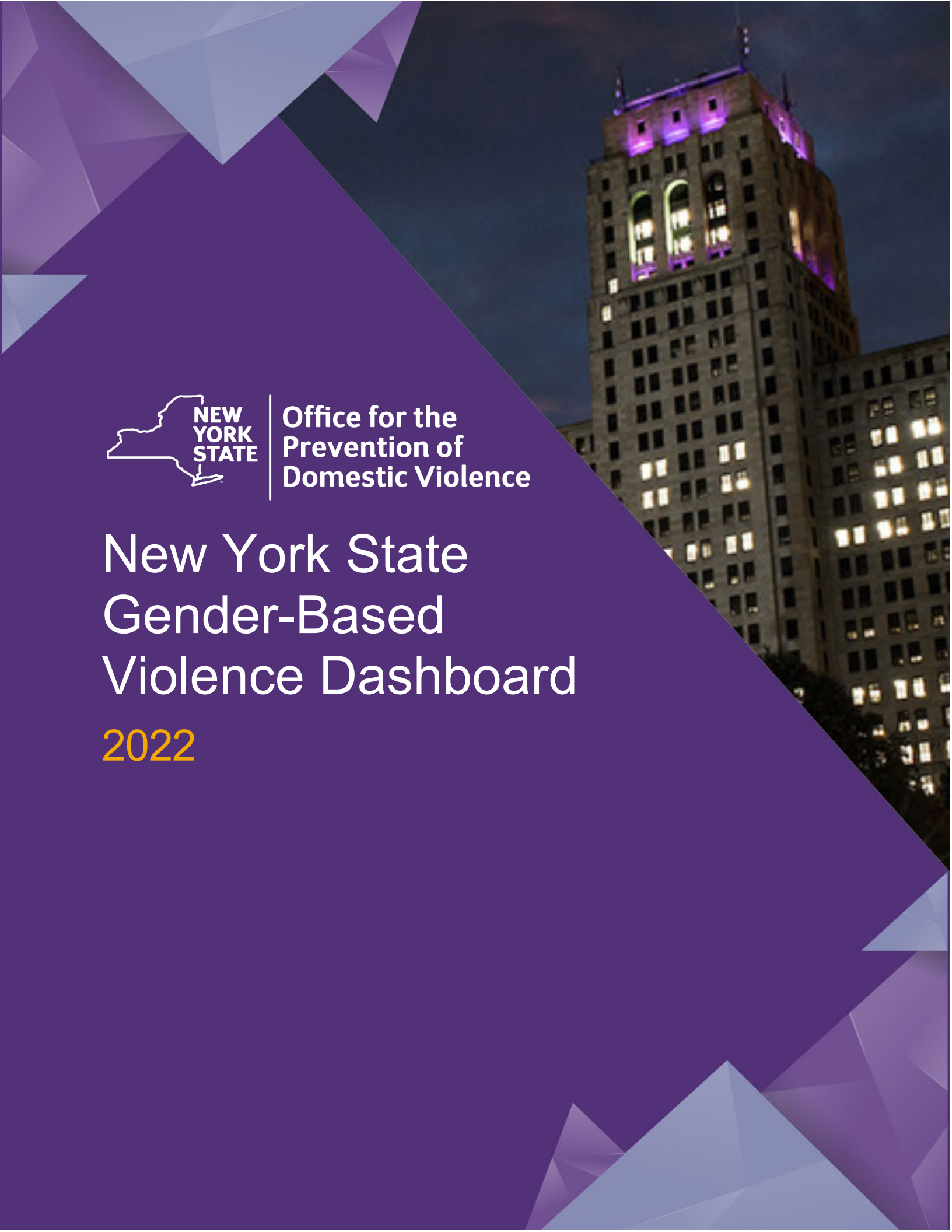


NEW YORK STATE | Office for the Prevention of Domestic Violence

New York State Gender-Based Violence Dashboard

2022

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.

Dashboard Data Overview

The Office for the Prevention of Domestic Violence is the agency designated by New York state as the clearinghouse for information and materials related to 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 16th 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 2022 as reported by contributing agencies in Summer 2023, as well as data from previous years for comparison where available. For further data for the years 2015-2021, please see OPDV's initiatives page.

The 16-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 information in the Dashboard reflects data provided by state agencies on whether and how individuals who come into contact with a system, whether it be Courts, law enforcement, health, or social services, have experienced domestic or gender-based violence. Quantifying the response to this harm 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.

OPDV thanks the following agencies for contributing data to the Gender-Based Violence Dashboard:

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)

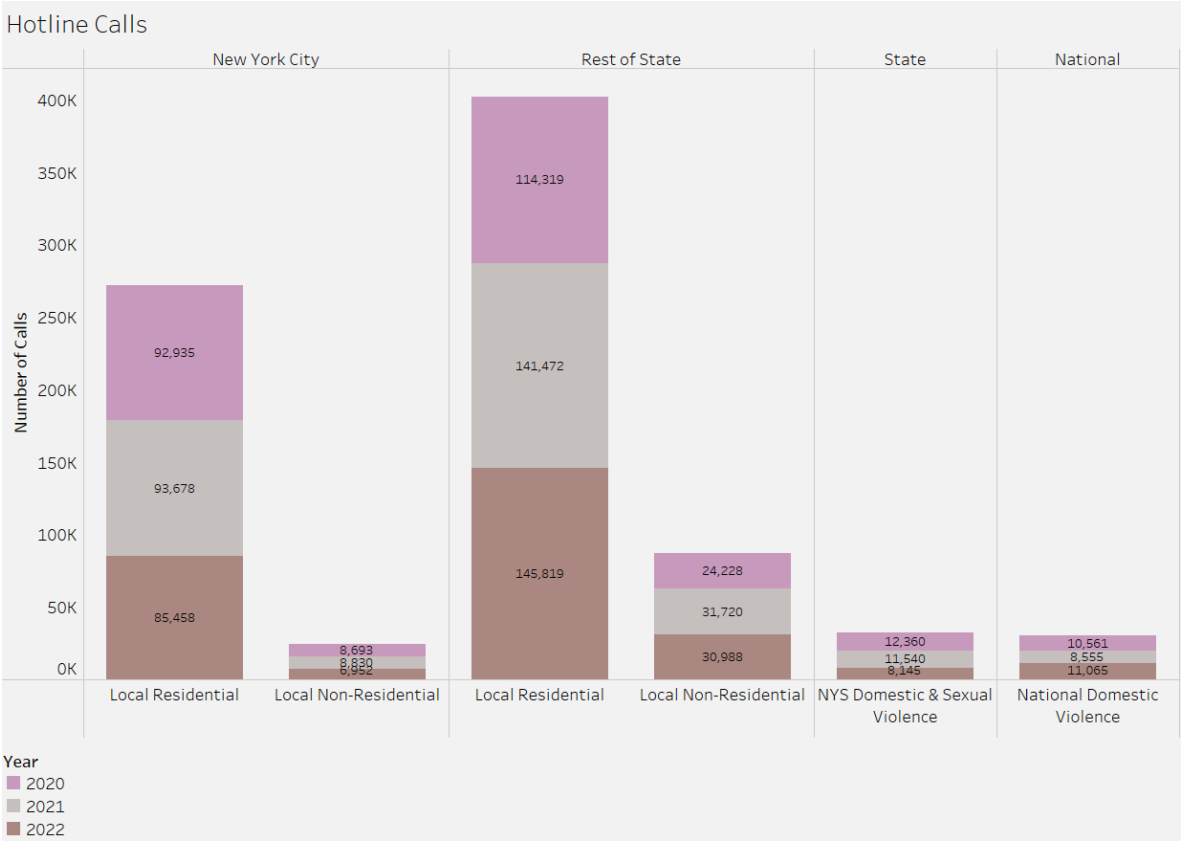
National Domestic Violence Hotline

(NDVH)

Hotline Calls[1]

- In 2022, there was a 29% decrease in calls to the NYS hotline compared to 2021.
- In 2022, there was a 29% increase in calls to the national hotline compared to 2021.
- In 2022, there was a 2% decrease in calls to local hotlines statewide compared to 2021.
- In March 2020, OPDV started a text and chat line to expand hotline access. In 2022, 1,737 text & chat contacts were received, a 26% increase compared to 2021.

(Source: OCFS/OPDV/NDVH)

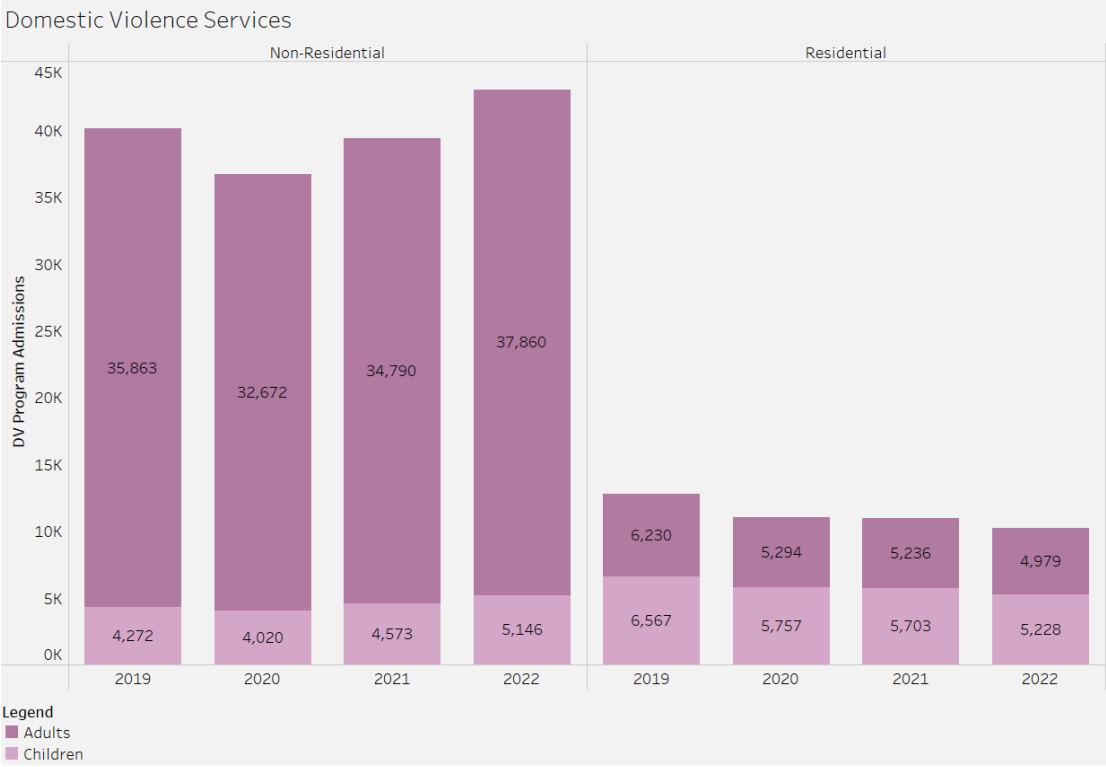


[1] Rest of State Non-Residential represents agencies that only provide non-residential services outside of New York City. New York City Residential represents the New York City-wide hotline for all residential programs within the city limits. New York City Non-Residential represents agencies that provide non-residential services only.

Domestic Violence Services[2]

- In 2022, there was a 9% increase in adults and a 13% increase in the number of children served by non-residential programs.
- In 2022, there was a 5% decrease in adults and an 8% decrease in the number of children served by residential programs.
- In 2022, there was an 14% increase in the average length of stay in shelters for Rest of State and an 5% increase in the average length of stay for NYC when compared to 2021.[3]
- In 2022, there was a 4% increase in the number of adults and a 7% increase in the number of children who were denied shelter when compared to 2021.[4]

(Source: OCFS)

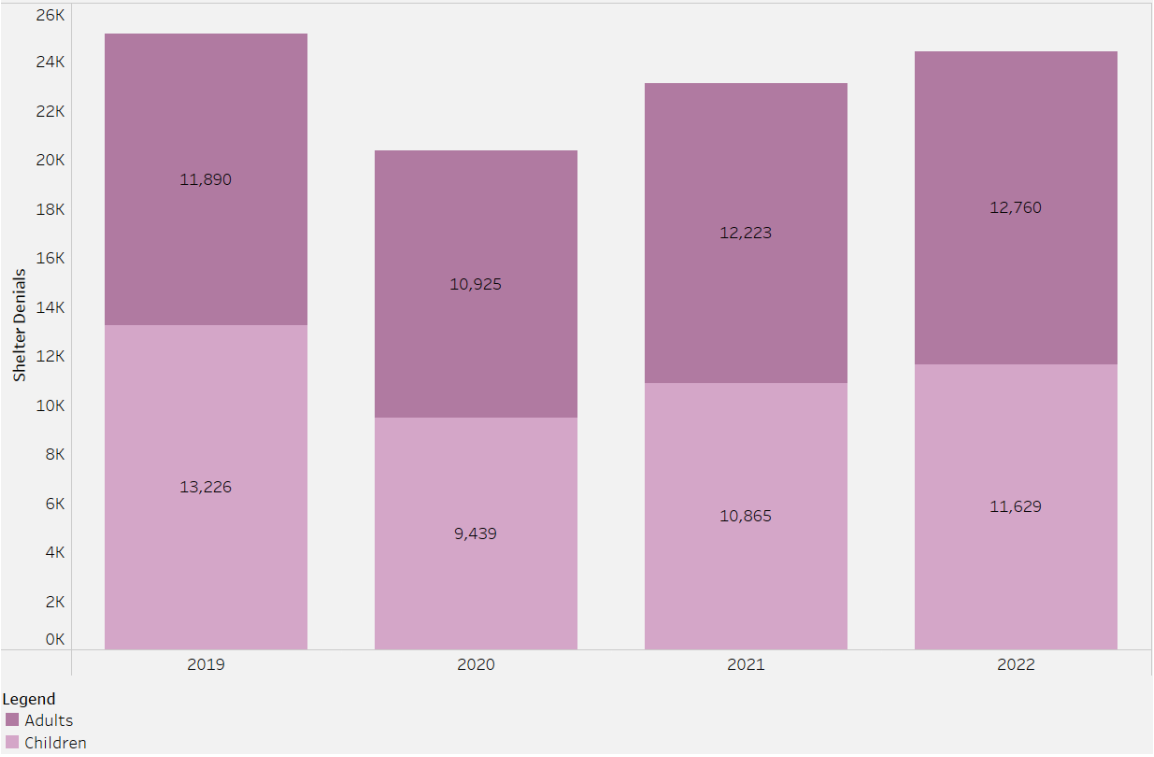


[2] The COVID-19 public health emergency and policy measures taken to reduce its impacts significantly altered the provision of shelter services starting in March 2020, including due to decreases in available beds to allow for social distancing during the COVID-19 pandemic and some victim's hesitancy 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. Executive Order 202.11 ended in June 2021

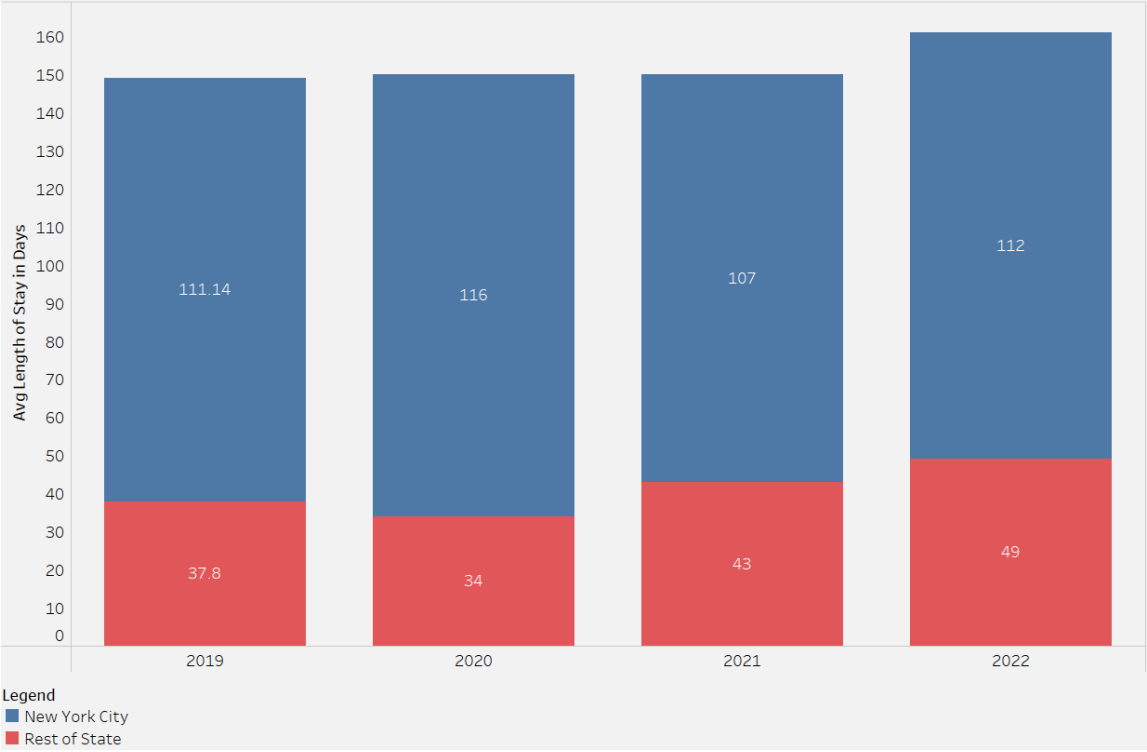
[3] This data represents the mean of all stays in bed nights for each type of residential facility

[4] May reflect denials at more than one program, as well as victims and children who obtain shelter at another program.

Shelter Denials



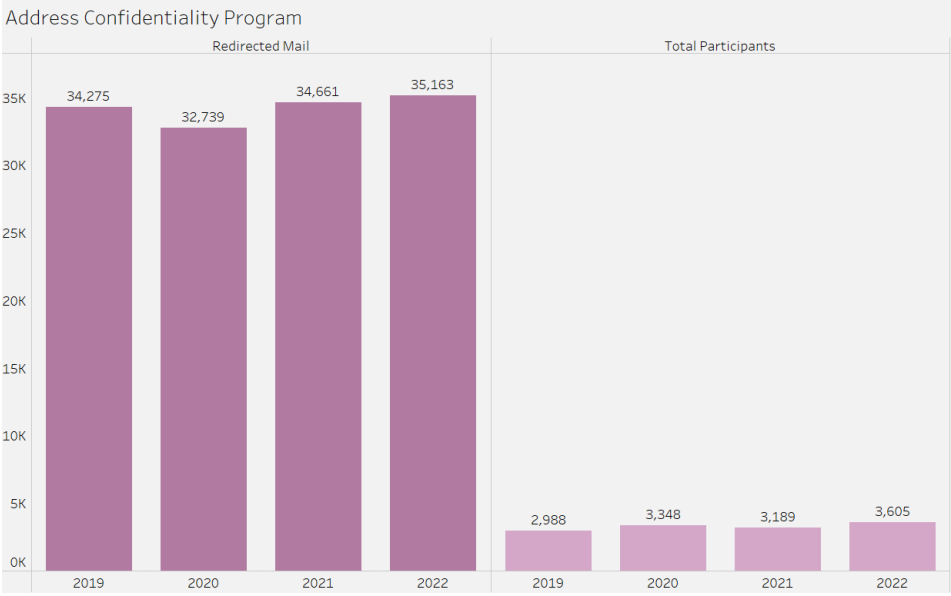
Shelter Average Length of Stay

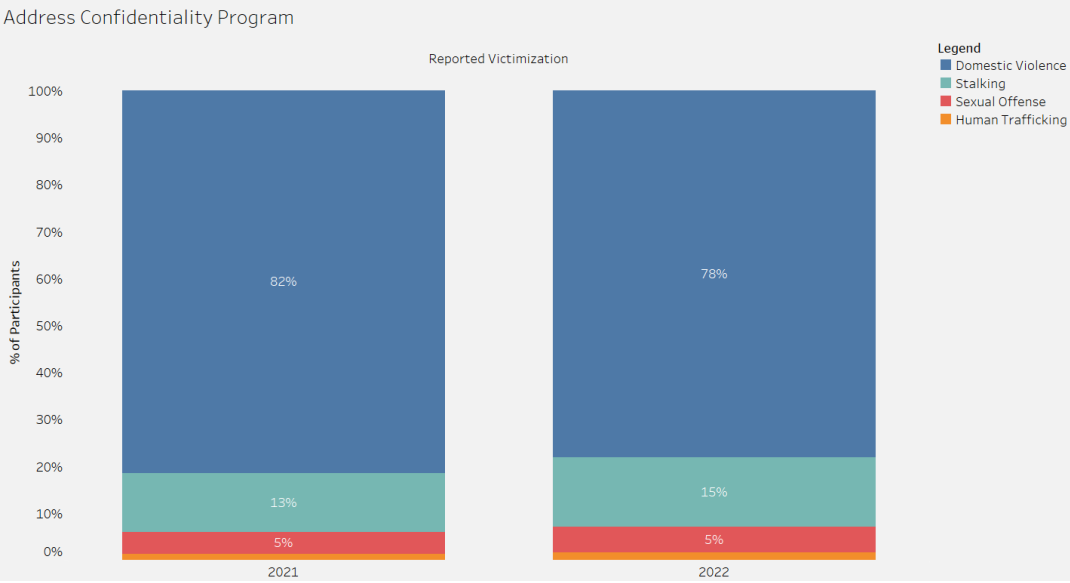


Address Confidentiality Program[5]

- In 2022, there was a 1% increase in the total number of redirected mail and a 13% increase in total participants when compared to 2021.
- 78% of reported victimizations included domestic violence.[6]

(Source: DOS)





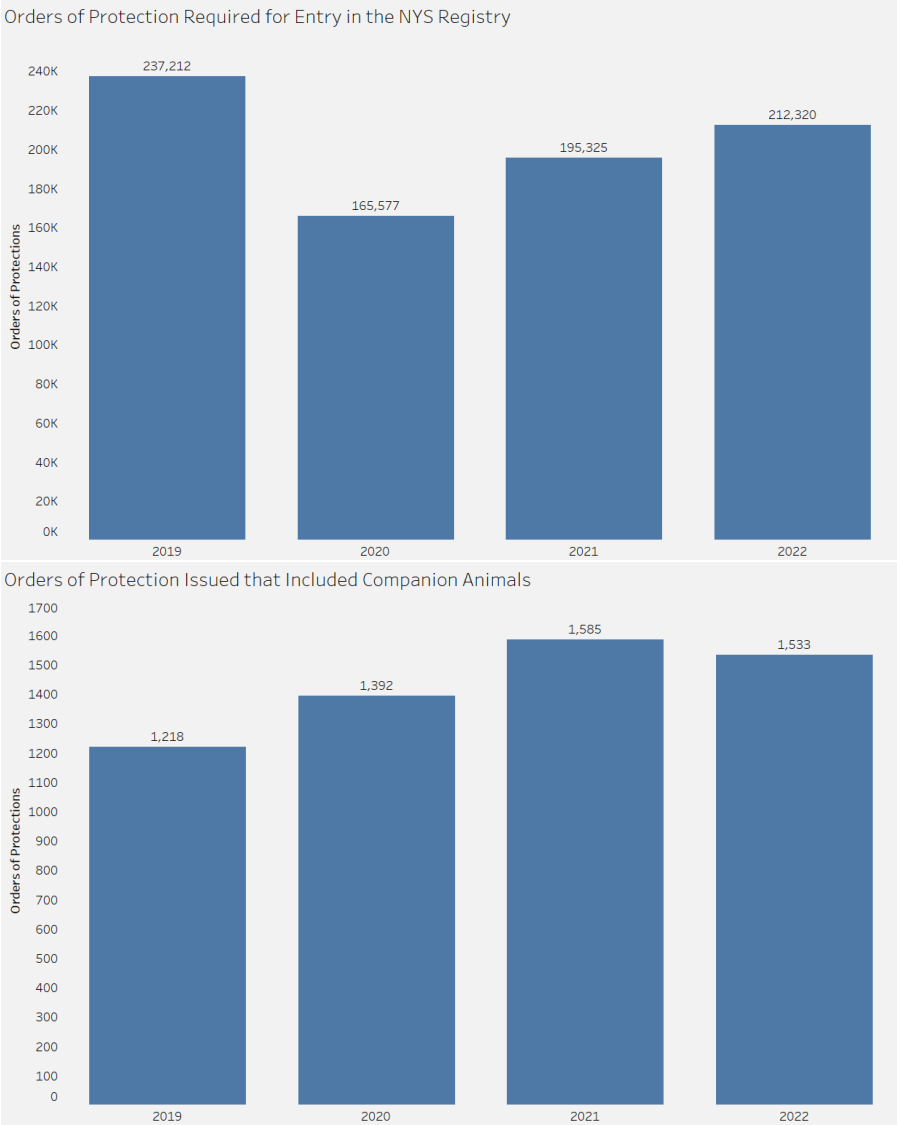
[5] The Address Confidentiality Program allows victims of DV to shield their actual address. Participants are assigned a substitute address which they will use for receipt of all first-class, registered, and certified mail. This program is one facet of an overall safety plan for victims of domestic violence. New eligibility categories for victims of kidnapping and those involved in reproductive healthcare services were added in late 2022, but they are not captured here. These categories will be available on the 2023 dashboard.

