2020-2021:
Domestic Violence, Race/Ethnicity and Sex Report

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

In September 2021, the Mayor's Office to End Domestic and Gender-Based Violence (ENDGBV) released the *2020 Report on the Intersection of Domestic Violence, Race/Ethnicity and Sex*, which provides an analysis of the New York City Police Department (NYPD) domestic violence related 2020 offenses data for homicide, felony rape, felony assault, sex offenses, strangulation, and stalking based on the race/ethnicity and gender of the victim. The race/ethnicity and gender analyses showed that Black and female New York City residents (and Black female residents in particular) were disproportionately impacted across every domestic violence offense analyzed. Sometimes, as in the disproportionate impact associated with domestic violence felony assault and felony rape, the impact on both Black residents and female residents was more than double what would be expected based on population size. Other marginalized groups, such as Hispanics, also experienced disproportionate rates of domestic violence felony assault and felony rape. The *2020 Report on the Intersection of Domestic Violence, Race/Ethnicity and Sex* can be accessed on ENDGBV's website [here](#).

This report provides an updated analysis of the NYPD domestic violence related offenses data using data aggregated from the 2020 and 2021 incident reports. It again analyzes the disparate rates of domestic violence victimization using race/ethnicity and gender analyses.[i] In this brief, two types of relationships comprise domestic violence: (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, between individuals who are related by marriage or blood, such as parents/children, siblings, grandparents/grandchildren, cousins, and in-laws.

This report provides annual victimization rates, which measure the extent to which a specific population (e.g., Black women) is at risk of becoming the victim of a specific type of crime (e.g., homicide). 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 of New York City residents with matching race/ethnicity and gender demographics) in that same time period. We then multiplied the victimization rate by 10,000 in order to estimate the number out of 10,000 NYC residents who experienced victimization for each type of domestic violence-related offense. These victimization rates permit comparisons of domestic violence offenses over time and between population subgroups (Lauristen and Rezey, 2013).

The victimization rates reflected in this report are based solely on domestic violence incidents, felony assaults, and felony rapes 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., 2019). Along with socioeconomic 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).

The Analysis

The analysis of the data reveals that in New York City (NYC), in 2020 and 2021, Black and Hispanic women and girls were disproportionately impacted by domestic violence incidents. This includes incidents between intimate partners and between other family members. For example, Black female residents were nearly 2.5 times more likely than other NYC residents to be a victim of an intimate partner domestic violence incident reported to the NYPD.

We also know that a significant number of the domestic violence incidents, both intimate partner and family, occur in neighborhoods with high rates of poverty, low median household income, and high rates of unemployment.[ii] For example, community districts with the highest rates of poverty accounted for 42.2% of intimate partner-related domestic incident reports and 39.6% of family-related domestic incident reports in 2020 and 2021, while accounting for only 24.4% of the City's population. These neighborhoods have a higher percentage of Black/African American residents (31.5%) and a higher percentage of Hispanic/Latino residents (41.5%) compared to all other neighborhoods in NYC (Black/African American: 17.8% and Hispanic/Latino: 23.7%).[iii]

Table 1: 2020-2021 Percentage of Domestic Incident Reports, Felony Assault and Felony Rapes by Community Districts with High Poverty Rate, Low Median Household Income, and High Unemployment Rate[iv]

	% of NYC Population in Community Districts	% of Domestic Incident Reports in Community Districts	% Felony Assault in Community Districts	% Felony Rapes in Community Districts
Intimate Partner Violence				
High Poverty	24.4%	39.4%	41.7%	31.3%
Low Median Household Income	24.0%	38.1%	40.1%	31.7%
High Rate of Unemployment	25.9%	42.2%	45.5%	33.1%

Family-Related Domestic Violence				
High Poverty	24.4%	39.6%	39.6%	35.2%
Low Median Household Income	24.0%	37.9%	37.7%	36.6%
High Rate of Unemployment	25.9%	42.4%	44.5%	43.4%

