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Violence Policy Center

When Men Murder Women

An Analysis of 2013 Homicide Data

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This study is published in PDF format and is designed to be printed in color as a single-page document.

INTRODUCTION

Intimate partner violence against women is all too common and takes many forms.¹ The most serious is homicide by an intimate partner.² Guns can easily turn domestic violence into domestic homicide. One federal study on homicide among intimate partners found that female intimate partners are more likely to be murdered with a firearm than all other means combined, concluding that “the figures demonstrate the importance of reducing access to firearms in households affected by IPV [intimate partner violence].”³

Guns are also often used in non-fatal domestic violence. A study by Harvard School of Public Health researchers analyzed gun use at home and concluded that “hostile gun displays against family members may be more common than gun use in self-defense, and that hostile gun displays are often acts of domestic violence directed against women.”⁴

The U.S. Department of Justice has found that women are far more likely to be the victims of violent crimes committed by intimate partners than men, especially when a weapon is involved. Moreover, women are much more likely to be victimized at home than in any other place.⁵

A woman must consider the risks of having a gun in her home, whether she is in a domestic violence situation or not. While two thirds of women who own guns acquired them “primarily for protection against crime,” the results of a California analysis show that “purchasing a handgun provides no protection against homicide among women and is associated with an increase in their risk for intimate partner homicide.”⁶ A 2003 study about the risks of firearms in the home found that females living with a gun in the home were nearly three times more likely to be murdered than females with no gun in the home.⁷ Finally, another study reports, women who were murdered were more likely, not less likely, to have purchased a handgun in the three years prior to their deaths, again invalidating the idea that a handgun has a protective effect against homicide.⁸

While this study does not focus solely on domestic violence homicide or guns, it provides a stark reminder that domestic violence and guns make a deadly combination. Firearms are rarely used to kill criminals or stop crimes.⁹ Instead, they are all too often used to inflict harm on the very people they were intended to protect.

- 1 See for example, Shannan Catalano, Ph.D., et al, “Female Victims of Violence,” Bureau of Justice Statistics, September 2009.
- 2 An intimate partner or intimate acquaintance is defined as a spouse, common-law spouse, ex-spouse, or girlfriend/boyfriend.
- 3 Leonard J. Paulozzi et al., “Surveillance for Homicide Among Intimate Partners—United States, 1981-1998,” *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR) Surveillance Summaries* 50 (October 12, 2001): 1-16.
- 4 Deborah Azrael and David Hemenway, “‘In the Safety of Your Own Home’: Results from a National Survey on Gun Use at Home,” *Social Science & Medicine* 50 (2000): 285-291.
- 5 Diane Craven, “Sex Differences in Violence Victimization, 1994,” *Bureau of Justice Statistics Special Report* (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1997).
- 6 Garen Wintemute et al., “Increased Risk of Intimate Partner Homicide Among California Women Who Purchased Handguns,” *Annals of Emergency Medicine* 41, no. 2 (2003): 282.
- 7 Douglas Wiebe, “Homicide and Suicide Risks Associated with Firearms in the Home: A National Case-Control Study,” *Annals of Emergency Medicine* 41, no. 6 (2003): 775.
- 8 K.M. Grassel et al., “Association between Handgun Purchase and Mortality from Firearm Injury,” *Injury Prevention* 9 (2003): 50.
- 9 In 2013, justifiable homicides involving women killing men occurred in: California (3); Georgia (2); Louisiana (2); Minnesota (1); Ohio (2); Oklahoma (2); South Carolina (2); Tennessee (3); Texas (4); Washington (1); and, Wisconsin (1). In 2013, justifiable homicides involving women killing men with a firearm occurred in: California (3); Minnesota (1); Ohio (2); Oklahoma (1); South Carolina (1); Tennessee (2); and, Texas (3). Of

According to the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reports, in 2013 there were only 270 justifiable homicides committed by private citizens. Of these, only 23 involved women killing men. Of those, only 13 involved firearms, with 11 of the 13 involving handguns. While firearms are at times used by private citizens to kill criminals, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention reports that the most common scenarios of lethal gun use in America in 2013, the most recent final data available, are suicide (21,175), homicide (11,208), or fatal unintentional injury (505).

When Men Murder Women is an annual report prepared by the Violence Policy Center detailing the reality of homicides committed against females by single male offenders. The study analyzes the most recent Supplementary Homicide Report (SHR) data submitted to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).¹⁰ The information used for this report is for the year 2013. Once again, this is the most recent data available. This is the first analysis of the 2013 data on female homicide victims to offer breakdowns of cases in the 10 states with the highest female victim/male offender homicide rates, and the first to rank the states by these rates.

This study examines only those instances involving one female homicide victim and one male offender. This is the exact scenario—the lone male attacker and the vulnerable woman—that is often used to promote gun ownership among women.

This is the 18th edition of *When Men Murder Women*. From 1996 to 2013, the rate of women murdered by men in single victim/single offender incidents dropped from 1.57 per 100,000 women in 1996 to 1.09 per 100,000 women in 2013, a decrease of 31 percent (see graph on the following page).

The data presented over the years in *When Men Murder Women* coincides with the passage and implementation of the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), which will be 21 years old this year, as well as the passage of restrictions on firearms possession by persons with misdemeanor convictions for domestic violence or those who are subject to certain protective orders for domestic violence. Since the passage of these laws, domestic violence has increasingly been treated as the serious problem that it is. States have also reformed their laws to better protect victims of domestic abuse and remove firearms from persons with histories of domestic violence.