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

Courts – Orders of Protection[7]

- In 2022, there were 212,320 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 a 9% increase from the 195,325 required orders issued by New York State courts in 2021.
- In 2022, 1,286 temporary orders of protection and 267 final orders of protection included protection for companion animals in Family Court family offense cases. This is a 3% decrease from the 1,585 total companion animal orders issued in 2021.

(Source: OCA)



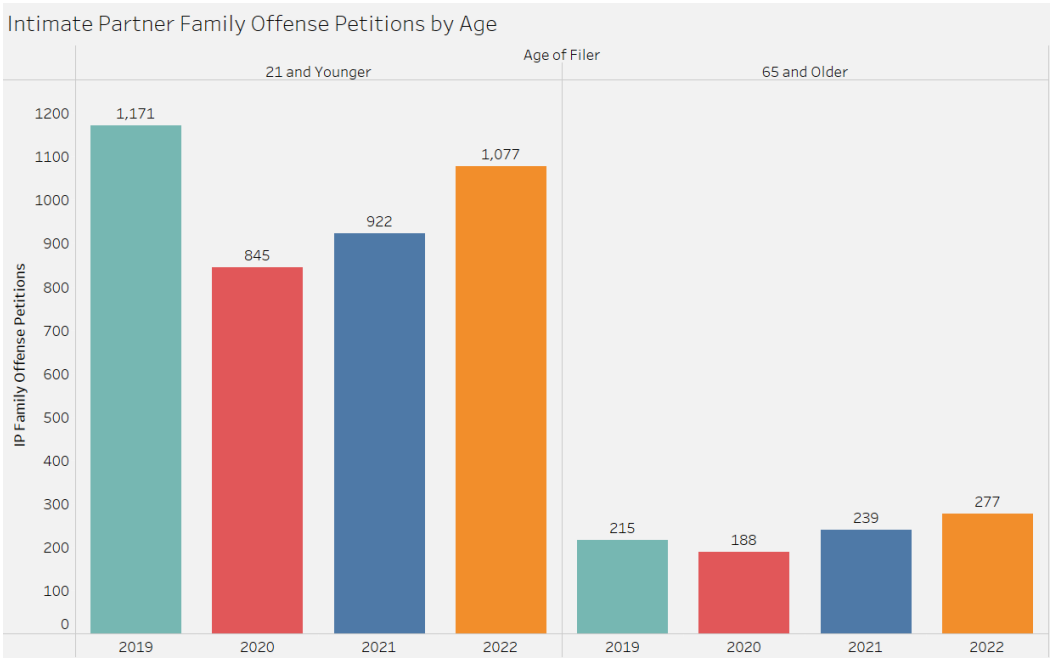
[7] The COVID-19 public health emergency and policy measures taken to reduce its impacts significantly altered access to courts starting in March 2020.

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.

Courts – Family Offense Petitions[8]

- In 2022, a total of 1,077 intimate partner family offense petitions were filed by individuals 21 and younger, a 17% increase from 2021.
    - 1,030 petitions filed by individuals aged 17-21 (a 16% increase from 2021)
    - 47 petitions filed by individuals aged 16 and under (a 38% increase from 2021).
- In 2022, there were a total of 277 intimate partner family offense petitions filed by persons 65 and over. This represents a 16% increase from the 239 filed in 2021.

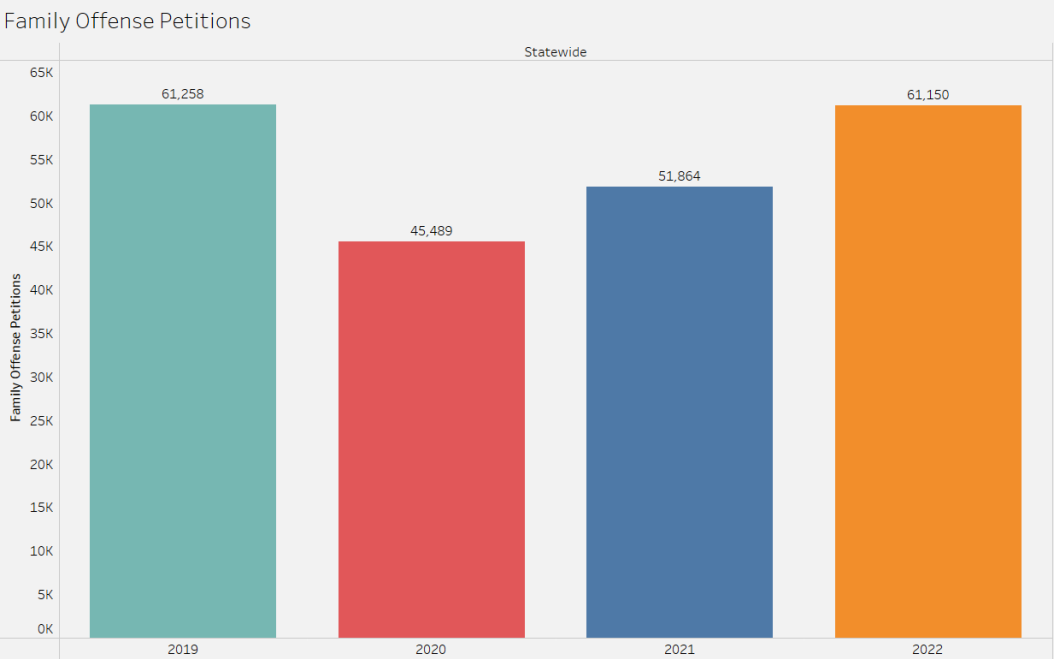
(Source: OCA)

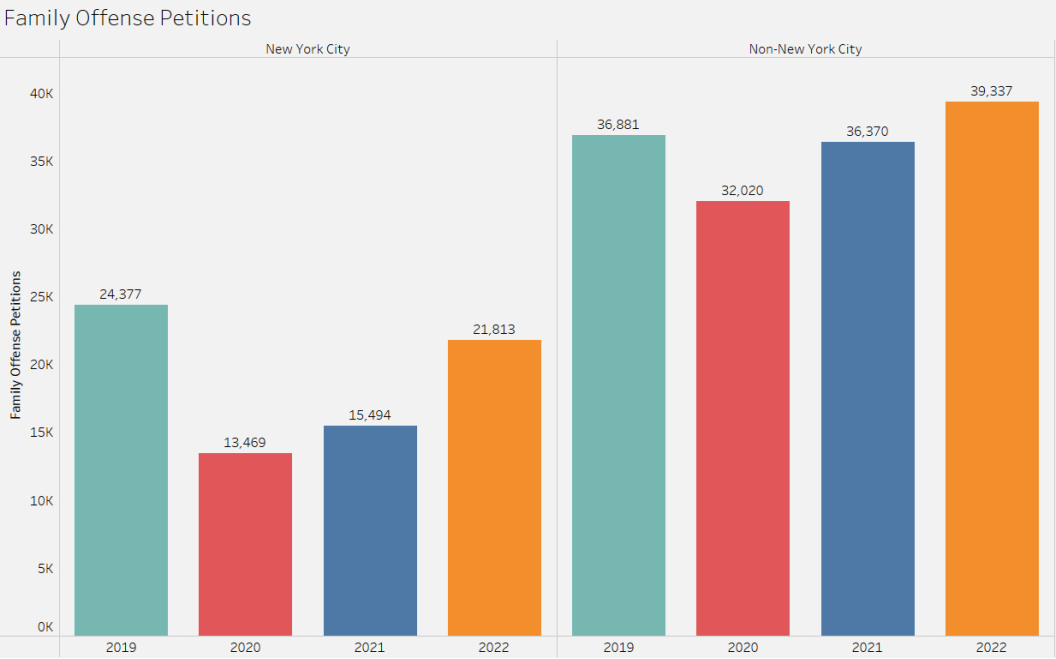


[8] The COVID-19 public health emergency and policy measures taken to reduce its impacts significantly altered access to courts starting in March 2020.
Family Offense Petitions are specific to family court and do not apply to other types of courts, such as criminal court.

Courts – Family Offense Petitions, Continued

- In 2022, there was an 18% increase in the number of Family Offense petitions filed statewide compared to 2021.
- In 2022, there was a 41% increase in the number of Family Offense petitions filed in NYC and an 8% increase in the number of petitions filed in Rest of State compared to 2021.

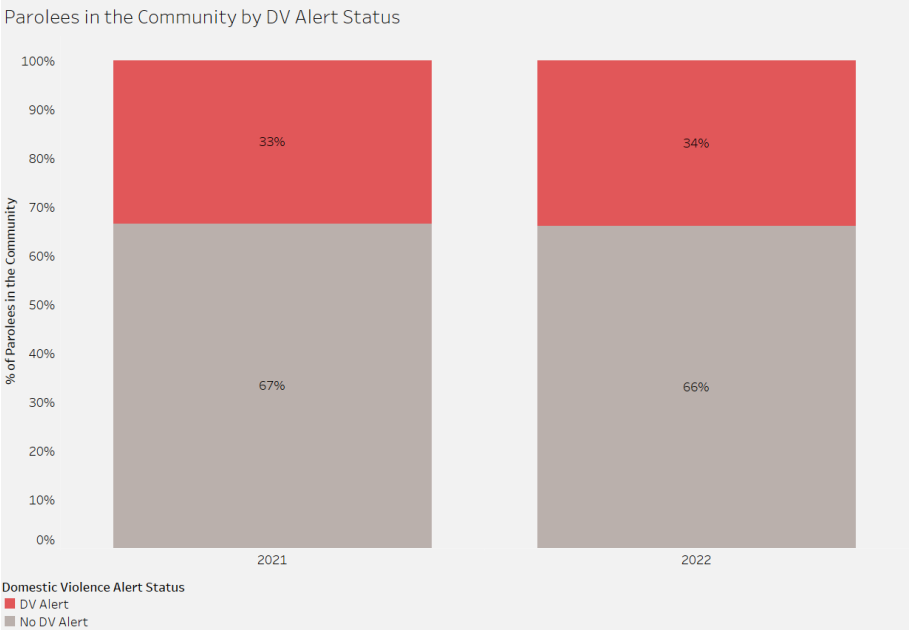


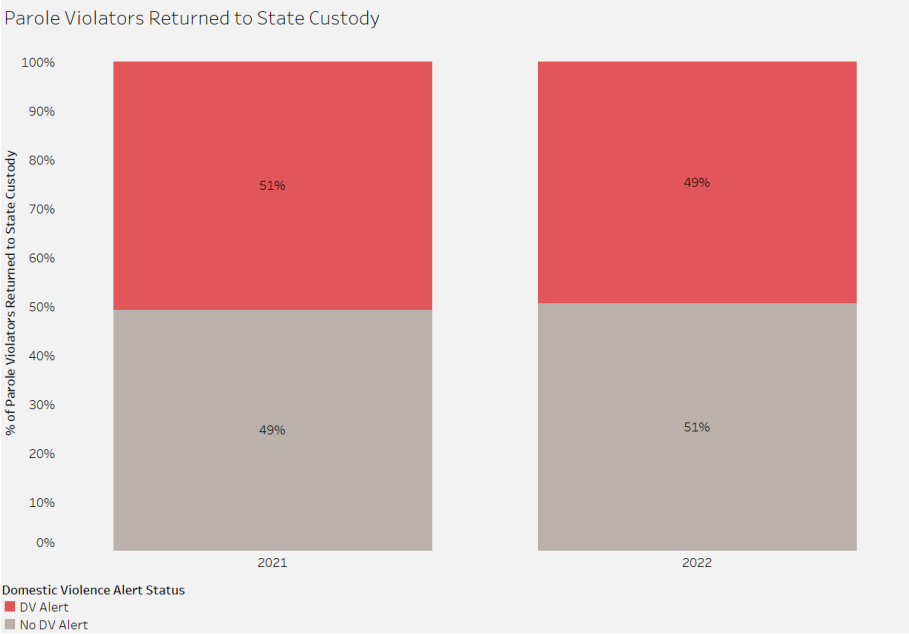


Parole

- In 2022, out of the 15,286 parolees in the community, 34% had a reported history of domestic violence[9].

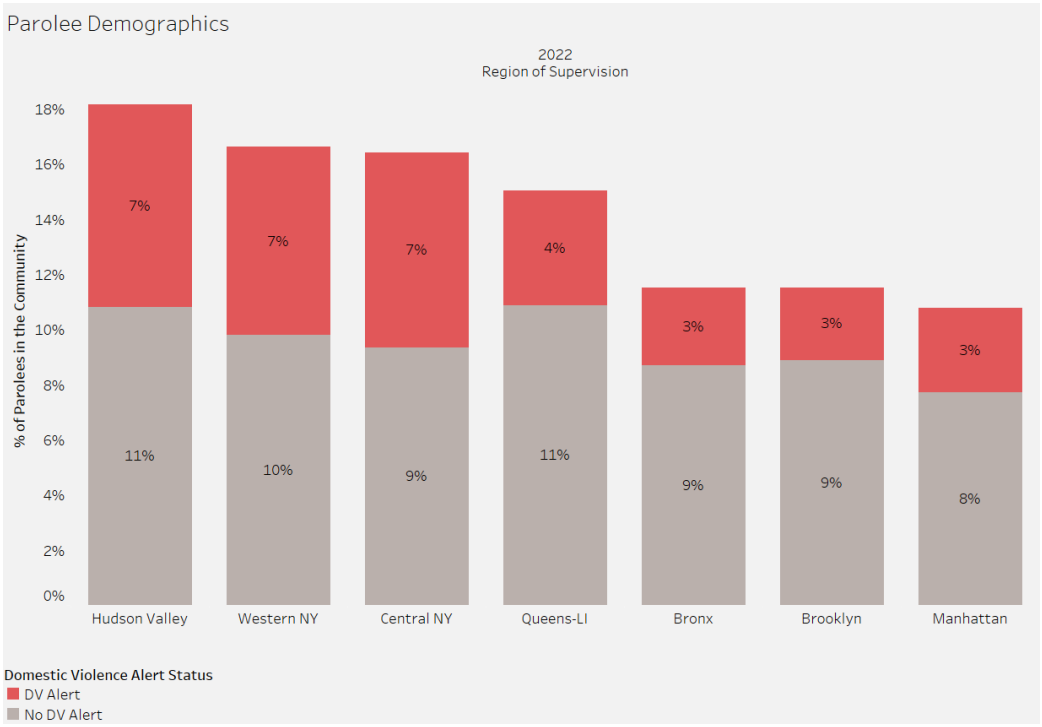
(Source: DOCCS)

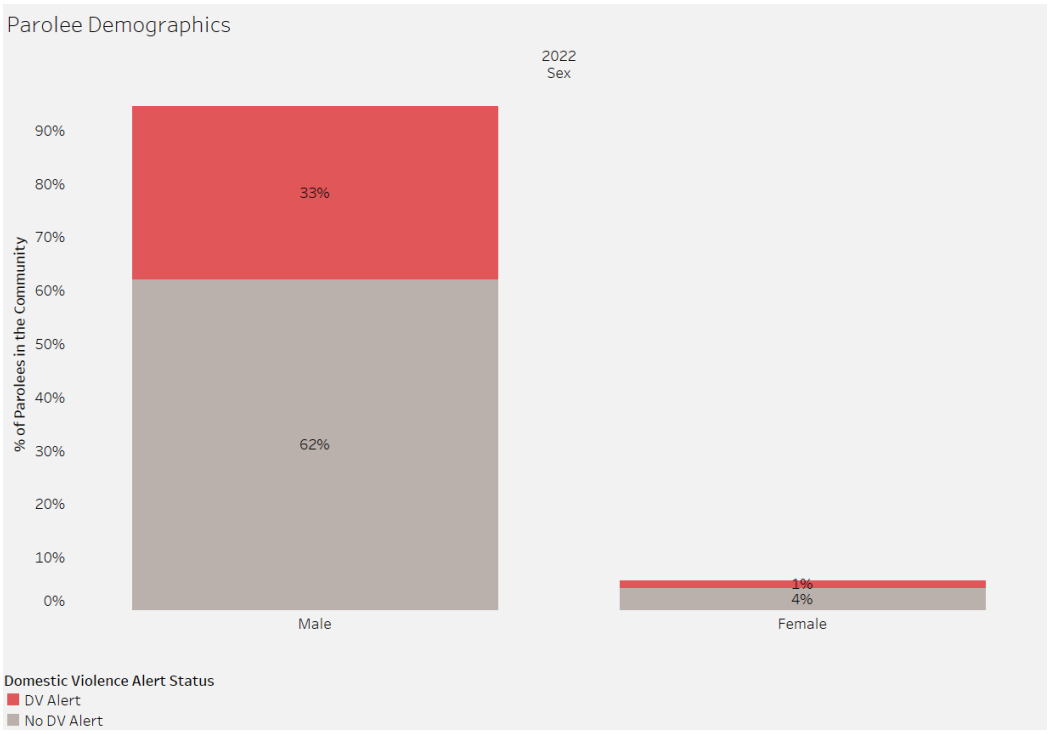




[9] Domestic Violence Alert: A DOCCS designation applied to any incarcerated individual/parolee with a documented history of domestic violence. The only exception to this is if the domestic violence history is comprised of one incident that occurred over ten years ago and did not result in an incarcerated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

Parole, Continued

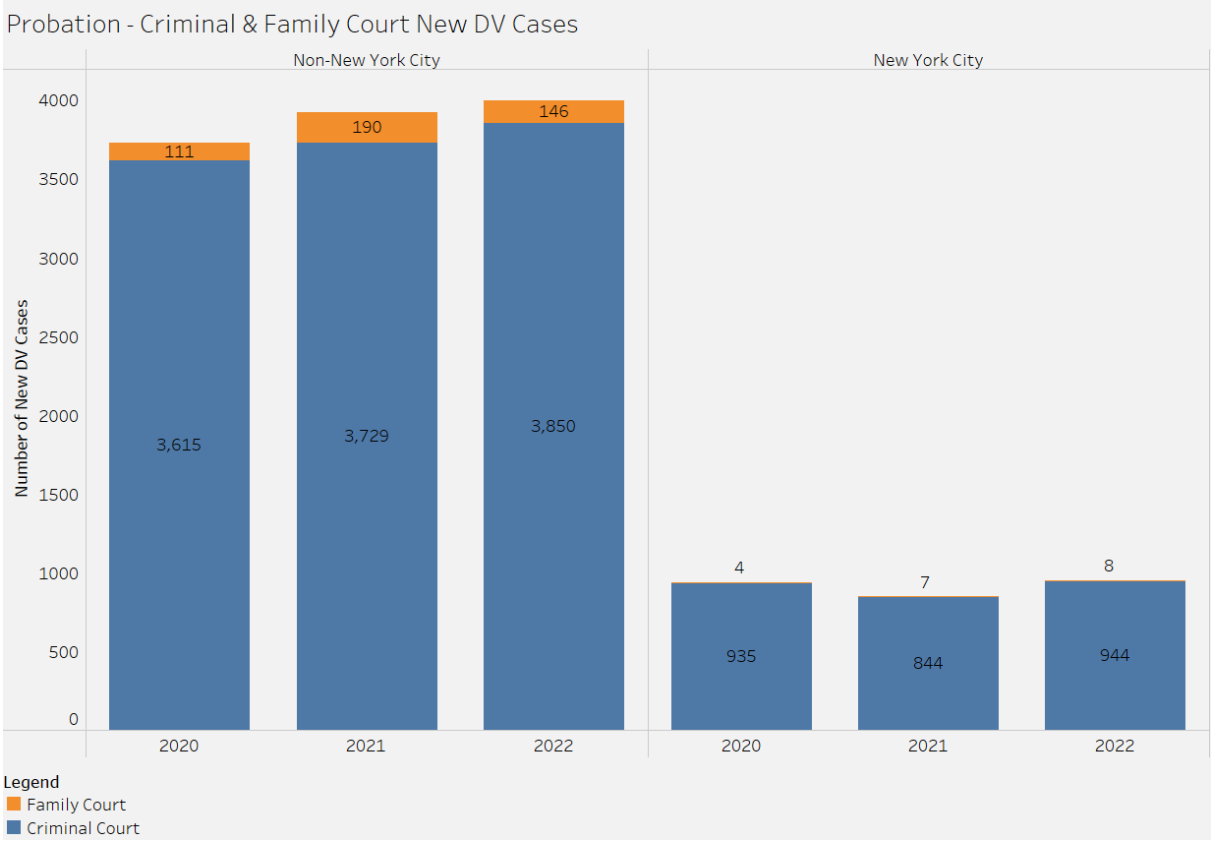




Probation[10]

- In 2022, local probation departments added 4,794 new criminal court domestic violence probation cases to their caseloads. This represents a 5% increase from the 4,573 new criminal court domestic violence cases added in 2021.
- In 2022, local probation departments handled an additional 154 family court cases statewide, a 22% decrease from the 197 family court cases in 2021.

(Source: DCJS)

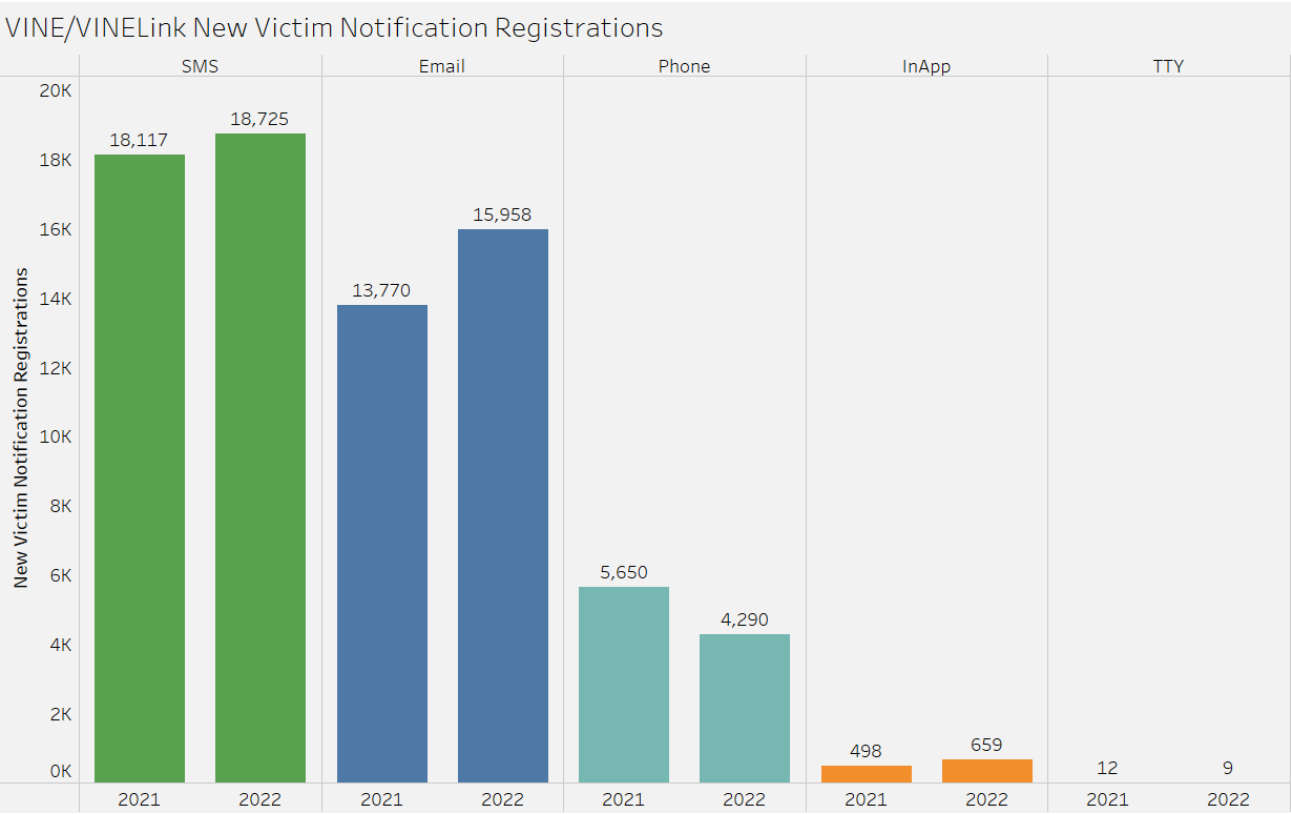


[10] The COVID-19 public health emergency and policy measures taken to reduce its impacts significantly altered access to courts starting in March 2020, which may have impacted the numbers of new probation cases.