This analysis makes clear that communities of color are disproportionately affected, with Black females experiencing the highest rates of domestic violence. Furthermore, communities of color enduring economic strain (e.g., high unemployment, low median household income, etc.) experience a disproportionate impact: the communities with high rates of poverty, low median household income, and high rates of unemployment have a higher percentage of Black or African American residents (an average of 12.5 percentage points higher) compared to the rest of NYC. National studies, often citing socioeconomic variables and external barriers to services, show greater prevalence of domestic violence among Black individuals compared to other groups (Cheng & Lo, 2016; Williams, Oliver & Pope, 2008; Frias & Angel, 2005; Hampton, Oliver & Magarian, 2003; Bent-Goodley, 2001). Survivors who lack financial security often also lack bargaining power to leave an abusive relationship (Wuest & Merritt-Gray, 1999). Poverty, household financial difficulties, unemployment, inaccessibility of affordable housing, and inadequate educational opportunities correspond to higher levels of domestic violence (Bent-Goodley, 2001). In the United States, communities of color experience 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 difference in domestic violence rates based on race and ethnicity diminishes when controlling for socioeconomic circumstances (Tjaden, 2000; Field & Caetano, 2004).

Survivors who consider or decide to leave abusive relationships face barriers in accessing support services. Systemic inequality and institutional racism impede access to effective and appropriate domestic violence services, enabling domestic violence by further isolating survivors (Bent-Goodley, 2001). Lack of culturally competent services has been linked to underutilization of shelters among Black women and low participation in abusive partner intervention programs among Black men (Fraser et al., 2002; Gondolf & Williams, 2001). It has also been linked to the underreporting of domestic violence incidents by doctors, as have racial and ethnic disparities in health insurance coverage (Bent-Goodley, 2001; Chen & Lo, 2016). Finally, mistrust of the police has been linked to the underreporting of domestic violence in racial and ethnic minority groups, and especially in immigrant communities (Campbell et al., 2002; Amuedo-Dorantes & Arenas-Arroyo, 2019).

It is important to acknowledge that our institutions - through policies, practices and procedures - contribute to prejudice, discrimination, or antagonism directed against minority or marginalized groups on the bases of race, ethnicity, sex, immigration status, or social or economic status. Redlining, the gendered pay gap, discriminatory healthcare systems, over policing of the Black community and an unlivable minimum wage are documented inequities that are the result of, and further reinforce, unjust policies and processes (Taylor, 2013). Along with these inequities, the inequitable distribution of economic resources and supportive services across NYC can both increase strain within relationships and homes and serve as obstacles to accessing survivor services. Long-term exposure to racism (as well

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as classism and patriarchy) and domestic violence impedes the ability of Black people and other minorities and marginalized groups from living a healthy life. Thus, the overlapping systems of oppression compound the risk and severity of intimate partner violence for individuals with multiple marginalized identities.

Undoing racism is an essential part of intimate partner-related homicide prevention; and uncovering the racial disparities in intimate partner-related homicides and working to explain the structural and historic policies and practices that drive them is a first essential step (Bassett & Graves, 2018). These disparities have persisted in NYC, signaling the deep, structural roots of racism. To reduce the impact of intimate partner violence, interventions must be developed and implemented to address these deeply rooted systems of oppression.

Intimate Partner Violence

Intimate partner-related domestic violence (IPV) involves individuals who, at the time of the offense, were currently or formerly married, divorced, dating, boyfriend/girlfriend, same sex relationship, or who have a child in common. Because children are unlikely (and in some cases 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 population of adults aged 18 and older.

Domestic Incident Reports (DIR)

Key Takeaways
- Women were 2.4 times more likely to be a victim of an IPV incident reported to the NYPD compared to male residents.
- Black residents were nearly twice (1.9 times) as likely as other NYC residents to report IPV.
  - Black residents were 2.5 times more likely than White residents to report experiencing IPV.
- Black women were 2.5 times more likely than other NYC residents to report IPV.
  - Black women were 2.2 times more likely than White women to report IPV.
  - Black women were also twice as likely as Black men to report IPV.

There were 214,736 domestic violence incidents reported to the NYPD that involved intimate partners in 2020 and 2021. The race of the victim could be determined in 211,199 incidents. Of those, 49.9% (105,359) involved a Black victim, 34.6% (73,032) involved a White victim, 5.3% (11,136) involved an Asian/Pacific Islander victim, 0.4% (931) involved an American Indian/Alaskan Native victim, and 9.8% (20,741) involved victims who identified with another race.

