

NEW YORK CITY DOMESTIC VIOLENCE FATALITY REVIEW COMMITTEE:

2024 ANNUAL REPORT



Eric Adams
Mayor

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

Seth Saloni
Commissioner



Letter from Commissioner Sethi

Dear Reader,

This FRC report describes 564 domestic violence homicide incidents that occurred in New York City during the 10-year period between 2014 and 2023.ⁱ Of those homicides, 47.2% (289 of 612) were homicides involving intimate partners, a subset of domestic violence that includes individuals who are currently or formerly married, divorced, dating, boyfriend/girlfriend or who have a child in common. As highlighted in previous reports, the data continue to reveal disparities in the risk for being a victim of domestic violence homicide for Black women. Black women were 2.5 times more likely than members of other racial/ethnic groups to be domestic violence homicide victims, including 3.6 times more likely to be victims of an intimate partner homicide and almost 1.7 times more likely to be victims of a homicide by another family member (see, Appendix A, Table A3 for results of risk analysis and significance tests).

These entrenched disparities reflect root causes related to structural racism, sexism, heterosexism and poverty; these forces increase risk for victimization and put up obstacles to accessing needed services.ⁱⁱ Intentionally addressing the impacts of structural racism and other interlocking oppressive forces is essential to domestic and intimate partner violence homicide prevention.ⁱⁱⁱ Key steps to reducing barriers to domestic violence services rooted in structural racism are developing and requiring^{iv}:

- *Cultural Competency Training*: Ensure that all domestic violence services staff receive training on cultural competency and implicit bias. Such training can advance understanding of the unique challenges faced by survivors from a diversity of racial and ethnic backgrounds.^v
- *Inclusive Policies and Practices*: Develop and implement policies that explicitly address and counteract institutional racism. Inclusive intake procedures, language access services, and culturally relevant materials are examples.^{vi}
- *Community Partnerships*: Collaborate with community organizations serving diverse populations. These partnerships can help bridge gaps in service and build trust within communities that may be wary of mainstream institutions.^{vii}
- *Feedback Mechanisms*: Create channels for survivor feedback about their program experiences. Make continuous improvements and address any issues related to institutional racism.^{viii}

Considering the persistent inequity highlighted in the FRC annual reports, ENDGBV has focused on implementing programs, policies and procedures that aim to mitigate how such forces obstruct domestic violence help-seeking. For example, ENDGBV recognizes that working with law enforcement can be a barrier for many survivors. ENDGBV's Home+ program, which helps survivors remain safely housed and avoid shelter entry, does not require law enforcement involvement to receive a home-based emergency response system and supportive services. Similarly, as accessing permanent housing continues to be a huge challenge for survivors of domestic and gender-based violence, ENDGBV is leading work to improve our current housing screening options to ensure survivors are aware of and

connected to all available housing programs for which they are eligible, and the office also continues to advocate for more permanent housing options for survivors of domestic and gender-based violence. As a funder of systems-based and community-based programming, ENDGBV has taken steps to reduce barriers for smaller, culturally responsive providers to submit funding proposals. For example, ENDGBV has solicited borough-based rather than citywide contracts for our Family Justice Centers and community programs. ENDGBV has also regularly convened service providers and survivors to receive feedback on policies and programs so that we can continue to enhance services and resources for survivors, people who cause harm, their families, and communities.

As ENDGBV expands our portfolio of work, we are committed to providing survivors and their families with multiple pathways to safety and stability, whether through formal systems or in community. Over the last year, our office formed a Community Initiatives department with staff dedicated to developing community-based programs and connecting survivors to resources through community engagement. This department, alongside our Family Justice Centers, is working closely with providers and community partners to address barriers survivors may face when seeking help.

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 black ink, appearing to read 'Saloni Sethi', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Saloni Sethi
Commissioner
Mayor's Office to End Domestic and Gender-Based Violence

Introduction

From 2014 through 2023, in New York City there were 564 domestic violence homicide incidents involving 612 victims; these victims accounted for 16.5% of all homicides (612 of 3,711) that occurred in New York City. During this 10-year period, the annual average count of domestic violence homicides was 61. Capturing the most extreme outcome, domestic violence homicides made up only a small fraction of all domestic violence.

This report has two analytical purposes. First, it presents the most current intimate partner homicide (a sub-set of domestic violence homicide) findings, highlighting differences between 2023 and 2022 deaths. This comparison focuses on the victim demographic information and incident characteristics, including borough and weapon used. Second, this report examines patterns of domestic violence homicide overall and its sub-groups that is, intimate partner homicide and other family homicide – by victim and perpetrator age, sex, race/ethnicity, as well as incident characteristics, pooling data from 2014 through 2023.

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 a perpetrator having direct access to a gun, a perpetrator's previous threat with a weapon, a perpetrator's demonstration of controlling behaviors, and a 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 are lacking.

Defining Domestic Violence

In this report, domestic violence encompasses two types 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.

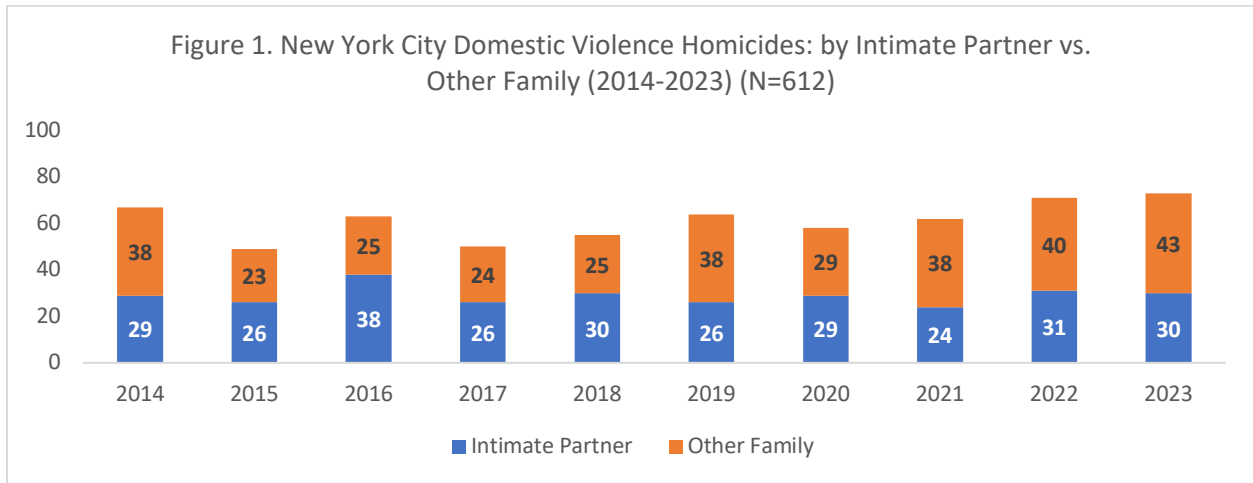
2023 to 2022
Annual Comparison of Intimate Partner Homicides: Demographic and Incident Characteristics

