



When Men Murder Women

When Men Murder Women is released annually by the Violence Policy Center. This is not the most recent version of the study.

For the most recent edition, as well as its corresponding press release and links to all prior editions, please visit <http://vpc.org/revealing-the-impacts-of-gun-violence/female-homicide-victimization-by-males/>.



Violence Policy Center

1730 Rhode Island Avenue, NW
Suite 1014
Washington, DC 20036

202.822.8200 voice
202.822.8205 fax
www.vpc.org web

When Men Murder Women: An Analysis of 2004 Homicide Data

**Females Murdered by Males in
Single Victim/Single Offender Incidents**

September 2006

The Violence Policy Center (VPC) is a national non-profit 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 report was authored by VPC Policy Analyst Marty Langley. This report was funded in part with the support of The Herb Block Foundation, The David Bohnett Foundation, The Joyce Foundation, and The John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation. Past studies released by the VPC include:

- *American Roulette: Murder-Suicide in the United States* (May 2006)
- *An Analysis of the Decline in Gun Dealers: 1994 to 2005* (March 2006)
- *When Men Murder Women: An Analysis of 2003 Homicide Data* (September 2005)
- *Clear and Present Danger: National Security Experts Warn About the Danger of Unrestricted Sales of 50 Caliber Anti-Armor Sniper Rifles to Civilians* (July 2005)
- *Safe At Home: How D.C.'s Gun Laws Save Children's Lives* (July 2005)
- *The Threat Posed to Helicopters by 50 Caliber Anti-Armor Sniper Rifles* (August 2004)
- *United States of Assault Weapons: Gunmakers Evading the Federal Assault Weapons Ban* (July 2004)
- *Vest Buster: The .500 Smith & Wesson Magnum—The Gun Industry's Latest Challenge to Law Enforcement Body Armor* (June 2004)
- *A Further Examination of Data Contained in the Study "On Target" Regarding Effects of the 1994 Federal Assault Weapons Ban* (April 2004)
- *Really Big Guns: Even Bigger Lies* (March 2004)
- *Illinois: Land of Post-Ban Assault Weapons* (March 2004)
- *Bullet Hoses—Semiautomatic Assault Weapons: What Are They? What's So Bad About Them?* (May 2003)
- *"Officer Down"—Assault Weapons and the War on Law Enforcement* (May 2003)
- *Firearms Production in America 2002 Edition—A Listing of Firearm Manufacturers in America with Production Histories Broken Out by Firearm Type and Caliber* (March 2003)
- *"Just Like Bird Hunting"—The Threat to Civil Aviation from 50 Caliber Sniper Rifles* (January 2003)
- *Sitting Ducks—The Threat to the Chemical and Refinery Industry from 50 Caliber Sniper Rifles* (August 2002)
- *License to Kill IV: More Guns, More Crime* (June 2002)
- *American Roulette: The Untold Story of Murder-Suicide in the United States* (April 2002)
- *The U.S. Gun Industry and Others Unknown—Evidence Debunking the Gun Industry's Claim that Osama bin Laden Got His 50 Caliber Sniper Rifles from the U.S. Afghan-Aid Program* (February 2002)
- *"A .22 for Christmas"—How the Gun Industry Designs and Markets Firearms for Children and Youth* (December 2001)
- *Kids in the Line of Fire: Children, Handguns, and Homicide* (November 2001)
- *Unintended Consequences: Pro-Handgun Experts Prove That Handguns Are a Dangerous Choice For Self-Defense* (November 2001)
- *Voting from the Rooftops: How the Gun Industry Armed Osama bin Laden, Other Foreign and Domestic Terrorists, and Common Criminals with 50 Caliber Sniper Rifles* (October 2001)
- *Shot Full of Holes: Deconstructing John Ashcroft's Second Amendment* (July 2001)
- *Hispanics and Firearms Violence* (May 2001)
- *Where'd They Get Their Guns?—An Analysis of the Firearms Used in High-Profile Shootings, 1963 to 2001* (April 2001)
- *A Deadly Myth: Women, Handguns, and Self-Defense* (January 2001)
- *Handgun Licensing and Registration: What it Can and Cannot Do* (September 2000)
- *Pocket Rockets: The Gun Industry's Sale of Increased Killing Power* (July 2000)
- *Guns For Felons: How the NRA Works to Rearm Criminals* (March 2000)
- *One Shot, One Kill: Civilian Sales of Military Sniper Rifles* (May 1999)
- *Cease Fire: A Comprehensive Strategy to Reduce Firearms Violence* (Revised, October 1997)

