NEW YORK CITY DOMESTIC VIOLENCE FATALITY REVIEW COMMITTEE:

2025 ANNUAL REPORT

NYC

Zohran Kwame Mamdani
Mayor

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

Saloni Sethi
Commissioner

Introduction

Domestic violence comprises two subcategories: intimate partner violence and family violence. Intimate partner violence refers to violence between individuals who are married, dating, living together, or sharing a child in common, or who have had a prior intimate relationship or marriage. Family violence refers to violence that occurs between members of the same household or family who are not involved in a romantic relationship (e.g., parents, children, siblings, grandparents, grandchildren, cousins, in-laws, etc.).

In New York City, from 2015 through 2024, there were 563 domestic violence homicide incidents involving 611 victims: these victims account for 16.7% of all New York City homicides (611 of 3,667). Of these 611 victims, 285 (47%, 285 of 611) were victims of intimate partner homicide, and 326 (52%, 326 of 611) were victims of family homicide.

This report has two primary aims. First, it presents the most recent domestic violence homicide findings and highlights key differences between 2023 and 2024 incidents, focusing on victim demographics, borough of occurrence and weapons, if any, used. This section also includes a 10-year analysis of victim demographics, borough trends, and victim and perpetrator contacts with City agencies. Second, the report examines broader domestic violence homicide patterns and subgroups, including intimate partner homicide, other family homicide, victim and perpetrator age, sex, race/ethnicity, and incident characteristics, using pooled data from 2015 through 2024.

The domestic violence homicide data included in this report primarily comes from the New York City Police Department. The analysis was conducted by the Research and Evaluation team at the NYC Mayors Office to End Domestic and Gender-Based Violence (ENDGBV).

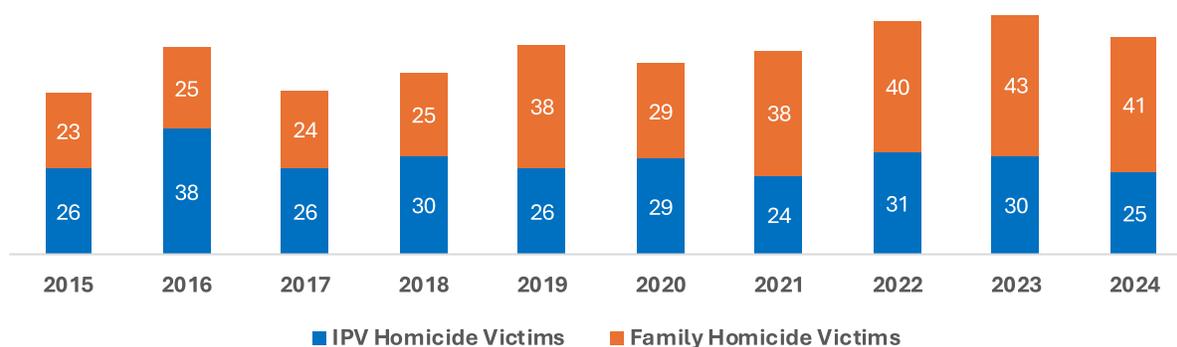# 2023 – 2024 Annual Comparison of Domestic Violence Homicides: Demographic and Incident Characteristics

- Domestic violence homicide victims declined by 9.63% -- from 73 in 2023 to 66 in 2024. Although the number of victims declined by 9.6% from 2023 to 2024, the number of homicides in 2024 was still 8% higher than the 10-year annual average of 61 victims.
- Domestic violence homicides decreased by 25% in Brooklyn, falling from 28 in 2023 to 21 in 2024. In Manhattan, domestic violence homicides increased from 7 in 2023 to 11 in 2024. Domestic violence homicides involving a Black victim declined by 32.6%, from 43 in 2023 to 29 in 2024.
- The City experienced a 20% decline in the number of domestic violence homicides involving firearms, falling from 25 in 2023 to 20 in 2024.

	2024	2023	Average Annual (2015-2024)
Domestic Violence Homicides	66	73	61.1
Sex			
Female	38	39	35.1
Male	28	34	26.0
Borough			
Bronx	17	18	17.3
Brooklyn	21	28	17.5
Manhattan	11	7	9.6
Queens	14	16	13.1
Staten Island	3	4	3.6
Race/Ethnicity			
Asian	8	5	4.6
Black	29	43	31.1
Hispanic	20	20	18.9
White	9	5	6.3
Method/Weapon			
Arson	4	0	.9
Asphyxiation	5	7	3.4
Blunt Trauma	8	6	7.7
Drowning	2	1	1.1
Drugs	1	0	.1
Cutting/Knife	25	31	23.4
Firearms	20	25	15.6
Malnourishment	1	0	.1
Physical Force	0	1	3.3
Shaken Baby	0	1	.6
Other/Unknown	0	1	4.9

Domestic Violence Homicides, 2015 – 2024

This section presents an analysis of domestic violence homicides, disaggregating the data into two primary subgroups: intimate partner homicides and family violence homicides. The analysis examines the demographic characteristics of victims—including sex, race/ethnicity, age group, and geographical distribution by borough, as well as contact with New York City agencies, to identify key patterns and trends within each subgroup.

Figure 1: New York City Domestic Violence Homicides:
Intimate Partner and Family (2015 - 2024) (N= 611)

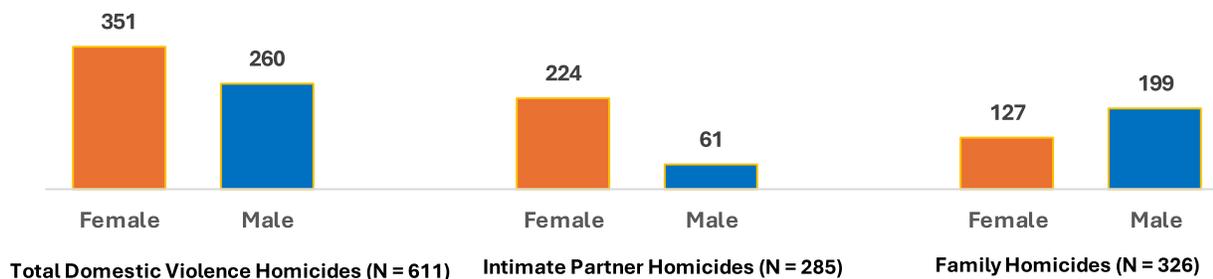Legend: ■ IPV Homicide Victims ■ Family Homicide Victims

- Intimate partner homicides decreased by 16.7% -- from 30 in 2023 to 25 in 2024.
- Family homicides decreased by 4.7% -- from 43 in 2023 to 41 in 2024.

Victim demographics

Sex: Females are disproportionately affected by family and intimate partner homicide.

Figure 2: New York City Domestic Violence Homicide Victims:
Disaggregated by Sub-Groups, Intimate Partner and Family (2015 - 2024)
(N=611)

Total Domestic Violence Homicides (N = 611)   Intimate Partner Homicides (N = 285)   Family Homicides (N = 326)
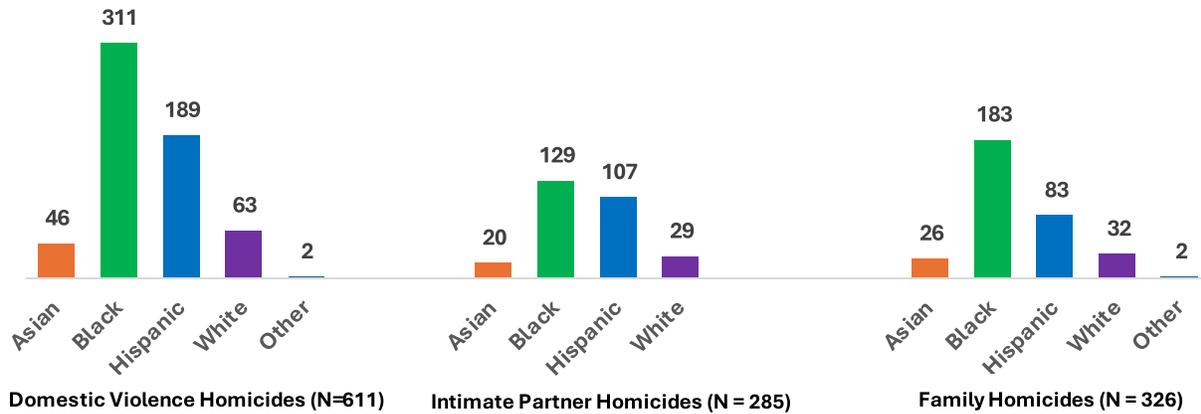
- Females account for the majority, 57.4%, of all domestic violence homicide victims, (351 of 611).
- Among intimate partner homicide victims, females comprise over three-quarters, 78.6%, (224 of 285).

