

NEW YORK CITY DOMESTIC VIOLENCE FATALITY REVIEW COMMITTEE:

2022 ANNUAL REPORT



Eric L. Adams
Mayor

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

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Commissioner



Introduction

From 2010 through 2021, in New York City there were 730 domestic violence homicide incidents involving 783 victims; these victims accounted for 16.7% of all homicides (783 of 4,687) that occurred in New York City. During this 12-year period, the annual average count of domestic violence homicides was 65. Capturing the most extreme outcome, domestic violence homicides made up only a small fraction of all domestic violence.

This report begins with a comparison of 2021 intimate partner homicides with 2020 intimate partner homicides, focusing on the demographic and incident characteristics, including borough and weapon used. In addition, this report pools data from 2010 through 2021 to examine patterns of domestic violence homicide and sub-types – that is, intimate partner homicide and other family homicide – by summarizing victim and perpetrator age, sex, race/ethnicity, as well as incident characteristics.

New York City Police Department (NYPD) data on domestic violence homicide victims' and perpetrator's sex and race/ethnicity were collected and reported by the Fatality Review Committee. These demographic data elements may not accurately capture the affected individuals self-identified gender and race/ethnicity. In addition, usual measurement of domestic violence homicide risk factors (e.g., perpetrator having direct access to a gun, perpetrator's previous threat with a weapon, perpetrator's demonstration of controlling behaviors, and perpetrator's previous threats to harm the victim) 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. Given the limitations in how details are documented, social context of the data is lacking.

Defining Domestic Violence

In this report, two types of relationships comprise domestic violence:

Intimate Partner: Individuals who are currently or formerly married, divorced, dating, boyfriend/girlfriend or who have a child in common.

Other Family: Individuals who are related by marriage or blood, such as parents/children, siblings, grandparents/grandchildren, cousins, and in-laws.

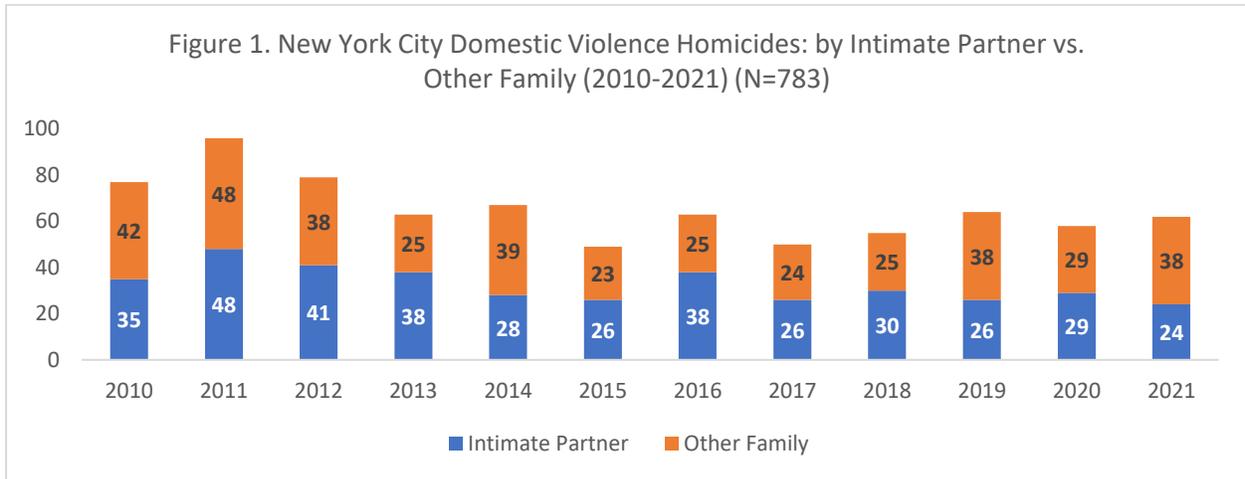
2021 to 2020 Annual Comparison of Intimate Partner Homicides: Demographic and Incident Characteristics

- Intimate partner homicides decreased by 17.2% - from 29 in 2020 to 24 in 2021.
- Intimate partner homicides in Brooklyn decreased by 42.9% - from 7 in 2020 to 4 in 2021. Queens experienced the identical decrease.
- Intimate partner homicides involving a firearm increased by 28.6% - from 7 in 2020 to 9 in 2021. It is the second consecutive increase in intimate partner homicides committed with a firearm.
- Intimate partner homicides involving a knife decreased by 46.7% - from 15 in 2020 to 8 in 2021.

| | 2021 | 2020 | Annual Average ('10-'21) |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------------------|
| Intimate Partner Homicides | 24 | 29 | 33 |
| Sex | | | |
| Female | 20 | 19 | 25 |
| Male | 4 | 10 | 8 |
| Borough | | | |
| Bronx | 7 | 6 | 10 |
| Brooklyn | 4 | 7 | 9 |
| Manhattan | 8 | 8 | 5 |
| Queens | 4 | 7 | 7 |
| Staten Island | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Race/Ethnicity | | | |
| Asian | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Black | 10 | 11 | 13 |
| Hispanic | 11 | 12 | 12 |
| White | 1 | 5 | 5 |
| Method/Weapon | | | |
| Cutting/Knife | 8 | 15 | 16 |
| Firearm | 9 | 7 | 8 |
| Blunt Trauma | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Asphyxiation | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Physical Force | 4 | 2 | <1 |
| Strangulation | 0 | 3 | 2 |
| Other | 0 | 0 | <1 |