- Intimate partner homicides dropped by one - from 31 in 2022 to 30 in 2023.
- Intimate partner homicides in Bronx decreased by 54.5% - from 11 in 2022 to 5 in 2023
- Intimate partner homicides involving firearms increased by 71.4% - from 7 in 2022 to 12 in 2023.

	2023	2022	Annual Average ('14-'23)
Intimate Partner Homicides	30	31	29
Sex			
Female	26	26	23
Male	4	5	6
Borough			
Bronx	5	11	10
Brooklyn	14	13	8
Manhattan	3	4	4
Queens	5	3	6
Staten Island	3	0	2
Race/Ethnicity			
Asian	3	1	2
Black	16	16	13
Hispanic	8	11	11
White	3	3	3
Method/Weapon			
Cutting/Knife	13	16	14
Firearm	12	7	8
Blunt Trauma	2	2	2
Asphyxiation	3	2	1
Physical Force	0	2	1
Strangulation	0	1	1
Other	0	1	<1

All Domestic Violence Homicides, 2014-2023

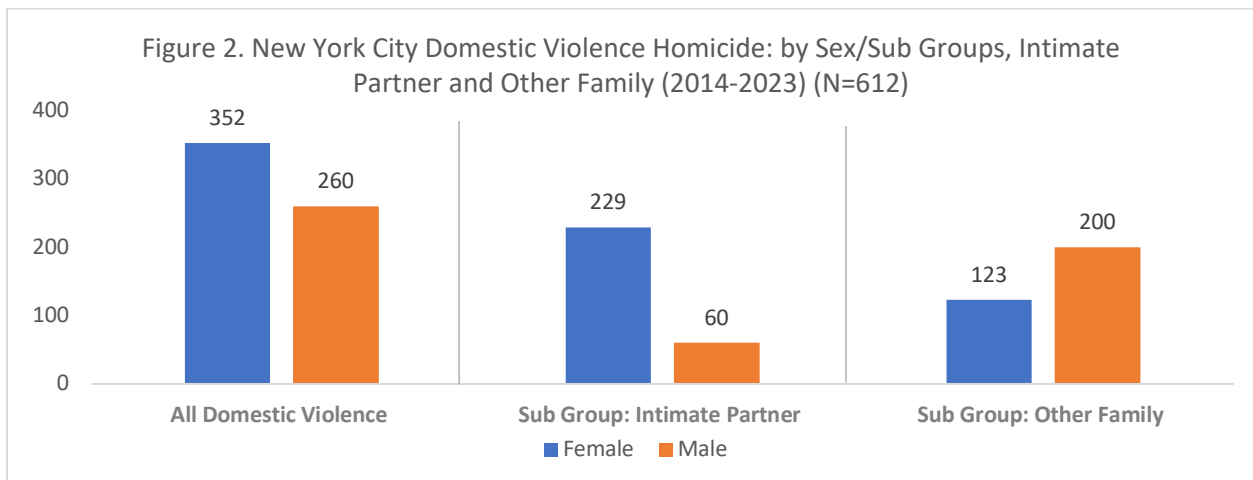
The following section provides an overview of domestic violence homicides and its sub-groups – that is intimate partner homicide and other family homicide – by summarizing victim and perpetrator age, sex, race/ethnicity, as well as incident characteristics for domestic violence homicides from 2014-2023. During that period, there were 289 intimate partner homicides, which involved 289 victims and 298 perpetrators, and there were 323 other family homicides, which involved 323 victims and 337 perpetrators.



- Domestic violence homicides rose by a count of two - from 71 in 2022 to 73 in 2023.
- Intimate partner homicides dropped by a count of 1 - from 31 in 2022 to 30 in 2023.

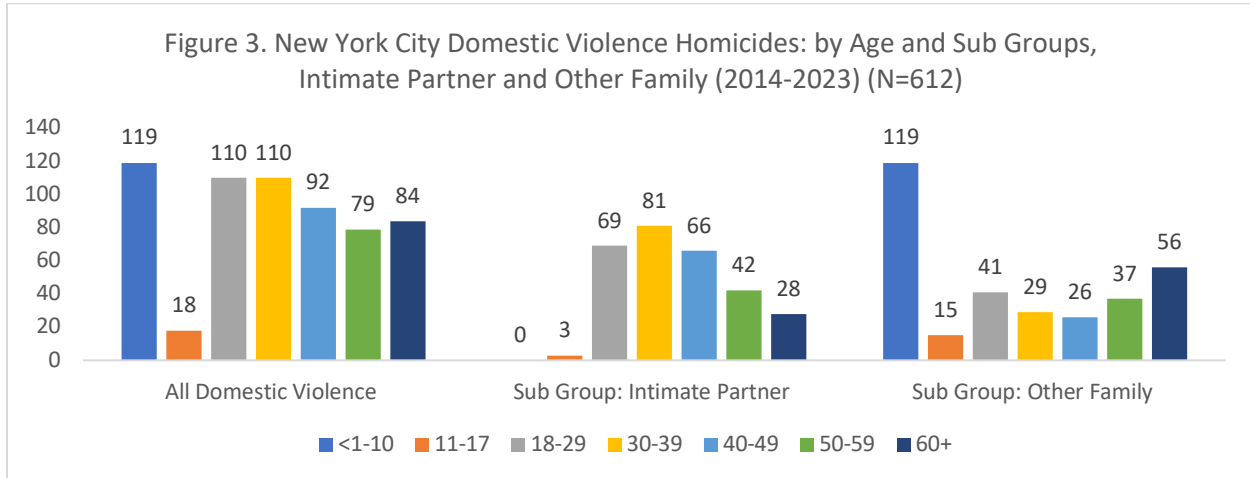
VICTIM DEMOGRAPHICS

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



- The majority (57.5%, 352 of 612) of domestic violence homicide victims were female.
- Males accounted for a higher percentage (61.9%, 200 of 323) of other family homicide victims compared to intimate partner homicide victims (20.8%, 60 of 289).
- Females 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).