Violence Policy Center, 1730 Rhode Island Avenue, NW, Suite 1014, Washington, DC 20036
202-822-8200 phone, 202-822-8205 fax, www.vpc.org web

Table of Contents

Introduction.....	1
Section One: National Data.....	5
Section Two: Black Women.....	9
Section Three: Laws that Help Protect Women from Abusers.....	11
Conclusion.....	13
Appendix One: Number of Females Murdered by Males in Single Victim/Single Offender Homicides and Rates by State, 2004.....	15
Appendix Two: Additional Information for the 10 States with the Highest Rates of Female Homicide.....	17
Alaska.....	19
New Mexico.....	20
Wyoming.....	21
Louisiana.....	22
Nevada.....	23
South Carolina.....	24
Georgia.....	25
Oklahoma.....	26
Kentucky.....	27
Tennessee.....	28
United States.....	29
Understanding the Statistics.....	30
Appendix Three: Additional Information on State Efforts to Help Prevent Domestic Violence Abusers from Obtaining Firearms.....	31

Introduction

Intimate partner violence against women is all too common and takes many forms. The most serious is homicide by an intimate partner.¹ 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].”²

Gun use does not need to result in a fatality to involve 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.”³

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.⁴

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.”⁵ A 2003 study about the risks of firearms in the home found that females

¹ An intimate partner or intimate acquaintance is defined as a spouse, common-law spouse, ex-spouse, or girlfriend/boyfriend.

² 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.

³ 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.

⁴ Diane Craven, “Sex Differences in Violence Victimization, 1994,” *Bureau of Justice Statistics Special Report* (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1997).

⁵ 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.

living with a gun in the home were nearly three times more likely to be murdered than females with no gun in the home.⁶ 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.⁷

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.⁸ Instead, they are all too often used to inflict harm on the very people they were intended to protect.

When Men Murder Women is an annual report prepared by the Violence Policy Center detailing the reality of homicides committed against women. The study analyzes the most recent Supplementary Homicide Report (SHR) data submitted to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).⁹ The information used for this report is for the year 2004. Once again, this is the most recent data available. This is the first analysis of the 2004 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 the rate of female homicides.

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

⁶ 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.

⁷ K.M. Grassel et al., "Association between Handgun Purchase and Mortality from Firearm Injury," *Injury Prevention* 9 (2003): 50.

⁸ According to the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reports, in 2004 there were only 170 justifiable homicides (the justified killing of a felon during the commission of a felony) committed by private citizens using firearms. Of these, only 139 involved handguns. While firearms are at times used by private citizens to kill criminals or to stop crimes, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention reports that the most common scenarios of gun use in America in 2003, the most recent final data available, are suicide (16,907), homicide (12,267), or fatal unintentional injury (730).

⁹ 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.

vulnerable woman—that is often used to promote gun ownership among women.

In 2004, there were 1,807 females murdered by males in single victim/single offender incidents that were submitted to the FBI for its Supplementary Homicide Report.¹⁰ These key findings from the report, expanded upon in the following sections, dispel many of the myths regarding the nature of lethal violence against women:

- o For homicides in which the victim to offender relationship could be identified, 92 percent of female victims (1,563 out of 1,701) were murdered by someone they knew.
- o More than 11 times as many females were murdered by a male they knew (1,563 victims) than were killed by male strangers (138 victims).
- o For victims who knew their offenders, 62 percent (966) of female homicide victims were wives or intimate acquaintances of their killers.¹¹
- o There were 278 women shot and killed by either their husband or intimate acquaintance during the course of an argument.
- o Nationwide, more female homicides were committed with firearms (49 percent) than with any other weapon. Knives and other cutting instruments accounted for 21 percent of all female murders, bodily force 16 percent, and murder by blunt object seven percent. Of the homicides committed with firearms, 72 percent were committed with handguns.
- o In 87 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 women overall: most homicides against black women are not committed by strangers, but by men known to the victims.

¹⁰ In 2004 the state of Florida did not submit any data to the FBI Supplementary Homicide Report. Data from Florida was not requested individually because the difference in collection techniques would create a bias in the study results.

