



Criminal Justice Research Report

Governor David A. Paterson

Commissioner Denise E. O'Donnell

January 2009

Domestic Violence Victimization in IBR Jurisdictions of New York State, 2007

by Matthew Fetzer

This is a report on domestic violence victimizations reported to police in 2007 from jurisdictions participating in the New York State Incident-Based Reporting (NYSIBR) program.

NYSIBR, referred to as IBR in this report, is an adaptation of the National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS), which collects crime data from law enforcement agencies. Unlike the traditional Uniform Crime Report (UCR) which collects only summary information on the most serious offense in a criminal incident, IBR counts all offenses that occurred in an incident. IBR also captures detailed information on the circumstances of the incident, weapon use, victim and offender characteristics, as well as relationship of the victim to the offender. As a result, IBR data allows for a more detailed review of crime. Consequently, UCR crime data could not be used for this report because it lacks the detail necessary for analysis.

The data for this analysis were drawn from the DCJS IBR database. In 2007, 214 law enforcement agencies across the state submitted IBR crime data to DCJS. Of these agencies, 197 reported incidents in which one or more domestic violence victimizations occurred. A total of 15,560 incidents of domestic

violence were reported, from which 16,620 victimizations were identified and analyzed for this report.

Currently, most IBR agencies in New York are small or midsized.¹ Collectively, these jurisdictions cover about one-third of the population outside of New York City and report approximately 28 percent of the non-New York City violent and property crime in the State. Consequently, the findings from this analysis of domestic violence victimizations may not be representative of other jurisdictions, nor can they be generalized to the entire State.

Domestic violence victims were identified based on a prior or existing relationship with the offender, as well as the type of crime perpetrated.² Domestic violence crimes include murder, non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, aggravated assault, kidnapping, abduction, sexual assault with an object, forcible fondling, course of sexual conduct, pornography/obscenity and exploiting children, simple assault, intimidation, order of protection violations, endangering the welfare of a child, and incest. For this report, domestic violence victimizations were defined as the most serious violent crime committed against a victim who had a domestic relationship with the offender.

Major Findings

Among IBR agencies:

- ◆ Intimate partners accounted for 62% of domestic violence victimizations.
- ◆ The most common victim-to-offender relationship was boyfriend/girlfriend.
- ◆ Simple assaults were the most common domestic violence offense.
- ◆ Personal weapons (hands, feet, teeth, etc.) were the most prevalent type of weapon used in domestic violence crimes.
- ◆ Females were more likely than males to be victims of intimate partner violence, including those in same-sex partnerships.
- ◆ Approximately 12% of domestic violence victimizations involved child victims under the age of 18.

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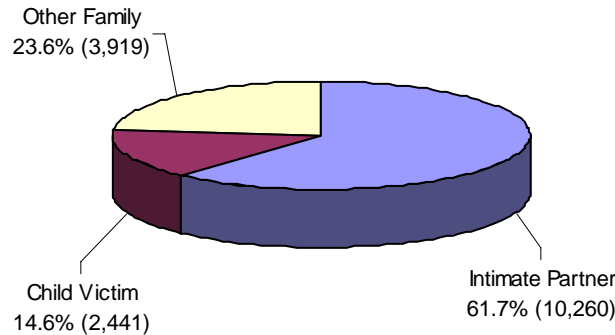
¹ In 2007, more than 500 agencies reported crime statistics to DCJS. Only 214 were IBR agencies, of which 126 IBR agencies served populations less than 10,000 persons; 86 agencies covered populations between 10,000 and 100,000 persons; and only 2 agencies covered jurisdictions with a population greater than 100,000 persons. These agencies are listed in the Appendix.

² Categories of domestic relationships include: *intimate partners* (spouse, common-law spouse, ex-spouse, boyfriend or girlfriend, same-sex partner); *child victims* (child, step-child, child of boyfriend/girlfriend, grandchild); and *other family* (parent, step-parent, grandparent, in-law, sibling, step-sibling, and other family member).

Domestic Violence Victim Relationships to Offenders

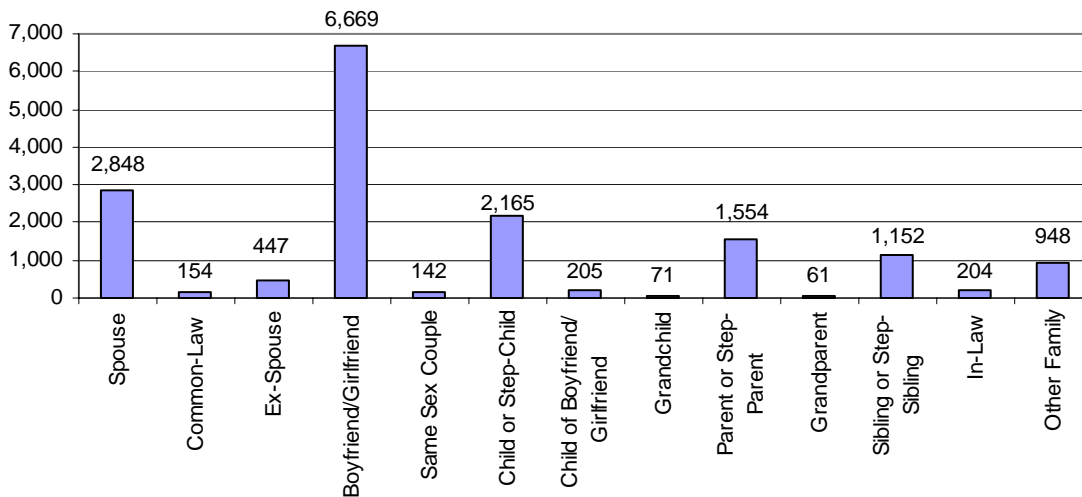
Domestic relationships were identified based upon the victim’s relationship to the offender. These relationships were then classified into three victim types: *intimate partner*, *child victim*, and *other family*. Figures 1 and 2 show the distribution of domestic violence victim types and relationships across the 16,620 domestic violence victimizations reported by IBR agencies in 2007.

