NEW YORK STATE | Office for the Prevention of Domestic Violence

New York State Gender-Based Violence Dashboard

2021

About

The Office for the Prevention of Domestic Violence

The agency's powers and duties are detailed in state Executive Law §575:

- Advise the governor and legislature on policies and practices for the State; Train professionals from all disciplines across the state about the intersection of domestic violence in their daily practice; and
- Serve as a resource regarding the issue of domestic violence by disseminating regular public awareness campaigns, publishing materials for use by non-profits and victims, distributing local assistance funds, and highlighting best practices in the field.
- Via the Fatality Review Team, conduct a confidential analysis of deaths or near-deaths that result from domestic violence, with the goal of learning from these cases and identify ways to improve overall response to domestic violence.

About the Advisory Council

Since 2006, the New York State Domestic Violence Advisory Council has become a vibrant interagency entity that has driven significant policy changes at no additional cost to the state. It has also enhanced data collection, encouraged and facilitated dialogue and sharing among/between agencies and organizations, and strengthened OPDV's efforts to increase public awareness and information sharing.

Membership

The Council includes representation from 14 state agencies, as well as three members appointed by the Governor, and six members appointed by the Governor upon recommendation of the Legislature. The appointed members represent a broad cross-section of service providers, including advocates, human services providers, state agencies, judges, State Police, and others. The Council is directed to meet twice annually.

Responsibilities

Section 4 of Executive Law § 575 established the NYS Domestic Violence Advisory Council, whose mission is to:

- Make recommendations on domestic violence related issues and effective strategies for preventing domestic violence; and
- Help develop appropriate policies and priorities for effective intervention, public education, and advocacy; and facilitate and assure communication and coordination of efforts among state agencies and between different levels of government, state, federal and municipal, for the prevention of domestic violence.

The New York State Gender-Based Violence Dashboard contains statistical information detailing the State's response to domestic and gender-based violence and the assistance that a variety of state agencies and the courts provide to victims, survivors, and children.

This is the 15th year that the Dashboard has been published by the New York State Office for the Prevention of Domestic Violence (OPDV) and the State's Domestic Violence Advisory Council. This Dashboard contains data from 2021 and highlights various trends and emerging issues OPDV has been tracking annually since 2007 - the first year we collected data for the publication.

The 15-year trends continue to confirm what providers are seeing in the field:

- domestic violence disproportionately affects women and children;
- public assistance provides critical support to victims and their families; and
- teenagers and young adults are affected by intimate partner violence in ways that require specialized training and skills in addition to age-appropriate services and resources.

The COVID-19 pandemic had a significant impact on survivors and victims of domestic violence and their ability to access services, including the types of services they were able to access, and the collection and reporting of vital statistics on domestic violence statewide in both 2020 and 2021.

The Dashboard reflects a commitment across agencies to screen for domestic violence. Quantifying the response to this crime also allows the Office for the Prevention of Domestic Violence (OPDV) to provide reliable information to stakeholders to better inform local and state decision-making, policies, and programs.

Domestic Violence Services[1]

- In **2021**, there was a **6% increase** in adults and a **14% increase** in the number of children served by non-residential programs.

The Following Agencies Contributed to the Gender-Based Violence Dashboard:

NYS Office for the Prevention of Domestic Violence (OPDV)

NYS Department of Corrections and Community Supervision (DOCCS)

NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS)

NYS Office of Addiction Services and Supports (OASAS)

NYS Office of Children and Family Services (OCFS)

NYS Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance (OTDA)

NYS Office of Victim Services (OVS)

NYS Office of Court Administration (OCA)

NYS Department of State (DOS)

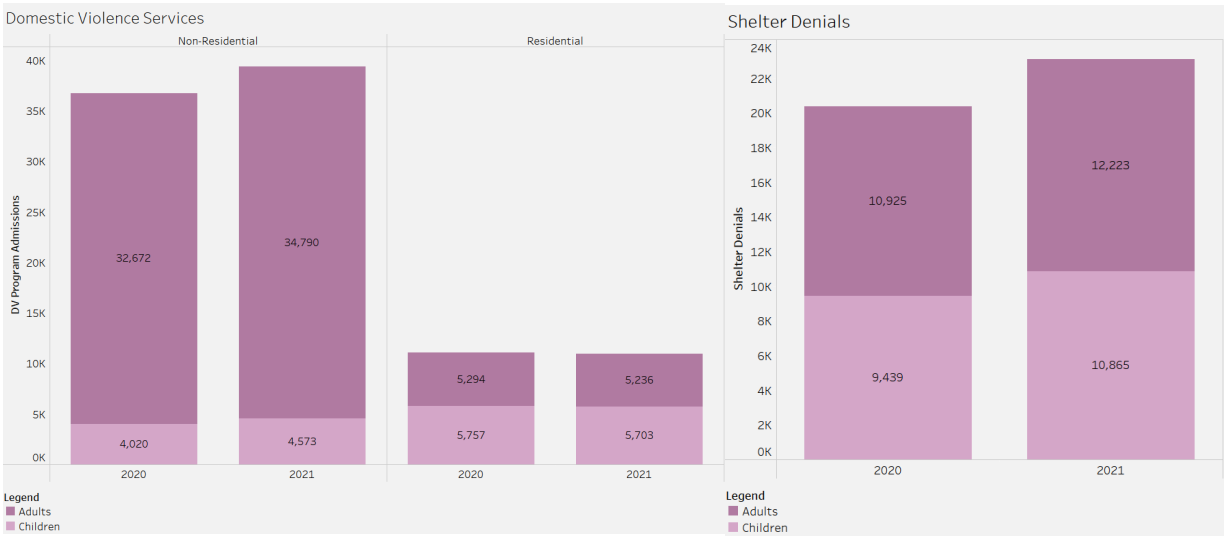
NYS Department of Health (DOH)

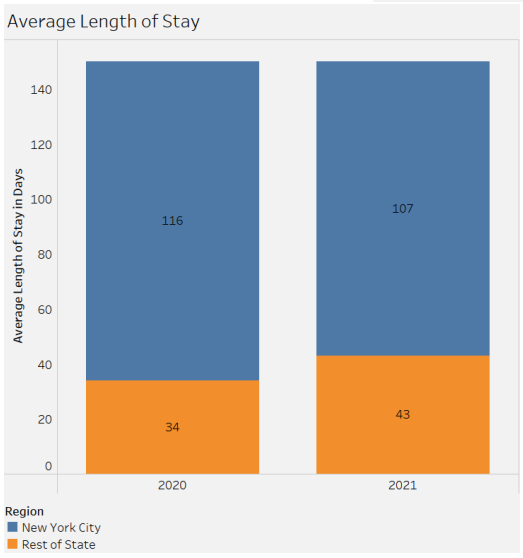
National Domestic Violence Hotline (NDVH)

[1] The COVID-19 public health emergency and policy measures taken to reduce its impacts significantly altered the provision of shelter services starting in March 2020, including due to decreases in available beds to allow for social distancing during the COVID-19 pandemic and some victim's hesitancy to enter congregate settings during this time, as well as due to Executive Order 202.11's allowance for domestic violence residential programs to continue to serve victims of domestic violence beyond the maximum 180 day length of stay during the COVID-19 public health emergency.

- In **2021**, there was a **1% decrease** in adults and a **1% decrease** in the number of children served by residential programs.
- In **2021**, there was an **26% increase** in the average length of stay in shelters for Rest of State and an **8% decrease** in the average length of stay for NYC when compared to 2020.[2]
- In **2021**, there was a **12% increase** in the number of adults and a **15% increase** in the number of children who were denied shelter when compared to 2020.[3]

(Source: OCFS)



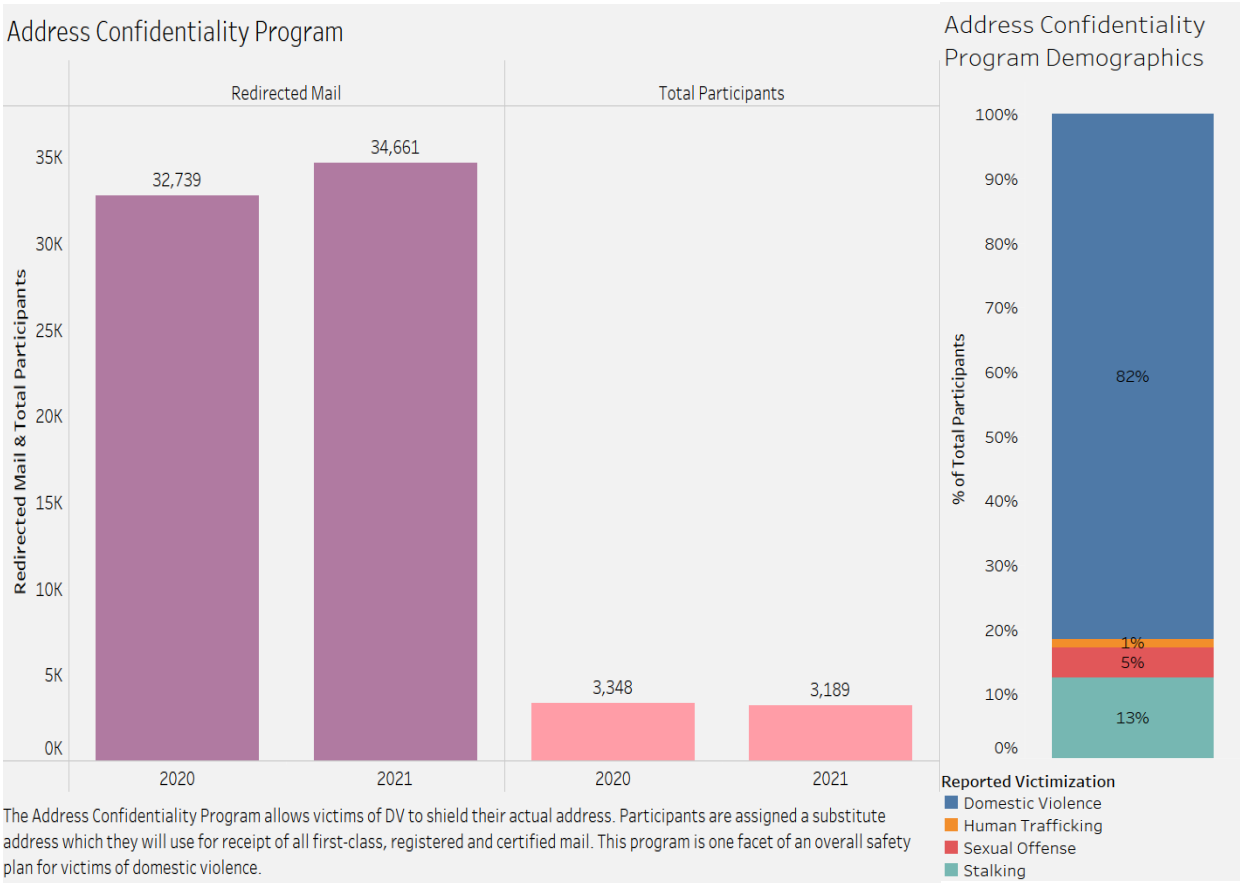


[2] This data represents the mean of all stays in bed nights for each type of residential facility.
[3] May reflect denials at more than one program, as well as victims and children who obtain shelter at another program.

Address Confidentiality Program

- In **2021**, there was a **6% increase** in the total number of redirected mail and a **5% decrease** in total participants when compared to 2020.
- **82%** of reported victimizations included domestic violence.[4]

(Source: DOS)



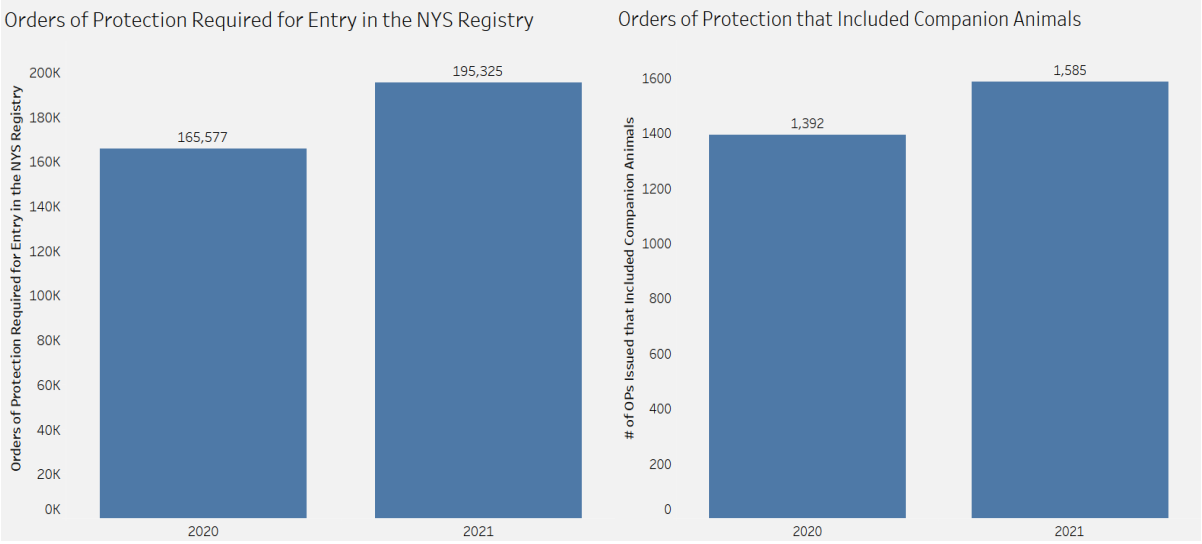
[4] Reported Victimization may overlap as participants may have entered the program by identifying in multiple categories.

Courts—Orders of Protection[5]

In **2021**, there were **195,325 orders of protection** issued that were required for entry in the New York State Registry, i.e., met the definition of family or intimate partner. This is an **18% increase** from the **165,577** required orders issued by New York State courts in 2020.

In **2021**, **1,308 temporary orders of protection** and **277 final orders of protection** included protection for companion animals in Family Court family offense cases. This is a **14% increase** from the **1,392 total** companion animal orders issued in 2020.

(Source: OCA)



Under Executive Law § 221, certain orders of protection (OPs) are required to be listed in the NYS OP registry, which is overseen by the Office of Court Administration (OCA). OCA calls orders that must be filed with the registry "required."

These orders involve support, paternity, custody and visitation, guardianship, and OP cases in Family Court, and domestic violence cases from criminal court. These OPs protect individuals from intimate partners and may protect a child from a parent.

OPs issued against unrelated parties, such as neighbors, are not required to be filed with the registry.

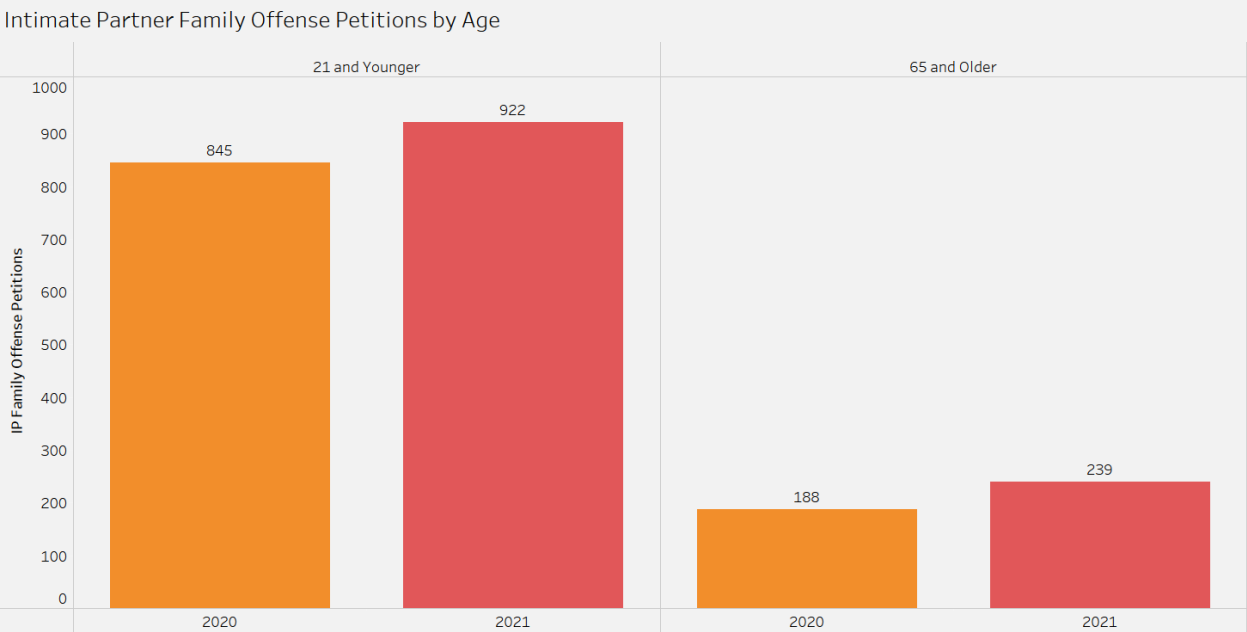
This Dashboard only includes data about required OPs. It also breaks that total number down by temporary and final OPs. Since individuals may receive multiple temporary OPs before the issuance of a final OP, Dashboard statistics only "count" temporary OPs.