All Domestic Violence Homicides, 2010-2021

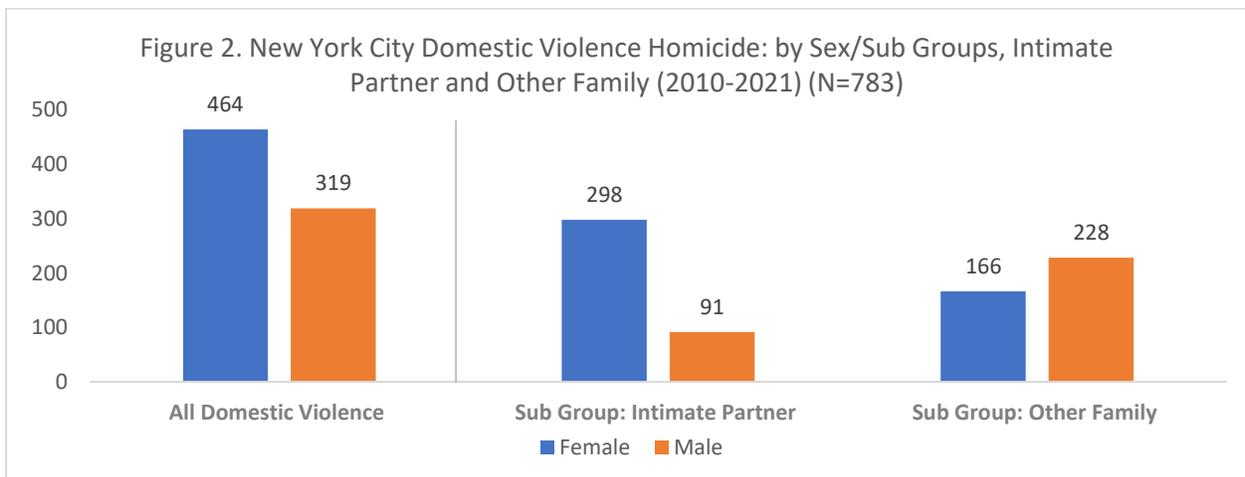
The following section provides an overview of domestic violence homicides and sub-types, intimate partner homicide and other family homicide, by summarizing victim and perpetrator age, sex, race/ethnicity, as well as incident characteristics for domestic violence homicides from 2010-2021. During that time period, there were 389 intimate partner homicides, which involved 389 victims and 395 perpetrators, and there were 394 other family homicides, which involved 394 victims and 290 perpetrators.



- Domestic violence homicides increased by 6.9% - from 58 in 2020 to 62 in 2021.
- Other family-related homicides increased by 31.0% - from 29 in 2020 to 38 in 2021.

VICTIM DEMOGRAPHICS

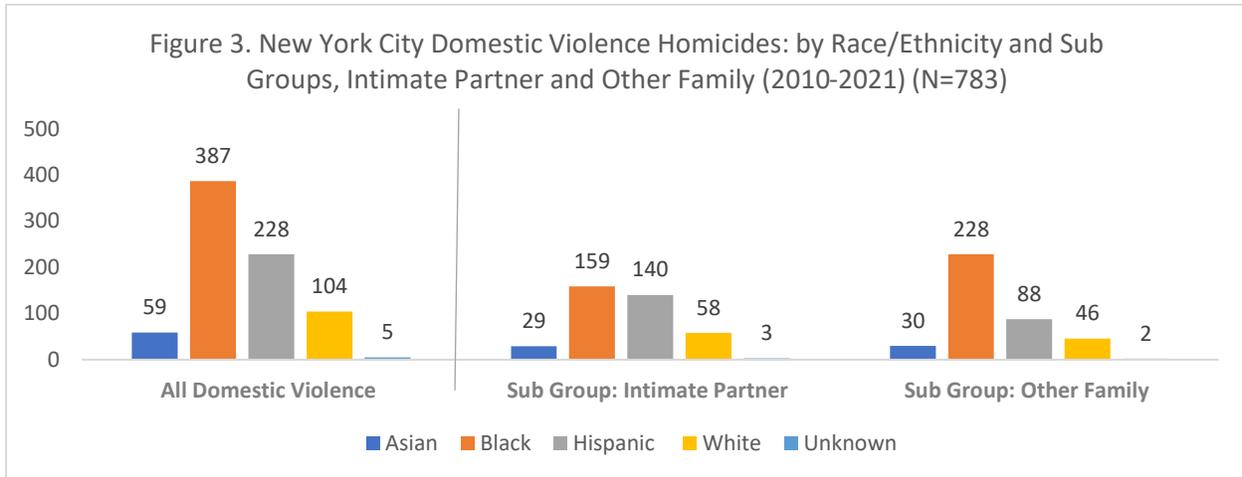
Sex: The majority of domestic violence homicide victims were female.



- The majority (59.2%, 464 of 783) of domestic violence homicide victims were female.
- Males accounted for a higher percentage (57.9%, 228 of 394) of other family homicide victims compared to intimate partner homicide victims (23.4%, 91 of 389).

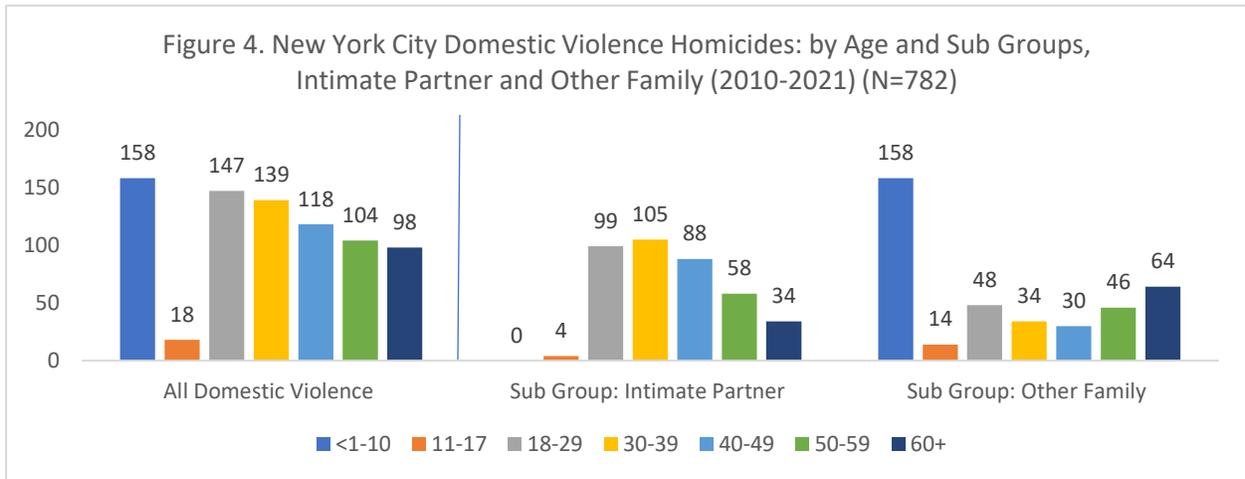
- Females are 1.5 times more likely to be a victim of an intimate partner homicide than males. (see Appendix A, Table A3 for results of risk analyses and significance tests).

