



# Domestic Violence in OKLAHOMA

## 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 OKLAHOMA

- 40.1% of Oklahoma women<sup>1</sup> and 37.8% of Oklahoma men<sup>2</sup> experience intimate partner physical violence, intimate partner rape and/or intimate partner stalking in their lifetimes.
- In 2019, 37 individuals were victims of intimate partner homicide in Oklahoma. Eighty-one percent of these deaths involved a firearm.<sup>3</sup>
- On a single day in 2020, Oklahoma the domestic violence programs reported serving 948 adult and child victims of domestic violence. During this same 24-hour period, 203 Hotline calls were received, averaging 9 contacts per hour. Fifty-eight requests for services were unmet due to lack of resources.<sup>4</sup>
- Oklahoma is ranked 3rd in the nation for women killed by men in single victim-single offender, homicides.<sup>5</sup>
- In Tulsa alone, the Tulsa police department responded to 5,044 domestic violence calls for service in 2017.<sup>6</sup> Many other incidents went unreported.
- As of December 31, 2020, Oklahoma had submitted 97 misdemeanor domestic violence conviction records and one protective order record to the NICS Index.<sup>7</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>8</sup>
- On a single day in 2020, domestic violence hotlines received 21,321 calls, an average of almost 15 calls every minute.<sup>9</sup>
- In 2018, domestic violence accounted for 20% of all violent crime.<sup>10</sup>
- Abusers' access to firearms increases the risk of intimate partner femicide at least eleven-fold.<sup>11</sup> 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 OKLAHOMA

- Protective orders are required to contain notice that the respondent might be prohibited by federal law from possessing firearms.<sup>14</sup>
- Although judges are not explicitly authorized to prohibit protective order respondents from possessing firearms or require surrender of such firearms, when issuing ex parte and final orders, they are authorized to order whatever relief deemed necessary to protect victims/survivors.<sup>15</sup> This may include prohibiting firearm possession and requiring surrender of firearms and includes dating partners.<sup>16</sup>
- Law enforcement is required to confiscate firearms when responding to domestic violence incidents that result in arrest, if they have probable cause to believe the firearms were used in the abuse.<sup>17</sup>
- Oklahoma could strengthen its laws to protect victims and survivors by
  - Prohibiting domestic violence, dating violence and stalking misdemeanants from possessing firearms or ammunition;

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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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- Prohibiting respondents to ex parte and final protective orders from possessing firearms or ammunition;
- Requiring prohibited persons to surrender their firearms upon becoming prohibited;
- Requiring background checks for all gun sales and transfers; and
- Requiring law enforcement to confiscate firearms when responding to domestic violence incidents if requested by the survivor.

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

<sup>1</sup> Smith, 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>

<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

<sup>3</sup> Oklahoma Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board. (2020). *An analysis of 2019 domestic violence homicides: Report year 2020*. [https://www.oag.ok.gov/sites/g/files/gmc766/ff/2020\\_dvfrb\\_annual\\_report\\_official.pdf](https://www.oag.ok.gov/sites/g/files/gmc766/ff/2020_dvfrb_annual_report_official.pdf)

<sup>4</sup> National Network to End Domestic Violence. (2020). 15th annual domestic violence counts report - Oklahoma summary. <https://nnedv.org/resources-library/15th-annual-domestic-violence-counts-report-oklahoma-summary/>

<sup>5</sup> Violence Policy Center. (2020). *When men murder women: An analysis of 2018 homicide data*. <https://vpc.org/studies/wmmw2020.pdf>

<sup>6</sup> Isaza, G. T., Engle, R. S., Corsaro, N., Ozer, M. M. (2019). *Understanding domestic violence patterns: A problem analysis conducted for the Tulsa, Oklahoma police department*. International Association of Chiefs of Police/University of Cincinnati Center for Police Research and Policy. [https://www.theiacp.org/sites/default/files/2020-09/Report%20-%20Tulsa\\_%20Domestic%20Violence%20Problem%20Analysis\\_FINAL%20%281%29.pdf](https://www.theiacp.org/sites/default/files/2020-09/Report%20-%20Tulsa_%20Domestic%20Violence%20Problem%20Analysis_FINAL%20%281%29.pdf)

<sup>7</sup> 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>

<sup>8</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*. 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](http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/nisvs_report2010-a.pdf)

<sup>9</sup> 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>

<sup>10</sup> Morgan, R.E., & Oudekerk, B.A. (2019). *Criminal victimization, 2018*. Bureau of Justice Statistics. <https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/cv18.pdf>

<sup>11</sup> 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

<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*. Washington, DC. Retrieved from <https://vpc.org/studies/amroul2018.pdf>.

<sup>14</sup> Okla. Stat. tit. 22, § 22-60.11(5)

<sup>15</sup> Okla. Stat. tit. 22, § 22-60.3(A); Okla. Stat. tit. 22, § 22-60.4(C)(1)

<sup>16</sup> Okla. Stat. tit. 22, § 22-60.1(1)

<sup>17</sup> Okla. Stat. tit. 22, § 22-60.8(A)

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