

Analysis and Reference for Domestic Violence Advocates

Family Violence Statistics, Including Statistics on Strangers and Acquaintances

A Report of the Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice
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This analysis includes background on the BJS report itself (sources, time periods covered, and definitions used), a selection of key findings reported by BJS, and commentary on those findings. A copy of the full report (72 pages) can be found at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/fvs.htm>. See Attachment A for a copy of the Introduction and Key Findings.

I. BACKGROUND

Sources and Scope of Report

This report is a compendium of recent “family violence” statistics drawn from the National Crime Victimization Survey (which BJS conducts), Supplementary Homicide Reports and the National Incident-Based Reporting System (both FBI databases), and other BJS databases and surveys of state court processing, federal justice statistics, and inmates in state and federal correctional facilities and local jails. Together, these sources provide “snapshots of family violence at different stages in the administration of justice. First are statistics on the nature and extent of family violence. Next are statistics on family violence that is reported to police, followed by statistics on the prosecution of persons charged with family violence. Lastly are statistics on persons sent to prison or jail for family violence” (p. 1).

The report examined data available for the period 1993 – 2002, although not all data reported covered this full period and the definitions below were not uniformly used in all sources of data reflected in the BJS Family Violence Report.

Definitions Used in BJS Report (p. 4)

Family violence -- Unless indicated otherwise, family violence included all types of violent crime committed by an offender who is related to the victim either biologically or legally through marriage or adoption. A crime is considered family violence if the victim was the offender's current or former spouse; parent or adoptive parent; current or former stepparent; legal guardian; biological or adoptive child; current or former stepchild; sibling; current or former step sibling; grandchild; current or former step- or adoptive-grandchild; grandparent; current or former step- or adoptive-grandparent; in-law; or other relative (aunt, uncle, nephew).

Nonfamily violence -- Unless indicated otherwise, nonfamily violence includes all types of violent crime between current or former boyfriends and girlfriends; between current or former friends and acquaintances; and between strangers.

Violent crime -- Unless indicated otherwise, statistics on violent crime in this report pertain to all forms of the following crimes: criminal homicide, completed and attempted rape, sexual assault (including threats), robbery, assault (including threats), kidnapping, intimidation, illegal abortion, extortion, cruelty towards child or wife, hit-and-run driving with bodily injury, and miscellaneous crimes against persons (as opposed to crimes against property).

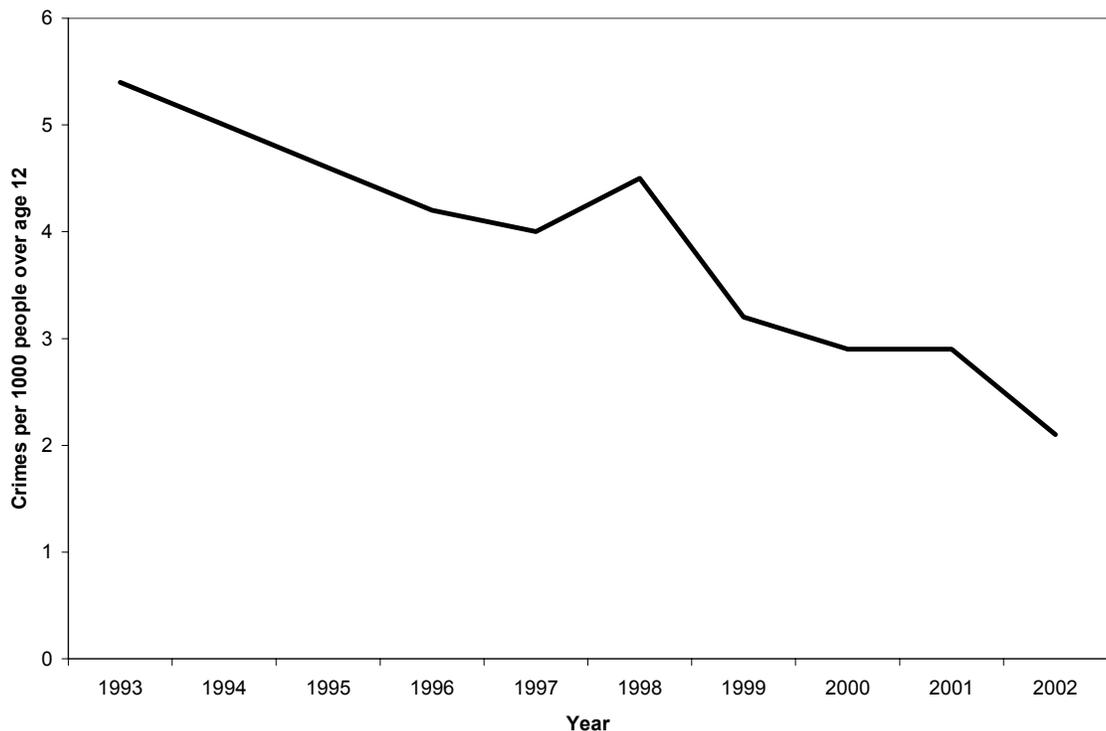
II. KEY FINDINGS AND COMMENTARY RELATED TO TRENDS, FAMILY VIOLENCE VICTIMS AND OFFENDERS, AND REPORTING OF FAMILY VIOLENCE TO POLICE

