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## Non-Fatal Intimate Partner Violence in Orange County, FL, 2016-2020

Jonzelle Bell, BS, Julio Montanez, MA, and Amy Donley, PhD

The current white paper tabulates non-fatal intimate partner violence (IPV) offenses in Orange County, FL by using Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) Uniform Crime Report (UCR) data. Table 1 shows the distribution of non-fatal IPV as a function of relationship type. The majority of IPV was perpetrated against cohabitants, followed by people with a child in common but no co-residence, followed by spouses.

Table 1. Non-fatal IPV Offenses in Orange County by Relationship Categorization, 1996-2020 (N = 28,401)

IPV Type – Relationship	n	%
Spousal IPV	7,090	24.96
Cohabitant IPV	14,200	50.00
Other IPV	7111	25.04

Note. IPV = Intimate Partner Violence. “Other IPV” involves offenses in which the victim-offender relationship is characterized as persons with a child in common but who have never lived together. IPV, as per the Uniform Crime Report data, includes stalking, aggravated stalking, simple assault, attempted rape, committed rape, fondling, aggravated assault, threat/intimidation, and sodomy<sup>a</sup>. Data source: FDLE UCR program.

a. From 1996 to 2012, sodomy offenses were categorized under their own category; from 2013 onward, they are classified as rape.

Table 2 shows the distribution of non-fatal IPV as a function of severity. About eighty-one percent of non-fatal IPV in Orange County for 2016-2020 involved misdemeanor offenses, with about twenty percent involving felony offenses.

Table 2. Non-fatal IPV Offenses in Orange County by Severity Categorization, 1996-2020 (N = 28,401)

IPV Type – Severity	n	%
Misdemeanor IPV	22,864	80.50
Felony IPV	5,537	19.50

Note. IPV = Intimate Partner Violence. “Misdemeanor IPV” includes threat/intimidation, stalking, and simple assault for spouses, cohabitants, and persons with a child in common but who have never lived together. “Felony IPV” includes aggravated stalking, aggravated assault, attempted rape, committed rape, fondling, and sodomy<sup>a</sup> for spouses, cohabitants, and persons with a child in common but who have never lived together. Data source: FDLE UCR program.

a. From 1996 to 2012, sodomy offenses were categorized under their own category; from 2013 onward, they are classified as rape.

Table 3 shows the distribution of IPV in Orange County as a function of IPV type. The stark majority of offenses involved simple assault, followed by aggravated assault, threats/intimidation, sexual violence, and stalking offenses (aggravated and simple).

Table 3. Non-fatal IPV Offenses in Orange County – Violence Type Categorization, 1996-2020 (*N* = 28,401)

IPV Type – Nature of Violence	<i>n</i>	%
Assault		
Simple	22,065	77.69
Aggravated	5,068	17.84
Sexual Violence	377	1.33
Stalking (Simple and Aggravated)	229	0.81
Threat/Intimidation	662	2.33

*Note:* IPV = Intimate Partner Violence. IPV includes spousal offenses, cohabitant offenses, and offenses in which the victim-offender relationship is characterized as persons with a child in common but who have never lived together. IPV, as per the UCR data, includes stalking, aggravated stalking, simple assault, attempted rape, committed rape, fondling, aggravated assault, threat/intimidation, and sodomy<sup>a</sup>. Assault includes assault and aggravated assault. Sexual Violence includes attempted rape, completed rape, fondling and sodomy<sup>a</sup>. Stalking includes simple stalking and aggravated stalking. Data source: FDLE UCR program.

a. From 1996 to 2012, sodomy offenses were categorized under their own category; from 2013 onward, they are classified as rape.