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

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The current white paper tabulates non-fatal intimate partner violence (IPV) offenses across Hardee County, FL by using Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) Uniform Crime Report (UCR) data. Table 1 shows the counts and percentages of spousal, cohabitant, and other IPV as sub-categories of total IPV. About twenty-five percent of all IPV is perpetrated against spouses. Sixty-eight percent is perpetrated against cohabitants. About six percent is perpetrated against persons with a child in common but no co-residence.

Table 1. Non-fatal IPV Offenses in Hardee County by Relationship Categorization, 2016-2020 (N = 657)

IPV Type – Relationship	<i>n</i>	%
Spousal IPV	165	25.11
Cohabitant IPV	450	68.49
Other IPV	42	6.39

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 counts and percentages of misdemeanor and felony IPV as sub-categories of total IPV. Eighty-seven percent of all IPV involves misdemeanors. About twelve percent involves felony offenses.

Table 2. Non-fatal IPV Offenses in Hardee County by Severity Categorization, 2016-2020 (N = 657)

IPV Type – Severity	<i>n</i>	%
Misdemeanor IPV	578	87.98
Felony IPV	79	12.02

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 counts and percentages of IPV as a function of IPV type. The overwhelming majority of IPV involves simple assault, followed by aggravated assault. Sexual IPV constitutes for almost one percent of all reported IPV offenses. Threat/intimidation constitutes about zero percent of all IPV offenses. Stalking (both simple and aggravated) accounted for about eight percent all IPV offenses.

Table 3. Non-fatal IPV Offenses in Hardee County – Violence Type Categorization, 2016-2020 (N = 657)

IPV Type – Nature of Violence	<i>n</i>	%
Assault		
Simple	525	79.91
Aggravated	71	10.81
Sexual Violence	5	0.76
Stalking (Simple and Aggravated)	53	8.07
Threat/Intimidation	0	0.00

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.