



The Relationship Between Domestic Violence and Shooting Incidents in New York City

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

Julie Wertheimer-Meier and Edward Hill

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Executive Summary

The number of shootings in NYC doubled from 2019 to 2021, before starting to decline in 2022, while the number of domestic incident reports (DIRs) increased in 2022 after five consecutive years of decline. Nevertheless, there is a strong, statistically significant relationship between domestic violence reported to the New York City Police Department (NYPD) and shooting incidents in New York City, as the police precincts with higher rates of shooting incidents also tended to have higher rates of reported domestic violence ($r = .87, p < .001$). The key results of this analysis are:

- Victimization rates are highest in the Bronx, followed by Brooklyn, for both shooting incidents and domestic violence incidents reported to the NYPD.
- 16 of the 20 precincts with the highest rates of domestic violence incidents reported to the NYPD also have the highest shooting rates.
- Black residents make up 22% of the NYC population but 51% of victims of domestic violence reported to the NYPD and 70% of shooting victims.
- Women make up 52% of the NYC population but 72% of the victims of domestic violence reported to the NYPD and only 10% of shooting victims.
- Men make up 48% of the NYC population but 28% of the victims of domestic violence reported to the NYPD and 89% of shooting victims.

The disproportionate burden of domestic violence incidents reported to the NYPD on Black women, and firearm violence on Black men, is inexorably linked to institutional policies, practices, and procedures that contribute to prejudice, discrimination, and antagonism towards minority or marginalized groups based on race, ethnicity, sex, immigration status, and social or economic status (Hulley et al., 2023; Jacoby, et. al, 2018; Ghio, et. al, 2023). Many of these policies, practices, and procedures have been in place for decades, so the overlapping systems of oppression compound the risk and severity of domestic violence and firearm violence for individuals with multiple marginalized identities (Perkins et al., 2021; Poulson, et al., 2021; Houghton, et al., 2021).

Specifically, and consciously addressing the impact of structural racism is an essential part of domestic violence and firearm violence prevention. Uncovering the racial disparities in domestic violence and working to explain the underlying structural policies and practices that drive them are the first essential steps to eliminating those disparities. Efforts to simultaneously reduce shooting incidents and domestic violence already exist in New York City. Additional funding and research would allow these programs, among others in the City, to expand their reach and continue to reduce rates of both domestic violence and gun violence in New York City.

It is also necessary to note that because no population level survey or prevalence data currently exists to track domestic violence victimization in New York City, this report relies upon administrative data containing the number of domestic violence incidents reported to, and by, the NYPD. As such, this report is not intended to reflect the scope or rate of the occurrence of domestic violence in New York City, but rather explores the correlation between domestic violence reported to the NYPD and shootings in New York City at the neighborhood level. Though this report's reliance on police report data necessarily limits its scope and generalizability, it nevertheless reveals disparities within a particularly

vulnerable population of NYC residents that should be acknowledged and addressed. Highlighting these disparities within a population of NYC residents who have come into contact with the NYPD lays the foundation for programs and individuals who work independently on gun violence prevention and domestic violence prevention to address the needs of this population and to seek opportunities to work collaboratively in the neighborhoods most impacted. This analysis further identifies a need for the collection of comprehensive neighborhood level prevalence and survey data around domestic violence to better understand and address the full scope of the issue.

Introduction

The risk of domestic violence homicide increases when the abuser has access to a firearm, and the risk of fatal gun violence to the rest of society increases when the shooter has previously committed acts of domestic violence. For instance, Geller et al. (2021) found that 59% of mass shootings¹ in the U.S. between 2014 and 2019 were domestic violence-related (meaning that at least one victim was a dating partner or family member of the shooter). The number jumped to 68% after accounting for perpetrators with a history of domestic violence (Geller et al., 2021).

Each month, approximately 6 people in New York City are killed in a domestic violence incident, and many more are injured. From 2010 through 2021, 783 people were killed in New York City by an intimate partner ($n = 389$, 49.7%) or family member ($n = 394$, 50.3%). Nearly 77% of those intimate partner homicide victims were women ($n = 298$), and 93 of the intimate partner homicide victims (nearly 24%) were killed with a firearm (FRC Annual Report, 2022).

Access to a firearm further makes it 5 times more likely that a woman will die in a domestic violence incident (Campbell et al., 2003). But even when not used to kill, firearms can still be used by an abusive partner to amplify harm. Survivors of domestic abuse report that firearms can be scarier than other weapons, and the mere knowledge that an abuser has a firearm – even if it is never used – can instill fear in and exert control over the survivor (Lynch & Logan, 2018). Besides being used to kill, firearms can be used to threaten, hit, or non-fatally shoot a victim. Most victims of intimate partner violence who experience nonfatal firearm abuse report feeling fearful and concerned for their safety, sustaining a physical injury, and/or missing work or school (Adhia et al., 2021). As of 2020, 10% of adults in the U.S. (nearly 25 million people) reported experiencing nonfatal firearm abuse by an intimate partner. Further, an estimated 13.6% of women and 5.9% of men have experienced nonfatal firearm abuse in their lifetimes (Adhia et al., 2021).

This report explores the relationship between gun violence and domestic violence reported to the New York City Police Department (NYPD) in New York City (NYC), examining which neighborhoods and marginalized communities in NYC are most at risk of reporting both domestic violence and shooting incidents. Though this report's reliance on police report data necessarily limits its scope and generalizability, it nevertheless reveals disparities within a particularly vulnerable population of NYC residents that should be acknowledged and addressed. Women and people of color (and particularly Black women) report disproportionately high rates of intimate partner violence in New York City,

¹ Geller et al. (2021) defines "mass shooting" as "four or more people killed by gunfire, excluding the perpetrator."

reflecting national realities of structural inequity (Wertheimer-Meier & Hill, 2022). It is possible that an analysis of data on gun violence and domestic violence in NYC will therefore indicate both the relationship identified nationally and the racial and gender disparities identified previously.

