



# Domestic Violence in MICHIGAN

## 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, and emotional abuse. The frequency and severity of domestic violence can vary dramatically.

## DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN MICHIGAN

- 36.1% of Michigan women and 25.8% of Michigan men experience intimate partner physical violence, intimate partner rape and/or intimate partner stalking in their lives.<sup>1</sup>
- In a single day in 2019, Michigan domestic violence programs provided services to 3,204 adult and child survivors. Another 376 requests for services went unmet due to lack of resources.<sup>2</sup>
- In 2019, 57,018 incidents of domestic violence were reported to Michigan police. Many others went unreported.<sup>3</sup>
- In 2019, there were 44 reported domestic violence murders in Michigan.<sup>4</sup>
- Over half of domestic violence homicides in Michigan are committed with guns.<sup>5</sup>
- As of December 31, 2019, Michigan had submitted 22 active protective order and 44 domestic violence misdemeanor records to the NICS Index.<sup>6</sup>
- In between 2006 and 2015, there were 13,339 active protection orders in the National Crime Information Center for Michigan, 4,842 of which had a disqualifying Brady Indicator.<sup>7</sup>
- Between 2008 and 2017, there were 903 reported domestic violence murders and non-negligent manslaughters.<sup>8</sup>

## 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.<sup>9</sup>
- On a typical day, local domestic violence hotlines receive approximately 19,159 calls, approximately 13 calls every minute.<sup>10</sup>
- In 2018, domestic violence accounted for 20% of all violent crime.<sup>11</sup>
- Abusers' access to firearms increases the risk of intimate partner femicide at least five-fold. When firearms have been used in the most severe abuse incident, the risk increases 41-fold.<sup>12</sup>
- 65% of all murder-suicides involve an intimate partner; 96% of the victims of these crimes are female.<sup>13</sup>

## DOMESTIC VIOLENCE-RELATED FIREARMS LAWS IN MICHIGAN

- Michigan law prohibits respondents to final protective orders, including dating partners, from possessing handguns.<sup>14</sup> Courts are authorized, but not required, to prohibit respondents from possessing any firearms.<sup>15</sup>
- Courts are authorized, but not required, to prohibit respondents to ex parte protective orders, including dating partners, from possessing firearms.<sup>16</sup>
- Michigan's laws can be strengthened to protect victims and survivors of domestic violence by
  - Prohibiting domestic violence, dating violence and stalking misdemeanants from possessing firearms;
  - Prohibiting respondents to ex parte and final protective orders, including dating partners, from possessing firearms;

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

Please visit the **National Coalition Against Domestic Violence's** website at [www.ncadv.org](http://www.ncadv.org) for more fact sheets, membership information and valuable resources.



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## DOMESTIC VIOLENCE-RELATED FIREARMS LAWS IN MICHIGAN (Cont.)

- Requiring prohibited persons to surrender all firearms in their possession upon being prohibited due to domestic violence;
- If requested by the survivor, requiring law enforcement to recover all firearms and ammunition when responding to domestic violence calls; and
- Requiring background checks for all gun sales and transfers.

For more information about domestic violence-related firearms laws in Michigan, go to <https://www.disarmdv.org/state/michigan/>.

<sup>1</sup> National Center for Injury Prevention and Control (2019). *The national intimate partner and sexual violence survey: 2010-2012 State Report*. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Retrieved from <https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/NISVS-StateReportBook.pdf>.

<sup>2</sup> National Network to End Domestic Violence (2020). *14th annual domestic violence counts report*. Washington, DC. Retrieved from [https://nnedv.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/Library\\_Census-2019\\_Report\\_web.pdf](https://nnedv.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/Library_Census-2019_Report_web.pdf).

<sup>3</sup> Michigan State Police Criminal Justice Information Center (2020). *2019 domestic violence information*. Retrieved from [https://www.michigan.gov/documents/msp/Domestic\\_Violence\\_2019\\_697030\\_7.pdf](https://www.michigan.gov/documents/msp/Domestic_Violence_2019_697030_7.pdf).

<sup>4</sup> Michigan State Police Criminal Justice Information Center (2020). *2019 murder non-negligent manslaughter*. Retrieved from [https://www.michigan.gov/documents/msp/Murder\\_2019\\_697008\\_7.pdf](https://www.michigan.gov/documents/msp/Murder_2019_697008_7.pdf).

<sup>5</sup> Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice (2012). *Supplemental Homicide Data*. Retrieved from: <https://cdn.americanprogress.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/CAP-DV-MI.pdf>.

<sup>6</sup> Instant Criminal Background Check System Section (2020). *Active records in the NICS Index as of December 31, 2019*. FBI Criminal Justice Information Services. Retrieved from <https://www.fbi.gov/file-repository/active-records-in-the-nics-indices-by-state.pdf/view>.

<sup>7</sup> United States Government Accountability Office (2016). *Gun control: Analyzing available data could help improve background checks involving domestic violence records*. Retrieved from <https://www.gao.gov/assets/680/678204.pdf>.

<sup>8</sup> Michigan Incident Crime Reporting, Michigan State Police (2017). *2008-2017 Crime Data and Statistics, Domestic Violence Information*. Retrieved from [https://www.michigan.gov/msp/0,4643,7-123-1586\\_3501\\_4621---,00.html](https://www.michigan.gov/msp/0,4643,7-123-1586_3501_4621---,00.html)

<sup>9</sup> 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*. Retrieved from [http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/nisvs\\_report2010-a.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/nisvs_report2010-a.pdf).

<sup>10</sup> National Network to End Domestic Violence (2020). *14th annual domestic violence counts report*. Retrieved from [https://nnedv.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/Library\\_Census-2019\\_Report\\_web.pdf](https://nnedv.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/Library_Census-2019_Report_web.pdf).

<sup>11</sup> Truman, J. & Morgan, R. (2014). *Nonfatal domestic violence, 2003-2012*. Retrieved from <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/ndv0312.pdf>.

<sup>12</sup> 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.

<sup>13</sup> Violence Policy Center. (2018). *American roulette: Murder-suicide in the United States*. Retrieved from [www.vpc.org/studies/amroul2018.pdf](http://www.vpc.org/studies/amroul2018.pdf).

<sup>14</sup> Mich. Comp. Laws § 28.422.

<sup>15</sup> Mich. Comp. Laws § 600.2950(1)(e).

<sup>16</sup> Mich. Comp. Laws § 600.2950(1)(e).

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