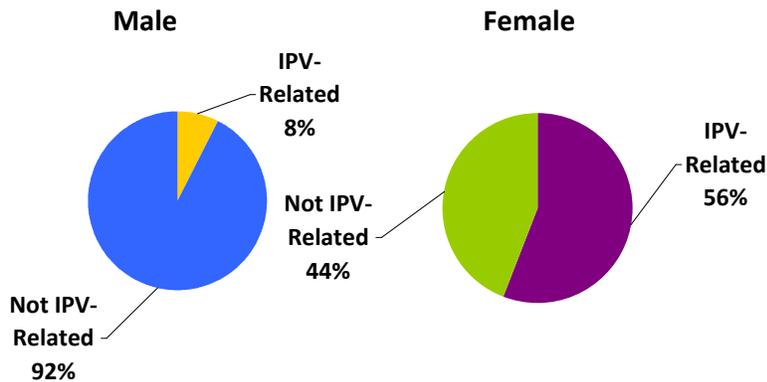


# INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE IN NORTH CAROLINA

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 N.C. 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 N.C. residents for the year 2008.

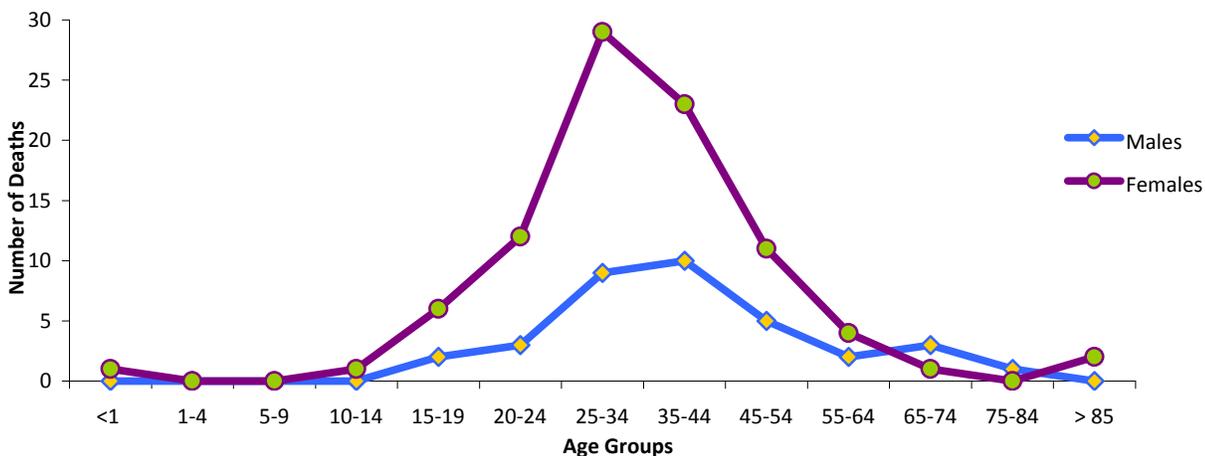
**Percent of Homicides Associated with Intimate Partner Violence (IPV): 2008**



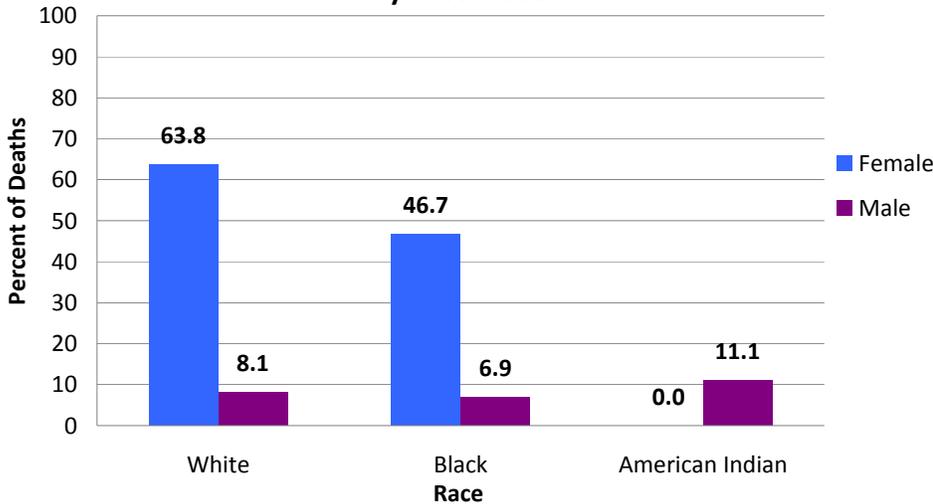
- In 2008, there were 627 N.C. residents who died as a result of homicide.
- Twenty percent of all homicides were associated with IPV (n=125).
- More than one-half of all female homicides were IPV-related (56%), while less than one-tenth of male homicides were linked to IPV (8%).

