate partner homicides occur in a residence - usually the residence of the victim.

Figure 8. Intimate Partner Homicides by Place of Occurrence (2010-2018) (N=302)



Note: the location of the intimate partner homicide could not be determined from the OCME records in 8 intimate partner homicide

- The highest number of intimate partner homicides occurred in a residence (80.1%, 242 of 302), with 71.5% (216 of 302) occurring in the residence of the victim.
- Only 1 in 10 (10.6%, 32 of 302) occurred in public (sidewalk) while another 3.0% (9) occurred in a car.

INTIMATE PARTNER HOMICIDES: CONTACT AND REPORTED HISTORY WITH CITY AGENCIES

This section explores the documented pre-incident contacts between City agencies that are members of the New York City Domestic Violence Fatality Review Committee (FRC) and the 310 victims and 313 perpetrators of intimate partner homicides between 2010 and 2018. For all agencies, except the NYPD and NYC Probation, the contact referenced below occurred within the 12 months prior to the homicide. For NYPD, contact refers to contact at any time prior that involved a domestic violence incident between the victim and the perpetrator. For New York City Probation contact refers to the victim or the perpetrator being on probation at the time of the homicide and ever having a probation history.

Administration for Children's Services (ACS): Between 2010 and 2018, ACS had contact with 6 victims (1.9%, 6 of 310) and 6 perpetrators (1.9%, 6 of 313) in the 12 months prior to the homicide.

Department for the Aging (DFTA): Between 2010 and 2018, DFTA did not have any contact with victims or perpetrators of intimate partner homicides involving victims age 60 or older in the 12 months prior to the homicide.

Department of Homeless Services (DHS): Between 2010 and 2018, DHS had contact with 15 victims (4.8%, 15 of 310) and 23 perpetrators (7.3%, 23 of 313) in the 12 months prior to the homicide. In addition, in 2018, DHS had contact with one perpetrator 4 months after the homicide.

Human Resources Administration (HRA): Between 2010 and 2018, HRA had contact with 21 victims (6.8%, 21 of 310) and 6 perpetrators (1.9%, 6 of 313) who had accessed domestic violence services in the 12 months prior to the homicides.

In regards to victims and perpetrators of the 2015-2018 intimate partner homicides, HRA had contact with 84 of 120 victims (70.0%) and 84 of 123 (68.3%) perpetrators for services including cash assistance, Supplemental Nutrition Assistance, and Medicaid in the 12 months prior to the homicide.

In 2018 intimate partner homicides, HRA had contact with 4 (13.3%, 4 of 30) of the victims and 3 (10%, 3 of 30) of the perpetrators for services related to child support in the 12 months prior to the homicide.

New York City Mayor's Office to End Domestic and Gender-Based Violence (ENDGBV): Between 2010 and 2018, the New York City Family Justice Centers, which are operated by ENDGBV had contact with 17 victims (5.5%, 17 of 310) and 5 perpetrators (1.6%, 5 of 313) in the 12 months prior to the homicide. Nine (52.9%, 9 of 17) of the victims only had contact with the District Attorney's Office, while the other 8 victims (47.1%) only had contact with other non-criminal justice services which included counseling,

case management and civil legal services. Two of the perpetrators (40%, 2 of 5) only had contact with the District Attorney, while the other perpetrator (20%, 1 of 5) met with the District Attorney and received non-criminal justice services which included case management, counseling and civil legal services. The other two perpetrators (40%, 2 of 5) only received just non-criminal justice services at the Family Justice Centers.

New York City Housing Authority (NYCHA): Between 2010 and 2018, 35 intimate partner homicides (11.3%, 35 of 310) involved authorized or unauthorized residents of NYCHA.⁴ Twenty-nine of the homicide victims and 19 of the homicide perpetrators were residing at NYCHA. Among these, NYCHA had contact with 5 victims (17.2%, 5 of 29) and perpetrators (10.5%, 2 of 19) involved in 6 intimate partner homicides in the 12 months prior to the homicide. In 2018, none of the victims or perpetrators had contact with NYCHA in the 12 months prior to the homicide.

