

# NEW YORK CITY DOMESTIC VIOLENCE FATALITY REVIEW COMMITTEE:

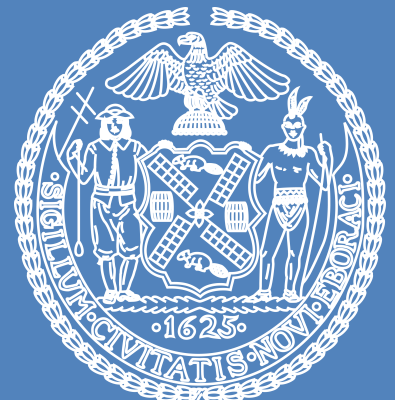
# 2016 ANNUAL REPORT



Bill de Blasio  
Mayor

**Mayor's Office to  
Combat Domestic  
Violence**

Cecile Noel  
Commissioner



## INTRODUCTION

This is the eleventh annual report of the New York City Domestic Violence Fatality Review Committee (FRC). Established in 2005 through Local Law 61, the FRC is required to summarize information pertaining to family-related homicides (also called domestic violence homicides) in aggregate and develop recommendations for the coordination and improvement of services for family-related homicide victims in New York City. The FRC is chaired by the Commissioner of the Mayor's Office to Combat Domestic Violence (OCDV) and includes staff from ten City agencies, two representatives from social service agencies, and two survivors of domestic violence.

Previous annual reports have focused on all family-related homicides, including those involving intimate partners. While this report will provide a brief overview of all family-related homicides as required by Local Law 61, it details intimate partner homicides occurring between 2010 and 2015, which accounted for more than half of all family-related homicides over this time period (215 of 428).<sup>i</sup> Intimate partner relationships are between current or former spouses, dating partners, live-in partners, or individuals with children in common. The report will analyze demographic factors (e.g., age, gender, race, ethnicity, and neighborhood) and neighborhood-level socioeconomic indicators that intersect with intimate partner homicide risk.

### Key Findings<sup>ii</sup>

The total number of family-related homicides decreased by 26.7% from 2014 to 2015 (67 vs. 49). Over half (53%) of the 49 homicides in 2015 involved an intimate partner. Stark disparities emerge when examining all intimate partner homicides from 2010 to 2015 (n= 215).

- *Race and gender:* Black women were victims of intimate partner homicide at a rate three times higher than men and women of other races.<sup>iii</sup>
- *Place:* The rate of intimate partner homicide was highest in the Bronx – about two times higher than the rest of New York City.
- *Socioeconomic status:* Neighborhood rates of intimate partner homicide decrease as the neighborhood-level socioeconomic status increases. The rate of intimate partner homicide in neighborhoods with the lowest socioeconomic status was over two times higher than the rest of New York City.
- *Relationship type:* Between 2010 and 2014, opposite-sex boyfriend/girlfriend relationships accounted for 37.0% (70 out of 189) of all intimate partner homicides. In 2015, the proportion of intimate partner homicides that involved an opposite-sex boyfriend/girlfriend relationship dramatically increased to 80.8% (21 out of 26).
- *Homicide-Suicide:* The perpetrator of an intimate partner homicide-suicide was four times more likely to use a firearm compared to other perpetrators of intimate partner homicides (63.3% vs. 15.1%, respectively).

## OVERVIEW: ALL FAMILY-RELATED HOMICIDES

In 2015, there were a total of 49 family-related homicides (Figure 1). This represents a 26.7% decrease from 2014 (67 vs. 49). Of the 49 family-related homicides in 2015, 26 involved an intimate partner.

**Figure 1. New York City Family-Related Homicides (2010-15) (N=428)**

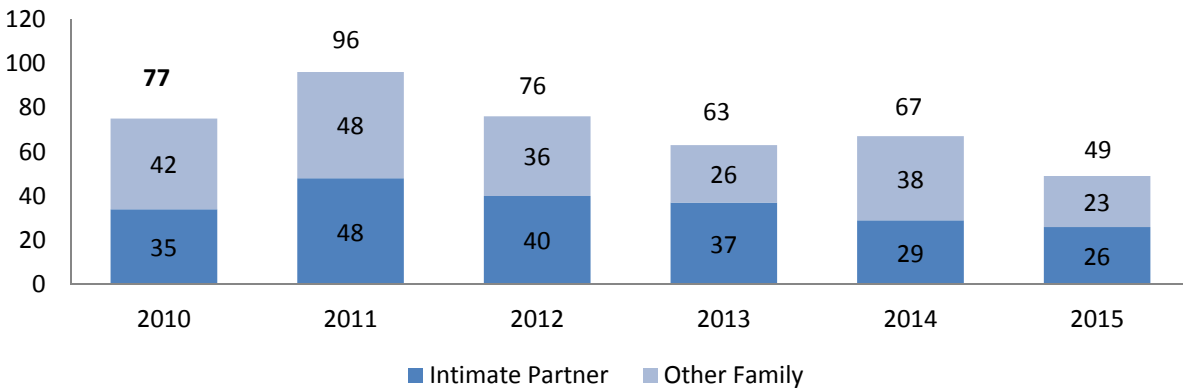
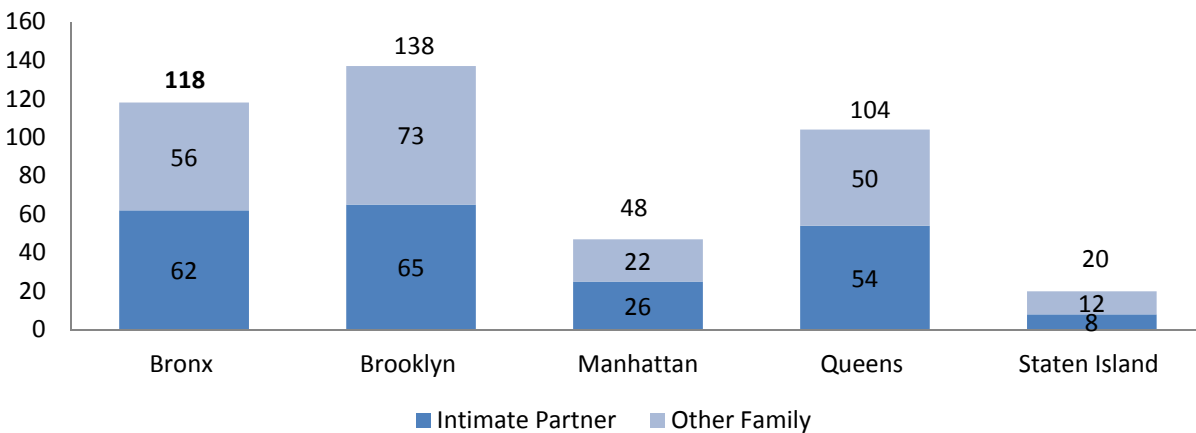


Figure 2 displays the distribution of family-related homicides by borough from 2010-15. Over the five-year period, Brooklyn had the highest number of family-related homicides (138).

