

NEW YORK CITY DOMESTIC VIOLENCE FATALITY REVIEW COMMITTEE:

2023 ANNUAL REPORT



Eric L. Adams
Mayor

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

Cecile Noel
Commissioner



Letter from Commissioner Noel

Dear Reader,

This report highlights a persisting inequity: Black females have experienced the highest rates of domestic violence homicide for decades.ⁱ Between 2010 and 2022, Black people were 2.4 times more likely than members of other racial/ethnic groups to be domestic violence homicide victims, including almost 2 times more likely to be victims of an intimate partner homicide and almost 2.8 times more likely to be victims of a homicide by another family member (see, Appendix A, Table A3 for results of risk analyses and significance tests).

The disproportionate burden of domestic and intimate partner homicides on Black women is inexorably linked to institutional policies, practices, and procedures that reinforce to prejudice, discrimination, or antagonism directed against minority or marginalized groups based on race, ethnicity, sex, immigration status, or social or economic status.ⁱⁱ Many of these policies, practices and procedures are long standing, and this long-term exposure to racism (as well as classism and patriarchy) and intimate partner violence (IPV) impedes the ability of Black women, and other minorities and marginalized groups from living a healthy life.ⁱⁱⁱ

Explicitly and consciously addressing the impact of structural racism is an essential part of domestic and intimate partner violence homicide prevention. Uncovering the racial disparities in domestic and intimate partner homicides and working to explain the structural and historical policies and practices that drive them are the first essential steps in moving towards equity.^{iv} Our annual analyses of New York City's domestic and intimate partner homicides make clear that communities of color are disproportionately affected, with Black females being particularly adversely impacted. Furthermore, communities of color enduring economic strain (e.g., high unemployment, low median household income, etc.) experience a disproportionate impact: low-income neighborhoods account for just over 20% of the City's population but 40% of NYC's intimate partner homicides. These disparities have persisted in NYC, signaling the deep, structural roots of racism and classism. To reduce the impact of domestic and intimate partner violence, interventions must be developed and implemented to address these root causes.^v

Institutional policies, practices and procedures that discriminate against Black people and support prejudice and animosity obstruct access to domestic violence services. Data show that Black women experience homicide due in part to the racism and racial discrimination they experience during help seeking.^{vi} A recent qualitative study in a large northeastern, metropolitan area that elevated the voices of 30 survivors reveals the invalidating experiences faced by many survivors, who reported feeling disbelieved, disregarded, and unsupported by service providers because of their race, gender, and/or class. Many of the interviewed women thus chose not to pursue services because they believed— either from personal report or from the reports of others in their community—that service providers would not believe them and/or provide the same level of care provided to White women. In fact, some interviewees said they would rather avoid domestic violence services entirely unless those services were immediately necessary to prevent death.^{vii}

To reduce homicides, it is imperative to reduce the barriers Black individuals, and more specifically, Black women encounter in accessing domestic violence services, and understanding how their friends, family and other resources in the Black community act as support in the absence of access to

government or other community-based services.^{viii} Developing interventions and services that engage religious and spiritual networks, community-based services such as hair and nail salons, and other social supports in Black communities is key.^{ix}

ENDGBV has established several initiatives aimed at reducing obstacles that reflect institutional prejudice and discrimination to improve access to resources and address the disproportionate impact of intimate partner violence on communities of color. ENDGBV's Home+ program, which helps survivors remain safely housed and avoid shelter entry, does not require law enforcement involvement in order to receive a home-based emergency response system and supportive services. Similarly, ENDGBV's Respect and Responsibility program provides assistance for abusive partners without involvement in the criminal justice system. See pages 13 to 14 for more information.

I look forward to continuing to work with all members of the Fatality Review Committee, other city agencies, and community-based providers to improve services for domestic and gender-based violence survivors, lower barriers to those services and reduce domestic violence homicides in New York City.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Cecile Neal". The signature is written in black ink on a white background.

Commissioner

Introduction

From 2010 through 2022 in New York City, there were 793 domestic violence homicide incidents involving 854 victims; these victims accounted for 16.7% of all homicides (854 of 5,125) that occurred in New York City. During this 13-year period, the annual average count of domestic violence homicides was 66. Capturing the most extreme outcome, domestic violence homicides made up only a small fraction of all domestic violence.

This report has two analytic purposes. First, it presents the most current intimate partner homicide (a group-set of domestic violence homicide) findings, highlighting differences between 2022 and 2021 deaths. This comparison focuses on demographic and incident characteristics, including borough and weapon used. Second, this report examines patterns of domestic violence homicide overall and its sub-groups -- intimate partner homicide and other family homicide – by victim and perpetrator age, sex, race/ethnicity, as well as incident characteristics, pooling data from 2010 through 2022.

New York City Police Department (NYPD) data on domestic violence homicide victims' and perpetrator's sex and race/ethnicity were acquired and reported by the Fatality Review Committee. These demographic data elements may not accurately capture the affected individuals' self-identified gender and race/ethnicity. In addition, data sourced for this report do not capture domestic violence homicide risk factors such as perpetrator having direct access to a gun, perpetrator's previous threat with a weapon, perpetrator's demonstration of controlling behaviors, and perpetrator's previous threats to harm the victim. The data available and analyzed for this report do not directly measure historic inequities in access to resources, gender-based attitudes about power and control, and a history of policies that deny resources to people of color. These data limitations mean deeper understanding of the social context for domestic violence homicides is lacking.

Defining Domestic Violence

In this report, domestic violence encompasses two type of relationships:

- (1) **Intimate Partner:** Individuals who are currently or formerly married, divorced, dating, boyfriend/girlfriend or who have a child in common.
- (2) **Other Family:** Individuals who are related by marriage or blood, such as parents/children, siblings, grandparents/grandchildren, cousins, and in-laws.

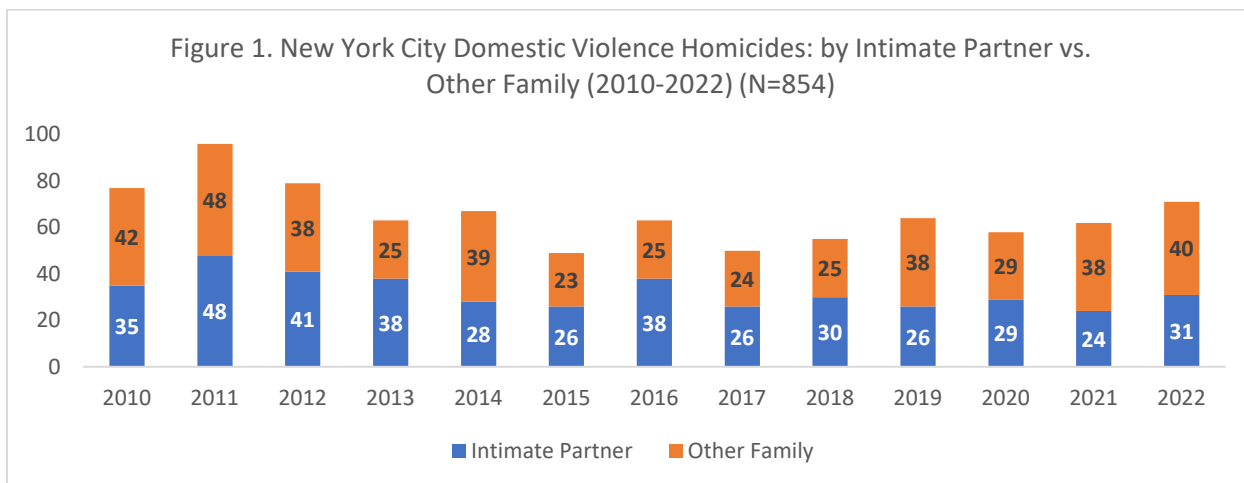
2022 to 2021
Annual Comparison of Intimate Partner Homicides: Demographic and Incident Characteristics

- Intimate partner homicides increased by 29.2% - from 24 in 2021 to 31 in 2022.
- Intimate partner homicides in Brooklyn increased by 225.0% - from 4 in 2021 to 13 in 2022.
- Intimate partner homicides involving a knife/cutting instrument increased by 100.0% - from 8 in 2021 to 16 in 2022.
- Intimate partner homicides involving a firearm decreased by 22.2% - from 9 in 2021 to 7 in 2022.