3

- Males account for a higher percentage, 61%, (199 of 326) of family homicide victims compared to intimate partner homicides, 21.4%, (61 of 285).

Race/Ethnicity: Black and Hispanic individuals are disproportionately impacted by domestic violence homicides.

Figure 3: New York City Domestic Violence Homicides: by Race/Ethnicity Disaggregated by Sub-Groups, Intimate Partner and Family (2015 - 2024) (N=611)

Domestic Violence Homicides (N=611)   Intimate Partner Homicides (N = 285)   Family Homicides (N = 326)
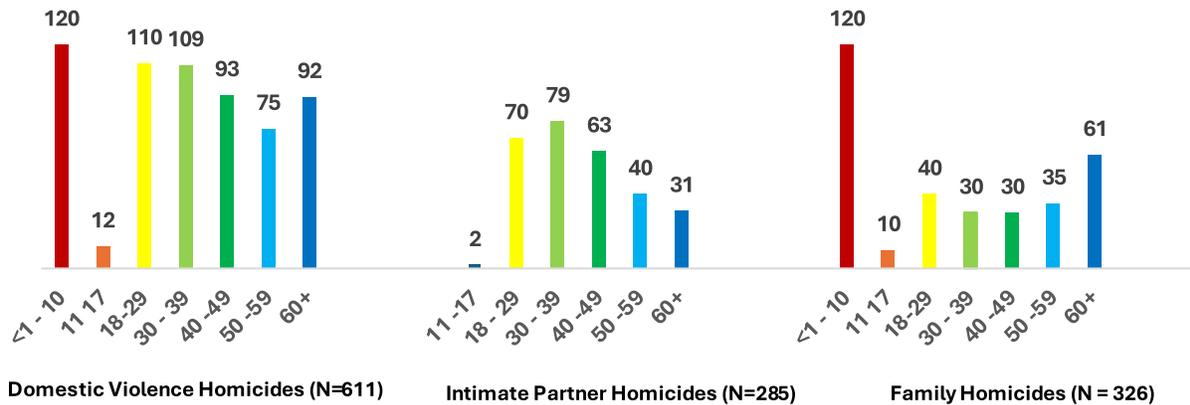
- Black individuals account for 50.9% (311 of 611) of domestic violence homicide victims, 45.3% (129 of 285) of intimate partner homicide victims, and 56.1% of family homicide victims (183 of 326) – despite comprising only 21.2% of NYC's population.[1]
- Hispanic individuals account for 30.9% (189 of 611) of domestic violence homicide victims, 37.5% (107 of 285) of intimate partner homicide victims, and 25.5% of family homicide victims (83 of 326), despite comprising 28.9% of NYC's population.[2]

---

[1] American Community Survey (ACS) 2018 - 2022.
[2] American Community Survey (ACS) 2018 - 2022.

Age: Domestic violence homicide victims primarily fell into three age groups: children under 10 (19.6%, 120 of 611), adults ages 18–49 (51.1%, 312 of 611), and adults age 50 and older (27.3%, 167 of 611).

Figure 4: New York City Domestic Violence Homicides: by Age and Sub Groups, Intimate Partner and Family (2015 - 2024) (N=611)

Domestic Violence Homicides (N=611)   Intimate Partner Homicides (N=285)   Family Homicides (N = 326)

- Nearly 1 in 5 domestic homicide victims were children under 10 years old (19.6%, 120 of 611). All these children were killed in family homicides by a family member, accounting for 36.8% of all family homicide victims.
- Victims of family homicides are, on average, about 10 years younger than intimate partner homicide victims (family homicide victims = 30.7 years old on average; intimate partner violence victims = 40.5 years old on average). The age gap is even larger among males; the average age of male family homicide victims is 27.6 years old – nearly 15 years younger than the average age of male intimate partner homicide victims, 42.1 years old.

Domestic Violence Homicides: Location

Borough: Bronx consistently records the highest domestic violence homicide rates overall, as well as across both subgroups, among the five boroughs.

Table 1: New York City Domestic Violence Homicides: by Borough Disaggregated by Subgroups, Intimate Partner and Family (2015 - 2024)

	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)
Domestic Violence (N=611)	173	1.17	175	0.65	96	0.58	131	0.55	36	0.73
Subgroup: Intimate Partner (N=285)	88	0.60	80	0.29	45	0.27	54	0.23	18	0.36
Subgroup: Family (N=326	85	0.58	95	0.35	51	0.31	77	0.32	18	0.36

- Bronx consistently records the highest domestic violence homicide rates overall and across both subgroups, with 1.17 per 100,000 residents overall, and the highest number of intimate

partner and family homicide victims, 0.60 and 0.58 per 100,000 residents. Although Brooklyn recorded the greatest number of domestic violence homicides (175), its rate is lower (0.65) due to its larger population size.

Contact and Reported History with City Agencies

This section summarizes documented City agency contacts involving 611 victims and 645 perpetrators of the domestic violence homicides that occurred in 2024. This year, the focus of the FRC was expanded to include all domestic violence homicides – intimate partner homicides and family-related homicides. In previous reports, we only documented contact with victims and perpetrators of intimate partner homicides. The data below provides information on contact with victims and perpetrators in all domestic violence homicides.

For all agencies—except the New York City Police Department (NYPD), the Department of Probation (DOP), and the New York City Housing Authority (NYCHA) -- contacts described below refer to interactions that occurred within 12 months prior to the homicide. For the NYPD, "contact" includes any prior domestic violence incident involving the same victim and perpetrator, regardless of when it took place. For the DOP, "contact" refers to cases in which either the victim or the perpetrator was on probation at the time of the homicide. For NYCHA, "contact" refers to either the victim or perpetrator, or both, residing in NYCHA Public Housing at the time of the homicide.

Department for the Aging (NYC Aging): In 2024, the Department for the Aging had contact with one victim of a domestic violence homicide 12 months prior to the incident. The individual was a victim of a family homicide (2.4%, 1 of 41 [3]).

Department of Social Services/Human Resources Administration (DSS/HRA): In 2024 the Department of Social Services/Human Resources Administration (DSS/HRA) provided services to fifteen domestic violence victims (22.7%, 15 of 66 [4]) and twenty-six (38.2%, 26 of 68 [5]) perpetrators, including Cash Assistance, Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, Medicaid, Adult Protective Services (APS), HIV/AIDS Services Administration (HASA), and Office of Child Support Services (OCSS). Six (9.1%, 6 of 66) victims and 11 (16.2%, 11 of 68) perpetrators had contact with the Office of Child Support during this period.

Administration for Children's Services (ACS): In 2024, ACS had contact with five individuals (3.7%, 5 of 134 [6]), victims and/or perpetrators, within 12 months prior to the incident.