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



- All domestic violence homicides among children aged 10 and under (n=119) were classified as other family homicides.
- Almost two out of every 5 (37.1%, 119 of 321) other family homicides involved a child aged 10 or under. Children age 10 and under are almost 4.4 times more likely to be a victim of homicides involving other family members 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%, 70 of 289) and almost three out of 10 other family homicides (28.8%, 93 of 323) 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 85 years. The average age of other family victims was 30.0 years, the median age was 26.0 years, and the range was <1 to 97 years.

Table 1. New York City Domestic Violence Homicides: by Victim Sex and Race/Ethnicity and Subgroups Intimate Partner and Other Family (2014-2023) (N=612)

Victim	Domestic Violence		Intimate Partner		Family Homicides		% of NYC Population
	%/# of DV Homicides	DV Risk Ratio	%/# of IPV Homicides	IPV Risk Ratio	%/# of Fam Homicides	Fam Risk Ratio	
Male							
Asian	2.0% (12)	0.26	0.3% (1)	0.04	3.4% (11)	0.46	6.3%
Black	25.8% (158)	3.1	10.7% (31)	1.1	39.3% (127)	5.7	10.0%
Hispanic	10.8% (66)	0.75	7.6% (22)	0.54	13.6% (44)	0.98	13.3%
White	3.8% (23)	0.23	2.1% (6)	0.10	5.3% (17)	0.35	17.2%
Female							
Asian	5.6% (34)	0.68	7.3% (21)	0.86	4.0% (13)	0.49	7.0%
Black	25.7% (157)	2.5	33.2% (96)	3.6	18.9% (61)	1.7	13.0%
Hispanic	19.6% (120)	1.4	27.8% (86)	2.5	10.5% (34)	0.65	14.6%
White	6.5% (40)	0.30	9.0% (26)	0.15	4.3% (14)	0.45	18.7%

Note: The race/ethnicity is unknown for 1 case in 2018 and 1 case in 2019.

- Black males, including children, accounted for 39.3% (127 of 323) of homicides involving family members.
- Black men are 5.7 times more likely to be a victim of other family homicide than residents of other racial/ethnic groups.
- Black women accounted for 25.5% (156 of 612) of domestic violence homicides, 33.2% (96 of 289) of intimate partner homicides, and 18.9% (61 of 289) of homicides involving other family members.
- Black women are 2.5 times more likely to be victims of domestic violence homicide, 3.6 times more likely to be victims of an intimate partner homicide and almost 1.7 times more likely to be victims of other family homicide than residents of other racial/ethnic groups.
- Hispanic women accounted for 19.6% (120 of 612) of domestic violence homicides, 27.8% (86 of 289) of intimate partner homicides, and 10.5% (34 of 323) of homicides involving other family members.
- Hispanic women are 2.5 times more likely to be a victim of other family homicide than residents of other racial/ethnic groups.

Domestic Violence Homicides: Location

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

Table 2: New York City Domestic Violence Homicides: by Borough Subgroups Intimate Partner Homicides and Other Family (2014-2023)

	Bronx		Brooklyn		Manhattan		Queens		Staten Island	
	#	<i>Risk Ratio</i>	#	<i>Risk Ratio</i>	#	<i>Risk Ratio</i>	#	<i>Risk Ratio</i>	#	<i>Risk Ratio</i>
All Domestic Violence (N=612)	171	1.9	173	0.98	90	0.74	144	0.81	34	0.98
Subgroup: Intimate Partner (N=289)	94	1.9	76	0.85	43	0.78	59	0.74	17	1.04
Subgroup: Other Family (N=323)	77	1.41	97	0.97	47	0.77	85	0.96	17	0.93

- While Brooklyn (173) and the Bronx (171) had an almost identical number of domestic violence homicides, the Bronx residents are 1.9 times more likely to be a victim of a domestic violence homicide than residents of other boroughs.
- The Bronx had the highest number of intimate partner homicides, and Bronx residents are 1.9 times more likely to be a victim of an intimate partner homicide than residents of other boroughs.

In Focus: Intimate Partner Homicides, 2014-2023 – a closer look at incident characteristics

Detailed Victim and Perpetrator Demographics, not featured in prior sections

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 (2014-2023) (N=289)

Age of Victim - Years	% Male Victims (#)	% of NYC Population	% Female Victims (#)	% of NYC Population
15-17	0.0% (0)	2.30%	1.0% (3)	2.30%
18-29	4.1% (12)	11.80%	20.1% (58)	12.20%
30-39	7.8% (23)	9.00%	19.7% (57)	9.60%
40-49	3.8% (11)	8.10%	19.0% (55)	8.70%
50-59	2.7% (8)	7.00%	11.8% (34)	8.10%
60-69	0.70% (2)	4.70%	6.2% (18)	5.90%
70-79	0.70% (2)	3.00%	1.4% (4)	3.50%
80+	0.70% (2)	1.50%	0.0% (0)	2.30%
Total	20.8% (60)	47.40%	79.2% (229)	52.60%
Average Age	41		40	
Age Range	19 yrs.– 85 yrs.		15 yrs.- 79 yrs.	

- 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 19.7% of all intimate partner homicides. Similarly, females 40-49 accounted for 8.7% of the City’s residents, but accounted for 19.0% 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.