	2022	2021	Annual Average ('10-'22)
Intimate Partner Homicides	31	24	33
Sex			
Female	26	20	25
Male	5	4	8
Borough			
Bronx	11	7	10
Brooklyn	13	4	9
Manhattan	4	8	5
Queens	3	4	7
Staten Island	0	1	2
Race/Ethnicity			
Asian	1	2	2
Black	16	10	13
Hispanic	11	11	12
White	3	1	5
Method/Weapon			
Cutting/Knife	16	8	16
Firearm	7	9	8
Blunt Trauma	2	2	4
Asphyxiation	2	1	2
Physical Force	2	4	<1
Strangulation	1	0	2
Other	1	0	<1

All Domestic Violence Homicides, 2010-2022

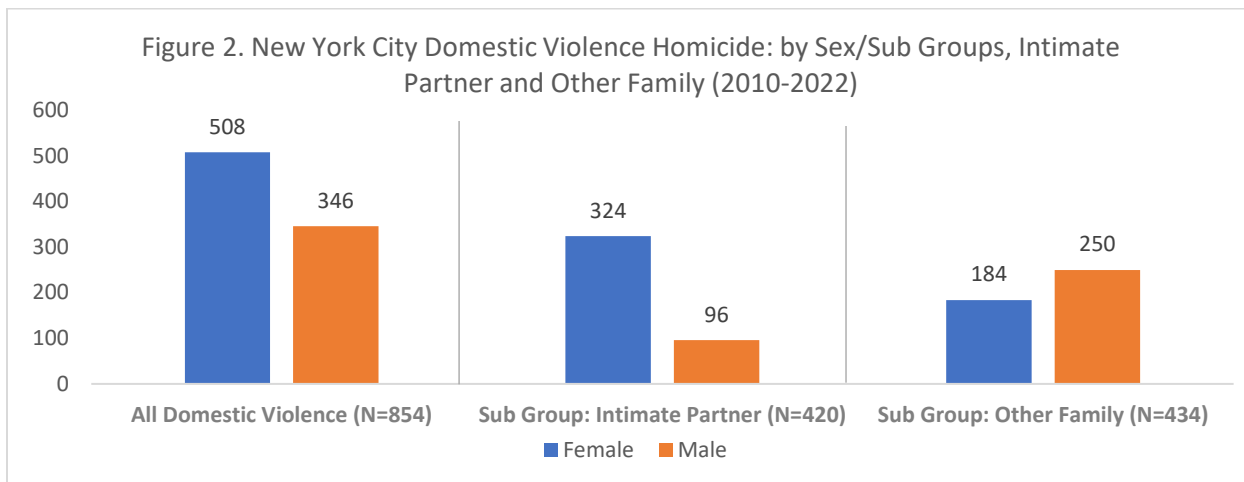
The following section provides an overview of domestic violence homicides and sub-groups, intimate partner homicide and other family homicide, by summarizing victim and perpetrator age, sex, race/ethnicity, as well as incident characteristics for domestic violence homicides from 2010-2022. During that period, there were 420 intimate partner homicides, which involved 420 victims and 429 perpetrators, and there were 434 other family homicides, which involved 434 victims and 333 perpetrators.



- Domestic violence homicides increased by 14.5% - from 62 in 2021 to 71 in 2022.
- Intimate partner homicides increased by 29.2% - from 24 in 2021 to 31 in 2022.

VICTIM DEMOGRAPHICS

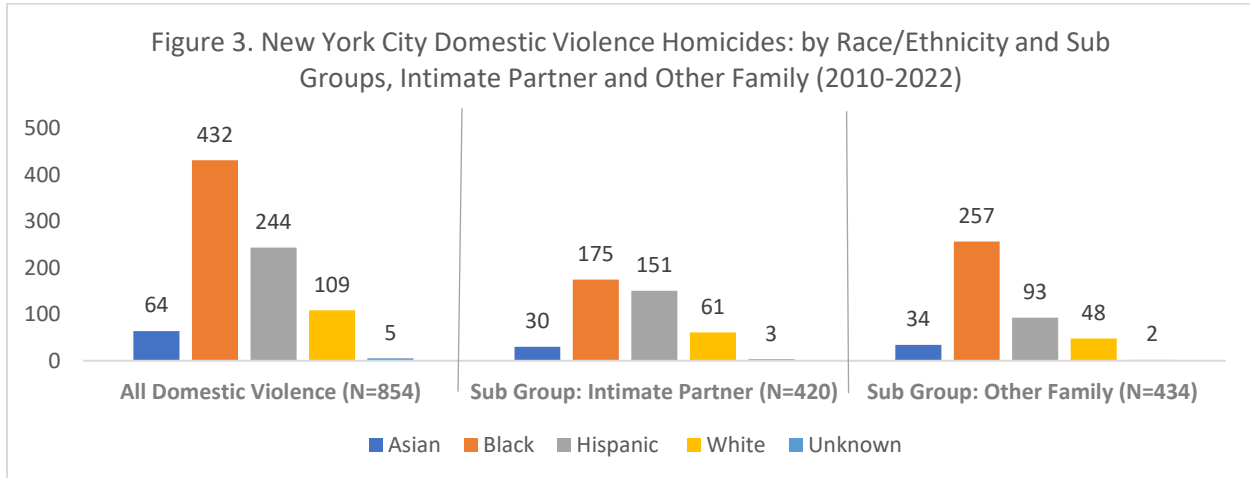
Sex: The majority of domestic violence homicide victims were female.



- The majority (59.5%, 508 of 854) of domestic violence homicide victims were female.