**Figure 2. Family-Related Homicides by Borough (2010-15) (N=428)**



Tables 1, 2, and 3 display the distributions of family-related homicides by victim gender, race, and age, respectively.<sup>iv</sup>

- **Gender:** The majority of family-related homicide victims were women (61.2%); a greater proportion of intimate partner homicide victims, compared to other family-related homicides, were women (76.7% vs. 45.5%, respectively).
- **Race:** The majority of family-related homicide victims were Black (51.6%). This distribution also holds for intimate partner homicide victims, 41.4% of whom were Black.
- **Age:** A noteworthy portion of family-related homicide victims were 10 years old or younger (19.5%). As expected, none of these young victims were victims of intimate partner homicide. The youngest victim of intimate partner homicide was 15 years old.

	All Family-Related		Intimate Partner		Other Family	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Women	262	61.2%	165	76.7%	97	45.5%
Men	166	38.7%	50	23.3%	116	54.4%
<i>Total</i>	<i>428</i>	<i>100.0%</i>	<i>215</i>	<i>100.0%</i>	<i>213</i>	<i>100.0%</i>

	All Family-Related		Intimate Partner		Other Family	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Asian	34	7.9%	18	8.4%	16	7.5%
Black	221	51.6%	89	41.4%	132	61.9%
Hispanic	105	24.5%	67	31.2%	38	17.8%
White	65	15.1%	38	17.7%	27	12.7%
Unknown	3	0.7%	3	1.4%	0	0.0%
<i>Total</i>	<i>428</i>	<i>100.0%</i>	<i>215</i>	<i>100.0%</i>	<i>213</i>	<i>100.0%</i>

	All Family-Related		Intimate Partner		Other Family	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<1	31	7.2%	0	0.0%	31	14.6%
1-10	53	12.3%	0	0.0%	53	24.9%
11-17	10	2.3%	3	1.4%	7	3.3%
18-24	41	9.6%	25	11.6%	16	7.5%
25-29	42	9.8%	29	13.5%	13	6.1%
30-34	39	9.1%	32	14.9%	7	3.3%
35-39	30	7.0%	21	9.8%	9	4.2%
40-44	41	9.6%	29	13.5%	12	5.6%
45-49	30	7.0%	23	10.7%	7	3.3%
50-54	36	8.4%	22	10.2%	14	6.6%
55-59	26	6.0%	12	5.6%	14	6.6%
60+	48	11.2%	18	8.4%	30	14.0%
Unknown	1	0.2%	1	0.5%	0	0.0%
<i>Total</i>	<i>428</i>	<i>100.0%</i>	<i>215</i>	<i>100.0%</i>	<i>213</i>	<i>100.0%</i>

## **INTIMATE PARTNER HOMICIDES**

Between 2010 and 2015 there were 215 intimate partner homicides involving 215 perpetrators.

### **Victim Demographics**

#### ***Black women are disproportionately impacted by intimate partner homicide***

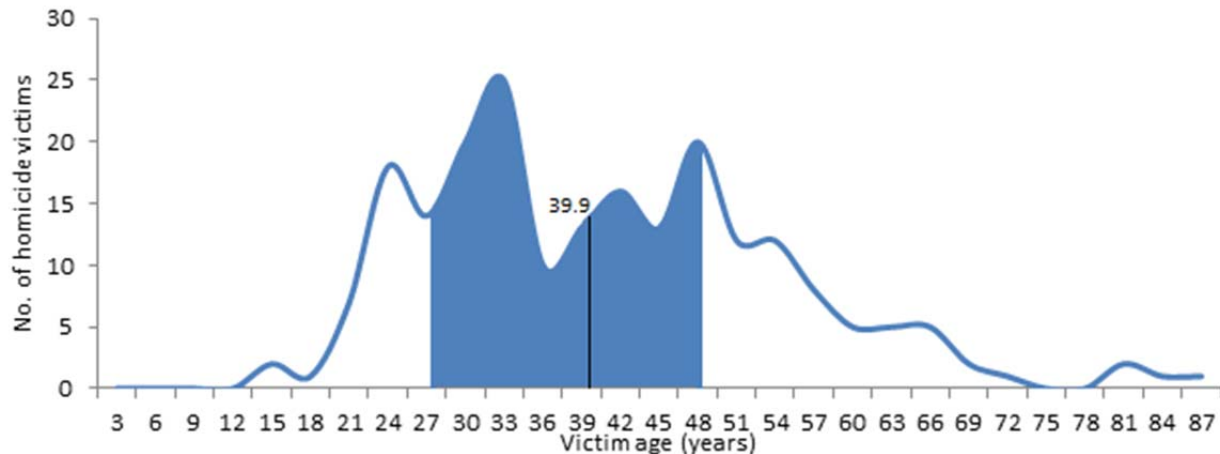
As shown in Table 4, there were 66 intimate partner homicides among Black women. Black women were over three times more likely to be a victim of an intimate partner homicide compared to men and women of other races.

<b>Table 4. Intimate Partner Homicides by Victim Gender and Race (2010-15) (N=212)</b>			
<b>Race</b>	<b>No. of intimate partner homicides</b>	<b>Average annual rate per 100,000 residents</b>	<b>Relative annual rate of intimate partner homicide</b>
<b>Men</b>			
Asian	2	0.1	0.1
Black	23	0.6	1.1
Hispanic	18	0.3	0.6
White	7	0.1	0.2
<b>Women</b>			
Asian	16	0.5	1.0
Black	66	1.3	3.1
Hispanic	49	0.8	1.8
White	31	0.4	0.8
<b>Citywide</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>-</b>

\*For three of the 2015 intimate partner homicide victims race could not be determined. Relative rate = rate in each gender x race group relative to the rest of New York City

Intimate partner homicide victims range in age from 15 to 88, with the majority (55.1%) between the ages of 28 and 48 years (Figure 3). The mean age of all victims was 39.9 years old.