Trends (pp.8-13) -- The rate of family violence fell between 1993 and 2002 from an estimated 5.4 victims to 2.1 victims per 1,000 U.S. residents age 12 or older. Throughout the period family violence accounted for about 1 in 10 violent victimizations.

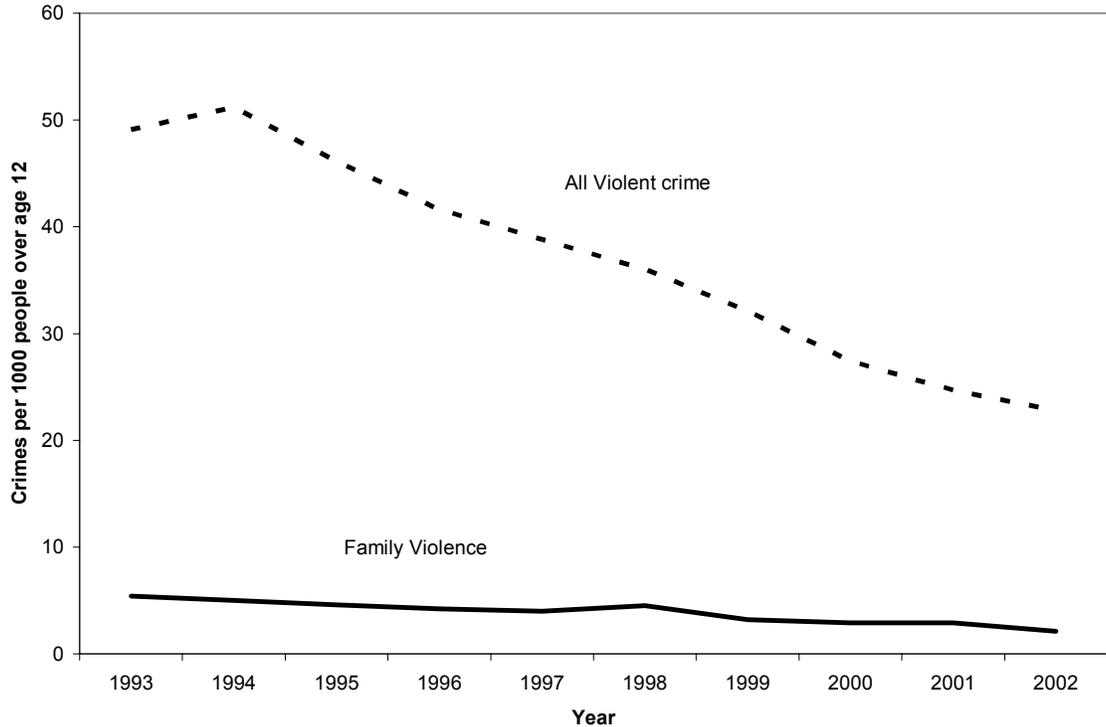
COMMENTARY

- It is this key finding that led to the headlines in major media reporting that “family violence fell by more than 50% between 1993 and 2002.” You have to go into the body of the report itself to read that “The downward trend in the rate of family violence mirrored the overall downward trend of all violent crime during the same period. *Family violence as a proportion of all violence victimization has remained fairly stable over the past 10 years.* Between 1993 and 2002, 1 in 10 violent crimes were committed by a family member” (p. 10) (emphasis added).
- Putting it in perspective:
Decline, while statistically significant, is small relative to gains in other areas. Using the same data but comparing the decline in family violence to the decline in all violent crime, tells a different story. While violent crime has declined sharply, family violence has not. The sharpness of the BJS graph is related more to the scale than to the actual level change. Moreover, family violence is declining at a slower rate than other violent crimes

Figure 1. BJS *Family Violence Statistics Report* – Family Violence Trend



Comparison: Family Violence Trend versus All Violent Crime Trend



Source: National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993-2002

- The BJS report does not analyze why crime rates in general, nor rates of family violence (as defined by this report), have declined during this time period. This is especially salient because there was an atypical decline in family violence in 2002 that is not discussed and may be due to data and reporting problems rather than actual changes. It makes more sense to at least consider the data from 1993-2001.
- Trend analysis makes endpoints matter a lot. If we looked from 1993 to 1998—less than 1 crime per 1000 people changes. If we look from 1999-2001, there is not even a statistically significant difference.
- Family violence, in most instances in the report, is defined as including “all types of violent crime committed by an offender who is related to the victim either biologically or legally through marriage or adoption” (p. 4). This definition, therefore, *includes* child abuse, and *excludes* (in most instances) intimate partner violence against heterosexual current or former girlfriends or boyfriends, and against all same sex partners. In that sense, it provides a very imprecise measure of the impact of programs designed to address intimate partner violence.
