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Author(s):   Janice A. Roehl Ph.D.

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FINAL REPORT

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Police Use of Domestic Violence Information Systems

Final Report

Submitted to the
Seattle Police Department

Submitted by

Janice A. Roehl, Ph.D.
Justice Research Center

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Police Use of Domestic Violence Information Systems
Part I: Report Summary

The Seattle Police Department, University of Washington's School of Public Health and School of Medicine, and Harborview Injury Prevention and Research Center have initiated a research program to develop a data management system for use in long-term evaluations and improving police efforts to break cycles of domestic violence. The Seattle Police Department has in place a fairly sophisticated database for domestic violence cases, has developed a supplemental data collection form for such cases, and is testing a method of assessing lethality to ensure that the most potentially dangerous cases receive appropriate attention. One objective is to use such lethality measures to assign detectives to misdemeanor cases judged most likely to escalate.

To assist in this effort, the Justice Research Center (JRC) surveyed police departments known for their development and use of advanced domestic violence information systems. This report summarizes the survey's results and implications for the Seattle Police Department's domestic violence research program. Part I of this report briefly covers the purpose and methods of the JRC project, focuses on a summary of the current practices in selected departments, and presents recommendations. Part II consists of case studies of six police departments doing innovative work in the development and use of domestic violence information systems; the appendices contain copies of incident reports, supplementary forms, data screens, etc., gathered from the departments surveyed.

Purpose

The purpose of JRC's project was to find and document domestic violence data collection schemes used by no fewer than six departments that present useful information to the Seattle Police Department's research program. In consultation with the researchers and department, the search focused on departments which have experimented with expanded databases (e.g., those which include supplementary evidence, medical data, etc.) for a variety of purposes, including prioritizing cases for special/coordinated response, treatment, investigation, and/or prosecution; improving evidence collection; and determining "lethality" (i.e., identifying high-risk cases).

Methods

Police departments with innovative domestic violence information systems were identified in a variety of ways: (1) through a review of government reports and literature related to law enforcement handling of domestic violence, (2) by contacting key federal clearinghouses and agencies concerned with domestic violence, (3) by describing the project and sending a request for recommendations via the electronic "listserv" that connects the researchers and police practitioners working together on locally-initiated

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research partnerships funded by the National Institute of Justice, and (4) through recommendations from individual departments contacted. The literature review conducted primarily through Department of Justice clearinghouses revealed little on this topic. Recommendations from knowledgeable people in the field were few, with the same departments mentioned several times. Fewer than 20 departments with a known track record in this area were identified.

Telephone interviews were conducted with several individuals in eleven departments located in the following cities:

> Boston, Massachusetts
> Chicago, Illinois
> Denver, Colorado
> Lexington, Kentucky
> Miami, Florida
> Minneapolis, Minnesota
> Nashville, Tennessee
> New York, New York
> Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
> Portland, Oregon
> San Diego, California

The summary information presented below is drawn from these interviews, and copies of relevant materials were also collected. The interviews covered the following topics:

- Structure and staffing of the Domestic Violence Unit, number and type of domestic violence (DV) incidents handled annually.

- Type of database used (centralized reporting system, separate DV system, etc.), its software requirements, sorting/tracking capabilities.

- Content of DV databases -- basic incident report data, supplementary data, data from other agencies (particularly the medical community and social services), etc.; links to other databases.

- Use of DV databases for prioritization, investigation, prosecution, etc; ability to track by individual as well as incident; information available to officers en route to a DV call, etc.

- Special handling of domestic violence cases.

- State and local laws and policies that impact on this issue.

- Relationships with prosecutors and other agencies.

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Case studies are presented in Part II for six departments: Boston, Chicago, Miami, Nashville, Portland, and San Diego. Of the eleven surveyed by phone, these departments were selected because they had (1) a sophisticated domestic violence information system and/or (2) experience in assessing lethality in domestic violence cases. Individuals connected with the Domestic Abuse Intervention Project in Duluth, Minnesota, and Gavin de Becker's private investigation firm in southern California were also interviewed concerning their current efforts in assessing dangerousness.

Central Findings

Overview. A central conclusion from this effort to find and document domestic violence information systems is that the work currently underway by the Seattle police-research partnership is at the forefront of law enforcement-based efforts to improve data violence information, evidence gathering, and the identification of high risk cases. Many of the departments contacted have only recently developed DV information systems or are currently in the process of developing them. The systems developed in San Diego, Chicago, Miami, and Nashville appear to be the most advanced, and offer the Seattle research program useful information. The Boston, Chicago, and Portland police departments also developed, or tried to develop, elaborate data collection and retrieval systems in recent years and encountered obstacles large enough to end the use of the systems. These problematic experiences also offer useful lessons.

As this work drew to a close, the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department and Los Angeles Police Department agreed to field test a computer program developed by Gavin de Becker, a renown private investigator, designed to assess how dangerous a domestic violence abuser may be. This commercially developed program may well prove useful to the Seattle Police Department. Outside of this effort (described on pages 13-14), no law enforcement agency identified in this project has, as yet, developed and used a quantitatively-based lethality test, although several use rough facsimiles for different purposes. In short, the work underway in Seattle can be informed by the experiences provided by other departments, yet it is also clear that the Seattle Police Department is one of the national leaders in this difficult area, with which many law enforcement agencies are struggling.

Domestic Violence Units. All of the departments surveyed have separate Domestic Violence Units, although several of them were created quite recently. The staffing and number of incidents handled annually varies tremendously from department to department. Approximate figures[1] on the number of DV incidents reported annually

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[1]It should be noted that these figures were gathered as part of the survey and have not been verified. Each department's definition of a domestic violence incident may also vary. These figures should be viewed cautiously, yet they provide a yardstick of relative caseload size.

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for Seattle and the six departments described in Part II are presented below:

City	DV incidents	Criminal DV cases
Boston	13,500	unk
Chicago	150,000	44,000
Miami	30,000	9,000
Nashville	22,000	15,600
Portland	unk	6,500
Seattle	**9,000**	**8,000**
San Diego	14,000	12,500

The staff size of Domestic Violence Units (DVUs) ranges from two (in the Chicago Police Department, which created its Unit in July of this year) to 35 (in the Nashville Police Department, reportedly the largest DVU in the country). The majority of the units include investigators, and most of these detectives handle felony cases only, with misdemeanors handled by uniformed officers, victim advocates, other civilian personnel, and/or volunteers. One exception is San Diego, where detectives handle misdemeanor cases involving repeat offenders and those currently on probation for DV-related charges. Nashville's DVU includes crisis counselors, which Chicago has experimented with as well.

Domestic violence databases: Content. All six departments in Part II maintain separate DV databases, which vary in content, comprehensiveness, and age. Boston and Nashville have depended primarily on DV information extracted from their mainframe computer housing all incident data until recently -- both have just developed new systems called Detective or Investigator Case Management Systems. Neither system is fully operational as yet. In addition to relying on information from the department's main computer system, Boston detectives had formerly depended on individual systems created at the district level. New York City is another interesting system -- DV databases are maintained in each of the 76 precincts and five public housing substations. These precinct-based systems are not currently linked, although the department is developing a city-wide system to enable them to track offenders across precincts.

Each of the domestic violence databases is maintained on a personal computer using FoxPro, Access, or Paradox software. They were created within the departments, typically by individuals in the planning and research divisions. The exception is the Boston system, which was developed by a private vendor. San Diego's system is maintained by a civilian volunteer. Each system is incident-based (i.e., data are entered when each new incident is reported, and data elements at that point are incident-specific), but yet is very flexible -- data elements can be sorted and presented by individual and incident (see Boston's user's manuals for examples). Or, as San Diego's valuable volunteer put it, "by day of the week, month of the year, phase of the moon, and major televised sports events." Databases used by multiple groups (which is

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uncommon) can be programmed to limit access to specific classes of users (for example, detectives can access criminal history information, but social service providers may not).

For the most part, DV databases contain information drawn from standard incident reports -- case data (date, location, charges, etc.), victim data (address, demographics, injuries), and suspect data (address, demographics). Several departments (notably Portland) have narrowed down the number of variables entered to a relative small number (7, in Portland's case).

The police departments surveyed are beginning to pay more attention to risk factors, and to include them in DV information systems. Portland's seven variables, for example, are all related to known risk factors. The most common risk factors (or supplemental information) sought for information systems appear to be whether a weapon was involved, whether children were present, and whether the suspect and/or victim appeared to be under the influence of drugs and/or alcohol (see the section below on assessing risk for additional information).

Only two departments surveyed use supplemental forms for domestic violence cases in addition to standard incident reporting forms. San Diego has developed a separate supplemental form for domestic violence cases which captures detailed information on victim and suspects' physical and emotional states, crime scene conditions, length of the relationship between parties, alcohol and drugs, weapons, presence of children and witnesses, status of restraining orders, and more. The form also includes diagrams for noting the location of injuries. Only some of the supplemental information, however, is entered into the DV database. Chicago is currently developing a new incident report specifically for domestic violence cases, which, in effect, combines standard incident reporting information with what is usually considered supplementary data (presence of children, protection order details, evidence of drug/alcohol use, etc.). The Chicago form is unlike any other forms gathered for this project, in that it is designed to record the presence of firearms in the household and whether they have been inventoried, whether referrals were offered, made, and accepted, and the reason for not making an arrest, if one was not made.

A few departments (see Boston, for example) add information to their DV databases as cases are investigated. As new information is learned or gathered (on the victim's medical treatment or extent of injury, or charges filed, for example), it is added to the database, usually by the detective handling the case. With one exception, the DV databases are free-standing, not linked to any other databases within the department, such as the central reporting system. In Chicago, however, the newly developed DV system is part of the department's computerized mapping system and will ultimately be linked to the department's reported crime database and 911 system.

No department surveyed routinely obtains and enters data from outside the department (such as emergency room data or shelter use). On a case-by-case basis

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during investigations, information such as medical treatment (see Boston) or referrals to social service agencies (see Chicago) made be added to a database, but this information comes from the investigators as they work on a case, not from hospitals, physicians, or social service agencies. Recent California state law requires that hospitals and other medical personnel report suspected cases of domestic violence to law enforcement agencies; the San Diego police department is trying to figure out exactly what to do in these cases and does not enter the data into an information system at the present time. In Lexington, Kentucky, reverse reporting is required. Law enforcement agencies must report cases of domestic violence, adult abuse, and child abuse to the state's Cabinet of Human Resources (this form, and the Lexington Police Department's incident reporting form are in Appendix A).

Two departments offer useful illustrations of building comprehensive DV information systems with many variables and extensive reporting formats -- and then not using them because they are too unwieldy, cumbersome, and labor intensive. In Chicago, a private vendor developed an extensive Domestic Violence Intervention System (DVIS) as part of a 1993-94 project to reduce domestic homicides in a single police district. The DVIS was developed with Informix, a relational database with substantial capacity and power. The DVIS contained data from 911 calls, reported crimes, arrests, and incidents; could be sorted and examined any which way; and produced a numerical composite score to identify high-risk households. The Chicago Police Department, however, has never used the system or tested the risk scoring feature. The department found it too labor intensive for data entry, and too slow and cumbersome for use. The proprietary nature of the software also meant that if the department made any new queries not originally programmed for, vendor assistance was required. The Chicago Police Department has subsequently developed its own, more workable, information system (see pages 24-25 for additional information).

In 1993, the Boston Police Department's Office of Planning and Research developed two domestic violence databases (a retrospective one for 1993 and a prospective one for 1994) for a research project on the dynamics of domestic violence. Each database contained 125 or more variables, drawn from incident reports, follow-up investigation reports, state criminal history information, and court data. The database was created using dBase IV and analyzed with SPSS. The databases were intended to be used as a detective case management system, but were not maintained past the research project. The department found it did not have the resources to gather, enter, and maintain the system as it was designed, and has moved to a smaller and simpler Detective Case Management system.

A common thread among the respondents to this survey was the sentiment that a database can only be as good as the data put into it. The program developed by Gavin de Becker, for example, produces a score that indicates how much information was available on a given suspect to feed into a lethality score, and enables the user to see what important information is missing. Several departments, rather than developing

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supplemental forms for field officers to use, have turned to training officers to complete the incident reports they do have with care and thoroughness. Both officers and detectives are receiving training on improving evidence collection in domestic violence cases, particularly focused on evidence useful to prosecutors handling cases with and without victim cooperation. Evidence helpful in such cases includes recording spontaneous utterances of victims, offenders, and witnesses; taking photographs of injuries; and taking statements from witnesses. The San Diego City Attorney's Office is the national leader in victimless prosecution, and their approach is described in San Diego's case study in Part II.

Database use. The domestic violence databases are used by the six departments in a variety of ways. They are used by detectives for case investigation, particularly for identifying repeat offenders, and for tracking the status of their caseloads. The databases are used by managers for case management, monitoring workloads, and tracking case progress. Finally, they are used by crime analysts, detectives, and officers for studying domestic violence incidents -- e.g., analyzing trends and indicators over time, tracking repeat offenders and victims, producing statistical information, etc. In Chicago, the mapping system enables DV incidents to be examined by area, and in relation to other crime incidents and environmental features such as public housing complexes.

The Portland Police Bureau recently participated in a project to designed to link agencies concerned with domestic violence to one centralized database, so that various agencies could tap into the database to examine a case wherever it may be in the system. The participating agencies included the police Bureau, 911, booking, the district attorney's office, courts, and probation/parole. After a year of meeting and working together, the project ended without a linked system being developed. The agencies spent much of their time establishing a common definition of domestic violence across agencies. The Police Bureau reports that the agencies were generally in philosophical agreement about domestic violence case handling, but that confidentiality issues and access to information remain a problem. Only the criminal justice agencies have reciprocal agreements among themselves concerning shared data. In the end, however, the main reasons for not developing a linked system revolved around a lack of funds for software development (no "off the shelf" software was located), data entry and programming, and system maintenance.

The Minneapolis Police Department was thought to have information on active restraining orders and warrants available to officers in cars en route to a domestic violence call. Officers do not have this information "at their fingertips", but can access it from a central source before responding to a call if they desire. Other departments have similar procedures.

Assessing lethality. The Domestic Violence Unit of the Seattle Police Department has developed a quantitative measure, "a lethality score", which is being tested for its potential in identifying the most dangerous domestic violence situations,

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which are then reviewed to see if additional investigation or intervention is warranted. Six categories of information -- the nature of the offense, the extent of victim injury, the type of weapon used, the location of the assault, existence of restraining orders, and other pertinent information (alcohol/drug involvement, whether the victim was pregnant or not) -- are assigned values which, when added, provide a risk score per incident. The information is drawn from incident reports, although additional information available from the newly adopted Supplemental Form (see Appendix B) may be used in the future. The six categories were selected by a group of experienced detectives, based on their experience with domestic violence cases.

Incident-specific risk scores from all reported domestic violence incidents in a specific time period are then combined into an overall lethality score for individual suspects or victims. The values assigned to each case element and examples of reports produced are attached in Appendix B, along with copies of Seattle's Incident Report and newly drafted Supplemental form for domestic violence cases.

The Domestic Violence Unit's database, accessed by Access, contains information on misdemeanor and felony cases drawn from the Incident Report, follow-up reports by officers and detectives, and -- in the near future -- the Supplemental form. Detectives and officers use the database to search for and review individual cases, and to produce the lethality score. The database dates from October 1994, and will provide additional information on repeat cases as time goes on. While it is being tested, the system provides one more tool for investigators, advocates, and officers to use in identifying the most potentially serious domestic violence cases. No cutoff scores are used at this time; boundary dates and minimum scores may be varied depending on the questions being asked. As the database grows, assessments of the predictive value of the lethality score can be made. In addition to including Supplemental data, future enhancement to the system includes better name recognition (matching).

Seattle's method for assessing risk is more sophisticated than those used by the departments surveyed. Most, however, consider the issue to be a significant one and use gross measures (typically the number of repeat calls or offenses) to identify cases for special handling or for case assignment. Many departmental officials are also leery of using numerical scores for assigning risk to cases, because such systems are untested and the rate of false negatives is unknown (several recalled domestic homicides and serious injuries inflicted in "first-time" cases that had never before come to the attention of their department). The approach of each of the six departments to assessing risk is summarized below (department-specific information on specific risk factors and methods of combining them appear in the case studies in Part II of this report):

Boston: Does not assess risk, but prior research project included the development of an "Offender Dangerousness Profile", which described the characteristics of offenders who inflicted injury on their victims. The predictive value of the profile was not tested.

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Chicago: Uses the number of dispatch calls to map "households at risk" and is currently working with a multi-agency Domestic Violence Council to develop a new form to gather information on risk factors, then weight the factor to identify high risk households. The risk scores would be used to determine if additional follow-up services are necessary, and the vested groups would respond as a community if a household is determined to be at risk.

The unused DVIS reportedly weighted and combined eight to twelve risk factors into a single composite score to be used to rank individuals or locations according to risk. Both the specific factors and formula are considered proprietary information and could not be obtained. No testing of the risk scores has been completed.

Miami: Does not assess risk.

Nashville: Uses a Lethality Assessment form, which is a checklist completed by detectives. Cases "scoring high" receive extra assistance from detectives and counselors.

Portland: Uses the seven risk factors captured in the DV database. If a case exhibits a high number of risk factors (no set number is used), it receives a higher priority than others for investigation. Repeat offenders, in particular, are a focused target of the DVU.

San Diego: No quantitative risk assessments are made, but a decision tree is used to assign cases to detectives, light duty officers, or volunteers, based on the severity of the case and prior domestic violence incidents.

Related research by Jacqueline Campbell and Daniel Sanders. At least two departments, Chicago and Boston, have used the work of Jacqueline Campbell to inform their approaches to identifying high risk cases. Ms. Campbell's work has been recently summarized in her edited book, *Assessing Dangerousness: Violence by Sexual Offenders, Batterers, and Child Abusers* (1995, Sage Publications). Campbell's book looks at factors of interpersonal violence from the point-of-view of clinicians, and presents risk instruments and procedures most useful in clinical prediction. The contributors to the book stress that statistical methods of prediction are in various stages of development, and are inexact and imprecise -- and likely to stay that way, since domestic assault, and particularly domestic homicide, is a relatively rare event in their eyes. The authors do conclude that one of the best predictors of interpersonal violence is the history of violence in each relationship -- a truism that is not terribly helpful in preventing assaults.

One chapter by Daniel Saunders reviews risk markers for wife assault (not predictors -- these markers are correlated with, but not assumed to cause wife assault).

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These risk markers are violence in the family of origin, demographics (particularly income and education), alcohol abuse, behavioral deficits, psychopathology, violence toward children, anger, stress, depression, low self-esteem, and antisocial traits. These factors may be assessed with instruments (e.g., the Conflict Tactics Scale, Michigan Alcohol Screening Test, Attitudes Toward Women Scale, etc.), specialist's evaluations, police and victim reports, and direct questions of the offender. Yet Saunders concludes, "Those working in treatment and criminal justice settings need to realize that predictions cannot currently be made with any great certainty. Researchers one day may produce more precise prediction formulas that practitioners can use to avert tragedy" (p. 90).

Campbell's chapter on predicting homicide of and by battered women directly addresses Seattle's interest in determining lethality. While she notes that warning signs for homicide in battering situations are based on research and clinical experience, none have been subjected to psychometric testing and the predictive validity of the only test developed for assessing lethality has not been established. Again, Campbell focuses on clinical prediction, yet recognizes that the criminal justice system may use clinician's predictions in decisions about incarceration and sentencing. In her brief review of "danger signs" identified by other researchers, the risk factors include a mix of criminal history indicators and other variables readily available to law enforcement (serious injury in prior abusive incidents, proximity of victim and offender, etc.) and a good number of clinical indicators, such as attitudes toward violence, isolation, general mental functioning, fantasies of homicide or suicide, obsessiveness about partner, rage, depression, etc.

Campbell presents the copyrighted Danger Assessment instrument in her book, along with its psychometric results to date. The instrument includes two sections: (1) asking the battered woman to mark the dates over the past year when her partner beat her, and rate the severity of each incident in approximate hours and extent of abuse (from slapping to wounds from weapons), and (2) a 15-item checklist covering increases in the frequency and severity of violence, choking, presence of guns, forced sex, use of drugs, threats to kill, alcohol abuse, controlling behavior, beating while pregnant, jealousy, suicide threats and attempts, violence toward children, and violence outside the home.

Because the scale has undergone limited testing on its reliability and validity, and has neither cutoff scores (for determining at what numerical score a case requires intervention) or methods to weight items, Campbell concludes that it should be used primarily as a basis for discussions with battered women by advocates, social workers, and psychologists. She feels it could be used only for informal prediction discussions with probation officers or other court officers; use by law enforcement is not mentioned. Campbell concludes her chapter with a listing of risk factors identified by a "majority of experts." They are:

- Access to/ownership of guns

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- Use of weapon in prior abusive incidents
- Threats with weapon(s)
- Threats to kill
- Serious injury in prior abusive incidents
- Threats of suicide
- Drug or alcohol abuse
- Forced sex of female partner
- Obsessiveness/extreme jealousy/extreme dominance

The Duluth, Minnesota, Domestic Abuse Intervention Project. Additional information on assessing risk was gathered from experts in Duluth, Minnesota. Battered women's advocates in Duluth have been national leaders in the handling of domestic violence cases for the past two decades, since domestic violence was recognized as a law enforcement problem rather than simply a family matter. Their work has evolved into the Domestic Abuse Intervention Project (DAIP), an independent organization currently headed by Ellen Pence, which coordinates and monitors the work of the justice system in intervening in domestic violence problems. Since Larry Sherman's seminal work in Minneapolis in 1984, the law enforcement and criminal justice agencies in nearby Duluth have become national leaders in policies of mandatory arrest and victimless prosecution (also known as "no-drop" prosecution). The police department, city attorney's office, and victim advocates have worked together over the past decade or so to combat domestic violence.

The DAIP currently has a grant from the Centers of Disease Control (CDC) to screen and assess domestic violence cases, to test whether a focused, coordinated community response to specific cases, based on additional assessments of risk factors, can prevent further violence. The DAIP staff are working on ways to use risk factors to try to identify who is in most danger, and intervene appropriately.

At present, the DAIP is opposed to formal ranking methods or assigning numerical scores to cases to assess dangerousness. They do, however, want to do some real-world testing -- i.e., if methods are developed to identify victims who have a serious chance of being harmed, if tracked over time, are those victims indeed harmed? The staff feel there are no real predictors of being killed. After several years of having no domestic homicides in Duluth, they have had six recently -- all situations with no prior risk indicators and no domestic violence agencies aware of the potential danger. On the other hand, the DAIP hopes that "getting more people to know more" will lead to more effective help and less violence.

The agencies and groups involved in the CDC grant include the police department, probation department, court administrator, men's education project, victim advocates, public health nurses who do home visits, social workers, and employee assistance counselors. The group reviewed 26 risk factors that appear to be related to future violence, based on the work of Jacqueline Campbell and Daniel Saunders. A

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checklist of 10 risk factors was developed for officers' use at the scene of a domestic violence incident. Officers are asked to check "yes", "no", or "don't know" for each risk factor, plus write narratives where additional explanation may be helpful. The 10 risk factors/questions are (a copy appears in the Duluth Police Department's Domestic Abuse Related Incident Worksheet, attached in Appendix C):

1. Are there guns or other weapons in the home? (describe)

2. Does the suspect drink excessively, or use cocaine, crack heroin, or similar drugs?

3. Does the suspect seem pre-occupied or obsessed with the victim (following, constant phone calling, having others check on whereabouts, extreme jealousy)?

4. Is the suspect threatening to kill or severely harm the victim/others?

5. Does the suspect have immediate access to, or carry weapons? (how, what kind)

6. Has suspect ever attempted or threatened suicide?

7. Has suspect experienced any unusually high stress recently? (loss of job, death, health problem, work problem, financial crisis)

8. Has the victim ever called the police prior to this incident?

9. Does the victim believe the suspect may seriously injure or kill her?

10. Has there been a recent separation/OFP/divorce in the past six months?

At the present time, the DAIP and its participating agencies are studying the information gathered and determining the best use of it. The police officers are using the information informally to determine whether follow-up efforts should be made and to identify cases for investigation. The DAIP is trying to follow up on cases and track them through the crimina justice system. In the long run, it is hoped that additional information on domestic violence cases will enable police, prosecutors, and advocates to notice potential danger, devote additional resources to these cases, and become more prevention-oriented.

While the DAIP research project is underway, it is worth noting that the risk factors listed above are not incident specific. Officers (and presumably soon public health nurses, employee assistance counselors, and others who have contact with victims) must ask additional questions beyond the usual incident reporting. At present, there is no mandatory reporting of suspected domestic violence by the medical community, and emergency room personnel, hospital staff, and physicians are not yet part of the project. The DAIP project is scheduled to be completed at the end of 1998, and should provide

useful information on risk assessments at that time.

Gavin de Becker's work. Gavin de Becker, a threat assessment expert, has developed a computer-assisted assessment system called Mosaic-20, to assess how dangerous a domestic abuser may be. The system is commercially available, and built on de Becker's prior work in assessing potential threats to major corporate figures, celebrities, and public officials and assessing workplace violence. Descriptions of the Mosaic programs are contained in Appendix D.

The domestic violence risk assessment system is based on behavioral patterns -- behavioral patterns of a particular abuser are statistically compared to the behaviors of perpetrators in thousands of domestic homicides, resulting in two scores. One score measures dangerousness on a scale of 1 to 10. The second, known as the IQ, rates from 0 to 200 the amount of information available. The behavioral patterns of a particular abuser are measured by asking the victim 48 questions[2] related to risk factors, which have been selected and reviewed by statistical and expert opinion means. According to a representative of de Becker's office, the 48 questions are factually based and follow up questions (which appear on exploded windows) are designed to produce reliable scores. While the full list of questions is proprietary, several examples were provided that demonstrate their relationship to known risk factors: How has the abuser accepted a separation from the victim? Has he acquired a firearm recently? Is the victim financially dependent on the abuser? Has the court issued a stay-away order?

In late 1996, a field test of the Mosaic-20 program was to begin in divisions within the Los Angeles Sheriff's Department and Los Angeles Police Department (see *LA Times* article in Appendix D). A representative from the Los Angeles Sheriff's Department provided information on the purpose and use of the system, which it implemented in one division in October 1996 for cases with suspects currently custody. The purpose of their field test, confirmed by de Becker's office, is not to assess the accuracy of the risk program, but to test its practical application by law enforcement and other parts of the criminal justice system. De Becker's office adds that the field test in the sheriff's department and LAPD will test the impact of high volume on the program. Both stress the risk score is not a predictor of future violence, but provides a measure of how much the situation brought to the attention of authorities because of a domestic violence incident is like others that escalated to homicide. The risk score is not incident-specific, but assesses the nature of a domestic situation, taking into account past and present behaviors. Thus, to the extent it is used to guide actions taken in present cases, it may be challenged in court. The sheriff's department also reports it is designed for

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[2]Much of this information could be drawn from a police records, if good at-the-scene information has been collected and follow-up investigations have been done, but additional information on past incidents, related behavior, etc., is gathered from the victim.

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use only in cases with male batterers and female victims, due to a relative lack of homicide cases involving female or gay murderers.

The sheriff's use of the risk program begins with deputies responding to a domestic violence incident, who ask 12-14 of the 48 questions routinely, as they are required on standard incident reports. If detectives are assigned, as they work the case they ask the victim all 48 questions and run the risk and IQ scores. The software is reported as easy to use and provides narratives of situation specific information. The sheriff's department reports they provide referrals and assistance to all domestic violence victims as a matter of course, but detectives may make an extra effort to help victims in high-scoring cases. The sheriff's representative noted that the cases scoring 8 to 10 were obvious high risk cases, which would have been noted without the program. Its value may come in its application to seemingly low-risk cases -- an example of one case was given in which the suspect had a spotless record, the current incident involved minimal injuries, yet the risk score was 10. As the case proceeded, the suspect proved to be very violent.

A small number of cases have been "run through" the risk program to date. The sheriff's department field test includes how other significant actors -- the district attorneys, judges, community-based victim resources, etc. -- use the risk program. Within each group, views of the risk program reportedly run the gamut from seeing it as a potentially useful tool to believing it is nonsense. De Becker's office and the sheriff's department envision many uses for the domestic violence risk program -- for allocating law enforcement resources to the most serious cases; prosecutors' use in evaluating filing decisions, releasing suspects, and setting bail conditions; probation/parole officers' use in setting probation conditions; judges' use in designing restraining orders and mandating treatment; and use by community resources in providing services to the victim. The district attorney's office is using the program independently as well, having volunteers interview victims. Assessment results are shared with the victim, along with appropriate assistance.

The developers feel the risk program may be especially helpful in domestic violence cases in which the present incident is not severe -- but past and present behavioral patterns may reveal more potential for future fatal violence. Tests for accuracy, reliability, practical use, benefits of use, liability, and other legal and privacy concerns are needed before adoption of this promising approach occurs. A few questions to be explored include whether the program identifies cases more reliably than expert judgment, how the data are used, whether the use of the program violates privacy rights of suspects, and what responsibilities and liability agencies may have if they accurately identify high-risk situations (what knowledge and protection must be given to the victim?), misidentify low-risk as high-risk situations (i.e., the problem of false positives), or miss high-risk situations altogether (false negatives).

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Implications for the Seattle Police Department

As stated earlier, Seattle's research program aims to develop an improved domestic violence information system to use in preventing the escalation of violence is clearly on the right track. The experiences of other police departments provide useful lessons in the content and use of DV systems. We offer the following suggestions based on the results of our search and survey:

- **Database content:** It appears that elaborate, comprehensive systems can store and produce valuable data, but system developers should be wary of developing a collection and reporting system that is more than what is needed by domestic violence units. Chicago and Boston developed detailed systems that ultimately proved to costly and cumbersome to maintain. In developing a system, the time and costs of ongoing data entry, data cleaning, and maintenance must be considered, as well as the users' proficiencies and affinities for using computerized systems. Having said that, it appears that a useful domestic violence information system will contain basic incident report information, risk factors, and data useful for prosecutions without victim cooperation. The data may be gathered at the crime scene, through subsequent discussions with victims, and through investigations by detectives.

- **Lethality tests:** The development of instruments and formulas for assessing dangerousness and lethality are experimental at the present time. The results of efforts underway in Seattle, Duluth, Los Angeles, Chicago, Nashville, and Portland will be useful locally and nationally, and should be accompanied by rigorous research investigating predictive validity, reliability, ease of use, purpose of use, and potential harm of use. The warnings of advocacy experts, researchers, and police practitioners should be heeded in the application of risk assessments -- domestic homicides and domestic violence cases involving serious injury may occur in cases with no prior indicators, or cases with risk factors unknown to the police (such as a victim's pregnancy). Gavin de Becker's work represents the most sophisticated assessment of lethality in use, but many questions must be answered before it can be widely used.

- **Evidence gathering:** Supplementary forms may be necessary to improve evidence gathering at the scene of a domestic violence incident, as well as guiding subsequent investigation and follow ups with victims. Most incident reporting forms do not include all the risk factors necessary for determining future risk, nor do they include the types of information most helpful in victimless prosecution. Also, procedures and forms currently in place are not always properly and completely used. Training is necessary to ensure that officers gather useful and complete information at the scene of the incident, whether standard or supplemental forms are used.

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Police Use of Domestic Violence Information Systems
Part II: Case Studies

Boston Police Department

Overview

The Boston Police Department's domestic violence information systems are in a state of transition, moving from individual systems maintained by detectives assigned to domestic violence cases at the district level, to a department-wide Detective Case Management system which is not domestic violence-specific. Also of interest is a research project completed in late 1994, which examined the dynamics of domestic violence based on detailed case data from two of the ten police districts. Data analysis included the development of a profile of "offender dangerousness", but the predictive value of the resultant profile was not tested. The results of the research project have contributed to the development of the Detective Case Management system.

Description of the Domestic Violence Unit and General Case Handling

The Boston Police Department has a Domestic Violence Unit, but domestic violence officers and detectives are assigned to one of the 10 police districts (there are actually eleven geographically defined districts, but two small ones are combined under one command structure). In 1995, 13,429 domestic violence incidents were reported to the Department; the felony/misdemeanor breakdown was not readily available. Restraining orders were issued in nearly half that number of cases (6,585 court orders were issued). The DVU includes 22 detectives, spread out over the ten districts.

Incident handling and reporting procedures. At the present time, officers responding to domestic violence calls complete an incident report (a supplemental form is available also, but it is not specific to domestic violence cases).

Relevant state, county, and city laws and policies. Massachusetts does not have mandatory reporting requirements for medical personnel to notify law enforcement agencies regarding suspected domestic violence victims. However, both the state public health department and medical association have trained their constituencies to identify and serve high-risk families.

The Domestic Violence Information System

The current domestic violence information system is a combination of (1) data entered and stored on the department's mainframe computer, drawn from incident reports, and (2) detectives' more-or-less individually maintained case management systems, which are district-based and typically built using Access or Lotus 1-2-3 software. These individual databases are used by detectives to track the status of cases, check whether the offender is a repeater, etc. The Detective Case Management system is a new system, not quite operational, created by a private vendor, Queues Enforth

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Development Inc., within a Windows environment. This system will link together all detectives department-wide (e.g., not solely those working on domestic violence cases). This system and the database and analysis results from the 1994 project are described below.

Database content and information sources. Data for the Detective Case Management system come from incident reports, and are entered by the Field Reports Unit (although decisions regarding who enters the data are currently in flux). According to the user's manual, the following data are entered:

- Incident data -- date, times, clearance code, etc., based on NIBRS reporting codes and procedures.

- Offense data -- crime/categories, weapons used, etc., also based on NIBRS reporting codes and procedures.

- Victim and suspect data -- name, address, sex, age, date of birth, ethnicity, race, etc., (also based on NIBRS).

- Additional information such as relationship between victim and suspect, injury type, etc.

- Property data -- type of loss, description of items, etc. (based on NIBRS).

- MO data (method of operation) -- facts related to the incident.

- Case steps -- available steps and what has occurred.

Database use. The Detective Case Management (DCM) system was developed after the 1994 research project on domestic violence. All detectives, as well as other personnel, can access the information, although safeguards provide different users with different levels of access. It will be used in similar fashion to the individually-maintained computer databases it is replacing -- to track the status of cases, review past history, etc. It also supports crime analysis, suspect description matching, and investigation management reporting. The system is designed to be flexible and expandable, built to allow interface with other Windows applications, including word processing.

The DCM system also enables users to search cases by date range, suspect and victim information, MO facts, or other variables in the database. It also generates investigative reports containing comprehensive information.

Domestic Violence Research Project

In 1993, the Domestic Violence Research Project was initiated to examine the

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dynamics of domestic violence in two of the ten police districts, in order to determine how best to improve the police, prosecutorial, and social service response to domestic violence[3]. A key step of the project was to organize a Partnership Group composed of criminal justice agencies, community social service organizations, and advocacy groups. Members from the following agencies and groups were included:

- Boston Police Office of Planning and Research
- Boston Police Bureau of Investigative Services
- Boston Police Academy
- Suffolk County District Attorney's Office
- Massachusetts Attorney General's Office
- Massachusetts Department of Probation
- Massachusetts Legislature
- Boston Women's Commission
- Public health care professionals
- University researchers
- Victim advocate groups
- Child Advocate groups

To analyze the dynamics of domestic violence cases, two databases were constructed using dBase IV and analyzed using SPSS: (1) a retrospective sample of 1,000 randomly selected domestic violence incidents occurring in 1993 in the two test districts and (2) a prospective sample consisting of 1,152 incidents reported in May, June, and July 1994. The databases contained 125 and 128 variables, respectively, drawn from:

- Incident reports, and (for 1993) any available follow-up investigation reports completed by the DV detectives. For the 1994 sample, additional information was obtained from victims involved current cases, through the detectives, including whether victims were still living with their offenders, whether they had taken the officers' advice and obtained a restraining order, whether drugs or alcohol had been involved in the incident, and whether their children had witnessed the violence. A "comments" field also enabled detectives to provide additional information on warrants issued and hearings scheduled after the incident. A list of the variables for 1994 are attached, along with a Victim Interview Form used by detectives during the DV project.

- The Massachusetts Criminal History Systems Board, which provided detailed criminal history information and data on court arraignments and sentencing.

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[3]This information is drawn from the Final Activities Report of the Domestic Violence Research Project, written by Pamela Kelley and Patrice O'Brien, which has been provided to the principal investigator.

- The Suffolk County District Attorney's Office, which reviewed each case's court data and added information on judges' and prosecutors' names, reasons for dismissal (if appropriate), and any other noteworthy information.

The prospective database was copied into the DV detective's computers within their districts, to serve as a current case management system.

Analyses and Findings. Simple descriptive analyses were performed on the 2,152 domestic violence incidents contained in the databases, broken down by district. For each district for each year, a case profile, victim profile, and offender profile were presented; the data summarized in each profile are:

- Case profile -- offender status (arrested, warrant issued, etc.), court outcomes for offenders arrested on-site and by warrant, contact with DV detectives, restraining order violations, restraining orders issued, number of similar incidents between the same parties (there were none in 55-71% of the incidents), presence of children at the scene, primary reported crime, weapons information, witness information (present or not, adult or minor), use of drugs and/or alcohol, property damage, and the number of incidents by sector car and reporting area.

- Victim profile -- age, race, gender, employment, marital status, injury information (injured or not), type of medical treatment (ER, hospital, refused, not necessary), location of injury (head/face, arms, back, chest, abdomen, legs), referrals to shelters and victim services, and transportation to safe locations.

- Offender profile -- age, race, gender, relationship to the victim, living arrangements, arrest information, criminal history prior to the incident, criminal history between the incident and when the criminal record check was made. Criminal history was broken down by the crime categories of violent, non-violent, domestic violence, drug/alcohol related, and firearms offenses.