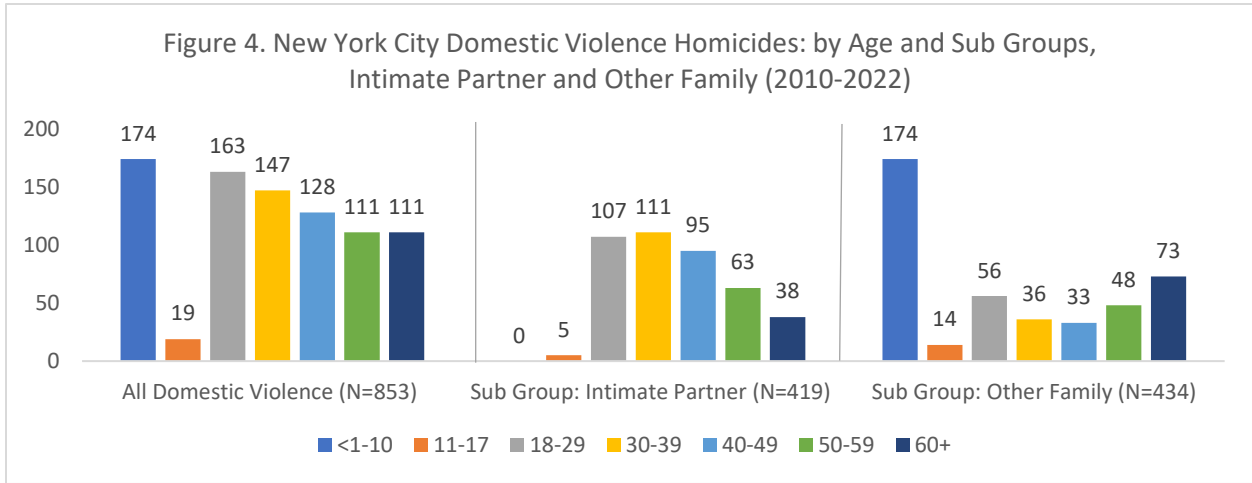
- Males accounted for a higher percentage (57.6%, 250 of 434) of other family homicide victims compared to intimate partner homicide victims (22.9%, 96 of 420).
- Females almost 1.5 times more likely to be a victim of an intimate partner homicide than males. (see Appendix A, Table A3 for results of risk analyses and significance tests).

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



- Black individuals accounted for 50.6% (432 of 854) of domestic violence homicides, 41.7% (175 of 420) of intimate partner homicides, and 57.2% (257 of 434) of homicides involving other family members.
- The percentage of domestic, intimate partner, and other family homicides involving a Black victim was much higher than then the contribution of Black individuals to NYC’s population. Black people accounted for 21.4% of NYC’s population.^{xi}
- Further, Black individuals are 2.4 times more likely to be victims of domestic violence homicide, almost 2 times more likely to be victims of intimate partner homicide and almost 2.8 times more likely to be a victims of other family homicide than residents of other racial/ethnic groups (see, Appendix A, Table A3 for results of risk analyses and significance tests).
- Hispanic individuals accounted for 28.6% (244 of 854) of domestic violence homicides, 36.0% (151 of 420) of intimate partner homicides, and 21.4% (93 of 434) of homicides involving other family members.
- The percentage of domestic and intimate partner homicides involving a Hispanic victim was slightly higher than then the contribution of Hispanic individuals to NYC’s population. Hispanics accounted for 28.9% of NYC’s population.^{xii}

Age: More than 20% of domestic violence homicides involved a child victim 10 years of age or younger.



Note: The age was unknown for one 2013 intimate partner homicide, so they were excluded from the analysis.

- One out of every five (20.4%, 174 of 853) domestic violence homicides involved a child age 10 and under. Two out of every 5 (40.1%, 174 of 434) other family homicides involved a child age 10 and under. Children age 10 and under are 3.4 times more likely to be a victim of a other family homicide than individuals in other ages (see Appendix A, Table A3 for results of risk analyses and significance tests).
- One out of every four intimate partner homicides (24.2%, 101 of 419) and almost three out of 10 other family homicides (27.9%, 121 of 434) involved a victim age 50 and over.
- The average age of intimate partner victims was 40 years, the median age was 38.0 years, and the range was 15 to 87 years. The average age of other family victims was 28.1 years, the median age was 22.0 years, and the range was <1 to 97 years.

Domestic Violence Homicides: Location

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

Table 1: New York City Domestic Violence Homicides: by Borough Subgroups Intimate Partner Homicides and Other Family (2010-2022)

	Bronx		Brooklyn		Manhattan		Queens		Staten Island	
	#	Rate (per 100,000)	#	Rate (per 100,000)	#	Rate (per 100,000)	#	Rate (per 100,000)	#	Rate (per 100,000)
All Domestic Violence (N=854)	241	1.3	254	0.76	120	0.57	191	0.64	48	0.78
Subgroup: Intimate Partner (N=420)	130	0.7	119	0.36	62	0.29	88	0.3	21	0.34
Subgroup: Other Family (N=434)	111	0.6	135	0.4	58	0.28	103	0.35	27	0.44

- While Brooklyn had the highest number of domestic violence homicides (254), the Bronx had the highest rate of domestic violence homicides, 1.3 per 100,000 residents.
- The Bronx had the highest number and rate of intimate partner homicides, 130 and 0.70 per 100,000 residents, respectively. The Bronx rate of intimate partner homicides was more than twice that of the other boroughs.
- Both forms of domestic violence homicides are more likely to occur in the Bronx compared to other boroughs (see Appendix A, Table A4 for results of risk analyses and significance tests).

In Focus: Intimate Partner Homicides, 2010-2022

Detailed Victim and Perpetrator Demographics, not featured in prior sections

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

Table 2: New York City Intimate Partner Homicides: by Sex and Race/Ethnicity (2010-2022) (N=417)

VICTIM	Percentage of Intimate Partner Homicides (#)	% of NYC Population
Male		
Asian	0.7% (3)	6.30%
Black	10.8% (45)	10.00%
Hispanic	8.6% (36)	13.30%
White	2.9% (12)	17.20%
Female		
Asian	6.5% (27)	7.00%
Black	31.2% (130)	13.00%
Hispanic	27.3% (114)	14.60%
White	12.0% (50)	18.70%

Note: Race was not known for three intimate partner homicides in 2013, so they were excluded from the analysis.

- Black females were disproportionately affected by intimate partner homicides. Black females accounted for 31.2% of intimate partner homicides, while accounting for 13.0% of the population in New York City.
- Hispanic females accounted for 27.3% of intimate partner homicides, while accounting for 14.6% of the population in New York City.

Victim Age and Sex: Females age 18-29 had the highest number of intimate partner homicides.

Table 3. New York City Intimate Partner Homicides: Victims by Age and Sex (2010-2022) (N=419)

Age of Victim - Years	% Male Victims (#)	% of NYC Population	% Female Victims (#)	% of NYC Population
15-17	0.24% (1)	2.30%	0.95% (4)	2.30%
18-29	5.7% (24)	11.80%	19.3% (81)	12.20%
30-39	7.9% (33)	9.00%	18.9% (79)	9.60%
40-49	4.1% (17)	8.10%	18.9% (79)	8.70%
50-59	3.1% (13)	7.00%	11.9% (50)	8.10%
60-69	0.72% (3)	4.70%	5.5% (23)	5.90%
70-79	0.95% (4)	3.00%	1.7% (7)	3.50%
80-89	0.24% (1)	1.50%	0.0% (0)	2.30%
Total	22.9% (96)	47.40%	77.1% (323)	52.60%
Average Age	39.8		40.1	
Age Range	17 yrs.– 85 yrs.		15 yrs.- 87 yrs.	

Note: The victim age was unknown for one intimate partner homicide in 2013, so they were excluded from this analysis.