Figure 1: Domestic Violence Victim Types, IBR Agencies, 2007



- Most domestic violence victims (62%) involved *intimate partners*, which included spouse, ex-spouse, common-law spouse, boyfriend or girlfriend, and same-sex partner.
- *Child victims*, which included child, step-child, child of boyfriend or girlfriend, and grandchild, accounted for 15 percent of the domestic violence victimizations.
- Twenty-four percent of domestic violence victims were classified as *other family*, which included parent, step-parent, grandparent, sibling, step-sibling, in-law, and other family member.

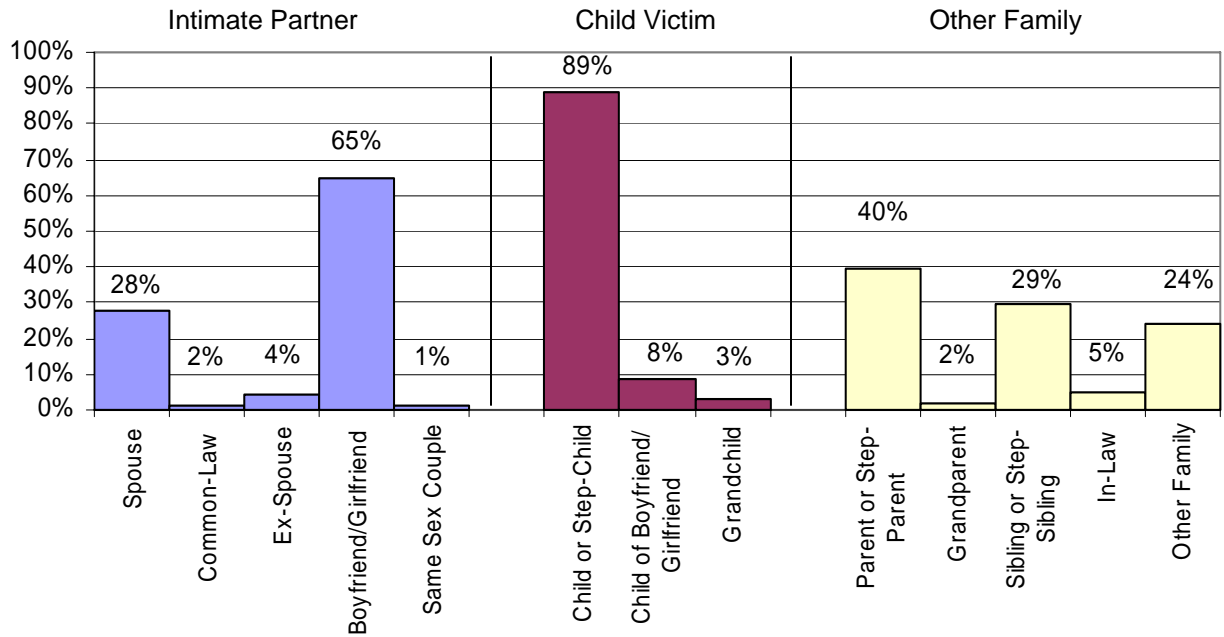
Figure 2: Domestic Relationships for Domestic Violence Victimization, IBR Agencies, 2007



- The most common victim-to-offender relationships for domestic violence victimizations were:
 - ▶ 40% boyfriend or girlfriend (6,669)
 - ▶ 17% spouse (2,848)
 - ▶ 13% child or step-child (2,165)
 - ▶ 9% parent or step-parent (1,554)
 - ▶ 7% sibling or step-sibling (1,152)

Figure 3 shows the percent distribution of victim-to-offender relationships within each of the three victim categories: *intimate partner*, *child victim*, and *other family*.

