

SEPTEMBER 2017



Violence Policy Center

When Men Murder Women

An Analysis of 2015 Homicide Data

WWW.VPC.ORG

COPYRIGHT AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Copyright © September 2017 Violence Policy Center

The Violence Policy Center (VPC) is a national nonprofit educational organization that conducts research and public education on violence in America and provides information and analysis to policymakers, journalists, advocates, and the general public.

This study was funded with the support of The Herb Block Foundation and The Joyce Foundation.

When Men Murder Women was also supported by generous gifts from Robert Woodcock and other Violence Policy Center supporters.

For a complete list of VPC publications with document links, please visit <http://www.vpc.org/publications>.

To learn more about the Violence Policy Center, or to make a tax-deductible contribution to help support our work, please visit www.vpc.org.

Violence Policy Center

1025 Connecticut Avenue, NW Suite 1210
Washington, DC 20036

(202) 822-8200

vpc.org

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction	1
Section One: National Data	4
Section Two: Black Females	6
Section Three: Laws that Help Protect Women from Abusers	7
Conclusion	8
Appendix One: Number of Females Murdered by Males in Single Victim/Single Offender Homicides and Rates by State, 2015	9
Appendix Two: Additional Information for the 10 States with the Highest Rates of Females Murdered by Males	11
Alaska	11
Nevada	12
Louisiana	13
Tennessee	14
South Carolina	15
Arkansas	16
Kansas	17
Kentucky	18
Texas	19
New Mexico	20
Missouri	21
United States	22
Understanding the Statistics	23

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. According to reports submitted to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), firearms are rarely used to kill criminals or stop crimes.⁹ Instead,

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 2015, justifiable homicides involving women killing men occurred in: Arizona (1); California (1); Georgia (1); Iowa (1); Illinois (1); Indiana (1); Kentucky (1); Michigan (2); Missouri (1); New Jersey (1); South Carolina (4); Tennessee (6); Texas (1); and, Wisconsin (1). In 2015, justifiable homicides involving women killing men with a firearm occurred in: California (1); Georgia (1); Indiana (1); Kentucky (1); Michigan (1); Missouri (1); New Jersey (1); South

they are all too often used to inflict harm on the very people they were intended to protect.

According to the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports, in 2015 there were only 328 justifiable homicides committed by private citizens. Of these, only 23 involved women killing men. Of those, only 16 involved firearms, with 14 of the 16 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 2015, the most recent final data available, are suicide (22,018), homicide (12,979), or fatal unintentional injury (489).

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.¹⁰ The information used for this report is for the year 2015. Once again, this is the most recent data available. This is the first analysis of the 2015 data on female homicide victims to offer breakdowns of cases in the states with the 10 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.

