

January 11, 2018

Chief Arradondo:

As part of our commitment to support the work the Minneapolis Police Department under Minneapolis Ordinance § 172.80(3), the Commission reviews police policy and practice and makes recommendations for change. In furtherance of this mission, the Commission studied MPD's response to calls related to domestic violence. Attached you will find the results of the study.

Sincerely,



Andrea Brown

Chair

Police Conduct Oversight Commission



Jennifer Singleton

Vice-Chair

Police Conduct Oversight Commission

Domestic Violence Response Research and Study

Police Conduct Oversight Commission

December 2017

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Introduction

The Police Conduct Oversight Commission assures that police services are delivered in a lawful and nondiscriminatory manner and provides the public with meaningful participatory oversight of police policy and procedure. Commission members have a variety of responsibilities including shaping police policy, auditing cases, and engaging the community in discussions of police procedure. The Commission strives to be the citizen advisory group the community relies upon to openly discuss policy and procedures of the Minneapolis Police Department, to voice concerns regarding law enforcement/civilian interactions, and the organization that advances credible and meaningful feedback, without obligation to political influences, for the betterment of the City of Minneapolis. [For more information about the work of the Commission, meeting times and locations, and meeting minutes, please visit the Commission website.](#)

Additionally, in the Police Conduct Oversight Ordinance, the Commission has direction to conduct programs of research and study, "review police department policies and training procedures and make recommendations for change." To identify topics for review, a random sample of case synopses are selected for presentation to the PCOC in summary form. The PCOC looks for trends and ongoing problems to address. In 2016, PCOC commissioners became concerned with summary case data regarding MPD officer response to domestic violence situations. OPCR analysts reviewed PCOC case synopses and summaries and located multiple instances where complaints concerned officer response to domestic violence.¹ The Commission passed a motion to refer this issue to the Audit Committee and complete a methodology on December 13, 2016. The methodology passed and the study commenced.

In April of 2013, the Commission received a draft version of the report. They voted to postpone voting on the final report until OPCR analysts met with various domestic violence survivor advocacy organizations for input. Analysts met with these groups between May and December of 2017, delivering a final report to the Commission on December 12, 2017. The Commission voted unanimously to send this final report to the MPD.

The OPCR would like to thank participants for their candid advice throughout the research and study process. Amy Lauricella and Global Rights for Women made significant contributions to the body of the report. Patricia Moen and Casa de Esperanza coordinated meetings with advocates and provided invaluable input into recommendations based on the data. The OPCR greatly appreciates their time and expertise.

¹ See October 2016 Case 6, November 2015 Case 5, March 2015 Case 5, June 14 Case 10, October 2013 Case 6.

Background

Domestic violence calls are common and can pose great danger to both police officers and community members. The calls are of a deeply personal nature and require officer involvement in what can be a very sensitive area of a person's life. In responding to these calls, it is essential that all precautions are taken to keep everyone safe, as well as to take the necessary steps to document the incident, arrest abusers, and ensure that proper follow-up takes place.

In initiating this methodology, Commission Co-Chair Jennifer Singleton discussed a case summary with the Commission that was originally presented in October 2016. The complaint contained the following allegations involving failures to follow the Minneapolis Police Department (MPD) domestic violence protocol: failure to write a required domestic report, failure of officers to arrest an alleged domestic assailant at the scene, and an issue with arresting the complainant at the precinct merely because the alleged assailant came to the precinct earlier to make a report. Commissioner Singleton was particularly concerned by the fact this was a same-sex couple and that no report of the incident was ever completed by officers who responded at the scene. She recalled that the Commission had seen similar cases in the past. Office of Police Conduct Review (OPCR) analysts collected past cases presented to the Commission concerning domestic violence. A short summary of each of those cases is as follows:

Case 1: Officers responded to a domestic and failed to make an arrest. The completed CAPRS police report documents the incident, but does not clearly show sufficient reasons for not making the arrest.²

Case 2: Complainant alleges she was verbally and physically assaulted during a domestic violence incident. When police arrived, they were rude and acted as if she should not have called them. They failed to make an arrest or file a report.³

Case 3: Complainant alleged during a domestic call, officers asked her daughter what happened and then told her to shut up when she began to answer. Complainant alleges officers did not ask to see evidence of injuries nor where the altercation occurred. Complainant reported one of the officers stated "We can either arrest all three of you right now for fifth degree assault or she (alleged assailant) can leave and you can go inside." Complainant reported she told the officer as long as she (alleged assailant) was leaving, she (complainant) was happy. Complainant alleges if officers had taken a detailed report at the scene and spoken to witnesses, her assailant would have been arrested. Complainant reported because her assailant made it to the precinct first and the police had failed to make a detailed report or an

² Case synopsis 14-06-10.

³ Case synopsis 15-03-05.

arrest (as they should have), her assailant became the victim of record instead of her and her daughter. Complainant reported she was arrested and booked when she went to the 4th Precinct to file a police report/supplement.⁴

The current Minneapolis Police Department Policy on Domestic Response⁵ is detailed. It began as a pilot program in 2008 entitled “Misdemeanor Domestic Violence Investigation Protocol” and due to its success was implemented citywide. Although in practice since 2008, the policy was officially adopted in 2012 and sections detailing the response protocol and reporting requirements were revised in 2015. The policy includes provisions on conducting a preliminary investigation, a domestic response protocol to follow and when to follow it, reporting procedures, as well as how to respond when a Domestic Abuse No Contact Order or Order for Protection is involved. The policy calls for aggressive utilization of the arrest powers granted by the state legislature and call for officers to write a police report “[i]n all cases of domestic violence, or alleged acts of domestic abuse.”⁶

In May of 2017, the U.S. Department of Justice issued a report detailing data on national trends in police response to domestic violence calls. It noted that while only 56% of victimizations were reported to police between 2006-2015, “when police responded to the scene, they took a report 78% of the time.”⁷ This report may serve as a potential benchmark for the MPD in evaluating local response to domestic violence incidents.

Study Goals

1. Identify current policy and practice used by the Minneapolis Police Department to respond to domestic police calls.
2. Compare MPD domestic response policy and practice to other jurisdictions.
3. Identify any areas for improvement in the current policy and practice.

Research Questions

1. What is the current domestic response policy?
2. What is the frequency in which domestic response protocol is required?
3. What are outcomes of domestic calls?
4. What complaints are made by civilians against officers that relate to domestic response policy?
5. What training is required for officers regarding domestic response?

⁴ Case synopsis 16-10-06; This is the case referred to by Commissioner Singleton in her presentation.

⁵ See Appendix 1: Minneapolis Police Department Policy and Procedure Manual § 7-314 Domestic Abuse.

⁶ Minneapolis Police Department Policy and Procedure Manual § 7-314(4)(D).

⁷ See p. 1 of Appendix 10: Police Response to Domestic Violence, 2006-2015

6. What post-incident resources facilitated by MPD are available to parties involved in a domestic?
7. What domestic response models are used in other jurisdictions?
8. Does domestic response differ based on demographic information?

Summary of Findings and Recommendations

Domestic violence victims put themselves at great risk of harm when calling 911 or attempting to leave an abuser. Hence, proper response is mandatory. Every step should be taken to minimize errors in response to 911 domestic calls. Response to domestic calls must be consistent and uncompromising. In many facets of domestic violence response, this is occurring. The City of Minneapolis has a detailed and extensive policy regarding domestic violence response. Since 2001, Minneapolis Police Department has been collaborating with the City Attorney's Office and domestic violence advocacy groups such as the Domestic Abuse Project (DAP) and Casa Esperanza to conduct well rounded investigations of domestic violence incidents from on scene response and evidence gathering all the way through prosecution. This system yields positive results and a civilian-police partnership to address the delicate nature of domestic violence cases. Minneapolis Police responding to domestic 911 calls are supported by regular training and updates, a highly skilled investigative unit, and successful prosecutions by the Minneapolis City Attorney's Office. Victims receive significant support via the Hot Spot Program and referrals to advocacy groups.

However, outcomes for calls upon first contact vary considerably based on the officer who responds to the call, and it is likely that some victims are not receiving adequate service at the crucial first stage of reaching out for help. Report or arrest rates differed by as much as 25% based on which officer responded. Differences in rates could not be explained by response time, time of the call, or the time spent on the call. This issue only pertains to a small group of officers.

When officers take the step of documenting the incident, even when probable cause for an arrest is not present, a variety of post-incident support mechanisms trigger. As such, MPD should take steps to identify officers who close calls with reports or arrests at low rates and provide those officers with the support they need to change outcomes. To further ensure consistency, MPD should establish a workgroup of experts to regularly audit a sample of domestic violence calls to identify common response issues, improve report-writing, and provide updates to command staff for resource allocation.

As part of documentation and in order to capture what is actually taking place on domestic calls, body cameras can be utilized. The body camera policy should be updated to limit discretion on domestic calls and require activation as part of compliance with the domestic protocol.

Results

“I need help” can be the toughest phrase for a domestic abuse victim to say out loud for the first time. Victims of domestic violence often struggle to admit that someone they probably deeply love and trust, their partner, spouse, sibling, parent, or child, abused them. Recognizing and acknowledging abuse can be difficult for victims because domestic violence manifests itself in a variety of forms. Abusers control their victims through many tactics including intimidating behavior, economic abuse, coercion, emotional abuse, threats of physical abuse, actual physical abuse, and sexual violence.⁸ Domestic violence can appear slowly in a household or in a sudden shift which makes it incredibly hard to predict who will be victimized. Victims are of all races, ages, genders, ethnicities, and religious backgrounds. Despite the fact that domestic violence can appear in a myriad of forms in a diverse array of households, there is one constant during that first cry for help. When victims finally take the first step to try and address the abuse or possibly leave the abusive relationship, they will likely call the police. The police are a key gateway for victims to escape domestic abuse. This section will address the impact of police response on both domestic abuse victims and alleged abusers. Research for this study and interviews with domestic violence advocates and attorneys identified four main areas that have the most impact on domestic violence victims: first police response to domestic calls, report writing, oversight of domestic police reports and calls, and domestic advocacy for early intervention for both victims and abusers.

Themes in Interviews with Experts in the Field of Domestic Violence Response

Police First Response to Domestic Violence Calls

Global Rights for Women acted as a community partner for this study and provided expert opinions for context on the dynamics of domestic violence response for this report. Amy Lauricella, a staff attorney for Global Rights for Women, emphasized that the first contact with police is critical to whether a victim will be able to escape an abusive situation. She and all the experts interviewed stated that many victims in these situations are women. If a victim is met with empathy and support, the likelihood that she will continue to cooperate throughout the duration of the process increases. Ms. Lauricella shared that it often takes a woman an average of 7 attempts before she fully breaks free and women are in the most danger when they are trying to leave an abuser. The result is that a woman may call the police several times before she is able to leave and establish a safe space for herself. Ms. Lauricella also stated that if the initial response by law enforcement is empathetic, victims are most likely to continue with the process and continue to seek assistance. Thus, responding police officers are often the gateway for women to escape.

⁸ Wheel of Power and Control (Appendix 3)

Further, it may be more difficult for victims to escape when he or she does not match the ideal of the “perfect victim,” a conceptual framework that indicates a passive, dependent, white, middle-class, heterosexual female victim. Research shows that the “perfect victim” described above is substantially more likely to receive the most favorable response.⁹ LGBT domestic violence, for example, occurs at a similar rate—about one in four couples—to that of heterosexual women. Research has shown in other cities that underreporting and inadequate or discriminatory responses are much higher for LGBT couples.¹⁰

Ms. Lauricella further stated that many women fleeing domestic violence often need support to break free from an abuser and start a new life. Victims are frequently in a position where they are cut off from financial resources as a result of leaving the abuser. When responding to a domestic call, police officers are also in a position to provide referrals for necessary resources such as temporary housing. Police officers can make a large impact on abused women’s lives by responding in an empathetic manner to domestic calls, writing reports that capture the true nature of a situation, which oftentimes is more about a pattern of abuse beyond the immediate incident of violence that resulted in the emergency call, and providing referrals for resources as necessary.

Even with a written report, one of the best ways to capture what occurred on a domestic call is through body camera activation. Cases can be appropriately charged and prosecuted if attorneys can view the whole situation before making decisions on how to move forward on a case. Many domestic victims recant their statements due to fear of their abuser and many other issues, but body camera footage would still allow a case to move forward even if a victim was uncooperative. Some domestic violence advocacy groups have privacy concerns about body camera usage and improper prosecution. There is a delicate balance between having the most accurate evidence and protecting the rights of both victims and abusers.