- Females in most age groups were disproportionately affected by intimate partner homicides. Most noteworthy were findings for females between 30-39 and 40-49 years. Specifically, while females age 30-39 accounted for 9.6% of New York City’s population, they accounted for 18.9% of all intimate partner homicides. Similarly, females 40-49 accounted for 8.7% of the City’s residents, but accounted for 18.9% of intimate partner homicides.
- Males, of all ages, were less likely to be an intimate partner homicide victim when compared to females.

Perpetrator Age and Sex: Males were the perpetrator in 80% of intimate partner homicides.

Table 4. New York Intimate Partner Homicides: by Prepertrator Age and Sex (2010-2022) (N=427)

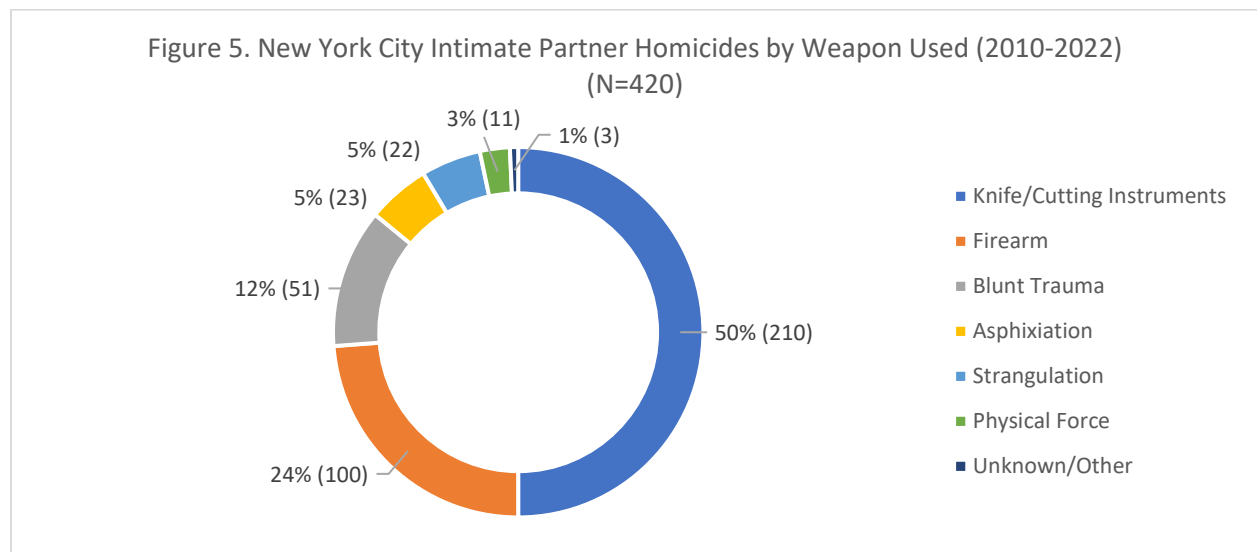
Age of Victim - Years	% Male Perpetrators (#)	% of NYC Population	% Female Perpetrators (#)	% of NYC Population
15-17	0.0% (0)	2.30%	0.23% (1)	2.30%
18-29	17.8% (76)	11.80%	7.2% (30)	12.20%
30-39	21.8% (93)	9.00%	5.6% (24)	9.60%
40-49	19.0% (81)	8.10%	3.7% (16)	8.70%
50-59	15.2% (65)	7.00%	1.6% (7)	8.10%
60-69	4.0% (17)	4.70%	0.70% (3)	5.90%
70+	3.0% (13)	4.50%	0.23% (1)	5.80%
Total	80.8% (345)	47.40%	19.3% (82)	52.60%
Average Age	41.1		35.6	
Age Range	18 yrs.-86 yrs.		17 yrs.-83 yrs.	

Note: The perpetrator age was unknown for one intimate partner homicide in 2013 and perpetrator sex was unknown for one intimate partner homicide in 2019, so they were excluded from this analysis.

- Males accounted for the majority (80.8%) of intimate partner homicide perpetrators. The average age of intimate partner homicide perpetrators for males (41.1 years) was slightly higher than the average age for females (35.6 years).

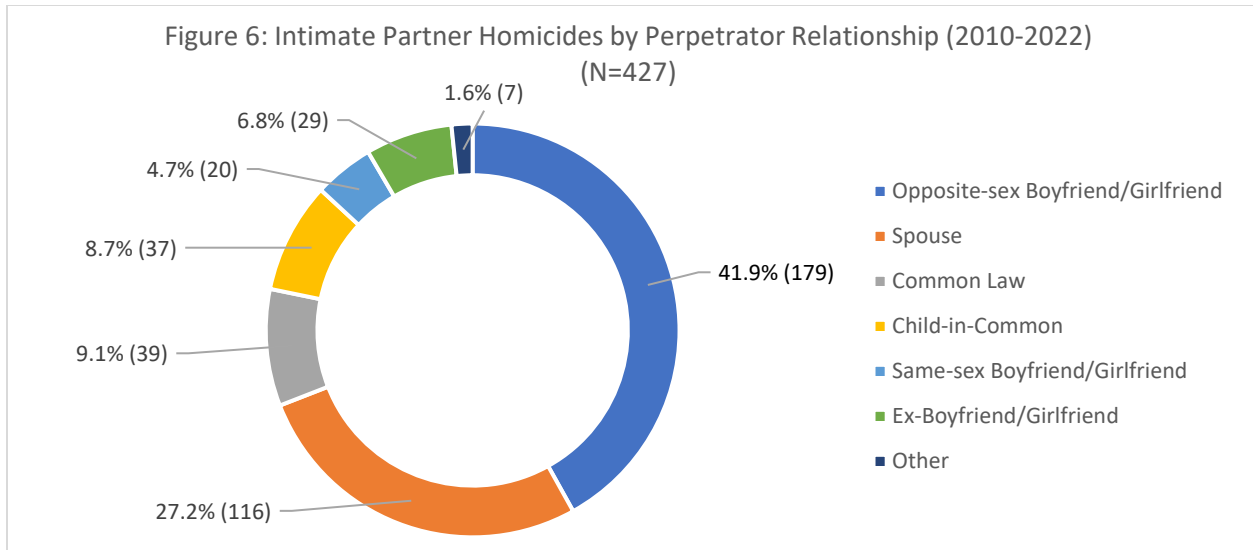
Incident Characteristics

Weapon-Method: Knife or cutting instruments were used in half of all intimate partner homicides.



- Half of intimate partner homicides (50.0%, 210 of 420) were the result of a knife or other cutting instrument.
- Firearms were used in almost a quarter of intimate partner homicides (100 of 420, 23.8%).

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



- Over 40% (41.9%, 179 of 427) of intimate partner homicide perpetrators were the current opposite sex boyfriend/girlfriend and over one quarter of the perpetrators were the spouse (27.2%, 116 of 427) of the victim; these perpetrators comprise the majority (69.1%, 295 of 427)

INTIMATE PARTNER HOMICIDES: CONTACT AND REPORTED HISTORY WITH CITY AGENCIES

This section summarizes documented pre-incident contacts between City agencies that are members of the New York City Domestic Violence Fatality Review Committee (FRC) and the 420 victims and 429 perpetrators of intimate partner homicides between 2010 and 2022. For all agencies, except the NYPD and the NYC Probation Department, the contact referenced below occurred within the 12-months prior to the homicide. For the NYPD, contact refers to contact at any time prior to the homicide that involved a domestic violence incident between the victim and perpetrator. For the New York City Probation Department, contact refers to the victim or perpetrator being on probation at the time of the homicide. The time periods for which data is provided is dependant on the accessibility and availability of each data element.