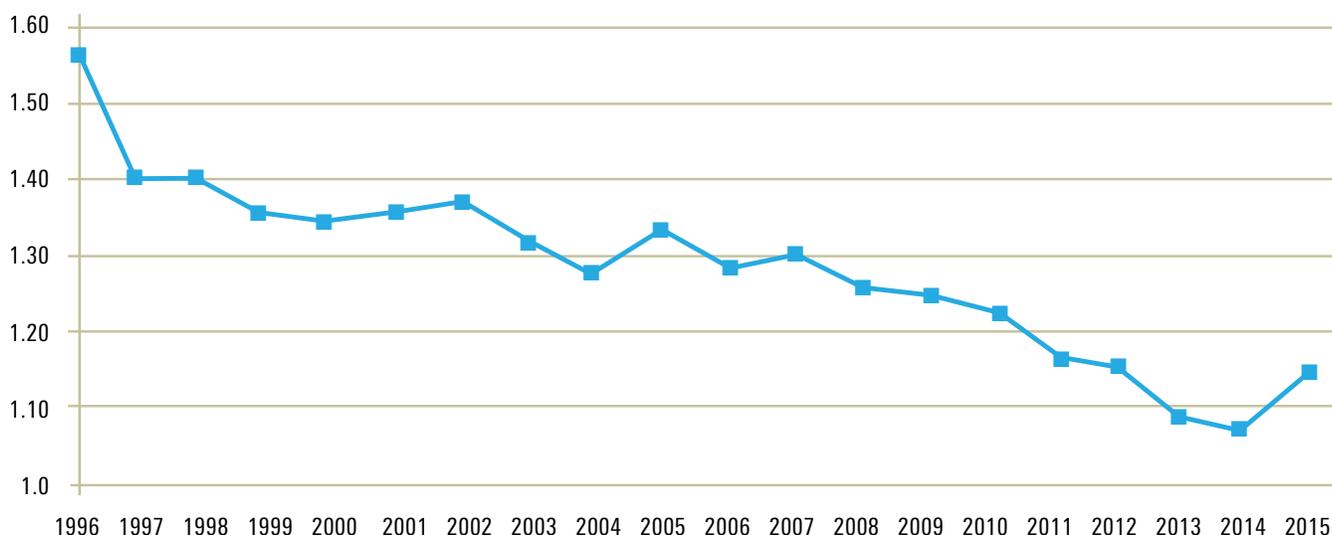
This is the 20th edition of *When Men Murder Women*. From 1996 to 2015, the rate of women murdered by men in single victim/single offender incidents dropped from 1.57 per 100,000 women in 1996 to 1.12 per 100,000 women in 2015, a decrease of 29 percent (see graph on the following page).

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 23 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.

Carolina (4); Tennessee (3); Texas (1); and, Wisconsin (1). Of these, handguns were used in: California (1); Georgia (1); Indiana (1); Kentucky (1); Michigan (1); Missouri (1); South Carolina (4); Tennessee (2); Texas (1); and, Wisconsin (1).

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.

Rate of Women Murdered by Men in Single Victim/Single Offender Incidents 1996 - 2015



In 2015, there were 1,686 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.

- For homicides in which the victim to offender relationship could be identified, 93 percent of female victims (1,450 out of 1,551) were murdered by a male they knew.
- Fourteen times as many females were murdered by a male they knew (1,450 victims) than were killed by male strangers (101 victims).
- For victims who knew their offenders, 64 percent (928) of female homicide victims were wives or intimate acquaintances of their killers.¹²
- There were 266 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 (1,522), more female homicides were committed with firearms (55 percent) than with any other weapon. Knives and other cutting instruments accounted for 20 percent of all female murders, bodily force 11 percent, and murder by blunt object six percent. Of the homicides committed with firearms, 69 percent were committed with handguns.
- In 84 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.

¹¹ In 2015, as in years past, the state of Florida did not submit any data to the FBI Supplementary Homicide Report. Also in 2015, 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 2015.

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 states with the 10 highest rates of females killed by males, 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 these states can be found in Appendix Two.

STATE RANKINGS

In 2015, the homicide rate among female victims murdered by males in single victim/single offender incidents nationally was 1.12 per 100,000. For that year, Alaska 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 2.86 per 100,000 was more than double the national average. Alaska was followed by Nevada (2.29 per 100,000) and Louisiana (2.22 per 100,000). The remaining states with the 10 highest rates, 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	Alaska	10	2.86
2	Nevada	33	2.29
3	Louisiana	53	2.22
4	Tennessee	71	2.10
5	South Carolina	46	1.83
6	Arkansas	27	1.78
7	Kansas	24	1.65
8	Kentucky	36	1.60
9	Texas	213	1.54
10 (tie)	New Mexico	16	1.52
10 (tie)	Missouri	47	1.52