The first response also impacts the future of the alleged abuser. Melissa Petrangelo Scaia, former executive director of Domestic Abuse Intervention Programs (DAIP) in Duluth and Advocates for Family Peace (AFFP) in Itasca and northern St. Louis counties, is currently an international trainer on domestic abuse for Global Rights for Women and has done extensive work with abusers. She stated that it is imperative that abusers know that there are swift consequences and that repeat abusers are the most dangerous and require an appropriately serious response. Ms. Scaia worked with the Duluth Police Department, which is seen as a worldwide best practice model. Duluth uses a consistent message that starts with the first response to a domestic violence call. Officers provide messaging that is firm with clear

⁹ McDowell, Elizabeth: *Theorizing From Particularity: Perpetrators and Intersectional Theory on Domestic Violence*, 533.

¹⁰ Center For American Progress: *LGBT Domestic Violence Fact Sheet*, 1. OPCR analysts for this study did not have a significant sample size to conclude whether this was the case for Minneapolis.

consequences but also provides resources for rehabilitation and assistance to both the victim and abuser. For abusers in Duluth, Ms. Scaia shared that men's groups have been a powerful tool to help abusers who need a safe space to talk through their issues in hopes of changing their behavior. The first response by police is critical to getting resources to everyone in a household where there is domestic violence and helping victims escape abuse.

Reports

Domestic violence experts were in agreement that police reports written in compliance with the protocol was needed on domestic calls for service. Cheryl Thomas, Executive Director of Global Rights for Women (GRW), stated:

"It is so critically important that police everywhere understand that the domestic violence incident they are responding to at one moment in time is likely not an isolated one. More likely, it is part of a devastating pattern of abuse. There may be records or reports that reflect this pattern. And also, the lens of an advocate who has helped a victim in the past can be so helpful to understand the situation, past events, the danger she faces and what effect the actions of the police will have on the victim's life."

Amy Lauricella, Staff Attorney for GRW, emphasized that if there is no police report or documentation on a domestic call, even calls that do not have probable cause for an arrest, the victim will likely feel a negative impact in future court proceedings. Victims could be filing orders for protection, harassment restraining orders, participating in family court proceedings involving both divorce and child custody, and seeking U-Visa protections. The lack of documentation can also impact employment and police misconduct investigations.¹¹

Police reports for incidents that do not result in an arrest can also establish a pattern of behavior for future criminal prosecution. Police reports are critical even in cases that are not charged as domestic abuse because there are other potential criminal consequences that may be captured in a report. For example, stalking cases are dangerous offenses that can easily turn into future domestic abuse cases. Without a police report, city attorneys are unable to charge stalking cases and other types of cases that involve a high level of danger for the victim.

Police reports can also lead to early intervention, which can result in lower rates of repeat victimization or even homicide.¹² Without access to a report, resources that domestic advocates can provide are severely limited. Getting a subsequent call from the same person can illustrate trust in law enforcement and the first step to a victim getting the help she needs to escape an abusive situation.

¹¹ For more information on court impact see *Practical Implications of Current Domestic Violence Research, Part II: Prosecution*, Andrew R. Klein: <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/222320.pdf>

¹² Femicide Report (Appendix 4)

Oversight of domestic police reports and calls

All of domestic violence experts interviewed emphasized the need for a robust oversight mechanism to make sure that victims are being adequately served on domestic calls through compliance with all applicable protocols. Melissa Petrangelo Scaia, who did substantial work in coordinating and developing the Blueprint for Safety model in Duluth and St. Louis County, stated that although Duluth adopted major policy changes, they were only truly effective when paired with an oversight mechanism for domestic violence calls. Duluth had two major attempts at policy change and the second iteration had much more success because it implemented a response team that included a police department employee in management, a domestic violence advocate, and a probation officer who conducted a daily review of domestic reports and calls from the previous night. In Duluth, every single call for service is reviewed by the entire response team. The review mechanism also provides domestic violence advocates a pathway to flag inadequate reports to be addressed by a supervisor. Carol Arthur, who is now retired but worked with the Domestic Abuse Project (DAP) since 1988, also stated that regular monitoring of domestic violence calls and reports is critical to maintaining consistency in police practice. Both Ms. Scaia and Ms. Arthur stated that a gradual implementation of an oversight mechanism to monitor reports and calls will help maintain quality service. This provides a true civilian police partnership to make sure domestic calls are properly addressed.

All the experts we spoke with stated that training alone is not enough and that a well-functioning oversight system paired with strong existing training will insure compliance with domestic protocols. The Minneapolis City Attorney's Office already offers thorough training to Minneapolis Police Department Officers in the Academy and at the precincts on both the domestic violence protocol and the importance of documentation in domestic cases. Officers are trained that prosecution is heavily impacted by the presence of a well written report on domestic cases. An oversight mechanism that brings Minneapolis Police Department officials together with domestic violence advocates will result in appropriate prosecution that hopefully leads to access to services for both victims and abusers that lead to safety and rehabilitation.

Assistance for Domestic Violence Victims and Abusers

Domestic violence experts tied the first response, report writing, and oversight of domestic calls and reports to providing both victims and abusers resources and assistance. The appropriate first response following domestic protocol documented in a report that is monitored by advocates and the police for quality are essential for domestic abuse advocates to reach out to victims and even abusers to provide help and services.¹³ Currently, the MPD provides a

¹³ There are research efforts that show the positive effects of outreach to domestic violence victims and its impact on the court system. One such study stated: "Findings indicated that the outreach program was

domestic violence blue card with information and resources to victims. However, OPCR analysts called the numbers listed on the card and found that several of them need to be updated to make sure callers are appropriately routed to services especially if they are calling for emergency assistance.¹⁴ Abusers are also in need for resources. Ms. Scaia talked extensively about how effective men's group can be for abusers looking to become non-violent. However, she also emphasized how important the police and overall community response is even to work in men's non-violence groups, "It takes a community to raise a man to be violent, but it also takes a community to intervene it. Police are a critical component of that intervention of a coordinated community response to domestic violence. However, the experience of men who batter with the police will impact their change process."

It is important to note that many of the calls to police are not actually for offenses that result in arrest but indicate the beginning of a problem in a household. There are ways to address these early indicators of domestic violence that do not involve criminal convictions, especially for lower level offenses that are on their way to becoming domestic situations. But intervention in some form is necessary to prevent repeat behavior. There are creative solutions that do not involve putting everyone into the system will help eliminate racial disparities and can provide better long term solutions for families who are going to stay together despite domestic issues. An example of this is a proposed program that would involve an early intervention specialist who would be tied to the Minneapolis Domestic Violence Hot Spots Pilot Project¹⁵ that proactively addresses situations where families can get help before problems escalate.

The four sections addressed above cannot operate independently. In order for victims and abusers to get assistance and services they need to be routed there by having police officers who respond to the scene follow the protocols, respond with empathy, capture the incident in the report and on their body cameras, and have an oversight mechanism to catch and correct problems with domestic violence response and reporting as they arise. Weaving these four pieces together will result in better services for victims of domestic violence and hopefully the help needed for abusers to stop their pattern of behavior. It takes great courage for a victim of domestic violence to cry for help and the police officers who respond can greatly impact her life if they are supported by the mechanisms detailed above.

effective in increasing women's engagement with prosecution tasks as well as likelihood of taking part in prosecution of their abusers. Results were particularly robust among women marginalized by ethnicity and class, and those still living with their abusers after the target incident." "The Impact of Victim-Focused Outreach on Criminal Legal System Outcomes Following Police-Reported Intimate Partner Abuse," *Violence Against Women*, Vol 18, Issue 8, 2012.

¹⁴ See Appendix 6

¹⁵ See Appendix 2

MPD's Policy and Practice

The Domestic Violence Response Protocol

The Domestic Violence Response Protocol found in § 7-314 of the Minneapolis Police Department (MPD) Policy and Procedure Manual contains a detailed set of steps that must be followed whenever a call involves a domestic assault related offense such as a misdemeanor domestic assault, violations of protective orders, felony assault where parties are family or household members, or stalking. The policy is not permissive; all steps are mandatory to the extent possible. It includes the expectation that officers perform a custodial arrest if probable cause exists (even in cases where assault is alleged without visible injury), and officers are required to complete a CAPRS report "In all cases of domestic violence or alleged acts of domestic abuse." This protocol contains model language that is used in other policies within the state as well as nationwide. The entire policy can be found in Appendix 1 along with the evidence gathering form completed by victims.

The protocol specifically requires that officers:

- a. Check for existence of Order for Protection or Domestic Abuse No Contact Order on every domestic related 911 call.
- b. Ask victim if suspect or arrestee has access to any guns or ammunition or if there are any in the home.
 - i. If victim indicates yes, ask if victim has any safety concerns. Document responses in the report.
 - ii. If the victim has safety concerns, officers may property inventory the guns and ammunition for safe keeping.
- c. Obtain a signed medical release with shaded areas completed from victim if victim is seeking medical treatment.
- d. Ask victim to complete domestic violence victim's supplement. Property inventory supplement on completion.
- e. Document in CAPRS report the victim's answers to risk assessment questions listed on domestic violence victim's supplement and ask any follow-up questions.
- f. Take photographs. Examples of things to photograph include, but are not limited to: the arrestee; victim; injuries; scene, including any damaged property; and the arrestee in an Order for Protection or Domestic Abuse No Contact Order case at a prohibited address.
- g. Collect any physical evidence and property inventory it.
- h. Obtain contact information from witnesses to the incident including name, address, and phone number.
- i. Question witnesses regarding the incident.
- j. If suspect is gone on arrival, remind victim to call police if suspect returns within 72 hours of the incident.

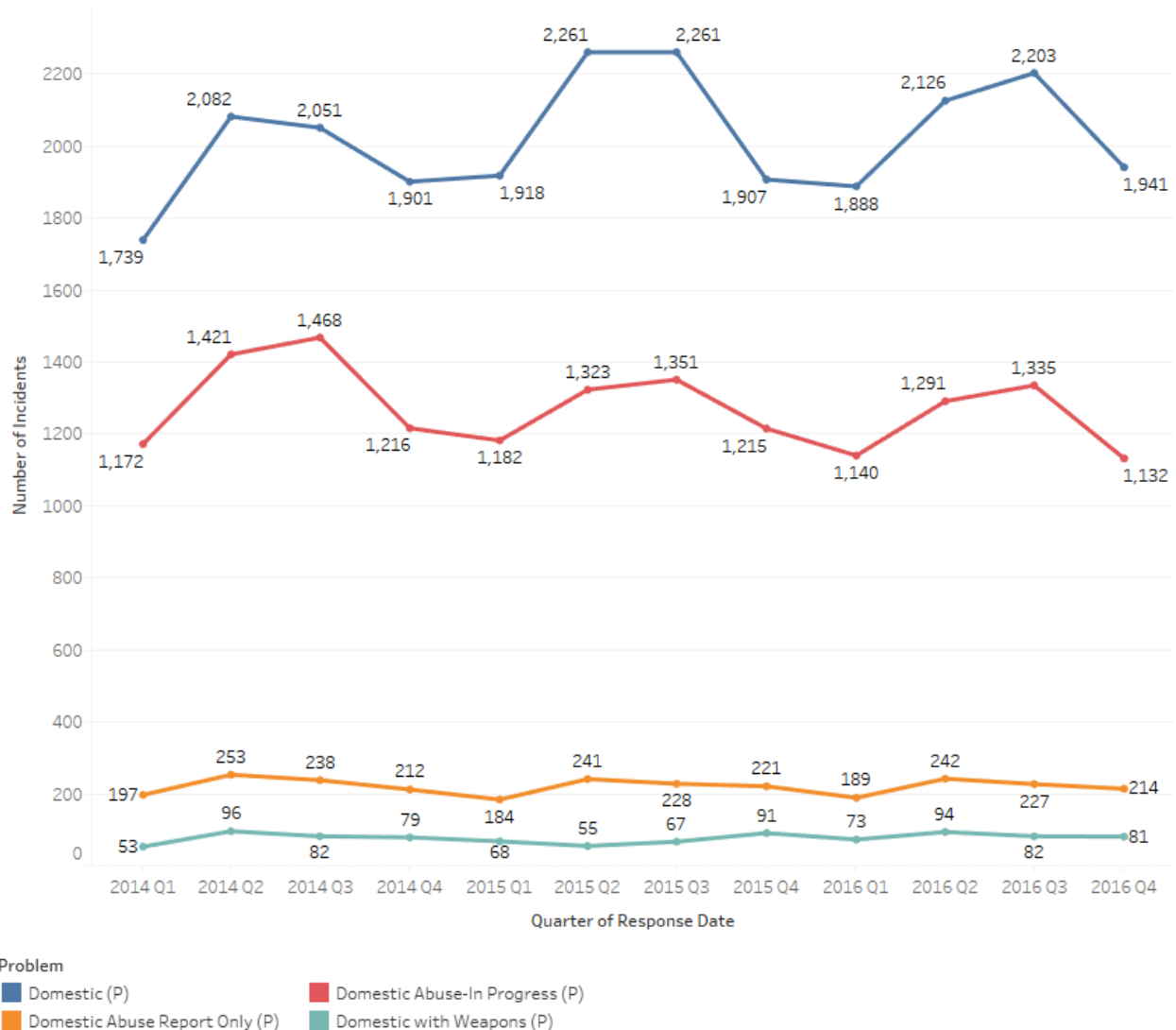
- k. Inform victim of domestic violence resources on blue card and call the 24-Hour Domestic Violence Hotline at 612-874-7100 to inform them of incident.
- l. If the case is misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor level, check the PC Enhanced Felony. Follow the instructions pertaining to the arrested party or suspect if they are on the list and add the additional charge listed.
- m. If the case is misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor level, obtain a squad video Mirandized Scales statement from suspect or arrestee. Document results of the interview in the CAPRS report. (Miranda statements DO NOT need to be taken on felony level cases).