Administration for Children’s Services (ACS): For intimate partner homicides between 2010 and 2022, ACS had contact with 10 victims (2.4%, 10 of 420) and 10 perpetrators (2.3%, 10 of 429) in the 12 months prior to the homicide.

NYC Aging: For intimate partner homicides between 2010 and 2022, NYC Aging had contact with one victim (2.6%, 1 of 38) age 60 or older in the 12 months prior to the homicide.

Human Resources Administration (HRA):^{xiii} For intimate partner homicides between 2010 and 2022, HRA had contact with 21 victims (5.0%, 21 of 420) and six perpetrators (1.4%, 6 of 429) who had accessed domestic violence services in the 12 months prior to the homicide.

With regard to victims and perpetrators of the 2015-2022 intimate partner homicides, HRA had contact with 124 of 230 victims (53.9%) and 115 of 239 (48.1%) perpetrators for services including cash assistance, Supplemental Nutrition Assistance, and Medicaid in the 12 months prior to the homicide.

Between 2018 and 2022, HRA had contact with 13 (9.3%, 13 of 140) victims and 15 (10.3%, 15 of 146) perpetrators of intimate partner homicides 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): For intimate partner homicides between 2010 and 2022, the New York City Family Justice Centers, which are operated by ENDGBV, had contact with 22 victims (5.2%, 22 of 420) and six perpetrators (1.4%, 6 of 429) in the 12 months prior to the homicide. Eleven (50.0%, 11 of 22) of the victims only had contact with the District Attorney's Office, while the other 11 victims (50.0%) only had contact with the other non-criminal justice services which included counseling, case management, and civil legal services. Two of the perpetrators (33.3%, 2 of 6) had contact with only the District Attorney, while one other perpetrator (16.7%, 1 of 6) met with the District Attorney and received non-criminal justice services, which included counseling, case management, and civil legal services. The other three perpetrators (50.0%, 3 of 6) received only non-criminal justice services at the Family Justice Centers.

New York City Housing Authority (NYCHA): For intimate partner homicides between 2010 and 2022, 45 intimate partner homicides (10.7%, 45 of 420) involved the authorized or unauthorized (not on the lease) residents of NYCHA.

Thirty-seven of the homicide victims and 21 of the homicide perpetrators were residing at NYCHA. Among these, NYCHA had contact with five victims (13.5%, 5 of 37) and two perpetrators (9.5%, 2 of 21) involving 6 intimate partner homicides in the 12 months prior to the homicide. In 2022, none of the victims or perpetrators had contact with NYCHA in the 12 months prior to the homicide.

New York City Probation Department: For intimate partner homicides between 2018 and 2022, the only years for which probation data are available, none of the homicide victims were on probation at the time of the homicide or within 12 months of the homicide. During that same time period, one (0.7%, 1 of 146) perpetrator was on probation at the time of the homicide or within 12 months of the homicide.

New York City Police Department: For intimate partner homicides between 2010 and 2022, the NYPD had a reported history with the victims and perpetrators in 39.0% (164 of 420) of intimate partner homicides. In 35.4% (58 of 164) of the reported histories, the NYPD filed only a domestic incident report (DIR), while in the other 67.7% (111 of 164) there was a DIR and police complaint report (also referred to as a "61 report") filed. According to NYPD records, in 12.4% (52 of 420) of intimate partner homicides there was an active order of protection at the time of the incident.

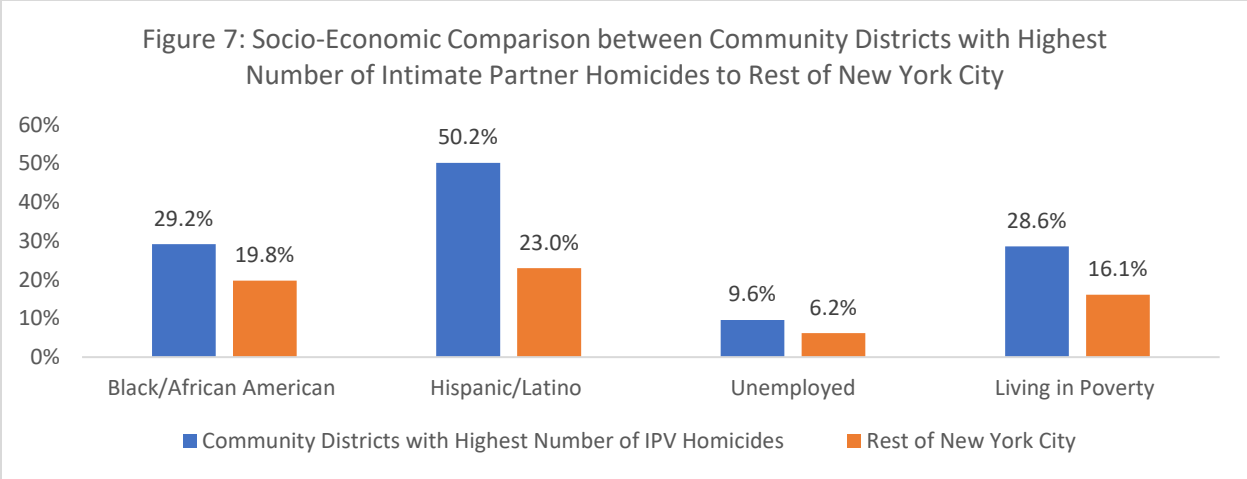
Neighborhoods Most Impacted by Intimate Partner Homicides

In this report we identify the neighborhoods with the highest number of intimate partner homicides by ranking neighborhood areas by count and then enumerating the list of 55 neighborhood areas into four equal parts – or quartiles. The thirteen neighborhood areas within the top quartile are made up of fifteen community districts (CD). These CDs, with the highest number of intimate partner homicides from 2015 through 2022, accounted for 52.0% (119 of 229) of intimate partner homicides yet only accounted for 22.1% of the City Population.^{xiv}

Table 5. New York City Community Districts with the Highest Number of Intimate Partner Homicides – 2015 through 2022 (N=119)

	Community District(s)	Neighborhoods	# of IPV Homicides
1	Bronx 3/6	Claremont, Crotona Park, Melrose, Morrisania, Bathgate, Belmont, East Tremont, West Farms	18
2	Bronx 4	Concourse, Highbridge, Mount Eden	12
4	Bronx 1/2	Melrose, Mott Haven, Port Morris, Hunts Point, Longwood	12
3	Bronx 9	Bronx River, Castle Hill, Clason Point, Parkchester, Soundview	11
7	Manhattan 12	Inwood, Washington Heights	11
5	Manhattan 10	Central Harlem	9
6	Queens 12	Hollis, Jamaica, Rochdale, South Jamaica, St. Albans	9
12	Brooklyn 5	Cypress Hills, East New York, New Lots, Starrett City	8
10	Bronx 7	Bedford Park, Fordham, Kingsbridge Heights, Norwood, University Heights	7
8	Staten Isl. 1	Clifton, New Brighton, Park Hill, P Richmond, St. George, Tompkinsville	6
9	Bronx 5	Fordham, Morris Heights, Mount Hope, University Heights	6
11	Brooklyn 14	Ditmas Park, Flatbush, Midwood, Prospect Park South	5
13	Queens 14	Arverne, Breezy Point, Edgemere, Far Rockaway, Rockaway Park	5
	Total		119

Eight of the fifteen community districts with the highest counts are in the Bronx, although every borough is represented on the list. Other characteristics of these communities include: a higher percentage of unemployment; a high percentage of residents living in poverty; and a higher percentage of Black and Hispanic residents. Race/ethnicity composition findings are not reflective of individual level factors, but likely the structural racism factors presented at the beginning of this report.