[5] The COVID-19 public health emergency and policy measures taken to reduce its impacts significantly altered access to courts starting in March 2020.

Courts—Family Offense Petitions[6]

- In **2021**, a total of **922 intimate partner family offense petitions** were filed by individuals 21 and younger, a **9% increase** from 2020.
    - **888 petitions filed** by individuals age 17-21 (a **10% increase** from 2020).
    - **34 petitions filed** by individuals age 16 and under (a **3% decrease** from 2020).
- In **2021**, there were a total of **239 intimate partner family offense petitions** filed by persons 65 and over. This represents a **27% increase** from the **188** filed in 2020.

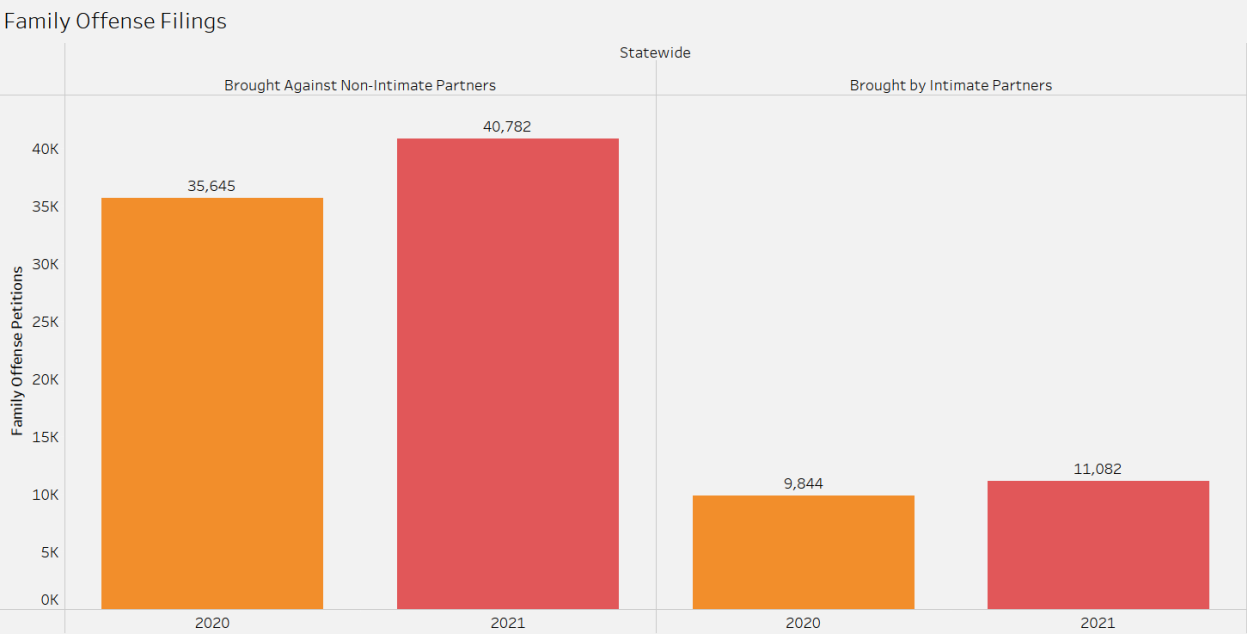
(Source: OCA)

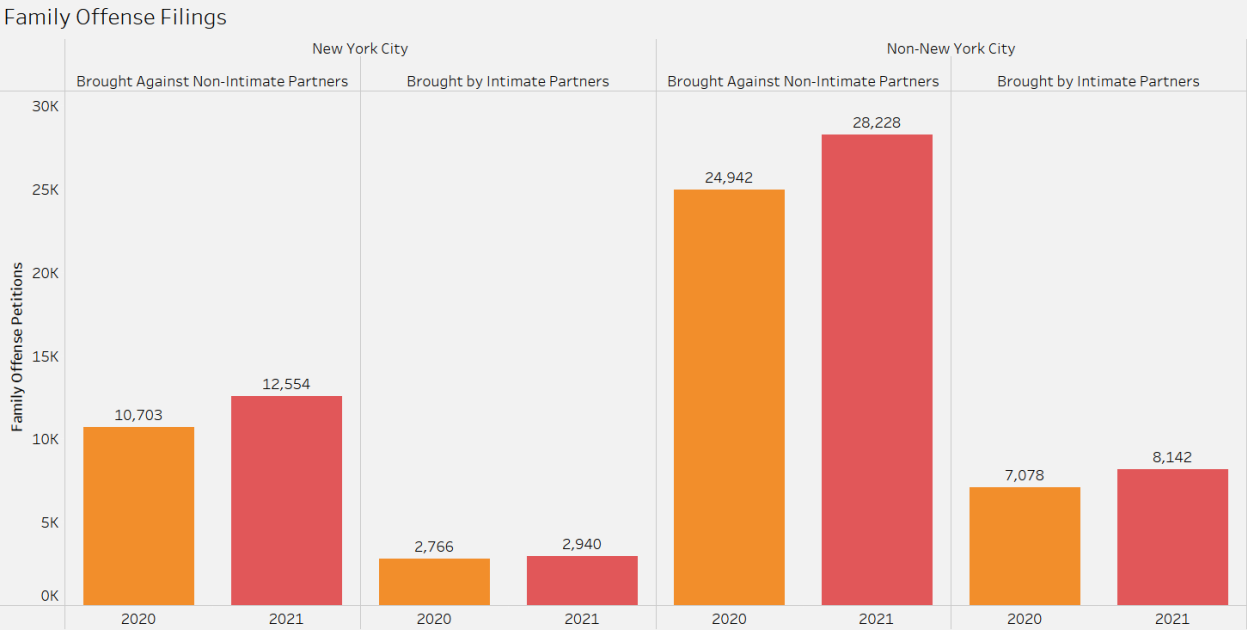


In **2021**, there was a **17% increase** in the number of Family Offense petitions brought against non-intimate partner/other familial and a **6% increase** in the number of petitions brought by intimate partners for NYC compared to 2020.

In **2021**, there was a **13% increase** in the number of Family Offense petitions brought against non-intimate partner/other familial and a **15% increase** in the number of petitions brought by intimate partners for Rest of State compared to 2020.

[6] The COVID-19 public health emergency and policy measures taken to reduce its impacts significantly altered access to courts starting in March 2020.

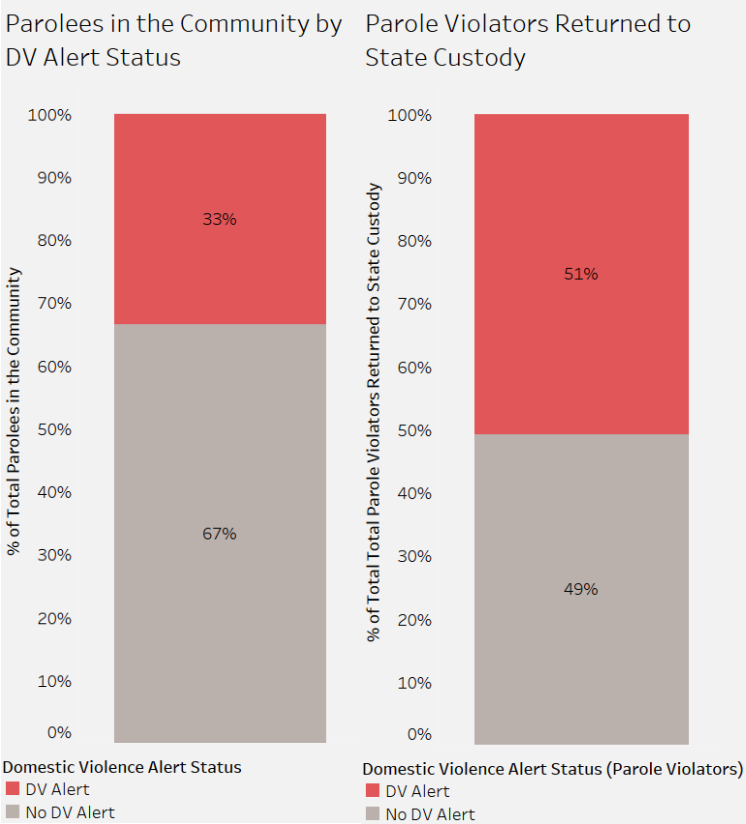

Family Offense Filings
Statewide
Brought Against Non-Intimate Partners
Brought by Intimate Partners
Family Offense Petitions
40K
35K
30K
25K
20K
15K
10K
5K
0K
35,645
40,782
9,844
11,082
2020
2021
2020
2021


Family Offense Filings
New York City
Non-New York City
Brought Against Non-Intimate Partners
Brought by Intimate Partners
Brought Against Non-Intimate Partners
Brought by Intimate Partners
Family Offense Petitions
30K
25K
20K
15K
10K
5K
0K
10,703
12,554
2,766
2,940
24,942
28,228
7,078
8,142
2020
2021
2020
2021
2020
2021
2020
2021

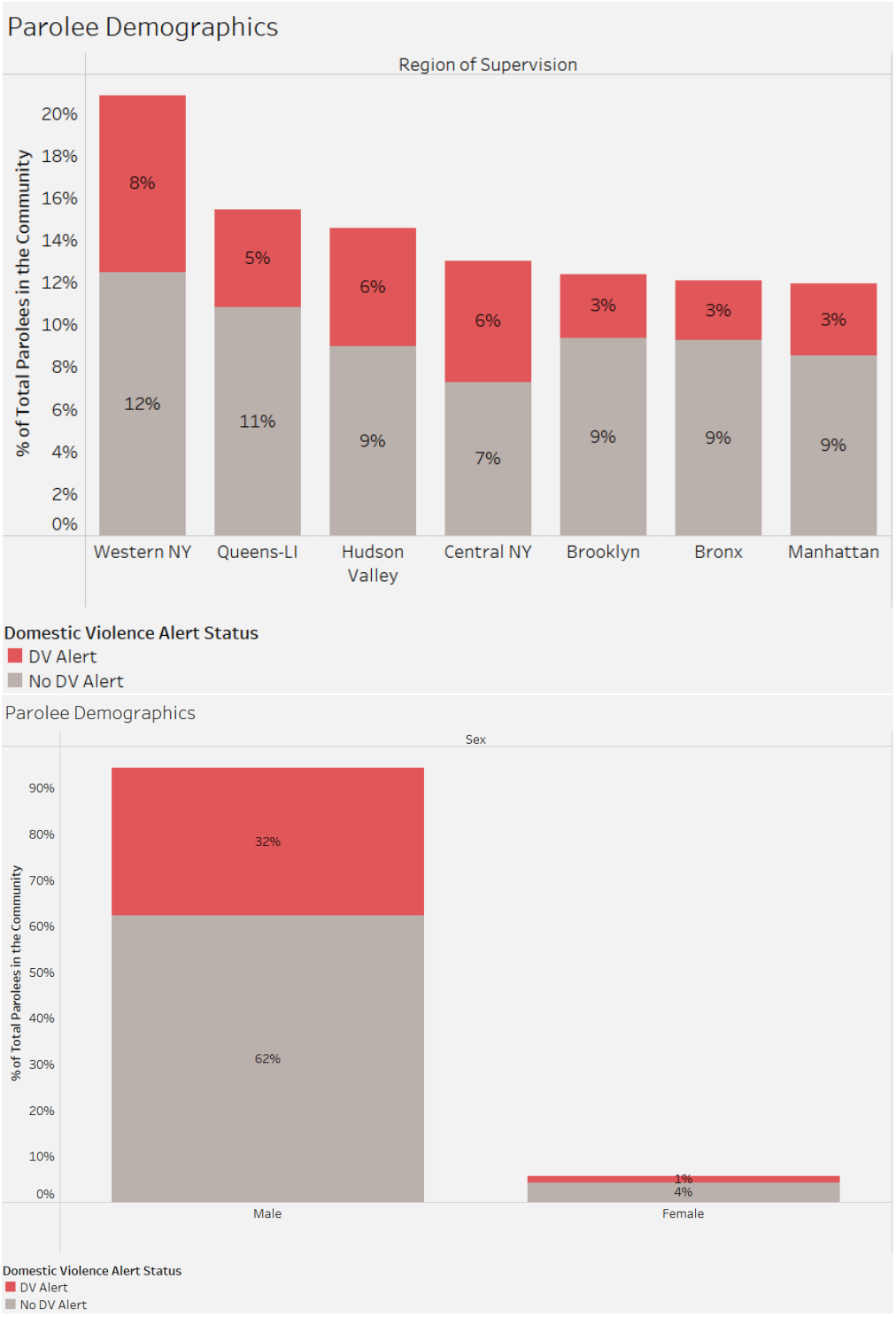
Parole

- In **2021**, out of the **26,528 parolees** in the community, **33%** had a reported history of domestic violence.[7]
- In **2021**, there was a **1% decrease** in the total number of parolees in the community with a reported history of domestic violence when compared to 2020.

(Source: DOCCS)



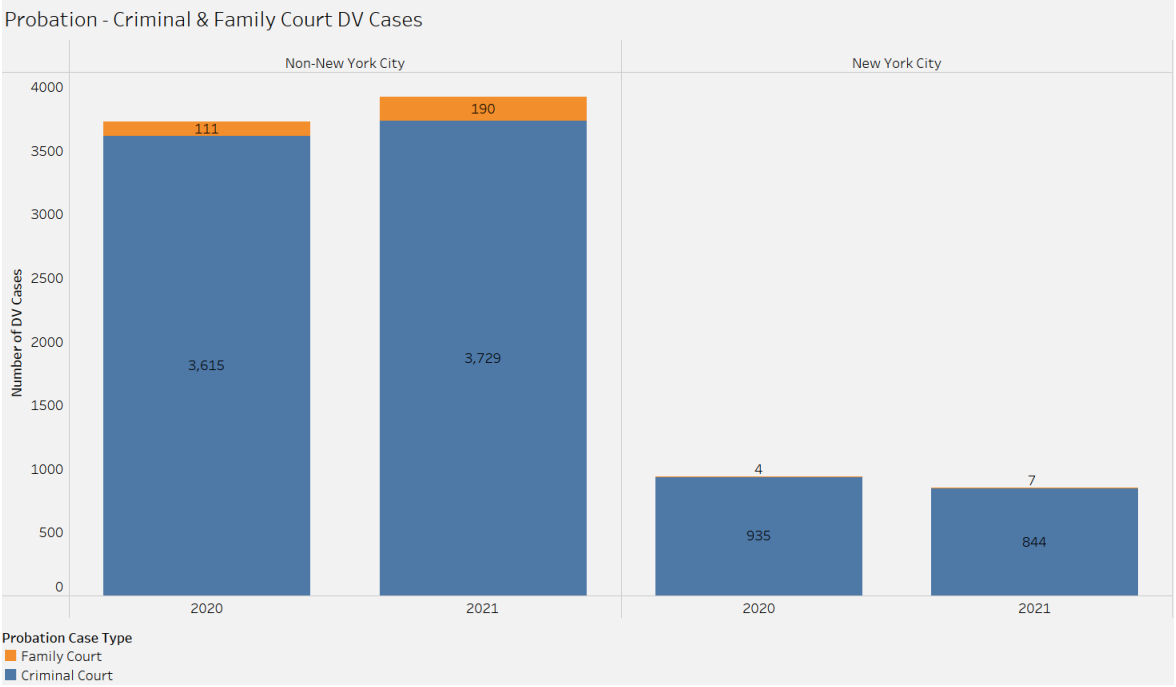
[7] Domestic Violence Alert: A DOCCS designation applied to any incarcerated individual/parolee with a documented history of domestic violence. The only exception to this is if the domestic violence history is comprised of one incident that occurred over ten years ago and did not result in an incarcerated individual/parolee being charged with a felony or misdemeanor crime.


Parolee Demographics
Region of Supervision
% of Total Parolees in the Community
20%
18%
16%
14%
12%
10%
8%
6%
4%
2%
0%
8%
12%
5%
11%
6%
9%
6%
7%
3%
9%
3%
9%
3%
9%
Western NY
Queens-LI
Hudson Valley
Central NY
Brooklyn
Bronx
Manhattan
Domestic Violence Alert Status
DV Alert
No DV Alert
Parolee Demographics
Sex
% of Total Parolees in the Community
90%
80%
70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
32%
62%
1%
4%
Male
Female
Domestic Violence Alert Status
DV Alert
No DV Alert

Probation[8]

- In **2021**, local probation departments added **4,573** new criminal court domestic violence probation cases to their caseloads. This represents a **1% increase** from the **4,550** new criminal court domestic violence cases added in 2020.
- In **2021**, local probation departments handled an additional **201 family court cases** statewide, a **75% increase** from **115** family court cases in 2020.