- Family violence continues to represent 10% of all violent crime.

- **Comparing Trends for Child Abuse vs. Intimate Partner Violence**
When the trends are decomposed, we see a much sharper decline in child abuse than in intimate partner abuse. This is true for crime victimization, crime reporting and homicides.

Changes in Violent Crime Rates, per 100,000 people over age 12

<i>Measure</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Overall Effect</i>	<i>Child Abuse</i>	<i>Intimate Partner Abuse</i>
Victimization	NCVS (93-01)	150	90	60
Homicides	Supplementary Homicide (93-01)	.6	.2	.4

The difference between victimizations and homicides is revealing. The high fraction of the decline in victimizations due to child abuse declines suggests that we are not observing a sharp decline in intimate partner abuse. This explains why we have not seen a decline in service usage (quite the opposite!). On the other hand, there are fewer homicides between intimate partners, which suggests that the availability of services prevents some escalation in intimate partner abuse situations.

Family Violence Victims and Offenders (pp 14-16)

- The majority (73%) of family violence victims were female. Females were 84% of spouse abuse victims and 86% of victims of abuse at the hands of a boyfriend or girlfriend.
- While about three-fourths of the victims of family violence were female, about three-fourths of the persons who committed family violence were male.

COMMENTARY

- These findings support the experience of the field and other studies which show that the vast majority of victims of family violence are females abused by a male partner.
- Gender and victimization (p. 10) –
 - “Females were 51.6% of the U.S. population age 12 or older between 1998 and 2002 but 73.4% of the Nation's victims of family violence. Similarly, females were about 50% of all spouses and romantic partners but were 84.3% of spouse abuse victims and 85.9% of the victims of violence between boyfriends and girlfriends. Males were more likely than females to be victimized by nonfamily violence.
 - Between 1998 and 2002, males were 48.4% of the U.S. population age 12 or older but 58.4% of victims of nonfamily violence and 68.3% of the victims of violence by strangers” (p. 10).