An Overview of ENDGBV Initiatives

Community Engagement Action Plan

The FRC implemented a community engagement plan founded on the frameworks detailed in two reports, “Domestic Violence Homicide Prevention: Community Engagement Strategies” and “Domestic Violence Homicide Prevention: Engaging the Black Community.”^{xv} Using these frameworks, the FRC has initiated community outreach and educational initiatives in the Bronx Community Districts 3 and 6. The aim of these activities is to inform formal and informal community stakeholders about the FRC’s findings by sharing community-specific data that underscore the impact of intimate partner homicide.

So far, our work has been presented to the Bronx Borough President’s Domestic and Gender-Based Violence Advisory Council, New York City Housing Authority (NYCHA) community coordinators from Community Districts 3 and 6, and at the Bronx Borough-wide Community District meeting. These meetings led to a research partnership with the Bronx Borough President’s Office to survey domestic violence service providers in the Bronx. The leadership of Bronx Community Boards 3 and 6 has also agreed to collaborate on further community outreach in the fall of 2023. Furthermore, we will begin NYCHA resident council presentations later this year.

Current Initiatives to Reduce Barriers to Services

ENDGBV has established several initiatives aimed at improving access to resources and prevention activities, while ensuring new initiatives are launched in neighborhoods disproportionately impacted by domestic violence which are listed in table 5. Specifically, ENDGBV launched:

Respect and Responsibility

Respect and Responsibility is the first City-funded non-mandated program for adult abusive partners in intimate partner relationships. Respect and Responsibility implements trauma informed and culturally relevant curricula and related interventions through voluntary engagements with adults to address and prevent abuse. The program operates across multiple sites throughout NYC and is embedded in existing community programs to engage community validators and meet people where they are.

Home+

Home+ provides a new option for survivors of domestic and gender-based violence – enhancing their ability to stay safer in their homes rather than leaving to stay with friends or family or enter the shelter system. Home+ provides survivors with free personal emergency response systems to call for help by pushing a button, lock changes, safety planning and case management from a local domestic violence service organization all while eliminating the requirement to report to law enforcement.

Community-Based Immigration Legal Services Program

Through the community-based immigration legal services program, ENDGBV links immigration legal service providers focused on issues of domestic and gender-based violence with community-based organizations to increase their capacity to identify civil legal issues, screen for domestic violence, and refer their clients to civil legal services.

Firearms Technical Assistance Program (FTAP)

In 2017, Brooklyn was chosen as one of six jurisdictions across the county to participate in FTAP, funded by the US Department of Justice, Office on Violence Against Women (OVW), to support communities to implement policies, protocols and promising practices to reduce access to firearms in domestic violence cases. The Mayor's Office of Criminal Justice, in partnership with ENDGBV, recently received funding from OVW to support HELP ROADS, a domestic violence service organization in Brownsville, to implement a pilot program in that community to create better linkages to services for those at risk of gun violence and other high lethality domestic violence.

Early-Relationship Abuse Prevention Program (Early-RAPP)

The Early-Relationship Abuse Prevention Program is a healthy relationship education program that provides workshops to middle school students, staff, and parents/caregivers, reaching students when relationships most often begin. Through contracted community-based providers the program operates across multiple sites throughout New York City.

Mental Health Services in Family Justice Centers (FJs)

The Mental Health Services program at the New York City Family Justice Centers (FJs) is a collaboration between ENDGBV and New York City Health+ Hospitals that provides trauma-informed mental health support to survivors of intimate partner violence at the City's Family Justice Centers, including ongoing individual and group therapy and medication management, through a team that includes a full-time therapist, a part-time psychiatrist, and a full-time program administrator.

The Domestic Violence Shelter (DVS) Mental Health Initiative

The Domestic Violence Shelter (DVS) Mental Health Initiative is a collaboration between NYC Health + Hospitals (H+H), HRA, ENDGBV, and the Office of Community Mental Health (OCMH) will provide culturally competent, domestic violence-informed psychiatric and psychological mental health care and treatment to approximately 10,000 children, teens, and adults in the 55 domestic violence shelters across all 5 boroughs. Services will be provided on site at shelters, H+H facilities and via telehealth by a

multidisciplinary team of adult and child psychiatrists, social workers and community health workers. In addition to direct care, DVS includes 24/7 crisis support for adult individuals by Virtual ExpressCare. The program will also provide an extensive training curriculum on mental health and trauma will also be provided to the staff within the DV Shelter System.

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 for each victim and perpetrator. The NYPD determined the relationship between the perpetrator and victim and classified the relationship by intimate partner or other family members.

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 homicide that occurred from 2010 through 2021, and the agencies independently cross-referenced the 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 unless otherwise noted in the report.

United States Census and Population Estimates: The population data used in the 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 2015-2019, the most current information available. Population counts for intimate partner homicide rate computations include individuals 15 years of age or older.

Interpreting Report Findings: Comparison of homicide counts over time and between subgroups must be interpreted with caution. Fluctuations in the intervening years reflect no discernible upward or downward trend. While noteworthy changes from 2010 to 2022 are highlighted in this report, not all changes are statistically significant. Appendix A displays statistical analyses that were conducted to assess the statistical significance of the findings in this report. We computed chi-square tests of difference in counts and calculated risk ratios to allow for comparisons of particular subgroups (e.g., female residents, Black residents, residents aged 18-29) with the general NYC population. The subgroup analysis for domestic violence, intimate partner and other family homicides resulted in some statistically significant associations involving gender, race/ethnicity, age, and borough.

