

Rates of Intimate Partner Violence Across New York City: An Intersectional Analysis

NYC Mayor's Office to End Domestic and Gender-Based Violence
Julie Wertheimer-Meier & Edward Hill
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Introduction & Methodology

This report analyzes the New York City Police Department (NYPD) domestic violence-related offense data aggregated from the 2020 and 2021 domestic violence incident reports. This report analyzes the disparate rates of domestic violence victimization within and across New York City's (NYC) 5 boroughs using race/ethnicity, gender, and location analyses. Additional analyses within and across NYC's 59 community districts are included in the appendices of this report.

Two types of relationships comprise domestic violence (DV), as the term is used by the NYPD: (1) intimate partner violence (IPV), between individuals who are currently or formerly married, divorced, dating, boyfriend/girlfriend, or who have a child in common; and (2) other family violence (FV), between individuals who are related by marriage or blood, such as parents/children, siblings, grandparents/grandchildren, cousins, and in-laws. This report analyzes and discusses only data related to incidents of intimate partner violence.

The domestic violence data included in this report comes from the NYPD's Domestic Incident Reports (DIR).¹ A DIR is a New York State form that the NYPD are expected to complete every time they respond to a domestic violence incident, regardless of whether an arrest is made. The responding officer completes the DIR form, which includes the date and location of the incident, the relationship between the suspect and the victim, and the race, age, and gender of both the suspect and the victim. Though all DIR data was included in the analyses, this report does not display data where fewer than five (5) DIR reports involving individuals of a particular race/ethnicity or gender were filed in a borough or community district in order to maintain survivor anonymity. We drew the NYC population data from the Census Bureau's 2020 American Community Survey (ACS) Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS). The ACS PUMS data provides demographic data (including age, race/ethnicity, and gender) for the population of all 59 of NYC's community districts.

This report describes annual victimization rates, which measure the extent to which a specific population (e.g., Black women in the Bronx) is at risk of becoming the victim of a specific type of crime (e.g., felony assault). The victimization rates are estimated by dividing the number of victimizations that occur during a specified time period (i.e., the NYPD's domestic violence reports from 2020 and 2021) by the NYC population at risk for those victimizations (i.e., the number Black women residing in the Bronx in 2020 and 2021). We then multiplied the victimization rate by 10,000 to estimate the number out of 10,000 NYC residents who reported victimization for each type of domestic violence-related offense. A victimization rate of 25, for example, would indicate a population in which 25 out of 10,000 individuals are likely to report a domestic violence incident. These victimization rates permit comparisons of domestic violence offenses over time and between population subgroups (Lauritsen and Rezey, 2013).

The victimization rates reflected in this report are based solely on IPV felony assaults² reported to, and by, the NYPD. National studies indicate that only about half of domestic violence and intimate partner violence incidents are reported to law enforcement (Morgan, R. E., Oudekerk, B.A., 2020). Along with socioeconomic

¹ The DIR data was obtained from the New York City Police Department, Office of Management Analysis and Planning, Operations Research Section, via e-mail on February 17, 2021 (2020 data) and August 30, 2022 (2021 data).

² This report focuses solely on felony assault reports, and not domestic violence reports more generally, because the NYPD's felony assault data includes a Hispanic ethnicity designation, while the more general domestic violence report data only includes racial classifications.

factors, such as education and income, there may be many reasons why individuals do not report domestic violence to law enforcement, including: fear or mistrust of law enforcement; fear of getting the offender involved in the criminal justice system; belief that law enforcement will not or cannot help; and, belief the offense was a personal issue or too trivial to report (Holiday, et al., 2020 ; Cheng and Lo, 2019; Vidales, G. T., 2010).

Intersectionality concerns related to race, gender, and class may also influence survivors' choice to avoid seeking help from the police and domestic violence-related services. Women and people of color, and particularly women of color, often report elevated risks of IPV and increased barriers to accessing the services they need to escape a domestic violence situation (Waller et al., 2021; Waller et al., 2022). For instance, African American women are more likely than women of any other racial group to be murdered by their intimate partners and simultaneously less likely to receive necessary domestic violence-related services (Waller et al., 2021; Waller et al., 2022).

The Theory of Help-Seeking Behavior (THSB) helps explain why women of color struggle to access much needed domestic violence services, positing that the survivor's sociocultural context, their lived reports and beliefs about available services and supports, and their personal strength and power all interact to influence the kind and level of services that these women seek and successfully access (Waller et al., 2022). Waller et al. (2022) interviewed 30 African American women, aged 19 to 64, who had reported at least one violent IPV episode by their most recent heterosexual partner within the last year. Supporting the THSB, the women felt disbelieved, disregarded, and unsupported by service providers because of their race, gender, and class. Many of the interviewed women thus chose not to pursue services because they believed—either from personal report or from the reports of others in their community—that service providers would not believe them and/or provide the same level of care provided to White women. In fact, some interviewees said they would rather avoid domestic violence services entirely unless those services were immediately necessary to prevent death (Waller et al., 2022).

Poverty, household financial difficulties, unemployment, inaccessibility of affordable housing, and inadequate educational opportunities also correspond to higher levels of domestic violence (Bent-Goodley, 2001). In the United States, communities of color report not only income and wealth inequality, but also disproportionate rates of unemployment, food insecurity, and housing insecurity (McKernan, Ratcliffe, Steuerle & Zhang, 2013). According to several studies, the racial and ethnic disparities in domestic violence rates diminish when controlling for socioeconomic circumstances (Tjaden, 2000; Field & Caetano, 2004).

It is necessary to keep this social context of the data in mind, as usual measures of domestic violence risk factors do not consider 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. Notably, the data used to measure violence in this and similar reports only captures the existence of violence, not its root causes. Truly understanding and eliminating domestic violence New York City will therefore require identifying and responding to these root causes of violence, including structural racism, sexism, classism, and other interlocking and oppressive forces.

Law enforcement officers, practitioners, and other service providers must therefore consider intersectional concerns in order to fully understand, respond to, and prevent domestic violence in their communities. The following report provides evidence that women and people of color (and particularly women of color)

report disproportionately high rates of intimate partner violence, regardless of their residential location in New York City. Thus, in order to help the survivors who most need help accessing services, law enforcement and domestic violence service providers must account for the unique interaction of race and gender in domestic violence situations.

Analyses – Intimate Partner Felony Assaults

Intimate partner-related domestic violence (IPV) involves individuals who, at the time of the offense, were currently or formerly married, divorced, dating, boyfriend/girlfriend, in a same sex relationship, or who have a child in common. Because children are unable to be consensually involved in such intimate relationships, the analyses involving incidents of intimate partner-related domestic violence used only data for the New York City (NYC) population aged 15 and older.

Limitations of the Data and Analysis Based on Race/Ethnicity and Gender

This report relies upon data collected and reported by the NYPD on domestic violence survivors. It is important to note that these data may not accurately reflect how someone self-identifies their race/ethnicity or gender. For instance, the data records gender as a binary of men and women with no distinction of whether they are cisgender or transgender, and therefore does not allow us to explore domestic violence by and against individuals who are transgender or gender nonconforming. It additionally assumes that individuals identify as members of only one race/ethnicity and does not allow us to explore violence against people who identify as multiracial.

In addition, the race/ethnicity data collected and reported by the NYPD classified Hispanic individuals as either “White Hispanic” or “Black Hispanic.” The analyses in this report assume that this data includes all the Hispanic victims involved in the domestic violence incident reports created by the NYPD, including those who may self-identify as “Non-White Hispanic” or Hispanic of another race. To allow for comparison with the New York City population data, the two categories were collapsed into one “Hispanic” category for all analyses.

Finally, the 2020 ACS data includes those who identify as a race other than White, Black, Hispanic, Asian/Pacific Islander, or Native American/Alaskan Native. However, the NYPD data set does not include data for those who identify as “Other” than the offered racial/ethnic categories. To more accurately calculate victimization rates, we therefore excluded the data for the population of NYC residents who identified with an “Other” race/ethnicity in all reported analyses.

Results – Highlights

The results from these analyses generally reflect the realities of structural oppression, which privileges certain identity groups, discriminating against others and leaving them more vulnerable to harm.

New York City

- There were 10,844 incidents of IPV felony assault in NYC reported to the NYPD that involved intimate partners in 2020 and 2021.
 - 8,228 (75.9%) of those incidents involved female victims.
 - 4,995 (46%) of those incidents involved Black victims.
- New York City has a reported victimization rate of 7.9 incidents per 10,000 residents.
- The reported victimization rate in NYC was highest for Black women (22.1 incidents per 10,000 residents) and lowest for White men (1.2 incidents per 10,000 residents).
- A disproportionately high number of reported IPV felony assault victims in NYC were Black or (to a lesser extent) Hispanic. A disproportionately low number were White or Asian/Pacific Islander.
 - Even though Black residents only account for 22% of the NYC population, they accounted for 46% of reported IPV felony assault victims.
 - Black women account for 12% of the NYC population, but they accounted for 34% of reported IPV felony assault victims.

The Bronx

- There were 3,296 incidents of IPV felony assault in the Bronx reported to the NYPD that involved intimate partners in 2020 and 2021.
 - 2,463 (74.7%) of those incidents involved female victims.
 - 1,448 (43.9%) of those incidents involved Black victims.
- The Bronx has the highest reported victimization rate of any borough in NYC (14.1 incidents per 10,000 residents).
 - Bronx Community Districts 3 and 6 had the highest reported victimization rates in the Bronx (20.2 incidents per 10,000 residents).
 - Bronx Community District 8 had the lowest reported victimization rate in the Bronx (5.6 incidents per 10,000 residents).
- The victimization rate in the Bronx was highest for Black women (28.3 incidents per 10,000 residents) and lowest for White men (2.5 incidents per 10,000 residents).
- A disproportionately high number of IPV felony assault victims in the Bronx were Black. A disproportionately low number of IPV felony assault victims in the Bronx were White or Hispanic. Even so, a disproportionately high number of IPV felony assault victims in the Bronx were Hispanic women.
 - Even though Black residents only account for 28% of the Bronx population, they accounted for 44% of reported IPV felony assault victims.
 - Black women account for 15% of the Bronx population, but they accounted for 31% of reported IPV felony assault victims.

- White residents were overrepresented among IPV felony assault victims in Bronx Community Districts 5 and 9. However, even though White residents reported higher victimization rates than Black residents in these districts, a disproportionately higher number of Black residents reported IPV felony assault in Bronx Community Districts 5 and 9.

Brooklyn

- There were 3,067 incidents of IPV felony assault in Brooklyn reported to the NYPD that involved intimate partners in 2020 and 2021.
 - 2,399 (78.2%) of those incidents involved female victims.
 - 1,796 (58.6%) of those incidents involved Black victims.
- Brooklyn has a reported victimization rate of 7.5 incidents per 10,000 residents.
 - Brooklyn Community District 5 had the highest reported victimization rate in Brooklyn (17.8 incidents per 10,000 residents).
 - Brooklyn Community District 10 had the lowest reported victimization rate in Brooklyn (3.1 incidents per 10,000 residents).
- The reported victimization rate in Brooklyn was highest for Black women (19.2 incidents per 10,000 residents). It was lowest for Asian/Pacific Islander men (0.95 incidents per 10,000 residents), closely followed by White men (1 incident per 10,000 residents).
- A disproportionately high number of IPV felony assault victims in Brooklyn were Black or (to a lesser extent) Hispanic. A disproportionately low number of IPV felony assault victims in Brooklyn were White or Asian/Pacific Islander.
 - Even though Black residents only account for 31% of the Brooklyn population, they accounted for 59% of reported IPV felony assault victims.
 - Black women account for 18% of the Brooklyn population, but they accounted for 45% of reported IPV felony assault victims.

Manhattan

- There were 1,572 incidents of IPV felony assault in Manhattan reported to the NYPD that involved intimate partners in 2020 and 2021.
 - 1,109 (72.2%) of those incidents involved female victims.
 - 696 (45.3%) of those incidents involved Black victims.
- Manhattan has a reported victimization rate of 5.4 incidents per 10,000 residents.
 - Manhattan Community District 11 had the highest reported victimization rate in Manhattan (13 incidents per 10,000 residents).
 - Manhattan Community District 8 had the lowest reported victimization rate in Manhattan (1.5 incidents per 10,000 residents).
- The reported victimization rate in Manhattan was highest for Black women (25.8 incidents per 10,000 residents). It was lowest for Asian/Pacific Islander men (0.9 incidents per 10,000 residents), closely followed by White men (1.2 incidents per 10,000 residents).
- A disproportionately high number of IPV felony assault victims in Manhattan were Black or (to a lesser extent) Hispanic. A disproportionately low number of IPV felony assault victims in Manhattan were White or Asian/Pacific Islander.

- Even though Black residents only account for 12% of the Manhattan population, they accounted for 45% of reported IPV felony assault victims.
- Black women account for 7% of the Manhattan population, but they accounted for 31% of reported IPV felony assault victims.

Queens

- There were 2,627 incidents of IPV felony assault in Queens reported to the NYPD that involved intimate partners in 2020 and 2021.
 - 1,997 (76.9%) of those incidents involved female victims.
 - 931 (35.9%) of those incidents involved Black victims.
- Queens has a reported victimization rate of 7 incidents per 10,000 residents.
 - Queens Community District 12 had the highest reported victimization rate in Queens (15 incidents per 10,000 residents).
 - Queens Community District 6 had the lowest reported victimization rate in Queens (1.6 incidents per 10,000 residents).
- The victimization rate in Queens was highest for Black women (19.7 incidents per 10,000 residents) and lowest for White men (1.3 incidents per 10,000 residents).
- A disproportionately high number of IPV felony assault victims in Queens were Black or (to a lesser extent) Hispanic. A disproportionately low number of IPV felony assault victims in Queens were White or Asian/Pacific Islander.
 - Even though Black residents only account for 18% of the Queens population, they accounted for 36% of reported IPV felony assault victims.
 - Black women account for 10% of the Queens population, but they accounted for 27% of reported IPV felony assault victims.

Staten Island

- There were 359 incidents of IPV felony assault in Staten Island reported to the NYPD that involved intimate partners in 2020 and 2021.
 - 260 (74.5%) of those incidents involved female victims.
 - 124 (35.5%) of those incidents involved Black victims.
- Staten Island has the lowest reported victimization rate of any borough in NYC (4.5 incidents per 10,000 residents).
 - Staten Island Community District 1 had the highest reported victimization rates in Staten Island (8 incidents per 10,000 residents).
 - Staten Island Community District 3 had the lowest reported victimization rate in Staten Island (1.8 incidents per 10,000 residents).
- The reported victimization rate in Staten Island was highest for Black women (23 incidents per 10,000 residents). It was lowest for Asian/Pacific Islander men (0.5 incidents per 10,000 residents), followed by White men (1.1 incidents per 10,000 residents).
- A disproportionately high number of IPV felony assault victims in Staten Island were Black or (to a lesser extent) Hispanic. A disproportionately low number of IPV felony assault victims in Staten Island were White or Asian/Pacific Islander.

- Even though Black residents only account for 9% of the Staten Island population, they accounted for 36% of reported IPV felony assault victims.
- Black women account for 5% of the Staten Island population, but they accounted for 25% of reported IPV felony assault victims.

Results in New York City

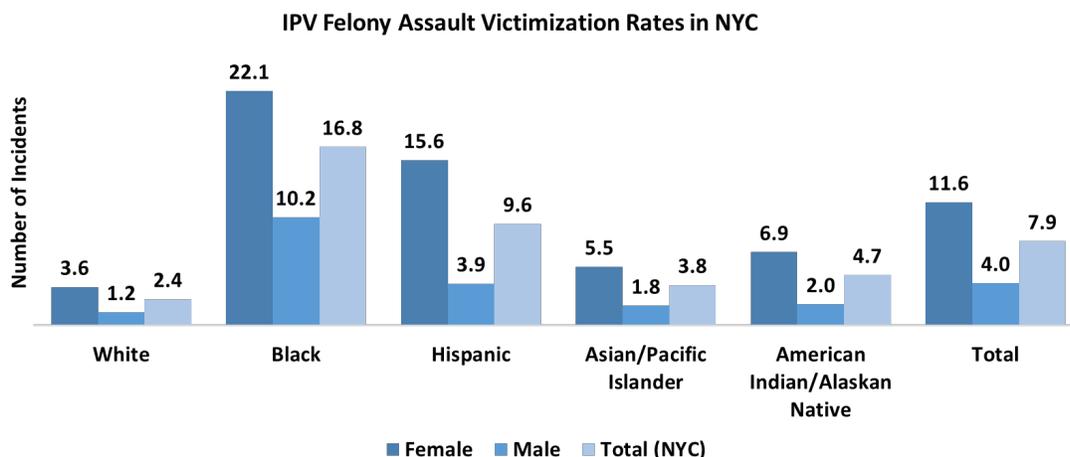
There were 11,083 incidents of IPV felony assault in NYC reported to the NYPD that involved intimate partners in 2020 and 2021. The race of the victim could be determined in 10,844 of the incidents. Of those, 1,115 (10.3%) incidents involved White victims, 4,995 (46.1%) involved Black victims, 3,966 (36.6%) involved Hispanic victims, 757 (7.0%) involved Asian/Pacific Islander victims, and 11 (0.1%) involved American Indian/Alaskan Native victims. Figure 1 displays the victimization rates for IPV felony assault in New York City.

Women and people of color in NYC reported disproportionately high victimization rates. Female residents were 2.9 times more likely than male residents to report IPV felony assault. Black residents were 2.1 times more likely than other NYC residents, and 6.9 times more likely than White residents, to report IPV felony assault. Similarly, Hispanic residents were 1.2 times more likely than other NYC residents, and 6.9 times more likely than White residents, to report IPV felony assault.

As indicated in the borough analyses below, women of color reported disproportionately high rates of victimization. In fact, Black women reported IPV felony assault at a higher rate (22.1 incidents per 10,000 residents) than any other population of NYC residents. Black women were 2.8 times more likely than other NYC residents, and 6.1 times more likely than White women, to report IPV felony assault. Further highlighting the intersectional disparities, Black women reported IPV felony assault at a rate 2.2 times greater than Black men. With the next-highest victimization rate (15.6 incidents per 10,000 residents), Hispanic women were twice as likely as other NYC residents, 4.3 times more likely than White women, and 4 times more likely than Hispanic men to report IPV felony assault.

In contrast, White, Asian/Pacific Islander, and American Indian/Alaskan Native residents reported IPV felony assault 3.2, 2.1, and 1.7 times less often, respectively, than the average NYC resident.

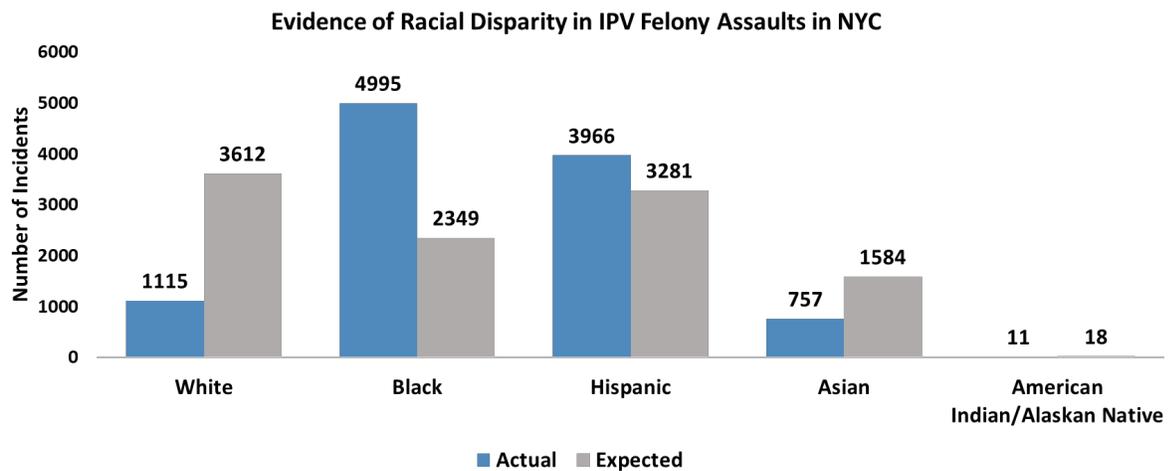
Figure 1: 2020-2021 IPV Felony Assault Victimization Rates in New York City (per 10,000 residents)



Evidence of disparate impact. Figure 2 compares the actual number of IPV felony assault incidents reported by NYC residents, broken down by race, to the number of incidents that would be expected if the data reflected the actual NYC population. The blue bars indicate the actual number of IPV felony assault incidents for each population, while the grey bars indicate the number of incidents expected if the data reflected the NYC population demographics.

Black and Hispanic residents are overrepresented among reported incidents of IPV felony assault. For instance, Black residents make up 22% of the NYC population but 46% of the victims of IPV felony assault. Similarly, Hispanic residents make up 30% of the NYC population but 37% of IPV felony assault victims. In contrast, White residents make up 33% of the NYC population but only 10% of IPV felony assault victims. A chi-square analysis shows that the overall disparity between the actual and expected number of incidents is statistically significant. In other words, the disproportionate number of Black and Hispanic residents, as well as the underrepresentation of White residents, who reported IPV felony assault in NYC is unlikely to be due to chance.

Figure 2: Comparison of Actual vs Expected Incidents of IPV Felony Assault in New York City (2020-2021)

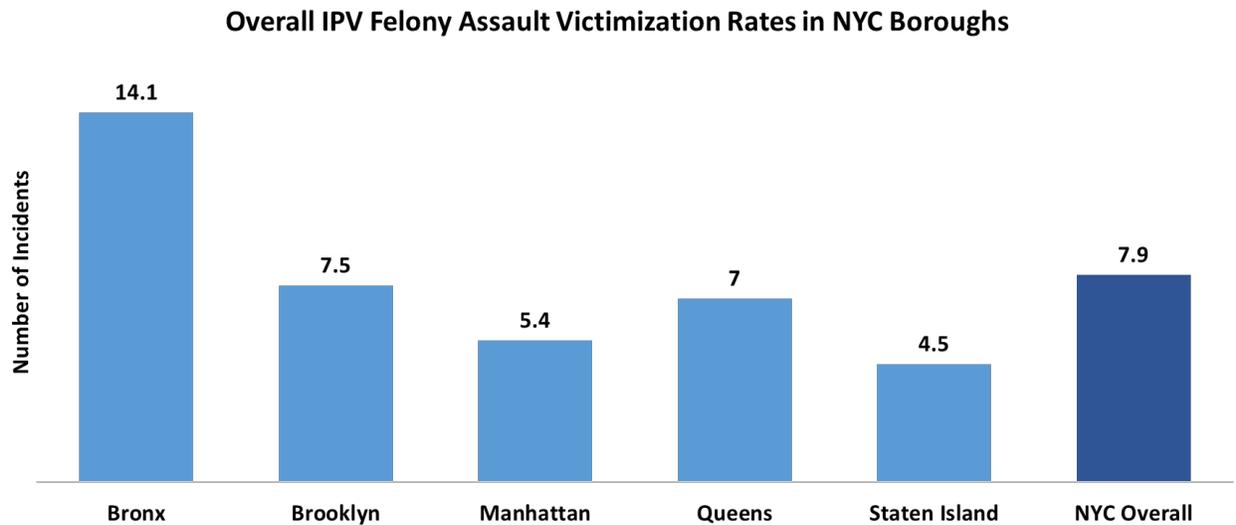


$\chi^2(4) = 5,274.96, p < .001$

Results by Borough

Figure 3 displays the comparative victimization rates for IPV felony assault across the five boroughs in NYC. The overall victimization rate was highest in the Bronx and lowest in Staten Island. The racial and gender breakdowns for each borough are displayed and described in the respective section below.

Figure 3: Comparison of 2020-2021 IPV Felony Assault Victimization Rates by Borough (per 10,000 residents)



The Bronx

There were 3,379 incidents of IPV felony assault in the Bronx reported to the NYPD that involved intimate partners in 2020 and 2021. The race of the victim could be determined in 3,296 of the incidents. Of those, 140 (4.2%) incidents involved White victims, 1,448 (43.9%) involved Black victims, 1,630 (49.4%) involved Hispanic victims, 78 (2.4%) involved Asian/Pacific Islander or American Indian/Alaskan Native victims.³ Altogether, Bronx residents reported IPV felony assault at a rate 1.8 times greater than NYC residents more generally (14.1 vs 7.9 incidents per 10,000 residents). Figure 4 displays the overall victimization rates for IPV felony assault in the Bronx. Notably, the Bronx has the highest victimization rate (14.1 incidents per 10,000 residents) of all five boroughs and NYC more generally.

As in NYC more generally, women and people of color in the Bronx reported disproportionately high victimization rates. Female residents were 2.8 times more likely than male residents to report IPV felony assault. Black residents were 1.6 times more likely than other Bronx residents, and 3.5 times more likely than White residents, to report IPV felony assault. While Hispanic residents were 1.2 times less likely than other Bronx residents to report IPV felony assault, the victimization rate for Hispanic residents was still 1.9 times greater than the rate for White residents.

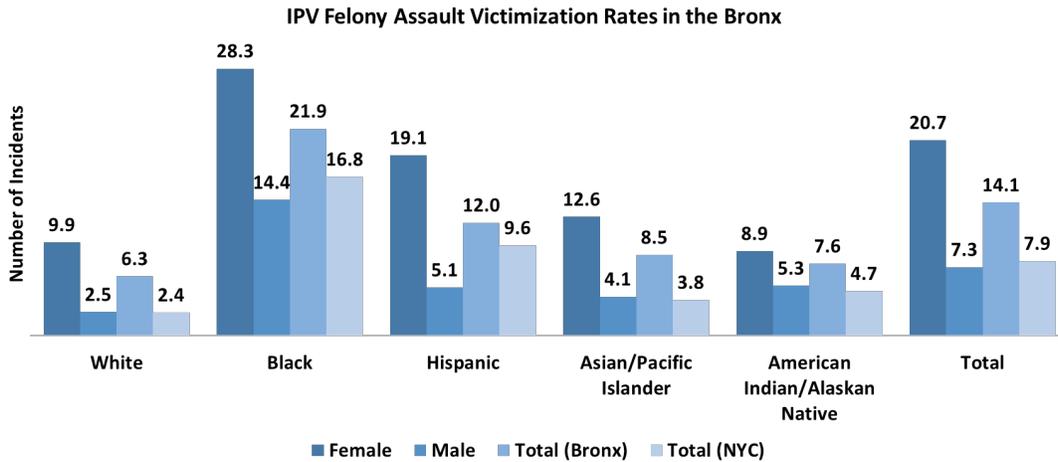
Women of color in the Bronx reported disproportionately high rates of victimization. In fact, Black women reported IPV felony assault at a higher rate (28.3 per 10,000 residents) than any other population of Bronx residents. Black women were twice as likely as other Bronx residents, and 2.9 times more likely than White women, to report IPV felony assault. Further highlighting the intersectional disparities, Black women reported IPV felony assault at twice the rate of Black men. With the next-highest victimization rate (19.1 incidents per 10,000 residents), Hispanic women were 1.3 times more likely than other Bronx residents, 1.9

³ Due to small sample sizes, the data involving Asian/Pacific Islander and American Indian/Alaskan Native victims in the Bronx were combined for reporting purposes to protect victim anonymity. However, the data were separated for the primary analysis.

times more likely than White women, and 3.7 times more likely than Hispanic men to report IPV felony assault.

In contrast, White, Asian/Pacific Islander, and Native American/Alaskan Native residents reported IPV felony assault 2.2, 1.6, and 1.8 times less often, respectively, than the average Bronx resident.

Figure 4: 2020-2021 IPV Felony Assault Victimization Rates in the Bronx (per 10,000 residents)



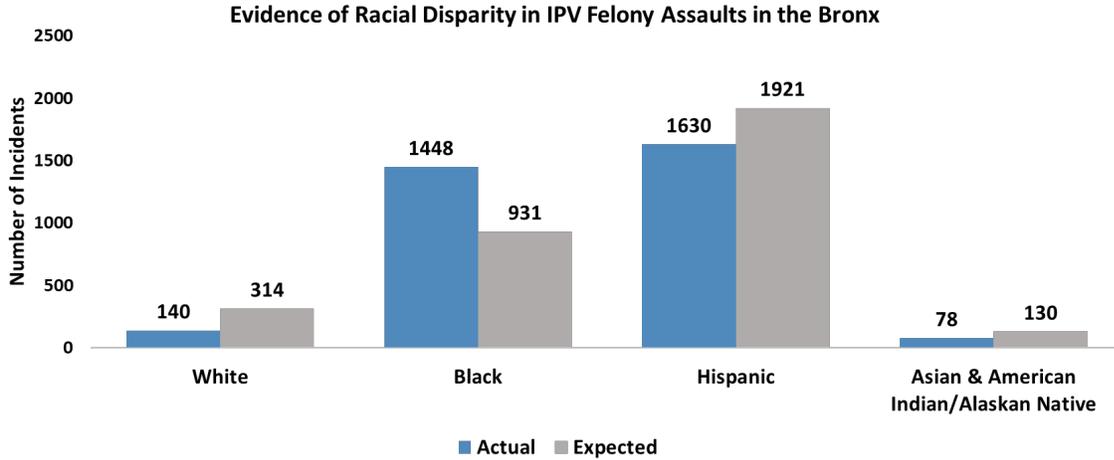
Evidence of disparate impact. Figure 5 compares the actual number of IPV felony assault incidents reported by Bronx residents, broken down by race, to the number of incidents that would be expected if the data reflected the actual Bronx population.

Black residents are overrepresented among reported incidents of IPV felony assault. Black residents make up 28% of the Bronx population but 44% of the victims of IPV felony assault. In contrast, White, Hispanic, and Asian/Pacific Islander residents are underrepresented as victims of IPV felony assault. For instance, White residents make up 10% of the Bronx population but only 14% of IPV felony assault victims. Due to small sample sizes, Figure 5 obscures the finding the number of American Indian/Alaskan Native victims more closely approximated the expected number (this finding appears in Appendix B).

A chi-square analysis shows that the overall disparity between the actual and expected number of incidents is statistically significant. In other words, the disproportionate number of Black residents as well as the underrepresentation of White, Hispanic, and Asian/Pacific Islander residents who reported IPV felony assault in the Bronx is unlikely to be due to chance.

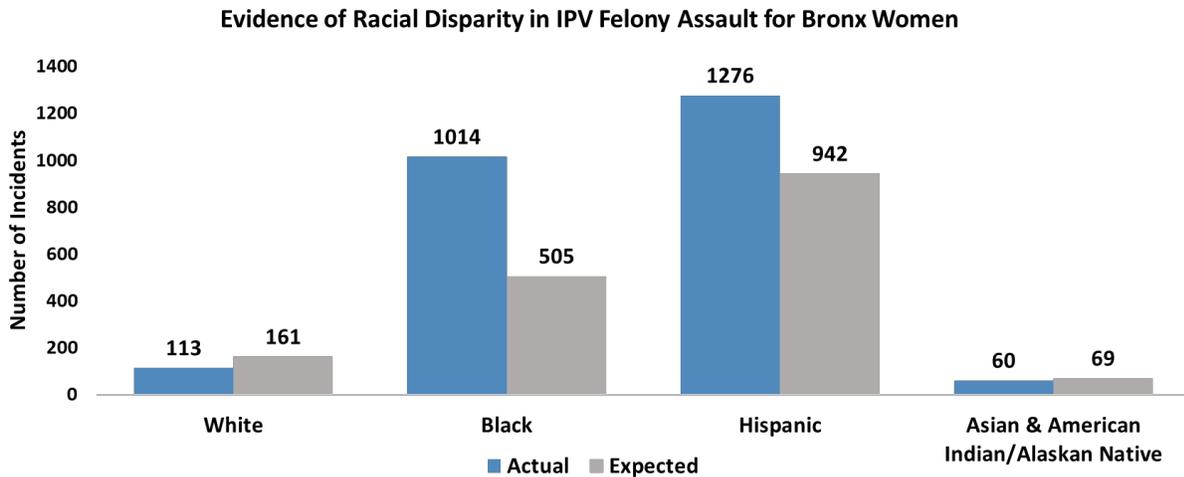
Notably, however, a separate set of analyses reported in Appendix B show that, while Hispanic residents were generally underrepresented as victims, Hispanic women disproportionately reported IPV felony assault. Figure 6 shows that while Hispanic women make up 29% of Bronx residents, they accounted for 39% of IPV felony assaults.

Figure 5: Comparison of Actual vs Expected Incidents of IPV Felony Assault in the Bronx (2020-2021)



$\chi^2(3) = 448.40, p < .001$

Figure 6: Comparison of Actual vs Expected Incidents of IPV Felony Assault of Women in the Bronx (2020-2021)



Brooklyn

There were 3,146 incidents of IPV felony assault in Brooklyn reported to the NYPD that involved intimate partners in 2020 and 2021. The race of the victim could be determined in 3,067 of the incidents. Of those, 368 (12%) incidents involved White victims, 1,796 (58.6%) involved Black victims, 758 (24.7%) involved Hispanic victims, 140 (4.6%) involved Asian/Pacific Islander victims, and 5 (0.2%) involved American Indian/Alaskan Native victims. Altogether, Brooklyn residents reported IPV felony assault at nearly the same rate as residents of NYC more generally (7.5 vs 7.9 incidents per 10,000 residents). Figure 7 displays the overall victimization rates for IPV felony assault in Brooklyn.

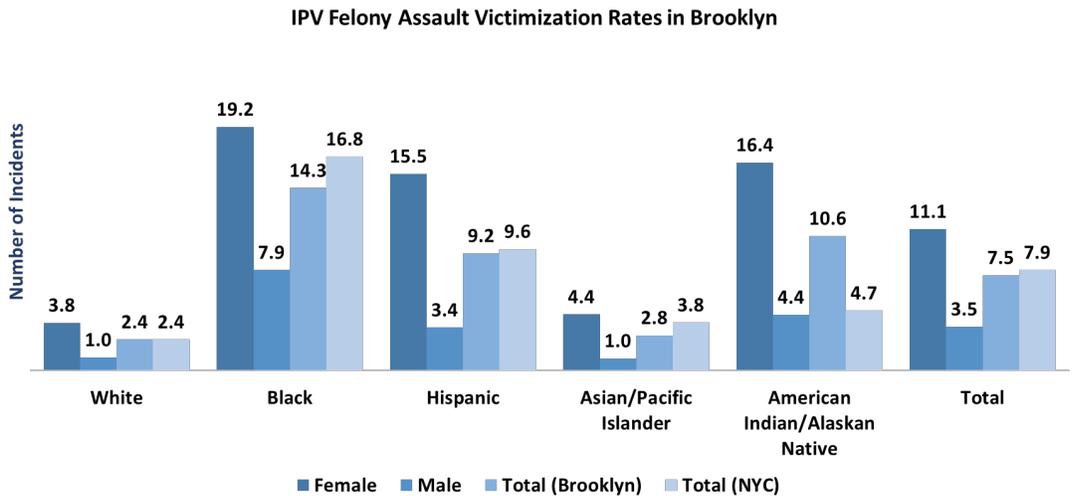
Women and people of color in Brooklyn reported disproportionately high rates of IPV felony assault. Female residents were 3.2 times more likely than male residents to report IPV felony assault. Black residents were 1.9 times more likely than other Brooklyn residents, and 5.9 times more likely than White

residents, to report IPV felony assault. Similarly, Hispanic residents reported victimization 1.2 times more often than other Brooklyn residents and 3.8 times more often than White residents.

Women of color in Brooklyn reported disproportionately high rates of victimization. In fact, Black women reported IPV felony assault at a higher rate (19.2 incidents per 10,000 residents) than any other population of Brooklyn residents. Black women were 2.5 times more likely than other Brooklyn residents, and 5.1 times more likely than White women, to report IPV felony assault. Further highlighting the intersectional disparities, Black women reported IPV felony assault at a rate 2.4 times greater than Black men. With a victimization rate of 15.45 incidents per 10,000 residents, Hispanic women were 2.1 times more likely than other Brooklyn residents, 4.1 times more likely than White women, and 4.6 times more likely than Hispanic men to report IPV felony assault.

In contrast, White and Asian/Pacific Islander residents reported IPV felony assault 3.1 and 2.7 times less often, respectively, than the average Brooklyn resident.

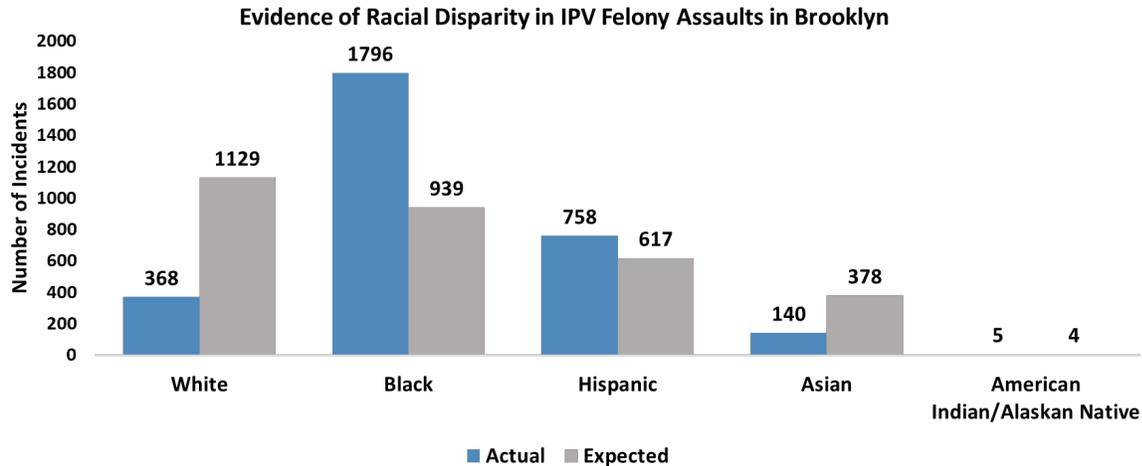
Figure 7: 2020-2021 IPV Felony Assault Victimization Rates in Brooklyn (per 10,000 residents)



Evidence of disparate impact. Figure 8 compares the actual number of IPV felony assault incidents reported by Brooklyn residents, broken down by race, to the number of incidents that would be expected if the data reflected the actual Brooklyn population.

Black and Hispanic residents are overrepresented among reported incidents of IPV felony assault. For instance, Black residents make up 31% of the Brooklyn population but 59% of the victims of IPV felony assault. Similarly, Hispanic residents make up 20% of Brooklyn residents but 25% of IPV felony assault victims. In contrast, White residents make up 37% of the Brooklyn population but only 12% of IPV felony assault victims. A chi-square analysis shows that the overall disparity between the actual and expected number of incidents is statistically significant. In other words, the disproportionate number of Black and Hispanic residents, as well as the underrepresentation of White residents, who reported IPV felony assault in Brooklyn is unlikely to be due to chance.

Figure 8: Comparison of Actual vs Expected Incidents of IPV Felony Assault in Brooklyn (2020-2021)



$\chi^2(4) = 1,475.19, p < .001$

Manhattan

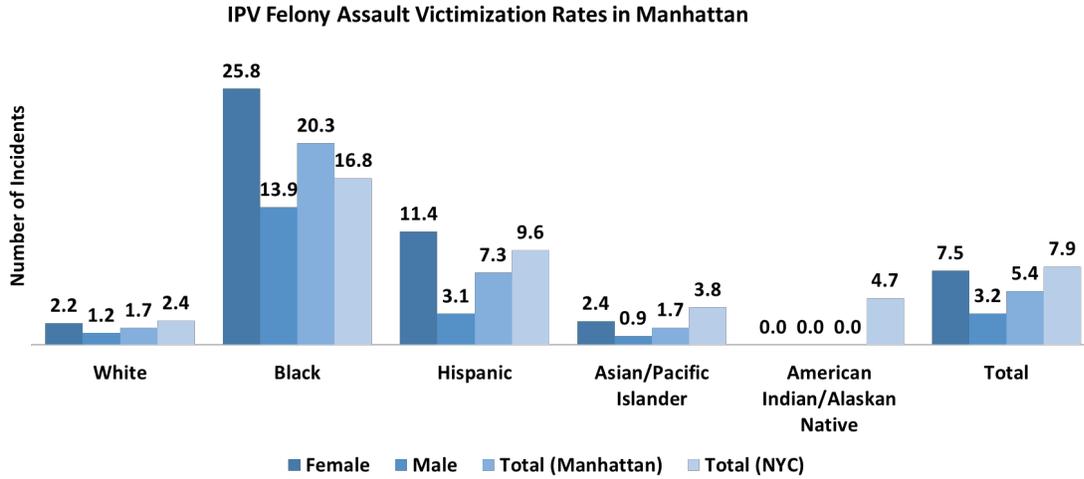
There were 1,572 incidents of IPV felony assault in Manhattan reported to the NYPD that involved intimate partners in 2020 and 2021. The race of the victim could be determined in 1,536 of the incidents. Of those, 236 (15.4%) incidents involved White victims, 696 (45.3%) involved Black victims, 541 (35.2%) involved Hispanic victims, and 63 (4.1%) involved Asian/Pacific Islander victims. Altogether, Manhattan residents reported IPV felony assault at a rate 1.5 times lower than NYC residents more generally (5.4 vs 7.9 incidents per 10,000 residents). Figure 9 displays the overall victimization rates for IPV felony assault in the borough of Manhattan.

As in NYC more generally, women and people of color in Manhattan reported disproportionately high victimization rates. Female residents were 2.4 times more likely than male residents to report IPV felony assault. Black residents were 3.7 times more likely than other Manhattan residents, and 11.9 times more likely than White residents, to report IPV felony assault. Similarly, Hispanic residents were 1.3 times more likely than other Manhattan residents, and 4.3 times more likely than White residents, to report IPV felony assault.

Women of color reported disproportionately high rates of victimization. In fact, Black women reported IPV felony assault at a higher rate (25.8 incidents per 10,000 residents) than any other population of Manhattan residents. Black women were 4.8 times more likely than other Manhattan residents, and 11.8 times more likely than White women residing in Manhattan, to report IPV felony assault. Further highlighting the intersectional disparities, Black women reported IPV felony assault 1.9 times more often than Black men. With a victimization rate of 11.4 incidents per 10,000 residents, Hispanic women were 2.1 times more likely than other Manhattan residents, 5.2 times more likely than White women, and 3.7 times more likely than Hispanic men to report IPV felony assault.

In contrast, White and Asian/Pacific Islander residents reported IPV felony assault 3.2 and 3.1 times less often, respectively, than the average Manhattan resident.

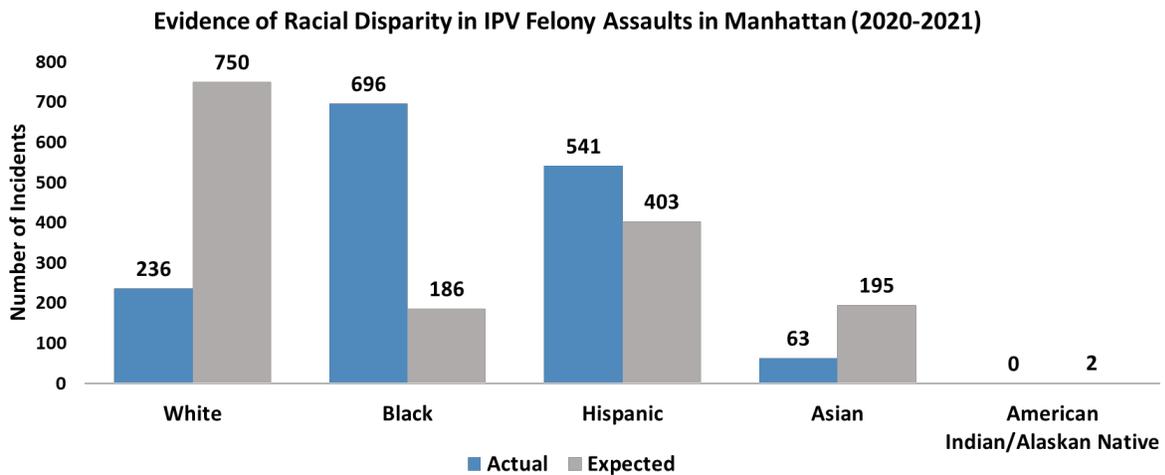
Figure 9: 2020-2021 IPV Felony Assault Victimization Rates in Manhattan (per 10,000 residents)



Evidence of disparate impact. Figure 10 compares the actual number of IPV felony assault incidents reported by Manhattan residents, broken down by race, to the number of incidents that would be expected if the data reflected the actual Manhattan population.

Black and Hispanic residents are overrepresented among reported incidents of IPV felony assault. For instance, Black residents make up 12% of the Manhattan population but 45% of the victims of IPV felony assault. Similarly, Hispanic residents make up 26% of the Manhattan population but 35% of IPV felony assault victims. In contrast, White residents make up 49% of the Manhattan population but only 15% of IPV felony assault victims. A chi-square analysis shows that the overall disparity between the actual and expected number of incidents is statistically significant. In other words, the disproportionate number of Black and Hispanic residents, as well as the underrepresentation of White residents, who reported IPV felony assault in Manhattan is unlikely to be due to chance.

Figure 10: Comparison of Actual vs Expected Incidents of IPV Felony Assault in Manhattan (2020-2021)



$\chi^2(3) = 1,883.82, p < .001$

Queens

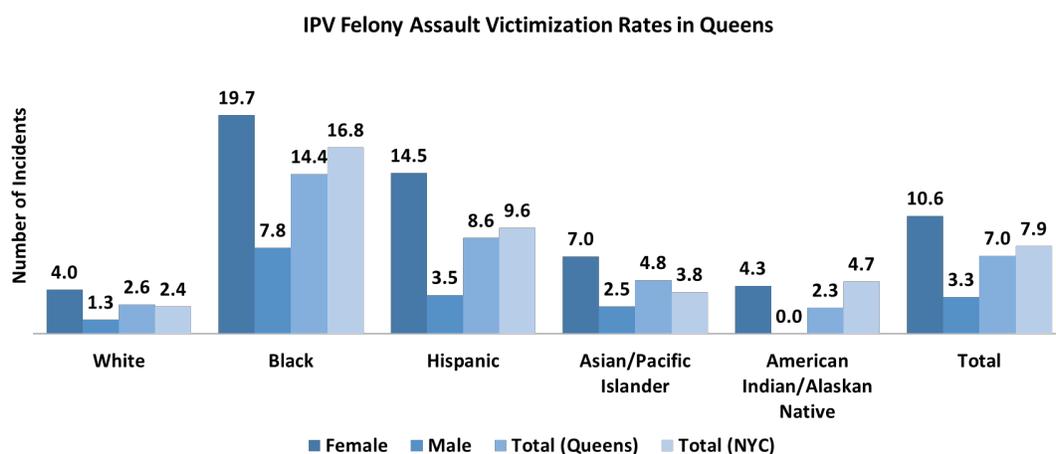
There were 2,627 incidents of IPV felony assault in Queens reported to the NYPD that involved intimate partners in 2020 and 2021. The race of the victim could be determined 2,596 of the incidents. Of those, 257 (9.9%) incidents involved White victims, 931 (35.9%) involved Black victims, 934 (36%) involved Hispanic victims, 474 (18.1%) involved Asian/Pacific Islander or American Indian/Alaskan Native victims.⁴ Altogether, Queens residents reported IPV felony assault at a rate 1.1 times lower than NYC residents more generally (7 vs 7.9 incidents per 10,000 residents). Figure 11 displays the overall victimization rates for IPV felony assault in the borough of Queens.