- Gender and perpetration (p. 14) --
 - Between 1998 and 2002, nearly 4 out of 5 violent offenders were male. Males accounted for 75.6% of family violence offenders and 80.4% of nonfamily violence offenders. Among violent crimes against a spouse, 86.1% of the offenders were male; against a boyfriend or girlfriend, 82.4%; and against a stranger, 86% of the offenders were male.
 - The 3.5 million family violence crimes that occurred between 1998 and 2002 involved a larger percentage of female offenders than the 28.6 million nonfamily violence crimes. Females were 22.6% of offenders committing family violence, compared to 16.4% of nonfamily violence offenders.

Fatal Family Violence (pp. 17-21)

- About 22% of murders in 2002 were family murders. Nearly 9% were murders of a spouse, 6% were murders of sons or daughters by a parent, and 7% were murders by other family members.
- Females were 58% of family murder victims. Of all the murders of females in 2002, family members were responsible for 43%.
- Eight in ten murderers who killed a family member were male. Males were 83% of spouse murderers and 75% of murderers who killed a boyfriend or girlfriend.

COMMENTARY

- More on gender and homicides by family members (p. 18) –
 - Wives were more likely than husbands to be killed by their spouse. Wives were about half of all spouses in the population in 2002 but 81% of all persons killed by their spouse.
 - Girlfriends were more likely than boyfriends to be victims of murder. Girlfriends were about 50% of all boyfriend-girlfriend relationships but 71% of all victims who were a boyfriend or girlfriend of the murderer.
- There was no data provided as to history of prior victimization that would distinguish homicides committed in self-defense.
- Declines in homicide rates are linked to access to services: Evidence suggests that access to domestic violence services decreases the rates of intimate partner homicides (see L. Dugan, D.S. Nagin, R. Rosenfeld, “Explaining the decline in intimate partner homicide”, Homicide Studies, 1999).
- Non- married intimate partner homicides account for 1/3 of all intimate partner relationships. This suggests that in the victimization section we may be missing a large fraction of intimate partner abuse.

Reporting of Family Violence to Police (pp.22-28)

- Approximately 60% of family violence victimizations were reported to police between 1998 and 2002. The reporting rate among female victims was not significantly greater than the reporting rate among male victims. (From p. 27: The victim was the reporter in approximately three-quarters of reported spouse abuse.)
- The most common reason victims of family violence cited for not reporting the crime to police was that the incident was a "private/personal matter" (34%). Another 12% of non-reporting family violence victims did not report the crime in order to "protect the offender." Between 8 and 10 percent of intimate partner survivors failed to report because of fear of reprisal from their abuser
- Among the 2.1 million incidents of family violence reported to police between 1998 and 2002, 36% resulted in an arrest.
- About 49% of family violence crimes recorded by police resulted in an arrest. Males comprised 77% of suspected family violence offenders arrested in 2000.