(Source: DCJS)

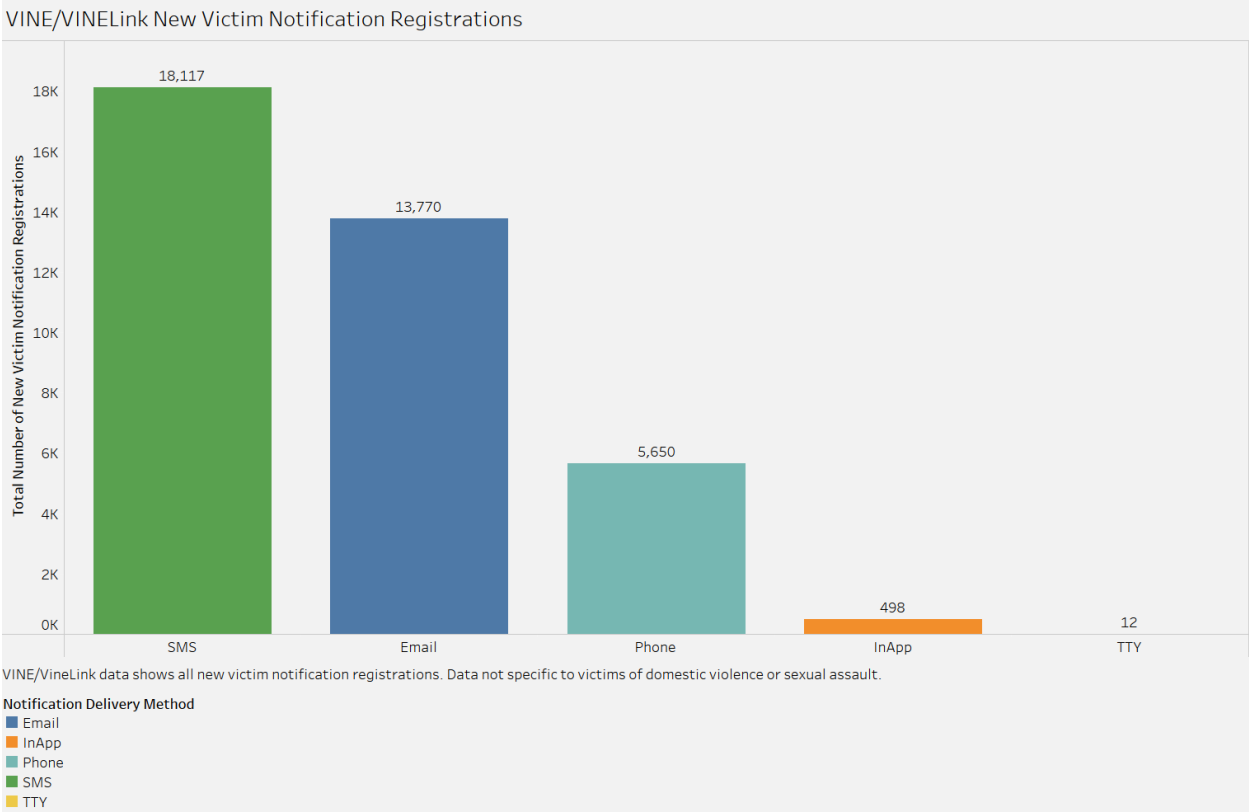


[8] The COVID-19 public health emergency and policy measures taken to reduce its impacts significantly altered access to courts starting in March 2020, which may have impacted the numbers of new probation cases.

Victim Notification Registrations[9]

- Individuals seeking information of an incarcerated individual's release can sign up to receive notifications. In **2021**, **38,047** new victim notification registrations were received.

(Source: DOCCS)

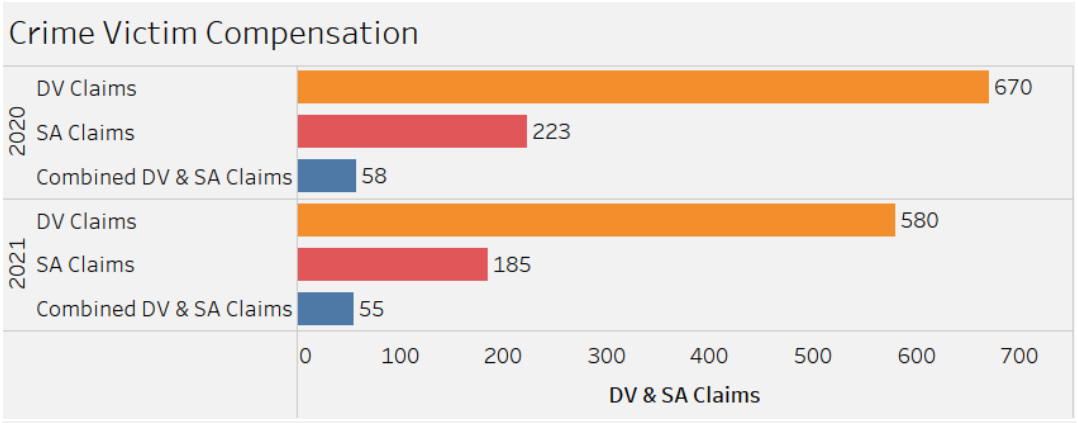


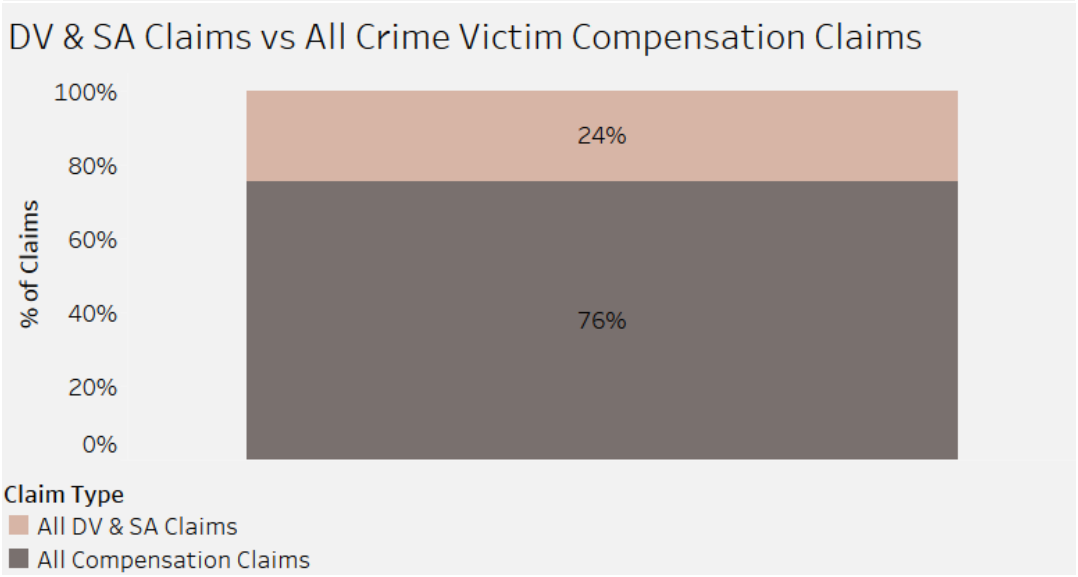
[9] VINE/VineLink data shows all new victim notification registrations. Data not specific to victims of domestic violence or sexual assault. Click here for more information about VINE/VineLink.

Crime Victim Compensation[10]

- In **2021**, there was a **13% decrease** in the number of paid DV claims and a **17% decrease** in the number of paid Sexual Assault (SA) claims when compared to 2020.
- In **2021**, there was a **5% decrease** in the number of paid claims that involved both DV & SA when compared to 2020.
- In **2021**, **24%** of crime victim compensation claims were related to DV or SA.

(Source: OVS)





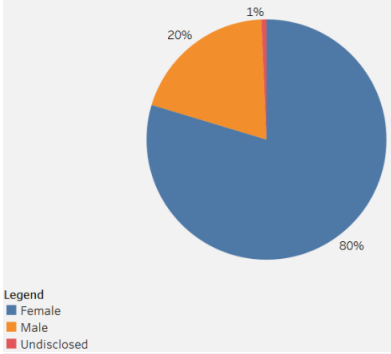
[10] OVS funds Victim Assistance Programs (VAPs) across NYS. These programs are for all victims of crime who meet specified criteria. Above data represent claims paid and total amounts paid to victims of domestic violence or sexual assault. Data represents claims as of 6/30/22.

Crime Victim Compensation Expenses

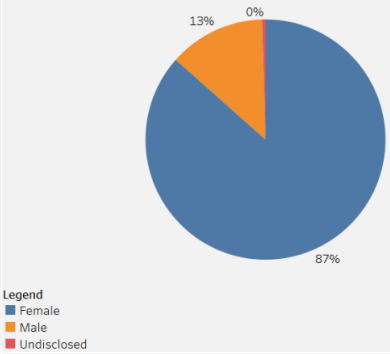
Expense Type	Domestic Violence	Sexual Assault	Combined DV & SA	Grand Total
Mental Health Services	$308,242.34	$787,643.14	$190,264.40	$1,286,149.88
Medical/Dental	$471,929.93	$366,401.40	$157,444.90	$995,776.23
Funeral	$234,378.92	$0.00	$0.00	$234,378.92
Loss – Other	$122,812.80	$33,863.64	$68,560.18	$225,236.62
Essential Personal Property	$93,123.90	$23,131.30	$2,944.60	$119,199.80
Loss Wages	$84,746.64	$12.349.70	$13,010.70	$110,107.04
Loss of Support	$23,201.53	$0.00	$0.00	$23,201.53
Grand Total	**$1,338,436.06**	**$1,223,389.18**	**$432,224.78**	**$2,994,050.02**

Crime Victim Compensation | Demographics

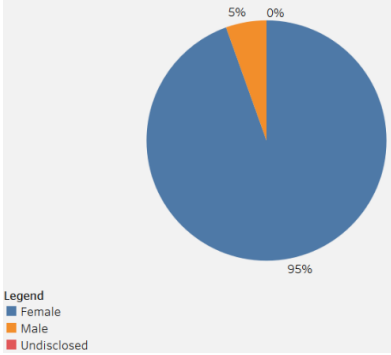
DV Claims - Gender



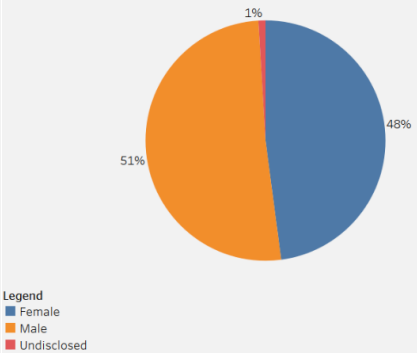
SA Claims - Gender



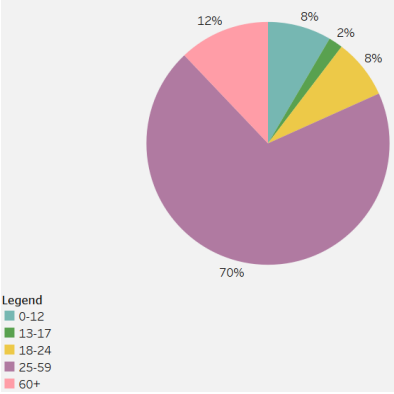
Combined DV & SA Claims - Gender



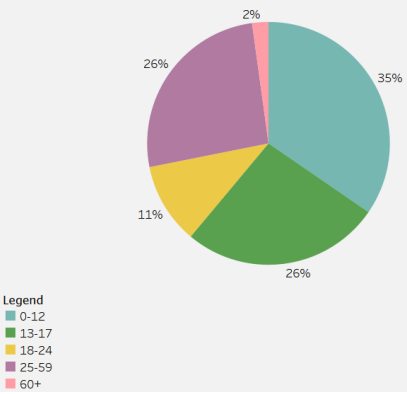
All Compensation Claims - Gender



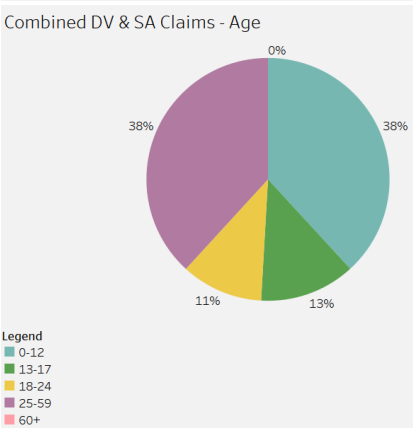
DV Claims - Age



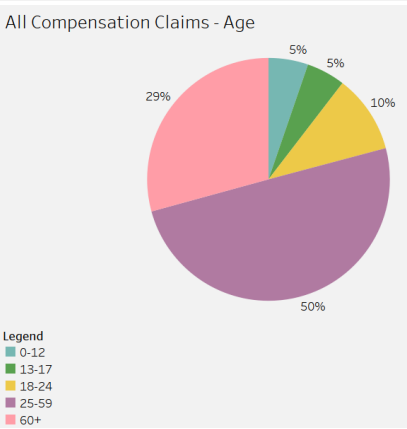
SA Claims - Age



Combined DV & SA Claims - Age



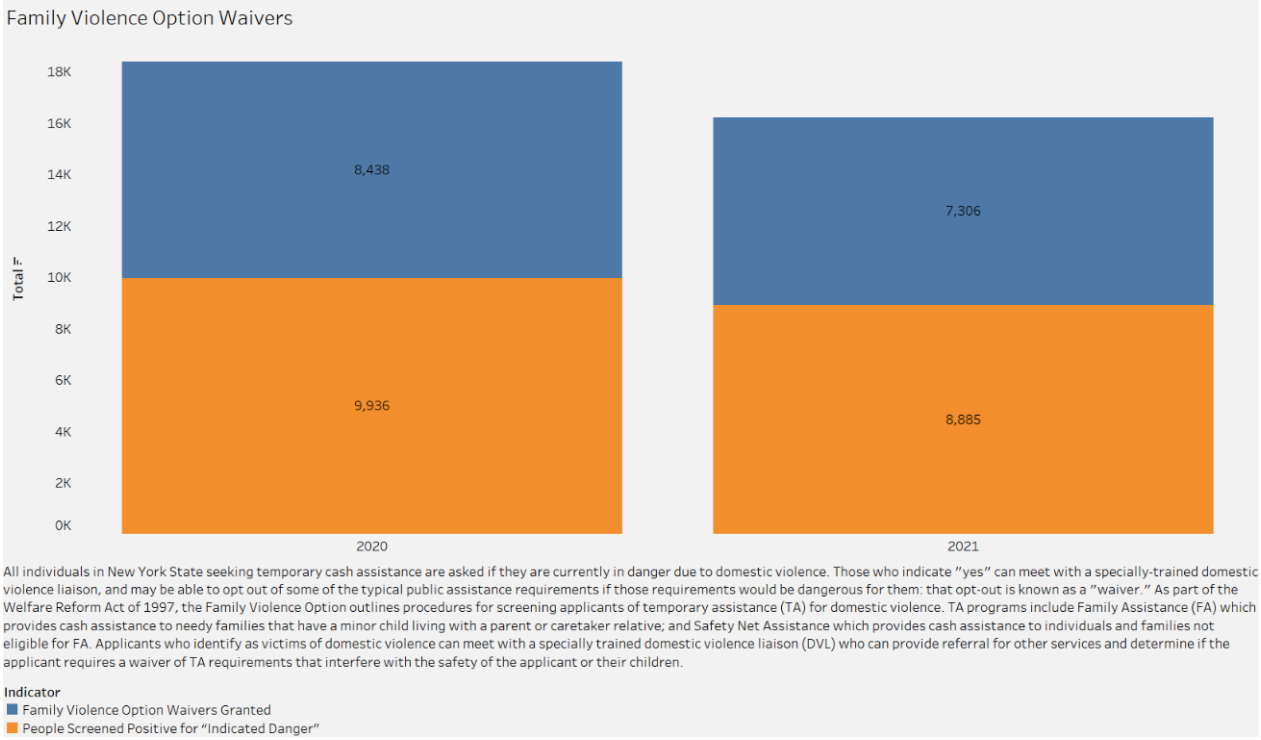
All Compensation Claims - Age



Public Assistance[11]

- In **2021**, there was a **13% decrease** in the number of Family Violence Option waivers granted and a **11% decrease** in the total number of people seeking temporary cash assistance who screened positive for "indicated danger" when compared to 2020.