A Note on the Underlying Root Causes of Domestic Violence and Gun Violence

Intersecting systemic barriers form the root causes of domestic violence and gun violence, elevating the risk of victimization for those communities who are already most at risk. Easy access to guns, income inequality, concentrated poverty, underfunded public housing, and under-resourced public schools and public services all contribute to increased levels of gun violence by creating additional barriers to accessing resources and decreasing the overall health and safety of the community (EFSGV, 2020). For instance, 87% of the 330 young people aged 16 to 24 in New York City public housing communities interviewed by Swaner et al. (2020) reported having at some point owned or carried a gun, primarily to increase their sense of safety. In addition, experiencing violence (both interpersonal and institutional) can cause posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) or other physical, mental, and emotional symptoms that can lead to more violence, creating a cycle of violence that is difficult to break (Rich & Grey, 2005).

It is necessary to view the data with this social context in mind, as usual measures of domestic violence and gun violence risk factors do not consider historic inequities in access to resources, gender-based attitudes about power and control, and a history of policies that disenfranchise people of color. Notably, the data used to measure violence in this, and similar reports only capture the existence of violence, not its root causes. Truly understanding and eliminating domestic violence and gun violence in New York City will therefore require identifying and responding to these root causes of violence, including structural racism, sexism, classism, and other interlocking and oppressive forces.

Methodology

The domestic violence data included in this report comes from the NYPD's Domestic Incident Reports (DIR).² A DIR is a New York State form that the NYPD are expected to complete every time they respond to a domestic violence incident, regardless of whether an arrest is made. The responding officer completes the DIR form, which includes the date and location of the incident, the relationship between the suspect and the victim, and the race, age, and gender of both the suspect and the victim. This report analyzes DIR data for both IPV and FV incidents, though the data are analyzed separately where indicated.

This report analyzes New York City Police Department (NYPD) domestic violence and shooting incidents across New York City (NYC) from 2017 to 2022. This report examines patterns of domestic violence reported to the NYPD and shooting incidents, individually and in relation to each other, across NYC's 5 boroughs and 76 police precincts.³ The analyses were conducted by the Research and Evaluation team at the NYC Mayor's Office to End Domestic and Gender-Based Violence (ENDGBV).

² The DIR data was obtained from the New York City Police Department, Office of Management Analysis and Planning, Operations Research Section, via e-mail on January 26, 2023.

³ The 22nd Precinct (Central Park) was excluded from the analysis due to the small population within the boundaries of the precinct.

Two types of relationships comprise domestic violence, as the term is used in this report: (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) family violence (FV) between individuals who are related by marriage or blood, such as parents and children, siblings, grandparents and grandchildren, cousins, and in-laws.

The shooting incident data included in this report comes from NYPD police reports published on NYC Open Data.⁴ The police reports include the date and location of each shooting incident, as well as the age, race, and gender of both the suspect and the victim. Shooting incidents, as defined by the NYPD, include any incident in which one party discharges a firearm and injures another party.

Notably, because no population level survey or prevalence data currently exists to track domestic violence victimization in New York City, the data reflected in this report are based solely on incidents reported to, and by, the NYPD. National studies indicate that only about half of domestic violence (including both IPV and FV) incidents are reported to law enforcement (Morgan & Oudekerk, 2020). There are many reasons why individuals may not report domestic violence to law enforcement, including fear or mistrust of law enforcement, fear of getting the offender involved in the criminal legal system, fear of losing custody of children, a belief that law enforcement will not or cannot help, concern about what others might think, and a belief the offense was a personal issue or too trivial to report (Hamby et al., 2014; Holiday et al., 2020; Hogan et al., 2022; Cheng & Lo, 2019; Vidales, 2010). Intersectionality concerns related to race, gender, and class may also influence the survivor's choice to seek or avoid seeking help from the police and domestic violence-related services (Waller et al., 2021; Waller et al., 2022). Though this report's reliance on police report data necessarily limits its scope and generalizability, it sheds light on important disparities within a population of NYC residents who have come into contact with the NYPD, laying the foundation for gun violence and domestic violence prevention in the neighborhoods most impacted.

We drew the NYC population data from the Census Bureau's 2020 American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Sample. We then multiplied the victimization rates by 10,000 to estimate the number out of 10,000 residents who experienced victimization. A victimization rate of 25, for example, would indicate that 25 out of 10,000 NYC residents were likely to report an incident of intimate partner violence in New York City between 2020 and 2022.

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

This report relies upon data collected and reported by the NYPD. Because of the limitations of the NYPD's DIR form, the data may not accurately reflect how someone self-identifies their race, ethnicity, or gender. For instance, the data records gender as a binary of men and women with no distinction of whether they are cisgender or transgender, and therefore does not allow us to explore domestic violence incidents reported to the NYPD or shooting incidents by and against individuals who are

⁴ New York City Police Department Shooting Incident Data (Historic) data file was downloaded from New York City Open Data at <https://data.cityofnewyork.us/Public-Safety/NYPD-Shooting-Incident-Data-Historic-/833y-fsy8>.

transgender or gender nonconforming. It additionally assumes that individuals identify as members of only one race/ethnicity and does not allow us to explore violence against people who identify as more than one race/ethnicity.

Further, the DIR data does not include an ethnicity identification, making it impossible to assess the prevalence of domestic violence reported to the NYPD within the Hispanic population⁵. To allow for a more straight forward comparison, this report does not identify the proportion of shooting victims or suspects who identify as Hispanic.