As in NYC more generally, women and people of color in Queens reported disproportionately high victimization rates. Female residents were 3.2 times more likely than male residents to report IPV felony assault. Black residents were twice as likely as other Queens residents, and 5.4 times more likely than White residents, to report IPV felony assault. Similarly, Hispanic residents were 1.2 times more likely than other Queens residents, and 3.3 times more likely than White residents, to be victimized.

Women of color in Queens reported disproportionately high rates of victimization. In fact, Black women reported IPV felony assault at a higher rate (19.7 incidents per 10,000 residents) than any other population of Queens residents. Black women were 2.8 times more likely than other Queens residents, and 5 times more likely than White women, to report IPV felony assault. Further highlighting the intersectional disparities, Black women reported IPV felony assault at a rate 2.5 times greater than Black men. With the next-highest victimization rate (14.5 incidents per 10,000 residents), Hispanic women were 2.1 times more likely than other Queens residents, 3.6 times more likely than White women, and 4.1 times more likely than Hispanic men to report IPV felony assault.

In contrast, White, Asian/Pacific Islander, and Native American/Alaskan Native residents reported IPV felony assault 2.7, 1.5, and 3 times less often, respectively, than the average Queens resident.

Figure 11: 2020-2021 IPV Felony Assault Victimization Rates in Queens (per 10,000 residents)



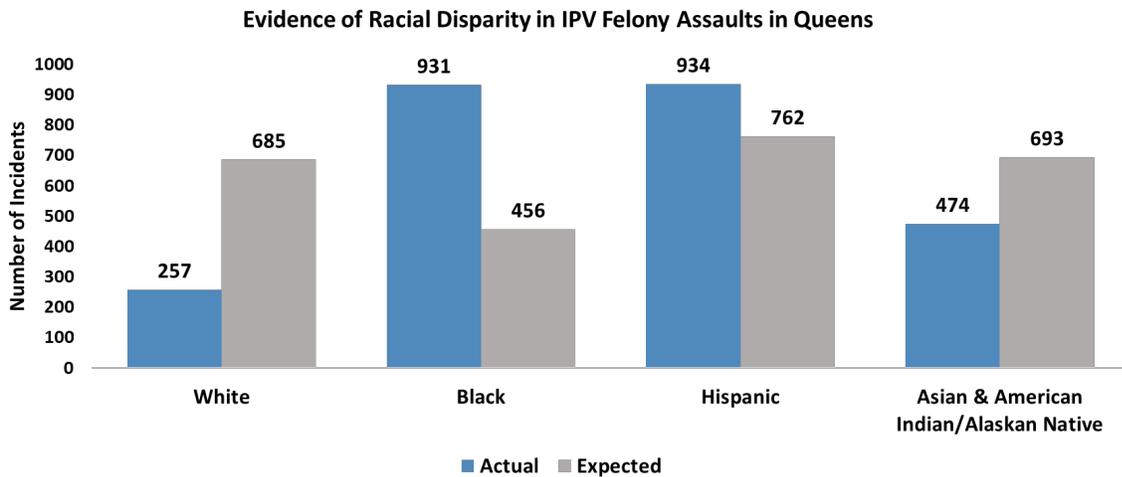
⁴ Due to small sample sizes, the data involving Asian/Pacific Islander and American Indian/Alaskan Native victims in Queens were combined for reporting purposes to protect victim anonymity. However, the data were separated for the primary analysis.

Evidence of disparate impact. Figure 12 compares the actual number of IPV felony assault incidents reported by Queens residents, broken down by race, to the number of incidents that would be expected if the data reflected the actual Queens population.

Black and Hispanic residents are overrepresented among reported incidents of IPV felony assault. For instance, Black residents make up 18% of the Queens population but 36% of the victims of IPV felony assault. Similarly, Hispanic residents make up 29% of the Queens population but 36% of IPV felony assault victims. In contrast, White and Asian/Pacific Islander residents are underrepresented as victims in Queens. For instance, White residents make up 26% of the Queens population but only 10% of IPV felony assault victims. Due to small sample sizes, Figure 12 obscures the finding that American Indian/Alaskan Native residents were also overrepresented as reported victims (this finding appears in Appendix B).

A chi-square analysis shows that the overall disparity between the actual and expected number of incidents is statistically significant. In other words, the disproportionate number of Black and Hispanic residents, as well as the underrepresentation of White and Asian/Pacific Islander residents, who reported IPV felony assault in Queens is unlikely to be due to chance.

Figure 12: Comparison of Actual vs Expected Incidents of IPV Felony Assault in Queens (2020-2021)



$\chi^2(3) = 870.25, p < .001$

Staten Island

There were 359 incidents of IPV felony assault in Staten Island reported to the NYPD that involved intimate partners in 2020 and 2021. The race of the victim could be determined 349 of the incidents. Of those, 114 (32.7%) incidents involved White victims, 124 (35.5%) involved Black victims, 103 (29.5%) involved Hispanic victims, and 8 (2.3%) involved Asian/Pacific Islander victims. Altogether, Staten Island residents reported IPV felony assault at a rate 1.8 times lower than NYC residents more generally (4.5 vs 7.9 incidents per 10,000 residents). Figure 13 displays the overall victimization rates for IPV felony assault in the borough of Staten Island.

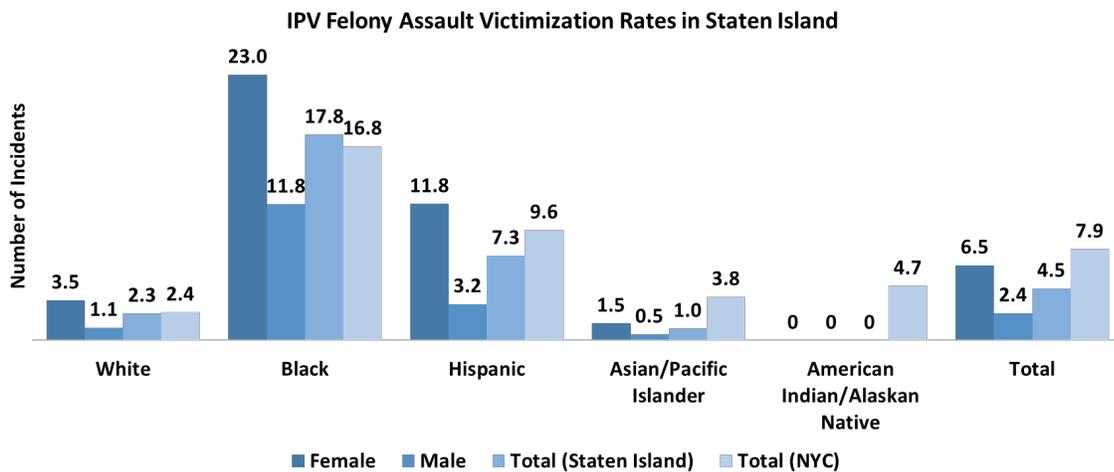
As in NYC more generally, women and people of color in Staten Island reported disproportionately high victimization rates. Female residents were 2.8 times more likely than male residents to report IPV felony

assault. Black residents were 4 times more likely than other Staten Island residents, and 7.6 times more likely than White residents, to report IPV felony assault. Similarly, Hispanic residents were 1.6 times more likely than other Staten Island residents, and 3.1 times more likely than White residents, to report IPV felony assault.

Women of color in Staten Island reported disproportionately high rates of victimization. In fact, Black women reported IPV felony assault at a higher rate (23 incidents per 10,000 residents) than any other population of Staten Island residents. Black women were 5.1 times more likely than other Staten Island residents, and 6.6 times more likely than White women, to report IPV felony assault. Further highlighting the intersectional disparities, Black women reported IPV felony assault at a rate 1.9 times greater than Black men. With the next-highest victimization rate (11.8 incidents per 10,000 residents), Hispanic women were 2.6 times more likely than other Staten Island residents, 3.4 times more likely than White women, and 3.7 times more likely than Hispanic men to be victimized.

In contrast, White and Asian/Pacific Islander residents reported IPV felony assault 1.9 and 4.4 times less often, respectively, than the average Staten Island resident.

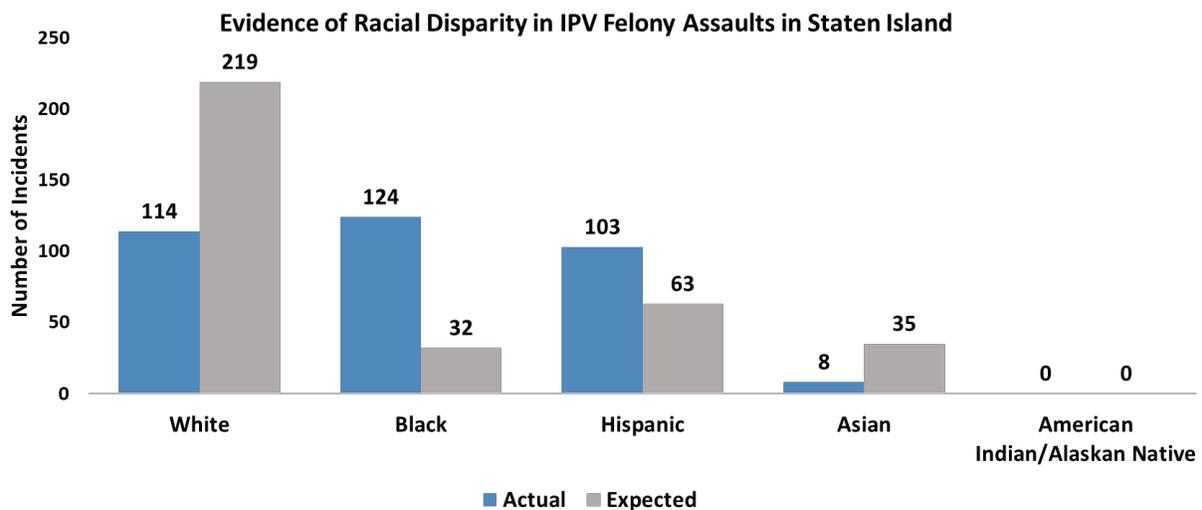
Figure 13: 2020-2021 IPV Felony Assault Victimization Rates in Staten Island (per 10,000 residents)



Evidence of disparate impact. Figure 14 compares the actual number of IPV felony assault incidents reported by Staten Island residents, broken down by race, to the number of incidents that would be expected if the data reflected the actual Staten Island population.

Black and Hispanic residents are overrepresented among reported incidents of IPV felony assault. For instance, Black residents make up 9% of the Staten Island population but 36% of the victims of IPV felony assault. Similarly, Hispanic residents make up 18% of the Staten Island population but 30% of IPV felony assault victims. In contrast, White residents make up 63% of the Staten Island population but only 33% of IPV felony assault victims. A chi-square analysis shows that the overall disparity between the actual and expected number of incidents is statistically significant. In other words, the disproportionate number of Black and Hispanic residents, as well as the underrepresentation of White residents, who reported IPV felony assault in Staten Island is unlikely to be due to chance.

Figure 14: Comparison of Actual vs Expected Incidents of IPV Felony Assault in Staten Island (2020-2021)



$\chi^2(3) = 368.69, p < .001$

Conclusion/Recommendations

The results from these analyses generally reflect the realities of structural oppression, which privileges certain identity groups, discriminating against others and leaving them more vulnerable to harm. Across New York City, Black and Hispanic residents (and particularly Black women) are overrepresented among IPV felony assault victims. In all five boroughs and NYC more generally (see Appendix A for community district analyses), Black women reported higher victimization rates than any other population of residents. Further, Black residents (and Black women in particular), reported significantly more incidents of IPV felony assault than would be expected if the victims’ demographics reflected the racial and gender diversity of each borough.

Ultimately, Black and (to a lesser extent) Hispanic women reported disproportionately high rates of IPV felony assault across New York City. Though the victimization rates and levels of disparity vary by location, the overarching pattern remains the same: regardless of where they reside within NYC’s five boroughs, Black women are at a heightened risk of IPV felony assault victimization.

The fact that Black women in both primarily White and non-White boroughs reported heightened rates of IPV felony assault suggests that outreach and efforts to increase access to and use of DV-related services should target Black women across New York City and not just in areas where Black residents constitute the majority demographic.

However, simply targeting outreach at vulnerable communities will not sufficiently resolve the racial and gender disparities in domestic violence rates across New York City. A real reversal of the racial and gender disparities highlighted in this report will require identifying and responding to the root causes of family violence, such as structural racism, sexism, classism, and other interlocking and oppressive forces. Understanding how such forces increase victimization and obstruct domestic violence help-seeking must engage the whole community. Iterative exchange with community residents can inform culturally specific

and community-based strategic efforts responsive to each neighborhoods' perceptions, reports, and needs to reduce incidents of intimate partner violence.

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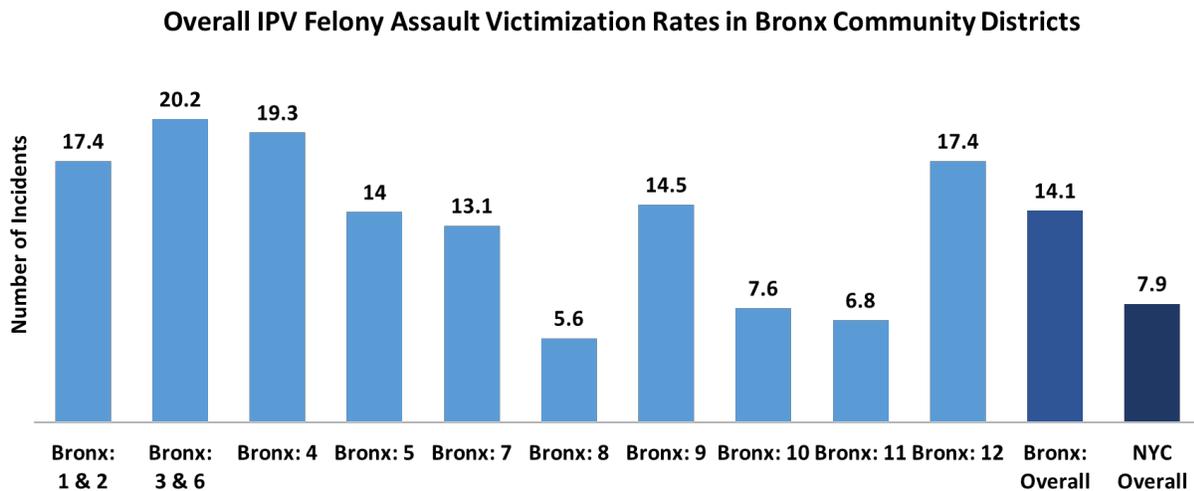
Appendix A: Results by Community District

Bronx Community Districts

Figure 15 displays the overall victimization rates for all 12 Bronx Community District (BCD). BCDs 3 and 6 had the highest overall victimization rates in the Bronx (20.2 incidents per 10,000 residents), while BCD 8 had the lowest overall victimization rate in the Bronx (5.6 incidents per 10,000 residents).

Women of color in the Bronx reported disproportionately high rates of IPV felony assault, as they had the highest overall victimization rate in nearly every district. Notably, however, while White women had the highest overall victimization rate in BCDs 5 and 9 and were overrepresented among IPV felony assault victims, the disparity was even greater for Black women.

Figure 15: Comparison of 2020-2021 IPV Felony Assault Victimization Rates in BCDs (per 10,000 residents)



Bronx Community Districts 1 and 2:

Bronx Community District (BCD) 1 is comprised of Melrose, Mott Haven, and Port Morris. BCD 2 is comprised of Hunts Point and Longwood. The Census Bureau requires that no American Community Survey Area have less than 100,000 people. To meet this requirement, ACS combined Bronx Community Districts 1 and 2 into one neighborhood area. Consequently, this report also combines the reported IPV felony assaults to analyze the victimization rates in BCDs 1 and 2.

There were 457 incidents of IPV felony assault in BCDs 1 and 2 reported to the NYPD that involved intimate partners in 2020 and 2021. The race of the victim could be determined in 455 of the incidents. Of those, 13 (2.9%) incidents involved White victims, 207 (46.5%) involved Black victims, 220 (49.4%) involved Hispanic victims, and 5 (1.1%) involved Asian/Pacific Islander victims. Altogether, BCD 1 and 2 residents reported IPV felony assault at a rate 1.2 times greater than residents of the Bronx (17.4 vs 14.1 incidents per 10,000 residents) and 2.2 times greater than NYC residents more generally (17.4 vs 7.9 incidents per 10,000 residents). Table 1 reports the victimization rates for IPV felony assault in BCDs 1 and 2.

As in the Bronx more generally, women and people of color in BCDs 1 and 2 reported disproportionately high victimization rates. Female residents were 3.1 times more likely than male residents to report IPV felony assault. Black residents were 1.8 times more likely than other BCD 1 and 2 residents, and 1.7 times more likely than White residents, to report IPV felony assault. In contrast, however, Hispanic residents were 1.4 times less likely than other BCD 1 and 2 residents, and 1.5 times less likely than White residents, to report IPV felony assault.

Women of color reported disproportionately high rates of victimization. For instance, Asian/Pacific Islander women reported IPV felony assault at a higher rate (70.2 incidents per 10,000 residents) than any other subgroup of BCD 1 and 2 residents. However, the number of Asian/Pacific Islander victims did not significantly differ from the expected number, suggesting that the small sample size may have inflated the victimization rate (see Appendix B).

Black women had the second highest rate of IPV felony assault (44.1 incidents per 10,000 residents). Black women were 2.5 times more likely than other BCD 1 and 2 residents, and 1.5 times more likely than White women residing in these districts, to report IPV felony assault. Further highlighting the intersectional disparities, Black women reported IPV felony assault at a rate 2.3 times greater than Black men. Notably, however, while Hispanic women were 1.2 times more likely than other BCD 1 and 2 residents and 4.1 times more likely than Hispanic men to be victimized, they were 1.5 times less likely than White women to report IPV felony assault.

Asian/Pacific Islander residents were 1.7 times more likely than other BCD 1 and 2 residents. In contrast, White residents reported IPV felony assault at about the same rate as the average BCD 1 and 2 resident.

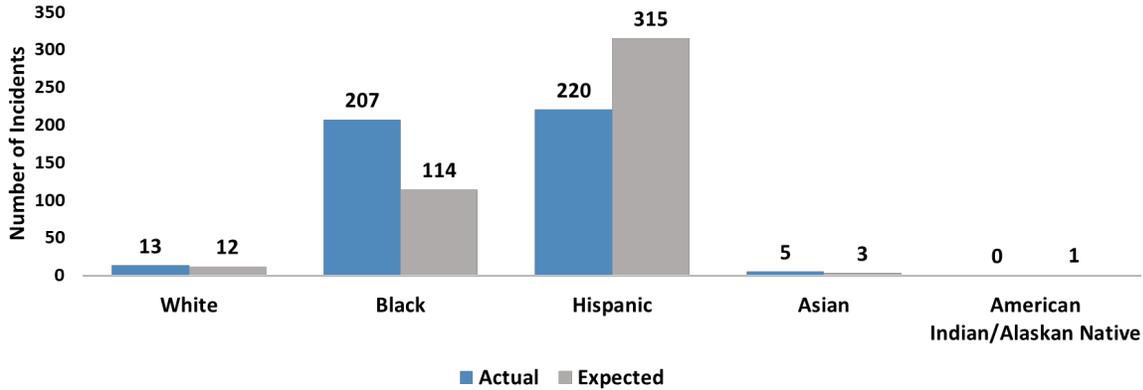
The disparate impact analysis generally reflects this pattern. Figure 16 shows that Black victims are overrepresented and Hispanic victims are underrepresented in the racial composition of IPV felony assault victims in BCD 1 and 2, while the proportion of White and Asian/Pacific Islander victims more accurately reflects the proportions of White and Asian/Pacific Islander residents in these districts. Further, the chi-square statistic is significant, meaning that the racial disparities are unlikely to be due to chance.

Table 1: 2020-2021 IPV Felony Assault Victimization Rates in BCDs 1 and 2 (per 10,000 residents)

	Female	Male	Total
White	30.26	9.58	18.18
Black	44.13	19.30	31.44
Hispanic	20.12	4.92	12.13
Asian / Pacific Islander	70.22	0.00	29.59
American Indian / Alaskan Native	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	26.97	8.63	17.35

Figure 16: Comparison of Actual vs Expected Incidents of IPV Felony Assault in BCDs 1 and 2 (2020-2021)

Evidence of Racial Disparity in IPV Felony Assault for BCDs 1 & 2



$\chi^2(3) = 104.62, p < .001$

Bronx Community Districts 3 and 6:

Bronx Community District (BCD) 3 is comprised of Claremont, Crotona Park East, Melrose, and Morrisania. BCD 6 is comprised of Bathgate, Belmont, Bronx Park South, East Tremont, and West Farms. The Census Bureau requires that no American Community Survey Area have less than 100,000 people. To meet this requirement, ACS combined Bronx Community Districts 3 and 6 into one neighborhood area. Consequently, this report also combines the reported IPV felony assaults to analyze the victimization rates in BCD 3 and 6.

There were 566 incidents of IPV felony assault in BCDs 3 and 6 reported to the NYPD that involved intimate partners in 2020 and 2021. The race of the victim could be determined in 547 of the incidents. Of those, 16 (2.9%) incidents involved White victims, 283 (51.7%) involved Black victims, 244 (44.6%) involved Hispanic victims, 20 (3.7%) involved White, Asian/Pacific Islander, or American Indian/Alaskan Native victims.⁵ Altogether, BCD 3 and 6 residents reported IPV felony assault at an overall rate 1.4 times greater than residents of the Bronx (20.2 vs 14.1 incidents per 10,000 residents) and 2.6 times greater than NYC residents more generally (20.2 vs 7.9 incidents per 10,000 residents). Table 2 reports the victimization rates for IPV felony assault in BCDs 3 and 6.

As in the Bronx more generally, women and people of color in BCDs 3 and 6 reported disproportionately high victimization rates. Female residents were 2.4 times more likely than male residents to be victimized. Black residents were 1.6 times more likely than other BCD 3 and 6 residents, and 2.5 times more likely than White residents, to report IPV felony assault. Hispanic residents reported an overall victimization rate 1.4 times lower than other BCD 3 and 6 residents but 1.1 times greater than White residents.

Women of color reported disproportionately high rates of victimization. For instance, American Indian/Alaskan Native women reported IPV felony assault at a higher rate (64.9 incidents per 10,000 residents) than any other subgroup of BCDs 3 and 6 residents. American Indian/Alaskan Native residents

⁵ Due to small sample sizes, the data involving White, Asian/Pacific Islander, and American Indian/Alaskan Native victims in BCD 3 and 6 were combined for reporting purposes to protect victim anonymity. However, the data were separated for the primary analysis.

reported IPV felony assault 2.3 times more frequently than did other residents of BCDs 3 and 6. However, the number of American Indian/Alaskan Native victims did not significantly differ from the expected number, suggesting that the small sample size may have inflated the victimization rate (see Appendix B).

Black women had the second highest rate of IPV felony assault (41.1 incidents per 10,000 residents). Black women were twice as likely as other BCD 3 and 6 residents, and 1.9 times more likely than White women, to report IPV felony assault. Further highlighting the intersectional disparities, Black women reported IPV felony assault at a rate 1.7 times greater than Black men. Similarly, though Hispanic women reported IPV felony assault at nearly the same rate as White women in and the average resident of BCDs 3 and 6, the victimization rate for Hispanic women was 3.2 times greater than the rate for Hispanic men.

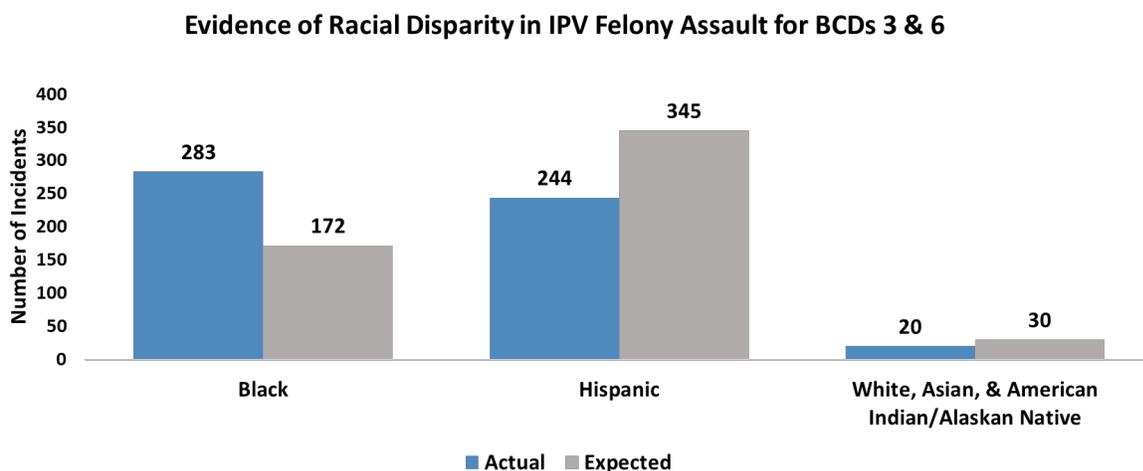
On the other hand, White and Asian/Pacific Islander residents reported IPV felony assault 1.5 and 1.8 times less often, respectively, than the average resident of BCD 3 and 6.

The disparate impact analysis generally reflects this pattern and the overall pattern in the Bronx. Figure 17 shows that Black residents are overrepresented among IPV felony assault victims, while fewer victims than expected were White or Hispanic. In contrast, the number of Asian/Pacific Islander and American Indian/Alaskan Native victims more closely reflected the expected number. Due to small sample sizes, Figure 17 obscures this finding, but it is visible in the analyses contained in Appendix B. Further, the chi-square statistic is significant, meaning that the racial disparities are unlikely to be due to chance.

Table 2: 2020-2021 IPV Felony Assault Victimization Rates in BCDs 3 and 6 (per 10,000 residents)

	Female	Male	Total
White	22.06	5.06	13.53
Black	41.05	23.98	33.27
Hispanic	21.72	6.89	14.28
Asian / Pacific Islander	22.32	0.00	11.00
American Indian / Alaskan Native	64.94	0.00	45.87
Total	28.23	11.76	20.21

Figure 17: Comparison of Actual vs Expected Incidents of IPV Felony Assault in BCD 3 and 6 (2020-2021)



$\chi^2(3) = 104.54, p < .001$

Bronx Community District 4:

Bronx Community District (BCD) 4 is comprised of Concourse, Concourse Village, East Concourse, Highbridge, and Mount Eden.

There were 451 incidents of IPV felony assault in BCD 4 reported to the NYPD that involved intimate partners in 2020 and 2021. The race of the victim could be determined in 442 of the incidents. Of those, 180 (40.7%) incidents involved Black victims, 253 (57.2%) involved Hispanic victims, and 9 (2%) involved White or Asian/Pacific Islander victims. Altogether, BCD 4 residents reported IPV felony assault at a rate 1.4 times greater than other residents of the Bronx (19.3 vs 14.1 incidents per 10,000 residents) and 2.5 times greater than NYC residents more generally (19.3 vs 7.9 incidents per 10,000 residents). Table 3 reports the victimization rates for IPV felony assault in BCD 4.

As in the Bronx more generally, women and people of color in BCD 4 reported disproportionately high victimization rates. Female residents were 3.4 times more likely than male residents to report IPV felony assault. Black residents were 1.4 times more likely than other BCD 4 residents, and 2.7 times more likely than White residents, to report IPV felony assault. Although the overall victimization rate for Hispanic residents was 1.2 times lower than the rate for BCD 4 residents more generally, Hispanic residents were 1.6 times more likely than White residents to report IPV felony assault.

Women of color reported disproportionately high rates of victimization. In fact, Black women reported IPV felony assault at a higher rate (37.3 incidents per 10,000 residents) than any other population of BCD 4 residents. Black women were 1.9 times more likely than other BCD 4 residents, and twice as likely as White women residing in the district, to report IPV felony assault. Further highlighting the intersectional disparities, Black women reported IPV felony assault at a rate 2.2 times greater than Black men. With the next-highest victimization rate (26.8 incidents per 10,000 residents), Hispanic women were 1.4 times more likely than White women and other BCD 4 residents, and 4.5 times more likely than Hispanic men, to report IPV felony assault.

In contrast, White and Asian/Pacific Islander residents reported IPV felony assault 1.9 and 2.5 times less often, respectively, than the average BCD 4 resident.

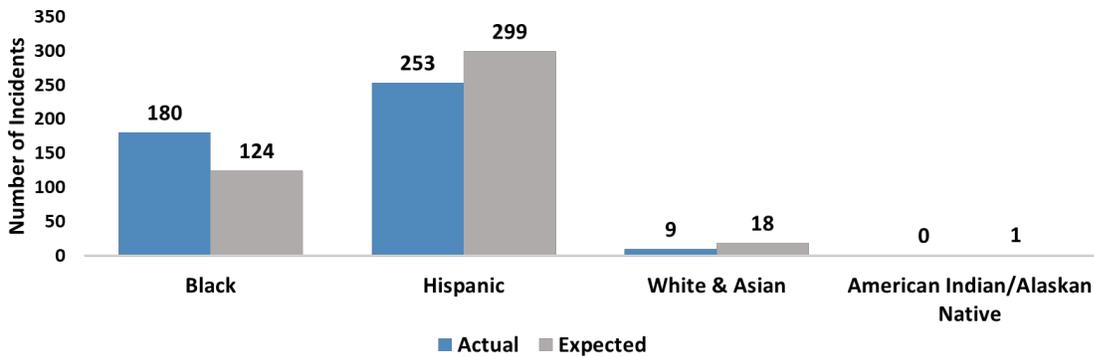
The disparate impact analysis generally reflects this pattern and the disparities in the Bronx more generally. Figure 18 shows that Black residents are overrepresented in the racial composition of BCD 4 victims, while White and Hispanic residents are underrepresented as victims. Due to small sample sizes, Figure 18 obscures the finding that the number of Asian/Pacific Islander victims more closely reflected the expected number. Further, the chi-square statistic is significant, indicating that the racial disparities are unlikely to be due to chance.

Table 3: 2020-2021 IPV Felony Assault Victimization Rates in BCD 4 (per 10,000 residents)

	Female	Male	Total
White	19.11	2.75	10.32
Black	37.33	16.89	27.94
Hispanic	26.81	6.00	16.31
Asian / Pacific Islander	18.55	0.00	7.77
American Indian / Alaskan Native	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	29.61	8.66	19.27

Figure 18: Comparison of Actual vs Expected Incidents of IPV Felony Assault in BCD 4 (2020-2021)

Evidence of Racial Disparity in IPV Felony Assault for BCD 4



$\chi^2(3) = 37.87, p < .001$

Bronx Community District 5:

Bronx Community District (BCD) 5 is comprised of Fordham, Morris Heights, Mount Hope, and University Heights.

There were 321 incidents of IPV felony assault in BCD 5 reported to the NYPD that involved intimate partners in 2020 and 2021. The race of the victim could be determined in 309 of the incidents. Of those, 140 (45.3%) incidents involved Black victims, 156 (50.5%) involved Hispanic victims, and 13 (1%) involved White or Asian/Pacific Islander victims.⁶ Altogether, BCD 5 residents reported IPV felony assault at a rate similar to other residents of the Bronx (14 vs 14.1 incidents per 10,000 residents) but 1.8 times greater than NYC residents more generally (14 vs 7.9 incidents per 10,000 residents). Table 4 reports the victimization rates for IPV felony assault in BCD 5.

Women in BCD 5 reported disproportionately high victimization rates. Female residents were 2.6 times more likely than male residents to report IPV felony assault. Unusually, however, White women were overrepresented among BCD 5 victims. White women reported IPV felony assault at a higher rate (70.6 incidents per 10,000 residents) than any other subgroup of BCD 5 residents. White women were 2.3 times more likely than Black women, and 4.5 times more likely than Hispanic women, to report IPV felony assault.

⁶ Due to small sample sizes, the data involving White and Asian/Pacific Islander victims in BCD 5 were combined for reporting purposes to protect victim anonymity. However, the data were separated for the primary analysis.

White residents more generally were 2.4 times more likely than other BCD 5 residents, 1.3 times more likely than Black residents, and 3.4 times more likely than Hispanic residents to report IPV felony assault.

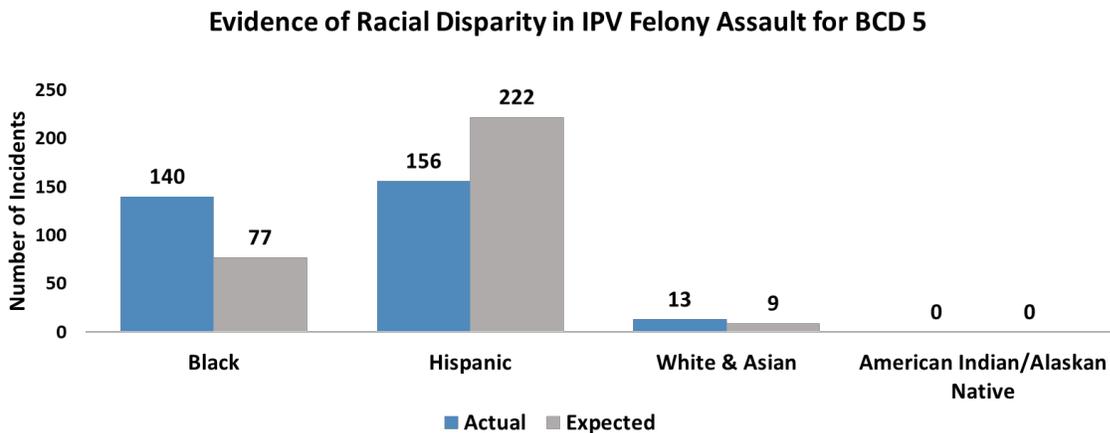
Also of note is the comparatively low victimization rate for Hispanic residents (9.8 incidents per 10,000 residents), which reflects the underrepresentation of Hispanic residents in the Bronx more generally. Hispanic residents were 1.4 times less likely than other BCD 5 residents to report IPV felony assault, though Hispanic women were 1.1 times more likely than other BCD 5 residents to be victimized. However, Hispanic women were 3.8 times more likely to report IPV felony assault than Hispanic men. Also reflective of overall pattern in the Bronx, Black residents were 1.8 times more likely than other BCD 5 residents to report IPV felony assault, while Asian/Pacific Islander residents were 1.7 times less likely than other BCD 5 residents to report IPV felony assault.

Of interest, White residents account for only a small percentage (1.4%) of the population of BCD 5. Figure 19 shows that White residents did in fact report more IPV felony assault incidents than would be expected if the pattern of assaults reflected the community population. However, Black residents reported an even greater disparity in IPV felony assault incidents. White residents account for 1.4% of BCD 5 residents but 3.2% of IPV felony assault victims in BCD 5 (a 1.8% difference). In contrast, Black residents account for 45% of IPV felony assault incidents in BCD 5 but only 25% of the population in this district (a 20% difference). Thus, while White residents reported higher victimization rates than Black residents, a disproportionately higher number of Black BCD 5 residents reported IPV felony assault. Further, the chi square statistic is significant, meaning that these racial disparities are unlikely to be due to chance.

Table 4: 2020-2021 IPV Felony Assault Victimization Rates in BCD 5 (per 10,000 residents)

	Female	Male	Total
White	70.64	5.81	33.38
Black	31.34	18.94	25.40
Hispanic	15.58	4.11	9.80
Asian / Pacific Islander	13.93	0.00	8.13
American Indian / Alaskan Native	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	20.21	7.64	13.97

Figure 19: Comparison of Actual vs Expected Incidents of IPV Felony Assault in BCD 5 (2020-2021)



$\chi^2(2) = 73.45, p < .001$

Bronx Community District 7:

Bronx Community District (BCD) 7 is comprised of Bedford Park, Fordham, Kingsbridge Heights, Norwood, and University Heights.

There were 295 incidents of IPV felony assault in BCD 7 reported to the NYPD that involved intimate partners in 2020 and 2021. The race of the victim could be determined in 287 of the incidents. Of those, 16 (5.6%) incidents involved White victims, 67 (23.3%) involved Black victims, 199 (69.3%) involved Hispanic victims, and 5 (1.7%) involved Asian/Pacific Islander victims. Altogether, BCD 7 residents reported IPV felony assault at a rate 1.1 times lower than other residents of the Bronx (13.1 vs 14.1 incidents per 10,000 residents) but 1.7 times greater than NYC residents more generally (13.1 vs 7.9 incidents per 10,000 residents). Table 5 reports the victimization rates for IPV felony assault in BCD 7.

As in the Bronx more generally, women and people of color in in BCD 7 reported disproportionately high victimization rates. Female residents were 3 times more likely than male residents to report IPV felony assault. Black residents were 1.7 times more likely than White residents and the average BCD 7 resident to report IPV felony assault. However, the overall victimization rate for Hispanic residents was 1.1 times lower than for White residents and the average BCD 7 resident.

Women of color reported disproportionately high rates of victimization. In fact, Black women reported IPV felony assault at a higher rate (26.4 incidents per 10,000 residents) than any other subgroup of BCD 7 residents. Black women were twice as likely as other BCD 7 residents, and 1.7 times more likely than White women residing in BCD 7, to report IPV felony assault. Further highlighting the intersectional disparities, Black women reported IPV felony assault at a rate 1.5 times greater than Black men. With the next-highest victimization rate (19.8 incidents per 10,000 residents), Hispanic women were 1.5 times more likely than other BCD 7 residents, 1.2 times more likely than White women, and 3.9 times more likely than Hispanic men to report IPV felony assault.

Notably, White residents reported IPV felony assault at a similar rate to the average resident of BCD 7. Asian/Pacific Islander residents, on the other hand, reported IPV felony assault at a rate 2.5 times lower than other BCD 7 residents.

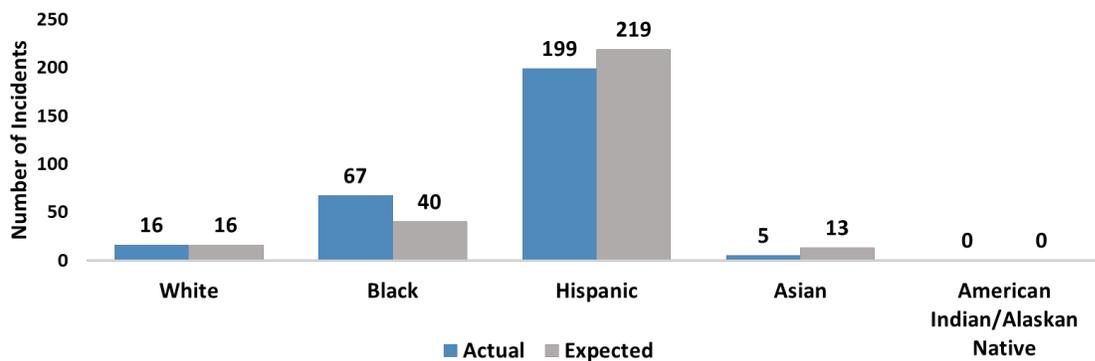
The disparate impact analysis generally reflects this pattern. Figure 20 shows that Black residents are overrepresented in the racial composition of IPV felony assault victims in BCD 7, while Hispanic and Asian/Pacific Islander residents are underrepresented as victims. In contrast, the expected number of IPV felony assault victims were White. Further, the chi-square statistic is significant, indicating that the racial disparities are unlikely to be due to chance.

Table 5: 2020-2021 IPV Felony Assault Victimization Rates in BCD 7 (per 10,000 residents)

	Female	Male	Total
White	15.84	10.55	13.33
Black	26.37	17.50	22.17
Hispanic	19.83	5.04	11.92
Asian / Pacific Islander	10.37	0.00	5.18
American Indian / Alaskan Native	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	20.08	6.66	13.09

Figure 20: Comparison of Actual vs Expected Incidents of IPV Felony Assault in BCD 7 (2020-2021)

Evidence of Racial Disparity in IPV Felony Assault for BCD 7



$\chi^2(3) = 25.27, p < .001$

Bronx Community District 8:

Bronx Community District (BCD) 8 is comprised of Fieldston, Kingsbridge, Marble Hill, North Riverdale, Riverdale, and Spuyten Duyvil.

There were 105 incidents of IPV felony assault in BCD 8 reported to the NYPD that involved intimate partners in 2020 and 2021. The race of the victim could be determined in 101 of the incidents. Of those, 16 (15.8%) incidents involved White or Asian/Pacific Islander victims,⁷ 21 (20.8%) involved Black victims, and 64 (63.4%) involved Hispanic victims. Altogether, BCD 8 residents reported IPV felony assault at a rate 2.5 times lower than other residents of the Bronx (5.6 vs 14.1 incidents per 10,000 residents) and 1.4 times lower than NYC residents more generally (5.6 vs 7.9 incidents per 10,000 residents). Table 6 reports the victimization rates for IPV felony assault in BCD 8.

As in the Bronx more generally, women and people of color in BCD 8 reported disproportionately high victimization rates. Female residents were 2.7 times more likely than male residents to report IPV felony assault. Black residents were 1.6 times more likely than other BCD 8 residents, and 3.8 times more likely than White residents, to report IPV felony assault. Similarly, Hispanic residents were 1.3 times more likely than other BCD 8 residents, and 3 times more likely than White residents, to report IPV felony assault.

⁷ Due to small sample sizes, the data involving White and Asian/Pacific Islander victims in BCD 8 were combined for reporting purposes to protect victim anonymity. However, the data were separated for the primary analysis.

Women of color reported disproportionately high rates of victimization. In fact, Black women reported IPV felony assault at a higher rate (10.1 incidents per 10,000 residents) than any other subgroup of BCD 8 residents except Hispanic women (10.6 incidents per 10,000 residents). Black women were 1.8 times more likely than other BCD 8 residents, and 2.8 times more likely than White women residing in BCD 8, to report IPV felony assault. Further highlighting the intersectional disparities, Black women reported IPV felony assault at a rate 1.3 times greater than Black men. Similarly, Hispanic women were 1.9 times more likely than other BCD 8 residents, 2.9 times more likely than White women, and 3.3 times more likely than Hispanic men to report IPV felony assault.

In contrast, White and Asian/Pacific Islander residents reported IPV felony assault 2.4 and 2 times less often, respectively, than the average BCD 8 resident.

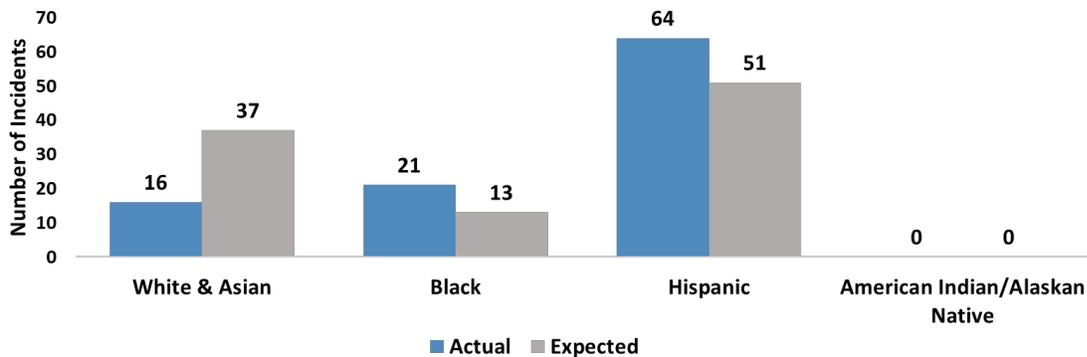
The disparate impact analysis generally reflects this pattern and the disparities in the Bronx more generally. Figure 21 shows that Black and Hispanic residents are overrepresented in the racial composition of IPV felony assault victims in BCD 8, while White residents are underrepresented as victims. Due to small sample sizes, Figure 21 obscures the finding that the number of Asian/Pacific Islander residents approximated the expected number. Further, the chi-square statistic is significant, indicating that the racial disparities are unlikely to be due to chance.

Table 6: 2020-2021 IPV Felony Assault Victimization Rates in BCD 8 (per 10,000 residents)

	Female	Male	Total
White	3.68	0.75	2.36
Black	10.13	7.94	9.06
Hispanic	10.60	3.20	7.04
Asian / Pacific Islander	5.02	0.00	2.83
American Indian / Alaskan Native	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	7.95	2.93	5.58

Figure 21: Comparison of Actual vs Expected Incidents of IPV Felony Assault in BCD 8 (2020-2021)

Evidence of Racial Disparity in IPV Felony Assault for BCD 8



$\chi^2(2) = 20.16, p < .001$

Bronx Community District 9:

Bronx Community District (BCD) 9 is comprised of Bronx River, Castle Hill, Clason Point, Harding Park, Parkchester, Soundview, Soundview-Bruckner, and Unionport.

There were 450 incidents of IPV felony assault in BCD 9 reported to the NYPD that involved intimate partners in 2020 and 2021. The race of the victim could be determined in 442 of the incidents. Of those, 24 (5.4%) incidents involved White victims, 167 (37.8%) involved Black victims, 221 (50%) involved Hispanic victims, 30 (6.8%) involved Asian/Pacific Islander or American Indian/Alaskan Native victims.⁸ Altogether, BCD 9 residents reported IPV felony assault at a rate similar to other residents of the Bronx (14.5 vs 14.1 incidents per 10,000 residents) but 1.8 times greater than NYC residents more generally (14.5 vs 7.9 incidents per 10,000 residents). Table 7 reports the victimization rates for IPV felony assault in BCD 9.

Women in BCD 9 reported disproportionately high victimization rates. Female residents were 3 times more likely than male residents to report IPV felony assault. In contrast to other community districts in the Bronx, White women were overrepresented among IPV felony assault victims in BCD 9. In fact, White women reported IPV felony assault at a higher rate (46.5 incidents per 10,000 residents) than any other subgroup of BCD 9 residents. White women were 1.7 times more likely than Black women, and 2.5 times more likely than Hispanic women, to report IPV felony assault. White residents more generally were 1.9 times more likely than other BCD 9 residents, 1.3 times more likely than Black residents, and 2.3 times more likely than Hispanic residents to report IPV felony assault.

Hispanic residents were 1.2 times less likely than other BCD 9 residents to report IPV felony assault, though Hispanic women were 1.3 times more likely than other BCD 9 residents to be victimized. Hispanic women were also 3.3 times more likely to report IPV felony assault than Hispanic men. Also reflective of the overall pattern in the Bronx, Black residents were 1.4 times more likely than other BCD 9 residents to report IPV felony assault, while Asian/Pacific Islander and American Indian/Alaskan Native residents were 1.3 and 2.4 times less likely, respectively, than other BCD 9 residents to be victimized.

Notably, White residents account for only a small percentage (less than 3%) of the population of BCD 9. The disparate impact analysis presented in Figure 22 shows that White residents did in fact report more IPV felony assault incidents than would be expected if the racial and gender breakdown of IPV felony assault incidents reflected the community population. However, Black residents reported an even greater disparity in IPV felony assault incidents. White residents account for 3% of BCD 9 residents but 5% of IPV felony assault victims (a 2% difference). In contrast, Black residents account for 38% of IPV felony assault incidents in BCD 9 but only 26% of the population in the district (a 12% difference). Thus, while White residents reported higher victimization rates than Black residents, a disproportionately higher number of Black residents reported IPV felony assault in BCD 9. Further, the chi square statistic is significant, meaning that these racial disparities are unlikely to be due to chance.