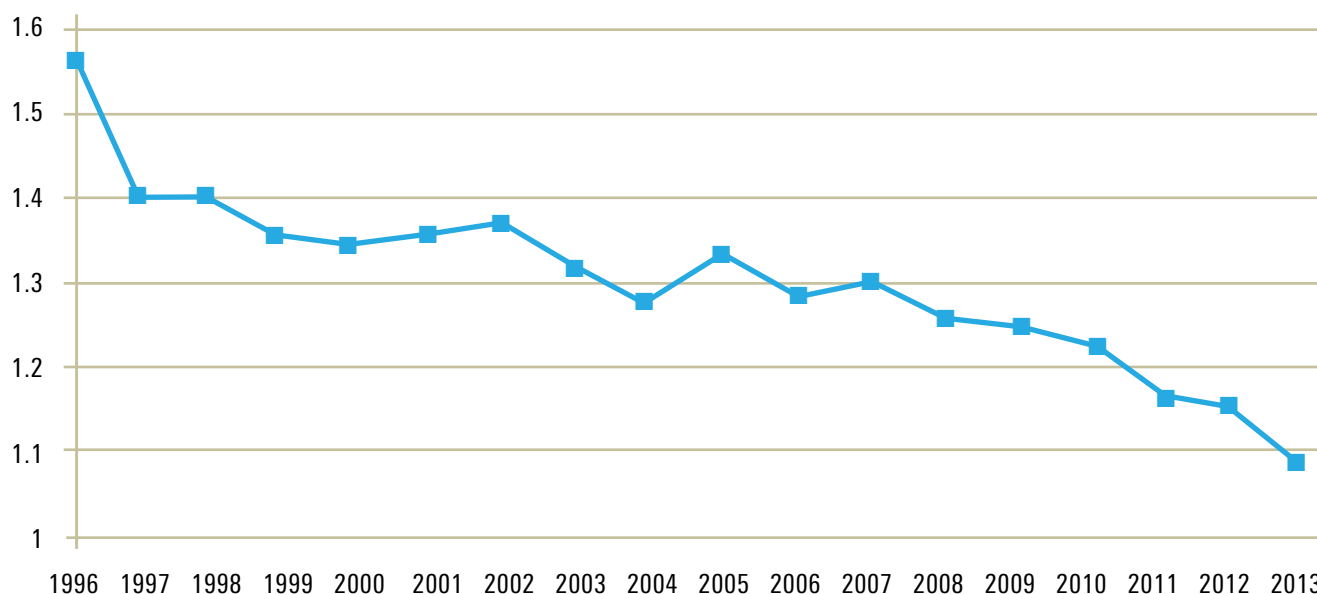
In 2013, there were 1,615 females murdered by males in single victim/single offender incidents that were submitted to the FBI for its Supplementary Homicide Report.¹¹ These key findings of this study, expanded upon in the following sections, dispel many of the myths regarding the nature of lethal violence against females.

these, handguns were used in: California (2); Minnesota (1); Ohio (2); Oklahoma (1); South Carolina (1); Tennessee (1); and, Texas (3).

10 The Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program collects basic information on serious crimes from participating police agencies and records supplementary information about the circumstances of homicides in its unpublished Supplementary Homicide Report (SHR). Submitted monthly, supplementary data consists of: the age, sex, race, and ethnicity of both victims and offenders; the types of weapons used; the relationship of victims to offenders; and, the circumstances of the murders. According to the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Program, supplementary data are provided on only a subset of homicide cases. Additionally, SHR data are updated throughout the year as homicide reports are forwarded by state UCR programs.

11 In 2013, as in years past, the state of Florida did not submit any data to the FBI Supplementary Homicide Report. Also in 2013, data from Alabama was not available from the FBI. Data from Florida and Alabama was not requested individually because the difference in collection techniques would create a bias in the study results. In addition, according to the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports, limited SHR data was received from Illinois for 2013.

Rate of Women Murdered by Men in Single Victim/Single Offender Incidents 1996 - 2013



- For homicides in which the victim to offender relationship could be identified, 94 percent of female victims (1,438 out of 1,530) were murdered by a male they knew.
- Fifteen times as many females were murdered by a male they knew (1,438 victims) than were killed by male strangers (92 victims).
- For victims who knew their offenders, 62 percent (895) of female homicide victims were wives or intimate acquaintances of their killers.¹²
- There were 280 women shot and killed by either their husband or intimate acquaintance during the course of an argument.
- Nationwide, for homicides in which the weapon could be determined (1,477), more female homicides were committed with firearms (53 percent) than with any other weapon. Knives and other cutting instruments accounted for 20 percent of all female murders, bodily force 13 percent, and murder by blunt object seven percent. Of the homicides committed with firearms, 69 percent were committed with handguns.
- In 85 percent of all incidents where the circumstances could be determined, homicides were not related to the commission of any other felony, such as rape or robbery.

The study also analyzes available information on the murders of black females. Not surprisingly, these homicides mirror the trends for females overall: most homicides against black females are not committed by strangers, but by males known to the victims.

¹² A female intimate acquaintance is defined as a wife, common-law wife, ex-wife, or girlfriend.

SECTION ONE: NATIONAL DATA

When Men Murder Women offers both national and state-by-state statistics from FBI Supplementary Homicide Report data including charts listing the number and rate of female homicides by state and a chart ranking each state by rate. For the top 10 states, data are broken out by: age and race of victim; type of weapon used; relationship of victim to offender; and, the circumstances of the murder. General findings are summarized below. More detailed data on each of the 10 states can be found in Appendix Two.