New York City Housing Authority (NYCHA): In 2024, 4 domestic violence homicides occurred at NYCHA properties, involving 4 victims (6.1%, 4 of 66 [7]) and 5 perpetrators (7.4%, 5 of 68 [8]) who were

---

[3] In 2024 there were 41 victims of a family homicide.
[4] In 2024 there were 66 domestic violence homicide victims.
[5] In 2024 there were 68 domestic violence homicide perpetrators.
[6] In 2024 there were 134 victims and perpetrators involved in a domestic violence incident (domestic violence victims = 66 and domestic violence perpetrators = 68)
[7] In 2024 there were 66 domestic violence homicide victims.
[8] In 2024 there were 68 domestic violence homicide perpetrators.

either authorized residents, unauthorized residents, or in one case, a visitor of a resident. Of these 4 incidents, 1 victim was killed in a family homicide, and the others were intimate partner homicides.

New York City Mayor's Office to End Domestic and Gender-Based Violence (ENDGBV): In 2024, the New York City Family Justice Centers (operated by ENDGBV) did not have contact with any victims or perpetrators of domestic violence homicides in the 12 months preceding the homicide.

New York City Department of Probation (DOP): In 2024, none of the victims were on probation at the time of the homicide or within 12 months prior to the incident. In 2024, DOP had contact with 3 perpetrators (4.4%, 3 of 68 [9]) through court-mandated pre-sentence investigations (PSIs). Of these, two (4.8%, 2 of 42[10]) were involved in family homicides. The relationship between the victim and perpetrator in the remaining case is unknown.

New York City Police Department (NYPD): In 2024, NYPD had prior contact with 17 individuals (12.7%, 17 of 134[11]) prior to the homicide. Of these, 12 (9%, 12 of 134) had a Domestic Incident Report (DIR), 8 (6%, 8 of 134) were involved in Emotionally Disturbed Person (EDP) calls, 1 (0.8%, 1 of 134) had a history of strangulation, and 6 (4.5%, 6 of 134) had prior gun-related charges. None of these incidents involved a police complaint report, or a current or expired order of protection.

---

[9] In 2024 there were 68 domestic violence homicide perpetrators.
[10] In 2024 there were 42 family violence homicide perpetrators.
[11] In 2024 there were 134 individuals involved in a domestic violence homicide. Of these, 66 were victims and 68, perpetrators.

In Focus: Intimate Partner Homicides: 2015 – 2024

2023 – 2024 Annual Comparison Intimate Partner Homicides: Demographic and Incident Characteristics

- Intimate partner homicide victims declined by 16.7% -- from 30 in 2023 to 25 in 2024.
- The number of intimate partner homicide victims has fluctuated over the past ten years, averaging 29.5 victims per year. Intimate partner violence homicides have declined moderately since 2022 (19.4%) but are still above the decade low of 24 in 2021.
- Male intimate partner homicide victims increased sharply in 2024, rising from 4 to 8 (100%), while female victims declined from 26 to 17 (34.6%).
- In 2024, intimate partner homicides declined in Brooklyn (28.6%), the Bronx (20%), and Staten Island (66.7%), but rose in Manhattan (33.3%) and Queens (20%).
- The number of intimate partner homicides involving a Black victim decreased by 25% and remained unchanged at 8 for Hispanic victims, a statistic below the 10-year annual average of 10.7.
- Knives and firearms, used in 13 and 9 cases respectively, accounted for nearly 90% of all intimate partner homicide weapons.

	2024	2023	Average Annual (2015 – 2024)
Intimate Partner Homicides	25	30	28.5
Sex			
Female	17	26	22.4
Male	8	4	6.1
Borough			
Bronx	4	5	8.8
Brooklyn	10	14	8.0
Manhattan	4	3	4.5
Queens	6	5	5.4
Staten Island	1	3	1.8
Race/Ethnicity			
Asian	3	3	2.0
Black	12	16	12.9

Hispanic	8	8	10.7
White	2	3	2.9
Method/Weapon			
Arson	2	0	.5
Asphyxiation	0	3	1.2
Blunt Trauma	1	2	1.9
Cutting/Knife	13	13	13.7
Firearm	9	12	8.4
Other/Unknown	0	0	3.0

Victim Sex and Race/Ethnicity: Intimate partner violence homicides disproportionately impact Black and Hispanic individuals.

Table 2: New York City Intimate Partner Homicides: by Sex/Ethnicity (2015 - 2024) (N=285)

Victim	Number and Percentage of Intimate Partner Homicides (#/ %)	% of NYC Population [12]
Female		
Asian	18/6.3%	7.0%
Black	96/33.7%	13.0%
Hispanic	85/29.8%	14.6%
White	25/8.8%	18.7%
Male		
Asian	2/0.7%	6.3%
Black	33/11.6 %	10.0%
Hispanic	22/7.7 %	13.3%
White	4 /1.4%	17.2%

- Intimate partner violence homicides disproportionately affect Black and Hispanic individuals, who together represent 82.8% (236 of 285) of all victims, despite comprising roughly half (50.1% [13]) of New York City's population.
- Black women represented the largest victim group, comprising 33.7% (96 of 285) of all intimate partner homicides despite accounting for 13% of the city's population, followed by Hispanic women, 29.8%, (85 of 285) of victims who make up 14.6% of residents. White and Asian individuals represented smaller shares of victims relative to their population size. Female victims (78.6%, 224 of 285) far outnumbered male victims (21.4%, 61 of 285), highlighting the gendered nature of intimate partner violence, although female victims comprise 52% and males 48% of the New York City population.

Victim Age and Sex: Intimate partner homicide victims are predominantly female – 78.6% (224 of 285).

---

[12] American Community Survey (ACS) 2018 – 2022.
[13] American Community Survey (ACS) 2018 – 2022.

Table 3: New York City Intimate Partner Homicides: by Age and Sex (2015 – 2024) (N=285)

Victim Age Range	#/% Female Victims	% of NYC Population	#/% Male Victims	% of NYC Population [14]
11 - 17	2/.7	4.7%	0/0%	4.3%
18 - 29	57/20.0	9.2%	13/4.6%	8.4%
30 - 39	58/20.4	8.3%	21/7.4%	7.6%
40 - 49	52/18.2	6.6%	11/3.9%	6.1%
50 - 59	33/11.6	6.5%	7/2.5%	6.0%
60+	22/7.7	10.8%	9/3.2%	9.8%
Total	224/78.6%	46.1	61/21.4%	37.8%
Average Age	40.1		42.1	
Age Range	16 – 87 years		19 – 85 years	

- Intimate partner homicide victims are predominantly female (78.6%, 224 of 285), with an average age of 40.1 years compared to 42.1 years for male victims.
- Female victims are frequently between the ages of 19 and 49 years old, an age range that represents almost three-quarters (74.6%, 167 of 224) of all female intimate partner deaths.
- Older victims, both female and male, age 60 and above, account for 10.9% (31 of 285) of all intimate partner homicide cases, suggesting that intimate partner homicide can occur later in life, though less frequently.