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



- Black individuals accounted for 49.4% (387 of 783) of domestic violence homicides, 40.9% (159 of 389) of intimate partner homicides, and 57.9% (228 of 394) of homicides involving other family members. The percentage of domestic, intimate partner, and other family homicides involving a Black victim was much higher than then the contribution of Black individuals to NYC’s population. Blacks accounted for 21.4% of NYC’s population.ⁱⁱ Further, Blacks are 2.3 times more likely to be a domestic violence homicide, almost 2 times more likely to be a victim of an intimate partner homicide and 2.7 times more likely to be a victim of a other family homicide than residents of other racial/ethnic groups (see, Appendix A, Table A3 for results of risk analyses and significance tests).
- Hispanic individuals accounted for 29.1% (228 of 783) of domestic violence homicides, 36.0% (140 of 389) of intimate partner homicides, and 22.3% (88 of 394) of homicides involving other family members. The percentage of domestic and intimate partner homicides involving a Hispanic victim was slightly higher than then the contribution of Hispanic individuals to NYC’s population. Hispanics accounted for 28.9% of NYC’s population.ⁱⁱⁱ

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



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

- 1 out of every 5 (20.2%, 158 of 783) domestic violence homicides involved a child age 10 and under. 2 out of every 5 (40.1%, 158 of 394) other family homicides involved a child age 10 and under. Children age 10 and under are 3.4 times more likely to be a victim of a other family homicide than individuals in other ages (see Appendix A, Table A3 for results of risk analyses and significance tests).
- 1 out of every 4 intimate partner homicides (23.7%, 92 of 389) and almost 3 out of 10 other family homicides (27.9%, 110 of 394) involved a victim age 50 and over.
- The average age of intimate partner victims was 40 years, the median age was 39.5 years, and the range was 15 to 87 years. The average age of other family victims was 28.1 years, the median age was 23.8 years, and the range was <1 to 97 years.

Domestic Violence Homicides: Location

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

Table 1: New York City Domestic Violence Homicides: by Borough Subgroups Intimate Partner Homicides and Other Family (2010-2021) (N=783)

| | Bronx | | Brooklyn | | Manhattan | | Queens | | Staten Island | |
|-----------------------------------|-------|------|----------|------|-----------|------|--------|------|---------------|------|
| | # | Rate | # | Rate | # | Rate | # | Rate | # | Rate |
| All Domestic Violence | 223 | 1.56 | 226 | 0.88 | 110 | 0.68 | 178 | 0.78 | 46 | 0.97 |
| Subgroup: Intimate Partner | 119 | 0.83 | 106 | 0.42 | 58 | 0.36 | 85 | 0.37 | 21 | 0.44 |
| Subgroup: Other Family | 104 | 0.73 | 120 | 0.47 | 52 | 0.32 | 93 | 0.41 | 25 | 0.53 |

- The Bronx had the highest number of domestic violence homicides of any borough, 223, and it also had the highest rate of domestic violence homicides, 1.56 per 100,000 residents.

- The Bronx had the highest number and rate of intimate partner homicides, 119 and 0.83 per 100,000 residents, respectively. The Bronx rate of intimate partner homicides was almost twice that of the borough with the second highest rate, Staten Island.
- Domestic, Intimate partner and other family homicides are more likely to occur in the Bronx compared to other boroughs (see Appendix A, Table A4 for results of risk analyses and significance tests).

In Focus: Intimate Partner Homicides, 2010-2021

Victim and Perpetrator Demographics

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

Table 2: New York City Intimate Partner Homicides: by Sex and Race/Ethnicity (2010-2021) (N=386)

| VICTIM | Percentage of Intimate Partner Homicides (#) | % of NYC Population |
|---------------|--|---------------------|
| Male | | |
| Asian | 0.8% (3) | 6.3% |
| Black | 10.9% (42) | 10.0% |
| Hispanic | 9.1% (35) | 13.3% |
| White | 2.8% (11) | 17.2% |
| Female | | |
| Asian | 6.7% (26) | 7.00% |
| Black | 30.3% (117) | 13.0% |
| Hispanic | 26.9% (104) | 14.6% |
| White | 12.4% (48) | 18.7% |

Note: Race was not known for 3 intimate partner homicides in 2013, so they were excluded from the analysis.

- Black females were disproportionately affected by intimate partner homicides. Black females accounted for 30.3% of intimate partner homicides, while accounting for 13.0% of the population in New York City.
- Hispanic females accounted for 26.9% of intimate partner homicides, while accounting for 14.6% of the population in New York City.

Victim Age and Sex: Females age 18-29 and 40-49 had the highest number of intimate partner homicides.

Table 3. New York City Intimate Partner Homicides: Victims by Age and Sex (2010-2021) (N=388)

| Age of Victim - Years | % Male Victims (#) | % of NYC Population | % Female Victims (#) | % of NYC Population |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 15-17 | 0.36% (1) | 2.3% | 0.8% (3) | 2.3% |
| 18-29 | 5.9% (23) | 11.8% | 19.3% (75) | 12.2% |
| 30-39 | 7.7% (30) | 9.0% | 19.3% (75) | 9.6% |
| 40-49 | 4.4% (17) | 8.1% | 18.6% (72) | 8.7% |
| 50-59 | 3.1% (12) | 7.0% | 11.9% (46) | 8.1% |
| 60-69 | 0.8% (3) | 4.7% | 5.4% (21) | 5.9% |
| 70-79 | 0.9% (4) | 3.0% | 1.3% (5) | 3.5% |
| 80-89 | 1.0% (1) | 1.5% | 0.0% (0) | 2.3% |
| Total | 23.5% (91) | 47.4% | 76.5% (297) | 52.6% |
| Average Age | 39.9 | | 39.6 | |
| Age Range | 17 yrs.– 85 yrs. | | 15 yrs.- 87 yrs. | |

Note: The victim age was unknown for 1 intimate partner homicide in 2013, so they were excluded from this analysis.