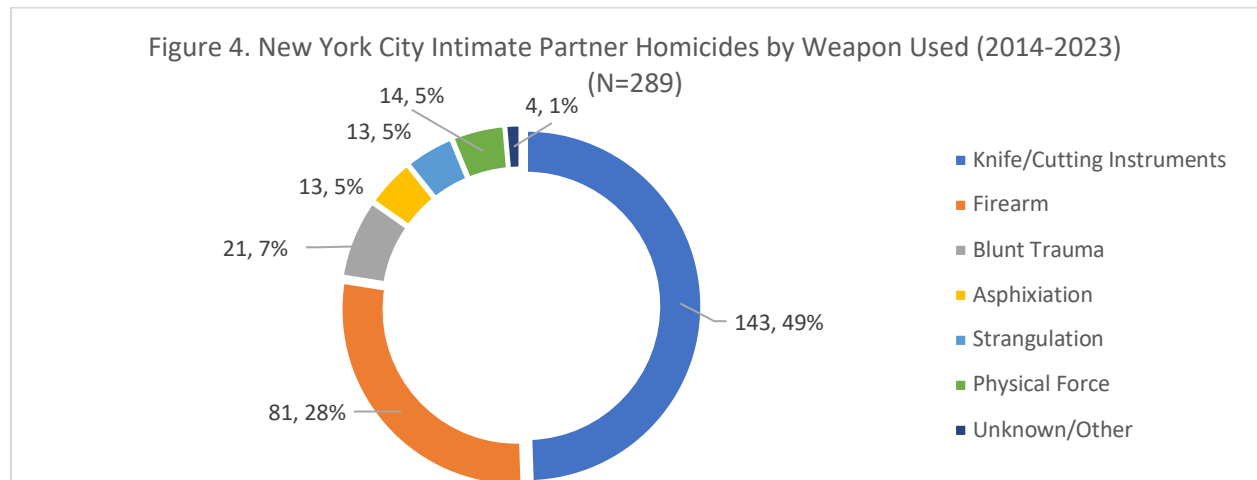
Table 4. New York Intimate Partner Homicides: by Prepertrator Age and Sex (2014-2023) (N=298)

Age of Perpetrator - Years	% Male Perpetrators (#)	% of NYC Population	% Female Perpetrators (#)	% of NYC Population
15-17	0.0% (0)	2.30%	0.0% (0)	2.30%
18-29	17.8% (53)	11.80%	4.4% (13)	12.20%
30-39	21.8% (65)	9.00%	7.7% (23)	9.60%
40-49	19.1% (57)	8.10%	4.0% (12)	8.70%
50-59	14.4% (43)	7.00%	1.3% (4)	8.10%
60-69	4.7% (14)	4.70%	0.70% (2)	5.90%
70+	3.7% (11)	4.50%	0.33% (1)	5.80%
Total	81.5% (243)	47.40%	18.5% (55)	52.60%
Average Age	42		38	
Age Range	18 yrs.-88 yrs.		20 yrs.-83 yrs.	

- Males accounted for the majority (81.5%) of intimate partner homicide perpetrators.
- The average age of intimate partner homicide perpetrators for males (42 years) was slightly higher than the average age for females (38 years).

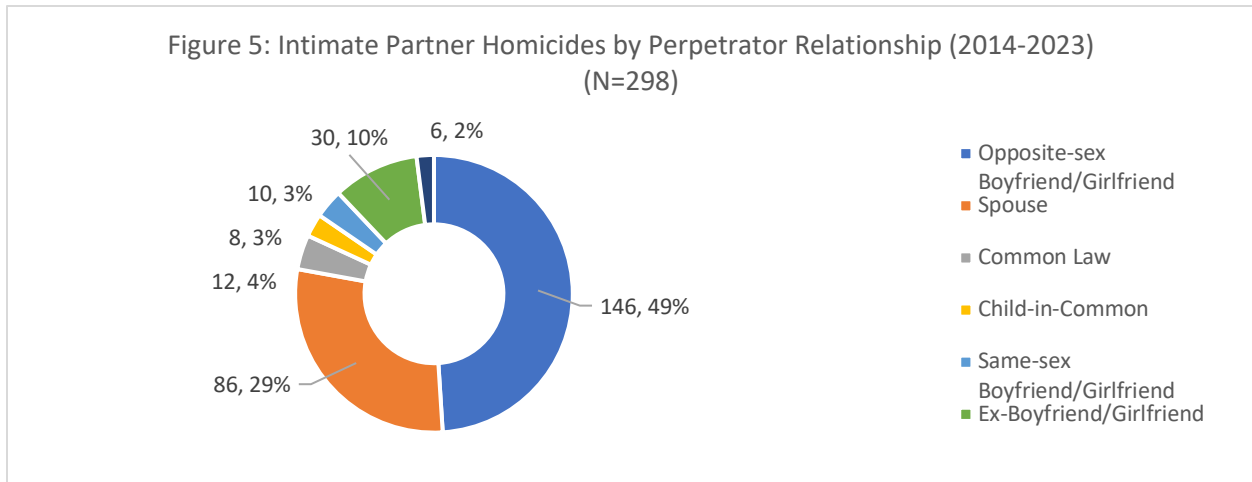
Incident Characteristics

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



- The most frequently used weapon in intimate partner homicides was a knife or cutting instrument, accounting for 49.5% (143 of 289) of intimate partner homicides.
- Firearms were used in almost thirty percent of intimate partner homicides (81 of 289, 28.0%).

Perpetrator-Victim Relationship: Almost 5 out of 10 intimate partner homicide victims were the current opposite-sex boyfriend/girlfriend of the perpetrator.



- Almost half (49.0%, 146 of 298) of intimate partner homicide perpetrators were the current opposite sex boyfriend/girlfriend.
- Over one quarter of the perpetrators were the spouse (28.9%, 86 of 298) of the victim.

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 289 victims and 298 perpetrators of intimate partner homicides between 2014 and 2023. 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.