Supplemental analyses were also completed, including analyses of cases involving on-site arrests, prosecuted cases, cases resulting in restraining orders, an offender dangerousness profile (consisting of cases in which victims were injured), cases involving elderly or pregnant victims, cases resulting in jail sentences, and cases resulting in child abuse reports. Although the final report presents "findings" and "implications for criminal justice operations", the findings are actually the analysis results and the implications suggest that the agencies and groups within the Partnership Group formed for the project should use the results as they see fit. Some recommendations are: that a domestic violence program be developed in specific neighborhoods and housing developments accounting for high levels of reported incidents, that the police department, district attorney, and attorney general's office use information obtained on offenders with prior multiple victims for further investigation and action, that detectives target repeat offenders, and that the police and prosecutors look closely at the high rate

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of case dismissal to improve evidence gathering and re-examine prosecution strategies.

The Offender Dangerousness Profile is most relevant to the Seattle Police Department's Domestic Violence Project. Dangerous offenders were defined as offenders who inflicted injury on their victims. Cases with injury were selected and descriptive analyses were performed; no predictive tests related to future actions of these offenders were performed. No statistical tests were reported either, but simple percentages indicate some differences between cases with injury and cases without injury, providing some information on risk factors potentially useful in predicting dangerousness. Cases with injury were more likely to involve male offenders, more likely to involve current boyfriend/girlfriend relationships than past ones, more likely to involve similar incidents between the parties, more likely to involve parties living together, and more likely to involve offenders with criminal histories.

Other lessons come from the Boston Police Department's research project. Although the final report concluded that the project produced a case management and tracking tool for domestic violence detectives, one that may also be easily replicated in other cities, the database has not been maintained at the Boston Police Department and did not go beyond the end of the pilot study. The department did not have the resources to continue to gather and enter the data and maintain the system as designed; rather, it has moved to the smaller and simpler Detective Case Management system. At the end of the research project, however, Cambridge Police Department had initiated the development of a domestic violence case management system similar to that developed in the research effort.

The research project also summarized the implementation problems they encountered, which included missing data on police incident reports and difficulties in obtaining criminal history information due to incomplete names, dates of birth, and social security numbers. Due to a delay in the department implementing a wide area computer network, detectives were not linked, and case data had to be physically downloaded to their computers in person on a weekly basis. Finally, the researchers had looked to MAPINFO software to provide new insights into domestic violence, but mapping DV incidents did not provide new knowledge beyond what had already been obtained.

Relations with Prosecutors and Other Agencies

The project's final report celebrates the formation of the Partnership Group, and it appears that the agencies do communicate with each other on domestic violence matters of mutual concern. The police department reports that prosecutors provide feedback on domestic violence cases on a case-by-case basis, and the it does encourage victimless prosecution.

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Chicago Police Department

Overview

In late 1992, the Chicago Police Department initiated an experimental, grant-funded project to reduce domestic homicides in a single police district. The project funded pairs of police officers and civilian counselors to follow-up on high-risk households; the households were to be identified by a very sophisticated Domestic Violence Intervention System (DVIS) developed by a private firm, InfoMaker, Inc. Among other capabilities, the DVIS used risk factors to produce a composite score for individuals and households; the score was designed to pinpoint households where domestic violence could escalate, creating a ranked list for law enforcement agencies and social service providers to work with.

The police department's Domestic Violence Unit, however, found the system too slow and labor intensive to work with, never used the risk scores, and is currently developing their own domestic violence information system. The new system will soon incorporate data collected on a new incident report designed specifically for domestic violence cases, and it is part of the department's computerized crime mapping system. The development of a weighting system for risk factors is also underway.

Description of the Domestic Violence Unit and General Case Handling

The Chicago Police Department handles 150,000 domestic violence incidents per year, with 44,000 becoming criminal cases. The Domestic Violence Unit was established in July 1996, and currently has just two staff members. The Unit has plans to dedicate detectives to the DVU in the future. Coinciding with the creation of the DVU is a new project which seeks to link beat officers with community-based services for victims providing immediate access at the time of the DV call. The department found that the pairing of officers and counselors in the experimental effort introduced above was not workable or cost-effective, due to the fluctuation of calls. The experience, however, led the department to the new project aiming to have services available at any time, noon or midnight. The Domestic Violence Unit also houses a one-of-a-kind program, where victim services are provided specifically for domestic violence victims where the suspect is a Chicago Police Department officer.

Incident handling and reporting procedures. When an officer responds to a domestic violence call, the officer currently completes either a crime report or an auxiliary card, if the officer determines that no crime was committed. At the present time, no supplemental form is completed, but two developments are underway. The department is developing a new incident report for domestic violence (see below), with input from domestic violence advocates; factors related to assessing risk are included. A Domestic Violence Council is being formed, encompassing law enforcement, public

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health, and victim advocacy representatives. One aim of the DV Council is to develop a way to weight risk factors to determine if follow-up is needed at particular households. If households are identified as high risk, response will come from multi-agency teams.

Relevant state, county, and city laws and policies. Illinois passed a comprehensive Domestic Violence Act in 1984 which included the specification of the wide range of relationships inherent in domestic violence situations. While hospitals have to report cases of suspected battery to law enforcement agencies, this is not dependent on the relationship between the parties.

Neither state law nor department mandate arrest if the victim does not wish to sign a complaint. Officers must make an arrest for violations of protection orders and violations of the "72-hour prohibition" -- an arrested offender cannot return home or have any contact with the victim for 72 hours after the incident. Victims must be offered referral information about advocacy agencies, and must be given a copy of the incident report and information sheet.

The Domestic Violence Information Systems

The two domestic violence systems developed for or by the Chicago Police Department are described below. They are the private-vendor developed Domestic Violence Intervention System (DVIS) and the department's own (ICAM) system.

DVIS: Database content and information sources. A detailed, six-page brochure is appended which describes the DVIS (Appendix E). DVIS currently runs on a UNIX operating system using Informix, relational database software. This software can handle enormous amounts of information, such as a million domestic violence cases. The developer would like to see the system adopted by other police departments, and could program it to run on a Windows platform.

When developed for the Chicago Police Department in late 1993, data for the DVIS were gathered from two sources, the CPD's 911 system and the case reporting system (based on crime reports). Data were downloaded from these two systems, and uploaded into the DVIS, and new case information was to be entered continually by police officers.

The DVIS contains the following information, all of it obtained from police databases or entered by the police officers:

- General offense and 911 call data, by address and specific persons.

- Domestic violence incident data, including demographic and relationship information, addresses, phone numbers, arrest history, and intervention history data.

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- Tracking information on interventions, advocacy counseling, shelters, and other protective services provided to victims.

For the Chicago Police Department, the system was designed for the use of police officers and civilian counselors working with them on domestic violence cases. Thus, all data would be entered by police department staff. However, the system is capable of being linked to other computers or workstations within or outside of the police department, with appropriate security safeguards to keep individuals users from seeing or modifying data outside of their authority. It would be possible to have computers in the police department and victim advocacy organization, for example, linked to share case information.

DVIS: Database use. The DVIS system was designed for several functions. According to its brochure and developer, information can be retrieved in virtually any way -- by beat, type of crime, location, suspect, victim, date, etc. DVIS provides reporting and query capabilities that enable users to investigate the domestic violence history of an address or suspect; examine incident and call patterns; track intervention attempts, shelter use, and advocacy services; and provide management information on progress and services provided. The system can be set up so that certain users can see and modify only certain portions of the data -- so that law enforcement officers cannot view sensitive treatment data and counselors cannot see or alter any criminal history information, for example.

The DVIS system reportedly has the capability of evaluating the degree of risk an individual or household has of further violence, by weighting and combining eight to twelve risk factors into a single composite score. The composite scores enables the user to rank individuals or locations according to risk. Unfortunately, the developer of the system considers the risk formula and specific factors used to be proprietary information and would not divulge this information unless the department is seriously interested in adopting the system. The developer did report that the risk factors are the "usual" ones, including the number of 911 calls, whether a protective order is active, and past gun usage. Jacqueline Campbell, author of *Assessing Dangerousness: Violence by Sexual Offenders, Batterers, and Child Abusers*, served as an advisor and trainer to the Chicago Police Department on how to spot high-risk families when the project pairing officers and counselors began. It is likely that Campbell's work was also used to design the risk selection feature of DVIS.

The DVIS looks powerful, flexible, and useful for a Domestic Violence Unit interested in tracking, predicting, and understanding domestic violence. Unfortunately, the system has not been tested in the field. The key users within the Chicago Police Department found that the software did not meet their needs, and have never used it or tested the risk selection feature. They say it is too labor intensive for data entry, and just too slow and cumbersome -- too many screens, too many databases, etc. to go through -- to access information. They do not know whether the "correct" risk factors

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were used to develop composite scores, or how well the scores predicted further violence; this application was never tried. The CPD users also reported that the proprietary nature of the software was a problem. If they wanted to produce a report that wasn't preplanned and built into DVIS, they had to contact the vendor for programming assistance. The DVIS was developed using Informix and could be altered only by the vendor. After this experience, the CPD began developing their own tracking system, as described below. No other police department has adopted the DVIS, although the vendor has advertised the system in law enforcement magazine and contacted a number of departments directly.

ICAM: Database content and information sources. The Research and Development Unit of the Chicago Police Department is nearing the end of the development of an enhanced domestic violence database which is incorporated into ICAM (Integrated Collection for Automated Mapping), the department's automated mapping system. The department wanted a simple, accessible system that met both the department's and state's needs.

A new form is being developed to replace the department's incident report forms (called General Offense Reports) for domestic violence cases. If an officer responds to a domestic disturbance, whether or not a crime has been committed, the officer must complete the new form in lieu of a General Offense Report. A preliminary report form (the Domestic Violence Incident Report, Appendix E) has been developed. In addition to commonly found information such as the victim and suspect's names and demographics, the following variables are included:

- If hospitalization is required.
- If children were present, how many, and if children were injured.
- Whether a protection order is in effect.
- Whether firearms are present in the household and whether they have been inventoried.
- Evidence of alcohol or drug abuse.
- Whether referrals were offered, accepted, and made, including the name of the referral agency.
- Whether the victim would like to be contacted at a later date.
- If no arrest was made, why.

Officers must also record detailed facts (e.g., injuries, torn clothing, property damage, reasons for no arrest) in the narrative of the report. This preliminary form is already being revised before use, to include domestic incidents that do not involve violence, but may involve domestic burglary or other domestic incidents. In this way, a total picture of a household can be obtained (i.e., the household may have called the police ten times in a year -- twice without alleging crimes and eight times where no crime is alleged or some other crime has occurred; in the current system, only the two crime-related calls would have been noted).

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ICAM: Database use. Within a month, the ICAM will be connected to the database containing reported crime data, case reports, and arrest data. Eventually, the ICAM system will also be connected to the 911 system.

The ICAM system can be searched by individual or location. Because it has mapping capabilities, the system can map the locations of domestic violence cases given certain parameters -- such as the households with three domestic violence calls in the past six months. The spatial location of domestic violence calls can also be viewed in relation to the locations of other reported crime incidents and physical features such as bus stops, public housing, etc.

The ICAM system currently maps households at risk based on the number of dispatch calls related to domestic violence. A Domestic Violence Council is being formed, composed of law enforcement officers, victim advocates, and health officials, and one of their aims is to use the new form used by officers at the scene to gather information on risk factors (particularly evidence of alcohol/drug use, firearms in the household, children in the household, injuries to children, and extent of victim's injuries), that could then be weighted to identify high risk households. The risk scores would be used to determine if additional follow-up services are necessary, and the vested groups would respond as a community if a household is determined to be at risk.

Relations with Prosecutors and Other Agencies

The Domestic Violence Coordinator reports that the department has excellent with the Cook County State's Attorney Office, which handles both felonies and misdemeanors. The police department and State's Attorney have conducted joint training for their staffs in domestic violence, and police representatives service on the prosecutor's domestic violence task force. The disposition of individual cases is not received, nor felt to be needed, since detectives interact regularly with prosecutors. Cook County also has a separate Domestic Violence Court which handles all domestic violence-related cases.

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Metro-Dade (Miami) Police Department

Overview

The Metro-Dade Police Department, Miami, Florida, has recently developed a good, solid domestic violence database that enables the department to produce a wide variety of useful reports on domestic violence cases. The database contains information contained on incident reports and subsequent case handling.

Description of the Domestic Violence Unit and General Case Handling

The Domestic Crimes Bureau was created recently within the Miami Police Department; previously, there were separate domestic violence units in each police district. The Department receives about 2,500 domestic dispute calls per month (30,000/year) in all categories -- disturbances, arguments, minor assaults, etc. The Domestic Crimes Bureau handles the approximately 9,000 domestic cases a year in which an assault took place; approximately two-thirds (6,000) of them are misdemeanors. The Bureau staff includes 24 detectives who are assigned to felonies for investigation or follow-up; misdemeanor cases are handled by uniformed personnel. The Bureau tries to follow-up with each victim, and is looking to shift some of those responsibilities to volunteers. The department does not attempt to prioritize cases or determine lethality or dangerousness.

Incident handling and reporting procedures. Officers responding to domestic violence calls complete a standard incident report. No supplemental forms are used, although the department is looking into adopting the form used by the San Diego Police Department. No special domestic violence case handling procedures were reported.

The Bureau does try to maintain "victim consistency", assigning repeat cases to the detective who handled the prior incident. This is accomplished with the help of information produced by the database, and is done to build trust and rapport between the detective and the victim.

Relevant state, county, and city laws and policies. The state of Florida does not have mandatory reporting requirements for medical personnel to report suspected cases of domestic violence to law enforcement agencies, but does promote victimless prosecution. The Metro-Dade Police Department supports victimless prosecution when a case meets the prosecutor's criteria; prosecutors subpoena reluctant witnesses and proceed to prosecute without victim cooperation as necessary.

The Domestic Violence Information System

The domestic violence database within the Domestic Crimes Bureau was

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developed recently -- it became operational on May 6, 1996. It is a free-standing system within the Bureau, maintained on a PC using Access software through Windows. The Bureau would like to put the DV database on the department's mainframe, to enable it to be networked with others. There are concerns, however, about incorporating the DV database into the 911 system, due to the potential for corrupting or altering data.

As described below, the system is comprehensive in content and is used to produce a variety of reports and analyses useful to the Domestic Crimes Bureau. All domestic disputes in which a crime has been committed are entered into the database. The database is only limited in time, due to its recent development. Past data were not entered, so information on prior incidents is limited.

Database content and information sources. The database is built primarily from information reported on the department's regular incident report, plus additional information added by detectives as investigations proceed. The detectives enter the basic information (a five to seven minute task), then update it as necessary over time. All data are generated by the detectives, based on law enforcement and prosecutor information. No data is routinely collected from outside the department except for prosecutor information.

The following data are entered:

- Case data -- case number, incident date, location (district and grid), primary and secondary offense/incident, detective name and badge number, case call-out status (a "call-out" means a detective was off-duty at the time of the call (no detectives are on-duty between 11 p.m. and 8 a.m.) and was called in to respond to the case), case assignment status, assignment date, primary and secondary charge, relationship between the parties, whether weapons were used, number of children in household, evidence information (existence of photographs, weapons, medical reports, and dispatch tapes), whether the case was a referral from the State's Attorney's Office (SAO) or Health and Rehabilitation Services (HRS), miscellaneous case information.

- Victim data -- name, address, date of birth or age, race, sex, ethnicity, home and business phone numbers, primary and secondary type of injury, type and location of treatment, additional victim information, information on additional victims.

- Suspect data -- name, address, date of birth or age, race, sex, ethnicity, home and business phone numbers, whether suspect was at the scene when officers arrived, whether suspect was arrested, whether suspect was injured, additional subject information, information on additional suspects.

- Follow-up information -- crime type (felony, misdemeanor, information), primary charge filed, type of clearance, Bureau case status.

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The database includes secondary crime/incident data, to enable the Bureau to track domestic violence cases in which other crimes have occurred as well. Prior to developing the in-house database, detectives did not always know, for example, that a person was the victim of burglary or other crime associated with the domestic violence situation.

The variables used to produce a detailed case history are listed in Appendix F, along with copies of data entry screens.

Database use. The domestic violence database was developed in-house to enable the Bureau to track and analyze domestic violence incidents and manage the detectives' workloads. Information can be extracted from the database by suspect, victim, incident, or other variable -- in short, the database can be "searched by anything". The location information is entered in such a way that enables domestic violence incidents to be mapped.

The Domestic Crimes Bureau uses the database for case management, statistical information, and crime analysis (to identify troubled areas, etc.). Fifteen reports are produced as needed for detectives and their management staff:

- Detective case reports -- four reports summarize (1) all felony, misdemeanor, or information reports assigned to a specific detective; (2) all felony, misdemeanor, or information reports assigned to the unit for investigation, with the number of cases and percentage per detective reported, (3) the assignment status of cases for all detectives, and (4) number of cases by specific charges.

- Demographic case reports -- five reports are used to summarize statistical data by (1) suspect's ethnicity, (2) nature of the victim/suspect relationship, (3) victim's race and gender, (4) suspect's race and gender, and (5) victim injury, treatment type, and treatment location.

- Other reports -- six reports provide information on (1) the total call-outs and percentage for each detective, (2) assignment status of felony cases, (3) assignment status of misdemeanor cases, (4) summary of other cases involving the same victim investigated by the Bureau, (5) summary of other cases involving the same suspect investigated by the Bureau, and (6) summary information organized by victim's zip code.

Relations with Prosecutors and Other Agencies

The Domestic Crimes Bureau detectives receive information from prosecutors concerning the disposition of individual cases.

Nashville Police Department

Overview

The Nashville Police Department Domestic Violence Unit's is one of the largest in the country, and the Unit has worked in concert with all elements of the criminal justice system and domestic violence advocacy community to improve the handling of domestic violence cases. At the present time, the development of a sophisticated Investigative Case Management System is underway, which will provide the Unit with its own customized database. The Unit uses a Lethality Assessment Checklist to identify cases for further follow-up and assistance.

Description of the Domestic Violence Unit and General Case Handling

The Nashville Police Department's Domestic Violence Unit handles 15,000 to 16,000 criminal cases annually, out of 22,000 domestic calls received. The Unit has 35 personnel, including a Captain, a Lieutenant, four sergeants, 21 detectives, and four crisis counselors. They report excellent relations with other criminal justice system and domestic violence advocates, and have reduced the domestic homicide rate by 50% in three years (there were 25 domestic murders in 1993, 12 in 1995).

Investigators are well-equipped to handle domestic violence cases in a state-of-the-art manner. Each investigator has his or her own computer (laptop or desktop), three cameras (a Polaroid, a 35mm, and a video camera), and vehicle, and receives 80 hours of advanced training. The Unit also owns household security systems that it can install immediately in a high-risk household.

The Domestic Violence Information System

At the present time, the Domestic Violence Unit depends on two primary sources of information -- the department's mainframe computer which enables them to access prior cases, search for criminal histories, etc., and files kept manually. The department's research division is presenting developing an Investigators Case Management System for personal computers, using FoxPro software.

Database content and information sources. When the system is ready (it is being designed down and data are limited on its full contents and capabilities), data will be downloaded from the department's mainframe, to include domestic violence incidents going back to 1993. The system will be based on incident reports, which include basic case information, plus data on whether weapons and alcohol/drugs are involved. The system will be able to searched any way desired -- by location, date, victim's name, etc.

The Lethality Assessment form is used to identify cases in which a cluster of

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events have occurred. It is reportedly a simple question/answer checklist completed by detectives (a copy was not made available), filed with the case records, and shown to the victim. In cases "scoring high", detectives and crisis counselors will give extra assistance to the victim, counseling her or him about security, developing a safety plan, etc.

Database use. Specialized uses of the future database are unknown. Detectives are likely to use the database for case tracking and investigation, including identifying repeat cases for special attention.

Relations with Prosecutors and Other Agencies

As stated above, Nashville has a well-coordinated, multi-agency response to domestic violence. The prosecutors' office has its own Domestic Violence Unit, which includes victim/witness coordinators. Three courts have been designated as domestic violence courts, with judges specially trained. Four probation officers concentrate solely on domestic violence offenders, and the city has four batterers programs, including a year long treatment program, a school-based program, and one specifically for African-Americans. Two shelters house victims, and plans are underway to increase the number of beds available. City-wide training has taken place to increase the awareness and cooperation of counselors, emergency room personnel, paramedics, and others who work with domestic violence victims.

Prosecutors are now more apt to prosecute without victim cooperation than they were in the past, due in part to the police DVU's ability to prepare quality cases. Police officers and detectives collect and send forward such evidence as photographs, audiotapes, videotapes, 911 calls, threatening phone calls (recorded with the victim's permission), testimony from counselors and paramedics, and spontaneous utterances.

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Portland Police Bureau

Overview

The Portland, Oregon, Police Bureau's domestic violence information system begins with incident reports from the Bureau's central reporting database, which are augmented by data added by the Domestic Violence Reduction Unit, using a small, in-house computer system designed to serve the Unit's needs. The Bureau has also worked recently with a group of agencies concerned with domestic violence in an attempt to link them together via a single information system.

Description of the Domestic Violence Unit and General Case Handling

The Portland Police Bureau's Domestic Violence Reduction Unit is housed within the Family Services Division. The Family Services Division has eleven sworn and nine non-sworn staff providing twenty separate programs. The Domestic Violence Reduction Unit has one sergeant, six officers, and one non-sworn personnel. This Unit reviews approximately 6500 police reports annually regarding domestic violence; about 80% of these are misdemeanors. The Unit conducts follow up investigations, assists victims in obtaining restraining orders, and focuses on attempting to break the cycle of violence.

Incident handling and reporting procedures. Portland Police Bureau officers use standard incident reporting forms only, and the Bureau's statistician notes that the Domestic Violence Unit's information system can only be as good as the evidence gathered and recording that occur at the scene of a DV incident.

Relevant state, county, and city laws and policies. Oregon does not have a mandatory requirement that medical personnel and facilities report suspected domestic violence incidents to law enforcement agencies. The state's mandatory reporting requirements pertain to child and elder abuse only; the latter category may involve some domestic violence incidents. A positive benchmark of the state's position, however, is that the state Health Bureau has recognized domestic violence as a community problem.

Mandatory arrest policies are promulgated by the state to all law enforcement agencies. The Portland Police Bureau upholds a mandatory arrest policy given probable cause; arrests are made in cases where there has been an assault, typically with evidence of injury.

The Domestic Violence Information System

The Domestic Violence Reduction Unit maintains its small domestic violence database on a personal computer, using Paradox software. The Bureau's primary reporting system is maintained on a mainframe, and contains a DV code which enables

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domestic violence calls to be extracted from it as necessary. The reliability and validity of the DV code are unknown, but the DVR Unit subscribes to the detailed and broad definition of domestic violence developed by the county's Family Violence Intervention Services Committee (see Appendix G). MAPINFO software is used for crime mapping, and the Statistical Support Unit is working to make the mapping system available to all units.

Database content and information sources. The DVR Unit uses hard-copy incident reports and individual case cover sheets (rather than data downloaded from the mainframe) to obtain identifying information for domestic violence victims and suspects. The Unit then enters information on seven specific variables: whether children are present, whether weapons were involved, prior victimization, whether the victim is under the influence of alcohol or drugs, whether the suspect is under the influence of alcohol or drugs, the suspect's prior record, and whether the suspect was arrested and is in custody or not.

Database use. The DVR Unit uses the data in their system to track caseloads, conduct investigations, and analyze trends and indicators over time. Routine reports are not produced -- rather the system is used as needed for investigation and management. A central goal of the Unit is to reduce recidivism, so the computer system is used to track repeat offenders. The system is incident-based, but can be used to look up information on an individual.

The DVR Unit does not apply a quantitative risk formula to domestic violence cases, but uses the seven critical variables in a broad way. If a case exhibits a high number of these seven risk factors (no firm cutoff is used), it will receive a higher priority than others. Repeat offenders, in particular, are a focused target of the Unit.

The state of Oregon maintains current information on restraining orders, which is available to officers as they respond to calls. An enhanced 911 system is also used to "flag" dangerous addresses; officers' subjective information may also be used in a similar manner. Flagging particular addresses is intended to provide officers with current knowledge of location-specific problems, in order to adopt additional safety measures and respond appropriately. Domestic violence "flags" are often short-term -- for example, an officer may receive information that a former victim's ex-boyfriend is in the area and making threats against his ex-girlfriend. In this instance, if a call comes in from the girlfriend's "flagged" address, not only will the responding officers have this information in route, they are apt to be backed up by additional officers and get a faster response.

The Portland Police Bureau recently participated in a project supported by federal Byrne funds (block grant monies from BJA). The purpose of the project was to develop the means to link agencies concerned with domestic violence to one centralized database, so that the agencies could tap into the computerized database to examine a case

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wherever it may be in the system. The participating agencies included the police Bureau, 911, booking, the district attorney's office, courts, and probation/parole. This project was separate from the work of the regional Domestic Violence Coordinating Council, which wants to see the appropriate agencies linked within a generation.

After a year of meeting and working together, the project ended without a linked system being developed. The agencies spent much of their time establishing a common definition of domestic violence across agencies. The Police Bureau reports that the agencies were generally in philosophical agreement about domestic violence case handling. Confidentiality issues remain a problem, although less so among the criminal justice agencies which have reciprocal agreements among themselves. Confidentiality -- and access to information -- remains an active issue for shelter providers. In the end, however, the main reasons for not developing a linked system revolved around a lack of funds for software development (no "off the shelf" software was located), data entry and programming, and system maintenance. A final project report is expected to be available in a month or two.

Relations with Prosecutors and Other Agencies

The Domestic Violence Unit regularly shares information with prosecutors and social service providers. The district attorney's office is county-based, handles both felonies and misdemeanors, and proceeds with victimless prosecutions where warranted.

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San Diego Police Department

Overview

The Domestic Violence Unit of the San Diego Police Department was established in August 1992. By formal policy, the department is pro-arrest and pro-prosecution with or without the victim's cooperation. The Domestic Violence Unit maintains a database separate from the department's official reporting system. The domestic violence database incorporates basic incident report and some supplemental data; no information from outside the department is contained in the database. The database appears to be used primarily for reporting and research purposes (such as analyzing trends) rather than case investigation and prosecution. A decision tree approach is used to assign cases to detectives, based primarily on the severity of the case and prior domestic violence incidents; lethality or risk is not quantitatively determined.

Description of the Domestic Violence Unit and General Case Handling

The SDPD Domestic Violence Unit was created in August 1992, and handles approximately 14,000 cases per year. About a third (31%) of the cases are felonies, 58% are misdemeanors, and 11% are determined to be non-criminal in nature. The Unit includes 19 detectives, who are assigned approximately 60% of the domestic violence cases -- all felonies, and misdemeanor cases in which the suspect is on domestic violence probation and has three or more domestic violence incidents in the past year. Misdemeanor cases in which the victim agrees to the suspect's arrest (makes a citizen's arrest, in effect) but the suspect is not on domestic violence probation are assigned to "light duty officers" (those on disability) for follow-up; these cases account for 16% of the DV cases. The remaining cases (24% of the total) are either (1) misdemeanor cases where the victim refuses to support the suspect's arrest and the suspect is not on domestic violence probation or (2) non-criminal cases. These cases are followed up by volunteers supervised by light duty officers.

Incident handling and reporting procedures. Officers responding to a domestic violence call complete a standard Crime/Incident Report (appended). Information from the Crime/Incident Report is entered into ARJIS, the county's official uniform reporting system used for crime analysis and UCR reporting. The C/I Report includes a box to be checked if the incident is related to domestic violence. For all domestic violence cases in which an officer responds, a Domestic Violence Supplemental report is also required (see Appendix H).

The official departmental policy concerning domestic violence cases is pro-arrest when probable cause exists that a felony crime has been committed. On April 7, 1995, Chief Jerry Sanders issued a Training Bulletin on domestic violence, clearly stating that domestic violence is one of the department's highest priorities. The pro-arrest policy

aims to stop the escalation of violence in the family and break the cycle of violence.

Chief Sanders' bulletin also stresses certain on-scene procedures to be followed by officers. Officers are to "diligently evaluate the offense including injuries and potential injuries", as "the officer's evaluation of the victim's injuries is crucial to making the arrest". Visible injuries, including bruises and scratches, are to be photographed. Complaints of pain caused by possible internal injuries are to be documented by describing any physical symptoms (e.g., "doubled over and holding stomach"). Officers are also instructed to look for injuries common in self-defense cases, such as bite marks on the biceps or forearm and scratches on the face, chest, or neck.

In incidents with potential felony charges (typically those with visible injuries -- see below), arrests are to be made. In misdemeanor cases which did not occur in the officer's presence, victims are to be advised of their right to make a citizen's arrest, and if the victim wishes to do, the suspect is arrested. If a valid restraining order exists and a misdemeanor has occurred, the officer has grounds for an arrest. Many arrests with potential felony charges are later downgraded by the police department to misdemeanors and sent to the city attorney's office. This tactic is used to increase the likelihood that the offender will plead guilty to the misdemeanor (in California, the specter of the three strikes law enhances this probability) and receive a consequential sentence. According to the city attorney's office, the typical sentence for a first offense includes three years probation, one year of treatment, $300 to crime victim and domestic violence funds, and at least 10 days of public work service.

Relevant state, county, and city laws and policies. Under California state law (13700 of the Penal Code, which defines domestic violence), an incident report must be written for any domestic violence-related call for service in which a criminal offense has occurred or the victim fears violence. Also, state law 273.5 P.C. provides that a felony charge can be used whenever there is visible injury, significant complaint of pain, or documented type of injury is present, if the case meets certain relationship requirements.

In 1990, all San Diego County Law Enforcement agencies adopted a new Domestic Violence Law Enforcement Protocol to provide consistency in the investigation and prosecution of domestic violence cases throughout the county. The protocol promotes prosecution with or without the victim's cooperation whenever possible. The District and City Attorneys have successfully prosecuted domestic violence cases based on 911 tapes, photographs, medical records, neighbor witnesses, child witnesses, officer testimony, defendant admissions, and spontaneous declarations of the victim and suspect.

About a year ago, a state law went into effect, requiring hospitals, medical personnel, and social service providers to report suspected domestic violence cases to the police. At the present time, the police department and the Domestic Violence Council, a city-wide group, are studying how this information should be handled.

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The Domestic Violence Information System

San Diego's domestic violence database was begun in the spring of 1993 and became fully operational in July 1993. Data entry is done by clerical staff, and data quality and reports are the responsibility of a volunteer civilian Ph.D. The system was developed internally using Paradox software.

Database content and information sources. The DV database includes all cases investigated by the Domestic Violence Unit, which includes police reports of non-criminal domestic violence calls and some non-DV cases involving parties cited for domestic violence. Over 40,000 cases are now contained in the database. Data from both the Crime/Incident Report and Domestic Violence Supplemental form are entered into the DV database, but not all information from either form is included. The DV database contains 25 variables, 24 of which are shown on the appended sheet, "SDPD DV Unit Assignment Log Data Base". The entered variables include case data (number, date assigned within the Unit, present charges, whether the suspect is in custody, beat location, detective, and disposition date and type), victim data (name, birth date, race, phone number, relationship to suspect, whether a translator was needed, and sex); whether children were present; and suspect data (name, birth date, race, whether a translator was needed, and sex). Very recently, whether the suspect was under the influence of alcohol and drugs was added to the database.

The newly developed Domestic Violence Supplemental form conforms to the latest California law on domestic violence cases. The form contains detailed information on the victim and suspects' physical and emotional states, conditions observed at the crime scene, length of relationship between the parties, history of domestic violence, whether medical treatment was sought and of what type, whether the suspect was under the influence of alcohol and drugs, evidence collected, whether a weapon was used, presence of witnesses and children (and their emotional state), status of restraining orders, and information given to the victim. The form also includes body diagrams for noting the location of any injuries, and victim's and suspect's approximately height and weight.

No data from outside the department is included in the DV database. If additional information comes to light during the course of an investigation, such as the extent of a victim's injuries based on hospital records, it is included in the case file, but not in the database.

Database use. The database is used by DVU management, for determining the detectives' workloads, length of time required by cases, etc. The database is also used for studying domestic violence patterns and trends. The crime analyst notes that the San Diego has a diversity of ethnic groups, including significant numbers of Filipinos, Asians, and Native Americans; neighborhoods of widely varying economic status; and large gay and lesbian populations. The database is used to study interrelationships among

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different populations and areas in terms of domestic violence problems. Statistical profiles of suspects and victims have been developed -- providing information, for example, such as the number of teenage victims is rising. The frequency of domestic violence calls can also be tracked by "day of the week, month of the year, phase of the moon, and major televised sports events" according to the SDPD crime analyst.

The SDPD Domestic Violence Unit does not attempt to predict the lethality or dangerousness of a DV case by assigning risk scores. The crime analyst commented that lethality is difficult to predict, that deaths occur in never-before-seen cases; this type of comment was echoed by others surveyed. Cases are assigned to detectives using a logic chart (Appendix H) that formalizes the assignment criteria described above.

Relations with Prosecutors and Other Agencies

In San Diego, felony DV cases are prosecuted by district attorneys, and misdemeanor cases are handled by city attorneys. San Diego's city attorney's office is renowned for its prosecution of misdemeanor cases where the victim refuses to cooperate. The victimless prosecution techniques were developed in the mid-1980s, spearheaded by then-Assistant City Attorney Casey Gwinn, who is now the elected City Attorney. In 1995, 33% of misdemeanor cases against batterers went to trial without the presence of the victim at all. Twenty cases were tried in 1986 without victim cooperation; 1500 are expected this year, and additional evidence that the city attorney's office is on the right track is that homicides have decreased nearly 70% since 1985 (*ABA Journal*, July 1996).

According to the current head of the city attorney's Domestic Violence Unit, city prosecutors rely heavily on police officers' reports and they encourage maximizing the time and evidence gathering at the scene of the DV crime. The information gathered on the DV Supplemental form is considered vital[4], and prosecutors promote thorough training in the use of the form (the police department has a manual on it). The city attorney's office considers the following information most important:

- What is said by the victim and suspect, their demeanor, and emotional state, with particular attention paid to recording spontaneous utterances.

- Photographs of injuries.

- Witness statements.

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[4]The San Diego City Attorney's Office estimates that 10% of all U.S. police departments use a domestic violence supplemental form, and are in the process of gathering copies of them. It may be useful to recontact the office at a later date to obtain results of their search.

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- History of violence.

- 911 tapes.

In addition to stressing how important is it that officers gather good data at the scene of the crime, the city attorney's office believes that good detective follow-up investigations can increase the conviction rate substantially. They encourage detectives to verify the victim's story (cases are strengthened by having the victim say the same thing twice to different officers), gather additional information, take follow-up photographs, and track services the victim receives (medical treatment, shelter, etc.) as reported by the victim.

The SDPD Domestic Violence Unit detectives decide which cases to forward to the city attorney's office. Under an agreement with the police department, the city attorney's office reviews (1) every arrest case, (2) up to 50 "GOA" cases (where there is no arrest since the suspect is "gone on arrival") a month where there are a significant number of prior offenses or the suspect is on probation, (3) all choking cases (recent research found that 90% of choking cases involved documented or undocumented histories of domestic violence), and (4) "any case a detective is nervous about." Approximately 400 domestic violence cases are reviewed each month, and complaints are filed in about 75% of them.

The cooperation between the San Diego police department DV Unit and the city attorney's office is reported to be excellent. The city attorney's office provides the Unit with regular summary reports on the number of cases cleared, convicted, etc., and communicates with detectives on individual cases as needed.

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Appendix A
Lexington: Abuse Reporting Form and Incident Report Form

CHILD ABUSE, ADULT ABUSE, AND DOMESTIC ABUSE
STANDARD REPORT

AGENCY

(Rev. 6/92)

LAW ENFORCEMENT REPORTING AGENCY:

ORI AGENCY ID
KY

AGENCY INCIDENT REPORT NO.

ADDRESS/CITY:

COUNTY

DATE REPORTED
/ /

TIME

- [ ] JESTIC VIOLENCE/ABUSE (KRS 403.765(1) KRS 209.030(2))
- [ ] PHYSICAL ABUSE/NEGLECT (ADULT) (KRS 209.030(2))
- [ ] PHYSICAL ABUSE/NEGLECT (CHILD) (KRS 620.000)
- [ ] SEXUAL ABUSE/EXPLOITATION (CHILD) (KRS 620.000)

- [ ] SELF NEGLECT (KRS 209.030(2))
- [ ] NEGLECT BY CARETAKER (KRS 209.030(2))
- [ ] EXPLOITATION (ADULT) (KRS 209.030(2))
- [ ] SEXUAL OFFENSES (SPOUSE) (KRS 510)

DATE OF INCIDENT: / /

LOCATION/ADDRESS:

TIME: COUNTY OF OCCURRENCE:

NAME:

Last   First   M.

SOC. SEC. NO.   RACE   SEX   DATE OF BIRTH

ADDRESS/CITY: (directions for rural areas)

PHONE:
AM
PM

LOCATION IF LEFT SCENE:

RELATIONSHIP TO PERPETRATOR:
- [ ] SPOUSE
- [ ] CHILD
- [ ] FORMER SPOUSE
- [ ] STEPCHILD
- [ ] PARENT
- [ ] UNMARRIED, CHILD IN COMMON
- [ ] GRANDPARENT
- [ ] UNMARRIED, OTHER _____
- [ ] OTHER _____

ADVISED VICTIM OF RIGHTS (KRS 403, KRS 421)   [ ] YES [ ] NO

GIVEN RIGHTS INFO (JC-3)   [ ] YES [ ] NO

NAME:

Last   First   M.

SOC. SEC. NO.   RACE   SEX   DATE OF BIRTH

ADDRESS/CITY: (directions for rural areas)

LOCATION IF LEFT SCENE:

OUTSTANDING PROTECTIVE ORDER? [ ] YES [ ] NO
COUNTY: _____ CASE #: _____

NOTICE/SERVICE MADE? [ ] YES [ ] NO
DATE: _____ BY: _____

PERPETRATOR AT SCENE WHEN OFFICER ARRIVED?
[ ] YES   [ ] NO

NARRATIVE: (specify incident details) List witnesses/address/phone.

