THE HIGH POINT MODEL:
"It is not just domestic violence, it is violence"

Changing the Behavior of the Domestic Violence Offender

Presenter:
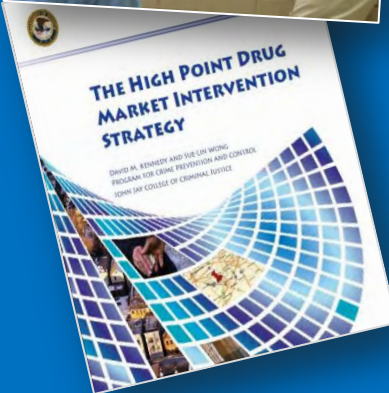Chief Marty A. Sumner

October 23, 2012
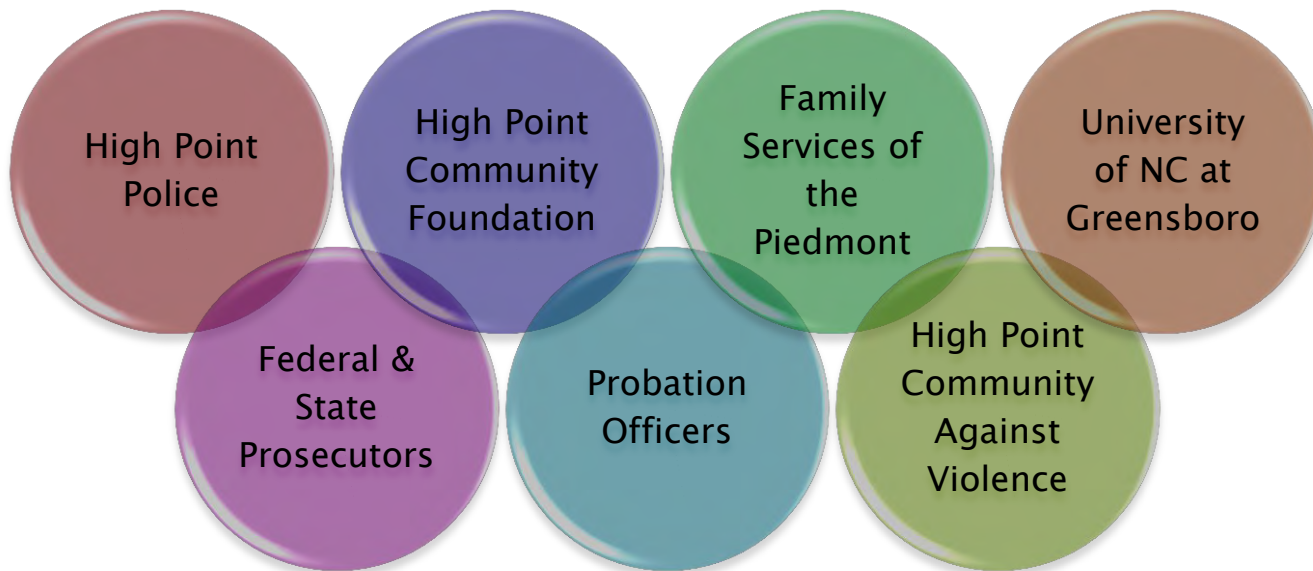
Offender Focused Domestic Violence Initiative

>> "Are The Offenders Resisting Our Best Efforts?"

Statement of Purpose

The High Point Police Department in partnership with researchers, practitioners, prosecutors, and community; will develop, implement and evaluate a focused deterrence initiative targeted at the chronic domestic violence offender to reduce domestic violence calls, reported assaults, injuries and deaths.

High Point Police

High Point Community Foundation

Family Services of the Piedmont

University of NC at Greensboro

Federal & State Prosecutors

Probation Officers

High Point Community Against Violence

Theory and Concepts

- "Offender focused" versus "Victim focused"
- Traditional approaches have been strongly victim-focused, with a heavy emphasis on helping victims avoid patterns of intimacy with abusers and to physically remove themselves from abusive settings
- Not enough attention has been paid to holding the offender accountable
- The belief that domestic violence is qualitatively different than other violence; is not supported by analysis of offender criminal histories
- The chronic DV offender tends to have extensive criminal histories that include both domestic and non-domestic violence

Theory and Concepts Continued...