Probation Department: For 2018, the only year Probation data is available, none of the 30 intimate partner homicide victims and perpetrators were on probation at the time of the homicide. Six (20.0%, 6 of 30) of the perpetrators had a prior probation history - four for drug related offenses and one for petit larceny. One (3.3%, 1 of 30) of the victims had a probation history.

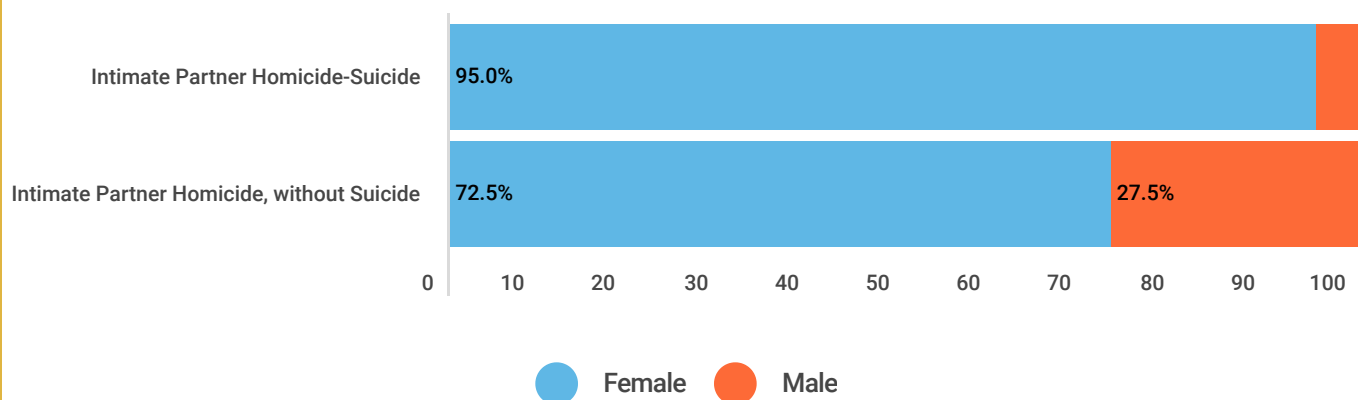
New York City Police Department (NYPD): Between 2010 and 2018, the NYPD had a reported history with the victims and perpetrators in 40.3% (125 of 310) of the intimate partner homicides. In 28.0% (35 of 125) of the reported histories, the NYPD filed only a domestic incident report (DIR), while in the other 72.0% (90 of 125) there was a DIR and police complaint report (also referred to as a "61 report") filed. According to NYPD records, in 13.2% (41 of 310) of intimate partner homicides there was an active order of protection at the time of the incident.

INTIMATE PARTNER HOMICIDE-SUICIDE IN NEW YORK CITY (2010-2018)

From 2010 through 2018, 15.6% (48 of 310) of the intimate partner homicides were followed by a perpetrator suicide. In 2018, that proportion was higher, with 26.7% (8 of 30) of intimate partner homicides followed by a perpetrator suicide. The following is a comparison of the 48 intimate partner homicides from 2010 to 2018 that were followed by perpetrator suicide (referred to as homicide-suicides) compared to the 262 intimate partner homicides that were not followed by a perpetrator suicide (referred to as intimate partner homicides without suicides).