VICTIM INJURED
[ ] YES [ ] NO

INJURIES VISIBLE
[ ] YES [ ] NO

MEDICAL ATTENTION
[ ] YES AT: _____
[ ] NO [ ] REFUSED

PHOTOS OF INJURIES
[ ] YES AT: _____
BY: _____ [ ] NO

DESCRIBE INJURIES OR COMPLAINT OF PAIN:

WEAPONS INVOLVED:
[ ] gun [ ] hands&feet
[ ] knife [ ] other: _____

CHILDREN PRESENT IN THE HOME:
[ ] YES (list below) [ ] NO

NAME	RACE	SEX	DOB

DRUGS INVOLVED [ ] YES [ ] NO [ ] UNK.

ALCOHOL INVOLVED [ ] YES [ ] NO [ ] UNK.

CRIME SCENE PHOTOS
[ ] YES [ ] NO

PROPERTY DAMAGE AT SCENE
[ ] YES [ ] NO

DESCRIBE DAMAGE:

PERSON CALLING FOR ASSISTANCE: (Name, Address, Phone)

[ ] VICTIM   [ ] FAMILY MEMBER: _____

[ ] NEIGHBOR   [ ] OTHER: _____

REPORT OF ABUSE/NEGLECT [ ]   REPORT AND ARREST [ ]

CHARGE(S): (Include Violation of Protective Orders) _____

ARREST DATE: _____

NAME

BADGE/ID NO:

COMMENTS:

GIVE VICTIM INFORMATION - TEAR AT PERFORATED LINE

CONTROL NUMBER   290514

Form is required pursuant to KRS 15A.190

EXINGTON-FAYETTE URBAN COUNTY DIVISION OF POLICE, LEXINGTON, KY. GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE REPORT

COMPLAINANT

☐ Complaint/Offense ☐ Auto Larceny	☐ Personal Injury	How 2	In Person ☐	By Phone ☐	CR No.
☐ Missing Person ☐ Unlawful Conversion	☐ Insurance Only	Reported	At Scene ☐	Away From Scene ☐	3

VICTIM

Victim/Complainant/Firm 4		Marital Status 5	Sex 6	Nat. Org./Race 7	D.O.B. and Age 8

Residence Address (Street) 9	Business Address 10	Occupation 10-A	Residence Phone 11	Business Phone 12

Reported by (last - first - middle) 13	Address (Street) 14	Residence Phone 15	Business Phone 16	Ext

INCIDENT

Offense/Incident 17	To Wit:	Date/Time of Report 18

Location of Occurrence (Street Address) 19	Inside ☐ Outside ☐	Beat of Occurrence 20	Date/Time of Occurrence (From - To) 21

Weather 22	Lighting 23
☐ 1. Clear ☐ 2. Cloudy ☐ 3. Rain ☐ 4. Fog	☐ 1. Natural ☐ 2. Moon ☐ 3.Artificial Exterior
☐ 5. Snow-Sleet ☐ 6. Hail ☐ 7.Unknown	☐ 4. Artificial Interior ☐ 5. Unknown

INJURY

24. Accidental ☐ Assaulted ☐ Found Dead ☐ Self Inflicted ☐ Other ☐	Removed From: 25	To: 26	Left Where Found ☐ Refused Treatment ☐ Admitted ☐ Treated and Released ☐
	Removed By: 27	Attending Physician 28	If Rape, Was Examination Performed? 29 ☐ Yes _____ ☐ No
	Nature of Injuries 30		

ADDRESS

Sex 31	Natl. Ong./Race 32	Age 33	D.O.B. 34	Height 35	Weight 36	Hair 37	Eyes 38

MISSING PERSON

Clothing 39	Distinctive Marks 40	Glasses/Jewelry 41

Frequents Where 42	Employed Where 43	Petition on File 44 ☐ Yes ☐ No	Photo Obtained 45 ☐ Yes ☐ No

Place Last Seen 46	With Whom 47	Date 48	Time 49

Relative or Friend 50	Address 51	Phone 52

Vehicle Available 53 ☐ Yes ☐ No	Description

(a) County of Birth	(b) Mother's Maiden Name
(c) Last School Attended	(d) County of Last School Attended

NARRATIVE / **FILE NO.**

55 KENTUCKY REVISED STATUTES - 519.040 (Class A Misdemeanor)
1. A person is guilty of Falsely Reporting an Incident when they:
(b) Falsely reports an offense or incident, knowing it did not occur;
(c) Furnishes false information related to the offense;
(d) Falsely implicate another;
(e) Falsely initiates a report or warning to cause inconvenience or alarm;

CR NO.

Will Prosecute ☐ 56 Will Not Prosecute ☐	WOF ☐ 57 Warrant Advised ☐	WWBT ☐	Complainant's Signature _____

CASE ST. JS

58 CBE ☐ Unfounded ☐ CBA ☐ Active ☐ Inactive ☐	59 Operation ID Requested/Current ☐ Yes ☐ No Security Survey ☐ Yes ☐ No	60 1. Witness to crime 2. Suspect named 3. Suspect known 4. Suspect described	SOLVABILITY FACTORS 5. Suspect Identifiable 6. Suspect previously seen 7. Vehicle identified 8. Significant M.O.	9. Traceable property 10. Limited opportunity 11. Significant Evidence 12. Time Lapse

Reporting Officer 61	Employee No. 62	Approving Supervisor 63	Follow-Up Needed ☐ CIS ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Patrol

Form 233

Complaint as Verified (Filled in by Supervisor)	Complainant 65							CR No. 66	

☐ Stolen ☐ LFA/CM ☐ Suspect 87	Year 68	Make 69	Model 70	Body Style 71	License Number/Type 72	State & County 73	Month/Year Expired 74

Vehicle Identification No (VIN) 75	Engine Size 76	Color 77	Special Vehicle Features/Damage 78

...cle Location at Time of Theft/Entry

☐ On Street/Highway   ☐ In Driveway   ☐ Parking Lot (Public/Private)   ☐ Other _____

Keys in car 80   ☐ Yes   ☐ No   ☐ Unknown

Lein Holder 81	☐ Unknown	Address 82	Note Past Due 83 ☐ Yes ☐ No	Insurance Co. (Name) 84	Phone 85

86   CODES TO BE USED: D-DAMAGED   F-FOUND   L-LOST   R-RECOVERED   S-STOLEN

CODE	QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION (Size-Color-Model-Condition, etc.)	SERIAL NO./SOC.SEC.NO./DISTINGUISHING MARKS	VALUE

Name 87	Nickname or Alias (Specify) 88	Address 89	Arrested 90	Nat. Org. 91	Sex 92	Age 93	D.O.B. 94

Height 95	Weight 96	Build 97	Eyes 98	Hair Color/Length 99	Hair Style 100	Facial Hair 101	Complexion 102	Glasses 103	Scars/Marks/Tattoos 104

Clothing 105	Left/Right Handed 106	Under Influence of: (Drugs, etc.) 107	Teeth 108

Weapon: (Include Type and Features) 109	Relationship to Victim 110

Name 111	Nickname or Alias (Specify) 112	Address 113	Arrested 114	Nat. Org. 115	Sex 116	Age 117	D.O.B. 118

Height 119	Weight 120	Build 121	Eyes 122	Hair Color/Length 123	Hair Style 124	Facial Hair 125	Complexion 126	Glasses 127	Scars/Marks/Tattoos 128

Clothing 129	Left/Right Handed 130	Under Influence of: (Drugs, etc.) 131	Teeth 132

Weapon: (Include Type and Features)	Relationship to Victim 134

SUSPECT'S ACTIONS:
1. Used Force
2. Threatened Force
3. Implied Force
4. Other
135

SUSPECT USED:
1. Voice Demands
2. Used a Note

SUSPECT ACTION:
1. Weapon Displayed
2. Weapon Implied
136

SUSPECT WAS:
1. Known to Victim
2. Stranger

SUSPECT WAS:
1. Alone
2. With Others
137

SUSPECT WAS
1. Friend
2. Relative
3. Ex-Relative
4. Aquaintance
5. Other
138

SUSPECT WAS:
1. Armed Upon Entry
2. Armed After Entry
3. Unarmed/Unknown if Armed
139

SUSPECT'S RACE:
1. Asian
2. Black
3. Native American
4. Pacific Islander
5. Unknown
6. White
7. Hispanic
140

VICTIM WAS:
1. Bound/Restrained
2. Locked in Room
3. Laid In Floor
4. Assaulted/Killed
5. Taken Hostage/Extored
6. Other

INJURY TO VICTIM:
1. Assaulted No Injury
2. Not Assaulted
3. Injured W/ Weapon
4. Injured No Weapon
5. Killed W/Weapon
6. Killed No Weapon
141

VICTIM WAS:
1. Hitchkiking
2. On a Date
3. Walking/Jogging
4. Driving a Vehicle

VICTIM'S RACE:
1. Asian
2. Black
3. Native American
4. Pacific Islander
5. Unknown
6. White
7. Hispanic
142

VICTIM WAS:
1. Alone
2. W/Strangers
3. W/Friends
4. W/Others

VICTIM'S ACTION
1. Resisted-Action
2. Resisted-Passive
3. Did Not Resist

VICTIM WAS:
1. Female
2. Male
3. KNW Homosexual-Male
4. KNW Homosexual-Female
5. Juvenile
6. Over 65

PROPERTY TAKEN
1. Currency
2. Office Equipment
3. Consumable Goods
4. Jewelry
5. TV, Radio, Stereo
6. Livestock
7. Clothing
8. Firearms
9. Miscellaneous
10. Motor Vehicle
11. Household Goods
12. None Taken

VICTIM WAS:
1. Not Confronted
2. Confronted/No Assault
3. Assaulted/No Injury
4. Assaulted/Injury
5. Taken Hostage
6. Bound/Restrained
d Killed
8. Other
143

CRIME OCCURED
1. During Business Hours
2. After Hours
   At Opening
   At Closing
144

Location
1. Suspect's Residence
2. Vehicle
3. Street
4. Public Park
5. Private Property
6. Victim's Residence
7. Other
145

WEAPON USED
1. Firearm
2. Knife
3. Limbs
4. Club
5. Other
146

METHOD OF ENTRY
1. Breaking
2. Jimmy
3. Pry
4. Key
5. Unsecured
6. Kick-in
7. No-Force
8. Unknown Entry
9. Other
147

POINT OF ENTRY
1. Front
2. Side
3. Rear
4. Top
5. Below
6. Other
148

PLACE OF ENTRY
1. Door
2. Window
3. Other
4. Occupied Building
5. Unoccupied Building
149

Appendix B
Seattle: Incident and Supplemental Forms
Lethality Score Information

SEATTLE POLICE DEPARTMENT
INCIDENT REPORT

DRAFT 8-29-92

☐ INCIDENT
☐ INCIDENT AND ARREST
☐ ARREST ONLY

INCIDENT NUMBER

☐ DO NOT DISCLOSE ☐ NOT DISCUSSED ☐ DISCLOSE

☐ HAZARD TO OFFICER
☐ DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

I HEREBY DECLARE THE FACTS HEREIN REPORTED BY ME ARE TRUE AND CORRECT. I UNDERSTAND THAT BY FILING A FALSE REPORT, I MAY BE SUBJECT TO CRIMINAL PROSECUTION.

T CLASSIFICATION	TOOL/WEAPON USED	METHOD OF TOOL/WEAPON USE

LOCATION	FIRM NAME		CENSUS	BEAT
TYPE OF PREMISE (FOR VEHICLES STATE TYPE AND WHERE PARKED)	POINT OF ENTRY			

DATE/TIME REPORTED	DAY OF WEEK	DATE/TIME OCCURRED	DAY OF WEEK

☐ EVIDENCE SUBMITTED ☐ FINGERPRINT SEARCH MADE ☐ FINGERPRINTS FOUND ☐ LAB EXAM REQUESTED

DO NOT DISCLOSE

CODE   C (PERSON REPORTING, COMPLAINANT)   V (VICTIM)   W (WITNESS)   INJURED   HAS USABLE TESTIMONY

PERSONS/BUSINESS INVOLVED

CODE	NAME (LAST, FIRST, MIDDLE)	RACE/SEX/D.O.B. (OPTIONAL)	HOME PHONE	HOURS
ADDRESS	ZIP CODE	OCCUPATION (OPTIONAL)	WORK PHONE	HOURS
CODE	NAME (LAST, FIRST, MIDDLE)	RACE/SEX/D.O.B. (OPTIONAL)	HOME PHONE	HOURS
ADDRESS	ZIP CODE	OCCUPATION (OPTIONAL)	WORK PHONE	HOURS

NUMBER 1

NAME (LAST, FIRST, MIDDLE)	RACE/SEX/D.O.B.	HEIGHT	WEIGHT	HAIR	EYES	SKIN TONE	BUILD
ADDRESS	HOME PHONE	WORK PHONE	WORK HOURS	OCCUPATION		EMPLOYER/SCHOOL	

CLOTHING, SCARS, MARKS, TATTOOS, PECULIARITIES, A.K.A.	RELATIONSHIP TO VICTIM

A/CIT. NO.	CHARGE DETAILS (INCLUDE ORDINANCE OR R.C.W. NUMBER AND CHARGE NARRATIVES)	☐ BOOKED ☐ Y.S.C. ☐ K.C.J. #2 ☐ CITED ☐ K.C.J. #1 ☐ K.C.J. #3

☐ ADDITIONAL PROPERTY (PROPERTY FORM 5.37.1 *MUST* BE ATTACHED)   ☐ NOTHING TAKEN   ☐ UNKNOWN AT TIME OF REPORT   ☐ VICTIM FOLLOW-UP LEFT

PROPERTY

ARTICLE TYPE	BRAND NAME	VALUE
☐ STOLEN ☐ RECOVERED SERIAL NUMBER	OWNER APPLIED NUMBER	MODEL NUMBER
COLOR, SIZE, DESCRIPTION, CALIBER, BARREL LENGTH, ETC.		

1. ADDITIONAL PERSONS · CODE, NAME, RACE, SEX, D.O.B., ADDRESS, INJURY, HOSPITALIZATION, HOME AND WORK PHONES, HOURS, AND IF DISCLOSURE OF NAME IS PERMITTED.
2. ADDITIONAL SUSPECTS · DETAIL INFORMATION IN SAME ORDER AS SUSPECT BLOCK.
3. VICTIM'S INJURIES · DETAILS AND WHERE MEDICAL EXAM OCCURRED.
4. PROPERTY DAMAGED · DESCRIBE AND INDICATE AMOUNT OF LOSS.
5. PHYSICAL EVIDENCE · DETAIL WHAT AND WHERE FOUND, BY WHOM, AND DISPOSITION.
6. VEHICLE USED BY SUSPECT AND DISPOSITION.
7. NAME, ADDRESS, PHONE NUMBER OF JUVENILE'S PARENT(S)/GUARDIAN(S). NOTE IF CONTACTED AND IF INCIDENT ADJUSTED.
8. LIST STATEMENTS TAKEN AND DISPOSITION.
9. RECONSTRUCT INCIDENT AND DESCRIBE INVESTIGATION.
10. OUTLINE TESTIMONY OF PERSONS MARKED "HAS USABLE TESTIMONY" ON FRONT.

ITEM NO.

INCIDENT NUMBER

PRIMARY OFFICER	SERIAL	UNIT	SECONDARY OFFICER	SERIAL	UNIT	APPROVING OFFICER	SERIAL

DISTRIBUTION PRECINCT ( )   ☐ CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS ☐N ☐S ☐C JUV.   ☐ COURT UNIT   ☐ K-9 UNIT   PAGE____ OF____
☐ CRIMES PROPERTY   ☐ CRIME ANALYSIS   ☐ OTHER

SEATTLE POLICE DEPARTMENT
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SUPPLEMENTAL

DRAFT

INCIDENT NUMBER

VICTIM INFO

NAME (LAST, FIRST MIDDLE)	RACE/SEX/DOB	HEIGHT	WEIGHT	BUILD

VICTIM APPEARED: ☐ AFRAID ☐ APOLOGETIC ☐ CALM ☐ CONFUSED ☐ CRYING ☐ DISTANT ☐ DISTRAUGHT ☐ FEARFUL ☐ HESITANT ☐ HYSTERICAL ☐ NERVOUS ☐ UPSET ☐ OTHER _____

EXCITED UTTERANCES: _____
_____
_____

VICTIM INJURED (LIST ON INCIDENT REPORT AND MARK ON DIAGRAM) ☐ YES ☐ NO	PHOTOGRAPHS OF VICTIM'S INJURIES TAKEN ☐ YES ☐ NO

TREATMENT OF INJURIES: ☐ NONE/REFUSED ☐ AT SCENE ☐ PERSONAL PHYSICIAN ☐ TRANSPORTED TO HOSPITAL

UNDER INFLUENCE DRUGS/ALCOHOL ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNK.	WRITTEN STATEMENT OBTAINED ☐ YES ☐ NO	MEDICAL RELEASE FORM SIGNED ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A
VICTIM WILL BE AT TEMPORARY ADDRESS / PHONE ☐ YES (MEMO ATTACHED) ☐ NO	VICTIM PREGNANT ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNK. ☐ N/A	VICTIM PROVIDED WITH D.V. BROCHURE ☐ YES ☐ NO

SUSPECT INFO

NAME (LAST, FIRST MIDDLE)	RACE/SEX/DOB	HEIGHT	WEIGHT	BUILD

SUSPECT CONTACTED BY OFFICERS ☐ YES ☐ NO	MIRANDA WARNINGS GIVEN BY OFFICER:	SERIAL	UNIT

SUSPECT APPEARED: ☐ ANGRY ☐ APOLOGETIC ☐ CALM ☐ CONTROLLING ☐ CRYING ☐ HYSTERICAL ☐ IRRATIONAL ☐ NERVOUS ☐ THREATENING ☐ VIOLENT ☐ OTHER _____

STATEMENTS MADE BEFORE MIRANDA: ☐ YES ☐ NO (IF YES, RECORD ON INCIDENT REPORT OR STATEMENT FORM)

STATEMENT MADE AFTER MIRANDA: ☐ YES ☐ NO (IF YES, RECORD ON INCIDENT REPORT OR STATEMENT FORM)

SUSPECT INJURED (LIST ON INCIDENT REPORT) ☐ YES ☐ NO	SUSPECT'S INJURIES VISIBLE/APPARENT (MARK ON DIAGRAM) ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A	PHOTOS TAKEN ☐ YES ☐ NO

TREATMENT OF INJURIES: ☐ NONE/REFUSED ☐ AT SCENE ☐ PERSONAL PHYSICIAN ☐ TRANSPORTED TO HOSPITAL

UNDER INFLUENCE DRUGS/ALCOHOL ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNK.	PREVIOUSLY ARRESTED FOR D.V. ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNK.	IF YES, CITY/STATE:

REL

TYPE OF RELATIONSHIP: (Check All Applicable Boxes) ☐ SPOUSE ☐ DATING/ENGAGED ☐ RESIDING TOGETHER ☐ PARENT/CHILD ☐ ESTRANGED SPOUSE ☐ FORMER DATING ☐ FORMER RESIDING ☐ CHILD IN COMMON ☐ FORMER SPOUSE ☐ OTHER _____

LENGTH OF RELATIONSHIP	PRIOR HISTORY OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNK.

WITS

INDIVIDUAL WHO CALLED E-911 IDENTIFIED ☐ YES ☐ NO	NAME OF CALLER
WITNESSES PRESENT DURING INCIDENT (LIST ON INCIDENT REPORT) ☐ YES ☐ NO	# OF WITNESSES	STATEMENT(S) TAKEN FROM WITNESSES ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A
CHILDREN PRESENT DURING INCIDENT (LIST ON INCIDENT REPORT) ☐ YES ☐ NO	# OF CHILDREN	STATEMENT(S) TAKEN FROM CHILDREN ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A
AGES OF CHILDREN PRESENT	CHILDREN LEFT IN CUSTODY OF

EVD

WEAPON USED (OTHER THAN HANDS/FEET) ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNK.	WEAPON PLACED INTO EVIDENCE ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A	CRIME SCENE PHOTOGRAPHED ☐ YES ☐ NO
OTHER EVIDENCE PRESENT (E.G., TORN CLOTHING, ETC.) ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNK.	OTHER ITEMS PLACED INTO EVIDENCE ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A	CRIME SCENE SKETCHED ☐ YES ☐ NO

CO

COURT ORDER CURRENTLY IN EXISTENCE ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNK.	COURT ORDER SERVED ☐ YES ☐ NO	ISSUING AGENCY (IF KNOWN)

TYPE OF COURT ORDER(S): ☐ ANTI-HARASSMENT ORDER ☐ NO CONTACT ORDER ☐ PROTECTION ORDER ☐ RESTRAINING ORDER ☐ OTHER _____

PRIMARY OFFICER	SERIAL	UNIT	SECONDARY OFFICER	SERIAL	UNIT	APPROVING SUPERVISOR	SERIAL

FORM 0.00   REV. 04/96

PAGE ____ OF ____

MARK THE LOCATION OF ANY VISIBLE INJURIES. USE ARROWS TO POINT TO AREAS OF NON-VISIBLE INJURIES/COMPLAINTS OF PAIN
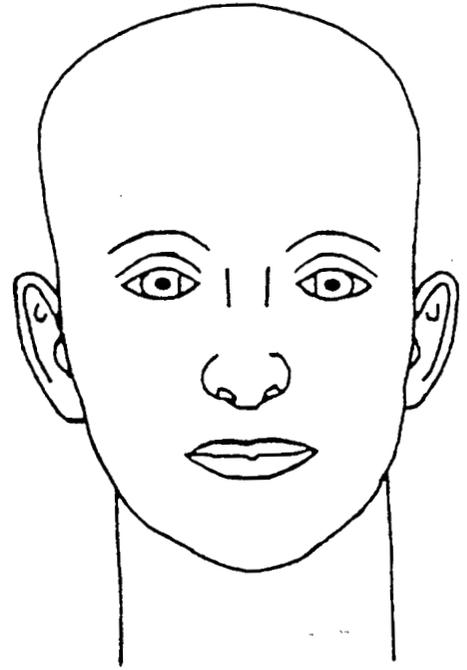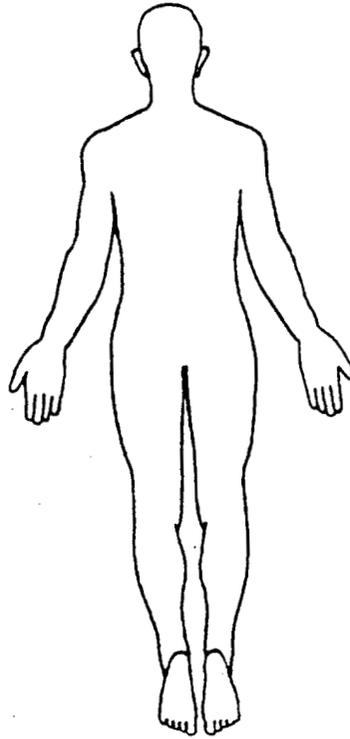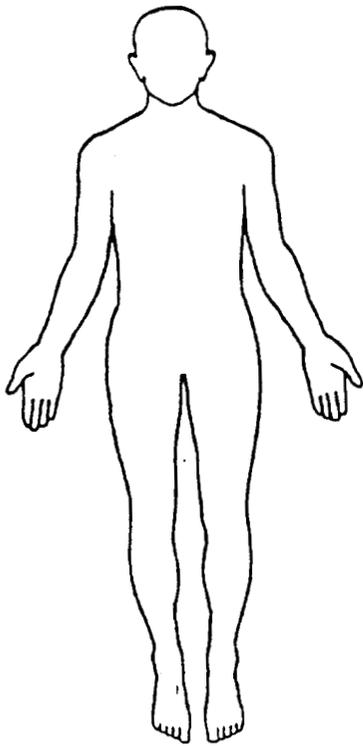
NAME: _____ VICTIM ☐   SUSPECT ☐

MARK THE LOCATION OF ANY VISIBLE INJURIES. USE ARROWS TO POINT TO AREAS OF NON-VISIBLE INJURIES/COMPLAINTS OF PAIN
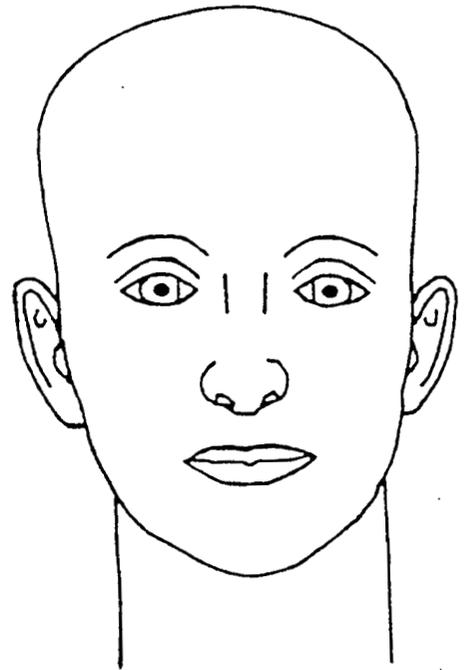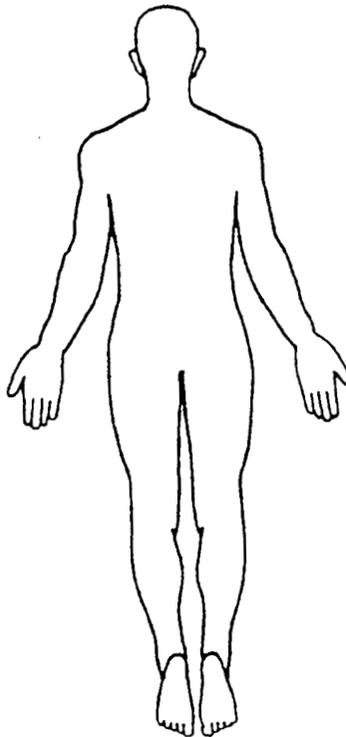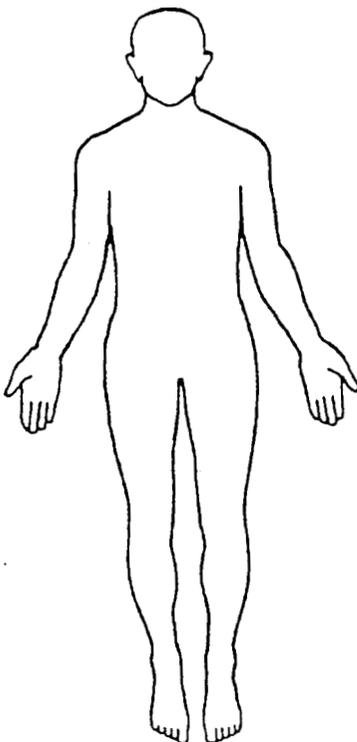
NAME _____ VICTIM ☐   SUSPECT ☐

FIRE PERSONNEL AT SCENE: ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNK.	UNIT NUMBER(S):	AMBULANCE AT SCENE: ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNK.	UNIT NUMBER(S):

HOSPITAL TRANSPORTED TO:

EMERGENCY CONTACT PERSON FOR VICTIM (NAME & PHONE OF SOMEONE THAT PREFERABLY DOES NOT LIVE WITH THE VICTIM):

Domestic Violence Unit Database Fields

The purpose of this document is to describe the fields in both the "incident" and "name" tables of the Domestic Violence Unit Database.

F:\database\dvstats.mdb

Table: DV Incidents

Fields	**Description**
ID	Access identification number
INC#	Incident number
DATE	Date of incident
TIME	Time of incident
BEAT	Beat where incident took place
CENSUS	Census tract where incident took place
PLACE	Type of premise where incident took place
OFFENSE1	Primary incident classification
OFFENSE2	Secondary incident classification
WTYPE	Type of weapon used
SUSP PRESENT	Was suspect contacted by officers?
ARREST	Was an arrest made?
MUTUAL	Was there a mutual arrest?
OTYPE	Type of court order
EVIDENCE	Was evidence collected?
PHOTOS	Were photographs taken?
STMNT	Were statements taken?
DET ASSIGNED	Initial disposition of case
UNIT #	Unit number
RECEIVED	Date received by the DVU
SGT ACTION	Action taken by unit Sergeant
UNIT ARREST	Was an arrest made by the DVU?
UNIT PHOTO	Were photographs taken by the DVU?
UNIT WARRANT	Was a warrant served by the DVU?
SENT TO PROS	Data file was sent to prosecutor
CHARGE DATE	Date prosecutor charged
CHARGE1	Charge 1 brought by prosecutor
COUNTS1	Number of counts of charge 1

1

Fields	Description
CHARGE2	Charge 2 brought by prosecutor
COUNTS2	Number of counts of charge 2
CHARGE3	Charge 3 brought by prosecutor
COUNTS3	Number of counts of charge 3
CLOSE	Date when case was officially closed
DISP	Final disposition of case
UNIT EVIDENCE	Did unit take evidence?
RECMOD	Internal mod flag
ISCORE	Injury score on Lethality Test
WSCORE	Weapon score on Lethality Test
PSCORE	(?) score on Lethality Test
OSCORE	Offense score on Lethality Test
Table Indexes:	INC #, PrimaryKey

Fields	Description

Table: DV Names

ID	Access identification number
INC #	Incident number
LAST NAME	Last name of individual
FIRST NAME	First name of individual
MIDDLE NAME	Middle name of individual
SEX	Sex of individual
DOB	Date of birth of individual
CODE	Victim/suspect/witness
RELATIONSHIP	Relationship of parties
LIVES WITH	Do parties currently live with one another?
INJURY TYPE	Type of injury sustained
INJSCORE	Injury score on Lethality Test
POSCORE	Per other (?) score on Lethality Test
PHOTOS	Where were photographs of the injury taken?
TREATMENT	Type of treatment received
PREGNANT	Was the individual pregnant?
STATEMENT	Was a statement obtained from the individual?
ALC/DRUG USE	Did report indicate person may have been under the influence of alcohol or drugs?
RECMOD	Internal register - program use only
Table of Indexes	PrimaryKey

Values Used for "Lethality Score"

Offense		Injury		Weapon		Location		Inc Other		Per Other	
Assault	5	No Compl	0	Hand/Feet	2	Apartment	1	NC Order	1	Alc/Drug	3
Burglary	5	Non-Vis	2	Handgun	6	Business	4	Prot Order	1	Pregnant	4
Trespass	1	Vis/Minor	4	Knife	4	Driveway	2				
Cust Inter	1	Vis/Serious	6	Rifle	6	Hotel/Motel	2	No Contact,		Married,	
Disturbance	1	Death	10	Shotgun	6	House	1	No Arrest	2	Not Living	4
Harassment	3			Vehicle	4	Park	3				
Homicide	10	None/Ref	0	Other	1	Parking Lot	3				
Menacing	5	Pers Doc	1			Restaurant	4				
Prop Dam	2	At Scene	3			School	3				
Rape	8	Trans Hosp	4			Street/Side	4				
Reck Endan	5					Tav/Bar	3				
Stalking	6					Vehicle	2				
Susp Circ	1					Other	1				
Theft	2										
Threats	3										
CO Viol	4										
Warrant	1										
Other	1										

Lethality Test Report

Starting Date for Incidents: 11/1/94   Ending: 5/1/95

Minimum Score to Print: 75

| | | | | | | | | | | Scores | | | |
Last Name	First Name	DOB	Code	Incident #	DOI	Off	Inj	Wea	Loc	10th	POth	Tot
			SUSPECT		1/23/95	7	0	1	4	3	0	15
			SUSPECT		1/23/95	7	0	1	4	3	0	15
			SUSPECT		1/28/95	4	0	0	1	3	0	8
			SUSPECT		1/31/95	7	0	0	1	3	0	11
			SUSPECT		2/6/95	4	0	0	1	1	0	6
			SUSPECT		3/7/95	4	0	1	4	3	0	12
			SUSPECT		3/16/95	4	0	1	1	3	0	9
			SUSPECT		3/20/95	4	0	0	4	3	0	11
			SUSPECT		3/22/95	7	0	1	1	1	0	10
					Totals:	48	0	5	21	23	0	97

Last Name	First Name	DOB	Code	Incident #	DOI	Off	Inj	Wea	Loc	IOth	POth	Tot
			VICTIM		12/13/94	5	0	2	1	2	0	10
			VICTIM		12/13/94	9	4	0	4	3	4	24
			VICTIM		12/14/94	9	2	2	2	3	7	25
			VICTIM		4/1/95	5	4	0	2	3	7	21
			VICTIM		4/13/95	4	2	0	4	1	4	15
					Totals:	32	12	4	13	12	22	95

Last Name	First Name	DOB	Code	Incident #	DOI	Off	Inj	Wea	Loc	IOth	POth	Tot
			SUSPECT		12/13/94	9	0	0	4	3	4	20
			SUSPECT		12/13/94	5	0	2	1	2	0	10
			SUSPECT		12/14/94	9	0	2	2	3	4	20
			SUSPECT		4/1/95	5	0	0	2	3	4	14
			SUSPECT		4/13/95	4	0	0	4	1	4	13
					Totals:	32	0	4	13	12	16	77

Last Name	First Name	DOB	Code	Incident #	DOI	Off	Inj	Wea	Loc	IOth	POth	Tot
			VICTIM		11/25/94	9	0	0	1	3	4	17
			VICTIM		2/3/95	4	0	0	1	3	4	12
			VICTIM		2/18/95	4	0	0	1	3	0	8
			VICTIM		2/21/95	6	0	0	1	2	4	13
			VICTIM		2/25/95	4	0	0	1	3	4	12
			VICTIM		3/9/95	9	0	2	1	3	4	19
					Totals:	36	0	2	6	17	20	81

Appendix C:
Duluth Domestic Abuse Related Incident Worksheet

Domestic Abuse Related Incident Worksheet ❖ Duluth Police Department

V	Name				DOB	Sex	Race	Home Phone
	Address				Employer			Business Phone
˅	Name				Address			Phone
	Sex	Race	DOB	Age	Height	Weight	Hair	Eyes	Employer

Date:	ICR # Incident Location:
1. Times:	_____ of incident _____ of dispatch _____ of arrival _____ of first contact with victim
2. Parties present	☐ Victim ☐ Suspect ☐ Child ☐ Witness ☐ Person who called police
3. Emotional State - Victim	☐ angry ☐ crying ☐ fearful ☐ nervous ☐ calm ☐ threatening ☐ upset ☐ sobbing ☐ shaking ☐ other _____
Suspect	☐ angry ☐ crying ☐ fearful ☐ nervous ☐ calm ☐ threatening ☐ upset ☐ sobbing ☐ shaking ☐ other _____
4. Injury to victim	☐ comp/pain ☐ bruises ☐ abrasion ☐ laceration ☐ minor cut ☐ fracture ☐ redness/swelling ☐ concussion ☐ loose hair ☐ other _____
5. Injury to suspect	☐ comp/pain ☐ bruises ☐ abrasion ☐ laceration ☐ minor cut ☐ fracture ☐ redness/swelling ☐ concussion ☐ loose hair ☐ other _____
6. Scene	Describe observations relevant to V/S statements or to what occurred
Relationship	☐ spouse ☐ former spouse ☐ cohabitants ☐ former cohabitants ☐ dating ☐ other
8. Children	☐ # female ☐ # male Ages _____ Relationship to victim/suspect _____
Children involvement	☐ witnessed incident ☐ not present Comments regarding children, e.g. past abuse of children:
9. Pictures taken	☐ none ☐ victim ☐ injury ☐ weapons ☐ clothing ☐ scene ☐ other _____
10. Evidence collected	☐ none ☐ clothing ☐ weapons ☐ fingerprints ☐ other _____
11. Medical attention Identify facility	☐ none ☐ first aid ☐ taken to hospital ☐ paramedics ☐ refused Facility_____
12. Background Info	☐ current OFP ☐ probation ☐ suspect intoxicated ☐ victim intoxicated
13. ‣ Witness(es)	Name, Address, Phone, workplace:
‣ Person always able to reach victim	Name, Address, Phone, workplace:
	Name, Address, Phone, workplace:
• Where will victim be in the next 12 - 24 hours?	
✦. Notes for narrative	☐ victim statement ☐ suspect statement ☐ witness statement ☐ probable cause elements ☐ separate investigation for each arrested party ☐ where both parties lived during the last seven years. List cities and states (Note: In cases where both parties used physical force, please make note of who initiated the violence and whether or not any acts of violence appeared to have been acts of self-defense.)

15. Risk Checklist - Note all factors present/make short comments	Yes	No	DK
Are there guns or other weapons in the home? (describe)			
Does suspect has access to or carries weapons? (how, what kind)			
Does the suspect drink excessively, or use cocaine, crack heroine or similar drugs?			
Has suspect experienced any unusually high stress recently? (loss of job, death in family, health problem, work problem, financial crisis)			
Has suspect ever attempted or threatened suicide?			
Is the suspect threatening to kill or severely harm the victim/others?			
Does the victim believe the suspect may seriously injure or kill her?			
Does the suspect seem pre-occupied or obsessed with the victim (following, constant phone calling, having others check on whereabouts, extreme jealousy?)			
Has the victim ever called police prior to this incident?			
Has there been a recent separation/OFP/divorce in the past six months?			

Narrative

MDT (Temporary Report)

If a call involves claims of: (a) a verbal threat, (b) an assault, (c) violation of a protection order or, (d) trespass or criminal damage to property by a current or former partner, a full report must be dictated AND enter the following information on the MDT. Make a one sentence note if call is dispatched on a domestic but no claim of (a) through (d) above exist. (This MDT printout will serve as a temporary report for following up on cases while waiting for word processing to complete the full report.)