- Females in most age groups were disproportionately affected by intimate partner homicides. Most noteworthy were findings for females between 30-39 and 40-49 years. Specifically, while females age 30-39 accounted for 9.6% of New York City’s population, they accounted for 19.3% of all intimate partner homicides. Similarly, females 40-49 accounted for 8.7% of the City’s residents, but accounted for 18.6% of intimate partner homicides.
- Males, of all ages, were less likely to be an intimate partner homicide victim when compared to females.

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

Table 4. New York Intimate Partner Homicides: by Prepertrator Age and Sex (2010-2021) (N=393)

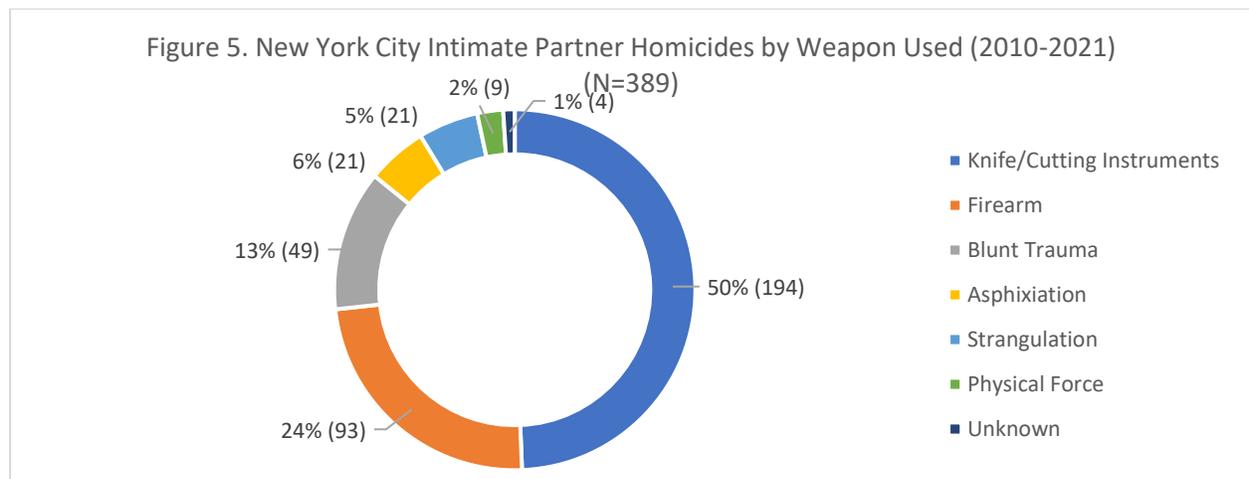
| Age of Victim - Years | % Male Perpetrators (#) | % of NYC Population | % Female Perpetrators (#) | % of NYC Population |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|
| 15-17 | 0.0% (0) | 2.3% | 0.2% (1) | 2.3% |
| 18-29 | 16.8% (66) | 11.8% | 7.6% (30) | 12.2% |
| 30-39 | 22.4% (88) | 9.0% | 5.6% (22) | 9.6% |
| 40-49 | 18.8% (74) | 8.1% | 3.8% (15) | 8.7% |
| 50-59 | 15.3% (60) | 7.0% | 1.8% (7) | 8.1% |
| 60-69 | 3.8% (15) | 4.7% | 0.9% (3) | 5.9% |
| 70+ | 3.1% (12) | 4.5% | 0.0% (0) | 5.8% |
| Total | 80.2% (315) | 47.4% | 19.8% (78) | 52.6% |
| Average Age | 41.2 | | 34.9 | |
| Age Range | 18 yrs.-86 yrs. | | 17 yrs.-67 yrs. | |

Note: The perpetrator age was unknown for 1 intimate partner homicide in 2013 and perpetrator sex was unknown for 1 intimate partner homicide in 2019, so they were excluded from this analysis.

- There were four times as many male perpetrators (315) of intimate partner homicides compared to female perpetrators (78).
- The average age of intimate partner homicide perpetrators for males (41 years) was slightly higher than the average age for females (34 years).

Incident Characteristics

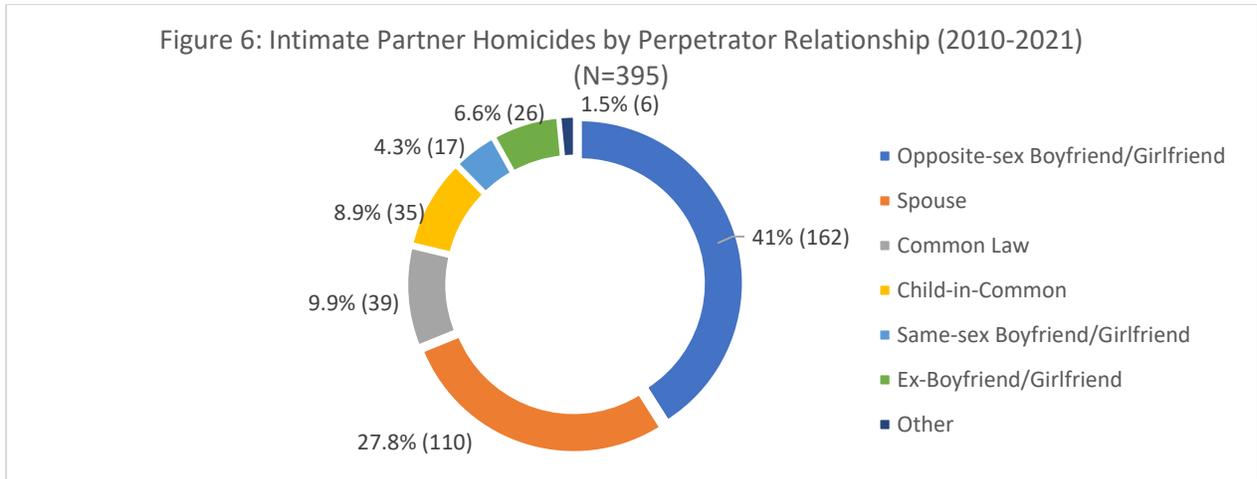
Weapon-Method: Knife or cutting instruments were used in half of all intimate partner homicides.



- Half of intimate partner homicides (49.9%, 194 of 389) were committed with a knife or other cutting instrument.

- Firearms were used in almost a quarter of intimate partner homicides (93 of 389, 23.9%).