- The chronic DV offender is exposed to sanctions because of their pattern of criminal behavior
- Minorities and low income families are disproportionately impacted by DV, especially for DV related homicides
- Risk to victims must be minimized
- There are persistent misunderstandings surrounding offenders, victims, law enforcement and courts

Impact on High Point Police Department

- HPPD officers respond to more than 5,000 DV calls per year; 5,352 in 2010
- Our average on scene time is 26 min, times 2 officers = 6,472 hours on DV calls last year
- Between 2004-2008; 16 homicides were DV related, that was 32% of all homicides
- Number 1most dangerous call to handle for officers
- Often requires use of force to make arrests

Facts, Myths & Misunderstandings

- ½ of the women do not believe their partner will kill them
  - Low threat assessment
- 23.6 % of women report being a DV in their lifetime
- ½ of DV assaults result in injury
  - 2 million of the 4.8 million DV victims were injured
- 1 of every 5 women killed had been to the ER within the past year

Facts, <u>Myths</u> & Misunderstandings

Myths

1. She can't leave him because he is the breadwinner
2. DV is special violence that the Justice System cannot control
3. DV offender must be "treated"
4. If I call Social Services will take my kids away
5. If I call I will loose my public housing

Reality

1. Majority are unemployed
2. DV offenders have on average 10 charges including violence other than DV
3. When Psychoeducational and cognitive-behavioral treatments applied only 5% of women less likely to be re-victimized
4. Our experience tells us this is not true
5. Not true

January 2011

Applying a Focused Deterrence Approach to Domestic Violence

Written by:

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UNCG Center for Youth, Family, and Community Partnerships and the High Point, North Carolina Police Department

This project was supported by Grant #2009-DJ-BX-0835 from the Department of Justice, BJA09 Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant.

- UNCG researchers looked at ten years of data (2000–2010)
- Data came from AOC, RMS Crimeview, 50B and CAD
- This was original research

To answer five questions about DV in High Point:

1. What are the typical crimes that a DV offender commits? Additionally, are there different types of DV offenders (varying degrees of severity)? If so, can they be grouped into different classes?
2. What is the timeframe for progression from a non DV-related crime to a DV-related crime?
3. Is there a difference between DV offenders charged versus those who have a 50B filed against them?
4. Using geographic information systems mapping, are there hot spots of domestic violence in High Point? What are the geographic variations in density and location of domestic offenses?
5. Is there a difference between DV offenders who have been called in to the repeat violent offender call-in system for other crimes and those who have not?

Table 1. Top 20 Most Common Arrest Charges Among Those With At Least One DV Offense (n=9,777 charges; n=1,002 offenders)

Charge Type	Text Description (Statute Code)	Total Cases
Violent	Assault on Female by Male Over 18 (14-33(C)(2)	1023
Property	Second Degree Trespass (14-159.13)	601
Drug/Alc	Driving While License Revoked ((20-28(A))	480
Violent	Communicating Threats (14-277.1)	396
Violent	Resisting Public Officer (14-223)	392
Drug/Alc	Felony Possession (90-95(A3)6)	373
Violent	Simple Assault (14-33)	370
Drug	Possession of Drug Paraphernalia (90-113.22)	284
Violent	Assault on a Female (14-33(B)(2))	260
Violent	Assault Attempt Serious Injury (M) (14-33(C)(1))	234
Admin	Order Show Cause (5A-15)	225
Property	Larceny (14-72)(A)	222
Property	Larceny (M) (14-72(A)M)	209
Property	Injury to Personal Property (14-160)	207
Drug/Alc	DWI (20-138.1(A))	188
Admin	DV Protective Order Violation (50B)	171
Property	Injury to Real Property (14-127)	166
Property	Larceny (F) (14-72(A)F)	119
Drug/Alc	Possession of Controlled Substance (90-95(A3)2)	119
Admin	Turned Over to Other Agency	117
Miscellaneous		3626

[1] Only includes through June 14, 2010. In 2010, the total number of offenders arrested was 5,753 individuals.