1. **Names/Phone numbers/ Address of both parties**
2. **What offense do either party allege (1-2 sentences summary)**
3. **Follow-up: List who you think needs immediate follow-up.**
    A) Detective Bureau, B) Victim advocate, C) Child protection worker, D) Prosecutor
4. **Officers' action taken**

If you have questions or comments to improve form, call Mary Asmus, City Attorney's Office, at 723-3368 or Ellen Pence at the DAIP, 722-2781. Ext. 110.

3/16/95 police.ckl (update 7/96)

Appendix D:
Gavin de Becker:

MOSAIC™

Gavin de Becker Incorporated
11684 Ventura Blvd. Suite 440
Studio City, CA 91604
Phone: 818.505.0177.
Fax: 818.506.0426
E-mail: Infoline@gdbinc.com

During more than 28 years with the Los Angeles Police Department, commanding units such as the Special Investigation Section, Criminal Conspiracy Section, Sexual Assault Unit, Detective Headquarters (which investigated officer-involved-shootings), Homicide, and Personnel, I had seen many philosophies on how to make high-stakes evaluations. When I founded the Los Angeles Police Department's Threat Management Unit to manage cases involving stalking and inappropriate pursuit, I embraced the MOSAIC approach to assessments for many reasons:

MOSAIC is a computer-assisted assessment tool that provides guidance in making high-stakes assessments, ensuring that they are undertaken with a uniform set of initial questions, and with a uniform series of possible answers. It has been developed over a ten-year period, combining the influence of the nation's leading experts in several related fields (psychology, law enforcement, judicial, prosecutorial, mental health, probation, threat assessment, sociology, behavioral sciences, etc.). With thousands of cases run through MOSAIC programs each year, we continue to benefit from the suggestions and ideas of users. The result is a program that is "debugged," and continues to grow.

The result of more than $750,000.00 in development and research costs, MOSAIC draws upon significant research in related fields, and upon study of more than a quarter million communications and 18,000 cases. It codes and assigns value to many inter-related factors in a case and then compares that case to thousands of others where the outcome is known.

MOSAIC's case-screening results (or Ratings) tell evaluators to what degree a case is similar to those that involved escalation. This helps guide intervention, security, and other case-management decisions. MOSAIC ensures that all evaluators are using the same standards, perspective and distilled experience. It provides a uniform quality to assessments and avoids the risks inherent when people have widely different assessment abilities and styles. With MOSAIC, ten people can assess the same situation and come up with the same preliminary Rating. This does not replace the intuition of an individual evaluator, but rather, forms a shared foundation for the assessment.

MOSAIC does three very important things:
• It confirms your intuition

• It documents the issues that were evaluated or considered
• It prepares a comprehensive report written in language non-experts can understand.

MOSAIC systems have been used for many years by our office and for six years by the Los Angeles Police Department. MOSAIC 2 is used by the California Highway Patrol, Kansas Highway Patrol and Missouri Highway Patrol in their assessments and screenings of threats to the Governors and other constitutional officers. It is used by the United States Supreme Court Police for threats against the Justices, and by the United States Capitol Police for screening threats directed toward United States Senators and Congressmen. The Federal Reserve Board, the Central Intelligence Agency, the Defense Intelligence Agency, Boston University, and Yale University all use MOSAIC systems. The United States Marshals Service uses MOSAIC 3 to evaluate threats to Federal Judicial officials.

Development of MOSAIC 5 was guided by an Advisory Board of representatives from the California State Police, Yale University, Pfizer, Disney, Kelly Services, Kissinger & Associates, the Los Angeles Police Department, and the Federal Reserve Board, among others.

MOSAIC 5 evaluates the three major workplace hazards organizations face:

• the angry employee,
• the angry former employee,
• the stalker who seeks out his victim at work.

It is used by government agencies, universities, and large corporations.

The MOSAIC 5 program includes:
• The MOSAIC 5 software disk, including all files necessary to make it a stand alone program;
• A training workshop on how to use the program;
• All six evaluation templates:
   Angry Current Employee - Male
   Angry Current Employee - Female
   Angry Former Employee - Male
   Angry Former Employee - Female
   Unwanted Pursuit - Male
   Unwanted Pursuit - Female;
• Full documentation and training manual;
• One year of business-hours telephone support;

- On-line tutorial and on-line academy;
- The Mercury Video Awards Gold Medal winning video tape: A Report To Management: Understanding and Preventing Workplace Violence. This is a four-hour training video that itself sells for $1,750.00;
- A copy of To Have And To Harm, Warner Books' new release on stalking.

MOSAIC 20 is for use by local police, prosecutors and battered women's shelters. The program evaluates situations of violence against women by husbands or boyfriends. It helps determine if a given case has the characteristics associated with escalation, continued violence, and spousal homicide. (Proceeds from the sale of MOSAIC 20 go to help battered families.)

MOSAIC is not a computer program that does assessments; rather, it is a sophisticated assessment technique that has been computerized. With it comes the collective wisdom of advisory board members and users skilled in high-stakes assessments.

The MOSAIC approach recognizes that one cannot expect a perfect predictive performance, but one can improve the basis for making case-management decisions. It is like considering a weather report that says there will be a 60% chance of rain. Such a report actually means that on 60% of similar days, it has rained. It is not a certain prediction, but nevertheless, such information can be useful in deciding whether or not to carry an umbrella.

Robert J. Martin

Vice President
Gavin de Becker Incorporated

Software Assesses Likelihood of Violence in Home

■ Crime: Carson sheriff's station will be first to use computer program that evaluates how much of a threat an abuser poses to family members.

By TRACY JOHNSON SPECIAL TO THE TIMES / *Los Angeles Times*, October 21, 1996

The battle against domestic violence will go high-tech today in Carson, as the sheriff's station there becomes the first in law enforcement nationwide to try out a new computer program to assess how dangerous a domestic abuser is to his household.

The program is the brainchild of Gavin de Becker, 42, a nationally recognized violence-prediction expert and master of computer programs that analyze threats to public figures from obsessed fans and sworn enemies. His programs are used by the U.S. marshal's office, California Highway Patrol, CIA and U.S. Supreme Court Police to protect such figures as the governor, legislators and justices.

But de Becker's latest program brings his computer talents closer to home.

Authorities will ask domestic violence victims 48 questions, such as "Does he own a gun?" and "Are there children in the home?" The answers will be fed into a database, which will compare the batterer to more than 700 abusers whose actions escalated to homicide, and then print a report rating the level of danger.

Depending on the level it finds, the program also recommends steps for authorities to take, such as referring the case to the Department of Children and Family Services or recommending a battered-women's shelter.

"We are very excited about using this program," said Sheriff's Lt. Sue Tyler, adding that the department responded to nearly 15,000 domestic violence calls in 1995. "The courts can't fight domestic violence alone and neither can law enforcement. Now we will have another tool to help with a team effort."

In addition to the county Sheriff's Department, the Los Angeles Police Department's Hollywood Division also has been trained to test the program and is scheduled to begin using it within the next month.

The program, called Mosaic-20, is designed to make it easier for authorities to assess which cases have the highest possibility of a fatal end result, de Becker said. The program, created to assess male batterers because they are six times more likely than men to commit an offense, sets a standard for dangerous behavior while giving authorities a measuring stick for the potential of violence.

In addition, a report of each batterer's profile will be given to the Los Angeles district attorney's office to document the seriousness of the incident and paint a picture of the violent history in each case. The county office reports that the number of domestic violence felony filings in the county has increased 220% since 1991.

"Mosaic will help us understand the context of the violence and its history," said Deputy Dist. Atty. Scott Gordon, who chairs the county committee on domestic violence. Gordon said his plan is to use Mosaic to report when a batterer is up for bail or sentencing.

The program does not determine a batterer's guilt or innocence. De Becker, of Studio City, says its purpose is to diagnose the violence and get the woman to safety if that is needed.

After its debut in the Carson station, which responds to a high number of domestic violence calls, it will then be used in the Walnut and Lancaster divisions, Tyler said.

Already the program has attracted attention from other agencies, such as the New York Police Department. De Becker, who has given the program to the Sheriff's Department and LAPD for free, said other agencies will have access to the software at a minimal fee, with proceeds donated to domestic violence programs once the program has been field-tested in Los Angeles.

Mosaic-20 is the most recent in a series of Mosaic programs that de Becker has created to analyze potential threats. He has developed software to assess stalkers, violence in the workplace and threats to federal judges and members of Congress.

Robert Ressler, a criminologist who worked in the FBI Behavior Science Unit for 16 years, has referred federal agencies to de Becker, although the FBI does not use the program.

"It has a futuristic ability to predict crime and has a proven track record," Ressler said. "You can predict a crime and deal with a potential situation based on a reading from a database. It will help law enforcement deal with situations successfully."

De Becker co-chairs the Los Angeles County Domestic Violence Committee's community advisory board and funds the county's Domestic Violence Hotline, which connects victims to the nearest shelter, out of

his own pocket. He also pays for a newly created children's playroom in the district attorney's office, where kids can play so their mothers can talk privately and freely with prosecutors about being abused. He said he believes strongly in "a woman's right to live."

In 1995, he created a program for the U.S. Marshall's Service designed to evaluate which abortion and reproductive health clinics are at highest risk of being attacked.

Numerous federal agencies have used the same threat-assessment software to evaluate the seriousness of threats made to public figures. The California Highway Patrol's office of dignitary protection uses a Mosaic program to protect the governor and legislators.

De Becker has testified in prominent stalking cases, including the stabbing of actress Theresa Saldana and the shooting death of actress Rebecca Schaeffer. He also worked on a case involving a threat to Supreme Court Justice Sandra Day O'Connor.

Mark Cannon, ex-assistant to former Chief Justice Warren Berger, recalled how in 1985 de Becker alerted the Supreme Court Police about a man with a history of mental problems who had written a list of people he wanted to kill, including O'Connor.

The man later was convicted of killing five of his family members, including his parents.

The Supreme Court's contact with de Becker led its police arm to purchase Mosaic, which can cost up to $75,000, which it became available in 1993. Since then, said Dennis Chapas, a former Supreme Court security official, at least 2,000 potential threats have been run through the program.

"It is of course invaluable for the purpose of evaluating inappropriate letters," said Chapas, who now uses Mosaic at U.S. Courts Security, which protects federal judges. "It helps us determine which communications we should pay close attention to."

The CHP's Special Investigations Unit takes letters that threaten the governor or legislators and runs them through the Mosaic system, Sgt. Steve Weston said.

Yale University police use the program as well because many professors receive threatening letters, said Assistant Police Chief James Perrotti, who praised Mosaic.

"It gives you a reading on how serious the situation is and provides consistent guidelines for each case," Perrotti said.

Appendix E:
Chicago: DVIS Brochure and New Incident Report Form

DVIS®
Domestic Violence Intervention Software

◆ DVIS Pinpoints "Hotspots"

The DVIS information system pinpoints households where domestic violence could escalate. This knowledge enables law enforcement agencies and social service providers to direct their intervention efforts where they are most needed.

DVIS tracks all individuals involved in domestic violence reported to the police in a chosen area. It associates prior "911" calls and criminal information to these families to determine the pattern of violence. DVIS ranks these names and addresses according to various sets of criteria, such as, previous violent crimes and weapons used, to identify high risk individuals and "Hotspots."

DVIS provides reporting and query capabilities for police data, intervention attempts, shelter use, and advocacy services. These reports can be customized by user friendly screens.

Crisis teams can investigate an address or person's past incidences by querying the system's database by numerous criteria.

Law enforcement staff can explore crime and call patterns by beat, street, or dates. Service providers can track contact efforts.

For more information or a demonstration of DVIS contact:

InfoMaker Inc.
950 Milwaukee Avenue
Glenview, IL 60025
Phone (708)390-6660
947

◆ Benefits:

Officer Safety

Potential to Save Lives
through Early Intervention

Identify Hotspots and
High Risk Individuals

Track Victims and Offenders

Extract Case and "911"
Details in Seconds

Records and Summarizes
Social Services Provided

Integral Part of
Community Policing

Retrieve Information by:
Beat
Crime
Names
Dates
Weapons
Addresses
Demographics
Social Services
and
MORE

Put the Proactive Power of DVIS into your Domestic Violence Intervention Program

◆ **Overview**

◆ **Major Components**

DVIS is a complete information system for the support of a Domestic Violence Intervention Unit. This tool enables intervention teams to focus on the most violent families first. DVIS prepares officers and counsellors with the necessary incident history to help evaluate an individual's needs.

From first contact, clients can be tracked and receipt of social services recorded. Management reports from DVIS help funders review the progress and services provided by an intervention group.

DVIS is totally menu-driven. The user can select his choice with a few keystrokes and every screen is self-explanatory.

The system is completely "user friendly" and requires minimal computer knowledge to query data, input information or execute reports.

Major components of the system are:

☐ **General Offense and 911 Call Data**

☐ **Individuals and Households Tracked**

☐ **High Risk Selection**

☐ **Intervention Attempts**

☐ **Advocacy, Shelter and Referral**

DVIS: COMPREHENSIVE CASE REPORT FOR RD NUMBER: A123456   01 Jan 1994 10:54

RD Number: A123456   Status: CLEARED CLOSED   DVRU Incident Number: 10001
How Cleared: Adult/Juvenile: A

Original Offense Code: 0440 BATTERY: AGG: BATTERY HANDS, FEET, FIST   Collapsed Offense Code: 04 Battery
Premise: RESIDENCE - PORCH/HALLWAY   Location of Occurrence: 6151 S. Normal Ave

Date of Occurrence: 18 Apr 1992   Time of Occurrence: 21:30   Beat of Occurrence: 0320
Date R/O Officer Arrived: 18 Apr 1992   Time R/O Officer Arrived: 22:00   Unit Assigned: 00320

Weapon Type: HANDS/FEET   Report Signed: Y   Domestic Incident: Y

INVOLVED	DVRU #	NAME	ADDRESS	SEX/RACE/AGE	RELATIONSHIP	INJURY	HOMEPHONE
OFFENDER	1009	JONES, JOHN	6151 S. NORMAL AV	M/WHITE/35	BOYFRIEND		312-555-1212
VICTIM	1007	KELLY, MARY	6151 S. NORMAL AVE	F/WHITE/29	GIRLFRIEND	Y	312-555-1212
VICTIM	1008	KELLY, EDITH	5426 W. DEVON AVE APT.5S	F/WHITE/62	MOTHER	Y	NONE
WITNESS	1015	KELLY, JANE	5426 W. DEVON AVE APT. 4N	F/WHITE/29	SISTER		312-555-9999

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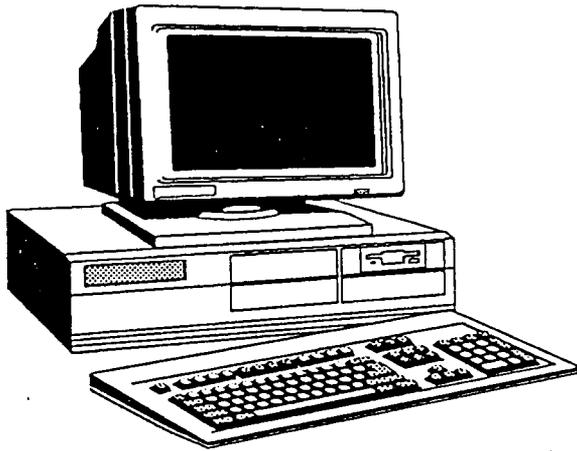
◆ High Risk Selection

DVIS enables officers and counsellors to evaluate the risk for an individual or location through the High Risk models. These models consider past criminal and non-criminal incidences, along with arrests and violations of order of protection. The ranking methods assigns "points" to many factors to compute a composite score. A high resultant score points to a "Hotspot" address or individual who would benefit from intervention.

The High Risk Models reports are available by:

- Comprehensive Individual Assessment

- Comprehensive Household Assessment

- Ranking of Individuals with Recent Domestic Activity

- Ranking of Locations with Domestic Activity

These reports delineate all the 911 and general offense information for the individual or location. They display and rank the selected information by the fourteen high risk factors.

DVIS also helps the department supervise its effectiveness and outreach through combining the information available on the high risk models with interventions efforts. One powerful tool is the "Hotspots Contacted Report" (shown below). It indicates which addresses have been called or visited.

◆ All General Offenses and 911 Calls

You want to know what has happen at a selected address or with a specific person. Have they called 911 before? Why? Has this person been involved in any previous crimes? Is he violent? Have weapons been used at that address? DVIS answers these questions and more in exploring the history behind a household.

DVIS uses incidence history already collected by the law enforcement agency. It links 911 calls and case history to provide detailed background information for an intervention team.

DVIS then augments this incident information with specific domestic violence data for individuals and locations to form a complete picture to track and evaluate families at high risk of domestic violence.

DVIS HIGH RISK MODELS: HOTSPOTS CONTACTED REPORT
SORTED BY TOTAL SCORE

Address	Building Type & Unit	Beat Num	Model Score	Apt. Num	Last Contact Attempted	Contact Made?	Individual Contacted
9525 S. HALSTED	APT 8-12	311	234	9	01 OCT 1993	YES	TONYA WOODSON
				12	02 FEB 1994	NO	NANCY ALBANY
5150 N. KIMBALL	RES 2	333	101	—	—	—	NONE
501 E. 90TH ST	RES 1	321	22	1	22 AUG 1993	NO	TOM TULEY
5724 W. NORTH	RES 2	321	19	2	22 SEP 1993	YES	JANE AUSTIN

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Case Summary Report

This report provides a detailed case history of all the cases assigned to detective personnel.

The report displays the following data:

- Case Number
- Incident Date
- Location, District & Grid
- Offense/Incident (Primary & Secondary)
- Detective & Badge Number
- Case Call-Out Status
- Case Assignment Status & Assignment Date
- Charge (Primary & Secondary)
- Relationship
- Weapon
- Additional / Miscellaneous Case Information
- Victim Name, Address, State & ZIP
- Victim DOB or Age, Race, Sex & Ethnicity
- Victim Home & Business Phone Numbers
- Injury Types (Primary & Secondary)
- Treatment Type & Treatment Location
- Additional Victim Information
- Subject Name, Address, State & ZIP
- Subject DOB or Age, Race, Sex & Ethnicity
- Subject Home & Business Phone Numbers
- Subject on Scene?, Subject Arrested? (on scene), Subject Injury?
- Additional Subject Information
- SAO/HRS Referral Status?
- Type of Crime (Information, Felony, Misdemeanor)
- Filed Primary Charge
- Clearance Type & Exceptionally Cleared Type

46

Case Number: 112295-S

Victim Information

Vic/Rept: VICTIM Seq: 1	Relationship:	HUSBAND/WIFE
Last Name:	Race:	WHITE
First Name: MHI:	Sex:	MALE
D.O.B.: 03/22/65 OR Age: 30	Ethnicity:	UNKNOWN
Address:	1st Injury:	ABRASIONS/BRUISES
City: MIAMI	2nd Injury:	NONE
State: FL ZIP: 33176	Treatment Type:	NONE
Home Phone: (305)	Treatment Location:	NONE
Business Phone: (305)	Additional Victims	

Go To Subject Data Entry Form

Return to Data Entry Switchboard

Transfer Case #

Miscellaneous Information
NONE

Case Number: 109481-S

Case Number: 108770-S

Incident Information

Incident Date:	03/01/96
Grid:	1787
Incident Location:	▬▬▬▬▬
Incident District:	KENDALL DISTRICT
Type of Crime:	MISDEMEANOR
OFF/INC #1:	BATTERY
OFF/INC #2:	NONE

Go to Victim Data Entry Form

Return to Data Entry Switchboard

General Investigative Information

Weapon Used:	HAND/FIST
Number of Children in Household:	0

Evidence Information

Photographs?   Weapons?

Dispatch tapes?   Medical Reports?

Additional Information

NONE

Transfer Case #

Case Number: 107685-S

Incident Information

Incident Date:	02/29/96
Grid:	2025
Incident Location:	▬▬▬▬▬
Incident District:	KENDALL DISTRICT
Type of Crime:	INFORMATION
OFF/INC #1:	INFORMATION
OFF/INC #2:	NONE

General Investigative Information

Weapon Used:	NONE
Number of Children in Household:	0

Evidence Information

Photographs?   Weapons?

Dispatch tapes?   Medical Reports?

Additional Information

Case Number: 371455-S

Detective Information

Badge: 1031

Detective Name: ████████

First Name: ████████   **MI:**

Case Management Information

Assignment Date: 07/24/96

Assignment Status: ASSIGNED INFO

Suspense Date:

Callout?   **SAO/HRS Referral?**

Case Status Information

Primary Filed Charge: BURGLARY-810.02

Clearance Type: CLEARED BY ARREST

Exceptionally Cleared Type: N/A

DVU Case Status: CASE CLOSED

Miscellaneous Notes: NONE

Return to Data Entry Switchboard

Case Number: 112295-S

Subject Information

STA?	SUSPECT	#?	1	Home Phone:	(305) ████████
Last Name?	████████			Business Phone?	
First Name?	████████	M.I.		Race:	WHITE
D.O.B.	04/26/72 OR Age?	23		Sex:	FEMALE
SSN:				Ethnicity:	UNKNOWN
Address:	████████			Subject on Scene?	Subject Arrested?
City:	MIAMI			1st Charge:	NONE
State:	FL	ZIP:	33176	2nd Charge:	NONE

Go To Case Status Data Entry

Return to Data Entry Switchboard

Subject Injured?   Additional Subjects?

Transfer Case #

Additional Information

NONE

Case Number: 109481-S

Appendix G:
Portland: Definition of Domestic Violence

GUIDELINE DEFINITION FOR IDENTIFYING
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CASES FOR DATA COLLECTION
MULTNOMAH COUNTY

After a review of the laws relating to domestic violence and consultation with the various criminal/civil justice agencies within Multnomah County, the data subcommittee of the Family Violence Intervention Steering Committee recommends the use of the following definition of domestic violence to identify cases for data collection. *The definition is to be used as a guideline for data collection purposes and is not intended to interpret existing case law, resolve discrepancies between laws, or change the mandates of the laws related to domestic violence.*

Cases to be identified include:

1. All misdemeanors and felonies (including sexual abuse, rape, sodomy, and unlawful sexual penetration, kidnaping, incest, murder) which meet the criteria listed below.

2. Restraining Orders, Stalking Orders which meet the criteria listed below, and violations of those orders.

DEFINITION OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE FOR IDENTIFYING CASES

Domestic violence is *abusive or threatening criminal conduct or conduct for which a Restraining Order or Stalking Order may be issued or a violation found,* when such conduct is perpetrated against an individual in an intimate relationship with the perpetrator.

An intimate relationship means

☐ the perpetrator and victim are spouses;

☐ the perpetrator and victim are former spouses;

☐ the perpetrator and victim are adult persons related by blood, marriage, or adoption (includes natural and adoptive parents; adult siblings; aunts and uncles);

☐ the perpetrator and victim presently live in the same home and are sexually intimate or have previously lived with each other and been sexually intimate;

(Continued)

☐ *the perpetrator and victim have been involved in a sexually intimate relationship within the last two years.*

☐ *the perpetrator and victim are unmarried parents of a minor child.*

Abusive or threatening criminal conduct means:

a. *Any crime (any felony or misdemeanor) which involves the perpetrator's*

☐ *attempting to cause or intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly causing physical injury or serious physical injury (existence of a weapon not necessary)*

☐ *intentionally attempting through word or conduct to place another person in fear of imminent serious physical injury or*

☐ *committing a sexual offense as defined in ORS Chapter 163.*

b. *Conduct for which a Restraining Order or Stalking Order may be issued*

c. *Conduct which constitutes a Violation of a Restraining Order or Stalking Order.*

This definition applies to all cases which meet one of the relational criteria listed above, regardless of the age of the perpetrator or victim, EXCEPT those cases in which the victim is under eighteen and related by blood or adoption to the adult perpetrator. These latter cases should be identified as child abuse.

Appendix H:
San Diego: Incident Report, Supplemental Form,
Database Variables, and Case Assignment Logic Chart

CRIME

VICTIM INDEM-NIFICATION	RELATED REPORTS	ADDN'L PROPERTY	ADDN'L OFFENSES LISTED IN NARR.
Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N

CODE SECTION AND DESCRIPTION (ONE INCIDENT ONLY) | HC | DV | OAK | MONTH | DAY | YEAR | DAY OF WEEK | TIME

LOCATION OF INCIDENT (OR ADDRESS) | CITY | BEAT | DISTRICT

VICTIM / WITNESS

V: SP / DC — W: RP

W-TYPE | VICTIM'S NAME (LAST, FIRST, MIDDLE / OR ORGANIZATION) | RESIDENCE ADDRESS | CITY | STATE | ZIP

RESIDENCE PHONE | SEE RACE CODE LEGEND ON TOP OF BACK PAGE | RACE | SEX | DATE OF BIRTH | ID TYPE | ID NUMBER | INTERPRETER REQUIRED Y N | RELATION TO: VICTIM / SUSPECT — R A S R A S

STATUS | EMPLOYER (RANK IF MILITARY) | BUSINESS OR MILITARY ADDRESS | CITY | STATE | ZIP | DAYS OFF | WORK HRS.

BUSINESS PHONE | ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (VICTIM VEHICLE INFO. IF APPLICABLE) | V/W ASSIST Y N

V: SP / DC — W: RP

W-TYPE | VICTIM'S NAME (LAST, FIRST, MIDDLE / OR ORGANIZATION) | RESIDENCE ADDRESS | CITY | STATE | ZIP

RESIDENCE PHONE | RACE | SEX | DATE OF BIRTH | ID TYPE | ID NUMBER | INTERPRETER REQUIRED Y N | RELATION TO: VICTIM / SUSPECT — R A S R A S

STATUS | EMPLOYER (RANK IF MILITARY) | BUSINESS OR MILITARY ADDRESS | CITY | STATE | ZIP | DAYS OFF | WORK HRS.

BUSINESS PHONE | ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (VICTIM VEHICLE INFO. IF APPLICABLE) | V/W ASSIST Y N

TOTAL # OF WITNESSES AT CRIME:

WITNESS TYPE: 01 ARRESTING OFFICER / 12 OTHER EXPERT / 06 OTHER LAY WITNESS / 13 INVESTIGATOR / 07 NARC CHEMIST / 16 OTHER POLICE

STATUS: E EMPLOYED / U UNEMPLOYED / S STUDENT / N NON-SALARIED WORKER

M.O. INFORMATION

PLACE OF ATTACK: [1] Structure [2] Vehicle [3] Street/Alley [4] Lot/Park/Yard ___ [5] VESSELS [6] Other ___

DESCRIPTION OF SURROUNDING AREA: [1] Residential [2] Business [3] Industrial/Mfg. [4] Recreational [5] Institutional [6] Open Space [7] School [8] Marina/Water [9] Other ___

FORCE TOOL WEAPON: F T W | SPECIFY | HOW USED

FORCE TOOL WEAPON: F T W | SPECIFY | HOW USED

TYPE OF STRUCTURE   [0] N/A

[N] NON-RESIDENTIAL
[1] BANK/S&L/CU
[2] BUSINESS OFFICE
[3] COMMERCIAL VEHICLE
[4] CONVENIENCE
[5] DEPT
[6] DRUG/MEDICAL
[7] ENTERTAIN/RECREATION
[8] FAST FOOD
[9] FINANCE COMPANY
[10] GAS/SERV STA
[11] HOTEL/MOTEL
[12] JEWELRY/COIN/PAWN
[13] LIQUOR
[14] MFG/CONSTRUCTION
[15] PUBLIC BLDG
[16] RESTAURANT/BAR
[17] RETAIL GOODS
[18] SCHOOL
[19] SERVICES
[20] SUPERMARKET
[21] WHOLESALE
[22]

TARGET(S)
[1] CASH REG/DRAWER
[2] COIN-OP MACH
[3] DISPLAY ITEMS
[4] OFFICE
[5] PERSON
[6] SAFE/BOX
[7] STORAGE AREA
[8]

[R] RESIDENTIAL
[1] APT/CONDO
[2] DUPLEX/TOWNHS
[3] HOTEL/MOTEL
[4] HOUSEBOAT
[5] SINGLE DETACH
[6] TRAILER
[7]

TARGET(S)
[1] ATTIC
[2] BATHROOM
[3] BEDROOM
[4] COIN OP MACH
[5] DEN
[6] ENTIRE HOUSE
[7] FAMILY ROOM
[8] GARAGE
[9] KITCHEN
[10] LIVING ROOM
[11] PERSON
[12] STORAGE AREA
[13]

POINT OF ENTRY
[0] N/A
[1] UNKNOWN
[2] FRONT
[3] GARAGE
[4] REAR
[5] SIDE
[6] GROUND LEVEL
[7] UPPER LEVEL
[8] DOOR
[9] DUCT/VENT
[10] ROOF/FLOOR
[11] TRUNK/HOOD
[12] WALL
[13] WINDOW
[14]

TYPE LOCK ATTACKED
[0] N/A
[1] ALARM DEFEATED
[2] DEADBOLT
[3] PADLOCK
[4] SPRINGLATCH
[5] SLIDE LATCH/CHAIN
[6] VEHICLE LOCK
[7] WINDOW LATCH
[8]

SECURITY USED
[0] N/A
[1] ALARM
[2] BARS/GRATE
[3] DOG
[4] EXT LIGHTS
[5] GUARD
[6] INT LIGHTS
[7] LOCKED DOORS
[8] LOCKED WINDWS
[9] NEIGHBOR/WATCH
[10] OPERATION ID
[11] PHOTO/CAMERA
[12] SECURITY FENCE
[13] WEAPON
[14]

SUSPECT ACTIONS
[0] UNKNOWN
[1] ATE/DRANK ON PREMISES
[2] BLINDFOLD VICTIM
[3] BOUND VICTIM
[4] CASED AREA
[5] CHILD MOLEST
[6] CHILD NEGLECT
[7] CONCEALED GOODS
[8] DEFEATED SECURITY
[9] DEFECATED
[10] DEMANDED CASH
[11] DEMANDED JEWELRY
[12] DISABLED PHONE
[13] FIRED WEAPON
[14] FOLLOWED/STALKED
[15] FORCED ENTRY
[16] FORCED VICTIM TO LAY ON FLOOR
[17] FORCED VICTIM TO MOVE
[18] FRAUD/FALSE PRETENSE
[19] GANG RELATED
[20] HID/CONCEALED OWN FACE/WORE MASK
[21] HIDEOUT TECHNIQUE
[22] INFLICTED INJURY
[23] OFFERED ASSISTANCE
[24] OFFERED DRUGS
[25] OFFERED GAMBLING
[26] OFFERED SEX
[27] OTHER SEX ACTS
[28] PICKED POCKET
[29] PREPARED EXIT
[30] PURSE SNATCH
[31] PUSHED/SHOVED VICTIM
[32] PUT CASH IN BAG/PURSE
[33] RANSACKED
[34] RAPED
[35] SHOPLIFTED
[36] SMOKED ON PREMISES
[37] TAMPER WITH VEHICLE
[38] THREATENED DETAIL'N
[39] TOOK ANIMALS
[40] TOOK CASH FROM REGISTER PERSONALLY
[41] TOOK ONLY JEWELRY
[42] TOOK ONLY MONEY
[43] TOOK ONLY TOOLS
[44] TOOK ONLY TV/STEREO/CAMERA
[45] TOOK PROPERTY FROM PERSON
[46] TOOK PROPERTY FROM VEHICLE
[47] TOOK VEH PTS/ACCES
[48] TOOK VICTIMS VEHICLE
[49] USED DEMAND NOTE
[50] USED LEFT HAND
[51] USED LOOKOUT
[52] USED MATCHES
[53] USED PHONE
[54] USED RIGHT HAND
[55] USED STOLEN VEHICLE
[56] USED THREATS
[57] USED VICTIM'S TOOL
[58] VANDALIZED
[59] VEHICLE NEEDED TO REMOVE PROPERTY
[60] OTHER
[61] PRETENDED TO BE

PROPERTY

ITEM NO.	ARTICLE NAME	STOLEN / RECV'D	IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS	BRAND, MAKE OR MANUFACTURER	MODEL NAME AND MODEL NUMBER	MISCELLANEOUS DESCRIPTION	VALUE
1							
2							
3							
4							

ADMIN

VICTIM INJURED Y N | EXTENT OF TREATMENT: [N] NONE [T] TREATED [H] HOSPITAL [D] DEATH | SIG: Y YES / A ADULT / J JUVENILE / N NO-PROBABLY IS [A] [J] [?]

REPORTING OFFICER | I.D.# | DIVISION | APPROVED BY | I.D.# | DETECTIVE(S) ASSIGNED | I.D.# | DIVISION

DATE AND TIME OF REPORT | CASE STATUS | AGENCY | CRIME TYPE

MO. | DAY | YEAR | TIME

ARJIS-2 (REV. 7-91)

RACE CODE LEGEND

A: OTHER ASIAN D: CAMBODIAN H: HISPANIC K: KOREAN P: PACIFIC U: HAWAIIAN Z: ASIAN
B: BLACK F: FILIPINO I: INDIAN L: LAOTIAN ISLANDER V: VIETNAMESE INDIAN
C: CHINESE G: GUAMANIAN J: JAPANESE O: OTHER S: SAMOAN W: WHITE

CASE #

SUSPECT(S)

ARRESTED	SUSPECT #1 (LAST, FIRST, MIDDLE)	NICKNAME/AKA	RACE	SEX	AGE	DOB	HT.	WT.	BUILD	HAIR COLOR	EYE COLOR
[Y] [N]											

SUSPECT'S ADDRESS	CITY	STATE	ZIP	PHONE		ID TYPE	ID NUMBER

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION / FURTHER SUSPECT DESCRIPTION (I.E., GLASSES, TATTOOS, TEETH, BIRTHMARKS, JEWELRY, SCARS, ETC.)

SUSPECT'S CLOTHING

ARRESTED	SUSPECT #2 (LAST, FIRST, MIDDLE)	NICKNAME/AKA	RACE	SEX	AGE	DOB	HT.	WT.	BUILD	HAIR COLOR	EYE COLOR
[Y] [N]											

SUSPECT'S ADDRESS	CITY	STATE	ZIP	PHONE		ID TYPE	ID NUMBER

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION / FURTHER SUSPECT DESCRIPTION (I.E., GLASSES, TATTOOS, TEETH, BIRTHMARKS, JEWELRY, SCARS, ETC.)

SUSPECT'S CLOTHING

HAIR LGTH/TYPE	HAIR STYLE	FACIAL HAIR	COMPLEXION	GENERAL APPEARANCE	DEMEANOR	SPEECH	VOICE
1 SUSPECT 2	1 SUSPECT 2	1 SUSPECT 2	1 SUSPECT 2	1 SUSPECT 2	1 SUSPECT 2	1 SUSPECT 2	1 SUSPECT 2

HAIR LGTH/TYPE:
[0] UNKNOWN [0]
[1] BALD [1]
[2] COLLAR [2]
[3] LONG [3]
[4] NECK [4]
[5] SHORT [5]
[6] SHOULDER [6]

[1] COARSE [1]
[2] FINE [2]
[3] THICK [3]
[4] THINNING [4]
[5] WIRY [5]
[6] OTHER [6]

HAIR STYLE:
[0] UNKNOWN [0]
[1] AFRO/NAT. [1]
[2] BRAIDED [2]
[3] BUSHY [3]
[4] GREASY [4]
[5] MILITARY [5]
[6] PONYTAIL [6]
[7] PROCESSED [7]
[8] STRAIGHT [8]
[9] WAVY/CURLY [9]
[10] WIG [10]
[11] OTHER [11]

FACIAL HAIR:
[0] UNKNOWN [0]
[1] CLEAN SHAVE [1]
[2] FULL BEARD [2]
[3] FU MANCHU [3]
[4] GOATEE [4]
[5] LOWER LIP [5]
[6] MUSTACHE [6]
[7] NONE/FUZZ [7]
[8] SIDEBURNS [8]
[9] UNSHAVEN [9]
[10] VAN DYKE [10]
[11] OTHER [11]

COMPLEXION:
[0] UNKNOWN [0]
[1] ACNE [1]
[2] DARK [2]
[3] FRECKLED [3]
[4] LIGHT [4]
[5] MEDIUM [5]
[6] PALE [6]
[7] POCKED [7]
[8] RUDDY [8]
[9] SALLOW [9]
[10] TANNED [10]
[11] OTHER [11]

GENERAL APPEARANCE:
[0] UNKNOWN [0]
[1] CASUAL [1]
[2] DIRTY [2]
[3] DISGUISE [3]
[4] FLASHY [4]
[5] GOOD-LOOKING [5]
[6] MILITARY [6]
[7] UNKEMPT [7]
[8] UNUSUAL ODOR [8]
[9] WELL GROOMED [9]
[10] OTHER [10]

DEMEANOR:
[0] UNKNOWN [0]
[1] ANGRY [1]
[2] APOLOGETIC [2]
[3] CALM [3]
[4] DISORGANIZED [4]
[5] IRRATIONAL [5]
[6] NERVOUS [6]
[7] POLITE [7]
[8] PROFESSIONAL [8]
[9] STUPOR [9]
[10] VIOLENT [10]
[11] OTHER [11]

SPEECH:
[0] UNKNOWN [0]
[1] ACCENT [1]
[2] LISPS [2]
[3] MUMBLES [3]
[4] OFFENSIVE [4]
[5] QUIET [5]
[6] RAPID [6]
[7] SLOW [7]
[8] STUTTERS [8]
[9] TALKATIVE [9]
[10] OTHER [10]

VOICE:
[0] UNKNOWN [0]
[1] DISGUISED [1]
[2] HIGH PITCH [2]
[3] LOUD [3]
[4] LOW PITCH [4]
[5] MEDIUM [5]
[6] MONOTONE [6]
[7] NASAL [7]
[8] PLEASANT [8]
[9] RASPY [9]
[10] SOFT [10]
[11] OTHER [11]

SUSPECT VEHICLE	YEAR	MAKE	MODEL	COLOR / COLOR	TYPE	LICENSE NO.	LIC STATE

ADDITIONAL VEHICLE IDENTIFIERS (DAMAGE, CHROME WHEELS, ETC.)	VEHICLE IMPOUND [Y] [N]	TOWING COMPANY

EVIDENCE

EVIDENCE OBTAINED:
[0] NONE [1] FINGERPRINTS [2] OTHER PRINTS [3] WEAPON/TOOLS [4] VEHICLE [5] PHOTOS [6] HAIR [7] STAINS
[8] BLOOD/SEMEN [9] OTHER _____

DISPOSITION OF EVIDENCE	TAG NOS.	ADD'N'L PERSONS LISTED [Y] [N]	WITNESS CHECK [Y] [N]

ADDITIONAL OFFENSES:

NARRATIVE

HEADINGS. CRIME DESCRIPTION; VICTIM(S) STATEMENT; OFFICER'S STATEMENT / INVESTIGATION; EVIDENCE/DISPOSITION; WITNESS STATEMENT / WITNESS CHECKS; INJURIES / PROPERTY DAMAGE

....
....
....
....
....

officer assault: OAK ZZ

Activity when assault occured:

[ ] One-Officer Vehicle   [ ] Alone
[ ] Two-Officer Vehicle   [ ] Assisted
[ ] Detective or Special Assignment

Number Officers with personal injury ....
Number Officers without personal injury ....