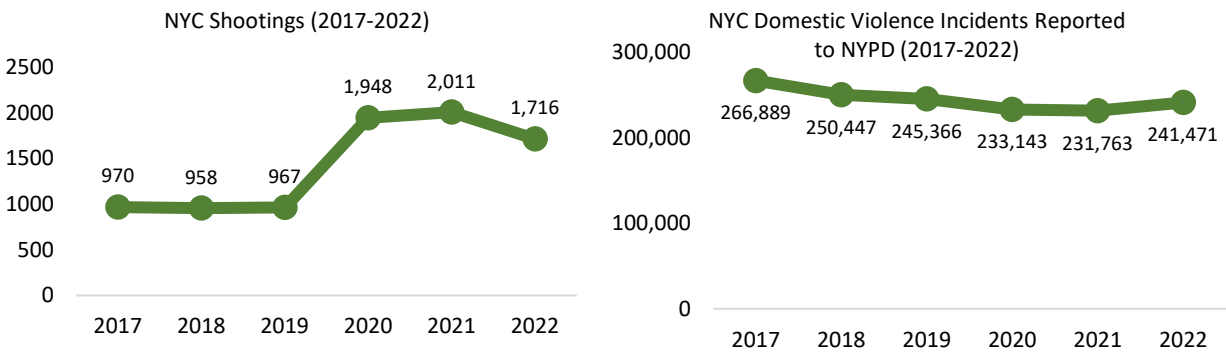
⁵ ENDGBV recently released a report examining the intersection of gender, race/ethnicity, and location on [intimate partner violence](#) felony assault victimization rates across New York City. This report discusses the victimization of Hispanic NYC residents.

Findings

Shooting Incidents are Increasing While Domestic Violence Incidents Reported to the NYPD are Decreasing in NYC.

The patterns of domestic violence and shooting incidents in NYC have differed between 2017 and 2022. Figure 1 shows that the number of shootings in NYC remained reasonably stable from 2017 to 2019 (an average of 965 shootings per year), before sharply increasing to 1,948 shootings in 2020. Shooting remained elevated in 2021, before decreasing to 1,716 in 2022. In contrast, the overall number of DIRs filed by the NYPD has slowly decreased from 266,889 reports in 2017 to 231,763 reports in 2021, before increasing to 241,471 in 2022.

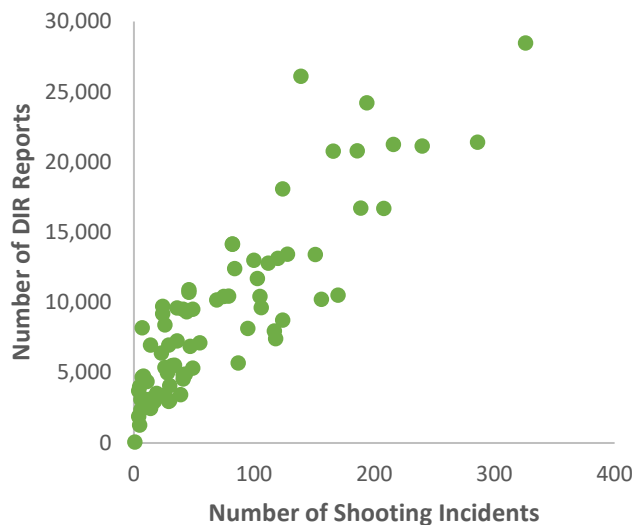
Figure 1. Six-Year Comparison of Shooting Incidents and Domestic Violence in New York City.



There is a Significant Relationship Between Domestic Violence Reported to the NYPD and Shooting Incidents in NYC.

Though the pattern of shooting incidents differs from the pattern of domestic violence incidents reported to the NYPD over time, Figure 2 shows a strong positive correlation between domestic violence reported to the NYPD and shooting incidents in NYC ($r = .87, p < .001$). This means that the NYC police precincts reporting a higher number of shooting incidents in 2020 and 2022 also tended to report a higher number of domestic violence incidents. The precincts reporting a lower number of shooting incidents in 2020 and 2022 similarly tended to report a lower number of domestic violence incidents. This positive correlation between domestic violence reported to the NYPD and shooting

Figure 2: Relationship between Shootings Incidents and Domestic Violence Reported to the NYPD in New York City (2020-2022)



incidents remained strong when looking at the distinct relationships between shooting incidents and IPV incidents ($r = .84, p < .001$) and FV incidents ($r = .87, p < .001$).

Because the number of DIRs from 2020 and 2022 greatly outweighed the number of shooting incidents from 2020 to 2022 (reducing the usefulness of a direct comparison), we also compared the percent of domestic violence incidents reported to the NYPD to the percent of shooting incidents that occurred in each borough between 2020 and 2022 (see Figure 3). The percentage of shooting incidents approximately matched the percentage of domestic violence incidents reported to the NYPD in the Bronx and Manhattan. However, a higher percentage of shooting incidents occurred in Brooklyn compared to domestic violence incidents reported to the NYPD, while a lower percentage of shooting incidents occurred in Queens and Staten Island compared to domestic violence incidents.

To further explore the relationship between domestic violence reported to the NYPD and shooting incidents across NYC, we calculated the annual victimization rates for shooting and domestic violence incidents across New York City's 76 police precincts. Victimization rates measure the extent to which a specific population (e.g., Bronx residents) is at risk of becoming the victim of a specific type of crime (e.g., intimate partner violence). Victimization rates are estimated by dividing the number of victimizations that occur during a specified time period (i.e., 2020 and 2022) by the population at risk of victimization (i.e., the number of Bronx residents in 2020 and 2022).⁶ These victimization rates permit comparisons of domestic violence reported to the NYPD and shooting incidents over time and between population subgroups (Lauritsen and Rezey, 2013).