These practices are extensive and complex because they were developed in conjunction with experts in the field of domestic abuse. They are designed to increase the likelihood that the victim is protected and abusers are prosecuted. OPCR analysts found that the policy appears to achieve its goal when officers meet all requirements. Because it is critical that officers follow the protocol in every domestic violence related call, this report will analyze policy compliance.

Domestic Violence Response in Practice

To analyze the MPD’s response to 911 calls alleging domestic violence, OPCR analysts used data from two primary MPD sources, VisiNet reports and CAPRS. To ensure a robust sample, OPCR analysts retrieved all records for all incidents in VisiNet between 2014 and 2016 with problems titled Domestic, Domestic with Weapons, Domestic Abuse Report Only, and Domestic in Progress.¹⁶ The sample contained 43,091 calls. While call load fluctuated by quarter, it was relatively stable year after year:

Visinet Domestic Calls by Quarter



¹⁶ It should be noted that several other categories could contain 911 calls that one could consider ‘domestic’ in nature, but for efficiency, they were not included. Related incident types include unwanted person, disturbance, stalking, damage to property, harassment, threats, and kidnapping.

From the larger sample, analysts randomly selected approximately 400 emergency calls that did not lead to a report or arrest for further analysis, namely whether the caller reported an incident that would meet the criteria of a domestic (violence, threats, fear of harm), whether the officer reported a domestic incident occurred, whether the officer noted the reason the protocol was not followed, demographic information of parties involved, and whether alcohol was involved.

Analysts also used non-domestic assault calls (assault in progress, assault report only, fight) as a control group to determine whether the enhanced policy and requirements led to significant increases in reports and arrests over calls without the enhanced policy and police powers.

Domestic Incidents Likely Underreported in CAPRS

If there is no police report or documentation on a call involving domestic violence, even on calls that do not have probable cause for an arrest, the victim will likely experience a significant negative impact. The case will likely not make it to the domestic assault unit and support services may not reach the victim. The victim may be thwarted from obtaining an Order for Protection and may face immigration consequences. The Domestic Abuse Incident Response Protocol § 7-314(IV)(D) recognizes the report as critical and states, “In all cases of domestic violence or alleged acts of domestic abuse, a CAPRS report and supplement shall be completed immediately.”

The rate in the rate at which calls ended in arrests or reports remained consistent over the three-year period. Of the 43,091 domestic calls, 19.98% led to reports or arrests with minimal variation across quarters. Only Q1 2015 varies more than 5% from the average (14.25% ending in arrest or report). Hence, the rate at which officers are following the arresting suspects and writing reports is relatively stable over time.

However, based on the analysis of the random sample of calls and calls in which an arrest or report was made, between 59%-68%¹⁷ of callers allege an offense that could trigger the domestic violence protocol.¹⁸ As such, there is significant variation (>35%) between calls reporting a domestic incident and incidents in which officers follow, at a minimum, the Domestic Abuse Incident Response Protocol reporting requirement, or potentially 5,000 calls per year alleging a domestic incident that do not lead to a report or arrest. It also differs significantly from the 78% rate reported in the U.S. Department of Justice Report, Police

¹⁷ Calls in which no report made at 95% confidence, 54.872 (49.972%-59.772%) can be combined with the known rate of 19.98% of calls in which a domestic report was made. This leads to the conclusion that an allegation of domestic occurs in 59.89% to 68.24% of cases.

¹⁸ Of those that did not, the calls frequently involved custody issues, unwanted persons refusing to leave a premises, welfare checks, neighbors reporting loud (but not violent) arguments in apartment complexes, and requests for assistance to retrieve property.

Response to Domestic Violence, 2006-2015.¹⁹ It is important to note that of these 5,000 calls, officers may confront a very different scene than described to emergency call takers upon arrival. In those instances, officers may justifiably not follow all steps of the protocol because an incident of domestic violence has not occurred.

Because of the large gap between reported domestic incidents and instances where reports or arrests were made, it is critical to determine what potentially causes underreporting. To do so, OPCR analysts used data to analyze whether outcomes vary based on time measures (month, day of the week, time of day), location, repeat calls for service, demographics of victims and suspects, response time, and officers involved in the call. Analysts also located common trends in calls where the victim or witness reported a domestic to the call taker but no report was completed.

Call Volume Appears to Have Little Effect on Report and Booking Rate

While the volume of domestic calls varied significantly depending on the day, hour, and month, the rate at which calls led to reports being written or suspects being arrested remained consistent. For example, 36% of calls occurred between the hours of 6 PM and 12 AM, while only 14% occurred between 2 AM and 7 AM. In general, calls for service are higher during evening hours than in the early morning. Yet calls during both time periods ended in a booking or report 18% of the time. Busier days of the week (Friday-Sunday) were not associated with a significant decrease in bookings or reports, nor were busier months (April-August). As such, it does not appear that the overall call volume or the number of domestic calls has a significant impact on the rate of arrests/reports. Therefore, increasing staffing during busy times may not improve outcomes of emergency domestic calls.

Precincts Do Not Differ Significantly in Arrest/Report Rates

Call volume varied substantially across precincts, but the 1st, 2nd, and 4th precincts only varied in the rate at which they booked suspects or wrote reports by 1.5%. For example, the 4th Precinct responded to 43% of all domestic calls whereas the 2nd Precinct handled only 9.6%. Despite the extreme variation, the 4th Precinct booked or wrote reports in 18.28% of calls and the 2nd in 18.7% of calls, less than a half of a percent variation. A spread of 6.5% existed between the highest arrest/report precinct (5th at 21.8%) and the lowest arrest/report precinct (3rd at 15.3%). While neither strays far from the average rate at which domestics end in arrests or reports, this may be significant given the volume of calls taken by the 3rd Precinct.²⁰

¹⁹ See Appendix 10: Police Response to Domestic Violence, 2006-2015

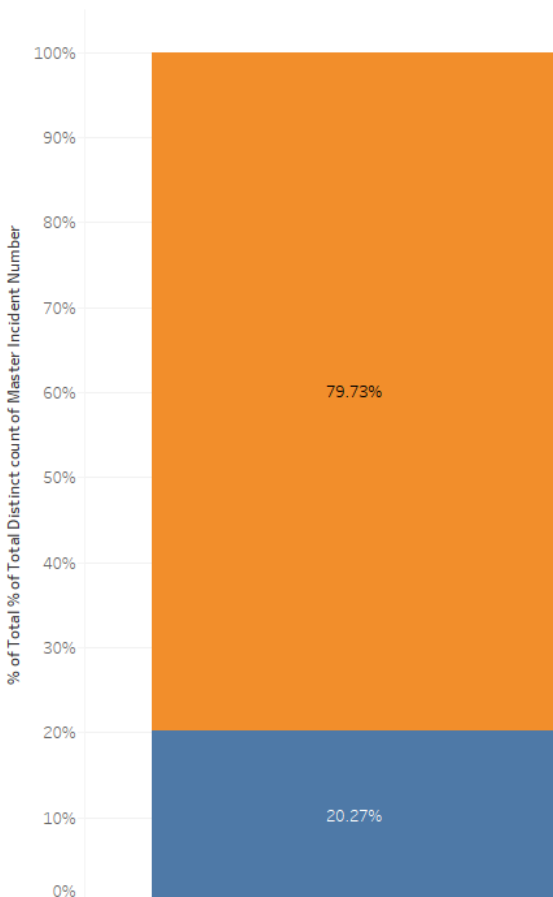
²⁰ Had the 3rd Precinct closed calls at the same rate as the 5th, this would have led to an additional 910 arrests or reports.

Repeated Calls to the Same Address Do Not Change Likelihood of Arrest/Report

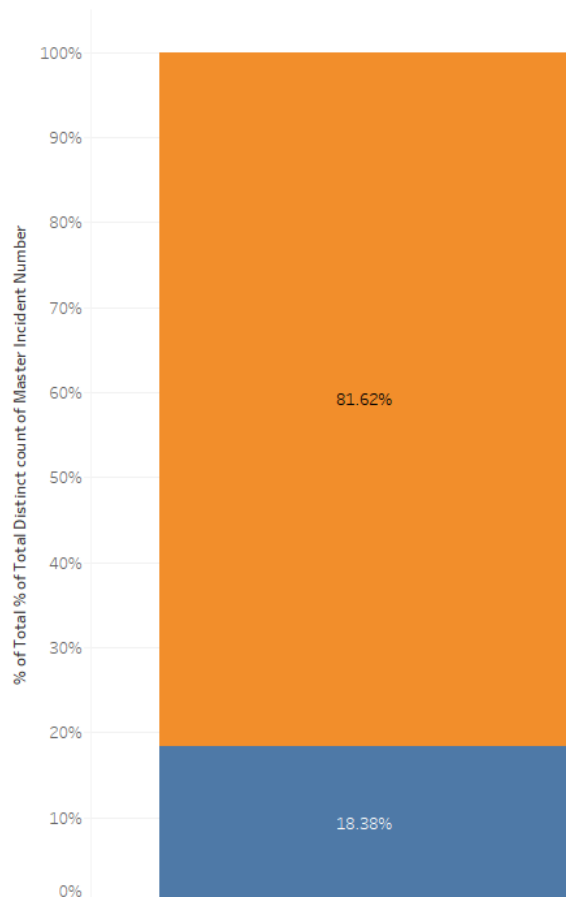
When looking at addresses that have multiple calls for service (10+)²¹ versus those with only one call for service, almost no deviation from the 19.8% arrest/report rate exists. Calls to addresses with 10+ domestic incidents over the three-year period ended in arrests or reports 20.27% of the time, versus 18.38% of the time for first incident responses. As such, it does not appear that repeated past calls for service make it more likely that an arrest or report will occur.

As stated during the expert interviews, it often takes someone in an abusive relationship multiple attempts to escape a dangerous situation. It is possible that no mechanism exists for first responders to receive call history at the address to which they are responding. This may merit further examination and remedy.

One call to an address during 2014-2016



10+ calls to an address during 2014-2016



²¹ This data excludes Hennepin County Medical Center and other similar facilities. Analysis included apartment numbers so that apartment buildings were not distorting the sample.

Suspect and Victim Demographics Inconclusive

In data retrieved from MPD, women were overwhelmingly victims in domestic calls, particularly in calls that involve intimate partner relationships. As such, OPCR analysts attempted to discover whether having a female victim or male suspect affected the likelihood of an arrest or report. In the simple random sample of calls that did not lead to arrests or reports, 71.72% of suspects were male (+-4.7% at 95% confidence). Of those arrested, 80% were male. Hence, we can state that variation could be anywhere from a 4% to 10%. Because males represent a slightly higher proportion of suspects with arrests/reports than suspects in cases that did not lead to arrests/reports, it appears that a male suspect is slightly more likely to be arrested/reported than a female suspect.

Likewise, while having a female victim also appears to increase the likelihood an officer will write a report or make an arrest. However, the victim's gender is not reported as frequently as the suspect's gender in calls that do not lead to arrests leading to a less precise estimation of representation in calls that do not lead to arrests. In those calls, between 68.43% and 80.03% of victims are female (95% confidence interval). Of those calls that did lead to arrests, 84.76% involved female victims. As such, we cannot determine whether variation is significant as it could be anywhere from a 4% to 16% difference.

People of color made up a disproportionate number of victims of domestic violence according to CAPRS data. However, victim race data was scant in cases that did not lead to a CAPRS report or arrest. As such, OPCR analysts could not draw conclusions about whether the specific race of the victim affected outcomes. Similarly, it was not clear from the sample data whether the race of the suspect affected the likelihood that a report was written or an arrest made. While suspect data was more frequently available in calls that did not lead to an arrest or report, it was not reported frequently enough to make a determination. Similarly, insufficient evidence in the sample prevented OPCR analysts from drawing any conclusions about officer interventions in cases involving same sex couples.

Arrests and Reports are Associated with Faster Responses

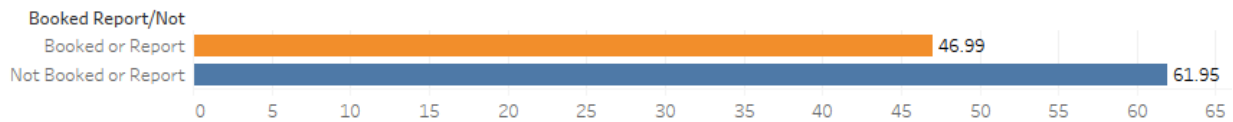
Across precincts, officers arrived faster to calls that ended in bookings or reports. The effect of response time on likelihood of an arrest or report could be attributed to several factors, but it seems likely that when officers respond quickly, abusers have less opportunity to leave and less time to convince the victim that s/he should not talk to police, while victims have less opportunity to reconsider whether they would like to discuss the event with police.