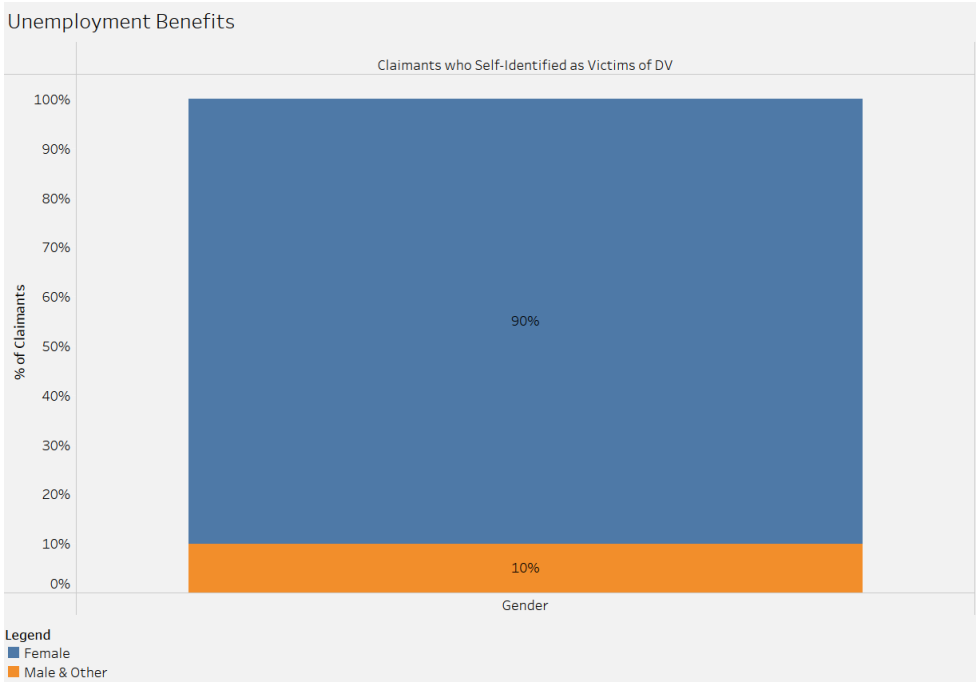
(Source: OTDA)

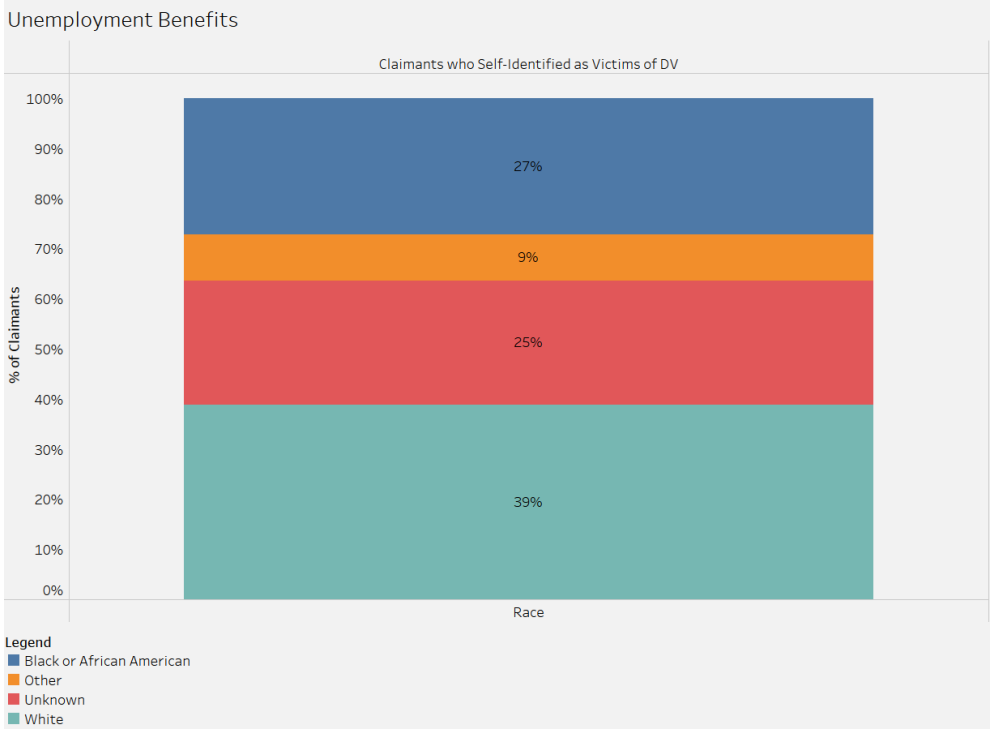


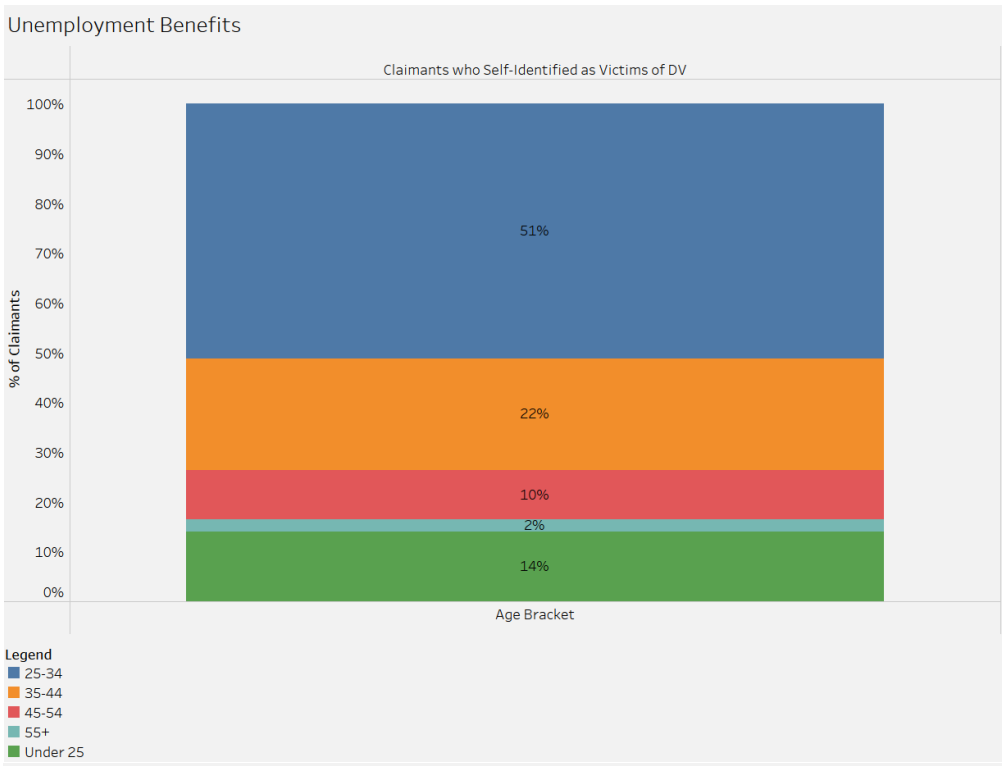
Unemployment Benefits

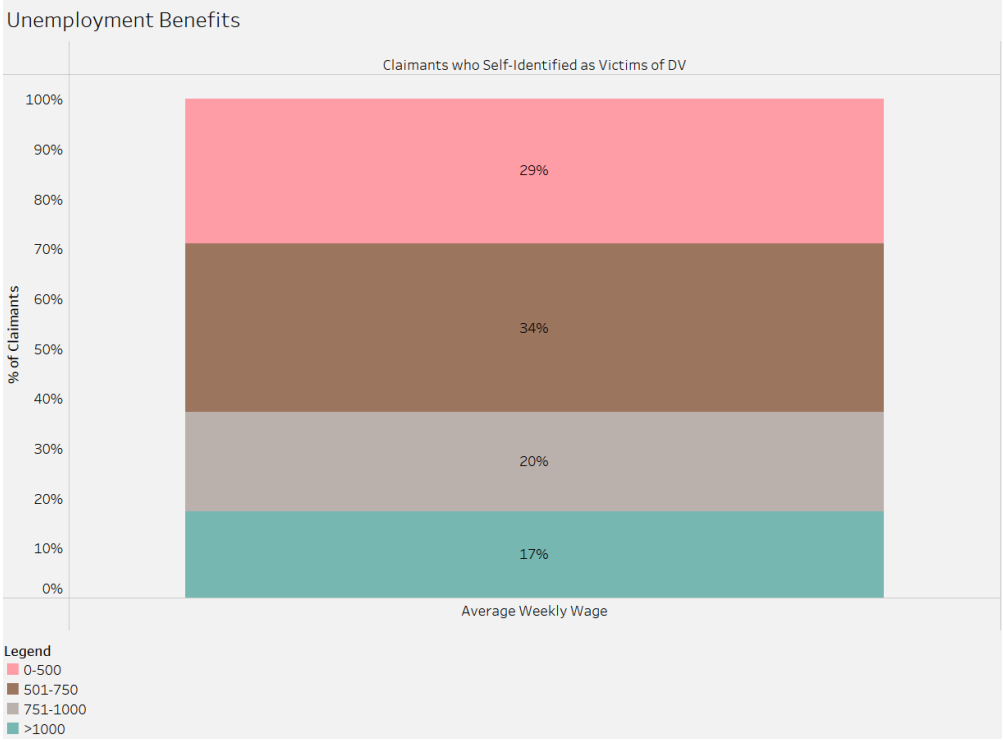
In **2021**, **90%** of the claimants for unemployment benefits who self-identified as victims of DV were **female**.

[11] As part of the Welfare Reform Act of 1997, the Family Violence Option outlines procedures for screening applicants of temporary assistance (TA) for domestic violence. TA programs include Family Assistance (FA) which provides cash assistance to needy families that have a minor child living with a parent or caretaker relative; and Safety Net Assistance which provides cash assistance to individuals and families not eligible for FA. Applicants who identify as victims of domestic violence can meet with a specially trained domestic violence liaison (DVL) who can provide referral for other services and determine if the applicant requires a waiver of TA requirements that interfere with the safety of the applicant or their children.


Unemployment Benefits
Claimants who Self-Identified as Victims of DV
100%
90%
80%
70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
% of Claimants
90%
10%
Gender
Legend
Female
Male & Other


Unemployment Benefits
Claimants who Self-Identified as Victims of DV
100%
90%
80%
70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
% of Claimants
27%
9%
25%
39%
Race
Legend
Black or African American
Other
Unknown
White



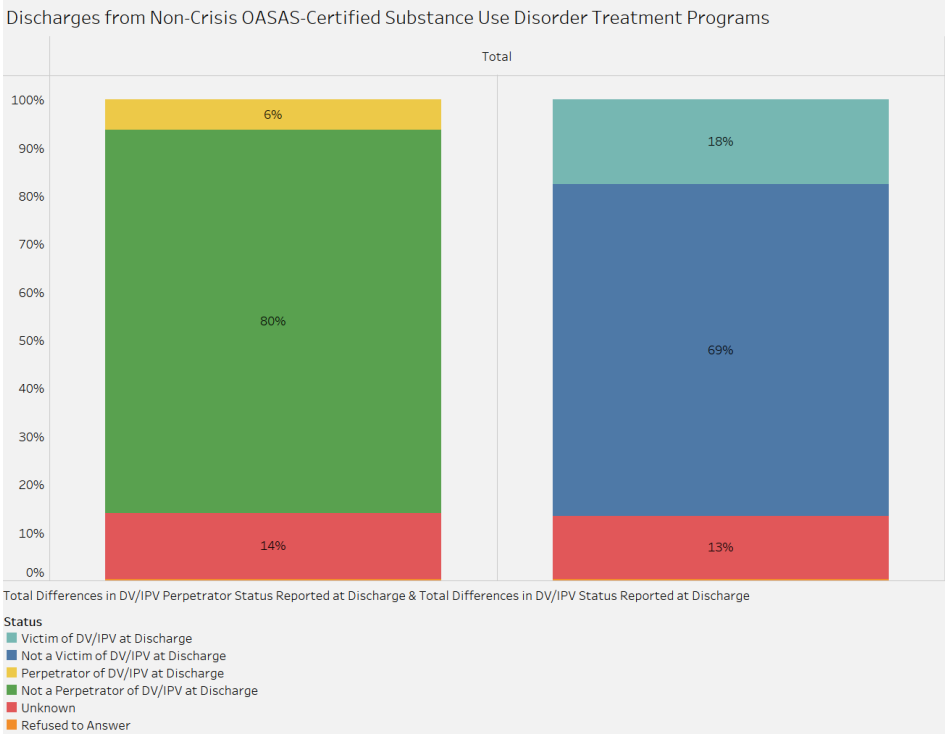


Substance Use Disorder Treatment

- In **2021**, **18% of discharges** from Non-Crisis OASAS-Certified Substance Use Disorder Treatment programs reported being a victim of DV/IPV.

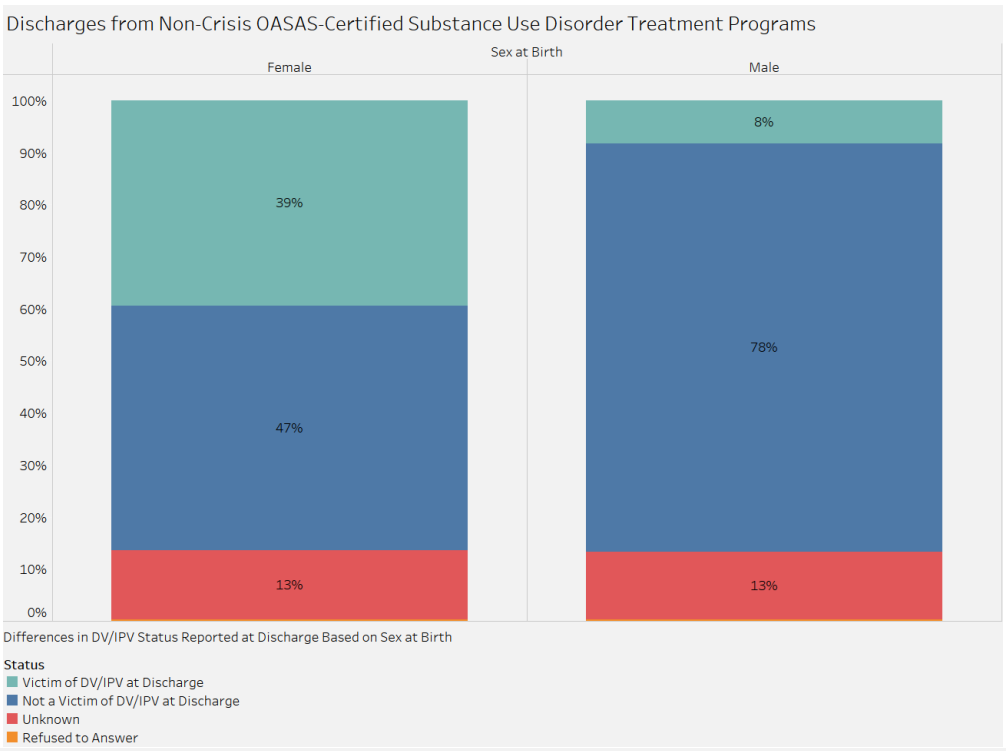
- In **2021**, **6% of discharges** from Non-Crisis OASAS-Certified Substance Use Disorder Treatment programs reported being a perpetrator of DV/IPV.

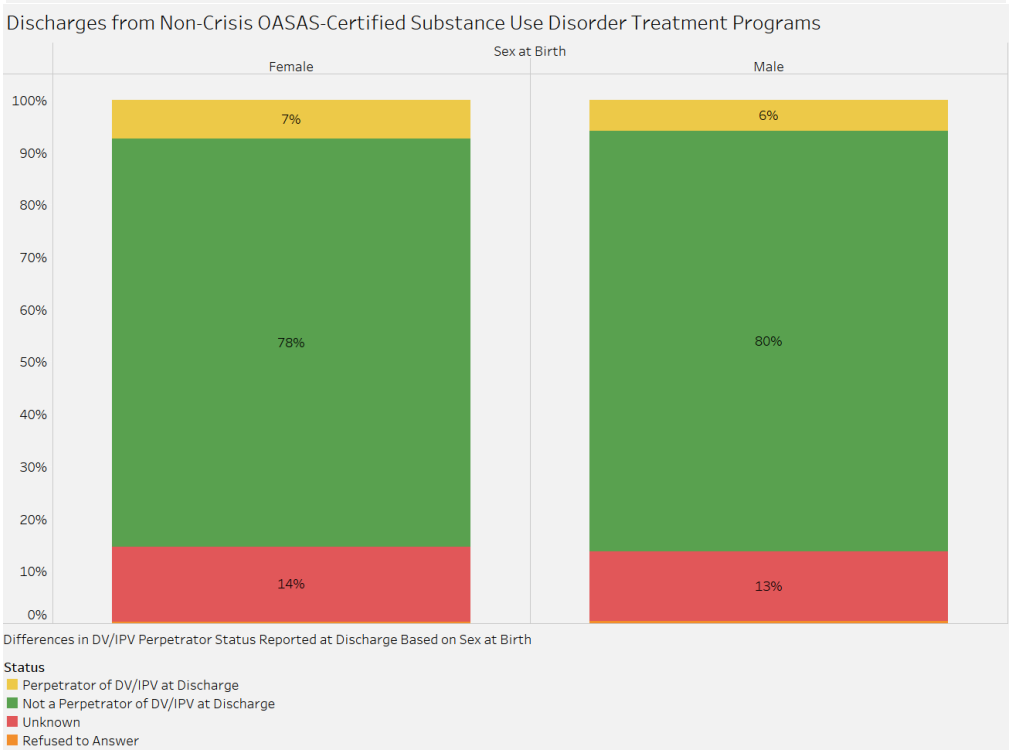
(Source: OASAS)