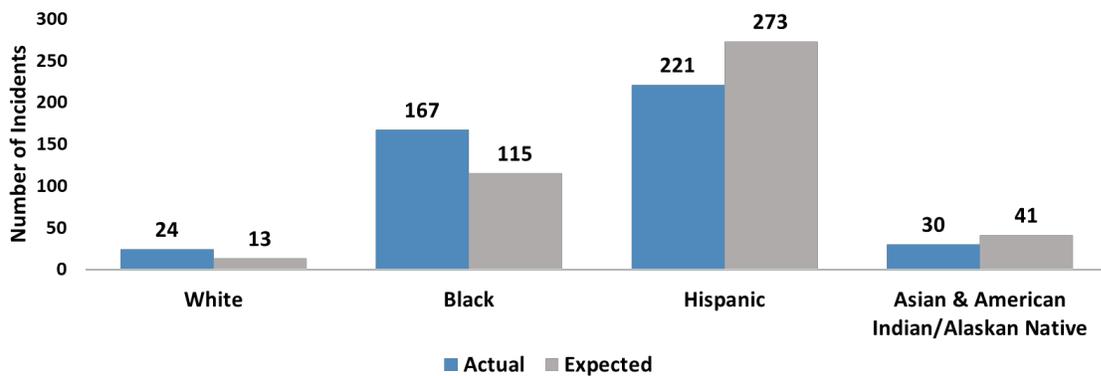
⁸ Due to small sample sizes, the data involving Asian/Pacific Islander and American Indian/Alaskan Native victims in BCD 9 were combined for reporting purposes to protect victim anonymity. However, the data were separated for the primary analysis.

Table 7: 2020-2021 IPV Felony Assault Victimization Rates in BCD 9 (per 10,000 residents)

	Female	Male	Total
White	46.51	5.01	27.51
Black	28.16	12.66	21.06
Hispanic	18.37	5.53	11.80
Asian / Pacific Islander	16.85	4.56	10.82
American Indian / Alaskan Native	7.42	0.00	6.09
Total	21.74	7.15	14.55

Figure 22: Comparison of Actual vs Expected Incidents of IPV Felony Assault in BCD 9 (2020-2021)

Evidence of Racial Disparity in IPV Felony Assault for BCD 9



$\chi^2(3) = 45.68, p < .001$

Bronx Community District 10:

Bronx Community District (BCD) 10 is comprised of City Island, Co-op City, Country Club, Edgewater Park, Pelham Bay, Schuylerville, Throgs Neck, and Westchester Square.

There were 160 incidents of IPV felony assault in BCD 10 reported to the NYPD that involved intimate partners in 2020 and 2021. The race of the victim could be determined in 155 of the incidents. Of those, 17 (11%) incidents involved White victims, 56 (36.1%) involved Black victims, 71 (45.8%) involved Hispanic victims, and 11 (7.1%) involved Asian/Pacific Islander victims. Altogether, BCD 10 residents reported IPV felony assault at a rate 1.9 times lower than other residents of the Bronx (7.6 vs 14.1 incidents per 10,000 residents) but nearly equal to that of NYC residents more generally (7.6 vs 7.9 incidents per 10,000 residents). Table 8 reports the victimization rates for IPV felony assault in BCD 10.

As in the Bronx more generally, women and people of color in BCD 10 reported disproportionately high victimization rates. Female residents were 3.9 times more likely than male residents to report IPV felony assault. Black residents were 1.3 times more likely than other BCD 10 residents, and 3.8 times more likely than White residents, to report IPV felony assault. Likewise, the victimization rate for Hispanic residents was 1.1 times greater than the rate for other BCD 10 residents and 2.7 times greater than the rate for White residents.

Women of color in this district reported disproportionately high rates of victimization. In fact, Asian/Pacific Islander women reported IPV felony assault at a higher rate (15.3 incidents per 10,000 residents) than any other subgroup of BCD 10 residents. With the next-highest rate of IPV felony assault (14.5 incidents per 10,000 residents), Hispanic women were 1.9 times more likely than other BCD 10 residents, 2.8 times more likely than White women, and 5.8 times more likely than Hispanic men to report IPV felony assault. Similarly, Black women were 1.7 times more likely than other BCD 10 residents, and 2.5 times more likely than White women, to report IPV felony assault. Further highlighting the intersectional disparities, Black women reported IPV felony assault at a rate 2.7 times greater than Black men.

Notably, Asian/Pacific Islander residents reported a victimization rate 1.8 times greater than, while White residents reported a victimization rate 2.4 times lower than, other BCD 10 residents.

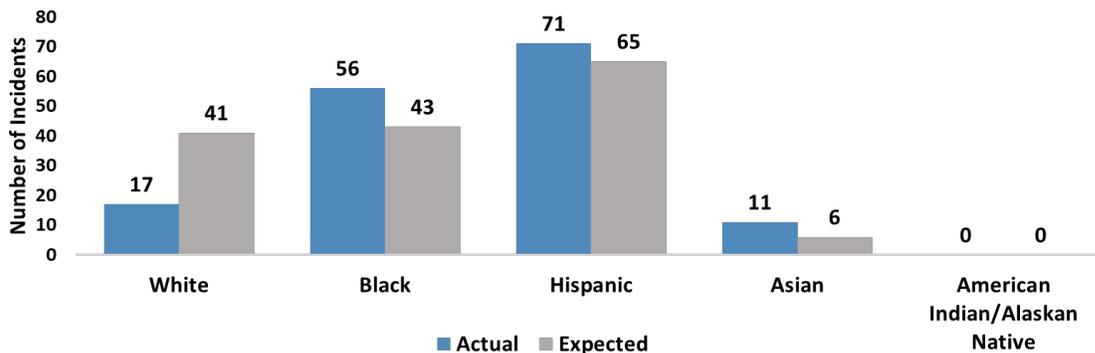
The disparate impact analysis generally reflects this pattern. Figure 23 shows that White residents are underrepresented in the racial composition of IPV felony assault victims in BCD 10, while Black, Hispanic, and Asian/Pacific Islander residents are overrepresented as victims. Further, the chi-square statistic is significant, indicating that the racial disparities are unlikely to be due to chance.

Table 8: 2020-2021 IPV Felony Assault Victimization Rates in BCD 10 (per 10,000 residents)

	Female	Male	Total
White	5.27	0.77	3.12
Black	13.13	4.90	9.87
Hispanic	14.54	2.50	8.33
Asian / Pacific Islander	15.34	12.50	13.90
American Indian / Alaskan Native	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	11.67	3.01	7.58

Figure 23: Comparison of Actual vs Expected Incidents of IPV Felony Assault in BCD 10 (2020-2021)

Evidence of Racial Disparity in IPV Felony Assault for BCD 10



$\chi^2(3) = 22.96, p < .001$

Bronx Community District 11:

Bronx Community District (BCD) 11 is comprised of Allerton, Bronxdale, Indian Village, Morris Park, Pelham Gardens, Pelham Parkway, and Van Nest.

There were 145 incidents of IPV felony assault in BCD 11 reported to the NYPD that involved intimate partners in 2020 and 2021. The race of the victim could be determined in 142 of the incidents. Of those, 9 (6.3%) incidents involved White victims, 62 (43.7%) involved Black victims, 65 (45.8%) involved Hispanic victims, and 6 (4.2%) involved Asian/Pacific Islander or American Indian/Alaskan Native victims.⁹ Altogether, BCD 11 residents reported IPV felony assault at a rate 2.1 times lower than other Bronx residents (6.8 vs 14.1 incidents per 10,000 residents) and 1.2 times lower than those of NYC residents more generally (6.8 vs 7.9 incidents per 10,000 residents). Table 9 reports the victimization rates for IPV felony assault in BCD 11.

As in the Bronx more generally, women and people of color in BCD 11 reported disproportionately high victimization rates. Female residents were 3.4 times more likely than male residents to report IPV felony assault. Black residents were twice as likely as other BCD 11 residents, and 6.9 times more likely than White residents, to report IPV felony assault. Similarly, while the victimization rate for Hispanic residents was 1.1 times lower than the rate for other BCD 11 residents, Hispanic residents were 3.2 times more likely than White residents to report IPV felony assault.

Women of color in this district reported disproportionately high rates of victimization. In fact, American Indian/Alaskan Native women reported IPV felony assault at a higher rate (28.2 incidents per 10,000 residents) than any other subgroup of BCD 11 residents. However, the number of American Indian/Alaskan Native reported victims did not significantly differ from the expected number, suggesting that the small sample size may have inflated the victimization rate (see Appendix B).

With the next-highest rate of IPV felony assault (19.4 incidents per 10,000 residents), Black women were 2.9 times more likely than other BCD 11 residents, and 8.5 times more likely than White women, to report IPV felony assault. Further highlighting the intersectional disparities, Black women reported IPV felony assault at a rate 2.6 times greater than Black men. Similarly, Hispanic women were 1.6 times more likely than other BCD 11 residents, 4.8 times more likely than White women, and 4.7 times more likely than Hispanic men to report IPV felony assault.

Notably, American Indian/Alaskan Native residents reported IPV felony assault at a rate 2.7 times greater than the average BCD 11 resident, while Asian/Pacific Islander and White residents reported victimization rates 2.4 and 3.4 times lower, respectively, than other BCD 11 residents.

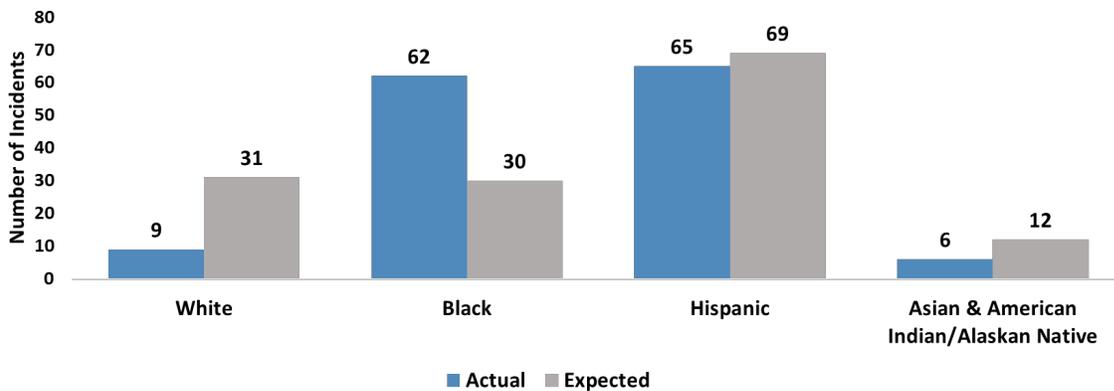
The disparate impact analysis generally reflects this pattern and the pattern in the Bronx more generally. Figure 24 shows that Black residents are overrepresented among IPV felony assault victims in BCD 11, while fewer victims than expected were White, Hispanic, and Asian/Pacific Islander. Due to small sample sizes, Figure 24 obscures the finding that the number of American Indian/Alaskan Native victims approximated the expected number (see Appendix B). Further, the chi square statistic is significant, meaning that these racial disparities are unlikely to be due to chance.

⁹ Due to small sample sizes, the data involving American Indian/Alaskan Native and Asian/Pacific Islander victims in BCD 11 were combined for reporting purposes to protect victim anonymity. However, the data were separated for the primary analysis.

Table 9: 2020-2021 IPV Felony Assault Victimization Rates in BCD 11 (per 10,000 residents)

	Female	Male	Total
White	2.28	1.74	2.00
Black	19.42	7.37	13.91
Hispanic	10.87	2.29	6.43
Asian / Pacific Islander	3.94	1.27	2.78
American Indian / Alaskan Native	28.25	0.00	18.66
Total	10.44	3.08	6.79

Figure 24: Comparison of Actual vs Expected Incidents of IPV Felony Assault in BCD 11 (2020-2021)
Evidence of Racial Disparity in IPV Felony Assault for BCD 11



$\chi^2(3) = 52.98, p < .001$

Bronx Community District 12:

Bronx Community District (BCD) 12 is comprised of Baychester, Eastchester, Edenwald, Olinville, Wakefield, Williamsbridge, and Woodlawn.

There were 426 incidents of IPV felony assault in BCD 12 reported to the NYPD that involved intimate partners in 2020 and 2021. The race of the victim could be determined in 423 of the incidents. Of those, 14 (3.3%) incidents involved White victims, 264 (62.4%) involved Black victims, 135 (31.9%) involved Hispanic victims, and 10 (2.3%) involved Asian/Pacific Islander or American Indian/Alaskan Native victims.¹⁰ Altogether, BCD 12 residents reported IPV felony assault at a rate 1.2 times higher than other residents of the Bronx (17.4 vs 14.1 incidents per 10,000 residents) and 2.2 times higher than those of NYC residents more generally (17.4 vs 7.9 incidents per 10,000 residents). Table 10 reports the victimization rates for IPV felony assault in BCD 12.

¹⁰ Due to small sample sizes, the data involving American Indian/Alaskan Native and Asian/Pacific Islander victims in BCD 11 were combined for reporting purposes to protect victim anonymity. However, the data were separated for the primary analysis.

As in the Bronx more generally, women and people of color in BCD 12 reported disproportionately high victimization rates. Though Black residents reported IPV felony assault at approximately the same rate as other BCD 12 residents, Black residents were 1.8 times more likely than White residents to report IPV felony assault. Hispanic residents were 1.2 times more likely than other BCD 12 residents, and 2.2 times more likely than White residents, to report IPV felony assault.

Women of color in BCD 12 reported disproportionately high rates of victimization. In fact, Hispanic women reported the highest victimization rate (29.4 incidents per 10,000 residents) of any population in BCD 12. Hispanic women were 1.7 times more likely than the average BCD 12 resident and White woman, and 2.7 times more likely than Hispanic men, to report IPV felony assault. Black women had the next-highest victimization rate (22.2 incidents per 10,000 residents). Black women were 1.3 times more likely than White women and the average BCD 12 resident to be victimized. Further highlighting the intersectional disparities, Black women reported IPV felony assault at a rate 2.2 times greater than Black men.

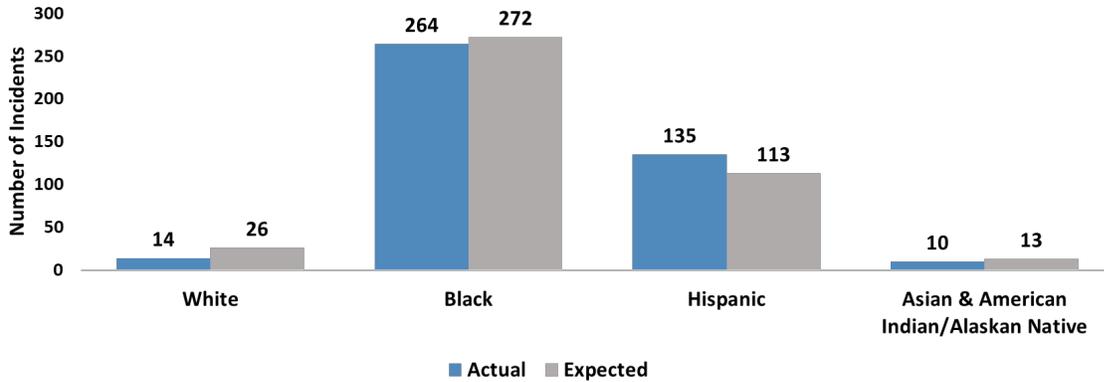
In contrast, White, Asian/Pacific Islander, and American Indian/Alaskan Native residents reported IPV felony assault 1.8, 1.3, and 1.6 times less often, respectively, than the average BCD 12 resident.

The disparate impact analysis generally reflects this pattern. Figure 25 shows that White residents are underrepresented in the racial composition of IPV felony assault victims in BCD 12, while Hispanic residents are overrepresented among IPV felony assault victims. While fewer victims than expected were Black, it is still worth noting that Black residents had both the second highest rate and number of victimizations in BCD 12. Further, Black women specifically reported disproportionate rates of IPV felony assault in BCD 12 as Black women make up 36% of Bronx residents but account for 46% of IPV felony assaults in the community district. Finally, the chi-square statistic significant, indicating that the racial disparities are unlikely to be due to chance.

Table 10: 2020-2021 IPV Felony Assault Victimization Rates in BCD 12 (per 10,000 residents)

	Female	Male	Total
White	16.94	2.61	9.49
Black	22.24	10.16	16.91
Hispanic	29.41	10.73	20.82
Asian / Pacific Islander	11.33	16.94	13.88
American Indian / Alaskan Native	0.00	18.12	10.80
Total	23.49	10.01	17.40

Figure 25: Comparison of Actual vs Expected Incidents of IPV Felony Assault in BCD 12 (2020-2021)
Evidence of Racial Disparity in IPV Felony Assault for BCD 12



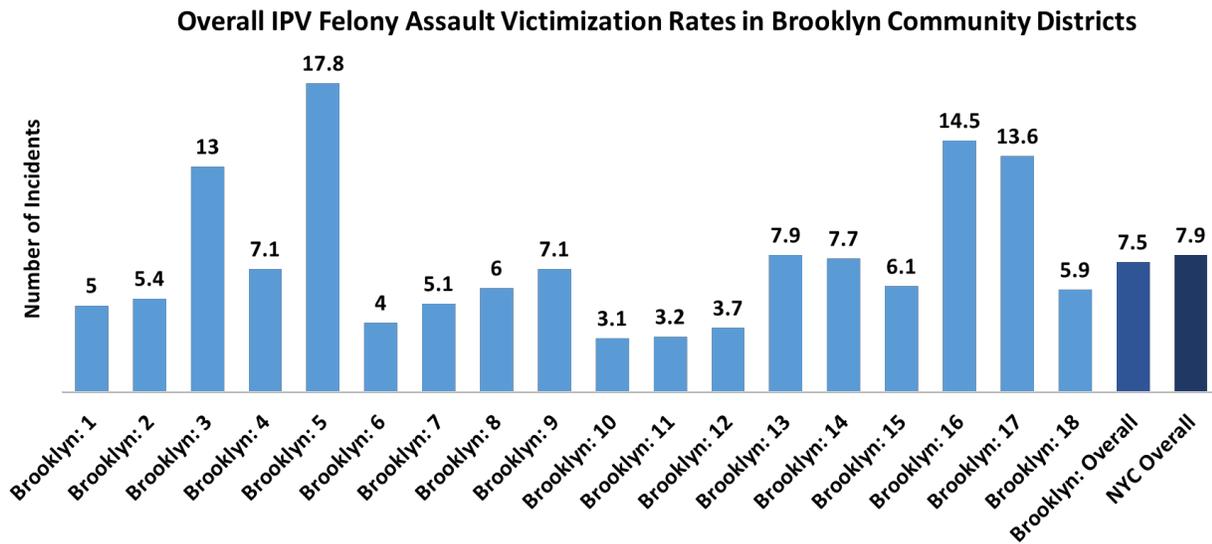
$\chi^2(3) = 10.69, p = .014$

Brooklyn Community Districts

Figure 26 displays the overall victimization rates for all 18 Brooklyn Community Districts (BKCD). BKCD 5 had the highest overall victimization rate in Brooklyn (17.8 incidents per 10,000 residents), while BKCD 10 had the lowest overall victimization rate in Brooklyn (3.1 incidents per 10,000 residents).

Women of color in Brooklyn reported disproportionately high rates of IPV felony assault. Black or Hispanic women had the highest victimizations rate in nearly every community district, while American Indian/Alaskan Native women had the highest victimization rates in the remaining 3 Brooklyn Community Districts.

Figure 26: Comparison of 2020-2021 IPV Felony Assault Victimization Rates in BKCDs (per 10,000 residents)



Brooklyn Community District 1:

Brooklyn Community District (BKCD) 1 is comprised of East Williamsburg, Greenpoint, Northside, Southside, and Williamsburg.

There were 134 incidents of IPV felony assault in BKCD 1 reported to the NYPD that involved intimate partners in 2020 and 2021. The race of the victim could be determined in 129 of the incidents. Of those, 60 (46.5%) incidents involved Black victims, 44 (34.1%) involved Hispanic victims, and 25 (19.4%) involved White, Asian/Pacific Islander, or American Indian/Alaskan Native victims.¹¹ Altogether, BKCD 1 residents reported IPV felony assault at an overall rate 1.5 times lower than other residents of Brooklyn (5 vs 7.5 incidents per 10,000 residents) and 1.6 times lower than those of NYC residents more generally (5 vs 7.9 incidents per 10,000 residents). Table 11 reports the victimization rates for IPV felony assault in BKCD 1.

As in Brooklyn more generally, women and people of color in BKCD 1 reported disproportionately high victimization rates. Female residents were 3.2 times more likely than male residents to report IPV felony assault. Black residents were 10.2 times more likely than other BKCD 1 residents, and 38.5 times more likely than White residents, to report IPV felony assault. Likewise, Hispanic residents reported a victimization rate 1.3 times greater than the general BKCD 1 population and 5.1 times greater than White residents.

Women of color in BKCD 1 reported disproportionately high rates of victimization. For instance, Black women reported the highest victimization rate (74.2 incidents per 10,000 residents) of any population in BKCD 1. Black women were 14.9 times more likely than other BKCD 1 residents, and 36.1 times more likely than White women, to report IPV felony assault. Further highlighting the intersectional disparities, Black women reported IPV felony assault at a rate 2.7 times greater than Black men. Similarly, Hispanic women were 2.1 times more likely than the average BKCD 1 resident, 5.2 times more likely than White woman, and 4.3 times more likely than Hispanic men to report IPV felony assault.

Notably, American Indian/Alaskan Native residents were 7.9 times more likely than other BKCD 1 residents to report IPV felony assault. In contrast, White and Asian/Pacific Islander residents reported IPV felony 3.8 and 3.7 times less often, respectively, than the average BKCD 1 resident.

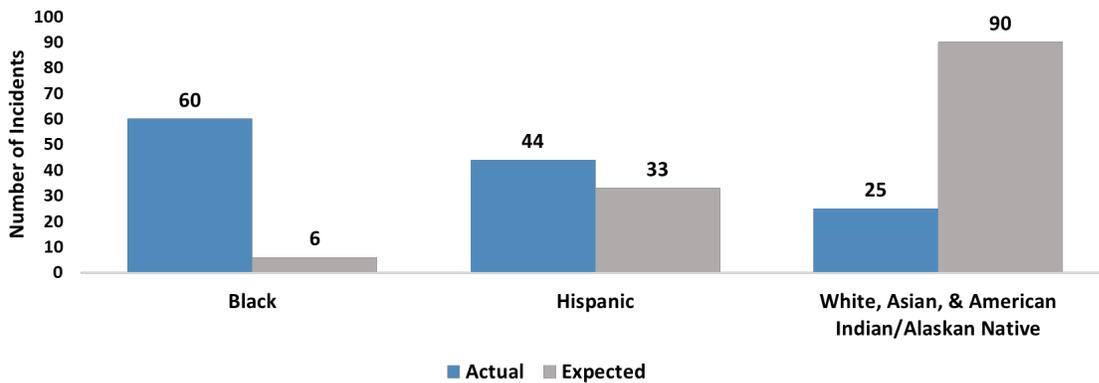
The disparate impact analysis generally reflects this pattern and the overall pattern in Brooklyn. Figure 27 shows that White and Asian/Pacific Islander residents are underrepresented in the racial composition of IPV felony assault victims in BKCD 1, while Black and Hispanic residents are overrepresented among victims. Particularly noteworthy is the finding that Black residents account for just 5% of BKCD 1 residents but 47% of IPV felony assault victims in the community district. Due to small sample sizes, Figure 27 obscures the finding that American Indian/Alaskan Native residents are also overrepresented as victims. Further, the chi-square statistic is significant, indicating that the racial disparities are unlikely to be due to chance.

¹¹ Due to small sample sizes, the data involving White, Asian/Pacific Islander, and American Indian/Alaskan Native victims in BKCD 1 were combined for reporting purposes to protect victim anonymity. However, the data were separated for the primary analysis.

Table 11: 2020-2021 IPV Felony Assault Victimization Rates in BKCD 1 (per 10,000 residents)

	Female	Male	Total
White	2.06	0.62	1.32
Black	74.22	27.46	51.05
Hispanic	10.65	2.50	6.69
Asian / Pacific Islander	1.79	0.91	1.35
American Indian / Alaskan Native	0.00	67.57	39.37
Total	7.61	2.39	4.99

Figure 27: Comparison of Actual vs Expected Incidents of IPV Felony Assault in BKCD 1 (2020-2021)
Evidence of Racial Disparity in IPV Felony Assault for BKCD 1



$\chi^2(2) = 536.61, p < .001$

Brooklyn Community District 2:

Brooklyn Community District (BKCD) 2 is comprised of Boerum Hill, Brooklyn Heights, Clinton Hill, Downtown Brooklyn, DUMBO, Fort Greene, Fulton Ferry, Navy Yard, and Vinegar Hill.

There were 130 incidents of IPV felony assault in BKCD 2 reported to the NYPD that involved intimate partners in 2020 and 2021. The race of the victim could be determined in 128 of the incidents. Of those, 19 (14.8%) incidents involved White or Asian/Pacific Islander victims, 85 (66.4%) involved Black or American Indian/Alaskan Native victims,¹² and 24 (18.8%) involved Hispanic victims. Altogether, BKCD 2 residents reported IPV felony assault at an overall rate 1.4 times lower than other residents of Brooklyn (5.4 vs 7.5 incidents per 10,000 residents) and NYC more generally (5.4 vs 7.9 incidents per 10,000 residents). Table 12 reports the victimization rates for IPV felony assault in BKCD 2.

¹² Due to small sample sizes, the data involving White and Asian/Pacific Islander, as well as data involving Black and American Indian/Alaskan Native, victims in BKCD 2 were combined for reporting purposes to protect victim anonymity. However, the data were separated for the primary analysis.

As in Brooklyn more generally, women and people of color in BKCD 2 reported disproportionately high victimization rates. Female residents were 3.5 times more likely than male residents to report IPV felony assault. Black residents were 2.8 times more likely than other BKCD 2 residents, and 10.6 times more likely than White residents, to report IPV felony assault. Likewise, Hispanic residents reported an overall victimization rate 1.3 times greater than the general BKCD 2 population and 4.9 times greater than White residents.

Women of color in BKCD 2 reported disproportionately high rates of victimization. For instance, American Indian/Alaskan Native women reported the highest victimization rate (74.6 incidents per 10,000 residents) of any subgroup population in BKCD 2. With the next-highest victimization rate (21.6 incidents per 10,000 residents), Black women were 4 times more likely than other BKCD 2 residents, and 8.9 times more likely than White women residing in the district, to report IPV felony assault. Further highlighting the intersectional disparities, Black women reported IPV felony assault at a rate 3.3 times greater than Black men. Similarly, Hispanic women were 1.8 times more likely than the average BKCD 2 resident, 4.1 times more likely than White woman, and 2.4 times more likely than Hispanic men to report IPV felony assault.

Notably, White and Asian/Pacific Islander residents reported IPV felony 3.8 and 7.5 times less often, respectively, than the average BKCD 2 resident.

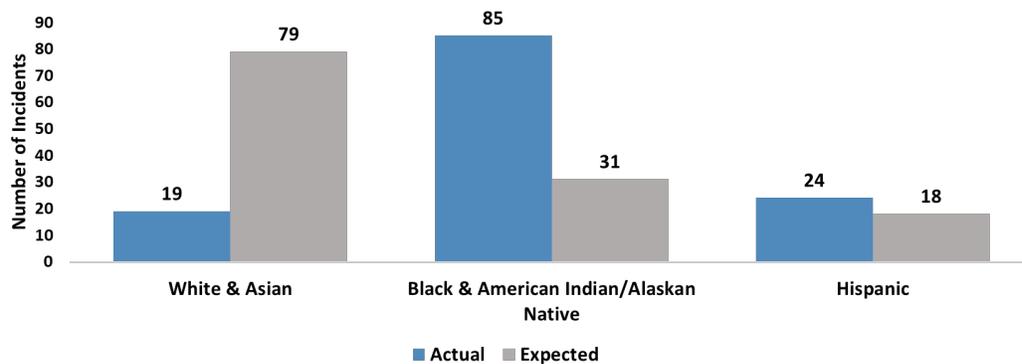
The disparate impact analysis generally reflects this pattern and the overall pattern in Brooklyn. Figure 28 shows that Black and American Indian/Alaskan Native residents are overrepresented among IPV felony assault victims. For instance, Black residents account for 23% of the population of BKCD 2 residents but 66% of the IPV felony assault victims in this community district. Additionally, fewer victims than expected were White or Asian/Pacific Islander, while the number of Hispanic victims more closely approximated the expected number. Particularly noteworthy is the finding that Further, the chi square statistic is significant, meaning that the racial disparities are unlikely to be due to chance.

Table 12: 2020-2021 IPV Felony Assault Victimization Rates in BKCD 2 (per 10,000 residents)

	Female	Male	Total
White	2.44	0.35	1.43
Black	21.61	6.49	15.27
Hispanic	10.01	4.12	7.07
Asian / Pacific Islander	0.61	0.88	0.72
American Indian / Alaskan Native	74.63	0.00	47.17
Total	8.12	2.30	5.44

Figure 28: Comparison of Actual vs Expected Incidents of IPV Felony Assault in BKCD 2 (2020-2021)

Evidence of Racial Disparity in IPV Felony Assault for BKCD 2



$\chi^2(2) = 141.63, p < .001$

Brooklyn Community District 3:

Brooklyn Community District (BKCD) 3 is comprised of Bedford-Stuyvesant, Stuyvesant Heights, and Tompkins Park North.

There were 310 incidents of IPV felony assault in BKCD 3 reported to the NYPD that involved intimate partners in 2020 and 2021. The race of the victim could be determined in 305 of the incidents. Of those, 22 (7.2%) incidents involved White or Asian/Pacific Islander victims,¹³ 224 (73.4%) involved Black or American Indian/Alaskan Native victims, and 59 (19.3%) involved Hispanic victims. Altogether, BKCD 3 residents reported IPV felony assault at an overall rate 1.7 times greater than other residents of Brooklyn (13 vs 7.5 incidents per 10,000 residents) and 1.6 times lower than those of NYC residents more generally (13 vs 7.9 incidents per 10,000 residents). Table 13 reports the victimization rates for IPV felony assault in BKCD 3.

As in Brooklyn more generally, women and people of color in BKCD 3 reported disproportionately high victimization rates. Female residents were 2.5 times more likely than male residents to report IPV felony assault. Black residents were 1.5 times more likely than other BKCD 3 residents, and 7.3 times more likely than White residents, to report IPV felony assault. While Hispanic residents reported victimization at about the same rate as the general BKCD 3 population, the victimization rate for Hispanic residents was 4.9 times greater than for White residents.

Women of color in BKCD 3 reported disproportionately high rates of victimization. For instance, American Indian/Alaskan Native women reported the highest victimization rate (178.6 incidents per 10,000 residents) of any subgroup population in BKCD 3. With the next-highest victimization rate (23.7 incidents per 10,000 residents), Black women were 1.8 times more likely than other BKCD 3 residents, and 6.5 times more likely

¹³ Due to small sample sizes, the data involving White and Asian/Pacific Islander, as well as data involving Black and American Indian/Alaskan Native, victims in BKCD 3 were combined for reporting purposes to protect victim anonymity. However, the data were separated for the primary analysis.

than White women residing in the district, to report IPV felony assault. Further highlighting the intersectional disparities, Black women reported IPV felony assault at a rate 1.9 times greater than Black men. Similarly, Hispanic women were 1.6 times more likely than the average BKCD 3 resident, 5.5 times more likely than White woman, and 4.4 times more likely than Hispanic men to report IPV felony assault.

Notably, Asian/Pacific Islander and American Indian/Alaskan Native residents were 1.8 and 4 times more likely, respectively, than other BKCD 3 residents to report IPV felony assault. However, White residents reported IPV felony assault 5 times less often than the average BKCD 3 resident.

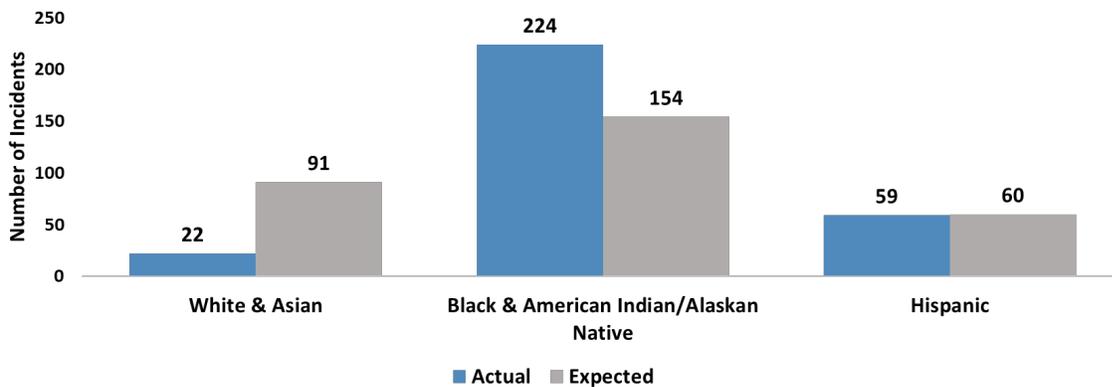
The disparate impact analysis generally reflects this pattern. Figure 29 shows that Black and American Indian/Alaskan Native residents are overrepresented among IPV felony assault victims, while fewer victims than expected are White or Asian/Pacific Islander. However, the number of Hispanics victims reflects the number that would be expected based on the demographics of BKCD 3. Further, the chi square statistic is significant, meaning that the racial disparities are unlikely to be due to chance.

Table 13: 2020-2021 IPV Felony Assault Victimization Rates in BKCD 3 (per 10,000 residents)

	Female	Male	Total
White	3.63	1.58	2.58
Black	23.74	12.18	18.83
Hispanic	20.14	4.54	12.73
Asian / Pacific Islander	8.49	5.21	7.02
American Indian / Alaskan Native	178.57	0.00	51.28
Total	17.84	7.23	12.97

Figure 29: Comparison of Actual vs Expected Incidents of IPV Felony Assault in BKCD 3 (2020-2021)

Evidence of Racial Disparity in IPV Felony Assault for BKCD 3



$\chi^2(2) = 84.15, p < .001$

Brooklyn Community District 4:

Brooklyn Community District (BKCD) 4 is comprised of Bushwick.

There were 159 incidents of IPV felony assault in BKCD 4 reported to the NYPD that involved intimate partners in 2020 and 2021. The race of the victim could be determined in 157 of the incidents. Of those, 14 (8.9%) incidents involved White victims, 58 (36.9%) involved Black victims, and 85 (66.9%) involved Hispanic or Asian/Pacific Islander victims.¹⁴ Altogether, BKCD 4 residents reported IPV felony assault at a similar rate to other residents of Brooklyn (7.1 vs 7.5 incidents per 10,000 residents) and 1.1 times lower than those of NYC residents more generally (7.1 vs 7.9 incidents per 10,000 residents). Table 14 reports the victimization rates for IPV felony assault in BKCD 4.

As in Brooklyn more generally, women and people of color in BKCD 4 reported disproportionately high victimization rates. Female residents were 2.8 times more likely than male residents to report IPV felony assault. Black residents were 2.2 times more likely than other BKCD 4 residents, and 5.7 times more likely than White residents, to report IPV felony assault. While Hispanic residents reported an overall victimization rate similar to the general BKCD 4 population, the rate for Hispanic residents was 2.5 times greater than for White residents.

Women of color in BKCD 4 reported disproportionately high rates of victimization. In fact, Black women reported IPV felony assault at a higher rate (19.6 incidents per 10,000 residents) than any other population of BKCD 4 residents. Black women were 2.7 times more likely than other BKCD 4 residents, and 5.4 times more likely than White women residing in the district, to report IPV felony assault. Further highlighting the intersectional disparities, Black women reported IPV felony assault at a rate 1.8 times greater than Black men. With the next-highest victimization rate (11.4 incidents per 10,000 residents), Hispanic women were 1.6 times more likely than the average BKCD 4 resident, 3.1 times more likely than White woman, and 4.2 times more likely than Hispanic men to report IPV felony assault.

Notably, White and Asian/Pacific Islander residents were 2.6 and 2.8 times less likely, respectively, than other BKCD 4 residents to report IPV felony assault.

The disparate impact analysis generally reflects this pattern. Figure 30 shows that White residents are underrepresented in the racial composition of IPV felony assault victims in BKCD 4, while Black residents are overrepresented among IPV felony assault victims. The number of Hispanic and Asian/Pacific Islander victims, however, approximated the expected number. Further, the chi-square statistic is significant, indicating that the racial disparities are unlikely to be due to chance.

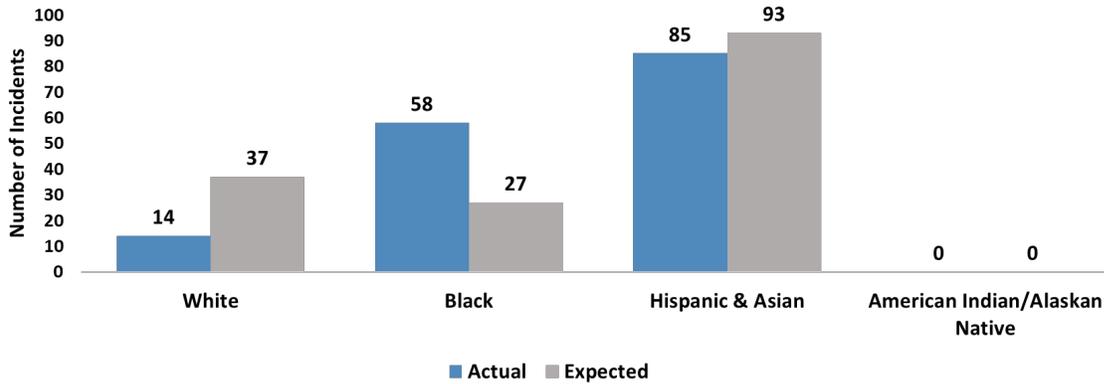
Table 14: 2020-2021 IPV Felony Assault Victimization Rates in BKCD 4 (per 10,000 residents)

	Female	Male	Total
White	3.63	1.89	2.73
Black	19.59	10.84	15.49
Hispanic	11.41	2.74	6.89
Asian / Pacific Islander	3.09	1.92	2.57
American Indian / Alaskan Native	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	10.64	3.77	7.15

¹⁴ Due to small sample sizes, the data involving Hispanic and Asian/Pacific Islander victims in BKCD 4 were combined for reporting purposes to protect victim anonymity. However, the data were separated for the primary analysis.

Figure 30: Comparison of Actual vs Expected Incidents of IPV Felony Assault in BKCD 4 (2020-2021)

Evidence of Racial Disparity in IPV Felony Assault for BKCD 4



$\chi^2(2) = 50.58, p < .001$

Brooklyn Community District 5:

Brooklyn Community District (BKCD) 5 is comprised of Broadway Junction, City Line, Cypress Hills, East New York, Highland Park, New Lots, Spring Creek, and Starrett City.

There were 472 incidents of IPV felony assault in BKCD 5 reported to the NYPD that involved intimate partners in 2020 and 2021. The race of the victim could be determined in 449 of the incidents. Of those, 16 (3.6%) incidents involved White victims, 299 (66.7%) involved Black victims, 118 (26.1%) involved Hispanic victims, and 17 (3.8%) involved Asian/Pacific Islander victims. Altogether, BKCD 5 residents reported IPV felony assault at a rate 2.4 times greater than other residents of Brooklyn (17.8 vs 7.5 incidents per 10,000 residents) and 2.2 times lower than NYC residents more generally (17.8 vs 7.9 incidents per 10,000 residents). Table 15 reports the victimization rates for IPV felony assault in BKCD 5.

As in Brooklyn more generally, women and Black residents in BKCD 5 reported disproportionately high victimization rates. Female residents were 4 times more likely than male residents to report IPV felony assault. Black residents were 1.3 times more likely than other BKCD 5 residents, and 1.7 times more likely than White residents, to report IPV felony assault. However Hispanic residents reported an overall victimization rate 1.5 times lower than other BKCD 5 residents and 1.1 times lower than White residents.

Women of color in BKCD 5 reported disproportionately high rates of victimization. In fact, Black women reported IPV felony assault at a higher rate (33.3 incidents per 10,000 residents) than any other population of BKCD 5 residents. Black women were 1.9 times more likely than other BKCD 5 residents, and 2.1 times more likely than White women residing in the district, to report IPV felony assault. Further highlighting the intersectional disparities, Black women reported IPV felony assault at a rate 3.7 times greater than Black men. Similarly, Hispanic women were 1.1 times more likely than the average BKCD 5 resident, 1.2 times more likely than White woman, and 4.4 times more likely than Hispanic men to report IPV felony assault.

Notably, White and Asian/Pacific Islander residents were each 1.3 and 2.8 times less likely, respectively, than other BKCD 5 residents to report IPV felony assault.

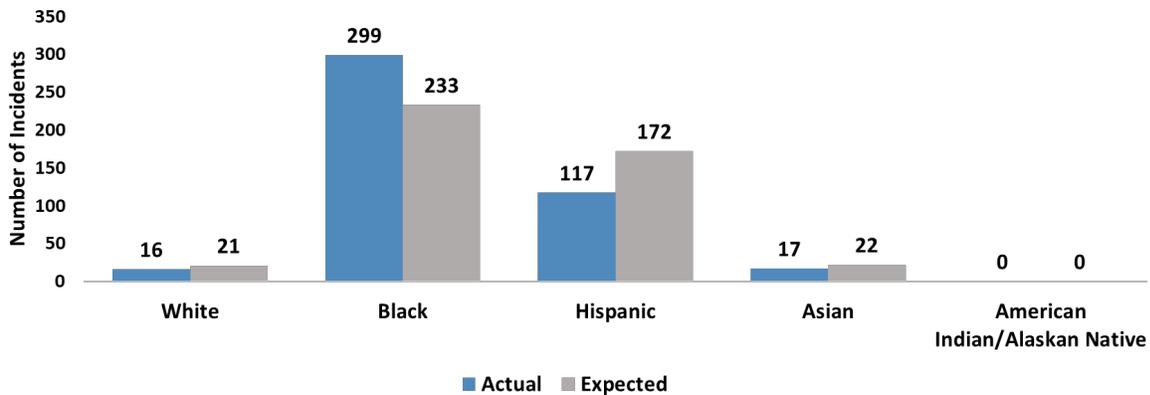
The disparate impact analysis generally reflects this pattern. Figure 31 shows that Hispanic residents are underrepresented as IPV felony assault victims in BKCD 5, while Black residents are overrepresented among IPV felony assault victims. The number of White and Asian/Pacific Islander residents more closely reflects the expected number. Further, the chi-square statistic is significant, indicating that the racial disparities are unlikely to be due to chance.

Table 15: 2020-2021 IPV Felony Assault Victimization Rates in BKCD 5 (per 10,000 residents)

	Female	Male	Total
White	16.11	9.68	13.34
Black	33.32	8.97	22.78
Hispanic	19.74	4.52	12.09
Asian / Pacific Islander	25.10	1.61	13.51
American Indian / Alaskan Native	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	27.23	6.76	17.76

Figure 31: Comparison of Actual vs Expected Incidents of IPV Felony Assault in BKCD 5 (2020-2021)

Evidence of Racial Disparity in IPV Felony Assault for BKCD 5



$\chi^2(3) = 38.55, p < .001$

Brooklyn Community District 6:

Brooklyn Community District (BKCD) 6 is comprised of Carroll Gardens, Cobble Hill, Columbia St, Gowanus, Park Slope, and Red Hook.

There were 74 incidents of IPV felony assault in BKCD 6 reported to the NYPD that involved intimate partners in 2020 and 2021. The race of the victim could be determined in all 74 of the incidents. Twelve (16.2%) incidents involved White victims, 41 (55.4%) involved Black victims, and 21 (28.4%) involved Hispanic victims. Altogether, BKCD 6 residents reported IPV felony assault at a rate 1.9 times lower than other residents of Brooklyn (4 vs 7.5 incidents per 10,000 residents) and just under half the rate of NYC

residents more generally (4 vs 7.9 incidents per 10,000 residents). Table 16 reports the victimization rates for IPV felony assault in BKCD 6.

As in Brooklyn more generally, women and people of color in BKCD 6 reported disproportionately high victimization rates. Female residents were 3.6 times more likely than male residents to report IPV felony assault. Black residents were 6.6 times more likely than other BKCD 6 residents, and 27.1 times more likely than White residents, to report IPV felony assault. Similarly, Hispanic residents reported an overall victimization rate 1.8 times greater than other BKCD 6 residents and 7.2 times greater than White residents.

Women of color in BKCD 6 reported disproportionately high rates of victimization. For instance, Black women reported IPV felony assault at a higher rate than any other population of BKCD 6 residents (34.9 incidents per 10,000 residents). Black women were 8.8 times more likely than other BKCD 6 residents, and 31 times more likely than White women residing in the district, to report IPV felony assault. Further highlighting the intersectional disparities, Black women reported IPV felony assault at a rate 2.7 times greater than Black men. With the next-highest victimization rate in BKCD 6 (12.3 incidents per 10,000 residents), Hispanic women were 3.1 times more likely than the average BKCD 6 resident, 10.9 times more likely than White woman, and 8.9 times more likely than Hispanic men to report IPV felony assault.

Notably, White residents were 4.1 times less likely than other BKCD 6 residents to report IPV felony assault.

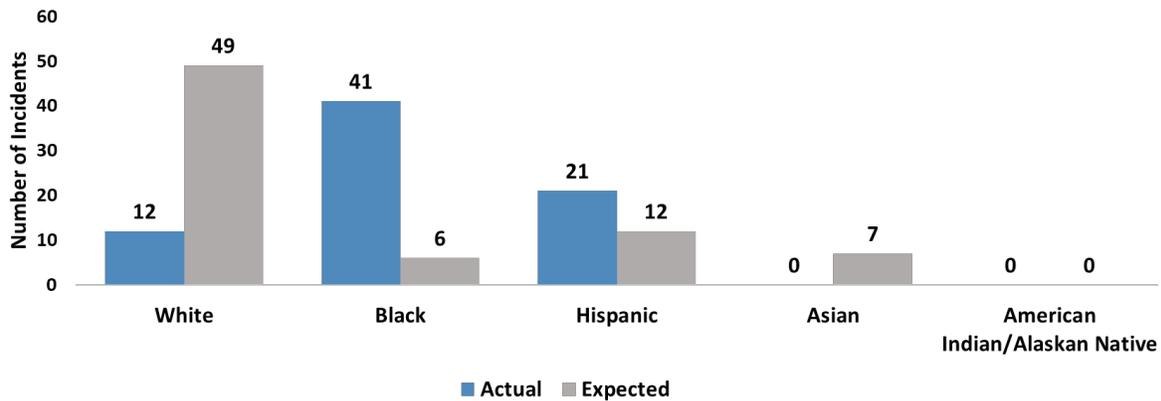
The disparate impact analysis generally reflects this pattern and the overall pattern in Brooklyn. Figure 32 shows that White and Asian/Pacific Islander residents are underrepresented as victims in BKCD 6, while Black and Hispanic residents are overrepresented among IPV felony assault victims. Particularly noteworthy are the findings that White residents constitute 66% of the BKCD 6 population but only 16% of IPV felony assault victims in the district, while Black residents account for 55% of IPV felony assault victims but only 8% of BKCD 6 residents. Further, the chi-square statistic is significant, indicating that the racial disparities are unlikely to be due to chance.