Perpetrator-Victim Relationship: 4 out of 10 intimate partner homicide victims were the current opposite-sex boyfriend/girlfriend of the perpetrator.



- 41.0% (162 of 395) of intimate partner homicide perpetrators were the current opposite sex boyfriend/girlfriend and over one quarter of the perpetrators were the spouse (27.8%, 110 of 395) of the victim; these perpetrators comprise the majority (68.8%, 272 of 395)

INTIMATE PARTNER HOMICIDES: CONTACT AND REPORTED HISTORY WITH CITY AGENCIES

This section explores the documented pre-incident contacts between City agencies that are members of the New York City Domestic Violence Fatality Review Committee (FRC) and the 389 victims and 395 perpetrators of intimate partner homicides between 2010 and 2021. For all agencies, except the NYPD and the NYC Probation Department, the contact referenced below occurred within the 12-months prior to the homicide. For the NYPD, contact refers to contact at any time prior to the homicide that involved a domestic violence incident between the victim and perpetrator. For the New York City Probation Department, contact refers to the victim or perpetrator being on probation at the time of the homicide.

Administration for Children’s Services (ACS): For intimate partner homicides between 2010 and 2021, ACS had contact with 9 victims (2.3%, 9 of 389) and 9 perpetrators (2.3%, 9 of 395) in the 12 months prior to the homicide.

Department for the Aging (DFTA): For intimate partner homicides between 2010 and 2021, DFTA did not have any contact with victims or perpetrators of intimate partner homicides involving victims age 60 or older in the 12 months prior to the homicide.

Human Resources Administration (HRA):^{iv} For intimate partner homicides between 2010 and 2021, HRA had contact with 21 victims (5.4%, 21 of 389) and 6 perpetrators (1.5%, 6 of 395) who had accessed domestic violence services in the 12 months prior to the homicide.

With regard to victims and perpetrators of the 2015-2021 intimate partner homicides, HRA had contact with 107 of 199 victims (53.8%) and 103 of 205 (50.2%) perpetrators for services including cash assistance, Supplemental Nutrition Assistance, and Medicaid in the 12 months prior to the homicide.

Between 2018 and 2021, HRA had contact with 10 (9.2%, 10 of 109) victims and 13 (11.6%, 13 of 112) perpetrators of intimate partner homicides for services related to child support in the 12 months prior to the homicide.

New York City Mayor's Office to End Domestic and Gender-Based Violence (ENDGBV): For intimate partner homicides between 2010 and 2021, the New York City Family Justice Centers, which are operated by ENDGBV, had contact with 22 victims (5.7%, 22 of 389) and 6 perpetrators (1.5%, 6 of 395) in the 12 months prior to the homicide. Eleven (50.0%, 11 of 22) of the victims only had contact with the District Attorney's Office, while the other 11 victims (50.0%) only had contact with the other non-criminal justice services which included counseling, case management, and civil legal services. Two of the perpetrators (33.3%, 2 of 6) had contact with only the District Attorney, while one other perpetrator (16.7%, 1 of 6) met with the District Attorney and received non-criminal justice services, which included counseling, case management, and civil legal services. The other three perpetrators (50.0%, 3 of 6) received only non-criminal justice services at the Family Justice Centers.

New York City Housing Authority (NYCHA): For intimate partner homicides between 2010 and 2021, 43 intimate partner homicides (11.1%, 43 of 389) involved the authorized or unauthorized (not on the lease) residents of NYCHA.

Thirty-six of the homicide victims and 20 of the homicide perpetrators were residing at NYCHA. Among these, NYCHA had contact with five victims (13.9%, 5 of 36) and two perpetrators (10.0%, 2 of 20) involving 6 intimate partner homicides in the 12 months prior to the homicide. In 2021, none of the victims or perpetrators had contact with NYCHA in the 12 months prior to the homicide.

New York City Probation Department: For intimate partner homicides between 2018 and 2021, the only years for which probation data are available, none of the homicide victims or perpetrators were on probation at the time of the homicide or within 12 months of the homicide.

New York City Police Department: For intimate partner homicides between 2010 and 2021, the NYPD had a reported history with the victims and perpetrators in 39.8% (155 of 389) of intimate partner homicides. In 31.6% (49 of 155) of the reported histories, the NYPD filed only a domestic incident report (DIR), while in the other 68.4% (106 of 155) there was a DIR and police complaint report (also referred to as a "61 report") filed. According to NYPD records, in 12.3% (48 of 389) of intimate partner homicides there was an active order of protection at the time of the incident.

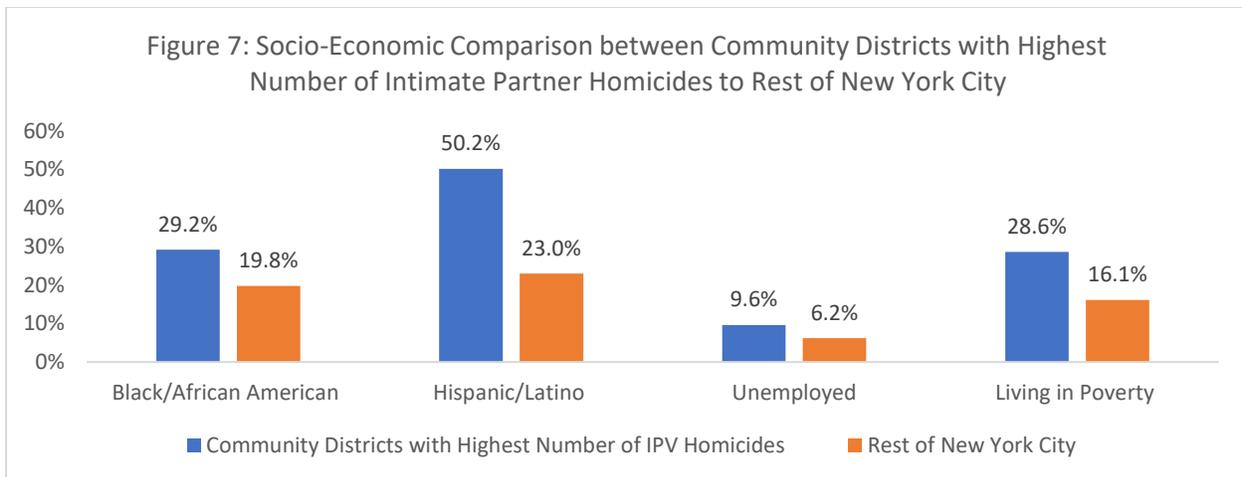
Neighborhoods Most Impacted by Intimate Partner Homicides