Offense Types:
- 6 Violent
- 6 Property
- 4 Drug or Alcohol
- 3 Legal or Administrative

Top 10:
- 6 Violent
- 3 Drug or Alcohol
- 1 Property

Strategic Intervention

1. Identify repeat offenders early and put them on notice that behavior will no longer be tolerated
2. Take advantage of low level contacts with DV offenders
3. Identification of levers and actual predictable consequences for future acts of domestic violence
4. Design a special sanction regime for those who reoffend
5. Select a demonstration group comprised of the most dangerous offenders for prosecution as examples to other levels of offenders

Strategic Intervention Continued...

6. Direct face-to-face communication of law enforcement and community moral voice message

7. Creation of an enhanced system of tracking/case management for police, probation and prosecutors

8. Increase sanctions incrementally when the DV offender does not respond, ramp it up fast

9. Provide information to victims, about the offenders and their risks

10. Identification and engagement of sponsors for the victim and the offender (proximity informants, cocooning)

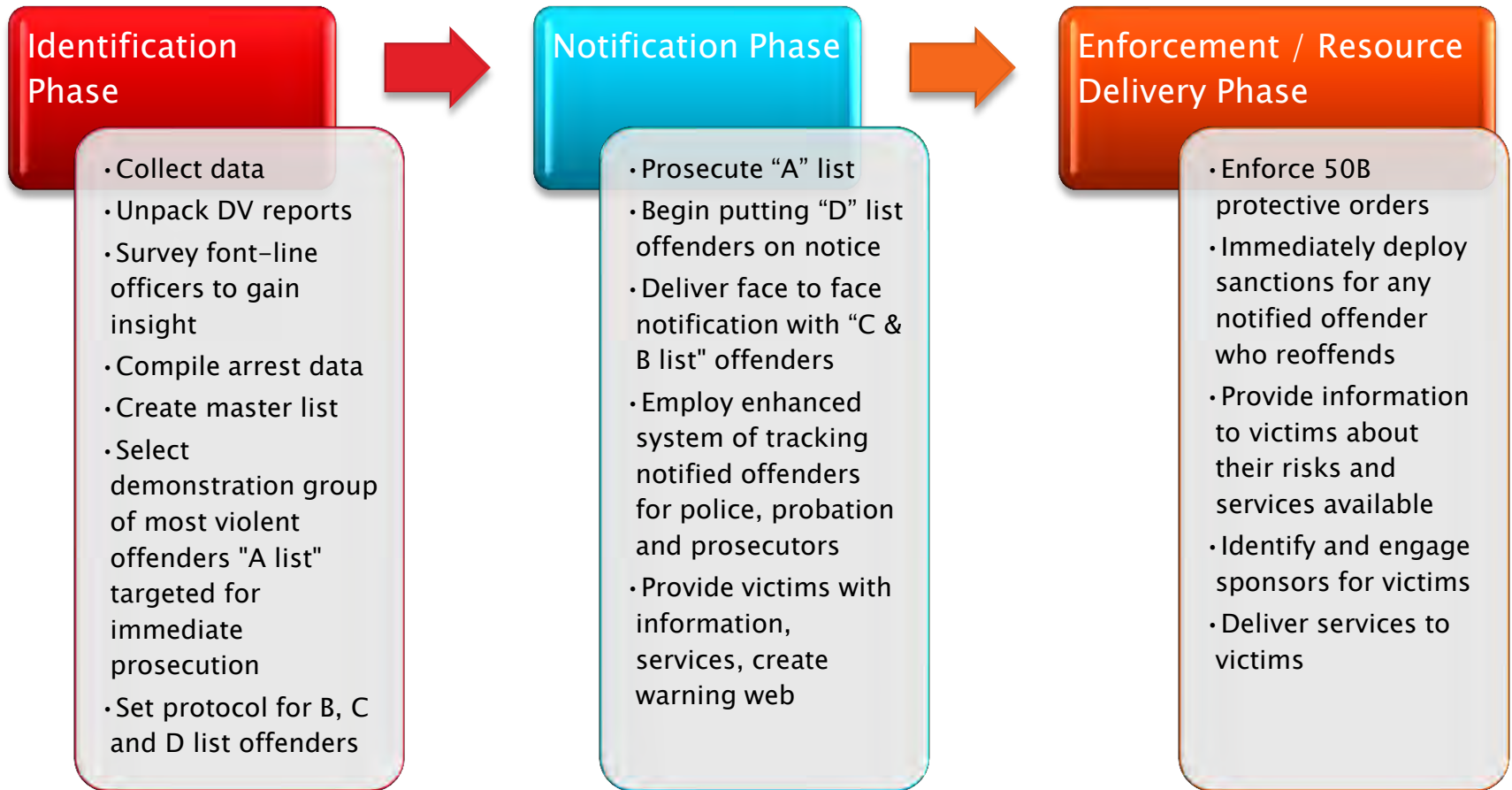11. Provide/coordinate help for the victims