Almost All Intimate Partner Homicide Suicide Victims Are Female

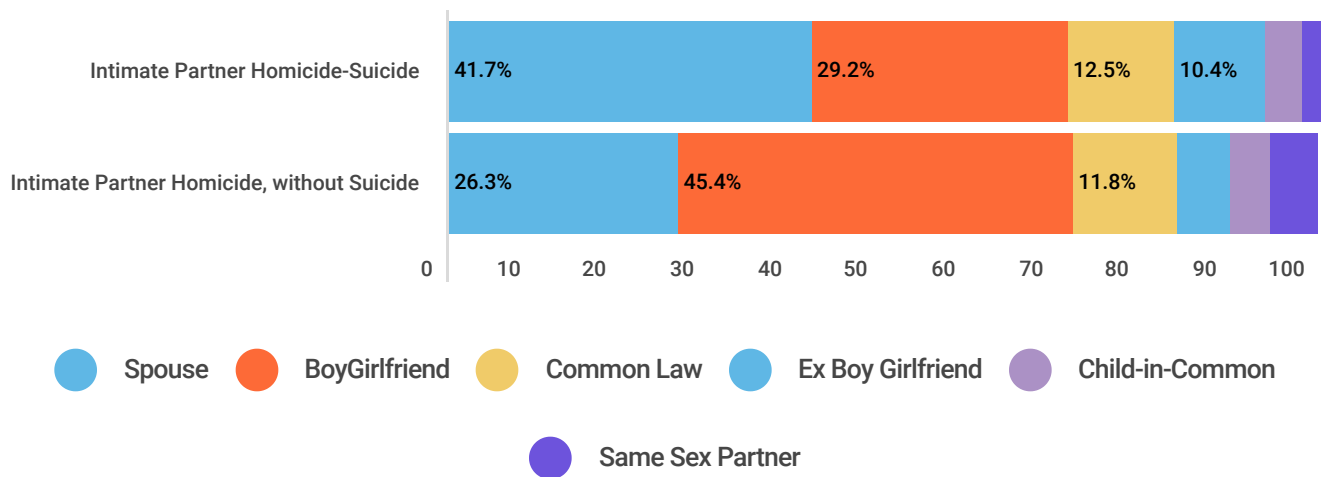
Figure 9. Comparison of Victim Sex, Intimate Partner-Homicide Suicide and Intimate Partner Homicide Without a Suicide (2010-2018) (N=310)



- While almost 3 out of 4 intimate partner homicide victims were female, almost all intimate partner homicide-suicide victims were female (95%, 46 of 48) whereas almost three-quarters (72.5%, 190 of 262) of intimate partner homicide not followed by suicide victims were female.

More Intimate Partner Homicide-Suicides Involve a Spouse of the Victim, Where as More Intimate Partner Homicides Without Suicides Involve a Boyfriend or Girlfriend

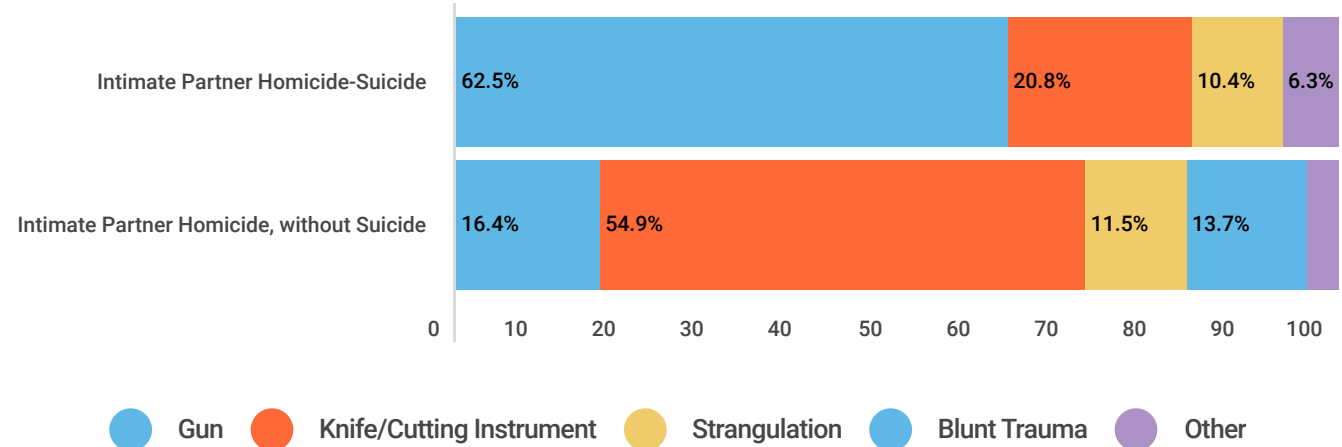
Figure 10. Comparison of Victim and Perpetrator Relationship, Intimate Partner Homicide-Suicide and Intimate Partner Homicide Without a Suicide (2010-2018) (N=310)



- Spousal relationships accounted for 41.7% (20 of 48) intimate partner homicide-suicides and 26.3% (69 of 262) intimate partner homicides without suicide.
- Opposite sex boyfriend/girlfriend cases account for almost half of intimate partner homicides without suicides (45.4%, 119 of 262) and 3 out of 10 (29.2%) intimate partner homicide-suicides.