Table 16: 2020-2021 IPV Felony Assault Victimization Rates in BKCD 6 (per 10,000 residents)

	Female	Male	Total
White	1.13	0.82	0.97
Black	34.92	13.14	26.39
Hispanic	12.27	1.38	7.00
Asian / Pacific Islander	0.00	0.00	0.00
American Indian / Alaskan Native	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	6.09	1.69	3.98

Figure 32: Comparison of Actual vs Expected Incidents of IPV Felony Assault in BKCD 6 (2020-2021)

Evidence of Racial Disparity in IPV Felony Assault for BKCD 6



$\chi^2(2) = 208.29, p < .001$

Brooklyn Community District 7:

Brooklyn Community District (BKCD) 7 is comprised of Sunset Park and Windsor Terrace.

There were 114 incidents of IPV felony assault in BKCD 7 reported to the NYPD that involved intimate partners in 2020 and 2021. The race of the victim could be determined in all 114 of the incidents. Fourteen (12.3%) incidents involved White victims, 15 (13.2%) involved Black victims, 68 (59.6%) involved Hispanic victims, and 17 (14.9%) involved Asian/Pacific Islander victims. Altogether, BKCD 7 residents reported IPV felony assault at a rate 1.5 times lower than other residents of Brooklyn (5.1 vs 7.5 incidents per 10,000 residents) and NYC residents more generally (5.1 vs 7.9 incidents per 10,000 residents). Table 17 reports the victimization rates for IPV felony assault in BKCD 7.

As in Brooklyn more generally, women and people of color in BKCD 7 reported disproportionately high victimization rates. Female residents were 5 times more likely than male residents to report IPV felony assault. Black residents were 3.5 times more likely than other BKCD 7 residents, and 7.3 times more likely than White residents, to be victimized. Similarly, Hispanic residents reported an overall victimization rate 1.5 times greater than other BKCD 7 residents and 3.1 times greater than White residents.

Women of color in BKCD 7 reported disproportionately high rates of victimization. For instance, Black women reported IPV felony assault at a higher rate than any other population of BKCD 7 residents (46.3 incidents per 10,000 residents). Black women were 9 times more likely than other BKCD 7 residents, and 10.1 times more likely than White women residing in the district, to report IPV felony assault. Further highlighting the intersectional disparities, Black women reported IPV felony assault at a rate 12.7 times greater than Black men. With the next-highest victimization rate in BKCD 7 (13.4 incidents per 10,000 residents), Hispanic women were 2.6 times more likely than the average BKCD 7 resident, 2.9 times more likely than White woman, and 4.7 times more likely than Hispanic men to report IPV felony assault.

Notably, White and Asian/Pacific Islander residents were each half as likely as other BKCD 7 residents to report IPV felony assault.

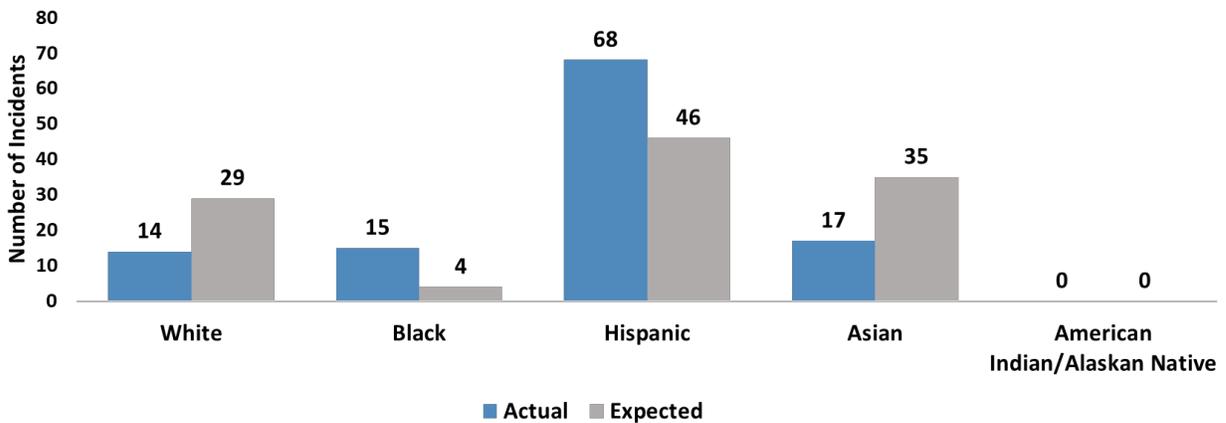
The disparate impact analysis generally reflects this pattern and the overall pattern in Brooklyn. Figure 33 shows that White and Asian/Pacific Islander residents are underrepresented in the racial composition of IPV felony assault victims in BKCD 7, while Black and Hispanic residents are overrepresented among IPV felony assault victims. Further, the chi-square statistic is significant, indicating that the racial disparities are unlikely to be due to chance.

Table 17: 2020-2021 IPV Felony Assault Victimization Rates in BKCD 7 (per 10,000 residents)

	Female	Male	Total
White	4.56	0.36	2.47
Black	46.26	3.63	18.04
Hispanic	13.40	2.85	7.60
Asian / Pacific Islander	3.89	0.94	2.51
American Indian / Alaskan Native	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	8.74	1.74	5.13

Figure 33: Comparison of Actual vs Expected Incidents of IPV Felony Assault in BKCD 7 (2020-2021)

Evidence of Racial Disparity in IPV Felony Assault for BKCD 7



$\chi^2(3) = 54.43, p < .001$

Brooklyn Community District 8:

Brooklyn Community District (BKCD) 8 is comprised of Crown Heights, Prospect Heights, and Weeksville.

There were 136 incidents of IPV felony assault in BKCD 8 reported to the NYPD that involved intimate partners in 2020 and 2021. The race of the victim could be determined in 131 of the incidents. Of those, 5 (3.8%) incidents involved White or Asian/Pacific Islander victims,¹⁵ 111 (84.7%) involved Black victims, and

¹⁵ Due to small sample sizes, the data involving White and Asian/Pacific Islander victims in BKCD 8 were combined for reporting purposes to protect victim anonymity. However, the data were separated for the primary analysis.

15 (11.5%) involved Hispanic victims. Altogether, BKCD 8 residents reported IPV felony assault at a rate 1.3 times lower than other residents of Brooklyn (6 vs 7.5 incidents per 10,000 residents) and NYC residents more generally (6 vs 7.9 incidents per 10,000 residents). Table 18 reports the victimization rates for IPV felony assault in BKCD 8.

As in Brooklyn more generally, women and people of color in BKCD 8 reported disproportionately high victimization rates. Female residents were 2.5 times more likely than male residents to report IPV felony assault. Black residents were 1.5 times more likely than other BKCD 8 residents, and 14.3 times more likely than White residents, to report IPV felony assault. While Hispanic residents were 1.1 times less likely than other BKCD 8 residents, they were 8.4 times more likely than White residents to report IPV felony assault.

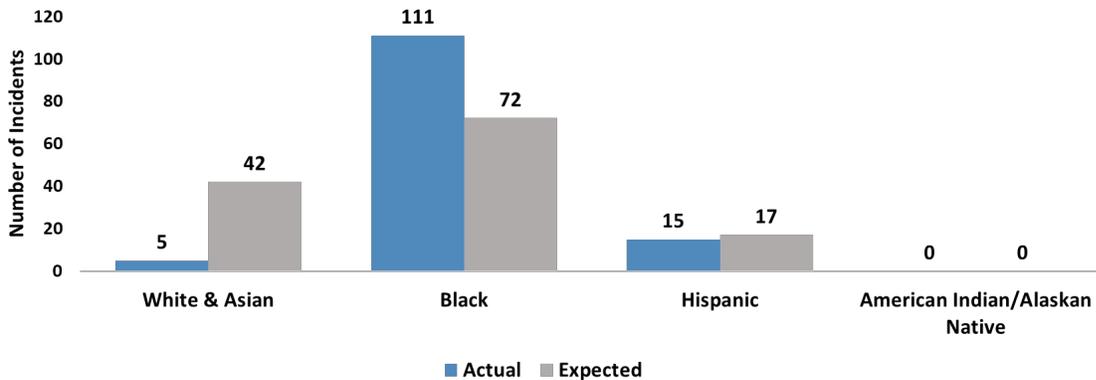
Women of color in BKCD 8 reported disproportionately high rates of victimization. For instance, Black women reported IPV felony assault at a higher rate than any other population of BKCD 8 residents (11.5 incidents per 10,000 residents). Black women were 1.9 times more likely than other BKCD 8 residents, and 11.8 times more likely than White women residing in the district, to report IPV felony assault. Further highlighting the intersectional disparities, Black women reported IPV felony assault at a rate 1.9 times greater than Black men. With the next-highest victimization rate in BKCD 8 (10.4 incidents per 10,000 residents), Hispanic women were 1.7 times more likely than the average BKCD 8 resident, 10.7 times more likely than White woman, and 14.9 times more likely than Hispanic men to report IPV felony assault. Notably, White and Asian/Pacific Islander residents were 9.2 and 5.5 times less likely, respectively, than other BKCD 8 residents to report IPV felony assault.

The disparate impact analysis generally reflects this pattern. Figure 34 shows that White and Asian/Pacific Islander residents are underrepresented as victims in BKCD 8, while Black residents are overrepresented among IPV felony assault victims. The number of Hispanic residents, however, more closely reflects the expected number. Further, the chi-square statistic is significant, indicating that the racial disparities are unlikely to be due to chance.

Table 18: 2020-2021 IPV Felony Assault Victimization Rates in BKCD 8 (per 10,000 residents)

	Female	Male	Total
White	0.97	0.32	0.65
Black	11.47	6.03	9.22
Hispanic	10.40	0.70	5.39
Asian / Pacific Islander	1.71	0.00	1.08
American Indian / Alaskan Native	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	8.18	3.24	5.96

Figure 34: Comparison of Actual vs Expected Incidents of IPV Felony Assault in BKCD 8 (2020-2021)
Evidence of Racial Disparity in IPV Felony Assault for BKCD 8



$\chi^2(2) = 53.96, p < .001$

Brooklyn Community District 9:

Brooklyn Community District (BKCD) 9 is comprised of Crown Heights South, Prospect Lefferts Gardens, and Wingate.

There were 128 incidents of IPV felony assault in BKCD 9 reported to the NYPD that involved intimate partners in 2020 and 2021. The race of the victim could be determined in 128 of the incidents. Of those, 8 (6.5%) incidents involved White victims, 102 (82.3%) involved Black victims, and 14 (10.9%) involved Hispanic or Asian/Pacific Islander victims.¹⁶ Altogether, BKCD 9 residents reported IPV felony assault at a rate 1.1 times lower than other residents of Brooklyn (7.1 vs 7.5 incidents per 10,000 residents) and NYC residents more generally (7.1 vs 7.9 incidents per 10,000 residents). Table 19 reports the victimization rates for IPV felony assault in BKCD 9.

As in Brooklyn more generally, women and people of color in BKCD 9 reported disproportionately high victimization rates. Female residents were 2.2 times more likely than male residents to report IPV felony assault. Black residents were 1.3 times more likely than other BKCD 9 residents, and 4.9 times more likely than White residents, to report IPV felony assault. While Hispanic residents were 1.1 times less likely than other BKCD 9 residents, they were 3.4 times more likely than White residents to report IPV felony assault.

Women of color in BKCD 9 reported disproportionately high rates of victimization. For instance, Black and Hispanic women reported IPV felony assault at a higher rate than any other population of BKCD 9 residents (11.3 and 11.5 incidents per 10,000 residents, respectively). Black women were 1.6 times more likely than other BKCD 9 residents, and 4.1 times more likely than White women residing in the district, to report IPV felony assault. Further highlighting the intersectional disparities, Black women reported IPV felony assault at a rate 1.8 times greater than Black men. Hispanic women were 1.6 times more likely than the average

¹⁶ Due to small sample sizes, the data involving Hispanic and Asian/Pacific Islander victims in BKCD 9 were combined for reporting purposes to protect victim anonymity. However, the data were separated for the primary analysis.

BKCD 9 resident, 4.1 times more likely than White woman, and 5.8 times more likely than Hispanic men to report IPV felony assault.

Notably, White and Asian/Pacific Islander residents were 3.7 and 1.4 times less likely, respectively, than other BKCD 9 residents to report IPV felony assault.

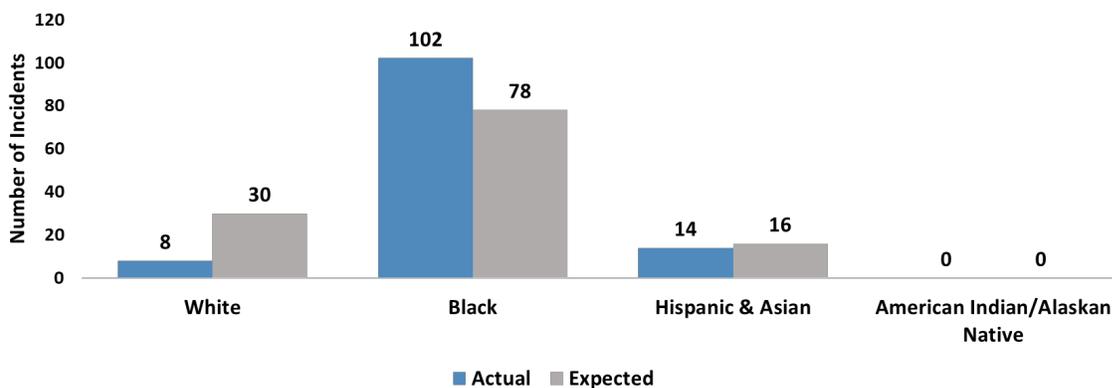
The disparate impact analysis generally reflects this pattern. Figure 35 shows that White residents are underrepresented in the racial composition of IPV felony assault victims in BKCD 9, while Black residents are overrepresented as victims. The number of Hispanic and Asian/Pacific Islander victims, however, approximated the expected numbers. Further, the chi-square statistic is significant, indicating that the racial disparities are unlikely to be due to chance.

Table 19: 2020-2021 IPV Felony Assault Victimization Rates in BKCD 9 (per 10,000 residents)

	Female	Male	Total
White	2.80	0.96	1.89
Black	11.34	6.38	9.23
Hispanic	11.45	1.98	6.37
Asian / Pacific Islander	7.54	0.00	4.93
American Indian / Alaskan Native	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	9.34	4.28	7.06

Figure 35: Comparison of Actual vs Expected Incidents of IPV Felony Assault in BKCD 9 (2020-2021)

Evidence of Racial Disparity in IPV Felony Assault for BKCD 9



$\chi^2(2) = 23.77, p < .001$

Brooklyn Community District 10:

Brooklyn Community District (BKCD) 10 is comprised of Bay Ridge, Dyker Heights, and Fort Hamilton.

There were 62 incidents of IPV felony assault in BKCD 10 reported to the NYPD that involved intimate partners in 2020 and 2021. The victim’s race could be determined in all 62 of the incidents. Twenty-five (40.3%) incidents involved White victims, 6 (9.7%) involved Black victims, 24 (38.7%) involved Hispanic victims, and 7 (11.3%) involved Asian/Pacific Islander victims. Altogether, BKCD 10 residents reported IPV felony assault at a rate 2.4 times lower than other Brooklyn residents (3.1 vs 7.5 incidents per 10,000

residents) and 2.6 times lower than NYC residents more generally (3.1 vs 7.9 incidents per 10,000 residents). Table 20 reports the victimization rates for IPV felony assault in BKCD 10.

As in Brooklyn more generally, women and people of color in BKCD 10 reported disproportionately high rates victimization rates. Female residents were 6.3 times more likely than male residents to report IPV felony assault. Black residents were 3.6 times more likely than other BKCD 10 residents, and 5 times more likely than White residents, to report IPV felony assault. Similarly, Hispanic residents were 2.3 times more likely than other BKCD 10 residents and 3.2 times more likely than White residents to report IPV felony assault.

Women of color in BKCD 10 reported disproportionately high rates of victimization. For instance, Black women reported IPV felony assault at a higher rate than any other population of BKCD 10 residents (15.1 incidents per 10,000 residents). Black women were 4.9 times more likely than other BKCD 10 residents, and 4.3 times more likely than White women residing in the district, to report IPV felony assault. Further highlighting the intersectional disparities, Black women reported IPV felony assault at a rate 3.1 times greater than Black men. Hispanic women reported the second-highest victimization rate in BKCD 10 (14.4 incidents per 10,000 residents). Hispanic women were 4.6 times more likely than the average BKCD 10 resident, 4.1 times more likely than White woman, and 13.3 times more likely than Hispanic men to report IPV felony assault.

Notably, White and Asian/Pacific Islander residents were 1.4 and 2.1 times less likely, respectively, than other BKCD 10 residents to report IPV felony assault.

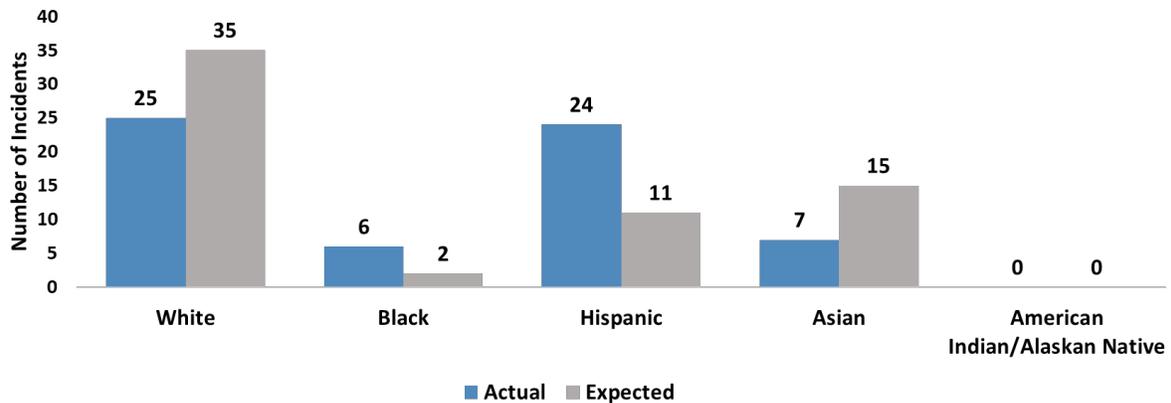
The disparate impact analysis generally reflects this pattern and the overall pattern in Brooklyn. Figure 36 shows that White and Asian/Pacific Islander residents are underrepresented in the racial composition of IPV felony assault victims in BKCD 10, while Black and Hispanic residents are overrepresented as victims. Further, the chi-square statistic is significant, indicating that the racial disparities are unlikely to be due to chance.

Table 20: 2020-2021 IPV Felony Assault Victimization Rates in BKCD 10 (per 10,000 residents)

	Female	Male	Total
White	3.50	0.76	2.22
Black	15.06	4.80	11.10
Hispanic	14.35	1.08	7.07
Asian / Pacific Islander	2.42	0.43	1.45
American Indian / Alaskan Native	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	5.21	0.83	3.10

Figure 36: Comparison of Actual vs Expected Incidents of IPV Felony Assault in BKCD 10 (2020-2021)

Evidence of Racial Disparity in IPV Felony Assault for BKCD 10



$\chi^2(3) = 35.34, p < .001$

Brooklyn Community District 11:

Brooklyn Community District (BKCD) 11 is comprised of Bath Beach, Bensonhurst, Gravesend, and Mapleton.

There were 100 incidents of IPV felony assault in BKCD 11 reported to the NYPD that involved intimate partners in 2020 and 2021. The race of the victim could be determined in 97 of the incidents. Of those, 38 (39.2%) incidents involved White victims, 5 (5.2%) involved Black victims, 37 (38.1%) involved Hispanic victims, and 17 (17.5%) involved Asian/Pacific Islander victims. Altogether, BKCD 11 residents reported IPV felony assault at a rate 2.3 times lower than other residents of Brooklyn (3.2 vs 7.5 incidents per 10,000 residents) and 2.4 times lower than other NYC residents (3.2 vs 7.9 incidents per 10,000 residents). Table 21 reports the victimization rates for IPV felony assault in BKCD 11.

As in Brooklyn more generally, women and people of color in BKCD 11 reported disproportionately high victimization rates. Female residents were 4.6 times more likely than male residents to report IPV felony assault. Black residents were 3.9 times more likely than other BKCD 11 residents, and 4 times more likely than White residents, to report IPV felony assault. Similarly, Hispanic residents were 2.4 times more likely than both the average BKCD 11 resident and White residents to report IPV felony assault.

Women of color in BKCD 11 reported disproportionately high rates of victimization. For instance, Black women reported IPV felony assault at a higher rate than any other population of BKCD 11 residents (21.6 incidents per 10,000 residents). Black women were 6.6 times more likely than other BKCD 11 residents, and 4.4 times more likely than White women residing in the district, to report IPV felony assault. Further highlighting the intersectional disparities, Black women reported IPV felony assault at a rate 4.5 times greater than Black men. Hispanic women reported the second-highest victimization rate in BKCD 11 (16.5 incidents per 10,000 residents). Hispanic women were 5.1 times more likely than the average BKCD 11

resident, 3.3 times more likely than White woman, and 9.5 times more likely than Hispanic men to report IPV felony assault.

Notably, White residents reported IPV felony assault at a similar rate to other BKCD 11 residents, while Asian/Pacific Islander residents were 2.4 times less likely than other BKCD 11 residents to report IPV felony assault.

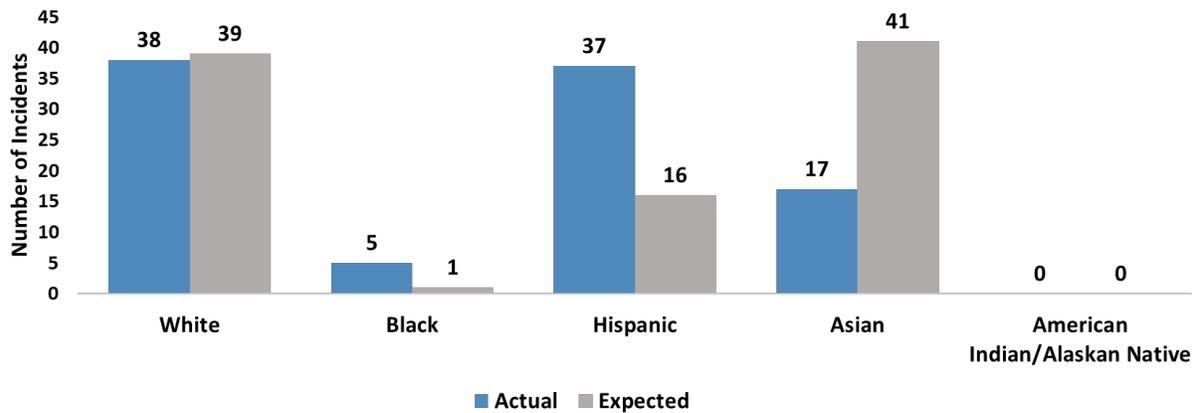
The disparate impact analysis generally reflects this pattern. Figure 37 shows that Asian/Pacific Islander residents are underrepresented in the racial composition of IPV felony assault victims in BKCD 11, while Black and Hispanic residents are overrepresented as victims. The number of White victims, however, approximated the expected number. Further, the chi-square statistic is significant, indicating that the racial disparities are unlikely to be due to chance.

Table 21: 2020-2021 IPV Felony Assault Victimization Rates in BKCD 11 (per 10,000 residents)

	Female	Male	Total
White	4.95	1.06	3.14
Black	21.57	4.77	12.66
Hispanic	16.46	1.73	7.64
Asian / Pacific Islander	1.86	0.83	1.36
American Indian / Alaskan Native	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	5.30	1.15	3.25

Figure 37: Comparison of Actual vs Expected Incidents of IPV Felony Assault in BKCD 11 (2020-2021)

Evidence of Racial Disparity in IPV Felony Assault for BKCD 11



$\chi^2(3) = 53.05, p < .001$

Brooklyn Community District 12:

Brooklyn Community District (BKCD) 12 is comprised of Borough Park, Kensington, and Ocean Parkway.

There were 76 incidents of IPV felony assault in BKCD 12 reported to the NYPD that involved intimate partners in 2020 and 2021. The race of the victim could be determined in all 76 of the incidents. Nineteen

(25%) incidents involved White victims, 7 (9.2%) involved Black victims, 32 (42.1%) involved Hispanic victims, and 18 (23.7%) involved Asian/Pacific Islander victims. Altogether, BKCD 12 residents reported IPV felony assault half as frequently as other residents of Brooklyn (3.7 vs 7.5 incidents per 10,000 residents) and 2.1 times less frequently than NYC residents more generally (3.7 vs 7.9 incidents per 10,000 residents). Table 22 reports the victimization rates for IPV felony assault in BKCD 12.

As in Brooklyn more generally, women and people of color in BKCD 12 reported disproportionately high victimization rates. Female residents were 5.9 times more likely than male residents to report IPV felony assault. Black residents were 2.8 times more likely than other BKCD 12 residents, and 7.6 times more likely than White residents, to report IPV felony assault. Similarly, Hispanic residents were 3.2 times more likely than the average BKCD 12 resident, and 8.7 times more likely than White residents, to report IPV felony assault.

Women of color in BKCD 12 reported disproportionately high rates of victimization. For instance, Hispanic women reported IPV felony assault at a higher overall rate than any other population of BKCD 12 residents (23.5 incidents per 10,000 residents). Hispanic women were 6.4 times more likely than the average BKCD 12 resident, 11.2 times more likely than White woman, and 7.2 times more likely than Hispanic men to report IPV felony assault. Black women reported the second-highest victimization rate in BKCD 12 (16.9 incidents per 10,000 residents). Black women were 4.6 times more likely than other BKCD 12 residents, and 8 times more likely than White women residing in the district, to report IPV felony assault. Further highlighting the intersectional disparities, Black women reported IPV felony assault at a rate 5.3 times greater than Black men.

While Asian/Pacific Islander residents reported IPV felony assault at 1.4 times the rate of other BKCD 12 residents, White residents were 2.7 times less likely than other BKCD 12 residents to report IPV felony assault.

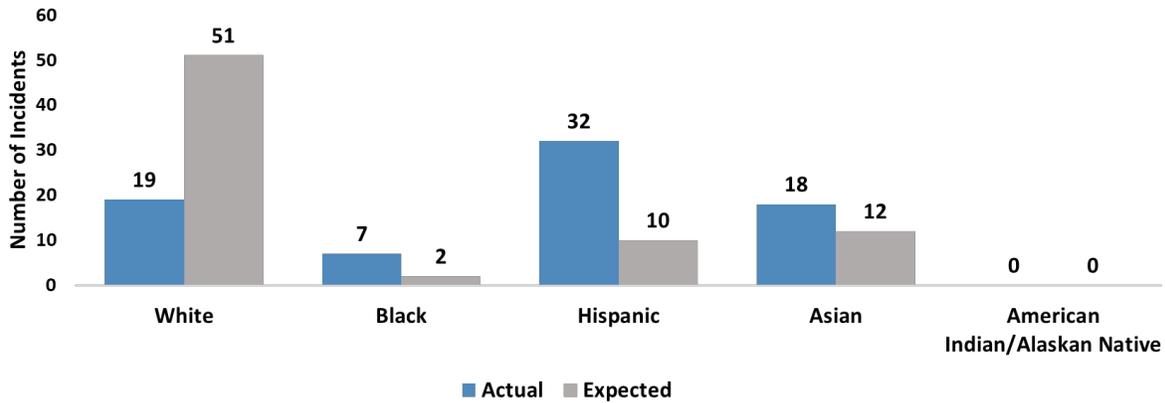
The disparate impact analysis generally reflects this pattern. Figure 38 shows that White residents are underrepresented in the racial composition of IPV felony assault victims in BKCD 12, while Black and Hispanic are overrepresented as victims. Particularly noteworthy is the finding that White residents constitute 67% of BKCD 12 residents but only 25% of IPV felony assault victims. The number of Asian/Pacific Islander victims more closely reflects the expected number. Further, the chi-square statistic is significant, indicating that the racial disparities are unlikely to be due to chance.

Table 22: 2020-2021 IPV Felony Assault Victimization Rates in BKCD 12 (per 10,000 residents)

	Female	Male	Total
White	2.11	0.59	1.37
Black	16.86	3.17	10.44
Hispanic	23.54	3.26	11.93
Asian / Pacific Islander	10.29	0.59	5.36
American Indian / Alaskan Native	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	6.32	1.07	3.70

Figure 38: Comparison of Actual vs Expected Incidents of IPV Felony Assault in BKCD 12 (2020-2021)

Evidence of Racial Disparity in IPV Felony Assault for BKCD 12



$\chi^2(3) = 79.99, p < .001$

Brooklyn Community District 13:

Brooklyn Community District (BKCD) 13 is comprised of Brighton Beach, Coney Island, Gravesend, Homecrest, Sea Gate, and West Brighton.

There were 146 incidents of IPV felony assault in BKCD 13 reported to the NYPD that involved intimate partners in 2020 and 2021. The race of the victim could be determined in all 146 of the incidents. Thirty-eight (26%) incidents involved White victims, 56 (38.4%) involved Black victims, 45 (30.8%) involved Hispanic victims, and 7 (4.8%) involved Asian/Pacific Islander victims. Altogether, BKCD 13 residents reported IPV felony assault at nearly the same rate as other residents of Brooklyn (7.9 vs 7.5 incidents per 10,000 residents) and NYC residents more generally (7.9 vs 7.9 incidents per 10,000 residents). Table 23 reports the victimization rates for IPV felony assault in BKCD 13.

As in Brooklyn more generally, women and people of color in BKCD 13 reported disproportionately high victimization rates. Female residents were 4.1 times more likely than male residents to report IPV felony assault. Black residents were 3.6 times more likely than other BKCD 13 residents, and 8.1 times more likely than White residents, to report IPV felony assault. Similarly, Hispanic residents were 1.8 times more likely than the average BKCD 13 resident, and 4 times more likely than White residents, to report IPV felony assault.

Women of color in BKCD 13 reported disproportionately high rates of victimization. For instance, Black women reported the highest victimization rate in BKCD 13 (34.9 incidents per 10,000 residents). Black women were 4.4 times more likely than other BKCD 13 residents, and 6.1 times more likely than White women residing in the district, to report IPV felony assault. Further highlighting the intersectional disparities, Black women reported IPV felony assault at a rate 1.8 times greater than Black men. Hispanic women reported IPV felony assault at the second-highest rate in BKCD 13 residents (24.3 incidents per

10,000 residents). Hispanic women were 3.1 times more likely than the average BKCD 13 resident, 4.2 times more likely than White woman, and 5.7 times more likely than Hispanic men to report IPV felony assault.

Notably, White and Asian/Pacific Islander residents were 2.2 and 3 times less likely, respectively, than other BKCD 13 residents to report IPV felony assault.

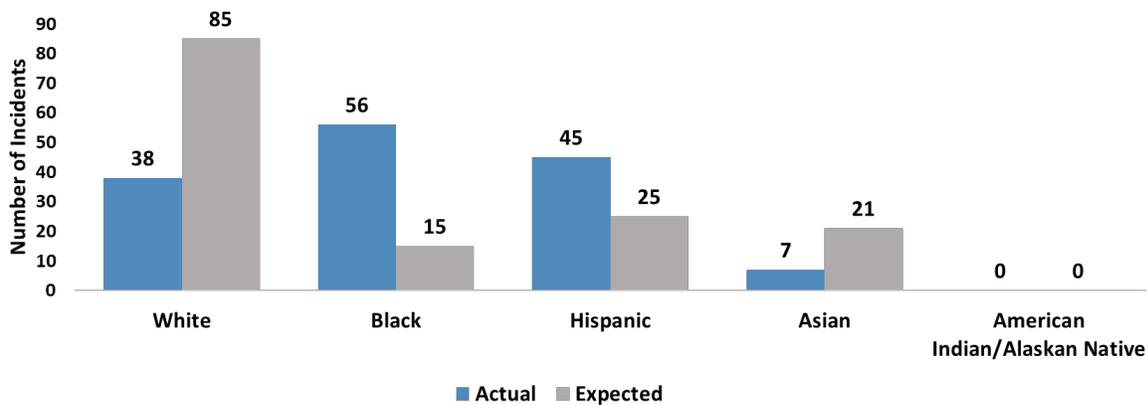
The disparate impact analysis generally reflects this pattern and the overall pattern in Brooklyn. Figure 39 shows that White and Asian/Pacific Islander residents are underrepresented in the racial composition of IPV felony assault victims in BKCD 13, while Black and Hispanic residents are overrepresented among victims. Particularly noteworthy are the findings that White residents constitute 58% of the BKCD 13 population but only 26% of IPV felony assault victims in the district, while Black residents account for 38% of IPV felony assault victims but only 11% of BKCD 13 residents. Further, the chi-square statistic is significant, indicating that the racial disparities are unlikely to be due to chance.

Table 23: 2020-2021 IPV Felony Assault Victimization Rates in BKCD 13 (per 10,000 residents)

	Female	Male	Total
White	5.72	0.84	3.55
Black	34.91	18.95	28.84
Hispanic	24.31	4.30	14.10
Asian / Pacific Islander	5.35	0.00	2.68
American Indian / Alaskan Native	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	12.07	2.96	7.91

Figure 39: Comparison of Actual vs Expected Incidents of IPV Felony Assault in BKCD 13 (2020-2021)

Evidence of Racial Disparity in IPV Felony Assault for BKCD 13



$\chi^2(3) = 156.99, p < .001$

Brooklyn Community District 14:

Brooklyn Community District (BKCD) 14 is comprised of Ditmas Park, Flatbush, Manhattan Terrace, Midwood, Ocean Parkway, and Prospect Park South.

There were 186 incidents of IPV felony assault in BKCD 14 reported to the NYPD that involved intimate partners in 2020 and 2021. The race of the victim could be determined in all 186 of the incidents. Thirty-three (17.7%) incidents involved White victims, 94 (50.5%) involved Black victims, 46 (24.7%) involved Hispanic victims, and 13 (7%) involved Asian/Pacific Islander or American Indian/Alaskan Native victims.¹⁷ Altogether, BKCD 14 residents reported IPV felony assault at about the same rate as other residents of Brooklyn (7.7 vs 7.5 incidents per 10,000 residents) and NYC residents more generally (7.7 vs 7.9 incidents per 10,000 residents). Table 24 reports the victimization rates for IPV felony assault in BKCD 14.

As in Brooklyn more generally, women and people of color in BKCD 14 reported disproportionately high victimization rates. Female residents were 4 times more likely than male residents to report IPV felony assault. Black residents were 1.5 times more likely than other BKCD 14 residents, and 3.6 times more likely than White residents, to report IPV felony assault. Similarly, Hispanic residents were also 1.5 times more likely than the average BKCD 14 resident, and 3.6 times more likely than White residents, to report IPV felony assault.

Women of color in BKCD 14 reported disproportionately high rates of victimization. For instance, American Indian/Alaskan Native women reported the highest victimization rate in BKCD 14 (59.5 incidents per 10,000 residents). However, the number of American Indian/Alaskan Native reported victims did not significantly differ from the expected number, suggesting that the small sample size may have inflated the victimization rate (see Appendix B).

With a victimization rate of 19.5 incidents per 10,000 residents, Hispanic women reported IPV felony assault at the second-highest rate in BKCD 14. Hispanic women were 2.5 times more likely than the average BKCD 14 resident, 3.7 times more likely than White woman, and 4 times more likely than Hispanic men to report IPV felony assault. Similarly, Black women were 2.3 times more likely than other BKCD 14 residents, and 3.3 times more likely than White women residing in the district, to report IPV felony assault. Further highlighting the intersectional disparities, Black women reported IPV felony assault at a rate 3.6 times greater than Black men.

Notably, American Indian/Alaskan Native residents reported IPV felony assault at 4.4 times the rate of other BKCD 14 residents. In contrast, White and Asian/Pacific Islander residents were 2.3 and 1.6 times less likely, respectively, than other BKCD 14 residents to report IPV felony assault.

The disparate impact analysis generally reflects this pattern and the overall pattern in Brooklyn. Figure 40 shows that Black and Hispanic residents are overrepresented among IPV felony assault victims, while fewer victims than expected were White. The number of Asian/Pacific Islander and American Indian/Alaskan Native victims more closely approximated the expected number. Further, the chi square statistic is significant, meaning that the racial disparities are unlikely to be due to chance.

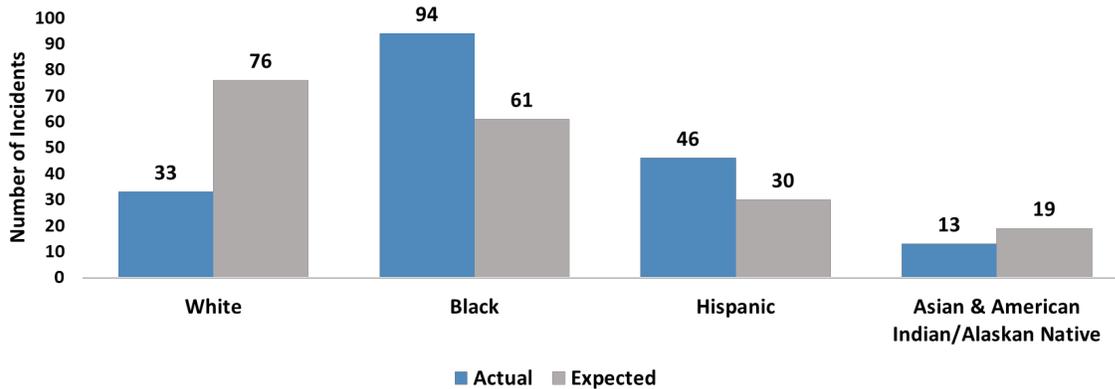
¹⁷ Due to small sample sizes, the data involving Asian/Pacific Islander and American Indian/Alaskan Native victims in BKCD 14 were combined for reporting purposes to protect victim anonymity. However, the data were separated for the primary analysis.

Table 24: 2020-2021 IPV Felony Assault Victimization Rates in BKCD 14 (per 10,000 residents)

	Female	Male	Total
White	5.30	1.24	3.32
Black	17.47	4.83	11.86
Hispanic	19.49	4.92	11.86
Asian / Pacific Islander	7.75	1.62	4.76
American Indian / Alaskan Native	59.52	0.00	33.33
Total	11.93	3.01	7.66

Figure 40: Comparison of Actual vs Expected Incidents of IPV Felony Assault in BKCD 14 (2020-2021)

Evidence of Racial Disparity in IPV Felony Assault for BKCD 14



$\chi^2(3) = 52.61, p < .001$

Brooklyn Community District 15:

Brooklyn Community District (BKCD) 15 is comprised of Gerritsen Beach, Gravesend, Homecrest, Kings Highway, Manhattan Beach, Plumb Beach, and Sheepshead Bay.

There were 143 incidents of IPV felony assault in BKCD 15 reported to the NYPD that involved intimate partners in 2020 and 2021. The race of the victim could be determined in all 143 of the incidents. Sixty-four (44.8%) incidents involved White victims, 33 (23.1%) involved Black victims, 29 (20.3%) involved Hispanic victims, and 17 (11.9%) involved Asian/Pacific Islander victims. Altogether, BKCD 15 residents reported IPV felony assault 1.2 times less often than other residents of Brooklyn (6.1 vs 7.5 incidents per 10,000 residents) and 1.3 times less often than NYC residents more generally (6.1 vs 7.9 incidents per 10,000 residents). Table 25 reports the victimization rates for IPV felony assault in BKCD 15.

As in Brooklyn more generally, women and people of color in BKCD 15 reported disproportionately high victimization rates. Female residents were 3.5 times more likely than male residents to report IPV felony assault. Black residents were 5.5 times more likely than other BKCD 15 residents, and 8.3 times more likely than White residents, to report IPV felony assault. Similarly, Hispanic residents were 2.1 times more likely

than the average BKCD 15 resident, and 3.1 times more likely than White residents, to report IPV felony assault.

Women of color in BKCD 15 reported disproportionately high rates of victimization. For instance, Black women reported the highest victimization rate in BKCD 15 (48.6 incidents per 10,000 residents). Black women were 8 times more likely than other BKCD 15 residents, and 7.7 times more likely than White women residing in the district, to report IPV felony assault. Further highlighting the intersectional disparities, Black women reported IPV felony assault at a rate 2.9 times greater than Black men. Similarly, Hispanic women reported IPV felony assault at the second-highest rate in BKCD 15 (16.7 incidents per 10,000 residents). Hispanic women were 2.8 times more likely than the average BKCD 15 resident, 2.6 times more likely than White woman, and 1.9 times more likely than Hispanic men to report IPV felony assault. In contrast, White and Asian/Pacific Islander residents were 1.5 and 1.6 times less likely, respectively, than other BKCD 15 residents to report IPV felony assault.

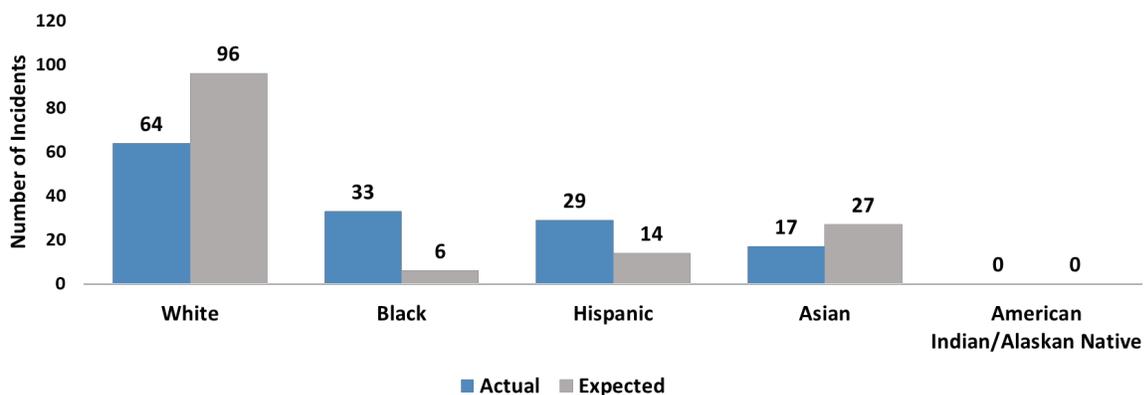
The disparate impact analysis generally reflects this pattern and the overall pattern in Brooklyn. Figure 41 shows that White and Asian/Pacific Islander residents are underrepresented in the racial composition of IPV felony assault victims in BKCD 15, while Black and Hispanic residents are overrepresented as victims. Further, the chi-square statistic is significant, indicating that the racial disparities are unlikely to be due to chance.

Table 25: 2020-2021 IPV Felony Assault Victimization Rates in BKCD 15 (per 10,000 residents)

	Female	Male	Total
White	6.33	1.47	4.04
Black	48.62	16.99	33.50
Hispanic	16.73	8.70	12.69
Asian / Pacific Islander	7.07	0.45	3.80
American Indian / Alaskan Native	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	9.19	2.65	6.06

Figure 41: Comparison of Actual vs Expected Incidents of IPV Felony Assault in BKCD 15 (2020-2021)

Evidence of Racial Disparity in IPV Felony Assault for BKCD 15



$\chi^2(3) = 152.51, p < .001$

Brooklyn Community District 16:

Brooklyn Community District (BKCD) 16 is comprised of Broadway Junction, Brownsville, and Ocean Hill.

There were 273 incidents of IPV felony assault in BKCD 16 reported to the NYPD that involved intimate partners in 2020 and 2021. The race of the victim could be determined in 267 of the incidents. Of those, 7 (2.6%) incidents involved White or Asian/Pacific Islander victims,¹⁸ 211 (79%) involved Black victims, and 49 (18.4%) involved Hispanic victims. Altogether, BKCD 16 residents reported IPV felony assault at 1.9 times the rate of other residents of Brooklyn (14.5 vs 7.5 incidents per 10,000 residents) and 1.8 times the rate of NYC residents more generally (14.5 vs 7.9 incidents per 10,000 residents). Table 26 reports the victimization rates for IPV felony assault in BKCD 16.

As in Brooklyn more generally, women and people of color in BKCD 16 reported disproportionately high victimization rates. Female residents were 2.9 times more likely than male residents to report IPV felony assault. Black residents were 1.1 times more likely than other BKCD 16 residents, and 2.5 times more likely than White residents, to report IPV felony assault. While Hispanic residents were 1.3 times less likely than the average BKCD 16 resident to be victimized, they were 1.6 times more likely than White residents to report IPV felony assault.

Women of color in BKCD 16 reported disproportionately high rates of victimization. For instance, Black women reported the highest victimization rate in BKCD 16 (21.5 incidents per 10,000 residents). Black women were 1.5 times more likely than other BKCD 16 residents, and 1.4 times more likely than White women residing in the district, to report IPV felony assault. Further highlighting the intersectional disparities, Black women reported IPV felony assault at a rate 2.4 times greater than Black men. Similarly, Hispanic women reported IPV felony assault at the second-highest rate in BKCD 16 (17.8 incidents per 10,000 residents). Hispanic women were 1.2 times more likely than both the average BKCD 16 resident and White woman, and 5.4 times more likely than Hispanic men, to report IPV felony assault.

In contrast, White and Asian/Pacific Islander residents were 2.2 and 1.6 times less likely, respectively, than other BKCD 16 residents to report IPV felony assault.

The disparate impact analysis generally reflects this pattern. Figure 42 shows that Black and Hispanic residents are overrepresented in the racial composition of IPV felony assault victims in BKCD 16. The number of White and Asian/Pacific Islander victims, however, approximated the expected number. Further, the chi-square statistic is significant, indicating that the racial disparities are unlikely to be due to chance.

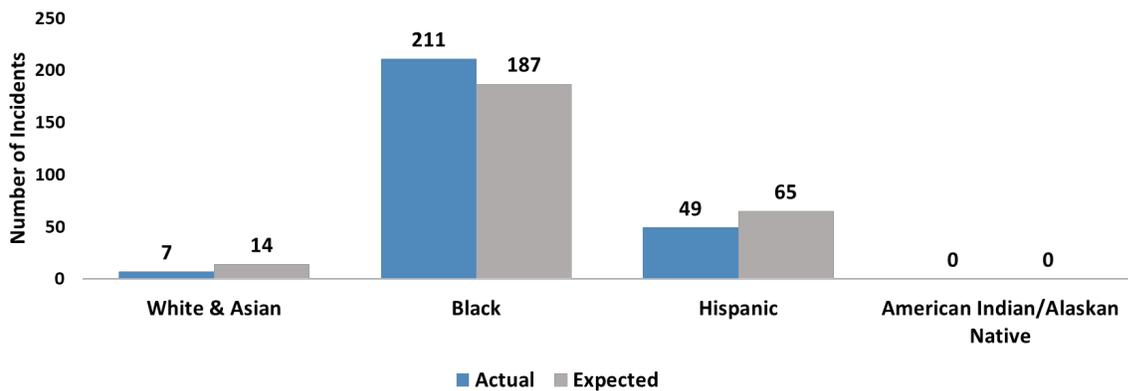
¹⁸ Due to small sample sizes, the data involving White and Asian/Pacific Islander victims in BKCD 16 were combined for reporting purposes to protect victim anonymity. However, the data were separated for the primary analysis.