In this report we identify the neighborhoods with the highest number of intimate partner homicides by ranking neighborhood areas by count and then dividing the list of 55 neighborhood areas into four equal parts – or quartiles. The thirteen neighborhood areas within the top quartile are made up of fifteen community districts (CD). These CDs, with the highest number of intimate partner homicides from 2015 through 2021, accounted for 53.5% (106 of 198) of intimate partner homicides yet only accounted for 22.1% of the City Population.^v

Table 5. New York City Community Districts with the Highest Number of Intimate Partner Homicides – 2015 through 2021 (N=106)

| | Community District(s) | Neighborhoods | # of IPV Homicides |
|----|------------------------------|---|---------------------------|
| 1 | Bronx 3/6 | Claremont, Crotona Park, Melrose, Morrisania, Bathgate, Belmont, East Tremont, West Farms | 17 |
| 2 | Bronx 4 | Concourse, Highbridge, Mount Eden | 11 |
| 3 | Manhattan 12 | Inwood, Washington Heights | 11 |
| 4 | Bronx 9 | Bronx River, Castle Hill, Clason Point, Parkchester, Soundview | 10 |
| 5 | Bronx 1/2 | Melrose, Mott Haven, Port Morris, Hunts Point, Longwood | 9 |
| 6 | Manhattan 10 | Central Harlem | 8 |
| 7 | Queens 12 | Hollis, Jamaica, Rochdale, South Jamaica, St. Albans | 8 |
| 8 | Staten Isl. 1 | Clifton, New Brighton, Park Hill, P Richmond, St. George, Tompkinsville | 6 |
| 9 | Bronx 5 | Fordham, Morris Heights, Mount Hope, University Heights | 6 |
| 10 | Bronx 7 | Bedford Park, Fordham, Kingsbridge Heights, Norwood, University Heights | 5 |
| 11 | Brooklyn 14 | Ditmas Park, Flatbush, Midwood, Prospect Park South | 5 |
| 12 | Brooklyn 5 | Cypress Hills, East New York, New Lots, Starrett City | 5 |
| 13 | Queens 14 | Arverne, Breezy Point, Edgemere, Far Rockaway, Rockaway Park | 5 |
| | Total | | 106 |

Eight of the fifteen community districts with the highest counts are in the Bronx, although every borough is represented on the list. As displayed in Figure 7, all of the communities in the table tend to have a higher percentage of Black and Hispanic residents, a higher percentage of unemployment, and a high percentage of residents living in poverty.



As noted in last year’s report, despite investment by City and community-based organizations in intimate partner violence services, healthy relationship education programs, and public education campaigns and outreach, the high concentration of intimate partner homicides persists in these communities. A real reversal requires identification of and response to the root causes of intimate partner violence, such as structural racism, heterosexism, sexism, and other interlocking and oppressive forces. Understanding how such forces obstruct intimate partner violence help-seeking must engage residents. Iterative exchange with community residents can inform culturally specific, strategic efforts responsive to each neighborhoods’ perceptions, experiences, needs, and assets to reduce intimate partner homicides.

A report released in 2021, *Domestic Violence Homicide Prevention: Community Engagement Strategies*, provides a four step framework for community outreach and engagement in the context of domestic violence homicide prevention. The steps include:

1. *Community-Outreach and Education:* A short-term activity with the goal of connecting the work of the FRC to the public through education. Some activities used in community outreach and education include distributing newsletters and flyers and having events or using social media to promote information awareness.
2. *Community Mobilization:* Activities that allow the FRC to consult with the community to get feedback on its work. This could include building coalitions or establishing collaborative partnerships that allow for active community participation in addressing domestic violence homicides.
3. *Community Organizing:* Activities that recognize community strengths and assets that empower community members to work collectively to create change in their community. Community organizing includes a focus on building the capacity of and relationships with grassroots organizations to sustain community-driven goals.
4. *Community Accountability:* A community-based strategy and process through which the community works to create and affirm values and practices that resist abuse and oppression by developing sustainable strategies with the goal of providing safety and support for all community members. Achieving community accountability requires a sustained presence in the community. Activities supporting community accountability would include establishing a process for the community to address issues impacting domestic violence services and creating a

network of leaders from within the community to address domestic violence and ensure the community has the enhanced capacity to support domestic violence survivors and address perpetrators.

Step one, community-outreach and education, forms the foundation for the subsequent steps in that the community needs to understand the goals, work, and findings of the FRC before it can start the processes of informing the work and collaboratively sharing potential solutions.^{vi} A companion report also released in 2021, *Domestic Violence Homicide Prevention: Engaging the Black Community*, provides specific information on how to better engage and address domestic violence homicide in Black communities.^{vii} It specifically addresses how historical and contemporary discrimination and racism, the stereotypes of Black women, and the role in the community of faith-based organizations can impact engagement due to the inherent lack of trust of government services and includes concrete action steps that can be taken to enhance engagement activities.

Community Engagement Action Plan

Based on the framework provided in *Domestic Violence Homicide Prevention: Community Engagement Strategies*, the FRC will pilot community-outreach and education activities in the Bronx Community Districts 3 and 6 between October 2022 and June 2023. The FRC has started working with the ENDGBV outreach team to identify organizations with which we should begin outreach. Through this initial round of outreach, we will identify other formal and informal stakeholders in the community. Eventually, this should culminate in listening sessions with community-based organizations, faith-based organizations, and residents.

After this first phase of work, we will continue to work through steps 2 through 4 with the goal of collaborating with the community to develop recommended initiatives, policies, and/or programming that will reduce the number of intimate partner homicides occurring within the community. After piloting the community-outreach and education in Bronx Community Districts 3 and 6, we will begin to implement this work in the other neighborhoods most impacted by intimate partner homicides.

Data Sources

New York City Police Department (NYPD): The NYPD maintains information on domestic violence homicides and provides the NYC Domestic Violence Fatality Review Committee (FRC) with the location of each homicide and demographic information for each victim and perpetrator. The NYPD determined the relationship between the perpetrator and victim and classified the relationship by intimate partner or other family members.