Perpetrator by Age: Intimate partner homicide perpetrators are predominantly male – 80% (232 of 290)

Table 4: New York City Intimate Partner Homicides: Perpetrator by Age and Sex (2015 - 2024) (N = 290)

Perpetrator Age Range	#/% Female Perpetrators	% of NYC Population	#/% Male Perpetrators	% of NYC Population [15]
18 - 29	13/4.5%	9.2%	43/14.8%	8.4%
30 - 39	19/6.6%	8.3%	74/25.5%	7.6%
40 - 49	15/5.2%	6.6%	53/18.3%	6.1%
50 - 59	6/2.1%	6.5%	39/13.4%	6.0%
60+	5 /1.7%	10.8%	23/7.9%	9.8%
Total	58 / 20%	52.6%	232 / 80%	47.4%
Average Age	40.3		41.4	
Age Range	20 - 83 years		18 - 86 years	

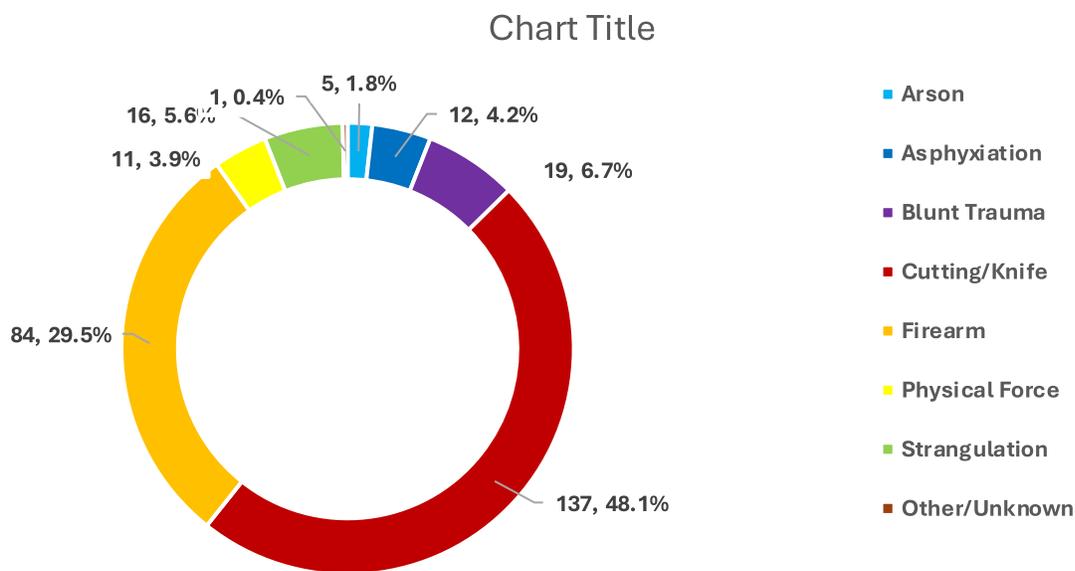---

[14] American Community Survey (ACS) 2018 - 2022.

[15] American Community Survey (ACS) 2018 - 2022.

Note: The sex of two perpetrators is unknown.

- Intimate partner homicide perpetrators are predominantly male (80%, 232 of 290), with an average age of 41.4 years, compared with 40.3 years for female perpetrators.
- Male perpetrators are concentrated in the 30 – 49 age range, which accounts for 54.7% (127 of 232) of all male perpetrators.

Incident Characteristics

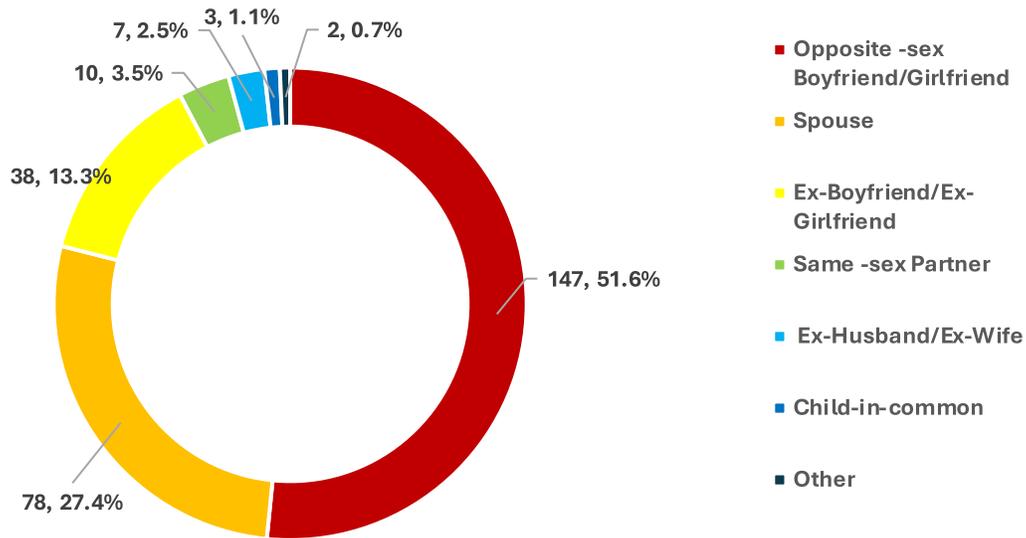*Weapon-Method:* Knives and firearms were used in 77.5% (221 of 285) of all intimate partner violence homicides.

Chart Title

- Knives are the most common weapon, representing almost half, 48.1%, (137 of 285) of all intimate partner homicides over the decade.

Victim-Perpetrator Relationship: The majority of intimate partner homicides involved opposite-sex boyfriend/girlfriend dating partners (51.6%, 147 of 285).

Figure 6: Intimate Partner Homicides Victim and Perpetrator Relationship (2015 - 2024) (N =285)

- **Opposite -sex Boyfriend/Girlfriend** — 147, 51.6%
- **Spouse** — 78, 27.4%
- **Ex-Boyfriend/Ex-Girlfriend** — 38, 13.3%
- **Same -sex Partner** — 10, 3.5%
- **Ex-Husband/Ex-Wife** — 7, 2.5%
- **Child-in-common** — 3, 1.1%
- **Other** — 2, 0.7%

- Spouses account for just over one-quarter of intimate partner homicides (27.4%, 78 of 285), while ex-boyfriend/ex-girlfriend relationships comprise 13.3% (38 of 285), and same-sex partners represented 4% (10 of 285).

Neighborhoods Most Impacted by Intimate Partner Homicides

Table 5: New York City Community Districts with the Highest Number of Intimate Partner Homicides 2015 - 2024 (N=285)

Rank	Community District	Neighborhoods	# IPV Homicides
1	Brooklyn 5	Cypress Hills, East New York, New Lots, Starrett City	13
2	Queens 12	Hollis, Jamaica, Rochdale, South Jamaica, St. Albans	13
3	Bronx 1	Melrose, Mott Haven, Port Morris	13
4	Bronx 6	Bathgate, Belmont, East Tremont, West Farms	12
5	Bronx 4	Concourse, Highbridge, Mount Eden	12
6	Bronx 9	Bronx River, Castle Hill, Clason Point, Parkchester, Soundview	12
7	Manhattan 12	Inwood, Washington Heights	12
8	Manhattan 10	Central Harlem	10
9	Brooklyn 3	Bedford Stuyvesant, Stuyvesant Heights	10
10	Bronx 7	Bedford Park, Fordham, Kingsbridge Heights, Norwood	9
11	Staten Island 1	Clifton, New Brighton, Park Hill, Port Richmond, St. George, Tompkinsville	9

- Intimate partner homicides were highly concentrated in a small number of community districts across New York City. Brooklyn 5 (East New York area), Queens 12 (Jamaica area),

and Bronx 1 (South Bronx) each recorded 13 intimate partner homicides, the highest in the city. Several Bronx community districts, Bronx 4, 6, and 9, also ranked among the top areas, each reporting 12 cases.

- The Bronx accounted for five of the top eleven districts, underscoring a geographic concentration of intimate partner violence in neighborhoods with persistent and inequitable socioeconomic stressors. The highest counts in the neighborhoods of East New York and Cypress Hills (Brooklyn 5), and high counts in Inwood and Washington Heights (Manhattan 12), Central Harlem (Manhattan 10) and Bedford-Stuyvesant (Brooklyn 3) similarly reflect the intersection of high rates of poverty and unemployment as contributing risk factors.[i]

In Focus: Family Homicides: 2015 – 2024

**2023 – 2024 Annual Comparison of Family Homicides:
Demographic and Incident Characteristics**

- Family homicides slightly decreased from 43 victims in 2023 to 41 in 2024 (4.7%) but remained above the 10-year average (32.6) in 2024.
- Female victims increased by 61.5% from 13 in 2023 to 21 2024, while male victims declined from 30 in 2023 to 20 in 2024 and aligned with the 10-year average (19.9).
- Bronx and Brooklyn accounted for 58.5% of all family homicides (24 of 41).
- Black and Hispanic individuals made up 70.7% of family homicide victims (29 of 41).
- Knives and firearms were used in more than half of all homicides (56.1%, 23 of 41).