Human Resources Administration (HRA):^x For intimate partner homicides between 2014 and 2023, HRA had contact with 4 victims (1.4%, 4 of 289) and no perpetrators (0.0%, 0 of 298) who had accessed domestic violence services in the 12 months prior to the homicide.

With regard to victims and perpetrators of the 2016-2023 intimate partner homicides, HRA had contact with 109 of 289 victims (37.7%) and 107 of 298 (35.9%) perpetrators for services including cash assistance, Supplemental Nutrition Assistance, and Medicaid in the 12 months prior to the homicide.

Between 2018 and 2023, HRA had contact with 15 (8.8%, 15 of 171) victims and 18 (10.2%, 18 of 177) perpetrators of intimate partner homicides for services related to child support in the 12 months prior to the homicide.

New York City Housing Authority (NYCHA): For intimate partner homicides between 2016 and 2023, 22 intimate partner homicides (7.6%, 22 of 289) involved the authorized or unauthorized (not on the lease) residents of NYCHA. Twenty-one of the homicide victims and 11 of the homicide perpetrators were residing at NYCHA. Among these, NYCHA had contact with four victims (19.0%, 4 of 21) and 1 perpetrator (9.1%, 1 of 11) in the 12 months prior to the homicide. In 2024, none of the victims or perpetrators had contact with NYCHA 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 2015 and 2023, the New York City Family Justice Centers, which are operated by ENDGBV, had contact with 21 victims (6.9%, 21 of 289) and five perpetrators (1.7%, 5 of 298) in the 12 months prior to the homicide. Twelve (55.0%, 12 of 21) of the victims only had contact with the District Attorney's Office, while the other 9 victims (45.0%) only had contact with the other non-criminal justice services which included counseling, case management, and civil legal services. Two of the perpetrators (40.0%, 2 of 5) had contact with only the District Attorney, while one other perpetrator (20.0%, 1 of 5) met with the District Attorney and received non-criminal justice services, which included counseling, case management, and civil legal services. The other two perpetrators (40.0%, 2 of 5) received only non-criminal justice services at the Family Justice Centers.

New York City Police Department: For intimate partner homicides between 2014 and 2023, the NYPD had a reported history with the victims and perpetrators in 40.8% (118 of 289) of intimate partner homicides. In 38.1% (45 of 118) of the reported histories, the NYPD filed only a domestic incident report (DIR), while in the other 60.2% (71 of 118) there was a DIR and police complaint report (also referred to as a “61 report”) filed. According to NYPD records, in 8.0% (23 of 289) of intimate partner homicides there was an active order of protection at the time of the incident.

New York City Probation Department: For intimate partner homicides between 2018 and 2023, 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, two (1.1%, 2 of 176) perpetrator was on probation at the time of the homicide or within 12 months of the homicide.

NYC Aging: For intimate partner homicides between 2016 and 2023, DFTA did not have contact with the victims or perpetrators age 60 or older in the 12 months prior to the homicide through elder abuse programs. One victim was a former Older Abuse Center member and another was receiving home delivered meals and transportation services.

NYC Children - Administration for Children’s Services (ACS): For intimate partner homicides between 2016 and 2023, ACS had contact with 11 victims (3.8%, 11 of 289) and 9 perpetrators (3.0%, 9 of 298) in the 12 months prior to the homicide.

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 2014 through 2023, accounted for 47.4% (137 of 289) of intimate partner homicides yet only accounted for 22.1% of the City Population.^x

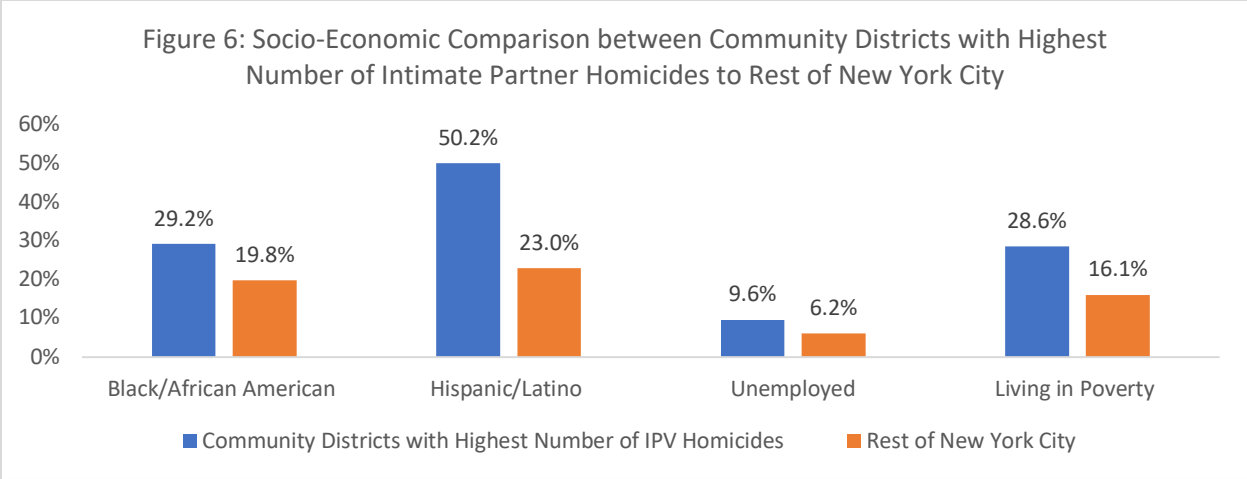
Table 5. New York City Community Districts with the Highest Number of Intimate Partner Homicides – 2014 through 2023 (N=289)

Rank	Community District(s)	Neighborhoods	# of IPV Homicides
1	Bronx 3/6	Claremont, Crotona Park, Melrose, Morrisania, Bathgate, Belmont, East Tremont, West Farms	19
2	Bronx 9	Bronx River, Castle Hill, Clason Point, Parkchester, Soundview	14
3	Queens 12	Hollis, Jamaica, Rochdale, South Jamaica, St. Albans	14
4	Bronx 4	Concourse, Highbridge, Mount Eden	13
5	Bronx 1/2	Melrose, Mott Haven, Port Morris, Hunts Point, Longwood	13
6	Manhattan 12	Inwood, Washington Heights	11
7	Brooklyn 5	Cypress Hills, East New York, New Lots, Starrett City	11
8	Manhattan 10	Central Harlem	9
9	Staten Isl. 1	Clifton, New Brighton, Park Hill, P Richmond, St. George, Tompkinsville	9
10	Bronx 7	Bedford Park, Fordham, Kingsbridge Heights, Norwood, University Heights	7
11	Bronx 5	Fordham, Morris Heights, Mount Hope, University Heights	7
12	Brooklyn 14	Ditmas Park, Flatbush, Midwood, Prospect Park South	5
13	Queens 14	Arverne, Breezy Point, Edgemere, Far Rockaway, Rockaway Park	5
	Total		137

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 Black and Hispanic residents, a higher percentage of unemployment; and a high percentage of residents living in poverty.