Contact with City Agencies: The FRC provided each agency member with identifiers (name, date of birth, address) for each victim and perpetrator of intimate partner homicide that occurred from 2010 through 2021, and the agencies independently cross-referenced the list with agency files and reported if the victims and/or perpetrators had any contact with the agency during the 12 months prior to the homicide unless otherwise noted in the report.

United States Census and Population Estimates: The population data used in the report were obtained from the New York City Department of City Planning and are from the 2010 United States Census and the American Community Survey (ACS) multi-year estimates 2015-2019, the most current information available. Population counts for intimate partner homicide rate computations include individuals 15 years of age or older.

Interpreting Report Findings: Comparison of homicide counts over time and between subgroups must be interpreted with caution. Fluctuations in the intervening years reflect no discernible upward or downward trend. While noteworthy changes from 2010 to 2021 are highlighted in this report, not all changes are statistically significant. Appendix A displays statistical analyses that were conducted to assess the statistical significance of the findings in this report. We computed chi-square tests of difference in counts and calculated risk ratios to allow for comparisons of particular subgroups (e.g., female residents, Black residents, residents aged 18-29) with the general NYC population. The subgroup analysis for domestic violence, intimate partner and other family homicides resulted in some statistically significant associations involving gender, race/ethnicity, age, and borough.

2021 Fatality Review Committee Members

Cecil Noel, Commissioner, Mayor's Office to End Domestic and Gender-Based Violence; Doreen Jones (Mayoral Appointee); Valencia Craig (Mayoral Appointee); Jeehae Fischer, Executive Director, Korean American Family Services (Mayoral Appointee); Nathaniel Fields (Chief Executive Officer, Urban Rerouce Institute (Mayoral Appointee); Jess Dannhauser, Commissioner, Administration for Children's Services (Designee: Susan Clee, Director); Lorraine Cortés-Vázquez, Commissioner, Department for the Aging (Designee: Aurora Salamone, Director Elderly Victim Resource Center); Laura Kavanagh, Acting Commissioner, New York City Fire Department (Designee: Patrick Flynn, Deputy Chief, EMS Operations); Michael E. McMahon, Richmond County District Attorney (Designee: Tuesday Muller-Mondi, Chief Special Victims Division); Gary P. Jenkins, Commissioner, Department of Social Services (Designee: Carol David, Assistant Deputy Commissioner, Office of Domestic Violence); Ashwin Vasan, MD, PhD, Commissioner, Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (Designee: Catherine Stayton DrPH, MPH, Director, Injury and Violence Prevention Program); Darcel D. Clark, Bronx County District Attorney (Designee: William R. Browne, Assistant District Attorney, Domestic Violence Bureau); Keechant L. Sewell, Commissioner, New York City Police Department (Designee: Deputy Chief Joseph Hoch, Domestic Violence Unit); Greg Russ, Chair, New York Housing Authority (Designee: Marina Oteiza, Director, Family Partnerships Department) Borough Administrator, Family Partnerships Department); Ana M. Bermúdez, Commissioner, New York City Probation Department (Designee: Robert Eusebio, Policy Advisor)

Appendix A: Statistical Significance Output

Table A1: Chi-square Tests of Homicide Counts – 2010 vs. 2021

| Homicide Type | 2010 | | 2021 | | X ² |
|------------------|-----------|---------------------|-----------|---------------------|----------------|
| | Homicides | Population Estimate | Homicides | Population Estimate | |
| Family-related | 42 | 8,078,471 | 38 | 8,379,552 | 0.3732 |
| Intimate partner | 35 | 8,078,471 | 24 | 8,379,552 | 2.4738 |

Table A1: Chi-square Tests of Homicide Counts – 2020 vs. 2021

| Homicide Type | 2020 | | 2021 | | X ² |
|------------------|-----------|---------------------|-----------|---------------------|----------------|
| | Homicides | Population Estimate | Homicides | Population Estimate | |
| Family-related | 29 | 8,078,471 | 38 | 8,379,552 | 1.2090 |
| Intimate partner | 29 | 8,078,471 | 24 | 8,379,552 | 0.672 |

Table A3: Risk Ratios for Demographics of Domestic Violence Homicides

| Gender | % (Number) | % NYC Population | Population | Risk Ratio | P-value |
|----------------|-------------|------------------|------------|------------|---------|
| Male | 40.7% (319) | 47.7% | 3,997,959 | 0.85 | 0.00008 |
| Female | 59.3% (464) | 52.3% | 4,381,593 | 1.13 | 0.00008 |
| Race/Ethnicity | % (Number) | % NYC Population | Population | Risk Ratio | P-value |
| Black | 49.4% (387) | 21.4% | 1,795,005 | 2.31 | <0.0001 |
| Hispanic | 29.1% (228) | 28.9% | 2,423,869 | 1.01 | 0.90448 |
| White | 13.3% (104) | 32.0% | 2,676,732 | 0.42 | <0.0001 |
| Asian/Indian | 7.5% (59) | 14.3% | 1,199,394 | 0.52 | <0.0001 |
| Other/Unknown | 0.6% (5) | 3.4% | 282,333 | 0.18 | <0.0001 |
| Age | % (Number) | % NYC Population | Population | Risk Ratio | P-value |
| <1-10 | 20.2% (158) | 11.8% | 987,977 | 1.71 | <0.0001 |
| 11-17 | 2.3% (18) | 9.0% | 751,279 | 0.26 | <0.0001 |
| 18-29 | 18.8% (147) | 17.6% | 1,475,099 | 1.07 | 0.37886 |
| 30-39 | 17.8% (139) | 15.9% | 1,329,622 | 1.12 | 0.14706 |
| 40-49 | 15.1% (118) | 12.7% | 1,062,663 | 1.19 | 0.04338 |
| 50-59 | 13.3% (104) | 12.5% | 1,047,012 | 1.07 | 0.4965 |
| 60+ | 12.5% (98) | 20.6% | 1,725,900 | 0.61 | <0.0001 |