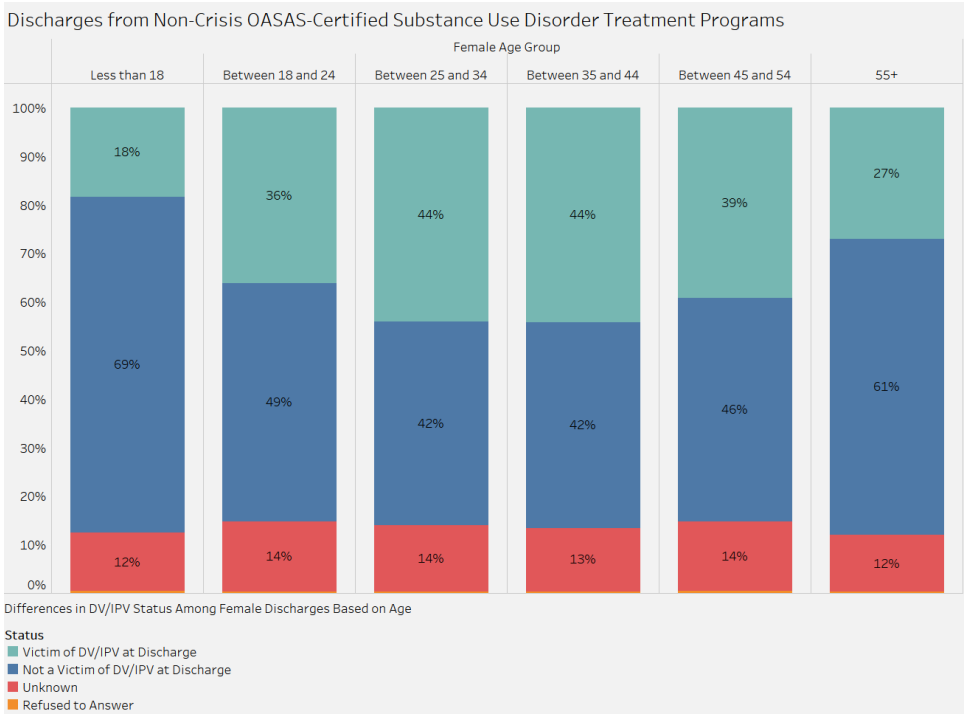


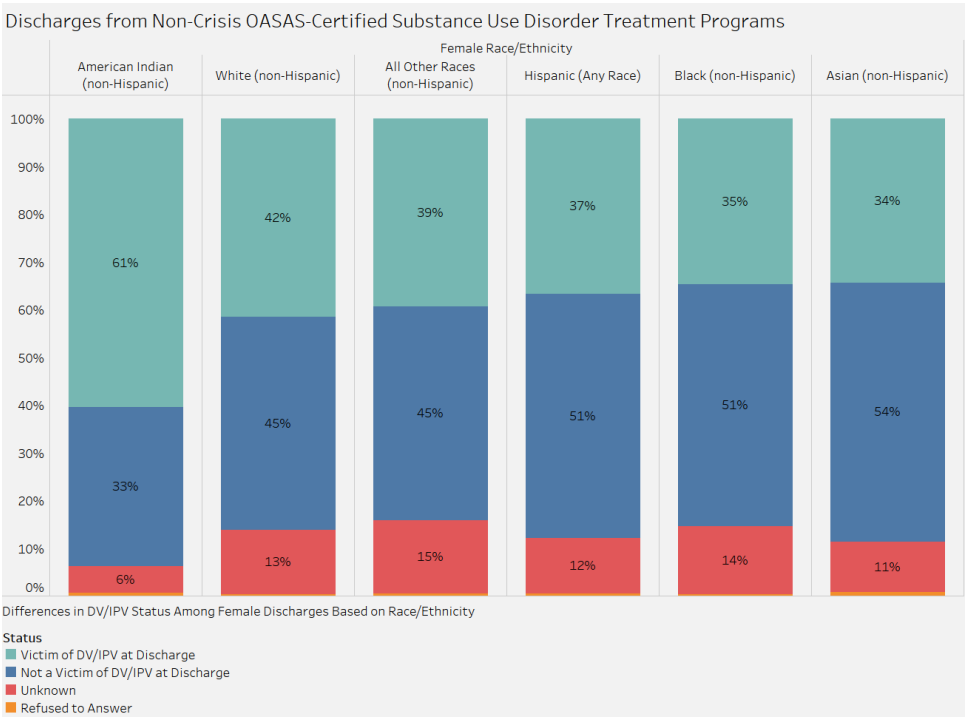
Notes:

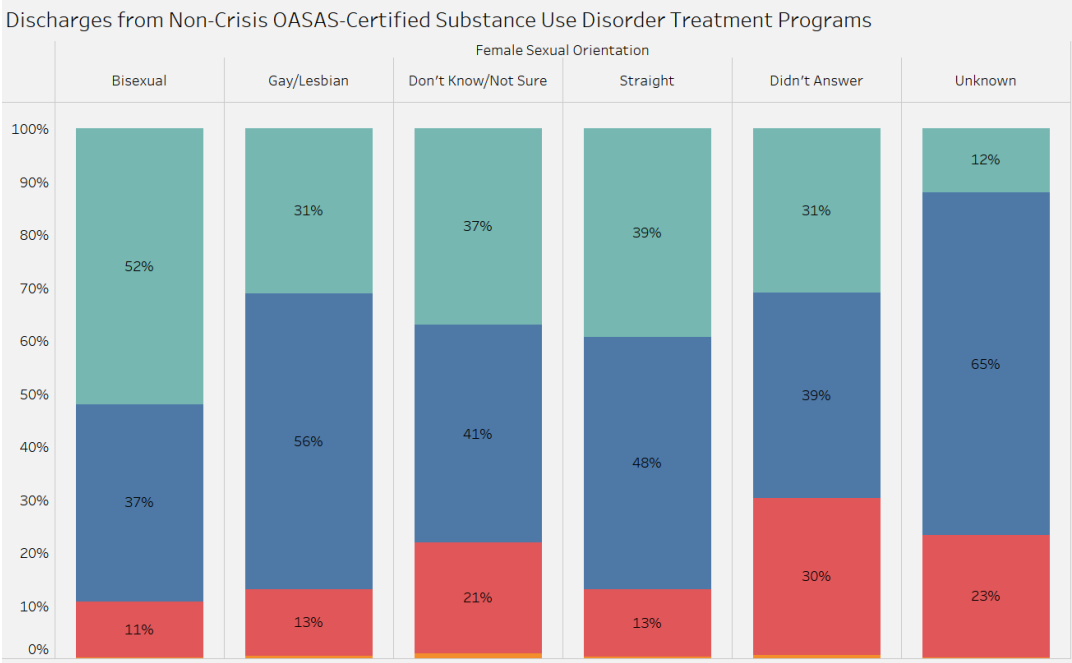
1. Discharges are not unique counts of people. A person could be discharged more than once in a given year.
2. The data included in this presentation represent only discharges of patients from the OASAS-certified treatment system, not individuals who do not enter treatment, get treated by the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA), go outside of New York State for treatment, are admitted to hospitals but not to Substance Use Disorder (SUD) treatment, get diverted to other systems, or receive an addictions medication from a physician outside of the OASAS system of care.
3. Domestic Violence data represents discharged clients from non-crisis programs.
4. Non-Crisis discharges include discharges from Inpatient Rehab, Residential, Opioid Treatment Program, and Outpatient type programs.
5. The valid total includes only Yes/No answers and excludes Unknown or Refused to Answer.
6. On 4/1/2017 the Domestic Violence question changed from "Client ever a victim of domestic violence?" to "Client ever a victim of Domestic Violence/Intimate Partner Violence?"
7. On 4/1/2017 the Domestic Violence question changed from "Client ever a perpetrator of domestic violence?" to "Client ever a perpetrator of Domestic Violence/Intimate Partner Violence?"

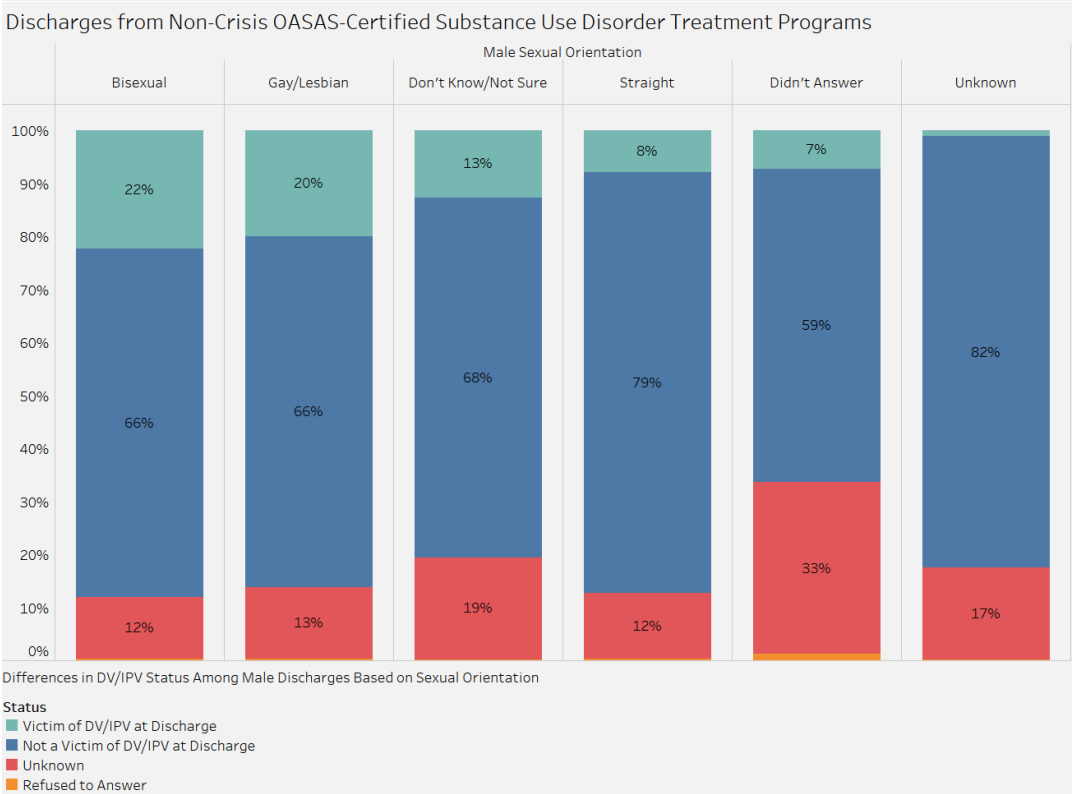

Discharges from Non-Crisis OASAS-Certified Substance Use Disorder Treatment Programs
Sex at Birth
Female
Male
100%
90%
80%
70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
39%
47%
13%
8%
78%
13%
Differences in DV/IPV Status Reported at Discharge Based on Sex at Birth
Status
Victim of DV/IPV at Discharge
Not a Victim of DV/IPV at Discharge
Unknown
Refused to Answer


Discharges from Non-Crisis OASAS-Certified Substance Use Disorder Treatment Programs
Sex at Birth
Female
Male
100%
90%
80%
70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
7%
78%
14%
6%
80%
13%
Differences in DV/IPV Perpetrator Status Reported at Discharge Based on Sex at Birth
Status
Perpetrator of DV/IPV at Discharge
Not a Perpetrator of DV/IPV at Discharge
Unknown
Refused to Answer


Discharges from Non-Crisis OASAS-Certified Substance Use Disorder Treatment Programs
Female Age Group
Less than 18
Between 18 and 24
Between 25 and 34
Between 35 and 44
Between 45 and 54
55+
100%
90%
80%
70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
18%
69%
12%
36%
49%
14%
44%
42%
14%
44%
42%
13%
39%
46%
14%
27%
61%
12%
Differences in DV/IPV Status Among Female Discharges Based on Age
Status
Victim of DV/IPV at Discharge
Not a Victim of DV/IPV at Discharge
Unknown
Refused to Answer


Discharges from Non-Crisis OASAS-Certified Substance Use Disorder Treatment Programs
Female Race/Ethnicity
American Indian (non-Hispanic)
White (non-Hispanic)
All Other Races (non-Hispanic)
Hispanic (Any Race)
Black (non-Hispanic)
Asian (non-Hispanic)
100%
90%
80%
70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
61%
33%
6%
42%
45%
13%
39%
45%
15%
37%
51%
12%
35%
51%
14%
34%
54%
11%
Differences in DV/IPV Status Among Female Discharges Based on Race/Ethnicity
Status
Victim of DV/IPV at Discharge
Not a Victim of DV/IPV at Discharge
Unknown
Refused to Answer

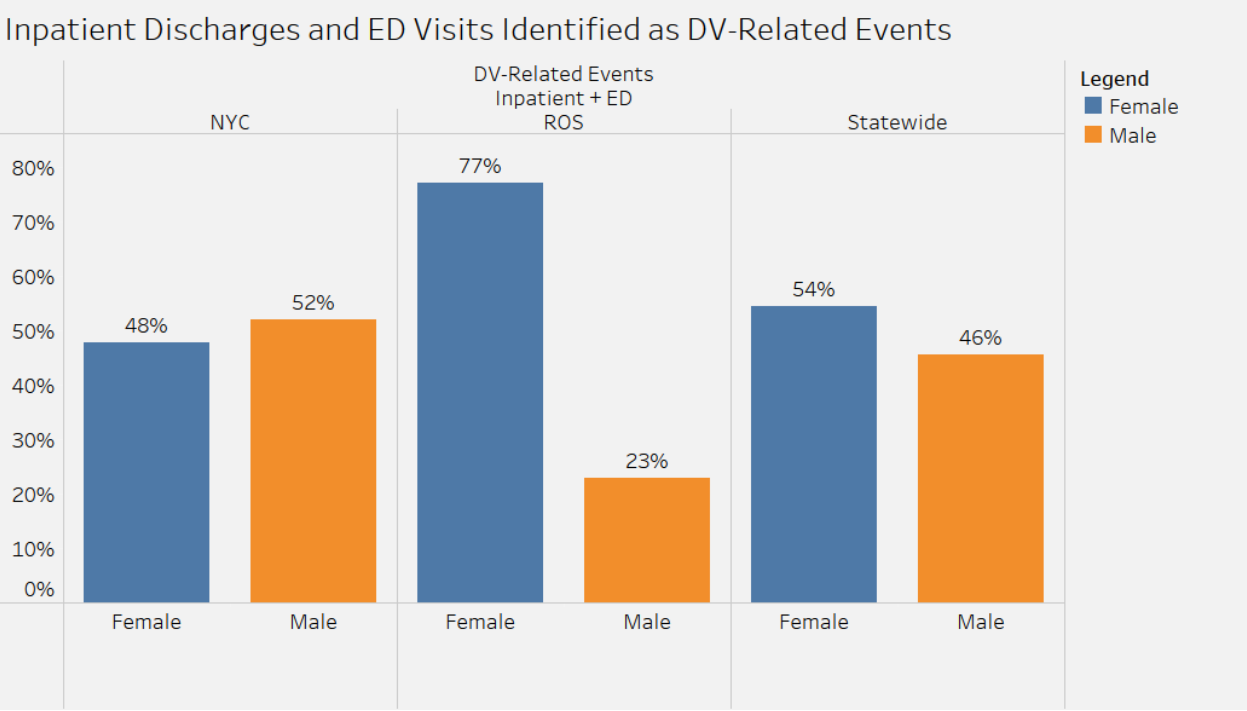

Discharges from Non-Crisis OASAS-Certified Substance Use Disorder Treatment Programs
Female Sexual Orientation
Bisexual
Gay/Lesbian
Don't Know/Not Sure
Straight
Didn't Answer
Unknown
100%
90%
80%
70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
52%
37%
11%
31%
56%
13%
37%
41%
21%
39%
48%
13%
31%
39%
30%
12%
65%
23%
Differences in DV/IPV Status Among Female Discharges Based on Sexual Orientation
Status
Victim of DV/IPV at Discharge
Not a Victim of DV/IPV at Discharge
Unknown
Refused to Answer


Discharges from Non-Crisis OASAS-Certified Substance Use Disorder Treatment Programs
Male Sexual Orientation
Bisexual
Gay/Lesbian
Don't Know/Not Sure
Straight
Didn't Answer
Unknown
100%
90%
80%
70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
22%
66%
12%
20%
66%
13%
13%
68%
19%
8%
79%
12%
7%
59%
33%
82%
17%
Differences in DV/IPV Status Among Male Discharges Based on Sexual Orientation
Status
Victim of DV/IPV at Discharge
Not a Victim of DV/IPV at Discharge
Unknown
Refused to Answer