Overall, Black residents were nearly twice (1.9 times) as likely as other NYC residents to report IPV. The reported rate of victimization was also twice as high for Black women compared to Black men. Black men were 2.2 times more likely to report IPV than other male residents of NYC. Female residents also reported disproportionately high rates of IPV, as they were 2.4 times more likely to report IPV victimization compared to male residents. Black women were more than twice (2.2 times) as likely to report IPV victimization compared to White women.

It is worth nothing that White residents reported rates of IPV felony assault roughly equal to (1.3 times) the general population of NYC. American Indian/Alaskan Native residents were 2.4 times *less* likely, and Asian/Pacific Islander residents were 3.1 times less likely, than other NYC residents to report IPV victimization.

Table 2: 2020-2021 Intimate Partner DIR Report Victimization Rate (per 10,000 population)			
Race	**Female**	**Male**	**All**
White	175.1	62.5	120.8
Black	392.6	196.1	306.3
Asian / Pacific Islander	73.0	26.8	51.4
American Indian / Alaskan Native	92.1	37.1	66.7
Other	155.5	56.5	107.9
Total	220.3	90.3	159.4

Felony Assaults

Key Takeaways
- Female residents were 2.8 times more likely than male residents to report an IPV felony assault.
- Black residents were 2.1 times more likely than other NYC residents to report an IPV felony assault.
  - Black residents were nearly 7 times more likely than White residents of NYC to report an IPV felony assault.
- Black women were 2.7 times more likely to report an IPV felony assault compared to other NYC residents.
  - Black female residents were 6.1 times more likely than White female residents to report an IPV felony assault.
  - Black women were 2.1 times more likely than Black men to report an IPV felony assault.
- Hispanic residents had the second highest rate of reported IPV felony assaults after Black residents.

There were 11,319 domestic violence felony assaults reported to the NYPD that involved intimate partners in 2020 and 2021. The race of the victim could be determined in 10,880 of the assaults. Of those cases, 46.5% (5,057) involved a Black victim, 36% (3,145) involved a Hispanic victim, 10.4% (1127) involved a White victim, 7.1% (769) involved an Asian/Pacific Islander victim, and 0.1% (12) involved an American Indian/Alaskan Native victim.

Female residents were 2.8 times more likely to report an IPV felony assault than male residents. Black residents were 2.1 times more likely than other NYC residents (and 6.9 times more likely than White residents) to report an IPV felony assault. In particular, Black women reported disproportionate rates of IPV felony assault. Black women were 2.7 times more likely than other NYC residents and 6.1 times more likely than White women to report IPV felony assault. Black women were also 2.1 times more likely than Black men to report IPV felony assault.

Hispanic residents reported the second highest rate IPV felony assaults after Black residents, though the overall victimization rates for Hispanic residents were not substantially different from (1.3 times) the rates for White residents. Even so, Hispanic women reported IPV felony assaults at 4.6 times the rates of White women and 3.8 times the rates of Hispanic men.

Finally, American Indian/Alaskan Native residents, White residents, and Asian/Pacific Islander residents were 4.4, 3.3, and 2.3 times less likely, respectively, than other NYC residents to report IPV felony assaults.

Table 3: 2020-2021 Intimate Partner Felony Assault Victimization Rate (per 10,000 population)			
Race	Female	Male	All
White	3.6	1.2	2.5
Black	22.2	10.5	17.1
Hispanic	16.5	4.4	10.7
Asian / Pacific Islander	5.3	1.8	3.6
American Indian / Alaskan Native	2.6	0.8	1.9
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	11.8	4.2	8.2

Felony Rapes

Key Takeaways
- Almost all (99.4%, 779 of 784) of the reported IPV felony rapes involved a female victim.
- Black residents were 3.7 times more likely than White residents to report an IPV felony rape.
- Black women were nearly 3 times more likely than other NYC residents, and over 3 times more likely than White women, to report an IPV felony rape.
- After Black women, Hispanic women reported the second highest rate of IPV felony rapes.