Figure 3. Percent of Shooting Incidents and Domestic Violence Reported to the NYPD Across NYC Boroughs (2020-2022)

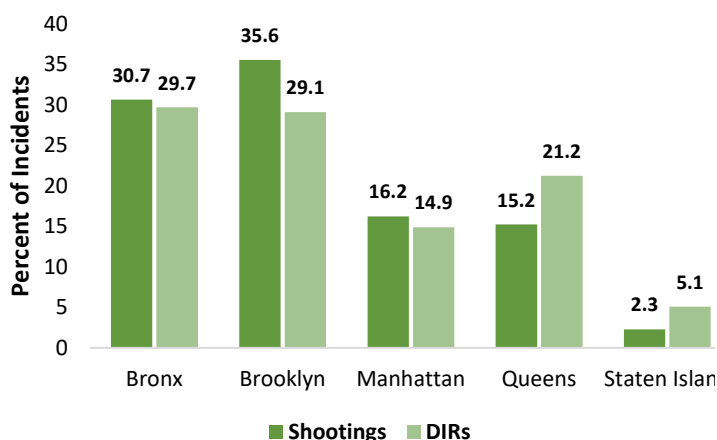


Table 1 shows the victimization rates for both shooting incidents and domestic violence incidents reported to the NYPD across all 5 boroughs between 2020 and 2022. Notably, the victimization rates are highest in the Bronx, followed by Brooklyn, for both shooting incidents and domestic violence incidents reported to the NYPD.

⁶ At the time of this publication, ACS had not published PUMS data for 2021, so we doubled the 2020 population sizes in the denominator of the victimization rate calculations to account for the 2020 and 2021 NYC populations.

Table 1. 2020-2022 Victimization Rates for Shooting Incidents and Domestic Violence Incidents Across NYC Boroughs (per 10,000 residents).

Borough	Shootings	Overall DV
Bronx	4.05	487.98
Brooklyn	2.56	261.13
Manhattan	1.89	215.53
Queens	1.23	213.94
Staten Island	0.99	248.50
Total	2.23	276.95

Tables 2 and 3 report the victimization rates for domestic violence incidents reported to the NYPD and shooting incidents, respectively, across the 20 precincts with the highest victimization rates. Notably, 16 of the 20 precincts with the highest rates of domestic violence incidents reported to the NYPD also have the highest rates of shooting incidents (indicated with an *). Full tables and maps with the victimization rates for all domestic violence and shooting incidents across all 76 police precincts are included in Appendix A.

Table 2. 2020-2022 Domestic Violence Victimization Rates by Police Precincts (per 10,000 residents).

DV Victimization Rates (2020-2022)		
Precinct	Borough	DV Rate
73*	Brooklyn	782.39
42*	Bronx	772.78
40*	Bronx	737.57
41*	Bronx	717.31
48*	Bronx	643.40
32*	Manhattan	608.11
23*	Manhattan	567.42
25*	Manhattan	521.96
46*	Bronx	518.75
47*	Bronx	514.52
101*	Queens	502.86
75*	Brooklyn	497.27
43	Bronx	487.30
44*	Bronx	467.16
81*	Brooklyn	437.75
52	Bronx	415.77
14	Manhattan	406.10
28*	Manhattan	402.06
103	Queens	398.30

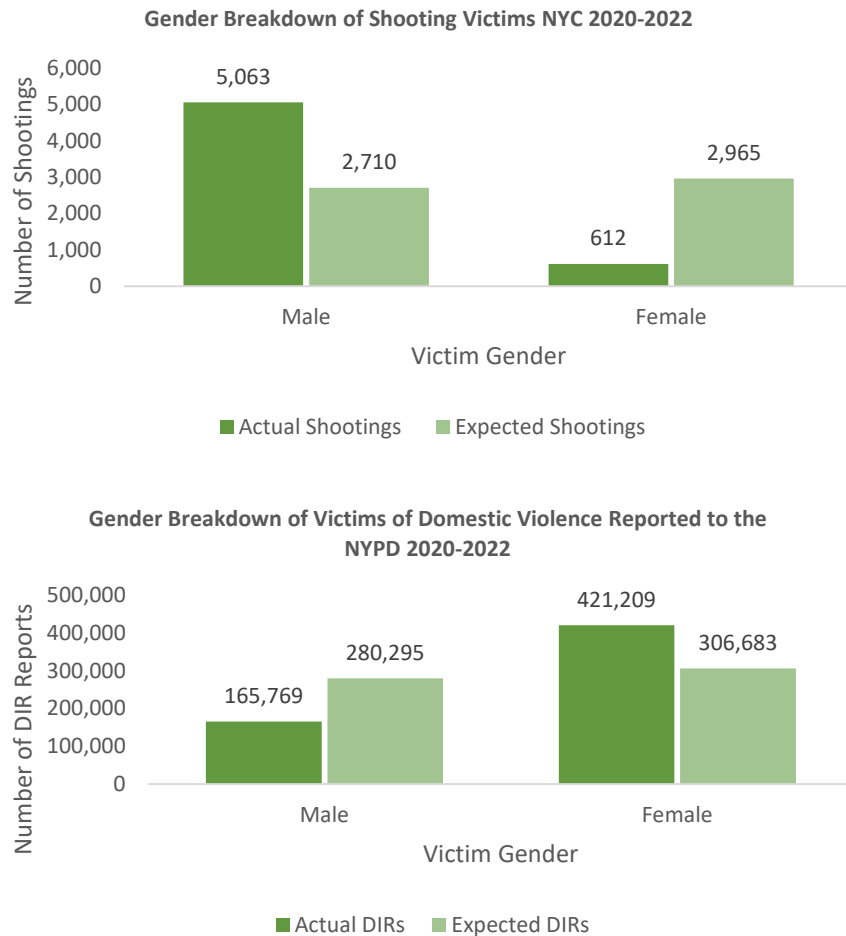
Table 3. 2020-2022 Shooting Incident Victimization Rates by Police Precincts (per 10,000 residents).