¹¹ 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 2004, the homicide rate among female victims murdered by males in single victim/single offender incidents nationally was 1.29 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 2.83 per 100,000 was more than double the national average. Alaska was followed by New Mexico (2.39 per 100,000) and Wyoming (2.39 per 100,000). The remaining states that comprise the top 10 can be found in Chart One on page six. For a ranking of all states that submitted data to the FBI, please see Appendix One on page 15.

Age and Race of Female Homicide Victims

In single female victim/single male offender homicides reported for 2004, eight percent of the victims were younger than 18 years old (145 victims) and nine percent were 65 years of age or older (160 victims). The average age of female homicide victims was 38 years old. Homicides in which race was identified (1,797 victims) included: 18 American Indian or Alaskan Native females; 35 Asian or Pacific Islander females; 566 black females; and 1,178 white females. Eighty-nine percent (1,592 out of 1,785) of the homicides where the race of the female victim and male offender were known were intra-racial.¹² Overall, black women were murdered at a rate (2.88 per 100,000) nearly three times higher than white women (0.99 per 100,000). American Indian and Alaskan Native women (1.28 per 100,000) were more likely than white women to be murdered by a male offender, while Asian and Pacific Islander

¹² Intra-racial homicides are homicides where the victim and the offender are of the same race.

women were the least likely (0.55 per 100,000) women of any race to be murdered by a male offender. Unfortunately, Hispanic ethnicity could not be determined on a national level because of the inadequacy of data collection and reporting. Of the 49 states reporting, only seven states reported having at least one Hispanic female homicide victim. Yet, even most of these states did not code a sufficient number of their female victims' ethnicity as either Hispanic or non-Hispanic to run a valid analysis.

Chart One: Number of Females Murdered by Males in Single Victim/Single Offender Homicides and Rates by State in 2004, Ranked by Rate

Ranking	State	Number of Homicides	Homicide Rate per 100,000
1	Alaska	9	2.83
2 (tie)	New Mexico	23	2.39
2 (tie)	Wyoming	6	2.39
4	Louisiana	54	2.32
5	Nevada	25	2.21
6	South Carolina	46	2.13
7 (tie)	Georgia	90	2.02
7 (tie)	Oklahoma	36	2.02
9	Kentucky	39	1.85
10	Tennessee	54	1.78

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, 92 percent of female victims (1,563 out of 1,701) were murdered by someone they knew. More than 11 times as many females were murdered by a male they knew (1,563 victims) than were killed by male strangers (138 victims) in single victim/single offender incidents in 2004.¹³ Of victims who knew their offenders, 62 percent (966 out of 1,563) 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 most common weapon used by males to murder females in 2004. For homicides in which the weapon could be identified, 49 percent of female victims (811 out of 1,663) were killed with a gun. (The weapon used was identified in 1,683 out of 1,807 incidents). Of the females killed with a firearm, nearly two-thirds were murdered by male intimates. The number of females shot and killed by their husband or intimate acquaintance (505 victims) was more than three times higher than the total number murdered by male strangers using all weapons combined (138 victims) in single victim/single offender incidents in 2004. In homicides where males used firearms to kill females, handguns were clearly the weapon of choice over rifles and shotguns. In 2004, 72 percent of female firearm homicide victims (582 out of 811) were killed with handguns.

Female Homicide Victims and Circumstance

The overwhelming majority of homicides among females by male offenders in single victim/single offender incidents in 2004 were not related to any other felony crime. Most often, females were killed by males in the course of an

¹³ These are homicides in which the relationship between the victim and the offender could be identified. According to the FBI's 2004 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 1,701 of 1,807 incidents. In 106 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 initially unsolved homicides 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.

argument—usually with a firearm. In 2004 there were 1,451 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, 87 percent (1,266 out of 1,451) were not related to the commission of any other felony.

Of the non-felony homicides, 64 percent (816 out of 1,266) involved arguments between the female victim and male offender and 48 percent (391 out of 816) of those homicides involved guns. According to the Supplementary Homicide Report data, in 2004 there were 278 women shot and killed by their husbands or intimate acquaintances in single victim/single offender incidents during the course of an argument.

Section Two: Black Women

The disproportionate burden of fatal and nonfatal violence borne by black women has almost always been overshadowed by the toll violence has taken on black men. In 2004, black women were murdered at a rate nearly three times higher than white women: 2.88 per 100,000 versus 0.99 per 100,000.