AGE AND RACE OF FEMALE HOMICIDE VICTIMS

In 2015, for single female victim/single male offender homicides where the age of the victim was reported (1,642 homicides), seven percent of the victims were younger than 18 years old (109 victims) and 12 percent were 65 years of age or older (192 victims). The average age of female homicide victims was 41 years old. Homicides in which race was identified (1,662 victims) included: 28 American Indian or Alaskan Native females; 48 Asian or Pacific Islander females; 476 black females; and, 1,110 white females. Eighty-six percent (1,424 out of 1,662) 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 (2.43 per 100,000) more than twice as high as white females (0.96 per 100,000). American Indian and Alaskan Native females (1.46 per 100,000)

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

were murdered by male offenders at a higher rate than white females, while Asian and Pacific Islander females were the least likely (0.51 per 100,000) females of any race to be murdered by a male offender. Nationally, the female homicide victimization rate was 1.12 per 100,000. Unfortunately, Hispanic ethnicity could not be determined on a national level because of the inadequacy of reporting and data collection.

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, 93 percent of female victims (1,450 out of 1,551) were murdered by someone they knew. Fourteen times as many females were murdered by a male they knew (1,450 victims) than were killed by male strangers (101 victims) in single victim/single offender incidents in 2015.¹⁴ Of victims who knew their offenders, 64 percent (928 out of 1,450) 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 2015. For homicides in which the weapon could be identified, 55 percent of female victims (840 out of 1,522) were killed with a gun. Of the females killed with a firearm, 64 percent were murdered by male intimates. The number of females shot and killed by their husband or intimate acquaintance (538 victims) was more than five times higher than the total number murdered by male strangers using all weapons combined (101 victims) in single victim/single offender incidents in 2015. In homicides where males used firearms to kill females, handguns were clearly the weapon of choice over rifles and shotguns. In 2015, 69 percent of female firearm homicide victims (579 out of 840) 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 2015 were not related to any other felony crime. Most often, females were killed by males in the course of an argument—most frequently with a firearm. In 2015 there were 1,289 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, 84 percent (1,079 out of 1,289) were not related to the commission of any other felony.

Of the homicides not related to the commission of another felony, 64 percent (688 out of 1,079) involved arguments between the female victim and male offender. Forty-nine percent (338 out of 688) of the homicides stemming from an argument were committed with guns. In 2015 there were 266 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 2015 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 1,551 of 1,613 incidents (92 percent). In 135 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. Research published in July 2017 by the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention found, “Homicides occur in women of all ages and among all races/ethnicities, but young, racial/ethnic minority women are disproportionately affected.”¹⁵ The article concluded, “The racial/ethnic differences in female homicide underscore the importance of targeting prevention and intervention efforts to populations at disproportionately high risk. Addressing violence will require an integrated response that considers the influence of larger community and societal factors that make violence more likely to occur.”¹⁶

In 2015, black females were murdered by males at a rate more than twice as high as white females: 2.43 per 100,000 versus 0.96 per 100,000.

AGE OF BLACK FEMALE HOMICIDE VICTIMS

In 2015, for single female victim/single male offender homicides where the age of the victim was reported (455 homicides), 10 percent of black female victims were less than 18 years old (44 victims) and five percent were 65 years of age or older (25 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, 93 percent of black females killed by males in single victim/single offender incidents knew their killers (381 out of 409). More than 13 times as many black females were murdered by a male they knew (381 victims) than were killed by male strangers (28 victims) in single victim/single offender incidents in 2015. Of black victims who knew their offenders, 58 percent (221 out of 381) were wives, common-law wives, ex-wives, or girlfriends of the offenders. Ninety-one percent (432 out of 476) 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 2015. In the 432 homicides for which the murder weapon could be identified, 58 percent of black female victims (249 victims) were shot and killed with guns. Of these gun homicides, 78 percent involved handguns (194 victims). The number of black females shot and killed by their husband or intimate acquaintance (127 victims) was more than four times as high as the total number murdered by male strangers using all weapons combined (28 victims) in single victim/single offender incidents in 2015.

15 Emiko Petrosky et al., “Racial and Ethnic Differences in Homicides of Adult Women and the Role of Intimate Partner Violence — United States, 2003–2014,” *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR)*, 2017; 66:741–746.