2022 Fatality Review Committee Members

Cecil Noel, Commissioner, Mayor's Office to End Domestic and Gender-Based Violence; Doreen Jones (Mayoral Appointee); Valencia Craig (Mayoral Appointee); Jeehae Fischer, Executive Director, Korean American Family Services (Mayoral Appointee); Nathaniel Fields (Chief Executive Officer, Urban Rerouce Institute (Mayoral Appointee); Jess Dannhauser, Commissioner, Administration for Children's Services (Designee: Susan Clee, Director); Lorraine Cortés-Vázquez, Commissioner, NYC Aging (Designee: Jocelyn

Groden, Associate Commissioner, Social Services and Active Aging); Laura Kavanagh, Commissioner, New York City Fire Department (Designee: Patrick Flynn, Deputy Chief, EMS Operations); Michael E. McMahon, Richmond County District Attorney (Designee: Tuesday Muller-Mondi, Chief Special Victims Division); Molly Wasow Park, Department of Social Services (Designee: Carol David, Assistant Deputy

Commissioner, Office of Domestic Violence); Ashwin Vasan, MD, PhD, 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 (Designee: William R. Browne, Assistant District Attorney, Domestic Violence Bureau); Edward A. Caban, Commissioner, New York City Police Department (Designee: Deputy Chief Melissa Eger, Domestic Violence Unit); Lisa Bova-Hiatt, CEO, New York City Housing Authority (Designee: Marina Oteiza, Director, Family Partnerships Department); Juanita S. Holmes, Commissioner, New York City Probation Department (Designee: Robert Eusebio, Policy Advisor)

Appendix A: Statistical Significance Output

Table A1: Chi-square Tests of Homicide Counts – 2010 vs. 2022

Homicide Type	2010		2022		X ²	P-Value
	Homicides	Population Estimate	Homicides	Population Estimate		
Family-related	42	8,175,133	40	8,736,047	0.2720	0.6020
Intimate partner	35	8,175,133	31	8,736,047	0.5810	0.4459

Table A1: Chi-square Tests of Homicide Counts – 2021 vs. 2022

Homicide Type	2021		2022		X ²	P-Value
	Homicides	Population Estimate	Homicides	Population Estimate		
Family-related	38	8,804,190	40	8,736,047	0.0680	0.7942
Intimate partner	24	8,804,190	31	8,736,047	0.9461	0.3307

Table A3: Risk Ratios for Demographics of Domestic Violence Homicides

Gender	% (Number)	% NYC Population	Population	Risk Ratio	P-value
Male	40.5% (346)	47.7%	3,997,959	0.85	<0.0001
Female	59.5% (508)	52.3%	4,381,593	1.14	<0.0001
Race/Ethnicity	% (Number)	% NYC Population	Population	Risk Ratio	P-value
Black	50.6% (432)	21.4%	1,795,005	2.36	<0.0001
Hispanic	28.6% (244)	28.9%	2,423,869	0.99	0.8181
White	12.8% (109)	32.0%	2,676,732	0.40	<0.0001
Asian/Indian	7.5% (64)	14.3%	1,199,394	0.52	<0.0001
Other/Unknown	0.6% (5)	3.4%	282,333	0.18	<0.0001
Age	% (Number)	% NYC Population	Population	Risk Ratio	P-value
<1-10	20.4% (174)	11.8%	987,977	1.73	<0.0001
11-17	2.2% (19)	9.0%	751,279	0.24	<0.0001
18-29	19.1% (163)	17.6%	1,475,099	1.09	0.25014
30-39	17.2% (147)	15.9%	1,329,622	1.08	0.27572
40-49	15.0% (128)	12.7%	1,062,663	1.18	0.04163
50-59	13.0% (111)	12.5%	1,047,012	1.04	0.64552
60+	12.0% (111)	20.6%	1,725,900	0.63	<0.0001

Risk Ratios for Demographics of Intimate Partner Homicides

Gender	% (Number)	% NYC Population	Population	Risk Ratio	P-value
Male	22.9% (96)	47.7%	3,997,959	0.48	<0.0001
Female	77.1% (324)	52.3%	4,381,593	1.47	<0.0001
Race/Ethnicity	% (Number)	% NYC Population	Population	Risk Ratio	P-value
Black	41.7% (175)	21.4%	1,795,005	1.95	<0.0001
Hispanic	36.0% (151)	28.9%	2,423,869	1.25	0.00152
White	14.5% (61)	31.9%	2,676,732	0.45	<0.0001
Asian/Indian	7.1% (30)	14.3%	1,199,394	0.50	0.00012
Other/Unknown	0.7% (3)	3.4%	282,333	0.21	0.00252
Age	% (Number)	% NYC Population	Population	Risk Ratio	P-value
<1-10	0.0% (0)	11.8%	987,977	0	< .00001
11-17	1.2% (5)	9.0%	751,279	0.13	< .00001
18-29	25.5% (107)	17.6%	1,475,099	1.45	< .00001
30-39	26.4% (111)	15.9%	1,329,622	1.66	< .00001

40-49	22.6% (95)	12.7%	1,062,663	1.78	< .00001
50-59	15.0% (63)	12.5%	1,047,012	1.20	0.11642
60+	9.0% (38)	20.6%	1,725,900	0.44	< .00001

Risk Ratios for Demographics of Other Family Homicides

Gender	% (Number)	% NYC Population	Population	Risk Ratio	P-value
Male	57.6% (250)	47.7%	3,997,959	1.21	< .00001
Female	42.4% (184)	52.3%	4,381,593	0.81	< .00001
Race/Ethnicity	% (Number)	% NYC Population	Population	Risk Ratio	
Black	59.2% (257)	21.4%	1,795,005	2.77	< .00001
Hispanic	21.4% (93)	28.9%	2,423,869	0.74	0.00056
White	11.1% (48)	31.9%	2,676,732	0.35	< .00001
Asian/Indian	7.8% (34)	14.3%	1,199,394	0.55	0.00012
Other/Unknown	0.5% (2)	3.4%	282,333	0.15	0.00078
Age	% (Number)	% NYC Population	Population	Risk Ratio	
<1-10	40.1% (174)	11.8%	987,977	3.40	< .00001
11-17	3.2% (14)	9.0%	751,279	0.36	< .00001
18-29	12.9% (56)	17.6%	1,475,099	0.73	0.01016
30-39	8.3% (36)	15.9%	1,329,622	0.52	< .00001
40-49	7.6% (33)	12.7%	1,062,663	0.60	0.00148
50-59	11.1% (48)	12.5%	1,047,012	0.89	0.36282
60+	16.8% (73)	20.6%	1,725,900	0.82	0.05118

Table A4: Risk Ratios for Domestic Violence Homicides by Borough (2010-2022)

Borough	% (Number)	% NYC Population	Population	Risk Ratio	P-value
Bronx	28.2% (241)	17.0%	1,427,056	1.66	<0.0001
Brooklyn	29.7% (254)	30.8%	2,576,771	0.96	0.52218
Manhattan	14.0% (120)	19.4%	1,629,153	0.72	0.00006
Queens	22.4% (191)	27.1%	2,270,976	0.83	0.00188
Staten Island	5.6% (48)	5.7%	475,596	0.98	0.94420

Risk Ratios for Intimate Partner Homicides by Borough (2010-2022)

Borough	% (Number)	% NYC Population	Population	Risk Ratio	P-value
Bronx	31.0% (130)	17.0%	1,427,056	1.82	< .00001
Brooklyn	28.3% (119)	30.8%	2,576,771	0.92	0.28462
Manhattan	14.8% (62)	19.4%	1,629,153	0.76	0.01552
Queens	21.0% (88)	27.1%	2,270,976	0.77	0.00452
Staten Island	5.0% (21)	5.7%	475,596	0.88	0.54850

Risk Ratios for Other Family Homicides by Borough (2010-2022)

Borough	% (Number)	% NYC Population	Population	Risk Ratio	P-value
Bronx	25.6% (111)	17.0%	1,427,056	1.51	< .00001
Brooklyn	31.1% (135)	30.8%	2,576,771	1.01	0.87288
Manhattan	13.4% (58)	19.4%	1,629,153	0.69	0.00138
Queens	23.7% (103)	27.1%	2,270,976	0.87	0.11410
Staten Island	6.2% (27)	5.7%	475,596	1.09	0.62414

ⁱ New York City Domestic Violence Review Committee (FRC) Annual Report 2022. The 2022 FRC report can be accessed from the New York City Mayor’s Office to End Domestic and Gender Based Violence (ENDGBV) website

at: <https://www.nyc.gov/assets/ocdv/downloads/pdf/2022-Annual-FRC-Report.pdf>. Additional FRC Annual reports which also address the high rates of domestic violence homicides for Black women can be found on the ENDGBV website at: <https://www.nyc.gov/site/ocdv/press-resources/fatality-review-committee.page>.