There were 821 domestic violence felony rapes reported to the NYPD that involved intimate partners in 2020 and 2021. The race of the victim could be determined in 784 cases. Of those, 38% (298) involved a Hispanic victim, 36.3% (285) involved a Black victim, 15.3% (120) involved a White victim, 10.2% (80) involved an Asian/Pacific Islander victim, and .13% (1) involved a Native American/Alaskan Native victim. Nearly all (99.4%, 779 of 784) of the reported IPV felony rapes involved a female victim.

Black residents were 1.6 times more likely than other NYC residents to report IPV felony rape. When compared to White residents specifically, Black residents were 3.7 times more likely to report IPV felony rape. Black women were 3.3 times more likely than White women to report IPV felony rape.

Hispanic women reported the second highest rate of IPV felony rapes with victimization rates 1.4 times that of other NYC residents. Hispanic women were 3 times more likely to report IPV felony rape than White women. Notably, Asian/Pacific Islander residents were 1.6 times less likely than other NYC residents to report IPV felony rape. White residents were 2.3 times less likely than other NYC residents to report IPV felony rape.

Table 4: 2020-2021 Intimate Partner Felony Rape Victimization Rate (per 10,000 population)			
Race	Female	Male	All
White	0.51	0.00	0.26
Black	1.70	0.02	0.96
Hispanic	1.55	0.01	0.82
Asian / Pacific Islander	0.71	0.00	0.38
American Indian / Alaskan Native	0.26	0.00	0.16
Other	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	1.11	0.01	0.59

Family-Related Violence

Family-related domestic violence includes individuals who are not intimate partners but are related by marriage or blood, such as parents/children, siblings, grandparents/grandchildren, cousins, and in-laws. Because both children and adults may experience family-related domestic violence, the analyses involving incidents of family-related domestic violence used data for the entire population of NYC.

Domestic Incident Reports (DIRs)

Key Takeaways
- Female residents were twice (2.1 times) as likely to report family-related domestic violence compared to male residents.
- Black residents were twice as likely as other NYC residents to report family-related domestic violence.
  - Black residents were 3 times more likely than White residents to report family-related domestic violence.
- Black women and girls were 2.6 times more likely than other NYC residents to report family-related domestic violence.
  - Black women and girls were 3 times more likely than White women and girls to report family-related domestic violence.
  - Black women and girls were 2.2 times more likely than Black men and boys to report family-related domestic violence.

There were 144,309 family-related domestic violence incidents reported to the police that involved family members who were not intimate partners in 2020 and 2021. The race of the victim could be determined in 141,424 incidents. Of those, 52.6% (74.384) involved a Black victim, 30.2% (42,706) involved a White victim, 5.5% (7,760) involved an Asian/Pacific Islander victim, 0.5% (690) involved an American Indian/Alaskan Native victim, and 11.2% (15,884) involved victims who identified with another race.

Female residents were about twice as likely to report family-related domestic violence as male residents. Black residents were twice as likely as other New York City residents, and 3 times more likely than White residents, to report family-related domestic violence. With victimization rates 2.6 times

those of other NYC residents, Black women and girls reported disproportionally high rates of family-related domestic violence. The reported rate of victimization for Black women and girls was 2.2 times higher than for Black men and boys and 3 times higher than for White women and girls.

White residents reported the second highest victimization rate after Black residents, but White residents were 1.5 times less likely than other NYC residents to report family-related domestic violence. American Indian/Alaskan Native residents were about half as likely, and Asian/Pacific Islander residents were about a third less likely, to report family-related domestic violence than other New York City residents.

Table 5: 2020-2021 Family-Related DIR Report Victimization Rate (per 10,000 population)

Race	Female	Male	All
White	74.6	37.9	56.7
Black	222.4	103.4	168.0
Asian / Pacific Islander	31.9	25.9	29.0
American Indian / Alaskan Native	42.7	37.3	40.2
Other	84.1	40.2	62.6
Total	112.6	54.5	84.8

Felony Assaults

Key Takeaways
- There was little disparity in the victimization rates involving family-related felony assaults between male and female residents.
- Black residents were 2.1 times more likely than other NYC residents to report a family-related felony assault.
  - Black residents were 7.1 times more likely than White residents to report a family-related felony assault.
- The reported victimization rate of Black women and girls was 2.3 times higher than for other NYC residents.
  - Black women and girls were 6.8 times more likely to report family-related felony assault than White women and girls.
- Hispanic women and girls were nearly four times more likely to report family-related felony assault than White women and girls.