16 Emiko Petrosky et al., “Racial and Ethnic Differences in Homicides of Adult Women and the Role of Intimate Partner Violence — United States, 2003–2014,” *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR)*, 2017; 66:741–746.

BLACK FEMALE HOMICIDE VICTIMS AND CIRCUMSTANCE

The overwhelming majority of homicides of black females by male offenders in single victim/single offender incidents in 2015 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 2015, for the 350 homicides in which the circumstances between the black female victim and male offender could be identified, 88 percent (309 out of 350) were not related to the commission of any other felony.

Two-thirds of non-felony related homicides (208 out of 309) involved arguments between the black female victim and male offender. Fifty 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 1994.¹⁷

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).¹⁸

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, 2017, these two domestic violence prohibited categories accounted for 13 percent of rejected federal firearm transfers.¹⁹

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. 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 2017” 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) has introduced a similar bill, the “Zero Tolerance for Domestic Abusers Act.” These bills are important steps forward in preventing domestic homicide.

17 18 USC § 922 (g)(8).

18 18 USC § 922 (g)(9).

19 *Federal Denials, Reasons Why the NICS Section Denies*, November 30, 1998–July 31, 2017, https://www.fbi.gov/file-repository/federal_denials.pdf/view.

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.²⁰ 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.²¹

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."²²

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.

20 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.

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

22 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, 2015

State Ranking by Rate	State	Number of Homicide Victims	Homicide Rate per 100,000 Females
NA	Alabama	NA	NA
1	Alaska	10	2.86
19	Arizona	42	1.22
6	Arkansas	27	1.78
24	California	202	1.03
23	Colorado	30	1.11
37 (tie)	Connecticut	15	0.82
17 (tie)	Delaware	6	1.23
NA	Florida	NA	NA
14	Georgia	72	1.38
29	Hawaii	7	0.99
35	Idaho	7	0.85
46	Illinois ²³	22	0.34
26	Indiana	34	1.01
25	Iowa	16	1.02
7	Kansas	24	1.65
8	Kentucky	36	1.60
3	Louisiana	53	2.22
44	Maine	3	0.44
27 (tie)	Maryland	31	1.00
41	Massachusetts	22	0.63
20	Michigan	61	1.21
33	Minnesota	25	0.91
17 (tie)	Mississippi	19	1.23
10 (tie)	Missouri	47	1.52
21	Montana	6	1.17
43	Nebraska	5	0.53
2	Nevada	33	2.29
48	New Hampshire	2	0.30
34	New Jersey	41	0.89
10 (tie)	New Mexico	16	1.52
40	New York	66	0.65
30	North Carolina	50	0.97
37 (tie)	North Dakota	3	0.82

23 According to the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports, limited SHR data was received from Illinois for 2015.

State Ranking by Rate	State	Number of Homicide Victims	Homicide Rate per 100,000 Females
31	Ohio	57	0.96
15	Oklahoma	27	1.37
39	Oregon	14	0.69
22	Pennsylvania	76	1.16
12	Rhode Island	8	1.47
5	South Carolina	46	1.83
32	South Dakota	4	0.94
4	Tennessee	71	2.10
9	Texas	213	1.54
42	Utah	8	0.54
47	Vermont	1	0.31
16	Virginia	54	1.27
27 (tie)	Washington	36	1.00
13	West Virginia	13	1.39
36	Wisconsin	24	0.83
45	Wyoming	1	0.35
	U.S. Total	1,686	1.12

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

ALASKA

10 females were murdered by males in Alaska in 2015

The homicide rate among females murdered by males in Alaska was 2.86 per 100,000 in 2015

Ranked 1st in the United States

AGE

For homicides in which the age of the victim was reported (10 homicides), 1 victim (10 percent) was 65 years of age or older. The average age was 44 years old.

RACE

Out of 10 female homicide victims, 7 were American Indian or Alaskan Native, 2 were white, and 1 was black.