STATE RANKINGS

In 2013, the homicide rate among female victims murdered by males in single victim/single offender incidents nationally was 1.09 per 100,000. For that year, South Carolina ranked first as the state with the highest homicide rate among female victims killed by male offenders in single victim/single offender incidents. Its rate of 2.32 per 100,000 was more than double the national average. South Carolina was followed by Alaska (2.29 per 100,000) and New Mexico (2.00 per 100,000). The remaining states that comprise the top 10, all of which had female homicide victimization rates higher than the national average, can be found in the chart below. For ranking information for all states that submitted data to the FBI, please see Appendix One.

Ranking	State	Number of Female Homicide Victims	Homicide Rate per 100,000 Females
1	South Carolina	57	2.32
2	Alaska	8	2.29
3	New Mexico	21	2.00
4	Louisiana	47	1.99
5	Nevada	27	1.95
6 (tie)	Tennessee	55	1.65
6 (tie)	Oklahoma	32	1.65
8	Vermont	5	1.58
9	Maine	10	1.47
10	Michigan	73	1.45

AGE AND RACE OF FEMALE HOMICIDE VICTIMS

In 2013, for single female victim/single male offender homicides where the age of the victim was reported (1,570 homicides), seven percent of the victims were younger than 18 years old (114 victims) and nine percent were 65 years of age or older (146 victims). The average age of female homicide victims was 40 years old. Homicides in which race was identified (1,596 victims) included: 21 American Indian or Alaskan Native females; 36 Asian or Pacific Islander females; 453 black females; and, 1,086 white females. Eighty-seven percent (1,392 out of 1,596) of the homicides where the race of the female victim and male offender were known were intra-racial.¹³ Overall, black females were murdered by males at a rate (2.36 per 100,000) two and a half times higher than white females (0.95 per 100,000). American Indian and Alaskan Native females (1.12 per 100,000) were murdered by male offenders at a slightly higher rate than white females, while Asian and Pacific Islander females were the least

¹³ Intra-racial homicides are homicides in which the victim and the offender are of the same race.

likely (0.41 per 100,000) females of any race to be murdered by a male offender. Nationally, the female homicide victimization rate was 1.09 per 100,000. Unfortunately, Hispanic ethnicity could not be determined on a national level because of the inadequacy of data collection and reporting.

VICTIM TO OFFENDER RELATIONSHIP

The relationship of victim to offender differs significantly between male and female victims of homicide. Compared to a man, a woman is far more likely to be killed by her spouse, an intimate acquaintance, or a family member than by a stranger. For homicides in which the victim to offender relationship could be identified, 94 percent of female victims (1,438 out of 1,530) were murdered by someone they knew. Fifteen times as many females were murdered by a male they knew (1,438 victims) than were killed by male strangers (92 victims) in single victim/single offender incidents in 2013.¹⁴ Of victims who knew their offenders, 62 percent (895 out of 1,438) were wives, common-law wives, ex-wives, or girlfriends of the offenders. (Ex-girlfriends cannot be included in the intimate acquaintance analysis because there is not a separate designation for ex-boyfriends or ex-girlfriends in the FBI Supplementary Homicide Report relationship category.)

FEMALE HOMICIDE VICTIMS AND WEAPONS

Firearms—especially handguns—were the weapon most commonly used by males to murder females in 2013. For homicides in which the weapon could be identified, 53 percent of female victims (777 out of 1,477) were killed with a gun. Of the females killed with a firearm, 61 percent were murdered by male intimates. The number of females shot and killed by their husband or intimate acquaintance (474 victims) was more than five times higher than the total number murdered by male strangers using all weapons combined (92 victims) in single victim/single offender incidents in 2013. In homicides where males used firearms to kill females, handguns were clearly the weapon of choice over rifles and shotguns. In 2013, 69 percent of female firearm homicide victims (533 out of 777) were killed with handguns.

FEMALE HOMICIDE VICTIMS AND CIRCUMSTANCE

The overwhelming majority of homicides of females by male offenders in single victim/single offender incidents in 2013 were not related to any other felony crime. Most often, females were killed by males in the course of an argument—usually with a firearm. In 2013 there were 1,270 incidents in which the circumstances of the homicide between the female victim and male offender in single victim/single offender incidents could be identified. Of these, 85 percent (1,076 out of 1,270) were not related to the commission of any other felony.

Of the homicides not related to the commission of another felony, 67 percent (723 out of 1,076) involved arguments between the female victim and male offender. Fifty percent (359 out of 723) of the homicides stemming from an argument were committed with guns. In 2013 there were 280 women shot and killed by their husbands or intimate acquaintances in single victim/single offender incidents during the course of an argument.

14 These are homicides in which the relationship between the victim and the offender could be identified. According to the FBI's 2013 Supplementary Homicide Report data on females murdered by males in single victim/single offender incidents, the relationship of victim to offender could be determined in 1,530 of 1,615 incidents (95 percent). In 85 homicides the relationship of victim to offender was "unknown," meaning the reporting police officer was unable to determine at the scene if the victim and offender knew each other or were strangers. According to the July 1992 *Journal of Trauma* study "Men, Women, and Murder: Gender-Specific Differences in Rates of Fatal Violence and Victimization," local law enforcement agencies generally submit case reports early in the course of their investigation, sometimes before the identity of the offender is known. Although one might assume that most homicides where the relationship was initially unknown would eventually be determined to have been committed by a stranger, follow-up data from one large metropolitan police jurisdiction (Los Angeles) suggest that a substantial number involve an acquaintance or relative of the victim.