More Intimate Partner Homicide-Suicides Involve a Firearm, Whereas More Intimate Partner Homicides Without a Suicide Involved Knife or Cutting Instruments

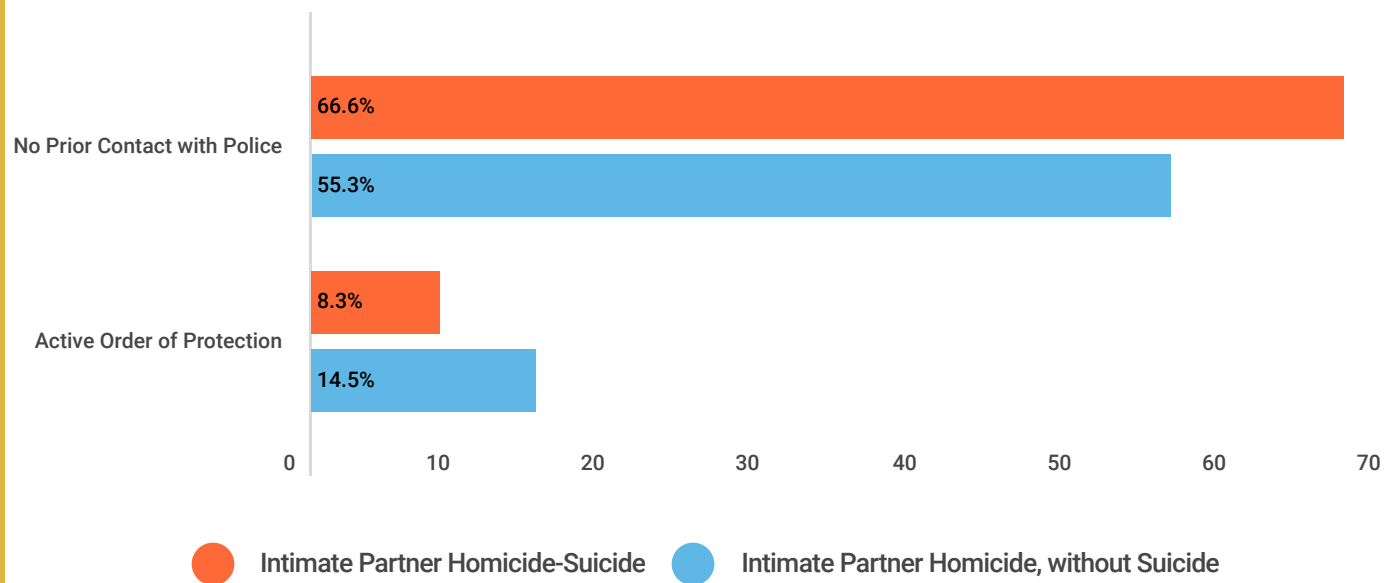
Figure 11. Comparison of Homicide Method, Intimate Partner Homicide-Suicide and Intimate Partner Homicide Without a Suicide (2010-2018) (N=310)



- A firearm was used in 62.5% (30 of 48) intimate partner homicide-suicides and 16.4% (43 of 262) intimate partner homicides.
- A knife was used in more than half of intimate partner homicides (54.9%, 144 of 262) and 20.8% (10 of 48) of intimate partner homicide-suicides.

In the Majority of Intimate Partner Homicide-Suicide and Intimate Partner Homicide Cases There Was No Reported Domestic Violence to the NYPD

Figure 12. Comparison of Domestic Violence History, Intimate Partner Homicide-Suicide and Intimate Partner Homicide without Suicide (2010-2018) (N=310)



- In 2 out of 3 (66.6%, 32 of 48) of intimate partner homicide-suicides there was no reported history of domestic violence to the NYPD, compared to 55.3% (145 of 262) in intimate partner homicides without suicide.
- While 14.5% (38 of 262) of intimate partner homicide without suicide victims had an active order of protection at the time of the homicide, only 8.3% (4 of 48) intimate partner homicide-suicide victims had one.

