Domestic Violence Homicide
5-Year Trends 2016-2020

District of Columbia
Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board
INTRODUCTION

Domestic violence and the homicides that result are serious public health problems. Over 10 million women and men in the United States experience physical violence by a current or former partner each year; approximately 1 in 4 women and nearly 1 in 7 men experience severe physical violence by a partner at some point in their lifetime. Locally, an estimated 39 percent of women in DC have been physically or sexually assaulted by an intimate partner.

This past year, the global COVID-19 lockdowns have affected victims and survivors of domestic violence—particularly intimate partner violence—in ways we’re only starting to understand. Isolation from community, constant close quarters, economic instability, and medical anxiety have proved combustible: domestic violence reports around the world have increased at alarming rates.

The personal and societal costs, both emotional and financial, are hard to overstate. And in too many cases, this violence is a precursor to homicide: mirroring national rates, the rate of intimate partner homicides in the District is again increasing.

The Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board (DVFRB) works to prevent intimate partner and other domestic violence homicides in the District by improving the response of individuals, the community, and government agencies to domestic violence. Data in this five-year trends report are based on the DVFRB’s expert analysis of available police, court, medical, and media records.

Between 2016-2020, there were 68 homicides in the District of Columbia that were determined to be linked to domestic violence. The DVFRB aggregates information on these domestic violence homicides, then classifies them as intimate partner-related homicide (IPH) or non-intimate partner-related homicide (non-IPH).

---

4 D.C. Code §16-1052
5 Media records include data from DC Witness, which tracks all homicides in the District of Columbia. Only those homicides of victims 16 years and older that were attributed to domestic violence are included in this report.
Because its main goal is to prevent future domestic violence deaths by identifying previous gaps in services and issuing recommendations for improvement, the DVFRB closely examines all intimate partner homicides. Unlike other domestic violence homicides, intimate partner homicides tend to follow similar patterns and, therefore, can benefit from systemic prevention efforts. A well-developed body of scientific research surrounding intimate partner fatality risk factors and prevention strategies guides the Board’s review of these cases.

To review recent DVFRB findings and recommendations, please refer to the Board’s latest Annual Report, available from the Office of Victim Services and Justice Grants.\(^6\)

---

**Types of Domestic Violence Homicide**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IPH</th>
<th>Non-IPH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current spouse</td>
<td>Parent, child, sibling, other family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Former spouse</td>
<td>3rd-party to current/former intimate partner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current intimate partner (unmarried)</td>
<td>Roommate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Former intimate partner (unmarried)</td>
<td>Landlord/renter</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Number of Domestic Violence Homicides by Year**

---

\(^6\) Trends data are drawn from the most recent MPD case files and include active cases. Due to the nature of homicide investigations, some demographic details may be unknown at the time of publication. In contrast, the DVFRB bases its annual recommendations on a review of closed cases only. For more information on DVFRB practices, please see the most recent Annual Report.
Domestic Violence Fatalities Defined

According to the DC law that created the DVFRB, DC Code § 16-1051, a “domestic violence fatality” includes a homicide under any of the following circumstances:

- The alleged perpetrator and victim resided together at any time;
- The alleged perpetrator and victim have a child in common;
- The alleged perpetrator and victim were married, divorced, separated, or had a romantic relationship, not necessarily including a sexual relationship;
- The alleged perpetrator is or was married to, divorced, or separated from, or in a romantic relationship, not necessarily including a sexual relationship, with a person who is or was married to, divorced, or separated from, or in a romantic relationship, not necessarily including a sexual relationship, with the victim;
- The alleged perpetrator had been stalking the victim;
- The victim filed a petition for a protective order against the alleged perpetrator at any time;
- The victim resided in the same household, was present at the workplace of, was in proximity of, or was related by blood or affinity to a person who experienced or was threatened with domestic violence by the alleged perpetrator; or
- The victim or the perpetrator was or is a child, parent, sibling, grandparent, aunt, uncle, or cousin of a person in a relationship that is described within this subsection.
The District of Columbia had 68 domestic violence homicides from 2016-2020.

Victims and perpetrators of domestic violence homicide ranged broadly in age from their teens through 80s.

For victims, the median age was 37 and the average was 40. For perpetrators, the median age was 35 and the average was 36.

Both women (38%) and men (62%) were victims of domestic violence homicide. Men made up 81% of perpetrators.

Most victims and perpetrators were Black. All but four domestic violence homicides were intraracial. (Term Hispanic based on MPD data collection category.)

Almost half of domestic violence homicides were perpetrated by current or former intimate partners.

Domestic violence homicide victims were largely shot or stabbed. Of the three domestic violence homicide/suicides in this period, all were shootings.

35% of domestic violence homicides occurred in Ward 8.

Please note numbers may not total 100% due to rounding.
*At date of publication, one perpetrator remains unknown.
The District of Columbia had 32 intimate partner homicides (IPH) from 2016-2020.

Victims and perpetrators of IPH ranged broadly in age.

For victims, the median age was 37 and the average was 38. For perpetrators, the median age was 39 and the average was 40.

IPH victims were more likely to be women (66%) than men (34%). Both perpetrators and victims were majority Black.

(IPH by Victims’ Relationship to Perpetrator)

75% of IPH victims were in a current relationship with the perpetrator. 22% were former partners.

91% of IPH victims were stabbed or shot.

IPH deaths occurred in every Ward. Ward 8 had 11 IPH deaths—more than twice as many as the next highest Wards (Wards 5 and 7, with five IPH deaths each).

Please note numbers may not total 100% due to rounding.

*At date of publication, one perpetrator remains unknown.
The District of Columbia had 36 domestic violence homicides that did not involve intimate partners from 2016-2020.

Non-IPH domestic violence homicide victims and perpetrators ranged in age from their teens through 80s.

For victims, the median age was 40 and the average was 42. For perpetrators, the median age was 30 and the average was 34.

The majority of non-IPH domestic violence homicide victims and perpetrators were Black men (75% and 81%, respectively).

Most non-IPH domestic violence homicide victims were shot by a male relative.

Non-IPH domestic violence homicides occurred in every Ward but 3 and 4.

Please note numbers may not total 100% due to rounding.