Table 26: 2020-2021 IPV Felony Assault Victimization Rates in BKCD 16 (per 10,000 residents)

	Female	Male	Total
White	14.88	0.00	6.62
Black	21.46	9.08	16.30
Hispanic	17.83	3.28	10.91
Asian / Pacific Islander	16.03	0.00	8.94
American Indian / Alaskan Native	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	20.32	6.95	14.48

Figure 42: Comparison of Actual vs Expected Incidents of IPV Felony Assault in BKCD 16 (2020-2021)

Evidence of Racial Disparity in IPV Felony Assault for BKCD 16



$\chi^2(2) = 10.25, p = .006$

Brooklyn Community District 17:

Brooklyn Community District (BKCD) 17 is comprised of East Flatbush, Farragut, Flatbush, Northeast Flatbush, Remsen Village, Rugby, and Erasmus.

There were 309 incidents of IPV felony assault in BKCD 17 reported to the NYPD that involved intimate partners in 2020 and 2021. The race of the victim could be determined in 291 of the incidents. Of those, 14 (4.8%) incidents involved White or Asian/Pacific Islander victims,¹⁹ 245 (84.2%) involved Black victims, and 32 (11%) involved Hispanic victims. Altogether, BKCD 17 residents reported IPV felony assault at 1.8 times the rate of other residents of Brooklyn (13.6 vs 7.5 incidents per 10,000 residents) and 1.7 times the rate of NYC residents more generally (13.6 vs 7.9 incidents per 10,000 residents). Table 27 reports the victimization rates for IPV felony assault in BKCD 17.

¹⁹ Due to small sample sizes, the data involving White and Asian/Pacific Islander victims in BKCD 17 were combined for reporting purposes to protect victim anonymity. However, the data were separated for the primary analysis.

As in Brooklyn more generally, women and people of color in BKCD 17 reported disproportionately high rates of IPV felony assault. Female residents were 2.2 times more likely than male residents to report IPV felony assault. Hispanic residents were 1.3 times more likely than the average BKCD 17 resident, and 1.2 times more likely than White residents, to report IPV felony assault. Unusually, however, Black residents reported similar victimization rates to other BKCD 17 residents and were 1.2 times less likely than White residents to report IPV felony assault.

Hispanic women reported the highest victimization rate in BKCD 17 (27.2 incidents per 10,000 residents). Hispanic women were twice as likely as the average BKCD 17 resident, 1.4 times more likely than White women, and 2.7 times more likely than Hispanic men to report IPV felony assault. Similarly, Black women were 1.3 times more likely than other BKCD 17 residents, and 2.2 times more likely than Black men, to report IPV felony assault. However, Black women were 1.2 times less likely than White women to report victimization.

Notably, Asian/Pacific Islander residents were as likely as other BKCD 17 residents to report IPV felony assault, while White residents reported a victimization rate 1.1 times greater than other residents.

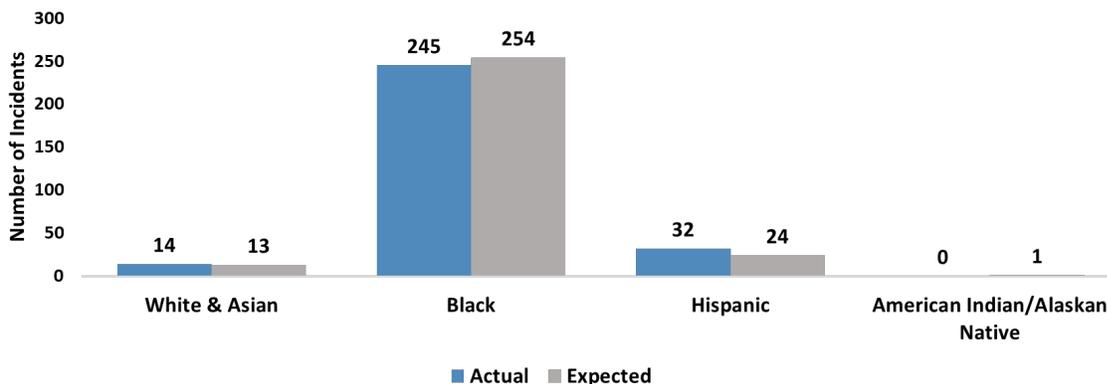
Though the victimization pattern is unusual, the disparate impact analysis displayed in Figure 43 shows that the actual proportion of victimizations generally reflects the expected proportions based on the demographics of BKCD 17. The chi-square statistic is not significant ($p > .05$), meaning that any deviations from the expected number of victimizations are likely due to chance.

Table 27: 2020-2021 IPV Felony Assault Victimization Rates in BKCD 17 (per 10,000 residents)

	Female	Male	Total
White	19.10	11.98	15.43
Black	17.03	7.78	13.14
Hispanic	27.19	9.91	18.24
Asian / Pacific Islander	19.18	8.01	14.22
American Indian / Alaskan Native	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	17.79	8.13	13.62

Figure 43: Comparison of Actual vs Expected Incidents of IPV Felony Assault in BKCD 17 (2020-2021)

Evidence of Racial Disparity in IPV Felony Assault for BKCD 17



$\chi^2(2) = 3.06, p = .217$

Brooklyn Community District 18:

Brooklyn Community District (BKCD) 18 is comprised of Bergen Beach, Canarsie, Flatlands, Georgetown, Marine Park, Mill Basin, Mill Island, and Paerdegat Basin.

There were 193 incidents of IPV felony assault in BKCD 18 reported to the NYPD that involved intimate partners in 2020 and 2021. The race of the victim could be determined in 187 of the incidents. Of those, 14 (7.5%) incidents involved White victims, 146 (78.1%) involved Black victims, 22 (11.8%) involved Hispanic victims, and 5 (2.7%) involved Asian/Pacific Islander victims. Altogether, BKCD 18 residents reported IPV felony assault at a rate 1.3 times lower than other residents of Brooklyn (5.9 vs 7.5 incidents per 10,000 residents) and NYC residents more generally (5.9 vs 7.9 incidents per 10,000 residents). Table 28 reports the victimization rates for IPV felony assault in BKCD 18.

As in Brooklyn more generally, women and people of color in BKCD 18 reported disproportionately high victimization rates. Female residents were twice as likely as male residents to report IPV felony assault. Black residents were 1.2 times more likely than other BKCD 18 residents, and 3.5 times more likely than White residents, to report IPV felony assault. Similarly, Hispanic residents were 1.3 times more likely than the average BKCD 18 resident, and 3.7 times more likely than White residents, to report IPV felony assault.

Women of color in BKCD 18 reported disproportionately high rates of victimization. For instance, Hispanic women reported the highest victimization rate in BKCD 18 (10.5 incidents per 10,000 residents). Hispanic women were 1.8 times more likely than the average BKCD 18 resident, 4.7 times more likely than White women, and 2.5 times more likely than Hispanic men to report IPV felony assault. Black women reported IPV felony assault at the second-highest rate in BKCD 18 (9.2 incidents per 10,000 residents). Black women were 1.6 times more likely than other BKCD 18 residents, and 4.1 times more likely than White women residing in the district, to report IPV felony assault. Further highlighting the intersectional disparities, Black women reported IPV felony assault at a rate 2.1 times greater than Black men.

In contrast, White and Asian/Pacific Islander residents were 2.9 and 1.9 times less likely, respectively, than other BKCD 18 residents to report IPV felony assault.

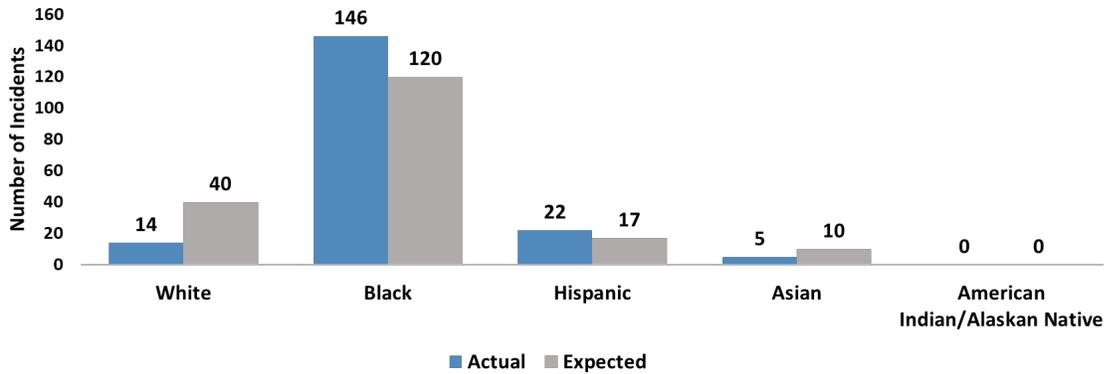
The disparate impact analysis generally reflects this pattern. Figure 44 shows that White residents are underrepresented in the racial composition of IPV felony assault victims in BKCD 18, while Black residents are overrepresented as victims. The number of Hispanic and Asian/Pacific Islander victims more closely reflects the expected number. Further, the chi-square statistic is significant, indicating that the racial disparities are unlikely to be due to chance.

Table 28: 2020-2021 IPV Felony Assault Victimization Rates in BKCD 18 (per 10,000 residents)

	Female	Male	Total
White	2.25	1.81	2.03
Black	9.19	4.46	7.16
Hispanic	10.54	4.18	7.45
Asian / Pacific Islander	2.36	3.81	3.06
American Indian / Alaskan Native	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	7.57	3.77	5.86

Figure 44: Comparison of Actual vs Expected Incidents of IPV Felony Assault in BKCD 18 (2020-2021)

Evidence of Racial Disparity in IPV Felony Assault for BKCD 18



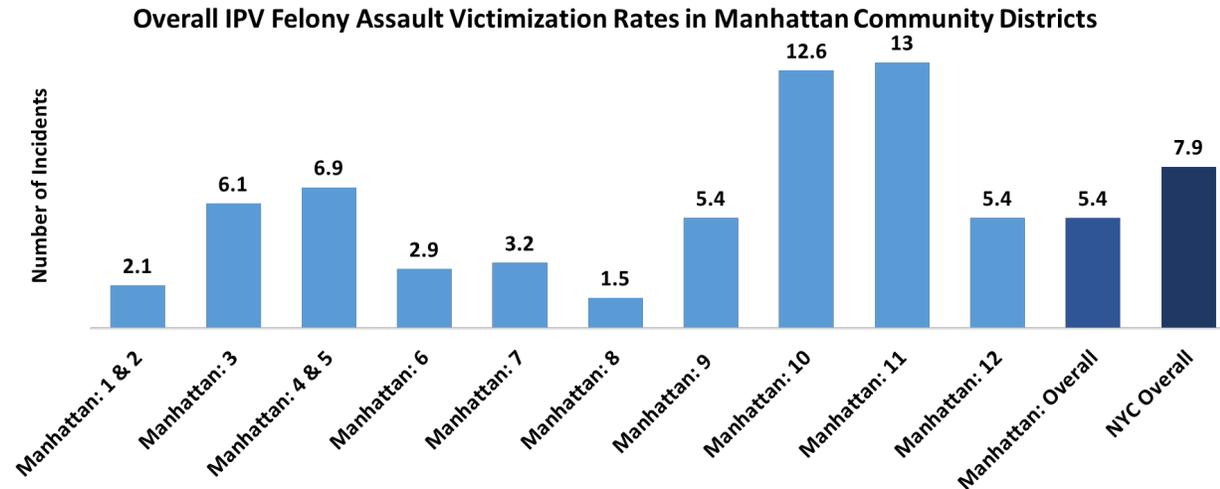
$\chi^2(3) = 26.47, p < .001$

Manhattan Community Districts:

Figure 45 displays the overall victimization rates for all 12 Manhattan Community Districts (MCD). MCD 11 had the highest overall victimization rate in Manhattan (13 incidents per 10,000 residents), while MCD 8 had the lowest overall victimization rate in Manhattan (1.5 incidents per 10,000 residents).

Black and Hispanic women in Manhattan reported disproportionately high rates of IPV felony assault. Black women in every MCD except for MCD 10 had a higher victimization rate than any other demographic. Black women in MCD 10 had the second-highest victimization rate, second only to Hispanic woman.

Figure 45: Comparison of 2020-2021 IPV Felony Assault Victimization Rates in MCDs (per 10,000 residents)



Manhattan Community Districts 1 and 2:

Manhattan Community District (MCD) 1 is comprised of Battery Park City, Civic Center, Ellis Island, Governors Island, Liberty Island, South Street Seaport, Tribeca, Wall Street, and the World Trade Center. MCD 2 is comprised of Greenwich Village, Hudson Square, Little Italy, NoHo, SoHo, the South Village, and the West Village. The Census Bureau requires that no American Community Survey Area have less than 100,000 people. To meet this requirement, ACS combined Manhattan Community Districts 1 and 2 into one neighborhood area. Consequently, this report also combines the reported IPV felony assaults to analyze the victimization rates in MCDs 1 and 2.

There were 59 incidents of IPV felony assault in MCDs 1 and 2 reported to the NYPD that involved intimate partners in 2020 and 2021. The race of the victim could be determined in 58 of the incidents. Of those, 29 (50%) incidents involved White victims, 13 (22.4%) involved Black victims, 7 (12.1%) involved Hispanic victims, and 9 (15.5%) involved Asian/Pacific Islander victims. Altogether, MCD 1 and 2 residents reported IPV felony assault at a rate 2.5 times lower than residents of Manhattan (2.1 vs 5.4 incidents per 10,000 residents) and 3.7 times lower than NYC residents more generally (2.1 vs 7.9 incidents per 10,000 residents). Table 29 reports the victimization rates for IPV felony assault in MCDs 1 and 2.

Women and people of color in MCDs 1 and 2 reported disproportionately high victimization rates. Female residents were 2.1 times more likely than male residents to report IPV felony assault. Black residents were 9.1 times more likely than other MCD 1 and 2 residents, and 13.5 times more likely than White residents, to report IPV felony assault. Similarly, Hispanic residents were 1.5 times more likely than other MCD 1 and 2 residents, and 2.2 times more likely than White residents, to report IPV felony assault.

As in Manhattan more generally, women of color in these districts reported disproportionately high rates of victimization. In fact, Black women reported IPV felony assault at a higher rate (24.5 incidents per 10,000

residents) than any other population of MCD 1 and 2 residents. Black women were 11.4 times more likely than other MCD 1 and 2 residents, and 12.5 times more likely than White women residing in these districts, to report IPV felony assault. Further highlighting the intersectional disparities, Black women reported IPV felony assault at a rate 1.8 times greater than Black men. With a victimization rate of 4.5 incidents per 10,000 residents, Hispanic women were 2.1 times more likely than other MCD 1 and 2 residents, 2.3 times more likely than White women, and 2.4 times more likely than Hispanic men to report IPV felony assault.

In contrast, White residents reported IPV felony assault 1.5 times less often than the average MCD 1 and 2 resident. Asian/Pacific Islander residents, however, reported IPV felony assault at the same rate as other MCD 1 and 2 residents more generally.

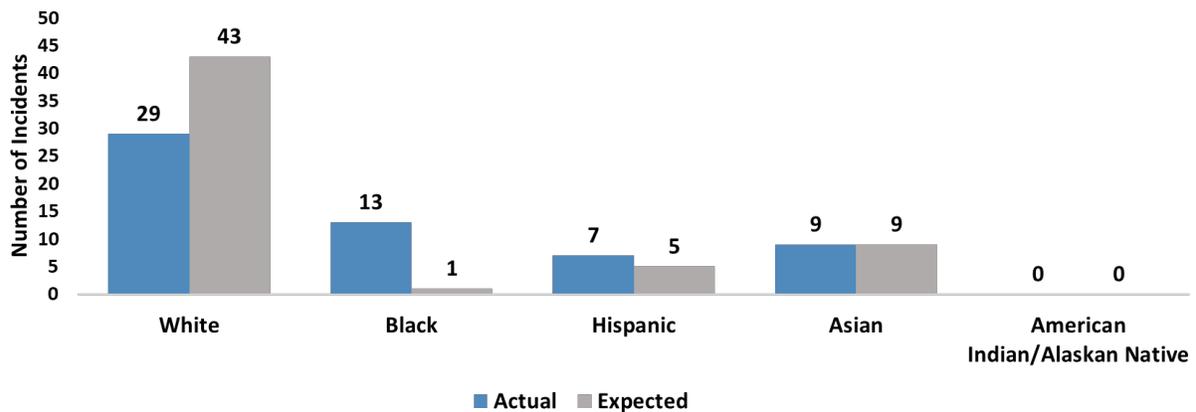
The disparate impact analysis generally reflects this pattern. Figure 46 shows that White residents are underrepresented in the racial composition of IPV felony assault victims in MCDs 1 and 2, while Black residents are overrepresented as victims. The number of Hispanic and Asian/Pacific Islander victims, however, equaled the expected number. Further, the chi-square statistic is significant, indicating that the racial disparities are unlikely to be due to chance.

Table 29: 2020-2021 IPV Felony Assault Victimization Rates in MCDs 1 and 2 (per 10,000 residents)

	Female	Male	Total
White	1.97	0.92	1.45
Black	24.54	13.56	19.64
Hispanic	4.49	1.86	3.20
Asian / Pacific Islander	2.61	1.60	2.16
American Indian / Alaskan Native	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	2.87	1.38	2.15

Figure 46: Comparison of Actual vs Expected Incidents of IPV Felony Assault in MCDs 1 and 2 (2020-2021)

Evidence of Racial Disparity in IPV Felony Assault for MCDs 1 & 2



$\chi^2(3) = 99.60, p < .001$

Manhattan Community District 3:

Manhattan Community District (MCD) 3 is comprised of Chinatown, the East Village, the Lower East Side, NoHo, and the Two Bridges.

There were 171 incidents of IPV felony assault in MCD 3 reported to the NYPD that involved intimate partners in 2020 and 2021. The race of the victim could be determined in 170 of the incidents. Of those, 20 (11.8%) incidents involved White victims, 80 (47.1%) involved Black victims, 61 (35.9%) involved Hispanic victims, and 9 (5.3%) involved Asian/Pacific Islander victims. Altogether, MCD 3 residents reported IPV felony assault at a rate 1.1 times higher than residents of Manhattan (6.1 vs 5.4 incidents per 10,000 residents) but 1.3 times lower than NYC residents more generally (6.1 vs 7.9 incidents per 10,000 residents). Table 30 reports the victimization rates for IPV felony assault in MCD 3.

Women and people of color in MCD 3 reported disproportionately high rates of IPV felony assault. Female residents were 2.7 times more likely than male residents to report IPV felony assault. Black residents were 6 times more likely than other MCD 3 residents, and 18.2 times more likely than White residents, to report IPV felony assault. Similarly, Hispanic residents were 1.5 times more likely than other MCD 3 residents, and 4.5 times more likely than White residents, to report IPV felony assault.

As in Manhattan more generally, women of color reported disproportionately high rates of victimization. In fact, Black women reported IPV felony assault at a higher rate (47.6 incidents per 10,000 residents) than any other population of MCD 3 residents. Black women were 7.8 times more likely than other MCD 3 residents, and 17.5 times more likely than White women residing in the district, to report IPV felony assault. Further highlighting the intersectional disparities, Black women reported IPV felony assault at a rate 2.1 times greater than Black men. With a victimization rate of 13.8 incidents per 10,000 residents, Hispanic women were 2.3 times more likely than other MCD 3 residents, 5.1 times more likely than White women, and 3.5 times more likely than Hispanic men to report IPV felony assault.

In contrast, White and Asian/Pacific Islander residents reported IPV felony assault 3 and 6 times less often, respectively, than the average MCD 3 resident.

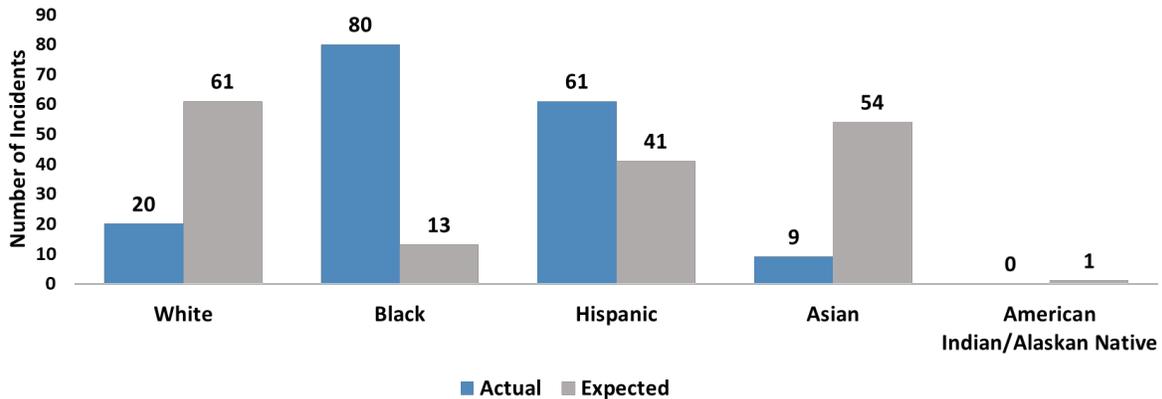
The disparate impact analysis generally reflects this pattern and the overall pattern in Manhattan. Figure 47 shows that White and Asian/Pacific Islander residents are underrepresented in the racial composition of IPV felony assault victims in MCD 3, while Black and Hispanic residents are overrepresented as victims. Particularly noteworthy are the findings that Asian/Pacific Islander residents constitute 32% of the MCD 3 population but only 5% of IPV felony assault victims in the district, while Black residents account for 47% of IPV felony assault victims but only 8% of MCD 3 residents. Further, the chi-square statistic is significant, indicating that the racial disparities are unlikely to be due to chance.

Table 30: 2020-2021 IPV Felony Assault Victimization Rates in MCD 3 (per 10,000 residents)

	Female	Male	Total
White	2.72	1.34	2.00
Black	47.64	23.04	36.45
Hispanic	13.82	4.00	9.07
Asian / Pacific Islander	1.51	0.47	1.01
American Indian / Alaskan Native	0.00	0.00	0.00

Total	8.84	3.26	6.09
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Figure 47: Comparison of Actual vs Expected Incidents of IPV Felony Assault in MCD 3 (2020-2021)
Evidence of Racial Disparity in IPV Felony Assault for MCD 3



$\chi^2(3) = 403.42, p < .001$

Manhattan Community Districts 4 and 5:

Manhattan Community District (MCD) 4 is comprised of Chelsea, Clinton, and Hudson Yards. MCD 5 is comprised of Flatiron, Gramercy Park, Herald Square, Midtown, Midtown South, Murray Hill, Times Square, and Union Square. The Census Bureau requires that no American Community Survey Area have less than 100,000 people. To meet this requirement, ACS combined Manhattan Community Districts 4 and 5 into one neighborhood area. Consequently, this report also combines the reported IPV felony assaults to analyze the victimization rates in MCD 4 and 5.

There were 201 incidents of IPV felony assault in MCDs 4 and 5 reported to the NYPD that involved intimate partners in 2020 and 2021. The victim’s race could be determined in 197 of the incidents. Of those, 54 (27.4%) incidents involved White victims, 74 (37.6%) involved Black victims, 57 (28.9%) involved Hispanic victims, and 12 (6.1%) involved Asian/Pacific Islander victims. Altogether, MCD 4 and 5 residents reported IPV felony assault at a rate 1.3 times higher than Manhattan residents (6.9 vs 5.4 incidents per 10,000 residents) but 1.1 times lower than NYC residents more generally (6.9 vs 7.9 incidents per 10,000 residents). Table 31 reports the victimization rates for IPV felony assault in MCDs 4 and 5.

Women and people of color in MCDs 4 and 5 reported disproportionately high victimization rates. Female residents were 2.2 times more likely than male residents to report IPV felony assault. Black residents were 8 times more likely than other MCD 4 and 5 residents, and 17.9 times more likely than White residents, to report IPV felony assault. Similarly, Hispanic residents were 1.8 times more likely than other MCD 4 and 5 residents, and 4 times more likely than White residents, to report IPV felony assault.

As in Manhattan more generally, women of color reported disproportionately high rates of victimization. In fact, Black women reported IPV felony assault at a higher rate (72.8 incidents per 10,000 residents) than any other population of MCD 4 and 5 residents. Black women were 10.6 times more likely than other MCD

4 and 5 residents, and 18.7 times more likely than White women residing in these districts, to report IPV felony assault. Further highlighting the intersectional disparities, Black women reported IPV felony assault at a rate 1.9 times greater than Black men. With a victimization rate of 21.1 incidents per 10,000 residents, Hispanic women were 3.1 times more likely than other MCD 4 and 5 residents, 5.4 times more likely than White women, and 4.4 times more likely than Hispanic men to report IPV felony assault.

In contrast, White and Asian/Pacific Islander residents reported IPV felony assault 2.2 and 2.9 times less often, respectively, than the average MCD 4 and 5 resident.

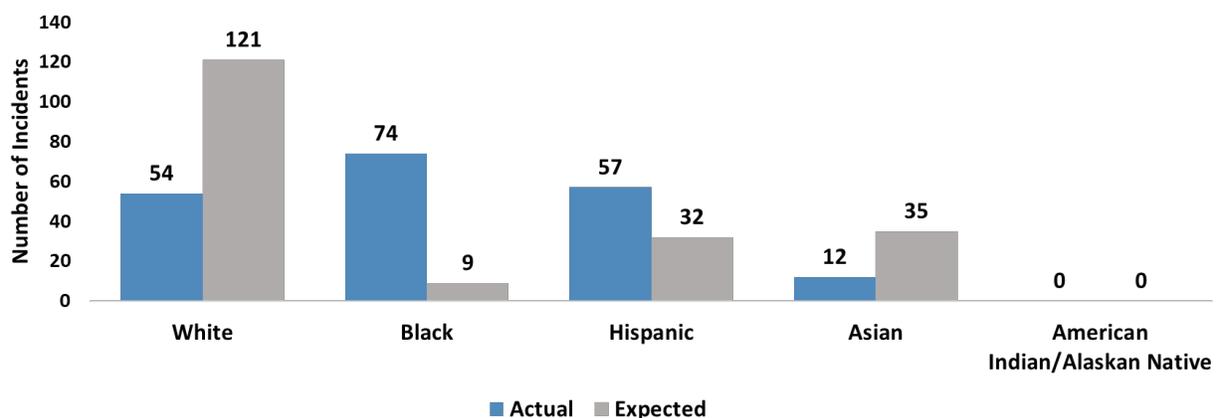
The disparate impact analysis generally reflects this pattern and the overall pattern in Manhattan. Figure 48 shows that White and Asian/Pacific Islander residents are underrepresented in the racial composition of IPV felony assault victims in MCDs 4 and 5, while Black and Hispanic residents are overrepresented among victims. Particularly noteworthy is the finding that Black residents constitute 38% of the population of MCDs 4 and 5 but only 5% of IPV felony assault victims in these districts. Further, the chi-square statistic is significant, indicating that the racial disparities are unlikely to be due to chance.

Table 31: 2020-2021 IPV Felony Assault Victimization Rates in MCDs 4 and 5 (per 10,000 residents)

	Female	Male	Total
White	3.89	2.39	3.07
Black	72.82	38.37	54.86
Hispanic	21.06	4.79	12.28
Asian / Pacific Islander	3.15	1.37	2.38
American Indian / Alaskan Native	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	9.70	4.32	6.88

Figure 48: Comparison of Actual vs Expected Incidents of IPV Felony Assault in MCDs 4 and 5 (2020-2021)

Evidence of Racial Disparity in IPV Felony Assault for MCDs 4 & 5



$\chi^2(3) = 517.77, p < .001$

Manhattan Community District 6:

Manhattan Community District (MCD) 6 is comprised of Beekman Place, Gramercy Park, Murray Hill, Peter Cooper Village, Stuyvesant Town, Sutton Place, Tudor City, and Turtle Bay.

There were 79 incidents of IPV felony assault in MCD 6 reported to the NYPD that involved intimate partners in 2020 and 2021. The race of the victim could be determined in 76 of the incidents. Of those, 33 (43.4%) incidents involved White victims, 16 (21.1%) involved Black victims, 19 (25%) involved Hispanic victims, and 8 (10.5%) involved Asian/Pacific Islander victims. Altogether, MCD 6 residents reported IPV felony assault at a rate 1.9 times lower than residents of Manhattan (2.9 vs 5.4 incidents per 10,000 residents) and 2.8 times lower than NYC residents more generally (2.9 vs 7.9 incidents per 10,000 residents). Table 32 reports the victimization rates for IPV felony assault in MCD 6.

Women and people of color in MCD 6 reported disproportionately high victimization rates. Female residents were 2.5 times more likely than male residents to report IPV felony assault. Black residents were 4.9 times more likely than other MCD 6 residents, and 7.9 times more likely than White residents, to report IPV felony assault. Similarly, Hispanic residents were 2.8 times more likely than other MCD 6 residents, and 4.6 times more likely than White residents, to report IPV felony assault.

As in Manhattan more generally, women of color reported disproportionately high rates of victimization. In fact, Black women reported IPV felony assault at a higher rate (19.4 incidents per 10,000 residents) than any other population of MCD 6 residents. Black women were 6.8 times more likely than other MCD 6 residents, and 8.6 times more likely than White women, to report IPV felony assault. Further highlighting the intersectional disparities, Black women reported IPV felony assault at a rate 2.5 times greater than Black men. With the next-highest victimization rate (13.7 incidents per 10,000 residents), Hispanic women were 4.8 times more likely than other MCD 6 residents, 6.1 times more likely than White women, and 4.2 times more likely than Hispanic men to report IPV felony assault.

In contrast, White and Asian/Pacific Islander residents both reported IPV felony assault 1.6 times less often than the average MCD 6 resident.

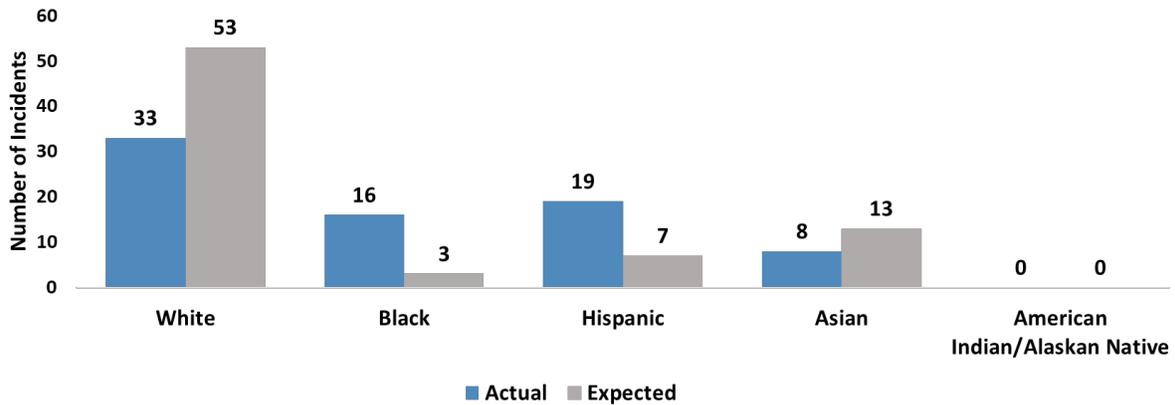
The disparate impact analysis generally reflects this pattern and the overall pattern in Manhattan. Figure 49 shows that White residents are underrepresented in the racial composition of IPV felony assault victims in MCD 6, while Black and Hispanic residents are overrepresented as victims. The number of Asian/Pacific Islander victims more closely approximates the expected number. Further, the chi-square statistic is significant, indicating that the racial disparities are unlikely to be due to chance.

Table 32: 2020-2021 IPV Felony Assault Victimization Rates in MCD 6 (per 10,000 residents)

	Female	Male	Total
White	2.25	1.25	1.78
Black	19.39	7.66	14.03
Hispanic	13.66	3.27	8.19
Asian / Pacific Islander	2.78	0.52	1.80
American Indian / Alaskan Native	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	4.00	1.61	2.87

Figure 49: Comparison of Actual vs Expected Incidents of IPV Felony Assault in MCD 6 (2020-2021)

Evidence of Racial Disparity in IPV Felony Assault for MCD 6



$\chi^2(3) = 81.44, p < .001$

Manhattan Community District 7:

Manhattan Community District (MCD) 7 is comprised of Lincoln Square, Manhattan Valley, and the Upper West Side.

There were 111 incidents of IPV felony assault in MCD 7 reported to the NYPD that involved intimate partners in 2020 and 2021. The race of the victim could be determined in 108 of the incidents. Of those, 20 (18.5%) incidents involved White and Asian/Pacific Islander victims,²⁰ 59 (54.6%) involved Black victims, and 29 (26.9%) involved Hispanic victims. Altogether, MCD 7 residents reported IPV felony assault at a rate 1.7 times lower than residents of Manhattan (3.2 vs 5.4 incidents per 10,000 residents) and 2.4 times lower than NYC residents more generally (3.2 vs 7.9 incidents per 10,000 residents). Table 33 reports the victimization rates for IPV felony assault in MCD 7.

Women and people of color in MCD 7 reported disproportionately high victimization rates. Female residents were 1.8 times more likely than male residents to report IPV felony assault. Black residents were 10.7 times more likely than other MCD 7 residents, and 44.9 times more likely than White residents, to report IPV felony assault. Similarly, Hispanic residents were 2.8 times more likely than other MCD 7 residents, and 7.7 times more likely than White residents, to report IPV felony assault.

As in Manhattan more generally, women of color reported disproportionately high rates of victimization. In fact, Black women reported IPV felony assault at a higher rate (43.2 incidents per 10,000 residents) than any other population of MCD 7 residents. Black women were 13.3 times more likely than other MCD 7 residents, and 46.8 times more likely than White women residing in the district, to report IPV felony

²⁰ Due to small sample sizes, the data involving White and Asian/Pacific Islander victims in MCD 7 were combined for reporting purposes to protect victim anonymity. However, the data were separated for the primary analysis.

assault. Further highlighting the intersectional disparities, Black women reported IPV felony assault at a rate 1.8 times greater than Black men. With a victimization rate of 8.5 incidents per 10,000 residents, Hispanic women were 2.6 times more likely than other MCD 7 residents, 9.2 times more likely than White women, and 2.5 times more likely than Hispanic men to report IPV felony assault.

In contrast, White and Asian/Pacific Islander residents reported IPV felony assault 4.2 and 5.5 times less often, respectively, than the average MCD 7 resident.

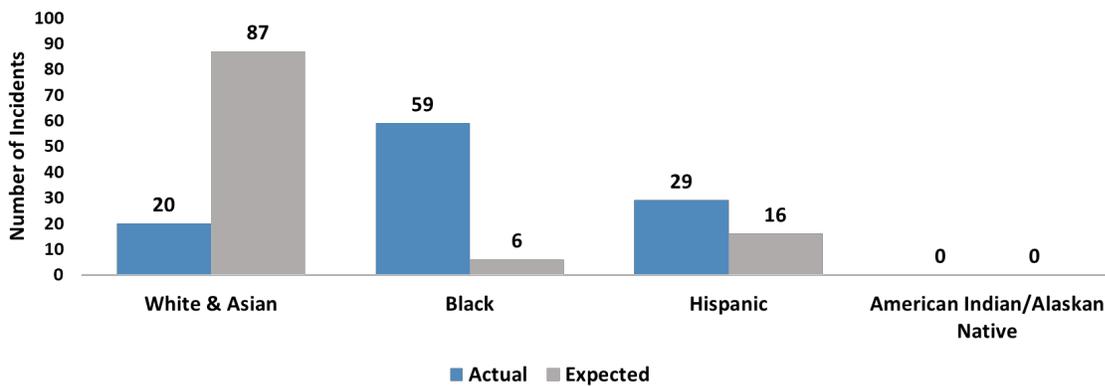
The disparate impact analysis generally reflects this pattern and the overall pattern in Manhattan. Figure 50 shows that White and Asian/Pacific Islander residents are underrepresented in the racial composition of IPV felony assault victims in MCD 7, while Black and Hispanic residents are overrepresented among IPV felony assault victims. Particularly noteworthy are the findings that White residents constitute 70% of the MCD 7 population but only 17% of IPV felony assault victims in the district, while Black residents account for 55% of IPV felony assault victims but only 5% of MCD 7 residents. Further, the chi-square statistic is significant, indicating that the racial disparities are unlikely to be due to chance.

Table 33: 2020-2021 IPV Felony Assault Victimization Rates in MCD 7 (per 10,000 residents)

	Female	Male	Total
White	0.92	0.59	0.77
Black	43.21	24.63	34.76
Hispanic	8.45	3.33	5.93
Asian / Pacific Islander	0.95	0.00	0.59
American Indian / Alaskan Native	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	4.05	2.24	3.25

Figure 50: Comparison of Actual vs Expected Incidents of IPV Felony Assault in MCD 7 (2020-2021)

Evidence of Racial Disparity in IPV Felony Assault for MCD 7



$\chi^2(2) = 529.38, p < .001$

Manhattan Community District 8:

Manhattan Community District (MCD) 8 is comprised of Carnegie Hall, Lenox Hill, Roosevelt Island, the Upper East Side, and Yorkville.

There were 57 incidents of IPV felony assault in MCD 8 reported to the NYPD that involved intimate partners in 2020 and 2021. The race of the victim could be determined in 55 of the incidents. Of those, 26 (47.3%) incidents involved White victims, 12 (21.8%) involved Black victims, 9 (16.4%) involved Hispanic victims, and 8 (14.5%) involved Asian/Pacific Islander victims. Altogether, MCD 8 residents reported IPV felony assault at a rate 3.6 times lower than residents of Manhattan (1.5 vs 5.4 incidents per 10,000 residents) and 5.3 times lower than NYC residents more generally (1.5 vs 7.9 incidents per 10,000 residents). Table 34 reports the victimization rates for IPV felony assault in MCD 8.

Women and people of color in MCD 8 reported disproportionately high victimization rates. Female residents were 1.9 times more likely than male residents to report IPV felony assault. Black residents were 7.9 times more likely than other MCD 8 residents, and 12.6 times more likely than White residents, to report IPV felony assault. Similarly, Hispanic residents were 1.6 times more likely than other MCD 8 residents, and 2.6 times more likely than White residents, to report IPV felony assault.

As in Manhattan more generally, women of color reported disproportionately high rates of victimization. In fact, Black women reported IPV felony assault at a higher rate (14.3 incidents per 10,000 residents) than any other population of MCD 8 residents. Black women were 9.6 times more likely than other MCD 8 residents, and 12.3 times more likely than White women residing in the district, to report IPV felony assault. Further highlighting the intersectional disparities, Black women reported IPV felony assault at a rate 1.9 times greater than Black men. With a victimization rate of 3.5 incidents per 10,000 residents, Hispanic women were 2.4 times more likely than other MCD 8 residents, 3 times more likely than White women, and 3.1 times more likely than Hispanic men to report IPV felony assault.

On the other hand, White residents reported IPV felony assault 1.6 times less often than the average MCD 8 resident. Asian/Pacific Islander residents, however, reported IPV felony assault at a rate 1.3 times greater than MCD 8 residents more generally.

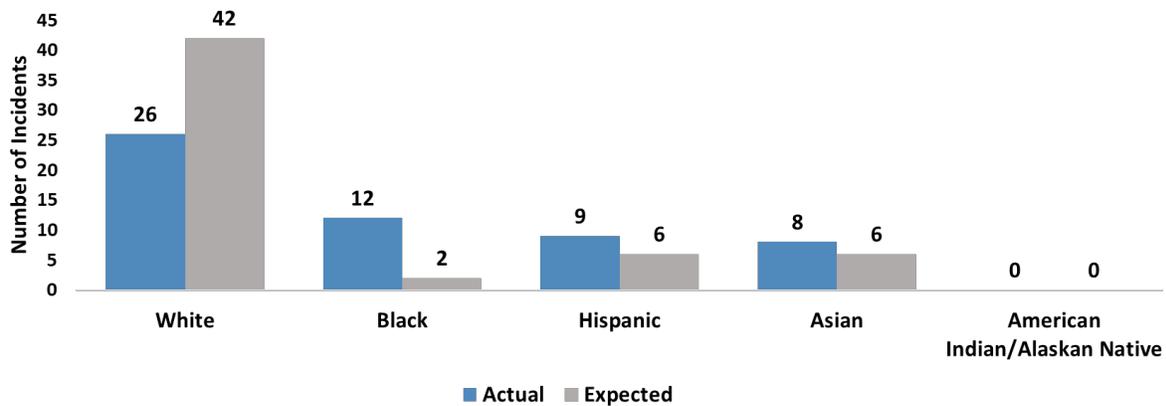
The disparate impact analysis generally reflects this pattern and the overall pattern in Manhattan. Figure 51 shows that White residents are underrepresented in the racial composition of IPV felony assault victims in MCD 8, while Black residents are overrepresented as victims. The number of Hispanic and Asian/Pacific Islander victims more closely approximated the expected number. Further, the chi-square statistic is significant, indicating that the racial disparities are unlikely to be due to chance.

Table 34: 2020-2021 IPV Felony Assault Victimization Rates in MCD 8 (per 10,000 residents)

	Female	Male	Total
White	1.16	0.65	0.93
Black	14.26	7.67	11.74
Hispanic	3.53	1.15	2.42
Asian / Pacific Islander	1.90	1.88	1.89
American Indian / Alaskan Native	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	1.87	1.00	1.49

Figure 51: Comparison of Actual vs Expected Incidents of IPV Felony Assault in MCD 8 (2020-2021)

Evidence of Racial Disparity in IPV Felony Assault for MCD 8



$\chi^2(3) = 80.18, p < .001$

Manhattan Community District 9:

Manhattan Community District (MCD) 9 is comprised of Hamilton Heights, Manhattanville, Morningside Heights, and West Harlem.

There were 128 incidents of IPV felony assault in MCD 9 reported to the NYPD that involved intimate partners in 2020 and 2021. The race of the victim could be determined in 123 of the incidents. Of those, 17 (13.8%) incidents involved White or Asian/Pacific Islander victims,²¹ 65 (52.8%) involved Black victims, and 41 (33.3%) involved Hispanic victims. Altogether, MCD 9 residents reported IPV felony assault at a rate equal to other residents of Manhattan (5.4 vs 5.4 incidents per 10,000 residents) but 1.5 times lower than NYC residents more generally (5.4 vs 7.9 incidents per 10,000 residents). Table 35 reports the victimization rates for IPV felony assault in MCD 9.

Women and people of color in MCD 9 reported disproportionately high victimization rates. Female residents were 1.6 times more likely than male residents to report IPV felony assault. Black residents were 2.4 times more likely than other MCD 9 residents, and 6.2 times more likely than White residents, to report IPV felony assault. While Hispanic residents were 1.2 times less likely than other MCD 9 residents, they were 2.2 times more likely than White residents to report IPV felony assault.

Women of color reported disproportionately high rates of victimization. In fact, Black women reported IPV felony assault at a higher rate (12.5 incidents per 10,000 residents) than any other population of MCD 9 residents besides Black men (13 incidents per 10,000 residents). Black women were 2.3 times more likely than other MCD 9 residents, and 4 times more likely than White women residing in the district, to report IPV felony assault. Unusually, however, Black women and Black men reported IPV felony assault at rates similar rates. With the next-highest victimization rate (6.7 incidents per 10,000 residents), Hispanic women

²¹ Due to small sample sizes, the data involving White and Asian/Pacific Islander victims in MCD 9 were combined for reporting purposes to protect victim anonymity. However, the data were separated for the primary analysis.

were 1.2 times more likely than other MCD 9 residents, 2.1 times more likely than White women, and 2.5 times more likely than Hispanic men to report IPV felony assault. In contrast, White and Asian/Pacific Islander residents reported IPV felony assault 2.6 and 3.6 times less often, respectively, than the average MCD 9 resident.

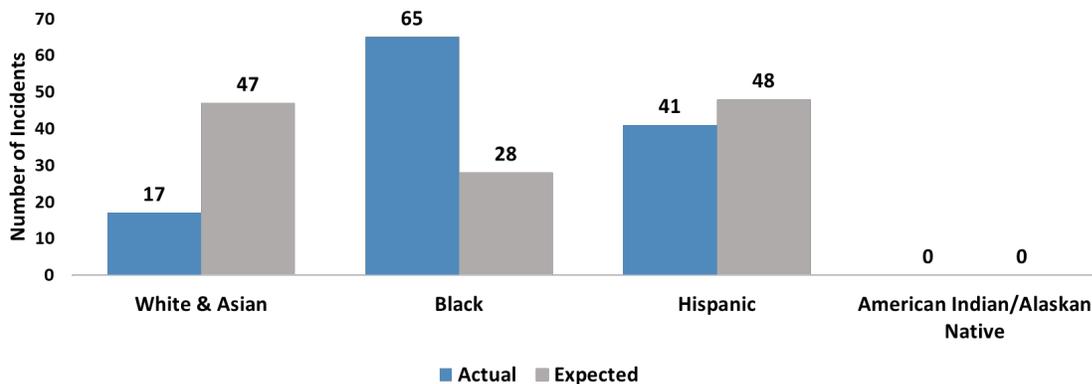
The disparate impact analysis generally reflects this pattern. Figure 52 shows that White and Asian/Pacific Islander residents are underrepresented in the racial composition of IPV felony assault victims in MCD 9, while Black residents are overrepresented as victims. The number of Hispanic victims more closely approximated the expected number. Further, the chi-square statistic is significant, indicating that the racial disparities are unlikely to be due to chance.

Table 35: 2020-2021 IPV Felony Assault Victimization Rates in MCD 9 (per 10,000 residents)

	Female	Male	Total
White	3.14	0.92	2.07
Black	12.49	13.00	12.73
Hispanic	6.66	2.65	4.61
Asian / Pacific Islander	2.46	0.00	1.51
American Indian / Alaskan Native	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	6.50	4.19	5.39

Figure 52: Comparison of Actual vs Expected Incidents of IPV Felony Assault in MCD 9 (2020-2021)

Evidence of Racial Disparity in IPV Felony Assault for MCD 9



$\chi^2(2) = 69.06, p < .001$

Manhattan Community District 10:

Manhattan Community District (MCD) 10 is comprised of Central Harlem.

There were 286 incidents of IPV felony assault in MCD 10 reported to the NYPD that involved intimate partners in 2020 and 2021. The race of the victim could be determined in 281 of the incidents. Of those, 8

(2.8%) incidents involved White or Asian/Pacific Islander victims,²² 202 (71.9%) involved Black victims, and 71 (25.3%) involved Hispanic victims. Altogether, MCD 10 residents reported IPV felony assault at a rate 2.3 times greater than other residents of Manhattan (12.6 vs 5.4 incidents per 10,000 residents) and 1.6 times greater than NYC residents more generally (12.6 vs 7.9 incidents per 10,000 residents). Table 36 reports the victimization rates for IPV felony assault in MCD 10.

Women and people of color in MCD 10 reported disproportionately high victimization rates. Female residents were 2.5 times more likely than male residents to report IPV felony assault. Black residents were 1.3 times more likely than other MCD 10 residents, and 8.9 times more likely than White residents, to report IPV felony assault. Similarly, Hispanic residents were about as likely as other MCD 10 residents, but 6.9 times more likely than White residents, to report IPV felony assault.

As in Manhattan more generally, women of color reported disproportionately high rates of victimization. In fact, Hispanic women reported IPV felony assault at a higher rate (22.5 incidents per 10,000 residents) than any other population of MCD 10 residents. Hispanic women were 1.8 times more likely than other MCD 10 residents, 10 times more likely than White women, and 6 times more likely than Hispanic men to report IPV felony assault. With the next-highest victimization rate (20.6 incidents per 10,000 residents), Black women were 1.6 times more likely than other MCD 10 residents, and 9.2 times more likely than White women residing in the district, to report IPV felony assault. Further highlighting the intersectional disparities, Black women reported IPV felony assault at a rate 1.9 times greater than Black men.