Risk Ratios for Demographics of Intimate Partner Homicides

| Gender | % (Number) | % NYC Population | Population | Risk Ratio | P-value |
|----------------|-------------|------------------|------------|------------|---------|
| Male | 23.4% (91) | 47.7% | 3,997,959 | 0.49 | <0.0001 |
| Female | 76.6% (298) | 52.3% | 4,381,593 | 1.46 | <0.0001 |
| Race/Ethnicity | % (Number) | % NYC Population | Population | Risk Ratio | P-value |
| Black | 40.9% (159) | 21.4% | 1,795,005 | 1.91 | <0.0001 |
| Hispanic | 36.0% (140) | 28.9% | 2,423,869 | 1.25 | 0.0020 |
| White | 14.9% (58) | 31.9% | 2,676,732 | 0.47 | <0.0001 |
| Asian/Indian | 7.5% (29) | 14.3% | 1,199,394 | 0.52 | 0.00012 |
| Other/Unknown | 0.8% (3) | 3.4% | 282,333 | 0.24 | 0.00466 |
| Age | % (Number) | % NYC Population | Population | Risk Ratio | P-value |
| <1-10 | 0.0% (0) | 11.8% | 987,977 | 0 | 1.0000 |
| 11-17 | 1.0% (4) | 9.0% | 751,279 | 0.11 | <.00001 |
| 18-29 | 25.5% (99) | 17.6% | 1,475,099 | 1.45 | <.00001 |
| 30-39 | 27.1% (105) | 15.9% | 1,329,622 | 1.70 | <.00001 |
| 40-49 | 22.7% (88) | 12.7% | 1,062,663 | 1.79 | <.00001 |
| 50-59 | 14.9% (58) | 12.5% | 1,047,012 | 1.19 | 0.00017 |
| 60+ | 8.8% (34) | 20.6% | 1,725,900 | 0.43 | <.00001 |

Risk Ratios for Demographics of Other Family Homicides

| Gender | % (Number) | % NYC Population | Population | Risk Ratio | P-value |
|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Male | 57.9% (228) | 47.7% | 3,997,959 | 1.20 | < .00001 |
| Female | 42.1% (166) | 52.3% | 4,381,593 | 0.80 | < .00001 |
| Race/Ethnicity | % (Number) | % NYC Population | Population | Risk Ratio | |
| Black | 57.9% (228) | 21.4% | 1,795,005 | 2.71 | < .00001 |
| Hispanic | 22.3% (88) | 28.9% | 2,423,869 | 0.77 | 0.00193 |
| White | 11.7% (46) | 31.9% | 2,676,732 | 0.37 | < .00001 |
| Asian/Indian | 7.6% (30) | 14.3% | 1,199,394 | 0.53 | 0.00007 |
| Other/Unknown | 0.5% (2) | 3.4% | 282,333 | 0.15 | 0.00074 |
| Age | % (Number) | % NYC Population | Population | Risk Ratio | |
| <1-10 | 40.1% (158) | 11.8% | 987,977 | 3.40 | < .00001 |
| 11-17 | 3.6% (14) | 9.0% | 751,279 | 0.40 | 0.00009 |
| 18-29 | 12.2% (48) | 17.6% | 1,475,099 | 0.69 | 0.00248 |
| 30-39 | 8.6% (34) | 15.9% | 1,329,622 | 0.54 | 0.00004 |
| 40-49 | 7.6% (30) | 12.7% | 1,062,663 | 0.60 | 0.00118 |
| 50-59 | 11.7% (46) | 12.5% | 1,047,012 | 0.93 | 0.31561 |
| 60+ | 16.2% (64) | 20.6% | 1,725,900 | 0.79 | 0.38430 |

Table A4: Risk Ratios for Domestic Violence Homicides by Borough (2010-2021)

| Borough | % (Number) | % NYC Population | Population | Risk Ratio | P-value |
|----------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Bronx | 28.5% (223) | 17.0% | 1,427,056 | 1.68 | <0.0001 |
| Brooklyn | 28.9% (226) | 30.8% | 2,576,771 | 0.94 | 0.12507 |
| Manhattan | 14.0% (110) | 19.4% | 1,629,153 | 0.72 | 0.00007 |
| Queens | 22.7% (178) | 27.1% | 2,270,976 | 0.83 | 0.00280 |
| Staten Island | 5.9% (46) | 5.7% | 475,596 | 1.04 | 0.40517 |

Risk Ratios for Intimate Partner Homicides by Borough (2010-2021)

| Borough | % (Number) | % NYC Population | Population | Risk Ratio | P-value |
|----------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Bronx | 30.6% (119) | 17.0% | 1,427,056 | 1.80 | < .00001 |
| Brooklyn | 27.2% (106) | 30.8% | 2,576,771 | 0.88 | 0.06178 |
| Manhattan | 14.9% (58) | 19.4% | 1,629,153 | 0.77 | 0.01255 |
| Queens | 21.9% (85) | 27.1% | 2,270,976 | 0.81 | 0.01044 |
| Staten Island | 5.4% (21) | 5.7% | 475,596 | 0.95 | 0.39743 |

Risk Ratios for Other Family Homicides by Borough (2010-2021)

| Borough | % (Number) | % NYC Population | Population | Risk Ratio | P-value |
|----------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Bronx | 26.4% (104) | 17.0% | 1,427,056 | 1.55 | < .00001 |
| Brooklyn | 30.5% (120) | 30.8% | 2,576,771 | 0.99 | 0.44828 |
| Manhattan | 13.2% (52) | 19.4% | 1,629,153 | 0.68 | 0.00094 |
| Queens | 23.6% (93) | 27.1% | 2,270,976 | 0.87 | 0.05938 |
| Staten Island | 6.3% (25) | 5.7% | 475,596 | 1.10 | 0.30503 |

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

ⁱⁱ U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 and 2020 Census Redistricting Data Summary Files, Population Division, New York City Department of City Planning. Download from the New York City Department of Planning website, <https://www1.nyc.gov/site/planning/planning-level/nyc-population/2020-census.page>, on August 17, 2022.

ⁱⁱⁱ U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 and 2020 Census Redistricting Data Summary Files, Population Division, New York City Department of City Planning. Download from the New York City Department of Planning website, <https://www1.nyc.gov/site/planning/planning-level/nyc-population/2020-census.page>, on August 17, 2022.

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

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

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

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



Eric L. Adams
Mayor

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

Cecile Noel
Commissioner