Family Homicides	2024	2023	10 Year Annual Average (2015 – 2024)
Family Homicides	41	43	32.6
Sex			
Female	21	13	12.7
Male	20	30	19.9
Borough			
Bronx	13	13	8.5
Brooklyn	11	14	9.5
Manhattan	7	4	5.1

Queens	8	11	7.7
Staten Island	2	1	1.8
Race/Ethnicity			
Asian	5	2	2.6
Black	17	27	18.3
Hispanic	12	12	8.3
White	7	2	3.2
Method/Weapon			
Arson	2	0	0.4
Asphyxiation	5	4	2.2
Blunt Trauma	7	4	5.8
Cutting/Knife	12	18	9.7
Drowning	2	1	1.1
Drugs	1	0	0.1
Firearm	11	13	7.1
Malnourishment	1	0	0.1
Physical Force	0	1	2.3
Shaken Baby	0	1	0.6
Other/unknown	0	1	2.1

Victim Sex and Race/Ethnicity: The majority of family homicide victims were male – 61% (198 of 324).

Table 6: New York City Family Homicides: by Sex and Race/Ethnicity (2015 – 2024) (N= 324)

Victim	Number and Percentage of Family Homicides (/%)	% of NYC Population [16]
Female		
Asian	15/4.6%	7.9%
Black	61/18.8%	12.0%
Hispanic	34/10.5%	14.8%
White	16/4.9%	17.3%
Male		
Asian	11/3.4%	7.2%
Black	122/37.7%	10.2%
Hispanic	49/15.1%	13.9%
White	16/4.9%	16.7%

Note: Race was unknown for two family homicide victims, one in 2018 and one in 2019, and they are excluded from this analysis.

---

[16] American Community Survey (ACS) 2018 – 2022.

- Males (60.7%, 198 of 324) were more frequently victims of family homicides than females (38.9%, 126 of 324), contrasting with intimate partner homicide patterns where women are the majority.
- Black victims represent the majority of family homicide victims, 56.5% combined, despite comprising only 21.2% of the New York City population, showing significant overrepresentation (Black female = 18.8%, 61 of 324 and Black male = 37.7%, 122 of 324).
- Hispanic victims make up 25.6% of all victims, aligned with their population share of 28.9%.

Victim Age and Sex: The majority of family homicide victims were male – 61% (199 of 326).

Table 7: New York City Family Homicides: Victims by Age and Sex (2015 - 2024) (N=326)

Victim Age Range	#/% Female Victims	% of NYC Population	#/% Male Victims	% of NYC Population [17]
<1 - 10	46/14.1%	6.2%	74/22.7%	5.6%
11 - 17	3/.9%	4.7%	7/2.2%	4.3%
18 - 29	10/3.1%	9.2%	30/9.2%	8.4%
30 - 39	9/2.8%	8.3%	21/6.4%	7.6%
40 - 49	7/2.1%	6.6%	23/7.1%	6.1%
50 - 59	16/4.9%	6.5%	19/5.8%	6.0%
60+	36/11.0%	10.8%	25/7.7%	9.2%
Total	127 / 39.0%	61.6%	199 / 61.0%	54.6%
Average Age	35.1		27.6	
Age Range	0 – 97 years		0 - 91 years	

Perpetrator Age and Sex: The majority *of* family homicide perpetrators are male – 74.5% (263 of 353)

Table 8: New York City Family Homicides: Perpetrator by Age and Sex (2015 – 2024) (N = 353)

Perpetrator Age Range	#/% Female Perpetrators	% of NYC Population	#/% Male Perpetrators	% of NYC Population [18]
<1 - 10	1 /0.3%	6.2%	0/0%	5.6%
11 - 17	4 /1.1%	4.7%	3 /.8%	4.3%
18 - 29	41/11.6%	9.2%	116/32.9%	8.4%
30 - 39	30/8.5%	8.3%	70/19.8%	7.6%
40 - 49	11/3.1%	6.6%	40/11.3%	6.1%
50 - 59	2/.6%	6.5%	24 /6.8%	6.0%
60 +	1/.3%	10.8%	10/2.8%	9.8%
Total	90/25.5%	52.3%	263/74.5%	42.1%
Average Age	30.1		33.9	
Age Range	10 – 65 years		15 – 81 years	

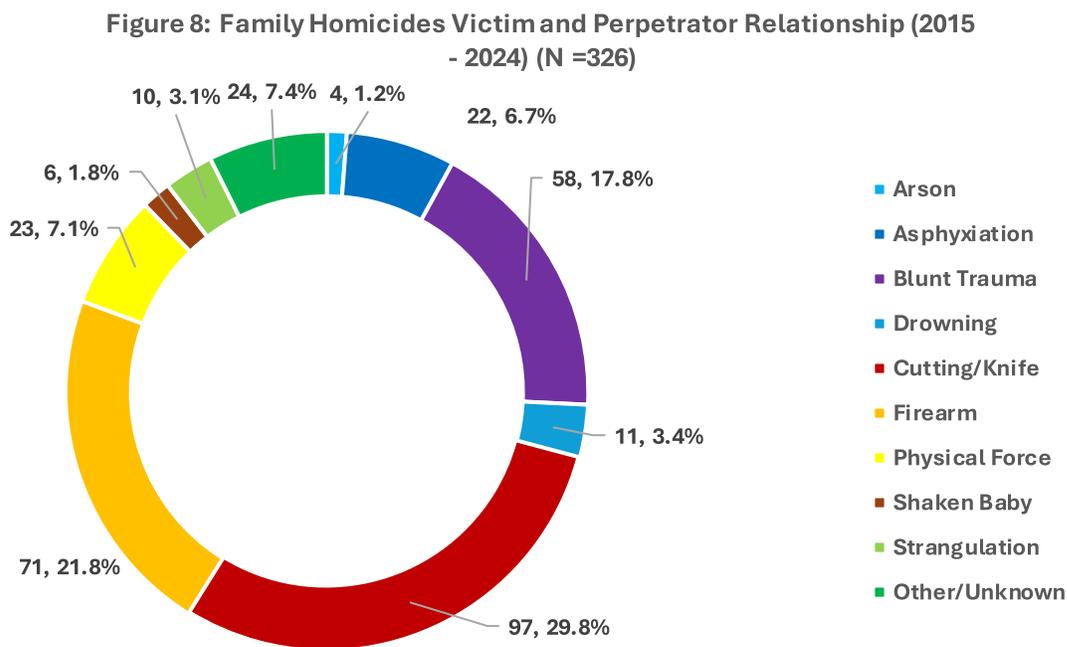---

[17] American Community Survey (ACS) 2018 – 2022.
[18] American Community Survey (ACS) 2018 - 2022.

Note: The sex of three perpetrators is unknown.