MOST COMMON WEAPONS

For homicides in which the weapon used could be identified, 33 percent of female victims (3 out of 9) were shot and killed with guns. Of these, 33 percent (1 victim) were killed with handguns. There were 2 females killed with knives or other cutting instruments, 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 (10 out of 10) were murdered by someone they knew. 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, 17 percent (1 victim) were killed with guns; 100 percent of these (1 victim) were shot and killed with handguns.

CIRCUMSTANCE

For homicides in which the circumstances could be identified, 71 percent (5 out of 7) were not related to the commission of any other felony. Of these, 20 percent (1 homicide) involved arguments between the victim and the offender.

NEVADA

33 females were murdered by males in Nevada in 2015

The homicide rate among females murdered by males in Nevada was 2.29 per 100,000 in 2015

Ranked 2nd in the United States

AGE

For homicides in which the age of the victim was reported (32 homicides), 4 victims (13 percent) were less than 18 years old and 4 victims (13 percent) were 65 years of age or older. The average age was 43 years old.

RACE

Out of 33 female homicide victims, 22 were white, 9 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, 48 percent of female victims (15 out of 31) were shot and killed with guns. Of these, 47 percent (7 victims) were killed with handguns. There were 6 females killed with knives or other cutting instruments, 2 females 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, 97 percent of female victims (31 out of 32) were murdered by someone they knew. One female victim was killed by a stranger. Of the victims who knew their offenders, 55 percent (17 victims) were wives, common-law wives, ex-wives, or girlfriends of the offenders. Among the female intimates who were murdered, 53 percent (9 victims) were killed with guns; 56 percent of these (5 victims) were shot and killed with handguns.

CIRCUMSTANCE

For homicides in which the circumstances could be identified, 83 percent (19 out of 23) were not related to the commission of any other felony. Of these, 63 percent (12 homicides) involved arguments between the victim and the offender.

LOUISIANA

53 females were murdered by males in Louisiana in 2015

The homicide rate among females murdered by males in Louisiana was 2.22 per 100,000 in 2015

Ranked 3rd in the United States

AGE

For homicides in which the age of the victim was reported (52 homicides), 5 female homicide victims (10 percent) were less than 18 years old and 6 victims (12 percent) were 65 years of age or older. The average age was 37 years old.

RACE

Out of 53 female homicide victims, 27 were white, 25 were black, and 1 was of unknown race.

MOST COMMON WEAPONS

For homicides in which the weapon used could be identified, 64 percent of female victims (32 out of 50) were shot and killed with guns. Of these, 69 percent (22 victims) were killed with handguns. There were 11 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, 98 percent of female victims (43 out of 44) were murdered by someone they knew. One female victim was killed by a stranger. Of the victims who knew their offenders, 60 percent (26 victims) were wives, common-law wives, ex-wives, or girlfriends of the offenders. Among the female intimates who were murdered, 62 percent (16 victims) were killed with guns; 75 percent of these (12 victims) were shot and killed with handguns.

CIRCUMSTANCE

For homicides in which the circumstances could be identified, 78 percent (32 out of 41) were not related to the commission of any other felony. Of these, 50 percent (16 homicides) involved arguments between the victim and the offender.

TENNESSEE

71 females were murdered by males in Tennessee in 2015

The homicide rate among females murdered by males in Tennessee was 2.10 per 100,000 in 2015

Ranked 4th in the United States

AGE

For homicides in which the age of the victim was reported (70 homicides), 4 victims (6 percent) were less than 18 years old and 10 victims (14 percent) were 65 years of age or older. The average age was 40 years old.

RACE

Out of 71 female homicide victims, 44 were white and 27 were black.