Shooting Victimization Rates (2020-2022)		
Precinct	Borough	Shooting Rate
73*	Brooklyn	10.45
48*	Bronx	8.02
25*	Manhattan	7.65
40*	Bronx	7.50
42*	Bronx	6.91
32*	Manhattan	6.85
41*	Bronx	6.31
81*	Brooklyn	6.20
28*	Manhattan	6.15
79	Brooklyn	5.79
75*	Brooklyn	5.69
77	Brooklyn	5.48
44*	Bronx	5.30
101*	Queens	5.07
23*	Manhattan	4.96
69	Brooklyn	4.15
46*	Bronx	4.15
47*	Bronx	4.12
67	Brooklyn	4.02

Victims of Domestic Violence Reported to the NYPD Demographically Differ from Shooting Victims in NYC.

Figure 4 shows the results of a chi-square analysis comparing the actual number of male and female domestic violence and shooting victims in 2020 and 2022 to the number of victims that would be expected if the data reflected the NYC population. A chi-square analysis is a statistical test used to evaluate whether sample data (e.g., domestic violence victims) is representative of the full population (e.g., New York City residents). The dark green bars in Figure 4 indicate the actual number of victims for each gender, while the light green bars indicate the number of victims expected if the data reflected the NYC population demographics.

Figure 4. Comparison of Actual vs Expected Domestic Violence and Shooting Incidents in New York City by Gender (2020-2022).



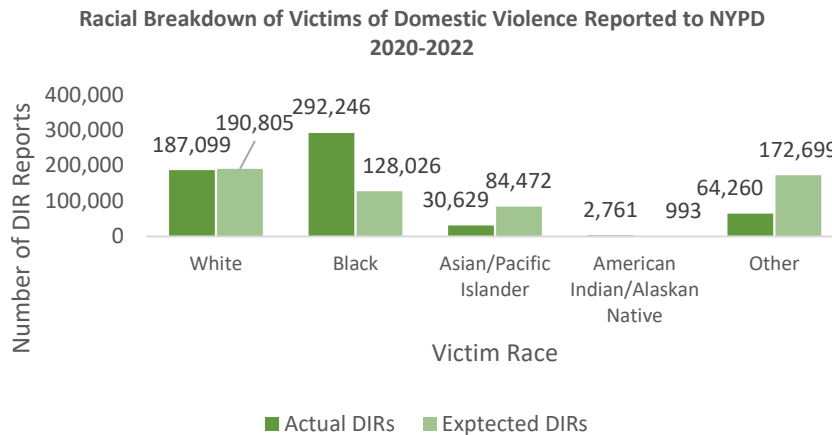
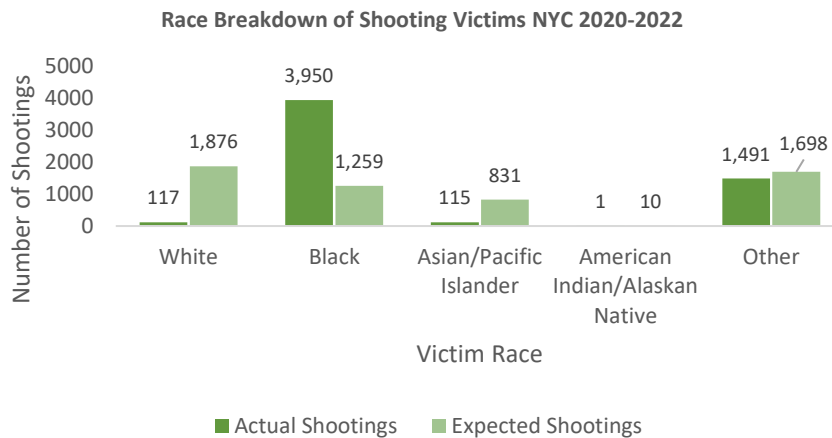
Notably, the majority of victims of domestic violence reported to the NYPD were female while the majority of shooting victims were male. Women were overrepresented as victims of domestic violence, as women make up 52% of the NYC population but 72% of reported domestic violence victims. In contrast, men were overrepresented as victims in shooting incidents, as men make up 48% of the NYC population but 89% of shooting victims.⁷

Importantly, the chi-square analysis showed that the overall patterns of disparity between the actual and expected number of victims were statistically significant. In other words, the overrepresentations of female DV victims and male shooting victims were likely not due to chance. The chi-square statistics

⁷ These findings reflect broader national homicide statistics. For instance, the Bureau of Justice Statistics reported in 2022 that nearly 88% of homicide victims were male. Further, most female victims were murdered by somebody they knew, while the majority of male victims were murdered by strangers. To illustrate, 34% of women, but only 6% of men, killed in the United States in 2021 were killed by an intimate partner (Smith, 2022).

reported in this section are displayed in Appendix B. Figure 5 similarly compares the actual number of victims of domestic violence reported to the NYPD and shooting victims in 2020 and 2022 to the number of victims that would be expected if the data reflected the NYC population; this time differentiated by race.

Figure 5. Comparison of Actual vs Expected Domestic Violence Reported to the NYPD and Shooting Incidents in New York City by Race (2020-2022).



Black residents were overrepresented as victims of both domestic violence reported to the NYPD and shooting incidents. Black residents make up 22% of the NYC population but 51% of reported domestic violence victims and 70% of shooting victims. In contrast, Asian/Pacific Islander residents were underrepresented as victims of both domestic violence reported to the NYPD and shooting incidents. Asian/Pacific Islander residents make up 15% of the NYC population but only 5% of reported domestic violence victims and 2% of shooting victims.