SECTION TWO: BLACK FEMALES

The disproportionate burden of fatal and nonfatal violence borne by black females has almost always been overshadowed by the toll violence has taken on black males. In 2013, black females were murdered at a rate two and a half times higher than white females: 2.36 per 100,000 versus 0.95 per 100,000.

AGE OF BLACK FEMALE HOMICIDE VICTIMS

In 2013, for single female victim/single male offender homicides where the age of the victim was reported (443 homicides), 10 percent of black female victims were less than 18 years old (45 victims) and four percent were 65 years of age or older (19 victims). The average age of black female homicide victims was 35 years old.

VICTIM TO OFFENDER RELATIONSHIP

Compared to a black male, a black female is far more likely to be killed by her spouse, an intimate acquaintance, or a family member than by a stranger. Where the relationship could be determined, 92 percent of black females killed by males in single victim/single offender incidents knew their killers (375 out of 408). Eleven times as many black females were murdered by a male they knew (375 victims) than were killed by male strangers (33 victims) in single victim/single offender incidents in 2013. Of black victims who knew their offenders, 56 percent (211 out of 375) were wives, common-law wives, ex-wives, or girlfriends of the offenders. Ninety-two percent (416 out of 453) of the homicides of black females were intra-racial.

BLACK FEMALE HOMICIDE VICTIMS AND WEAPONS

As with female homicide victims in general, firearms—especially handguns—were the weapon most commonly used by males to murder black females in 2013. In the 413 homicides for which the murder weapon could be identified, 59 percent of black female victims (243 victims) were shot and killed with guns. Of these gun homicides, 77 percent involved handguns (187 victims). The number of black females shot and killed by their husband or intimate acquaintance (121 victims) was more than three times as high as the total number murdered by male strangers using all weapons combined (33 victims) in single victim/single offender incidents in 2013.

BLACK FEMALE HOMICIDE VICTIMS AND CIRCUMSTANCE

The overwhelming majority of homicides of black females by male offenders in single victim/single offender incidents in 2013 were not related to any other felony crime. Most often, black females were killed by males in the course of an argument—most commonly with a firearm. In 2013, for the 342 homicides in which the circumstances between the black female victim and male offender could be identified, 84 percent (287 out of 342) were not related to the commission of any other felony.

More than two-thirds of non-felony related homicides (197 out of 287) involved arguments between the black female victim and male offender. Fifty-three percent (105 victims) were shot and killed with guns during those arguments.

SECTION THREE: LAWS THAT HELP PROTECT WOMEN FROM ABUSERS

In the 1990s, two major provisions were added to federal law to prevent domestic abusers from obtaining firearms.

In 1993, the late Senator Paul Wellstone (D-MN) attached an amendment to the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act to prohibit individuals who are the subject of a protective order involving domestic violence from buying or possessing firearms. The Wellstone amendment became law in 1994.¹⁵

In 1996, the late Senator Frank Lautenberg (D-NJ) sponsored a provision prohibiting individuals with misdemeanor domestic violence convictions from purchasing or possessing firearms (those with felony domestic violence convictions are already precluded from firearms possession under a general provision prohibiting firearms possession by felons).¹⁶

These laws are enforced in part by the Brady Law background checks performed on firearm transactions conducted through Federal Firearms License holders (FFLs). From November 30, 1998 to July 31, 2015, these two domestic violence prohibited categories accounted for 14 percent of rejected federal firearm transfers.¹⁷

However, not all states make the records of domestic violence protective orders and misdemeanors available to the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS), the computer system used to conduct the Brady Law background checks. Moreover, the U.S. Department of Justice has identified several common impediments to thorough checks of domestic violence records: incomplete automation; incomplete records; and, the inability to distinguish domestic violence misdemeanors from other misdemeanors. Moreover, to enhance enforcement of these life-saving measures it is important for states to adopt laws that mirror the federal laws and ensure that guns are surrendered by, or removed from the possession of, abusers.

On March 7, 2013, President Obama signed a bill to reauthorize the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA). The bill will help prevent domestic homicide by integrating screening for homicide risks throughout existing VAWA programs. It also requires states to develop goals and activities to reduce domestic violence homicides.

Bills have been introduced in Congress to improve the federal laws that protect victims of domestic violence. Senator Amy Klobuchar (D-MN) has introduced the “Protecting Domestic Violence and Stalking Victims Act of 2015,” to prohibit persons convicted of misdemeanor crimes of stalking from possessing firearms and expand the victims protected to include dating partners. In the U.S. House, Representative Debbie Dingell (D-MI) and Representative Robert Dold (R-IL) have introduced a similar bill, the “Zero Tolerance for Domestic Abusers Act.” Senator Richard Blumenthal (D-CT) has introduced the “Lori Jackson Domestic

¹⁵ 18 USC § 922 (g)(8).

¹⁶ 18 USC § 922 (g)(9).

¹⁷ *Federal Denials, Reasons Why the NICS Section Denies*, November 30, 1998–July 31, 2015, https://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/nics/reports/federal_denials.pdf.

Violence Survivor Protection Act.”¹⁸ The legislation would extend the prohibition on firearms possession to include persons subject to temporary restraining orders (current law only includes permanent orders). These bills are important steps forward in preventing domestic homicide.