MOST COMMON WEAPONS

For homicides in which the weapon used could be identified, 71 percent of female victims (45 out of 63) were shot and killed with guns. Of these, 73 percent (33 victims) were killed with handguns. There were 12 females killed with knives or other cutting instruments, 2 females 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, 96 percent of female victims (64 out of 67) were murdered by someone they knew. Three female victims were killed by strangers. Of the victims who knew their offenders, 72 percent (46 victims) were wives, common-law wives, ex-wives, or girlfriends of the offenders. Among the female intimates who were murdered, 72 percent (33 victims) were killed with guns; 76 percent of these (25 victims) were shot and killed with handguns.

CIRCUMSTANCE

For homicides in which the circumstances could be identified, 95 percent (40 out of 42) were not related to the commission of any other felony. Of these, 60 percent (24 homicides) involved arguments between the victim and the offender.

SOUTH CAROLINA

46 females were murdered by males in South Carolina in 2015

The homicide rate among females murdered by males in South Carolina was 1.83 per 100,000 in 2015

Ranked 5th in the United States

AGE

For homicides in which the age of the victim was reported (46 homicides), 8 victims (17 percent) were 65 years of age or older. The average age was 43 years old.

RACE

Out of 46 female homicide victims, 23 were white, 22 were black, and 1 was Asian or Pacific Islander.

MOST COMMON WEAPONS

For homicides in which the weapon used could be identified, 53 percent of female victims (23 out of 43) were shot and killed with guns. Of these, 65 percent (15 victims) were killed with handguns. There were 13 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, 91 percent of female victims (39 out of 43) were murdered by someone they knew. Four female victims were killed by strangers. Of the victims who knew their offenders, 72 percent (28 victims) were wives, common-law wives, ex-wives, or girlfriends of the offenders. Among the female intimates who were murdered, 50 percent (14 victims) were killed with guns; 79 percent of these (11 victims) were shot and killed with handguns.

CIRCUMSTANCE

For homicides in which the circumstances could be identified, 74 percent (20 out of 27) were not related to the commission of any other felony. Of these, 95 percent (19 homicides) involved arguments between the victim and the offender.

ARKANSAS

27 females were murdered by males in Arkansas in 2015

The homicide rate among females murdered by males in Arkansas was 1.78 per 100,000 in 2015

Ranked 6th in the United States

AGE

For homicides in which the age of the victim was reported (26 homicides), 4 victims (15 percent) were 65 years of age or older. The average age was 45 years old.

RACE

Out of 27 female homicide victims, 17 were white and 10 were black.

MOST COMMON WEAPONS

For homicides in which the weapon used could be identified, 78 percent of female victims (18 out of 23) were shot and killed with guns. Of these, 72 percent (13 victims) were killed with handguns. There were 3 females killed with knives or other cutting instruments and 2 females killed by bodily force.

VICTIM/OFFENDER RELATIONSHIP

For homicides in which the victim to offender relationship could be identified, 95 percent of female victims (19 out of 20) were murdered by someone they knew. One female victim was killed by a stranger. Of the victims who knew their offenders, 63 percent (12 victims) were wives, common-law wives, ex-wives, or girlfriends of the offenders. Among the female intimates who were murdered, 83 percent (10 victims) were killed with guns; 60 percent of these (6 victims) were shot and killed with handguns.

CIRCUMSTANCE

For homicides in which the circumstances could be identified, 81 percent (17 out of 21) were not related to the commission of any other felony. Of these, 65 percent (11 homicides) involved arguments between the victim and the offender.

KANSAS

24 females were murdered by males in Kansas in 2015

The homicide rate among females murdered by males in Kansas was 1.65 per 100,000 in 2015

Ranked 7th in the United States

AGE

For homicides in which the age of the victim was reported (23 homicides), 7 victims (30 percent) were less than 18 years old. The average age was 30 years old.

RACE

Out of 24 female homicide victims, 15 were white, 8 were black, and 1 was Asian or Pacific Islander.