Age of Black Female Homicide Victims

In single female victim/single male offender homicides reported for 2004, nine percent of black female victims were less than 18 years old (48 victims) and three percent were 65 years of age or older (17 victims). The average age of black female homicide victims was 33 years old.

Victim to Offender Relationship

Compared to a black man, a black woman is far more likely to be killed by her spouse, an intimate acquaintance, or a family member than by a stranger. More than 12 times as many black females were murdered by a male they knew (474 victims) than were killed by male strangers (39 victims) in single victim/single offender incidents in 2004. Of black victims who knew their offenders, 56 percent (266 out of 474) were wives, common-law wives, ex-wives, or girlfriends of the offenders. Ninety-four percent (524 out of 560) of the homicides of black women where the race of the male offender was known were intra-racial.

Black Female Homicide Victims and Weapons

As with female homicide victims in general, firearms—especially handguns—were the most common weapons used by males to murder black females in 2004. In the 530 homicides for which the murder weapon could be identified, 50 percent of black female victims (267 victims) were shot and killed with guns. And when these women were killed with a gun, it was almost always a handgun (207 victims or 78 percent). The number of black females shot and killed by their husband or intimate acquaintance (130 victims) was more than three times as high as the total number murdered by male strangers using all weapons combined (39 victims) in single victim/single offender incidents in 2004.

Black Female Homicide Victims and Circumstance

The overwhelming majority of homicides among black females by male offenders in single victim/single offender incidents in 2004 were not related to any other felony crime. Most often, black females were killed by males in the course of an argument—usually with a firearm. In 2004, for the 437 homicides in which the circumstances between the black female victim and male offender could be identified, 89 percent (388 out of 437) were not related to the commission of any other felony.

Two thirds of non-felony related homicides (261 out of 388) involved arguments between the black female victim and male offender. Fifty-one percent (128 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 1994.¹⁴ Twenty states supplement the federal prohibition with a similar state law.

In 1996, 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).¹⁵ Twenty-three states have comparable state law prohibitions.¹⁶

These laws are enforced in part by the Brady Law background checks performed on firearm transactions conducted through Federal Firearms License holders (FFLs). In 2004, the most recent year for which data is available, the two domestic violence prohibited categories accounted for approximately 16 percent of rejected 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 background checks. Moreover, the U.S. Department of Justice identifies several common impediments to thorough checks of domestic violence records: incomplete automation; incomplete

¹⁴ 18 USC § 922 (g)(8).

¹⁵ 18 USC § 922 (g)(9).

¹⁶ Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Survey of State Procedures Related to Firearm Sales, Midyear 2004* (August 2005)

¹⁷ Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Background Checks for Firearm Transfers, 2004* (October 2005)

records; and, the inability to distinguish domestic violence misdemeanors from other misdemeanors.

For a chart detailing which states make available records of protective orders and misdemeanor domestic violence convictions to systems used to conduct the Brady background check for gun purchases, please see Appendix Three. The chart also notes whether the records of misdemeanor domestic violence convictions can be distinguished from other misdemeanor convictions which are not a basis for denying a firearm purchase under federal law.

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. An *Archives of Internal Medicine* 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.¹⁸ 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.¹⁹

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 US 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."²⁰

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 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.

¹⁹ Linda E. Salzman et al., "Weapon Involvement and Injury Outcomes in Family and Intimate Assaults," *JAMA* 267, no. 22 (1992): 3043-3047.

²⁰ 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, 2004**

State Ranking by Rate	State	Number of Homicide Victims	Homicide Rate per 100,000
11	Alabama	41	1.76
1	Alaska	9	2.83
23	Arizona	36	1.26
12 (tie)	Arkansas	24	1.70
24 (tie)	California	220	1.23
19	Colorado	33	1.46
33	Connecticut	18	1.00
35 (tie)	Delaware	4	0.94
	Florida	NA	NA
7 (tie)	Georgia	90	2.02
44	Hawaii	4	0.63
41	Idaho	5	0.72
47 (tie)	Illinois	32	0.50
24 (tie)	Indiana	39	1.23
45	Iowa	9	0.60
24 (tie)	Kansas	17	1.23
9	Kentucky	39	1.85
4	Louisiana	54	2.32
40	Maine	5	0.74
22	Maryland	38	1.32
46	Massachusetts	17	0.51
27	Michigan	62	1.20
43	Minnesota	18	0.70
14	Mississippi	25	1.67
18	Missouri	44	1.50
16 (tie)	Montana	7	1.51