Victim Notification Registrations[11]

- Individuals seeking information of an incarcerated individual's release can sign up to receive notifications. In 2022, 39,641 new victim notification registrations were received, a 4% increase compared to 2021.

(Source: DOCCS)



[11] 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[12]

- According to the Crime Victim Compensation Program, domestic violence-related claims accounted for 563 of the 3,280 compensation claims that were paid in 2022, and sexual assault-related claims accounted for 132.

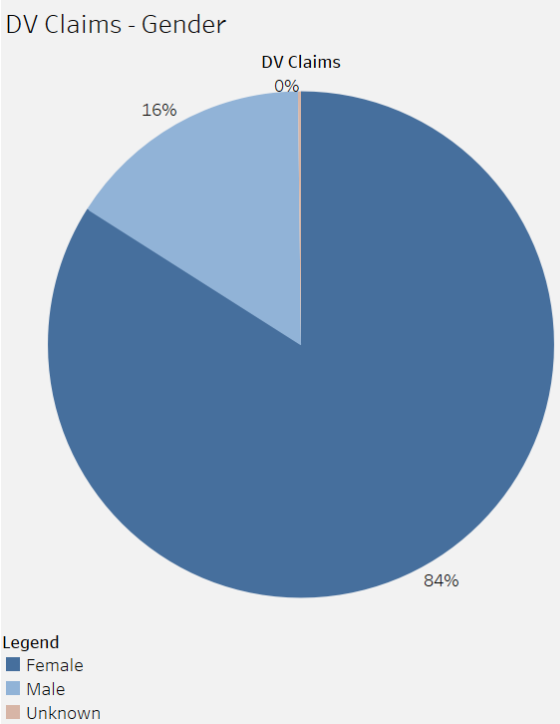
(Source: OVS)

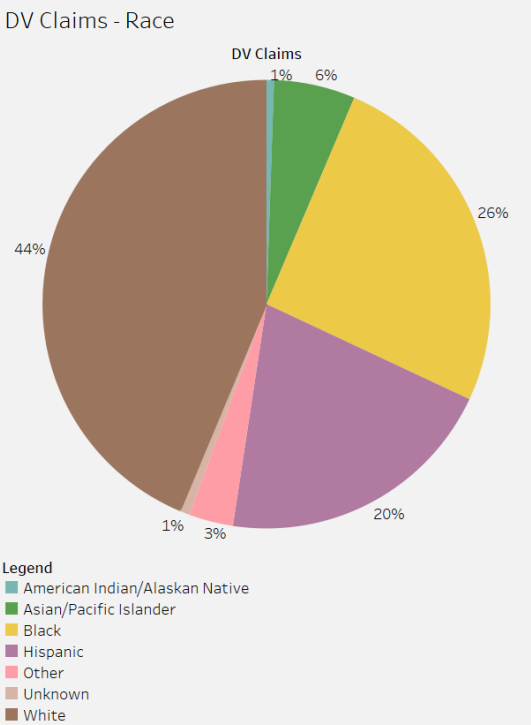
Number of Paid Crime Victim Compensation Claims (2022)			
Crime Type	**DV Claims**	**Not DV/Unknown Claims**	**All Claims**
Assault	251	709	960
Other Homicide	66	517	583
Motor Vehicle (DWI)	0	60	60
Child Sexual Abuse	25	93	118
Sexual Assault	27	105	132
Other	140	349	489
Motor Vehicle (not DWI)	2	65	67
Motor Vehicle (Other)	0	41	41
Robbery	5	100	105
Not Listed	0	10	10
Child Physical Abuse	13	6	19
Terrorism	0	26	26
Burglary	3	71	74
Fraud/Financial Crime	0	378	378
Criminal Mischief	13	97	110
Arson	5	12	17
Human Trafficking	7	33	40
Stalking	4	2	6
Robbery (No Injury)	1	38	39
Child Pornography	1	2	3
Kidnapping	0	3	3
Grand Total	**563**	**2,717**	**3,280**

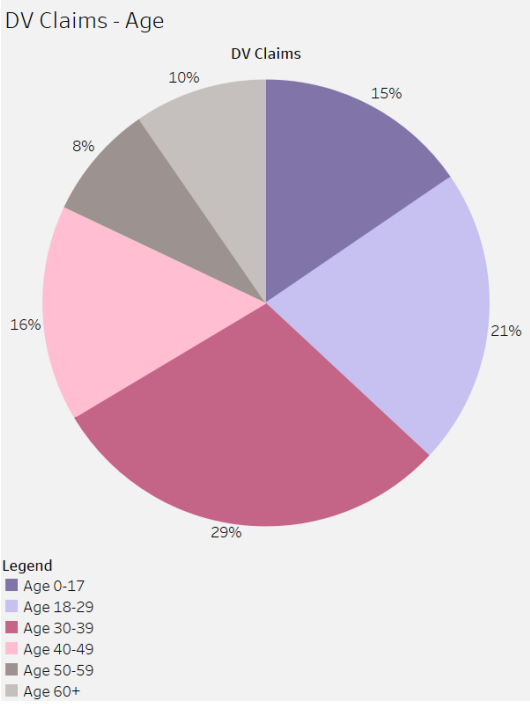
[12] Victim Compensation: OVS funds Victim Assistance Programs (VAPs) across NYS. These programs are for all victims of crime who meet specified criteria. Data represents claims paid and total amounts paid to victims of domestic violence and/or sexual assault including emergency awards. Data represents claims processed as of 7/5/23.

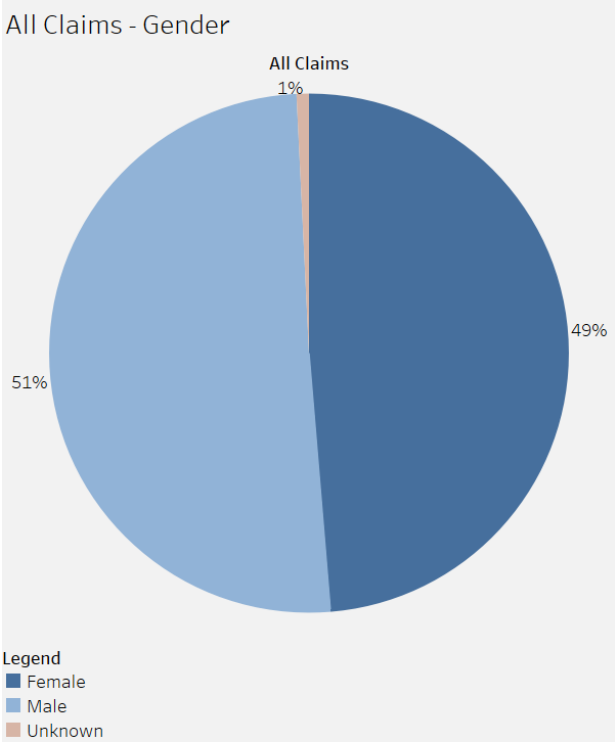
Amount Paid for Crime Victim Compensation Claims (2022)			
Crime Type	**DV Claims**	**Not DV/Unknown Claims**	**All Claims**
Assault	$681,096.95	$6,883,093.22	$7,564,190.17
Other Homicide	$272,160.95	$2,524,298.65	$2,796,459.60
Motor Vehicle (DWI)	$0.00	$1,093,431.63	$1,093,431.63
Child Sexual Abuse	$267,634.00	$694,147.37	$961,781.37
Sexual Assault	$253,204.25	$567,422.19	$820,626.44
Other	$149,742.45	$443,533.93	$593,276.38
Motor Vehicle (not DWI)	$1,000.00	$251,098.09	$252,098.09
Motor Vehicle (Other)	$0.00	$185,337.58	$185,337.58
Robbery	$344.96	$146,542.45	$146,887.41
Not Listed	$0.00	$136,161.24	$136,161.24
Child Physical Abuse	$88,857.47	$29,545.00	$118,402.47
Terrorism	$0.00	$96,080.81	$96,080.81
Burglary	$628.93	$83,315.80	$83,944.73
Fraud/Financial Crime	$0.00	$68,123.98	$68,123.98
Criminal Mischief	$4,852.70	$34,879.67	$39,732.37
Arson	$12,152.06	$20,507.00	$32,659.06
Human Trafficking	$5,000.00	$20,900.00	$25,900.00
Stalking	$11,087.97	$498.65	$11,586.62
Robbery (No Injury)	$500.00	$7,214.48	$7,714.48
Child Pornography	$445.00	$5,110.82	$5,555.82
Kidnapping	$0.00	$875.00	$875.00
Grand Total	**$1,748,707.69**	**$13,292,117.56**	**$15,040,825.25**

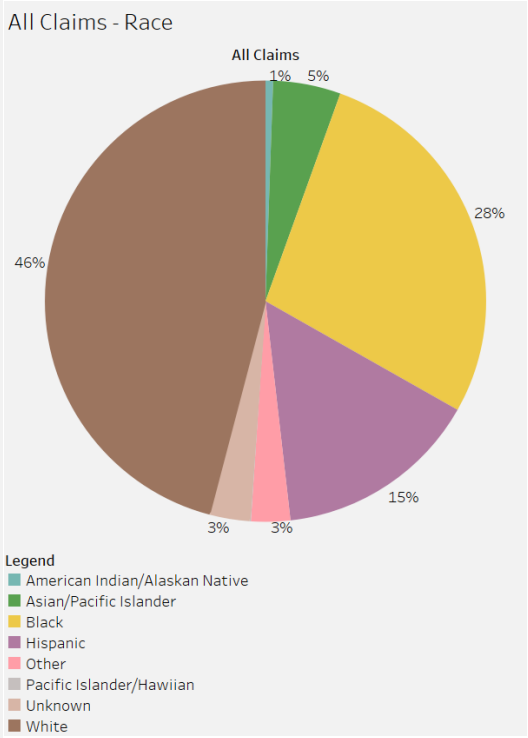
Crime Victim Compensation | Demographics

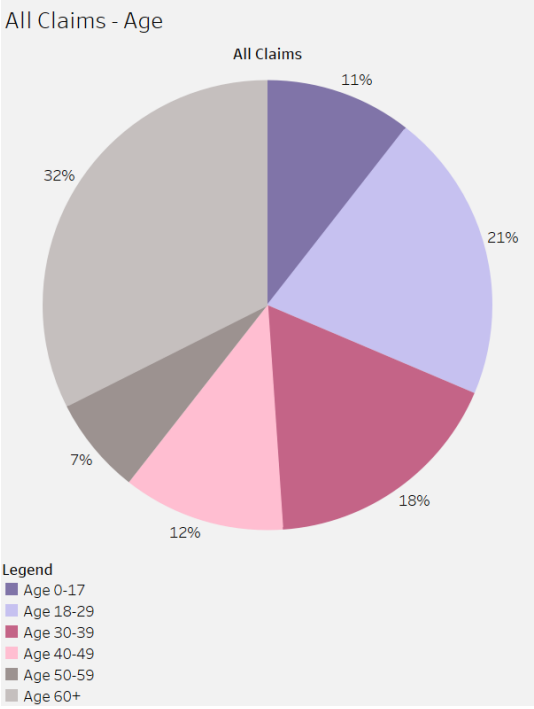







All Claims - Gender
All Claims
1%
49%
51%
Legend
Female
Male
Unknown

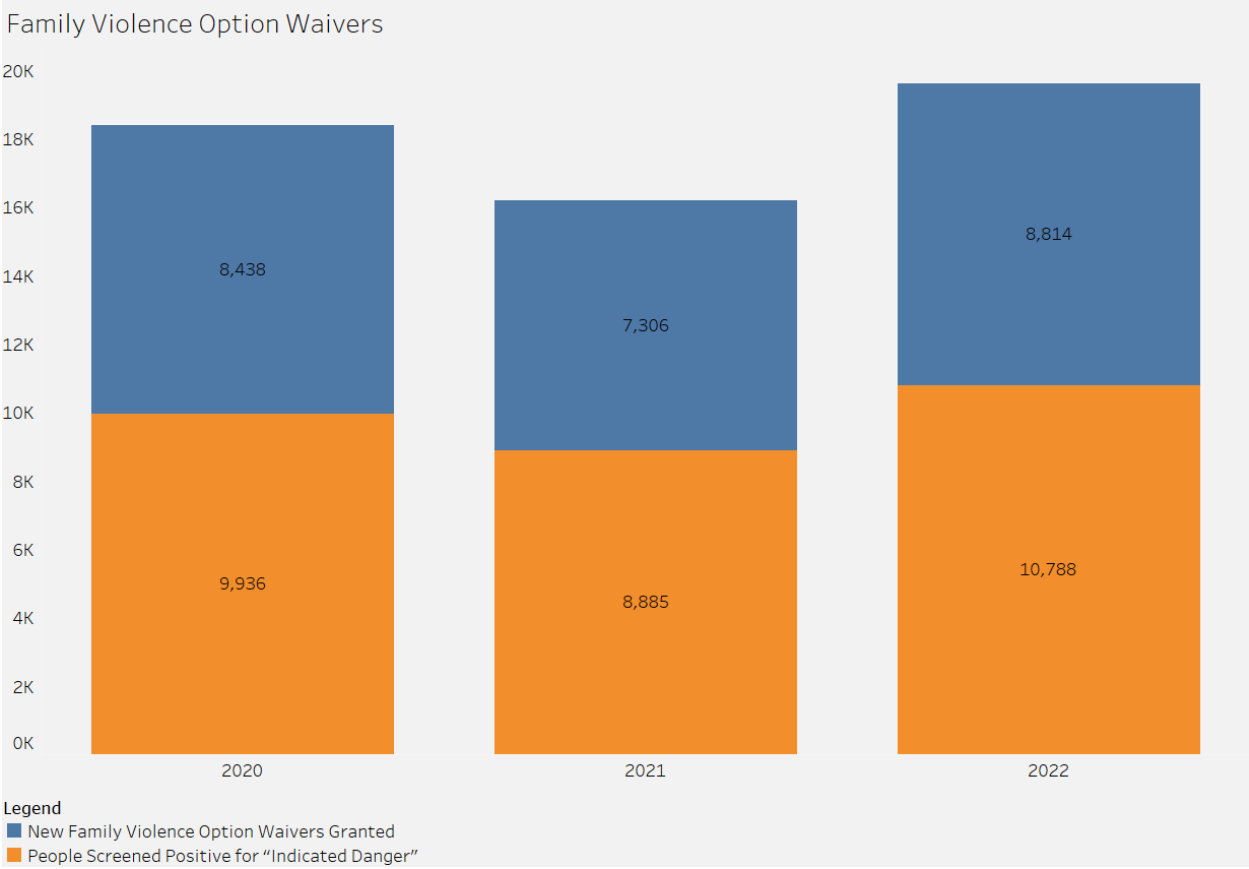

All Claims - Race
All Claims
1%
5%
28%
46%
15%
3%
3%
Legend
American Indian/Alaskan Native
Asian/Pacific Islander
Black
Hispanic
Other
Pacific Islander/Hawiian
Unknown
White


All Claims - Age
All Claims
11%
21%
18%
12%
7%
32%
Legend
Age 0-17
Age 18-29
Age 30-39
Age 40-49
Age 50-59
Age 60+

Public Assistance[13]

- In 2022, there was a 21% increase in the number of new Family Violence Option waivers granted and a 21% increase in the number of people seeking temporary cash assistance who screened positive for "indicated danger" when compared to 2021.

(Source: OTDA)

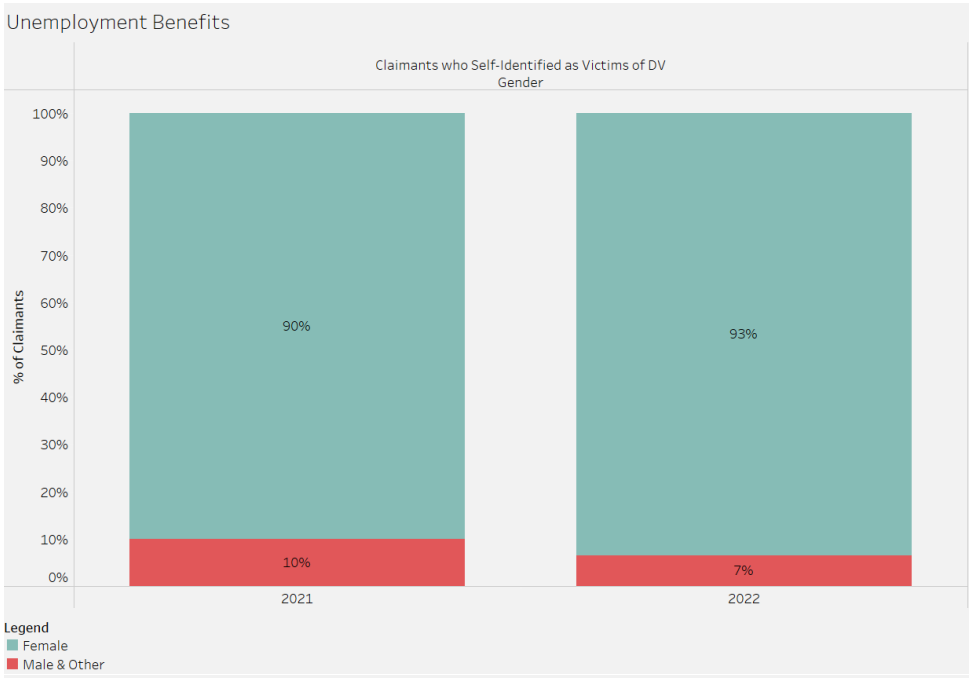


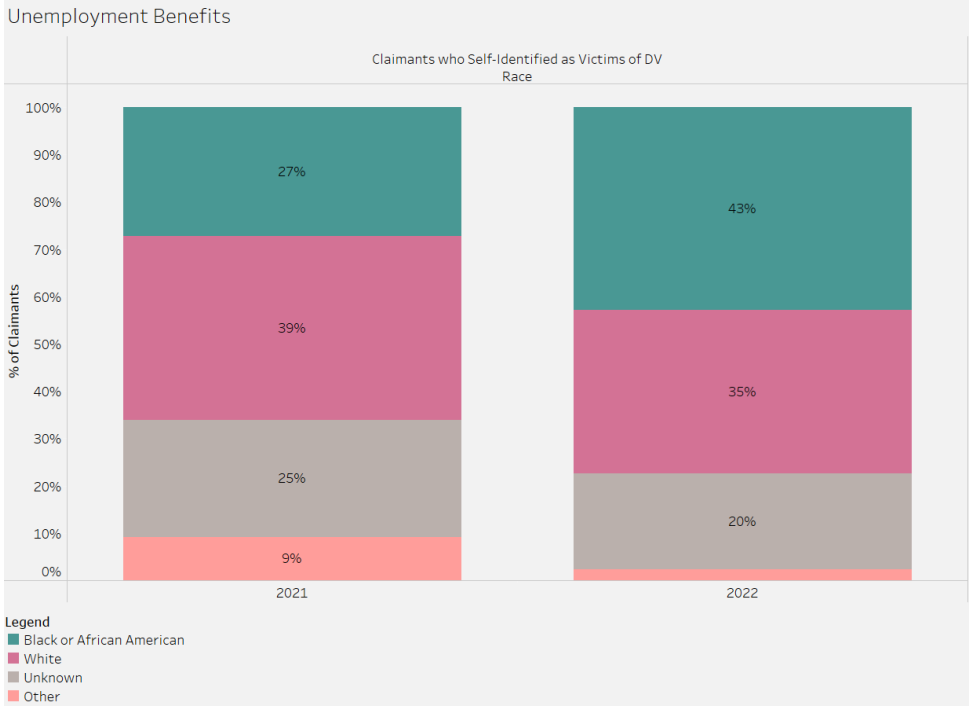
[13] As part of the Welfare Reform Act of 1997, the Family Violence Option outlines procedures for screening applicants of temporary assistance (TA) for domestic violence. TA programs include Family Assistance (FA) which provides cash assistance to needy families that have a minor child living with a 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.

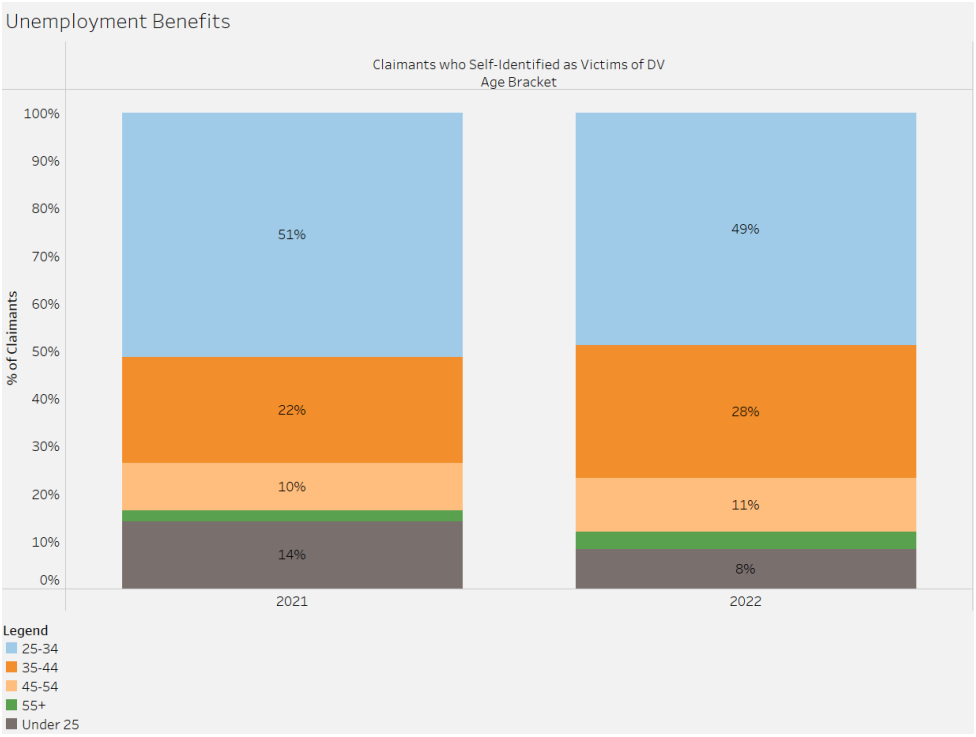
Unemployment Benefits

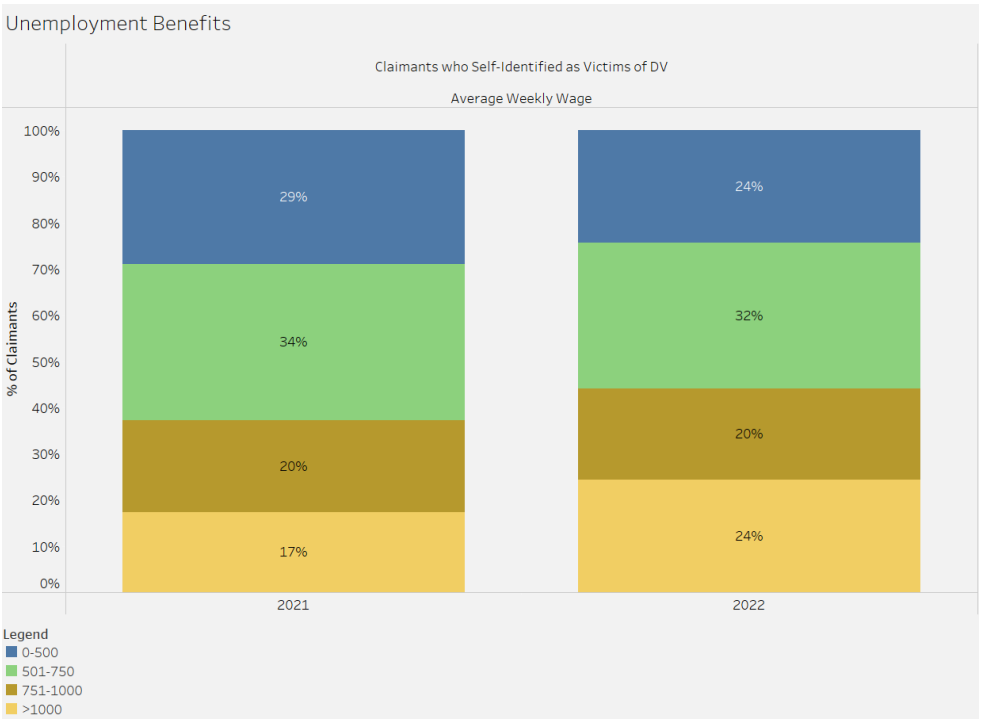
- In 2022, 561,926 claimants filed unemployment insurance claims, a 50% decrease from the 1,126,395 in 2021.
- In 2022, 168 claimants for unemployment insurance self-identified as victims of DV, a 39% increase from the 121 in 2021.