Figure 3: Domestic Relationship by Victim Type, IBR Agencies, 2007

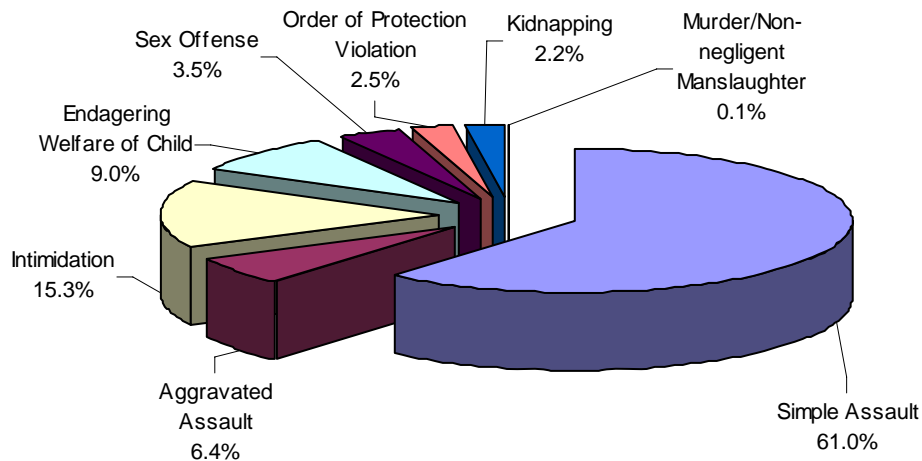


- Almost two-thirds (65%) of the victims of *intimate partner* victimizations were boyfriend or girlfriend, followed by spouse (28%).
- *Child victims* of domestic violence were predominantly victimizations of a child or step-child (89%), with some victimizations to the child of a boyfriend or girlfriend (8%) or a grandchild (3%).
- Among *other family* victimizations, 40 percent of the victims were either a parent or step-parent, 29 percent were siblings or step-siblings, and 24 percent were other family members.

Crimes Involved in Domestic Violence Victimization

Figure 4 shows the distribution of domestic violence crime reported by IBR agencies in 2007. Simple assault was by far the most prevalent crime type. The remaining types of domestic violence crimes (murder and non-negligent manslaughter, kidnapping and abduction, sex offense,³ aggravated assault, intimidation, order of protection violation, and endangering the welfare of a child) comprised 39 percent of the victimizations.

Figure 4: Domestic Violence Crime Types, IBR Agencies, 2007



- Simple assaults were involved in a total of 10,140 domestic violence victimizations reported by IBR agencies in 2007, accounting for 61 percent of all victimizations.
- Intimidation crimes were the second most frequent type, accounting for 15 percent of victimizations.

Domestic violence-related simple assaults were comprised of several relevant NYS Penal Laws, which are listed in Table 1.

Table 1. New York State Penal Laws for Domestic Simple Assault Offenses

Penal Law	Description	Penal Law	Description
§120.00	Assault 3 rd	§240.26	Harassment 2 nd
§120.05	Assault 2 nd	§240.30	Aggravated Harassment 2 nd
§240.25	Harassment 1 st	§240.31	Aggravated Harassment 1 st

- Nearly all (10,118) of these simple assaults belonged to two criminal offense categories; most (80%) were harassment in the second degree, followed by assault in the third degree (19%).

³ Sex offenses included: forcible rape, forcible sodomy, sexual assault with an object, forcible fondling, course of sexual conduct, pornography/obscenity and exploiting children, and incest.

Table 2. Relationship by Type of Crime for Domestic Violence Victimization, IBR Agencies, 2007

Victim-to-Offender Relationship	Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	Kidnapping/Abduction	Sex Offense*	Aggravated Assault	Simple Assault	Intimidation	Order of Protection Violation	Endangering Welfare of Child	Total
Spouse	3	67	19	162	2,056	444	97	-	2,848
Common-Law Spouse	-	2	-	8	105	32	7	-	154
Ex-Spouse	1	2	1	16	168	211	48	-	447
Boyfriend/Girlfriend	1	236	165	431	4,475	1,137	199	25	6,669
Same-Sex Partner	-	2	-	19	89	30	1	1	142
Intimate Partner Subtotal	5	309	185	636	6,893	1,854	352	26	10,260
Child or Step-Child**	2	19	131	85	614	114	22	1,178	2,165
Child of Boyfriend/Girlfriend	1	7	15	7	63	16	3	93	205
Grandchild	-	4	23	2	10	10	-	22	71
Child Victim Subtotal	3	30	169	94	687	140	25	1,293	2,441
Parent or Step-Parent	2	3	11	108	1,256	158	16	-	1,554
Grandparent	-	2	-	5	41	12	1	-	61
Sibling or Step-Sibling	1	6	99	115	732	133	4	62	1,152
In-Law	1	2	7	10	100	81	-	3	204
Other Family Member	-	7	110	101	431	169	15	115	948
Other Family Subtotal	4	20	227	339	2,560	553	36	180	3,919
Total Victimization	12	359	581	1,069	10,140	2,547	413	1,499	16,620

* Sex offenses include: forcible rape, forcible sodomy, sexual assault with object, forcible fondling, course of sexual conduct, pornography/obscenity and exploiting children, and incest.