**Appendix One: Number of Females Murdered by Males in Single
Victim/Single Offender Homicides and Rates by State, 2004**

State Ranking by Rate	State	Number of Homicide Victims	Homicide Rate per 100,000
49	Nebraska	3	0.34
5	Nevada	25	2.21
39	New Hampshire	5	0.76
32	New Jersey	45	1.01
2 (tie)	New Mexico	23	2.39
28	New York	108	1.09
15	North Carolina	69	1.58
34	North Dakota	3	0.95
37	Ohio	52	0.88
7 (tie)	Oklahoma	36	2.02
38	Oregon	15	0.84
21	Pennsylvania	87	1.36
42	Rhode Island	4	0.71
6	South Carolina	46	2.13
30 (tie)	South Dakota	4	1.04
10	Tennessee	54	1.78
12 (tie)	Texas	192	1.70
47 (tie)	Utah	6	0.50
35 (tie)	Vermont	3	0.94
20	Virginia	55	1.45
30 (tie)	Washington	32	1.04
16 (tie)	West Virginia	14	1.51
29	Wisconsin	30	1.08
2 (tie)	Wyoming	6	2.39
	U.S. Total	1,807	1.29

**Appendix Two:
Additional Information for the 10 States with the
Highest Rates of Female Homicide**

Alaska

9 females were murdered by males in Alaska in 2004

The homicide rate among females murdered by males in Alaska was 2.83 per 100,000 in 2004

Ranked 1st in the United States

Age

Two female homicide victims (29 percent) were less than 18 years old and 1 victim (14 percent) was 65 years of age or older. The average age was 33 years old.

Race

Out of 9 female homicide victims, 1 was black, 2 were American Indian or Alaskan Native, and 6 were white.

Most Common Weapons

For homicides in which the weapon used could be identified, 22 percent of female victims (2 out of 9) were shot and killed with guns. Of these, 100 percent (2 victims) were killed with handguns. There were 3 females 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 (9 out of 9) were murdered by someone they knew. No female victims were killed by strangers. Of the victims who knew their offenders, 22 percent (2 victims) were wives, common-law wives, ex-wives, or girlfriends of the offenders. Among the female intimates who were murdered, 50 percent (1 victim) were killed with guns; 100 percent of these (1 victim) were shot and killed with a handgun.

Circumstance

For homicides in which the circumstances could be identified, 100 percent (9 out of 9) were not related to the commission of any other felony. Of these, 44 percent (4 homicides) involved arguments between the victim and the offender.

New Mexico

23 females were murdered by males in New Mexico in 2004

The homicide rate among females murdered by males in New Mexico was 2.39 per 100,000 in 2004

Ranked 2nd in the United States

Age

Two female homicide victims (9 percent) were less than 18 years old and 4 victims (17 percent) were 65 years of age or older. The average age was 38 years old.

Race

Out of 22 female homicide victims, 1 was American Indian or Alaskan Native, 1 was Asian or Pacific Islander, and 20 were white.

Most Common Weapons

For homicides in which the weapon used could be identified, 38 percent of female victims (8 out of 21) were shot and killed with guns. Of these, 88 percent (7 victims) were killed with handguns. There were 4 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, 96 percent of female victims (22 out of 23) were murdered by someone they knew. One female victim was killed by a stranger. Of the victims who knew their offenders, 45 percent (10 victims) were wives, common-law wives, ex-wives, or girlfriends of the offenders. Among the female intimates who were murdered, 60 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, 100 percent (18 out of 18) were not related to the commission of any other felony. Of these, 44 percent (8 homicides) involved arguments between the victim and the offender.

Wyoming

6 females were murdered by males in Wyoming in 2004

The homicide rate among females murdered by males in Wyoming was 2.39 per 100,000 in 2004

Ranked 2nd in the United States

Age

The average age was 32 years old.

Race

Out of 6 female homicide victims, 1 was black and 5 were white.

Most Common Weapons

For homicides in which the weapon used could be identified, 25 percent of female victims (1 out of 4) were shot and killed with guns. There was 1 female killed with knives or other cutting instruments.