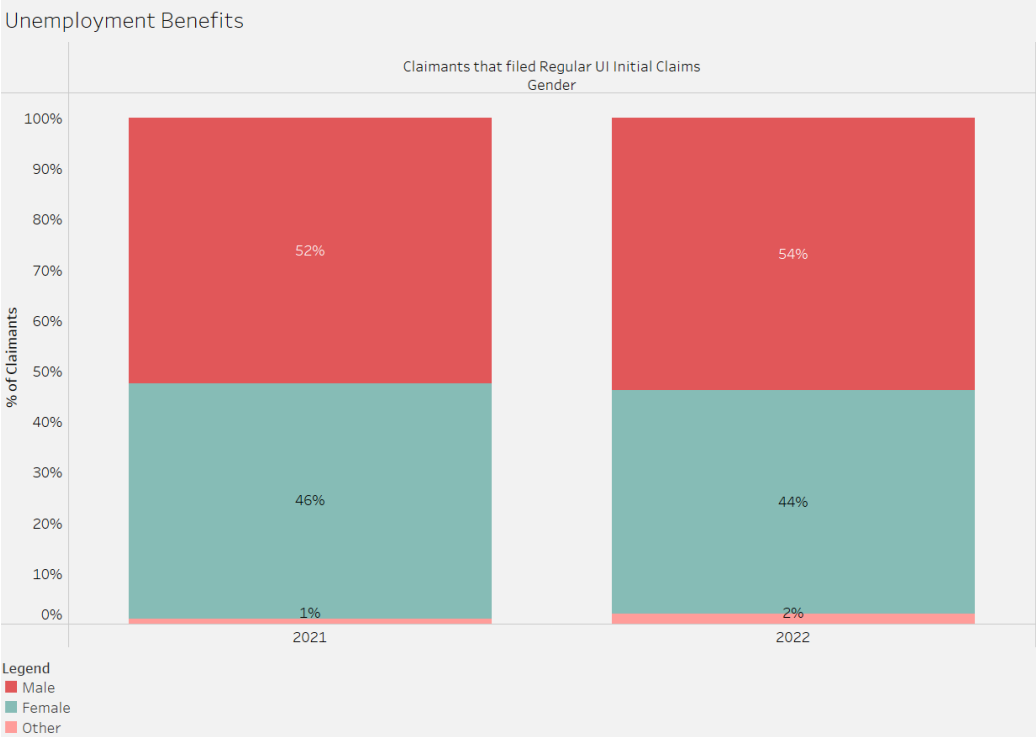
(Source: DOL)

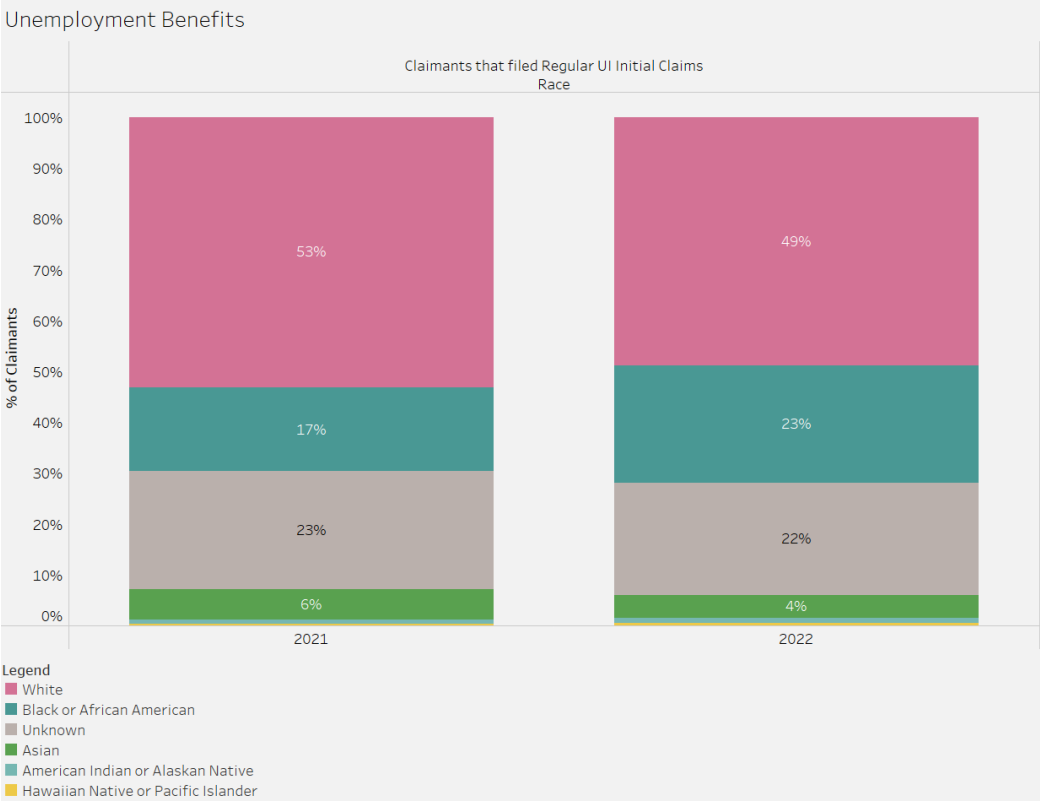


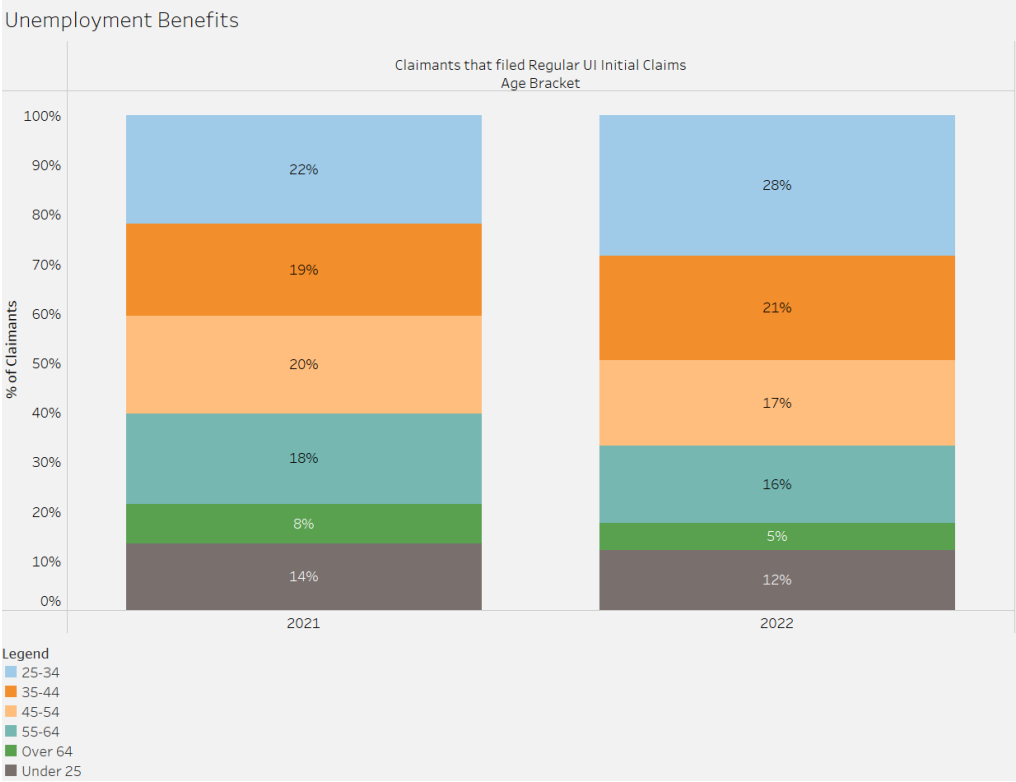


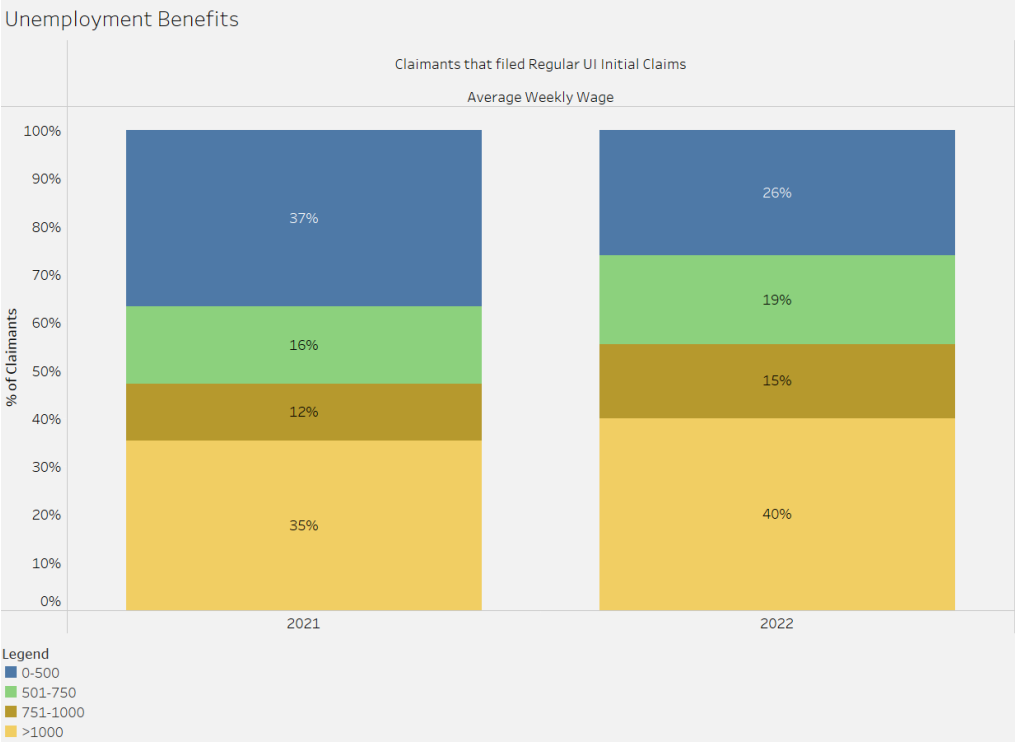

Unemployment Benefits
Claimants who Self-Identified as Victims of DV
Age Bracket
% of Claimants
100%
90%
80%
70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
51%
22%
10%
14%
49%
28%
11%
8%
2021
2022
Legend
25-34
35-44
45-54
55+
Under 25


Unemployment Benefits
Claimants who Self-Identified as Victims of DV
Average Weekly Wage
% of Claimants
100%
90%
80%
70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
29%
34%
20%
17%
24%
32%
20%
24%
2021
2022
Legend
0-500
501-750
751-1000
>1000


Unemployment Benefits
Claimants that filed Regular UI Initial Claims
Gender
100%
90%
80%
70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
% of Claimants
52%
46%
1%
54%
44%
2%
2021
2022
Legend
Male
Female
Other


Unemployment Benefits
Claimants that filed Regular UI Initial Claims
Race
100%
90%
80%
70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
% of Claimants
53%
17%
23%
6%
49%
23%
22%
4%
2021
2022
Legend
White
Black or African American
Unknown
Asian
American Indian or Alaskan Native
Hawaiian Native or Pacific Islander

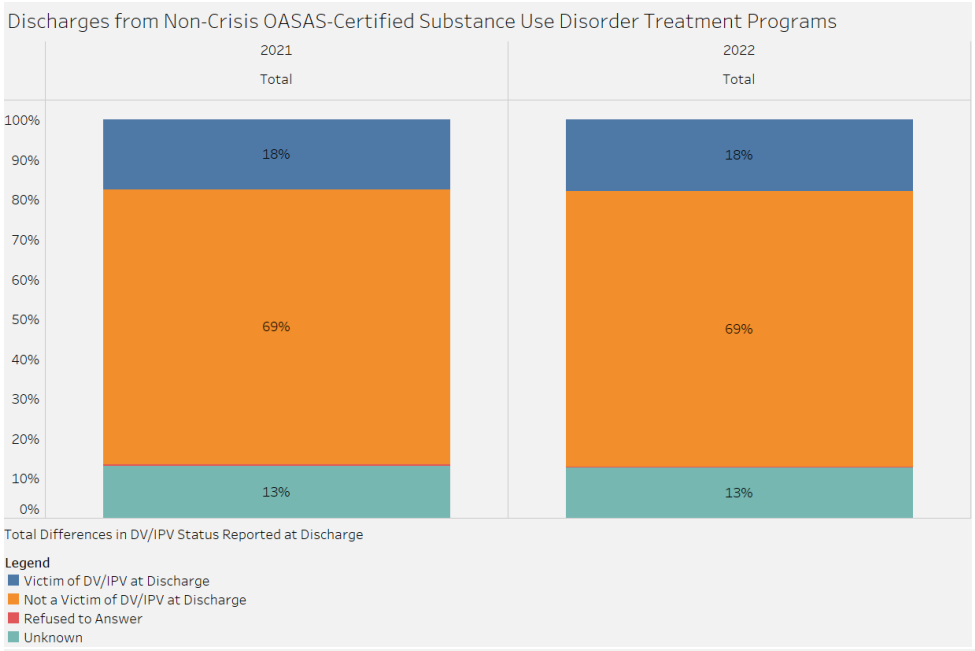

Unemployment Benefits
Claimants that filed Regular UI Initial Claims
Age Bracket
% of Claimants
100%
90%
80%
70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
22%
19%
20%
18%
8%
14%
28%
21%
17%
16%
5%
12%
2021
2022
Legend
25-34
35-44
45-54
55-64
Over 64
Under 25

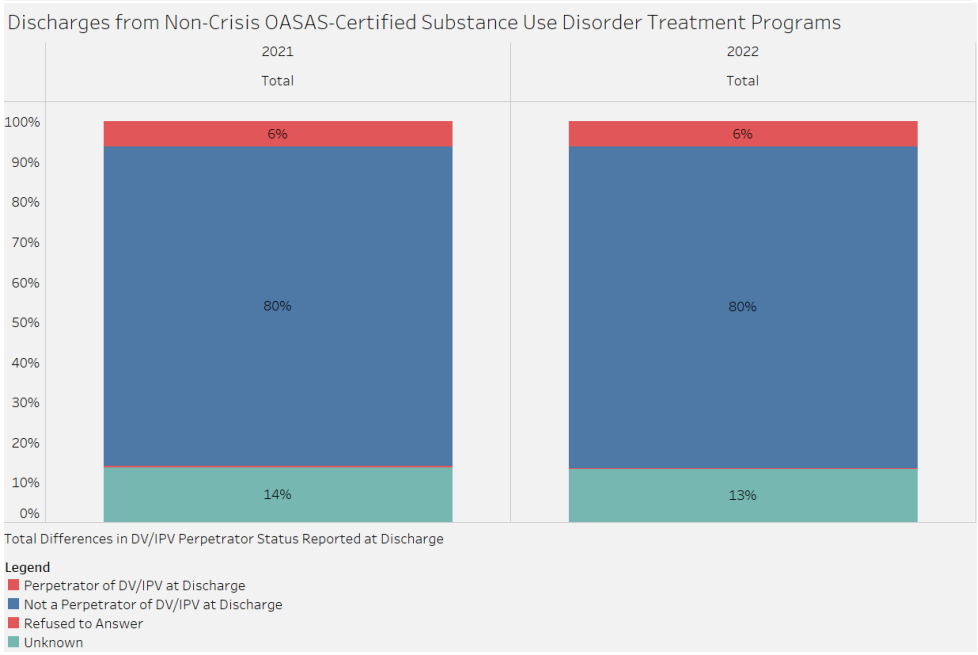

Unemployment Benefits
Claimants that filed Regular UI Initial Claims
Average Weekly Wage
% of Claimants
100%
90%
80%
70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
37%
16%
12%
35%
26%
19%
15%
40%
2021
2022
Legend
0-500
501-750
751-1000
>1000

Substance Use Disorder Treatment

- In 2022, 18% of discharges from Non-Crisis OASAS-Certified Substance Use Disorder Treatment programs reported being a victim of DV/IPV.
- In 2022, 6% of discharges from Non-Crisis OASAS-Certified Substance Use Disorder Treatment programs reported being a perpetrator of DV/IPV.

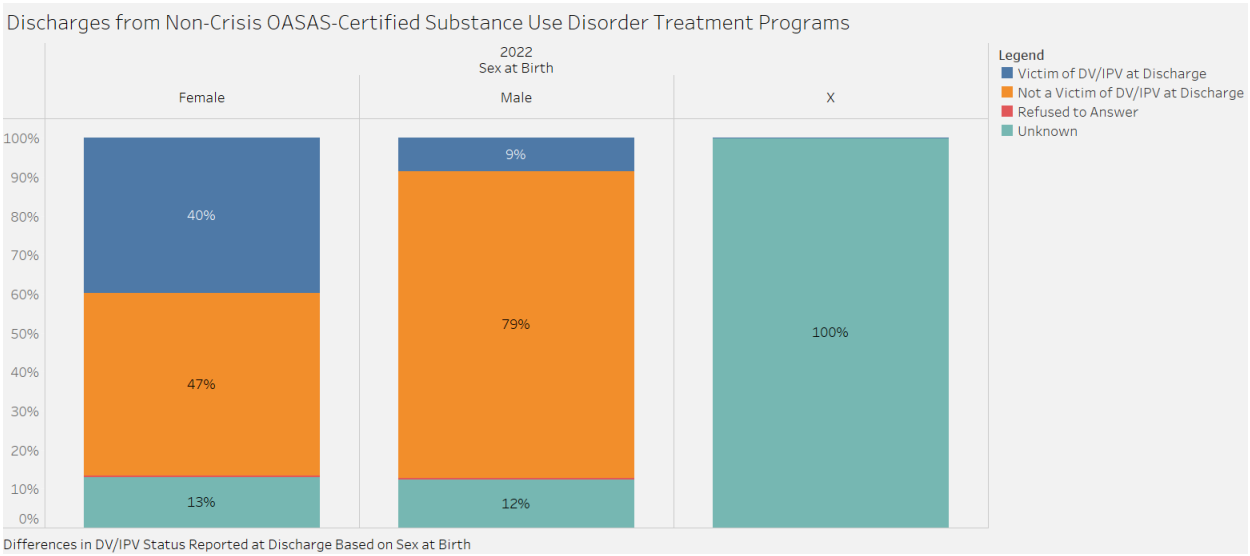
(Source: OASAS)



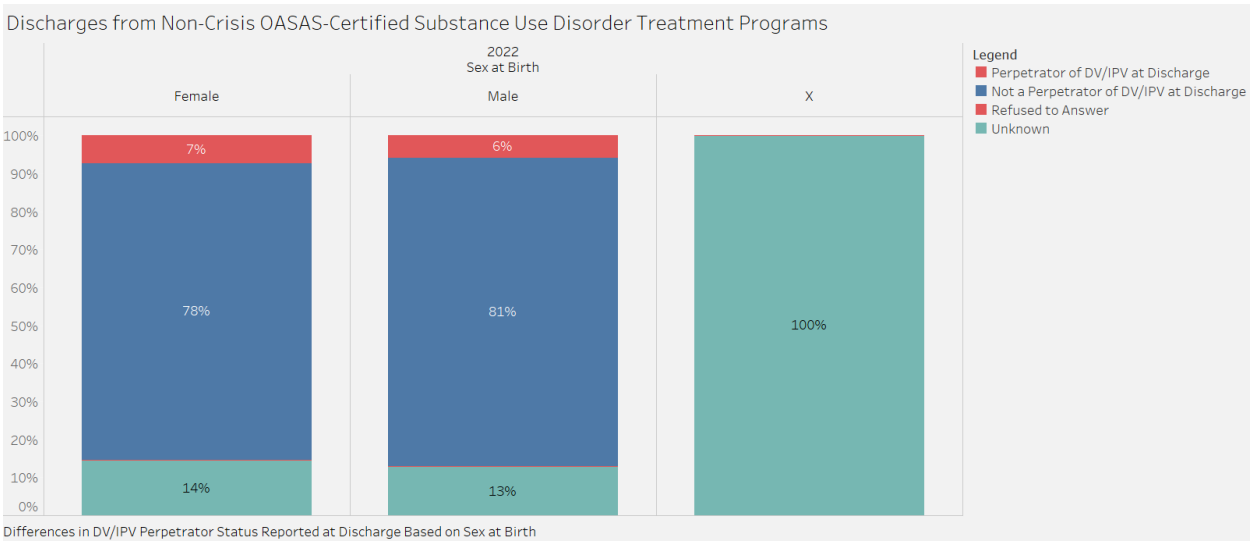


Notes:

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. 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?"
6. 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?"
7. In 2023, NYS OASAS added a third option, X, for sex at birth to data collection forms.