** The categories of child, step-child, child of boyfriend or girlfriend, and grandchild include both juvenile and

- Simple assault of a boyfriend or girlfriend was the most frequently reported domestic violence crime involving *intimate partners* (4,475), accounting for 44 percent of victimizations against this type of victim.
- Among *child victims*, the most commonly occurring domestic violence crime was endangering the welfare of a child where the victim was the offender's child or step-child (1,178), comprising 48 percent of these victimizations.
- Among *other family* victims of domestic violence, 32 percent (1,256) involved a simple assault of a parent or step-parent.

Table 3. Relationship by Weapon Type Used in Domestic Violence Victimization, IBR Agencies, 2007

Victim-to-Offender Relationship	Firearm	Knife/Cutting Instrument	Blunt Object	Motor Vehicle	Personal Weapons	Other Weapons	None/Not Applicable	Unknown/ Not Reported	Total All Weapons
Spouse	21	83	30	7	2,145	108	414	40	2,848
Common-Law Spouse	-	6	3	-	116	3	20	6	154
Ex-Spouse	2	9	2	1	179	17	217	20	447
Boyfriend/Girlfriend	39	187	70	21	4,928	269	1,055	100	6,669
Same-Sex Partner	2	11	2	-	87	17	20	3	142
Intimate Partner Subtotal	64	296	107	29	7,455	414	1,726	169	10,260
Child or Step-Child	5	16	27	6	856	75	1,156	24	2,165
Child of Boyfriend/Girlfriend	3	2	3	-	91	3	103	-	205
Grandchild	-	2	-	-	37	-	30	2	71
Child Victim Subtotal	8	20	30	6	984	78	1,289	26	2,441
Parent or Step-Parent	8	53	24	1	1,244	84	118	22	1,554
Grandparent	-	4	2	-	39	2	11	3	61
Sibling or Step-Sibling	11	66	24	-	818	55	161	17	1,152
In-Law	1	4	1	1	109	7	77	4	204
Other Family Member	9	49	28	3	558	39	243	19	948
Other Family Subtotal	29	176	79	5	2,768	187	610	65	3,919
Total Victimization	101	492	216	40	11,207	679	3,625	260	16,620

- Personal weapons— defined as “hands, feet, teeth, etc.”⁴— were the most common type of weapons used against domestic violence victims, including 73 percent of *intimate partners*, 40 percent of *child victims* and 71 percent of *other family* victims.
- Less than 1 in every 10 victimizations involved a nonpersonal weapon, such as a firearm, knife, blunt object, motor vehicle, or other weapon (1,528).
- Firearms were used in less than one percent (101) of all domestic violence victimizations. However, 63 percent of firearm-involved domestic violence victimizations occurred to an intimate partner.
- No weapon (None/Not Applicable⁵) was reported in 22 percent (3,625) of all domestic violence victimizations. More than half (53%) of domestic violence victimizations of *child victims* did not involve the use of a weapon. The most commonly reported crimes that did not involve the use of a weapon included Aggravated Harassment 2nd (§240.30) and Endangering the Welfare of a Child (§260.10), both of which are class A misdemeanors.

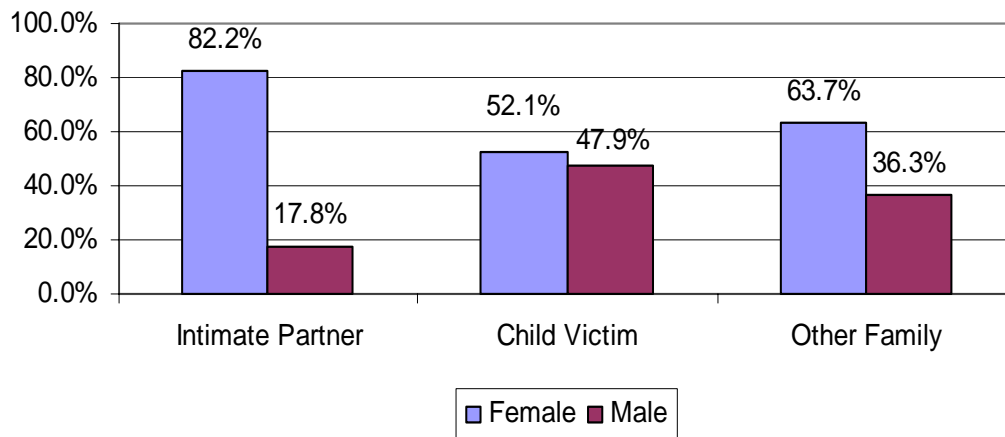
⁴ Personal weapons were defined according to the *New York State Incident-Based Reporting Desktop Reference Manual* (2004) and correspond to weapon codes from the New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services *Standardized Incident Report*.

⁵ The weapon category “None/Not Applicable” is relevant for domestic violence crimes that do not involve physical contact between the victim and offender, such as a verbal threat of physical violence.

Gender of Domestic Violence Victims

The gender of the victim was reported in nearly all domestic violence victimizations. Overall, females were victimized more frequently than males, with female victims accounting for 73 percent of all domestic violence victimizations. However, as Figure 5 shows, the differences in gender fluctuate across victim types.