In contrast, White and Asian/Pacific Islander residents reported IPV felony assault 6.6 and 12.2 times less often, respectively, than the average MCD 10 resident.

The disparate impact analysis generally reflects this pattern. Figure 53 shows that White and Asian/Pacific Islander residents are underrepresented in the racial composition of IPV felony assault victims in MCD 10, while Black residents are overrepresented as victims. The number of Hispanic victims more closely approximated the expected number. Further, the chi-square statistic is significant, indicating that the racial disparities are unlikely to be due to chance.

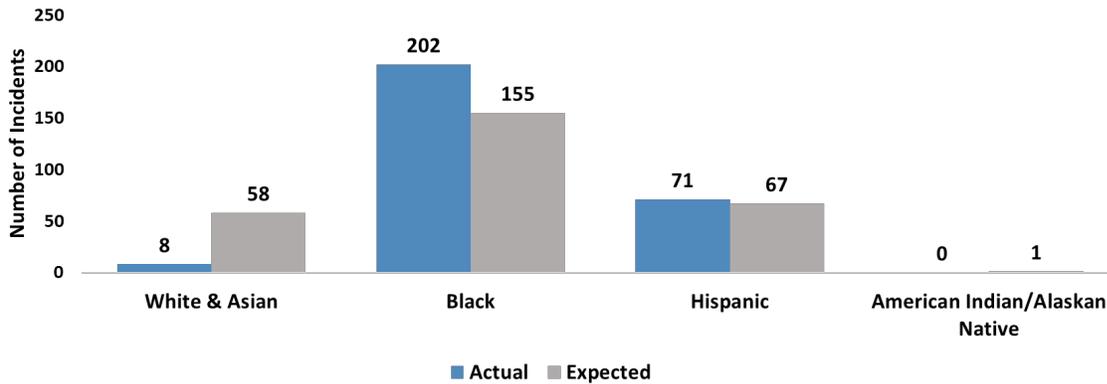
Table 36: 2020-2021 IPV Felony Assault Victimization Rates in MCD 10 (per 10,000 residents)

	Female	Male	Total
White	2.25	1.59	1.91
Black	20.64	11.04	16.40
Hispanic	22.55	3.78	13.26
Asian / Pacific Islander	1.69	0.00	1.03
American Indian / Alaskan Native	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	17.39	7.03	12.58

²² Due to small sample sizes, the data involving White and Asian/Pacific Islander victims in MCD 10 were combined for reporting purposes to protect victim anonymity. However, the data were separated for the primary analysis.

Figure 53: Comparison of Actual vs Expected Incidents of IPV Felony Assault in MCD 10 (2020-2021)

Evidence of Racial Disparity in IPV Felony Assault for MCD 10



$\chi^2(3) = 58.59, p < .001$

Manhattan Community District 11:

Manhattan Community District (MCD) 11 is comprised of East Harlem, Harlem, Randall's Island Park, and Wards Island Park.

There were 268 incidents of IPV felony assault in MCD 11 reported to the NYPD that involved intimate partners in 2020 and 2021. The race of the victim could be determined in 261 of the incidents. Of those, 16 (6.1%) incidents involved White victims, 132 (50.6%) involved Black victims, and 11 (40.2%) involved Hispanic victims, and 8 (3.1%) involved Asian/Pacific Islander victims. Altogether, MCD 11 residents reported IPV felony assault at a rate 2.4 times greater than other residents of Manhattan (13 vs 5.4 incidents per 10,000 residents) and 1.6 times greater than NYC residents more generally (13 vs 7.9 incidents per 10,000 residents). Table 37 reports the victimization rates for IPV felony assault in MCD 11.

Women and people of color in MCD 11 reported disproportionately high victimization rates. Female residents were 2.8 times more likely than male residents to report IPV felony assault. Black residents were 1.7 times more likely than other MCD 11 residents, and 4.4 times more likely than White residents, to report IPV felony assault. While the overall victimization rate for Hispanic residents was 1.2 times lower than for MCD 11 residents more generally, Hispanic residents were 2.2 times more likely than White residents to report IPV felony assault.

As in Manhattan more generally, women of color reported disproportionately high rates of victimization. In fact, Black women reported IPV felony assault at a higher rate (29.8 incidents per 10,000 residents) than any other population of MCD 11 residents. Black women were 2.3 times more likely than other MCD 11 residents, and 2.5 times more likely than White women residing in the district, to report IPV felony assault. Further highlighting the intersectional disparities, Black women reported IPV felony assault at a rate 2.2 times greater than Black men. With the next-highest victimization rate (16.7 incidents per 10,000

residents), Hispanic women were 1.3 times more likely than other MCD 11 residents, 1.9 times more likely than White women, and 3.3 times more likely than Hispanic men to report IPV felony assault.

In contrast, White and Asian/Pacific Islander residents reported IPV felony assault 2.5 and 2.9 times less often, respectively, than the average MCD 11 resident.

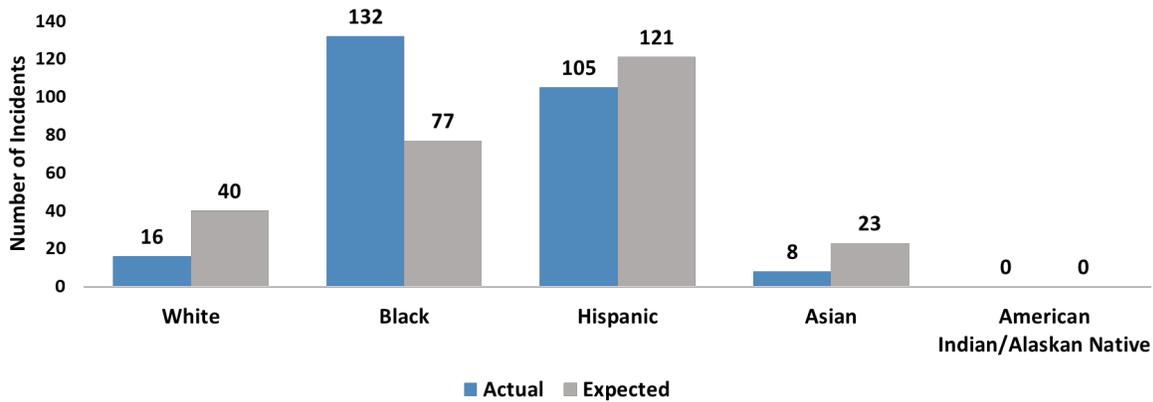
The disparate impact analysis generally reflects this pattern and the overall pattern in Manhattan. Figure 54 shows that White, Hispanic, and Asian/Pacific Islander residents are underrepresented in the racial composition of IPV felony assault victims in MCD 11, while Black residents are overrepresented as victims. Further, the chi-square statistic is significant, indicating that the racial disparities are unlikely to be due to chance.

Table 37: 2020-2021 IPV Felony Assault Victimization Rates in MCD 11 (per 10,000 residents)

	Female	Male	Total
White	8.55	1.90	5.16
Black	29.81	13.54	22.45
Hispanic	16.66	5.12	11.32
Asian / Pacific Islander	7.39	1.23	4.55
American Indian / Alaskan Native	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	18.64	6.63	13.03

Figure 54: Comparison of Actual vs Expected Incidents of IPV Felony Assault in MCD 11 (2020-2021)

Evidence of Racial Disparity in IPV Felony Assault for MCD 11



$\chi^2(3) = 66.30, p < .001$

Manhattan Community District 12:

Manhattan Community District (MCD) 12 is comprised of Inwood and Washington Heights.

There were 209 incidents of IPV felony assault in MCD 12 reported to the NYPD that involved intimate partners in 2020 and 2021. The race of the victim could be determined in 204 of the incidents. Of those, 18 (8.8%) incidents involved White victims, 42 (20.6%) involved Black victims, 144 (70.6%) involved Hispanic

victims or Asian/Pacific Islander victims.²³ Altogether, MCD 12 residents reported IPV felony assault at a rate equal to other residents of Manhattan (5.4 vs 5.4 incidents per 10,000 residents) and 1.5 times lower than NYC residents more generally (5.4 vs 7.9 incidents per 10,000 residents). Table 38 reports the victimization rates for IPV felony assault in MCD 12.

Women and people of color in MCD 12 reported disproportionately high victimization rates. Female residents were 3.3 times more likely than male residents to report IPV felony assault. Black residents were 2.7 times more likely than other MCD 12 residents, and 6.1 times more likely than White residents, to report IPV felony assault. While the overall victimization rate for Hispanic residents approximated the rate for MCD 12 residents more generally, Hispanic residents were 2.2 times more likely than White residents to report IPV felony assault.

As in Manhattan more generally, women of color reported disproportionately high rates of victimization. In fact, Black women reported IPV felony assault at a higher rate (23.7 incidents per 10,000 residents) than any other population of MCD 12 residents. Black women were 4.4 times more likely than other MCD 12 residents, and 7.4 times more likely than White women residing in the district, to report IPV felony assault. Further highlighting the intersectional disparities, Black women reported IPV felony assault at a rate 3.4 times greater than Black men. With the next-highest victimization rate (8.5 incidents per 10,000 residents), Hispanic women were 1.6 times more likely than other MCD 12 residents, 2.7 times more likely than White women, and 3.7 times more likely than Hispanic men to report IPV felony assault.

In contrast, White and Asian/Pacific Islander residents reported IPV felony assault 2.2 and 2.1 times less often, respectively, than the average MCD 12 resident.

The disparate impact analysis generally reflects this pattern. Figure 55 shows that White residents are underrepresented in the racial composition of IPV felony assault victims in MCD 12, while Black residents are overrepresented as victims. The number of Hispanic and Asian/Pacific Islander victims, however, approximated the expected number. Further, the chi-square statistic is significant, indicating that the racial disparities are unlikely to be due to chance.

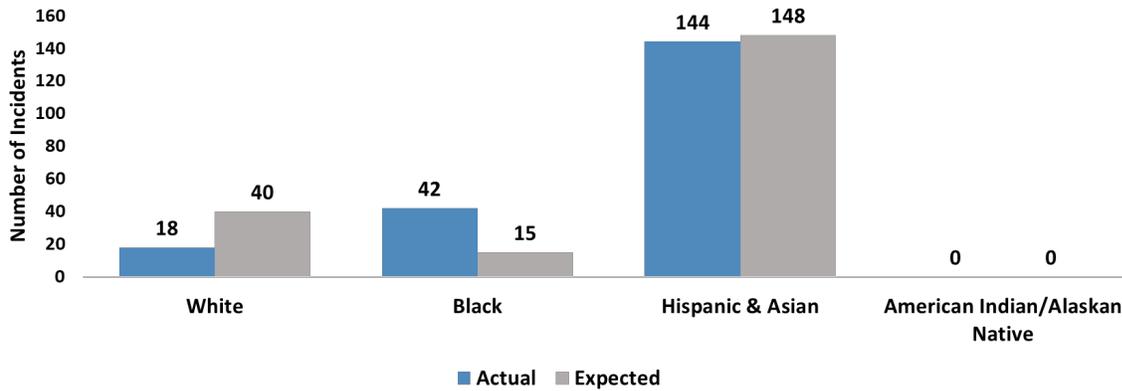
Table 38: 2020-2021 IPV Felony Assault Victimization Rates in MCD 12 (per 10,000 residents)

	Female	Male	Total
White	3.21	1.60	2.40
Black	23.68	7.07	14.66
Hispanic	8.55	2.30	5.35
Asian / Pacific Islander	3.08	2.00	2.61
American Indian / Alaskan Native	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	8.34	2.54	5.39

²³ Due to small sample sizes, the data involving Hispanic and Asian/Pacific Islander victims in MCD 12 were combined for reporting purposes to protect victim anonymity. However, the data were separated for the primary analysis.

Figure 55: Comparison of Actual vs Expected Incidents of IPV Felony Assault in MCD 12 (2020-2021)

Evidence of Racial Disparity in IPV Felony Assault for MCD 12



$\chi^2(2) = 60.87, p < .001$

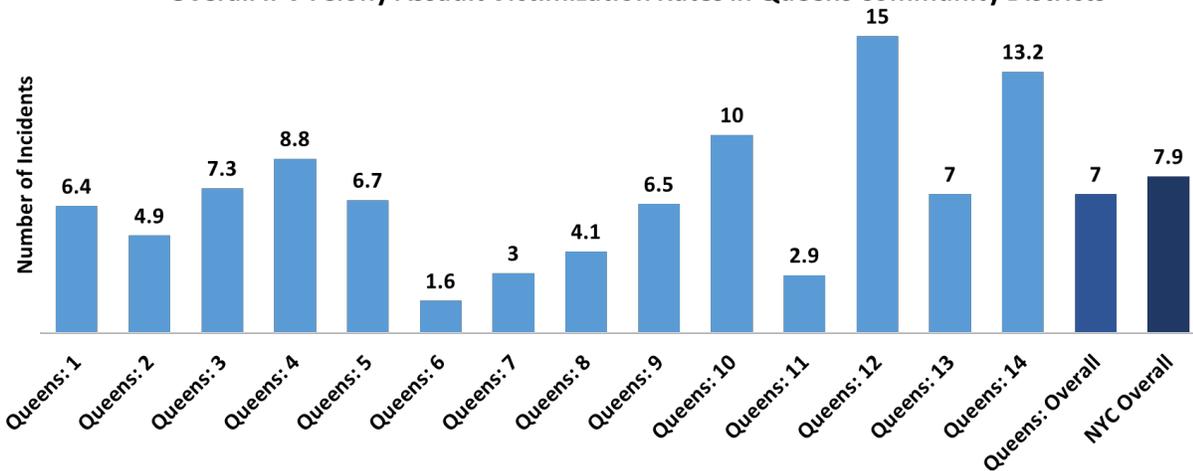
Queens Community Districts

Figure 56 displays the overall victimization rates for all 14 Queens Community Districts (QCD). QCD 12 had the highest overall victimization rate in Queens (15 incidents per 10,000 residents), while QCD 6 had the lowest overall victimization rate in Queens (1.6 incidents per 10,000 residents).

Women of color in Queens reported disproportionately high rates of IPV felony assault. Black or Hispanic women had the highest victimizations rate in nearly every community district, while Asian/Pacific Islander or American Indian/Alaskan Native women had the highest victimization rates in the remaining 4 community districts.

Figure 56: Comparison of 2020-2021 IPV Felony Assault Victimization Rates in QCDs (per 10,000 residents)

Overall IPV Felony Assault Victimization Rates in Queens Community Districts



Queens Community District 1:

Queens Community District (QCD) 1 is comprised of Astoria, Astoria Heights, Queensbridge, Dutch Kills, Long Island City, Ravenswood, Rikers Island, and Steinway.

There were 186 incidents of IPV felony assault in QCD 1 reported to the NYPD that involved intimate partners in 2020 and 2021. The race of the victim could be determined in 177 of the incidents. Of those, 23 (13%) incidents involved White victims, 65 (36.7%) involved Black victims, 63 (35.6%) involved Hispanic victims, and 26 (14.7%) involved Asian/Pacific Islander victims. Altogether, QCD 1 residents reported IPV felony assault 1.1 times less often than the average resident of Queens (6.4 vs 7 incidents per 10,000 residents) and 1.2 times less often than NYC residents more generally (6.4 vs 7.9 incidents per 10,000 residents). Table 39 reports the victimization rates for IPV felony assault in QCD 1.

Women and people of color in QCD 1 reported disproportionately high victimization rates. Female residents were 3.7 times more likely than male residents to report IPV felony assault. Black residents were 5.7 times more likely the average QCD 1 resident, and 22.8 times more likely than White residents, to report IPV felony assault. Similarly, Hispanic residents were 1.3 times more likely than other QCD 1 residents, and 5.3 times more likely than White residents, to report IPV felony assault.

As in Queens more generally, women of color reported disproportionately high rates of victimization. In fact, Black women reported IPV felony assault at a higher rate (49.1 incidents per 10,000 residents) than any other population of QCD 1 residents. Black women were 7.7 times more likely than other QCD 1 residents, and 17.4 times more likely than White women residing in QCD 1, to report IPV felony assault. Further highlighting the intersectional disparities, Black women reported IPV felony assault at a rate 2.7 times greater than Black men. Similarly, Hispanic women were 2.2 times more likely than other QCD 1 residents, 4.9 times more likely than White women, and 4.6 times more likely than Hispanic men to report IPV felony assault.

In contrast, Asian/Pacific Islander reported IPV felony assault at a rate similar to other QCD 1 residents, while White residents were 4 times less likely than the average QCD 1 resident to report IPV felony assault.

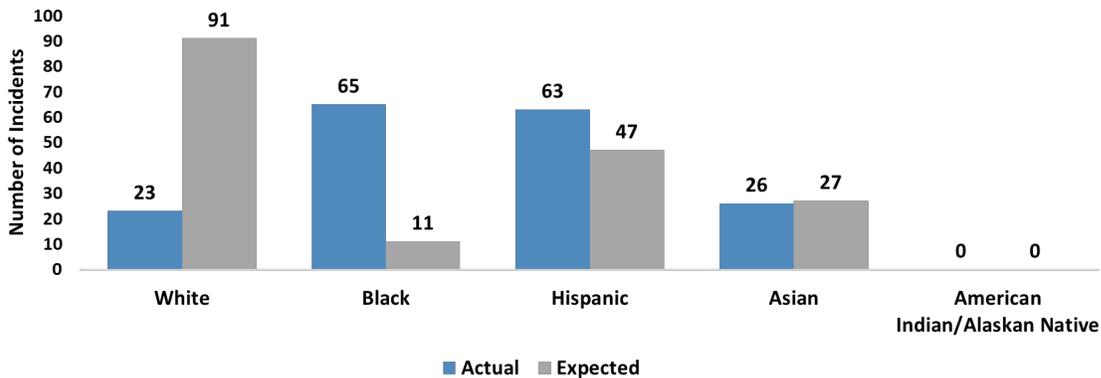
The disparate impact analysis generally reflects this pattern and the overall pattern in Queens. Figure 57 shows that White residents are underrepresented in the racial composition of IPV felony assault victims in QCD 1, while Black and Hispanic residents are overrepresented among IPV felony assault victims. The number of Asian/Pacific Islander victims, however, approximated the expected number. Particularly noteworthy are the findings that White residents account for 52% of QCD 1 residents but only 13% of IPV felony assault victims while Black residents account for 37% of IPV felony assault victims but only 6% of QCD 1 residents. Further, the chi-square statistic is significant, indicating that the racial disparities are unlikely to be due to chance.

Table 39: 2020-2021 IPV Felony Assault Victimization Rates in QCD 1 (per 10,000 residents)

	Female	Male	Total
White	2.82	0.42	1.61
Black	49.09	18.20	36.65
Hispanic	13.84	3.03	8.53
Asian / Pacific Islander	7.50	4.61	6.16

American Indian / Alaskan Native	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	9.94	2.66	6.38

Figure 57: Comparison of Actual vs Expected Incidents of IPV Felony Assault in QCD 1 (2020-2021)
Evidence of Racial Disparity in IPV Felony Assault for QCD 1



$\chi^2(3) = 308.23, p < .001$

Queens Community District 2:

Queens Community District (QCD) 2 is comprised of Blissville, Hunters Point, Long Island City, Sunnyside, Sunnyside Gardens, and Woodside.

There were 114 incidents of IPV felony assault in QCD 2 reported to the NYPD that involved intimate partners in 2020 and 2021. The race of the victim could be determined in 113 of the incidents. Of those, 30 (26.5%) incidents involved White victims, 16 (14.2%) involved Black victims, 46 (40.7%) involved Hispanic victims, and 21 (18.6%) involved Asian/Pacific Islander victims. Altogether, QCD 2 residents reported IPV felony assault 1.4 times less often than the average resident of Queens (4.9 vs 7 incidents per 10,000 residents) and 1.6 times less often than NYC residents more generally (4.9 vs 7.9 incidents per 10,000 residents). Table 40 reports the victimization rates for IPV felony assault in QCD 2.

Women and people of color in QCD 2 reported disproportionately high rates of IPV felony assault. Female residents were 5.2 times more likely than male residents to report IPV felony assault. Black residents were 8 times more likely than other QCD 2 residents, and 9 times more likely than White residents, to report IPV felony assault. Similarly, Hispanic residents were 1.3 times more likely than other QCD 2 residents, and 1.5 times more likely than White residents, to report IPV felony assault.

As in Queens more generally, women of color reported disproportionately high rates of victimization. In fact, Black women reported IPV felony assault at a higher rate (70.4 incidents per 10,000 residents) than any other population of QCD 2 residents. Black women were 14.3 times more likely than other QCD 2 residents, and 8.6 times more likely than White women residing in QCD 2, to report IPV felony assault. Further highlighting the intersectional disparities, Black women reported IPV felony assault at a rate 7.2 times greater than Black men. With the next-highest victimization rate (10.4 incidents per 10,000 residents), Hispanic women were 2.1 times more likely than other QCD 2 residents, 1.3 times more likely than White women, and 3.9 times more likely than Hispanic men to report IPV felony assault.

On the other hand, White and Asian/Pacific Islander residents reported IPV felony assault 1.1 and 2 times less often, respectively, than the average QCD 2 resident.

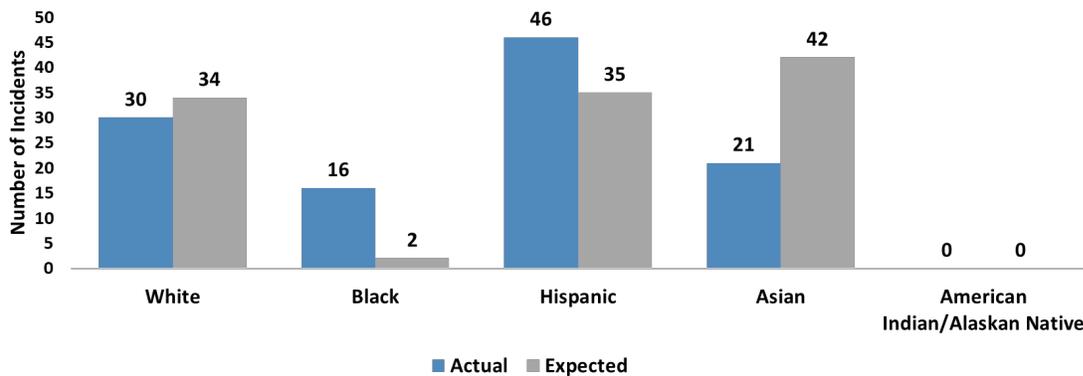
The disparate impact analysis generally reflects this pattern and the disparities in Queens more generally. Figure 58 shows that Black and Hispanic residents are overrepresented in the racial composition of IPV felony assault victims in QCD 2, while Asian/Pacific Islander residents are underrepresented as victims. The number of White victims approximated the expected number. Further, the chi-square statistic is significant, indicating that the racial disparities are unlikely to be due to chance.

Table 40: 2020-2021 IPV Felony Assault Victimization Rates in QCD 2 (per 10,000 residents)

	Female	Male	Total
White	8.19	1.09	4.38
Black	70.35	9.78	39.64
Hispanic	10.42	2.68	6.41
Asian / Pacific Islander	4.11	0.73	2.48
American Indian / Alaskan Native	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	8.38	1.62	4.93

Figure 58: Comparison of Actual vs Expected Incidents of IPV Felony Assault in QCD 2 (2020-2021)

Evidence of Racial Disparity in IPV Felony Assault for QCD 2



$\chi^2(3) = 111.65, p < .001$

Queens Community District 3:

Queens Community District (QCD) 3 is comprised of East Elmhurst, Jackson Heights, and North Corona.

There were 205 incidents of IPV felony assault in QCD 3 reported to the NYPD that involved intimate partners in 2020 and 2021. The race of the victim could be determined in all 205 of the incidents. Nine (4.4%) incidents involved White victims, 12 (5.9%) involved Black victims, 171 (83.4%) involved Hispanic victims, and 13 (6.3%) involved Asian/Pacific Islander victims. Altogether, QCD 3 residents reported IPV felony assault about as often as the average resident of Queens (7.3 vs 7 incidents per 10,000 residents) and 1.1 times less often than NYC residents more generally (7.3 vs 7.9 incidents per 10,000 residents). Table 41 reports the victimization rates for IPV felony assault in QCD 3.

Women and people of color in QCD 3 reported disproportionately high rates of IPV felony assault. Female residents were 3.1 times more likely than male residents to report IPV felony assault. Black residents were 1.1 times more likely than other QCD 3 residents, and 2.8 times more likely than White residents, to report IPV felony assault. Similarly, Hispanic residents were 1.3 times more likely than other QCD 3 residents, and 3.3 times more likely than White residents, to report IPV felony assault.

As in Queens more generally, women of color reported disproportionately high rates of victimization. In fact, Hispanic women reported IPV felony assault at a higher rate (15.6 incidents per 10,000 residents) than any other population of QCD 3 residents. Hispanic women were 2.1 times more likely than other QCD 3 residents, 3.5 times more likely than White women, and 3.3 times more likely than Hispanic men to report IPV felony assault. With the next-highest victimization rate (12.6 incidents per 10,000 residents), Black women were 1.7 times more likely than other QCD 3 residents, and 2.8 times more likely than White women residing in QCD 3, to report IPV felony assault. Further highlighting the intersectional disparities, Black women reported IPV felony assault at a rate 4.2 times greater than Black men.

On the other hand, White and Asian/Pacific Islander residents reported IPV felony assault 2.5 and 2.9 times less often, respectively, than the average QCD 3 resident.

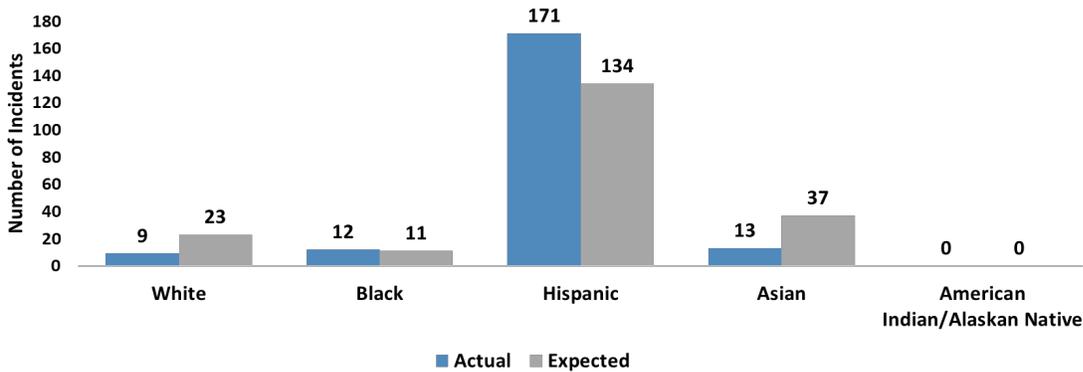
The disparate impact analysis generally reflects this pattern. Figure 59 shows that Hispanic are overrepresented in the racial composition of IPV felony assault victims in QCD 3, while White and Asian/Pacific Islander residents are underrepresented as victims. The number of Black victims more closely approximated the expected number. Further, the chi-square statistic is significant, indicating that the racial disparities are unlikely to be due to chance.

Table 41: 2020-2021 IPV Felony Assault Victimization Rates in QCD 3 (per 10,000 residents)

	Female	Male	Total
White	4.50	1.28	2.88
Black	12.57	2.99	8.20
Hispanic	15.61	4.70	9.38
Asian / Pacific Islander	3.71	1.27	2.58
American Indian / Alaskan Native	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	11.56	3.73	7.35

Figure 59: Comparison of Actual vs Expected Incidents of IPV Felony Assault in QCD 3 (2020-2021)

Evidence of Racial Disparity in IPV Felony Assault for QCD 3



$\chi^2(3) = 34.38, p < .001$

Queens Community District 4:

Queens Community District (QCD) 4 is comprised of Corona, Corona Heights, Elmhurst, and Lefrak City.

There were 206 incidents of IPV felony assault in QCD 4 reported to the NYPD that involved intimate partners in 2020 and 2021. The race of the victim could be determined in all 206 of the incidents. Ten (4.9%) incidents involved White victims, 19 (9.2%) involved Black victims, 156 (75.7%) involved Hispanic victims, and 21 (10.2%) involved Asian/Pacific Islander victims. Altogether, QCD 4 residents reported IPV felony assault 1.3 times more often than the average resident of Queens (8.8 vs 7 incidents per 10,000 residents) and 1.1 times more often than NYC residents more generally (8.8 vs 7.9 incidents per 10,000 residents). Table 42 reports the victimization rates for IPV felony assault in QCD 4.

Women and people of color in QCD 4 reported disproportionately high victimization rates. Female residents were 4.2 times more likely than male residents to report IPV felony assault. Black residents were 1.8 times more likely than other QCD 4 residents, and 2.2 times more likely than White residents, to report IPV felony assault. Similarly, Hispanic residents were 1.4 times more likely than other QCD 4 residents, and 1.7 times more likely than White residents, to report IPV felony assault.

As in the rest of Queens, women of color reported disproportionately high rates of victimization. In fact, Black and Hispanic women reported IPV felony assault at a higher rate (23 and 22.8 incidents per 10,000 residents, respectively) than any other population of QCD 4 residents. Black women were 2.6 times more likely than other QCD 4 residents, and 3.1 times more likely than White women, to report IPV felony assault. Further highlighting the intersectional disparities, Black women reported IPV felony assault at a rate 3.2 times greater than Black men. Hispanic women were 2.6 times more likely than other QCD 4 residents, 3.1 times more likely than White women, and 5.7 times more likely than Hispanic men to report IPV felony assault.

In contrast, White and Asian/Pacific Islander residents reported IPV felony assault 1.2 and 3.3 times less often, respectively, than the average QCD 4 resident.

The disparate impact analysis generally reflects this pattern. Figure 69 shows that Black and Hispanic residents are overrepresented in the racial composition of IPV felony assault victims, while Asian/Pacific

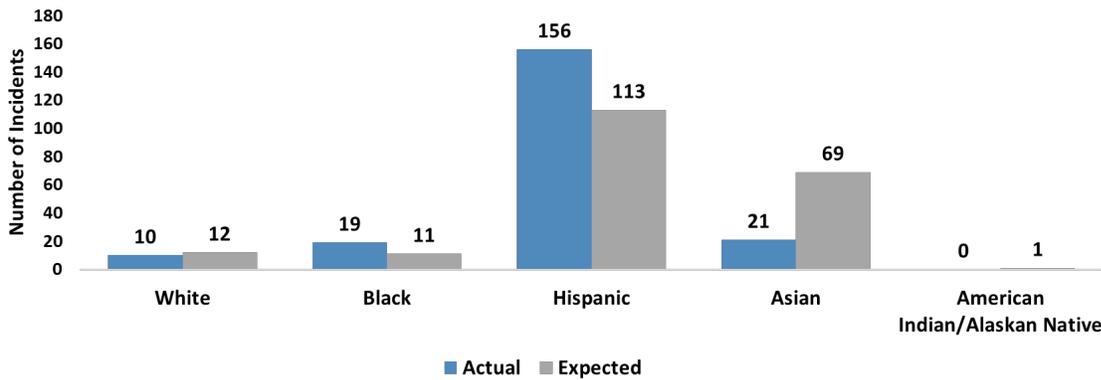
Islander residents are underrepresented as victims. The number of White victims more closely approximated the expected number. Further, the chi-square statistic is significant, indicating that the racial disparities are unlikely to be due to chance.

Table 42: 2020-2021 IPV Felony Assault Victimization Rates in QCD 4 (per 10,000 residents)

	Female	Male	Total
White	7.30	7.12	7.21
Black	22.97	7.08	15.60
Hispanic	22.76	4.02	12.20
Asian / Pacific Islander	3.88	1.34	2.68
American Indian / Alaskan Native	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	14.70	3.51	8.83

Figure 60: Comparison of Actual vs Expected Incidents of IPV Felony Assault in QCD 4 (2020-2021)

Evidence of Racial Disparity in IPV Felony Assault for QCD 4



$\chi^2(3) = 56.66, p < .001$

Queens Community District 5:

Queens Community District (QCD) 5 is comprised of Glendale, Maspeth, Middle Village, and Ridgewood. There were 206 incidents of IPV felony assault in QCD 5 reported to the NYPD that involved intimate partners in 2020 and 2021. The race of the victim could be determined in 205 of the incidents. Of those, 64 (31.2%) incidents involved White victims, 116 (56.6%) involved Hispanic victims, 8 (3.9%) involved Asian/Pacific Islander victims, and 17 (8.3%) involved Black or American Indian/Alaskan Native victims.²⁴ Altogether, QCD 5 residents reported IPV felony assault nearly as often as the average resident of Queens (6.7 vs 7 incidents per 10,000 residents) and 1.2 times less often than NYC residents more generally (6.7 vs 7.9 incidents per 10,000 residents). Table 43 reports the victimization rates for IPV felony assault in QCD 5.

Women and people of color in QCD 5 reported disproportionately high victimization rates. Female residents were 3 times more likely than male residents to report IPV felony assault. Black residents were 5.7 times more likely than other QCD 5 residents, and 9.5 times more likely than White residents, to report IPV felony

²⁴ Due to small sample sizes, the data involving Black and American Indian/Alaskan Native victims in QCD 5 were combined for reporting purposes to protect victim anonymity. However, the data were separated for the primary analysis.

assault. Similarly, Hispanic residents were 1.5 times more likely than other QCD 5 residents, and 2.5 times more likely than White residents, to report IPV felony assault.

As in Queens more generally, women of color reported disproportionately high rates of victimization. In fact, American Indian/Alaskan Native women reported IPV felony assault at a higher rate (161.3 incidents per 10,000 residents) than any other population of QCD 5 residents. Black women had the next-highest victimization rate (57.9 incidents per 10,000 residents). Black women were 8.6 times more likely than other QCD 5 residents, and 9.8 times more likely than White women residing in QCD 5, to report IPV felony assault. Further highlighting the intersectional disparities, Black women reported IPV felony assault at a rate 2.6 times greater than Black men. Similarly, Hispanic women were 2.3 times more likely than other QCD 5 residents, 2.7 times more likely than White women, and 3.4 times more likely than Hispanic men to report IPV felony assault.

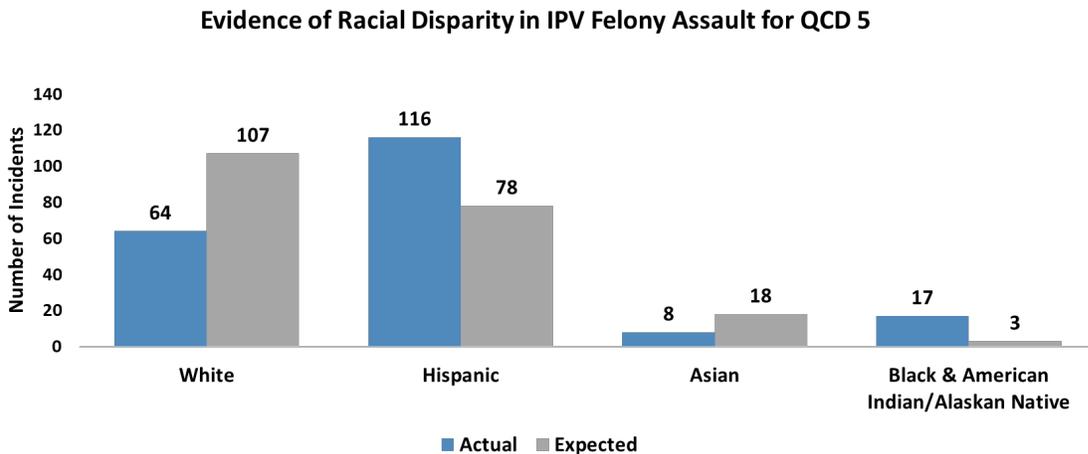
Notably, American Indian/Alaskan Native residents were 23.9 times more likely than other QCD 5 residents to report IPV felony assault, while White and Asian/Pacific Islander residents reported IPV felony assault 1.7 and 2.2 times less often, respectively, than the average QCD 5 resident.

The disparate impact analysis in Figure 60 reflects this pattern and the overall pattern in Queens. Figure 30 shows that Black, Hispanic, and American Indian/Alaskan Native residents are overrepresented among IPV felony assault victims, while fewer victims than expected were White and Asian/Pacific Islander residents. Further, the chi-square statistic is significant, meaning that the racial disparities are unlikely to be due to chance.

Table 43: 2020-2021 IPV Felony Assault Victimization Rates in QCD 5 (per 10,000 residents)

	Female	Male	Total
White	5.89	2.09	4.05
Black	57.89	22.30	38.63
Hispanic	15.80	4.69	10.05
Asian / Pacific Islander	4.37	1.63	3.07
American Indian / Alaskan Native	161.29	0.00	161.29
Total	10.08	3.38	6.75

Figure 60: Comparison of Actual vs Expected Incidents of IPV Felony Assault in QCD 5 (2020-2021)



$\chi^2(3) = 106.04, p < .001$

Queens Community District 6:

Queens Community District (QCD) 6 is comprised of Forest Hills, Forest Hills Gardens, and Rego Park.

There were 31 incidents of IPV felony assault in QCD 6 reported to the NYPD that involved intimate partners in 2020 and 2021. The race of the victim could be determined in 30 of the incidents. Of those, 14 (47.7%) incidents involved White victims, 9 (30%) involved Black or Hispanic victims,²⁵ and 7 (23.3%) involved Asian/Pacific Islander victims. Altogether, QCD 6 residents reported IPV felony assault 4.5 times less often than the average resident of Queens (1.6 vs 7 incidents per 10,000 residents) and 5 times less often than NYC residents more generally (1.6 vs 7.9 incidents per 10,000 residents). Table 44 reports the victimization rates for IPV felony assault in QCD 6.

Women and people of color in QCD 6 reported disproportionately high rates of IPV felony assault. Female residents were twice as likely as male residents to report IPV felony assault. Black residents were twice as likely as other QCD 6 residents, and 2.1 times more likely than White residents, to report IPV felony assault. Similarly, Hispanic residents were 1.4 times more likely than other QCD 6 residents, and 1.5 times more likely than White residents, to report IPV felony assault.

As in Queens more generally, women of color reported disproportionately high rates of victimization. In fact, Black women reported IPV felony assault at a higher rate (3.1 incidents per 10,000 residents) than any other population of QCD 6 residents. Black women were twice as likely as other QCD 6 residents, and 1.5 times more likely than White women residing in QCD 6, to report IPV felony assault. However, Black women reported IPV felony assault at rate similar to Black men. Hispanic women were 1.1 times more likely than other QCD 6 residents, but 1.1 times less likely than White women, and 1.5 times less likely than Hispanic men to report IPV felony assault.

Notably, White residents were as likely as other QCD 6 residents to report IPV felony assault. In contrast, Asian/Pacific Islander residents reported IPV felony assault 1.3 times less often than the average QCD 6 resident.

Though the victimization pattern is similar to other Queens community districts, the disparate impact analysis displayed in Figure 61 shows that the actual proportion of victimizations generally reflects the expected proportions based on the demographics of QCD 6. The chi-square statistic is not significant ($p > .05$), meaning that any deviations from the expected number of incidents is likely due to chance.

Table 44: 2020-2021 IPV Felony Assault Victimization Rates in QCD 6 (per 10,000 residents)

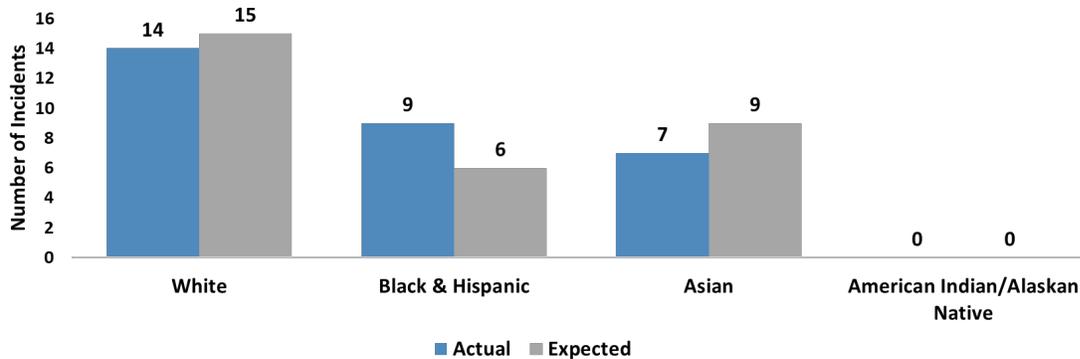
	Female	Male	Total
White	2.04	0.91	1.51
Black	3.08	3.16	3.12
Hispanic	1.80	2.73	2.23

²⁵ Due to small sample sizes, the data involving Black and Hispanic victims in QCD 6 were combined for reporting purposes to protect victim anonymity. However, the data were separated for the primary analysis.

Asian / Pacific Islander	2.12	0.00	1.18
American Indian / Alaskan Native	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	2.06	1.02	1.58

Figure 61: Comparison of Actual vs Expected Incidents of IPV Felony Assault in QCD 6 (2020-2021)

Evidence of Racial Disparity in IPV Felony Assault for QCD 6



$\chi^2(2) = 2.01, p = .366$

Queens Community District 7:

Queens Community District (QCD) 7 is comprised of Auburndale, Bay Terrace, Beechhurst, Clearview, College Point, Downtown Flushing, East Flushing, Flushing, Malba, Murray Hill, Queensboro Hill, Waldheim, and Whitestone.

There were 127 incidents of IPV felony assault in QCD 7 reported to the NYPD that involved intimate partners in 2020 and 2021. The race of the victim could be determined in 125 of the incidents. Of those, 24 (19.2%) incidents involved White victims, 23 (18.4%) involved Black victims, 42 (33.6%) involved Hispanic victims, and 36 (28.8%) involved Asian/Pacific Islander victims. Altogether, QCD 7 residents reported IPV felony assault 2.3 times less often than the average resident of Queens (3 vs 7 incidents per 10,000 residents) and 2.6 times less often than NYC residents more generally (3 vs 7.9 incidents per 10,000 residents). Table 45 reports the victimization rates for IPV felony assault in QCD 7.

Women and people of color in QCD 7 reported disproportionately high rates of IPV felony assault. Female residents were 4 times more likely than male residents to report IPV felony assault. Black residents were 9.9 times more likely than other QCD 7 residents, and 13.3 times more likely than White residents, to report IPV felony assault. Similarly, Hispanic residents were 1.8 times more likely than other QCD 7 residents, and 2.4 times more likely than White residents, to report IPV felony assault.

As in Queens more generally, women of color reported disproportionately high rates of victimization. In fact, Black women reported IPV felony assault at a higher rate (37.5 incidents per 10,000 residents) than any other population of QCD 7 residents. Black women were 12.4 times more likely than other QCD 7 residents, and 12 times more likely than White women residing in QCD 7, to report IPV felony assault. Further highlighting the intersectional disparities, Black women reported IPV felony assault at a rate 1.8 times greater than Black men. Similarly, Hispanic women were 3 times more likely than other QCD 7 residents, 2.9 times more likely than White women, and 4.5 times more likely than Hispanic men to report IPV felony assault.

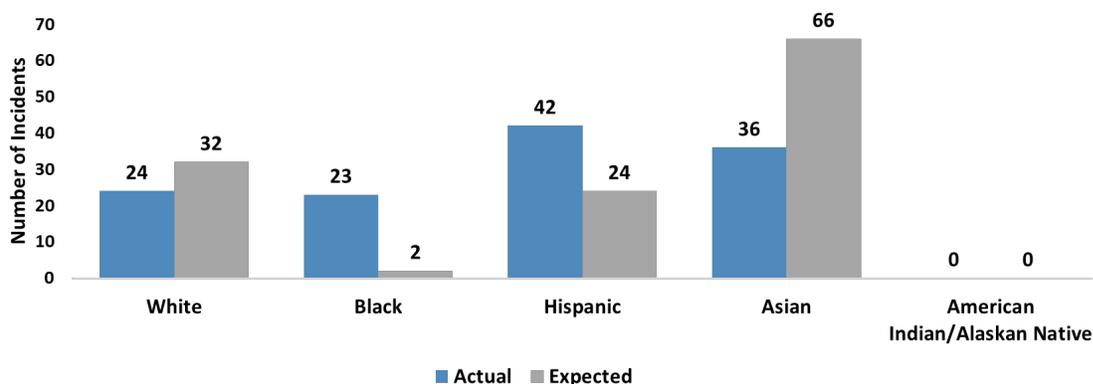
Notably, White and Asian/Pacific Islander residents reported IPV felony assault 1.3 and 1.8 times less often, respectively, than the average QCD 7 resident.

The disparate impact analysis generally reflects this pattern and the disparities in Queens more generally. Figure 62 shows that Black and Hispanic residents are overrepresented in the racial composition of IPV felony assault victims in QCD 7, while Asian/Pacific Islander residents are underrepresented as victims. The number of White victims more closely approximated the expected number. Further, the chi-square statistic is significant, indicating that the racial disparities are unlikely to be due to chance.

Table 45: 2020-2021 IPV Felony Assault Victimization Rates in QCD 7 (per 10,000 residents)

	Female	Male	Total
White	3.11	1.37	2.27
Black	37.46	21.88	30.03
Hispanic	8.96	1.97	5.35
Asian / Pacific Islander	3.03	0.00	1.64
American Indian / Alaskan Native	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	4.72	1.17	3.03

Figure 62: Comparison of Actual vs Expected Incidents of IPV Felony Assault in QCD 7 (2020-2021)
Evidence of Racial Disparity in IPV Felony Assault for QCD 7



$\chi^2(3) = 212.41, p < .001$

Queens Community District 8:

Queens Community District (QCD) 8 is comprised of Briarwood, Fresh Meadows, Hillcrest, Holliswood, Jamaica, Jamaica Estates, Jamaica Hills, Kew Gardens Hills, Pomonok, and Utopia.

There were 105 incidents of IPV felony assault in QCD 8 reported to the NYPD that involved intimate partners in 2020 and 2021. The race of the victim could be determined in all 105 of the incidents. Eleven (10.5%) incidents involved White victims, 41 (39%) involved Black victims, 33 (31.4%) involved Hispanic victims, and 20 (19%) involved Asian/Pacific Islander or American Indian/Alaskan Native victims.²⁶ Altogether, QCD 8 residents reported IPV felony assault 1.7 times less often than the average resident of Queens (4.1 vs 7 incidents per 10,000 residents) and 1.9 times less often than NYC residents more generally (4.1 vs 7.9 incidents per 10,000 residents). Table 46 reports the victimization rates for IPV felony assault in QCD 8.

Women and people of color in QCD 8 reported disproportionately high victimization rates. Female residents were 2.8 times more likely than male residents to report IPV felony assault. Black residents were 2.8 times more likely than other QCD 8 residents, and 7.8 times more likely than White residents, to report IPV felony assault. Similarly, Hispanic residents were 1.5 times more likely than other QCD 8 residents, and 4.1 times more likely than White residents, to report IPV felony assault.