[ ] 415
[ ] 459
[ ] 211
[ ] OTHER ARREST
[ ] CIVIL DISORDER

[ ] SUSP CIR / PERSON
[ ] TRANSPORTING
[ ] TRAFFIC STOP
[ ] PURSUIT
[ ] AMBUSH

[ ] 5150
[ ] ALL OTHER

ARSON

ARSON TYPE:
[A] SINGLE RESIDENTIAL [B] OTHER RESIDENTIAL [C] STORAGE [D] INDUSTRIAL/MANUFACTURING [E] OTHER COMMERCIAL
[F] COMMUNITY/PUBLIC [G] ALL OTHER STRUCTURE [H] MOTOR VEHICLES [I] OTHER MOBILE PROPERTY [J] CROPS, TIMBER, FENCES, SIGNS, ETC.

DESCRIPTION:	CONTENT LOSS $	STRUCT LOSS $	ABANDONED [Y] [N]	CONTINUED [ ]

SAN DIEGO POLICE DEPARTMENT   DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SUPPLEMENTAL   13700 P.C.

VICTIM'S NAME (L, F, M)	DATE OF BIRTH	SDPD CASE NUMBER

I responded to a call of _____ at _____ (SDPD Dispatch Center # _____)

I found the victim _____ The victim displayed the following emotional and physical conditions:

VICTIM

DESCRIBE ALL CONDITIONS OBSERVED

☐ ANGRY   ☐ COMP OF PAIN
☐ APOLOGETIC   ☐ BRUISE (S)
☐ CRYING   ☐ ABRASION (S)
☐ FEARFUL   ☐ MINOR CUT (S)
☐ HYSTERICAL   ☐ LACERATION (S)
☐ CALM   ☐ FRACTURE (S)
☐ AFRAID   ☐ CONCUSSION (S)
☐ IRRATIONAL   ☐ OTHER: EXPLAIN
☐ NERVOUS
☐ THREATENING   ALWAYS explain
☐ OTHER: EXPLAIN OPPOSITES in narrative.

PHYSICAL:

EMOTIONAL:

SUSPECT

☐ ANGRY   ☐ COMP OF PAIN
☐ APOLOGETIC   ☐ BRUISE (S)
☐ CRYING   ☐ ABRASION (S)
☐ FEARFUL   ☐ MINOR CUT (S)
☐ HYSTERICAL   ☐ LACERATION (S)
☐ CALM   ☐ FRACTURE (S)
☐ AFRAID   ☐ CONCUSSION (S)
☐ IRRATIONAL   ☐ OTHER: EXPLAIN
☐ NERVOUS
☐ THREATENING   ALWAYS explain
☐ OTHER: EXPLAIN OPPOSITES in narrative.

CRIME SCENE:

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN VICTIM AND SUSPECT

MARK ALL THAT APPLY

☐ SPOUSE
☐ FORMER SPOUSE
☐ COHABITANTS
☐ FORMER COHABITANTS
☐ DATING / ENGAGED
☐ FORMER DATING
☐ SAME SEX
☐ EMANICIPATED MINOR
☐ PARENT OF CHILD FROM RELATIONSHIP

LENGTH OF RELATIONSHIP

_____ YEAR(s) _____ MONTH(s)

IF APPLICABLE,
DATE RELATIONSHIP ENDED: _____

PRIOR HISTORY OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE? ☐ YES ☐ NO

PRIOR HISTORY OF VIOLENCE DOCUMENTED? ☐ YES ☐ NO

NUMBER OF PRIOR INCIDENTS: [____] ☐ MINOR ☐ SERIOUS

CASE NUMBER(s) _____

INVESTIGATING AGENCY: _____

MEDICAL TREATMENT

☐ NONE
☐ WILL SEEK OWN DOCTOR
☐ FIRST AID
☐ PARAMEDICS
☐ HOSPITAL
☐ REFUSED MEDICAL AID

PARAMEDICS AT SCENE: ☐ YES ☐ NO

UNIT NUMBER: _____
NAME(S) ID#: _____
_____

HOSPITAL: _____

ATTENDING PHYSICIAN(s): _____

Suspect Under the influence of:
Alcohol ☐   Drugs ☐   N/A ☐

EVIDENCE COLLECTED:

FROM: ☐ Crime Scene ☐ Hospital ☐ Other: Explain

PHOTOS: ☐ Yes ☐ No   Number: _____

TYPE: ☐ 35mm   ☐ Polaroid

TAKEN BY: _____

DESCRIBE ALL PHOTOGRAPHS

Photo's of victim's injuries: ☐ Yes ☐ No
Photos of suspect's injuries: ☐ Yes ☐ No
Weapon used during incident   ☐ Yes ☐ No

Type of weapon used: _____
Weapon(s) impounded: ☐ Yes ☐ No
Firearm(s) impounded for safety: ☐ Yes ☐ No

PROPERTY TAG NUMBER: _____

DESCRIBE ALL EVIDENCE AND DISPOSITION

☐ CONTINUED

REPORTING OFFICER	ID NUMBER	DIV-WATCH	DATE & TIME	APPROVED BY: NAME & ID

O-965-FOS (Rev. 4-96)   53   *This information is available in alternative formats upon request.*

(side labels: ORIGIN / CRIME DESCRIPTION | EVIDENCE)

SDPD DV UNIT ASSIGNMENT LOG DATA BASE

ID	Field Name	Type	Size	Key	Buttons or Menu Values	Comments
1	Case Number	A/N	9	*	None	*= Can not be duplicated
2	Date (Assigned)	Date			None	Usually 1 or 2 days after
3	Charges (P.C.)	A/N	7		33 Calif. Penal Codes used in DV cases	20 codes would be enough
4	S. in C.	A/N	2		Y,N	
5	Beat	A/N	3		None	Approx 70 Patrol Beats
6	Detective	A/N	20		None	
7	Disposition	A/N	7		CA,CAR,DA,NW,Exc.,UTP,UNF,VRP,F/UP	
8	Dispo. Date	Date			None	
9	V. Last Name	A/N	20		None	Victim Identification
10	V. First Name	A/N	20		None	"
11	V. D. of B.	Date			None	"
12	V. Race(Ethnicity)	A/N	5		BLK,WHI,HIS,FIP,IND,CHI,KOR,CAM,HMO,LAO,VIET,OTHER,UNK	"
13	Telephone	A/N	9		TELEPHONE,NONE	Could Be: Y,N,UNK
14	Relationship	A/N	25		Spouse,Former Spouse,Cohabitants,Former Cohabitants	From DV supplemental;
					Dating/Engaged,Former Dating,Parents of Child,Emancip. Minor	Could be abbreviated
15	V. Translator	A/N	20		NONE: SPANISH,CAMB,VIET,LAOT,HMONG,OTHER	Victim Identification
16	V. Sex (Gender)	A/N	2		M,F,UN	"
17	Relationship Type	A/N	20		MALE/FEMALE;MALE/MALE;FEMALE/FEMALE;UNK;N/A	Could Be: M/F, M/M, F/F
18	Children	A/N	15		CHILDREN,NONE	Could Be: Y,N,UNK:or, a number
19	S. Last Name	A/N	20		None	Suspect Identification
20	S. First Name	A/N	20		None	"
21	S. D. of B.	Date			None	"
22	S. Race(Ethnicity)	A/N	5		BLK,WHI,HIS,FIP,IND,CHI,KOR,CAM,HMO,LAO,VIET,OTHER,UNK	"
23	S. Translator	A/N	20		NONE: SPANISH,CAMB,VIET,LAOT,HMONG,OTHER	"
24	S. Sex (Gender)	A/N	2		M,F,UN	"

S.D.P.D. DV UNIT - CASE ASSIGNMENT LOGIC

CRIMINAL ?	NO 13730(i)	V.I.P. "NONE"

YES

Suspect in Custody ?	YES F + M	DETECTIVE

NO

FELONY ?	YES F	DETECTIVE

NO (M)

Susp. on DV Probation ?	YES	DETECTIVE

NO

Victim Refuses Cit. Arrest ?	YES	V.I.P. "NONE"

NO

Detective had Priors; or 3 or more Priors	YES	DETECTIVE

NO

Light Duty Metz
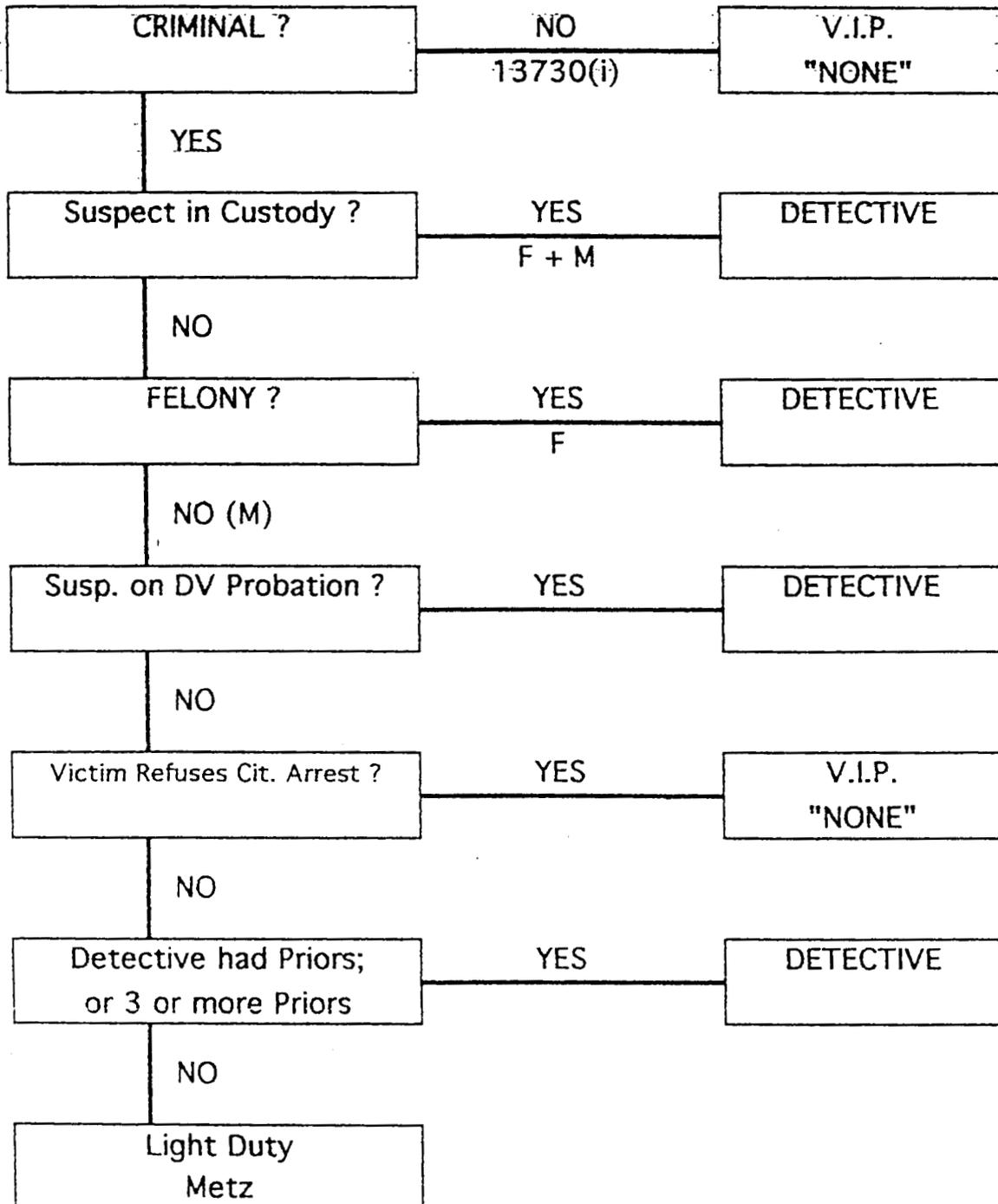
31%	FELONIES	Not in Custody	Detectives	60%
		Suspect in Custody S. in C.		
58%	MISDEMEANORS	Susp. on DV Probation Detective Priors 3 or more priors this Yr (Victim agrees to Arrest)		
		Vict. does not Refuse Arrest Susp. not on DV Probation	Metz Lt. Duty	16%
		Victim Refuses Cit. Arrest Susp. not on DV Probation	V.I.P. "NONE"	24%
11%	NON-CRIMINAL	13730(i)		

Appendix A

FINAL REPORT

TARGETING CYCLES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE: SUMMARY REPORT

Approved by: _[signature]_

Date: _5/12/00_

Overview

The Targeting Cycles of Domestic Violence project was a collaborative effort between the Seattle Police Department (SPD), both their Grants and Research Office and Domestic Violence Unit (DVU), and the University of Washington's Harborview Injury Prevention and Research Center. This project was the first collaboration between these agencies. The Seattle Police Department spearheaded the project which included five subprojects addressing the following questions:

1. Assessing the state-of-the-art in Domestic Violence (DV) prevention, enforcement and research (a separate subcontract);
2. Assessing the effects of the SPD DVU's training on the improvement in completeness of incident report at the scene;
3. Evaluating prior cases to identify potential factors that place misdemeanor cases at higher risk of generating future felony cases;
4. Examining victim perceptions of police response to DV and barriers to contacting police for help with DV;
5. Assessing scope and capacity of SPD DVU information system and making recommendations and improvements.

The first subproject involved a subcontract with the Justice Research Center and the other four subprojects were in collaboration with the University of Washington. This report summarizes the work conducted addressing the five aims.

Subproject 1: Information Systems at Select Police Departments

This subproject was subcontracted to Justice Research Center to find and document domestic violence data collection schemes used by at least six other police departments. The search focused on police departments which have experimented with expanded databases for a variety of purposes, including prioritizing cases for special/coordinated response, treatment, investigation, and/or prosecution; improving data collection; and determining "lethality" (i.e. identifying high-risk cases).

The report (Appendix A) provides information on the domestic violence information systems developed and utilized by a select sample of U.S. cities. Problems encountered in the development and maintenance of these specialized databases are presented. The report draws on the experiences of the other police departments to lessons and suggestions regarding database content, lethality tests, and evidence gathering. The report also contains examples of incident reports, supplementary forms, and data screens from the surveyed police departments.

Subproject 2: Evaluation of Changes in Completeness of Incident Report

The purpose of this subproject was to assess whether there was an improvement in patrol officer's completing the police incident report for domestic violence cases. The rationale for this evaluation was to see if the domestic violence training, which was conducted for all

patrol officers and emphasized evidence collection and documentation of the incident at the scene, had improved the completeness of the recording of items on the incident report.

A brief summary of this project (Appendix B) includes the background, study question, design and methods, and table with results. Overall there was an improvement in many items on the police incident report including important ones like victim statements and suspect excited utterance. However even with the improvement, many items on the incident report were only completed less than half the time by the officers.

Subproject 3: Evaluating Misdemeanor Cases for Recidivism and Escalation to Felony
The Seattle Police Department created a Lethality Scale that they wanted evaluated for its scientific usefulness in screening misdemeanor cases and assigning detectives for follow-up. Detectives are routinely assigned to follow felony incidents, but the majority of DV incidents involve misdemeanor cases. Assigning detective follow-up for all misdemeanor cases is not practical, so the SPD DVU were interested in identifying the misdemeanor cases at greatest risk for escalating violence and becoming a felony incident. Thus, an evaluation of the Lethality Scale was conducted. However it should be noted that name "Lethality Scale" is a misnomer since it does not look at only lethal outcomes, but is really being applied to misdemeanor cases and reflects the confusion within the police of the purpose of the scale.

A summary report (Appendix C) provides an overview and detail of the evaluation of the Lethality Scale. The report includes a description of the scale, the methods, data sample, incident characteristics, recidivism characteristics, and statistical methods and results with tables. The Lethality Scale was not useful as a predictive tool. The scale as originally derived, with all the scoring and weighting, merely reflected recidivism. If one only wanted to know recidivism, one could more easily count the number of past incidents without bothering to make the calculations necessary in using the scale. Even after assessing the natural history of domestic violence from the database and testing whether the scale could be modified to be a better predictive tool, it was found that scale could not be made more useful.

Subproject 4: Focus Groups to Identify Barriers to Contacting Police for Help for Intimate Partner To address the issue that intimate partner violence is underreported to police, a study was conducted utilizing focus group methodology to identify women's perceptions of the barriers to seeking police help for intimate partner violence (IPV). The project report can be found in Appendix D.

Facilitators used a structured format with open-ended questions for five focus groups sessions that were recorded and subsequently analyzed using Ethnograph software. Participants were women identified from social service agencies in an urban setting serving IPV women with diverse ethnic and cultural backgrounds. Participants identified many barriers for victims which fell within the following three themes: 1) Predisposing Characteristics: Situational and Personal Factors; 2) Fears and Negative Experiences with Police Response; and 3) Fears of Possible Repercussions. Participants also described positive experiences with police and generated a 'wish list' for improving police response to IPV. Policies and actions that can be taken by police and social service agencies to address the barriers IPV victims face in seeking police help are discussed.

Subproject 5: Assessing scope and capacity of SPD DVU information system and making recommendations and improvements The SPD DVU database (Access database) had limited capacity for use by the DVU for case tracking. The database had become so slow and cumbersome that detectives were not using it. (Some suggestions for improvement in the data information system are discussed at the end of Appendix C.) Thus the database was redesigned with improved speed, search facility, and data validation. In addition, password protected database utilities were added along with help screens and a manual.

The speed of the database was vastly improved with several changes. The data table architecture was improved. The slower macro programming was removed and replaced with faster Visual Basic code. Many variables were changed from slower text to faster numeric codes. The front-end interface of the database was split off to run from the user's personal computer (PC), removing it from the back-end data on the server, thus allowing much of the processing to be more quickly distributed across the many individual PCs. In data entry, speed was attained by making it possible to enter only a first letter of a response to a variable. For example in entering the Relationship "married", the user only has to press the "m" key and the rest of the word is automatically filled in.

The old search facility was slow and basically unusable. It has been replaced with a new search facility that performs more quickly, and now includes wildcard characters (e.g. search for Ken* would find Kenneth or Kenny) and Soundex codes (a system based on how the word sounds and consonants). A search report that details all incidents involving that individual can be printed now. This new search report is now being used regularly for "vertical assignment" of cases.

Data quality and validation have been improved by changing many fields from text to numeric codes. For example instead of the relationships "Married", "married", and "maried" appearing as separate values, they are now stored as one value when entered as "m" in data entry for the variable Relationship. Specific changes were also made to particular fields for consistent and valid data. For example, the Incident Number (which has the year as part of the number) must be a valid one for the Incident Date/Year in order to be accepted. Thus now logically impossible dates or inconsistent responses for specific variables are not allowed.

A password protected database utilities section was created with three functions for future changes and improvements to the database. One function is the allowed value of variable can be altered. The front-end interface of the database can be relinked with a button if the back-end data is moved by the SPD Information Technology staff.

Help and documentation are now available for the database. Help screens have been created and are available within the database to aid users. An elaborate manual (Appendix E) was written that functions both as a user's guide and a guide to the database architecture if a programmer needs to update or alter the database.

Appendix B

COMPLETENESS OF RECORDING ON POLICE INCIDENT REPORTS

Background: With the creation of the SPD Domestic Violence Unit, training was conducted to train all SPD officers in the area of domestic violence. The purpose of the training was to inform officers of the current mandatory arrest laws and procedures and policies in handling domestic violence cases. One area of emphasis in the training was on evidence collection and documentation of the incident at the time they go out on call to help with prosecution of cases whether or not the victim later testified or cooperated.

Study Question: How has the completeness of recording of variables on the incident report changed or improved since the creation of the Domestic Violence Unit and the training of patrol officers?

Design and Methods: A cross section sample was taken from two time periods, one pre- and one post - creation of DVU. Since much of the evidence information was contained in the descriptive portion of the incident report that was not computerized, hard copy incident reports were pulled and abstracted about the completeness of variables from the incident reports.

Since domestic violence cases can not be identified reliably from the large police relational database (RMS), a programmer met the challenge of identifying potential domestic violence victims from the complex SPD relational database. He identified the incidents which were two of the more common offenses for domestic violence: 1) assaults for female victim/male suspect or 2) threats/harassments. A random sample of these identified assault and violation of court order incidents were selected for a record pull of hard copies. However not all these incidents would be expected to be intimate partner incidents; thus the hard copy reports' descriptions of the incidents are first reviewed for determination of inclusion as an intimate partner domestic violence incident. Then the incident reports for the sample of intimate partner violence were abstracted to assess completion of recording of information on incident reports. Abstracted data was computerized and analyzed for differences in variables of interest (e.g. photos, excited utterances, etc.) and completeness of the incident form (name & address of victim/perp, etc.) during the two time periods before DVU training of all SPD police officers to time period after. The variables of interest were the type of information emphasized in DV training as important to evidence collection and documentation at scene of incident such as taking victim statements and photographing victim injuries.

Results: Differences in the completeness of some variables were found for pre- and post- training for assaults and for threats/harassment as shown in Table 1. For many of the variables, there was an increase in recording information on the incident report, but the increase was usually less for threats/harassment than for assaults and sometimes it even decreased for threats/harassment. Increased recording was found for important variables including written statement obtained from victim, photograph of victim's injuries, emotional condition of victim, and excited utterances of suspect (for threats/harassment). Many variables on the incident report are left blank more than half

the time by the officers with two exceptions: 1) the variable to note whether the incident was domestic violence or 2) whether the witness was willing to testify (for assaults only). Thus, much work needs to be done to improve the completeness of recording information on the police incident report.

Incident Report Completeness Improvements for
Assaults and Threats/Harassments:
Pre and Post Domestic Violence Unit Training

Item	Pre-Training (%)	Post-Training (%)	Difference
Domestic Violence			
Assault	88.6	91.0	+2.4
Threats/Harassment	69.2	76.2	+7.0
Prior History of Domestic Violence			
Assault	25.5	32.6	+7.1
Threats/Harassment	52.3	49.2	-3.1
Length of Relationship			
Assault	25.5	39.3	+13.8
Threats/Harassment	29.3	33.3	+4.1
Child in Common			
Assault	21.7	29.2	+7.5
Threats/Harassment	21.5	23.8	+2.3
Prior History of Domestic Violence			
Assault	25.5	32.6	+7.1
Threats/Harassment	52.3	49.2	-3.1
Victim's Home Phone Hours			
Assault	29.4	45.5	+16.1
Threats/Harassment	35.4	38.1	+2.7
Victim's Occupation			
Assault	36.4	35.4	-1.0
Threats/Harassment	23.1	36.5	+12.3
Victim's Work Phone			
Assault	37.0	39.3	+2.3
Threats/Harassment	38.5	50.8	+12.3
Victim's Work Hours			
Assault	18.5	27.0	+8.5
Threats/Harassment	13.9	22.2	+8.3
Witnesses Present			
Assault	31.0	41.6	+10.6
Threats/Harassment	24.6	33.3	+8.7
Document That Witness Can Testify			
Assault	59.7	74.3	+10.6
Threats/Harassment	50.0	42.9	-7.1
Children Mentioned At All			
Assault	29.9	37.1	+7.2
Threats/Harassment	32.3	36.5	+4.2

Item	Pre-Training (%)	Post-Training (%)	Difference
Children Present during Incident			
Assault	14.1	2.02	+6.1
Threats/Harassment	6.2	11.1	+4.9
Noted Condition of Crime Scene			
Assault	14.1	20.2	+6.1
Threats/Harassment	0.0	6.4	+6.4
Current Court Order Existed			
Assault	6.0	11.2	+5.2
Threats/Harassment	15.4	23.8	+8.4
Officer Recommend Obtain P.Order			
Assault	8.2	4.5	-3.7
Threats/Harassment	13.9	20.6	+6.7
Victim Uncooperative			
Assault	4.9	10.7	+5.8
Threats/Harassment	0.0	3.2	+3.2
Victim's Emotional Condition			
Assault	16.3	27.0	+10.7
Threats/Harassment	0.0	17.5	+17.5
Written Statement Obtained from Victim			
Assault	25.5	48.3	+22.8
Threats/Harassment	0.0	9.5	+9.5
Photograph of Victim's Injuries			
Assault	29.6	39.1	+9.5
Threats/Harassment	N/A	N/A	
Victim at Temporary Address/Phone			
Assault	1.1	5.6	+4.5
Threats/Harassment	0.0	0.0	
Suspect's Emotional Condition Noted			
Assault	23.9	20.2	-3.7
Threats/Harassment	7.7	14.3	+6.6
Suspect's Excited Utterances			
Assault	19.0	21.4	+2.4
Threats/Harassment	26.2	36.5	+10.3

Appendix C

LETHALITY SCALE ANALYSES

OVERVIEW

The specific aim of this subproject was to evaluate the usefulness of the Lethality Scale in identifying misdemeanor cases that might be high risk for escalating violence and subsequent felony incidents. This report summarizes the database used, the scale itself, the patterns of violence identified in the data and natural history of the reported domestic violence, tests and alterations to the lethality scale and suggested improvements to the database.

Domestic Violence Unit Databases

The Seattle Domestic Violence Unit's Database includes 2 components. The first component is the Names Database. This database includes 1 record for each person involved in a domestic violence incident. Each record includes personal information such as name, date of birth, gender, injuries resulting from the incident and treatment of those injuries, relationship and cohabitation status of the individuals involved in the incident, pregnancy status of each individual, alcohol and drug use at time of incident, whether or not a statement was given or photos were taken, and the incident number. The second component of the Seattle Domestic Violence Unit's Database is the Incidents Database. This database includes 1 record per incident. Each record includes incident information such as the incident number, date, time, census tract, place where the incident occurred, type of primary and secondary offense, weapon type used, presence of the suspect, arrests made, court order information, evidence collected, statements and photos taken, and sergeant action.

Seattle Domestic Violence Unit Lethality Scale

DESCRIPTION OF SCALE

The Seattle Domestic Violence Unit developed the Lethality Scale based on their knowledge and experience in handling domestic violence cases. They wanted to use the scale as a means to help allocate scarce detective resources among the misdemeanor incidents. Although the scale was intended to be used in help in identifying high risk cases, the name lethality scale does not accurately reflects its purpose.

The Lethality Scale is derived from the data in the DVU database. The Lethality Scale is composed of 6 incident characteristic components with varying values that contribute to an overall score. The six components of the scale are summarized in Figure1. The Total Lethality Score is the sum of the values from the 6 individual components listed in Figure 1. Note that the Offense Score is a sum of the values for the primary and secondary offenses and the Injury Score is a sum of the injury and treatment components.

Note that the lethality score values refer to an individual only and do not include information about other people involved in that particular incident. For example, the Injury Score for a

suspect refers to the suspect's injury and treatment and does not include information on the victim's injuries or treatment. The minimum possible score for a suspect is 2 (assuming there are no missing data values) and the maximum possible score is 53. In the 1995-1996 Domestic Violence Unit data, the average Total Lethality Score for a suspect was 8.93. The minimum score for a suspect was 0 and the maximum score was 25.

2

Figure 1. Components of the Seattle Police Department Domestic Violence Unit Lethality Scale
Corresponding score values are adjacent to incident characteristics.

OFFENSE SCORE VALUES		INJURY SCORE VALUES		WEAPON SCORE VALUES		LOCATION SCORE VALUES		INCIDENT/ OTHER SCORE VALUES		PERSONAL SCORE VALUES	
Assault	5	INJURY		Hand/Feet	2	Apartment	1	No Contact Order	1	Under Influence	
Burglary	5	No Complaint	0	Handgun	6	Business	4	Protection Order	1	of Alcohol/Drugs	3
Trespass	1	Non-Visible	2	Knife	4	Driveway/Yard	2			Pregnant	4
Custodial		Visible - Minor	4	Rifle	6	Hotel/Motel	2	No Contact with		Married and Not	
Interference	1	Visible - Serious	6	Shotgun	6	House	1	Suspect and No		Living Together	4
Disturbance	1	Death	10	Vehicle	4	Park	3	Arrest of Suspect	2		
Harassment	3			Other	1	Parking Lot	3				
Homicide	10	TREATMENT				Restaurant	4				
Menacing	5	None/Refused	0			School/College	3				
Property Damage	2	Personal Doctor	1			Street/Sidewalk	4				
Rape	8	At Scene	3			Tavern/Bar	3				
Reckless Endangerment	5	Transported to				Vehicle	2				
Stalking	6	Hospital	4			Other	1				
Suspicious											
Circumstances	1										
Theft	2										
Threats	3										
Court Order											
Violation	4										
Warrant	1										
Other	1										

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PREDICTIVE ABILITY OF DVU LETHALITY SCALE

We began to investigate the predictive ability of the Lethality Scale, proposed by the Seattle Police Domestic Violence Department, by determining the frequency and completeness of the components of the Lethality Scale. This information is summarized in Table 1. A total of 12228 incidents occurring between January 1, 1995 and December 1996 involving intimate couples, in which the suspect is at least 18 and the victim is at least 16, and where the suspect and victim are clearly defined are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1. Frequency and Completeness of Lethality Scale Components for All Incidents in 1995-1996 DVU Data
(for incidents in which a suspect and victim were clearly defined)
Total of 12228 Incidents

Offense Score Values		Injury Score Values			
Primary (Secondary) Offense (at least 1% of Total)	**Percent of Total**		**Percent of Total**		**Percent of Total**
Assault(Harassment)	1	No Complaint-Assumed	52	No Complaint - Assumed	97
Assault(None)	39	No Complaint	9	No Complaint	1
Assault(other)	1	Complaint Non-Visible	10	Complaint Non-Visible	<1
Assault(Prop Damage)	2	Visible-Minor	26	Visible-Minor	2
Assault (Threats)	1	Visible-Serious	3	Visible-Serious	<1
Assault (Viol of CO)	2	Death	<1	Death	0
Assault (Warrant)	1				
Custodial Int.(None)	1	**Treatment Type: Victim**	**Percent of Total**	**Treatment Type: Suspect**	**Percent of Total**
Disturbance(None)	9				
Harassment(None)	7	None/Refused	34	None/Refused	2
Harassment(Threats)	1	Personal Doctor	1	Personal Doctor	0
Harassment(Viol CO)	1	At Scene	2	At Scene	<1
Other(None)	1	Transport to Hospital	4	Transport to Hospital	<1
Property Dam(None)	2	Missing	58	Missing	97
Susp Circum (None)	1				
Threats (None)	5	**Personal Score Values**			
Viol of CO (None)	16	**Alcohol/Drug Use: Victim**	**Percent of Total**	**Alcohol/Drug Use: Suspect**	**Percent of Total**
Viol of CO(Assault)	1	Yes	5	Yes	11

Weapon Score Values					
Weapon Type	**Percent of Total**	**Pregnant: Victim**	**Percent of Total**	**Property in Common**	**Percent of Total**
		Yes	1	Yes	<1
Hand/Fists/Feet	30				
Handgun	1	**Living Together**	**Percent of Total**	**Relationship**	**Percent of Total**
Rifle/Shotgun	<1				
Stabbing Instrument	2	Yes	36	Child in Common	12
Other	12			Dating	61
Missing	55			Divorced	6
				Married	22

Location Score Values					
Location Type	**Percent of**	**Relationship of Those**	**Percent of**	**Relationship of Those**	**Percent of**

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	Total	Not Living Together		Living Together		Total
Private Place*	79	Child in Common	8	Child in Common		3
Public Place	20	Dating	.41	Dating		20
Missing	1	Divorced	6	Divorced		<1
		Married	9	Married		13

Incident/ Other Score Values				
Anti-Harassment	1	Present and Arrested		33
No Contact	12	Present and Not Arrested		6
Protection	7	Not Present and Arrested		2
Other	1	Not Present and Not Arrested		59
Restraining	1			
None/Missing	79			

● Define private place as apartment, house, driveway/yard, hotel/motel, vehicle.

As suggested by the frequency distributions in Table 1, the lethality scores are based on only a few of the 6 components. Information represented in the lethality score is often missing. The offense score values are displayed as the primary offense followed by the secondary offense in parentheses for each incident. The primary and secondary offense pairs, which were observed in at least 1%, of the incidents are listed in Table 1. Note that assaults are present in nearly half of the offense combinations. Information on weapon type was often omitted from the incident report. As noted in Table 1, 55% of the incidents in the 2 year period were missing information on the type of weapon used in the incident, if any. For offenses such as harassment and threats, it is appropriate to have no information on weapon use. Assaults, on the other hand, should have a corresponding weapon recorded. Among 6087 incidents in which the primary or secondary offense was assault, 31% of these incident reports were missing the type of weapon.

Incidents appear to occur most often in a private place, where a private place is defined as an apartment, house, driveway/yard, hotel/motel, or vehicle. Limited information is recorded on injuries. Less than half of the victims offer a complaint of injury. Similarly, there is limited information on the type of treatment for injuries. In only 7% of the incidents is treatment accepted and recorded for the victims. Among the 4778 complaints of injury by the victims, 78% of these victims received no treatment or refused any treatment, 11% were transported to the hospital, 6% were treated at the scene, 3% were treated by a personal physician, and 3% were missing information on the type of treatment. The frequency of alcohol and drug use by the suspects and victims is small. Pregnancy is not commonly observed in the incidents. It is interesting to note that there are some instances of pregnant suspects. In about one-third of the incidents, the suspects and the victims are living together. The couples are most likely to be dating. Note that a couple who is married and has children in common is recorded as married, and similarly for divorced couples, while a couple who is dating with a child in common is recorded as child in common. Nearly 80% of the incidents had no information on the type of court order, if any, that was in place at the time of the incident. For those 2633 incidents in which there was a primary or secondary offense of Violation of a Court Order, 51% had a No Contact Order, 28% had a Protection Order, 5% had a Restraining Order, 4% had an Anti-harassment order, 1% had an Other Type Court Order, and 11% were missing information on the type of court order in effect. For those 2604 incidents in which a court order type was recorded,

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90% had either a primary or secondary offense of Violation of Court Order. Finally, note that suspects were most likely not to be present and not arrested.

To investigate the predictive ability of the Lethality Score, we must first explain our interpretation of the use of the score by the Seattle Domestic Violence Unit. The DVU specifies a period of time, for example 6 months, and computes lethality score values for every person involved in an incident during this period. An individual's Total 6 Month Lethality Score is the sum of the Total Lethality Scores for every incident in which he/she was involved in over the period of 6 months. Information on individuals with a Total 6 Month Lethality Score over a certain cut-off value, say 50 points, is printed and reviewed by the detective. We simulated this approach using the 2 years of DVU data. Specifically, we used the DVU data to compile 6 month scores over the period 1/1/95-6/30/95 for every suspect whose first incident was a misdemeanor.

The resulting scores, which are displayed in the attached Figure 2 and Figure 3, suggest that the Total 6 Month Lethality Scores are closely related to the number of incidents the individual was involved in during that 6 month period of time. Specifically, as shown in Figure 2, a suspect would need to be involved in at least 4 incidents during the 6 month period before he/she would be identified by the Lethality Scale at this particular calculation of the scores. The predictive ability of the scale is displayed in Figure 3. Figure 3 is a plot of the Total 6 Month Lethality Score by the number of incidents in which the suspect was involved for the remaining 18 months of follow-up time. The plotting symbols represent the number of incidents in which the suspect was involved during the 6 month period in which the scores were calculated. The suspects who fall above the 50 Total Lethality Score point would be looked at more closely by a detective. The row of symbols corresponding to 0 incidents in 7/1/95-12/31/96, i.e. the symbols 7, 4, 6, 7, 6, 8, and 8 in the lower right corner of the plot, represent individuals who would be followed up on, but would not go on to have any subsequent incidents in the following 18 months. Note that these individuals may be in prison during the follow-up period, and would not be at risk to re-offend. We did not have sentencing information in our data sample. On the other hand, those suspects with 8 to 10 incidents remaining in the 18 month follow-up period, those who are in the upper left hand side of the plot, would not have been identified as a problem through this snapshot of the data. These individuals would need to be involved in several more incidents, most likely, before they would be identified by the Lethality Scale. In summary, based on the descriptive statistics and plots, it appears that the Lethality Scale reflects recidivism.

Study Data

DATA DESCRIPTION

Before altering the Lethality Scale to see if it could be more useful than only predicting recidivism, we were interested in looking at the history of reported incidents between intimate couples. Our study data included the subset of incidents which occurred over the period from January 1, 1995 to December 31, 1996. We reformatted the databases to reflect the history of violence between unique couple members. We considered only intimate couples, meaning suspects and victims who were married, divorced, had children in common, or were dating. We only considered couples in which the victim was at least 16 years old and the suspect was at least

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18 years old. To form a history of reported domestic violence between individuals, we linked incidents together in which the same 2 individuals were involved. To do this we linked the personal information for each suspect and victim involved in the same incident by the incident number. Then we linked the suspect and victim personal information to the incident information by using the incident number. Next, we corrected typographical errors in names and birth dates for individuals with more than 1 reported incident using a SOUNDEX program. Finally, we linked together personal and incident information for all incidents involving a single couple.

