



STATISTICS ON GUNS, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND HOMICIDE

- Nearly one-third of all women murdered in the United States in recent years were murdered by a current or former intimate partner. In 2010, 1,017 women, more than three a day, were killed by their intimate partners.ⁱ
- Of females killed with a firearm, almost two-thirds of were killed by an intimate partner.ⁱⁱ
- Access to firearms increases the risk of intimate partner homicide more than five times, compared to instances where there are no weapons, according to a recent study. In addition, abusers who possess guns tend to inflict the most severe abuse on their partners.ⁱⁱⁱ
- In 2010, 52 percent of female homicide victims were shot and killed with a gun.^{iv}
- Handguns are more likely than rifles or shotguns to be used in homicides in which men kill women. In 2010, handguns were used in 70 percent of cases where men used firearms to kill women.^v
- In 1998, for every one woman who used a handgun to kill an intimate acquaintance in self-defense, 83 women were murdered by an intimate acquaintance using a handgun.^{vi}
- Domestic violence misdemeanor convictions and restraining orders were the second most common reason for denials of handgun purchase applications between 1994 and 1998.^{vii}
- From 1998 to 2001, more than 2,800 people with misdemeanor domestic violence convictions were able to purchase guns without being identified by the National Instant Criminal Background Check System.^{viii}

ⁱ Rennison, Callie Marie and Sarah Welchans. 2003. *Intimate Partner Violence 1993-2001*. U.S. Department of Justice Bureau of Justice Statistics. Washington, DC; *When Men Murder Women: An Analysis of 2010 Homicide Data: Females Murdered by Males in Single Victim/Single Offender Incidents*. 2012. Violence Policy Center. Washington, DC. <http://www.vpc.org/studies/wmmw2012.pdf>.

ⁱⁱ *When Men Murder Women: An Analysis of 2010 Homicide Data: Females Murdered by Males in Single Victim/Single Offender Incidents*. 2012. Violence Policy Center. Washington, DC. <http://www.vpc.org/studies/wmmw2012.pdf>.

ⁱⁱⁱ J. C. Campbell, D; Webster, J; Koziol-McLain, C. R; et al. 2003. Risk Factors for Femicide in Abusive Relationships: Results From A Multi-Site Case Control Study. *American Journal of Public Health*. 93(7).

^{iv} *When Men Murder Women: An Analysis of 2010 Homicide Data: Females Murdered by Males in Single Victim/Single Offender Incidents*. 2012. Violence Policy Center. Washington, DC. <http://www.vpc.org/studies/wmmw2012.pdf>.

^v *When Men Murder Women: An Analysis of 2010 Homicide Data: Females Murdered by Males in Single Victim/Single Offender Incidents*. 2012. Violence Policy Center. Washington, DC. <http://www.vpc.org/studies/wmmw2012.pdf>.

^{vi} *A Deadly Myth: Women, Handguns, and Self-Defense*. 2001. Violence Policy Center. Washington, DC. <http://www.vpc.org/studies/myth.htm>.

^{vii} Manson, D.A., Gillard, D.K., Lauver, G. 1999. *A National Estimate: Presale Handgun Checks, the Brady Interim Period, 1994-98*. Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice. Washington, DC. <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/phc98.pdf>.

^{viii} *Opportunities to Close Loopholes in the National Instant Criminal Background Check System*. 2002. Report to the Ranking Member, Committee on the Judiciary, House of Representatives. General Accounting Office. Washington, DC.