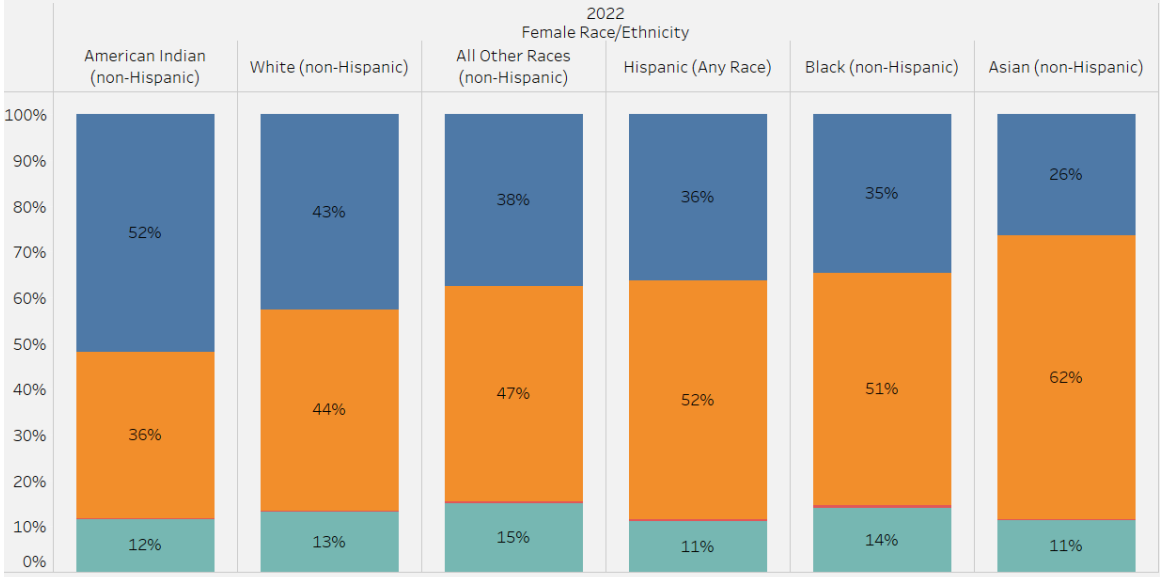


Differences in DV/IPV Status Reported at Discharge Based on Sex at Birth



Differences in DV/IPV Perpetrator Status Reported at Discharge Based on Sex at Birth

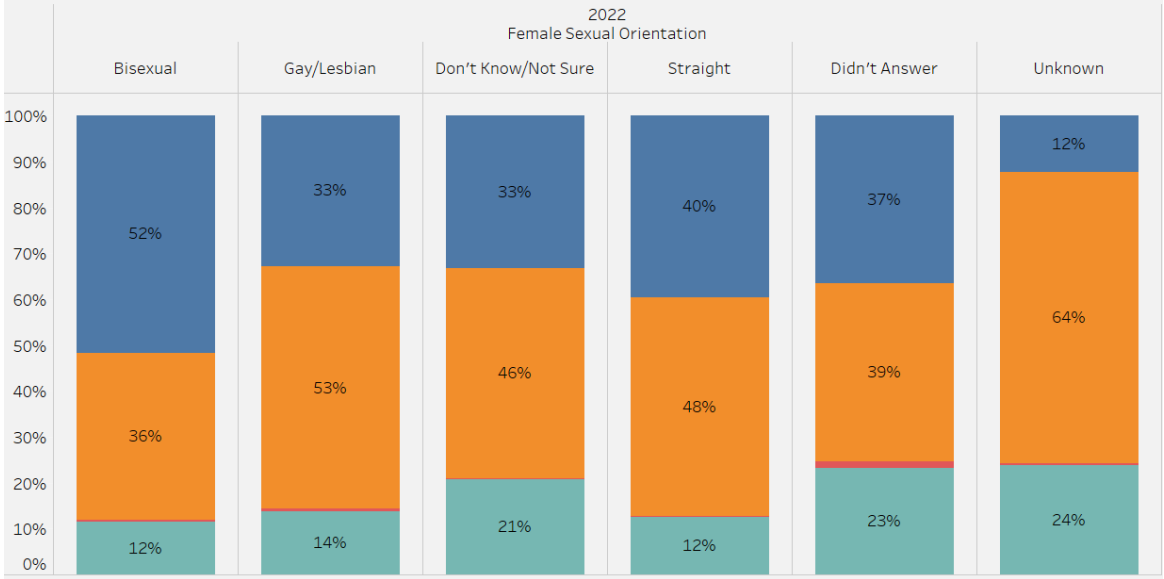
Discharges from Non-Crisis OASAS-Certified Substance Use Disorder Treatment Programs



Differences in DV/IPV Status Among Female Discharges Based on Race/Ethnicity

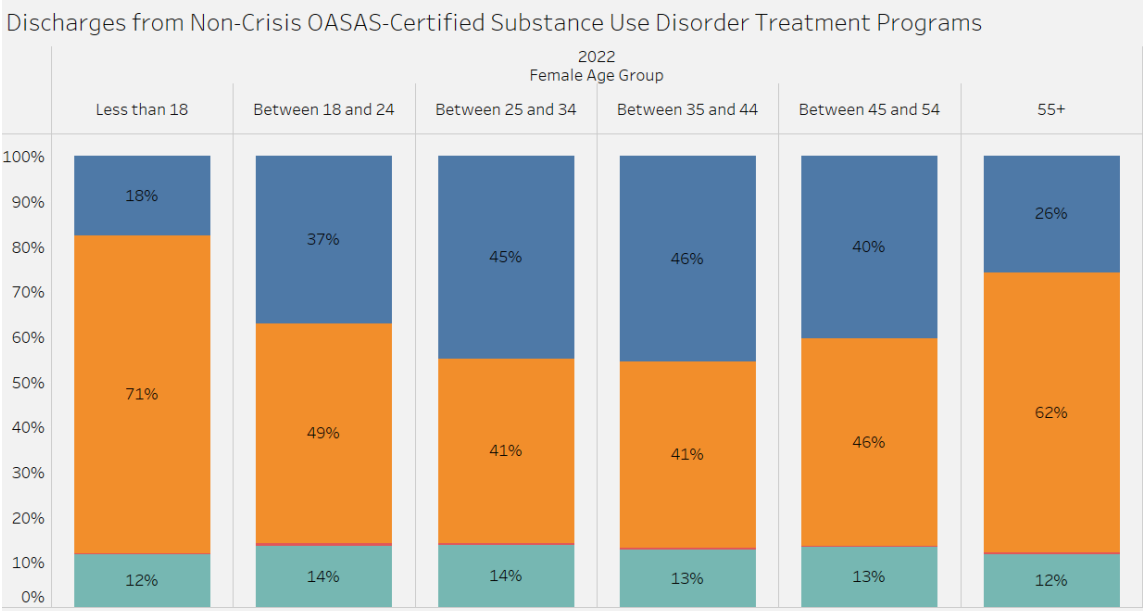
Legend
- Victim of DV/IPV at Discharge
- Not a Victim of DV/IPV at Discharge
- Refused to Answer
- Unknown

Discharges from Non-Crisis OASAS-Certified Substance Use Disorder Treatment Programs



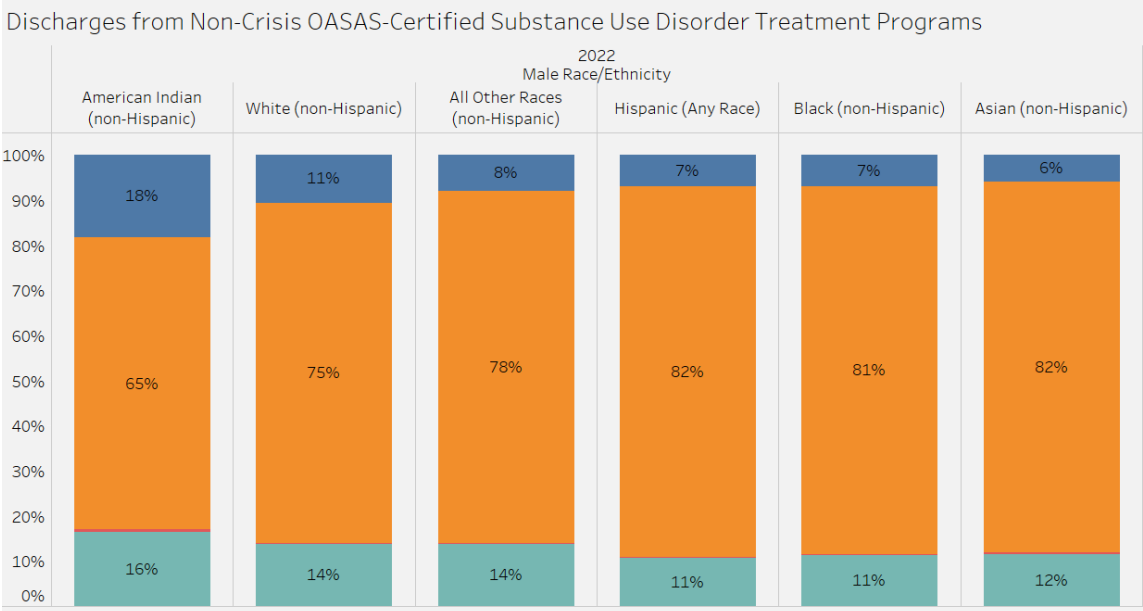
Differences in DV/IPV Status Among Female Discharges Based on Sexual Orientation

Legend
- Victim of DV/IPV at Discharge
- Not a Victim of DV/IPV at Discharge
- Refused to Answer
- Unknown



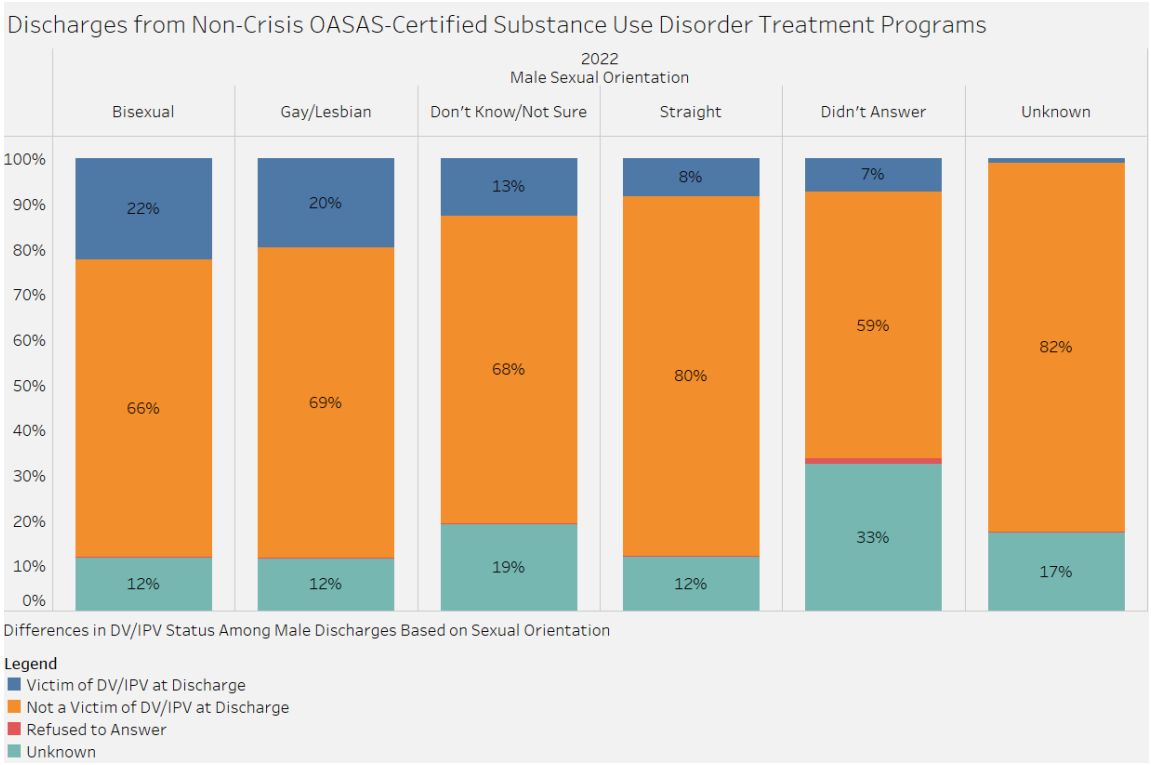
Differences in DV/IPV Status Among Female Discharges Based on Age

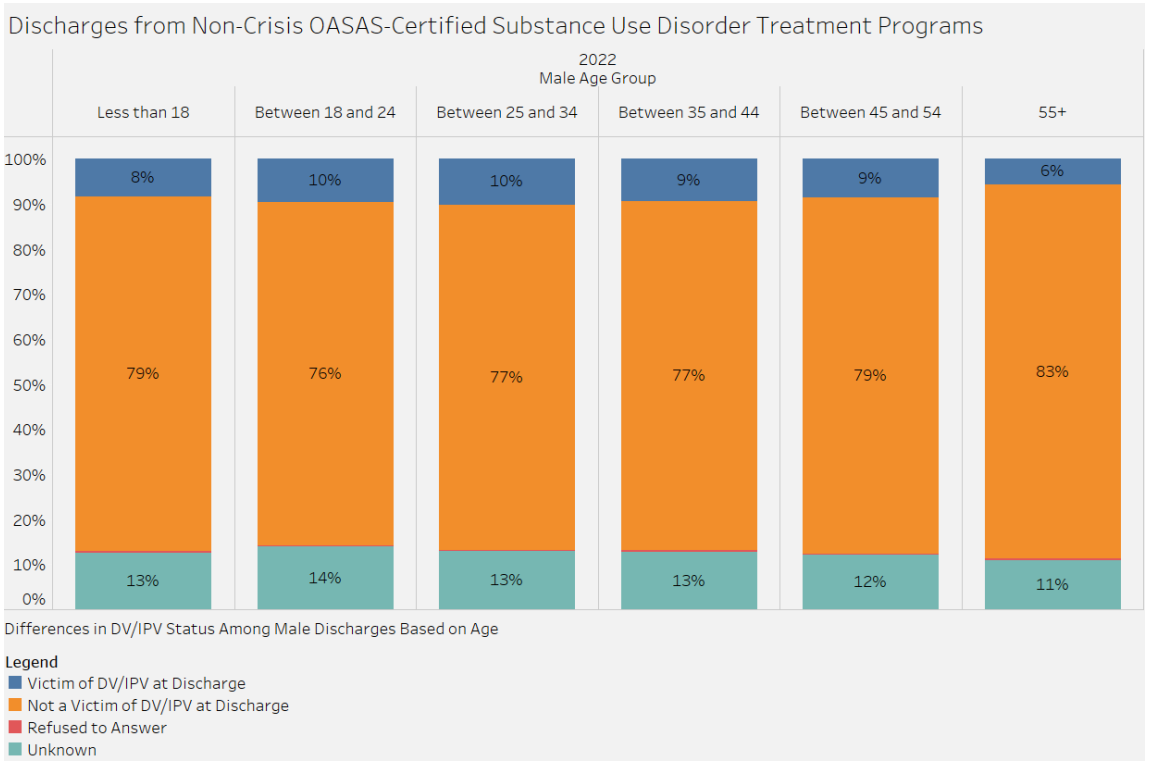
Legend
- Victim of DV/IPV at Discharge
- Not a Victim of DV/IPV at Discharge
- Refused to Answer
- Unknown



Differences in DV/IPV Status Among Male Discharges Based on Race/Ethnicity

Legend
- Victim of DV/IPV at Discharge
- Not a Victim of DV/IPV at Discharge
- Refused to Answer
- Unknown

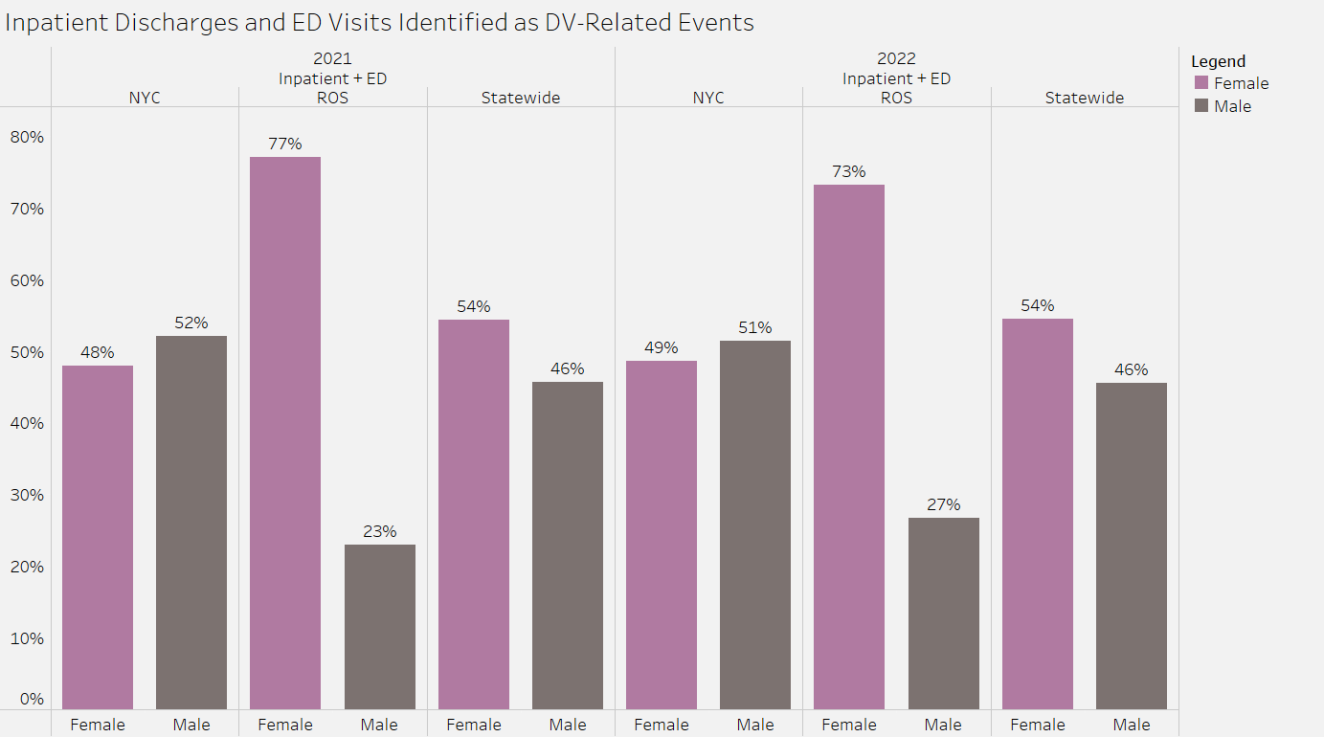

Discharges from Non-Crisis OASAS-Certified Substance Use Disorder Treatment Programs
2022
Male Sexual Orientation
Bisexual
Gay/Lesbian
Don't Know/Not Sure
Straight
Didn't Answer
Unknown
100%
90%
80%
70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
22%
66%
12%
20%
69%
12%
13%
68%
19%
8%
80%
12%
7%
59%
33%
82%
17%
Differences in DV/IPV Status Among Male Discharges Based on Sexual Orientation
Legend
Victim of DV/IPV at Discharge
Not a Victim of DV/IPV at Discharge
Refused to Answer
Unknown


Discharges from Non-Crisis OASAS-Certified Substance Use Disorder Treatment Programs
2022
Male 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%
8%
79%
13%
10%
76%
14%
10%
77%
13%
9%
77%
13%
9%
79%
12%
6%
83%
11%
Differences in DV/IPV Status Among Male Discharges Based on Age
Legend
Victim of DV/IPV at Discharge
Not a Victim of DV/IPV at Discharge
Refused to Answer
Unknown

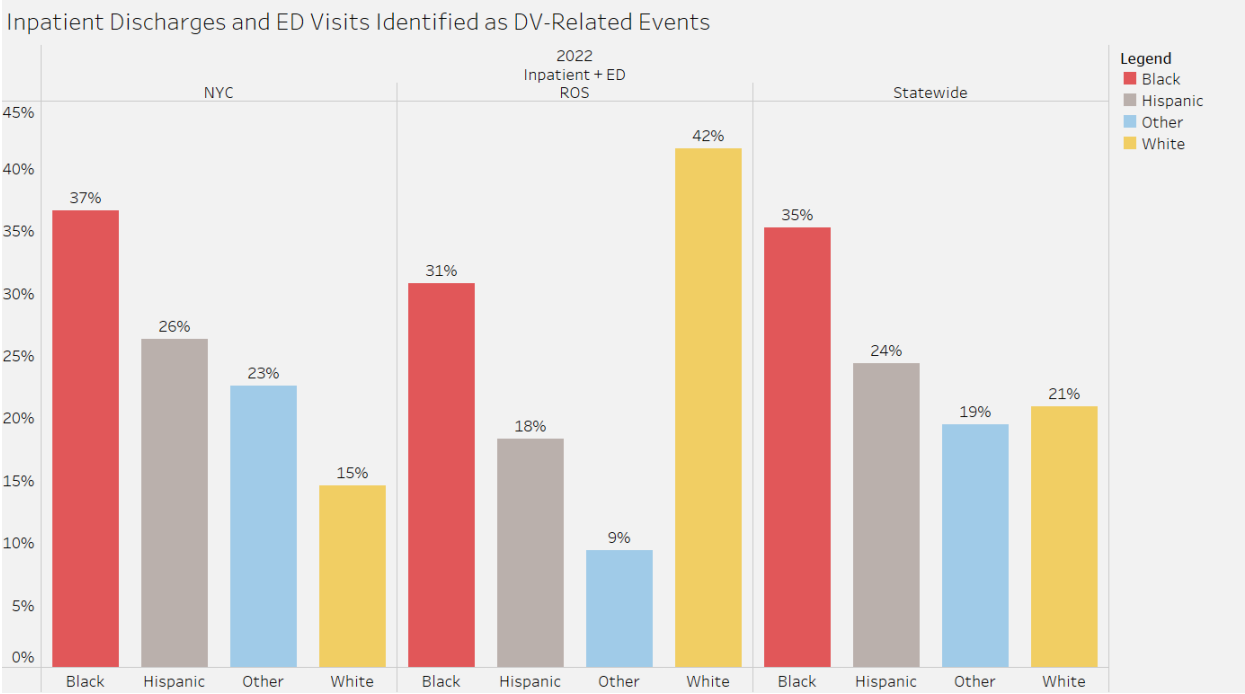
Hospitalizations & Emergency Department Visits[14]

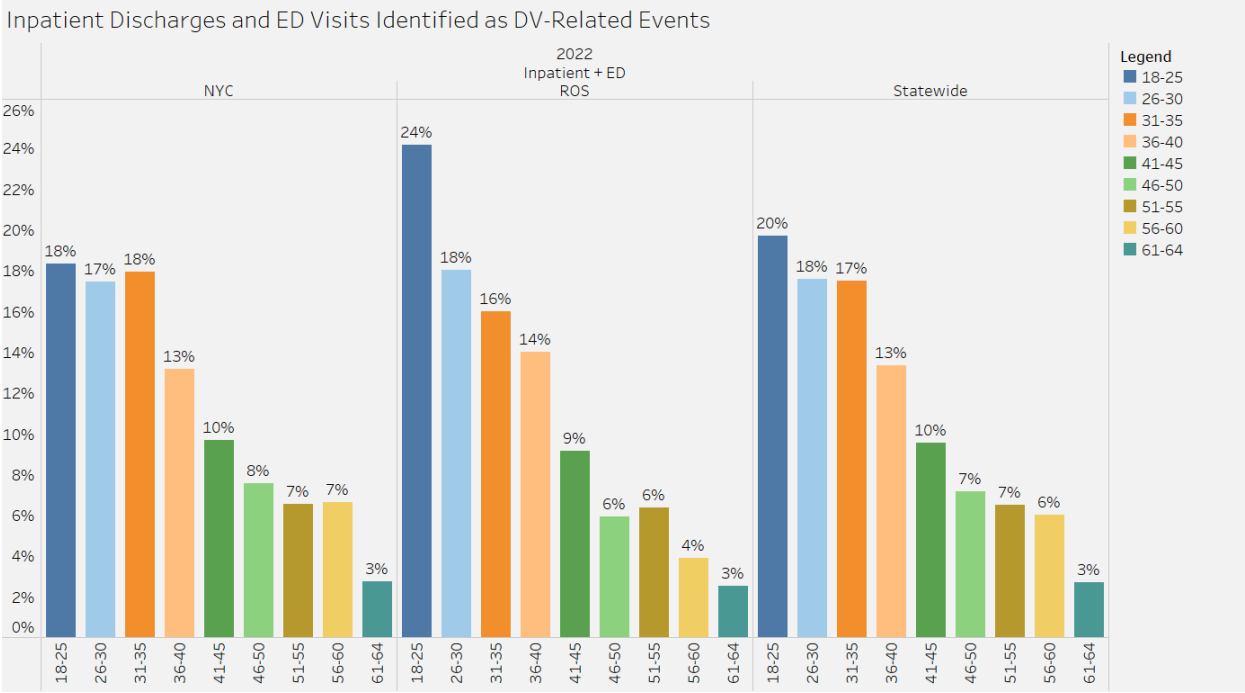
- In 2022, 4,757,446 inpatient hospitalizations and ED visits were identified for patients aged 18 to 64, compared to 4,800,536 in 2021, a 1% decrease.
- 8,748 DV-related events were identified in hospitals and EDs statewide in 2022 compared to 8,986 DV-related events in 2021, a 3% decrease.
    - DV-related events represented 0.18% of all discharges among patients aged 18 to 64 in 2022, compared to 0.19% in 2021.
- 3,484 SV-related events were identified in hospitals and EDs statewide in 2022 compared to 3,164 SV-related events in 2021, a 10% increase.
    - SV-related events represented 0.07% of all inpatient hospitalizations and ED visits among patients aged 18 to 64 in 2022, the same percentage in 2021.