Conclusion

Intimate partner homicides involving the suicide of the perpetrator present unique characteristics when compared to other intimate partner homicides, without suicide, which include: (1) female spouses being almost exclusively the victim; (2) a firearm being the predominate weapon of choice; and (3) less law enforcement involvement through the reporting of previous domestic violence incidents and any recorded orders of protection. These circumstances may provide the foundation for intervention or screening practices that may reduce the the number of homicide suicide cases. For example, while prior reports of domestic violence to the NYPD are less frequent than in intimate partner homicides without suicide, the homicide victim and perpetrator did have prior contact in 1 out of 3 homicides that involved the suicide of the perpetrator. Such interactions may provide an opportunity to determine if the perpetrator has access to a firearm, and determine steps that can be taken to minimize that access. Further, expanding the use of risk assessment tools, such as the Danger Assessment, by law enforcement, healthcare professionals, and domestic violence advocates might help identify those who are at a highest risk of lethality.⁵

RECOMMENDATIONS

Prevention and Intervention

- The number of intimate partner homicide-suicides that occurred over the past year reflects the need for more detailed study to illuminate the circumstances leading up to the homicide-suicide, including life stressors or health considerations that may be part of the perpetrators experiences. ENDGBV will release an updated data brief on intimate partner homicide-suicide cases in the second half of 2019, which will include a comprehensive review of research, along with additional information on pre-incident contacts between the victim and/or perpetrator with city agencies, and any other additional information or fact patterns which could assist in developing a more comprehensive understanding of these incidents. Enhanced knowledge is a vital ingredient for the development of increasingly comprehensive prevention strategies.
- In coordination with the New York City Department for the Aging (DFTA), City meals will redistribute Elder Abuse flyers in all of their emergency food packages for home-bound clients.

Public Education

- Continue to amplify intervention and prevention activities in NYC neighborhoods with the highest reported rates of intimate partner homicides. Prevention and intervention strategies directed to these communities will include:
- Increasing outreach and public education activities to raise awareness about the availability of community-based intimate partner violence services, as well as resources such as the NYC HOPE resource portal (nyc.gov/nychope), the New York City Domestic Violence Hotline: (212) 621-HOPE; TTY: 1-866-604-5350 and the New York City Department for the Aging at (212) 442-3103.
- Extending the reach of the ENDGBV Training Institute's comprehensive trainings to advance understanding of the dynamics of intimate partner violence and its causes and consequences, as well as reinforcing awareness for services available to survivors across New York City.
- Calling attention to the intractability of intimate partner violence and the need to work with community members and service providers to examine how historic inequities in access to resources and opportunities, by gender identity, race/ethnicity, and sexual orientation, may be contributing to geographic disparities seen in intimate partner homicides.

DATA SOURCES

New York City Police Department (NYPD): The NYPD maintains information on domestic violence homicides and provides the NYC Domestic Violence Fatality Review Committee (FRC) with the location of each homicide and demographic information related to each victim and perpetrator. The NYPD determined the relationship between the perpetrator and victim and classified the relationship by intimate partner or other family member.

Contact with City Agencies: The FRC provided each agency member with identifiers (name, date of birth, address) for each victim and perpetrator of intimate partner homicides that occurred from 2010 through 2018, and the agencies independently cross-referenced that list with agency files and reported if the victims and/or perpetrators had any contact with the agency during the 12 months prior to the homicide. The New York City Department of Probation provided 2018 data for this report and will provide 2010-2017 data for the next annual report.

United States Census and Population Estimates: The population data used in this report were obtained from the New York City Department of City Planning and are from the 2010 United States Census and the American Community Survey (ACS) multi-year estimates for 2012 to 2016, the most current data available. Population counts for intimate partner homicide rate computations include individuals 15 years of age and older.

New York City Office of the Chief Medical Examiner (OCME): Using the list of intimate partner homicides provided by the NYPD, OCME records were accessed through the UVIS Case Management System. A search based on victims' first and last name, date of death, and borough was conducted for each homicide. Death Certificates and investigative reports were analyzed to determine month, day, time and location of each homicide.