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.

Over the last year, ENDGBV formed a Community Initiatives department with staff dedicated to community programs and community engagement. This department, alongside our Family Justice Centers, is working closely with providers and community partners to address barriers survivors may face when seeking help. The Community Initiative Department will use the information provided in this report to continue outreach in the neighborhoods identified as experiencing the highest rates of intimate partner homicides.

Current Citywide Initiatives to Reduce Barriers to Services

ENDGBV has established several initiatives aimed at improving access to resources and prevention activities by reducing barriers to domestic violence services caused by systemic racism. Specifically, ENDGBV launched:

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 while eliminating the requirement report to law enforcement.

Domestic and Gender Based Violence Housing Initiatives

As accessing permanent housing continues to be a huge challenge for survivors of domestic and gender-based violence, ENDGBV is leading work to improve our current housing screening options to ensure survivors are aware of and connected to all available housing programs that they are eligible for and continues to advocate for more permanent housing options for survivors of domestic and gender based violence. Below is a summary of this work:

United States Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Domestic Violence Coordinated Entry Project

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) requires Coalitions of Continuum of Care (CoC), including NYC's, to create a Coordinated Entry (CE) system that will allow equal and fair access to housing resources and to prioritize households most in need of the CoC's resources. CE systems generally involve the use of databases from many government and non-profit agencies sharing personal identifying information (PII) as part of the housing application process. However, under the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), the PII of domestic violence and gender-based violence (DV/GBV) survivors are not allowed to be entered into shared databases. Satisfying the requirements of both HUD and VAWA creates both technical and implementation challenges to incorporating DV/GBV survivors into existing CE systems. To address these concerns, ENDGBV has been leading work since 2021 in NYC to incorporate the unique needs of domestic and gender-based violence (DV/GBV) survivors into New York City's existing CE system which is the Coordinated Assessment and Placement System (CAPS). CAPS is an online survey used to connect homeless New Yorkers and those at risk of homelessness to the most appropriate housing options. Incorporating the needs of DV/GBV survivors into CAPS, includes creating a prioritization process through CAPS for the NYC CoC's HUD funded Domestic Violence Rapid Rehousing programs to prioritize survivors who are most vulnerable to domestic and gender-based violence and homeless while ensuring their PII is protected. This project requires close collaboration between the NYC Human Resources Administration (HRA), who oversees all DV shelters in NYC and the CAPS system, the Mayor's Office to End Domestic and Gender-Based Violence (ENDGBV), which operates the five Family Justice Centers (FJs), a key entry point for survivors to have their shelter and housing needs met, and community-based organizations that provide shelter and housing services to DV/GBV survivors. The goal of the project is to ensure that all DV/GBV survivors are assessed through CAPS and then connected to all housing options they are eligible to apply for while also ensuring that the growing number of HUD funded dv rapid rehousing programs are integrated into the City's coordinated entry system.

Increased Access to Section 8 Vouchers

In the summer of 2021, the federal government (through HUD) gave emergency Section 8 vouchers to jurisdictions across the country recognizing how devastating COVID was to housing security. It specifically urged jurisdictions to prioritize survivors of DV/GBV in their voucher distribution plan since rates of DV/GBV greatly increased during COVID. ENDGBV, with our CBO partners, lobbied to our City's Continuum of Care (CoC) who oversees our HUD funding to allocate a significant number of these vouchers to DV/GBV survivors living in community but fleeing DV/GBV, as well as survivors in shelter. This advocacy resulted in 1,168 vouchers being allocated to survivors living in community who were fleeing DV/GBV but trying to avoid shelter. ENDGBV quickly put together an infrastructure to prioritize DV/GBV survivors for these vouchers and worked closely with our whole DV/GBV provider community and New Destiny Housing to support survivors with these applications. Moreover, we were able to fund New Destiny Housing to provide specialized housing navigation to the survivors we prioritized for EHV. As of September 2024, over 1200 survivors of DV/GBV were able to move into permanent housing with their ENDGBV prioritized EHV. ENDGBV hopes to build on this success and bring additional Section 8 vouchers to survivors of DV/GBV in the coming year.

FHEPS B Referrals

ENDGBV works with HRA to refer eligible survivors of DV/GBV living in community and not in shelter to the borough's HRA homebase offices for their FHEPS B program. FHEPS B provides a rental supplement to eligible survivors of DV/GBV. ENDGBV certifies that the survivor meets the eligibility requirements for this program and supports the client with obtaining the shopping letter through HRA's homebase offices. This program provides survivors with an important permanent housing option that allows them to avoid entering shelter when seeking to leave their abusive partner.

ENDGBV Contract Management

Over the last year, ENDGBV has taken on the management of contracts for domestic violence services, including the New York City Domestic Violence Hotline, community-based domestic and gender-based violence services and court-based domestic violence services. As a funder of systems-based and community-based programming, ENDGBV has taken steps to reduce barriers for smaller, culturally responsive providers to submit funding proposals. For example, ENDGBV has solicited borough-based rather than citywide contracts for our Family Justice Centers and community programs. ENDGBV has also regularly convened service providers and survivors to receive feedback on policies and programs so that we can continue to enhance services and resources for survivors, people who cause harm, their families, and communities.