COMMENTARY

- The National Crime Victimization Survey systematically over-estimates a fraction of abuse survivors that report that abuse. Think about three women who have survived abuse. The first reported the abuse to the police. She will respond to a typical survey as both a victim of abuse and an individual who reported to police. The second did not report the abuse to the police, but thought about it. She will report her abuse on the survey and so in a typical survey she will appear as a victim of abuse and as an individual who did not report to the police. Now, the third victim is too fearful to tell anyone about her abuse. She will appear on the survey as both not abused and not reporting. So it will appear that 50 % of victims report when in fact only 33% report.
- There is little background given about the nature of abuse that results in crimes being reported. Women who report a given crime may be reporting after a long history of abuse. The NCVS codes a series of victimizations as 1, which will impact the fraction of crime that is committed by intimate partners. For example if a survivor reports her abuse after 15 beatings by her partner, the NCVS counts this as one crime. This will also overcount the fraction of crime reported as it looks like 1 crime 1, report as opposed to 15 crimes, 1 report.
- Victimization surveys do not fully address the gender asymmetry in honesty which over-represents the fraction of abuse committed by women. At the same time that many women victims of domestic violence underreport the abuse perpetrated against them, many male abusers also minimize or underreport their own use of abuse. Studies of male intimate partner abusers find they typically use excuses and justifications to minimize their use of violence.
- Data reflecting police reports resulting in arrest do not take into account dual arrests and mandatory arrest states. There is no clear why to distinguish who and why the police are arresting, making it difficult to determine how well arrests are working.

III. KEY FINDINGS AND COMMENTARY RELATED TO FAMILY VIOLENCE RECORDED BY POLICE, STATE AND FEDERAL PROSECUTION OF FAMILY VIOLENCE ASSAULTS, AND JAIL TIME OF FAMILY VIOLENCE OFFENDERS.

Family Violence Recorded by Police (pp. 29-44)

- Family violence accounted for 33% of all violent crimes recorded by police in 18 States and the District of Columbia in 2000. Of these more than 207,000 family violence crimes, about half (53%, or 110,000) were crimes between spouses.
- Among crimes recorded by police, 2% of family violence involved a firearm, compared to 6% of nonfamily violence. A weapon was used in 16% of family and 21% of nonfamily violence.
- About 6% of all violent crime recorded by police in 2000 involved more than one offender victimizing a lone victim. The exception was stranger crime, in which 14% of incidents involved multiple offenders victimizing a lone victim.
- About 49% of family violence crimes recorded by police resulted in an arrest. Males comprised 77% of suspected family violence offenders arrested in 2000.

COMMENTARY

- Data limitations: The National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) is very new and accounts for at most 13 percent of all crime. This is a very small fraction of all violent offenses and is biased by departments that are sufficiently advanced to ensure participation in NIBRS.
- There is a large discrepancy between the fraction of all crime accounted for by family crime in the NIBRS (33%) versus the NCVS (11%). This is likely due to the difference in reporting rates, the lack of comparable definitions for family violence, the classification of multiple victimizations as a single crime, and the general undercounting of family violence.
- Evidence from hospital surveys suggests that reported family violence provides a poor and overly optimistic count of family violence.

State Prosecution of Family Assault (pp.45-50)

- Of the approximately 1,500 defendants charged with felony assault during May 2000 in the State courts of 11 large counties, about a third were charged with family violence.
- Among felony assault defendants charged with family violence in State courts, 84% had at least one prior arrest for either a felony or a misdemeanor (not necessarily for family violence), and 73% had been previously convicted of some type of felony or misdemeanor (not necessarily family violence).
- Nearly half of felony assault defendants charged with family violence were released pending case disposition. Among the 1,500 felony assault cases, the probability of the case leading to conviction (felony or misdemeanor) was greater for family assault defendants (71%) than nonfamily assault defendants (61%).

State Prosecution of Family Assault (pp.45-50) - continued

- State courts sentenced 83% of persons convicted of assault (both family and nonfamily) to either prison or jail. Among felony assault defendants convicted in State courts —
 - 68% of incarceration sentences for family assault were to jail
 - 62% of incarceration sentences for nonfamily assault were to prison
 - 45% of persons sent to prison for family assault received a sentence of more than 2 years, compared to 77% of nonfamily assault offenders sent to prison.