Figure 5: Gender by Type of Victim, IBR Agencies, 2007



- For *intimate partner* violence, 82 percent of the victims were female.
- For *other family* victim types, females accounted for 64 percent of the victims.
- Almost no gender difference existed for *child victims* of domestic violence, in which 52 percent of victims were female and 48 percent were male.

Table 4. Victim Gender Among Intimate Partner Relationships by Type of Crime, IBR Agencies, 2007

Victim-to-Offender Relationship by Gender	Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	Kidnapping/Abduction	Sex Offense	Aggravated Assault	Simple Assault	Intimidation	Order of Protection Violation	Endangering Welfare of Child	Total
Spouse									
<i>Male Victims</i>	-	4	-	50	406	83	7	-	550
<i>Female Victims</i>	3	63	19	112	1,650	361	90	-	2,298
Common-Law Spouse									
<i>Male Victims</i>	-	-	-	4	14	4	-	-	22
<i>Female Victims</i>	-	2	-	4	91	28	7	-	132
Ex-Spouse									
<i>Male Victims</i>	-	1	-	5	44	70	2	-	122
<i>Female Victims</i>	1	1	1	11	124	141	46	-	325
Boyfriend/Girlfriend									
<i>Male Victims</i>	-	3	4	136	722	201	10	2	1,078
<i>Female Victims</i>	1	233	161	295	3,753	936	189	23	5,591
Same-Sex Partner									
<i>Male Victims</i>	-	2	-	10	35	5	-	1	53
<i>Female Victims</i>	-	-	-	9	54	25	1	-	89
Total Intimate Partners									
Total Male Victims	0	10	4	205	1,221	363	19	3	1,825
Total Female Victims	5	299	181	431	5,672	1,491	333	23	8,435

- Among intimate partners, females were victimized more often than males, particularly when the victim was either a spouse or girlfriend. Female spouses were victimized four times more than male spouses, and girlfriends were victims of domestic violence five times more often than boyfriends.
- Intimate partner females were more likely to be victims of specific types of crime. All five intimate partner murder victims, reported by IBR agencies, were female. Females were 45 times more likely than males to be victims of a sex offense, 30 times more likely to be a kidnapping victim, and almost 20 times more likely to have an order of protection violated.
- Two-thirds of all male intimate partner victimizations (1,221 of 1,825) were for simple assault. Simple assaults accounted for 74 percent of the crimes against male spouses (406 of 550) and 67 percent of the crimes against boyfriends (722 of 1,078).
- Among the 142 same-sex partners who were domestic violence victims, females accounted for 63 percent (89) of victimizations, most of which were crimes of simple assault (54) or intimidation (25).

Table 5. Victim Age by Relationship for Intimate Partners, IBR Agencies, 2007

Age of Intimate Partner Victim	Spouse	Common-Law Spouse	Ex-Spouse	Boyfriend/ Girlfriend	Same Sex Couple	Total
12 to 17	8	2	1	386	4	402
18 to 24	285	30	40	2,448	32	2,835
25 to 29	449	37	58	1,187	26	1,757
30 to 34	451	25	93	783	14	1,366
35 to 39	505	29	88	655	21	1,298
40 to 44	464	17	79	498	27	1,085
45 to 49	332	7	45	410	7	801
50 to 54	147	3	19	155	4	328
55 to 59	73	2	12	52	4	143
60 to 64	43	1	5	26	2	77
65 or older	54	1	2	13	0	70
Unknown Age	37	0	5	56	1	98
Total	2,848	154	447	6,669	142	10,260

- Boyfriends or girlfriends between the ages of 18 and 24 were the most common victimizations by relationship and age group, accounting for 24 percent of intimate partner victimizations.
- The percentage of intimate partner victims who were boyfriend or girlfriend decreased steadily with age, from 86 percent (2,448 of 2,835) for victims ages 18 through 24 to 19 percent (13 of 70) for victims ages 65 and older.
- An opposite pattern was found among spousal victims of domestic violence, in which the percentage of victimizations increased with age. Married persons represented ten percent (285 of 2,835) of the intimate partner victims ages 18 through 24, and this percentage increased steadily with age to 77 percent (54 of 70) for intimate partners ages 65 and older.

Table 6 shows domestic violence victimizations by age group for *child victims*, which include children, step-children, children of a boyfriend or girlfriend, and grandchildren. Because this domestic victim type is determined by the nature of the victim’s relationship to the offender, *child victims* may be under the age of majority (17 years of age or younger) or adults (18 years of age or older). Of the 16,620 domestic violence victimizations reported by IBR agencies, approximately 12 percent (1,984) involved child victims under the age of 18.