MOST COMMON WEAPONS

For homicides in which the weapon used could be identified, 40 percent of female victims (8 out of 20) were shot and killed with guns. Of these, 63 percent (5 victims) were killed with handguns. There were 3 females killed with knives or other cutting instruments, 1 female 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, 91 percent of female victims (21 out of 23) were murdered by someone they knew. Two female victims were killed by strangers. Of the victims who knew their offenders, 62 percent (13 victims) were wives, common-law wives, ex-wives, or girlfriends of the offenders. Among the female intimates who were murdered, 54 percent (7 victims) were killed with guns; 71 percent of these (5 victims) were shot and killed with handguns.

CIRCUMSTANCE

For homicides in which the circumstances could be identified, 100 percent (15 out of 15) were not related to the commission of any other felony. Of these, 47 percent (7 homicides) involved arguments between the victim and the offender.

KENTUCKY

36 females were murdered by males in Kentucky in 2015

The homicide rate among females murdered by males in Kentucky was 1.60 per 100,000 in 2015

Ranked 8th in the United States

AGE

For homicides in which the age of the victim was reported (34 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 39 years old.

RACE

Out of 36 female homicide victims, 30 were white and 6 were black.

MOST COMMON WEAPONS

For homicides in which the weapon used could be identified, 76 percent of female victims (22 out of 29) were shot and killed with guns. Of these, 82 percent (18 victims) were killed with handguns. There were 2 females killed with knives or other cutting instruments and 5 females killed by bodily force.

VICTIM/OFFENDER RELATIONSHIP

For homicides in which the victim to offender relationship could be identified, 97 percent of female victims (35 out of 36) were murdered by someone they knew. One female victim was killed by a stranger. Of the victims who knew their offenders, 63 percent (22 victims) were wives, common-law wives, ex-wives, or girlfriends of the offenders. Among the female intimates who were murdered, 77 percent (17 victims) were killed with guns; 76 percent of these (13 victims) were shot and killed with handguns.

CIRCUMSTANCE

For homicides in which the circumstances could be identified, 96 percent (24 out of 25) were not related to the commission of any other felony. Of these, 67 percent (16 homicides) involved arguments between the victim and the offender.

TEXAS

213 females were murdered by males in Texas in 2015

The homicide rate among females murdered by males in Texas was 1.54 per 100,000 in 2015

Ranked 9th in the United States

AGE

For homicides in which the age of the victim was reported (208 homicides), 11 victims (5 percent) were less than 18 years old and 20 victims (10 percent) were 65 years of age or older. The average age was 39 years old.

RACE

Out of 213 female homicide victims, 162 were white, 48 were black, and 3 were Asian or Pacific Islander.

MOST COMMON WEAPONS

For homicides in which the weapon used could be identified, 61 percent of female victims (123 out of 202) were shot and killed with guns. Of these, 67 percent (82 victims) were killed with handguns. There were 35 females killed with knives or other cutting instruments, 9 females killed by a blunt object, and 25 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 (186 out of 200) were murdered by someone they knew. Fourteen female victims were killed by strangers. Of the victims who knew their offenders, 73 percent (136 victims) were wives, common-law wives, ex-wives, or girlfriends of the offenders. Among the female intimates who were murdered, 61 percent (83 victims) were killed with guns; 67 percent of these (56 victims) were shot and killed with handguns.

CIRCUMSTANCE

For homicides in which the circumstances could be identified, 88 percent (158 out of 179) were not related to the commission of any other felony. Of these, 63 percent (100 homicides) involved arguments between the victim and the offender.

NEW MEXICO

16 females were murdered by males in New Mexico in 2015

The homicide rate among females murdered by males in New Mexico was 1.52 per 100,000 in 2015

Ranked 10th (tie) in the United States

AGE

For homicides in which the age of the victim was reported (15 homicides), 1 victim (7 percent) was less than 18 years old and 2 victims (13 percent) were 65 years of age or older. The average age was 44 years old.

RACE

Out of 16 female homicide victims, 15 were white and 1 was American Indian or Alaskan Native.