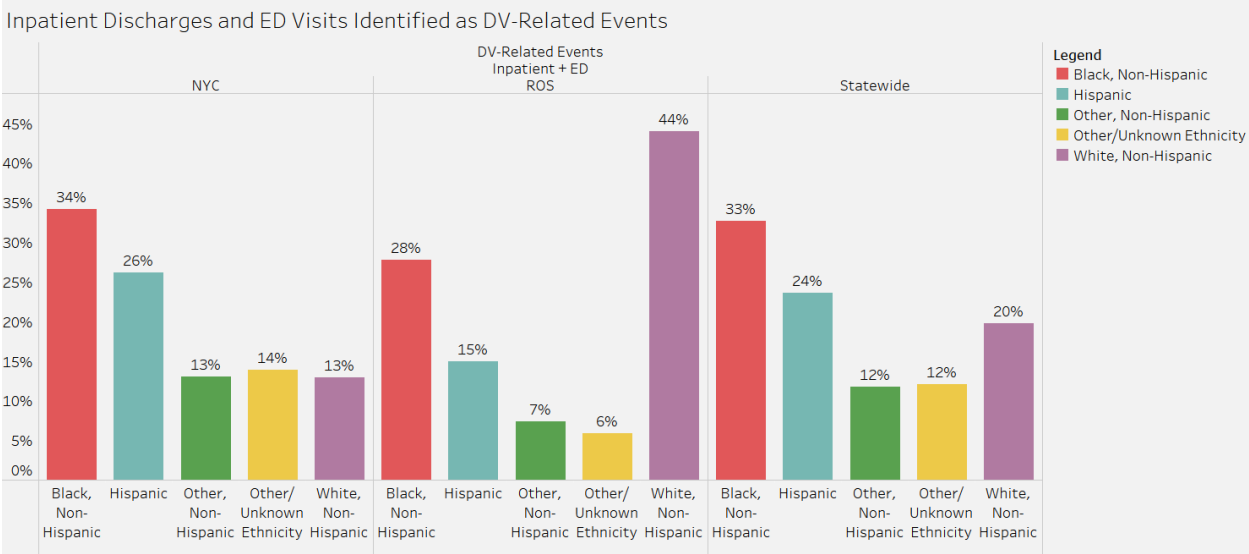
Hospitalizations & Emergency Department Visits[12]

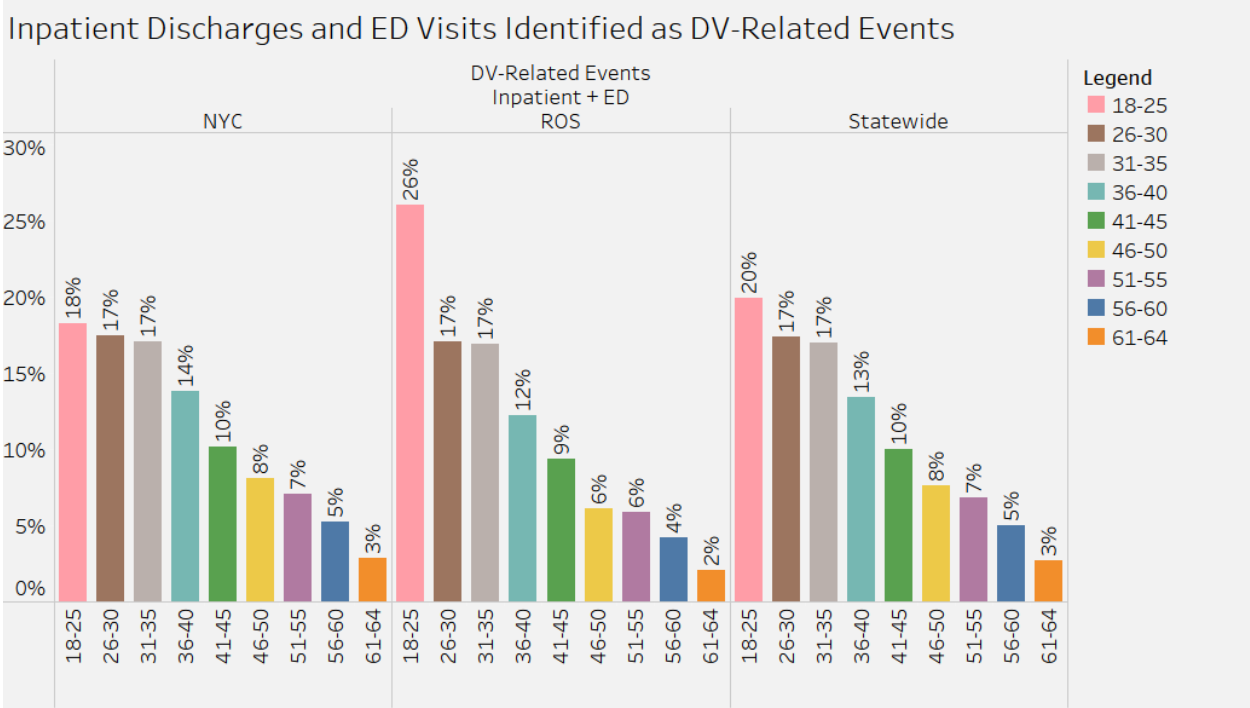
- **8,986** DV-related events were identified in **2021**.
    - DV-related events represented **0.19%** of all discharges among patients aged 18 to 64
- **3,164** adult SV-related events were identified in **2021**.
    - SV-related events represented **0.07%** of all discharges among patients aged 18 to 64.
- The average length of stay for an adult sexual violence related event was **10.15 days** compared to **5.50 days** for overall adult inpatient hospitalizations.

(Source: DOH)

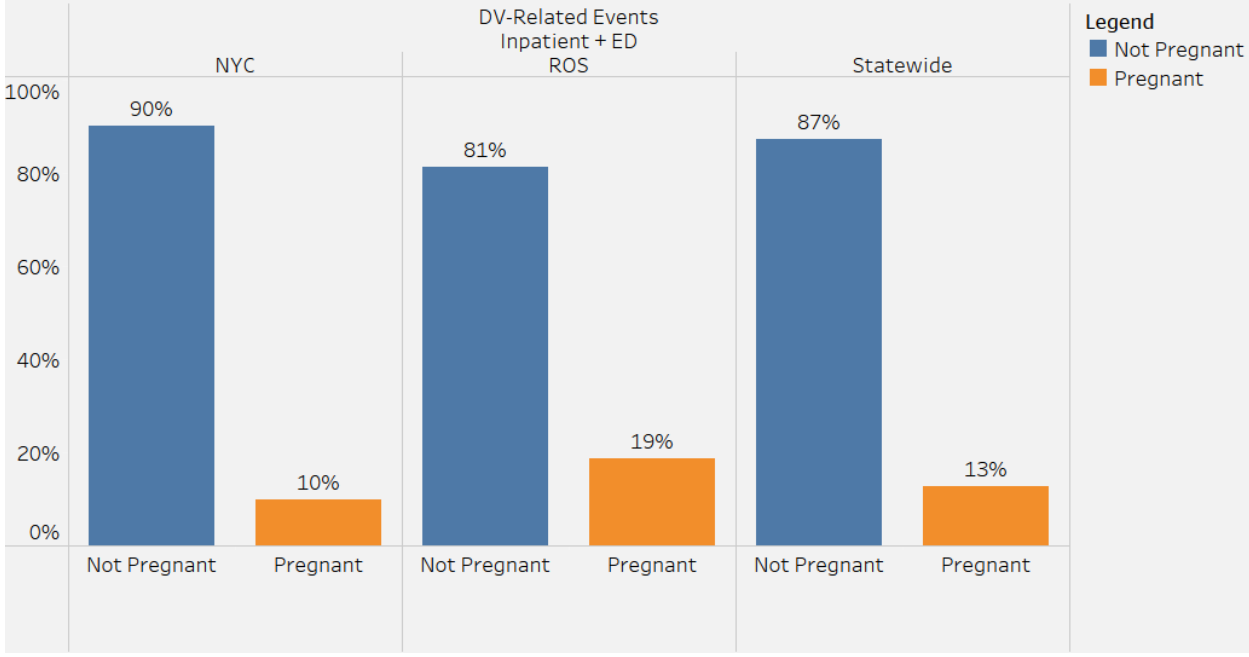


[12] Data represents inpatient and emergency department discharges submitted to the Statewide Planning and Research Cooperative System (SPARCS) for patients aged 18 to 64. DV-related & SV-related events were defined using ICD-10 diagnosis codes that peer-reviewed research has shown overwhelmingly correlate to DV & SV; however, the codes are not a perfect correlation. Click here for more information.

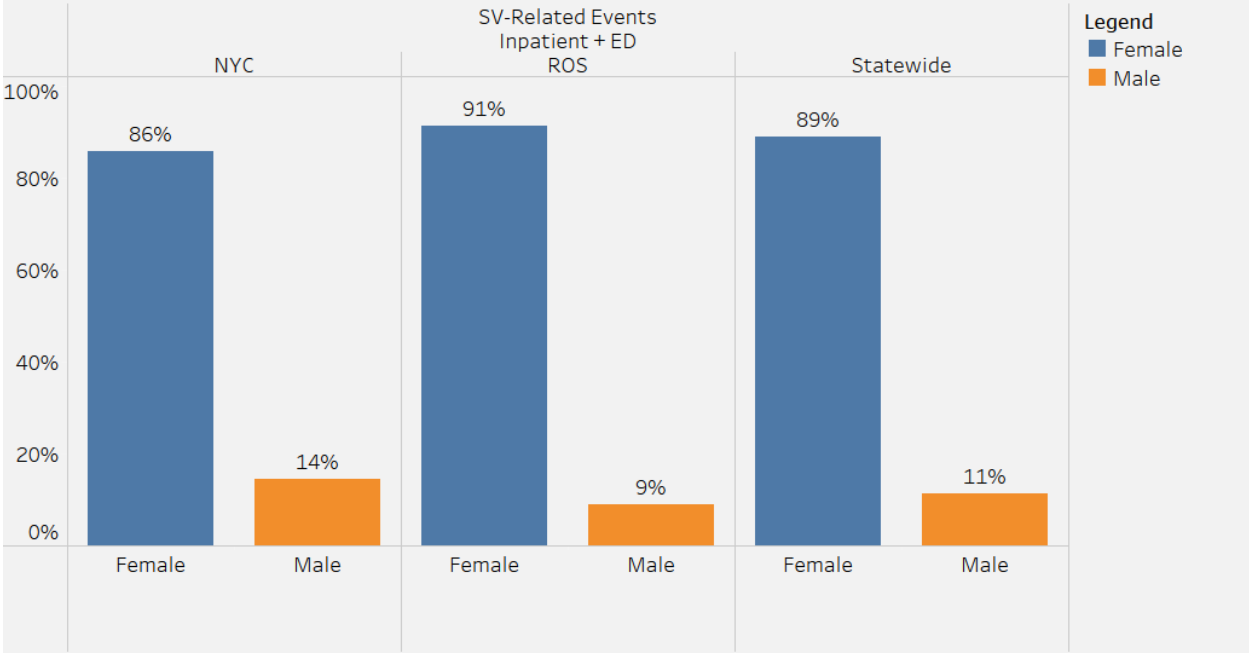

Inpatient Discharges and ED Visits Identified as DV-Related Events
DV-Related Events
Inpatient + ED
NYC
ROS
Statewide
45%
40%
35%
30%
25%
20%
15%
10%
5%
0%
34%
26%
13%
14%
13%
28%
15%
7%
6%
44%
33%
24%
12%
12%
20%
Black, Non-Hispanic
Hispanic
Other, Non-Hispanic
Other/ Unknown Ethnicity
White, Non-Hispanic
Legend
Black, Non-Hispanic
Hispanic
Other, Non-Hispanic
Other/Unknown Ethnicity
White, Non-Hispanic

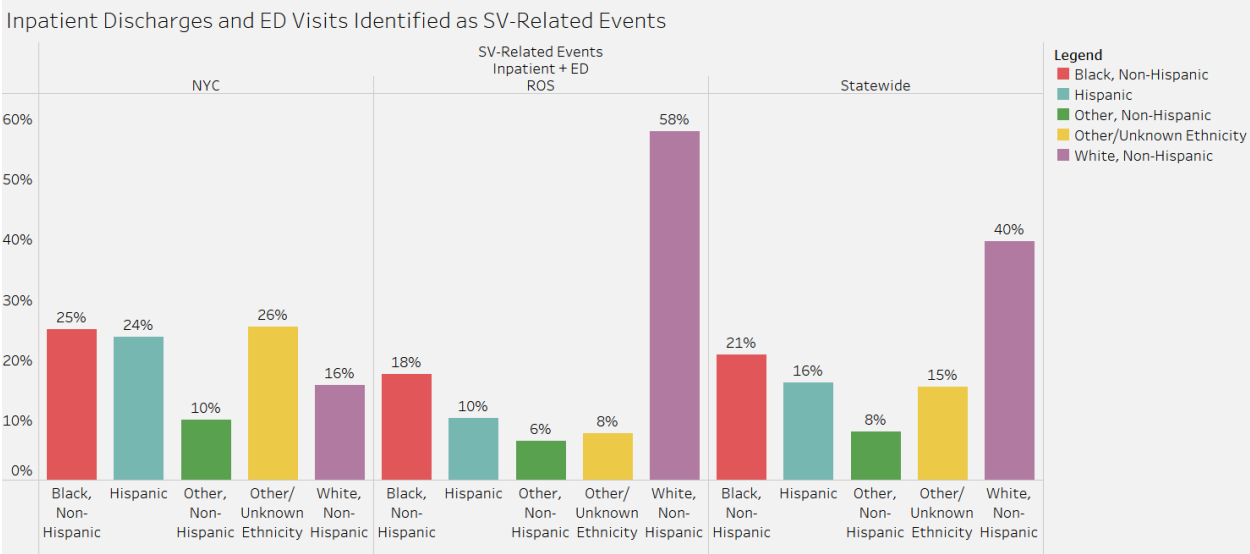

Inpatient Discharges and ED Visits Identified as DV-Related Events
DV-Related Events
Inpatient + ED
NYC
ROS
Statewide
30%
25%
20%
15%
10%
5%
0%
18%
17%
17%
14%
10%
8%
7%
5%
3%
26%
17%
17%
12%
9%
6%
6%
4%
2%
20%
17%
17%
13%
10%
8%
7%
5%
3%
18-25
26-30
31-35
36-40
41-45
46-50
51-55
56-60
61-64
Legend
18-25
26-30
31-35
36-40
41-45
46-50
51-55
56-60
61-64

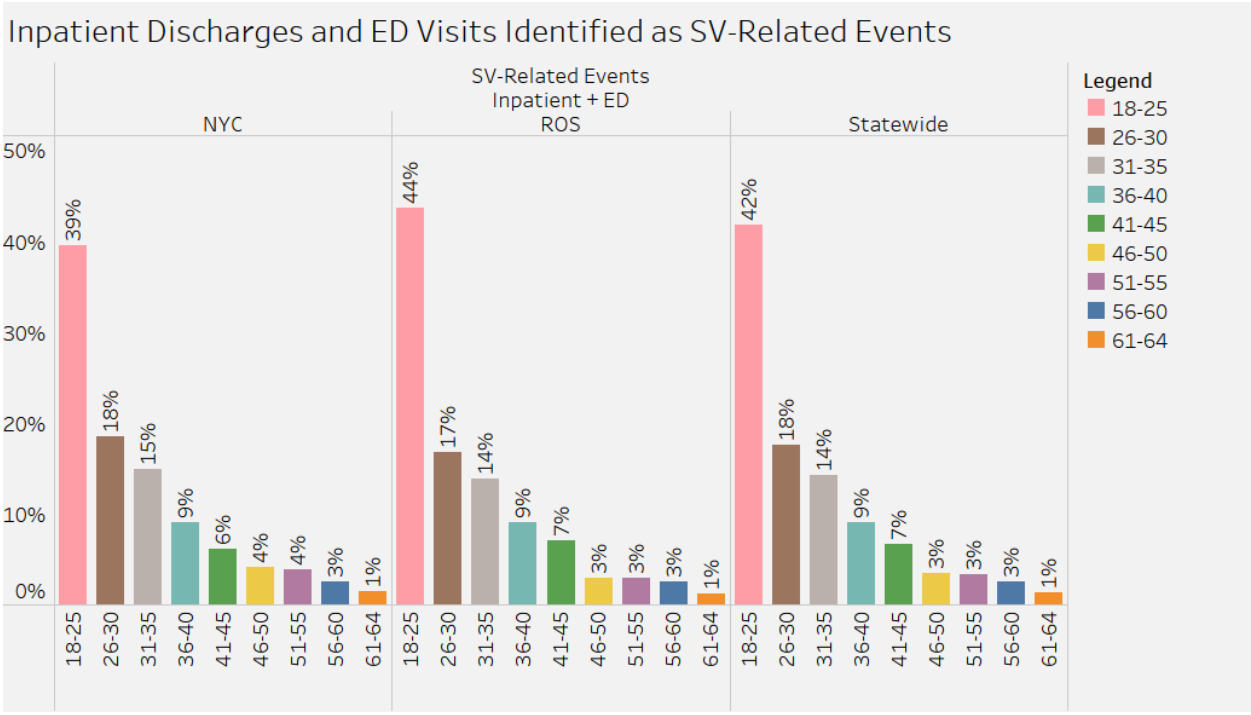
Inpatient Discharges and ED Visits Identified as DV-Related Events