PATTERNS OF VIOLENCE

After forming a 2-year history of reported domestic violence for all intimate couples in which the victim was at least 16 years of age and the suspect was at least 18 years of age, we investigated the suspect and victim role that each person played in each incident for which they were involved. We also investigated the number of unique couples each individual was involved in over the 2 year period.

In the following descriptions, only individuals from intimate couples (dating, child in common, married, or divorced) in which the victim was at least 16 years of age and the suspect was at least 18 years of age are summarized. There were a total of 16074 individuals with reported incidents in 1995-1996. Most individuals were involved in only 1 incident over the 2 year period. Specifically, 72% of the 16074 individuals with reported incidents in 1995-1996 were involved in only 1 incident, 16% were involved in 2 incidents, 6% were involved in 3 incidents, 3% were involved in 4 incidents, 3% were involved in 5 up to 23 incidents over the 2 year period.

An individual's role as suspect or victim sometimes changed from incident to incident, meaning in one incident the individual was a victim and in the next incident, the individual was a suspect. The following descriptions are at the individual level meaning that if a person was a suspect in their first incident and a victim in their second incident, these could have happened with 2 separate people. In other words, there is no pairing between individuals of a unique couple in the following summaries. In some incidents an individual is coded as victim/suspect if their role could not be easily dichotomized.

For those 11689 individuals involved in only 1 incident over the 2 year period, 48% were victims, 48% were suspects, and 4% were victim/suspects. For those 2543 individuals involved in 2 incidents over the 2 year period, 39% were victims in both incidents, 39% were suspects in both incidents, 8% were victims in the first and suspects in the second, 8% were suspects in the first and victims in the second, 2% were victims/suspects in their first and victims in their second, 2% were victims/suspects in their first and suspects in their second, 1% were victims in their first and victims/suspects in their second, 1% were suspects in their first and victims/suspects in their second, and less than 1% were victims/suspects in both incidents. For those 1027 individuals involved in 3 incidents over the 2 year period, 34% were victims in all 3 incidents; 35% were suspects in all 3 incidents; 5% were suspects in the first 2 incidents and victims in the 3rd incident; 5% were victims in the first 2 incidents and suspects in the 3rd incident; 3% were suspects in the 1st, victims in the 2nd, and suspects in the 3rd incident; 4% were victims in the 1st, and suspects in the other 2 incidents; 3% were victims in the 1st, suspects in the 2nd, and victims in the 3rd incident; 3% were suspects in the 1st, and victims in the other 2

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incidents; and 8% were the remaining combinations of suspect, victim, and victim/suspect. For those 478 individuals involved in 4 incidents over the 2 year period, 30% were victims in all 4 incidents; 33% were suspects in all 4 incidents; 3% were victims/suspects in the 1st and victims for the other 3 incidents; 3% were suspects in the 1st and victims for the other 3 incidents; 4% were suspects in the 1st and 2nd, victims in the 3rd, and suspects in the 4th; 2% were suspects in the 1st, victims in the 2nd, and suspects in the other 2 incidents; 2% were suspects in the first 3 incidents and victims in the 4th incident; 3% were victims in the first 3 incidents and suspects in the 4th incident; 2% were victims in the 1st, suspects in the 2nd, and victims in the other 2 incidents; 2% were victims in the first 2 incidents, suspects in the 3rd, and victims in the 4th; 3% were victims in the 1st and suspects in the other 3 incidents; and 10% were the remaining combinations of suspect, victim, and victim/suspect.

The coding of victim, suspect, and victim/suspect may correspond to whether or not there is a mutual arrest in the incident. To examine this relationship, all 12,762 incidents between 1995-1996 were investigated in terms of the resulting arrests. There were 39 incidents (0.3% of the total number of incidents) in which a mutual arrest was made. Of these, 64% were incidents in which the individuals were both coded as victim/suspect, 5% were incidents in which both individuals were coded as suspects, 26% involved incidents in which a suspect and victim were clearly defined, and 5% involved incidents in which one individual was coded as a suspect and the other was coded as a victim/suspect. There were 38 incidents (0.3% of total number incidents) in which both people involved in the incident were coded as suspects. Five percent of the incidents in which both individuals were coded as suspects resulted in a mutual arrest. There were 414 incidents in which both individuals were coded as a victim/suspect. Only 6% of the incidents in which the individuals were both coded as victim/suspect resulted in a mutual arrest. There were 24 incidents in which an individual was coded as a suspect and the other was coded as a victim/suspect. Of these, 8% resulted in a mutual arrest.

Some individuals are involved in incidents with more than 1 other individual over the 2 year period. Specifically, 95% of the 16074 individuals with reported incidents in 1995-1996 were involved in only 1 couple. Five percent of the individuals were involved in 2 different couples. Of these, 47% had 1 incident with 2 different partners, 22% had 2 incidents with 1 partner and 1 incident with another, 12% had 3 incidents with 1 partner and 1 incident with another, 5% had 4 incidents with 1 partner and 1 incident with another, to name those groupings most often observed among those involved with 2 different partners. Less than 1% of the individuals were involved in 3 up to 5 couples. We investigated the suspect/victim assignment for those individuals involved in 4 or 5 different couples. There were 5 individuals having reported domestic violence with 4 separate partners. Of these, two were males who were suspects in 3 incidents, each with a different partner, and victims in 1 incident, with a fourth partner. One was a female who was a victim in 3 incidents, each with a different partner, and a victim in 2 other incidents with a fourth partner. Another female was a victim in 3 incidents, each with a different partner, and a victim and a suspect in 2 incidents with a fourth partner. The final female was a victim in 2 incidents, each with a different partner, a victim in 3 incidents with a third partner, and a victim in 7 incidents and a suspect in 2 incidents with a fourth partner. There were 3 individuals who were involved in incidents with 5 different partners. The first was a female who was a victim in 4 incidents, each with a different partner, and a suspect in an incident with a fifth partner. The next was a female who was a victim in 3 incidents, each with a different partner,

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and a victim in 2 incidents with a fourth and 2 incidents with a fifth partner. The last individual was a male who was a suspect in 2 incidents, each with a different partner, a suspect in 2 incidents with a third and 2 incidents with a fourth partner, and a victim/suspect in 1 incident with a fifth partner.

Alterations to Lethality Scale

DATA SUMMARIES

In order to alter the lethality scale, we began by observing the natural history of police reported domestic violence between couple members. We looked at the history of incidents among intimate heterosexual couples in which a suspect and victim were clearly defined. We had limited information concerning the history of domestic violence between couple members as we were not able to link the DVU data to the RMS history data. Therefore, to attempt to look at the beginning of reported domestic violence between couple members, we focused on those couples without reported domestic violence incidents in 1995, without any court order recorded on their first incident in 1996, without a primary or secondary offense of Violation of Court Order on their first incident in 1996, and including those whose first incident was referred to another agency outside the DVU. We then followed these couples for 12 months after their first incident in 1996 and described the history of domestic violence between the couple members.

Few of the 2935 couples described above had subsequent incidents in the 12-month period following the first incident. Specifically, 82% of the couples had no subsequent incidents in the 12-month follow-up period, 12% of the couples had 1 subsequent incident in the 12-month follow-up period, 4% of the couples had 2 subsequent incidents in the 12-month follow-up period, 1% had 3 subsequent incidents in the 12-month follow-up period, and 1% of the couples had 4 to 10 subsequent incidents in the 12-month follow-up period. Therefore, because of limited information on multiple incidents per couple members, our analyses focus on characteristics of the first incident between couple members.

We also investigated the time between consecutive incidents for each couple. Among the 2935 couples described above, 7% had a second incident within 1 month of their first incident, 12% had a second incident within 3 months of their first, 15% had a second incident within 6 months of their first incident, and 17% had a second incident within 9 months of their first incident. Among the 529 couples that have at least 1 subsequent incident reported in the 12-month follow-up period, 41% of the second incidents occur within 1 month of the first incident and about 90% of the second incidents occur within 7.5 months of the first incident. Among the 174 couples that have at least 2 subsequent incidents reported in the 12-month follow-up period, 49% of the third incidents occur within 1 month of the second incident and about 90% of the third incidents occur within 5.7 months of the second incident. Among the 71 couples that have at least 3 subsequent incidents reported in the 12-month follow-up period, 51% of the fourth incidents occur within 1 month of the third incident and about 90% of the fourth incidents occur within 4.6 months of the third incident. When interpreting the time between incidents, it is important to note that the follow-up period is 12 months, so those with multiple incidents are under a time between incident time constraint.

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PREDICTIVE MODELING

Through discussions with the Seattle Police Domestic Violence Unit Lieutenants and Detectives, it was decided that the lethality scale should be altered to reflect both recidivism and escalation of violence. To do this, we defined escalation of violence as a history of domestic violence which included a "serious" offense of assault, menacing, rape, reckless endangerment, or stalking. We analyzed couples separately according to whether or not their first incident was "serious". To identify predictive characteristics of incidents, we compared first incidents among several groups of individuals. Specifically, we made the following 4 comparisons:

A. "Non-serious" First Incidents: Compare first incidents for those with

I. "Non-serious" first incidents and any subsequent incident to those with
"Non-serious" first incidents and no subsequent incidents.

Then, among those with more than 1 incident, we compared first incidents for those with:

II. "Non-serious" first incidents and a "serious" subsequent incident to those with
"Non-serious" first incidents and only "non-serious" subsequent incidents.

B. "Serious" First Incidents: Compare first incidents for those with

I. "Serious" first incidents and any subsequent incident to those with
"Serious" first incidents and no subsequent incidents.

Then, among those with more than 1 incident, we compared first incidents for those with:

II. "Serious" first incidents and a "serious" subsequent incident to those with
"Serious" first incidents and only "non-serious" subsequent incidents.

To identify predictive characteristics of the first incidents and the appropriate weights for a lethality type score, we fitted a logistic regression model for each of the outcomes described above (Yes/No subsequent incidents and Yes/No "serious" subsequent incidents) for both the "serious" first incident group and the "non-serious" first incident group. For each comparison, a portion of the data was used as a model building set and the remaining portion of the data was used as a model validation set. By splitting the data in this fashion, we were able to investigate the predictive ability of each model. Observed outcomes for the individuals in the model validation sets were compared to the predicted probability of re-offense or "serious" re-offense from the fitted model. Statistics including sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive value, and negative predictive value were calculated to summarize the predictive ability of the models.

In each comparison, very few couples, if any, were predicted to re-offend or have a "serious" re-offense. It appears that the information included in the DVU database, over a 12 month follow-up period, alone is not sufficient to use in a prediction of recidivism and escalation of violence. It would have been helpful to have more criminal history information for each couple member as well as enough data to allow for a longer follow-up period for each couple. With a longer follow-up period, a better picture of the sequence of events over time should emerge.

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Natural History of Reported Domestic Violence

As discussed above, a lethality score to predict recidivism and escalating violence is not attainable with such limited information. Instead, we felt that a summary sheet of possible risk factors, for each outcome discussed above, would help detectives identify couples in need of focused attention.

COMPARISON OF SERIOUS AND NON-SERIOUS FIRST INCIDENTS

We are interested in identifying possible risk factors for subsequent, escalating police reported domestic violence for the group of couples who appear to begin their cycle of reported violence with a "non-serious" first incident and also identify possible risk factors for those couples who appear to begin their cycle of violence with a "serious" first incident. As mentioned above, we looked at these two groups of couples separately. Characteristics of the first incidents which appeared to differ for these two groups of couples are summarized in Table 2. There were 1833 couples in our sample who had a "serious" first incident compared to 1102 couples in our sample with a "non-serious" first incident. Note that alcohol and drug use by suspects and victims in both groups is surprisingly low. Couples with "serious" first incidents do appear to have more recorded drug and alcohol use by the suspects and victims as compared to those couples with "non-serious" first incidents. Relationship is stratified according to whether or not the suspect and victim were living together at the time of the incident. A greater percentage couples with "serious" first incidents lived together at the time of the first incident than those with "non-serious" first incidents (51% and 26% respectively). A victim injury was reported more often among those couples with a "serious" first incident, 68% of incidents compared to 4% among those with "non-serious" first incidents. The indication of victim injury and treatment of victim injury are lower than would be expected from "serious" offenses, of which 98% involved a primary or secondary assault offense. Suspects were more likely to be present at the scene of a "serious" first offense, 51% of the time compared to only 23% of the time for suspects with "non-serious" first offenses. Similarly, suspects involved in "serious" first incidents were more likely to be arrested than suspects involved in "non-serious first incidents (53% compared to 12% respectively). Finally, a weapon was more likely to be recorded for "serious" than "non-serious" first incidents (71% compared to 26% respectively).

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Table 2. Characteristics of First Incidents for those with Serious First Incidents and those with Non-serious First Incidents

Incident Characteristic	Type of First Incident	
	"Serious" First Incident	"Non-serious" First Incident
Group Size	1833	1102
Alcohol and Drug Use: Suspect	11%	7%
Victim	5%	2%
Suspect and Victim Live Together:		
Relationship: Child in Common	4%	2%
Relationship: Dating	28%	12%
Relationship: Divorced	<1%	<1%
Relationship: Married	19%	12%
Suspect and Victim Do NOT Live Together:		
Relationship: Child in Common	6%	10%
Relationship: Dating	36%	47%
Relationship: Divorced	1%	8%
Relationship: Married	5%	9%
Indication of Victim Injury	68%	4%
Indication of Treatment of Victim Injury	12%	0%
Suspect Present and Not Arrested	2%	12%
Arrested	49%	11%
Suspect Not Present and Not Arrested	45%	76%
Arrested	4%	1%
Weapon: Any	71%	26%

IDENTIFICATION OF RISK FACTORS OF SUBSEQUENT, ESCALATING VIOLENCE

To identify such risk factors, we fit logistic regression models for each outcome discussed above. The models were fit to the entire groups of couples described above. Incident characteristics, which appeared to be related to the probability of each outcome of interest univariately, were entered into the multivariate logistic model. Variables were excluded from the model until each of the remaining covariates was significantly related to the probability of the outcome of interest at the alpha=0.05 level, independently of the other covariates in the model. Variables also remained in the model if they acted as a confounder of the relationship between the outcome and a risk factor of interest. The resulting apparent risk factors are described by odds ratios and 95% confidence intervals of the odds ratios.

Comparison of Non-serious First Incidents between Repeaters and Non-repeaters

The first incident for those with "non-serious" first incidents and any subsequent incident were compared to the first incident for those with "non-serious" first incidents and no subsequent incidents. The incident characteristics which appeared to differ between the repeaters and non-repeaters are summarized in Table 3. Note that there were 202 repeaters with "non-serious" first incidents and 900 non-repeaters with "non-serious" first incidents in our data sample. Note that information was not complete for all incidents, and the non-repeaters appear to be more likely to be missing information on suspect age and hour of the incident. The distribution of suspect age appeared to differ between the groups. Specifically, it appeared that the repeaters were younger

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than the non-repeaters. It also appeared that suspect age was related to victim age, meaning young victims were paired with young suspects. Therefore, since we believe that victim age could be related to the probability of recidivism, it will be important to control for the victim age when investigating the suspect age as a possible risk factor for recidivism. In other words, victim age may confound the relationship between suspect age and the probability of recidivism. Note that although the percentages of pregnant victims are very low in each group, repeating couples are more likely to involve a pregnant victim. The time of the incident also appeared to differ between the repeaters and non-repeaters. Specifically, repeaters appeared to be more likely than non-repeaters to have incidents in the morning and afternoon.

To identify possible risk factors for recidivism, a logistic regression model was fit. When victim age was controlled for, suspect age no longer appeared to be significantly related to the probability of repeat incidents. A couple in which the victim was pregnant was at an increased risk of subsequent incidents. Specifically, controlling for the time period of the day, the odds of subsequent domestic violence for a couple in which the victim was pregnant are 3.74 times the odds for a couple in which the victim was not pregnant during the first reported incident (95% confidence interval: 1.12 to 12.46). Also, a couple whose first incident occurred during the morning was at an increased risk of subsequent incidents. Controlling for pregnancy status of the victim, the odds of subsequent domestic violence for a couple whose first incident occurred between 4am and noon are 1.60 times the odds for a couple whose first incident occurred between 8pm and 4am (95% confidence interval: 1.06 to 2.40). Similarly, the odds of subsequent domestic violence for a couple whose first incident occurred between noon and 8pm are 1.36 times the odds for a couple whose first incident occurred between 8pm and 4am (95% confidence interval: 0.96 to 1.94). Note that this increase in the odds of subsequent incidents is not significant for this comparison as the confidence interval contains 1.

Table 3. Comparison of Characteristics of First Incidents between Repeaters and Non-repeaters among those with Non-serious First Incidents

Incident Characteristic		Repeaters	Non-repeaters	Odds Ratio	95% Confidence Interval
Group Size		202	900		
Victim Age:	16-24	25%	23%		
	25-34	34%	30%		
	35-44	20%	24%		
	45-	95	11%		
	Missing	11%	12%		
Suspect Age:	18-24	21%	18%		
	25-34	42%	30%		
	35-44	17%	24%		
	45-	9%	12%		
	Missing	11%	16%		
Pregnant Victim		2%	1%	3.74	(1.12, 12.46)
Hour of Incident:	8pm-4am	36%	42%	1.00	Reference
	4am-noon	24%	18%	1.60	(1.06, 2.40)
	noon-8pm	39%	33%	1.36	(0.96, 1.94)
	Missing	1%	7%		

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Comparison of Non-serious First Incidents between "Serious" Repeaters and "Non-serious" Repeaters

Among those with at least 1 incident in the follow-up period, we compared first incidents for those with "non-serious" first incidents and a "serious" subsequent incident to those with "non-serious" first incidents and only "non-serious" subsequent incidents. The incident characteristics which appeared to differ between the "serious" and "non-serious" repeaters are described in Table 4. There were 88 "serious" repeaters and 114 "non-serious" repeaters among those with "non-serious" first incidents. Note that "serious" repeater couples were more likely to be living together at the time of the first incident than those couples with only "non-serious" subsequent incidents (49% compared to 14% respectively). Also, couples with "serious" repeat incidents were less likely to have primary or secondary offenses in their first incident which included harassment or threats (22% compared to 54% respectively). The "serious" repeater group was therefore more likely to have primary or secondary offenses including trespassing, custodial interference, disturbance, property damage, suspicious circumstances, theft, warrant, or burglary.

To identify possible risk factors for escalation of violence, a logistic regression model was fit. Among couples with repeat incidents, couples who lived together at the time of their first incident were at an increased risk of "serious" subsequent incidents. Alcohol use by the suspect also appeared to be related to the cohabitation status of the suspect and victim, so when examining the effect of living together, it is important to control for suspect alcohol and drug use(how are they related?). Controlling for the type of offense and alcohol use by the suspect, the odds of "serious" subsequent domestic violence for a couple who live together are 5.34 times the odds for a couple who did not live together at the time of the first incidents (95% confidence interval:2.54, 11.24). Among couples with subsequent incidents, a couple whose first incident involved a primary or secondary offense of threats or harassment was at a decreased risk of "serious" subsequent incidents. Controlling for cohabitation status, the odds of "serious" subsequent domestic violence for a couple whose first incident included a primary or secondary offense of threats or harassment were 0.48 times the odds for a couple whose first incident involved other "non-serious" offenses (95% confidence interval: 0.25 to 0.91).

Table 4. Comparison of Characteristics of First Incidents between Serious Repeaters and Non-serious Repeaters among those with Non-serious First Incidents

Incident Characteristic	Serious Repeaters	Non-serious Repeaters	Odds Ratio	95% Confidence Interval
Group Size	88	114		
Suspect and Victim Live Together	49%	14%	5.34	(2.54, 11.24)
Primary or Secondary Offense				
Harassment or Threats	22%	54%	0.48	(0.25, 0.91)
Other Non-serious	78%	46%	1.00	Reference

Comparison of Serious First Incidents between Repeaters and Non-repeaters

The first incident for those with "serious" first incidents and any subsequent incident were compared to the first incident for those with "serious" first incidents and no subsequent

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incidents. The incident characteristics which appeared to differ between the repeaters and non-repeaters are summarized in Table 5. There were 327 repeaters with "serious" first incidents and 1506 non-repeaters with "serious" first incidents in our data sample. Again, information was not complete for all incidents, although it does not appear to be much of a problem for this comparison. The repeaters appeared to be more likely to have a first incident in a private place, 86% compared to 81% for the non-repeaters where a private place was defined as a hotel/motel, apartment, house, driveway/yard, or vehicle. Also, the repeaters appeared more likely to have morning or afternoon first incidents than the non-repeaters.

To identify possible risk factors for recidivism, a logistic regression model was fit. A couple first incident occurred in a private place was at an increased risk of subsequent incidents. Specifically, controlling for the time period of the day, the odds of subsequent domestic violence for a couple whose first incident occurred in a private place are 1.54 times the odds for a couple whose first incident occurred in a public place (95% confidence interval: 1.09 to 2.17). Also, a couple whose first incident occurred during the morning was at an increased risk of subsequent incidents. Controlling for place, the odds of subsequent domestic violence for a couple whose first incident occurred between 4am and noon are 1.54 times the odds for a couple whose first incident occurred between 8pm and 4am (95% confidence interval: 1.11 to 2.15). Similarly, the odds of subsequent domestic violence for a couple whose first incident occurred between noon and 8pm are 1.61 times the odds for a couple whose first incident occurred between 8pm and 4am (95% confidence interval: 1.23 to 2.11).

Table 5. Comparison of Characteristics of First Incidents between Repeaters and Non-repeaters among those with Serious First Incidents

Incident Characteristic		Repeaters	Non-repeaters	Odds Ratio	95% Confidence Interval
Group Size		327	1506		
Private Place		86%	81%	1.54	(1.09, 2.17)
Hour of Incident:	8pm-4am	40%	50%	1.00	Reference
	4am-noon	20%	16%	1.54	(1.11, 2.15)
	noon-8pm	40%	31%	1.61	(1.23, 2.11)
	Missing	0%	3%		

Comparison of Serious First Incidents between "Serious" Repeaters and "Non-serious" Repeaters

We compared first incidents for those with "serious" first incidents and a "serious" subsequent incident to those with "serious" first incidents and only "non-serious" subsequent incidents among those with at least 1 incident in the follow-up period. The incident characteristics which appeared to differ between the "serious" and "non-serious" repeaters are described in Table 6. Among those with "serious" first incidents, there were 169 "serious" repeaters and 158 "non-serious" repeaters. As shown in Table 5, those with "serious" repeat incidents were less likely to have first incidents which occurred on the weekend (39% compared to 49% respectively). The age distribution of the victims appeared to differ between the "serious" and "non-serious" repeaters. Specifically, there appeared to be more victims older than 45 in the "non-serious"

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repeater group, and more younger victims in the "serious" repeater group. The time of incident also appeared to differ between the "serious" and "non-serious" repeaters. It appears that the "serious" repeaters were more likely to have incidents during the night time hours.

To identify possible risk factors for escalation of violence, a logistic regression model was fit. Among couples with repeat incidents, couples whose first incident occurred on the weekend were at an increased risk of "serious" subsequent incidents. Specifically, controlling for the age of the victim and time of incident, the odds of "serious" subsequent domestic violence for a couple who whose incident occurred on the weekend were 0.58 times the odds for a couple whose first incident did not occur during the weekend (95% confidence interval: 0.36 to 0.93). The odds of "serious" repeat incidents were increased for couples in which the victim was in any age group younger than 45 years compared to those couples in which the victim was 45 years or older. Specifically, controlling for the day and time of incident, the odds of "serious" subsequent domestic violence for a couple who in which the victim was 16-24 years of age were 5.91 times the odds for a couple in which the victim was 45 years or older (95% confidence interval: 2.17 to 16.09). The other odds ratios related to victim age may be interpreted in a similar fashion. Finally, the odds of "serious" repeat incidents were reduced when comparing couples with incidents in the morning or afternoon as compared to couples with incidents in the night. Controlling for the day of the incident and the age of the victim, the odds of "serious" subsequent domestic violence for a couple whose incident occurred between 4am and noon were 0.40 times the odds for a couple whose first incident occurred between 8pm and 4am (95% confidence interval: 0.21 to 0.75). The other odds ratio related to time of day may be interpreted in a similar fashion.

Table 6. Comparison of Characteristics of First Incidents between Serious Repeaters and Non-serious Repeaters among those with Serious First Incidents

Incident Characteristic		Serious Repeaters	Non-serious Repeaters	Odds Ratio	95% Confidence Interval
Group Size		169	158		
Weekend Incident		39%	49%	0.58	(0.36, 0.93)
Victim Age:	16-24	29%	18%	5.91	(2.17, 16.09)
	25-34	40%	46%	2.94	(1.15, 7.54)
	35-44	23%	21%	4.02	(1.48, 10.95)
	45-	4%	13%	1.00	Reference
	Missing	4%	3%		
Hour of Incident:	8pm-4am	48%	32%	1.00	Reference
	4am-noon	17%	23%	0.40	(0.21, 0.75)
	noon-8pm	36%	45%	0.49	(0.29, 0.82)
	Missing	0%	0%		

Outcomes for Couples with Incidents in 1995

Note that the above analyses focus on those couples without any incidents in 1995. We made a few comparisons of the couples with and without incidents in 1995. The couples with incidents in 1995 appear to represent couples for whom we have no information on the beginning of their cycle of reported domestic violence, meaning the data we have represent incidents somewhere within the couple's true pattern of reported violence but we cannot determine where in the

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sequence. The couples without incidents in 95 are couples for whom we are assuming we have data for the beginning of their sequence of reported domestic violence incidents. We wanted to determine if there is any indication that the pattern of violence differs for these 2 groups of couples. To do this, we compared the percentages in each of the outcome groups described on the previous pages for those with and those without incidents in 1995.

For each group, a 12 month follow-up period was used after the first incident in 1995 or the first incident in 1996. The group with first incidents in 1995 included only heterosexual couples in which a suspect and victim were clearly defined while the group with first incidents in 1996 included those couples without reported domestic violence incidents in 1995, without any court order recorded on their first incident in 1996, without a primary or secondary offense of Violation of Court Order on their first incident in 1996, and including those whose first incident was referred to another agency outside the DVU. The percentages of couples in each outcome group are summarized in Table 7. The "index" incident for those with incidents in 1995 is the first 1995 incident recorded in the database. The "index" incident for those with clean histories in 1995 is the first incident in 1996.

Table 7. Percentage of Couples with Subsequent Incidents and "Serious" Subsequent Incidents in a 12 Month Follow-up Period According to Dates of Reported DV

Incidents in 1995?	"Serious" Index Incident		"Non-serious" Index Incident	
	% Repeaters	Of the Repeaters, % Serious Repeat	% Repeaters	Of the Repeaters, % Serious Repeat
Yes (4431 couples)	27	62	31	38
No (2935 couples)	18	52	18	44

The couples whom we are assuming to be further along their sequence of violence, those with incidents in 1995, appear to be more likely to have repeat domestic violence incidents in the 12 months following their index incident, regardless of the severity of the index incident. Also, among those couples with "serious" index incidents followed by repeat incidents in the 12 months after their index incident, those with incidents in 1995 appear more likely to have "serious" repeat incidents than those with a clean history in 1995. On the other hand, among those couples with "non-serious" index incidents followed by repeat incidents in the 12 months after their index incident, those with incidents in 1995 appear to be less likely to have "serious" repeat incidents than those with a clean history in 1995. So, it does appear that the groups differ in terms of their cycle of violence.

Suggested Alterations to the Seattle Police Department DVU Database

LINKAGE AND ERROR CHECKING

There are a few alterations that we would suggest for the Seattle Police Department DVU database. These changes will allow for better descriptions of repeated violence over time. The first suggestion is that certain typographical errors be checked. It would be helpful to instruct the

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data entry person to check that the first 2 values of the incident number correspond to the year of the incident date. This would help minimize errors in the incident date variable which is useful when describing incidents over time for individuals. Also, there were many errors in the date of birth variable. It would be helpful if ACCESS could be programmed to post a warning message if the date of birth for an individual would imply that the person is less than 13 or more than 80 years of age at the time of the incident. This correction would allow for more accurate identification of individuals, particularly for individuals with common last names or several nicknames.

It would be helpful include an option to update an incident report that has already been entered into the database. This option would be helpful for both detectives and data entry people. Similarly, an option to update incident number changes without reentering incident information would help minimize duplicate information. It would also be useful to check that information on a single incident has not been entered more than once in the database. In order to describe the history of reported domestic violence among couple members, it is necessary to link information involving a specific couple. To do this, it would be necessary to correct name and date of birth typographical errors, link records for suspects and victims involved in same incident, and finally to link the history of records for each couple. It may also be helpful to link records for any suspects involved with more than 1 victim, noting that suspect/victim roles often change over the history of incidents. Finally, it would be very useful to link domestic violence unit data with criminal history data.

There are several suggestions for the ACCESS data base and how data is entered. Omitted information should be categorized as None, Missing, or Not Applicable. For example, omitted information about a weapon may be coded as Missing for an assault, and Not Applicable for harassment. Similar coding would be useful for type of court order and treatment of injury. Also, a weekend/weekday variable should be created based on the incident date and place should be dichotomized as private or public, where private place is defined as apartment, house, driveway/yard, hotel/motel, or vehicle. A dichotomous variable representing whether or not the individual is currently employed should be included. This would be based on the Occupation, Work Phone, Work Hours, and Employer variables from the incident report. Note that the variables mentioned which relate to employment status are often not filled out in an incident report and in some instances, "none" is recorded for occupation. This is another case where the missing value should be categorized as missing or no current occupation. A drop-box should be added to indicate if the case was followed-up on by a detective (yes/no).

INCIDENT REPORT SUMMARY SHEET

Instead of a lethality score, we suggest that a summary sheet of incident characteristics be printed out for each suspect. This summary sheet should include the following information on every incident in which the suspect has been involved: suspect name, victim name, incident number, incident date, incident location: private/public, time of incident, day of incident: weekend/weekday, victim age: 16-24, 25-34, 35-44, 45-, relationship and living together status of victim and suspect, detective name for assigned cases, and sergeant action: possible misdemeanor, felony, unassigned. It would be helpful to identify those suspects and victims that are in the database multiple times over a given time period, say 3 months. The suspects with

multiple incidents and multiple victims would represent chronic offenders. The victims involved in multiple incidents would be of interest to support service individuals.

ADDITIONAL INCIDENT INFORMATION

We also had several suggestions for additional information which could be collected in the incident report or added to the database. Information from the Supplemental Report is not currently entered into the database. This supplemental information may be useful. It was suggested, though, that the Supplemental Report is not always filled out by an officer, particularly for harassment/threats type incidents. The names and dates of birth for any children present at the incident should be recorded in the incident report and databases. This information would be valuable for researchers looking at the effect of domestic violence on children.

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Appendix D

BARRIERS TO SEEKING POLICE HELP FOR INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

Marsha E. Wolf [1,2]

Uyen Ly [3,4]

Margaret A. Hobart [5]

Mary A. Kernic [1,2]

Author Affiliations: Department of Epidemiology[1], Harborview Injury Prevention and Research Center[2], Department of Health Services[3], School of Medicine[4], and Department of Political Science[5], University of Washington

Running head: Barriers To Seeking Police Help For Intimate Partner Violence

Corresponding Author: Marsha E. Wolf

Harborview Injury Prevention and Research Center

325 Ninth Avenue, Box 359960

Seattle, WA 98104

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Abstract

Intimate partner violence is underreported to police. A study was conducted utilizing focus group methodology to identify women's perceptions of the barriers to seeking police help for intimate partner violence (IPV). Facilitators used a structured format with open-ended questions for five focus groups sessions that were recorded and subsequently analyzed using Ethnograph software. Participants were women identified from social service agencies in an urban setting serving IPV women with diverse ethnic and cultural backgrounds. Participants identified many barriers for victims which fell within the following three themes: 1) Predisposing Characteristics: Situational and Personal Factors; 2) Fears and Negative Experiences with Police Response; and 3) Fears of Possible Repercussions. Participants also described positive experiences with police and generated a 'wish list' for improving police response to IPV. Policies and actions that can be taken by police and social service agencies to address the barriers IPV victims face in seeking police help are discussed.

Key words: intimate partner violence, domestic violence, barriers, police, help

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Background

Calling the police for intimate partner violence (IPV) has been reported to be associated with lower rates of subsequent violence.(Langan & Innes, 1986), (Sherman & Berk, 1984) While hundreds of thousands of emergency calls for IPV are made to police each year in the United States, many abused women do not contact the police. The proportion of intimate partner violence incidents estimated to be reported to police vary widely from 2% to 52% (Dobash et al., 1992), (Dunford, 1990), (Kantor & Straus, 1990),(Langan & Innes, 1986), (Johnson, 1990), (U.S. Department of Justice, 1998) IPV victims' police reporting behavior constitutes a pivotal point for the initiation of the criminal justice response to IPV. Factors influencing IPV victims to avoid contacting police are poorly understood.

Much of the past research has focused on characteristics of victims who call the police or other agencies for help. (Hutchison & Hirschel, 1998), (Dutton, 1987), (Berk et al., 1984), (Johnson, 1990), (Bachman & Coker, 1995), (Kantor & Straus, 1990), (Bachman & Coker, 1995), (Gondolf et al., 1990), (Langan & Innes, 1986) Researchers for these studies have reached contradictory findings regarding which factors (such as marital factors or ethnicity) increase the likelihood of IPV victims calling the police and which factors apparently have no bearing on this decision. However, comparisons between studies is limited because of methodologic issues of study design, sampling frame, and type and source of data. Only the National Crime Survey, (Langan & Innes, 1986), (U.S. Department of Justice, 1998) has specifically asked abused women why they did *not* call the police, thus shifting the focus from demographic characteristics to women's perceptions and reasoning. From two surveys conducted in the 1980s and 1990s, the most common reasons women gave for not reporting IPV were: feeling the

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violence was a private or personal matter, fear of reprisal, deciding the crime was not important enough, anticipation that police would not or could not do anything, they reported the IPV to someone else and other reasons.

In recent years, federal agencies and local police departments have developed new service and research programs to address violence against women. In November 1994, the Seattle Police Department created a Domestic Violence Unit (DVU) to better serve domestic violence victims and hold batterers accountable for their violence. As part of a mutifaceted approach to address these goals, the DVU wanted to identify how to improve services to victims who did not contact police and develop targeted programs to address identified barriers. To address this goal, we sought to identify IPV victims' perceived barriers to seeking help from the police by conducting focus groups.

Methods

Design

The qualitative research method of focus groups has been found to be useful for developing ideas and strategies for prevention programs. At the initiative of the Seattle Police Department's DVU, five focus groups were conducted by the investigators to identify the barriers for women to contacting police for help for intimate partner violence. Social service agencies from which participants were subsequently identified contributed to the development of the questions and the protocol for conducting the focus groups.

Research or study staff facilitated the focus groups. The structure of the focus groups included an introduction and ground rules, and then discussion of case scenarios. The first scenario described a friend who was abused and asked what type of advice and help they would recommend. The second scenario asked what help participants would seek if they experienced various types of abuse. Participants were also asked what type

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of agencies (police, courts, social services) they would seek help from and the perceived barriers to their use of these agencies. They were asked about actual experiences with these agencies, whether they would use them again, and any changes they would recommend to better meet their needs, and to better help children. In addition, they were asked specifically about their recent experiences with Seattle police. Finally, groups generated a 'wish list' of how the police might better respond to the needs of victims of intimate partner violence. This study was conducted with approval from University of Washington's Human Subjects' Committee and informed consent was obtained from all participants.

Participants

Focus group participants were women who obtained social services in Seattle from local community agencies. The agencies were specifically chosen to include a culturally diverse population of women who may be less likely to contact police. Two of the agencies exclusively served battered women. The remaining three agencies, each had a specialty client focus for Native Americans, lesbians, and refugee women. Each of these agencies, except for one, had a separate support group for battered women from which we recruited study participants. Each agency facilitated recruitment by providing all individuals in a selected support group (IPV group if possible) with the study introductory letter and consent form. Individuals had the option of not participating in the focus group and were told their participation (or lack of) would not affect the services they received from the agency. Although one agency did not have a designated battered women's group, the majority of the clients in the group that participated in the study were victims of IPV. Only participants' first names were used during the focus groups and

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women were given the option of using another name during the session if they preferred. A small monetary renumeration was given to each participant after each focus group.

Data Collection

The focus group sessions were held on-site at each of the participating agencies with study staff members always in attendance. Using the study discussion guide, each group was led by a facilitator, either from the participating social service agency or from the study staff. In an effort to standardize the facilitation of each group, when the group was led by the agency personnel, the research staff trained the agency facilitator in advance how to use the focus group protocol and discussion guide. Each session was audio-recorded and, for non-English speaking participants, agency interpreters provided simultaneous interpretation in Vietnamese, Russian and Ethiopian. Study participants also completed a short, anonymous written questionnaire to gather basic demographic characteristics.

Analysis

Audio recordings for each group were transcribed. The software, Ethnograph, was used to code the transcripts. (Seidel et al., 1994) One researcher coded all the transcripts using codes jointly developed by the researchers, based on the goals of the project and the series of questions posed in the focus groups. With the coded data, the researchers reviewed and organized the women's responses according to topics and themes.