Alternatively, it was posited that dispatch could be assigning officers to calls faster when the call sounds more severe (and is more likely to lead to an arrest). While this may be true in some instances, if this were the dominant factor at play one would expect there to be no difference in response time for arrests/reports on calls initiated as “Report Only” as they do not involve an active conflict. However, even in “Report Only” calls, faster responses are associated with arrests/reports, even if the average response time is between 30-50 minutes.

In further support of this conclusion, when analysts looked at average response times for non-domestic assaults and outcomes, the same pattern did not exist. There was almost no pattern demonstrating that response time affected outcomes.

As it appears likely that speedy response critically affects outcomes for domestic calls, recommendations should address this issue.

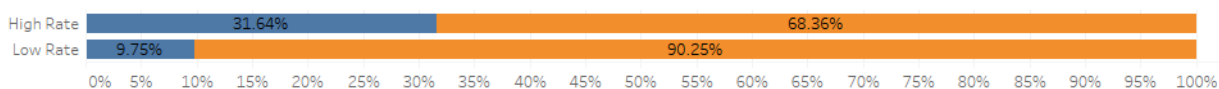
Average Time to Arrive and Outcome in Report Only Calls



Officers Vary Considerably in their Arrest/Reporting Rates

Perhaps the most distinct determiner in whether an arrest or report occurs is the officer who responds to the call. Amongst officers who were the primary responder on at least 100 emergency calls made by victims or witnesses over the three-year period, OPCR analysts observed the largest variation in the rate at which calls end in arrests or write reports. Officers on the high end of the arrest/report rate spectrum wrote reports or made arrests in approximately 1 of every 3 calls; officers on the low end in less than 1 in 11. Low end officers comprise a small number. But because all officers respond to a large number of domestic violence calls, a small number of officers could have a significant impact on many victims.

High and Low Rate Comparison

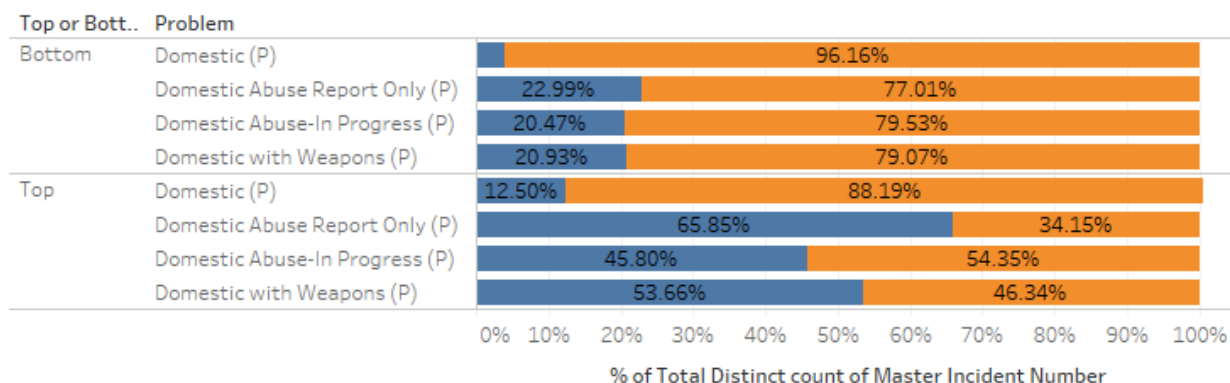


There are no easy explanations for the 22% variation amongst these groups of officers. To compare the distinctly different outcome levels, OPCR analysts grouped officers who frequently wrote reports or made arrests (high rate officers) and those who rarely did so (low rate officers) to look for common characteristics.

Call Types and Outcomes

The spread between high rate and low rate officers existed regardless of call type (e.g. “Domestic” or “Domestic Abuse Report Only”), so it is not the case that the officers on the high end simply responded to more in-progress or report only calls. Nor did high rate officers simply write more reports; they ended calls with arrests at significantly higher rates in three of the four categories than officers with lower rates.

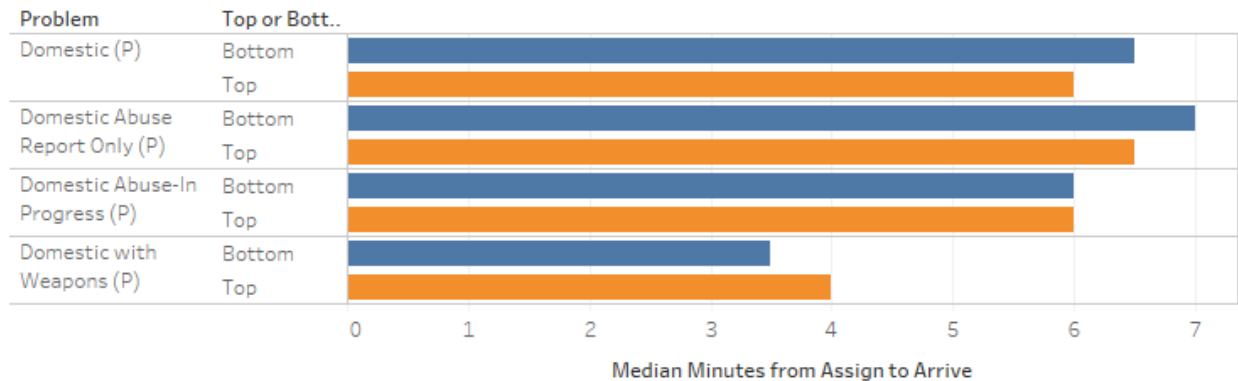
Top and Bottom Call Types



Time to Respond

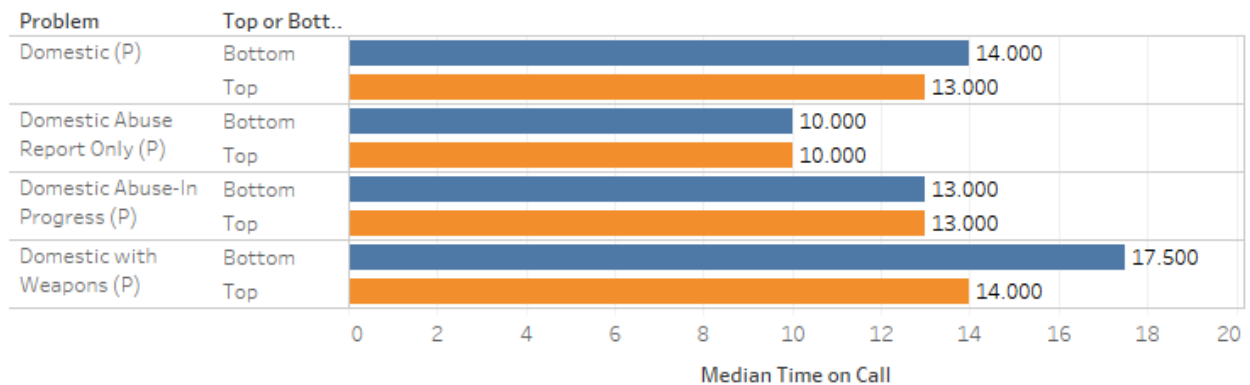
Response times, as was indicated above, appear to be related to outcomes. However, high rate officers on average took almost exactly the same amount of time to respond to calls as low rate officers, regardless of the outcome. As such, it is not simply the case that high rate officers are simply responding faster to incidents.

Top and Bottom Arrival



Nor did officers on the high end of the spectrum spend significantly more time on calls not leading to arrests or reports. They appear to spend the same amount of time, yet their calls end in reports at triple the rate.

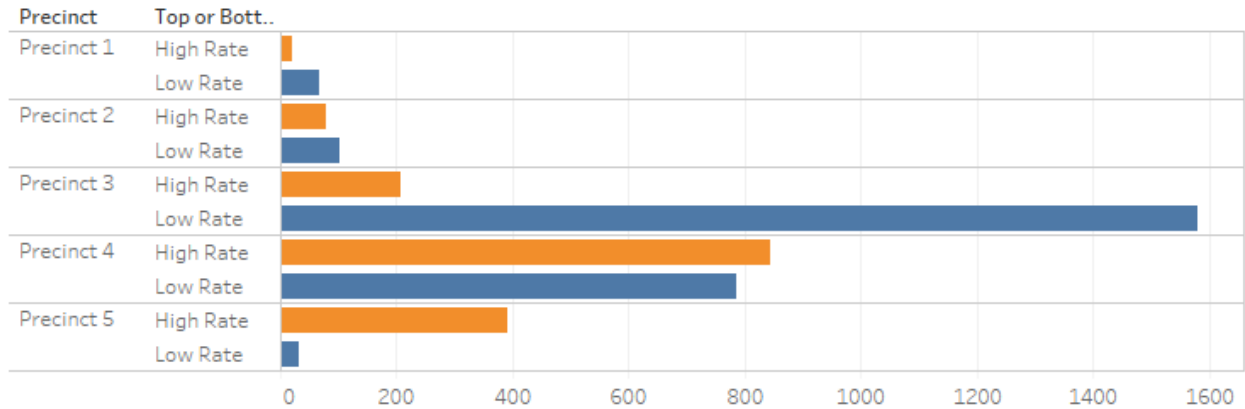
Top and Bottom Time on No Arrest/Report



Precinct

It does appear that high rate officers are overrepresented in the 5th Precinct while low rate officers are highly concentrated the 3rd Precinct. Other precincts have a fairly even mix of the two. This concentration may explain why the largest overall variation amongst precincts existed between the 3rd and 5th and also indicates that the issue is not citywide.

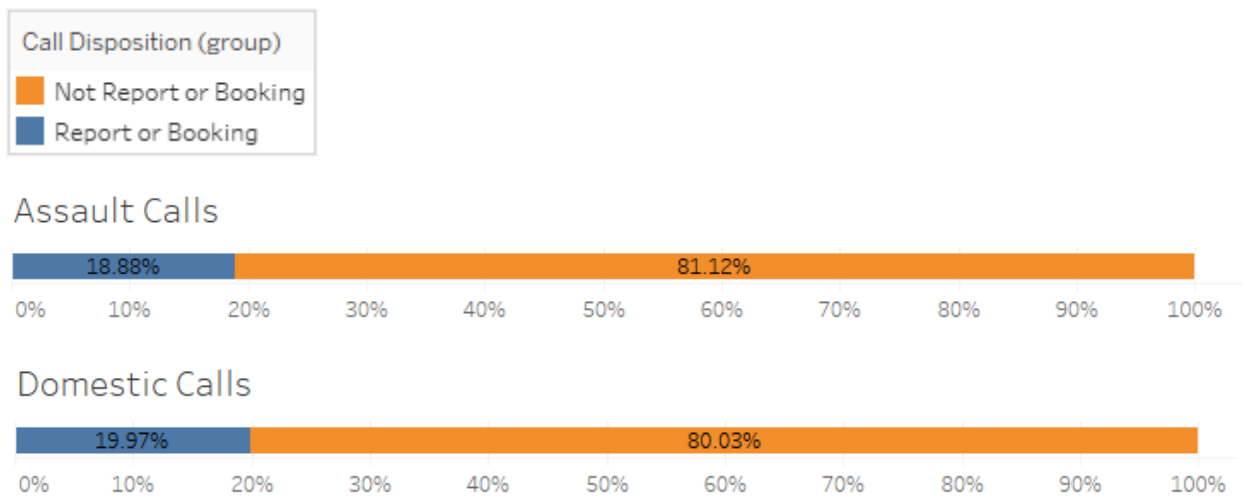
High/Low Rate Officer Responses in Precincts



Officers May Treat Domestic Assaults Similarly to Non-Domestic Assaults

The Domestic Incident Response Protocol singles out domestic calls as deserving a unique response. Officers are granted greater authority to make arrests and are required to write reports if any allegation of domestic assault is made, regardless of whether an arrest occurs.

With higher expectations for outcomes, analysts expected that the rate at which officers closed domestics would differ from non-domestic assault calls (i.e. assault, assault in progress, fight). This was not the case, as assault calls led to arrests or reports 18.88% of the time versus the 19.97% rate for domestics (a 1.9% difference):



This may indicate that officers are not approaching domestic assault calls with the expectation that they require an enhanced level of service and further supports the notion that domestic assaults are underreported in CAPRS.

City of Minneapolis Employs Effective Post-Call Resources

Minneapolis Violent Crime Hot Spots – Domestic Violence Pilot Project

Calls for service that do not end in reports do receive some follow-up. Recently, the city launched a Pledge to Reduce Domestic Violence which includes the Minneapolis Violent Crimes Hot Spots pilot project that began in 2015. That program focuses on follow-up response to domestic calls for service. It specifically targets calls where no police report was filed and sends a partner team with one police officer and one domestic violence advocate to attempt to meet with the family and connect them with useful services. The project pilot was conducted in both North and South Minneapolis and received funding to continue into 2017.