Steps to Implementation

1. Clearly define the problem
2. Collect data to identify offenders
3. Review incidents
4. Organize services
5. Organize the community "moral voice"
6. Face to face notification
7. Deliver sanctions or service
8. Evaluate, measure effectiveness, make adjustments

Phases of the Implementation

Identification Phase

- Collect data
- Unpack DV reports
- Survey font-line officers to gain insight
- Compile arrest data
- Create master list
- Select demonstration group of most violent offenders "A list" targeted for immediate prosecution
- Set protocol for B, C and D list offenders

Notification Phase

- Prosecute "A" list
- Begin putting "D" list offenders on notice
- Deliver face to face notification with "C & B list" offenders
- Employ enhanced system of tracking notified offenders for police, probation and prosecutors
- Provide victims with information, services, create warning web

Enforcement / Resource Delivery Phase

- Enforce 50B protective orders
- Immediately deploy sanctions for any notified offender who reoffends
- Provide information to victims about their risks and services available
- Identify and engage sponsors for victims
- Deliver services to victims

Criteria For Levels

(Commit prohibited behavior or new charge moves up a level)

D List

No previous charges for DV

Repeat call involving the same aggressor

Situation cannot be resolved by the first responding officer

Officer believes the potential exists for violence

Validated intimate partner relationship

C List

1st charge for DV related offense

B List

2nd charge of DV related offense

or

Violation of prohibited behavior for which offender received notice as C list offender (violating pretrial conditions, contacting victim, etc.)

A List

3rd or more DV charges

Offender has violent record including DV

Violation of 50B protective order

Used weapon in DV

Convicted felon

Types of Notification

D List

Receives letter from Police putting him on official notice

At the scene or a call, by mail or during a follow up visit

C List

Face-to-face deterrent message from Violent Crime Detective

At the time of arrest, before pretrial release, probation visit or follow up visit by Detective

