

Domestic Violence in NEW HAMPSHIRE

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 NEW HAMPSHIRE

- 34.7% of New Hampshire women and 35.4% of New Hampshire men experience intimate partner physical violence, intimate partner sexual violence and/or intimate partner stalking in their lifetimes.¹
- In 2016 and 2017, New Hampshire programs served 29,943 survivors of domestic violence, stalking and sexual assault. 4,437 adult and child survivors of domestic violence were turned away due to limited space availability.²
- In 2016 and 2017, domestic violence homicides comprised the lowest percentage of overall homicides since 2009.³
- In 2016 and 2017, law enforcement completed a lethality assessment with 3,147 survivors, half of whom were found to be considered in high danger. One quarter of survivors in high danger accessed services in the aftermath of the screening.⁴
- In 2015, there were 5,554 active protective orders in the National Crime Information Center for New Hampshire. 4,744 of these had Brady Indicators.⁵
- As of December 31, 2019, New Hampshire had submitted 15,037 domestic violence misdemeanor and no active protective order records to the NICS Index.⁶

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.⁷
- On a typical day, local domestic violence hotlines receive approximately 19,159 calls, approximately 13 calls every minute.⁸
- In 2018, domestic violence accounted for 20% of all violent crime.⁹
- 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.¹⁰
- 65% of all murder-suicides involved an intimate partner; 96% of the victims of these crimes are female.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE-RELATED FIREARMS LAWS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

- New Hampshire law prohibits respondents to final protective orders, including dating partners, from possessing firearms¹² and requires respondents to final orders to surrender their firearms in their possession.¹³
- New Hampshire authorizes, but does not require, courts to prohibit respondents to ex parte protective orders, including dating partners, from possessing firearms.¹⁴ Courts may also require respondents to ex parte orders to surrender their firearms.¹⁵
- New Hampshire law requires law enforcement to confiscate firearms when responding to domestic violence incidents.¹⁶

If you need help:

Call The National Domestic Violence Hotline 1-800-799-SAFE (7233) Or, online go to TheHotline.org





Domestic Violence in NEW HAMPSHIRE

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE-RELATED FIREARMS LAWS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE (Cont.)

- New Hampshire could strengthen its laws to protect victims and survivors by
 - o Prohibiting domestic violence, dating violence and stalking misdemeanants from possessing firearms;
 - o Prohibiting respondents to ex parte protective orders from possessing firearms;
 - o Requiring all persons prohibited due to domestic violence to surrender their firearms;
 - o Reinstituting concealed carry permitting; and
 - Requiring background checks on all gun sales and transfers.

For more information on domestic violence and firearms in New Hampshire, go to https://www.disarmdv.org/state/new-hampshire/.







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 New Hampshire Domestic Violence Fatality Review Committee (2019). 2016-2017 biennial report. Retrieved https://www.doj.nh.gov/criminal/victim-assistance/documents/domestic-violence-report-2017.pdf.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid

⁵ 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.

⁶ 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.

⁷ 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.

⁸ 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.

⁹ Morgan, R.E., & Oudekerk, B.A. (2019). *Criminal victimization, 2018.* Bureau of Justice Statistics. Retrieved from https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/cv18.pdf.

¹⁰ 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.

¹¹ Violence Policy Center. (2018). American roulette: Murder-suicide in the United States. Retrieved from www.vpc.org/studies/amroul2018.pdf.

¹² N.H. Rev. Stat. § 173-B:5(II), N.H. Rev. Stat. § 173-B:1(I).

¹³ N.H. Rev. Stat. § 173-B:5(I).

¹⁴ N.H. Rev. Stat. § 173-B:4(I & 2); N.H. Rev. Stat. § 173-B:1.

 $^{^{15}}$ N.H. Rev. Stat. $\bar{\S}$ 173-B:4(I & II).

¹⁶ N.H. Rev. Stat. § 173-B:10(I)(a).