MOST COMMON WEAPONS

For homicides in which the weapon used could be identified, 50 percent of female victims (7 out of 14) were shot and killed with guns. Of these, 14 percent (1 victim) were killed with handguns. There were 5 females killed with knives or other cutting instruments and 2 females killed by a blunt object.

VICTIM/OFFENDER RELATIONSHIP

For homicides in which the victim to offender relationship could be identified, 87 percent of female victims (13 out of 15) were murdered by someone they knew. Two female victims were killed by strangers. Of the victims who knew their offenders, 54 percent (7 victims) were wives, common-law wives, ex-wives, or girlfriends of the offenders. Among the female intimates who were murdered, 43 percent (3 victims) were killed with guns.

CIRCUMSTANCE

For homicides in which the circumstances could be identified, 81 percent (13 out of 16) were not related to the commission of any other felony. Of these, 62 percent (8 homicides) involved arguments between the victim and the offender.

MISSOURI

47 females were murdered by males in Missouri in 2015

The homicide rate among females murdered by males in Missouri was 1.52 per 100,000 in 2015

Ranked 10th (tie) in the United States

AGE

For homicides in which the age of the victim was reported (47 homicides), 5 victims (11 percent) were less than 18 years old and 5 victims (11 percent) were 65 years of age or older. The average age was 40 years old.

RACE

Out of 47 female homicide victims, 34 were white and 13 were black.

MOST COMMON WEAPONS

For homicides in which the weapon used could be identified, 73 percent of female victims (30 out of 41) were shot and killed with guns. Of these, 67 percent (20 victims) were killed with handguns. There was 1 female killed with a knife or other cutting instrument, and 5 females killed by bodily force.

VICTIM/OFFENDER RELATIONSHIP

For homicides in which the victim to offender relationship could be identified, 95 percent of female victims (37 out of 39) were murdered by someone they knew. Two female victims were killed by strangers. Of the victims who knew their offenders, 65 percent (24 victims) were wives, common-law wives, ex-wives, or girlfriends of the offenders. Among the female intimates who were murdered, 71 percent (17 victims) were killed with guns; 71 percent of these (12 victims) were shot and killed with handguns.

CIRCUMSTANCE

For homicides in which the circumstances could be identified, 68 percent (26 out of 38) were not related to the commission of any other felony. Of these, 73 percent (19 homicides) involved arguments between the victim and the offender.

UNITED STATES

1,686 females were murdered by males in the United States in 2015

The homicide rate among females murdered by males in the United States was 1.12 per 100,000 in 2015

AGE

For homicides in which the age of the victim was reported (1,642 homicides), there were 109 female homicide victims (7 percent) who were less than 18 years old and 192 victims (12 percent) who were 65 years of age or older. The average age was 41 years old.

RACE

Out of 1,686 female homicide victims, 1,110 were white, 476 were black, 48 were Asian or Pacific Islander, 28 were American Indian or Alaskan Native, and 24 were of unknown race.

MOST COMMON WEAPONS

For homicides in which the weapon used could be identified, 55 percent of female victims (840 out of 1,522) were shot and killed with guns. Of these, 69 percent (579 victims) were killed with handguns. There were 312 females killed with knives or other cutting instruments, 86 females killed by a blunt object, and 167 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 (1,450 out of 1,551) were murdered by someone they knew. There were 101 female victims killed by strangers. Of the victims who knew their offenders, 64 percent (928 victims) were wives, common-law wives, ex-wives, or girlfriends of the offenders. Among the female intimates who were murdered, 58 percent (538 victims) were killed with guns; 71 percent of these (384 victims) were shot and killed with handguns.

CIRCUMSTANCE

For homicides in which the circumstances could be identified, 84 percent (1,079 out of 1,289) were not related to the commission of any other felony. Of these, 64 percent (688 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 2015 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.



Violence Policy Center

1025 Connecticut Avenue, NW Suite 1210

Washington, DC 20036

WWW.VPC.ORG