As in Queens more generally, women of color reported disproportionately high rates of victimization. In fact, American Indian/Alaskan Native women reported IPV felony assault at a higher rate (36.8 incidents per 10,000 residents) than any other population of QCD 8 residents. However, the number of American Indian/Alaskan Native reported victims did not significantly differ from the expected number, suggesting that the small sample size may have inflated the victimization rate (see Appendix B). Black women had the next-highest victimization rate (13.5 incidents per 10,000 residents). Black women were 3.3 times more likely than other QCD 8 residents, and 5.7 times more likely than White women residing in QCD 8, to report IPV felony assault. Further highlighting the intersectional disparities, Black women reported IPV felony assault at a rate 1.6 times greater than Black men. Similarly, Hispanic women were 2.5 times more likely than other QCD 8 residents, 4.4 times more likely than White women, and 5 times more likely than Hispanic men to report IPV felony assault.

Notably, American Indian/Alaskan Native residents reported IPV felony assault 4 times more often than other QCD 8 residents. On the other hand, White and Asian/Pacific Islander residents reported IPV felony assault 2.8 and 1.9 times less often, respectively, than the average QCD 8 resident.

The disparate impact analysis generally reflects this pattern and the overall pattern in Queens. Figure 63 shows that Black and Hispanic residents are overrepresented among IPV felony assault victims, while fewer victims than expected were White or Asian/Pacific Islander. Due to small sample sizes, Figure 63 obscures the finding that the number of American Indian/Alaskan approximated the expected number. Further, the chi-square statistic is significant, meaning that the racial disparities are unlikely to be due to chance.

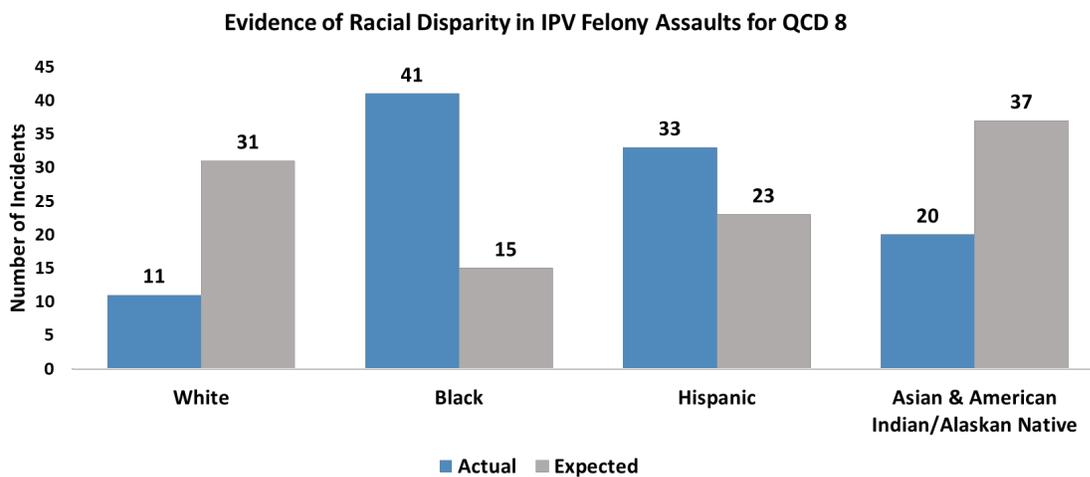
Table 46: 2020-2021 IPV Felony Assault Victimization Rates in QCD 8 (per 10,000 residents)

	Female	Male	Total
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²⁶ Due to small sample sizes, the data involving Asian/Pacific Islander and American Indian/Alaskan native victims in QCD 8 were combined for reporting purposes to protect victim anonymity. However, the data were separated for the primary analysis.

White	2.38	0.54	1.47
Black	13.49	8.54	11.39
Hispanic	10.45	2.07	6.03
Asian / Pacific Islander	2.84	1.39	2.14
American Indian / Alaskan Native	36.76	0.00	16.34
Total	5.97	2.16	4.11

Figure 63: Comparison of Actual vs Expected Incidents of IPV Felony Assault in QCD 8 (2020-2021)



$\chi^2(3) = 71.28, p < .001$

Queens Community District 9:

Queens Community District (QCD) 9 is comprised of Kew Gardens, Ozone Park, Richmond Hill, and Woodhaven.

There were 149 incidents of IPV felony assault in QCD 9 reported to the NYPD that involved intimate partners in 2020 and 2021. The race of the victim could be determined in 147 of the incidents. Of those, 15 (10.2%) incidents involved White victims, 23 (15.6%) involved Black victims, 50 (34%) involved Hispanic victims, and 59 (40.1%) involved Asian/Pacific Islander victims. Altogether, QCD 9 residents reported IPV felony assault 1.1 times less often than the average resident of Queens (6.5 vs 7 incidents per 10,000 residents) and 1.2 times less often than NYC residents more generally (6.5 vs 7.9 incidents per 10,000 residents). Table 47 reports the victimization rates for IPV felony assault in QCD 9.

Women and people of color in QCD 9 reported disproportionately high victimization rates. Female residents were 3.1 times more likely than male residents to report IPV felony assault. Black residents were 2.6 times more likely than other QCD 9 residents, and 4.9 times more likely than White residents, to report IPV felony assault. While Hispanic residents were 1.3 times less likely than the average QCD 9 resident to report IPV felony assault, they were 1.4 times more likely to become victims than White residents.

As in Queens more generally, women of color reported disproportionately high rates of victimization. In fact, Black women reported IPV felony assault at a higher rate (20.7 incidents per 10,000 residents) than any other population of QCD 9 residents. Black women were 3.2 times more likely than the average QCD 9 resident, and 3.3 times more likely than White women residing in QCD 9, to report IPV felony assault. Further highlighting the intersectional disparities, Black women reported IPV felony assault at a rate 1.6 times greater than Black men. Similarly, Hispanic women were 1.3 times more likely than other QCD 9 residents, 1.4 times more likely than White women, and 4.9 times more likely than Hispanic men to report IPV felony assault.

Notably, Asian/Pacific Islander residents reported IPV felony assault 1.4 times more often than other QCD 9 residents. In contrast, White residents reported IPV felony assault 1.9 times less often than the average QCD 9 resident.

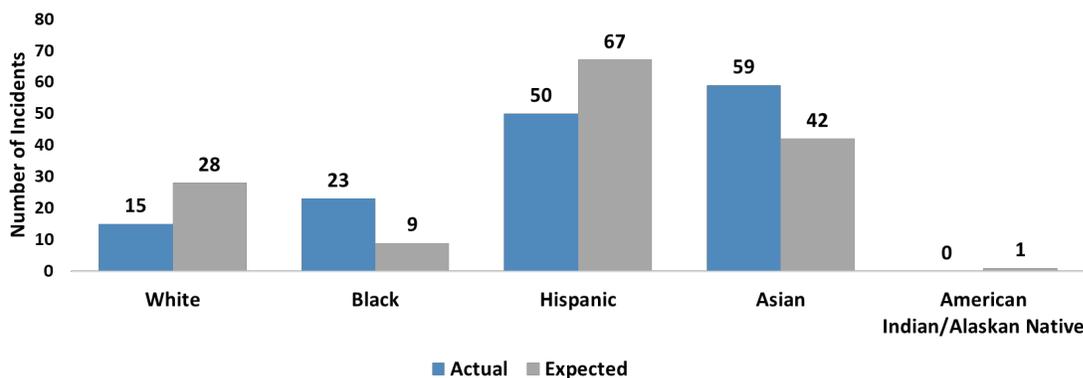
The disparate impact analysis generally reflects this pattern. Figure 64 shows that Asian/Pacific Islander residents are overrepresented in the racial composition of IPV felony assault victims in QCD 9, while White and Hispanic residents are underrepresented as victims. While the number of Black victims more closely approximated the expected number, Black women specifically were overrepresented as victims in QCD 9 (see Appendix B). Further, the chi-square statistic is significant, indicating that the racial disparities are unlikely to be due to chance.

Table 47: 2020-2021 IPV Felony Assault Victimization Rates in QCD 9 (per 10,000 residents)

	Female	Male	Total
White	6.31	0.48	3.49
Black	20.72	12.63	16.94
Hispanic	8.61	1.77	4.85
Asian / Pacific Islander	12.87	5.66	9.13
American Indian / Alaskan Native	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	10.15	3.23	6.53

Figure 64: Comparison of Actual vs Expected Incidents of IPV Felony Assault in QCD 9 (2020-2021)

Evidence of Racial Disparity in IPV Felony Assault for QCD 9



$\chi^2(3) = 39.45, p < .001$

Queens Community District 10:

Queens Community District (QCD) 10 is comprised of Howard Beach, Lindenwood, Old Howard Beach, Ozone Park, and South Ozone Park.

There were 198 incidents of IPV felony assault in QCD 10 reported to the NYPD that involved intimate partners in 2020 and 2021. The race of the victim could be determined in 195 of the incidents. Of those, 14 (7.2%) incidents involved White victims, 39 (20%) involved Black victims, 40 (20.5%) involved Hispanic victims, and 102 (52.3%) involved Asian/Pacific Islander victims. Altogether, QCD 10 residents reported IPV felony assault 1.4 times more often than other Queens residents (10 vs 7 incidents per 10,000 residents) and 1.3 times more often than NYC residents more generally (10 vs 7.9 incidents per 10,000 residents). Table 48 reports the victimization rates for IPV felony assault in QCD 10.

Women and people of color in QCD 10 reported disproportionately high victimization rates. Female residents were 2.4 times more likely than male residents to report IPV felony assault. Black residents were 1.3 times more likely than other QCD 10 residents, and 4.4 times more likely than White residents, to report IPV felony assault. Although Hispanic residents were 1.4 times less likely than the average QCD 10 resident to report IPV felony assault, they were 2.5 times more likely than White residents to be victimized.

As in Queens more generally, women of color reported disproportionately high rates of victimization. In fact, Asian/Pacific Islander women reported IPV felony assault at a higher rate (26.4 incidents per 10,000 residents) than any other population of QCD 10 residents. With the next-highest victimization rate (15.7 incidents per 10,000 residents), Black women were 1.6 times more likely than other QCD 10 residents, and 4.1 times more likely than White women, to report IPV felony assault. Further highlighting the intersectional disparities, Black women reported IPV felony assault at a rate 1.6 times greater than Black men. Similarly, Hispanic women were 1.1 times more likely than other QCD 10 residents, 2.8 times more likely than White women, and 2.9 times more likely than Hispanic men to report IPV felony assault.

Notably, Asian/Pacific Islander residents reported IPV felony assault 1.8 times more often than other QCD 10 residents. In contrast, White residents reported IPV felony assault 3.5 times less often than the average QCD 10 resident.

The disparate impact analysis generally reflects this pattern and the disparities in Queens more generally. Figure 65 shows that Asian/Pacific Islander residents are overrepresented in the racial composition of IPV felony assault victims in QCD 10, while White and Hispanic residents are underrepresented as victims. While the number of Black victims more closely approximated the expected number, Black women specifically were overrepresented as victims in QCD 10 (see Appendix B). Further, the chi-square statistic is significant, indicating that the racial disparities are unlikely to be due to chance.

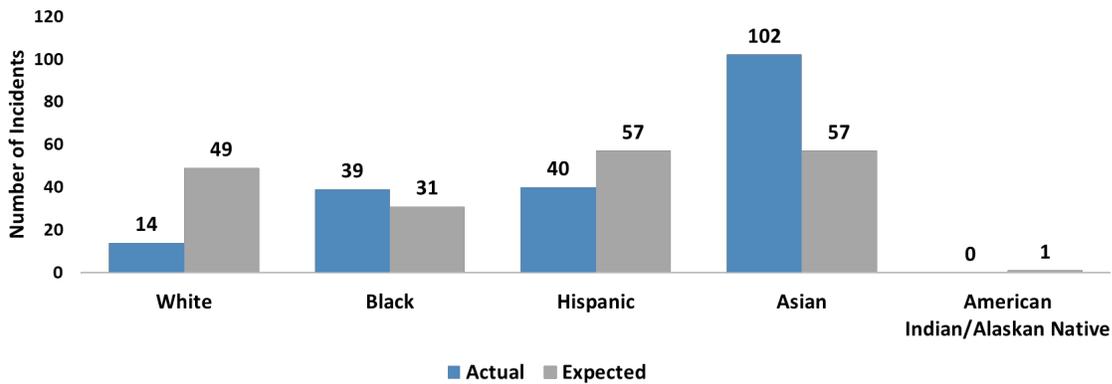
Table 48: 2020-2021 IPV Felony Assault Victimization Rates in QCD 10 (per 10,000 residents)

	Female	Male	Total
White	3.81	1.77	2.86
Black	15.66	9.50	12.70
Hispanic	10.65	3.71	7.03

Asian / Pacific Islander	26.45	9.71	17.95
American Indian / Alaskan Native	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	14.08	5.91	10.03

Figure 65: Comparison of Actual vs Expected Incidents of IPV Felony Assault in QCD 10 (2020-2021)

Evidence of Racial Disparity in IPV Felony Assault for QCD 10



$\chi^2(3) = 67.32, p < .001$

Queens Community District 11:

Queens Community District (QCD) 11 is comprised of Auburndale, Bayside, Douglaston, Hollis Hills, Little Neck, and Oakland Gardens.

There were 59 incidents of IPV felony assault in QCD 11 reported to the NYPD that involved intimate partners in 2020 and 2021. The race of the victim could be determined in 58 of the incidents. Of those, 16 (27.6%) incidents involved White victims, 12 (20.7%) involved Black victims, 17 (29.3%) involved Hispanic victims, and 13 (22.4%) involved Asian/Pacific Islander victims. Altogether, QCD 11 residents reported IPV felony assault 2.4 times less often than the average resident of Queens (2.9 vs 7 incidents per 10,000 residents) and 2.7 times less often than NYC residents more generally (2.9 vs 7.9 incidents per 10,000 residents). Table 49 reports the victimization rates for IPV felony assault in QCD 11.

Women and people of color in QCD 11 reported disproportionately high victimization rates. Female residents were 3.5 times more likely than male residents to report IPV felony assault. Black residents were 8.3 times more likely than other QCD 11 residents, and 11.8 times more likely than White residents, to report IPV felony assault. Similarly, Hispanic residents were 2.1 times more likely than other QCD 11 residents, and 3 times more likely than White residents, to report IPV felony assault.

As in Queens more generally, women of color reported disproportionately high rates of victimization.

In fact, Black women reported IPV felony assault at a higher rate (38.3 incidents per 10,000 residents) than any other population of QCD 11 residents. Black women were 13.1 times more likely than other QCD 11 residents, and 14.1 times more likely than White women residing in QCD 11, to report IPV felony assault. Further highlighting the intersectional disparities, Black women reported IPV felony assault at a rate 7.9 times greater than Black men. With the next-highest victimization rate (10.7 incidents per 10,000 residents), Hispanic women were 3.7 times more likely than other QCD 11 residents, 4 times more likely than White women, and 5.1 times more likely than Hispanic men to report IPV felony assault.

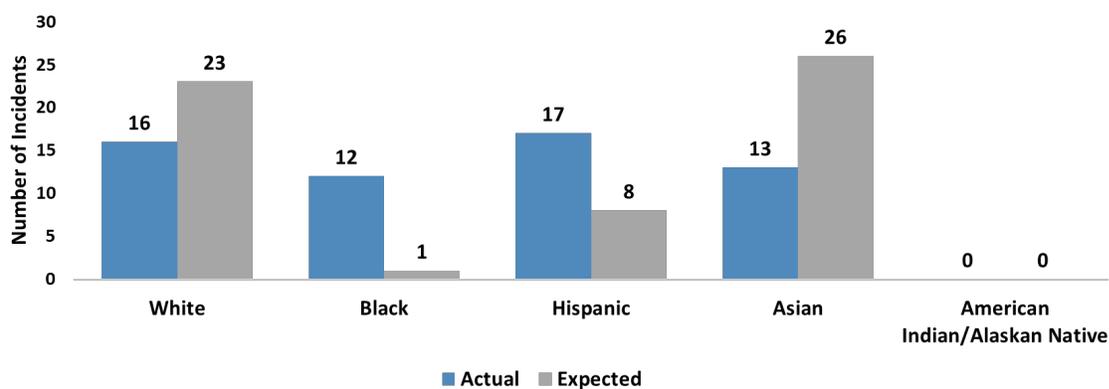
Notably, Asian/Pacific Islander residents reported IPV felony assault twice as often as other QCD 11 residents. In contrast, White residents reported IPV felony assault 1.4 times less often than the average QCD 11 resident.

The disparate impact analysis generally reflects this pattern and the disparities in Queens more generally. Figure 66 shows that Black and Hispanic residents are overrepresented in the racial composition of IPV felony assault victims in QCD 11, while Asian/Pacific Islander residents are underrepresented as victims. The number of White victims more closely approximated the expected number. Further, the chi-square statistic is significant, indicating that the racial disparities are unlikely to be due to chance.

Table 49: 2020-2021 IPV Felony Assault Victimization Rates in QCD 11 (per 10,000 residents)

	Female	Male	Total
White	2.72	1.34	2.05
Black	38.27	4.85	24.31
Hispanic	10.73	2.10	6.21
Asian / Pacific Islander	2.09	0.74	1.47
American Indian / Alaskan Native	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	4.40	1.27	2.91

Figure 66: Comparison of Actual vs Expected Incidents of IPV Felony Assault in QCD 11 (2020-2021)
Evidence of Racial Disparity in IPV Felony Assault for QCD 11



$\chi^2(3) = 95.48, p < .001$

Queens Community District 12:

Queens Community District (QCD) 12 is comprised of Hollis, Jamaica, Jamaica Center, North Springfield Gardens, Rochdale, South Jamaica, and St. Albans.

There were 547 incidents of IPV felony assault in QCD 12 reported to the NYPD that involved intimate partners in 2020 and 2021. The race of the victim could be determined in 542 of the incidents. Of those, 340 (62.7%) incidents involved Black victims, 107 (19.7%) involved White or Hispanic victims,²⁷ and 95 (17.5%) involved Asian/Pacific Islander victims. Altogether, QCD 12 residents reported IPV felony assault 2.2 times more often than the average resident of Queens (15 vs 7 incidents per 10,000 residents) and 1.9 times more often than NYC residents more generally (15 vs 7.9 incidents per 10,000 residents). Table 50 reports the victimization rates for IPV felony assault in QCD 12.

Women and people of color in QCD 12 reported disproportionately high victimization rates. Female residents were 3.7 times more likely than male residents to report IPV felony assault. While Black residents were as likely as other QCD 12 residents to report IPV felony assault, they were 3.1 times more likely than White residents to report IPV felony assault. Similarly, Hispanic residents were 1.1 times more likely than other QCD 12 residents, and 3.4 times more likely than White residents, to report IPV felony assault.

As in Queens more generally, women of color reported disproportionately high rates of victimization. In fact, Hispanic women reported IPV felony assault at a higher rate (31.2 incidents per 10,000 residents) than any other population of QCD 12 residents. Hispanic women were 2.1 times more likely than other QCD 12 residents, 3 times more likely than White women, and 9.1 times more likely than Hispanic men to report IPV felony assault. With a victimization rate of 19.9 incidents per 10,000 residents, Black women were 1.3 times more likely than other QCD 12 residents, and 1.9 times more likely than White women residing in QCD 12, to report IPV felony assault. Further highlighting the intersectional disparities, Black women reported IPV felony assault at a rate 2.7 times greater than Black men.

Notably, Asian/Pacific Islander residents reported IPV felony assault 1.2 times more often than other QCD 12 residents, while White residents reported IPV felony assault 3.2 times less often than the average QCD 12 resident.

The disparate impact analysis generally reflects this pattern. Figure 67 shows that Asian/Pacific Islander residents are overrepresented in the racial composition of IPV felony assault victims in QCD 12, while White residents are underrepresented as victims. Due to small sample sizes, Figure 67 obscures the finding that White residents are also underrepresented as victims while the number of Black victims more closely reflected the expected number. In addition, though the overall number of Black and Hispanic victims did not significantly differ from the expected number, a disproportionately high number of victims were Black and Hispanic women (see Appendix B). Further, the chi-square statistic is significant, indicating that the racial disparities are unlikely to be due to chance.

Table 50: 2020-2021 IPV Felony Assault Victimization Rates in QCD 12 (per 10,000 residents)

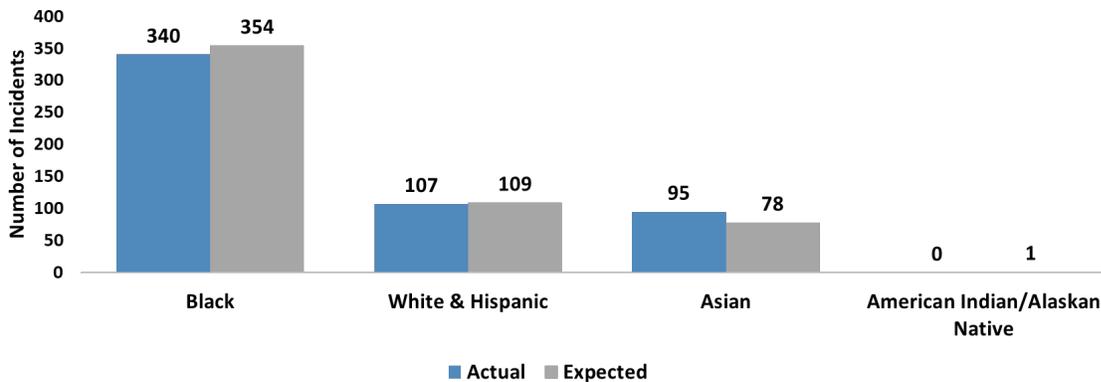
	Female	Male	Total
White	10.52	0.00	4.68

²⁷ Due to small sample sizes, the data involving White and Hispanic victims in QCD 12 were combined for reporting purposes to protect victim anonymity. However, the data were separated for the primary analysis.

Black	19.94	7.26	14.40
Hispanic	31.21	3.42	16.04
Asian / Pacific Islander	29.43	6.65	18.25
American Indian / Alaskan Native	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	22.69	6.16	14.98

Figure 67: Comparison of Actual vs Expected Incidents of IPV Felony Assault in QCD 12 (2020-2021)

Evidence of Racial Disparity in IPV Felony Assault for QCD 12



$\chi^2(4) = 12.0, p = .017^{28}$

Queens Community District 13:

Queens Community District (QCD) 13 is comprised of Bellaire, Bellerose, Brookville, Cambria Heights, Floral Park, Glen Oaks, Laurelton, New Hyde Park, Queens Village, Rosedale, and Springfield Gardens.

There were 234 incidents of IPV felony assault in QCD 13 reported to the NYPD that involved intimate partners in 2020 and 2021. The race of the victim could be determined in 231 of the incidents. Of those, 9 (3.9%) incidents involved White victims, 153 (66.2%) involved Black victims, 28 (12.1%) involved Hispanic victims, and 41 (17.7%) involved Asian/Pacific Islander victims. Altogether, QCD 13 residents reported IPV felony assault as often as the average resident of Queens (7 vs 7 incidents per 10,000 residents) and 1.1 times less often than NYC residents more generally (7 vs 7.9 incidents per 10,000 residents). Table 51 reports the victimization rates for IPV felony assault in QCD 13.

Women and people of color in QCD 13 reported disproportionately high victimization rates. Female residents were 2.7 times more likely than male residents to report IPV felony assault. Black residents were 1.2 times more likely than other QCD 13 residents, and 3.5 times more likely than White residents, to report IPV felony assault. While Hispanic residents were 1.2 times less likely than other QCD 13 residents to be victimized, they were 2.6 times more likely than White residents to report IPV felony assault.

As in Queens more generally, women of color reported disproportionately high rates of victimization.

²⁸ The chi-square statistic was calculated with the White and Hispanic categories separated, although the graph combines the groups in order to maintain survivor anonymity. The chi-square statistic loses significance when the categories are combined, $\chi^2(3) = 5.30, p = .152$.

In fact, Asian/Pacific Islander women reported IPV felony assault at a higher rate (11.7 incidents per 10,000 residents) than any other population of QCD 13 residents. With the next-highest victimization rate (11.1 incidents per 10,000 residents), Black women were 1.6 times more likely than other QCD 13 residents, and 5.8 times more likely than White women residing in QCD 13, to report IPV felony assault. Further highlighting the intersectional disparities, Black women reported IPV felony assault at a rate 2.4 times greater than Black men. Similarly, Hispanic women were 1.5 times more likely than other QCD 13 residents, 5.6 times more likely than White women, and 6.4 times more likely than Hispanic men to report IPV felony assault.

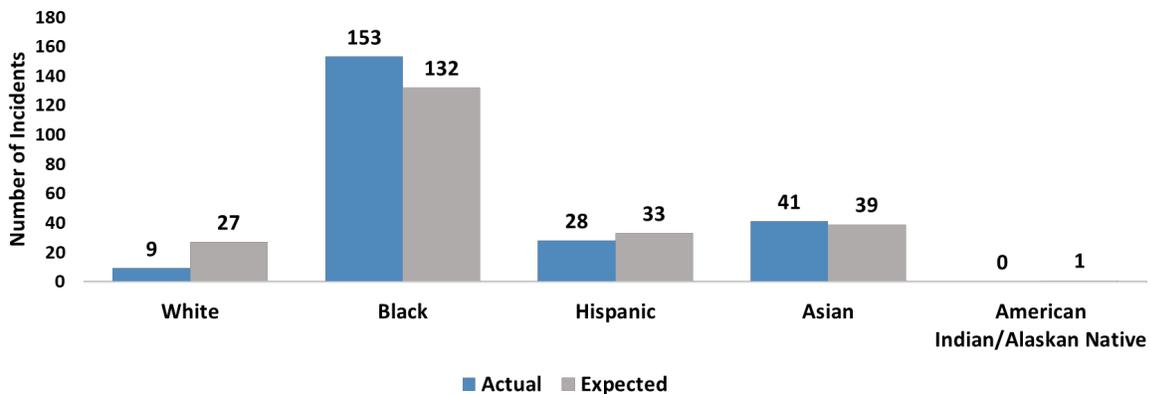
Notably, Asian/Pacific Islander residents reported IPV felony assault 1.1 times more often than other QCD 13 residents, while White residents reported IPV felony assault 3 times less often than the average QCD 13 resident.

The disparate impact analysis generally reflects this pattern. Figure 68 shows that Black residents are overrepresented among IPV felony assault victims, while fewer victims than expected were White or Hispanic. Interestingly, the expected proportion of victims were Asian/Pacific Islander residents. Further, the chi square statistic is significant, meaning that the racial disparities are unlikely to be due to chance.

Table 51: 2020-2021 IPV Felony Assault Victimization Rates in QCD 13 (per 10,000 residents)

	Female	Male	Total
White	1.92	2.91	2.37
Black	11.05	4.63	8.17
Hispanic	10.73	1.67	6.04
Asian / Pacific Islander	11.69	3.03	7.50
American Indian / Alaskan Native	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	9.98	3.67	7.05

Figure 68: Comparison of Actual vs Expected Incidents of IPV Felony Assault in QCD 13 (2020-2021)
Evidence of Racial Disparity in IPV Felony Assault for QCD 13



$\chi^2(3) = 15.91, p = .001$

Queens Community District 14:

Queens Community District (QCD) 14 is comprised of Arverne, Bayswater, Belle Harbor, Breezy Point, Broad Channel, Edgemere, Far Rockaway, Hammels, Neponsit, Rockaway Park, The Rockaways, Roxbury, Seaside, and Somerville.

There were 259 incidents of IPV felony assault in QCD 14 reported to the NYPD that involved intimate partners in 2020 and 2021. The race of the victim could be determined in 256 of the incidents. Of those, 17 (6.6%) incidents involved White or Asian/Pacific Islander victims,²⁹ 178 (69.5%) involved Black victims, and 61 (23.8%) involved Hispanic victims. Altogether, QCD 14 residents reported victimization 1.9 times more often than the average resident of Queens (13.2 vs 7 incidents per 10,000 residents) and 1.7 times more often than NYC residents more generally (13.2 vs 7.9 incidents per 10,000 residents). Table 52 reports the victimization rates for IPV felony assault in QCD 14.

Women and people of color in QCD 14 reported disproportionately high victimization rates. Female residents were 2.6 times more likely than male residents to report IPV felony assault. Black residents were 1.9 times more likely than other QCD 14 residents, and 12.1 times more likely than White residents, to report IPV felony assault. While Hispanic residents were as likely as other QCD 14 residents to report IPV felony assault, they were 6.2 times more likely than White residents to report IPV felony assault.

As in Queens more generally, women of color reported disproportionately high rates of victimization. In fact, Black women reported IPV felony assault at a higher rate (33.2 incidents per 10,000 residents) than any other population of QCD 14 residents. Black women were 2.5 times more likely than other QCD 14 residents, and 9.3 times more likely than White women, to report IPV felony assault. Further highlighting the intersectional disparities, Black women reported IPV felony assault at a rate 2.2 times greater than Black men. With the next-highest victimization (18.8 incidents per 10,000 residents), Hispanic women were 1.4 times more likely than other QCD 14 residents, 5.3 times more likely than White women, and 2.8 times more likely than Hispanic men to report IPV felony assault.

In contrast, White and Asian/Pacific Islander residents reported IPV felony assault 6.3 and 3.9 times less often, respectively, than the average QCD 14 resident.

The disparate impact analysis generally reflects this pattern and the overall pattern in Queens. Figure 69 shows that White and Asian/Pacific Islander residents are underrepresented in the racial composition of IPV felony assault victims in QCD 14, while Black residents are overrepresented among IPV felony assault victims. The number of Hispanic victims, however, approximated the expected number. Particularly noteworthy are the findings that White residents account for 35% of QCD 14 residents but only 5% of IPV felony assault victims while Black residents account for 70% of IPV felony assault victims but only 36% of QCD 14 residents. Further, the chi-square statistic is significant, indicating that the racial disparities are unlikely to be due to chance.

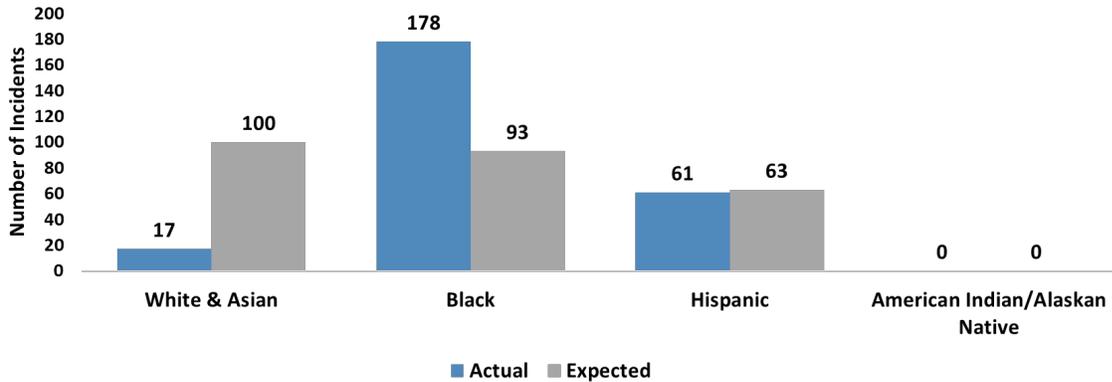
Table 52: 2020-2021 IPV Felony Assault Victimization Rates in QCD 14 (per 10,000 residents)

	Female	Male	Total
White	3.55	0.60	2.09

²⁹ Due to small sample sizes, the data involving White and Asian/Pacific Islander victims in QCD 14 were combined for reporting purposes to protect victim anonymity. However, the data were separated for the primary analysis.

Black	33.19	14.90	25.20
Hispanic	18.80	6.81	12.86
Asian / Pacific Islander	0.00	6.68	3.41
American Indian / Alaskan Native	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	18.56	7.28	13.20

Figure 69: Comparison of Actual vs Expected Incidents of IPV Felony Assault in QCD 14 (2020-2021)
Evidence of Racial Disparity in IPV Felony Assault for QCD 14

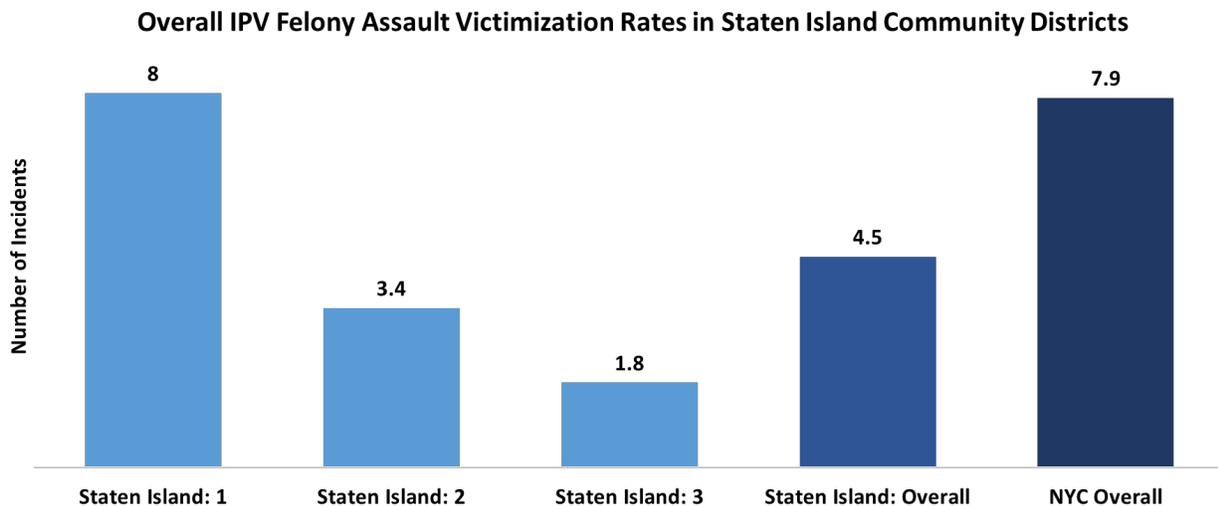


$\chi^2(2) = 146.64, p < .001$

Staten Island Community Districts

Figure 70 displays the overall victimization rates for all 3 Staten Island Community Districts (SICD). SICD 1 had the highest overall victimization rate in Staten Island (8 incidents per 10,000 residents), while SICD 3 had the lowest overall victimization rate in Staten Island (1.8 incidents per 10,000 residents). Black women Staten Island reported disproportionately high rates of IPV felony assault, as they had the highest victimization rates and were proportionately overrepresented as victims in all 3 community districts.

Figure 70: Comparison of 2020-2021 IPV Felony Assault Victimization Rates for SICDs (per 10,000 residents)



Staten Island Community District 1:

Staten Island Community District (SICD) 1 is comprised of Arlington, Castleton Corners, Clifton, Elm Park, Fox Hills, Graniteville, Grymes Hill, Howland Hook, Livingston, Mariner's Harbor, New Brighton, Old Place, Park Hill, Port Ivory, Port Richmond, Randall Manor, Rosebank, Shore Acres, Silver Lake, St. George, Stapleton, Sunnyside, Tompkinsville, Ward Hill, West Brighton, West New Brighton, Westerleigh, and Willowbrook.

There were 228 incidents of IPV felony assault in SICD 1 reported to the NYPD that involved intimate partners in 2020 and 2021. The race of the victim could be determined in 225 of the incidents. Of those, 45 (20%) incidents involved White victims, 103 (45.8%) involved Black victims, 72 (32%) involved Hispanic victims, and 5 (2.2%) involved Asian/Pacific Islander victims. Altogether, SICD 1 residents reported IPV felony assault 1.8 times more often than the average resident of Staten Island (8 vs 4.5 incidents per 10,000 residents) and as often as NYC residents more generally (8 vs 7.9 incidents per 10,000 residents). Table 53 reports the victimization rates for IPV felony assault in SICD 1.

Women and people of color in SICD 1 reported disproportionately high rates of IPV felony assault. Female residents were 2.6 times more likely than male residents to report IPV felony assault. Black residents were 2.2 times more likely than other SICD 1 residents, and 4.4 times more likely than White residents, to report IPV felony assault. Similarly, Hispanic residents were 1.1 times more likely than other SICD 1 residents, and 2.3 times more likely than White residents, to report IPV felony assault.

As in Staten Island more generally, women of color reported disproportionately high rates of victimization. In fact, Black women reported IPV felony assault at a higher rate (22.6 incidents per 10,000 residents) than any other population of SICD 1 residents. Black women were 2.8 times more likely than other SICD 1 residents, and 4.1 times more likely than White women residing in SICD 1, to report IPV felony assault. Further highlighting the intersectional disparities, Black women reported IPV felony assault twice as often as Black men. Similarly, Hispanic women were 1.8 times more likely than other SICD 1 residents, 2.6 times more likely than White women, and 3.5 times more likely than Hispanic men to report IPV felony assault.

Notably, White and Asian/Pacific Islander residents reported IPV felony assault 2 and 4.3 times less often, respectively, than the average SICD 1 resident.

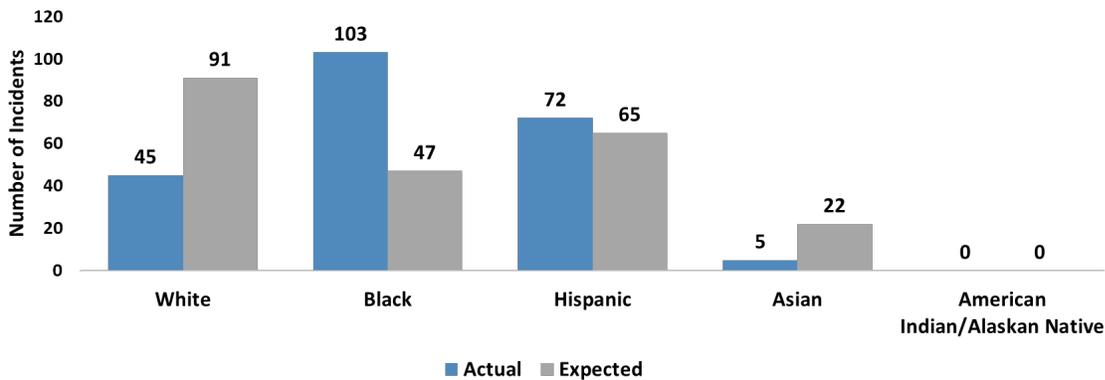
The disparate impact analysis generally reflects this pattern and the overall pattern in Staten Island. Figure 71 shows that White and Asian/Pacific Islander residents are underrepresented in the racial composition of IPV felony assault victims in SICD 1, while Black are overrepresented among IPV felony assault victims. The number of Hispanic victims, in contrast, approximates the expected number. Further, the chi-square statistic is significant, indicating that the racial disparities are unlikely to be due to chance.

Table 53: 2020-2021 IPV Felony Assault Victimization Rates in SICD 1 (per 10,000 residents)

	Female	Male	Total
White	5.51	2.29	3.92
Black	22.61	11.27	17.35
Hispanic	14.08	4.03	8.86

Asian / Pacific Islander	2.84	0.75	1.83
American Indian / Alaskan Native	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	11.38	4.44	7.95

Figure 71: Comparison of Actual vs Expected Incidents of IPV Felony Assault in SICD 1 (2020-2021)
Evidence of Racial Disparity in IPV Felony Assault for SICD 1



$\chi^2(3) = 102.87, p < .001$

Staten Island Community District 2:

Staten Island Community District (SICD) 2 is comprised of Arrochar, Bloomfield, Bulls Head, Chelsea, Concord, Dongan Hills, Egbertville, Emerson Hill, Grant City, Grasmere, Heartland Village, Lighthouse Hill, Manor Heights, Midland Beach, New Dorp, New Dorp Beach, New Springville, Old Town, South Beach, Todt Hill, Travis, and Willowbrook.

There were 82 incidents of IPV felony assault in SICD 2 reported to the NYPD that involved intimate partners in 2020 and 2021. The race of the victim could be determined in 77 of the incidents. Of those, 35 (45.4%) incidents involved White or Asian/Pacific Islander victims,³⁰ 17 (22.1%) involved Black victims, and 25 (32.5%) involved Hispanic victims. Altogether, SICD 2 residents reported IPV felony assault 1.3 times less often than the average resident of Staten Island (3.4 vs 4.5 incidents per 10,000 residents) and 2.3 times less often than NYC residents more generally (3.4 vs 7.9 incidents per 10,000 residents). Table 54 reports the victimization rates for IPV felony assault in SICD 2.

Women and people of color in SICD 2 reported disproportionately high rates of IPV felony assault. Female residents were 3.1 times more likely than male residents to report IPV felony assault. Black residents were 6.1 times more likely than other SICD 2 residents, and 9.2 times more likely than White residents, to report IPV felony assault. Similarly, Hispanic residents were 2.3 times more likely than other SICD 2 residents, and 3.4 times more likely than White residents, to report IPV felony assault.

³⁰ Due to small sample sizes, the data involving White and Asian/Pacific Islander victims in SICD 2 were combined for reporting purposes to protect victim anonymity. However, the data were separated for the primary analysis.

As in Staten Island more generally, women of color reported disproportionately high rates of victimization. In fact, Black women reported IPV felony assault at a higher rate (24.6 incidents per 10,000 residents) than any other population of SICD 2 residents. Black women were 7.2 times more likely than other SICD 2 residents, and 6.9 times more likely than White women, to report IPV felony assault. Further highlighting the intersectional disparities, Black women reported IPV felony assault 1.5 times more often than Black men. Similarly, Hispanic women were 3.4 times more likely than other SICD 2 residents, 3.3 times more likely than White women, and 3.5 times more likely than Hispanic men to report IPV felony assault.

Notably, White and Asian/Pacific Islander residents reported IPV felony assault 1.5 and 12.3 times less often, respectively, than the average SICD 2 resident.

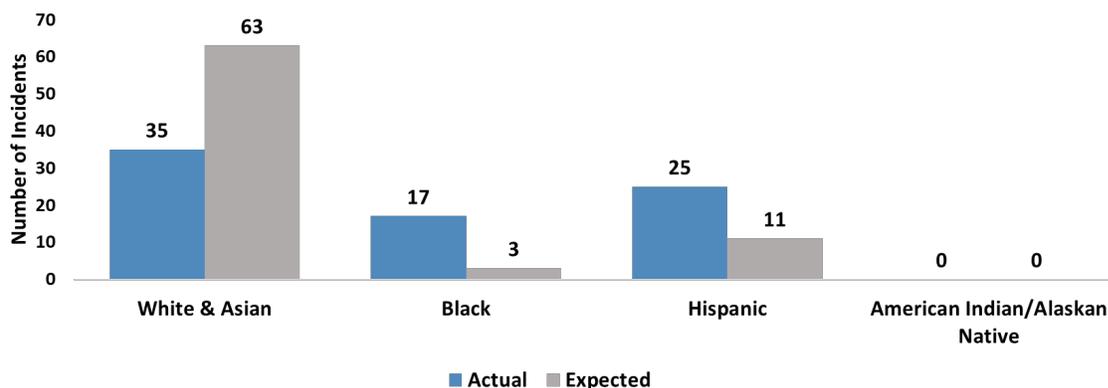
The disparate impact analysis generally reflects this pattern and the overall pattern in Staten Island. Figure 72 shows that White and Asian/Pacific Islander residents are underrepresented in the racial composition of IPV felony assault victims in SICD 2, while Black and Hispanic residents are overrepresented among IPV felony assault victims. Further, the chi-square statistic is significant, indicating that the racial disparities are unlikely to be due to chance.

Table 54: 2020-2021 IPV Felony Assault Victimization Rates in SICD 2 (per 10,000 residents)

	Female	Male	Total
White	3.57	0.86	2.29
Black	24.62	16.66	21.07
Hispanic	11.70	3.37	7.83
Asian / Pacific Islander	0.53	0.00	0.28
American Indian / Alaskan Native	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	5.04	1.61	3.43

Figure 72: Comparison of Actual vs Expected Incidents of IPV Felony Assault in SICD 2 (2020-2021)

Evidence of Racial Disparity in IPV Felony Assault for SICD 2



$\chi^2(2) = 95.60, p < .001$

Staten Island Community District 3:

Staten Island Community District (SICD) 3 is comprised of Annadale, Arden Heights, Bay Terrace, Butler Manor, Charleston, Eltingville, Fresh Kills, Great Kills, Greenridge, Huguenot, Oakwood, Oakwood Beach, Oakwood Heights, Pleasant Plains, Prince's Bay, Richmond Town, Richmond Valley, Rossville, Sandy Ground, Tottenville, and Woodrow.

There were 49 incidents of IPV felony assault in SICD 3 reported to the NYPD that involved intimate partners in 2020 and 2021. The race of the victim could be determined in 47 of the incidents. Of those, 35 (75.5%) incidents involved White victims, 6 (12.8%) involved Black and Asian/Pacific Islander victims,³¹ and 6 (12.8%) involved Hispanic victims. Altogether, SICD 3 residents reported IPV felony assault 2.6 times less often than the average resident of Staten Island (1.8 vs 4.5 incidents per 10,000 residents) and 4.5 times less often than NYC residents more generally (1.8 vs 7.9 incidents per 10,000 residents). Table 55 reports the victimization rates for IPV felony assault in SICD 3.

Women and people of color in SICD 3 reported disproportionately high rates of IPV felony assault. Female residents were 3.5 times more likely than male residents to report IPV felony assault. Black residents were 10.4 times more likely than other SICD 3 residents, and 11.7 times more likely than White residents, to report IPV felony assault. Similarly, Hispanic residents were 1.3 times more likely than other SICD 3 residents, and 1.4 times more likely than White residents, to report IPV felony assault.

As in Staten Island more generally, women of color reported disproportionately high rates of victimization. In fact, Black women reported IPV felony assault at a higher rate (28 incidents per 10,000 residents) than any other population of SICD 3 residents. Black women were 16 times more likely than other SICD 3 residents, and 11.7 times more likely than White women, to report IPV felony assault. Further highlighting the intersectional disparities, Black women reported IPV felony assault 3.1 times more often than Black men. Similarly, Hispanic women were 2.5 times more likely than other SICD 3 residents, 1.8 times more likely than White women, and 6.9 times more likely than Hispanic men to report IPV felony assault.

Notably, White and Asian/Pacific Islander residents reported IPV felony assault 1.1 and 1.3 times less often, respectively, than the average SICD 3 resident.

The disparate impact analysis generally reflects this pattern, although the chi square is *not* significant ($p > .05$), meaning that any deviations from the expected number of victimizations are likely due to chance. However, a separate analysis examining the individual demographic populations shows that Black residents overall and Black women specifically were significantly overrepresented as victims in SICD 3 (see Appendix B).

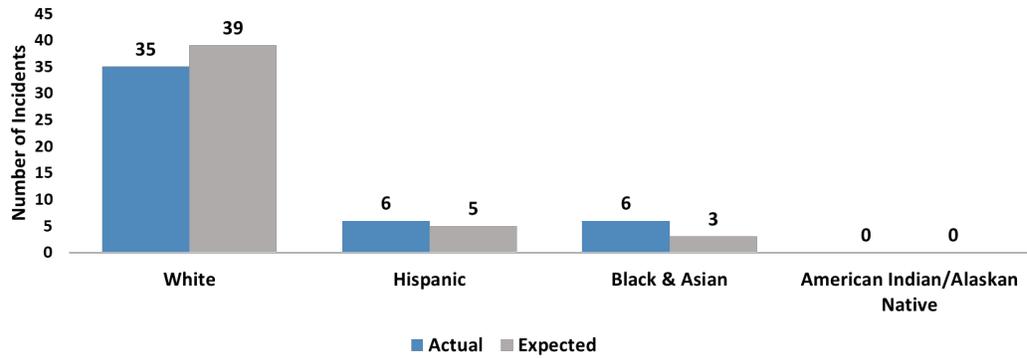
Table 55: 2020-2021 IPV Felony Assault Victimization Rates in SICD 3 (per 10,000 residents)

	Female	Male	Total
White	2.41	0.65	1.57
Black	28.04	8.99	18.33
Hispanic	4.35	0.63	2.20
Asian / Pacific Islander	1.31	1.48	1.39

³¹ Due to small sample sizes, the data involving Black and Asian/Pacific Islander victims in SICD 3 were combined for reporting purposes to protect victim anonymity. However, the data were separated for the primary analysis.