**Figure 3. Intimate Partner Homicides by Victim Age (2010-15)**



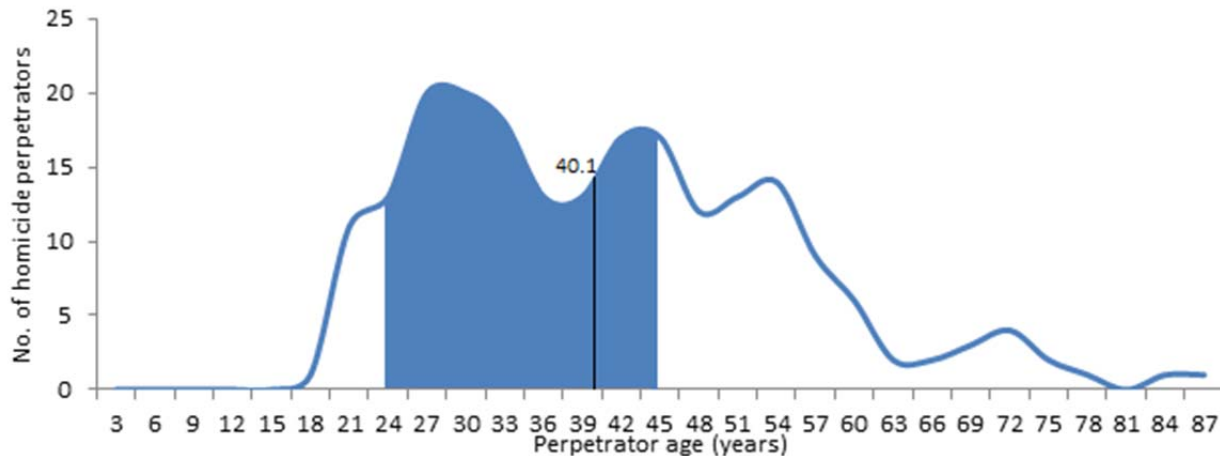
## Perpetrator Demographics

Below is a summary of the limited information available on the 215 intimate partner homicide perpetrators between 2010 and 2015.

<b>Table 5. Intimate Partner Homicides by Perpetrator Gender and Race (2010-15) (N=215)</b>			
<b>Gender</b>	<b>No. of Intimate Partner Homicides</b>	<b>% of Intimate Partner Homicides</b>	<b>% NYC Population</b>
Men	181	83.0%	46.7%
Women	33	15.3%	53.2%
Unknown	1	0.5%	-

The majority (57.0%) of intimate partner homicide perpetrators was between 24-44 years old (Figure 4). The mean age of all perpetrators was 40.1 years old. The age distribution of victims and their intimate partner homicide perpetrators was similar, with over half of victims and perpetrators (55.1%) within five years of age of each other.

**Figure 4. Intimate Partner Homicides by Perpetrator Age (2010-15) (N=215)**



### Perpetrator/Victim Relationship<sup>v</sup>

From 2010 to 2015, opposite-sex boyfriend/girlfriend and spousal relationships accounted for the majority of intimate partner homicides (39.5% and 25.1%, respectively). In 2015, opposite-sex boyfriend/girlfriend (including ex) accounted for 80.8% (21 out of 26) intimate partner homicides.

**Table 6. Intimate Partner Homicides by Perpetrator Relationship to Victim (2010-15) (N=215)**

Category	No. of Intimate Partner Relationships	% of Intimate Partner Homicides
Opposite-sex Boyfriend/Girlfriend	85	39.5%
Spouse	54	25.1%
Common Law	36	16.7%
Child in Common	18	8.4%
Same-sex Boyfriend/Girlfriend	11	5.1%
Opposite-sex ex-Boyfriend/Girlfriend	10	4.7%
Other	1	0.5%

The circumstances surrounding each homicide (victim and perpetrator demographics, location, etc.) do not vary significantly by relationship type.

### Homicide-Suicide

From 2010-15, 14.0% (30 of 215) of intimate partner homicides followed with the perpetrators' suicides. These incidents had distinct characteristics:

- **Gender:** All but one (96.7%, 29 out of 30) intimate partner homicide-suicide involved a man as the perpetrator;

- **Race:** Intimate partner homicide-suicides were twice as likely to involve an Asian individual compared to other intimate partner homicides (16.7% vs. 7.0%, respectively);
- **Age:** Intimate partner homicide-suicides were twice as likely to involve an individual age 60 or over than other intimate partner homicides (16.7% vs. 7.0%, respectively);
- **Relationship type:** Intimate partner homicide-suicides were more likely to involve spouses compared to other intimate partner homicides (36.6% vs. 23.2%, respectively);
- **Weapon:** The perpetrator of an intimate partner homicide-suicide was four times more likely to use a firearm compared to other intimate partner homicides (63.3% vs. 15.1%, respectively).

## Homicide Location

### *Rate of intimate partner homicide is highest in the Bronx*

While Brooklyn had the highest number of intimate partner homicides over 2010-15 (65), the Bronx had the highest rate of intimate partner homicides after accounting for population differences (0.9 homicides per 100,000 residents) (Table 7).

- The rate of intimate partner homicide in the Bronx is more than double the citywide rate (1.0 vs. 0.5 respectively).
- The rate of intimate partner homicide in the Bronx relative to the rest of the City (i.e., the relative rate) is higher than the relative rate of *all* homicides in the Bronx. Thus, even after accounting for the rate of *all* homicides in the Bronx, the borough is disproportionately impacted by intimate partner homicide.

**Table 7. Intimate Partner Homicides by Borough (2010-15) (N=215)**

Borough	No. of intimate partner homicides	Average annual rate per 100,000 residents	Relative annual rate of intimate partner homicide	Relative rate of all homicide
Bronx	62	1.0	2.1	1.9
Brooklyn	65	0.5	1.0	1.5
Manhattan	26	0.3	0.5	0.6
Queens	54	0.5	0.9	0.6
Staten Island	8	0.4	0.6	0.6
Citywide	215	0.5	-	-

*\*Relative rate = rate in each borough relative to the rest of New York City*

### *Additional neighborhoods with high rates*

Table 8 shows the five community board districts, of the 55 community districts in the City, with the highest rates of intimate partner homicide.