Victim/Offender Relationship

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

Circumstance

For homicides in which the circumstances could be identified, 80 percent (4 out of 5) were not related to the commission of any other felony. Of these, 50 percent (2 homicides) involved arguments between the victim and the offender.

Louisiana

54 females were murdered by males in Louisiana in 2004

The homicide rate among females murdered by males in Louisiana was 2.32 per 100,000 in 2004

Ranked 4th in the United States

Age

One female homicide victim (2 percent) was less than 18 years old and 3 victims (6 percent) were 65 years of age or older. The average age was 37 years old.

Race

Out of 54 female homicide victims, 1 was Asian or Pacific Islander, 30 were black, and 23 were white.

Most Common Weapons

For homicides in which the weapon used could be identified, 58 percent of female victims (30 out of 52) were shot and killed with guns. Of these, 70 percent (21 victims) were killed with handguns. There were 8 females killed with knives or other cutting instruments and 8 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 (50 out of 53) were murdered by someone they knew. Three female victims were killed by strangers. Of the victims who knew their offenders, 68 percent (34 victims) were wives, common-law wives, ex-wives, or girlfriends of the offenders. Among the female intimates who were murdered, 58 percent (19 victims) were killed with guns; 58 percent of these (11 victims) were shot and killed with handguns.

Circumstance

For homicides in which the circumstances could be identified, 81 percent (30 out of 37) were not related to the commission of any other felony. Of these, 53 percent (16 homicides) involved arguments between the victim and the offender.

Nevada

25 females were murdered by males in Nevada in 2004

The homicide rate among females murdered by males in Nevada was 2.21 per 100,000 in 2004

Ranked 5th in the United States

Age

One female homicide victim (4 percent) was less than 18 years old and 4 victims (17 percent) were 65 years of age or older. The average age was 39 years old.

Race

Out of 25 female homicide victims, 2 were Asian or Pacific Islander, 1 was American Indian or Alaskan Native, 3 were black and 19 were white.

Most Common Weapons

For homicides in which the weapon used could be identified, 54 percent of female victims (13 out of 24) were shot and killed with guns. Of these, 77 percent (10 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, 96 percent of female victims (24 out of 25) were murdered by someone they knew. One female victim was killed by a stranger. Of the victims who knew their offenders, 75 percent (18 victims) were wives, common-law wives, ex-wives, or girlfriends of the offenders. Among the female intimates who were murdered, 47 percent (8 victims) were killed with guns; 88 percent of these (7 victims) were shot and killed with handguns.

Circumstance

For homicides in which the circumstances could be identified, 92 percent (23 out of 25) were not related to the commission of any other felony. Of these, 65 percent (15 homicides) involved arguments between the victim and the offender.

South Carolina

46 females were murdered by males in South Carolina in 2004

The homicide rate among females murdered by males in South Carolina was 2.13 per 100,000 in 2004

Ranked 6th in the United States

Age

Three female homicide victims (7 percent) were less than 18 years old and 1 victim (2 percent) was 65 years of age or older. The average age was 35 years old.

Race

Out of 46 female homicide victims, 29 were black and 17 were white.

Most Common Weapons

For homicides in which the weapon used could be identified, 65 percent of female victims (26 out of 40) were shot and killed with guns. Of these, 81 percent (21 victims) were killed with handguns. There were 7 females killed with knives or other cutting instruments, 1 female killed by a blunt object, and 5 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 (43 out of 43) were murdered by someone they knew. No female victims were killed by strangers. Of the victims who knew their offenders, 77 percent (33 victims) were wives, common-law wives, ex-wives, or girlfriends of the offenders. Among the female intimates who were murdered, 76 percent (22 victims) were killed with guns; 86 percent of these (19 victims) were shot and killed with handguns.

Circumstance

For homicides in which the circumstances could be identified, 90 percent (37 out of 41) were not related to the commission of any other felony. Of these, 78 percent (29 homicides) involved arguments between the victim and the offender.

Georgia

90 females were murdered by males in Georgia in 2004

The homicide rate among females murdered by males in Georgia was 2.02 per 100,000 in 2004

Ranked 7th in the United States

Age

Eight female homicide victims (9 percent) were less than 18 years old and 5 victims (6 percent) were 65 years of age or older. The average age was 38 years old.

Race

Out of 89 female homicide victims, 39 were black, and 50 were white.