In 2016, the partner team visited 881 homes across 1,141 visits with a 67% success rate in contacting parties at the home. They were able to provide the majority with resource handouts during the visits that could potentially end a cycle of abuse. The 2016 annual report can be found in Appendix 2.

As consistency is an issue amongst some officers, this program is absolutely critical in providing services to domestic violence victims. Because it is data driven, houses with multiple calls for service can be targeted, hopefully reducing the number of attempts a victim must make before s/he receives assistance. They can also provide service to victims who, at the time of the assault, do not want to get the abuser in trouble as they offer services that do not involve the criminal justice system.

Investigation and Prosecution of Domestic Assault Related Offenses

Domestic abuse incidents can be some of the most challenging to effectively investigate and prosecute. During interviews, experts estimated that 80-90% of victims do not cooperate with investigations through prosecution. Yet despite the lack of victim cooperation, the city maintains a near 70% conviction rate, resulting from effective investigations by the Domestic Assault unit and their partnership with the City Attorney's Office. Members of the unit provide consistent training and updates to officers on changes to policy and law at roll call trainings.

If the rate at which officers write reports or make arrests increases, the workload for these units will increase. Because the rate of calls, arrests, and reports has been consistent over the past three years, any increases in referrals due to modifications of policy or officer behavior should correspond with increases in resources for the units. If the rate of reports referred to the domestic investigation unit increases by 10% in the coming years, that could correspond to an additional 1,400 potential investigations which would result in a significant increase in workload.

Proposed Recommendations

MPD Should Identify Officers and Supervisors Who Consistently Underreport Domestic Related Offenses in CAPRS or Fail to Arrest Abusers and Intervene

The data indicates that domestic assaults are underreported in CAPRS, and response to emergency calls involving domestic abuse is inconsistent, largely due to the officer that takes the call. However, not all officers appear to underreport. As such, MPD should identify officers who write reports or make arrests on domestic calls at low rates as candidates for intervention. MPD should review calls taken by the officer to ensure the protocol is being followed and none of the common themes listed in Appendix 7 occur. This system should also identify supervisors with clusters of officers with very low rates of arrests or reports, as officers appear to be concentrated in certain areas and shifts.

When an officer is identified as struggling with the Domestic Violence Response Protocol, intervention should take place and expectations should be set to improve performance and stress the importance of consistent response. For example, officers or supervisors identified as needing intervention may be required to shadow investigators and prosecutors assigned to the Domestic Assault Investigation Unit or work with a domestic violence survivor advocacy agency for exposure to the consequences of underreporting.

MPD has an early intervention system; this monitoring could take place under its watch.

MPD Should Establish an Audit Group for Domestic Calls to Ensure they Result in Quality Responses and Reports

While increasing the rate at which calls end in arrests or reports is necessary, it is not the only metric to gauge success. Consistency is an issue; thus MPD should consider implementing a quality control system to systematically review both CAPRS and VisiNet reports that result from calls. Other cities have formed teams that include domestic violence survivor advocates, prosecuting attorneys, and investigators who review all or a sample of calls during a time period to identify common deficiencies that jeopardize victims or convictions. This could lead to officer intervention or targeted training for groups of officers.

As previously mentioned, OPCR analysts could not determine the impact of suspect-victim demographics on outcomes. However, this is an issue that should be monitored as research supports the conclusion that it may play a role in domestic violence outcomes.

Increases in Arrest/Report Rates Should be Monitored and Correspond to Increases in Domestic Assault Investigation Staff and Support Services

The Domestic Assault Investigation Unit and City Attorney's Office maintains a high success rate in prosecuting domestic assault related offenses. Raising the rate at which officers write reports or make arrests will increase referrals to the Domestic Assault Investigation Unit. A 10% increase could result in an additional 1,400 referrals each year. To ensure that the Domestic

Assault Investigation Unit continues to be successful, the amount of cases referred to their unit should be monitored for corresponding increases in resources.

MPD Body Camera Policy Should Be Revised to Specifically Address Domestic Violence Calls

The MPD body camera policy has changed to include nearly all calls for service since the original publication of this study. As the policy further develops, MPD should consider directly addressing domestic violence response, particularly notification to subjects and discretion to deactivate to obtain a statement. MPD should consult with domestic violence survivor advocacy organizations to craft this policy.

MPD Should Ensure Spoken Language Preference is Communicated by MECC to Dispatched Officers

Domestic violence survivor advocates noted that language barriers may impact domestic violence response. MPD Policy 7-1001 Limited English Language Proficiency (LEP) states that MPD personnel “shall offer language assistance services to individuals whom they encounter and believe to be LEP, or whenever an LEP person requests language assistance services.” If the language barrier is recognized by dispatch, this should be communicated to responding officers so they can provide language assistance services as soon as possible.

The Minneapolis Police Department Should Update Domestic Violence Blue Cards to Include Current Contact Information For Domestic Abuse Advocacy Programs Listed

The current domestic violence blue card contains incorrect information. MPD should update that information before ordering additional blue cards. See Appendix 6 for recommended corrections.

Appendix 1

MPD Policy and Procedure Manual § 7-314

Domestic Abuse

7-314 DOMESTIC ABUSE (03/14/12)

(A-D)

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this policy is to establish departmental protocol and procedures for responding to and processing information regarding domestic violence in accordance with Minnesota State Statutes.

II. POLICY

It is the policy of the Minneapolis Police Department to:

- A. Thoroughly investigate all allegations of domestic violence, make appropriate referrals, and take action according to the totality of the information known.
- B. Aggressively utilize the arrest powers granted by the State Legislature. Criminal laws will be enforced without regard to the relationship of the parties involved.
- C. Discourage dual arrests in Domestic Abuse situations, in accordance with Minnesota Statute 629.342.

III. DEFINITIONS

Bodily Harm: Physical pain or injury, illness, or any impairment of physical condition.

Dangerous Weapon: Any gun, whether loaded or unloaded, or any device designed as a weapon and capable of producing death or great bodily harm, any combustible or flammable liquid or other device or instrumentality that, in the manner it is used or intended to be used, is calculated or likely to produce death or great bodily harm, or any fire that is used to produce death or great bodily harm. (01/12/15)

Domestic Abuse: Physical harm, bodily injury, assault, or the infliction of fear of imminent physical harm, bodily injury or assault, terroristic threats, criminal sexual conduct, or interference with an emergency call, when committed between family or household members.

Domestic Abuse No Contact Order: An order issued by a judge in a pending criminal case or during the probationary period following a conviction, prohibiting a defendant from having contact with a victim or his/her address. The CAPRS code to use for a violation of a Domestic Abuse No Contact Order is VDNCO. (01/12/15)

Domestic Assault in the 1st Degree: Assaulting another and inflicting great bodily harm. The CAPRS code to use is DASLT1.

Domestic Assault in the 2nd Degree: Assaulting another with a dangerous weapon. The CAPRS code to use is DASLT2.

Domestic Assault in the 3rd Degree: Assaulting another and inflicting substantial bodily harm. The CAPRS code to use is DASLT3.

Domestic Assault in the 5th Degree: Assaulting a family or household member by (1) committing an act with intent to cause fear in another of immediate bodily harm or death;

or (2) intentionally inflicts or attempts to inflict bodily harm upon another. The CAPRS code to use is DASLT5.

Domestic Assault by Strangulation: Intentionally impeding normal breathing or circulation of the blood by applying pressure on the throat or neck or by blocking the nose or mouth of a family or household member. The CAPRS code to use is DASTR.

Family and Household Members: Spouses, former spouses, parents and children, persons related by blood (1st cousins or closer), and persons who are presently residing together or who have resided together in the past, and persons who have a child or are currently expecting a child in common regardless of whether they have been married or have lived together at any time, a man and a woman if the woman is pregnant and the man is alleged to be the father regardless of whether they have been married or have lived together at any time, and a person involved in a significant romantic or sexual relationship (10/21/93) (07/01/95) (03/14/12)

Great Bodily Harm: Bodily injury which creates a high probability of death, or which causes serious permanent disfigurement, or which causes a permanent or protracted loss or impairment of function of any bodily member or organ or other serious bodily harm.

Harassment/Restraining Order: Violating any term of a Harassment/Restraining Order issued by a judge or referee. The CAPRS code to use for a violation of a Restraining Order is RORDER.

Interference with Emergency Call: Intentionally interrupts, disrupts, impedes, or interferes with an emergency call or who intentionally prevents or hinders another from placing an emergency call. The CAPRS code to use for Interference with Emergency Call is 911INT.

PC Felony Enhanced List: The Minneapolis City Attorney's Office maintains a list of all defendants whom they know to be chargeable with a felony for assault, domestic assault or violation of an Order for Protection, violation of a Harassment/Restraining Order or violation of a Domestic Abuse No Contact Order. The list is on MPDnet and in a physical book at the jail. The CAPRS code to use for an enhanced domestic assault is DOMEN, for an enhanced 5th Degree assault is ASLTEN, and for an enhanced violation of an Order for Protection, Restraining Order or Domestic Abuse No Contact Order is OFPEN.

Primary Aggressor: The following criteria shall be considered as a guideline when attempting to determine the primary aggressor: (10/21/93) (03/14/12)

- Whether one person in the dispute was acting in self-defense;
- Whether a violation of an Order for Protection or a Violation of a Domestic Abuse No Contact Order has occurred;
- The extent of injuries, if any, to any person involved;
- Who initiated the first act of physical violence;
- The existence of a fear of physical injury, because threats were made;
- The history of physical violence perpetuated by one party against the other; and
- The physical stature or physical ability of the persons involved.

Risk Assessment: A series of questions officers ask a victim, pertaining to domestic violence history and the potential threat of future violence.

Significant Relationship: Minnesota State Statute 518B.01 subd. 2 states the following when deciding if a “significant” relationship exists, “In determining whether persons are or have been involved in a significant romantic or sexual relationship the court shall consider the length of time of the relationship; type of relationship; frequency of interaction between the parties; and, if the relationship has terminated, length of time since the termination. (07/01/95) (03/14/12)

Substantial Bodily Harm: Bodily injury which involves a temporary but substantial disfigurement, or which causes a temporary but substantial loss or impairment of the function of any bodily member or organ, or which causes a fracture of any bodily member.

Violation of an Order for Protection: Violating any term of an Order for Protection issued by a judge or referee. The CAPRS code for violation of an Order for Protection is POVIOL.

IV. PROCEDURES / RULES / REGULATIONS

A. Domestic Abuse – Preliminary Investigation (03/14/12)

1. In the event a domestic 911 call is cancelled officers shall respond to the location and check welfare. (03/14/12)
2. Officers shall attempt to determine the Primary Aggressor in a domestic assault.
3. Arrests for domestic abuse, based on probable cause, are expected if any of the following circumstances exist:
 - Signs of injury or impairment;
 - Dangerous weapon involved;
 - Alleged assault - no signs of injury;
 - Victim alleges to be in fear of immediate bodily harm;
 - Terroristic threats (Minn. Stat. §609.713 sub.1) (07/01/95) (03/14/12);
 - Criminal sexual conduct (refer to Minn. Stat. §609.342, 609.343, 609.344, 609.345) (07/01/95) (03/14/12)
4. A police officer may arrest a person without a warrant, even at the person’s own residence, if the officer has probable cause to believe that in the preceding 72 hours a domestic assault occurred. (11/03/14) (06/06/16)
 - a. The 72 hour time period begins at 0001 hours the day after the incident occurred. (06/06/16)
 - b. Officers must have an independent reason to enter the suspect’s residence, such as exigent circumstances or consent. Minnesota State Statute 629.341 does not provide independent authorization to *enter* a suspect’s residence. (06/06/16)
 - c. An officer may make an arrest for a misdemeanor domestic assault even if the assault did not occur in their presence. (11/03/14)

5. An officer may not issue a citation in lieu of arrest and detention for a defendant charged with harassment, domestic abuse, violation of an Order for Protection, or violation of a Domestic Abuse No Contact Order. See Minnesota State Statute 629.72, subd. 1(a).
6. Officers shall follow the MPD's Domestic Abuse Incident Response Protocol when responding to all domestic abuse related calls. (01/12/15)
7. Officers shall check the PC Felony Enhanced List on all domestic calls including cases where the suspect is gone on arrival (GOA). Failure to do so will result in a notification to the officer's commander.