- Male perpetrators are concentrated in the 18 – 39 age range (52.7%, 186 of 353), exceeding their share of the city population, 16%, while female perpetrators, 25.5% (90 of 353), are more evenly distributed across age ranges. Very few perpetrators are under 18 (2.3%, 8 of 353) or over 60 (3.1%, 11 of 353).
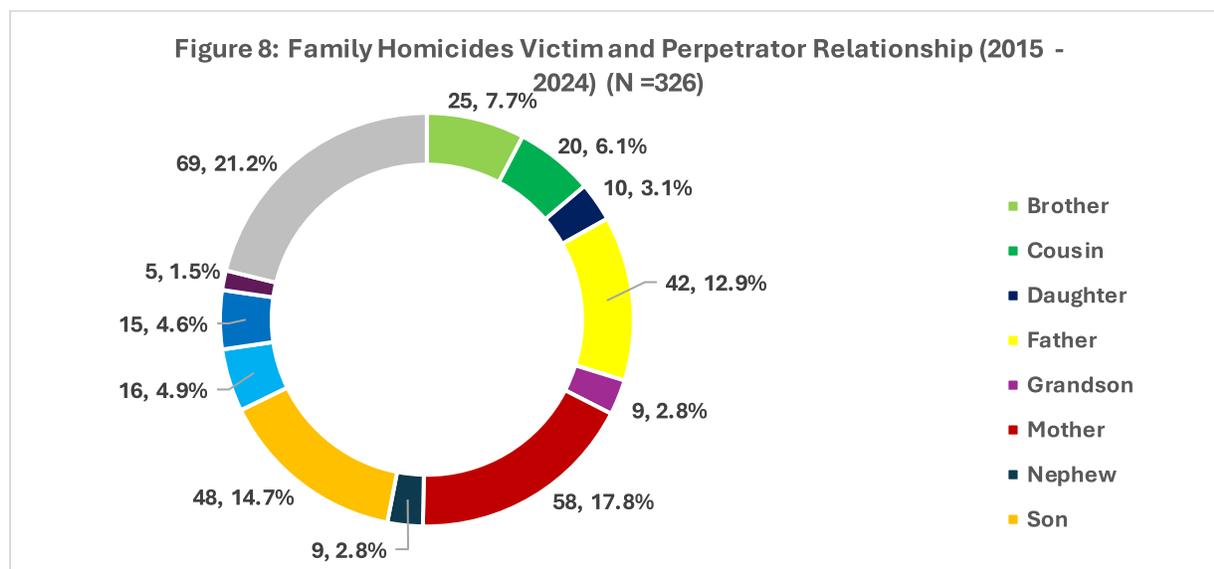
Incident Characteristics

Weapon-Method: Knives and firearms account for over half, 51.5%, (168 of 326) of all family homicides.

Figure 8: Family Homicides Victim and Perpetrator Relationship (2015 - 2024) (N =326)

Legend
Arson
Asphyxiation
Blunt Trauma
Drowning
Cutting/Knife
Firearm
Physical Force
Shaken Baby
Strangulation
Other/Unknown

- Following knives and firearms, blunt trauma, 17.8% (58 of 326), physical force, 7.1% (23 of 326) and asphyxiation, 6.7% (22 of 326) were the most common methods.
- Less common methods include drowning, 3.4% (11 of 326) and strangulation, 3.1% (10 of 326).
- Rare incidents involved shaken baby, 1.8% (6 of 326), arson, 1.2% (4 of 326), and other/unknown methods, 7.4% (24 of 326)

16

Victim and Perpetrator Relationship: Among the 326 family homicide victims, mothers, (17.8%, 58 of 326) and sons (14.7%, 48 of 326) were the most frequent perpetrators.

Figure 8: Family Homicides Victim and Perpetrator Relationship (2015 - 2024) (N =326)

- Fathers (42, 12.9%), brothers (25, 7.7%), and cousins (20, 6.1%) followed. Relationships categorized as "other or unknown" accounted for the largest share (69, 21.2%).

Neighborhoods Most Impacted by Family Homicides

Table 9: New York City Community Districts with the Highest Number of Family Homicides 2024 - 2015 (N=326)

Rank	Community District	Neighborhoods	# Family Homicides
2	Queens 12	Hollis, Jamaica, Rochdale, South Jamaica, St. Albans	20
3	Queens 13	Bellerose, Cambria Heights, Floral Park, Glen Oaks, Laurelton, Queens Village, Rosedale, and Springfield Gardens	16
4	Bronx 3	Bathgate, Claremont, Crotona Park East, Melrose, Morrisania, and Woodstock	12
4	Brooklyn 3	Bedford-Stuyvesant, Stuyvesant Heights, and Ocean Hill	11
5	Bronx 1	Melrose, Mott Haven, Port Morris	10
6	Bronx 4	Concourse, Highbridge, Mount Eden	10
7	Bronx 12	Wakefield, Williamsbridge, Eastchester, Baychester, Edenwald, Olinville, and Woodlawn Heights	10
8	Brooklyn 5	Cypress Hills, East New York, New Lots, Starrett City	10
9	Brooklyn 11	Bensonhurst, Bath Beach, Gravesend, and Mapleton	10
10	Manhattan 11	East Harlem	10

- Family homicides between 2015 and 2024 were highly concentrated in several community districts in Queens, Bronx, and Brooklyn. Queens 12 (Jamaica area) recorded the highest number of family homicides (20), followed by Queens 13 (Southeast Queens) with 16. Bronx accounted for four of the top ten districts, reflecting persistent higher rates of domestic violence across all categories.

- Community District Brooklyn 3 (Bedford-Stuyvesant) and Brooklyn 5 (East New York) also ranked among the top districts, highlighting ongoing risks and inequitable socioeconomic stressors.

An Overview of ENDGBV Initiatives to Reduce Barriers to Service

Over the last two years, ENDGBV formed a Community Initiatives team 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 Initiatives team will use the information provided in this report to continue outreach in the neighborhoods identified as experiencing the highest rates of intimate partner homicides.

24-Hour Hope Hotline

In January of 2025 ENDGBV expanded the 24-Hour Hope Hotline to include all forms of GBV and crime victims and rebranded promotional language to reflect that change. The expansion also included the addition of a chat feature, which also operates 24/7 and is available in all languages required by local law. In addition, we created the short link on.nyc.gov/hotline chat, to advertise this feature in a more memorable way across outreach and promotional materials. We also worked with a contracted provider, Safe Horizon, to place subway ads for a month on every 6th subway car.

Home+

Home+ provides an alternative 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 entering the shelter system. Home+ provides survivors with free personal emergency response systems to call for help by pushing a button, as well as lock changes, flexible funding, safety planning, and case management from a local domestic violence service organization. Participation in Home+ does not require clients to report to law enforcement.

Domestic and Gender Based Violence Housing Initiatives

As accessing permanent housing is a huge challenge for survivors of domestic and gender based violence, ENDGBV continues to lead 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.

In the last year, ENDGBV worked with HPD through a special projects initiative to connect approximately 120 survivors to HPD section 8 vouchers through our five Family Justice Centers. ENDGBV also continued to expand our coordinated entry work with HRA, embedding the needs of survivors into the City's coordinated entry program through the expansion of a prioritization process for survivors applying to the City's HUD funded rapid rehousing program for survivors. This

prioritization process will ensure that survivors who are most at risk of severe harm are prioritized for this limited but hugely important housing resource.

ENDGBV Programmatic Expansion

Over the last few years, ENDGBV has taken on the management of contracts pertaining to services for victims of gender-based violence, domestic violence and other crimes. These include the City's 24-hour Hope Hotline for all crime victims, community-based services for those impacted by crime, including gender-based violence, court-based domestic violence services, and the Crime Victims Assistance Program, which places victim advocates at precincts throughout the city. As a funder of systems-based and community-based programming, ENDGBV has taken steps to improve coordination across providers and systems and 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 actions build on our previous work of developing and implementing programs that reduce barriers to service for survivors and their families.

ENDGBV Rebranding

 In 2025 ENDGBV rebranded with a new visual logo to support increased visibility, communicate feelings of hope and compassion, and signal a more modern and inclusive look. Having a clear, cohesive, and recognizable visual brand should make it easier to identify the agency's services online, in community spaces, across social media, outreach materials, and partner organizations' websites. This ensures survivors recognize the same trusted resource everywhere. We also established a set of short links for more memorable ways to connect to services, including nyc.gov/respect for abusive partner intervention programs, nyc.gov/helpafriend for people who want to support someone who is experiencing abuse, and on.nyc.gov/hotlinechat for the chat function of the 24-Hour Hope Hotline.