Table 6. Child Victims of Domestic Violence by Age and Type of Crime, IBR Agencies, 2007

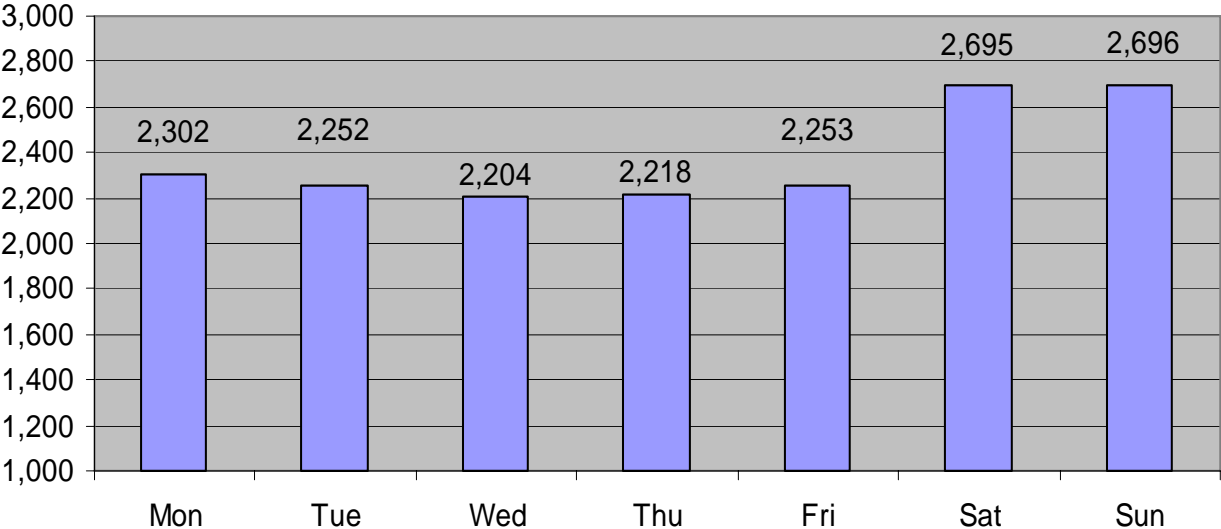
Age of Child Victim	Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	Kidnapping/Abduction	Sex Offense*	Aggravated Assault	Simple Assault	Intimidation	Order of Protection Violation	Endangering Welfare of Child	Total
Infant/Newborn	-	5	-	6	10	8	1	110	140
1 to 4	3	4	39	10	44	18	6	463	587
5 to 9	-	7	47	23	63	16	7	366	529
10 to 12	-	2	20	6	54	6	2	159	249
13 to 15	-	2	38	10	100	9	3	146	308
16 to 17	-	3	10	10	115	9	2	22	171
Subtotal	3	23	154	65	386	66	21	1,266	1,984
18 & Older (Adult)	-	7	15	28	294	70	3	-	417
Unknown Age	-	-	-	1	7	4	1	27	40
Total Victimization	3	30	169	94	687	140	25	1,293	2,441

* Sex offenses include: forcible rape, forcible sodomy, sexual assault with object, forcible fondling, course of sexual conduct, pornography—obscenity and exploiting children, and incest.

- Four out of every five *child victims* (including adult children) of domestic violence were under the age of 18 (1,984 of 2,441).
- The most common domestic violence crime committed against victims under the age of 18 was endangering the welfare of a child, accounting for almost two-thirds (64%) of all domestic violence crimes.
- The second most frequent offense was simple assault (19%), followed by sex offenses (8%).
- As age increased, the percentage of *child victims* of simple assault steadily increased, from seven percent for infants and newborns to 67 percent for child victims ages 16 to 17. This pattern was reversed for endangering the welfare of a child, where the percentage of *child victims* steadily decreased from 79 percent for infants and newborns to 13 percent for victims ages 16 to 17.

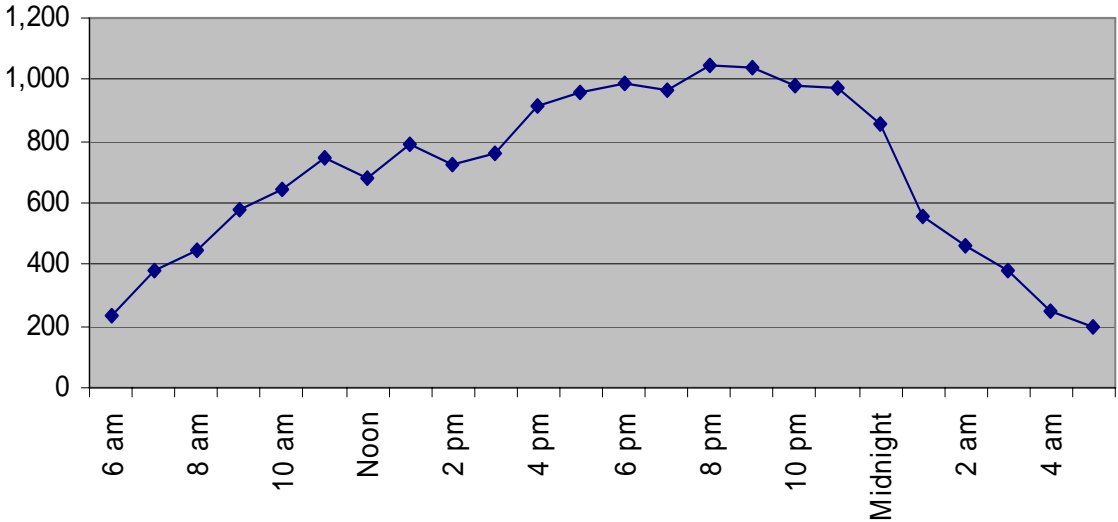
Temporal Trends for Domestic Violence Victimization

Figure 6: Domestic Violence Victimization by Day of Occurrence, IBR Agencies, 2007



- Figure 6 shows the occurrence of domestic violence victimizations by the day of the week. A clear pattern emerged where weekends (Saturday and Sunday) demonstrated the greatest number of victimizations, approximately 3 percent more than any weekday.⁶ In fact, Wednesday was found to have the fewest number of victimizations.