**Table 8. Five Community Boards with Highest Rate of Intimate Partner Homicides (2010-15)**

Community Board	Neighborhood	No. of intimate partner homicides	Average annual rate per 100,000 residents <sup>vi</sup>
Brooklyn 16	Brownsville	10	2.2
Bronx 4	Concourse/Highbridge	11	2.0
Bronx 12	Wakefield/Woodlawn	9	1.6
Queens 12	Jamaica/Hollis	14	1.5
Bronx 1/2	Hunts Point/Mott Haven/Melrose	8	1.4

**Brownsville**, Brooklyn had the highest rate of intimate partner homicide of any neighborhood in the City (2.2 homicides per 100,000 residents).

**Concourse/Highbridge**, Bronx had the highest rate of intimate partner homicide of any neighborhood in the Bronx (2.0 homicides per 100,000 residents).

**Wakefield/Woodlawn**, Bronx had the third highest rate of intimate partner homicide in the City (1.6 per 100,000 residents)

**Jamaica/Hollis**, Queens, had the highest number of intimate partner homicides in Queens and the fourth highest rate in the City (1.5 per 100,000 residents).

## Socioeconomic Status

**Neighborhood rates of intimate partner homicides decrease as the neighborhood-level socioeconomic status (SES) increases.<sup>vii</sup>**

Residents of neighborhoods with concentrated social and economic disadvantage, such as poverty, unemployment and low high school graduation rates, have been victims of intimate partner homicide at rates higher than residents of socially- and economically-advantaged neighborhoods.<sup>viii</sup> Because the FRC does not have access to individual-level socioeconomic indicators for victims or perpetrators, we examined neighborhood-level socioeconomic indicators by community district. We created a composite SES measure composed of:<sup>ix</sup>

- (1) Percentage of individuals living below the poverty level;
- (2) Percentage of residents age 25 and older who have not graduated high school;
- (3) Median household income; and
- (4) Percentage of the labor force that is unemployed.

We ranked each community district by this composite score and divided them into quartiles labeled very low, low, medium, and high. The burden of intimate partner homicide in these quartiles is displayed in Table 9.

**Table 9. Intimate Partner Homicides by Neighborhood, Quartiled by SES Indicators (2010-15) (N=215)**

SES quartile	No. of intimate partner homicides	Average annual rate per 100,000 residents	Relative annual rate of intimate partner homicide
Very Low	74	1.1	2.2
Low	56	0.6	1.0
Medium	48	0.5	0.8
High	37	0.4	0.5
Citywide	215	0.5	-

*\*Relative rate = rate in each quartile of neighborhoods relative to the rest of New York City*

Neighborhoods with very low socioeconomic indicators are over two times more likely to experience an intimate partner homicide than the rest of the City, and almost three times more likely than neighborhoods with high SES.

Despite the apparent correlation between neighborhood-level socioeconomic indicators and the rate of intimate partner homicide, it is important to note that not all neighborhoods with low SES scores have high rates of intimate partner homicide and not all with high SES scores have low rates. Table 10



identifies three neighborhoods with rates of intimate partner homicide that depart from the expected association with neighborhood SES.

**Table 10. Three Neighborhoods Without SES-Intimate Partner Homicide Association (2010-15)**

Neighborhood	SES quartile	No. of intimate partner homicides	Average annual rate per 100,000 residents
Canarsie	High	9	1.1
Jamaica	Low	14	1.5
Bushwick	Very low	2	0.4

Jamaica had the highest number of intimate partner homicides and the 4<sup>th</sup> highest rate of intimate partner homicides, and Canarsie had the 11<sup>th</sup> highest rate of intimate partner homicides in New York City. However, neither of these neighborhoods have very low socioeconomic indicators. Bushwick has very low socioeconomic indicators, but had a low intimate partner homicide rate and was ranked in the bottom 35% of the neighborhoods. These patterns highlight the need for comprehensive assessment of neighborhood factors to advance understanding of risk of and protection against intimate partner homicide. For geographic reference see map in Appendix D.

## Agency Contact

An important area for review is the documented contact that intimate partner homicide victims and/or perpetrators previously had with City agencies that are members of the New York City Domestic Violence FRC. For all agencies except the NYPD, the contact referenced below occurred within the 12 months prior to the homicide. For the NYPD, contact refers to contact with the NYPD at any time prior to the homicide that involved a domestic violence incident report between the victim and the perpetrator. In 47.4% (102 of 215) of the intimate partner homicides since 2010, the victim and/or perpetrator had prior contact with a City agency -- 42.8% (92 of 215) of victims and 43.3% (93 of 215) of perpetrators had contact with a City agency. <sup>x</sup> The following describes the level of contact victims and perpetrators had with individual City agencies:

**Administration for Children’s Services (ACS):** Between 2010 and 2015, ACS had contact with one victim (0.5%) and one perpetrator (0.5%) from the same homicide in the 12 months prior to the homicide. Domestic violence was not indicated in the case but the case did involve alcohol and drug abuse by the perpetrator. Nine other victims (4.2%) and seven perpetrators (3.3%) had contact with ACS as children on cases involving their parents.

**New York City Department for the Aging (DFTA):** Between 2010 and 2015 DFTA had contact with two victims among the 18 (11.1%) intimate partner homicides involving victims 60 years of age or older in the 12 months prior to the homicides.

**Department of Homeless Services (DHS):** Between 2010 and 2015, DHS had contact with nine victims (4.2%) and 12 perpetrators (5.6%) that were involved in 16 intimate partner homicides in the 12 months prior to the homicides. The average length of time between the homicide and when DHS had contact with a victim or perpetrator was 74 days -- a minimum of 0 days (homicide occurred at shelter) and a maximum of 252 days. The average length of shelter stay was 47 days (a minimum of one day and a maximum of 252 days).

**Human Resources Administration (HRA):** Between 2010 and 2015, HRA had contact with 17 victims and six perpetrators who had accessed domestic violence services in the 12 months prior to the homicides. In regards to victims and perpetrators of the 2015 intimate partner homicides, HRA had contact with all 26 victims and perpetrators for services including cash assistance, Supplemental Nutrition Assistance and Medicaid.

**New York City Housing Authority (NYCHA):** Between 2010 and 2015, NYCHA had contact with three victims (1.4%) and two perpetrators (0.9%) involved in four intimate partner homicides in the 12 months prior to the homicides. All the victims and perpetrators were contacted by NYCHA in relation to late rent.