Results

Participants

Forty one women participated in the five focus groups with the size of the group ranging from six to thirteen participants. Demographic characteristics of the participants

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are shown in Table 1. The women's ages ranged from 21 to 68 years with 85% between the ages of 21-44. The participants were ethnically diverse with 37% white, 22% Asian, 17% Native American, and 10% African American. Seventeen percent of the participants were married and a total of 64% were involved in a current relationship. Almost 85% of the participants reported they had previously experienced abuse by an intimate partner, of which 65% experienced the most recent abuse within the last year. Almost 40% reported previous contact with police.

Barriers

The participants identified many distinct barriers women face in contacting police for help with IPV. Barriers were grouped into three themes:

- Victim's Situational and Personal Factors

- Victim's Fears and Past Negative Experiences with Police Response

- Victim's Fears of Possible Repercussions

Figure 1 summarizes the specific barriers women identified.

Predisposing Characteristics of Victims: Situational and Personal Factors

Before a woman considers contacting police for help, situational and personal factors already in place affect her decision to consider or seek police help. The factors for this category of Situational and Personal Factors barriers are as follows:

• *Perception That Abuse Must Be Physical With Proof*

In discussing the types of abuse for which they would seek police assistance, women felt that they needed to have "physical evidence" to prove that they had been abused to elicit a response from police. They feared that police would either not believe them or not be able to help them without this evidence.

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Women believed that physical evidence also provided a clear line of distinction in when to seek police assistance. Emotional abuse, on the other hand, was viewed as a much grayer area and it was more difficult for women to identify the point at which they considered that abuse had occurred and when they would seek help. This insecurity was furthered by a belief that the police do not consider emotional abuse to be a form of domestic violence.

"Would I call the police? If I'd been beaten up and there were a lot of marks left, that's the only thing that really gets them (the police) going."

• *Rape And Injuries to Private Parts of Body*

Women identified additional challenges to seeking help when abuse involved rape or injuries to private parts of the body. Revealing the location of these injuries would require being subjected to a physical examination of intimate areas of the body and recounting humiliating details. They reported the potential humiliation and embarrassment might be enough to prevent them from seeking police assistance.

"Well, I was raped by my husband. There was no evidence except for bruises on the inside of my legs or pain on my breasts, and you just can't prove it...there was no way I was going to have some man come to my house that I didn't know and tell him that my husband had raped me and show him bruises...I'd have to pull down my pants..."

• *Cultural Attitudes*

Cultural differences regarding marriage, a woman's role and rights in the relationship, and her partner's rights influence perceptions and/or acceptance of domestic violence. This may result in women from some cultures tolerating abuse for longer periods before seeking outside help.

"It has to be many levels before I do that (call the police). The first I'm gonna...I would talk to him, tell him not to do it."

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Women from refugee communities discussed the multi-level network within their community that they customarily engage before seeking assistance from an external source, such as the police. The degree to which family honor, one's reputation, and preserving harmony are valued plays an important role in their decision whether to involve the police. For these women, if police were involved or contacted at all, it would be only in the most extreme cases.

An interpreter summarized, "They say that in our culture, they say that they have to talk to closest friends and leaders to help them out with these things, but if it is worse, than they can go to other services."

Cultural norms regarding avoiding police involvement were also an influencing factor for some women of color.

(Interpreter) "...she will never call the police, she will manage by herself."

"I was taught you don't deal with the police, you take your matters in your own hands."

"...I didn't call the police because I was raised not to call the cops."

• *Victim's Psychological and Emotional State of Mind*

Women discussed the damaging cumulative effect of physical violence, emotional abuse, and manipulation on their self-esteem, which thereby limited their ability to break free of their abuser. The resulting low self-esteem and self-doubt lessened the chances that a victim would seek help from the police.

Victims are often emotionally entrapped by their abuser's professions of caring, promises that things would change for the better, or convincing arguments that she brought the abuse upon herself or that the abuse did not really occur.

"I think of the kind of emotional, verbal abuse, the kind of brainwashing, that goes on where you may have a big bruise on your cheek and blood out of your nose, but your really truly believe he never hit you because he's telling you that he didn't hit you, and that you started it."

• *Economic Dependence*

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Poor access to economic resources for leaving and starting a new life in combination with being in a state of crisis and poor self-esteem made taking the step of calling the police seem impossible for some women.

"I was abused by former boyfriends and the thought of calling the police would never, ever cross my mind because they had me down so far that I thought, 'Well, I have a baby, I have nowhere to live, I don't have a job'.. it was suggested to me by a few people to call the police, but I would never, ever do it and I think sometimes it depends on.. what stage (a victim is) in."

• *Batterer Prevents Victim From Calling Police*

Women reported situations in which they did attempt to contact the police but the batterer physically prevented them from calling or threatened them if they called.

"He just flipped.. it started with him pulling my hair, I tried to call the police, he wouldn't let me call them, kept pulling my hair, had me on the couch, hit me on the head.."

In one group, a couple of women expressed fear that their batterers would kill them before they even got to the phone to call the police.

• *Lesbian Batterer Threatens Using Police Homophobia Against Victim*

Battered lesbians spoke of perpetrators playing on their fear that police homophobia, butch/femme stereotyping and ignorance regarding lesbian battering could potentially result in misidentification of the victim as batterer and subsequent wrongful arrest. As a result, the threat of calling the police became a tool of control for the batterer because victims feared public exposure of sexual orientation and possible police biases that could lead to their being arrested.

"I always figured if the police showed up-because I was bigger than her- that I would be the one to go (to jail), and she made it seem that way too, when she said she was going to call the police."

Victims' Fears and Negative Experiences with Police Response

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The second theme regarding barriers that influence battered women seeking police help included negative past experiences with police.

• *Batterer Not Arrested*

Some victims, who have called expecting that a police response would result in arrest, have felt that their efforts were wasted and may have left them in a more dangerous environment when their batterers were not arrested than if they had not called the police. As a result, they are reluctant to call again. This was especially true in cases where women called because their batterers violated a protection order but received no punishment.

"He does this (violates protection order), he has a record of this, they're going to take him. And they didn't."

• *Mistaken Identification of Victim as Batterer (or Failure to Identify the Primary Aggressor)*

Prior experience caused some women to express hesitation in calling the police because they feared arrest if police misidentify them as the abuser. Misidentification occurs when victims leave marks on the batterer in the course of self-defense. Victims voiced the concern that police may not take the time to get a statement from them and thus did not glean that self defense may have been an element in a domestic altercation.

"I had no physical (marks) like on my face or whatever, my hair was pulled...but he was bleeding because I'd hit him with the chair (after being choked and beaten by her batterer) and the police seemed to be more concerned why he was bleeding...well, I was defending myself...We both ended up going to jail."

Batterers sometimes attempt to make the victim appear drunk or as the aggressor with the intent of manipulating the police into misidentifying the 'drunk' person as the alleged perpetrator. Native American victims also felt that misidentification of victims can result when police believe in a "drunken Indian" stereotype.

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◆ **Tracking Individuals and Households**

DVIS tracks individuals and addresses active in domestic violence. The system reports which households and complainants have reported domestic violence through 911 calls. In addition, DVIS reports all daily general offense activity. Suspicious battery, assault, or other crimes can be further investigated with DVIS to determine if these incidences indicate family violence.

When a specific individual is followed in greater detail that person is assigned a tracking number. A personal "file" containing demographic, relationship, various addresses/phone numbers, arrest history, and intervention history is started. (Two reports which present this information are shown.)

DVIS enables crisis teams to continually monitor a family to determine if there is a progression of violence. The system will associate these individuals through the Violent Circle Report. With this information law enforcement officers and counsellors can determine if intervention is necessary.

DVIS INDIVIDUAL INFORMATION

JONES, JOHN	Sex: M	Individual # : 1009
Race: WHITE		
Date Of Birth: 10/10/59	Age: 35	

Arrests as of 01 Jan 1994:	2
Warrants as of 01 Jan 1994:	1
OOPs as of 01 Jan 1994:	1

ADDRESS and PHONE

Address and Phone for HOME
6151 S. Normal Ave
Chicago IL
Phone Number: 312-555-1212

Address and Phone for WORK
121 N. LaSalle
Chicago, IL 60601
Phone Number: 312-444-4444

Address and Phone for MOTHER
5426 W. Devon Apt. 5S
Chicago IL
Phone Number: None

DVIS RELATIONSHIP INFORMATION

JONES, JOHN	Sex: M		Individual # : 001009	
Race: WHITE	Date Of Birth: 10/10/59		Age: 35	

DVIS Number	Name	Relation	DVIS Number	Name
1009	JONES, JOHN	is SON	of 52	JONES, MARY
1009	JONES, JOHN	is BOYFRIEND	of 1007	KELLY, MARY

ⓒ InfoMaker Inc.

◆ **Intervention, Advocacy, Shelter and Referrals**

DVIS tracks the numerous attempts and plans for future follow-up contacts to offer social services. The system captures the various types of advocacy counselling, referrals, and other protective services that are provided to each individual. All efforts of the domestic violence intervention team are summarized in management reports specifically tailored to the individual users needs.

Thus, DVIS does not only track intervention by individual, but also will present the intervention teams total efforts for all individuals. This information is invaluable in reporting to funding organizations and local and federal governances.

The upper right screen illustrates the straight forward input of contact attempts. The report below can be customized to capture and summarize the services provided.

```
NEW CONTACT LOG:    Add
Add an entry to this Contact Log
_____
DVIS Individual Number: [              ]      Name:      [              ]
DVIS Incident Number:  [              ]      Case Number: [            ]
_____
FOLLOW-UP NBR: [          ]        STAFF INITIAL: [          ]

CONTACT METHOD:[                                         ]
_____
CONTACT: DATE:  [        ] TIME: [        ] PHONE: [          ]

OUTCOME:  CONTACT MADE: [          ]  SERVICE ACCEPTED:[        ]

FOLLOW UP: DATE: [        ]  TIME: [        ] PHONE: [          ]

COMMENT: [                                                ]
```

```
                    DVIS: SOCIAL SERVICES PROVIDED

Client Name: Kelly, Mary          Sex: F                   Race: White
Individual Number: 1007           Date of Birth: —/—/65    Age 29

Staff Name: ADAMS, BARBARA C

Date of Contact: 23 Dec 1993      Time of Contact: 12:15 pm

Intake Tape: INITIAL              Contact Method: WALK IN

_____
                          SERVICES PROVIDED
_____

1. IDVA            1.00           2. LEGAL ADVOCACY              1.00
3. CRISIS HOTLINE  1.00           4. FOLLOW UP                    .25

5. ADVOCACY        1.00

        Shelter:                   Y      Financial Assessment:       Y
        Transportation:            Y      Other Legality Assessment:  Y
        Emergency Service Units:   Y

6. COUNSELLING     2.00
        Individual Counselling:    Y      Group Counselling:          N
        Information & Referral:    Y      Safety Plan:                Y
```

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◆ **Software Requirements**

The DVIS information system can be tailored to a city, town, county or social agency's particular needs. DVIS runs on a personal computer or workstation and uses the latest relational database technology.

DVIS can be interfaced with various mainframes and minicomputers.

The suggested minimum computer configuration is:

> 486, 586 or RISC technology
>
> 16 Megabytes of RAM
>
> 400 Megabytes Hard Drive
>
> Windows™ or UNIX™ operating system

(Windows is the registered trademark of MicroSoft Corporation and
UNIX is the registered trademark of AT&T Corporation.)

For more information contact:

> **InfoMaker Inc.**
> **950 Milwaukee Avenue**
> **Glenview, IL 60025**
> **Phone (708) 390-6660**
> *$47*

◆ **Security**

How do you keep civilian counsellors from seeing sensitive police data in DVIS or keep officers from viewing private social service data? DVIS distinguishes between "classes" of users to enable an individual to see and modify only the data appropriate for his authority.

In addition, Federal Level (C2) security is available when DVIS is executed using selected UNIX™ operating systems.

DVIS Domestic Violence Intervention Software

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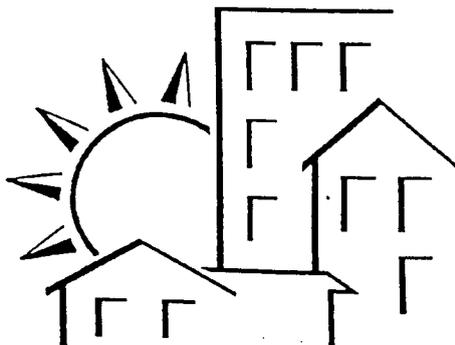
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE INCIDENT REPORT
(PREPARE FOR ALL CRIMES OR BONAFIDE DISTURBANCES)

NATURE OF INC.	(IF CRIME, LIST PRIM./SEC. CLASS; IF NON-CRIME - LIST TYPE OF DISTURBANCE)	LOCATION OF INCIDENT		HSE/APT. NO.

IF NO CRIME ALLEGED - LIST FEMALE OR NON-AGGRESSOR AS PARTY #1	WHO CALLED POLICE? ☐ VICTIM/PARTY 1 ☐ HOSPITAL ☐ CHILD ☐ OTHER RELATIVE ☐ NEIGHBOR/FRIEND	CODE	OR	RD NO.	EVENT NO.	

VICTIM/PARTY # 1		SEX	RACE		* RELAT. CODE	INJURED ☐ YES ☐ NO	HOSPITAL	☐ DECLINED

ADDRESS		HSE/APT. NO.	TELEPHONE NO.	CHILDREN PRESENT ☐ YES ☐ NO	IF YES, HOW MANY	CHILDREN INJURED ☐ YES ☐ NO

OFFENDER/PARTY # 2		SEX	RACE		* RELAT. CODE	ARREST MADE ☐ YES ☐ NO	CB NO.

ADDRESS		HSE/APT. NO.	TELEPHONE NO.	CHARGES: ☐ DNA		O.P. IN EFFECT?

FIREARMS PRESENT ☐ YES ☐ NO	SUBSTANCE ABUSE EVIDENT ☐ NO	● REFERRAL OFFERED ☐ YES ☐ NO - ACCEPTED? ☐ YES ☐ NO	ADDITIONAL CHARGES: ☐ DNA	☐ YES
INVENTORIED ☐ YES ☐ NO	☐ ALCOHOL ☐ DRUGS	● VICTIM WISHES TO BE CONTACTED ON LATER DATE ☐ YES ☐ NO ● OR OFFICER MADE DIRECT REFERRAL ☐ YES ☐ NO ● REFERRAL AGENCY NAME:	IF NO ARREST-REASON: ☐ VICTIM DECLINED TO SIGN COMPLAINT ☐ NO OFFENSE COMMITTED ☐ OFFENDER NOT ON SCENE	☐ NO

REPORTING OFFICER	STAR NO.	REPORTING OFFICER	STAR NO.	SUPERVISOR	STAR NO.	REVIEW INITIALS
						TIME COMPLETED

CPD - XX.XXX (7/96)

DOMESTIC RELATIONSHIP CODES

01 - WIFE
02 - HUSBAND
03 - FORMER WIFE
04 - FORMER HUSBAND
05 - MOTHER
06 - FATHER
07 - SON
08 - DAUGHTER
09 - BROTHER
10 - SISTER
11 - AUNT
12 - UNCLE

13 - MOTHER-IN-LAW
14 - FATHER-IN-LAW
15 - SON-IN-LAW
16 - DAUGHTER-IN-LAW
17 - BROTHER-IN-LAW
18 - SISTER-IN-LAW
19 - OTHER RELATIVE
20 - ROOMMATE
(INCLUDES "FORMER")
21 - BOYFRIEND
(INCLUDES "FORMER")
22 - FRIEND/ACQUAINT.

USE CORRESPONDING CODE FOR ALL "STEP" RELATIONSHIPS (e.g. USE 05 FOR STEP-MOTHER)
● DO NOT LEAVE RELATIONSHIP CODE BLANK

MISCELLANEOUS INCIDENT CODES (NO CRIMES)

1 - DISTURBANCE DOMESTIC

F - FRANK PEACE RESTORED
H - HENRY ADVISED TO RECONTACT POLICE
K - KING   TAKEN TO DISTRICT STATION
O - OCEAN ADVISED LEGAL HELP
P - PAUL   OTHER POLICE SERVICE
R - ROBERT ARREST MADE (e.g. Disorderly)
X - X-RAY MISC. INCIDENT EXCEPTION REPORT

INSTRUCTIONS: THIS REPORT MUST BE PREPARED FOR ALL BONAFIDE DOMESTIC CRIMES AND ALL BONAFIDE DOMESTIC DISTURBANCES, INCLUDING WALK-INS TO DISTRICT STATION OR INCIDENTS OCCURRING OUTSIDE A HOUSEHOLD. ALL APPLICABLE BOXES ON THE FRONT SIDE OF THIS FORM MUST BE COMPLETED.

- Interview the parties separately to determine if a crime has in fact occurred.
- If a crime is alleged, you must prepare both a case report and this Domestic Violence Incident Report, regardless of whether or not the victim wants the offender arrested.
- In the case report narrative, record detailed facts (injuries, torn clothing, property damage).
- If no arrest is made, you must state the reason in the narrative of the case report.
- Contact an E.T. for photographs, if there are obvious injuries or property damage.
- If a victim sustains injuries requiring hospitalization, take the offender into custody pending consultation with the Detective Division and, if appropriate, Felony Review.
- If no crime is alleged, you must prepare this Domestic Violence Incident Report and return to service with a "1" code and the proper alpha designation (e.g. 1-F, Domestic Disturbance, Peace Restored). The numeric prefix "19" will not be used.
- Department policy and State Law do not mandate that you make an arrest, if the victim does not wish to sign a complaint.
- You must make an arrest for violations of orders of protection and violations of the 72-hour prohibition, wherein an offender returns home or has any contact with the victim. (A victim cannot be arrested for allowing the respondent back into the household)
- Victims must be offered referral information about advocacy agencies who can assist them.
- You must provide victims with both the VIN and a Domestic Crime Victim Information sheet.
- If victim requests transportation from the scene, you must assist.

Appendix F:
Miami: Database Variables and Data Entry Screens

One victim recalled an incident in which the police believed the batterer when he told them that she was

drunk and was the aggressor. "I was the victim and I wasn't drinking, (but) he popped a beer can open and

poured it on my head so I'd smell like beer...I was willing to take a breathalyzer and they wouldn't agree to

it."

• *Victim Not Listened To or Situation Trivialized*

Women stated that when they are in contact with the police for domestic violence, it is for a crisis situation. Thus police responses which seemed to trivialize their experience have left some women feeling that the police do not understand the profound impact of domestic violence on their lives and the importance of the need to be heard and supported.

"...(some officers) make me feel bad because they will be like, 'Oh, stop all this crying stuff..."

• *Batterer Manipulation and Apparent Bonding with Officer*

Victims viewed their batterers as very smart and manipulative in being able to convince others, including the police, that they had not committed any abuse or that the victim had been at fault. The victim's fear that she would not be believed is further aggravated by a perception that the police may identify and bond with their abuser. As a result, victims perceive calling the police as a gamble that they would sometimes rather not take.

"...he(batterer) just puts on the drama and (says), 'I do this for her and I buy the baby this,' and take them

in the room and will show them all the stuff...and (says), 'She pushed me to do this...she keeps nagging me

and I don't know what to do, officer." And I swear, they (the police) will that (to be) right..."

• *Race, Socioeconomic Status, and Homophobic Stereotyping*

In discussing their experiences with police response, women expressed concern that police biases about race, neighborhoods, or sexual orientation affected response time, how seriously a situation was taken, and correct identification of the batterer.

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Participants who were White and staying in more affluent neighborhoods reported they received prompter responses to calls for help and that officers were more courteous and took time to listen to them.

"...I was staying at my mom's house and the police came out there and like they were so cool, I mean he (batterer) kept calling and threatening me, they were like, 'He calls (you)...call us.' ...and I called... they showed up in like a minute... they were just so nice to me...my mom lives in a nice condo... lot of money out there...I've never had it (treatment by police) like that."

Victims did not trust that they would receive appropriate treatment if they were from less affluent neighborhoods or were ethnic and sexual minorities, anticipating racism and discrimination if they did call for help. Their experiences convinced them that police took much longer to respond to their calls and did not seem to believe them as they would a white or more affluent victim.

"...So the trust for the cops... for doing anything with Natives, myself personally, I feel they're not going to do anything good or right for us, even if we do call."

Victims also expressed concerns of how police discrimination might cause batterers to be unduly punished. When victims seek help from the police, they want the violence to stop and expect to have their batterers punished for the abuse which they committed. However, victims sometimes hesitate to seek police help because they believe their abusers may be subjected to excessive punishment or police brutality due to their race, class or sexual orientation.

"...when there's domestic violence, they be giving these black men years...Sometimes with the police, you're damned if you do (call) and you're damned if you don't."

• *Language Barrier and Lack of Adequate Interpretation*

Limited knowledge of English or an inability to speak English was an evident barrier for victims to communicate their experience to the police. Some non-English

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speaking women felt very disadvantaged by their language skills and felt that because of this the police dismissed them. Their sense of alienation and despair was worsened when police would speak only to the batterer, who is often the only one to speak English.

"(She) says that because of her limited English, she thinks that the police won't listen to her, instead (they) listen to other people who can speak English better. So whatever she says, it doesn't matter... they are more likely to listen to other people's side. They won't listen to (her) due to (her) limited English."

• *Response Time Too Slow*

Victims generally felt that police response to domestic violence calls were too slow considering that they are usually calling in crisis situations and need help immediately. One consequence of a delayed response is that a batterer then has the opportunity to flee the scene and the victim is still endangered.

"...they did not come. And they were getting annoyed with me like, will you please stop calling, you know? Yeah. They're on their way. And like, well, it doesn't seem like they're on their way, it's been 45 minutes."

Victims' Fears of Possible Repercussions

The third category of barriers to women seeking police help is the subsequent outcomes or repercussions. The factors include the following:

• *Criminal Justice: Minimal or No Penalty*

Victims' prior experiences with the criminal justice system led to their perception that often minimal or no penalty is imposed on their batterer. The punishment, if any, appears grossly inadequate to victims in light of the abuse they endured, and the effort and risk necessary to come forward and seek police assistance. As a result, women reported that they would be unlikely to contact the police if they believe that the consequences of calling will not result in just punishment or an end to the battering.

"...he already went to court on it (an assault) and nothing happened, so I didn't call (again)."

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• Batterer: Retaliation on Victim

Women saw the potential costs of calling the police as greater than the benefits. Some women anticipated their batterers becoming more enraged as a result of police contact and eventually punishing the victim, while some women reported experiencing violent beatings after the abuser was released from jail. Victims did not feel that their level of safety would increase proportionately by involving the police but rather, they would have increased fear for their lives. Several women reported their batterer threatening to kill them if they ever called police.

"My husband said he'd kill me if I called the police on him, so I never did."

• Children: Child Protective Services(CPS) Involvement and Removal of Children

Many women did not contact the police for fear that their children would be removed from the home as a result of domestic violence. Women did not want to be perceived as unfit mothers or have their home situation considered unfit for children. They believed that once CPS was contacted, they would lose control of the situation and subsequently, their children. It is important to note that Native American women were especially concerned regarding this issue and mentioned removal of Native American children from their families when they were growing up. Consequently, they are even more reluctant to enlist police assistance.

One women recounted an officer's response to her call for help: "...'Lady, if we come out here one more time for this domestic violence situation, we're calling CPS.' So it was like every time it (violence) would happen, I'm like oh no, if I call the police, then they're going to report me to CPS...I sat there and took the beating instead of calling the police because I was afraid they would take my child... I still had that fear my daughter would be taken away because of the abuse... (and) I didn't know where to go to get help."

Positive Experiences

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Although the women were able to identify barriers to contacting police for help, they also reported specific positive experiences with the Seattle Police Department. (Table 2) These positive experiences included the police taking the abuse situation seriously, telling the victim she did not deserve it, handling the incident well by arresting the offender, not leaving the choice up to the women about whether to take the offender to jail, being sympathetic to the victim, and providing follow-up on the incident.

Women's Wish List

In addition to asking the participants about barriers, this study also took another approach by asking the women to generate their 'wish list' for ideal police response to intimate partner violence calls. The wish list (Table 3) reflects the women's desires to have responsive police who treat victims with dignity, listen to them, and send appropriate messages to victims and to batterers.

Discussion

This study reports women's positive experiences with police and a 'wish list' for police response, as well as providing important information about specific barriers IPV victims face when seeking police help. The first set of barriers to contacting police for IPV were personal and situational factors which included: perception that abuse must be physical with proof; rape and injuries in private parts of body are too humiliating; victim's cultural attitude; victim's state of mind; economic dependence; batterer physically prevents victim from calling police; and police homophobia and ignorance about lesbian battering. The second type of barriers were victims' negative experiences with police response which included batterer not arrested; mistaken identification of victim as batterer; victim not listened to or situation trivialized; batterer manipulation and

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apparent bonding with officer; racism, socioeconomic status, and homophobic stereotyping; language barrier and inadequate interpretation; and response time too slow. The third type of barriers identified by the study participants were victims' perceptions and fears of possible repercussions which included minimal or no criminal justice action or penalty; batterer retaliation on victim; and fear of CPS involvement and removal of children from home.

The perception that IPV is a personal and private matter was the most common reason women gave for not contacting the police in two previous national crime surveys, but the percent reporting this reason decreased from 49% in the earlier survey to 32% in the later survey.(Langan & Innes, 1986) (U.S. Department of Justice, 1998) Although the subgroup of immigrant women in our study reported privacy as an important barrier, this was not heard repeatedly among the other focus group participants. Thus, the fact that many of the women in the study did not consider IPV a private matter may reflect a cultural shift.

Women in our study felt that they must have physical proof of the abuse to warrant calling the police. This finding concurs with Reed who reported that a beating needs to be 'serious enough' to call for police help.(Kantor & Straus, 1990) In the National Crime Survey, around 10% of the women did not report IPV to police because they thought the crime was not important enough.(Langan & Innes, 1986) (U.S. Department of Justice, 1998)The severity of abuse has been found to be a factor associated with the police decision to arrest.

Other studies have also reported that fear of retaliation by the batterer prevented the victim from calling the police (Langan & Innes, 1986) (Singer, 1988) (Ewing, 1987) and that the batterer sometimes physically stopped the victim from calling.(Langan &

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Innes, 1986) One study that looked at barriers to obtaining help for IPV in the health care system reported the most common reason for not telling health care providers about abuse from the partner was the fear of escalating violence and abuse from the partner.(Rodriguez et al., 1996) In addition, women's perceptions that batterers would not be arrested, or there would be a minimal penalty, have also been reported. (Langan & Innes, 1986)

The women in our study expressed concern that police did not listen to them or trivialized their feelings and situation. This echoes a finding by Symonds (Symonds, 1980) who found that victims of violent crimes expect police or responding emergency personnel to exhibit nurturing and non-blaming behavior. In our study, women perceived calling the police as a gamble because of potential batterer manipulation of and male-bonding with the officer. Others have reported that police often spend more time with the offenders than with the victims of IPV.(Websdale, 1995), (Erez & Belknap, 1998), (Brown, 1984)

Economic dependence has been reported to be associated with a victim's decision not to leave, but can also play a role in the first steps of getting help.(Gelles, 1976) Kantor and Straus (1990) noted that economic factors can undermine decisions to call police and also play a role in determining whether the woman stays or leaves an abusive relationship.

Women in our study found the occurrence of spousal rape and its concomitant humiliation and embarrassment are a barrier to contacting police. Studies in the literature have reported that women sexually assaulted by a known assailant are less likely to seek professional help than women sexually assaulted by strangers.(Mahoney, 1999) It is interesting to note that the reasons suggested for not reporting a sexual assault include

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feelings of shame, fear of being blamed, feelings of helplessness, fear of retaliation from

perpetrator, and whether the incident is considered serious enough (Mahoney, 1999)

(Bergen, 1996) are similar to the barriers to contacting police for IPV reported in our

study.

Although other studies have reported the presence of children or other family

members as factors associated with IPV victims being more likely to call the police, no

other study has reported women's fear of losing her children as a barrier to contacting

police. (Berk et al., 1984) (Johnson, 1990) (Henderson, 1990)

The limitations of the study should be noted. Although the numbers are small, the

participants were identified from diverse ethnic groups. The racial/ethnic composition of

the participants is not representative of Seattle, but reflects our successful effort to

oversample women of color and diverse backgrounds. Focus group methodology was

utilized for this study since we were interested in having women identify and generate a

range of barriers. However by definition, qualitative research is limited in its ability to

generalize the relative importance or prevalence of the factors identified in the larger

population at risk. Another inherent limitation of focus groups is the lack of

confidentiality for the individuals in the group to discuss sensitive matters; however, it

was reassuring that participants were vocal and participation was uniform by members.

The study findings have implications for police, social service agencies and public

education. Police can potentially address some of the barriers identified by modifying

policies and conducting police training. New practices can be developed for obtaining

sensitive information about the type and site of bodily injury that best facilitate women

reporting and describing rape and 'unspeakable' injuries. Police may want to explore

replication of the models used for children to describe abuse by using an inanimate object

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or picture book (e.g. pointing to a drawing of body outline on police supplemental report).

To address the language barrier for non-English speaking victims, an adequate and easy to use on-call system with professional interpreters is needed. Police policy should discourage use of the batterer, children or other non-professionals as interpreters in domestic violence situations. Ongoing training of police officers can be conducted to specifically address the areas of cultural sensitivity for immigrant, racial/ethnic minorities, and lesbian populations.

Police policy and ongoing training should also include and emphasize the importance of listening to a victim at the scene, taking victim statements, telling victims abuse is not their fault and they do not deserve it, and holding the batterer accountable by knowing the arrest laws and arresting the batterer accordingly. Using computerized incident report data, the police department can routinely monitor and review trends for police actions such as the percentage of victim statements taken and appropriate arrests.

To reduce the appearance of 'male bonding' between the batterer and officer and to increase victim's trust in police officer, a shift in thinking is needed in the use of the 'cozying up' technique with batterers. Although the technique may be necessary for police to assess a situation, disarm a batterer, and/or get the batterer to talk, officers should minimize the opportunity for victim to misunderstand what is occurring. Keeping the victim and perpetrator separate while this technique is being used and also appraising victim of the rationale and necessity of this technique after the situation is under control are two steps that police can take to help victim understand and reduce the appearance of 'male bonding'.

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Victims are sometimes physically prevented from calling the police for help. Although some 'high risk' victims are sometimes given an emergency beeper/panic button device, consideration should be given to the development and testing of a more extensive intervention program for a greater number of victims. For victims afraid of retaliation, an emergency /panic button beeper, cell phone system or a program that utilizes new technologies to monitor batterer's actions after arraignment or release from jail might also be useful.

One of the identified barriers to contacting police is the perception that there is minimal or no criminal justice penalty for perpetrators. Charges and penalties need to be imposed and enforced that reflect the seriousness of the IPV related crime, sending a message to batterers, victims, and society at large that batterers will be held accountable and victims do not deserve abuse. A multi-faceted response to address this barrier includes conducting IPV training for judges and prosecutors so that once the police make the necessary arrests, then the prosecutors will consistently charge batterers resulting in conviction and sentencing (if guilty). Such policies and programs should be evaluated to determine the most effective intervention and explore possible legislative action to address current limitations.

In Seattle, police routinely distribute a pamphlet and resource information about IPV to victims each time they are called to the scene of an IPV incident. It is important that any resource material about IPV specify that, not only are physical abuse and assault unlawful acts and legitimate reasons to call police, but so are threats, harassment, and stalking.

The study findings also have important implications for social service agencies. For many women, leaving the abusive relationship is not an option unless they have

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economic independence and the ability to survive financially. To increase economic independence, programs that provide job training (for jobs with a family wage) and educational opportunities coupled with housing options and daycare facilities are crucial. Women's fears of CPS involvement and removal of children can be addressed by social service agencies that can help educate women about how to protect themselves and their children. To the degree that these fears are legitimate, they can also be alleviated by training for CPS workers which emphasizes that children's safety can be increased most effectively by helping the mothers escape the abuser. (Schecter, S. & Eldeson, J., 1999)

Public education is another approach that may also help address some of the barriers to contacting police for IPV. Community education campaigns, coupled with police and social service efforts, can send the message to community at large that abuse is wrong, victims did not cause and do not deserve abuse, and that batterers will/should be held accountable. Other messages community campaigns can highlight are the guidelines and circumstances for calling police for IPV.

Barriers to contacting police for IPV are numerous with far reaching implications. Police and social service agencies can each work together to address some of the barriers. Continued development and testing of interventions and policy changes to address barriers are needed.

TABLE 1. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF

FOCUS GROUP PARTICIPANTS

Characteristic	Frequency N=41 %
Age	
20-24	7
25-29	17
30-34	24
35-39	22
40-44	15
45+	15
Marital Status	
Married, Living Together	17
Not Married, Living Together	15
Dating	32
Separated	17
Divorced	15
Not reported	5
Ethnicity	
White	37
Asian	22
Native American	17
African American	10
Hispanic	5
Other	5
Not reported	5

TABLE 2. POSITIVE EXPERIENCES WITH SEATTLE POLICE DEPARTMENT

"I've had a couple of different experiences with Seattle Police and with the [name of other local] police. The Seattle Police were really good."

"I've noticed that since I've lived in Washington (and) I've had domestic violence issues...when I call, even if I hang up the phone, they come immediately and they don't lie, they're not blaming and stuff, and they try to look at both sides of it,.."

"It's like I've seen girls go through worse situations, police get called and nothing's done, and mine wasn't all that bad, but it's like they really handled it really good."

"...(police said) and next time if you do abuse her, we will come and take you and he did (abuse her again), and he just thought I was really stupid like and was just going to say oh, okay, but he pulled the phone out of the wall and I went out and go a cop and they called the police and they took him to jail."

"...but I know they were there for like two minutes with me, they didn't even waste time to get any (extra) information. They were like oh, he hit you? Oh, he did this to your VCR? Oh, okay, bye . And they just jumped in their cars and went looking for him."

"...so when the police did intervene that night, they made it pretty clear that I didn't deserve it (the abuse) either because they talked to me and I filed a report with them, and that's the last I saw of my husband."

"But I think the police did help me when I called them and they helped me realize that you know, if you continue to stay with this man, you might even get to the point where you might not be able to get to the phone to call us, the next time, and they made that clear. So I believe in my efforts to call the police, I'm glad I did. Because they really did help."

"I'm glad that they're doing something now..."

"And when he called the police on me, those cops were pretty decent, the Seattle cops. ...The second time I called the police on him, they were really good, I mean, they were really good and they gave the pamphlet on New Beginnings- they were just really good, I was completely shocked that they could have been so good and decent. And I was so afraid that, I thought maybe they were going to take me to jail. I didn't really know. I thought, I'm not on the lease, they might take me to jail, but they took him and I just thought it was really, really excellent. I was shocked."

"I think Seattle's good because it's like you're going to jail. There's not no let's talk about it or whatever, just like you're going to jail. ...And I figure it's good that they don't leave the choice up to the woman and stuff, but just send him off. "

"The only thing I've heard is just generally since Norm Stamper's been here that they've taken a lot stronger stand towards domestic violence and I think there's a lieutenant, Debbie Allen or something, in the police department that's doing - but these are just things that you read. So I definitely get a feeling that they take domestic violence - generally, at least as a goal, they take it seriously.

"... and I found the cops in Seattle do be the most sympathetic that I've ever seen them, the follow-up was exemplary, an example for any city the country, the follow-up that I've had in Seattle has been magnificent. ..."

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TABLE 3. BATTERED WOMEN'S "WISH LIST" FOR POLICE RESPONSE

• **Have quick police response**

• **Provide consistency in response and take time to listen to women- take victim statement**

• **Have more female officers**

• **Avoid questioning parents in front of children**

• **Get translators for non-English speaking victims; (do not use the batterer or children as translators)**

• **Send strong message to batterer that battering is wrong, he will be watched, caught and prosecuted**

• **Tell women that battering is wrong, it can escalate, and it will not stop without help; take time to inform them of rights and resources**

• **Arrest appropriate person**

• **Arrest on felony charges when possible**

• **Enforce protection orders**

• **If needed, have advocate at scene who can help victim after police leave**

• **Provide follow up with victim**

Figure 1.
Identified Barriers to Contacting Police for Intimate Partner Violence

Barriers for Victims

Predisposing Characteristics: Situational and Personal Factors	**Fears and Negative Experiences with Police Response**	**Fears of Possible Repercussions**
• Perception that abuse must be physical with proof • Rape and injuries to private parts of body • Cultural attitudes • Psychological and emotional state of mind • Economic dependence • Batterer prevents victim from calling police • Lesbian batterer threatens using police homophobia against victim	• Batterer not arrested • Mistaken identification of victim as batterer • Victim not listened to or situation trivialized • Batterer manipulation and apparent bonding with officer • Race, socioeconomic, and homophobic stereotyping • Language barrier and lack of adequate interpretation • Response time too slow	• Criminal justice: Minimal or no penalty • Batterer: Retaliation on victim • Children: CPS involvement and removal of children

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Appendix E

Seattle Police Department: Domestic Violence Unit Database

Incident and Individual Tracking
For Field and Research

This product was designed in Microsoft® Access 95 and Visual Basic for Applications. Access 95 must be available from the user's machine for the NEWDB database to run.