There were 6,298 domestic violence felony assaults reported to the NYPD that involved family members that were not intimate partners in 2020 and 2021. The race of the victim could be determined in 6,119 assaults. Of those, 47.3% (2,896) involved a Black victim, 33.8% (2,070) involved a Hispanic victim, 9.9% (605) involved a White victim, 8.7% (531) involved an Asian/Pacific Islander victim, and 0.3% (17) involved an American Indian/Alaskan Native victim.

Black residents were 2.1 times more likely than other NYC residents to report family-related felony assaults. In particular, Black residents were 7.1 times more likely to report family-related felony assaults than White residents. Unlike other offenses discussed in this report, the victimization rate of Black

residents did not vary by gender. However, Black women were 7.1 and 2.3 times more likely to report family-related felony assault than White women and other New York City residents, respectively.

Hispanic residents reported the second highest rate family-related domestic violence felony assaults after Black individuals. The reported victimization rate for Hispanic residents was 3.9 times higher than for White residents. Hispanic women and girls were also 3.9 times more likely than White women and girls to report family-related felony assault.

There was little disparity between the rate of victimization between male and female residents compared to other family-related domestic violence offenses. White, Asian/Pacific Islander, and American Indian/Alaskan Native residents were, respectively, 3.4, 1.8, and 1.7 times less likely than other New York residents to report family-related felony assault.

Table 6: 2020-2021 Family-Related Felony Assault Victimization Rate (per 10,000 population)			
Race	Female	Male	All
White	1.2	0.9	1.1
Black	8.3	7.0	7.7
Hispanic	4.8	3.7	4.3
Asian / Pacific Islander	2.1	2.0	2.0
American Indian / Alaskan Native	1.3	3.3	2.2
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	4.1	3.2	3.7

Felony Rapes

Key Takeaways
- Almost all (99%, 403 vs 407) of the family-related felony rapes reported to the NYPD involved a female victim.
- Black residents were 7 times more likely than White residents to report family-related felony rape.
- Black women and girls were 3 times more likely than other NYC residents to report experiencing family-related felony rape.
- With a victimization rate 3.2 times higher than other New York City residents, Hispanic women and girls reported the highest rate of family-related felony rapes.

There were 424 family-related domestic violence felony rapes reported to the NYPD that involved family members that were not intimate partners. The race of the victim could be determined in 407 cases. Of those, 49.6% (202) involved a Hispanic victim, 37.1% (151) involved a Black victim, 7.9% (32) involved a White victim, and 5.4% (22) involved an Asian/Pacific Islander victim. All but four (99%) of the family-related felony rapes involved a female victim.

Black residents were 7 times more likely than White residents to report family-related felony rape. Black women and girls in particular were 6.6 times more likely than White women and girls, and 3 times more likely than other New York City residents, to report family-related felony rape.

Unlike other offenses described in this report, Hispanic women and girls reported higher victimization rates than any other group. Hispanic women and girls were 3.2 times more likely than other NYC residents to report family-related felony rape. Notably, Hispanic women and girls were 7 times more likely than White women and girls to report family-related felony rape.

Asian/Pacific Islander and White residents were 2.9 and 4.2 times less likely, respectively, than other NYC residents to report family-related felony rape.

Table 7: 2020-2021 Family-Related Felony Rape Victimization Rate (per 10,000 population)

Race	Female	Male	All
White	0.11	0.00	0.06
Black	0.74	0.00	0.40
Hispanic	0.79	0.02	0.42
Asian / Pacific Islander	0.16	0.00	0.08
American Indian / Alaskan Native	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	0.46	0.01	0.24

Focusing on Reducing the Disparities in Domestic Violence

Interrupting Violence at Home

Interrupting Violence at Home is a city initiative to address domestic violence through services, training, and intervention for abusive partners who may not be involved in the criminal justice system. As noted in this report, domestic violence is often not reported to law enforcement, and this program seeks to address abusive behavior and reduce future abuse in IPV relationships. The following outlines the programs under Interrupting Violence at Home:

Respect and Responsibility is the first City-funded non-mandated program for adult abusive partners in intimate partner relationships. Respect and Responsibility implements trauma-informed and culturally relevant curricula and related interventions through voluntary engagements with adults to address and prevent abuse. The program operates across multiple sites throughout NYC and is embedded in existing community programs to engage community validators and meet people where they are.