COMMENTARY

- The data used in this section considers only the 11 largest counties. These counties are in California, Ohio, Texas and New Jersey. There is nothing to support the generalizability of these results.
- Cases consider only felony assault charges. This ignores other forms of intimate partner abuse as well as misdemeanor crimes
- The vast majority of defendants are granted bail although less than half actually post it and are released. This is true despite the fact that most defendants have at least one prior felony conviction.
- Defendants are released very soon after arrest. Among all 728 defendants charged with assault and released pending case disposition:
 - over 90% of releases occurred within 1 month of arrest
 - 25% of those charged with family assault were released within 1 day of arrest.
- Sentencing for family assault cases are on average shorter and are concentrated among shorter time span than non-family cases. This is despite the similarity of prior criminal history of both family and non-family offenders.

Federal Prosecution of Family Violence (pp. 51-52)

- Persons suspected of domestic violence made up 4% of the total 18,653 Federal suspects referred to U.S. attorneys for alleged violent crimes from 2000 to 2002.
- Of the 757 suspects referred to U.S attorneys for domestic violence offenses between 2000 and 2002, most were firearm-related domestic violence offenses rather than interstate domestic violence offenses.
 - The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives accounted for 80% of all referrals for firearm related domestic violence.
 - The FBI accounted for 72% of all interstate domestic violence referrals. Federal courts convicted 90% of defendants adjudicated for an interstate domestic violence offense.
- Among defendants convicted in federal courts —
 - 79% of convictions were the product of a guilty plea, and the remaining 21% were the product of conviction following a trial most were male (96%), under age 40 (67%), white (72%), and non-Hispanic (95%)
 - 4 in 5 defendants had a prior adult conviction.
 - Of 47 Federal defendants sentenced for an interstate domestic violence offense between 2000 and 2002, 91% received a prison term with a median length of 60 months.

COMMENTARY

- There is no data on family violence or the victim-offender relationship. Instead they use a measure of “domestic violence.” Domestic violence is counted in two forms: interstate domestic violence and firearm domestic violence. In this sense these results are not fully comparable to other sections. They include non-married partners and they do not include child and other family member perpetrated abuse. It also excludes the vast majority of cases.
- Although a vast majority of those defendants tried for domestic violence received sentences (91 %), this is attributable in part to the use of firearms.

Family Violence Offenders in jail (pp. 61-67)

- Of the nearly 500,000 men and women in State prisons for a violent crime in 1997, 15% were there for a violent crime against a family member.
- Of the crimes for which family violence offenders were in prison — most were against a female (78%); more than half were against a child under age 18; more than a third were against a child under age 13.
- About 90% of offenders in State prisons for family violence had injured their victim — 50% of family violence victims were raped or sexually assaulted; 28% of the victims of family violence were killed; 50% of offenders in State prisons for spousal abuse had killed their victims
- Among family violence offenders in State prisons in 1997 — most were male (93%); 6 out of 10 were white, while about a quarter were black; about 80% were between ages 25 and 54.
- Among offenders whose incarceration in State prisons was for family violence, 23% had used a weapon to commit their crime. The comparable percentage among State prisoners incarcerated for nonfamily violence was higher— 46%.
- Convicted family violence offenders made up about 22% of the nearly 86,500 convicted violent offenders in local jails in 2002. Most (60%) of these approximately 18,700 jail inmates incarcerated for family violence were in jail for an aggravated assault.
- Local jail inmates convicted of family violence reported that — their victims were predominantly female (79%); nearly 30% of their victims were under age 18.
- Among local jail inmates convicted of family violence, 55% injured their victim. Most convicted jail inmates serving time for violence against a family member (88%) did not use a weapon during the crime.
- Among jail inmates convicted of family violence, 45% had been subject to a restraining order at some point in their life. About 18% were under an active restraining order at the time of admission to jail.

Attachment A

excerpt from *Family Violence Statistics*, BJS, <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/fvs.htm>

Introduction and Highlights

Introduction

This compendium contains the most recent family violence statistics from these sources: surveys conducted by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), the BJS database of Federal statistics, and two statistical databases maintained by the FBI.