**New York City Police Department (NYPD)** had contact with the victim and perpetrator in 39.1% (84 of 215) of intimate partner homicides. In 26.2% (22 of 84) of those contacts, the NYPD filed only a domestic violence incident report (DIR) involving the victim and the perpetrator, while in the other 73.8% (62 of 84) there was a DIR and a police complaint report (also referred to as a 61 report) filed.

## Policy Recommendations

### Prevention and Intervention

In November 2016, the Mayor announced the creation of the New York City Task Force on Domestic Violence, which is charged with developing a comprehensive citywide strategy to reduce domestic violence by intervening as early as possible; enhancing pathways to safety for survivors; and ensuring swift, effective and lasting enforcement to hold abusers accountable. The Task Force consists of experts from inside and outside of government, including service providers, lawyers, academics, law enforcement agencies, policy makers and survivors. In order to develop a comprehensive, citywide approach to domestic violence, the Task Force will work with stakeholders to review current City data, reports, programs and investments (including the work of the FRC and this annual report); map the current landscape of domestic violence work in New York City; review relevant national research; and interview experts to identify the most innovative, effective and evidence-based practices.

While New York City already has multiple programs and services to support survivors, including shelter programs, training programs for staff, educational and preventive programs for youth and extensive case management and legal services at the New York City Family Justice Centers, the Task Force will work to develop strategies to build upon these services and programs to reduce the reoccurrence of victimization. The Task Force will complete its work by spring 2017 and the City will announce a comprehensive, citywide strategy to reduce domestic violence.

## Research Activities

An increase in the information available to the FRC would strengthen the Committee's understanding of the factors present in intimate partner homicide. To this end, the FRC will:

- Collaborate with NYPD to conduct an in-depth, qualitative review of police records regarding family-related homicides that occurred between 2010 and 2015; and
- Collaborate with the New York City Office of Chief Medical Examiner (OCME) to conduct a comprehensive review of medical examiner records regarding family-related homicides that occurred between 2010 and 2015.

The observed relationship between neighborhood-level socioeconomic indicators and the rate of intimate partner homicide suggests a need to explore the intersection of social/economic disadvantage and fatal intimate partner violence. This exploration would help answer questions such as: What are the mechanisms that contribute to their strong correlation? What types of services can take these mechanisms into account?

## Data Sources

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

Contact with City Agencies: The NYC Fatality Review Committee provided each FRC member agency with identifiers (name, date of birth, address) for the victims and perpetrators of family-related homicides that occurred from 2010 through 2015, and the agencies independently cross-referenced that list with agency files and reported if the victim and/or perpetrator had any contact with the agency during the calendar year in which the homicide occurred and the calendar year prior to the homicide.

United States Census Population Estimates and the American Community Survey Multi-Year Estimates: The population data used in this report reflect 2010 Census data obtained from the United States Census Bureau and the New York City Department of City Planning (City Planning). Population counts for intimate partner include individuals 15 years of age and older. Individual-level indicators of socioeconomic status for victims and perpetrators were not available. Instead, City Planning provided United States Census poverty, median income, unemployment, and educational attainment data at the neighborhood community district level reflecting American Community Survey (ACS) multi-year estimates for 2010-2014, the most current data available for neighborhood-level analyses.

Interpreting Report Findings: Comparisons of homicide counts over time and between subgroups must be interpreted with caution. While noteworthy changes from 2010 to 2015 are highlighted in this report, not all changes were statistically significant. For subgroup analyses of data over time, fluctuations in the intervening years reflect no discernible upward or downward trend. Statements about variation in relative rate of homicide across subgroups indicate only observed associations that cannot be interpreted causally.

## **FRC Committee Members**

Cecile Noel, Commissioner, Mayor's Office to Combat Domestic Violence; Karina Bernabe (Mayoral Appointee); Seven Brown (Mayoral Appointee); Shelby Chestnut, MS (Mayoral Appointee); Hanna Schlanger (Mayoral Appointee); Gladys Carrion, Esq., Commissioner, Administration for Children's Services (Designee: B. Indira Ramsaroop, Senior Policy Analyst); Donna M. Corrado, PhD, Commissioner, Department for the Aging (Designee: Aurora Salamone, Director, Elderly Crime Victims Resource Center); Daniel Nigro, Commissioner, New York City Fire Department (Designee: Christina Mazzola, Deputy Chief, EMS Operations); Department for Homeless Services (Designee: Fabienne Laraque, MD, MP, Medical Director); Michael E. McMahon., Richmond County District Attorney's Office (Designee: Tuesday Muller-Mondi, Chief, Domestic Violence Bureau); Steven Banks, Esq., Commissioner, Human Resources Administration (Designee: Marie Philip, Deputy Commissioner, Emergency and Intervention Services, Office of Domestic Violence); Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (Designee: Catherine Stayton, DrPH, MPH, Director, Injury and Violence Prevention Program); Darcel D. Clark, Bronx County District Attorney's Office (Designee: Amy Litwin, Chief, Domestic Violence Bureau); James P. O'Neil, Commissioner, New York City Police Department (Designee: Martin Morales, Deputy Chief, Domestic Violence Bureau); Shola Olatoye, Chair and Chief Executive Officer, New York City Housing Authority (Designee: Ukah Busgith, Senior Director, Family Partnerships Department).

## **Acknowledgements**

The Committee members would like to express their appreciation to:

Sara Shoener, Senior Research Supervisor, Mayor's Office of Criminal Justice, for assisting the Committee in analyzing the data in this report.

Susan Resnick, Deputy Director GIS Unit, New York City Department of Health for assisting the Committee with creating the maps in this report.