Family Violence Services Demonstration Project

ENDGBV expects to launch a demonstration project for Family Violence Services in 2026 to enhance services for people experiencing family violence, which are currently limited throughout the city. ENDGBV will engage community-based providers in high-need communities across all five boroughs to implement a program model that provides tailored services to individuals impacted by family violence including case management, mental health counseling, mediation, and legal services. This programming will provide critical resources for families impacted by violence, while simultaneously providing a significant opportunity to fill a knowledge gap on family violence incidence, test new community-based intervention models, and contribute data to expand programming for broader impact.

Increased Private Funding Support for Specialized Programming at Family Justice Centers

Through our collaboration with the Mayor's Fund to Advance New York City, ENDGBV received $50,000 from Uber in partnership with the Alliance for Hope to launch *Hope Rides* at our FJCs to address the emergency transportation and food needs for survivors of domestic and gender-based violence seeking support through our FJCs and other contracted providers. This funding is critical for survivors to safely access emergency shelter, ongoing services at our FJCs and in community, and address food instability.

ENDGBV also received a subgrant from the Alliance for Hope through the Mayor's Fund to Advance New York City to implement the Verizon Skills forward program at our City's FJCs. This economic empowerment program provides survivors with free online educational/upskilling courses to take at their own pace, coaching to ensure they can complete these courses, and other incentives and supports to effectively address their economic empowerment needs.

Local Law 31

In line with Local Law 31, ENDGBV made strong efforts to raise awareness about survivors' rights related to voting records and confidentiality for survivors of GBV to ensure they were aware of their rights and accommodations available in NYC. This helps ensure survivors of GBV can still engage in democratic processes and retain their rights in elections, which have deep impacts for survivors.

Near Fatal Strangulation (NFS) Response Roundtable

Recognizing NFS as a lethality indicator and its serious potential long-term impacts on a survivor's health, ENDGBV launched a quarterly roundtable in 2019 to improve system-wide collaboration and best practices for supporting survivors of NFS. The Roundtable aims to prevent strangulation, reduce GBV homicides, and improve health outcomes for survivors. Its scope includes strengthening systems' responses to NFS and establishing a citywide learning community for providers to share evidence, identify trends, and exchange best practices. The roundtable brings together multidisciplinary partners, including New York City Police Department (NYPD), District Attorney's Offices (DA's), NYC Health + Hospitals (H+H), private hospitals, the Fire Department of the City of New York's Emergency Medical Services (FDNY's EMS), NYC Department of Social Services/Human Resources Administration (DSS/HRA), and community-based organizations (CBOs).

In this last year, the roundtable successfully collaborated with leadership from the Clinical Forensic Medicine Fellowship at NYC Health + Hospitals/Kings County to develop a strangulation response best practices guidelines in Emergency Departments, which was adopted across all H+H Emergency Departments in December 2024 and has been rolled out this year to ensure survivors are receiving the highest level of care throughout the City's public health system . Moreover, the roundtable has highlighted the urgent need for follow-up medical care to ensure survivors are connected to ongoing treatment after a strangulation incident, with H+H/Kings County planning to open a forensic health care practice called Kings Care, by early 2026.

Opening of new Brooklyn Family Justice Center

For the past few years, ENDGBV worked closely with the Kings County District Attorney's Office and DCAS to build a brand new, two-floor Brooklyn FJC that will serve survivors seeking support in Brooklyn. Currently, the 14th floor is open to survivors, while the 15th floor is still under construction. As the Brooklyn FJC was the first FJC to open in the city twenty years ago, they had outgrown their current space. This beautiful new trauma informed space will be housed in our existing building and will greatly expand the footprint of the Brooklyn FJC allowing the Center to partner with additional CBOs and ensure a survivor's holistic service needs are met.

Respect First

New York City has made the largest investment in free, voluntary, community-based, accountability programs for adults who have been abusive in their relationships with Respect and Responsibility. In 2025 we launched Respect First, an accountability program for youth that accepts both voluntary and mandated participants ages 13-21. This program is now live in the Bronx, Brooklyn, and Staten Island, and will be citywide in 2026.

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 domestic homicide that occurred in 2024 and intimate partner violence from 2015 - 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 2015 to 2025 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 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.

2024 Fatality Review Committee Members

Saloni Sethi, Commissioner, Mayor's Office to End Domestic and Gender-Based Violence; Angie Martinez (Mayoral Appointee); Yuko Murase (Mayoral Appointee); Nathaly Rubio-Torio, Executive Director, Voces Latinas Corporation (Mayoral Appointee); Shani Adess, Vice President, New York Legal Assistance Group, (Mayoral Appointee); Claudette Hall, Executive Director, Domestic Violence Policy & Planning Program, Administration for Children's Services (ACS); Susan Clee, Assistant Director, Domestic Violence Policy & Planning Program, Administration for Children's Services (ACS); 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: Josephina Matteson, Injury Epidemiologist, Division of Environmental Health); Robert S. Tucker, Commissioner, New York City Fire Department (Designee: Grace Cacciola, Deputy Assistant Chief, EMS Operations); Molly Bernstein, Senior Director, Elder Justice, Office of Elder Justice Department for the Aging, Lt. Edward Barrett, Office of the Chief of Department, Domestic Violence Unit, New York City Police Department (NYPD); Marina Oteiza, Senior Director of Family Partnerships Department, Resident Services, Partnerships and Initiatives, NYC Housing Authority (NYCHA);, and Tuesday Muller-Mondi, Chief Special Victims Division, Richmond County District Attorney, Richmond County District Attorney's Office (RCDA); Violet Fredericks, Chief of Staff, NYC Department of Probation (DOP).

Appendix A: Statistical Significance Output[ii]

Table A1: Chi-square Tests of Homicide Counts – 2015 vs. 2024

Homicide Type	2015[iii]		2024		X^2	P-Value
	Homicides	Population Estimate	Homicides	Population Estimate		
Family-related	26	8,736,590	41	8,736,227	3.36	0.0670
Intimate partner	23	8,736,590	25	8,736,227	0.0084	0.7700

Table A2: Chi-square Tests of Homicide Counts – 2023 vs. 2024

Homicide Type	2023		2024		X^2	P-Value
	Homicides	Population Estimate	Homicides	Population Estimate		
Family-related	43	8,804,190	41	8,736,227	0.0352	0.8511

Intimate partner	30	8,804,190	25	8,736,227	0.0096	0.9221

Table A3: Risk Ratios for Demographics of Domestic Violence Homicides (611)

Gender	% (Number)	% NYC Population	Population	Risk Ratio	P-value
Male	42.6% (260)	48.0%	4,192,420	0.89	<0.0072
Female	57.4% (351)	52.0%	4,543,807	1.10	<0.0072
Race/Ethnicity	**% (Number)**	**% NYC Population**	**Population**	**Risk Ratio**	**P-value**
Black	50.9% (311)	21.2%	1,844,333	2.41	<0.0001
Hispanic	30.9% (189)	28.9%	2,521,022	1.10	0.3500
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	2.1% (13)	7.2%	588,009	0.32	<0.0001
Black Male	25.4% (155)	10.2%	833,105	2.66	<0.0001
Hispanic Male	11.6% (71)	13.9%	1,135,667	0.89	0.1400
White Male	3.3% (20)	16.7%	1,366,114	0.21	<0.0001
Asian/Indian Female	5.4% (33)	7.9%	649,180	0.73	0.0280
Black Female	25.7% (157)	12.0%	983,973	2.28	<0.0001
Hispanic Female	19.5% (119)	14.8%	1,211,383	1.40	<0.0025
White Female	6.7% (41)	17.3%	1,414,338	0.41	<0.0001
Age	**% (Number)**	**% NYC Population**	**Population**	**Risk Ratio**	**P-value**
<1-10	19.6% (120)	11.8%	987,977	1.73	<0.0001
11-17	2.0% (12)	9.0%	751,279	0.23	<0.0001
18-29	18.0% (110)	17.6%	1,475,099	1.07	0.8000
30-39	17.8% (109)	15.9%	1,329,622	1.17	0.2200
40-49	15.2% (93)	12.7%	1,062,663	1.25	0.0800
50-59	12.3% (75)	12.5%	1,047,012	1.02	0.8600
60+	15.1% (92)	20.6%	1,725,900	0.76	<0.0024

