Sexual Violence Risk Index 2023
Average Z-Scores by County
Scores calculated using 12 sexual violence risk factors

County Index Z- Score

- Low Risk
- Low to Medium Risk
- Medium to High Risk
- High Risk

Created by: New York State Department of Health, Division of Family Health, Bureau of Data Analytics, Research and Evaluation

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Attachment 7

New York City Region		
Risk	**County**	**Average Index Z-Score**
High Risk	Bronx	1.2190
	Kings	0.0725
Medium to High Risk	Queens	-0.2114
Low to Medium Risk	New York	-0.2831
Low Risk	Richmond	-0.7814

Rest of State Region		
	County	**Average Index Z-Score**
High Risk	Chenango	0.6528
	Broome	0.4898
	Monroe	0.4447
	Chautauqua	0.4266
	Schenectady	0.4239
	Onondaga	0.4150
	Chemung	0.3839
	Albany	0.3438
	St. Lawrence	0.3261
	Yates	0.3257
	Sullivan	0.3252
	Westchester	0.3110
	Erie	0.2833
	Jefferson	0.2220
	Oswego	0.2174
Medium to High Risk	Orleans	0.2007
	Franklin	0.1803
	Columbia	0.1714
	Nassau	0.1587
	Herkimer	0.1381
	Oneida	0.1332
	Montgomery	0.1282
	Niagara	0.1133
	Cattaraugus	0.0802
	Washington	0.0759
	Cortland	0.0600
	Seneca	0.0417
	Rockland	0.0280
	Orange	0.0072

Rest of State Region		
	County	**Average Index Z-Score**
Low to Medium Risk	Clinton	0.0044
	Steuben	-0.0129
	Delaware	-0.0277
	Greene	-0.0286
	Warren	-0.0353
	Cayuga	-0.0431
	Tompkins	-0.0480
	Dutchess	-0.0560
	Rensselaer	-0.0748
	Madison	-0.1060
	Fulton	-0.1078
	Otsego	-0.1310
	Suffolk	-0.1470
	Allegany	-0.1574
Low Risk	Ulster	-0.1854
	Schoharie	-0.2224
	Essex	-0.2460
	Wayne	-0.2567
	Genesee	-0.2809
	Ontario	-0.2839
	Livingston	-0.3553
	Schuyler	-0.3918
	Tioga	-0.4027
	Lewis	-0.4152
	Putnam	-0.7435
	Wyoming	-0.7680
	Saratoga	-0.8434
	Hamilton	-0.9954

Attachment 7

Sexual Violence Risk Index - Overview

To create the Sexual Violence Risk Index, a comprehensive literature review of peer-reviewed articles, publicly available tools and resources such as the CDC VetoViolence Indicator database, were sourced to identify several socioeconomic, demographic, environmental, and relationship risk factors for sexual violence victimization and perpetration. Risk factors were grouped into individual, relationship, and community categories. Data sources identified for county-level estimates of these risk factors included federal (e.g., American Community Survey, US Census Bureau) and state (e.g., Statewide Planning and Research Cooperative System emergency department data, Division of Criminal Justice Services) resources. If data were unavailable at the county level, a proxy indicator was identified to estimate risk when possible. Due to the unavailability of data, some direct and/or proxy risk factors could not be included in the panel of factors. Remaining risk factors were assessed for feasibility and connection to the program priorities. Data for each risk factor were normalized (converted into Z-scores) to allow comparison of counties and identify those at highest risk.

A Z-score is a statistical measurement that describes a values relationship to the mean of a group of values. A Z-score of 0 indicates that the data points score is identical to the mean. As scores increase in value, the data points are farther away from the mean and indicate a higher risk than on average. To accommodate for the differences in volume and density of populations, data in counties in New York City were compared to the New York City average, while all other counties were compared to the average of New York State excluding NYC.

Note: Counties identified as low risk represent areas with lower proportions of vulnerable populations but *does not* imply no risk. Even in areas of low risk, certain individuals and communities can be at a higher risk than others. Risk factors used are dependent on data availability and therefore result in some uncertainty.