CONCLUSION

Many women—those in abusive relationships, those who have left such relationships, those who fear, in general, for their safety—have considered bringing a gun into their home as a measure of protection. Yet, gun ownership contains clear risks that should deeply concern women. One study that examined the risk factors of violent death for women in the home in three United States counties found that when there were one or more guns in the home, the risk of homicide increased more than three times.¹⁹ The increased risk of homicide associated with firearms was attributable to homicides at the hands of a spouse, intimate acquaintance, or close relative. Furthermore, a gun in the home is a key factor in the escalation of nonfatal spousal abuse to homicide. In a study of family and intimate assaults for the city of Atlanta, firearm-associated family and intimate assaults were 12 times more likely to result in death than non-firearm associated assaults between family and intimates.²⁰

A 2002 study from researchers at the Harvard School of Public Health found that although the United States represented only 32 percent of the female population among 25 high-income countries, it accounted for 84 percent of all female firearm homicides. The study’s lead author, Dr. David Hemenway, concluded that “the difference in female homicide victimization rates between the U.S. and these other industrialized nations is very large and is closely tied to levels of gun ownership. The relationship cannot be explained by differences in urbanization or income inequality.”²¹

The picture that emerges from *When Men Murder Women* is that women face the greatest threat from someone they know, most often a spouse or intimate acquaintance, who is armed with a gun. For women in America, guns are not used to save lives, but to take them.

18 The bill is named for Lori Jackson, a 32-year-old mother of two from Connecticut, who fled her home with her two children and filed for a restraining order to protect her family from her estranged husband. A court granted her a temporary protective order while she awaited a hearing to obtain a permanent restraining order. The day before the scheduled hearing, Lori’s husband shot and killed her and injured her mother, Merry Jackson, with a gun he legally possessed because a permanent protective order was not yet in place.

19 James E. Bailey et al., “Risk Factors for Violent Death of Women in the Home,” *Archives of Internal Medicine* 157 (April 14, 1997): 777-782.

20 Linda E. Salzman et al., “Weapon Involvement and Injury Outcomes in Family and Intimate Assaults,” *JAMA* 267, no. 22 (1992): 3043-3047.

21 David Hemenway et al., “Firearm Availability and Female Homicide Victimization Rates among 25 Populous High Income Countries,” *Journal of the American Medical Women’s Association (JAMWA)* 57 (Spring 2002): 100-104 and Harvard School of Public Health press release, April 17, 2002.

APPENDIX ONE: NUMBER OF FEMALES MURDERED BY MALES IN SINGLE VICTIM/ SINGLE OFFENDER HOMICIDES AND RATES BY STATE, 2013

State Ranking by Rate	State	Number of Homicide Victims	Homicide Rate per 100,000 Females
NA	Alabama	NA	NA
2	Alaska	8	2.29
12 (tie)	Arizona	46	1.38
28	Arkansas	14	0.93
27	California	186	0.97
15	Colorado	32	1.22
36 (tie)	Connecticut	14	0.76
42	Delaware	3	0.63
NA	Florida	NA	NA
17	Georgia	59	1.15
44 (tie)	Hawaii	4	0.58
26	Idaho	8	0.99
48	Illinois ²²	16	0.24
21 (tie)	Indiana	36	1.08
44 (tie)	Iowa	9	0.58
25	Kansas	15	1.03
11	Kentucky	32	1.43
4	Louisiana	47	1.99
9	Maine	10	1.47
16	Maryland	36	1.18
40	Massachusetts	23	0.67
10	Michigan	73	1.45
32 (tie)	Minnesota	22	0.81
34	Mississippi	12	0.78
24	Missouri	32	1.04
43	Montana	3	0.59
41	Nebraska	6	0.64
5	Nevada	27	1.95
38	New Hampshire	5	0.75
21 (tie)	New Jersey	49	1.08
3	New Mexico	21	2.00
31	New York	85	0.84
20	North Carolina	55	1.09
46	North Dakota	2	0.57

22 According to the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports, limited SHR data was received from Illinois for 2013.

State Ranking by Rate	State	Number of Homicide Victims	Homicide Rate per 100,000 Females
30	Ohio	54	0.91
6 (tie)	Oklahoma	32	1.65
32 (tie)	Oregon	16	0.81
14	Pennsylvania	86	1.32
29	Rhode Island	5	0.92
1	South Carolina	57	2.32
47	South Dakota	2	0.48
6 (tie)	Tennessee	55	1.65
12 (tie)	Texas	183	1.38
36 (tie)	Utah	11	0.76
8	Vermont	5	1.58
19	Virginia	47	1.12
35	Washington	27	0.77
23	West Virginia	10	1.07
18	Wisconsin	33	1.14
39	Wyoming	2	0.70
	U.S. Total	1,615	1.09

APPENDIX TWO: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR THE 10 STATES WITH THE HIGHEST RATES OF FEMALES MURDERED BY MALES

SOUTH CAROLINA

57 females were murdered by males in South Carolina in 2013

The homicide rate among females murdered by males in South Carolina was 2.32 per 100,000 in 2013

Ranked 1st in the United States

AGE

For homicides in which the age of the victim was reported (55 homicides), 5 female homicide victims (9 percent) were less than 18 years old and 8 victims (15 percent) were 65 years of age or older. The average age was 44 years old.

RACE

Out of 57 female homicide victims, 34 were white, 21 were black, 1 was Asian or Pacific Islander, and 1 was of unknown race.

MOST COMMON WEAPONS

For homicides in which the weapon used could be identified, 60 percent of female victims (32 out of 53) were shot and killed with guns. Of these, 66 percent (21 victims) were killed with handguns. There were 6 females killed with knives or other cutting instruments, 2 females killed by a blunt object, and 9 females killed by bodily force.