Figure 7: Domestic Violence Victimization by Hour of Occurrence, IBR Agencies, 2007



- Figure 7 shows temporal patterns by time of day. Domestic violence victimizations generally increased as the day progressed, peaking around 8 to 9 pm, and then dropping off significantly after midnight.

⁶ This pattern is predominantly driven by *intimate partner* victimizations and, to a lesser extent, *other family* victimizations. *Child victims* did not display the same trend of more victimizations on the weekends.

Appendix: List of IBR Participating Agencies in 2007

Afton Village P.D.	Fairport Village P.D.	Monroe Co. Sheriff	St. Johnsville Village P.D.
Albany City P.D.	Fallsburg Town P.D.	Montgomery Town P.D.	St. Lawrence Co. Sheriff
Albion Village P.D.	Fishkill Village P.D.	Mt. Hope Town P.D.	Stony Point Town P.D.
Alfred Village P.D.	Florida Village P.D.	Mt. Vernon City P.D.	Sullivan Co. Sheriff
Allegany Co. Sheriff	Fort Edward Village P.D.	Nassau Village P.D.	SUNY Albany P.D.
Altamont Village P.D.	Frankfort Town P.D.	New Hartford Town P.D.	SUNY Alfred P.D.
Andover Village P.D.	Frankfort Village P.D.	Newark Village P.D.	SUNY Binghamton P.D.
Angelica Village P.D.	Fredonia Village P.D.	Niagara Co. Sheriff	SUNY Brockport P.D.
Athens Village P.D.	Gates Town P.D.	Niagara Falls P.D.	SUNY Brooklyn P.D.
Auburn City P.D.	Genesee Co. Sheriff	Niagara Town P.D.	SUNY Canton P.D.
Bainbridge Village P.D.	Glenville Town P.D.	Niskayuna Town P.D.	SUNY Cobleskill P.D.
Bethlehem Town P.D.	Goshen Town P.D.	North Greenbush Town P.D.	SUNY Cortland P.D.
Blooming Grove Town P.D.	Gowanda Village P.D.	North Tonawanda City P.D.	SUNY ESF P.D.
Brighton Town P.D.	Greece Town P.D.	Nunda Town & Village P.D.	SUNY Farmingdale P.D.
Brockport Village P.D.	Green Island Village P.D.	NYS Park Police - Palisades	SUNY Fredonia P.D.
Broome Co. Spec. Inv.	Greenburgh Town P.D.	NYS Park Police - Taconic	SUNY Geneseo P.D.
Broome Co. Sheriff	Greenport Town P.D.	Ocean Beach Village P.D.	SUNY Maritime P.D.
Buchanan Village P.D.	Greenwich Village P.D.	Ogden Town P.D.	SUNY Morrisville P.D.
Cairo Town P.D.	Hamilton Village P.D.	Oneida City P.D.	SUNY New Paltz P.D.
Caledonia Village P.D.	Harriman Village P.D.	Orangetown Town P.D.	SUNY Old Westbury P.D.
Cambridge Village P.D.	Harrison Town P.D.	Orleans Co. Sheriff	SUNY Oneonta P.D.
Canandaigua City P.D.	Head of the Harbor Vg. P.D.	Oswego Co. Sheriff	SUNY Optometry P.D.
Canastota Village P.D.	Highlands Town P.D.	Otsego Co. Sheriff	SUNY Oswego P.D.
Carthage Village P.D.	Holley Village P.D.	Owego Village P.D.	SUNY Plattsburgh P.D.
Catskill Village P.D.	Hudson City P.D.	Palmyra Village P.D.	SUNY Potsdam P.D.
Cattaraugus Co. Sheriff	Hudson Falls Village P.D.	Peekskill City P.D.	SUNY Purchase P.D.
Cayuga Co. Sheriff	Ilion Village P.D.	Pelham Manor Village P.D.	SUNY Stony Brook P.D.
Cazenovia Village P.D.	Inlet Town P.D.	Pelham Village P.D.	SUNY Utica/Rome P.D.
Centre Island Village P.D.	Irondequoit Town P.D.	Phoenix Village P.D.	Ticonderoga Town P.D.
Chautauqua Co. Sheriff	Ithaca City P.D.	Piermont Village P.D.	Tioga Co. Sheriff
Chittenango Village P.D.	Jamestown City P.D.	Potsdam Village P.D.	Tupper Lake Village P.D.
Clarkstown Town P.D.	Jefferson Co. Sheriffs	Poughkeepsie City P.D.	Tuxedo Town P.D.
Clayton Village P.D.	Johnson City Village P.D.	Poughkeepsie Town P.D.	Ulster Co. Sheriff
Clinton Co. Sheriff	Lake Success Village P.D.	Pound Ridge Town P.D.	Utica City P.D.
Clyde Village P.D.	Lakewood-Busti Village P.D.	Ramapo Town P.D.	Vernon Village P.D.
Columbia Co. Sheriff	Larchmont Village P.D.	Rockland Co. Sheriff	Vestal Town P.D.
Cornwall Town P.D.	Lewis Co. Sheriff	Rosendale Town P.D.	Walden Village P.D.
Cornwall-on-Hudson Vill. P.D.	Lewisboro Town P.D.	Sackett's Harbor Village P.D.	Walton Village P.D.
Cortland Co. Sheriff	Lewiston Town P.D.	Salamanca City P.D.	Warren Co. Sheriff
Crawford Town P.D.	Liberty Vg. P.D.	Saranac Lake Village P.D.	Washington Co. Sheriff
Croton on Hudson P.D.	Livingston Co. Sheriff	Scarsdale Village P.D.	Waterloo Village P.D.
Deerpark Town P.D.	Long Beach City P.D.	Schodack Town P.D.	Watervliet City P.D.
Delaware Co. Sheriff	Lowville Village P.D.	Schuyler Co. Sheriff	Watkins Glen Village P.D.
Dolgeville Village P.D.	Lynbrook Village P.D.	Scotia Village P.D.	Waverly Village P.D.
Dunkirk City P.D.	Lyons Village P.D.	Shandaken Town P.D.	Wayland Village P.D.
Durham Town P.D.	Macedon Town P.D.	Shawangunk Town P.D.	Wayne Co. Sheriff
Dutchess Co. Sheriff	Madison Co. Sheriff	Sherrill City P.D.	Webster P.D.
East Hampton Town P.D.	Mamaroneck Village P.D.	Sidney Village P.D.	Westfield Village P.D.
East Rochester Village P.D.	Massena Village P.D.	Sodus Point P.D.	White Plains City P.D.
Ellicott Town P.D.	Medina Village P.D.	Sodus Village P.D.	Whitehall Village P.D.
Ellicottville Town P.D.	Menands Village P.D.	South Glens Falls Village P.D.	Woodstock Town P.D.
Elmsford Village P.D.	Metro Trans. Authority P.D.	S. Nyack-Grand View Vg. P.D.	Yorktown Town P.D.
Endicott Village P.D.	Mohawk Village P.D.	Southold Town P.D.	Youngstown Village P.D.
Essex Co. Sheriff		Spring Valley Village P.D.	