B List

Law enforcement and community message face-to-face

Offenders called to a notification perhaps quarterly or more frequent

A List

Notified by Violent Crime Detective

At time of arrest or indictment

Logic Model

D List

1st Offense

A List

Offenders Identified & Evaluated

C List

3rd Offense

B List

2nd Offense
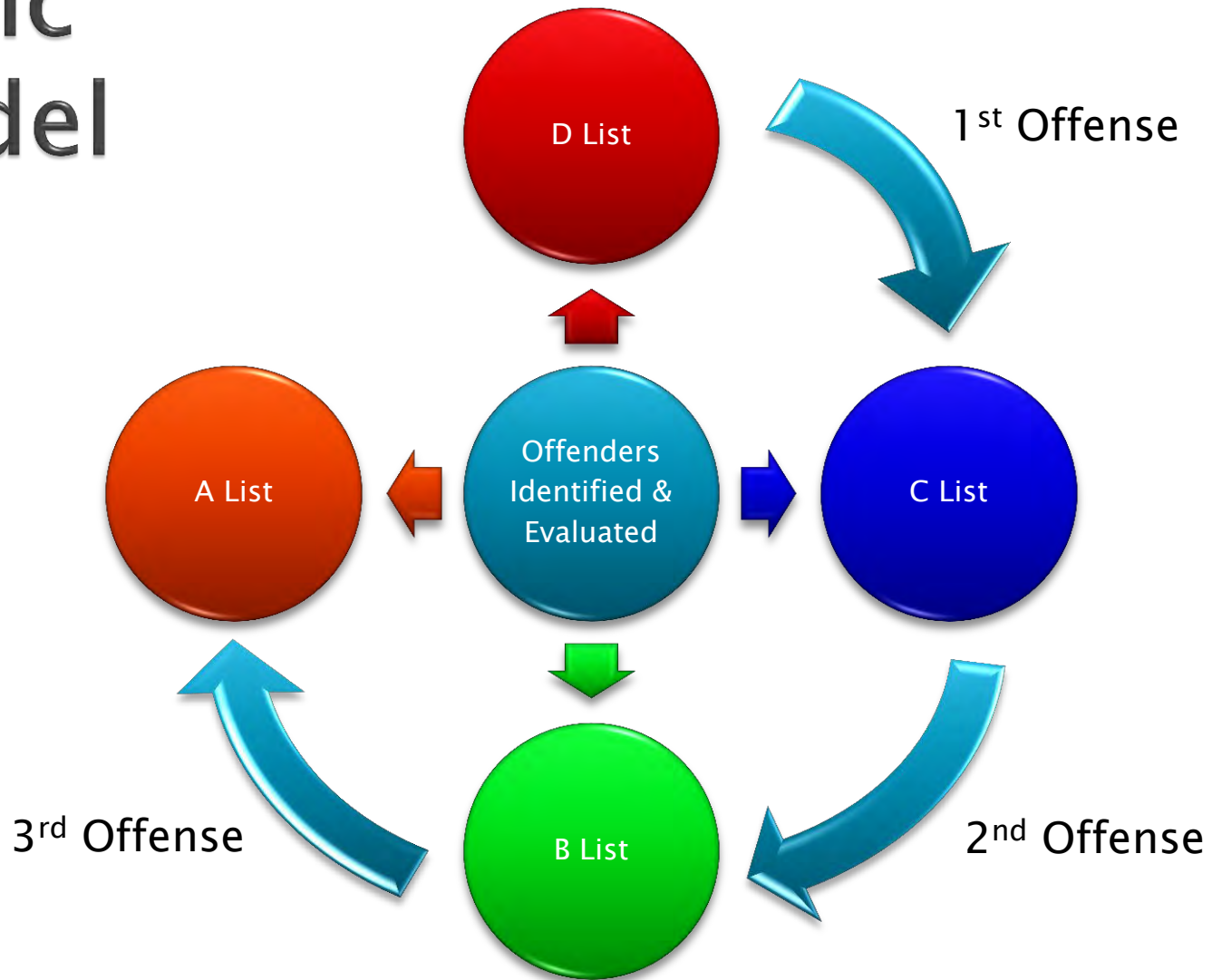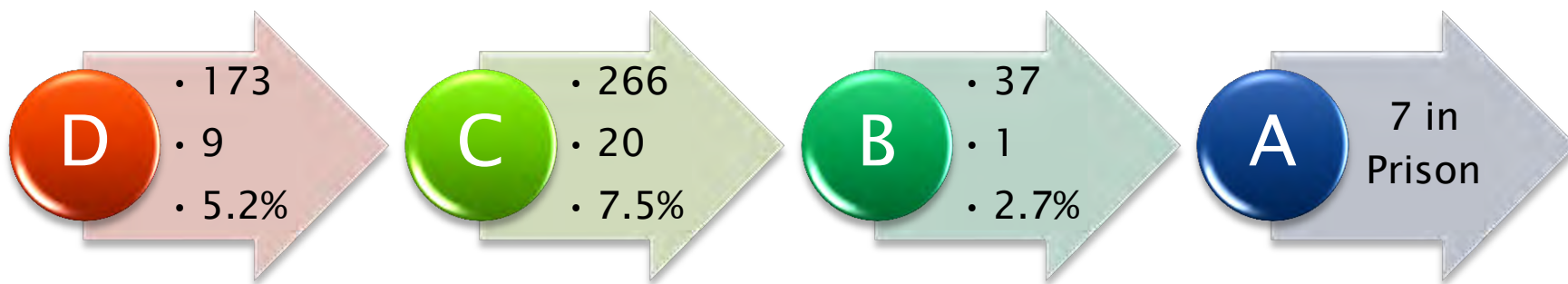
Notified Offenders Who Reoffend and Move to a Higher Level

(These are preliminary figures that change daily, not for release to the public)