Respect First is the first City-funded, trauma-informed and culturally responsive accountability program for young people who have exhibited abusive behavior toward their intimate partners or family members. Respect First implements trauma-informed and culturally relevant curricula to engage both young people who are involved in the juvenile, family and criminal court

systems, and those who are not system-involved. The program operates in existing youth-focused settings in Brooklyn, the Bronx, and Manhattan.

A New York City Blueprint for Using Restorative Approaches to Address Intimate Partner Violence is the first ever NYC-specific blueprint for implementing restorative justice practices in community-based models to address domestic violence in NYC. I further offers a specialized training curriculum to provide City agency and community organization staff skills to enhance how they engage with people who cause harm.

Home+

Home+ provides a new option for survivors of domestic and gender-based violence – enhancing their ability to stay safer in their homes (rather than leaving to stay with friends or family or enter the shelter system) and eliminating the requirement report to law enforcement. Home+ provides survivors with free personal emergency response systems to call for help by pushing a button, emergency locksmith services, and safety planning and case management from a local domestic violence service organization to support survivors and their families' ability to remain in their homes.

The RISE Project

ENDGBV is collaborating with the Mayor's Office to Prevent Gun Violence and the Center for Court Innovation to embed outreach and advocacy into the Crisis Management System (CMS) violence interrupter program through the RISE Project to address the connection between community violence and intimate partner violence. The RISE Project—which stands for Reimagining Intimacy through Social Engagement—works to ensure community-based anti-violence efforts have more tools and resources to prevent and respond to the intersection of intimate partner and gun violence. The Project supports healthy relationship norms and the prevention of domestic violence at the community level through public education campaigns, community programming, and efforts focused on community healing. The approach is survivor-informed, holistic, and rooted in the principles of safety, accountability, and transformative justice.

Targeted Outreach

Outreach Coordinators ("Outreach") at ENDGBV raise awareness about resources and services for survivors of domestic and gender-based violence in NYC and conduct public engagement and education events to build community capacity to recognize, respond to, and prevent domestic and gender-based violence. ENDGBV Outreach builds community partnerships, situates ENDGBV's work within City and community initiatives, and keeps its finger on the pulse of domestic and gender-based violence crime trends and survivor needs.

ENDGBV outreach and public engagement can take several forms including tabling at resource fairs, facilitating art-based workshops, attending community meetings and discussions; presenting trainings and workshops; and coordinating Family Justice Center (FJC) meet and greets and tours that introduce the community to the services available at the FJCs. ENDGBV Outreach employs its knowledge of NYC communities, FJC client flow based on zip codes, and the City's crime data to reach vulnerable survivors

who are most in danger of domestic and gender-based violence or, on account of circumstance (e.g., language proficiency, immigration status, social isolation, etc.), are difficult to reach through mass outreach campaigns and events. Communities where ENDGBV conducts outreach have a higher percentage of Black and Hispanic residents, and higher rates of unemployment and residents living in poverty, compared to the overall population of New York City.

Future Data Collection and Analysis

To continue to develop and advance data-driven intervention and prevention requires a better informed, more nuanced understanding of domestic violence risk factors and the disproportionate impact of domestic violence on specific populations. City agencies must collect appropriate information on gender to help promote understanding among City officials and residents that historic inequities in access to resources and opportunities, by gender, race/ethnicity, and sexual orientation, may result in differences in individuals' vulnerability to domestic violence. City agencies should collaborate to capture gender, race/ethnicity, and sexual orientation data to ensure that the capturing of such critical information is standardized across agencies.

Data Notes

This report relies upon data collected and reported by the New York City Police Department (NYPD) on domestic violence victims. It is important to note some limitations to the data and analysis: (1) the analysis reflects domestic violence that was reported only to the NYPD, and as noted in the report, domestic violence is known to be underreported; (2) the data was collected during the COVID-19 pandemic and reports of domestic violence to the NYPD were significantly lower than in previous years; (3) the data may not accurately reflect how someone self-identifies their race/ethnicity and only reflects the race/ethnicity captured on NYPD reports; and (3) the data also does not include how someone self-identifies their gender, and therefore, does not allow us to explore domestic violence against Transgender and Gender Non-Conforming individuals.