- NC-VDRS defines intimate partner violence (IPV) as those 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 2008, the greatest proportion of IPV-related deaths was in the 25-34 years age group.
- The proportion of IPV deaths were similar for married (45%) and never-married victims (38%).

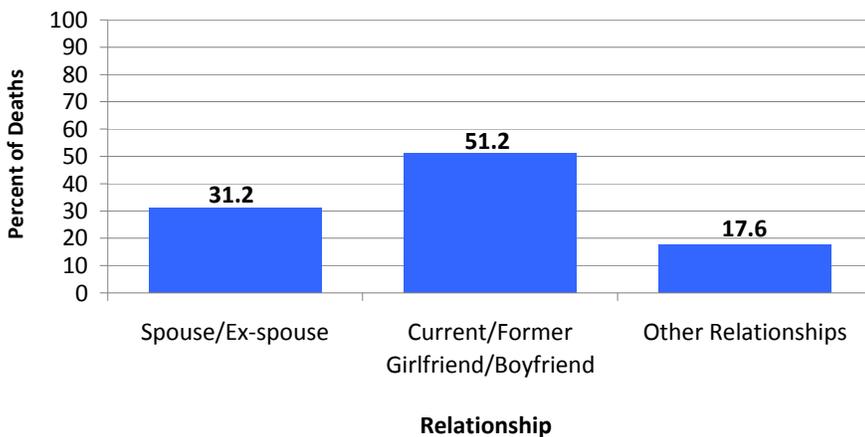
**Number of Deaths Associated with Intimate Partner Violence by Age: 2008**



**Gender-Specific Percent of Homicides Associated with IPV  
by Race: 2008**



**Relationship of IPV Homicide Victims: 2008**



- White and black females had the highest percentage of homicide deaths related to IPV.

- White females (64 %) had a slightly higher percentage of deaths due to IPV than black females (47 %).

- American Indian males (11 %) had a slightly higher percentage of deaths due to IPV than white (8 %) or black males (7 %).

- Overall, homicide victims were more likely to be killed by a spouse/ex-spouse (31 %) or current/former girlfriend/boyfriend (51 %).

- Females were most likely to have been killed by a current/former boyfriend (57 %) or spouse/ ex-spouse (37 %).

- Males were more likely to have been killed by someone of another relationship type (46 %).

More information about intimate partner violence can be found at:

**State Resources:**

**Council for Women/Domestic Violence Commission**

Contact: (877) 502-9898

[www.nccfwdvc.com](http://www.nccfwdvc.com)

**North Carolina Coalition Against Domestic Violence**

Contact: (888) 232-9124

[www.nccadv.org](http://www.nccadv.org)

**Federal Resources:**

**The National Domestic Violence Hotline**

Contact: (800) 799-7233

[www.ndvh.org](http://www.ndvh.org)

**The National Alliance to End Sexual Violence**

Contact: (202) 289-3900

[www.naesv.org](http://www.naesv.org)

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N.C. Division of Public Health / [www.ncpublichealth.com](http://www.ncpublichealth.com) / Injury Epidemiology & Surveillance Unit/ 919-707-5425 / [www.injuryfreenc.ncdhhs.gov](http://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](http://www.ncdhhs.gov)

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