D
- 173
- 9
- 5.2%

C
- 266
- 20
- 7.5%

B
- 37
- 1
- 2.7%

A
7 in Prison

% That Have <u>Not</u> Reoffended

94.8%   92.5%   97.3%

Timeline

1st Call-in –2/21/12
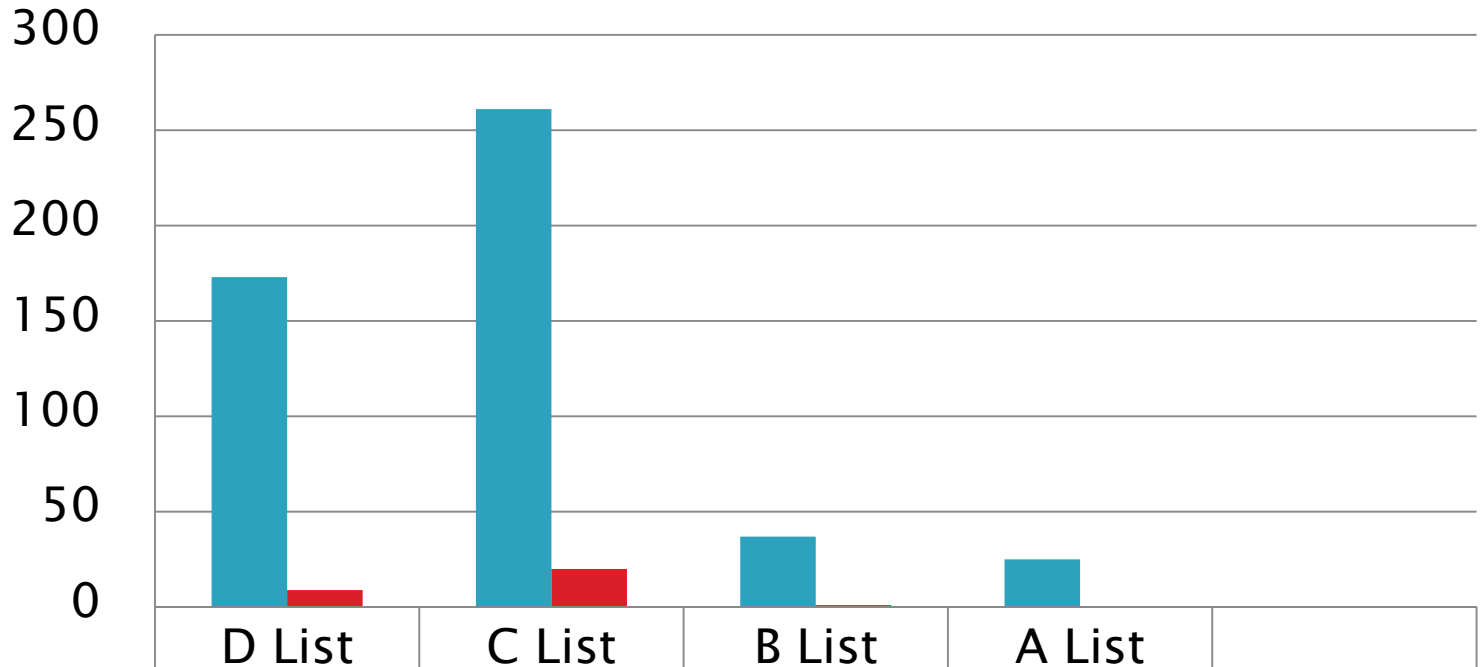
All Levels –4/01/12

2nd Call-in –7/31/12

- # Notified
- # Reoffend
- % Reoffend

Domestic Violence Notified Offenders

Beginning 2/21/2012

	D List	C List	B List	A List	
Notified	173	261	37	25	
ReOffended	9	20	1	0	

Resources

- High Point Police Department Website
  http://www.highpointnc.gov/police/
- Innovations in American Government video on Drug Market Intervention
  http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-UO3ihsG7vg
- Nation Network for Safe Communities
  http://www.nnscommunities.org/
  Network partners, videos, strategic planning guides, news
- Michigan State University School of Criminal Justice
  http://www.dmimsu.com/
  Drug Market strategy, links to videos, resources and technical assistance
- RAND Corporation Cost of Crime Calculator
  http://www.rand.org/ise/centers/quality_policing/cost-of-crime.html
- Evolution of the High Point Model in NIJ
  http://www.nij.gov/journals/262/evolution-of-high-point-model.htm
- Smart Policing on Group Violence
  http://www.smartpolicinginitiative.com/library-and-multimedia-resources/crime/focused-deterrence-high-point-north-carolina

QUESTIONS?

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