**B. Domestic Abuse – MPD's Domestic Abuse Incident Response Protocol (03/14/12)
(01/12/15)**

1. The Minneapolis Police Department has adopted the following protocol for patrol officers responding to adult arrest and suspect cases for the following offenses: (01/12/15)
 - Felony 1st degree assault, if the parties are family or household members;
 - Felony 2nd degree assault, if the parties are family or household members;
 - Felony 3rd degree assault, if the parties are family or household members;
 - Felony domestic assault by strangulation;
 - Felony terroristic threats, if the parties are family or household members;
 - Misdemeanor, gross misdemeanor or felony domestic assault;
 - Misdemeanor, gross misdemeanor or felony violation of an Order for Protection;
 - Misdemeanor, gross misdemeanor or felony violation of a Domestic Abuse No Contact Order;
 - Misdemeanor, gross misdemeanor or felony violation of a Harassment/Restraining Order, if the parties listed in the order are family or household members;
 - Gross misdemeanor or felony stalking, if the parties are family or household members; and
 - Gross misdemeanor interference with an emergency call.
2. As part of this protocol, patrol officers shall complete the following preliminary investigative tasks when responding to any calls as described above:
 - a. Check for existence of Order for Protection or Domestic Abuse No Contact Order on every domestic related 911 call.
 - b. Ask victim if suspect or arrestee has access to any guns or ammunition or if there are any in the home. (01/12/15)
 - i. If victim indicates yes, ask if victim has any safety concerns. Document responses in the report. (11/03/14)
 - ii. If the victim has safety concerns, officers may property inventory the guns and ammunition for safe keeping. (01/12/15)
 - c. Obtain a signed medical release with shaded areas completed from victim if victim is seeking medical treatment.
 - d. Ask victim to complete domestic violence victim's supplement. Property inventory supplement on completion.
 - e. Document in CAPRs report the victim's answers to risk assessment questions listed on domestic violence victim's supplement and ask any follow-up questions.

- f. Take photographs. Examples of things to photograph include, but are not limited to: the arrestee; victim; injuries; scene, including any damaged property; and the arrestee in an Order for Protection or Domestic Abuse No Contact Order case at a prohibited address.
- g. Collect any physical evidence and property inventory it.
- h. Obtain contact information from witnesses to the incident including name, address, and phone number.
- i. Question witnesses regarding the incident.
- j. If suspect is gone on arrival, remind victim to call police if suspect returns within 72 hours of the incident. (11/03/14)
- k. Inform victim of domestic violence resources on blue card and call the 24-Hour Domestic Violence Hotline at 612-874-7100 to inform them of incident. (01/12/15)
- l. If the case is misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor level, check the PC Enhanced Felony. Follow the instructions pertaining to the arrested party or suspect if they are on the list and add the additional charge listed. (01/12/15)
- m. If the case is misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor level, obtain a squad video Mirandized Scales statement from suspect or arrestee. Document results of the interview in the CAPRS report. (Miranda statements DO NOT need to be taken on felony level cases). (01/12/15)

C. Arrests for Violation of Domestic Abuse No Contact Order (12/19/91) (03/14/12)

1. Officers shall verify the existence of the Domestic Abuse No Contact Order. (03/14/12)
2. If the suspect or the victim does not have a valid copy of the Domestic Abuse No Contact Order, the existence of the court order may be verified by contacting the Hennepin County Jail Records Unit 612-596-8080. (03/14/12)
3. If no telephone is available to the officer, the officer may ask the MECC (Channel 7) for assistance.
4. Domestic Abuse No Contact Orders are stored in the same database as Orders for Protection, and can be verified by following the procedures described in 7.314.01 Order for Protection – Short Form Notification. (03/14/12)
5. If an officer determines an individual is in violation of a Domestic Abuse No Contact Order, an arrest shall be made. (03/14/12)
6. Officers shall complete a CAPRS report and supplement entitled “Violation of a Domestic Abuse No Contact Order” (VDNCO). Include the Hennepin County Jail SILs number (HCJ's computer ID# of the arrestee) and the original charge which the arrestee had been previously booked on and released. (03/14/12)

D. Domestic Abuse and Domestic Violence – Reporting Requirements (03/14/12) (01/12/15)

1. In all cases of domestic violence or alleged acts of domestic abuse, a CAPRS report and supplement shall be completed immediately. (03/14/12)
2. If no arrest is made, the supplement shall clearly show sufficient reasons for not making the arrest. (12/10/2004) (03/14/12)
3. Officers shall notify the 24-Hour Domestic Violence Hotline at 612-874-7100 whenever completing a CAPRS report (in both arrest and suspect cases) for: (04/17/91) (10/21/93) (05/18/99) (03/14/12) (01/12/15)
 - 1st degree domestic assault;
 - 2nd degree domestic assault;

- 3rd degree domestic assault;
- Domestic assault by strangulation;
- Domestic threats;
- Domestic stalking;
- Domestic assault enhanced;
- Interference with an emergency call;
- Violation of an Order of Protection;
- Violation of a Domestic Abuse No Contact Order;
- Violation of a Restraining Order (if domestic related); or
- Violation of an Order for Protection Enhanced

MINNEAPOLIS POLICE DEPARTMENT VICTIM'S DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SUPPLEMENT

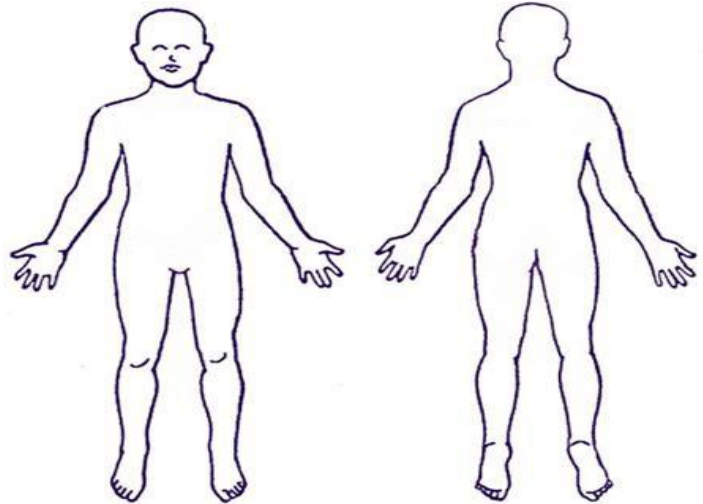
1) Name: _____ Date: _____ Email: _____
Home phone: _____ Mobile: _____ Work: _____
Is there another way to contact you? Yes / No List how we can reach you: _____

2) Name of the person who assaulted you: _____
Relationship to person?(Circle all that apply) Former/Current: Boyfriend Girlfriend Husband Wife Partner Roommate Relative
Length of Relationship: _____ Live Together: How Long? _____ Children Together: How Many? _____

3) Anyone else present during or immediately after the incident/assault? Yes / No If yes, please list them & how to reach them:
Name Age Address Phone (Home, Mobile, Work)

4) How were you assaulted? (Check all that apply)
 Struck Pushed Head Butted
 Punched Pinched Bitten
 Kicked Scratched Hair Pulled
 Slapped Strangled ("Choked")
 Grabbed Threatened with a gun
 Struck by Object (describe): _____
 Other _____

5) Place an "X" on all spots where you were assaulted in this incident.



6) Did you fear for your safety during the incident/assault?
Yes/No? If yes, please explain:

7) Did you defend yourself in any way? Yes/No?
If yes, please explain:

8) Describe the incident/assault, including what led up to the incident/assault. Be specific.

(If you need more space, please continue on the back of the form.)

Risk Assessment Questions

Do you think the defendant will seriously injure or kill you or your children? Yes/No? Why do you think so?

How often does this person intimidate or threaten to assault you? _____

Are there any guns in the house? Yes/No? Does the defendant have access to guns? Yes/No? _____

Does this person own or have access to any other weapons? Yes/No? _____

Has the defendant ever harmed or threatened to harm any pets? Yes/No? _____

Has this person ever attempted to or forced you to have sex when you did not want to? Yes/No? _____

Do you have an Order for Protection or a No Contact Order with or against this person? Yes/No? _____

The above is true to the best of my knowledge. _____
Signature of Victim Date

Officer witnessing above: _____ Badge: _____ CCN: _____
MP-9042 (12/14)

Appendix 2

Minneapolis Violent Crime Hot Spots – Domestic Violence Pilot Project



Minneapolis Violent Crime Hot Spots – Domestic Violence Pilot Project 2016 Year End Report

Updated by: Michelle Jacobson, Minneapolis City Attorney's Office

Executive Summary – Minneapolis Violent Crime Hot Spots – Domestic Violence Pilot Follow-up Home Visit Project

A partnership of the Minneapolis City Attorney's Office, Police Department and Health Department, the Domestic Abuse Project and Hennepin County Community Corrections & Rehabilitation

Developing new, innovative approaches to addressing domestic violence is part of the City of Minneapolis's plan to address and reduce domestic violence occurring within the City. While domestic violence is a crime that impacts all geographic areas and all economic and racial groups, as part of the City's efforts to more effectively address and prevent violent crime, data shows that the number one citizen initiated request for police service (911 calls) in violent crime hot spots in the City were related to domestic violence.

As the City conducted additional analysis of 911 call data from these hot spots, we learned that many involved repeated calls for service relating to domestic violence issues at the same addresses, but only 20-25% of those domestic violence related calls resulted in a police report being made as in the majority of calls the allegations of what had occurred did not rise to the level of a crime. With no police report, there was no follow up intervention by the criminal justice system or community based domestic violence advocates in 75-80% of the domestic violence related 911 calls.

Hoping to increase follow up assistance to the callers in these situations, the City Attorney's Office, Police Department, and Health Department partnered with the Domestic Abuse Project (DAP) to conduct a pilot project in the violent crime hot spots located in North and South Minneapolis. A "hot spot team" consisting of a uniformed police officer from the 3rd, 4th or 5th Precinct and a family therapist from DAP began making follow-up home visits to addresses in identified hot spots where domestic violence related 911 calls had been made, but no police reports had been generated.

During the home visits, the team offers services, provides resources, and collects data about the family in an effort to improve community resources. Goals of the pilot project are to:

1. Increase Engagement between Victims/Offenders & uniformed police officers;
2. Increase Engagement between Victims/Offenders & therapists/DV service provider(s);
3. Increase Awareness of DV related services for victims, children & offenders;
4. Offer Services to Victims/Offenders/Children for DV related issues;
5. Utilize victim/family input to improve system's response to DV.

The home visits conducted during 2015 and 2016 identified a lack of awareness among the families at these addresses of the services available in the community for mental health concerns and other basic needs. It is apparent that placing the burden on the people who may be in crisis to seek out the information, has left gaps where services are available but individuals do not know about them or lack the resources/ capacity to research them and seek them out. The face to face contact appears to serve as an important link in connecting the individuals to needed services. We have now engaged Hennepin County Human Services and other service providers in the community as part of our steering committee and are working on methods to proactively improve access of the individuals to needed services.

The Project which began in North Minneapolis in April 2015, was continued in North Minneapolis in 2016, and expanded into South Minneapolis in March 2016. The home visits have been extremely well received by those in the homes, and have provided an opportunity for outreach and intervention with those families.

North & South Minneapolis Domestic Violence Hot Spots Pilot Project Data Reporting

- 1141 Home visits Made
- 881 Separate Address visited
- 66.78% success rate in making successful contact at home visits
- Over 574 persons spoken with at home visits
- Increased awareness of over 104 persons with how to locate resources to better address issues occurring in their homes
- Over 61.5% of persons at homes accepted a resource handout during the home visit

Why Hot Spots Home Visits Make a Difference

- “Thanks for caring enough to check in on us.” - Quote from a North Minneapolis Hot Spots home visit on 4/13/16
- "It feels good to me and makes me feel happy that people are looking out for me." - Quote from a South Minneapolis Hot Spots home visit on 9/27/16
- “Victim was on the phone, but said all is fine. Was thankful that the team stopped by.” - Quote from a North Minneapolis Hot Spots home visit on 11/29/16

Data about the 911 calls & caller

- The Victim or a family member is the 911 caller in over 90% of the 911 calls
- Only between 51-55% of the 911 calls involve an incident between intimate partners
- Only between 25.1-37.4% of the 911 calls involve a physical assault based on information given by the 911 caller to the 911 operator
- Between 10.9-17.8% of the 911 calls involve a caller telling the 911 operator that they want someone to leave who is refusing to do so