**Appendix A: Family-Related Homicide Data by Year: 2010-15**

Year/Characteristics	Intimate Partner						Other Family						Total
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	
Total Number of Homicides	35	48	40	37	29	26	42	48	36	26	38	23	428
<b>Victim by Gender</b>													
Child Female	0	0	0	1	1	0	23	17	2	0	0	0	44
Adult Female	29	34	33	27	20	20	19	30	6	0	0	0	218
Child Male	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	12	11	14	10	48
Adult Male	6	14	6	9	8	6	0	1	16	15	24	13	118
<b>Victim by Age</b>													
<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	5	6	3	3	6	31
1-10	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	11	6	8	11	3	52
11-17	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	1	3	0	0	1	10
18-24	3	9	6	3	2	2	2	2	2	5	4	1	41
25-29	9	2	6	4	2	6	4	2	1	1	3	2	42
30-34	2	9	5	6	4	6	0	2	4	1	0	0	39
35-39	2	6	3	5	5	0	0	3	1	1	3	1	30
40-44	7	7	4	6	2	3	0	2	2	2	4	2	41
45-49	3	5	3	5	4	3	3	2	1	1	0	0	30
50-54	5	3	5	3	2	4	2	2	3	1	3	3	36
55-59	1	1	3	3	3	1	4	5	0	1	1	3	26
60+	3	6	4	0	4	1	4	11	7	2	6	1	49
Unknown	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<b>Victim by Race</b>													
Asian	1	3	7	0	4	3	3	3	0	5	3	2	34
Black	19	16	12	18	11	13	30	26	25	17	23	12	222
Hispanic	9	18	11	11	9	9	3	12	7	2	6	7	104
White	6	11	10	5	5	1	6	7	4	2	6	2	65
Other/Unknown	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
<b>Borough of Homicide</b>													
Bronx	9	14	12	7	10	10	9	13	13	9	5	6	117
Brooklyn	13	16	11	16	6	3	15	15	13	10	13	7	138
Manhattan	5	10	4	3	1	3	3	5	5	2	3	4	48
Queens	7	7	11	9	11	9	8	13	4	5	16	5	105
Staten Island	1	1	2	2	1	1	7	2	1	0	1	1	20
<b>Method/Weapon</b>													
Cutting/Knife	14	26	19	20	19	11	16	12	9	12	13	4	175
Firearm	5	7	11	7	5	12	4	11	4	5	7	7	85
Blunt Trauma	10	8	5	6	4	1	8	9	8	4	11	8	82
Asphyxiation	3	4	2	3	0	0	3	7	3	2	3	1	31
Physical Force	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	1	1	7
Shaken Baby	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	2	1	2	10
Strangulation	3	0	1	0	1	2	2	0	1	0	1	0	11
Other	0	3	2	1	0	0	6	5	8	1	1	0	27

**Appendix B: Intimate Partner Homicide Data by Community District: 2010-15**

<b>Community Board</b>	<b>Neighborhoods</b>	<b>Number Intimate Partner Homicides</b>	<b>Average Annual Rate of Intimate Partner Homicides 2010-2015 (per 100,000)</b>
Brooklyn 16	Brownsville	10	2.23
Bronx 4	Highbridge/Concourse	11	2.05
Bronx 12	Wakefield/Woodlawn	9	1.59
Queens 12	Jamaica/Hollis/Saint Albans	14	1.53
Bronx 1/2	Hunts Point/Longwood/Mott Haven/Melrose	8	1.37
Bronx 5	Morris Heights/Fordham South	7	1.36
Brooklyn 5	East New York	7	1.20
Queens 9	Richmond Hill/Woodhaven	7	1.18
Bronx 3/6	Belmont/Crotona/East Tremont Morrisania	7	1.15
Brooklyn 3	Bedford-Stuyvesant	6	1.15
Brooklyn 18	Canarsie/Flatlands	9	1.08
Bronx 8	Riverdale/Kingsbridge	4	.90
Bronx 7	Bedford Park/Fordham North	4	.84
Brooklyn 14	Flatbush/Midwood	5	.79
Manhattan 12	Washington Heights/Inwood	7	.78
Bronx 11	Pelham Park/Morris Park	4	.78
Manhattan 10	Central Harlem	4	.76
Staten Island 2	New Springville/South Beach	4	.73
Queens 13	Queens Village/Cambria Heights/Rosedale	6	.72
Queens 4	Elmhurst/South Corona	4	.69
Bronx 9	Castle Hill/Parkchester	5	.68
Queens 1	Astoria/Long Island City	5	.67
Brooklyn 15	Sheepshead Bay/Gerritsen Beach	4	.67
Brooklyn 1	Greenpoint/Williamsburg	4	.67
Queens 14	Far Rockaway/Broad Channel	3	.66
Queens 7	Flushing/Whitestone	7	.65
Manhattan 4/5	Chelsea/Clinton/Midtown	4	.61
Bronx 10	Co-op City/Pelham Bay	3	.60
Brooklyn 10	Bay Ridge/ Dyker Heights	3	.55
Brooklyn 17	East Flatbush	3	.54
Manhattan 1/2	Battery Park/Lower Manhattan/SoHo	3	.45
Brooklyn 13	Brighton Beach/Coney Island	2	.44
Brooklyn 11	Bensonhurst/Bath Beach	3	.41
Manhattan 11	East Harlem	2	.40
Brooklyn 8	Crown Heights North/Prospect Heights	2	.39
Brooklyn 4	Bushwick	2	.36
Queens 2	Sunnyside/Woodside	2	.35
Manhattan 7	West Side/Upper West Side	3	.35
Brooklyn 7	Sunset Park/Windsor Terrace	2	.33
Staten Island 3	Tottenville/Great Kills/Annadale	2	.30
Staten Island 1	Port Richmond/Stapleton	2	.29
Manhattan 3	Chinatown/Lower East Side	2	.27
Queens 3	Jackson Heights/North Corona	2	.27
Brooklyn 9	Crown Heights South/Prospect/Lefferts	1	.23

Queens 11	Bayside/Douglaston	1	0.20
Brooklyn 2	Brooklyn Heights/Fort Greene	1	0.19
Queens 10	Howard Beach/Ozone Park	1	0.18
Queens 8	Briarwood/Fresh Meadows	1	0.16
Queens 5	Ridgewood/Glendale/Middle Village	1	0.14
Manhattan 8	Upper East Side	1	0.10
Brooklyn 6	Park Slope/Carroll Gardens/Red Hook	1	.14
Brooklyn 12	Borough Park/Kensington	0	0.0
Manhattan 6	Murray Hill/Gramercy/Stuyvesant Town	0	0.0
Manhattan 9	Hamilton Heights/West Harlem	0	0.0
Queens 6	Forest Hills/Rego Park	0	0.0
	Citywide	215	.62

