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

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

The current white paper tabulates non-fatal intimate partner violence (IPV) offenses across Osceola 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 spouses, followed by cohabitants, and then people with a child in common but no co-residence.

Table 1. Non-fatal IPV Offenses in Osceola County by Relationship Categorization, 1996-2020 (N = 5,996)

| IPV Type – Relationship | <i>n</i> | % |
|-------------------------|----------|-------|
| Spousal IPV | 2,682 | 44.73 |
| Cohabitant IPV | 2,575 | 42.95 |
| Other IPV | 709 | 11.82 |

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^a. 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-six percent of non-fatal IPV offenses in Osceola County for 2016-2020 involved misdemeanor offenses, with about fourteen percent involving felony offenses.

Table 2. Non-fatal IPV Offenses in Osceola County by Severity Categorization, 1996-2020 (N = 5,996)

| IPV Type – Severity | <i>n</i> | % |
|---------------------|----------|-------|
| Misdemeanor IPV | 5,142 | 85.76 |
| Felony IPV | 821 | 14.24 |

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^a 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 Osceola County as a function of IPV type. The stark majority of offenses involved simple assault, followed by aggravated assault, stalking, sexual violence, and threats/intimidation.

Table 3. Non-fatal IPV Offenses in Osceola County – Violence Type Categorization, 1996-2020 (N = 5,996)

| IPV Type – Nature of Violence | <i>n</i> | % |
|----------------------------------|----------|-------|
| Assault | | |
| Simple | 5,046 | 84.16 |
| Aggravated | 728 | 12.14 |
| Sexual Violence | 108 | 0.83 |
| Stalking (Simple and Aggravated) | 50 | 1.80 |
| Threat/Intimidation | 31 | 0.52 |

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^a. Assault includes assault and aggravated assault. Sexual Violence includes attempted rape, completed rape, fondling and sodomy^a. 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.