



Domestic Violence in OREGON

WHAT IS DOMESTIC VIOLENCE?

Domestic violence is the willful intimidation, physical assault, battery, sexual assault, and/or other abusive behavior as part of a systematic pattern of power and control perpetrated by one intimate partner against another. It includes physical violence, sexual violence, threats, economic, and emotional/psychological abuse. The frequency and severity of domestic violence varies dramatically.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN OREGON

- 39.8% of Oregon women¹ and 36.2% of Oregon men² experience intimate partner physical violence, intimate partner violence and/or intimate partner stalking in their lifetimes.
- On a single day in 2020, 59% of Oregon's domestic violence programs reported serving 1,123 adult and child victims of domestic violence. During this same 24 hour period, 300 Hotline calls were received, averaging 13 contacts per hour. Victims made 118 requests for services that were unmet due to lack of resources.³
- In 2018, Oregon sexual and domestic violence services received 128,786 calls for help.⁴
- 8,414 requests for shelter could not be met by Oregon domestic violence services in 2018.⁵
- In 2018, 13 (11 female and 2 male) Oregonians were killed in domestic violence incidents.⁶ 69% of domestic violence homicides were committed with a firearm.⁷
- As of December 31, 2020, Oregon had submitted no domestic violence misdemeanor or protective order records to the NICS Index.⁸

DID YOU KNOW?

- 1 in 3 women and 1 in 4 men in the United States have experienced some form of physical violence by an intimate partner.⁹
- On a single day in 2020, domestic violence hotlines received 21,321 calls, an average of almost 15 calls every minute.¹⁰
- In 2018, domestic violence accounted for 20% of all violent crime.¹¹
- Abusers' access to firearms increases the risk of intimate partner femicide approximately 1,000%.¹² When firearms have been used in the most severe abuse incident, the risk increases 41-fold.¹³
- 65% of all murder-suicides involve an intimate partner; 96% of the victims of these crimes are female.¹⁴

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE-RELATED FIREARMS LAWS IN OREGON

- Domestic violence misdemeanants, including people who have been in a sexually intimate relationship, are prohibited by Oregon law from possessing firearms or ammunition.¹⁵
- Respondents to final protective orders are prohibited from possessing firearms or ammunition, including respondents who have been in a sexually intimate relationship with the petitioner.¹⁶
- Stalking misdemeanants are prohibited under Oregon law from possessing firearms or ammunition.¹⁷
- Although Oregon law does not explicitly prohibit respondents to ex parte protective orders from possessing firearms, courts are authorized to order whatever measures they deem necessary when issuing protective orders, including prohibiting possession and requiring firearm surrender.¹⁸
- Background checks are required for all firearm sales in Oregon.¹⁹
- Oregon could strengthen its domestic violence-related firearms laws by:

If you are in crisis, contact The National Domestic Violence Hotline at **1-800-799-SAFE (7233)** or www.TheHotline.org.

Please visit the **National Coalition Against Domestic Violence's** website at www.ncadv.org for more fact sheets, membership information and valuable resources.

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- Prohibiting all dating violence misdemeanants and dating partners subject to a protective order from possessing firearms;
- Prohibiting respondents to ex parte protective orders from possessing firearms;
- Requiring prohibited persons to surrender all firearms, ammunition, and firearms licenses; and
- Requiring law enforcement to remove firearms and ammunition when responding to a domestic violence call at the request of the survivor.

More information about domestic violence and firearms in Oregon can be found at <https://www.disarmdv.org/state/Oregon>.

¹Smith, S. G., Chen, J., Basile, K. C., Gilbert, L. K., Merrick, M. T., Patel, N., Walling, M., & Jain, A. (2017). *The national intimate partner and sexual violence survey (NISVS): 2010-2012 state report*. National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/NISVS-StateReportBook.pdf>

² Ibid.

³ National Network to End Domestic Violence. (2020). *15th annual domestic violence counts report*. <https://www.NNEDV.org/DVCounts>

⁴ Oregon Department of Human Services. (2018). *Striving to meet the need: Summary of services provided by sexual and domestic violence programs in Oregon 2018*. <https://www.oregon.gov/dhs/ABUSE/DOMESTIC/Documents/2018-domestic-sexual-violence-annual-report.pdf>

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Oregon Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence. (2019). *Fatal Domestic Violence in Oregon: demographics related to victims, perpetrators, and incidents. (2018)*. https://www.ocadsv.org/sites/default/files/resource_pub/Fatal_DV-_OCADSV_2018_Report_FINAL.pdf

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ FBI Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Division: National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) Section (2021). *Active records in the NICS Index as of December 31, 2020*. <https://www.fbi.gov/file-repository/active-records-in-the-nics-indices-by-state.pdf/view>

⁹ Black, M.C., Basile, K.C., Breiding, M.J., Smith, S.G., Walters, M.L., Merrick, M.T., Chen, J., & Stevens, M. (2011). *The national intimate partner and sexual violence survey: 2010 summary report*. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Division of Violence prevention. http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/nisvs_report2010-a.pdf

¹⁰ National Network to End Domestic Violence. (2021). *15th annual domestic violence counts report*. <https://nnedv.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/15th-Annual-DV-Counts-Report-Full-Report.pdf>

¹¹ Morgan, R.E., & Oudekerk, B.A. (2019). *Criminal victimization, 2018*. Bureau of Justice Statistics. <https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/cv18.pdf>

¹² Spencer, C. M. & Stith, S. M. (2020). Risk factors for male perpetration and female victimization of intimate partner homicide: A meta-analysis. *Trauma, Violence, & Abuse, 21*(3), 527-540. doi: 10.1177/1524838018781101

¹³ Campbell, J.C., Webster, D., Koziol-McLain, J., Block, C., Campbell, D., Curry, M. A., Gary, F., Glass, N., McFarlane, J., Sachs, C., Sharps, P., Ulrich, Y., Wilt, S., Manganello, J., Xu, X., Schollenberger, J., Frye, V., & Lauphon, K. (2003). Risk factors for femicide in abusive relationships: Results from a multisite case control study. *American Journal of Public Health, 93*(7), 1089-1097.

¹⁴ Violence Policy Center (2018). *American roulette: murder-suicide in the United States*. <https://vpc.org/studies/amroul2018.pdf>

¹⁵ O.R. Rev. Stat. §§ 166.255(1); 135.230(4)

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ O.R. Rev. Stat. § 166.255(1)(c)

¹⁸ O.R. Rev. Stat. § 107.718(1)(h)

¹⁹ O.R. Rev. Stat. § 166.435

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