VICTIM/OFFENDER RELATIONSHIP

For homicides in which the victim to offender relationship could be identified, 96 percent of female victims (52 out of 54) were murdered by someone they knew. Two female victims were killed by strangers. Of the victims who knew their offenders, 62 percent (32 victims) were wives, common-law wives, ex-wives, or girlfriends of the offenders. Among the female intimates who were murdered, 69 percent (22 victims) were killed with guns; 68 percent of these (15 victims) were shot and killed with handguns.

CIRCUMSTANCE

For homicides in which the circumstances could be identified, 83 percent (33 out of 40) were not related to the commission of any other felony. Of these, 73 percent (24 homicides) involved arguments between the victim and the offender.

ALASKA

8 females were murdered by males in Alaska in 2013

The homicide rate among females murdered by males in Alaska was 2.29 per 100,000 in 2013

Ranked 2nd in the United States

AGE

For homicides in which the age of the victim was reported (8 homicides), 3 victims (38 percent) were less than 18 years old and 1 victim (13 percent) was 65 years of age or older. The average age was 27 years old.

RACE

Out of 8 female homicide victims, 6 were American Indian or Alaskan Native, and 2 were white.

MOST COMMON WEAPONS

For homicides in which the weapon used could be identified, 75 percent of female victims (6 out of 8) were shot and killed with guns. Of these, 33 percent (2 victims) were killed with handguns. There was 1 female killed by a blunt object, and 1 female killed by bodily force.

VICTIM/OFFENDER RELATIONSHIP

For homicides in which the victim to offender relationship could be identified, 100 percent of female victims (8 out of 8) were murdered by someone they knew. No female victims were killed by strangers. Of the victims who knew their offenders, 63 percent (5 victims) were wives, common-law wives, ex-wives, or girlfriends of the offenders. Among the female intimates who were murdered, 80 percent (4 victims) were killed with guns; 50 percent of these (2 victims) were shot and killed with handguns.

CIRCUMSTANCE

For homicides in which the circumstances could be identified, 88 percent (7 out of 8) were not related to the commission of any other felony. Of these, 43 percent (3 homicides) involved arguments between the victim and the offender.

NEW MEXICO

21 females were murdered by males in New Mexico in 2013

The homicide rate among females murdered by males in New Mexico was 2.00 per 100,000 in 2013

Ranked 3rd in the United States

AGE

For homicides in which the age of the victim was reported (21 homicides), 1 female homicide victim (5 percent) was 65 years of age or older. The average age was 39 years old.

RACE

Out of 21 female homicide victims, 16 were white, 4 were American Indian or Alaskan Native, and 1 was black.

MOST COMMON WEAPONS

For homicides in which the weapon used could be identified, 58 percent of female victims (11 out of 19) were shot and killed with guns. Of these, 73 percent (8 victims) were killed with handguns. There were 2 females killed with knives or other cutting instruments, 2 females killed by a blunt object, and 3 females killed by bodily force.

VICTIM/OFFENDER RELATIONSHIP

For homicides in which the victim to offender relationship could be identified, 100 percent of female victims (20 out of 20) were murdered by someone they knew. No female victims were killed by strangers. Of the victims who knew their offenders, 60 percent (12 victims) were wives, common-law wives, ex-wives, or girlfriends of the offenders. Among the female intimates who were murdered, 50 percent (6 victims) were killed with guns; 83 percent of these (5 victims) were shot and killed with handguns.

CIRCUMSTANCE

For homicides in which the circumstances could be identified, 72 percent (13 out of 18) were not related to the commission of any other felony. Of these, 69 percent (9 homicides) involved arguments between the victim and the offender.

LOUISIANA

47 females were murdered by males in Louisiana in 2013

The homicide rate among females murdered by males in Louisiana was 1.99 per 100,000 in 2013

Ranked 4th in the United States

AGE

For homicides in which the age of the victim was reported (45 homicides), 7 victims (16 percent) were less than 18 years old and 4 victims (9 percent) were 65 years of age or older. The average age was 36 years old.

RACE

Out of 47 female homicide victims, 24 were black, 21 were white, and 2 were Asian or Pacific Islander.

MOST COMMON WEAPONS

For homicides in which the weapon used could be identified, 55 percent of female victims (22 out of 40) were shot and killed with guns. Of these, 73 percent (16 victims) were killed with handguns. There were 8 females killed with knives or other cutting instruments, 3 females killed by a blunt object, and 7 females killed by bodily force.

VICTIM/OFFENDER RELATIONSHIP

For homicides in which the victim to offender relationship could be identified, 93 percent of female victims (38 out of 41) were murdered by someone they knew. Three female victims were killed by strangers. Of the victims who knew their offenders, 50 percent (19 victims) were wives, common-law wives, ex-wives, or girlfriends of the offenders. Among the female intimates who were murdered, 58 percent (11 victims) were killed with guns; 55 percent of these (6 victims) were shot and killed with handguns.

CIRCUMSTANCE

For homicides in which the circumstances could be identified, 89 percent (17 out of 19) were not related to the commission of any other felony. Of these, 53 percent (9 homicides) involved arguments between the victim and the offender.

NEVADA

27 females were murdered by males in Nevada in 2013

The homicide rate among females murdered by males in Nevada was 1.95 per 100,000 in 2013

Ranked 5th in the United States

AGE

For homicides in which the age of the victim was reported (27 homicides), 4 victims (15 percent) were less than 18 years old and 1 victim (4 percent) was 65 years of age or older. The average age was 32 years old.

RACE

Out of 27 female homicide victims, 22 were white, 4 were black, and 1 was American Indian or Alaskan Native.