The aforementioned builds on our previous work of developing and implementing programs that reduce barriers to service for survivors and person who cause harm. For more details on ENDGBV additional programs please see the 2023 New York City Domestic Violence Fatality Review Annual report, pages 14 to 16.

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 2014 through 2023, 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 2020 United States Census and the American Community Survey (ACS) multi-year estimates 2018-2022, 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 2014 to 2023 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, gender/ethnicity/race, age, and borough.

2023 Fatality Review Committee Members

Saloni Sethi, 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); Darcel D. Clark, Bronx County District Attorney (Designee: William R. Browne, Assistant District Attorney, Domestic Violence Bureau); Molly Wasow Park, Department of Social Services (Designee: Carol David, Assistant Deputy Commissioner, Office of Domestic Violence); Michelle Morse, MD, MPH, Acting Commissioner, Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (Designee: Catherine Stayton DrPH, MPH, Director, Injury and Violence Prevention Program); Robert S. Tucker, Commissioner, New York City Fire Department (Designee: Patrick Flynn, Deputy Chief, EMS Operations); Lisa Bova-Hiatt, CEO, New York City Housing

Authority (Designee: Marina Oteiza, Director, Family Partnerships Department); Tom Donlon, Former Acting Commissioner, New York City Police Department (Designee: Deputy Chief Melissa Eger, Domestic Violence Unit); Juanita S. Holmes, Commissioner, New York City Probation Department (Designee: Robert Eusebio, Policy Advisor); Michael E. McMahon, Richmond County District Attorney (Designee: Tuesday Muller-Mondi, Chief Special Victims Division); Lorraine Cortés-Vázquez, Commissioner, NYC Aging (Designee: Jocelyn Groden, Associate Commissioner, Bureau of Social Services); Jess Dannhauser, Commissioner, NYC Children - Administration for Children's Services (Designee: Susan Clee, Director)

Appendix A: Statistical Significance Output^{xi}

Table A1: Chi-square Tests of Homicide Counts – 2014 vs. 2023

Homicide Type	2014		2023		X ²	P-Value
	Homicides	Population Estimate	Homicides	Population Estimate		
Family-related	38	8,175,133	41	8,736,227	0.0018	0.9659
Intimate partner	29	8,175,133	30	8,736,227	0.0156	0.9007

Table A2: Chi-square Tests of Homicide Counts – 2022 vs. 2023

Homicide Type	2022		2023		X ²	P-Value
	Homicides	Population Estimate	Homicides	Population Estimate		
Family-related	40	8,804,190	41	8,736,227	0.0352	0.8511
Intimate partner	31	8,804,190	30	8,736,227	0.0096	0.9221

Table A3: Risk Ratios for Demographics of Domestic Violence Homicides

Gender	% (Number)	% NYC Population	Population	Risk Ratio	P-value
Male	42.8% (262)	48.0%	4,192,420	0.89	<0.0102
Female	57.2% (350)	52.0%	4,543,807	1.10	<0.0102
Race/Ethnicity	% (Number)	% NYC Population	Population	Risk Ratio	P-value
Black	51.6% (316)	21.2%	1,844,333	2.44	<0.0001
Hispanic	30.2% (185)	28.9%	2,521,022	1.05	0.47770
White	10.3% (63)	32.0%	2,790,346	0.32	<0.0001
Asian/Indian	7.5% (46)	14.2%	1,233,852	0.53	<0.0001
Other/Unknown	0.3% (2)	3.8%	328,616	0.09	<0.0001
Race/Gender	%(Number)	%NYC Population	Population	Risk Ratio	P-value
Asian/Indian Male	2.0% (12)	7.2%	588,009	0.28	<0.0005
Black Male	25.8% (158)	10.2%	833,105	3.1	<0.0000
Hispanic Male	10.8% (66)	13.9%	1,135,667	0.75	<0.0136
White Male	3.8% (23)	16.7%	1,366,114	0.19	<0.0000
Asian/Indian Female	5.6% (34)	7.9%	649,180	0.68	<0.0152
Black Female	25.7% (157)	12.0%	983,973	2.5	<0.0000
Hispanic Female	19.6% (120)	14.8%	1,211,383	1.4	<0.0004
White Female	6.5% (40)	17.3%	1,414,338	0.33	<0.0000
Age	%(Number)	% NYC Population	Population	Risk Ratio	P-value
<1-10	19.4% (119)	11.8%	987,977	1.65	<0.0001
11-17	2.9% (18)	9.0%	751,279	0.33	<0.0001
18-29	18.0% (110)	17.6%	1,475,099	1.02	0.7948
30-39	18.0% (110)	15.9%	1,329,622	1.13	0.1556
40-49	15.0% (92)	12.7%	1,062,663	1.19	0.0872
50-59	12.9% (79)	12.5%	1,047,012	1.03	0.7641
60+	13.7% (84)	20.6%	1,725,900	0.67	<0.0001

Risk Ratios for Demographics of Intimate Partner Homicides

Gender	% (Number)	% NYC Population	Population	Risk Ratio	P-value
Male	20.8% (60)	48.0%	4,192,420	0.43	<0.0001
Female	79.2% (229)	52.0%	4,543,807	1.52	<0.0001
Race/Ethnicity	% (Number)	% NYC Population	Population	Risk Ratio	P-value
Black	43.9% (127)	21.2%	1,844,333	2.08	<0.0001
Hispanic	37.4% (108)	28.9%	2,521,022	1.29	0.00142
White	11.1% (32)	32.0%	2,790,346	0.35	<0.0001
Asian/Indian	7.6% (22)	14.2%	1,233,852	0.54	0.00132
Other/Unknown	0.0% (0)	3.8%	328,616	0.00	0.00072
Race/Gender	%(Number)	%NYC Population	Population	Risk Ratio	P-value
Asian/Indian Male	0.3% (1)	6.3%	498,355	0.04	<0.0009
Black Male	10.7% (31)	10.0%	677,934	0.98	<0.4531
Hispanic Male	7.6% (22)	13.3%	902,169	0.54	<0.0028
White Male	2.1% (6)	17.2%	1,156,317	0.10	<0.0001
Asian/Indian Female	7.3% (21)	7.0%	568,461	0.86	<0.2596
Black Female	33.2% (96)	13.0%	832,718	3.6	<0.0000
Hispanic Female	27.8% (86)	14.6%	986,634	2.3	<0.0000
White Female	9.0% (26)	18.7%	1,214,925	0.46	<0.0007
Age	% (Number)	% NYC Population	Population	Risk Ratio	P-value
<1-10	0.0% (0)	11.8%	987,977	0.00	<.00001
11-17	1.0% (3)	9.0%	751,279	0.12	<.00001
18-29	23.9% (69)	17.6%	1,475,099	1.36	.00496
30-39	28.0% (81)	15.9%	1,329,622	1.77	<.00001
40-49	22.8% (66)	12.7%	1,062,663	1.80	<.00001
50-59	14.5% (42)	12.5%	1,047,012	1.16	0.30302
60+	9.7% (28)	20.6%	1,725,900	0.47	<.00001

