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Is offender behavior changing?
- According to DV victim interviews, they stated, “I just want the violence to stop.”
- Offender recidivism = subsequent DV-related arrest
- DV arrests: changes over time

Is victim harm decreasing?
- Harm = reported injuries from DV arrest reports & homicides

What will the effect of the strategy be on law enforcement resources?
- More of an exploratory question that will be important for replication
- Resources = calls for service impact
- Changes over time: pre- vs post-implementation

For crime trend data, we must examine month-over-month trends due to seasonal variations known to be associated with crime
Percentage of First-Time DV Offenders who Reoffended with a DV Arrest within 1.5 yr after 1st DV arrest

- How many DV offenders recidivate after first arrest?
- Can the violence be stopped early?

Lowest recidivism rate (11%) since 2004 & significantly lower than year 2011

Reclassification of IP calls for service: Sept. 2011

B-list notification began: Feb. 2012

C & D-list notification began: Apr. 2012

Year of First DV Arrest
As of April 2014, only 9% of notified offenders across lists have reoffended ($N = 1024$)
### Review of Offender Based Treatment & Other Approaches

#### 2012 study

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study Group:</th>
<th>Any Domestic Violence Offense:</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Misd</td>
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<td>Fines/proscriptions only:</td>
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<td>Victim-oriented</td>
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<td>Any treatment &amp; jail:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jail &amp; probation:</td>
<td>39</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jail, probation, and any treatment:</td>
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<tr>
<td>All study groups: (n = 14,113)</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All sentenced DV offenders: (n = 27,218)</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

~9% of offenders notified through the OFDVI strategy have reoffended with a DV arrest which is significantly lower than other more traditional offender treatment options AND... without additional associated costs.
DV arrests have decreased significantly since strategy implementation, Year 2012-2013

FULL IMPLEMENTATION APRIL 2012

Full implementation Apr 2012: There was a spike in DV arrests in 2012 compared to 2011 associated with implementation enforcement

- LE Agencies can expect an increase in DV arrests as the strategy ramps up.

However, the subsequent decrease in DV arrests after implementation is apparent in Year 2013 as compared to 2012, t(11) = 2.49, p = .30
Results to date for Year 2014 show a continued decrease in DV arrests as compared to previous years. There has been an average of 83.5 arrests per month YTD in 2014 as compared to the same timeframe (Jan-Apr) of 2012 (m = 95) and 2013 (m = 94.25).
DV assaults with injuries have decreased significantly since strategy implementation,

t(11) = 5.52, p = .0002 (year 2012-2013)
The percentage of total DV arrests with reported injuries to the victim has significantly decreased over time; Year 2011 vs 2013. $x^2(1) = 23.31, p < .0001$
Is victim harm decreasing?

Domestic Related Homicides In High Point

According to US DOJ stats, nationally 16.3% of all homicides involved intimate partners

- 2004 – 3 of 11 DV related (27%)
- 2005 – 5 of 9 (56%)
- 2006 – 4 of 10 (40%)
- 2007 – 1 of 10 (10%)
- 2008 – 4 of 12 (33%)

- 2009 – 0 of 3
- 2010 – 0 of 4
- 2011 – 0 of 4
- 2012 – 0 of 3
- 2013 – 1 of 2

Guilford County has experienced 7 of 18 (39%) and NC has experienced 49 DV-related homicides up to Oct 2013 for the year (NCCDAV, 2013)

Family recently moved to HP from Ethiopia, no calls to residence, no DSS calls, no ER calls
What is the effect on law enforcement resources?

Calls for Service:

DVIP calls have **decreased significantly** over time since strategy implementation.

\[ t(11) = 3.42, p = .0057 \text{ (year 2012-2013)} \]

FULL IMPLEMENTATION APRIL 2012

CFS continued to decline in Year 2014 YTD where the average # of calls per month was lower \((m = 165.5)\) as compared to same time frame (Jan-Apr) in 2013 \((m = 181.5)\).

Note: repeat calls for service to the same address are still happening but are stopping short of violence.
Average number of DVIP calls within each timeframe assessed has decreased over time since strategy implementation.

* $p$-value is for comparison of current year vs. first year in the timeframe
Something interesting is happening here. Somewhere around 50% of all CFS are repeat calls with the number dropping slightly in 2013. The percentage of arrests made in repeat calls dropped slightly in 2013. Repeat CFS occur, but stop short of violence (thus no arrest).

Note: We can only look at IP CFS back to Sept. 2011 when the new call classification was put into place.
Domestic violence offender behavior can be changed by...

- Stripping their anonymity and putting them on notice
- Creating swift, certain, and predictable consequences for offending
- Allowing them to make a rational choice as to whether to reoffend
- All without any additional harm to victims

Changing offender behavior will decrease victim injuries & deaths and increase victim use of services

Leading to a huge savings in terms of less reliance on...

- Law enforcement resources
- Traditional responses to DV offenders (incarceration, treatment programs, anger management, etc.)
Implications & Next Steps
Real World Example of Problem Solving Approach in Action

### Problem Identification
- Offender making high volume of jail calls to victim
- Offender still exerting control over victim
- Team decision making on course of action based on levers legally available

### Information Input
- Report back to team on outcomes of follow through
- Victim now has distance from offender and takes advantage of services
- Victim is in jail with no contact order

### Action Planning
- Charge offender with violations of conditions of no-contact order
- Offender charged with new offenses and receives additional jail time at the end of original sentence

### Follow-Through
- Victim now has distance from offender and takes advantage of services
- Victim is in jail with no contact order
When the right people from the right agencies:

- utilize data,
- communicate regularly in a structured /purposeful meeting,
- exchange information about offenders, victims, and systems,
- value input from partners,
- work together to create more effective systems /identify and fix existing system gaps,
- and focus collective efforts to communicate expectations, rules, and consequences for specific types of behavior

...real and meaningful changes can happen.

It’s happening every day in High Point, NC with the OFDVI Initiative.
What’s Next?

- **COPS grant awarded**
  - Replication to a new site (Lexington, NC)
  - Model policy
  - Full evaluation

- **Continue to problem solve and address system issues**
  - Continuous quality improvement

- **Community foundation grant for Family Justice Center**
  - Victim advocate
  - Civil attorney for victim
  - Prosecutor dedicated to DV cases
  - Co-located with Child Trauma services