Notably, the proportions of White and American Indian/Alaskan Native victims differed between

domestic violence incidents reported to the NYPD and shooting incidents. American Indian/Alaskan Native residents were overrepresented as victims of domestic violence reported to the NYPD (making up 0.2% of the NYC population but 0.5% of reported domestic violence victims), while White residents were underrepresented as victims of shooting incidents (making up 33% of the NYC population but only 2% of shooting victims). In contrast, the number of White DV victims and American Indian/Alaskan Native shooting victims more closely approximated the expected number.

Importantly, a final chi-square analysis (see Appendix B) showed that the overall patterns of disparity between the actual and expected number of victims were statistically significant. In other words, the overrepresentation of Black and American Indian/Alaskan Native domestic violence victims, as well as the underrepresentation of Asian/Pacific Islander victims and White shooting victims, most likely did not occur by chance.

Conclusion

The number of shootings in NYC doubled from 2019 to 2021, before starting to decline in 2022, while the number of DIRs increased in 2022 after five consecutive years of decline. Nevertheless, there is a strong, statistically significant relationship between domestic violence reported to the NYPD and shooting incidents in New York City, as the police precincts with higher rates of shooting incidents also tended to report higher rates of domestic violence. In particular, the Bronx reported both the highest victimization rates for shooting incidents and domestic violence in 2020 and 2022.

Reflecting national disparities, a disproportionate number of victims of both shooting and domestic violence incidents were Black. However, it is important to contextualize these disparities within the realities of structural oppression, which privileges certain identity groups while discriminating against others and leaving them more vulnerable to harm. Historic inequities and structural oppression (including the interaction of systemic racism and sexism) form the root causes of violence that disproportionately impacts women and people of color. Further, the available data did not allow for an exploration of how police practices in certain communities of color might have contributed to the strong correlation between gun violence and police-reported domestic violence. Still, the communities experiencing the disproportionate harms identified in this report deserve to be acknowledged and addressed.

Ultimately, domestic violence reported to the NYPD and gun violence (while related) are generally more distinct in New York City than in the broader U.S. They occur at different rates (with domestic violence occurring at a much higher rate) and impact certain populations differently. For instance, victims of domestic violence are disproportionately female, while victims of shooting incidents are disproportionately male. The relationship in NYC might not reflect the national relationship because NYC is just one part of a large and complex country. Demographic, geographical, and political differences, as well as differences in access to and cultural acceptance of guns, likely influence the prevalence of certain kinds of crimes across the country. Nevertheless, the two types of violence are strongly correlated in NYC, suggesting that they may share similar root causes and that efforts to reduce one type of violence would likely reduce the other.

Efforts to simultaneously reduce shooting incidents and domestic violence already exist in New York City. For instance, the Reimagining Intimacy Through Social Engagement (RISE) Project, funded by ENDGBV and the Mayor's Office of Criminal Justice (MOCJ) and administered through the Center for Justice Innovation, places domestic violence coordinators in community-based programs designed to address gun violence and gang violence. The RISE Project further provides services to the survivors involved in these programs, as well as to people causing harm in their relationships. In addition, through funding from the US Department of Justice, Office on Violence Against Women, Brooklyn was selected as one of six sites across the country to participate in the Firearms Technical Assistance Program, which

focuses on addressing the intersection of domestic violence and firearm possession by enhancing coordination between law enforcement, victim service providers and victims. Focused on the Brownsville neighborhood, the Firearms Technical Assistance Program aims to connect victims of domestic violence-related firearms and other high-risk crimes with victim advocates and service providers as soon as law enforcement personnel arrives on the scene. Further, a recent New York law now requires criminal and family court judges to ask any victim seeking an order of protection if their abuser has access to a firearm. Additional funding and research would allow these programs, among others in the City, to expand their reach and continue to reduce rates of both domestic violence and gun violence in New York City.

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Appendix A: Victimization Rates by Police Precincts

Table 4. 2020-2022 Domestic Violence Victimization Rates by Police Precincts (per 10,000 residents).⁸

Precinct	Borough	DV Rates	Precinct	Borough	DV Rates
73	Brooklyn	782.39	102	Queens	239.42
42	Bronx	772.78	50	Bronx	233.57
40	Bronx	737.57	9	Manhattan	227.85
41	Bronx	717.31	105	Queens	226.72
48	Bronx	643.40	114	Queens	220.71
32	Manhattan	608.11	34	Manhattan	219.21
23	Manhattan	567.42	70	Brooklyn	212.99
25	Manhattan	521.96	33	Manhattan	212.30
46	Bronx	518.75	63	Brooklyn	209.68
47	Bronx	514.52	10	Manhattan	198.24
101	Queens	502.86	122	Staten Island	194.98
75	Brooklyn	497.27	104	Queens	184.71
43	Bronx	487.30	90	Brooklyn	183.93
44	Bronx	467.16	107	Queens	183.26
81	Brooklyn	437.75	110	Queens	179.34
52	Bronx	415.77	115	Queens	178.97
14	Manhattan	406.10	18	Manhattan	170.96
28	Manhattan	402.06	84	Brooklyn	169.01
103	Queens	398.30	108	Queens	163.28

⁸ The 22nd Precinct (Central Park) was excluded from the analysis due to the small population that resides within the precinct boundaries.