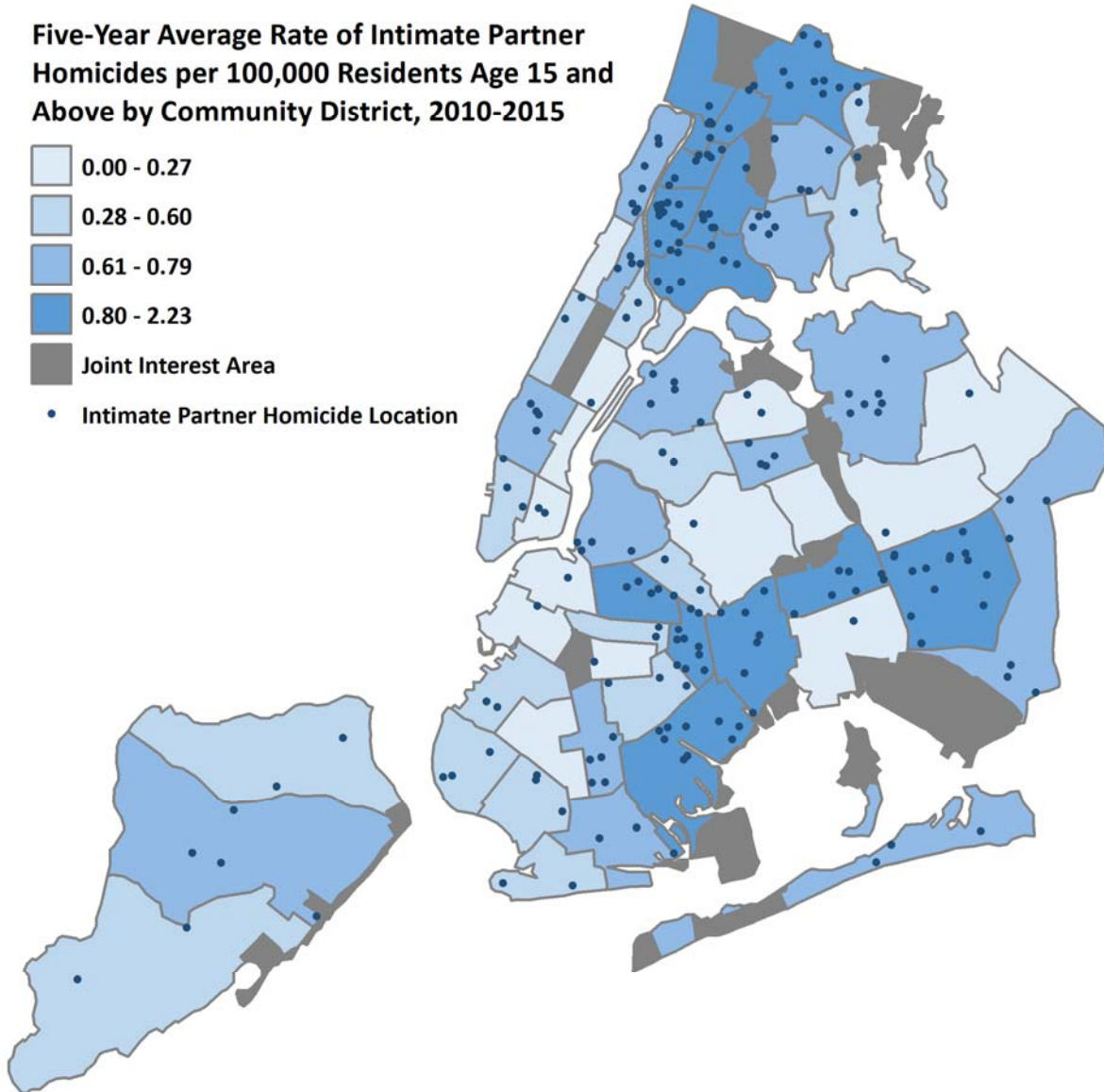
**Appendix C: Intimate Partner Homicide Data by Neighborhood-level Socioeconomic Status (SES):  
2010-15**

Community Board	Neighborhood	Homicides 2010-15	LES Point Education	LES Point Poverty	LES Point Income	LES Point Unemployment	Total	LES Level
<b>Very Low</b>								
BK16	Brownsville	10	1	1	1	1	4	VL
BX1/2	Hunts Point/Melrose	8	1	1	1	1	4	VL
BX3/6	Belmont/East Tremont	7	1	1	1	1	4	VL
BX4	Concourse/Mount Eden	11	1	1	1	1	4	VL
BX5	Morris Heights/Fordham South	7	1	1	1	1	4	VL
BX7	Bedford Park/Fordham North	4	1	1	1	1	4	VL
BX9	Castle Hill/ Park Chester	5	1	1	1	1	4	VL
BK4	Bushwick	2	1	1	2	1	5	VL
MN12	Washington Heights/Inwood	7	1	2	1	1	5	VL
BK3	Bedford-Stuyvesant	6	2	1	2	1	6	VL
BK5	East New York	7	2	1	1	2	6	VL
<b>Low</b>								
BK7	Sunset Park/Winsor Terrace	2	1	2	2	2	7	L
BX11	Pelham Parkway/Morris Park	4	2	2	2	1	7	L
MN10	Central Harlem	4	2	2	1	2	7	L
MN11	East Harlem	2	2	1	1	3	7	L
MN3	Chinatown/ Lower East Side	2	1	1	2	3	7	L
BK12	Borough Park/Kensington	0	2	1	1	4	8	L
BK8	Crown Heights North/ Prospect Heights	2	2	2	2	2	8	L
BK9	Crown Heights South/Prospect Lefferts	1	3	2	2	1	8	L
BX12	Wakefield/Woodlawn	9	3	2	2	1	8	L
QN3	Jackson Heights/North Corona	2	1	2	2	3	8	L
BK13	Brighton Beach/Coney Isl.	2	3	2	1	3	9	L
BK14	Flatbush/ Midwood	5	3	2	2	2	9	L
MN9	Hamilton Heights/West Harlem	0	2	2	2	3	9	L
QN12	Jamaica/Hollis/Saint Albans	14	2	3	3	1	9	L
QN14	Far Rockaway/Broad Channel	3	2	2	2	3	9	L
QN4	Elmhurst/ South Corona	4	1	2	2	4	9	L
<b>Medium</b>								
BK11	Bensonhurst/Bath Beach	3	1	3	3	3	10	M
BK17	East Flatbush	3	3	3	2	2	10	M
QN9	Richmond Hill/Woodhaven	7	2	3	3	2	10	M
BK1	Greenpoint/Williamsburg	4	3	1	3	4	11	M
BX8	Riverdale/Kingsbridge	4	3	3	3	2	11	M
QN1	Astoria/Long Island City	5	3	3	3	2	11	M
QN10	Howard Beach/ Ozone Park	1	2	3	4	2	11	M
QN7	Flushing/Whitestone	7	2	3	3	3	11	M
SI1	Port Richmond/Stapleton	2	3	2	3	3	11	M
BK10	Bay Ridge/Dyker Heights	3	3	3	3	3	12	M
BK15	Sheepshead Bay/Gerritsen Beach	4	3	3	3	3	12	M



