



Domestic Violence in NEVADA

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 NEVADA

- 43.8% of Nevada women and 32.8% of Nevada men experience intimate partner physical violence, intimate partner sexual violence and/or intimate partner stalking in their lifetimes.¹
- For many years, Nevada consistently ranked 1st in the nation for domestic violence fatalities.² In 2017, Nevada ranked 4th in the rate of femicide.³ 56% of these femicides were committed by intimate partners, and of these, 67% were killed with firearms.⁴
- In 2019, Nevada domestic violence programs served 37,669 survivors.⁵
- In 2019, law enforcement responded to at least 8,462 domestic violence incidents.⁶ Many others went unreported.
- As of December 31, 2019, Nevada had submitted 3,220 domestic violence misdemeanor and 911 active protective order records to the NICS Index.⁷
- In between 2015, there were 48 active protection orders in the National Crime Information Center for Nevada. 39 protection orders had a disqualifying Brady Indicator.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 typical day, local domestic violence hotlines receive approximately 19,159 calls, approximately 13 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 at least five-fold. When firearms have been used in the most severe abuse incident, the risk increases 41-fold.¹²
- 65% of all murder-suicides involve an intimate partner; 96% of the victims of these crimes are female.¹³

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE-RELATED FIREARMS LAWS IN NEVADA

- Nevada state law prohibits domestic violence misdemeanants from possessing firearms, excluding dating partners.¹⁴
- Respondents to final protective orders, including dating abusers, are prohibited from purchasing or acquiring firearms.¹⁵
- Courts may prohibit respondents to final protective orders from possessing or owning firearms¹⁶ and/or require them to relinquish any firearms in their possession.¹⁷
- Although courts are not explicitly authorized to prohibit respondents to ex parte protective orders from possessing firearms or to require them to relinquish their firearms, they are authorized to order whatever relief they deem necessary to protect victims and survivors, including dating partners.¹⁸

If you need help:

Call The National Domestic Violence Hotline 1-800-799-SAFE (7233)

Or, online go to TheHotline.org

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE-RELATED FIREARMS LAWS IN NEVADA (Cont.)

- Nevada requires background checks for most, but not all, firearms sales and transfers.¹⁹
- Nevada can strengthen its laws to protect victims and survivors by
 - Prohibiting dating violence and stalking misdemeanants from possessing firearms;
 - Prohibiting respondents to ex parte and final protective orders from possessing firearms;
 - Requiring all persons prohibited due to domestic violence to surrender their firearms;
 - Requiring background checks for all gun sales and transfers; and
 - If requested by the survivor, requiring law enforcement to recover all firearms and ammunition when responding to domestic violence incidents.

For more information about domestic violence and firearms in Nevada, go to

<https://www.disarmdv.org/state/nevada/>.

¹ 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>.

² Powell, P. & Smith, M. (2011). *Domestic violence: An overview*. Retrieved from <https://www.unce.unr.edu/publications/files/cy/2011/fs1176.pdf>.

³ Violence Policy Center (2019). *When men murder women: An analysis of 2017 homicide data*. Retrieved from <http://www.vpc.org/studies/wmmw2019.pdf>.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Nevada Network to End Domestic Violence (2020). *NCESDV statewide data collection project: Reporting period: Calendar Year 2019*. Retrieved from <https://www.ncedsv.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/2019-CY-yr-QSR.pdf>.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ 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>.

⁸ 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>.

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*. Retrieved from http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/nisvs_report2010-a.pdf.

¹⁰ 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.

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

¹² 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.

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

¹⁴ Nev. Rev. Stat. § 202.360(1)(a).

¹⁵ Nev. Rev. Stat. § 33.0305(1).

¹⁶ Nev. Rev. Stat. §§ 202.360(1)(d); 33.031(1)(b).

¹⁷ Nev. Rev. Stat. § 33.031(1)(a).

¹⁸ Nev. Rev. Stat. § 33.030(1)(g); Nev. Rev. Stat. § 33.018(1).

¹⁹ Nev. Rev. Stat. §§ 202.2547(1); 202.2548.

If you need help:

Call The National Domestic Violence Hotline 1-800-799-SAFE (7233)

Or, online go to TheHotline.org