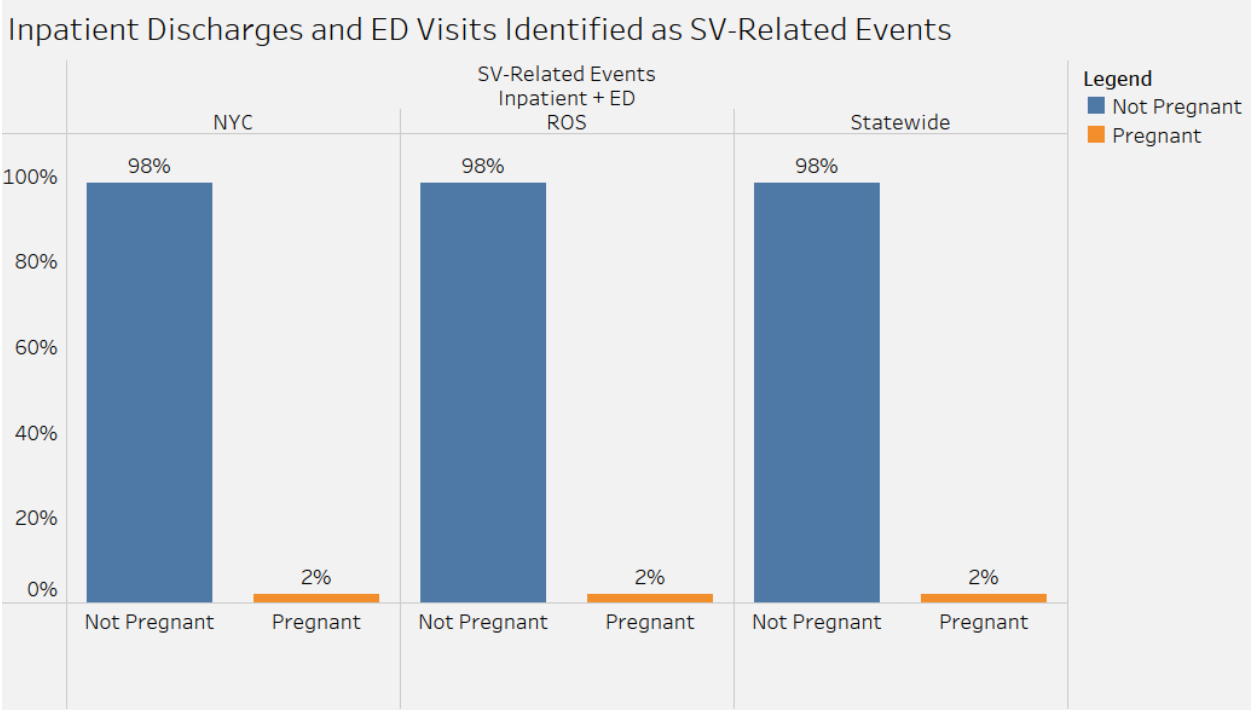


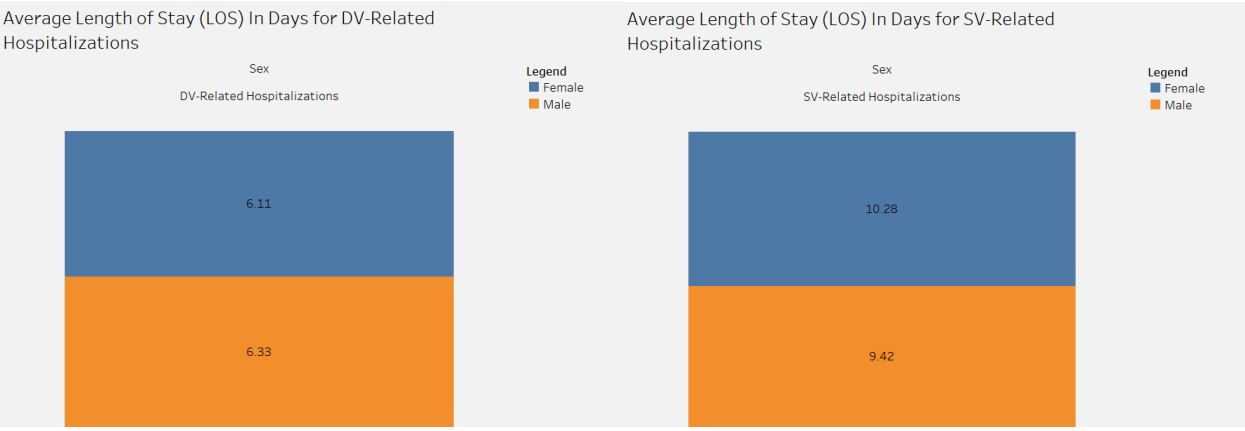
Inpatient Discharges and ED Visits Identified as SV-Related Events




Inpatient Discharges and ED Visits Identified as SV-Related Events
SV-Related Events
Inpatient + ED
NYC
ROS
Statewide
Legend
Black, Non-Hispanic
Hispanic
Other, Non-Hispanic
Other/Unknown Ethnicity
White, Non-Hispanic
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
25%
24%
10%
26%
16%
18%
10%
6%
8%
58%
21%
16%
8%
15%
40%
Black, Non-Hispanic
Hispanic
Other, Non-Hispanic
Other/ Unknown Ethnicity
White, Non-Hispanic


Inpatient Discharges and ED Visits Identified as SV-Related Events
SV-Related Events
Inpatient + ED
NYC
ROS
Statewide
Legend
18-25
26-30
31-35
36-40
41-45
46-50
51-55
56-60
61-64
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
39%
18%
15%
9%
6%
4%
4%
3%
1%
44%
17%
14%
9%
7%
3%
3%
3%
1%
42%
18%
14%
9%
7%
3%
3%
3%
1%

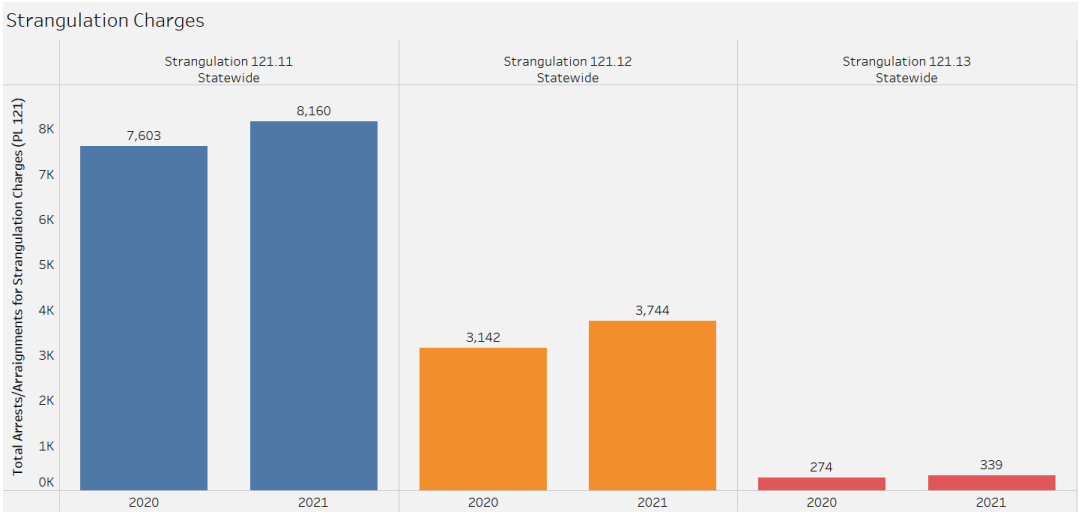


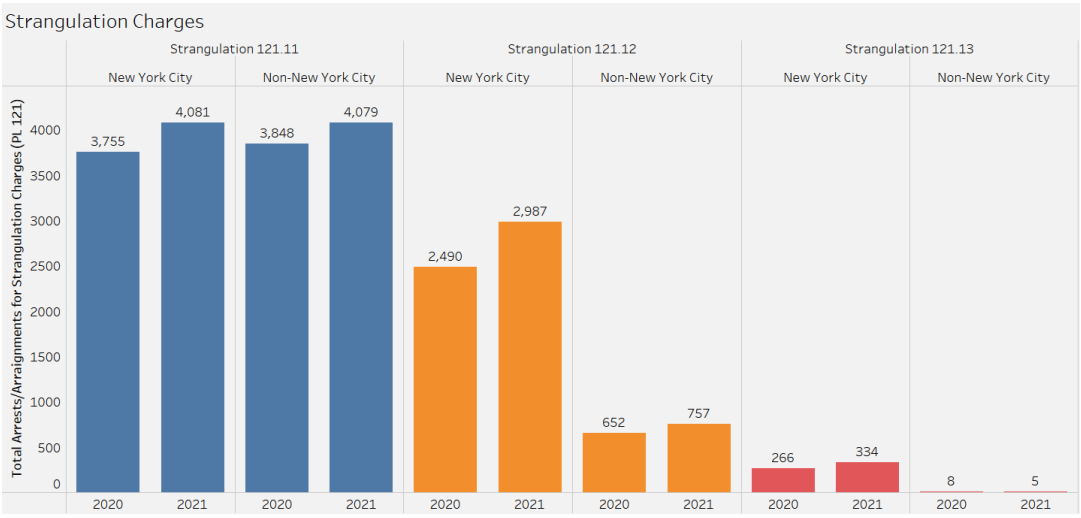


Strangulation

- In **2021**, there was a **9% increase** for NYC and a **6% increase** for Rest of State in Penal Law 121.11 strangulation charges, when compared to 2020.
- In **2021**, there was a **20% increase** for NYC and a **16% increase** for Rest of State in Penal Law 121.12 strangulation charges, when compared to 2020.
- In **2021**, there was a **26% increase** for NYC and a **37% decrease** for Rest of State in Penal Law 121.13 strangulation charges, when compared to 2020.

(Source: DCJS)





The above indicate number of strangulation charges brought at arrest or arraignment.

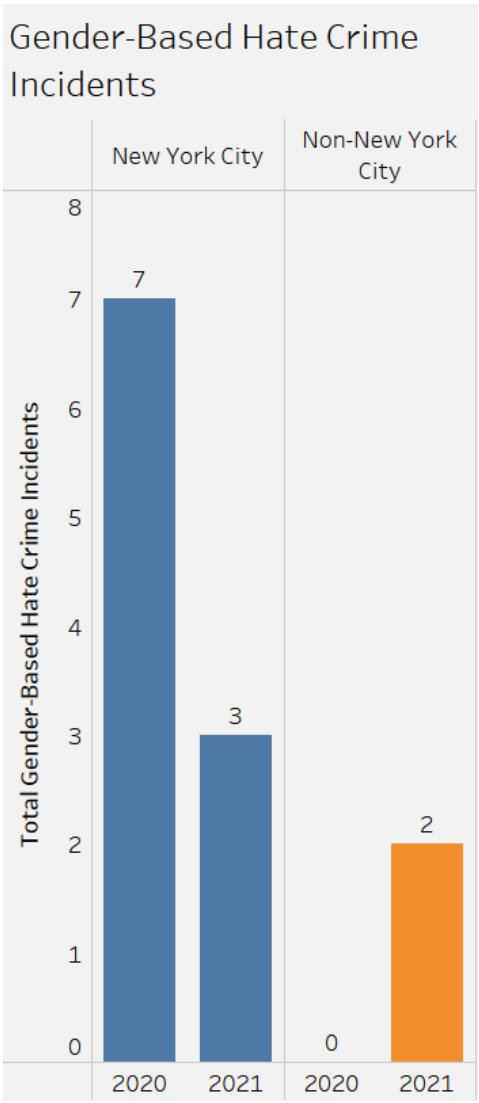
New York State's strangulation statute took effect in November 2010. The crime frequently occurs in violence situations.

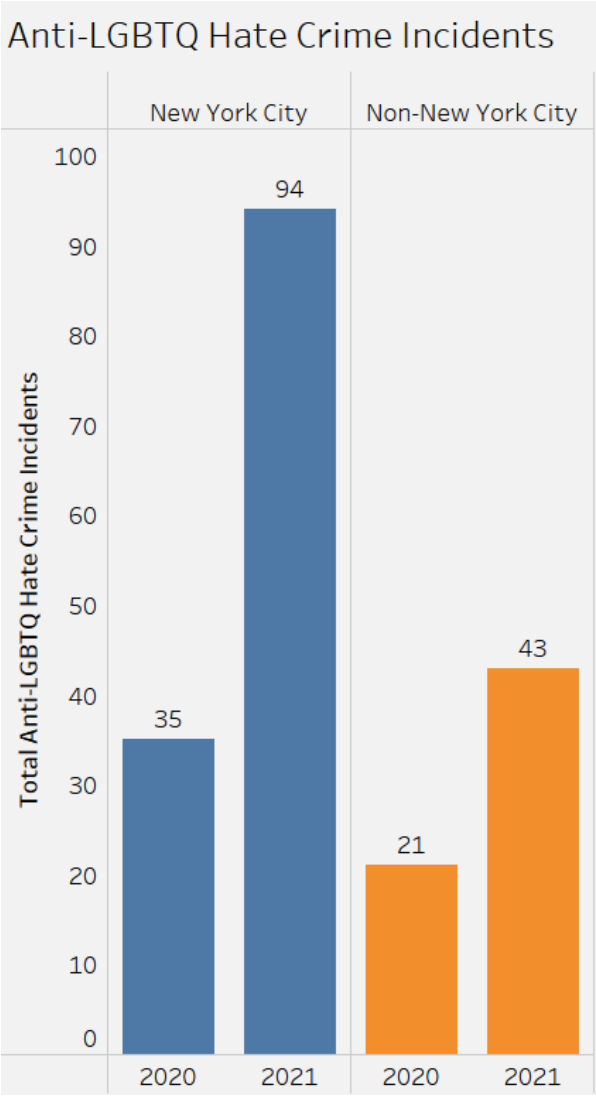
While not all these offenses are domestic violence-related and we have no way of being able to tell how many actually involved domestic violence, national statistics show that strangulation is a warning sign for fatality in DV. According to the Training Institute on Strangulation Prevention, "A woman who has suffered a nonfatal strangulation incident with her intimate partner is 750% more likely to be killed by the same perpetrator…with a gun."

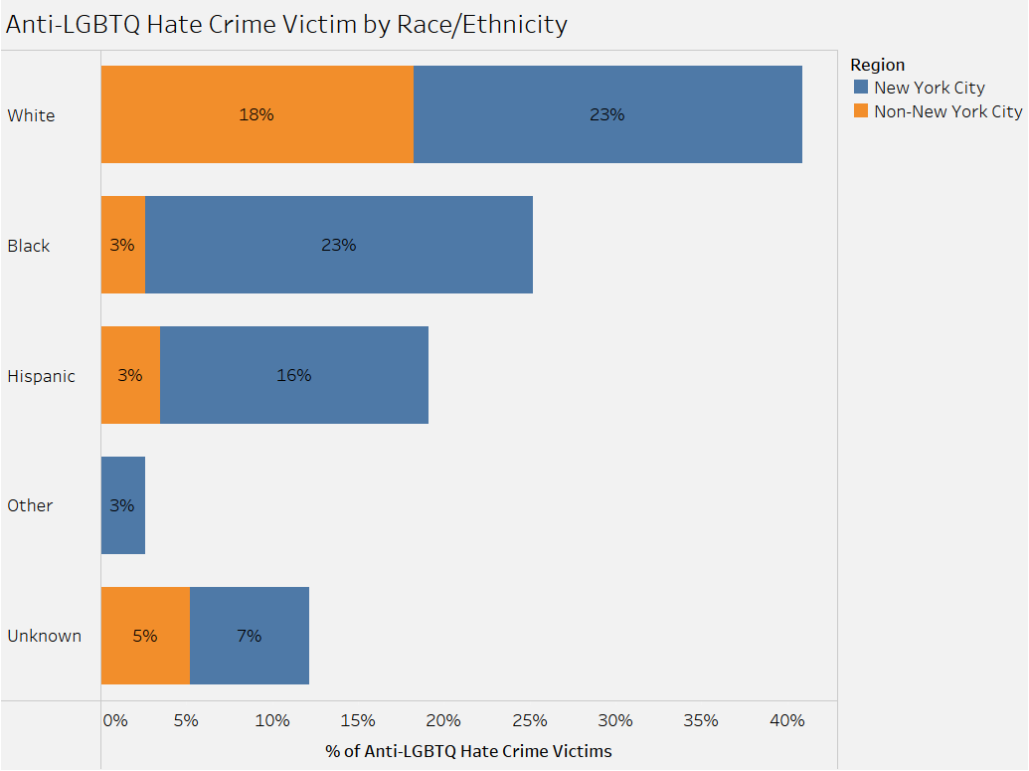
Hate Crimes

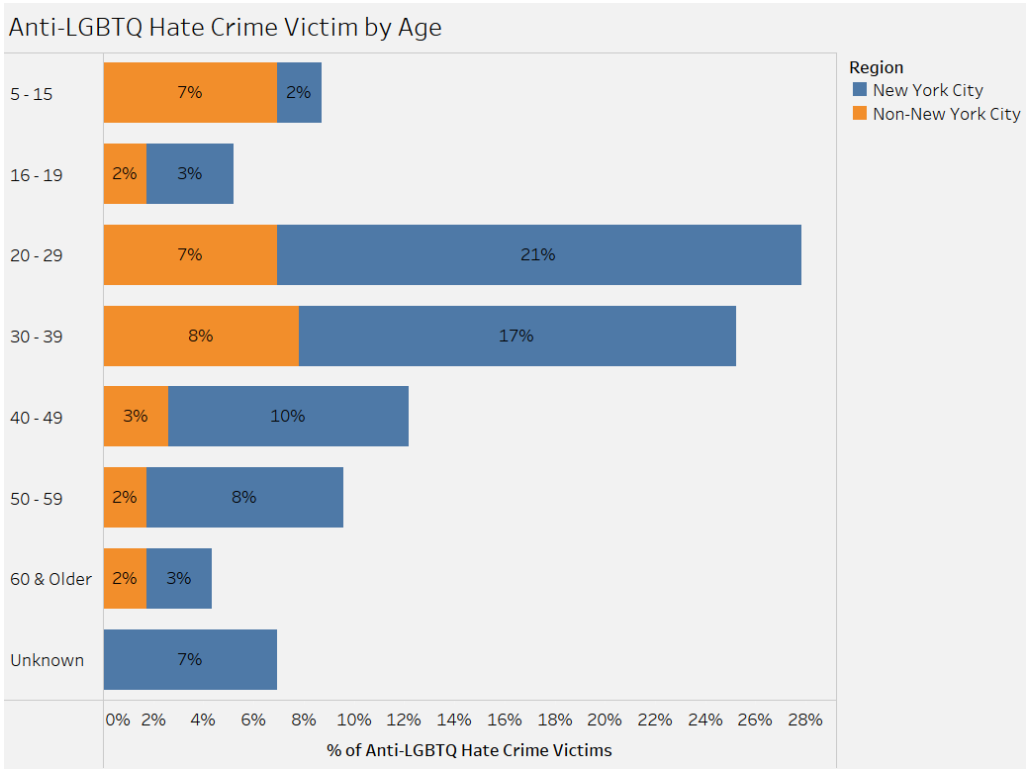
- In **2021**, the number of reported **Anti-LGBTQ hate crimes** increased **169% in NYC** and **105% across the rest of the state** compared to 2020.