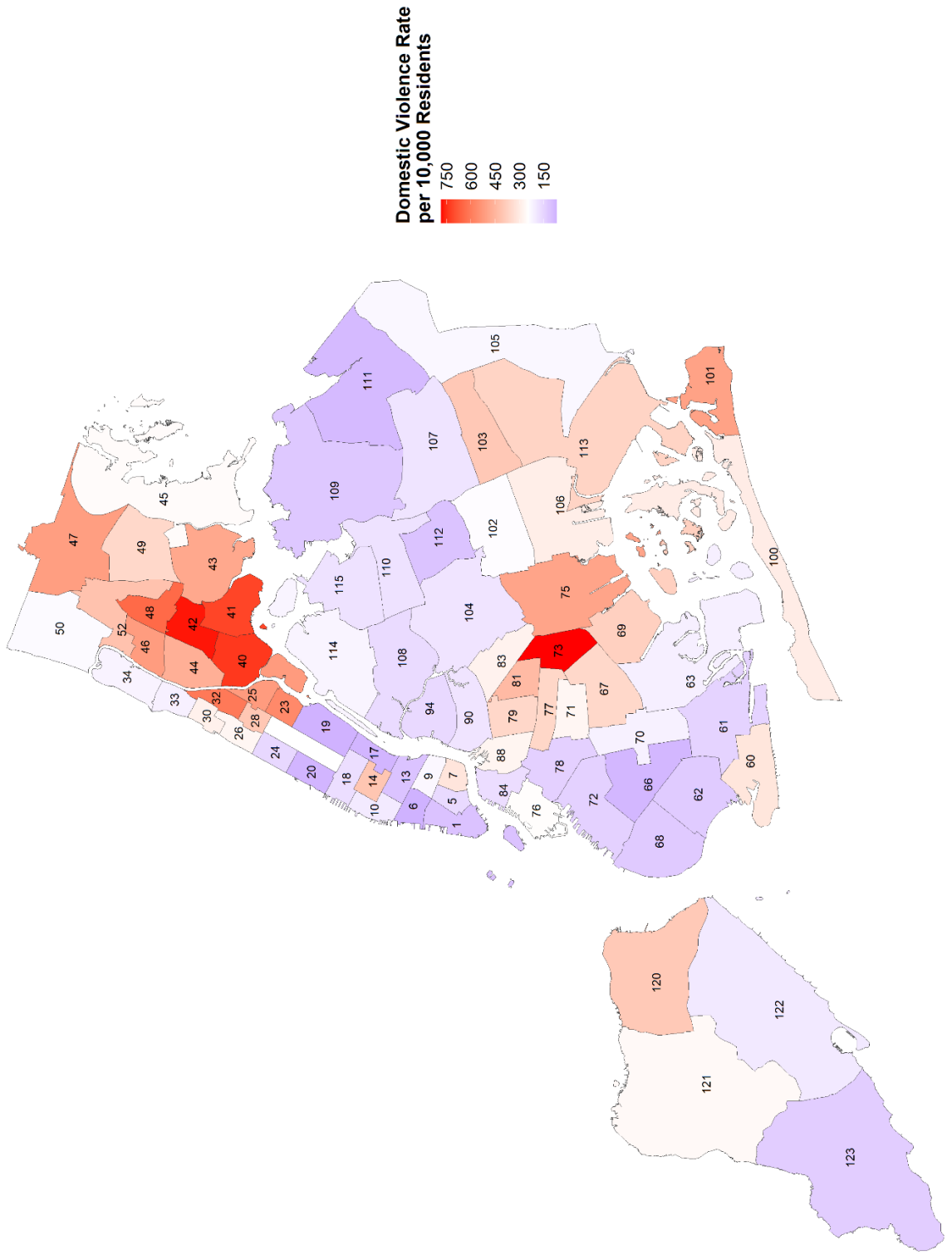
120	Staten Island	397.10	94	Brooklyn	159.26
69	Brooklyn	377.05	24	Manhattan	156.00
113	Queens	366.20	61	Brooklyn	144.29
77	Brooklyn	359.25	72	Brooklyn	140.31
79	Brooklyn	358.02	78	Brooklyn	139.00
49	Bronx	356.41	123	Staten Island	131.92
67	Brooklyn	355.44	62	Brooklyn	125.29
7	Manhattan	317.71	68	Brooklyn	125.15
60	Brooklyn	316.73	109	Queens	118.72
100	Queens	297.89	112	Queens	108.43
106	Queens	292.85	13	Manhattan	107.83
30	Manhattan	284.34	1	Manhattan	106.00
83	Brooklyn	281.04	111	Queens	86.50
88	Brooklyn	274.14	66	Brooklyn	80.10
26	Manhattan	271.07	17	Manhattan	75.86
71	Brooklyn	269.67	20	Manhattan	75.16
121	Staten Island	261.87	19	Manhattan	68.94
45	Bronx	255.57	6	Manhattan	67.62
76	Brooklyn	251.46			
5	Manhattan	160.47			

Table 5. 2020-2022 Shooting Incident Victimization Rates by Police Precincts (per 10,000 residents).