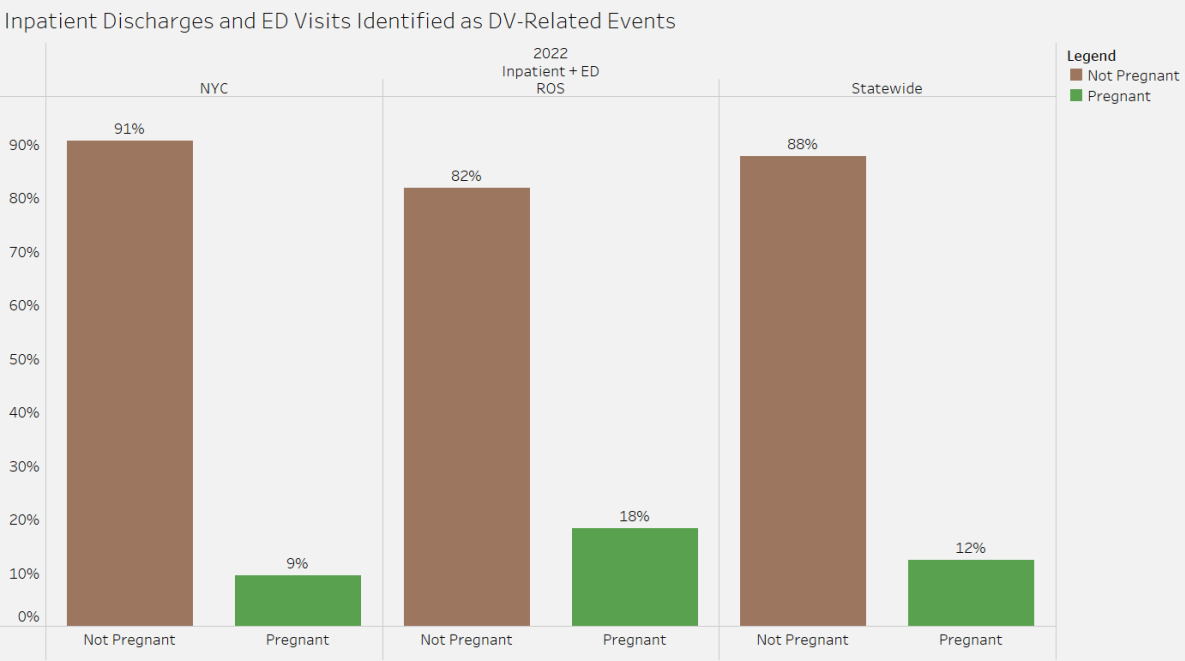
(Source: DOH)

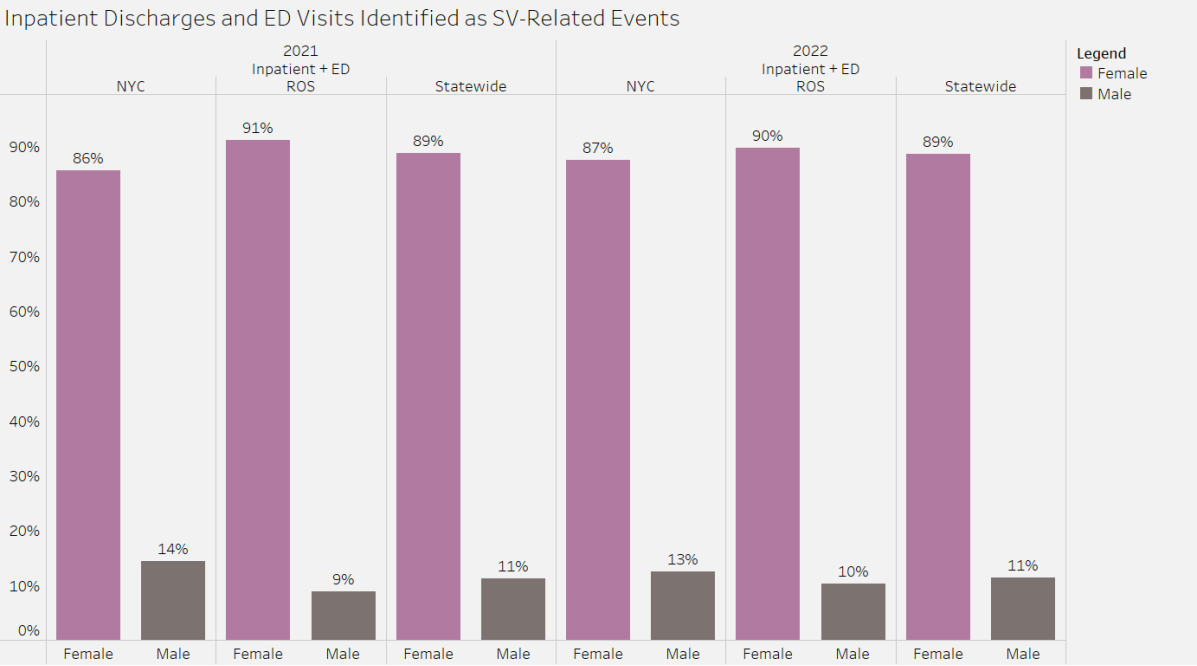


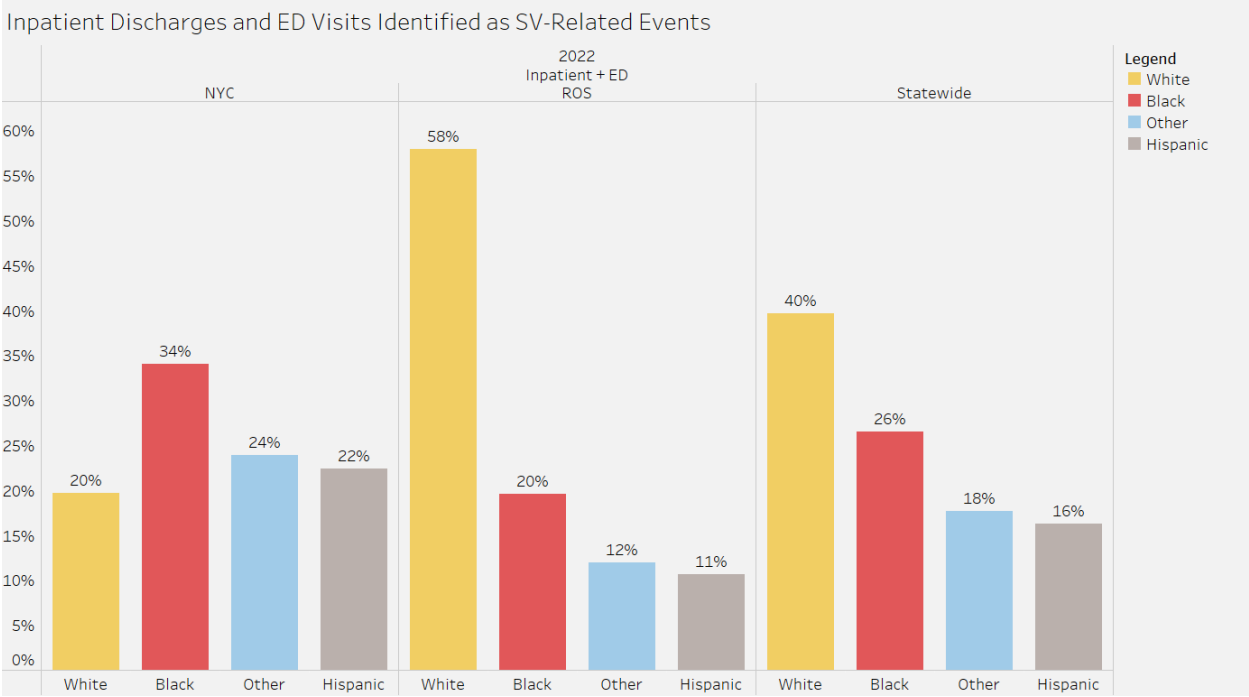
[14] Data represents inpatient and emergency department discharges submitted to the Statewide Planning and Research Cooperative System (SPARCS) for patients aged 18 to 64. DV & SV-related events were defined using ICD-10 diagnosis codes that peer-reviewed research has shown overwhelmingly correlate to DV & SV; however, the codes are not a perfect correlation. Click here for more information. A list of Sexual Assault Forensic Examiner (SAFE) designated facilities can be found here and information on Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) providers is listed here. Some of the hospitals were not compliant with the required SPARCS reporting standards, potentially affecting current statistics and year-to-year comparison.

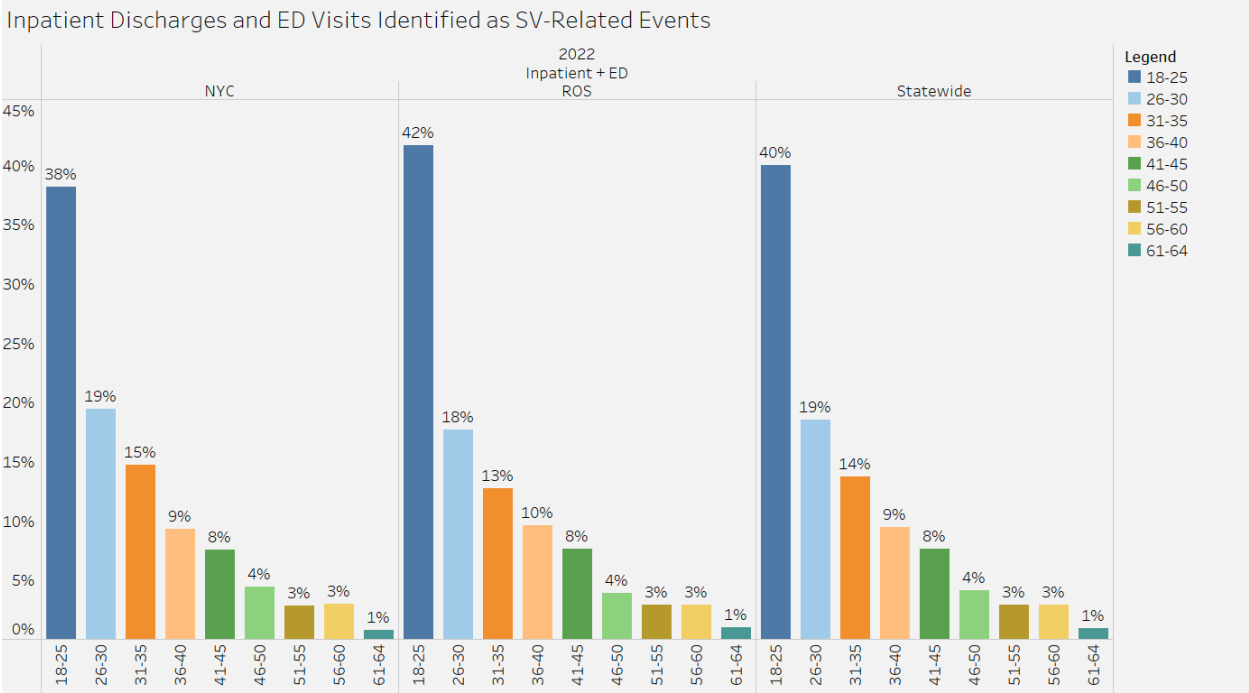

Inpatient Discharges and ED Visits Identified as DV-Related Events
2022
Inpatient + ED
NYC
ROS
Statewide
Legend
Black
Hispanic
Other
White
45%
40%
35%
30%
25%
20%
15%
10%
5%
0%
37%
26%
23%
15%
31%
18%
9%
42%
35%
24%
19%
21%
Black
Hispanic
Other
White


Inpatient Discharges and ED Visits Identified as DV-Related Events
2022
Inpatient + ED
NYC
ROS
Statewide
Legend
18-25
26-30
31-35
36-40
41-45
46-50
51-55
56-60
61-64
26%
24%
22%
20%
18%
16%
14%
12%
10%
8%
6%
4%
2%
0%
18%
17%
18%
13%
10%
8%
7%
7%
3%
24%
18%
16%
14%
9%
6%
6%
4%
3%
20%
18%
17%
13%
10%
7%
7%
6%
3%

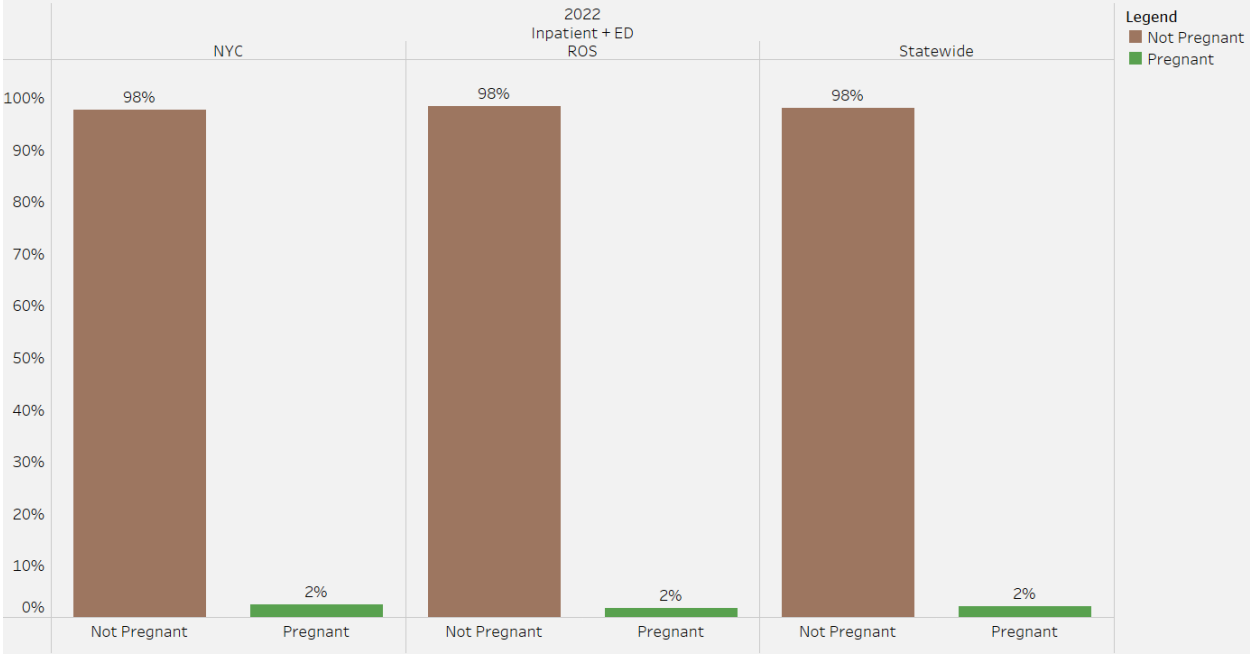

Inpatient Discharges and ED Visits Identified as DV-Related Events
2022
Inpatient + ED
ROS
NYC
Statewide
Legend
Not Pregnant
Pregnant
91%
9%
82%
18%
88%
12%
90%
80%
70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
Not Pregnant
Pregnant
Not Pregnant
Pregnant
Not Pregnant
Pregnant


Inpatient Discharges and ED Visits Identified as SV-Related Events
2021
Inpatient + ED
ROS
2022
Inpatient + ED
ROS
NYC
Statewide
NYC
Statewide
Legend
Female
Male
86%
14%
91%
9%
89%
11%
87%
13%
90%
10%
89%
11%
90%
80%
70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
Female
Male
Female
Male
Female
Male
Female
Male
Female
Male
Female
Male

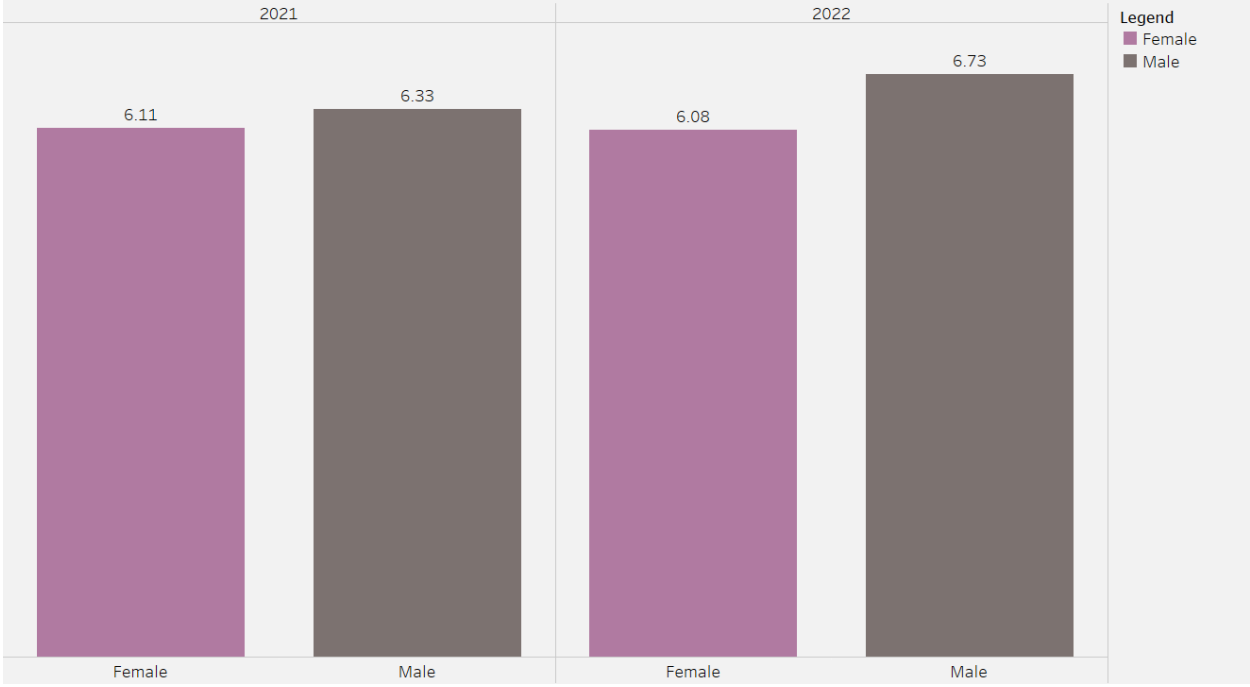

Inpatient Discharges and ED Visits Identified as SV-Related Events
2022
Inpatient + ED
NYC
ROS
Statewide
Legend
White
Black
Other
Hispanic
60%
55%
50%
45%
40%
35%
30%
25%
20%
15%
10%
5%
0%
20%
34%
24%
22%
58%
20%
12%
11%
40%
26%
18%
16%
White
Black
Other
Hispanic

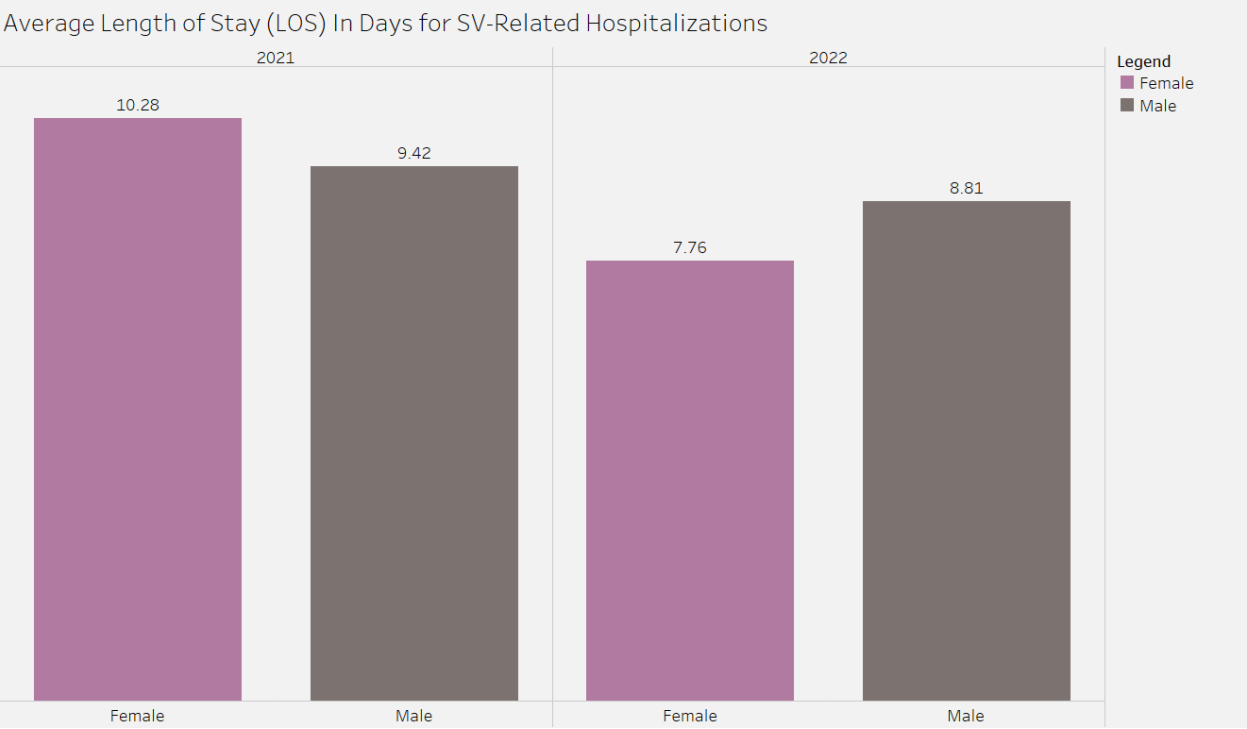

Inpatient Discharges and ED Visits Identified as SV-Related Events
2022
Inpatient + ED
NYC
ROS
Statewide
Legend
18-25
26-30
31-35
36-40
41-45
46-50
51-55
56-60
61-64
45%
40%
35%
30%
25%
20%
15%
10%
5%
0%
38%
19%
15%
9%
8%
4%
3%
3%
1%
42%
18%
13%
10%
8%
4%
3%
3%
1%
40%
19%
14%
9%
8%
4%
3%
3%
1%
18-25
26-30
31-35
36-40
41-45
46-50
51-55
56-60
61-64

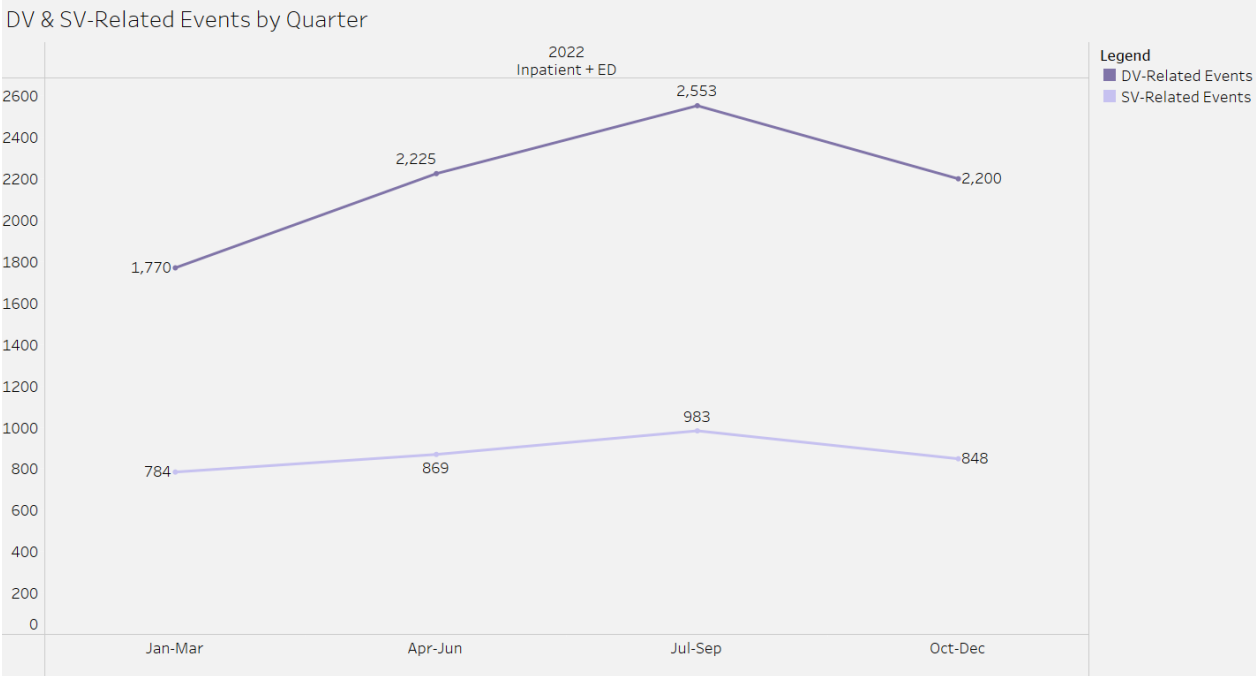
Inpatient Discharges and ED Visits Identified as SV-Related Events



Average Length of Stay (LOS) In Days for DV-Related Hospitalizations




Average Length of Stay (LOS) In Days for SV-Related Hospitalizations
2021
2022
Legend
Female
Male
10.28
9.42
7.76
8.81
Female
Male
Female
Male