Table of Contents

Contact:

Christopher Mack:
Harborview Injury Prevention and Research Center
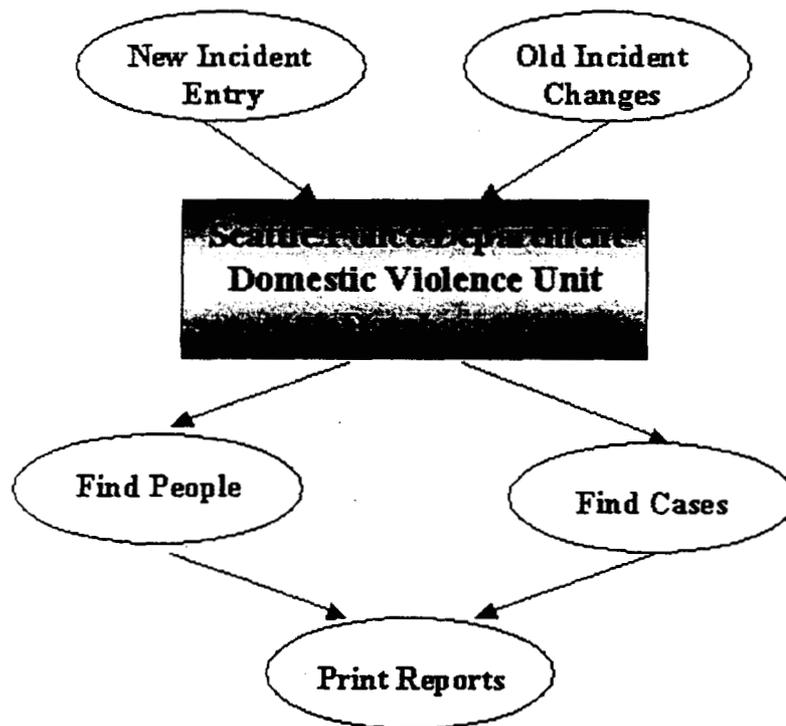325 Ninth Ave.
Box 359960
Seattle, WA 98104

Email: cdmack@u.washington.edu
Voice: 206-521-1520
Fax: 206-521-1562

Getting Started

The SPD/DVU Database is nothing more than a fancy data entry and retrieval method. It operates on the same principals as Incident Reports in a filing cabinet. Data about the incident and individuals involved is written out, and this information is filed in the cabinet in such a way that it can be pulled back out as necessary.

The SPD/DVU Database does the same thing, but in a more powerful way. Data entry has been streamlined in electronic form. Instead of filing the information in only one way (by incident number, or by date) as with a filing cabinet, information can be retrieved on any number of criteria.

```
   ⬭ New Incident          ⬭ Old Incident
       Entry                    Changes

         ┌──────────────────────────────┐
         │  Seattle Police Department    │
         │    Domestic Violence Unit     │
         └──────────────────────────────┘

   ⬭ Find People            ⬭ Find Cases

              ⬭ Print Reports
```

All of the SPD/DVU Database operations are accessed through the Switchboard.

DVU Database Switchboard

Seattle Police Department
Domestic Violence Unit
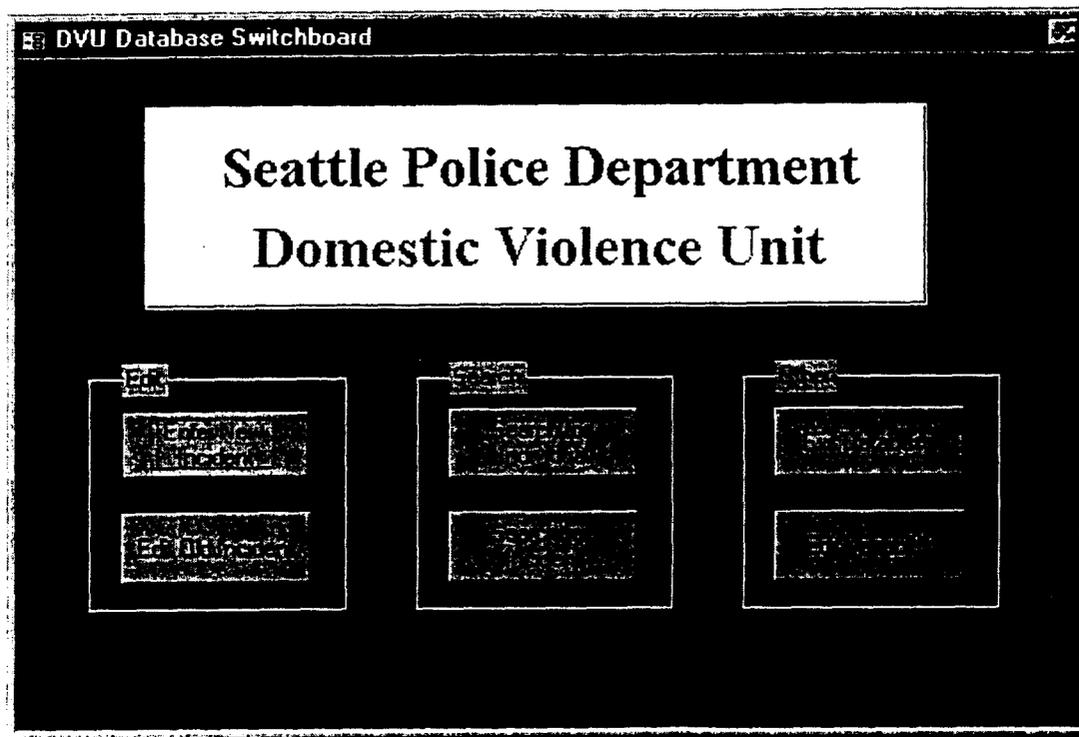
Edit

This is the data entry, the inputs, the individual files in the cabinet. Users who need to enter new data or make changes to old data should use these methods. Users who only wish to examine previously entered information should use the Search facilities below.

Enter New Incident
Enter the information from an incident and for all the involved individuals for an entirely new incident.

Edit Old Incident
Pull up the information from a previously entered incident in order to make changes.

Search

By default, the Search facilities do not allow changes to be made. For this reason, they are ideal for users who only wish to examine previously entered information. Although changes can be made to the data through a circuitous route, that is not the primary function of the Search facilities.

Search for Individual
Find an individual and all the incidents he or she has been involved in.

Search for Incident
Pull up the information from a previously entered incident and do not allow changes.

Other

This is a catchall category which includes everything else.

Exit Database
Close the SPD/DVU Database. Although you can close the database in other ways, this is really the best way to do it.

Utilities
Add values to already existing variables in the database, relink the back-end database to the front-end, or make a backup of the current database. Some caution should be exercised in using this facility, because changes made in this way will be permanent. These utilities will be discussed in more detail below.

Enter New Incident

When this form is opened, the cursor starts in the Incident Number box. After entering an Incident Number, the SPD/DVU database checks to make sure that that Number has never been entered before. If the Number **has** been entered previously, the database asks if you would like to make changes – in other words, to edit – that incident. Otherwise, you are returned to the Enter New Incident screen to try again with a new Incident Number.
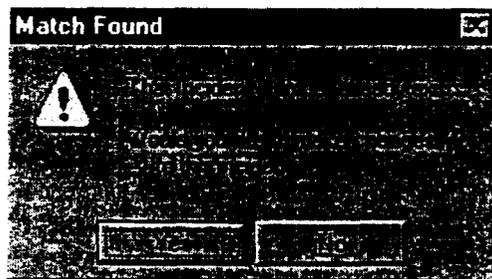
About the buttons at the bottom of the form:

Next Incident: Saves the current incident information and allows a new incident to be entered.

Clear Form: Erases all the current incident information and allows a new incident to be entered.

Save & Exit: Saves the current incident information and returns to the Switchboard.

Cancel & Exit: Erases all the current incident information and returns to the Switchboard.

Notice that each button has a letter that is underlined. To enact that button without clicking it with the mouse, all you have to do is press the ALT key + that letter. For instance, to clear the form from anywhere, press ALT+C.

The Clear Form button is special in that the Escape key (ESC) can also be used to clear the form. This can be especially helpful when the database appears to be frozen, or will not allow you to press a button.

The blanks in the white area are variables that refer to the incident as a whole. The blanks in the dark red area are variables that refer to individuals involved in the incident. Multiple individuals can be entered for each incident.

You can scroll up and down through the individuals, or use the buttons at the top of the Persons section. The Up button goes to the first individual in the incident, the Down button moves to the last individual in the incident, and the sparkling New button allows a new individual to be added.

See the Database Structure Appendix for detailed information about particular variables.

Edit Old Incident
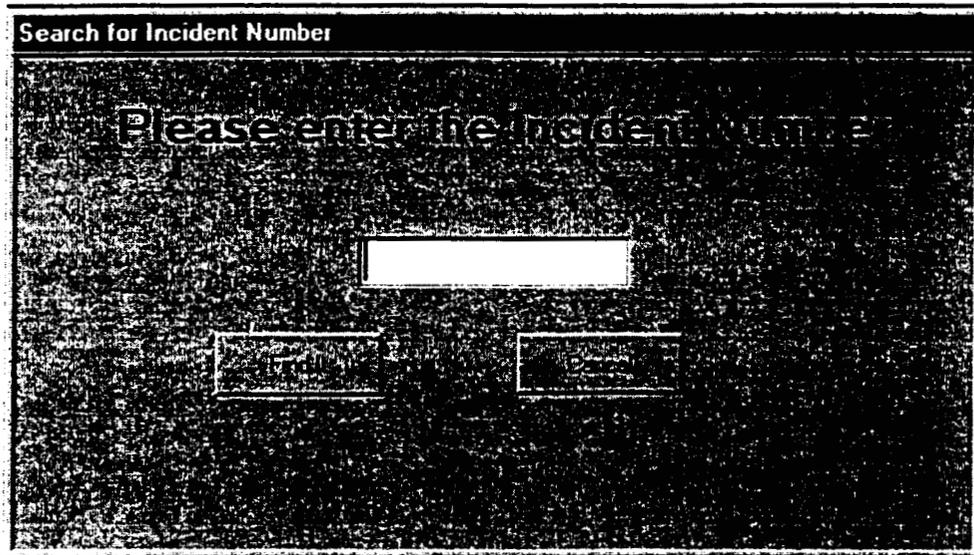
The Incident Number to be edited must be entered first. If a match cannot be found for that Incident Number, you are offered the option of entering the incident as a new incident. Otherwise, you are returned to the Edit Old Incident screen.
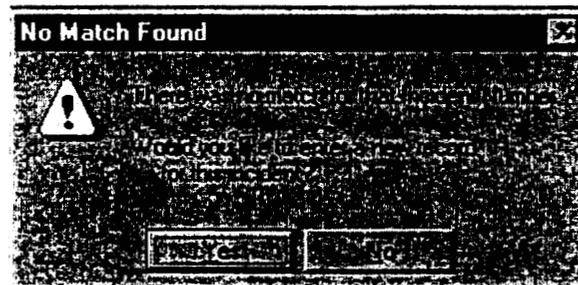
The Edit Incident screen looks almost identical to the New Incident screen.

Seattle Police Department Incident Report

The only differences are the buttons at the bottom.

New Incident: Saves the current incident information and allows a new incident to be entered.
Save & Exit: Saves the current incident information and returns to the Switchboard.
Cancel & Exit: Erases all the current incident information and returns to the Switchboard.

There is no Clear Form button. Since a record has previously been entered for this incident, it should not be easy to delete all that information.

Note that, as with the New Incident buttons, the buttons at the bottom of the Edit Incident form can be accessed by shortcut keys. Press ALT + the underlined letter.

Search for Incident

The interface for the Incident Search looks identical to the Incident Edit. The only difference is that when the Incident is found, the information that is retrieved cannot be edited. This is ideal when Incidents are being pulled up for consultation only.

If no Incident matches the number that was entered, a message tells you so.
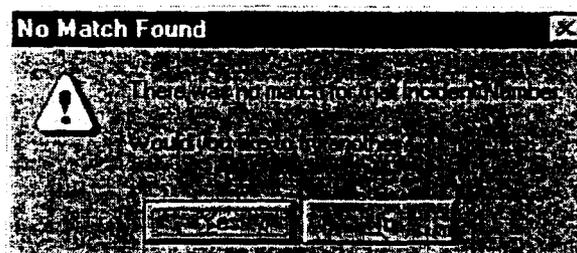
If the record was successfully found, the Search Incident screen is brought up. This screen is again almost identical to the New Incident and Edit Incident screens, except for the buttons at the bottom.

The only button options are Close, which returns you to the Switchboard, and Edit Record, which allows you to make changes to the record.

Search for Individual

This is the most powerful search utility in the SPD/DVU database. It allows you to find a specified individual by entering all or part of his or her last name. To further refine the search, you can also enter all or part of the individual's first name, date of birth, or age.

The more specific the criteria that are entered, the better the matches that will be retrieved. On the other hand, if you are not getting a match, you may want to relax your search criteria. You can use the asterisk (*) as a wildcard character, and retrieve all names that begin with the letters preceding the asterisk. That is, to search on Last Name: John* and First Name: Steve*, you could get the following matches among others:

> Steve Johns
> Steven Johnson
> Stevenson Johnston

Another way of retrieving "fuzzy" matches is to use the SOUNDEX function. Instead of matching on the exact last name, SOUNDEX lets you match on all last names that are close. A seach on Last Name: John with the SOUNDEX turned on could produce the following matches:

> John
> Johnny
> Jaime
> Jaeyim

It is mandatory to at least enter part of the subject's last name for the search to proceed.

The Search Results screens provides information about each individual who matched the search criteria.

Individual Search: Search Results

99111111 - 1	LEE	SARA	03/03/1933	F	V	03/03/1999	Ston
99000001 - 1	LEE	SARA	03/03/1966	F	V	03/03/1999	Harn
99000010 - 1	LEE	SARA	03/03/1933	F	V	03/03/1999	Fenk

Select one record and press the Look Up Incident button to bring up all information about a particular incident. Or press the Print Report button to print out a report that contains all of the above information for all the individuals that matched your search.

Individual Search Report

INCID NO	INC DATE	LASTNAME	FIRSTNAME	M I.	DOB	SEX	PERS CODE	DETECTIVE
990 00001 - 1	03/03/1999	LEE	SARA		03/03/1966	F	V	Harn
990 00010 - 1	03/03/1999	LEE	SARA		03/03/1933	F	V	Fenk
991 11111 - 1	03/03/1999	LEE	SARA		03/03/1933	F	V	Ston

Utilities

There are three utilities included in SPD/DVU Database. They should be used with caution. To remind you that any changes made to existing variables are serious, the Utilities screen is password protected.
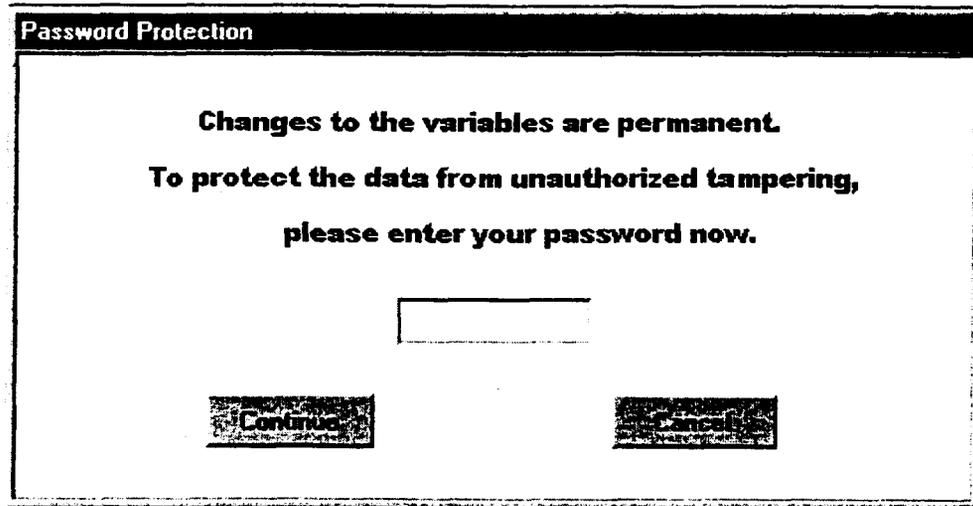
It's not a difficult password to crack: The code word is "permanent." But it's a reminder that if you don't know what you're doing, or you haven't talked to anyone about making changes, you probably shouldn't be in there.

Assuming you entered the password properly, the Database Utilities screen will be displayed.

Edit Variables

This screen will let you add new values to existing variables.

You're provided with a list of modifiable variables and the values currently associated with those variables.

Select the variable you are interested in modifying from the selector box at the left. The values for that variable, the text associated with those values, and the status of that value are in the box to the right. The "Quote" box gives a better description of the variable.

Scroll down the list of values at right to a blank row in order to add a new value. Press the Close Form button to exit and return to the Switchboard.

The Value Edit form does **not** let you delete or change values once they have been added. If it did, by changing the meaning of a value, the value would have one meaning before the change, and a different meaning after the change. This isn't acceptable.

However, you can do the next best thing. By changing the status drop-down box from "Active" to "Inactive," the selected value will not show up in combo boxes during data entry and data editing. Only use this feature when a value is really being permanently retired! Otherwise, you'll be eliminating a useful value.

Relink Tables

This utility should be used if the front-end database (NEWDB_fe.mdb), housed on the user's machine, cannot find the back-end database (NEWDB_be.mdb), housed on the server. This could happen if the front-end table that holds the location of the back-end database (in tblLookup) is lost or damaged, or if the back-end database is moved or renamed, or if the network is reconfigured so that the workstation cannot find the back-end database.

Backup & Compact

This utility will make a backup of the back-end database, then repair and compact it. Because the database cannot be open during this procedure, it checks whether there are any other users currently using the database. These users must exit before the backup will proceed.

Troubleshooting

1. Table links problems

Couldn't find file <name>. (Error 3024)
Possible causes:

The specified file doesn't exist.
You misspelled the filename. Check for missing underscores (_) or other punctuation, and make sure you didn't enter leading spaces.

Links between the front-end (NEWDB) and back-end (NEWDB_BE) should be handled automatically. If this link becomes somehow severed (e.g., NEWDB_BE is moved to another server), NEWDB can be relinked to it by using the Relink Table Utility from the Utilities screen. If the back end has been moved, you may be forced to manually find NEWDB_BE yourself. Not a pretty proposition, but nobody should have moved it in the first place.

2. Multiple users problems

"Write Conflict"
This record has been changed by another user since you started editing it. If you save the record, you will overwrite the changes the other user made.
*   Save record
*   Copy to clipboard
*   Drop changes

I recommend that the user press the "Drop changes" button, then try to edit the record again. This ensures that the previous data is unaffected, and allows the user to compare her data to the newly refeshed record.

Generally speaking, there should be minimal trouble with having multiple users accessing records. Because new records are stored on the local machine before being written to the back end database, it is possible that two users could simultaneously work on the same new record, then attempt to post those records to the back end database. But this seems unlikely.

3. Network problems

"Couldn't find file '<database location>'."

This could be followed by a "Object variable or With block variable not set." Keep hitting "OK" – and it could take a number of times – until the message disappears. Or if it fails to disappear, you'll have to shut down the program via the Task Manager. Right-click on the task bar and select Task Manager. Select the "Applications" tab, highlight "Seattle Police Department: Domestic Violence Unit", and press the "End Task" button at the bottom. A dialog box will appear that asks if you really want to close the application right now. Press the "End Task" button, then close the Task Manager window.

4. DB corruption

MS Access 95 is not an infallable product, and is not always stable. Sometimes the database will become corrupted and is no longer usable.

If the front end is corrupted, download a new copy of NEWDB.MDB from the server. Copy the new front end over the old front end.

If the back end is corrupted, you can restore it from the backup. The backup is called BACKUPDB.MDB and resides in the Backup folder in the same location as the current NEWDB_be.MDB. Just move BACKUPDB.MDB to the same location as NEWDB_be.MDB, and rename the backup to the current back end's name. Note that any changes made to the data since the last backup was performed will be lost.

Installation

The SPD/DVU Database required that Microsoft® Access 95 can be run from the user's machine. The database will fail to run with the Access 2.0, 97 or 2000 versions. Unlike most Microsoft® products, Access is not backwards compatible; that is, later versions of Access will not run databases created in earlier versions without being converted by a trained programmer.

The SPD/DVU Database really exists as two files, a front-end user interface and a back-end data file. The back-end data file (NEWDB_BE) should never be opened, manipulated or referenced directly, but instead only be accessed through the front-end interface (NEWDB). The only exception to this is for occasional repair, compaction or backup, which will be explained below.

NEWDB is set up to be installed as a Runtime file for maximum performance and security. Rather than opening NEWDB through the usual MS Access interface, NEWDB should be opened by a shortcut on the desktop or Start menu with the following command line:

" *[MS Access Location]* " " *[NEWDB Location]* " /runtime

where *[MS Access Location]* is where the MS Access file MSACCESS.EXE is stored, and *[NEWDB Location]* is where the SPD/DVU front-end database NEWDB is stored. On my machine, the command line looks as follows:

"C:\MSOffice95\Access\MSACCESS.EXE" "D:\Database\DVU\NEWDB.mdb" /runtime

The Backup utility requires a folder named "Backup" to exist in the same location as the back-end data file. This folder must contain the BACKER.MDB file which actually executes the backup, repair and compaction, and any file called BACKUPDB.MDB, which will be the backup back-end data file. There must be some file called BACKUPDB.MDB, even if it is not a valid MS Access database, to seed the backup utility.

For the Link Tables utility to work, the MSLDBUSR.DLL file must be installed in C:\WINNT on the user's machine.

Table Definitions

tblIncid (on the server) and tmpIncid (on the workstation) contain all the incident-level data. tblIndiv (on the server) and tmpIndiv (on the workstation) contain all the individual-level data. tblLookupNames lists all the variables that can be edited by users. tblLookup contains all values of common variables, including (but not limited to) those included in tblLookupNames.

The tables tblIncid and tmpIncid have the same structure. Similarly, tblIndiv and tmpIndiv have the same structure. tblIncid has a one-to-infinity relationship with tblIndiv, just as tblIndiv has to tmpIndiv.

Table: tblIncid

Properties

Attributes:	Linked	Connect String:	;DATABASE=D:\Database\DVU\ NEWDB_be.mdb

Columns

Name		Type	Size
INC_DT		Date/Time	8
	Allow Zero Length: False		
	Attributes: Fixed Size		
	Collating Order: General		
	Column Hidden: False		
	Column Order: Default		
	Column Width: Default		
	Format: mm/dd/yyyy		
	Ordinal Position: 0		
	Required: False		
INC_TM		Date/Time	8
	Allow Zero Length: False		
	Attributes: Fixed Size		
	Collating Order: General		
	Column Hidden: False		
	Column Order: Default		
	Column Width: Default		
	Format: Medium Time		
	Ordinal Position: 1		
	Required: False		
CENSUS		Text	4
	Allow Zero Length: False		
	Attributes: Fixed Size		
	Collating Order: General		
	Column Hidden: False		
	Column Order: Default		
	Column Width: Default		
	Display Control: Text Box		
	Ordinal Position: 2		
	Required: False		
UNITNUM		Text	6
	Allow Zero Length: False		
	Attributes: Fixed Size		
	Collating Order: General		

```
        Column Hidden:          False
        Column Order:           Default
        Column Width:           Default
        Display Control:        Text Box
        Ordinal Position:       3
        Required:               False


    INCNUM                                      Text                        9
        Allow Zero Length:      False
        Attributes:             Variable Length
        Collating Order:        General
        Column Hidden:          False
        Column Order:           Default
        Column Width:           Default
        Display Control:        Text Box
        Ordinal Position:       4
        Required:               False


    ENTRY_DT                                    Date/Time                   8
        Allow Zero Length:      False
        Attributes:             Fixed Size
        Collating Order:        General
        Column Hidden:          False
        Column Order:           Default
        Column Width:           Default
        Format:                 mm/dd/yyyy
        Ordinal Position:       5
        Required:               False


    UPDATEDT                                    Date/Time                   8
        Allow Zero Length:      False
        Attributes:             Fixed Size
        Collating Order:        General
        Column Hidden:          False
        Column Order:           Default
        Column Width:           Default
        Format:                 mm/dd/yyyy
        Ordinal Position:       6
        Required:               False


    ARREST                                      Number (Byte)               1
        Allow Zero Length:      False
        Attributes:             Fixed Size
        Collating Order:        General
        Column Hidden:          False
        Column Order:           Default
        Column Width:           Default
        Decimal Places:         Ascending
        Display Control:        Text Box
        Ordinal Position:       7
        Required:               False


    EVIDENCE                                    Number (Byte)               1
        Allow Zero Length:      False
        Attributes:             Fixed Size
        Collating Order:        General
        Column Hidden:          False
        Column Order:           Default
        Column Width:           Default
        Decimal Places:         Ascending
        Display Control:        Text Box
        Ordinal Position:       8
        Required:               False


    MUTUAL                                      Number (Byte)               1
        Allow Zero Length:      False
        Attributes:             Fixed Size
```

	Collating Order:	General		
	Column Hidden:	False		
	Column Order:	Default		
	Column Width:	Default		
	Decimal Places:	Ascending		
	Display Control:	Text Box		
	Ordinal Position:	9		
	Required:	False		
PHOTOS			Number (Byte)	1
	Allow Zero Length:	False		
	Attributes:	Fixed Size		
	Collating Order:	General		
	Column Hidden:	False		
	Column Order:	Default		
	Column Width:	Default		
	Ordinal Position:	10		
	Required:	False		
SUSCON			Number (Byte)	1
	Allow Zero Length:	False		
	Attributes:	Fixed Size		
	Collating Order:	General		
	Column Hidden:	False		
	Column Order:	Default		
	Column Width:	Default		
	Decimal Places:	Ascending		
	Display Control:	Text Box		
	Ordinal Position:	11		
	Required:	False		
BEAT			Text	3
	Allow Zero Length:	False		
	Attributes:	Fixed Size		
	Collating Order:	General		
	Column Hidden:	False		
	Column Order:	Default		
	Column Width:	Default		
	Display Control:	Text Box		
	Ordinal Position:	12		
	Required:	False		
PREMISES			Number (Byte)	1
	Allow Zero Length:	False		
	Attributes:	Fixed Size		
	Collating Order:	General		
	Column Hidden:	False		
	Column Order:	Default		
	Column Width:	Default		
	Decimal Places:	Ascending		
	Display Control:	Text Box		
	Ordinal Position:	13		
	Required:	False		
OFFENSE1			Number (Byte)	1
	Allow Zero Length:	False		
	Attributes:	Fixed Size		
	Collating Order:	General		
	Column Hidden:	False		
	Column Order:	Default		
	Column Width:	Default		
	Decimal Places:	Ascending		
	Display Control:	Text Box		
	Ordinal Position:	14		
	Required:	False		
OFFENSE2			Number (Byte)	1
	Allow Zero Length:	False		

Attributes:	Fixed Size	
Collating Order:	General	
Column Hidden:	False	
Column Order:	Default	
Column Width:	Default	
Decimal Places:	Ascending	
Display Control:	Text Box	
Ordinal Position:	15	
Required:	False	

DETASSGN   Number (Byte)   1

Allow Zero Length:	False	
Attributes:	Fixed Size	
Collating Order:	General	
Column Hidden:	False	
Column Order:	Default	
Column Width:	Default	
Decimal Places:	Ascending	
Display Control:	Text Box	
Ordinal Position:	16	
Required:	False	

ORDTYPE   Number (Byte)   1

Allow Zero Length:	False	
Attributes:	Fixed Size	
Collating Order:	General	
Column Hidden:	False	
Column Order:	Default	
Column Width:	Default	
Decimal Places:	Ascending	
Display Control:	Text Box	
Ordinal Position:	17	
Required:	False	

SGTAXN   Number (Byte)   1

Allow Zero Length:	False	
Attributes:	Fixed Size	
Collating·Order:	General	
Column Hidden:	False	
Column Order:	Default	
Column Width:	Default	
Decimal Places:	Ascending	
Display Control:	Text Box	
Ordinal Position:	18	
Required:	False	

WTYPE   Number (Byte)   1

Allow Zero Length:	False	
Attributes:	Fixed Size	
Collating Order:	General	
Column Hidden:	False	
Column Order:	Default	
Column Width:	Default	
Decimal Places:	Ascending	
Display Control:	Text Box	
Ordinal Position:	19	
Required:	False	

RELLEN   Number (Integer)   2

Allow Zero Length:	False	
Attributes:	Fixed Size	
Collating Order:	General	
Column Hidden:	False	
Column Order:	Default	
Column Width:	Default	
Decimal Places:	255	
Display Control:	Text Box	
Ordinal Position:	20	

Required:	False		

RELUNIT		Number (Byte)	1
Allow Zero Length:	False		
Attributes:	Fixed Size		
Collating Order:	General		
Column Hidden:	False		
Column Order:	Default		
Column Width:	Default		
Decimal Places:	Ascending		
Display Control:	Text Box		
Ordinal Position:	21		
Required:	False		

RELSHIP		Number (Byte)	1
Allow Zero Length:	False		
Attributes:	Fixed Size		
Collating Order:	General		
Column Hidden:	False		
Column Order:	Default		
Column Width:	Default		
Decimal Places:	Ascending		
Display Control:	Text Box		
Ordinal Position:	22		
Required:	False		

DVHIST		Number (Byte)	1
Allow Zero Length:	False		
Attributes:	Fixed Size		
Collating Order:	General		
Column Hidden:	False		
Column Order:	Default		
Column Width:	Default		
Decimal Places:	Ascending		
Display Control:	Text Box		
Ordinal Position:	23		
Required:	False		

CHILPRES		Number (Byte)	1
Allow Zero Length:	False		
Attributes:	Fixed Size		
Collating Order:	General		
Column Hidden:	False		
Column Order:	Default		
Column Width:	Default		
Decimal Places:	Ascending		
Display Control:	Text Box		
Ordinal Position:	24		
Required:	False		

Table: tblIndiv

Properties

Attributes:	Linked	Connect String:	;DATABASE=D:\Database\DVU\ NEWDB_be.mdb

Columns

Name	Type	Size
IN_DOB	Date/Time	8

Allow Zero Length:	False
Attributes:	Fixed Size
Collating Order:	General
Column Hidden:	False
Column Order:	Default
Column Width:	Default
Format:	mm/dd/yyyy
Ordinal Position:	0
Required:	False

Name	Type	Size
IN_LN	Text	40

Allow Zero Length:	False
Attributes:	Fixed Size
Collating Order:	General
Column Hidden:	False
Column Order:	Default
Column Width:	Default
Display Control:	Text Box
Ordinal Position:	1
Required:	False

Name	Type	Size
IN_FN	Text	35

Allow Zero Length:	False
Attributes:	Fixed Size
Collating Order:	General
Column Hidden:	False
Column Order:	Default
Column Width:	Default
Display Control:	Text Box
Ordinal Position:	2
Required:	False

Name	Type	Size
IN_MN	Text	25

Allow Zero Length:	False
Attributes:	Fixed Size
Collating Order:	General
Column Hidden:	False
Column Order:	Default
Column Width:	Default
Display Control:	Text Box
Ordinal Position:	3
Required:	False

Name	Type	Size
IN_SEX	Text	1

Allow Zero Length:	False
Attributes:	Fixed Size
Collating Order:	General
Column Hidden:	False
Column Order:	Default

		Column Width:	Default	
		Display Control:	Text Box	
		Ordinal Position:	4	
		Required:	False	

INCNUM   Text   9

Allow Zero Length:	False
Attributes:	Variable Length
Collating Order:	General
Column Hidden:	False
Column Order:	Default
Column Width:	Default
Display Control:	Text Box
Ordinal Position:	5
Required:	False

PERCODE   Number (Byte)   1

Allow Zero Length:	False
Attributes:	Fixed Size
Collating Order:	General
Column Hidden:	False
Column Order:	Default
Column Width:	Default
Decimal Places:	Ascending
Display Control:	Text Box
Ordinal Position:	6
Required:	False

RELSHIP   Number (Byte)   1

Allow Zero Length:	False
Attributes:	Fixed Size
Collating Order:	General
Column Hidden:	False
Column Order:	Default
Column Width:	Default
Decimal Places:	Ascending
Display Control:	Text Box
Ordinal Position:	7
Required:	False

INJTYPE   Number (Byte)   1

Allow Zero Length:	False
Attributes:	Fixed Size
Collating Order:	General
Column Hidden:	False
Column Order:	Default
Column Width:	Default
Decimal Places:	Ascending
Display Control:	Text Box
Ordinal Position:	8
Required:	False

TREATMNT   Number (Byte)   1

Allow Zero Length:	False
Attributes:	Fixed Size
Collating Order:	General
Column Hidden:	False
Column Order:	Default
Column Width:	Default
Decimal Places:	Ascending
Display Control:	Text Box
Ordinal Position:	9
Required:	False

LIVEWITH   Number (Byte)   1

Allow Zero Length:	False
Attributes:	Fixed Size
Collating Order:	General

```
                    Column Hidden:          False
                    Column Order:           Default
                    Column Width:           Default
                    Decimal Places:         Ascending
                    Display Control:        Text Box
                    Ordinal Position:       10
                    Required:               False

        INJPHOTO                                        Number (Byte)              1
                    Allow Zero Length:      False
                    Attributes:             Fixed Size
                    Collating Order:        General
                    Column Hidden:          False
                    Column Order:           Default
                    Column Width:           Default
                    Decimal Places:         Ascending
                    Display Control:        Text Box
                    Ordinal Position:       11
                    Required:               False

        PREGNANT                                        Number (Byte)              1
                    Allow Zero Length:      False
                    Attributes:             Fixed Size
                    Collating Order:        General
                    Column Hidden:          False
                    Column Order:           Default
                    Column Width:           Default
                    Decimal Places:         Ascending
                    Display Control:        Text Box
                    Ordinal Position:       12
                    Required:               False

        STATEMNT                                        Number (Byte)              1
                    Allow Zero Length:      False
                    Attributes:             Fixed Size
                    Collating Order:        General
                    Column Hidden:          False
                    Column Order:           Default
                    Column Width:           Default
                    Decimal Places:         Ascending
                    Display Control:        Text Box
                    Ordinal Position:       13
                    Required:               False

        ALCDRUG                                         Number (Byte)              1
                    Allow Zero Length:      False
                    Attributes:             Fixed Size
                    Collating Order:        General
                    Column Hidden:          False
                    Column Order:           Default
                    Column Width:           Default
                    Decimal Places:         Ascending
                    Display Control:        Text Box
                    Ordinal Position:       14
                    Required:               False

        PERNUM                                          Number (Byte)              1
                    Allow Zero Length:      False
                    Attributes:             Fixed Size
                    Collating Order:        General
                    Column Hidden:          False
                    Column Order:           Default
                    Column Width:           Default
                    Decimal Places:         Ascending
                    Display Control:        Text Box
                    Ordinal Position:       15
                    Required:               False
```

SOUNDEX		Text	4
	Allow Zero Length:	False	
	Attributes:	Fixed Size	
	Collating Order:	General	
	Column Hidden:	False	
	Column Order:	Default	
	Column Width:	Default	
	Display Control:	Text Box	
	Ordinal Position:	16	
	Required:	False	

IN_RACE		Text	1
	Allow Zero Length:	False	
	Attributes:	Variable Length	
	Collating Order:	General	
	Column Hidden:	False	
	Column Order:	Default	
	Column Width:	Default	
	Display Control:	Text Box	
	Ordinal Position:	17	
	Required:	False	

EMPLOYED		Number (Byte)	1
	Allow Zero Length:	False	
	Attributes:	Fixed Size	
	Collating Order:	General	
	Column Hidden:	False	
	Column Order:	Default	
	Column Width:	Default	
	Decimal Places:	Ascending	
	Display Control:	Text Box	
	Ordinal Position:	18	
	Required:	False	
	Source Field:	EMPLOYED	
	Source Table:	tblIndiv	

Table: tblLookup

Attributes: Linked   Connect String: ;DATABASE=D:\Database\DVU\NEWDB_be.mdb

Columns

Name	Type	Size
VARIABLE	Text	15

Allow Zero Length:	False
Attributes:	Variable Length
Collating Order:	General
Column Hidden:	False
Column Order:	1
Column Width:	Default
Description:	Variable that takes on values to be looked up
Display Control:	Text Box
Ordinal Position:	0
Required:	True

Name	Type	Size
TEXT	Text	40

Allow Zero Length:	False
Attributes:	Variable Length
Collating Order:	General
Column Hidden:	False
Column Order:	Default
Column Width:	2610
Description:	Meaning of the value
Display Control:	Text Box
Ordinal Position:	1
Required:	False

Name	Type	Size
VALUE	Number (Byte)	1

Allow Zero Length:	False
Attributes:	Fixed Size
Collating Order:	General
Column Hidden:	False
Column Order:	Default
Column Width:	Default
Decimal Places:	Ascending
Description:	Values that have more specific meanings
Display Control:	Text Box
Ordinal Position:	2
Required:	True
Source Field:	VALUE
Source Table:	tblLookup

Table: tblLookupNames

Attributes: Linked   Connect String: ;DATABASE=D:\Database\DVU\ NEWDB_be.mdb

Columns

Name	Type	Size
LookupName	Text	10

Allow Zero Length:	False
Attributes:	Variable Length
Collating Order:	General
Column Hidden:	False
Column Order:	1
Column Width:	Default
Description:	Name of a variable in the Lookup table
Display Control:	Text Box
Ordinal Position:	0
Required:	True
Source Field:	LookupName
Source Table:	tblLookupNames

Name	Type	Size
LookupText	Text	25

Allow Zero Length:	False
Attributes:	Variable Length
Collating Order:	General
Column Hidden:	False
Column Order:	Default
Column Width:	2010
Description:	The text associated with the above variable
Display Control:	Text Box
Ordinal Position:	1
Required:	False
Source Field:	LookupText
Source Table:	tblLookupName

Glossary

Back-end Database: A MS Access database that resides on the server. It contains only data, and none of the files and utilities required to run the database normally.

Form: Any unique screen in the database.

Front-end Database: A MS Access database that resides on the user's machine. It contains all the files required to access and manipulate the data, but contains no data itself.

Linked Table: A table that actually resides in a different location, but that the current program is able to access by referencing that location.

Record: One unique incident, person or item.

Shortcut Key: A combination of keystrokes that allows some function to automatically be performed. On screens containing a button with an underlined letter, the button can be activated by pressing the ALT key + the letter that is underlined.

Soundex: A 4-character code that allows names with similar, but not identical, spellings to be matched together. Very useful for names that have multiple correct or incorrect spellings.

Switchboard: The main screen that allows other functions.

Variable: A characteristic of a record that can take on several possible values.

Value: The particular characteristic of a variable.