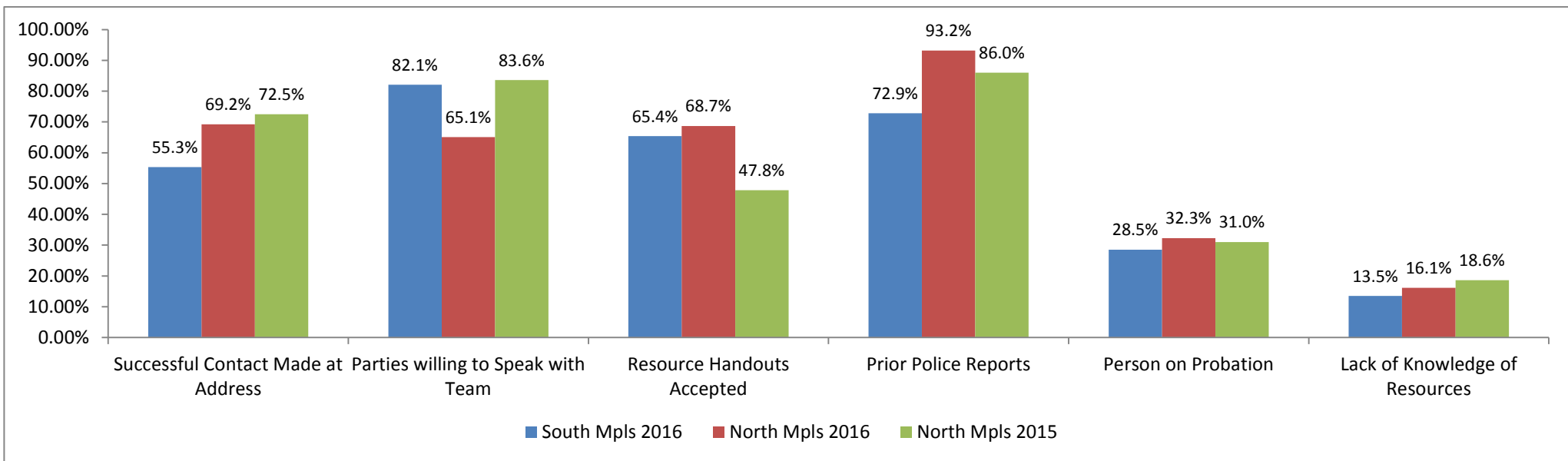
In the Caller's Own Words

- Between 14.1-26.1% of the persons spoken to at the home visit indicate that one of the reasons that they called 911 was because of a physical assault
- Majority of the persons spoken to at the home visit indicate that one of the reasons that they believe a police report wasn't filed was because they didn't want to get the suspect in trouble

North & South Minneapolis Domestic Violence Hot Spots Pilot Project Data Reporting¹

Addresses Visited & Results of Visits

	South Minneapolis 2016	North Minneapolis 2016	North Minneapolis 2015
Home Visits Made	291	468	382
Separate Addresses Visited	225	371	285
Successful Contact Made at Home Visit	55.32%	69.2%	72.5%
If successful contact made, people spoke with team	82.1%	65.1%	83.6%
Prior Police Reports at Address	72.85%	93.2%	86%
Person on Address on Probation	28.52%	32.3%	31%
Resource Handout Accepted at Home Visit	65.41%	68.7%	47.8%
Referrals made to DV Programming for Men	1.5%	3.8%	5.8%
Referrals made for help in writing OFP	5.26%	8.5%	4.7%
Referrals made for Children's Programming	6.01%	7.1%	10.9%
Safety Concerns Identified for Self	13.53%	11.3%	20%
Safety Concerns Identified for Children	7.51%	6.6%	17%
Knowledge of where to go for Resources/Help	13.5% - 18 persons indicated they did not know where to go	16.1% - 34 people indicated they did not know where to go	18.6% - 52 persons indicated they did not know where to go



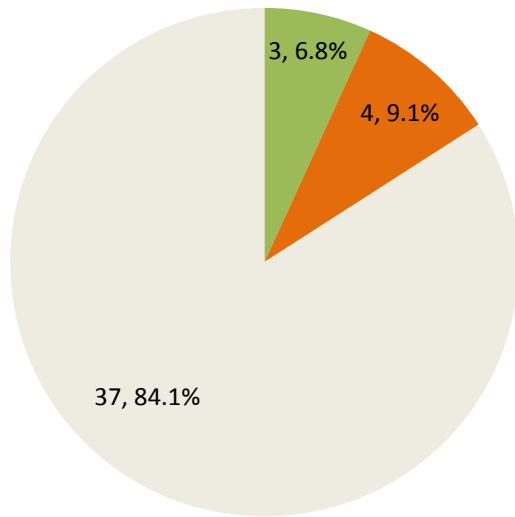
¹ For South Minneapolis, Data was collected for 911 calls from 2/22/16 to 12/5/16 with Home Visits Conducted from 3/7/16 to 12/22/16.
 For North Minneapolis 2016, Data was collected for 911 calls from 11/12/15 to 12/6/16 with Home Visits Conducted from 1/5/16 to 12/20/16
 For North Minneapolis 2015, Data was collected for 911 calls from 4/13/15 to 11/7/15 with Home Visits Conducted from 4/21/15 to 11/12/15.

North & South Minneapolis Domestic Violence Hot Spots Pilot Project Data Reporting

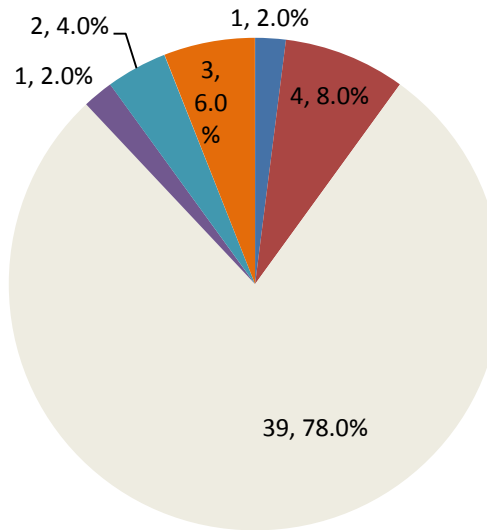
Biggest Concerns in Home as identified at Home Visits

	South Minneapolis 2016		North Minneapolis 2016		North Minneapolis 2015	
	Occurrences	Percentage	Occurrences	Percentage	Occurrences	Percentage
Behavioral/Child Related Issues	0	0%	0	0%	14	8.3%
Chemical Dependency	0	0%	0	0%	3	1.8%
Domestic Violence	3	6.81%	0	0%	16	9.5%
Everything	0	0%	0	0%	3	1.8%
Food	0	0%	0	0%	4	2.4%
Housing	4	9.09%	1	2%	17	10.1%
Mental Health Issues	0	0%	4	8%	10	5.9%
Money	0	0%	0	0%	6	3.6%
None/Nothing to Report	37	84.09%	39	78%	82	48.5%
Physical Health	0	0%	1	2%	2	1.2%
Safety	0	0%	2	4%	8	4.7%
Unsure	0	0%	3	6%	4	2.4%

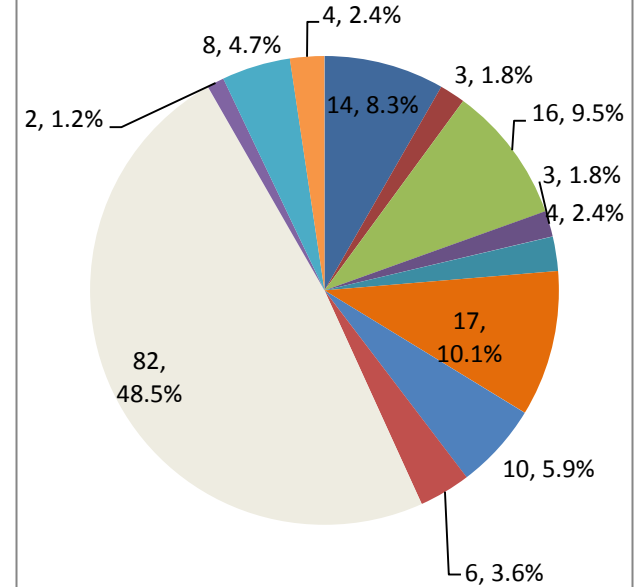
South Minneapolis 2016



North Minneapolis 2016



North Minneapolis 2015

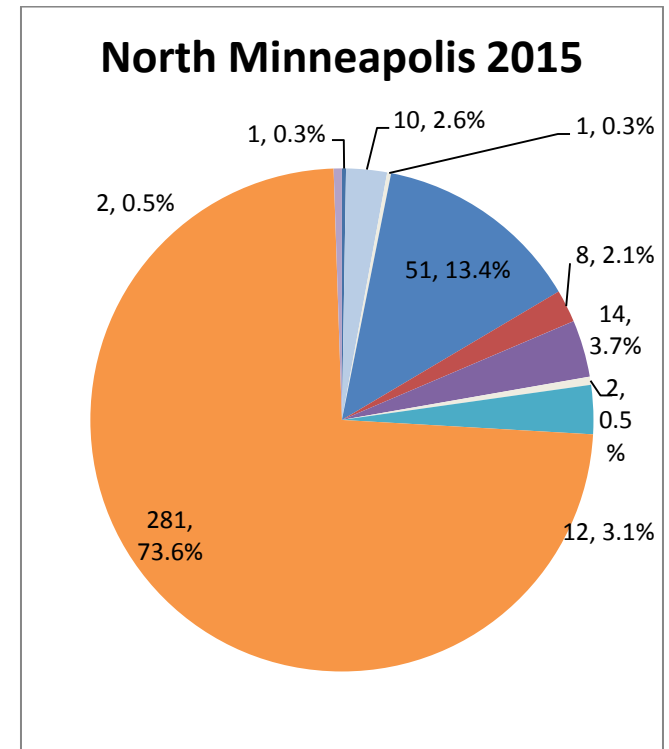
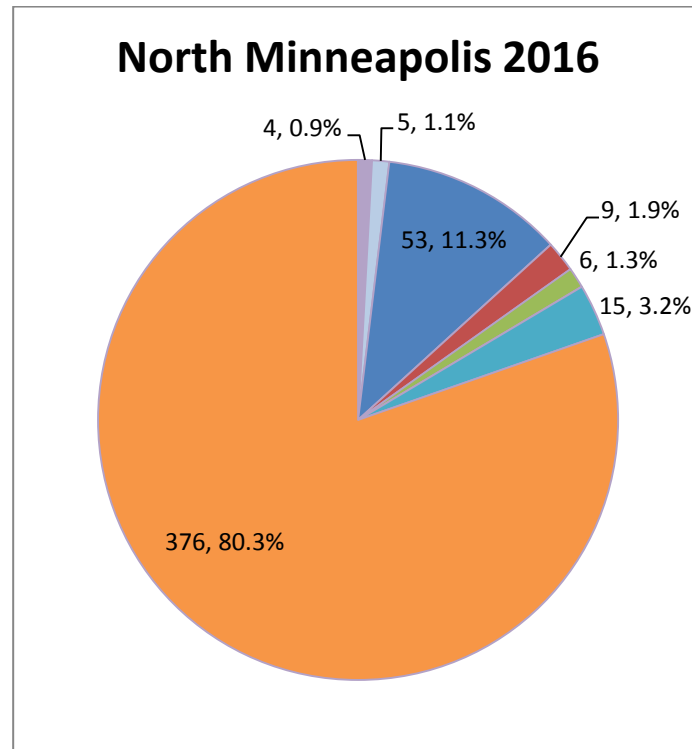
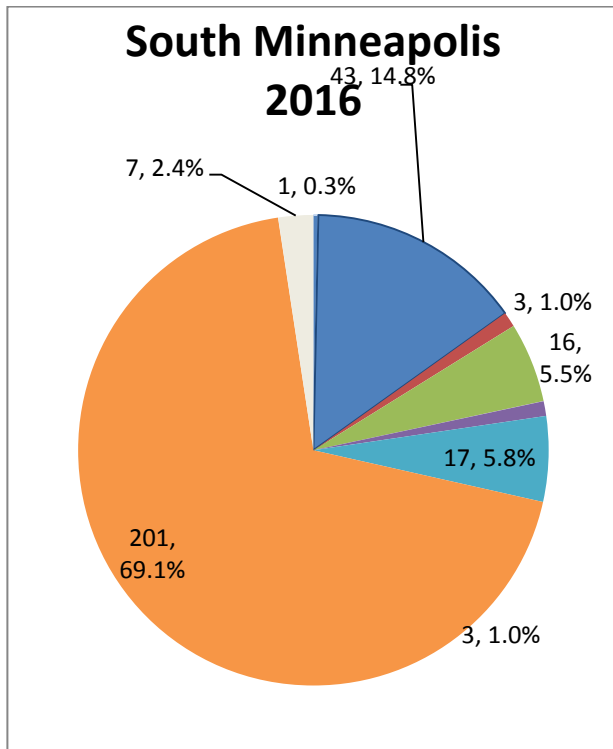


North & South Minneapolis Domestic Violence Hot Spots Pilot Project Data Reporting

911 Call Data

Who is the 911 Caller?