American Indian / Alaskan Native	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	2.70	0.76	1.75

Figure 73: Comparison of Actual vs Expected Incidents of IPV Felony in SICD 3 (2020-2021)
 Evidence of Racial Disparity in IPV Felony Assault for SICD 3



$\chi^2(2) = 3.61, p = .164$

Appendix B: Significance Tests of Proportion of Victimizations Between Communities

NYC & Boroughs

Victim Population vs Resident Population	Sample 1 Proportion	Sample 1 Total	Sample 2 Proportion	Sample 2 Total	z-Score	p-value*	Risk Ratio**
NYC Comparisons							
Black vs NYC Residents	4,995	10,844	1,485,554	13,718,772	61.61	< .001	2.1
Black Female vs NYC Residents	3,658	10,844	828,021	13,718,772	69.1	< .001	2.8
Hispanic vs NYC Residents	3,966	10,844	2,075,366	13,718,772	14.31	< .001	1.2
Hispanic Female vs NYC Residents	3,127	10,844	1,004,597	13,718,772	41.74	< .001	2.0
Asian vs NYC Residents	757	10,844	1,001,847	13,718,772	-22.47	< .001	0.5
American Indian vs NYC Residents	11	10,844	11,665	13,718,772	-1.73	0.084	0.6
White vs NYC Residents	1,115	10,844	2,284,954	13,718,772	-50.85	< .001	0.3
Bronx Comparisons							
Black vs Bronx Residents	1,448	3,296	330,305	2,338,410	19.96	< .001	1.6
Black Female vs Bronx Residents	1,014	3,296	179,220	2,338,410	24.54	< .001	2.0
Hispanic vs Bronx Residents	1,630	3,296	681,504	2,338,410	-10.27	< .001	0.8
Hispanic Female vs Bronx Residents	1,276	3,296	334,143	2,338,410	12.86	< .001	1.4
Asian vs Bronx Residents	74	3,296	43,306	2,338,410	-4.43	< .001	0.6
American Indian vs Bronx Residents	***	3,296	2,624	2,338,410	-1.25	0.211	0.5
White vs Bronx Residents	140	3,296	111,466	2,338,410	-10.33	< .001	0.4
Brooklyn Comparisons							
Black vs Brooklyn Residents	1,796	3,067	626,217	4,090,000	33.53	< .001	1.9
Black Female vs Brooklyn Residents	1,372	3,067	358,111	4,090,000	39.60	< .001	2.6
Hispanic vs Brooklyn Residents	758	3,067	411,282	4,090,000	6.35	< .001	1.2
Hispanic Female vs Brooklyn Residents	614	3,067	198,524	4,090,000	19.26	< .001	2.1
Asian vs Brooklyn Residents	140	3,067	252,161	4,090,000	-13.08	< .001	0.4
American Indian vs Brooklyn Residents	5	3,067	2,363	4,090,000	0.77	0.441	1.4
White vs Brooklyn Residents	368	3,067	752,977	4,090,000	-28.59	< .001	0.3

Manhattan Comparisons							
Black vs Manhattan Residents	696	1,536	171,167	2,832,744	39.88	< .001	3.7
Black Female vs Manhattan Residents	478	1,536	92,581	2,832,744	38.89	< .001	4.8
Hispanic vs Manhattan Residents	541	1,536	371,692	2,832,744	7.99	< .001	1.3
Hispanic Female vs Manhattan Residents	425	1,536	186,027	2,832,744	16.85	< .001	2.1
Asian vs Manhattan Residents	63	1,536	180,160	2,832,744	-10.13	< .001	0.3
American Indian vs Manhattan Residents	0	1,536	1,919	2,832,744	-1.44	0.15	0.0
White vs Manhattan Residents	236	1,536	691,434	2,832,744	-26.22	< .001	0.3
Queens Comparisons							
Black vs Queens Residents	931	2,596	323,061	3,682,284	24.50	< .001	2.0
Black Female vs Queens Residents	708	2,596	179,421	3,682,284	30.06	< .001	2.8
Hispanic vs Queens Residents	934	2,596	540,635	3,682,284	7.39	< .001	1.2
Hispanic Female vs Queens Residents	732	2,596	252,183	3,682,284	21.46	< .001	2.1
Asian vs Queens Residents	472	2,596	487,394	3,682,284	-9.57	< .001	0.7
American Indian vs Queens Residents	***	2,596	4,264	3,682,284	-1.64	0.101	0.3
White vs Queens Residents	257	2,596	238,039	3,682,284	-4.60	< .001	0.4
Staten Island Comparisons							
Black vs Staten Island Residents	124	349	34,804	775,334	17.32	< .001	4.0
Black Female vs Staten Island Residents	86	349	18,688	775,334	17.25	< .001	5.1
Hispanic vs Staten Island Residents	103	349	70,253	775,334	5.52	< .001	1.6
Hispanic Female vs Staten Island Residents	80	349	33,820	775,334	9.39	< .001	2.6
Asian vs Staten Island Residents	8	349	38,826	775,334	-4.81	< .001	0.2
American Indian vs Staten Island Residents	0	349	495	775,334	-0.67	0.503	0.0
White vs Staten Island Residents	114	349	243,289	775,334	-11.62	< .001	0.5

* A p-value less than 0.05 is statistically significant, indicating that the reported disparities could have occurred by chance less than 5% of the time

** Risk ratios are calculated by comparing the risk among the group of interest to the risk among all others

*** Sample sizes less than 5 are not reported in order to maintain survivor anonymity

Bronx Community Districts

Victim Population vs Resident Population	Sample 1 Proportion	Sample 1 Total	Sample 2 Proportion	Sample 2 Total	z-Score	p-value*	Risk Ratio**
BCD 1 & 2 Comparisons							
Black vs BCD 1&2 Residents	207	445	65,850	256,466	10.04	< .001	1.8
Black Female vs BCD 1&2 Residents	142	445	32,178	256,466	12.28	< .001	2.5
Hispanic vs BCD 1&2 Residents	220	445	181,424	256,466	-9.85	< .001	0.7
Hispanic Female vs BCD 1&2 Residents	173	445	85,978	256,466	2.39	0.017	1.2
Asian vs BCD 1&2 Residents	5	445	1,690	256,466	1.21	0.226	1.7
Asian Female vs BCD 1&2 Residents	5	445	712	256,466	3.37	< .001	4.0
American Indian vs BCD 1&2 Residents	0	445	352	256,466	-0.78	0.435	0.0
White vs BCD 1&2 Residents	13	445	7,150	256,466	0.17	0.685	1.0
BCD 3 & 6 Comparisons							
Black vs BCD 3&6 Residents	283	547	85,060	270,702	10.21	< .001	1.6
Black Female vs BCD 3&6 Residents	190	547	46,282	270,702	10.92	< .001	2.0
Hispanic vs BCD 3&6 Residents	244	547	170,870	270,702	-8.95	< .001	0.7
Hispanic Female vs BCD 3&6 Residents	185	547	85,184	270,702	1.18	0.238	1.1
Asian vs BCD 3&6 Residents	***	547	2,728	270,702	-1.07	0.285	0.5
American Indian vs BCD 3&6 Residents	***	547	218	270,702	0.84	0.401	2.3
American Indian Female vs BCD 3&6 Residents	***	547	154	270,702	1.23	0.219	3.2
White vs BCD 3&6 Residents	16	547	11,826	270,702	-1.65	0.099	0.7
BCD 4 Comparisons							
Black vs BCD 4 Residents	180	442	64,434	229,324	5.89	< .001	1.4
Black Female vs BCD 4 Residents	130	442	34,822	229,324	8.31	< .001	1.9
Hispanic vs BCD 4 Residents	253	442	155,116	229,324	-4.66	< .001	0.8
Hispanic Female vs BCD 4 Residents	206	442	76,842	229,324	5.82	< .001	1.4
Asian vs BCD 4 Residents	***	442	2,574	229,324	-1.34	0.18	0.4
American Indian vs BCD 4 Residents	0	442	418	229,324	-0.90	0.368	0.0
White vs BCD 4 Residents	7	442	6,782	229,324	-1.70	0.089	0.5

BCD 5 Comparisons							
Black vs BCD 5 Residents	140	309	55,122	221,260	8.27	< .001	1.8
Black Female vs BCD 5 Residents	90	309	28,718	221,260	8.42	< .001	2.2
Hispanic vs BCD 5 Residents	156	309	159,210	221,260	-8.38	< .001	0.7
Hispanic Female vs BCD 5 Residents	123	309	78,958	221,260	1.51	0.131	1.1
Asian vs BCD 5 Residents	***	309	3,690	221,260	-0.96	0.337	0.6
American Indian vs BCD 5 Residents	0	309	242	221,260	-0.58	0.562	0.0
White vs BCD 5 Residents	10	309	2,996	221,260	2.85	0.004	2.4
White Female vs BCD 5 Residents	9	309	1,274	221,260	5.39	< .001	5.1
BCD 7 Comparisons							
Black vs BCD 7 Residents	67	287	30,218	219,170	4.69	< .001	1.7
Black Female vs BCD 7 Residents	42	287	15,930	219,170	4.79	< .001	2.0
Hispanic vs BCD 7 Residents	199	287	166,954	219,170	-2.71	0.007	0.9
Hispanic Female vs BCD 7 Residents	154	287	77,668	219,170	6.44	< .001	1.5
Asian vs BCD 7 Residents	5	287	9,660	219,170	-2.20	0.028	0.4
American Indian vs BCD 7 Residents	0	287	338	219,170	-0.67	0.503	0.0
White vs BCD 7 Residents	16	287	12,000	219,170	0.07	0.944	1.0
BCD 8 Comparisons							
Black vs BCD 8 Residents	21	101	23,184	181,028	2.40	0.016	1.6
Black Female vs BCD 8 Residents	12	101	11,842	181,028	2.17	0.03	1.8
Hispanic vs BCD 8 Residents	64	101	90,896	181,028	2.64	0.008	1.3
Hispanic Female vs BCD 8 Residents	50	101	47,148	181,028	5.37	< .001	1.9
Asian vs BCD 8 Residents	***	101	7,070	181,028	-1.00	0.317	0.5
American Indian vs BCD 8 Residents	0	101	538	181,028	-0.55	0.582	0.0
White vs BCD 8 Residents	14	101	59,340	181,028	-4.05	< .001	0.4

BCD 9 Comparisons							
Black vs BCD 9 Residents	167	442	79,294	303,794	5.58	< .001	1.4
Black Female vs BCD 9 Residents	121	442	42,962	303,794	7.96	< .001	1.9
Hispanic vs BCD 9 Residents	221	442	187,322	303,794	-5.03	< .001	0.8
Hispanic Female vs BCD 9 Residents	168	442	91,436	303,794	3.62	0.003	1.3
Asian vs BCD 9 Residents	29	442	26,812	303,794	-1.68	0.093	0.7
American Indian vs BCD 9 Residents	***	442	1,642	303,794	-0.90	0.368	0.4
White vs BCD 9 Residents	24	442	8,724	303,794	3.21	0.001	1.9
White Female vs BCD 9 Residents	22	442	4,730	303,794	5.78	< .001	3.2
BCD 10 Comparisons							
Black vs BCD 10 Residents	56	155	56,746	204,382	2.32	0.02	1.3
Black Female vs BCD 10 Residents	45	155	34,278	204,382	4.08	< .001	1.7
Hispanic vs BCD 10 Residents	71	155	85,230	204,382	1.04	0.298	1.1
Hispanic Female vs BCD 10 Residents	60	155	41,270	204,382	5.74	< .001	1.8
Asian vs BCD 10 Residents	11	155	7,912	204,382	4.70	< .001	1.8
Asian Female vs BCD 10 Residents	6	155	3,912	204,382	1.76	0.075	2.0
American Indian vs BCD 10 Residents	0	155	38	204,382	-0.17	0.865	0.0
White vs BCD 10 Residents	17	155	54,456	204,382	-4.41	< .001	0.4
BCD 11 Comparisons							
Black vs BCD 11 Residents	62	142	44,566	209,146	6.50	< .001	2.0
Black Female vs BCD 11 Residents	47	142	24,202	209,146	8.00	< .001	2.9
Hispanic vs BCD 11 Residents	65	142	101,140	209,146	-0.62	0.535	0.9
Hispanic Female vs BCD 11 Residents	53	142	48,776	209,146	3.92	< .001	1.6
Asian vs BCD 11 Residents	5	142	17,992	209,146	-2.16	0.031	0.4
American Indian vs BCD 11 Residents	***	142	536	209,146	1.05	0.294	2.7
American Indian Female vs BCD 11 Residents	***	142	354	209,146	1.55	0.121	4.2
White vs BCD 11 Residents	9	142	44,912	209,146	-2.39	< .001	0.3

BCD 12 Comparisons							
Black vs BCD 12 Residents	264	423	156,136	243,138	-0.77	0.441	1.0
Black Female vs BCD 12 Residents	194	423	87,226	243,138	4.27	< .001	1.3
Hispanic vs BCD 12 Residents	135	423	64,846	243,138	2.43	0.015	1.2
Hispanic Female vs BCD 12 Residents	103	423	35,026	243,138	5.81	< .001	1.7
Asian vs BCD 12 Residents	9	423	6,484	243,138	-0.69	0.49	0.8
American Indian vs BCD 12 Residents	***	423	926	243,138	-0.48	0.631	0.6
White vs BCD 12 Residents	14	423	14,746	243,138	-2.37	0.018	0.5

Brooklyn Community Districts

Victim Population vs Resident Population	Sample 1 Proportion	Sample 1 Total	Sample 2 Proportion	Sample 2 Total	z-Score	p-value*	Risk Ratio**
BKCD 1 Comparisons							
Black vs BKCD 1 Residents	60	129	11,754	258,542	22.77	< .001	10.2
Black Female vs BKCD 1 Residents	44	129	5,928	258,542	23.97	< .001	14.9
Hispanic vs BKCD 1 Residents	44	129	65,786	258,542	2.26	0.024	1.3
Hispanic Female vs BKCD 1 Residents	36	129	33,792	258,542	4.99	< .001	2.1
Asian vs BKCD 1 Residents	***	129	22,192	258,542	-2.34	0.011	0.3
American Indian vs BKCD 1 Residents	***	129	254	258,542	2.44	0.015	7.9
American Indian Male vs BKCD 1 Residents	***	129	148	258,542	3.39	< .001	13.5
White vs BKCD 1 Residents	21	129	158,556	258,542	-10.50	< .001	0.3
BKCD 2 Comparisons							
Black vs BKCD 2 Residents	84	128	55,026	235,496	11.28	< .001	2.8
Black Female vs BKCD 2 Residents	69	128	31,926	235,496	13.10	< .001	4.0
Hispanic vs BKCD 2 Residents	24	128	33,964	235,496	1.40	0.165	1.3
Hispanic Female vs BKCD 2 Residents	17	128	16,978	235,496	2.65	0.008	1.8
Asian vs BKCD 2 Residents	***	128	27,744	235,496	-3.59	< .001	0.1
American Indian vs BKCD 2 Residents	***	128	212	235,496	2.60	0.009	8.7
American Indian Female vs BKCD 2 Residents	***	128	134	235,496	3.41	< .001	13.7
White vs BKCD 2 Residents	17	128	118,550	235,496	-8.38	< .001	0.3
BKCD 3 Comparisons							
Black vs BKCD 3 Residents	222	305	117,908	235,090	7.90	< .001	1.5
Black Female vs BKCD 3 Residents	161	305	67,832	235,090	9.21	< .001	1.8
Hispanic vs BKCD 3 Residents	59	305	46,336	235,090	-0.16	0.873	1.0
Hispanic Female vs BKCD 3 Residents	49	305	24,324	235,090	3.27	0.001	1.6
Asian vs BKCD 3 Residents	6	305	8,546	235,090	-1.56	0.119	0.5
American Indian vs BKCD 3 Residents	***	305	390	235,090	2.09	0.037	4.0
American Indian Female vs BKCD 3 Residents	***	305	112	235,090	4.78	< .001	13.8
White vs BKCD 3 Residents	16	305	61,910	235,090	-8.36	< .001	0.2

BKCD 4 Comparisons							
Black vs BKCD 4 Residents	58	157	37,440	219,654	6.62	< .001	2.2
Black Female vs BKCD 4 Residents	39	157	19,906	219,654	6.87	< .001	2.7
Hispanic vs BKCD 4 Residents	82	157	118,930	219,654	-0.48	0.631	1.0
Hispanic Female vs BKCD 4 Residents	65	157	56,966	219,654	4.42	< .001	1.6
Asian vs BKCD 4 Residents	***	157	11,692	219,654	-1.90	0.057	0.4
American Indian vs BKCD 4 Residents	0	157	296	219,654	-0.46	0.646	0.0
White vs BKCD 4 Residents	14	157	51,296	219,654	-4.27	< .001	0.4
BKCD 5 Comparisons							
Black vs BKCD 5 Residents	299	449	131,272	252,756	6.25	< .001	1.3
Black Female vs BKCD 5 Residents	248	449	74,422	252,756	11.96	< .001	1.9
Hispanic vs BKCD 5 Residents	117	449	96,772	252,756	-5.32	< .001	0.7
Hispanic Female vs BKCD 5 Residents	95	449	48,128	252,756	1.14	0.254	1.1
Asian vs BKCD 5 Residents	17	449	12,580	252,756	-1.16	0.246	0.8
American Indian vs BKCD 5 Residents	0	449	142	252,756	-0.50	0.617	0.0
White vs BKCD 5 Residents	16	449	11,990	252,756	-1.17	0.242	0.8
BKCD 6 Comparisons							
Black vs BKCD 6 Residents	41	74	15,538	185,768	14.58	< .001	6.6
Black Female vs BKCD 6 Residents	33	74	9,450	185,768	15.42	< .001	8.8
Hispanic vs BKCD 6 Residents	21	74	29,996	185,768	2.86	0.004	1.8
Hispanic Female vs BKCD 6 Residents	19	74	15,480	185,768	5.39	< .001	3.1
Asian vs BKCD 6 Residents	0	74	16,604	185,768	-2.69	0.007	0.0
American Indian vs BKCD 6 Residents	0	74	230	185,768	0.30	0.764	0.0
White vs BKCD 6 Residents	12	74	123,400	185,768	-9.14	< .001	0.2
BKCD 7 Comparisons							
Black vs BKCD 7 Residents	15	114	8,314	222,282	5.29	< .001	3.5
Black Female vs BKCD 7 Residents	13	114	2,810	222,282	9.65	< .001	9.0
Hispanic vs BKCD 7 Residents	68	114	89,438	222,282	4.22	< .001	1.5
Hispanic Female vs BKCD 7 Residents	54	114	40,294	222,282	8.09	< .001	2.6
Asian vs BKCD 7 Residents	17	114	67,790	222,282	-3.61	< .001	0.5
American Indian vs BKCD 7 Residents	0	114	114	222,282	-0.24	0.81	0.0
White vs BKCD 7 Residents	14	114	56,626	222,282	-3.23	0.001	0.5

BKCD 8 Comparisons							
Black vs BKCD 8 Residents	111	131	120,382	219,760	6.88	< .001	1.5
Black Female vs BKCD 8 Residents	81	131	70,594	219,760	7.28	< .001	1.9
Hispanic vs BKCD 8 Residents	15	131	27,808	219,760	-0.41	0.682	0.9
Hispanic Female vs BKCD 8 Residents	14	131	13,462	219,760	2.17	0.03	1.7
Asian vs BKCD 8 Residents	***	131	9,234	219,760	-1.96	0.05	0.2
American Indian vs BKCD 8 Residents	0	131	370	219,760	-0.47	0.638	0.0
White vs BKCD 8 Residents	***	131	61,966	219,760	-6.39	< .001	0.1
BKCD 9 Comparisons							
Black vs BKCD 9 Residents	102	124	110,520	175,724	4.46	< .001	1.3
Black Female vs BKCD 9 Residents	72	124	63,470	175,724	5.08	< .001	1.6
Hispanic vs BKCD 9 Residents	12	124	18,834	175,724	-0.37	0.711	0.9
Hispanic Female vs BKCD 9 Residents	10	124	8,730	175,724	1.59	0.112	1.6
Asian vs BKCD 9 Residents	***	124	4,056	175,724	-0.52	0.603	0.7
American Indian vs BKCD 9 Residents	0	124	34	175,724	0.15	0.881	0.0
White vs BKCD 9 Residents	8	124	42,280	175,724	-4.59	< .001	0.3
BKCD 10 Comparisons							
Black vs BKCD 10 Residents	6	62	5,404	200,190	3.39	< .001	3.6
Black Female vs BKCD 10 Residents	5	62	3,320	200,190	3.94	< .001	4.9
Hispanic vs BKCD 10 Residents	24	62	33,924	200,190	4.57	< .001	2.3
Hispanic Female vs BKCD 10 Residents	22	62	15,326	200,190	8.23	< .001	4.6
Asian vs BKCD 10 Residents	7	62	48,112	200,190	-2.35	0.019	0.5
American Indian vs BKCD 10 Residents	0	62	390	200,190	-0.35	0.726	0.0
White vs BKCD 10 Residents	25	62	112,360	200,190	-2.51	0.012	0.7
BKCD 11 Comparisons							
Black vs BKCD 11 Residents	5	97	3,950	298,514	3.30	< .001	3.9
Black Female vs BKCD 11 Residents	***	97	1,854	298,514	4.38	< .001	6.6
Hispanic vs BKCD 11 Residents	37	97	48,398	298,514	5.86	< .001	2.4
Hispanic Female vs BKCD 11 Residents	32	97	19,440	298,514	10.55	< .001	5.1
Asian vs BKCD 11 Residents	17	97	124,656	298,514	-4.84	< .001	0.4
American Indian vs BKCD 11 Residents	0	97	540	298,514	-0.42	0.674	0.0
White vs BKCD 11 Residents	38	97	120,970	298,514	-0.27	0.787	1.0

BKCD 12 Comparisons							
Black vs BKCD 12 Residents	7	76	6,708	205,648	2.92	0.004	2.8
Black Female vs BKCD 12 Residents	6	76	3,558	205,648	4.14	< .001	4.6
Hispanic vs BKCD 12 Residents	32	76	26,818	205,648	7.52	< .001	3.2
Hispanic Female vs BKCD 12 Residents	27	76	11,470	205,648	11.40	< .001	6.4
Asian vs BKCD 12 Residents	18	76	33,610	205,648	1.73	0.084	1.4
American Indian vs BKCD 12 Residents	0	76	132	205,648	-0.22	0.826	0.0
White vs BKCD 12 Residents	19	76	138,380	205,648	-7.85	< .001	0.4
BKCD 13 Comparisons							
Black vs BKCD 13 Residents	56	146	19,416	184,576	10.93	< .001	3.6
Black Female vs BKCD 13 Residents	42	146	12,030	184,576	10.86	< .001	4.4
Hispanic vs BKCD 13 Residents	45	146	31,920	184,576	4.32	< .001	1.8
Hispanic Female vs BKCD 13 Residents	38	146	15,634	184,576	7.60	< .001	3.1
Asian vs BKCD 13 Residents	7	146	26,118	184,576	-3.24	0.001	0.3
American Indian vs BKCD 13 Residents	0	146	92	184,576	-0.27	0.787	0.0
White vs BKCD 13 Residents	38	146	107,030	184,576	-7.82	< .001	0.4
BKCD 14 Comparisons							
Black vs BKCD 14 Residents	94	186	79,258	242,958	5.21	< .001	1.5
Black Female vs BKCD 14 Residents	77	186	44,072	242,958	8.22	< .001	2.3
Hispanic vs BKCD 14 Residents	46	186	38,776	242,958	3.27	0.001	1.5
Hispanic Female vs BKCD 14 Residents	36	186	18,470	242,958	6.04	< .001	2.5
Asian vs BKCD 14 Residents	12	186	25,226	242,958	-1.76	0.078	0.6
American Indian vs BKCD 14 Residents	***	186	300	242,958	1.60	0.11	4.4
American Indian Female vs BKCD 14 Residents	***	186	168	242,958	2.42	0.016	7.8
White vs BKCD 14 Residents	33	186	99,398	242,958	-6.52	< .001	0.4

BKCD 15 Comparisons							
Black vs BKCD 15 Residents	33	143	9,850	236,146	11.27	< .001	5.5
Black Female vs BKCD 15 Residents	25	143	5,142	236,146	12.48	< .001	8.0
Hispanic vs BKCD 15 Residents	29	143	22,852	236,146	4.28	< .001	2.1
Hispanic Female vs BKCD 15 Residents	19	143	11,358	236,146	4.73	< .001	2.8
Asian vs BKCD 15 Residents	17	143	44,774	236,146	-2.16	0.031	0.6
American Indian vs BKCD 15 Residents	0	143	260	236,146	-0.40	0.689	0.0
White vs BKCD 15 Residents	64	143	158,410	236,146	-5.68	< .001	0.7
BKCD 16 Comparisons							
Black vs BKCD 16 Residents	211	267	129,470	184,408	3.15	0.002	1.1
Black Female vs BKCD 16 Residents	162	267	75,498	184,408	6.55	< .001	1.5
Hispanic vs BKCD 16 Residents	49	267	44,920	184,408	-2.28	0.023	0.8
Hispanic Female vs BKCD 16 Residents	42	267	23,558	184,408	1.44	0.15	1.2
Asian vs BKCD 16 Residents	***	267	2,236	184,408	-0.69	0.49	0.6
American Indian vs BKCD 16 Residents	0	267	230	184,408	-0.58	0.562	0.0
White vs BKCD 16 Residents	5	267	7,552	184,408	-1.83	0.067	0.5
BKCD 17 Comparisons							
Black vs BKCD 17 Residents	245	291	186,396	213,644	-1.56	0.119	1.0
Black Female vs BKCD 17 Residents	184	291	108,022	213,644	4.32	< .001	1.3
Hispanic vs BKCD 17 Residents	32	291	17,546	213,644	1.73	0.084	1.3
Hispanic Female vs BKCD 17 Residents	23	291	8,460	213,644	3.44	< .001	2.0
Asian vs BKCD 17 Residents	***	291	2,812	213,644	0.09	0.928	1.0
American Indian vs BKCD 17 Residents	0	291	408	213,644	-0.75	0.453	0.0
White vs BKCD 17 Residents	10	291	6,482	213,644	0.40	0.689	1.1
BKCD 18 Comparisons							
Black vs BKCD 18 Residents	146	187	203,828	318,844	4.03	< .001	1.2
Black Female vs BKCD 18 Residents	107	187	116,388	318,844	5.88	< .001	1.6
Hispanic vs BKCD 18 Residents	22	187	29,546	318,844	1.18	0.238	1.3
Hispanic Female vs BKCD 18 Residents	16	187	15,178	318,844	2.44	0.015	1.8
Asian vs BKCD 18 Residents	5	187	16,340	318,844	-1.52	0.129	0.5
American Indian vs BKCD 18 Residents	0	187	332	318,844	-0.44	0.66	0.0
White vs BKCD 18 Residents	14	187	68,798	318,844	-4.68	< .001	0.3

Manhattan Community Districts

Victim Population vs Resident Population	Sample 1 Proportion	Sample 1 Total	Sample 2 Proportion	Sample 2 Total	z-Score	p-value*	Risk Ratio**
MCD 1 & 2 Comparisons							
Black vs MCD 1&2 Residents	13	58	6,618	270,056	9.81	< .001	9.1
Black Female vs MCD 1&2 Residents	9	58	3,668	270,056	9.29	< .001	11.4
Hispanic vs MCD 1&2 Residents	7	58	21,864	270,056	1.11	0.267	1.5
Hispanic Female vs MCD 1&2 Residents	5	58	11,128	270,056	1.72	0.085	2.1
Asian vs MCD 1&2 Residents	9	58	41,684	270,056	0.02	0.984	1.0
American Indian vs MCD 1&2 Residents	0	58	0	270,056	N/A	N/A	0.0
White vs MCD 1&2 Residents	29	58	199,890	270,056	-4.17	< .001	0.7
MCD 3 Comparisons							
Black vs MCD 3 Residents	80	170	21,948	279,300	18.93	< .001	6.0
Black Female vs MCD 3 Residents	57	170	11,964	279,300	18.75	< .001	7.8
Hispanic vs MCD 3 Residents	61	170	67,244	279,300	3.60	< .001	1.5
Hispanic Female vs MCD 3 Residents	48	170	34,724	279,300	6.24	< .001	2.3
Asian vs MCD 3 Residents	9	170	88,954	279,300	-7.43	< .001	0.2
American Indian vs MCD 3 Residents	0	170	1,066	279,300	-0.81	0.418	0.0
White vs MCD 3 Residents	20	170	100,088	279,300	-6.54	< .001	0.3
MCD 4 & 5 Comparisons							
Black vs MCD 4&5 Residents	74	197	13,490	286,502	21.66	< .001	8.0
Black Female vs MCD 4&5 Residents	47	197	6,454	286,502	20.29	< .001	10.6
Hispanic vs MCD 4&5 Residents	57	197	46,408	286,502	4.85	< .001	1.8
Hispanic Female vs MCD 4&5 Residents	45	197	21,370	286,502	8.20	< .001	3.1
Asian vs MCD 4&5 Residents	12	197	50,498	286,502	-4.25	< .001	0.3
American Indian vs MCD 4&5 Residents	0	197	276	286,502	-0.44	0.66	0.0
White vs MCD 4&5 Residents	54	197	175,830	286,502	-9.78	< .001	0.4

MCD 6 Comparisons							
Black vs MCD 6 Residents	16	76	11,408	264,558	7.17	< .001	4.9
Black Female vs MCD 6 Residents	12	76	6,188	264,558	7.74	< .001	6.8
Hispanic vs MCD 6 Residents	19	76	23,208	264,558	5.00	< .001	2.8
Hispanic Female vs MCD 6 Residents	15	76	10,982	264,558	6.80	< .001	4.8
Asian vs MCD 6 Residents	8	76	44,352	264,558	-1.46	0.144	0.6
American Indian vs MCD 6 Residents	0	76	202	264,558	-0.24	0.81	0.0
White vs MCD 6 Residents	33	76	185,388	264,558	-5.07	< .001	0.6
MCD 7 Comparisons							
Black vs MCD 7 Residents	59	108	16,972	332,564	23.31	< .001	10.7
Black Female vs MCD 7 Residents	40	108	9,258	332,564	21.55	< .001	13.3
Hispanic vs MCD 7 Residents	29	108	48,882	332,564	3.65	< .001	1.8
Hispanic Female vs MCD 7 Residents	21	108	24,844	332,564	4.73	< .001	2.6
Asian vs MCD 7 Residents	***	108	33,942	332,564	-2.87	0.004	0.2
American Indian vs MCD 7 Residents	0	108	182	332,564	-0.24	0.81	0.0
White vs MCD 7 Residents	18	108	232,586	332,564	-12.07	< .001	0.2
MCD 8 Comparisons							
Black vs MCD 8 Residents	12	55	10,224	369,162	8.60	< .001	7.9
Black Female vs MCD 8 Residents	9	55	6,312	369,162	8.37	< .001	9.6
Hispanic vs MCD 8 Residents	9	55	37,240	369,162	1.55	0.121	1.6
Hispanic Female vs MCD 8 Residents	7	55	19,848	369,162	2.42	0.016	2.4
Asian vs MCD 8 Residents	8	55	42,226	369,162	0.72	0.472	1.3
American Indian vs MCD 8 Residents	0	55	622	369,162	-0.30	0.764	0.0
White vs MCD 8 Residents	26	55	278,850	369,162	-4.87	< .001	0.6
MCD 9 Comparisons							
Black vs MCD 9 Residents	65	123	51,066	228,166	8.10	< .001	2.4
Black Female vs MCD 9 Residents	34	123	27,212	228,166	5.37	< .001	2.3
Hispanic vs MCD 9 Residents	41	123	88,870	228,166	-1.28	0.201	0.9
Hispanic Female vs MCD 9 Residents	29	123	43,574	228,166	1.26	0.208	1.2
Asian vs MCD 9 Residents	***	123	19,930	228,166	-2.57	0.014	0.3
American Indian vs MCD 9 Residents	0	123	558	228,166	-0.55	0.582	0.0
White vs MCD 9 Residents	14	123	67,742	228,166	-4.44	< .001	0.4

MCD 10 Comparisons							
Black vs MCD 10 Residents	202	281	123,162	223,394	5.64	< .001	1.3
Black Female vs MCD 10 Residents	142	281	68,810	223,394	7.15	< .001	1.6
Hispanic vs MCD 10 Residents	71	281	53,532	223,394	0.51	0.61	1.1
Hispanic Female vs MCD 10 Residents	61	281	27,056	223,394	4.92	< .001	1.8
Asian vs MCD 10 Residents	***	281	9,664	223,394	-3.27	0.001	0.1
American Indian vs MCD 10 Residents	0	281	408	223,394	-0.72	0.472	0.0
White vs MCD 10 Residents	7	281	36,628	223,394	-6.29	< .001	0.2
MCD 11 Comparisons							
Black vs MCD 11 Residents	132	261	58,792	200,272	7.51	< .001	1.7
Black Female vs MCD 11 Residents	96	261	32,206	200,272	9.08	< .001	2.3
Hispanic vs MCD 11 Residents	105	261	92,756	200,272	-1.97	0.049	0.9
Hispanic Female vs MCD 11 Residents	83	261	49,828	200,272	2.58	0.01	1.3
Asian vs MCD 11 Residents	8	261	19,580	200,272	-3.65	< .001	0.3
American Indian vs MCD 11 Residents	0	261	144	200,272	-0.43	0.667	0.0
White vs MCD 11 Residents	16	261	31,000	200,272	-4.17	< .001	0.4
MCD 12 Comparisons							
Black vs MCD 12 Residents	42	204	28,654	378,770	7.02	< .001	2.7
Black Female vs MCD 12 Residents	31	204	13,090	378,770	9.16	< .001	4.4
Hispanic vs MCD 12 Residents	141	204	263,380	378,770	-0.13	0.897	1.0
Hispanic Female vs MCD 12 Residents	110	204	128,700	378,770	6.01	< .001	1.6
Asian vs MCD 12 Residents	***	204	11,490	378,770	-1.30	0.194	0.5
American Indian vs MCD 12 Residents	0	204	380	378,770	-0.45	0.653	0.0
White vs MCD 12 Residents	18	204	74,866	378,770	-3.92	< .001	0.4

Queens Community Districts

Victim Population vs Resident Population	Sample 1 Proportion	Sample 1 Total	Sample 2 Proportion	Sample 2 Total	z-Score	p-value*	Risk Ratio**
QCD 1 Comparisons							
Black vs QCD 1 Residents	65	177	17,734	277,222	16.43	< .001	5.7
Black Female vs QCD 1 Residents	52	177	10,592	277,222	17.65	< .001	7.7
Hispanic vs QCD 1 Residents	63	177	73,894	277,222	2.69	0.007	1.3
Hispanic Female vs QCD 1 Residents	52	177	37,572	277,222	6.14	< .001	2.2
Asian vs QCD 1 Residents	26	177	42,204	277,222	-0.20	0.841	1.0
American Indian vs QCD 1 Residents	0	177	600	277,222	-0.62	0.535	0.0
White vs QCD 1 Residents	23	177	142,790	277,222	-10.25	< .001	0.3
QCD 2 Comparisons							
Black vs QCD 2 Residents	16	113	4,036	229,150	9.98	< .001	8.0
Black Female vs QCD 2 Residents	14	113	1,990	229,150	13.11	< .001	14.3
Hispanic vs QCD 2 Residents	46	113	71,788	229,150	2.15	0.032	1.3
Hispanic Female vs QCD 2 Residents	36	113	34,544	229,150	4.98	< .001	2.1
Asian vs QCD 2 Residents	21	113	84,682	229,150	-4.04	< .001	0.5
American Indian vs QCD 2 Residents	0	113	194	229,150	-0.31	0.757	0.0
White vs QCD 2 Residents	30	113	68,450	229,150	-0.77	0.441	0.9
QCD 3 Comparisons							
Black vs QCD 3 Residents	12	205	14,642	278,988	0.39	0.697	1.1
Black Female vs QCD 3 Residents	10	205	7,956	278,988	1.74	0.082	1.7
Hispanic vs QCD 3 Residents	171	205	182,370	278,988	5.43	< .001	1.3
Hispanic Female vs QCD 3 Residents	122	205	78,134	278,988	10.03	<.001	2.1
Asian vs QCD 3 Residents	13	205	50,452	278,988	-4.37	< .001	0.4
American Indian vs QCD 3 Residents	0	205	312	278,988	-0.48	0.631	0.0
White vs QCD 3 Residents	9	205	31,212	278,988	-3.09	0.002	0.4

QCD 4 Comparisons							
Black vs QCD 4 Residents	19	206	12,176	233,210	2.58	0.01	1.8
Black Female vs QCD 4 Residents	15	206	6,530	233,210	3.98	< .001	2.6
Hispanic vs QCD 4 Residents	156	206	127,874	233,210	6.02	< .001	1.4
Hispanic Female vs QCD 4 Residents	127	206	55,788	233,210	12.67	< .001	2.6
Asian vs QCD 4 Residents	21	206	78,486	233,210	-7.12	< .001	0.3
American Indian vs QCD 4 Residents	0	206	806	233,210	-0.85	0.395	0.0
White vs QCD 4 Residents	10	206	13,868	233,210	-0.66	0.509	0.8
QCD 5 Comparisons							
Black vs QCD 5 Residents	16	205	4,142	303,834	7.92	< .001	5.7
Black Female vs QCD 5 Residents	11	205	1,900	303,834	8.56	< .001	8.6
Hispanic vs QCD 5 Residents	116	205	115,422	303,834	5.48	< .001	1.5
Hispanic Female vs QCD 5 Residents	88	205	55,696	303,834	9.09	< .001	2.3
Asian vs QCD 5 Residents	8	205	26,036	303,834	-2.39	0.017	0.5
American Indian vs QCD 5 Residents	***	205	62	303,834	4.61	< .001	23.9
White vs QCD 5 Residents	64	205	158,172	303,834	-5.97	< .001	0.6
QCD 6 Comparisons							
Black vs QCD 6 Residents	***	30	6,402	189,938	1.00	0.317	2.0
Black Female vs QCD 6 Residents	***	30	3,242	189,938	0.69	0.49	2.0
Hispanic vs QCD 6 Residents	7	30	31,344	189,938	1.01	0.312	1.4
Hispanic Female vs QCD 6 Residents	***	30	16,668	189,938	0.24	0.81	1.1
Asian vs QCD 6 Residents	7	30	59,386	189,938	-0.94	0.347	0.7
American Indian vs QCD 6 Residents	0	30	8	189,938	-0.04	0.968	0.0
White vs QCD 6 Residents	14	30	92,798	189,938	-0.24	0.81	1.0
QCD 7 Comparisons							
Black vs QCD 7 Residents	23	125	7,660	412,418	13.66	< .001	9.9
Black Female vs QCD 7 Residents	15	125	4,004	412,418	15.53	< .001	12.4
Hispanic vs QCD 7 Residents	42	125	78,544	412,418	4.14	< .001	1.8
Hispanic Female vs QCD 7 Residents	34	125	37,962	412,418	6.95	< .001	3.0
Asian vs QCD 7 Residents	36	125	219,220	412,418	-5.46	< .001	0.5
American Indian vs QCD 7 Residents	0	125	1,056	412,418	-0.57	0.569	0.0
White vs QCD 7 Residents	24	125	105,938	412,418	-1.66	0.097	0.7

QCD 8 Comparisons							
Black vs QCD 8 Residents	41	105	35,982	255,332	7.34	< .001	2.8
Black Female vs QCD 8 Residents	28	105	20,762	255,332	6.94	< .001	3.3
Hispanic vs QCD 8 Residents	33	105	54,768	255,332	2.49	0.013	1.5
Hispanic Female vs QCD 8 Residents	27	105	25,838	255,332	5.29	< .001	2.5
Asian vs QCD 8 Residents	19	105	88,928	255,332	-3.60	< .001	0.5
American Indian vs QCD 8 Residents	***	105	612	255,332	1.49	0.136	4.0
American Indian Female vs QCD 8 Residents	***	105	272	255,332	2.65	0.008	8.9
White vs QCD 8 Residents	11	105	75,042	255,332	-4.25	< .001	0.4
QCD 9 Comparisons							
Black vs QCD 9 Residents	23	147	13,574	225,138	4.89	< .001	2.6
Black Female vs QCD 9 Residents	15	147	7,238	225,138	4.79	< .001	3.2
Hispanic vs QCD 9 Residents	50	147	103,026	225,138	-2.86	0.004	0.7
Hispanic Female vs QCD 9 Residents	40	147	46,434	225,138	1.97	0.048	1.3
Asian vs QCD 9 Residents	59	147	64,656	225,138	3.06	0.002	1.4
American Indian vs QCD 9 Residents	0	147	940	225,138	-0.79	0.43	0.0
White vs QCD 9 Residents	15	147	42,942	225,138	-2.74	0.006	0.5
QCD 10 Comparisons							
Black vs QCD 10 Residents	39	195	30,698	194,464	1.61	0.107	1.3
Black Female vs QCD 10 Residents	25	195	15,964	194,464	2.34	0.019	1.6
Hispanic vs QCD 10 Residents	40	195	56,870	194,464	-2.68	0.007	0.7
Hispanic Female vs QCD 10 Residents	29	195	27,224	194,464	0.35	0.726	1.1
Asian vs QCD 10 Residents	102	195	56,822	194,464	7.08	< .001	1.8
Asian Female vs QCD 10 Residents	74	195	27,980	194,464	9.36	< .001	2.6
American Indian vs QCD 10 Residents	0	195	1,166	194,464	-1.08	0.28	0.0
White vs QCD 10 Residents	14	195	48,908	194,464	-5.78	< .001	0.3

QCD 11 Comparisons							
Black vs QCD 11 Residents	12	58	4,936	199,072	8.90	< .001	8.3
Black Female vs QCD 11 Residents	11	58	2,874	199,072	11.14	< .001	13.1
Hispanic vs QCD 11 Residents	17	58	27,354	199,072	3.44	< .001	2.1
Hispanic Female vs QCD 11 Residents	14	58	13,042	199,072	5.41	< .001	3.7
Asian vs QCD 11 Residents	13	58	88,420	199,072	-3.37	< .001	0.5
American Indian vs QCD 11 Residents	0	58	476	199,072	-0.37	0.711	0.0
White vs QCD 11 Residents	16	58	77,886	199,072	-1.80	0.072	0.7
QCD 12 Comparisons							
Black vs QCD 12 Residents	340	542	236,150	361,902	-1.23	0.219	1.0
Black Female vs QCD 12 Residents	265	542	132,888	361,902	5.87	< .001	1.3
Hispanic vs QCD 12 Residents	103	542	64,218	361,902	0.77	0.441	1.1
Hispanic Female vs QCD 12 Residents	91	542	29,160	361,902	7.45	< .001	2.1
Asian vs QCD 12 Residents	95	542	52,054	361,902	2.08	0.038	1.2
American Indian vs QCD 12 Residents	0	542	930	361,902	-1.18	0.238	0.0
White vs QCD 12 Residents	***	542	8,550	361,902	-2.49	0.013	0.3
QCD 13 Comparisons							
Black vs QCD 13 Residents	153	231	187,346	327,708	2.78	0.005	1.2
Black Female vs QCD 13 Residents	114	231	103,128	327,708	5.85	< .001	1.6
Hispanic vs QCD 13 Residents	28	231	46,356	327,708	-0.88	0.379	0.9
Hispanic Female vs QCD 13 Residents	24	231	22,362	327,708	2.15	0.032	1.5
Asian vs QCD 13 Residents	41	231	54,654	327,708	0.44	0.66	1.1
Asian Female vs QCD 13 Residents	33	231	28,230	327,708	3.07	0.002	1.7
American Indian vs QCD 13 Residents	0	231	1,306	327,708	-0.96	0.337	0.0
White vs QCD 13 Residents	9	231	38,046	327,708	-3.66	< .001	0.3
QCD 14 Comparisons							
Black vs QCD 14 Residents	178	256	70,644	193,908	10.98	< .001	1.9
Black Female vs QCD 14 Residents	132	256	39,774	193,908	12.27	< .001	2.5
Hispanic vs QCD 14 Residents	61	256	47,442	193,908	-0.24	0.81	1.0
Hispanic Female vs QCD 14 Residents	45	256	23,942	193,908	2.54	0.011	1.4
Asian vs QCD 14 Residents	***	256	8,788	193,908	-2.58	0.01	0.3
American Indian vs QCD 14 Residents	0	256	60	193,908	-0.28	0.779	0.0
White vs QCD 14 Residents	14	256	66,974	193,908	-9.77	< .001	0.2

Staten Island Community Districts

Victim Population vs Resident Population	Sample 1 Proportion	Sample 1 Total	Sample 2 Proportion	Sample 2 Total	z-Score	p-value*	Risk Ratio**
SICD 1 Comparisons							
Black vs SICD 1 Residents	103	225	59,356	282,910	9.12	< .001	2.2
Black Female vs SICD 1 Residents	72	225	31,838	282,910	9.83	< .001	2.8
Hispanic vs SICD 1 Residents	72	225	81,284	282,910	1.08	0.28	1.1
Hispanic Female vs SICD 1 Residents	55	225	39,060	282,910	4.62	< .001	1.8
Asian vs SICD 1 Residents	5	225	27,326	282,910	-3.78	< .001	0.2
American Indian vs SICD 1 Residents	0	225	116	282,910	-0.30	0.764	0.0
White vs SICD 1 Residents	45	225	114,828	282,910	-6.28	< .001	0.5
SICD 2 Comparisons							
Black vs SICD 2 Residents	17	77	8,070	224,502	8.69	< .001	6.1
Black Female vs SICD 2 Residents	11	77	4,468	224,502	7.71	< .001	7.2
Hispanic vs SICD 2 Residents	25	77	31,918	224,502	4.58	< .001	2.3
Hispanic Female vs SICD 2 Residents	20	77	17,098	224,502	6.07	< .001	3.4
Asian vs SICD 2 Residents	***	77	35,938	224,502	-3.52	< .001	0.1
American Indian vs SICD 2 Residents	0	77	288	224,502	-0.31	0.757	0.0
White vs SICD 2 Residents	34	77	148,288	224,502	-4.06	< .001	0.7
SICD 3 Comparisons							
Black vs SICD 2 Residents	***	47	2,182	267,922	5.86	< .001	10.4
Black Female vs SICD 2 Residents	***	47	1,070	267,922	6.49	< .001	16.0
Hispanic vs SICD 2 Residents	6	47	27,304	267,922	0.58	0.562	1.3
Hispanic Female vs SICD 2 Residents	5	47	11,482	267,922	2.15	0.032	2.5
Asian vs SICD 2 Residents	***	47	14,388	267,922	-0.34	0.728	0.8
American Indian vs SICD 2 Residents	0	47	586	267,922	-0.32	0.749	0.0
White vs SICD 2 Residents	35	47	223,462	267,922	-1.65	0.099	0.9