Risk Ratios for Demographics of Intimate Partner Homicides (285)

Gender	% (Number)	% NYC Population	Population	Risk Ratio	P-value
Male	21.4% (61)	48.0%	4,192,420	0.45	<0.0001
Female	78.6% (224)	52.0%	4,543,807	1.51	<0.0001
Race/Ethnicity	**% (Number)**	**% NYC Population**	**Population**	**Risk Ratio**	**P-value**
Black	45.3% (129)	21.2%	1,844,333	2.14	<0.0001
Hispanic	37.5% (107)	28.9%	2,521,022	1.30	<0.0070
White	10.2% (29)	32.0%	2,790,346	0.32	<0.0001
Asian/Indian	7.0% (20)	14.2%	1,233,852	0.50	<0.0014
Other/Unknown	0.0% (0)	3.8%	328,616	0.00	<0.0010
Race/Gender	**%(Number)**	**%NYC Population**	**Population**	**Risk Ratio**	**P-value**
Asian/Indian Male	0.7% (2)	6.3%	498,355	0.12	<0.0001
Black Male	11.6% (33)	10.0%	677,934	1.49	0.4600
Hispanic Male	7.7% (22)	13.3%	902,169	0.75	0.0050
White Male	1.4% (4)	17.2%	1,156,317	0.11	<0.0001
Asian/Indian Female	6.3% (18)	7.0%	568,461	0.97	0.3300
Black Female	33.7% (96)	13.0%	832,718	3.53	<0.0001
Hispanic Female	29.8% (85)	14.6%	986,634	2.64	<0.0001
White Female	8.8% (25)	18.7%	1,214,925	0.63	<0.0005
Age	**% (Number)**	**% NYC Population**	**Population**	**Risk Ratio**	**P-value**

24

	% (Number)	% NYC Population	Population	Risk Ratio	P-value
<1-10	0.0% (0)	11.8%	987,977	0.00	< .00001
11-17	0.7% (2)	9.0%	751,279	0.08	< .00001
18-29	24.6% (70)	17.6%	1,475,099	1.45	0 .0050
30-39	27.7% (79)	15.9%	1,329,622	1.82	< .00001
40-49	22.1% (63)	12.7%	1,062,663	1.82	< .00001
50-59	14.0% (40)	12.5%	1,047,012	1.17	0.4600
60+	10.9% (31)	20.6%	1,725,900	0.55	< .00002

Risk Ratios for Demographics of Other Family Homicides (326)

Gender	% (Number)	% NYC Population	Population	Risk Ratio	P-value
Male	61.0% (199)	48.0%	4,192,420	1.27	< .00001
Female	39.0% (127)	52.0%	4,543,807	0.75	< .00001
Race/Ethnicity	**% (Number)**	**% NYC Population**	**Population**	**Risk Ratio**	**P-value**
Black	56.1% (183)	21.2%	1,844,333	2.66	< .00001
Hispanic	25.5% (83)	28.9%	2,521,022	0.88	0.2500
White	9.8% (32)	32.0%	2,790,346	0.31	< .00001
Asian/Indian	8.0% (26)	14.2%	1,233,852	0.56	0.0030
Other/Unknown	0.6% (2)	3.8%	328,616	0.16	0.0030
Race/Gender	**%(Number)**	**%NYC Population**	**Population**	**Risk Ratio**	**P-value**
Asian/Indian Male	3.4% (11)	7.2%	588,009	0.36	< .00110
Black Male	37.7% (122)	10.2%	833,105	3.95	<0.0001
Hispanic Male	15.1% (49)	13.9%	1,135,667	1.16	0.5500
White Male	4.9% (16)	16.7%	1,366,114	0.32	< .00001
Asian/Indian Female	4.6% (15)	7.9%	649,180	0.62	< .00350
Black Female	18.8% (61)	12.0%	983,973	1.67	< .00045
Hispanic Female	10.5% (34)	14.8%	1,211,383	0.76	.04300
Whie Female	4.9% (16)	17.3%	1,414,338	0.31	< .00001
Age	**% (Number)**	**% NYC Population**	**Population**	**Risk Ratio**	**P-value**
<1-10	36.8% (120)	11.8%	987,977	3.25	< .0001
11-17	3.1% (10)	9.0%	751,279	0.36	0.0040
18-29	12.3% (40)	17.6%	1,475,099	0.73	0.0220
30-39	9.2% (30)	15.9%	1,329,622	0.60	0 .0025
40-49	9.2% (30)	12.7%	1,062,663	0.76	0.0780
50-59	10.7% (35)	12.5%	1,047,012	0.89	0.3700
60+	18.7% (61)	20.6%	1,725,900	0.95	0.4300

Table A4: Risk Ratios for Domestic Violence Homicides by Borough (2015-2024) 611

Borough	% (Number)	% NYC Population	Population	Risk Ratio	P-value
Bronx	28.3% (173)	16.9%	1,473,354	1.68	<0.0001
Brooklyn	28.6% (175)	31.0%	2,712,360	0.92	0.2800
Manhattan	15.7% (96)	19.0%	1,657,374	0.83	0.0640
Queens	21.4% (131)	27.5%	2,399,765	0.78	0.0039
Staten Island	5.9% (36)	5.6%	493,194	1.04	0.7900

Risk Ratios for Intimate Partner Homicides by Borough (2015-2024) 285

Borough	% (Number)	% NYC Population	Population	Risk Ratio	P-value

Borough	% (Number)	% NYC Population	Population	Risk Ratio	P-value
Bronx	30.9% (88)	16.9%	1,473,354	1.83	< .00001
Brooklyn	28.1% (80)	31.0%	2,712,360	0.90	0.3600
Manhattan	15.8% (45)	19.0%	1,657,374	0.83	0.2200
Queens	18.9% (54)	27.5%	2,399,765	0.69	0.0060
Staten Island	6.3% (18)	5.6%	493,194	1.12	0.6400

Risk Ratios for Other Family Homicides by Borough (2015-2024) 326

Borough	% (Number)	% NYC Population	Population	Risk Ratio	P-value
Bronx	26.1% (85)	16.9%	1,473,354	1.55	0 .0001
Brooklyn	29.1% (95)	31.0%	2,712,360	0.94	0.5400
Manhattan	15.6% (51)	19.0%	1,657,374	0.82	0.1700
Queens	23.6% (77)	27.5%	2,399,765	0.86	0.1900
Staten Island	5.5% (18)	5.6%	493,194	0.98	0.9400

---

[i] New York City Domestic Violence Fatality Review Committee: 2023 Annual Report.

[ii] 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)

[iii] 2015 NYC population data from New York City's Population Estimates and Trends (2025 May Release), NYC Department of Planning, Population Division, Appendix BL 2010 to 2020 Intercensal Estimates Detailed Tables, Downloaded, November 8, 2025: https://s-media.nyc.gov/agencies/dcp/assets/files/pdf/data-tools/population/population-estimates/new-york-city-population-estimates-and-trends_may-2025.pdf