The sources provide statistical snapshots of family violence at different stages in the administration of justice. First are statistics on the nature and extent of family violence. Next are statistics on family violence that is reported to police, followed by statistics on the prosecution of persons charged with family violence. Lastly are statistics on persons sent to prison or jail for family violence.

The report is divided into eight sections giving statistics on—

- Reported and unreported family violence
- Fatal family violence
- FV reported to police
- FV recorded by police
- State prosecution of family assault
- Federal prosecution of domestic violence
- FV offenders in prison
- FV offenders in jail.

Highlights

Trends in family violence

The rate of family violence fell between 1993 and 2002 from an estimated 5.4 victims to 2.1 victims per 1,000 U.S. residents age 12 or older. Throughout the period family violence accounted for about 1 in 10 violent victimizations.

Reported and unreported family violence

Family violence accounted for 11% of all reported and unreported violence between 1998 and 2002. Of these roughly 3.5 million violent crimes committed against family members, 49% were crimes against spouses, 11% were sons or daughters victimized by a parent, and 41% were crimes against other family members.

The most frequent type of family violence offense was simple assault. Murder was less than half of 1% of all family violence between 1998 and 2002.

About three-fourths of all family violence occurred in or near the victim's residence.

Forty percent of family violence victims were injured during the incident. Of the 3.5 million victims of family violence between 1998 and 2002, less than 1% died as a result of the incident.

The majority (73%) of family violence victims were female. Females were 84% of spouse abuse victims and 86% of victims of abuse at the hands of a boyfriend or girlfriend.

While about three-fourths of the victims of family violence were female, about three-fourths of the persons who committed family violence were male.

Most family violence victims were white (74%), and the majority were between ages 25 and 54 (65.7%). Most family violence offenders were white (79%), and most were age 30 or older (62%).

Fatal family violence

About 22% of murders in 2002 were family murders. Nearly 9% were murders of a spouse, 6% were murders of sons or daughters by a parent, and 7% were murders by other family members.

Females were 58% of family murder victims. Of all the murders of females in 2002, family members were responsible for 43%.

Children under age 13 were 23% of murder victims killed by a family member, and just over 3% of nonfamily murder victims.

The average age among sons or daughters killed by a parent was 7 years, and 4 out of 5 victims killed by a parent were under age 13.

Eight in ten murderers who killed a family member were male. Males were 83% of spouse murderers and 75% of murderers who killed a boyfriend or girlfriend.

In 2002 family murders were less likely than nonfamily murders to involve a firearm (50% versus 68%). Parents were the least likely family murderers to use a firearm (28%), compared to spouses (63%) or other family members (51%).

Among incidents of parents killing their children, 19% involved one parent killing multiple victims.

Family violence reported to police

Approximately 60% of family violence victimizations were reported to police between 1998 and 2002. The reporting rate among female victims was not significantly greater than the reporting rate among male victims.

The most common reason victims of family violence cited for not reporting the crime to police was that the incident was a “private/personal matter” (34%). Another 12% of non-reporting family violence victims did not report the crime in order to “protect the offender.”

Among the 2.1 million incidents of family violence reported to police between 1998 and 2002, 36% resulted in an arrest.

Family violence recorded by police

Family violence accounted for 33% of all violent crimes recorded by police in 18 States and the District of Columbia in 2000. Of these more than 207,000 family violence crimes, about half (53%, or 110,000) were crimes between spouses.

Among crimes recorded by police, 2% of family violence involved a firearm, compared to 6% of nonfamily violence. A weapon was used in 16% of family and 21% of nonfamily violence.

About 6% of all violent crime recorded by police in 2000 involved more than one offender victimizing a lone victim. The exception was stranger crime, in which 14% of incidents involved multiple offenders victimizing a lone victim.

About 49% of family violence crimes recorded by police resulted in an arrest. Males comprised 77% of suspected family violence offenders arrested in 2000.