ⁱⁱ Hulley, J., Bailey, L., Kirkman, G., Gibbs, G. R., Gomersall, T., Latif, A., & Jones, A. (2023). Intimate Partner Violence and Barriers to Help-Seeking Among Black, Asian, Minority Ethnic and Immigrant Women: A Qualitative Metasynthesis of Global Research. *Trauma, Violence, & Abuse*, 24(2), 1001–1015. <https://doi.org/10.1177/15248380211050590>

ⁱⁱⁱ Agénor M, Perkins C, Stamoulis C, et al. Developing a Database of Structural Racism–Related State Laws for Health Equity Research and Practice in the United States. *Public Health Reports*. 2021;136(4):428-440. doi:10.1177/0033354920984168; Williams DR. Race, socioeconomic status, and health. The added effects of racism and discrimination. *Ann N Y Acad Sci*. 1999;896:173-88. doi: 10.1111/j.1749-6632.1999.tb08114.x. PMID: 10681897; Williams DR. Race, socioeconomic status, and health. The added effects of racism and discrimination. *Ann N Y Acad Sci*. 1999;896:173-88. doi: 10.1111/j.1749-6632.1999.tb08114.x. PMID: 10681897.

^{iv} Dettlaff, Alan J., Reiko Boyd, and Tricia Bent-Goodley, 'Racism and the Grand Challenge of Ending Family Violence among Black Families', in Martell L. Teasley, Michael S. Spencer, and Melissa Bartholomew (eds), *Social Work and the Grand Challenge of Ending Racism: Concepts, Theory, and Evidence Based Approaches* (New York, 2023; online edn, Oxford Academic, 22 June 2023), <https://doi.org/10.1093/oso/9780197674949.003.0010>, accessed 24 July 2023.

^v New York City Domestic Violence Review Committee (FRC) Annual Report 2022. The 2022 FRC report can be accessed from the New York City Mayor’s Office to End Domestic and Gender Based Violence (ENDGBV) website at: <https://www.nyc.gov/assets/ocdv/downloads/pdf/2022-Annual-FRC-Report.pdf>. Additional FRC Annual reports which also address the disproportionate impact of domestic violence homicides at the neighborhood level can be found on the ENDGBV website at: <https://www.nyc.gov/site/ocdv/press-resources/fatality-review-committee.page>.

^{vi} Waller BY, Joyce PA, Quinn CR, Hassan Shaari AA, Boyd DT. "I Am the One That Needs Help": The Theory of Help-Seeking Behavior for Survivors of Intimate Partner Violence. *J Interpers Violence*. 2023 Jan;38(1-2):NP288-NP310. doi: 10.1177/088626052211084340. Epub 2022 Mar 29. PMID: 35350920; PMCID: PMC9519802.

^{vii} Waller BY, Joyce PA, Quinn CR, Hassan Shaari AA, Boyd DT. "I Am the One That Needs Help": The Theory of Help-Seeking Behavior for Survivors of Intimate Partner Violence. *J Interpers Violence*. 2023 Jan;38(1-2):NP288-NP310. doi: 10.1177/088626052211084340. Epub 2022 Mar 29. PMID: 35350920; PMCID: PMC9519802.

^{viii} Waller BY, Bent-Goodley TB. "I Have to Fight to Get Out": African American Women Intimate Partner Violence Survivors' Construction of Agency. *J Interpers Violence*. 2023 Feb;38(3-4):4166-4188. doi: 10.1177/08862605221113008. Epub 2022 Jul 25. PMID: 35876177; PMCID: PMC9852021; Bent-Goodley, Tricia & Zonicle, Aaliah & Romero-Chandler, Sakima. (2023). Perceptions, Help-Seeking, and High-Risk Domestic Violence in Black Communities. *Journal of interpersonal violence*. 38. 8862605231168814. 10.1177/08862605231168814; Lelaurain, Solveig, Pierluigi Graziani, and Grégory Lo Monaco. "Intimate Partner Violence and Help-Seeking." *European Psychologist* 22.4 (2017): 263–281. Web.

^{ix} Waller BY, Goodard-Eckrich D, Kogotho N, Hankerson S, Hawks A. and Wainberg, ML. "Sarah Waller’s Help Seeking Model: Understanding African American Women Intimate Partner Violence Survivors’ Help Seeking Process . *J Interpers Violence*. 2023, Jan; 38(1-23):doi: 10:1177/0882620522.

^x The race and ethnicity data collected and reported by the NYPD classified individuals as Hispanic, White, Black, or Asian. The data does not provide any further breakdown of Hispanic as it relates to the race groups. The analyses in this report assume that this data includes all the Hispanic victims involved in the domestic violence homicides, may self-identify as Hispanic of another race.

^{xi} U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 and 2020 Census Redistricting Data Summary Files, Population Division, New York City Department of City Planning. Download from the New York City Department of Planning website, <https://www1.nyc.gov/site/planning/planning-level/nyc-population/2020-census.page>, on May 9, 2023.

^{xii} U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 and 2020 Census Redistricting Data Summary Files, Population Division, New York City Department of City Planning. Download from the New York City Department of Planning website, <https://www1.nyc.gov/site/planning/planning-level/nyc-population/2020-census.page>, on May 9, 2023.

^{xiii} Overtime the Human Resources Administration (HRA) has expanded their pre-incident contact reporting to include domestic violence services (for the period 2010 through 2021), cash assistance, supplemental nutrition assistance (2015 through 2021) and child support services (2018 through 2021).

^{xiv} Table 6 within this report reflects the 15 community-districts with the highest number of intimate partner homicides between 2015 and 2022. The City has 59 Community Districts and the New York City Department of Planning reports American Community Survey (ACS) results by Community District. However, the Census Bureau requires that no American Community Survey Area have less than 100,000 people; to meet this requirement, several of the City's 59 Community Districts are combined for reporting purposes into 55 Public Use Microdata Areas (PUMA) and referred to in the report as neighborhood areas. Bronx Community District 1 and 2 are combined into one PUMA, as are Bronx Community Districts 3 and 6, Manhattan Community Districts 1 and 2, and Manhattan Community Districts 4 and 5. The FRC determined that looking at the most recent years, in this case 2015 to 2021, would be most appropriate when seeking to establish a community-level plan to reduce intimate partner homicide.

^{xv} Bent-Goodley, T.B., Romero-Chandler, S. and Zonicle, A. (2021). Domestic Violence Homicide Prevention: Community Engagement Strategies. Washington, D.C.: Howard University and Bent-Goodley, T.B., Romero-Chandler, S. and Zonicle, A. (2021). Domestic Violence Homicide Prevention: Engaging the Black Community. Washington, D.C.: Howard University.



Eric L. Adams
Mayor

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

Cecile Noel
Commissioner