Risk Ratios for Demographics of Other Family Homicides

Gender	% (Number)	% NYC Population	Population	Risk Ratio	P-value
Male	61.9% (200)	48.0%	4,192,420	1.79	<.00001
Female	38.1% (123)	52.0%	4,543,807	1.02	<.00001
Race/Ethnicity	% (Number)	% NYC Population	Population	Risk Ratio	P-value
Black	58.5% (189)	21.2%	1,844,333	2.77	<.00001
Hispanic	23.8% (77)	28.9%	2,521,022	0.82	0.04338
White	9.6% (31)	32.0%	2,790,346	0.30	<.00001
Asian/Indian	7.4% (24)	14.2%	1,233,852	0.53	0.0046
Other/Unknown	0.6% (2)	3.8%	328,616	0.16	0.00262
Race/Gender	%(Number)	%NYC Population	Population	Risk Ratio	P-value
Asian/Indian Male	3.4% (11)	7.2%	588,009	0.46	<.00516
Black Male	39.3% (127)	10.2%	833,105	5.7	<0.0000
Hispanic Male	13.6% (44)	13.9%	1,135,667	0.98	<.44662
White Male	5.2% (17)	16.7%	1,366,114	0.28	<.00000
Asian/Indian Female	4.0% (13)	7.9%	649,180	0.49	<.00547
Black Female	18.9% (61)	12.0%	983,973	1.7	<.00009
Hispanic Female	10.5% (34)	14.8%	1,211,383	0.68	<.01570

White Female	4.3% (14)	17.3%	1,414,338	0.22	< .00000
Age	% (Number)	% NYC Population	Population	Risk Ratio	P-value
<1-10	36.8% (119)	11.8%	987,977	4.35	< .00001
11-17	4.6% (15)	9.0%	751,279	0.72	0.00578
18-29	12.7% (41)	17.6%	1,475,099	1.00	< .00001
30-39	9.0% (29)	15.9%	1,329,622	0.79	0.0007
40-49	8.0% (26)	12.7%	1,062,663	0.88	0.01108
50-59	11.5% (37)	12.5%	1,047,012	1.28	0.58920
60+	17.3% (56)	20.6%	1,725,900	1.17	0.14156

Table A4: Risk Ratios for Domestic Violence Homicides by Borough (2014-2023)

Borough	% (Number)	% NYC Population	Population	Risk Ratio	P-value
Bronx	27.9% (171)	16.9%	1,473,354	1.91	<0.0001
Brooklyn	28.3% (173)	31.0%	2,712,360	0.88	0.04980
Manhattan	14.7% (90)	19.0%	1,657,374	0.74	0.00672
Queens	23.5% (144)	27.5%	2,399,765	0.81	0.02642
Staten Island	5.6% (34)	5.6%	493,194	0.98	1.00000

Risk Ratios for Intimate Partner Homicides by Borough (2014-2023)

Borough	% (Number)	% NYC Population	Population	Risk Ratio	P-value
Bronx	32.5% (94)	16.9%	1,473,354	1.93	< .00001
Brooklyn	26.3% (76)	31.0%	2,712,360	0.85	0.08364
Manhattan	14.9% (43)	19.0%	1,657,374	0.78	0.07508
Queens	20.4% (59)	27.5%	2,399,765	0.74	0.00694
Staten Island	5.9% (17)	5.6%	493,194	1.04	0.82588

Risk Ratios for Other Family Homicides by Borough (2014-2023)

Borough	% (Number)	% NYC Population	Population	Risk Ratio	P-value
Bronx	23.8% (77)	16.9%	1,473,354	1.41	0.00094
Brooklyn	30.0% (97)	31.0%	2,712,360	0.97	0.69654
Manhattan	14.6% (47)	19.0%	1,657,374	0.77	0.04338
Queens	26.3% (85)	27.5%	2,399,765	0.96	0.63122
Staten Island	5.3% (17)	5.6%	493,194	0.93	0.81810

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- ⁱ New York City Domestic Violence Fatality Review Committee (FRC) Annual Report 2023. The 2023 report can be accessed from the New York City Mayor's Office to End Domestic and Gender and Based Violence (ENDGBV) website at <https://www.nyc.gov/assets/ocdv/downloads/pdf/2023-Annual-FRC-Report.pdf>. Additional FRC Annual reports which also address the high rates of domestic violence for Black women can be found on the ENDGBV website at: <https://www.nyc.gov/site/ocdv/press-resources/fatality-review-committee.page>.
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- ^{ix} Overtime the Human Resources Administration (HRA) has expanded their pre-incident contact reporting to include domestic violence services (for the period 2010 through 2023), cash assistance, supplemental nutrition assistance (2015 through 2023) and child support services (2018 through 2023).

^x Table 6 within this report reflects the 15 community-districts with the highest number of intimate partner homicides between 2015 and 2023. 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.

^{xi} Risk Ratios and P-Values calculated using <https://www.gigacalculator.com/calculators/relative-risk-calculator.php> (risk ratio) and <https://www.gigacalculator.com/calculators/p-value-significance-calculator.php> (p-value)



Eric Adams
Mayor

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

Seth Saloni
Commissioner