State prosecution of family assault

Of the approximately 1,500 defendants charged with felony assault during May 2000 in the State courts of 11 large counties, about a third were charged with family violence.

Among felony assault defendants charged with family violence in State courts, 84% had at least one prior arrest for either a felony or a misdemeanor (not necessarily for family violence), and 73% had been previously convicted of some type of felony or misdemeanor (not necessarily family violence).

Nearly half of felony assault defendants charged with family violence were released pending case disposition.

Among the 1,500 felony assault cases, the probability of the case leading to conviction (felony or misdemeanor) was greater for family assault defendants (71%) than nonfamily assault defendants (61%).

State courts sentenced 83% of persons convicted of assault (both family and nonfamily) to either prison or jail. Among felony assault defendants convicted in State courts –

- 68% of incarceration sentences for family assault were to jail
- 62% of incarceration sentences for nonfamily assault were to prison
- 45% of persons sent to prison for family assault received a sentence of more than 2 years, compared to 77% of nonfamily assault offenders sent to prison.

Federal prosecution of domestic violence

Persons suspected of domestic violence made up 4% of the total 18,653 Federal suspects referred to U.S. attorneys for alleged violent crimes from 2000 to 2002.

Of the 757 suspects referred to U.S. attorneys for domestic violence offenses between 2000 and 2002, most were firearm-related domestic violence offenses rather than interstate domestic violence offenses.

- The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives accounted for 80% of all referrals for firearm-related domestic violence.
- The FBI accounted for 72% of all interstate domestic violence referrals.

Federal courts convicted 90% of defendants adjudicated for an interstate domestic violence offense.

Among defendants convicted in federal courts—

- 79% of convictions were the product of a guilty plea, and the remaining 21% were the product of conviction following a trial
- most were male (96%), under age 40 (67%), white (72%), and non-Hispanic (95%)
- 4 in 5 defendants had a prior adult conviction.

Of 47 Federal defendants sentenced for an interstate domestic violence offense between 2000 and 2002, 91% received a prison term with a median length of 60 months.

Family violence offenders in prison

Of the nearly 500,000 men and women in State prisons for a violent crime in 1997, 15% were there for a violent crime against a family member.

Nearly half of all the family violence offenders in State prisons were serving a sentence for a sex offense against a family member. More than three-quarters of parents convicted of a violent crime against their son or daughter were in prison for a sex offense.

Of the crimes for which family violence offenders were in prison—

- most were against a female (78%)
- more than half were against a child under age 18
- more than a third were against a child under age 13.

About 90% of offenders in State prisons for family violence had injured their victim:

- 50% of family violence victims were raped or sexually assaulted
- 28% of the victims of family violence were killed
- 50% of offenders in State prisons for spousal abuse had killed their victims
- Of State prison inmates imprisoned for a crime against their son or daughter, 79% had raped or sexually assaulted the child, and another 10% had killed the child.

Among family violence offenders in State prisons in 1997 –

- most were male (93%)
- 6 out of 10 were white, while about a quarter were black
- about 80% were between ages 25 and 54.

Among offenders whose incarceration in State prisons was for family violence, 23% had used a weapon to commit their crime. The comparable percentage among State prisoners incarcerated for nonfamily violence was higher—46%.

Family violence offenders in jail

Convicted family violence offenders made up about 22% of the nearly 86,500 convicted violent offenders in local jails in 2002. Most (60%) of these approximately 18,700 jail inmates incarcerated for family violence were in jail for an aggravated assault.

Local jail inmates convicted of family violence reported that—

- their victims were predominantly female (79%)
- nearly 30% of their victims were under age 18.

Among local jail inmates convicted of family violence, 55% injured their victim.

Most convicted jail inmates serving time for violence against a family member (88%) did not use a weapon during the crime.

Among jail inmates convicted of family violence, 45% had been subject to a restraining order at some point in their life. About 18% were under an active restraining order at the time of admission to jail.