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[i] A Domestic Incident Report (DIR) is a form that police must complete every time they respond to a domestic incident, whether or not an arrest is made.

[ii] Each community district, based on the New York City Department of City Planning, 2014-2018 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.

[iii] Data from New York City Department of City Planning, 2014-2018 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, Demographic Characteristics. *Community Districts include: Bronx 1 and 2:* (Hunts Point/Melrose), Bronx 3/6 (Belmont/Crotona Park East/East Tremont), Bronx 4 (Concourse/Highbridge/Mount Eden), Bronx 5 (Morris Heights/Fordham South), Bronx 7 (Bedford Park/Fordham North), Bronx 9 (Castle Hill/Clason Point/Parkchester), Bronx 11 (Pelham Parkway/Morris Park), Bronx 12 (Wakefield/Williamsbridge/Woodlawn), Brooklyn 3 (Bedford-Stuyvesant), Brooklyn 4 (Bushwick), Brooklyn 5 (East New York), Brooklyn 12 (Borough Park/Kensington/Ocean Parkway), Brooklyn 13 (Brighton Beach/Coney Island), Brooklyn 16 (Brownsville/Ocean Hill), Manhattan 3 (Chinatown/Lower Eastside), Manhattan 10 (Central Harlem) and Manhattan 11 (East Harlem), Manhattan 12 (Washington Heights/Inwood) and Queens 12 (Jamaica/Hollis/Saint Albans).

[iv] *Community Districts with high poverty rates include:* Bronx 1 and 2: (Hunts Point/Melrose), Bronx 3/6 (Belmont/Crotona Park East/East Tremont), Bronx 4 (Concourse/Highbridge/Mount Eden), Bronx 5 (Morris Heights/Fordham South), Bronx 7 (Bedford Park/Fordham North), Bronx 9 (Castle Hill/Clason Point/Parkchester), Brooklyn 3 (Bedford-Stuyvesant), Brooklyn 4 (Bushwick), Brooklyn 5 (East New York), Brooklyn 12 (Borough Park/Kensington/Ocean Parkway), Brooklyn 16 (Brownsville/Ocean Hill), Manhattan 3 (Chinatown/Lower Eastside), Manhattan 10 (Central Harlem) and Manhattan 11 (East Harlem).Community Districts with low median household income include: Bronx 1 and 2 (Hunts Point/Melrose), Bronx 3/6 (Belmont/Crotona Park East/East Tremont), Bronx 4 (Concourse/Highbridge/Mount Eden), Bronx 5 (Morris Heights/Fordham South), Bronx 7 (Bedford Park/Fordham North), Bronx 9 (Castle Hill/Clason Point/Parkchester), Brooklyn 3 (Bedford-Stuyvesant), Brooklyn 4 (Bushwick), Brooklyn 5 (East New York), Brooklyn 12 (Borough Park/Kensington/Ocean Parkway), Brooklyn 13 (Brighton Beach/Coney Island), Brooklyn 16 (Brownsville/Ocean Hill), Manhattan 3 (Chinatown/Lower Eastside), Manhattan 10 (Central Harlem) and Manhattan 11 (East Harlem). Community Districts with high rate of unemployment include: Bronx 1 and 2 (Hunts Point/Melrose), Bronx 3/6 (Belmont/Crotona Park East/East Tremont), Bronx 4 (Concourse/Highbridge/Mount Eden), Bronx 5 (Morris Heights/Fordham South), Bronx 7 (Bedford Park/Fordham North), Bronx 9 (Castle Hill/Clason Point/Parkchester), Bronx 11 (Pelham Parkway/Morris Park), Bronx 12 (Wakefield/Williamsbridge/Woodlawn), Brooklyn 16 (Brownsville/Ocean Hill), Manhattan 10 (Central Harlem), Manhattan 11 (East Harlem), Manhattan 12 (Washington Heights/Inwood) and Queens 12 (Jamaica/Hollis/Saint Albans).

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