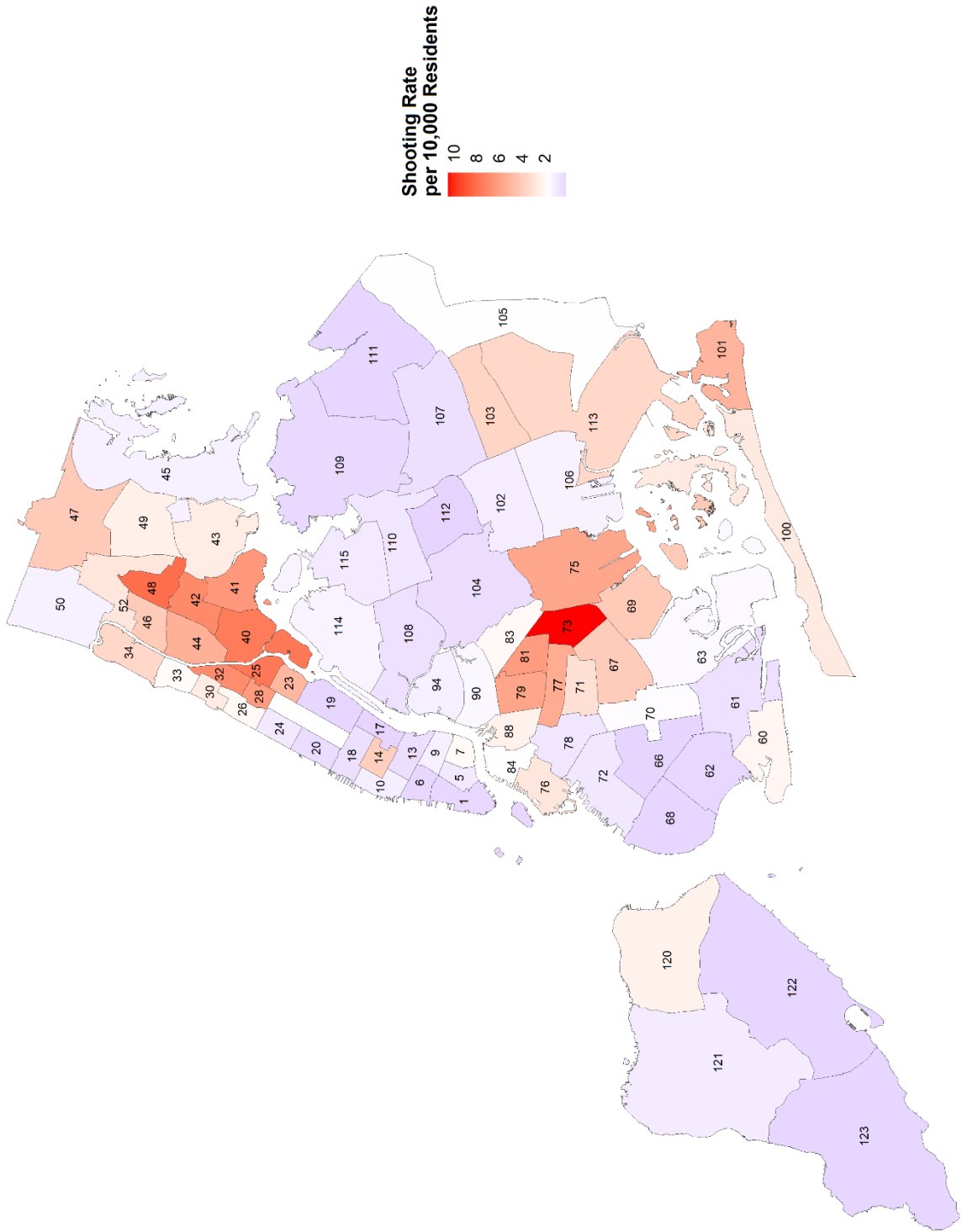
Precinct	Borough	Shooting Rates	Precinct	Borough	Shooting Rates
73	Brooklyn	10.45	70	Brooklyn	1.61
48	Bronx	8.02	63	Brooklyn	1.43
25	Manhattan	7.65	90	Brooklyn	1.42
40	Bronx	7.50	114	Queens	1.28
42	Bronx	6.91	106	Queens	1.23
32	Manhattan	6.85	45	Bronx	1.20
41	Bronx	6.31	50	Bronx	1.16
81	Brooklyn	6.20	94	Brooklyn	1.13
28	Manhattan	6.15	9	Manhattan	1.10
79	Brooklyn	5.79	10	Manhattan	1.07
75	Brooklyn	5.69	102	Queens	1.03
77	Brooklyn	5.48	121	Staten Island	0.98
44	Bronx	5.30	115	Queens	0.92
101	Queens	5.07	5	Manhattan	0.89
23	Manhattan	4.96	24	Manhattan	0.87
69	Brooklyn	4.15	72	Brooklyn	0.82
46	Bronx	4.15	78	Brooklyn	0.80
47	Bronx	4.12	110	Queens	0.77
67	Brooklyn	4.02	61	Brooklyn	0.60
14	Manhattan	3.97	108	Queens	0.59

103	Queens	3.64	107	Queens	0.57
113	Queens	3.49	18	Manhattan	0.55
34	Manhattan	3.49	13	Manhattan	0.49
71	Brooklyn	3.14	104	Queens	0.46
76	Brooklyn	2.86	20	Manhattan	0.43
52	Bronx	2.85	109	Queens	0.31
100	Queens	2.68	1	Manhattan	0.27
30	Manhattan	2.62	6	Manhattan	0.26
43	Bronx	2.59	62	Brooklyn	0.25
49	Bronx	2.41	68	Brooklyn	0.19
88	Brooklyn	2.31	19	Manhattan	0.17
120	Staten Island	2.30	111	Queens	0.17
60	Brooklyn	2.15	122	Staten Island	0.17
83	Brooklyn	2.02	123	Staten Island	0.16
26	Manhattan	1.99	17	Manhattan	0.16
7	Manhattan	1.95	66	Brooklyn	0.13
33	Manhattan	1.86	112	Queens	0.12
105	Queens	1.74			
84	Brooklyn	1.67			

Domestic Violence Incident Rate per 10,000 Residents by Police Precinct



Shooting Incident Rate per 10,000 Residents by Police Precinct



Appendix B: Demographic Chi-Squared Analyses

Table 6. Analyses of Demographic Breakdown of Domestic Violence and Shooting Victims (2020-2022)

Demographic Breakdown	<i>df</i>	χ^2	<i>p-value</i>
Gender of DV Victims	1	89,652.24	< .001
Gender of Shooting Victims	1	3,910.35	< .001
Race of DV Victims	4	316,275.72	< .001
Race of Shooting Victims	4	8,051.32	< .001



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