MOST COMMON WEAPONS

For homicides in which the weapon used could be identified, 55 percent of female victims (12 out of 22) were shot and killed with guns. Of these, 33 percent (4 victims) were killed with handguns. There were 5 females killed with knives or other cutting instruments, 1 female killed by a blunt object, and 2 females killed by bodily force.

VICTIM/OFFENDER RELATIONSHIP

For homicides in which the victim to offender relationship could be identified, 92 percent of female victims (23 out of 25) were murdered by someone they knew. Two female victims were killed by strangers. Of the victims who knew their offenders, 57 percent (13 victims) were wives, common-law wives, ex-wives, or girlfriends of the offenders. Among the female intimates who were murdered, 46 percent (6 victims) were killed with guns; 33 percent of these (2 victims) were shot and killed with handguns.

CIRCUMSTANCE

For homicides in which the circumstances could be identified, 88 percent (23 out of 26) were not related to the commission of any other felony. Of these, 48 percent (11 homicides) involved arguments between the victim and the offender.

TENNESSEE

55 females were murdered by males in Tennessee in 2013

The homicide rate among females murdered by males in Tennessee was 1.65 per 100,000 in 2013

Ranked 6th (tie) in the United States

AGE

For homicides in which the age of the victim was reported (54 homicides), 3 victims (6 percent) were less than 18 years old and 2 victims (4 percent) were 65 years of age or older. The average age was 39 years old.

RACE

Out of 55 female homicide victims, 33 were white, 21 were black, and 1 was Asian or Pacific Islander.

MOST COMMON WEAPONS

For homicides in which the weapon used could be identified, 63 percent of female victims (32 out of 51) were shot and killed with guns. Of these, 59 percent (19 victims) were killed with handguns. There was 1 female killed with a knife or other cutting instrument, 6 females killed by a blunt object, and 8 females killed by bodily force.

VICTIM/OFFENDER RELATIONSHIP

For homicides in which the victim to offender relationship could be identified, 98 percent of female victims (50 out of 51) were murdered by someone they knew. One female victim was killed by a stranger. Of the victims who knew their offenders, 70 percent (35 victims) were wives, common-law wives, ex-wives, or girlfriends of the offenders. Among the female intimates who were murdered, 60 percent (21 victims) were killed with guns; 67 percent of these (14 victims) were shot and killed with handguns.

CIRCUMSTANCE

For homicides in which the circumstances could be identified, 95 percent (36 out of 38) were not related to the commission of any other felony. Of these, 67 percent (24 homicides) involved arguments between the victim and the offender.

OKLAHOMA

32 females were murdered by males in Oklahoma in 2013

The homicide rate among females murdered by males in Oklahoma was 1.65 per 100,000 in 2013

Ranked 6th (tie) in the United States

AGE

For homicides in which the age of the victim was reported (32 homicides), 2 victims (6 percent) were less than 18 years old and 2 victims (6 percent) were 65 years of age or older. The average age was 38 years old.

RACE

Out of 32 female homicide victims, 26 were white, 5 were black, and 1 was American Indian or Alaskan Native.

MOST COMMON WEAPONS

For homicides in which the weapon used could be identified, 48 percent of female victims (13 out of 27) were shot and killed with guns. Of these, 69 percent (9 victims) were killed with handguns. There were 6 females killed with knives or other cutting instruments, 2 females killed by a blunt object, and 6 females killed by bodily force.

VICTIM/OFFENDER RELATIONSHIP

For homicides in which the victim to offender relationship could be identified, 90 percent of female victims (28 out of 31) were murdered by someone they knew. Three female victims were killed by strangers. Of the victims who knew their offenders, 57 percent (16 victims) were wives, common-law wives, ex-wives, or girlfriends of the offenders. Among the female intimates who were murdered, 50 percent (8 victims) were killed with guns; 100 percent of these (8 victims) were shot and killed with handguns.

CIRCUMSTANCE

For homicides in which the circumstances could be identified, 79 percent (23 out of 29) were not related to the commission of any other felony. Of these, 57 percent (13 homicides) involved arguments between the victim and the offender.

VERMONT

5 females were murdered by males in Vermont in 2013

The homicide rate among females murdered by males in Vermont was 1.58 per 100,000 in 2013

Ranked 8th in the United States

AGE

For homicides in which the age of the victim was reported (5 homicides), 2 victims (40 percent) were 65 years of age or older. The average age was 50 years old.

RACE

Out of 5 female homicide victims, 5 were white.

MOST COMMON WEAPONS

For homicides in which the weapon used could be identified, 60 percent of female victims (3 out of 5) were shot and killed with guns. Of these, 33 percent (1 victim) were killed with handguns. There were 2 females killed by bodily force.

VICTIM/OFFENDER RELATIONSHIP

For homicides in which the victim to offender relationship could be identified, 80 percent of female victims (4 out of 5) were murdered by someone they knew. One female victim was killed by a stranger. Of the victims who knew their offenders, 75 percent (3 victims) were wives, common-law wives, ex-wives, or girlfriends of the offenders. Among the female intimates who were murdered, 67 percent (2 victims) were killed with guns.

CIRCUMSTANCE

For homicides in which the circumstances could be identified, 100 percent (5 out of 5) were not related to the commission of any other felony. Of these, 100 percent (5 homicides) involved arguments between the victim and the offender.

MAINE

10 females were murdered by males in Maine in 2013

The homicide rate among females murdered by males in Maine was 1.47 per 100,000 in 2013

Ranked 9th in the United States

AGE

For homicides in which the age of the victim was reported (10 homicides), 1 victim (10 percent) was less than 18 years old and 2 victims (20 percent) were 65 years of age or older. The average age was 40 years old.