Most Common Weapons

For homicides in which the weapon used could be identified, 49 percent of female victims (43 out of 87) were shot and killed with guns. Of these, 74 percent (32 victims) were killed with handguns. There were 21 females killed with knives or other cutting instruments, 8 females killed by a blunt object, and 14 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 (86 out of 90) were murdered by someone they knew. Four female victims were killed by strangers. Of the victims who knew their offenders, 64 percent (55 victims) were wives, common-law wives, ex-wives, or girlfriends of the offenders. Among the female intimates who were murdered, 57 percent (30 victims) were killed with guns; 80 percent of these (24 victims) were shot and killed with handguns.

Circumstance

For homicides in which the circumstances could be identified, 51 percent (40 out of 79) were not related to the commission of any other felony. Of these, 83 percent (33 homicides) involved arguments between the victim and the offender.

Oklahoma

36 females were murdered by males in Oklahoma in 2004

The homicide rate among females murdered by males in Oklahoma was 2.02 per 100,000 in 2004

Ranked 7th in the United States

Age

Six female homicide victims (17 percent) were less than 18 years old and 3 victims (8 percent) were 65 years of age or older. The average age was 38 years old.

Race

Out of 36 female homicide victims, 2 were American Indian or Alaskan Native, 9 were black, and 25 were white.

Most Common Weapons

For homicides in which the weapon used could be identified, 59 percent of female victims (20 out of 34) were shot and killed with guns. Of these, 75 percent (15 victims) were killed with handguns. There were 4 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, 91 percent of female victims (32 out of 35) were murdered by someone they knew. Three female victims were killed by strangers. Of the victims who knew their offenders, 59 percent (19 victims) were wives, common-law wives, ex-wives, or girlfriends of the offenders. Among the female intimates who were murdered, 61 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, 81 percent (26 out of 32) were not related to the commission of any other felony. Of these, 62 percent (16 homicides) involved arguments between the victim and the offender.

Kentucky

39 females were murdered by males in Kentucky in 2004

The homicide rate among females murdered by males in Kentucky was 1.85 per 100,000 in 2004

Ranked 9th in the United States

Age

Three female homicide victims (8 percent) were less than 18 years old and 1 victim (3 percent) was 65 years of age or older. The average age was 35 years old.

Race

Out of 39 female homicide victims, 5 were black and 34 were white.

Most Common Weapons

For homicides in which the weapon used could be identified, 63 percent of female victims (24 out of 38) were shot and killed with guns. Of these, 67 percent (16 victims) were killed with handguns. There were 4 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, 86 percent of female victims (32 out of 37) were murdered by someone they knew. Five female victims were killed by strangers. Of the victims who knew their offenders, 69 percent (22 victims) were wives, common-law wives, ex-wives, or girlfriends of the offenders. Among the female intimates who were murdered, 68 percent (15 victims) were killed with guns; 67 percent of these (10 victims) were shot and killed with handguns.

Circumstance

For homicides in which the circumstances could be identified, 93 percent (25 out of 27) were not related to the commission of any other felony. Of these, 72 percent (18 homicides) involved arguments between the victim and the offender.

Tennessee

54 females were murdered by males in Tennessee in 2004

The homicide rate among females murdered by males in Tennessee was 1.78 per 100,000 in 2004

Ranked 10th in the United States

Age

Two female homicide victims (4 percent) were less than 18 years old and 7 victims (13 percent) were 65 years of age or older. The average age was 40 years old.

Race

Out of 54 female homicide victims, 21 were black and 33 were white.

Most Common Weapons

For homicides in which the weapon used could be identified, 56 percent of female victims (27 out of 48) were shot and killed with guns. Of these, 63 percent (17 victims) were killed with handguns. There were 11 females killed with knives or other cutting instruments, 1 female 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, 91 percent of female victims (41 out of 45) were murdered by someone they knew. Four female victims were killed by strangers. Of the victims who knew their offenders, 68 percent (28 victims) were wives, common-law wives, ex-wives, or girlfriends of the offenders. Among the female intimates who were murdered, 74 percent (20 victims) were killed with guns; 65 percent of these (13 victims) were shot and killed with handguns.

Circumstance

For homicides in which the circumstances could be identified, 89 percent (32 out of 36) were not related to the commission of any other felony. Of these, 66 percent (21 homicides) involved arguments between the victim and the offender.