(Source: DCJS)





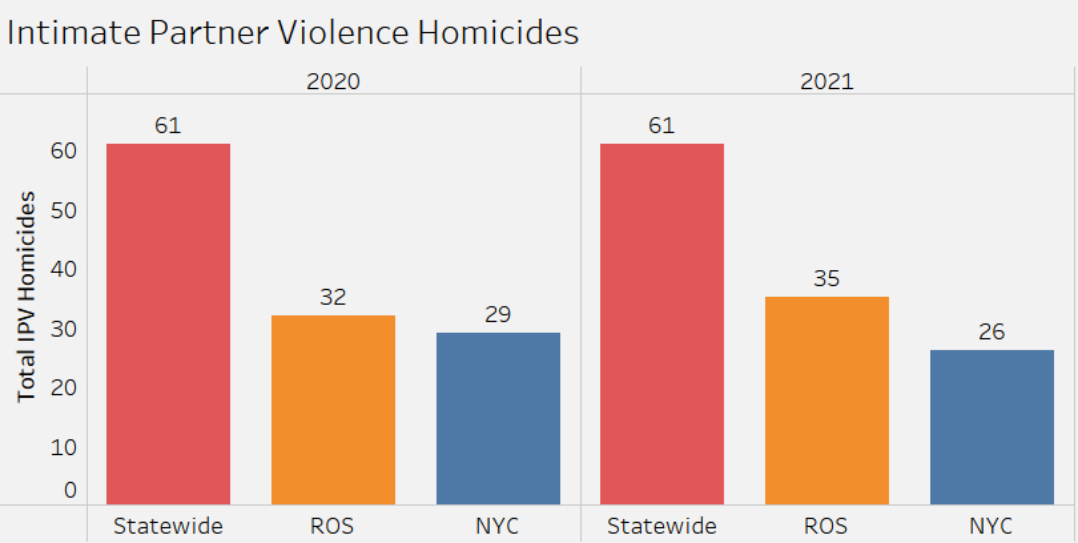

Anti-LGBTQ Hate Crime Victim by Race/Ethnicity
White
Black
Hispanic
Other
Unknown
18%
23%
3%
23%
3%
16%
3%
5%
7%
0%
5%
10%
15%
20%
25%
30%
35%
40%
% of Anti-LGBTQ Hate Crime Victims
Region
New York City
Non-New York City

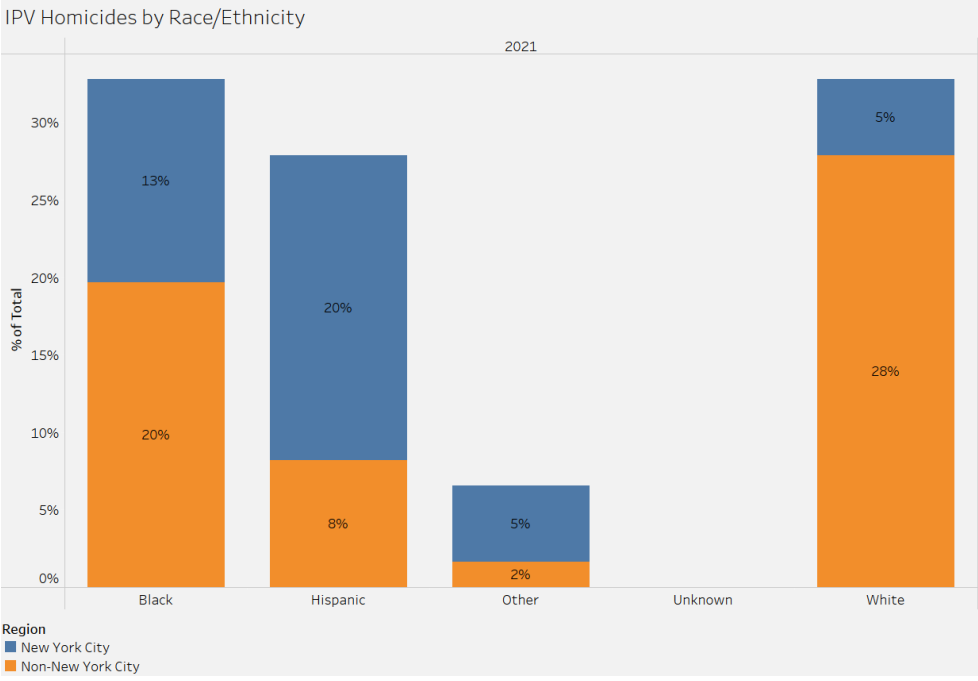

Anti-LGBTQ Hate Crime Victim by Age
5 - 15
16 - 19
20 - 29
30 - 39
40 - 49
50 - 59
60 & Older
Unknown
7%
2%
2%
3%
7%
21%
8%
17%
3%
10%
2%
8%
2%
3%
7%
0% 2% 4% 6% 8% 10% 12% 14% 16% 18% 20% 22% 24% 26% 28%
% of Anti-LGBTQ Hate Crime Victims
Region
New York City
Non-New York City

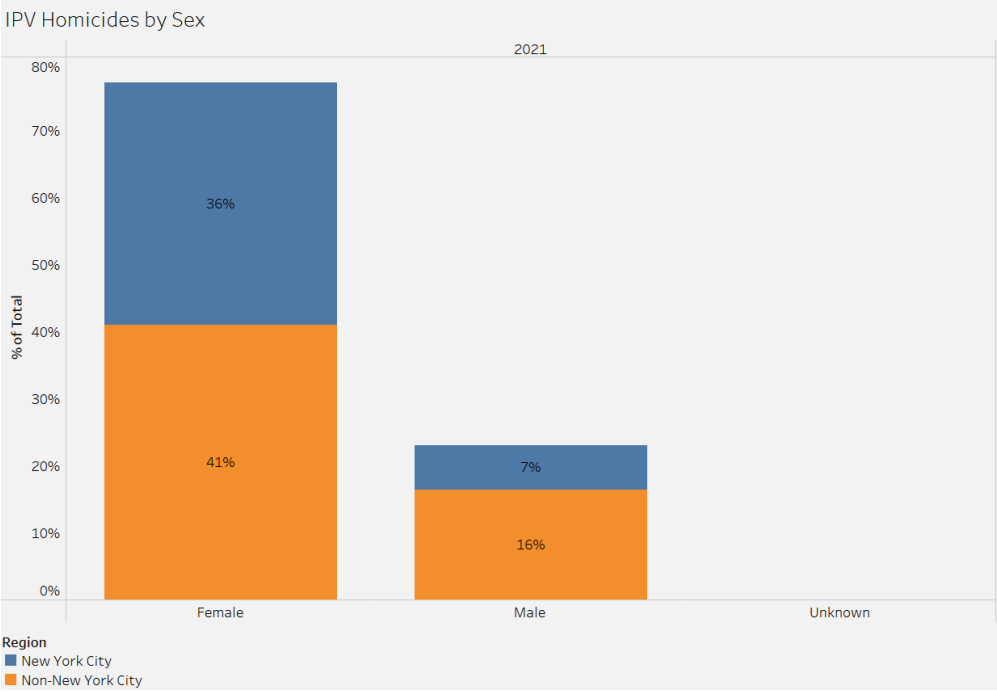
Intimate Partner Homicide

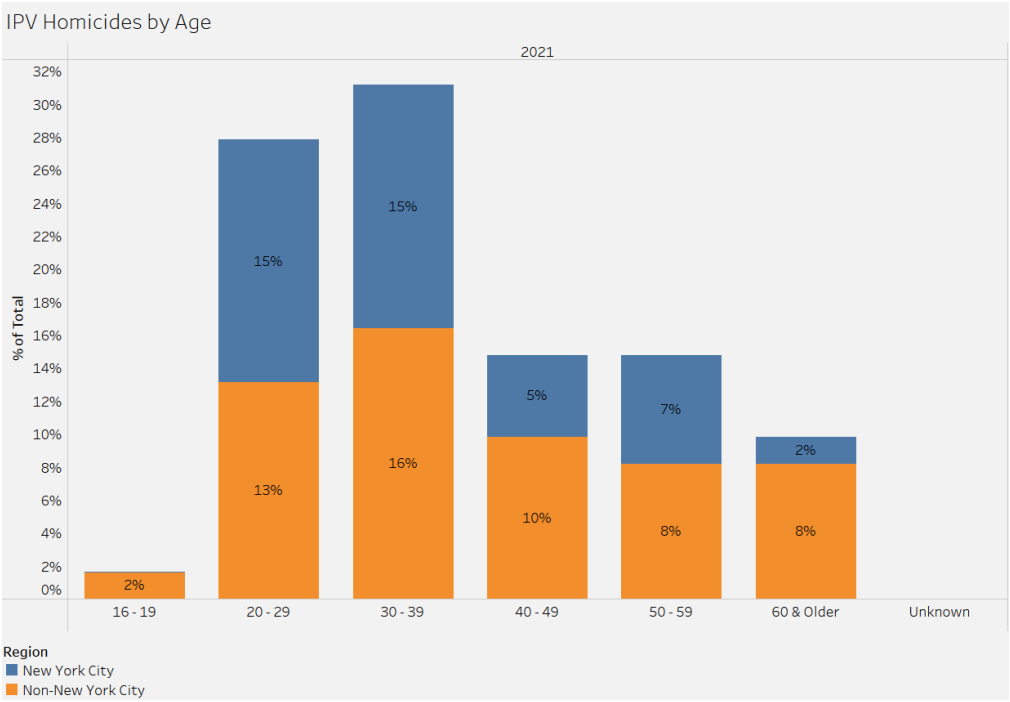
- In **2021**, **77%** of intimate partner violence homicide victims statewide were reported as **female**.
- In **2021**, **61%** of intimate partner homicide victims were reported as **Black or Hispanic**.
- In **2021**, there was a **5% decrease** in IPV homicides by **firearm** and a **3% increase** in IPV homicides by **Other Weapon Type** when compared to 2020.

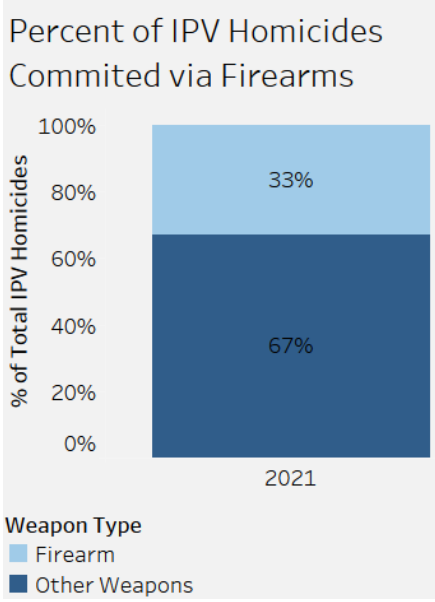
(Source: DCJS)






IPV Homicides by Sex
2021
80%
70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
% of Total
36%
41%
7%
16%
Female
Male
Unknown
Region
New York City
Non-New York City


IPV Homicides by Age
2021
32%
30%
28%
26%
24%
22%
20%
18%
16%
14%
12%
10%
8%
6%
4%
2%
0%
% of Total
2%
15%
13%
15%
16%
5%
10%
7%
8%
2%
8%
16 - 19
20 - 29
30 - 39
40 - 49
50 - 59
60 & Older
Unknown
Region
New York City
Non-New York City



Intimate Partner Violence Homicides by Weapon Type

Weapon Type	2020	2021
Cutting-Stabbing	25	23
Handgun	15	15
Hands, Fist, Etc	6	4
Asphyxiation	4	5
Blunt Instrument	3	5
Rifle	2	3
Firearm-type unk	1	2
Shotgun	3	0
Strangulation	1	2
Motor Vehicle	0	1
Narcotics	1	0
Other	0	1
Grand Total	61	61

Intimate Partner | Top Charge Sex Offenses[13]

- In **2021**, top charge **sex offenses increased 19% statewide** compared to 2020.

(Source: DCJS)

Top Charge PL 130 Sex Offense Arrests PL 130 Sex Offense Arrests by Charge	2020	2021
PL 130.52 FORCIBLE TOUCHING	1,086	1,319
PL 130.35 RAPE-1ST	485	532
PL 130.65 SEXUAL ABUSE-1ST	433	558
PL 130.25 RAPE-3RD	272	332
PL 130.30 RAPE-2ND	180	192
PL 130.50 CRIMINAL SEXUAL ACT-1ST	166	195
PL 130.20 SEXUAL MISCONDUCT	109	87
PL 130.96 PRED SEX ASSAULT AGAINST CHILD	74	101
PL 130.45 CRIMINAL SEXUAL ACT-2ND	67	109
PL 130.40 CRIMINAL SEXUAL ACT-3RD	66	88
PL 130.55 SEXUAL ABUSE-3RD	62	75
PL 130.75 COURSE SEX CONDUCT-CHILD-1ST	61	82
PL 130.80 COURSE SEX CONDUCT-CHILD-2ND	57	60
PL 130.60 SEXUAL ABUSE-2ND	57	50
PL 130.95 PREDATORY SEXUAL ASSAULT	22	12
PL 130.53 PERSISTENT SEXUAL ABUSE	7	13
PL 130.67 AGGRAVATED SEXUAL ABUSE-2ND	5	10
PL 130.70 AGGRAVATED SEXUAL ABUSE-1ST	4	8
PL 130.66 AGGRAVATED SEXUAL ABUSE-3RD	4	6
PL 130.65-A AGGRAVATED SEXUAL ABUSE-4TH	4	4
PL 130.90 FACILIT SEX OFF-CONTROL SUBST	0	1

[13] New York State Top Charge PL 130 Sex Offense Arrests Adults 18+

(2021) Top Charge PL 130 Sex Offense Arrests by County		
Region	**County**	
New York City	Bronx	432
	Kings	481
	New York	486
	Queens	470
	Richmond	67
	Total	1,936
Non-New York City	Albany	59
	Allegany	29
	Broome	56
	Cattaraugus	17
	Cayuga	18
	Chautauqua	27
	Chemung	16
	Chenango	12
	Clinton	23
	Columbia	21
	Cortland	14
	Delaware	7
	Dutchess	52
	Erie	58
	Essex	6
	Franklin	10
	Fulton	8
	Genesee	18
	Greene	11
	Hamilton	1
	Herkimer	26
	Jefferson	26
	Lewis	6
	Livingston	16
	Madison	16
	Monroe	89
	Montgomery	10
	Nassau	159
	Niagara	50
	Oneida	52
	Onondaga	98

	Ontario	33
	Orange	76
	Orleans	9
	Oswego	48
	Otsego	16
	Putnam	9
	Rensselaer	21
	Rockland	59
	Saratoga	38
	Schenectady	24
	Schoharie	3
	Schuyler	6
	Seneca	11
	St. Lawrence	28
	Steuben	48
	Suffolk	219
	Sullivan	22
	Tioga	14
	Tompkins	5
	Ulster	25
	Warren	19
	Washington	30
	Wayne	20
	Westchester	84
	Wyoming	13
	Yates	7
	Total	1,898
Both	**Grand Total**	3,834