Interpreting Report Findings: Comparison of homicide counts over time and between subgroups must be interpreted with caution. While noteworthy changes from 2010 to 2018 are highlighted in the report, not all changes are statistically significant. Fluctuations in the intervening years reflect no discernible upward or downward trend. Statements about variation in the relative rate of domestic homicide across subgroups indicate only observed associations that cannot be interpreted causally.

2018 FATALITY REVIEW COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Cecile Noel, Commissioner, Mayor's Office to End Domestic and Gender-Based Violence; Karina Bernabe, Project Manager, Dominican Women's Development Center, Nuevo Amanecer (Mayoral Appointee); Seven Brown (Mayoral Appointee); Raquel Singh, Executive Director, Voices of Women (Mayoral Appointee); Beverly Tillery, Executive Director, NYC Anti-Violence Project (Mayoral Appointee, Designee: Catherine Shugrue dos Santos, Director of Client Services); David Hansell, Esq., Commissioner Administration of Children's Services (Designee: Susan Clee, Director); Lorraine Cortés-Vázquez, Commissioner, Department for the Aging (Designee: Aurora Salamone, Director, Elderly Crime Victims Resource Center); Daniel Nigro, Commissioner, New York City Fire Department (Designee: Alberto Meade, Deputy Chief, EMS Operations); Michael E. McMahon, Richmond County District Attorney (Designee: Tuesday Muller-Mondi, Chief Domestic Violence Bureau); Steven Banks, Esq., Commissioner, Human Resources Administration and Department of Homeless Services (Designee: Carol David, Assistant Deputy Commissioner, Emergency and Intervention Services, Office of Domestic Violence and Fabienne Larque, MD, MP, Medical Director); Oxiris Barbot, MD, Commissioner, Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (Designee: Catherine Stayton, DrPH, MPH, Director, Injury and Violence Prevention Program); Darcel D. Clark, Bronx County District Attorney's Office (Designee: Amy Litwin, Counsel, Special Victims Division); James P. O'Neil, Commissioner, New York City Police Department (Designee: Kathleen White, Deputy Chief, Domestic Violence Unit); Kathryn Garcia, Interim Chair and Chief Executive Officer, New York City Housing Authority (Designee: Ukah Busgith, Senior Director, Family Partnerships Department); Ana M. Bermúdez, Commissioner, New York City Department of Probation (Designee: Robert Eusebio, Policy Advisor)

END NOTES

¹ The American Community Survey, Demographic and Housing Estimates, 5-Year Estimates 2012-2016, reflect that Blacks or African Americans account for 22.2% of New York City's population, while Whites account for 32.3%, Hispanics 29.0%, Asians 13.6% and Other 2.9%.

² The youngest victim of an intimate partner homicide was 15, and therefore, the population rates for intimate partner homicides were calculated utilizing the population age 15 and older. For all domestic violence and other family homicides all age groups were used in the calculation. Population data was obtained from the New York City Department of Planning website accessing table DPO5: ACS Demographic Estimates 2010-2015 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates.

³ Perpetrator/victim relationship is defined by the New York City Police Department and falls within the following mutually exclusive categories: Boyfriend/girlfriend, Child in common; Common law; Spouse; Same sex and Other. All categories except 'Same Sex' include opposite-sex relationships only. Additionally, "Child in common" is only used for perpetrator-victim pairings who have a child in common and are not married.

⁴ Between 2010-2018, there was one victim and two perpetrators that were unauthorized residents at NYCHA at the time of the homicide. An unauthorized resident is someone that is not on the lease and is unknown to NYCHA management.

⁵ The Danger Assessment is an assessment tool that helps to determine the level of danger woman experiencing abuse has of being killed by her intimate partner. It was developed by Dr. Jacquelyn Campbell and has been validated for use by law enforcement, health care professionals and domestic violence advocates. Dr. Campbell's research on the risk of lethality among victims of intimate partner violence highlights the importance of suicidality. Specifically, there is an increased risk of homicide when a male partner has threatened suicide, has access to a gun, or has used or made threats with a gun.



Bill de Blasio
Mayor

**Mayor's Office to
End Domestic and
Gender-Based Violence**

Cecile Noel
Commissioner