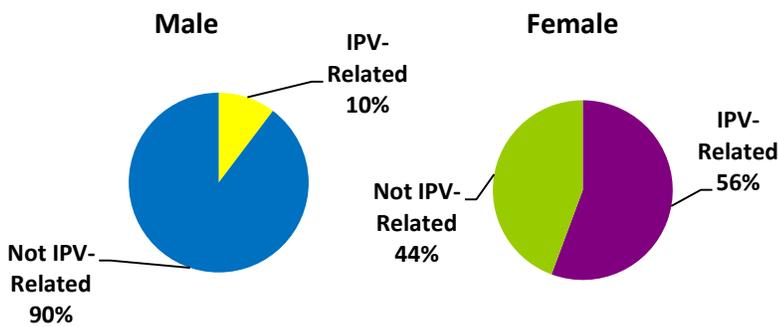


INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE IN NORTH CAROLINA

The North Carolina Violent Death Reporting System (NC-VDRS) is a CDC-funded statewide surveillance system that collects detailed information on deaths that occur in North Carolina resulting from violence: homicide, suicide, unintentional firearm deaths, legal intervention, and deaths for which intent could not be determined. NC-VDRS is a multi-source system that gathers information from death certificates, medical examiner reports, and law enforcement reports. The goal of this system is to aid researchers, legislators, and community interest groups in the development of public health prevention strategies to reduce violent deaths. NC-VDRS began collecting data in January 2004. This document summarizes deaths as a result of intimate partner violence (IPV) among North Carolina residents for the year 2012.

Percent of Homicides Associated with Intimate Partner Violence (IPV): NC-VDRS, 2012



- In 2012, 547 North Carolina residents died as a result of homicide. Circumstances were available for 484 (88%) of these homicides.

- Twenty-one percent of homicides were associated with IPV (n=102).

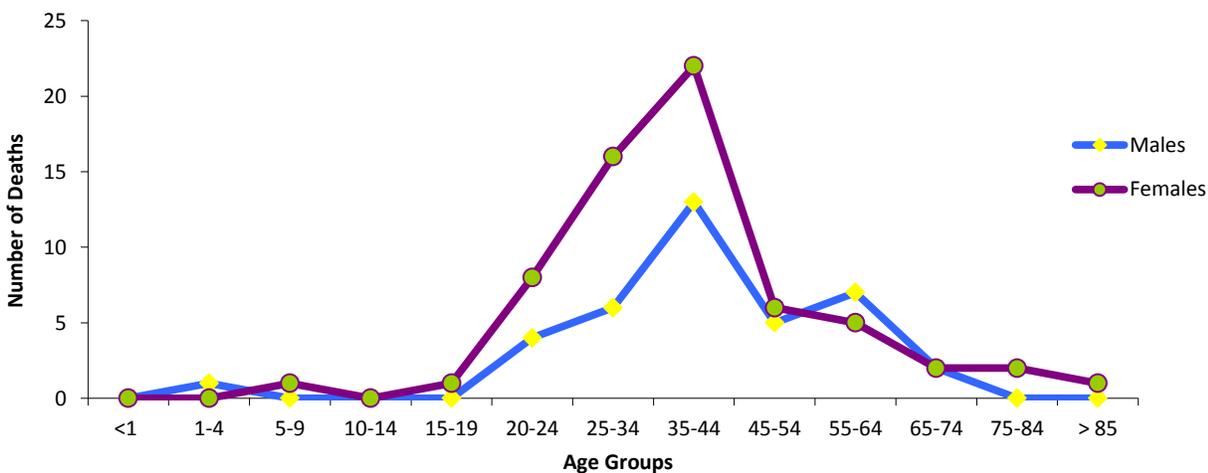
- More than one-half of all female homicides were IPV-related (56%), while one-tenth of all male homicides were IPV-related (10%).

- NC-VDRS defines intimate partner violence (IPV) as those homicide deaths occurring as a direct result of conflict between current or former spouses or partners. This is a broad definition that includes deaths of children, friends, or even bystanders who may or may not be directly involved in the conflict or those who may be intervening in the conflict.