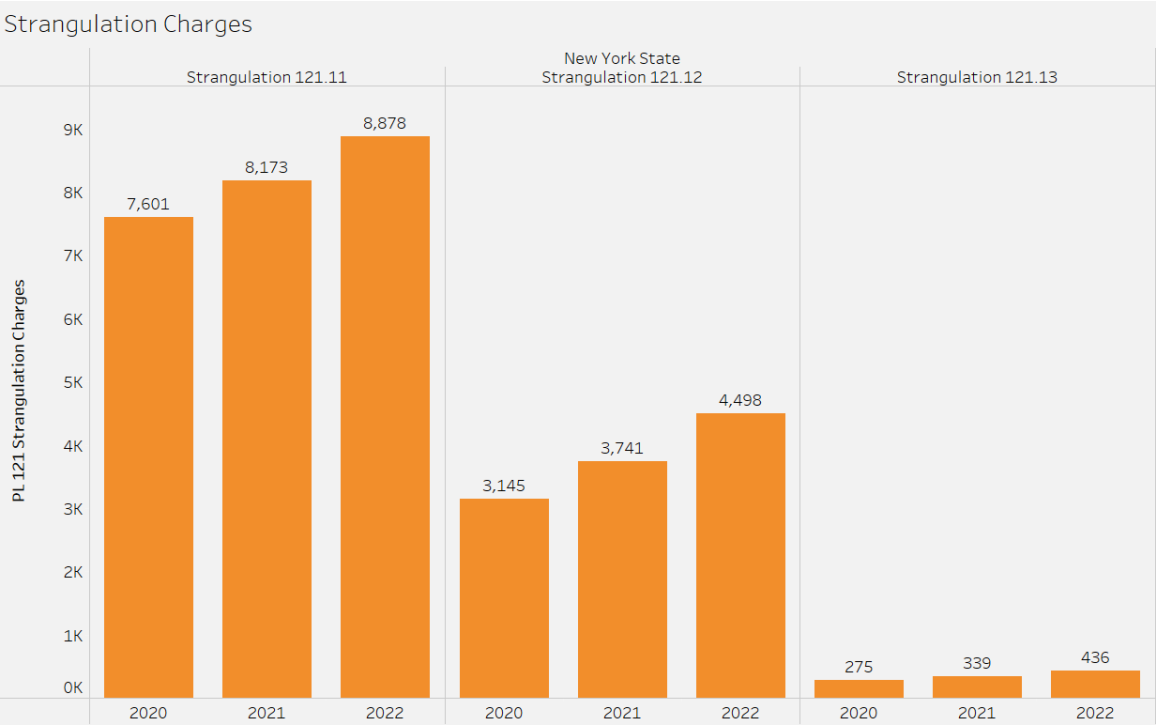

DV & SV-Related Events by Quarter
2022
Inpatient + ED
Legend
DV-Related Events
SV-Related Events
2600
2400
2200
2000
1800
1600
1400
1200
1000
800
600
400
200
0
2,553
2,225
2,200
1,770
983
784
869
848
Jan-Mar
Apr-Jun
Jul-Sep
Oct-Dec

SAFE Designation	SV-Related ED Visits			SV ED Visits with a SANE-Related Testing Procedure		
	Facilities (N)	SV Visits (N)	SV Visits (%)	Facilities (N)	SV Visits (N)	SV Visits (%)
SAFE Facilities Only	46*	1,990	60.91	46	1,704	61.99
Non-SAFE Facilities Only	117	1,277	39.09	112	1,045	38.01
Total	**163**	**3,267**	**100**	**158**	**2,749**	**100**

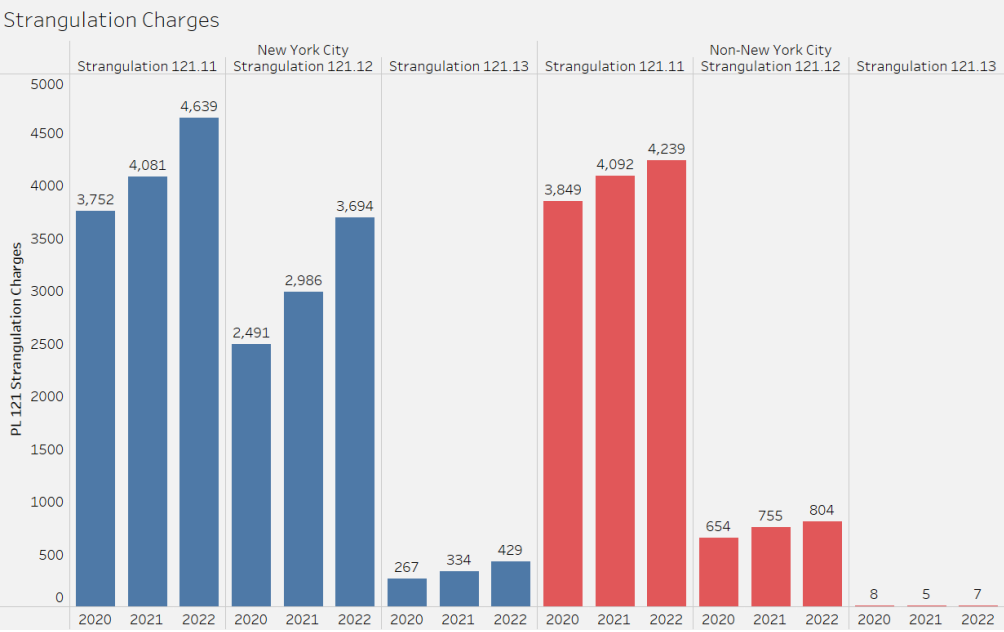
Strangulation

- In 2022, there was a 14% increase for NYC and a 4% increase for Rest of State in Penal Law 121.11 strangulation charges, when compared to 2021.
- In 2022, there was a 24% increase for NYC and a 6% increase for Rest of State in Penal Law 121.12 strangulation charges, when compared to 2021.
- In 2022, Penal Law 121.13 strangulation charges increased by 28% in NYC, while 7 charges were reported for Rest of State compared to 5 in 2021.

(Source: DCJS)



[15] Of the 49 SAFE-designated facilities in 2022, only 46 had SV-related ED visits. Data only includes facilities and events for SV-related ED visits, no inpatient hospitalizations are represented.

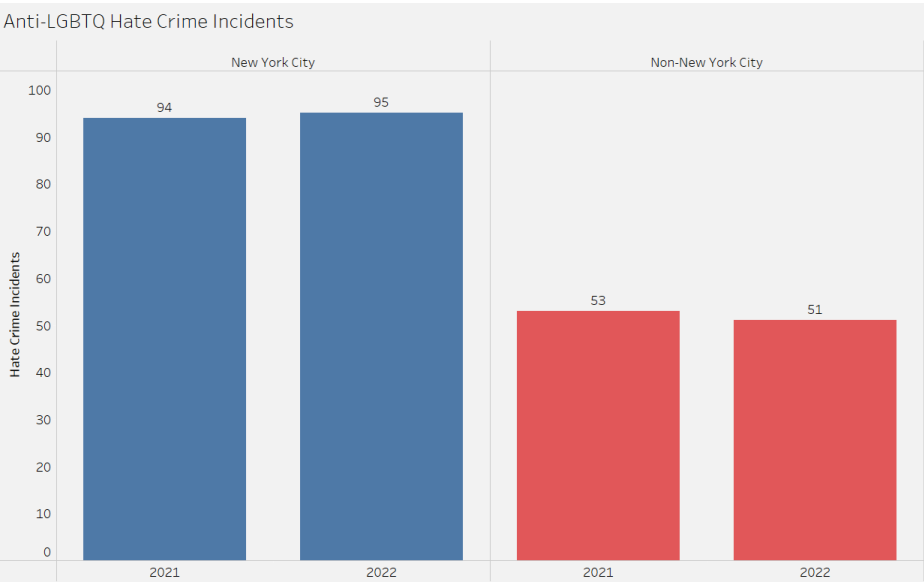


The above indicate number of strangulation charges brought as either a top or underlying charge at arrest or arraignment. New York State's strangulation statute took effect in November 2010. The crime frequently occurs in violence situations. While not all these offenses are domestic violence-related 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."

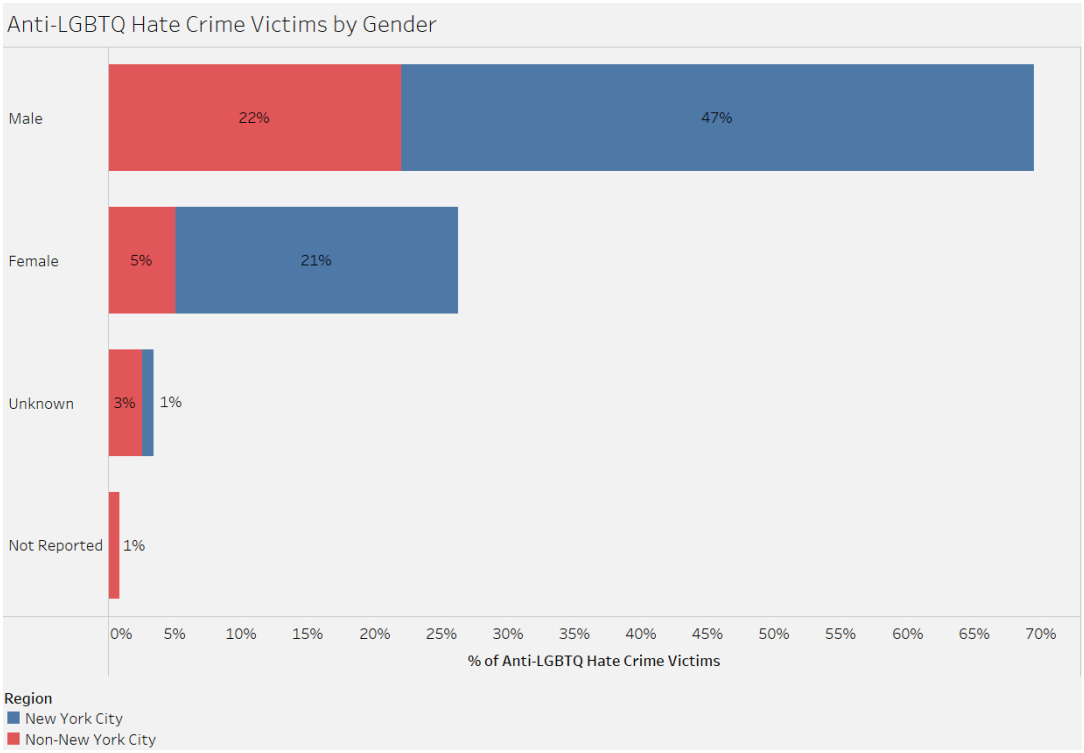
Hate Crimes

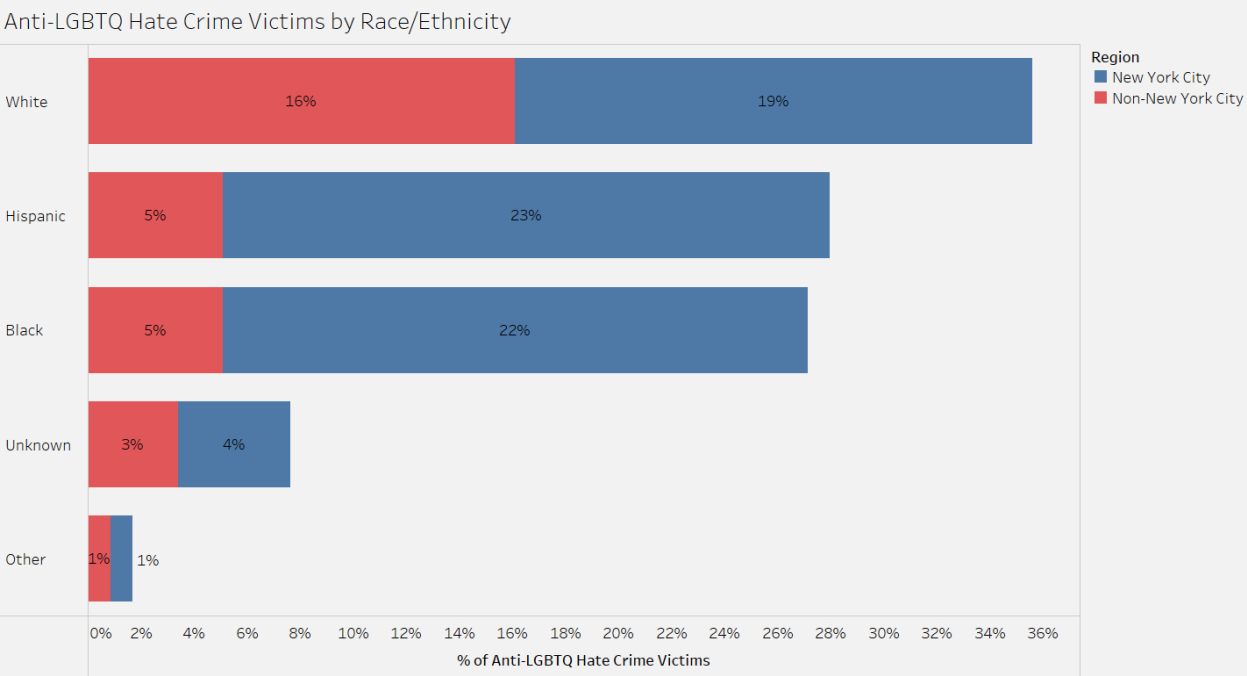
- In 2022, the number of reported Anti-LGBTQ hate crimes increased 1% in NYC and decreased 4% across the rest of the state compared to 2021.

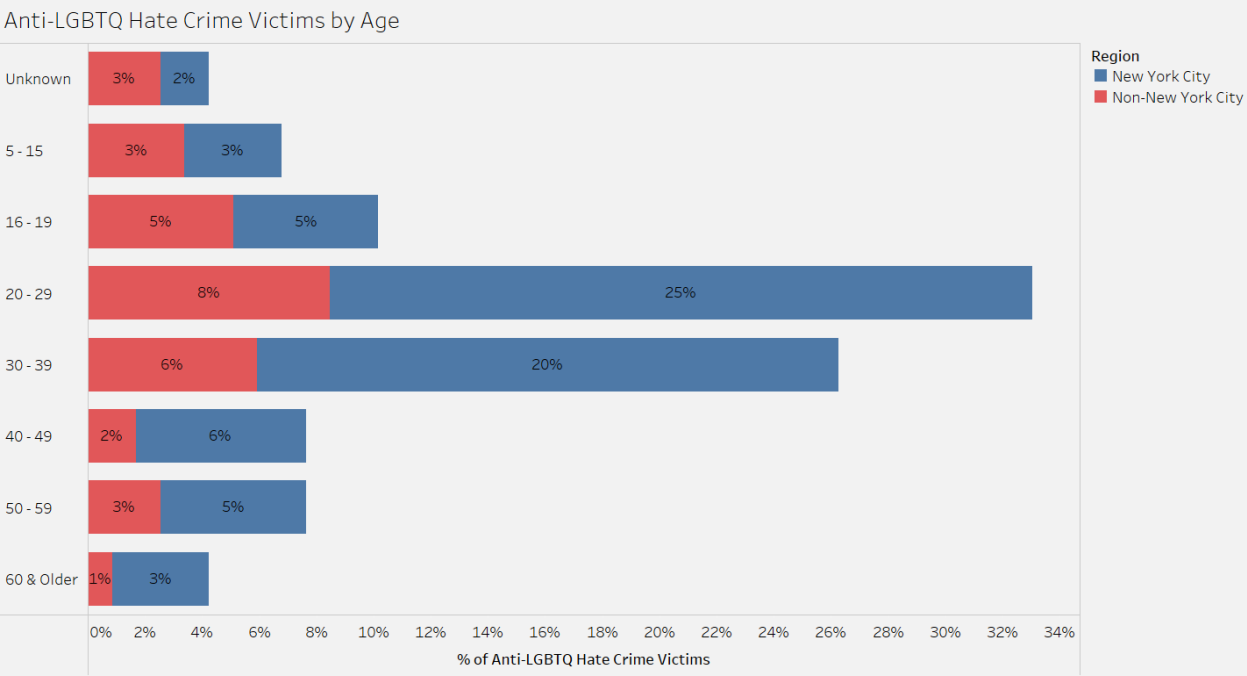
(Source: DCJS)



Anti-LGBTQ Hate Crime Offenses		
Offense Type	2021	2022
Simple Assault	85	87
Criminal Mischief	24	24
Aggravated Assault	24	20
Robbery	7	8
Larceny	4	4
Unknown	2	1
Other Sex Offense	0	1
Kidnapping	0	1
Burglary	1	0
Grand Total	147	146



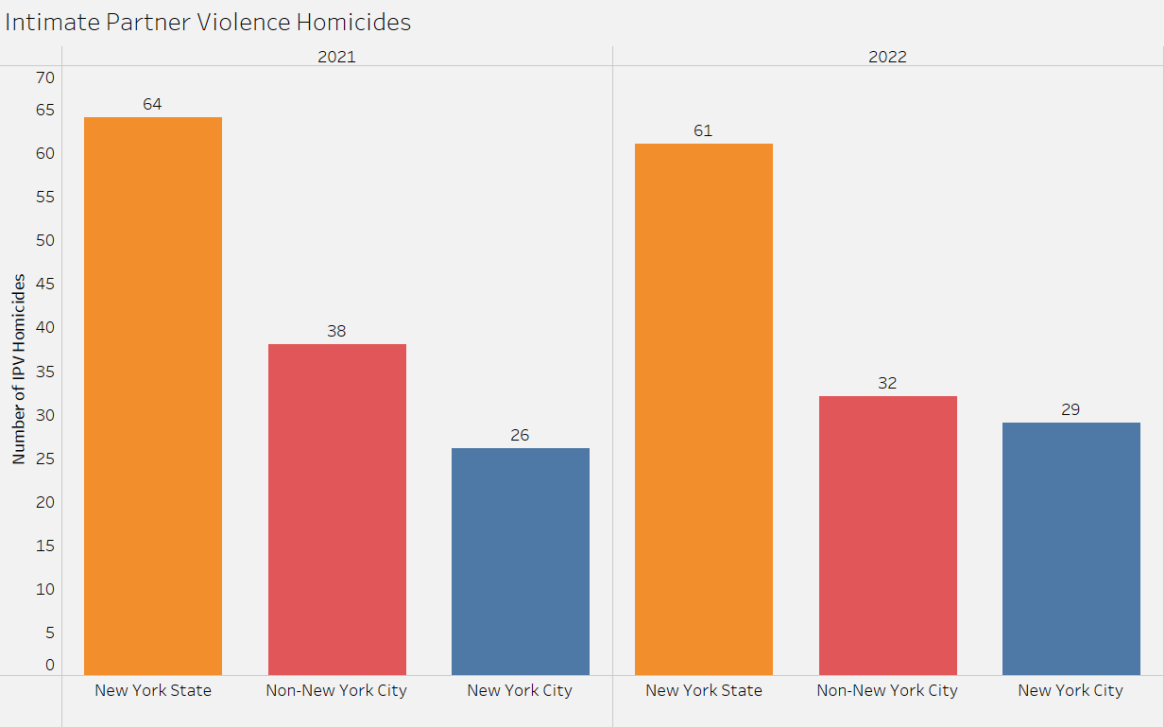


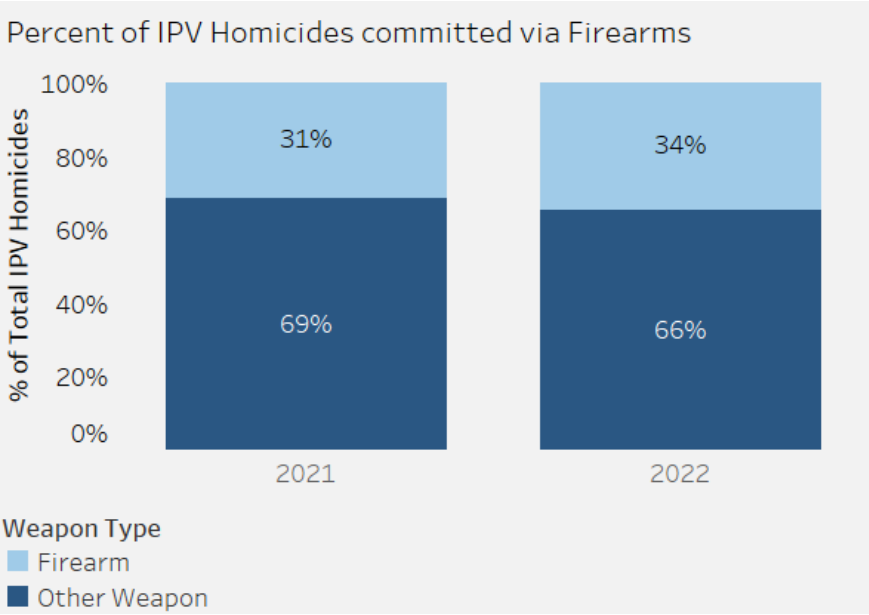


Intimate Partner Homicide

- In 2022, 89% of intimate partner violence homicide victims statewide were reported as female compared to 77% in 2021.
- In 2022, 70% of intimate partner homicide victims were reported as Black or Hispanic compared to 58% in 2021.

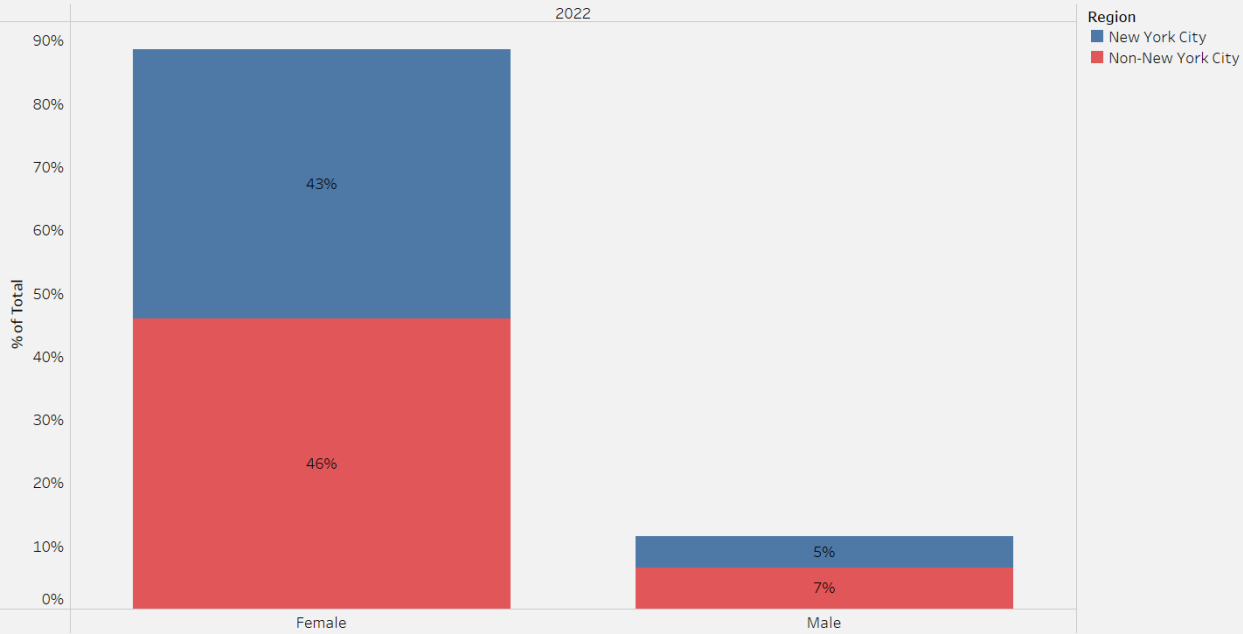
- In 2022, there was a 5% increase in IPV homicides by firearm and a 9% decrease in IPV homicides by Other Weapon Type when compared to 2021.