BX10	Co-op City/Pelham Bay	3	3	4	3	2	12	M
QN5	Ridgewood/Glendale/Middle Village	1	3	3	3	3	12	M
QN8	Fresh Meadows/Hillcrest	1	3	3	3	3	12	M
<b>High</b>								
BK2	Brooklyn Heights/Fort Greene	1	4	3	4	2	13	H
QN2	Sunnyside/Woodside	2	3	3	3	4	13	H
BK18	Canarsie/Flatlands	9	4	4	4	2	14	H
QN13	Queens Village/Cambria Heights/Rosedale	6	4	4	4	2	14	H
BK6	Park Slope/Carrol Gardens/Red Hook	1	4	4	4	3	15	H
MN4/5	Chelsea/Clinton/Midtown	4	4	4	4	3	15	H
MN1/2	Battery Park City/Greenwich Village/SoHo	3	4	4	4	4	16	H
MN6	Murray Hill/Gramercy/Stuyvesant Town	0	4	4	4	4	16	H
MN7	West Side/Upper West Side	3	4	4	4	4	16	H
MN8	Upper East Side	1	4	4	4	4	16	H
QN11	Bayside/Douglaston/Little Neck	1	4	4	4	4	16	H
QN6	Forest Hills/Rego Park	0	4	4	4	4	16	H
SI2	New Springville/South Beach	4	4	4	4	4	16	H
SI3	Tottenville/Great Kills/Annadale	2	4	4	4	4	16	H

Appendix D



---

<sup>i</sup> This report divides family-related homicides into intimate partner homicides and homicides involving other family members. In 16 of the intimate partner homicides there were multiple victims of which 20 victims were other family members. The 20 victims who were other family members included: 13 children, 2 boyfriend/girlfriend of a previous intimate partner, a brother, an in-law and three other victims no further identified by relationship to the perpetrator.

<sup>ii</sup> Relative rates were calculated for the three key findings and all were statistically significant at the alpha=0.05 level (p-value for  $\alpha < 0.0001$ ).

<sup>iii</sup> The population and relative rates in the report reflect the average annual rate for the six year period from 2010 through 2015. Rates were calculated for each year and the rates were averaged over the time period to determine the six year average annual rate.

<sup>iv</sup> The youngest victim of an intimate partner homicide was 15, and therefore, the population rates for intimate partner homicides were calculated utilizing the population age 15 and older. For other family and family-related homicides all age groups were considered in the population. Population data was obtained from the New York City Department of Planning website accessing table DPO5: ACS Demographic and Housing Estimate, 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

<sup>v</sup> Perpetrator/victim relationship is defined by the NYPD and falls within the following mutually exclusive categories: Boyfriend/girlfriend; Ex-boyfriend/girlfriend; Child in common; Common law; Spouse; Same sex; and Other. All categories except 'Same sex' include opposite-sex relationships only. Additionally, 'Child in common' is only used for perpetrator-victim dyads who have a child in common and are not married.

<sup>vi</sup> Homicide rates and relative rates by community district are calculated using total population rather than population age 15 and older because population data by community district and age were unavailable. The rate calculations should be interrupted with caution as they may be unstable due to the small number of intimate partner homicides that occurred within each community district during the time period.

<sup>vii</sup> Each community district, based on the New York City Department of City Planning, 2011-2014 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, Selected Economic Characteristics, was assigned a rank using quartiles to create the socioeconomic index. Each set of the four indicators ((1) the percentage of individuals living below the poverty level; (2) the percentage of residents age 25 and older who has not graduated from high school; (3) the median household income; and (4) the percentage of the labor force that is unemployed) was ranked from one to four based on the quartiles (from high to low). The lower numbers represent lower SES and the higher numbers represent higher SES. These rankings add together to create a SES index for the four indicators. The New York City Department of City Planning reports American Community Survey results by Community District. However, the Census Bureau requires that no American Community Survey area have less than 100,000 people; to meet this requirement, several of the City's 59 Community Districts are combined for reporting purposes into 55 Public Use Microdata Areas (PUMA). Bronx Community District 1 and 2 are combined into one PUMA, as are Bronx Community Districts 3 and 6, Manhattan Community Districts 1 and 2, and Manhattan Community Districts 4 and 5.

<sup>viii</sup> Burke, J. O'Campo, P. and Peak, G., Neighborhood Influence and Intimate Partner Violence: Does Geographic Setting Matter, *Journal of Urban Health: Bulletin of the New York Academy of Medicine*, Vol. 83 (2): 182-194 (March 2006); O'Campo P., Gielen A.C., Faden R.R., Xue X., Kass N., Wang M.C., Violence by Male Partners Against Women During the Childbearing Years: A Contextual Analysis, *American Journal of Public Health*, Vol. 85(8): 1092-1097 (August 1995); O'Campo, P. Burke, J., Peak, G., McDonnell, K. and Gielen, A., Uncovering Neighborhood Influence on Intimate Partner Violence Using Concept Mapping, *Journal of Epidemiol Community Health*, Vol. 59: 603-608 (2005) and Miles-Doan, R., Violence Between Spouses and Intimates: Does Neighborhood Context Matter?, *Social Forces*, December 1, 1998.

<sup>ix</sup> Community Districts with the lowest socioeconomic indicators had greater than 26.1% of residents living below the poverty level; greater than 27% of residents 25 and older not obtaining a high school diploma; a median household income of less than \$38,274 and an unemployment rate of greater than 8%.

<sup>x</sup> HRA provided contact information for victims and perpetrators for the time period 2010-2015 if the contact involved domestic violence-related services and/or public benefits. For 2015, HRA was also able to provide contact information for victims and perpetrators who had contact with HRA related to public benefits. Since this is the first report that focuses on intimate partner homicides, contact data related to public benefits for this specific subset of

---

homicides were not available for 2010-2014. We requested the contact data for all domestic violence homicides for that time period, and subsequently, this data could not be disaggregated by relationship. Therefore, the aggregate percentages on p. 8 should be interpreted as conservative estimates of the frequency of victim or perpetrator contact.



Bill de Blasio  
Mayor

**Mayor's Office to  
Combat Domestic  
Violence**

Cecile Noel  
Commissioner