United States

1,807 females were murdered by males in the United States in 2004

The homicide rate among females murdered by males in the United States was 1.29 per 100,000 in 2004

Age

There were 145 female homicide victims (8 percent) who were less than 18 years old and 160 victims (9 percent) who were 65 years of age or older. The average age was 38 years old.

Race

Out of 1,797 female homicide victims, 35 were Asian or Pacific Islander, 566 were black, 18 were American Indian or Alaskan Native, and 1,178 were white.

Most Common Weapons

For homicides in which the weapon used could be identified, 49 percent of female victims (811 out of 1,663) were shot and killed with guns. Of these, 72 percent (582 victims) were killed with handguns. There were 350 females killed with knives or other cutting instruments, 120 females killed by a blunt object, and 260 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 (1,563 out of 1,701) were murdered by someone they knew. There were 138 female victims killed by strangers. Of the victims who knew their offenders, 62 percent (966 victims) were wives, common-law wives, ex-wives, or girlfriends of the offenders. Among the female intimates who were murdered, 56 percent (505 victims) were killed with guns; 72 percent of these (364 victims) were shot and killed with handguns.

Circumstance

For homicides in which the circumstances could be identified, 87 percent (1,266 out of 1,451) were not related to the commission of any other felony. Of these, 64 percent (816 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 2004 from the U.S. Census Bureau.

Ranking

States were ranked by their female homicide 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.

**Appendix Three:
Additional Information on State Efforts to Help
Prevent Domestic Violence Abusers
from Obtaining Firearms**

Jurisdiction	Restraining (protective) orders		Domestic violence misdemeanor convictions	
	Statewide database	Entered into NCIC file	In criminal history (CH)	Method used to distinguish from other misdemeanors in CH ^a
Federal	---	X	X	Flagged records (from States)
Alabama	X	X	X	Flagged records
Alaska	X	X	X	Flagged records
Arizona	X	X	X	Flagged records
Arkansas	X	X	X	Flagged records
California	X	X	X	Flagged records
Colorado	X	X	X	Flagged records
Connecticut	X	X	X	Flagged records
Delaware	X	X	X	Flagged records
Florida	X	X	X	
Georgia	X	X	X	Flagged records
Hawaii	X	---	X	Flagged records
Idaho	---	X	X	
Illinois	X	X	X	Flagged records
Indiana	X	X	---	
Iowa	X	X	X	Flagged records
Kansas	X	X	X	Statute citations
Kentucky	X	X	X	
Louisiana	X	X	X	Modifier denoting DV
Maine	X	X	---	
Maryland	X	X	X	Flagged records
Massachusetts	X	X	X	Included in crimes of violence ^b
Michigan	X	X	X	Flagged records
Minnesota	X	X	X	Offense codes
Mississippi	---	---	---	
Missouri	X	X	X	Flagged records
Montana	---	X	X	Flagged records
Nebraska	X	X	X	Flagged records
Nevada	X	---	X	Flagged records
New Hampshire	X	X	X	Flagged records
New Jersey	X	---	X	Flagged records
New Mexico	X	X	X	Flagged records
New York	X	X	---	
North Carolina	---	X	X	Flagged records
North Dakota	X	X	---	
Ohio	---	X	---	
Oklahoma	---	X	X	Offense codes / flagged records
Oregon	X	X	X	Flagged records
Pennsylvania	X	X	X	Flagged records
Rhode Island	X	X	X	Flagged records
South Carolina	---	X	X	Flagged records
South Dakota	X	X	X	Flagged records
Tennessee	X	X	X	Flagged records
Texas	X	X	X	Flagged records
Utah	X	---	X	Flagged records
Vermont	X	X	X	Flagged records
Virginia	X	X	X	Flagged records
Washington	X	X	X	Flagged records
West Virginia	X	X	X	
Wisconsin	X	X	X	Flagged records
Wyoming	X	X	X	Flagged records
State totals	43	45	44	

X Data are accessed by checking agencies within the jurisdiction (may not be available to other checking agencies).
 ---No data are available for firearm background checks or availability is unknown.
^aExtent of flagging and ability to distinguish domestic crimes from other misdemeanors varies significantly by jurisdiction.
^bDomestic misdemeanors are not flagged because all crimes of violence are disqualifying offenses.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Survey of State Procedures Related to Firearm Sales, Midyear 2004* (August 2005).