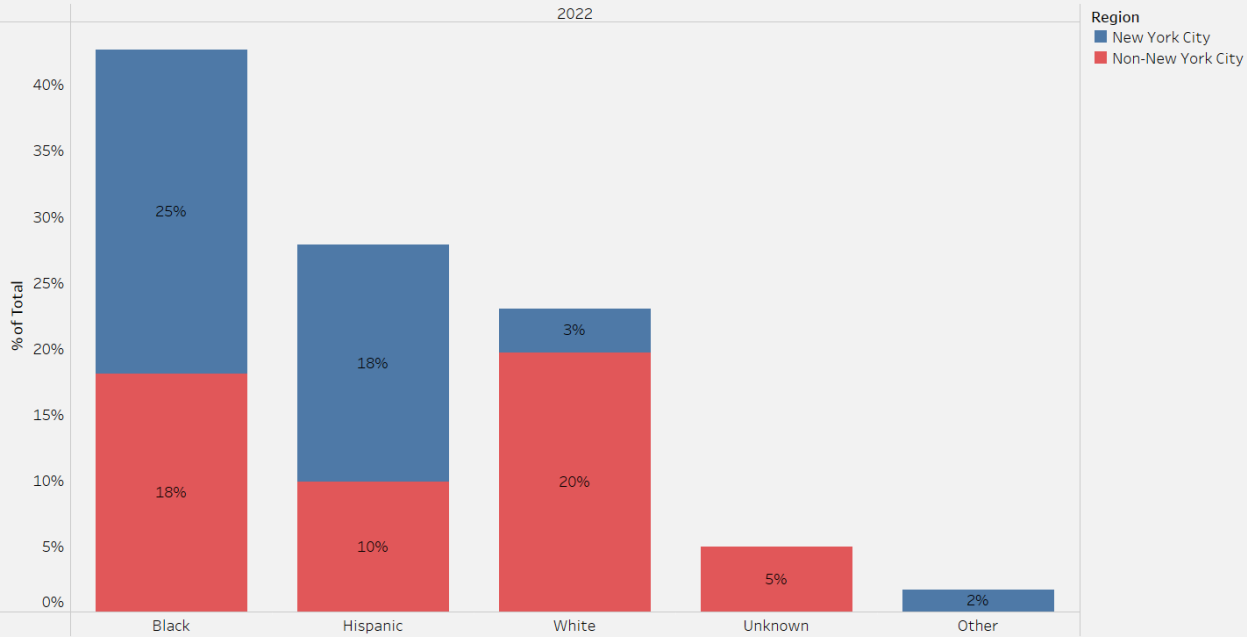


Weapon Type	2021	2022
Asphyxiation	5	3
Blunt Instrument	5	1
Cutting-Stabbing	25	27
Fire	0	1
Firearm-type unk	2	4
Handgun	15	12
Hands, Fist, Etc	4	2
Motor Vehicle	1	2
Narcotics	0	1
Neglect	0	1
Other	2	1
Rifle	3	1
Shotgun	0	4
Strangulation	2	1
Grand Total	**64**	**61**

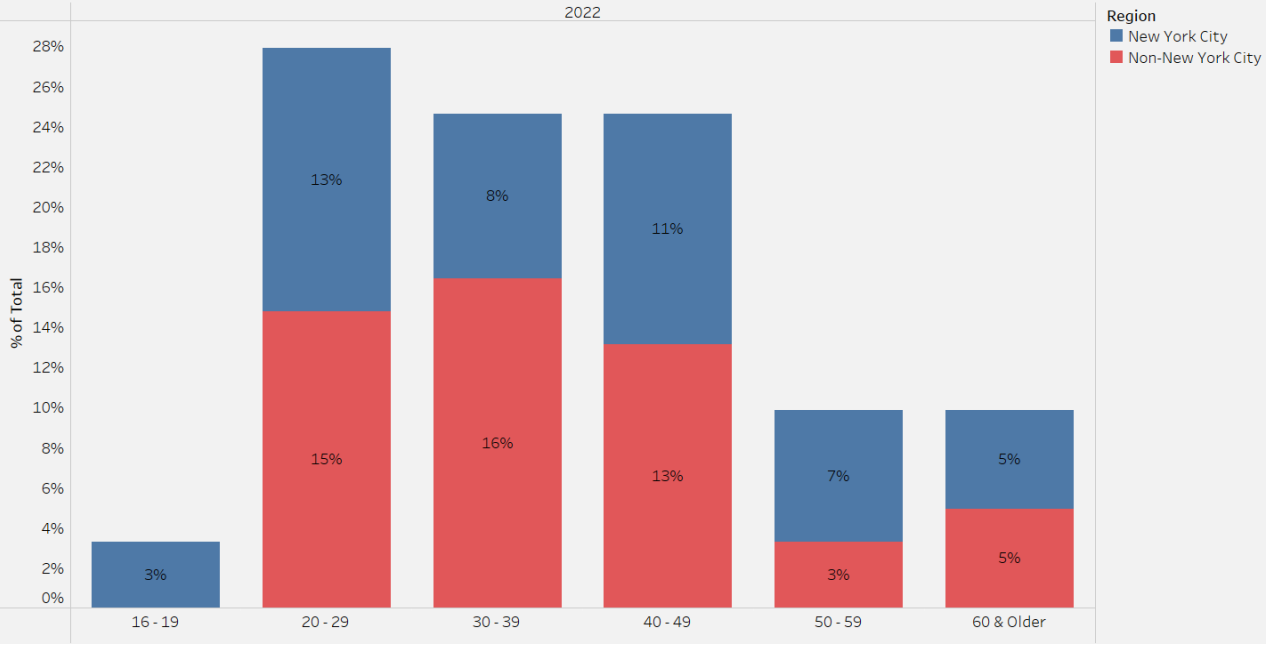
IPV Homicides by Victim Sex



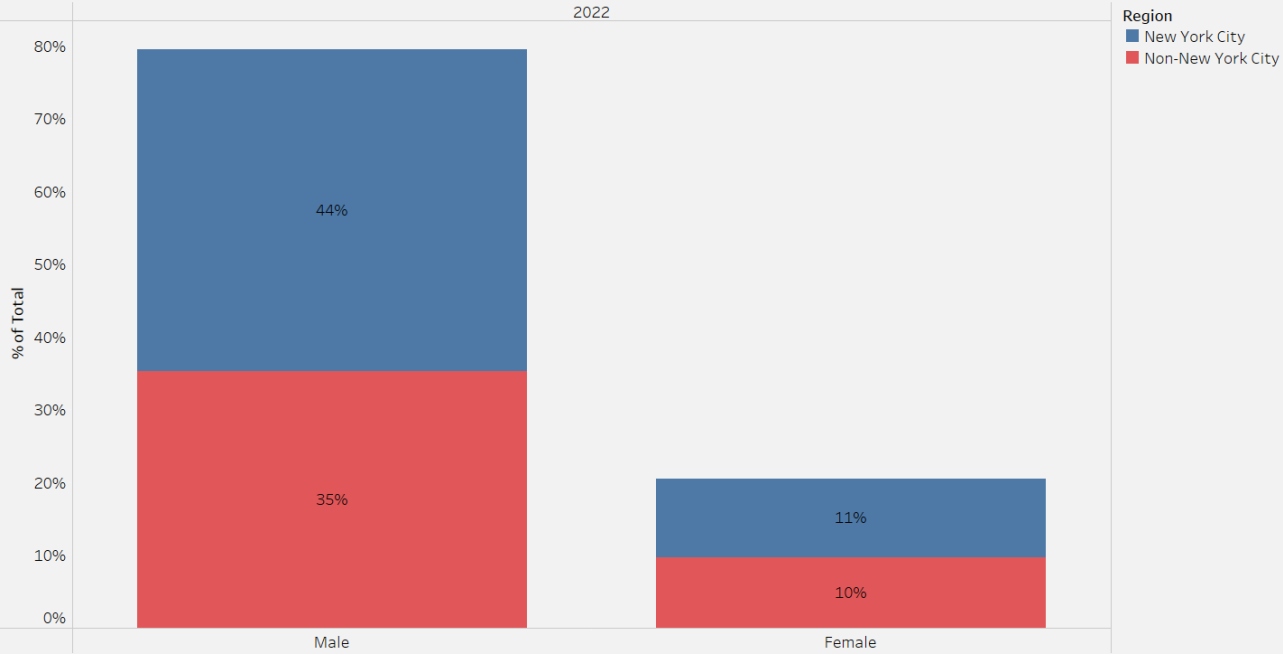
IPV Homicides by Victim Race/Ethnicity



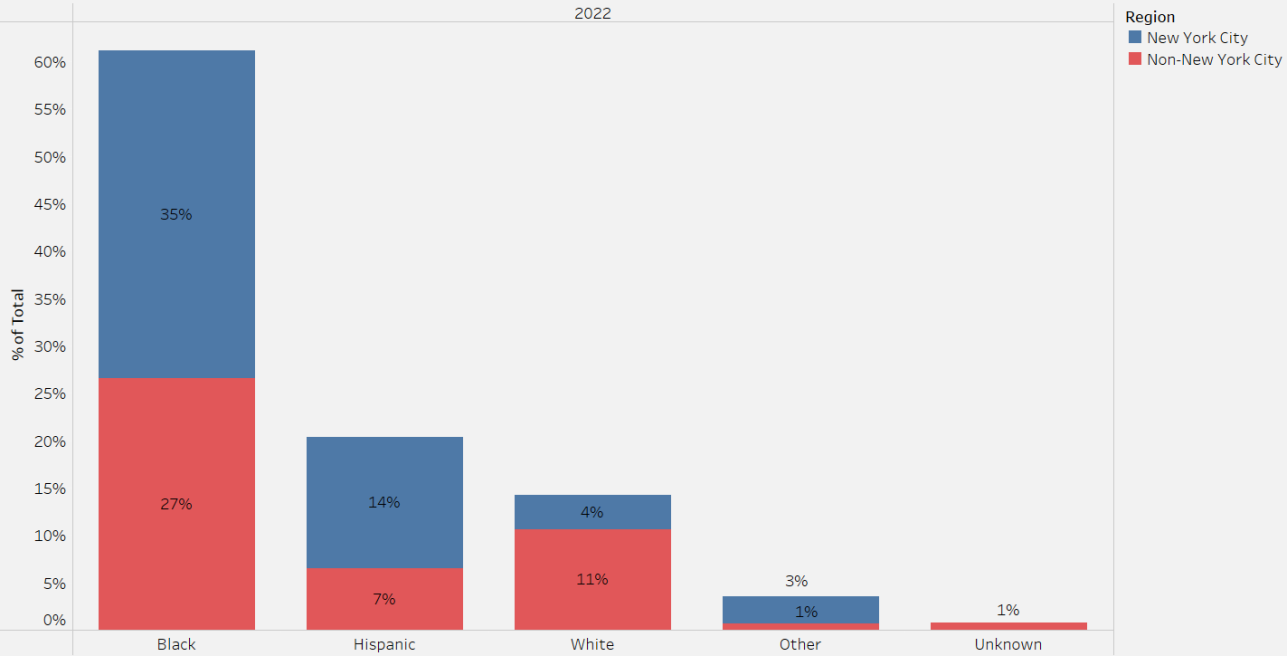
IPV Homicides by Victim Age



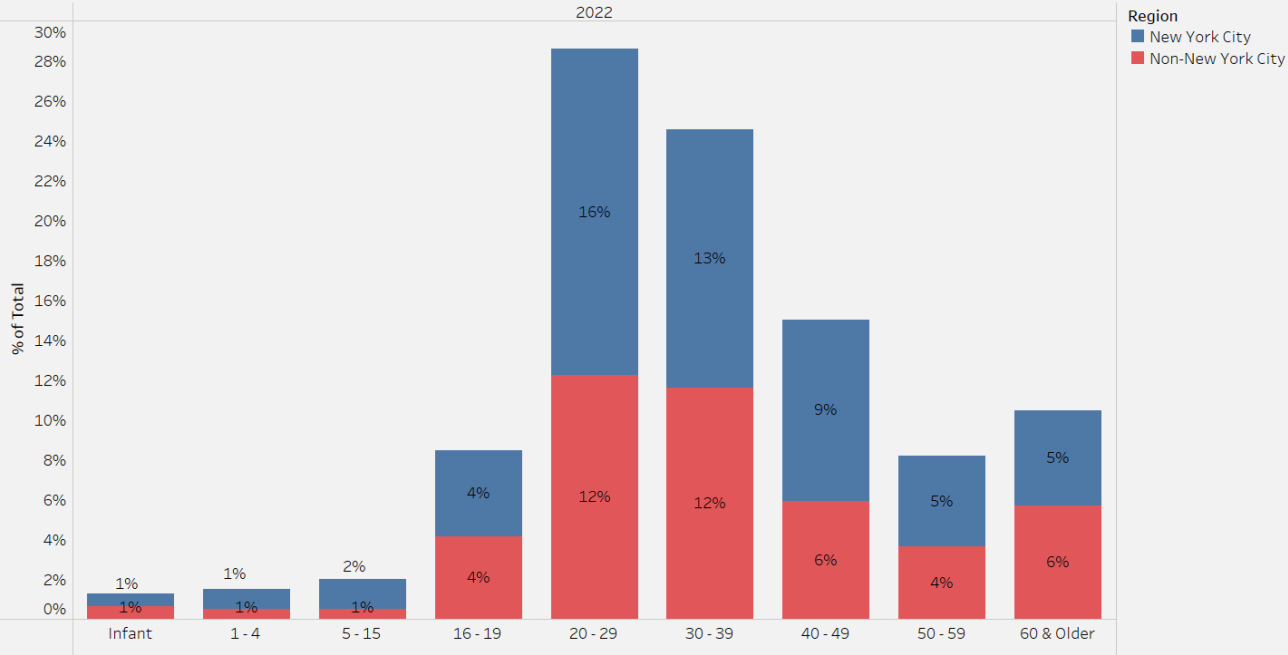
Total Homicides by Victim Sex



Total Homicides by Victim Race/Ethnicity



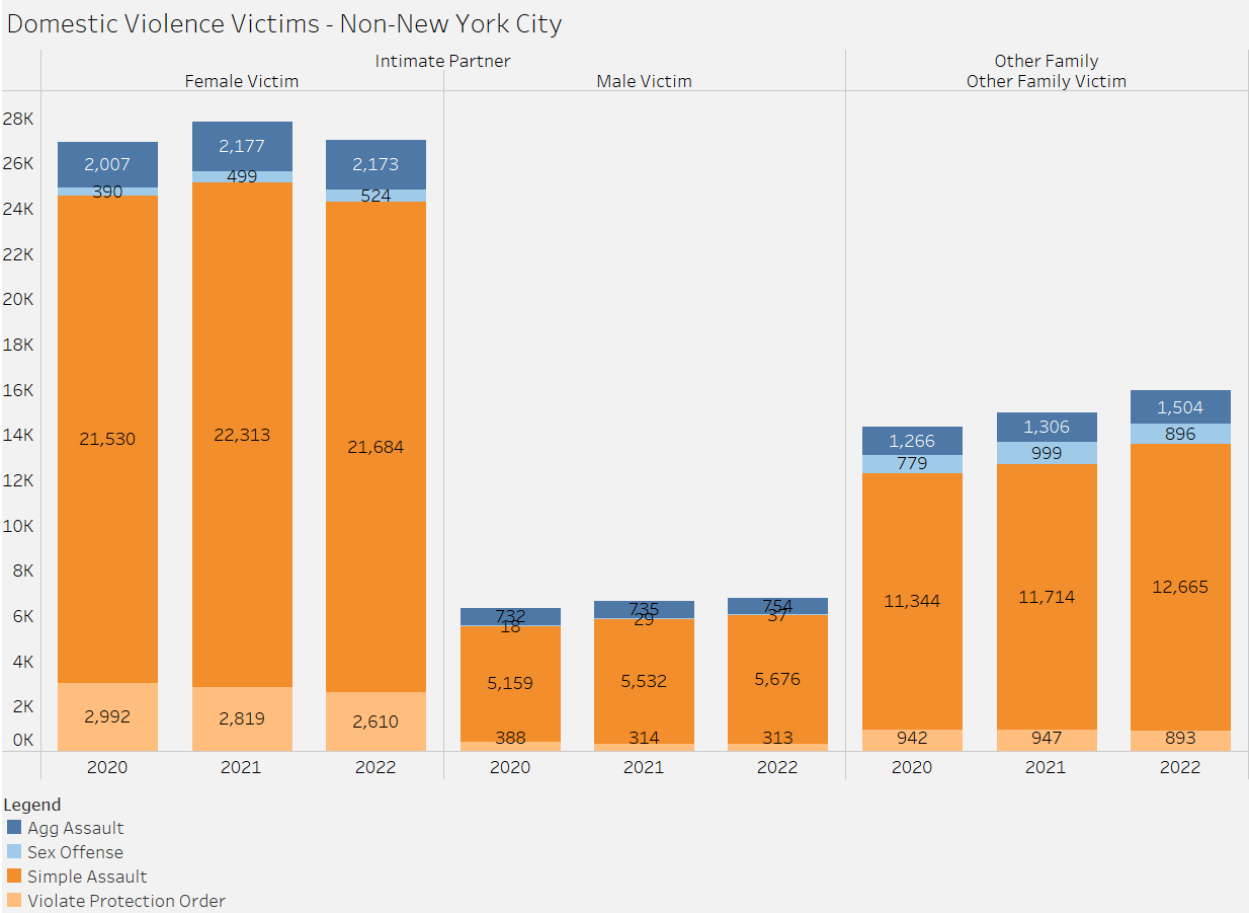
Total Homicides by Victim Age



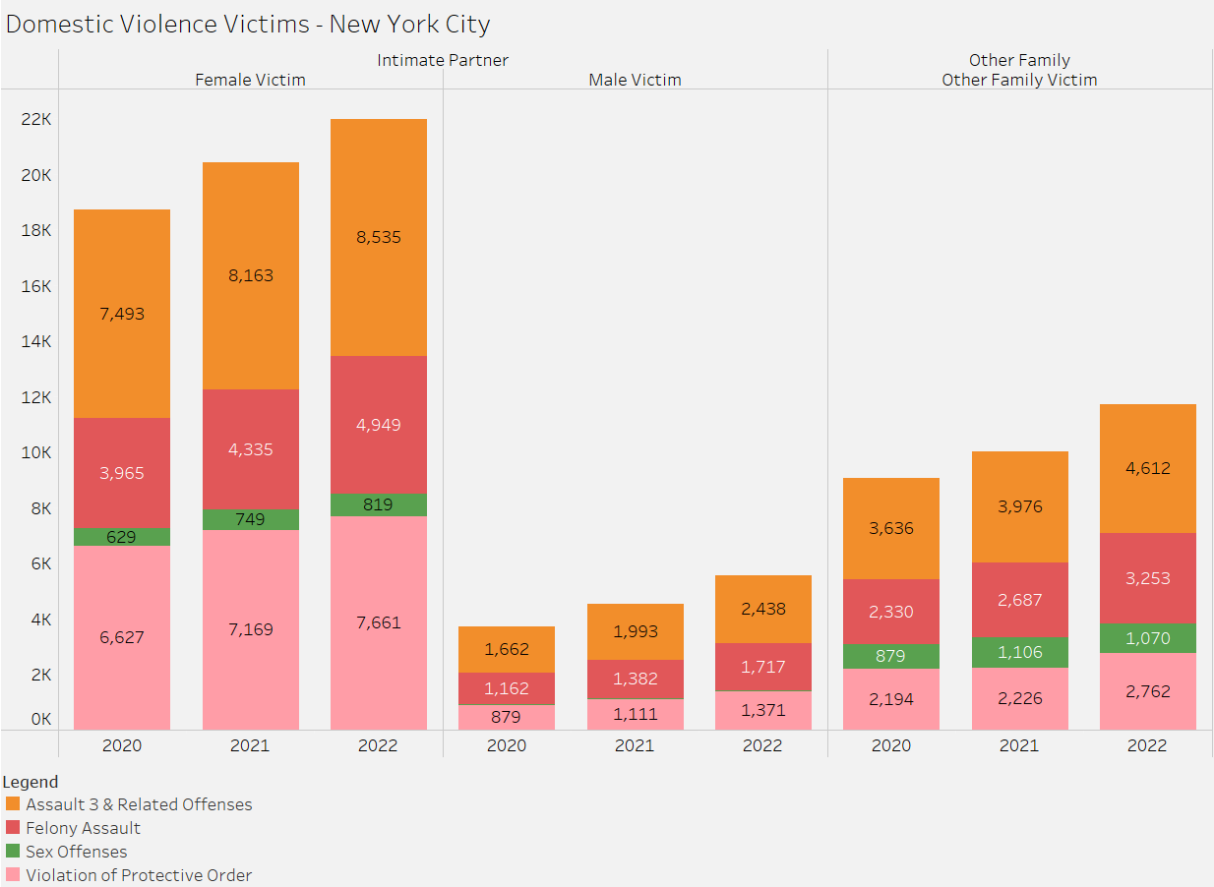
Domestic Violence Victims[16]

- The total number of reported domestic violence victims outside of NYC increased 1% from 49,384 in 2021 to 49,729 in 2022.
- The total number of reported domestic violence victims in NYC increased 12% from 34,927 in 2021 to 39,224 in 2022.

(Source: DCJS)



[16] New York City data appears in a temporary format while the NYPD's Uniform Crime Reports are being developed. While the rest of the state used UCR crime categories of "aggravated assault" and "simple assault", NYC data instead shows the categories of "felonious assault" and "assault third degree & related offenses". The statistical tabulations presented for New York City are derived from top charge of the reported complaint and the relationship/intimate partner information collected by the NYPD crime reporting system.



Top Charge Sex Offenses[17]

- In 2022, top charge sex offenses increased by 7% statewide compared to 2021.

(Source: DCJS)

Top Charge PL 130 Sex Offense Arrests		
PL 130 Sex Offense Arrests by Charge	**2021**	**2022**
PL 130.20 SEXUAL MISCONDUCT	88	101
PL 130.25 RAPE-3RD	334	334
PL 130.30 RAPE-2ND	191	186
PL 130.35 RAPE-1ST	531	576
PL 130.40 CRIMINAL SEXUAL ACT-3RD	75	99
PL 130.45 CRIMINAL SEXUAL ACT-2ND	50	71
PL 130.50 CRIMINAL SEXUAL ACT-1ST	195	227
PL 130.52 FORCIBLE TOUCHING	1,319	1,453
PL 130.53 PERSISTENT SEXUAL ABUSE	10	22
PL 130.55 SEXUAL ABUSE-3RD	88	124
PL 130.60 SEXUAL ABUSE-2ND	60	53

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

PL 130.65 SEXUAL ABUSE-1ST	559	539
PL 130.65-A AGGRAVATED SEXUAL ABUSE-4TH	6	6
PL 130.66 AGGRAVATED SEXUAL ABUSE-3RD	4	8
PL 130.67 AGGRAVATED SEXUAL ABUSE-2ND	13	9
PL 130.70 AGGRAVATED SEXUAL ABUSE-1ST	8	4
PL 130.75 COURSE SEX CONDUCT-CHILD-1ST	109	105
PL 130.80 COURSE SEX CONDUCT-CHILD-2ND	82	80
PL 130.90 FACILIT SEX OFF-CONTROL SUBST	1	2
PL 130.95 PREDATORY SEXUAL ASSAULT	12	19
PL 130.96 PRED SEX ASSAULT AGAINST CHILD	101	92
Grand Total	**3,836**	**4,110**

Top Charge PL 130 Sex Offense Arrests by County

Region	County	2021	2022
New York City	Bronx	432	507
	Kings	481	539
	New York	486	579
	Queens	470	502
	Richmond	67	71
	Total	**1,936**	**2,198**
Non-New York City	Albany	58	55
	Allegany	29	16
	Broome	57	65
	Cattaraugus	17	23
	Cayuga	18	9
	Chautauqua	27	24
	Chemung	16	22
	Chenango	12	3
	Clinton	23	26
	Columbia	21	20
	Cortland	14	20
	Delaware	8	12
	Dutchess	52	32
	Erie	58	67
	Essex	6	10
	Franklin	10	14
	Fulton	8	10
	Genesee	18	26
	Greene	11	10
	Hamilton	1	1

	Herkimer	26	14
	Jefferson	26	34
	Lewis	6	14
	Livingston	16	13
	Madison	16	20
	Monroe	89	102
	Montgomery	10	23
	Nassau	159	146
	Niagara	50	37
	Oneida	51	37
	Onondaga	98	115
	Ontario	33	33
	Orange	76	78
	Orleans	9	12
	Oswego	48	44
	Otsego	16	18
	Putnam	9	8
	Rensselaer	21	25
	Rockland	59	58
	Saratoga	38	27
	Schenectady	24	34
	Schoharie	3	4
	Schuyler	6	4
	Seneca	11	8
	St. Lawrence	28	21
	Steuben	48	37
	Suffolk	219	232
	Sullivan	23	24
	Tioga	14	9
	Tompkins	5	12
	Ulster	25	27
	Warren	20	26
	Washington	30	17
	Wayne	20	22
	Westchester	84	98
	Wyoming	13	10
	Yates	7	4
	Total	**1,900**	**1,912**
Grand Total		**3,836**	**4,110**