RACE

Out of 10 female homicide victims, 10 were white.

MOST COMMON WEAPONS

For homicides in which the weapon used could be identified, 40 percent of female victims (4 out of 10) were shot and killed with guns. Of these, 25 percent (1 victim) were killed with handguns. There were 2 females killed with knives or other cutting instruments, and 4 females killed by bodily force.

VICTIM/OFFENDER RELATIONSHIP

For homicides in which the victim to offender relationship could be identified, 100 percent of female victims (10 out of 10) were murdered by someone they knew. No female victims were killed by strangers. Of the victims who knew their offenders, 60 percent (6 victims) were wives, common-law wives, ex-wives, or girlfriends of the offenders. Among the female intimates who were murdered, 33 percent (2 victims) were killed with guns.

CIRCUMSTANCE

For homicides in which the circumstances could be identified, 80 percent (8 out of 10) were not related to the commission of any other felony. Of these, 100 percent (8 homicides) involved arguments between the victim and the offender.

MICHIGAN

73 females were murdered by males in Michigan in 2013

The homicide rate among females murdered by males in Michigan was 1.45 per 100,000 in 2013

Ranked 10th in the United States

AGE

For homicides in which the age of the victim was reported (69 homicides), 7 victims (10 percent) were less than 18 years old and 5 victims (7 percent) were 65 years of age or older. The average age was 37 years old.

RACE

Out of 73 female homicide victims, 37 were white, 33 were black, 1 was Asian or Pacific Islander, and 2 were of unknown race.

MOST COMMON WEAPONS

For homicides in which the weapon used could be identified, 53 percent of female victims (34 out of 64) were shot and killed with guns. Of these, 50 percent (17 victims) were killed with handguns. There were 13 females killed with knives or other cutting instruments, 4 females killed by a blunt object, and 11 females killed by bodily force.

VICTIM/OFFENDER RELATIONSHIP

For homicides in which the victim to offender relationship could be identified, 86 percent of female victims (57 out of 66) were murdered by someone they knew. Nine female victims were killed by strangers. Of the victims who knew their offenders, 46 percent (26 victims) were wives, common-law wives, ex-wives, or girlfriends of the offenders. Among the female intimates who were murdered, 46 percent (12 victims) were killed with guns; 58 percent of these (7 victims) were shot and killed with handguns.

CIRCUMSTANCE

For homicides in which the circumstances could be identified, 95 percent (38 out of 40) were not related to the commission of any other felony. Of these, 58 percent (22 homicides) involved arguments between the victim and the offender.

UNITED STATES

1,615 females were murdered by males in the United States in 2013

The homicide rate among females murdered by males in the United States was 1.09 per 100,000 in 2013

AGE

For homicides in which the age of the victim was reported (1,570 homicides), there were 114 female homicide victims (7 percent) who were less than 18 years old and 146 victims (9 percent) who were 65 years of age or older. The average age was 40 years old.

RACE

Out of 1,615 female homicide victims, 1,086 were white, 453 were black, 36 were Asian or Pacific Islander, 21 were American Indian or Alaskan Native, and 19 were of unknown race.

MOST COMMON WEAPONS

For homicides in which the weapon used could be identified, 53 percent of female victims (777 out of 1,477) were shot and killed with guns. Of these, 69 percent (533 victims) were killed with handguns. There were 292 females killed with knives or other cutting instruments, 105 females killed by a blunt object, and 196 females killed by bodily force.

VICTIM/OFFENDER RELATIONSHIP

For homicides in which the victim to offender relationship could be identified, 94 percent of female victims (1,438 out of 1,530) were murdered by someone they knew. There were 92 female victims killed by strangers. Of the victims who knew their offenders, 62 percent (895 victims) were wives, common-law wives, ex-wives, or girlfriends of the offenders. Among the female intimates who were murdered, 53 percent (474 victims) were killed with guns; 71 percent of these (338 victims) were shot and killed with handguns.

CIRCUMSTANCE

For homicides in which the circumstances could be identified, 85 percent (1,076 out of 1,270) were not related to the commission of any other felony. Of these, 67 percent (723 homicides) involved arguments between the victim and the offender.

UNDERSTANDING THE STATISTICS

This analysis of female homicide victims in America is limited to cases involving one female victim and one male offender. Supplemental data on age and race of victim, the type of weapon used, the relationship of victim to offender, and the circumstances of the murder are provided for each state as follows:

RATES

Rates of females killed by males in single victim/single offender incidents by state were computed using reported incidents by state and female population estimates for 2013 from the U.S. Census Bureau.

RANKING

States were ranked by their female homicide victimization rates. Rates were rounded to the second decimal place.

AGE

This section notes how many female homicide victims were less than 18 years old and how many were 65 years of age or older.

RACE

This section identifies the race of female victims.

MOST COMMON WEAPONS

For homicides in which the weapon could be identified, this section records the number of females killed by firearms, specifically handguns. It also lists the most common weapons—other than firearms—used by males to kill females.

VICTIM/OFFENDER RELATIONSHIP

This section lists the number of females killed by known offenders and the number killed by strangers. This section also enumerates the number of victims identified as wives or intimate acquaintances (common-law wives, ex-wives, or girlfriends) of the offenders, as well as the number of these intimates shot and killed with firearms in general and handguns in particular.

CIRCUMSTANCE

This section indicates the number of cases in which the homicide was related to the commission of any other felony. This section also provides the number of cases that involved arguments between the victim and the offender.



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