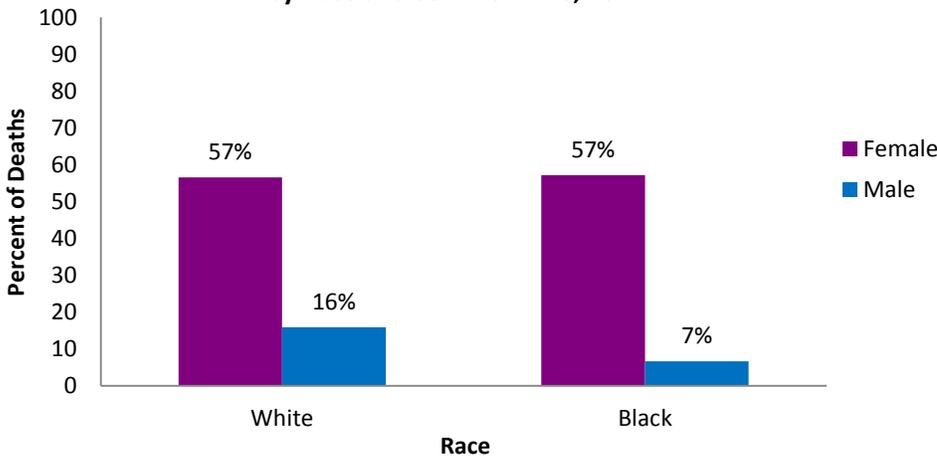
- In 2012, the highest number of IPV-related homicides were in the 25-34 and 35-44 year age groups for females and 35-44 and 55-64 year age group for males.

- Forty-two of the IPV-related homicide victims were married, 33 were never-married, 18 were divorced, and 9 were widowed. Of all homicides, the proportion that were IPV-related was higher among married victims (36%) than never married victims (12%).

Number of IPV-Related Homicide by Age and Sex: NC-VDRS, 2012

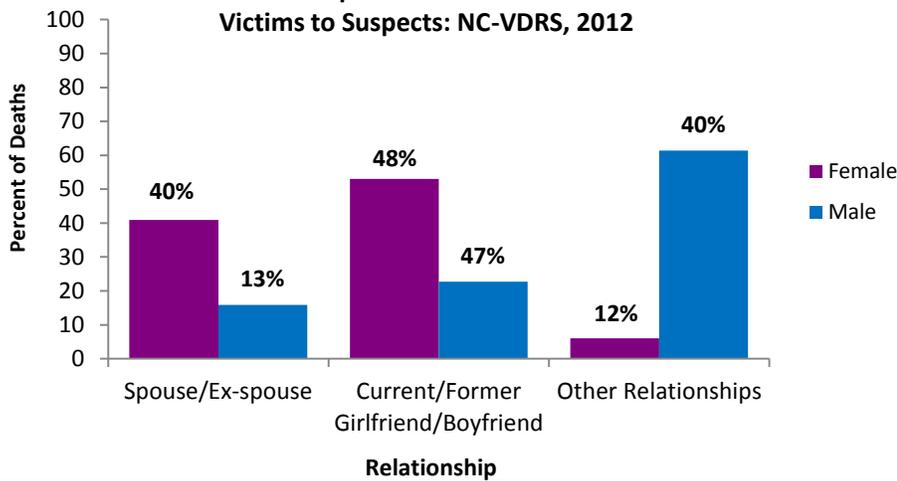


**Percent of IPV-Related Homicides
by Race and Sex: NC-VDRS, 2012**



- The percentage of homicides among white females (n=43) that were IPV-related was the same as the percentage of homicides among black females that were IPV-related (n=20).
- The percentage of homicides among white males (n=23) that were IPV-related was higher than percentage of homicides among black males that were IPV-related (n=14).

**Relationship of IPV-Related Homicide
Victims to Suspects: NC-VDRS, 2012**



- Female IPV-related homicide victims were most likely to have been killed by a current/former boyfriend (48%) or spouse/ex-spouse (40%).
- Male IPV-related homicide victims were most likely to have been killed by a current/former girlfriend (47%) or someone of another relationship type (40%).

More information about intimate partner violence can be found at:

State Resources:

Council for Women/Domestic Violence Commission

Contact: (877) 502-9898
www.nccfdvdc.com

North Carolina Coalition Against Domestic Violence

Contact: (888) 232-9124
www.nccadv.org

Federal Resources:

The National Domestic Violence Hotline

Contact: (800) 799-7233
www.ndvh.org

The National Alliance to End Sexual Violence

Contact: (202) 289-3900
www.naesv.org



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N.C. Division of Public Health / www.publichealth.nc.gov / Injury Epidemiology & Surveillance Unit/ 919-707-5425 / www.injuryfreenc.ncdhhs.gov
N.C. Violent Death Reporting System / 919-707-5432
State of North Carolina / Department of Health and Human Services / www.ncdhhs.gov
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