Glossary: Types of Crime

Domestic Violence Victimization—Identified as the combination of 1) a victim who has a domestic relationship to the offender and 2) a violent offense. Because incidents could involve multiple offenses for one victim, only the most serious domestic violence offense was identified for each victim. Domestic violence offenses included crimes against persons and excluded crimes against property.

Aggravated Assault—An unlawful attack by one person upon another wherein the offender uses a weapon or displays it in a threatening manner, or the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness.

Course of Sexual Conduct Against a Child—The engagement in two or more acts of sexual conduct over a period of time not less than three months in duration with a child less than eleven years of age; or with a child less than thirteen years of age when the offender is eighteen years of age or older.

Endangering the Welfare of a Child—Any act likely to be injurious to the physical, mental or moral welfare of a child less than 17 years of age, or directs or authorizes such child to engage in an occupation involving substantial risk of danger to the child's health or life.

Forcible Fondling—The touching of the sexual or other intimate parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, forcibly and/or against that person's will, or not forcibly or against the person's will in instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

Forcible Rape—The engagement in sexual intercourse with another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will or not forcibly or against the person's will in instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

Forcible Sodomy—Oral or anal sexual intercourse with another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will or not forcibly or against the person's will in instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

Incest—Non-forcible sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.

Intimidation—To unlawfully place another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words and/or other conduct but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to actual physical attack.

Kidnapping/Abduction—The unlawful seizure, transportation, and/or detention of a person against his/her will or of a minor without the consent of his/her custodial parent(s) or legal guardian.

Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter—The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.

Order of Protection Violations—Any violation of a temporary or permanent order of protection that was statutorily required to have been sent to the Unified Court System's (UCS) Domestic Violence Registry.

Pornography/Obscenity and Exploiting Children—The dissemination or public display of pornographic or obscene material to a minor; or the possession and/or promotion of the sexual performance of a child.

Sexual Assault with an Object—To use an object or instrument to unlawfully penetrate, however slightly, the genital or anal opening of the body of another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will, or not forcibly or against the person's will in instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

Simple Assault—An unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness.

Sources: Definitions of terms were derived from U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation (2000) *NIBRS Volume 1: Data Collection Guidelines* and the LexisNexis 2008 *New York Criminal Statutes and Rules*.