	South Minneapolis 2016	North Minneapolis 2016	North Minneapolis 2015
Boyfriend	0%	0.9%	0.3%
Child	0.3%	1.1%	2.6%
Child & Neighbor	0%	0%	0.3%
Family Member	14.8%	11.3%	13.4%
Friend	1.0%	1.9%	2.1%
Neighbor	5.5%	1.3%	3.7%
Stranger	1.0%	0%	0.5%
Unknown	5.8%	3.2%	3.1%
Victim	69.1%	80.3%	73.6%
Victim & Family Member	2.4%	0%	0.5%



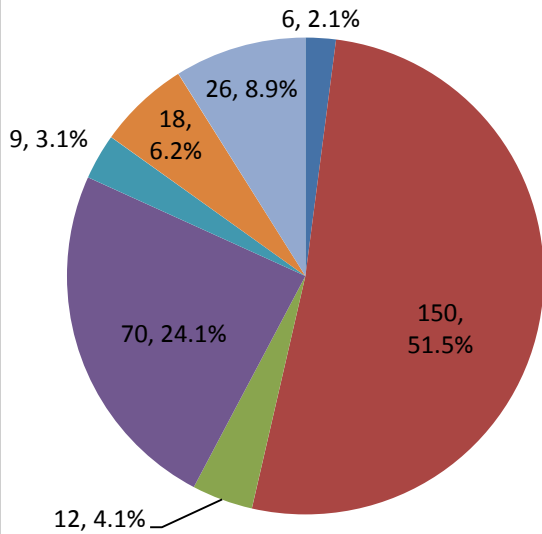
North & South Minneapolis Domestic Violence Hot Spots Pilot Project Data Reporting

911 Call Data

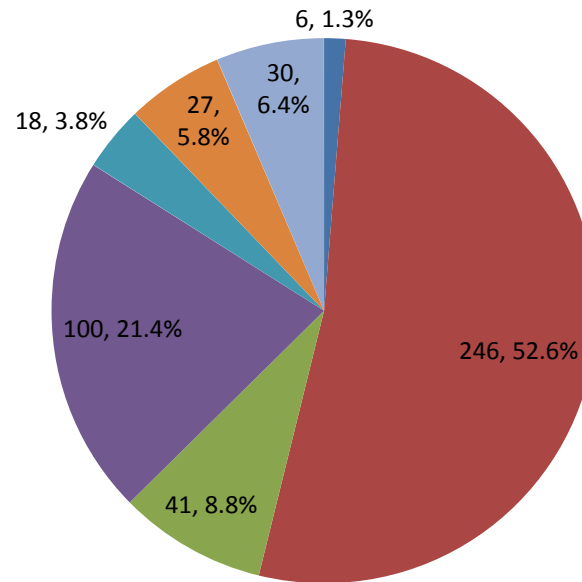
What is the relationship of the people involved in the call?

	South Minneapolis 2016	North Minneapolis 2016	North Minneapolis 2015
Grandparent/Child	2.1%	1.3%	1.3%
Intimate Partner	51.5%	52.6%	55.2%
Other Family Relationship	4.1%	8.8%	5%
Parent/Child	24.1%	21.4%	22.5%
Roommates	3.1%	3.8%	3.9%
Siblings	6.2%	5.8%	7.3%
Unknown	8.9%	6.4%	4.7%

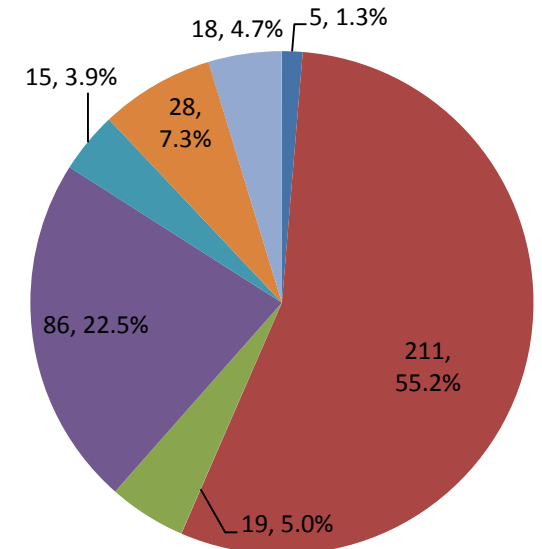
South Minneapolis 2016



North Minneapolis 2016



North Minneapolis 2015



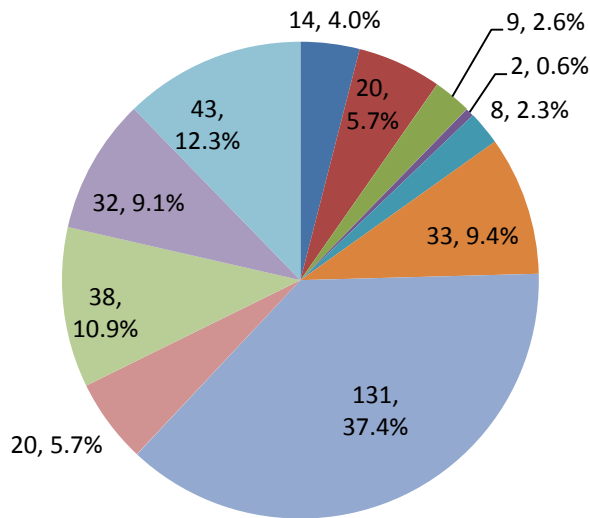
North & South Minneapolis Domestic Violence Hot Spots Pilot Project Data Reporting

911 Call Data

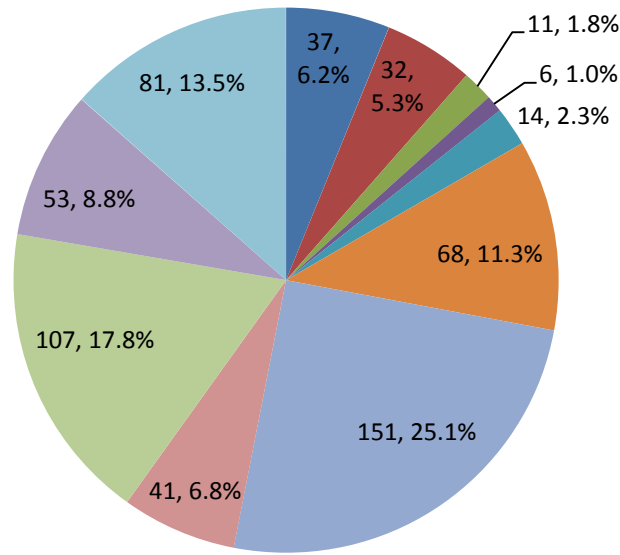
What is the nature of the problem?

	South Minneapolis 2016	North Minneapolis 2016	North Minneapolis 2015
Custody Dispute	4.0%	6.2%	4.5%
Damage to Property/Vehicle	5.7%	5.3%	10.1%
Don't Know	2.6%	1.8%	1.6%
Grandparent/Child Dispute	0.6%	1.0%	0.2%
OFP/NCO/RO Violation	2.3%	2.3%	3.6%
Parent/Child Dispute	9.4%	11.3%	4.9%
Physical Assault/Violence	37.4%	25.1%	32.8%
Property Dispute	5.7%	6.8%	5.6%
Refuse to Leave/Wants Someone Gone	10.9%	17.8%	14.8%
Threats	9.1%	8.8%	11.9%
Verbal Argument	12.3%	13.5%	9.9%

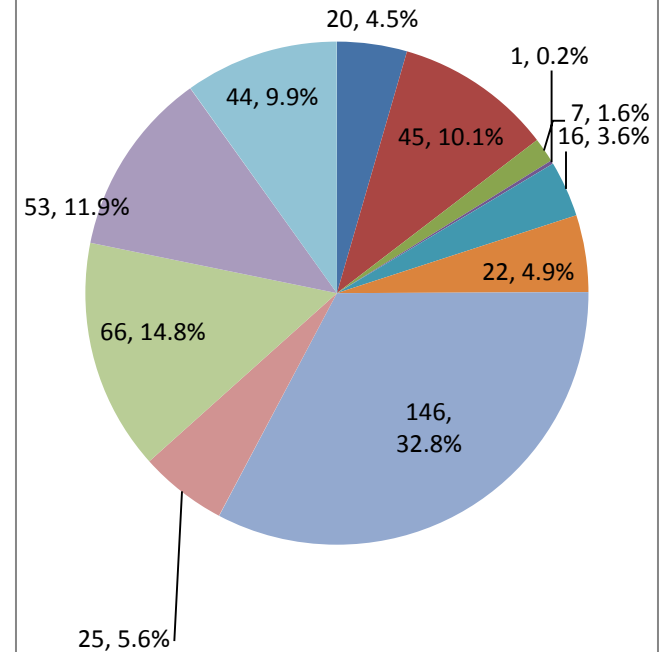
South Minneapolis 2016



North Minneapolis 2016



North Minneapolis 2015



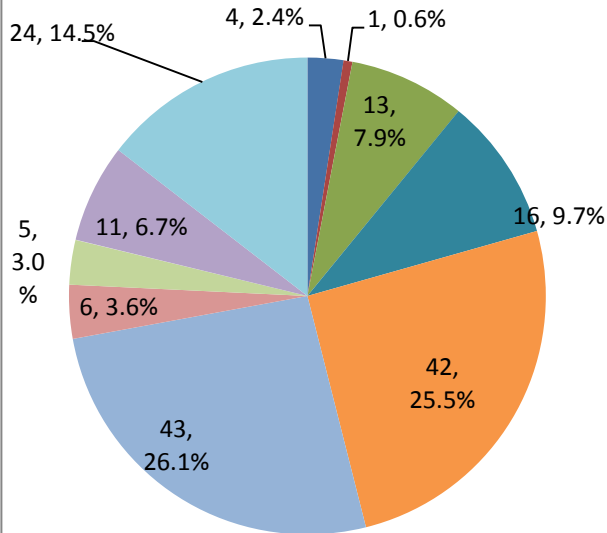
North & South Minneapolis Domestic Violence Hot Spots Pilot Project Data Reporting

In the Caller's Words: What is the Nature of the Problem

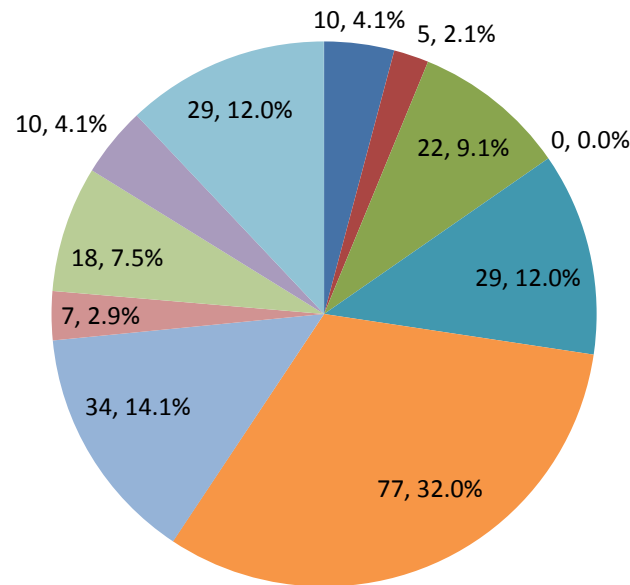
Why was 911 called?

	South Minneapolis 2016	North Minneapolis 2016	North Minneapolis 2015
Custody Issue	2.4%	4.1%	4.7%
Damage to Property/Vehicle	0.6%	2.1%	5.5%
Don't Know	7.9%	9.1%	10.2%
OFP/NCO/RO Violation	0%	0%	3.5%
Other	9.7%	12%	1.6%
Parent/Child Issue	25.5%	32%	17.6%
Physical Assault/Violence	26.1%	14.1%	18.8%
Property Dispute	3.6%	2.9%	3.5%
Refuse to Leave/Wants Someone Gone	3.0%	7.5%	16%
Threats	6.7%	4.1%	3.1%
Verbal Argument	14.5%	12%	15.6%

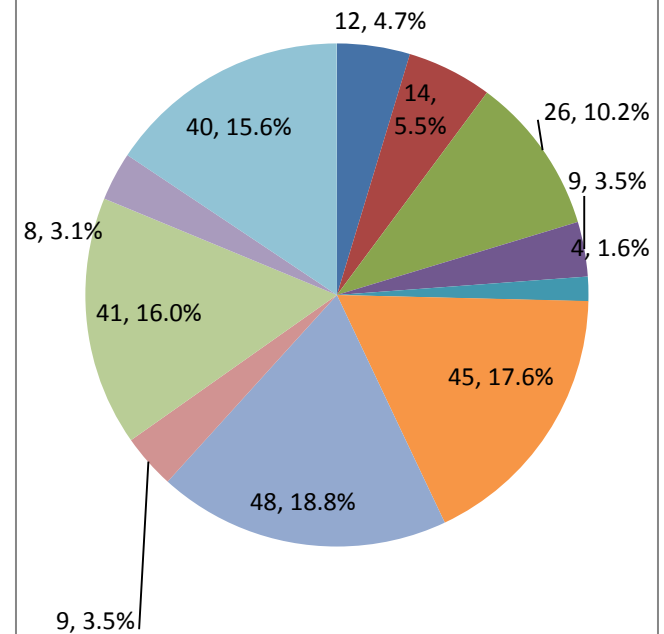
South Minneapolis 2016



North Minneapolis 2016



North Minneapolis 2015

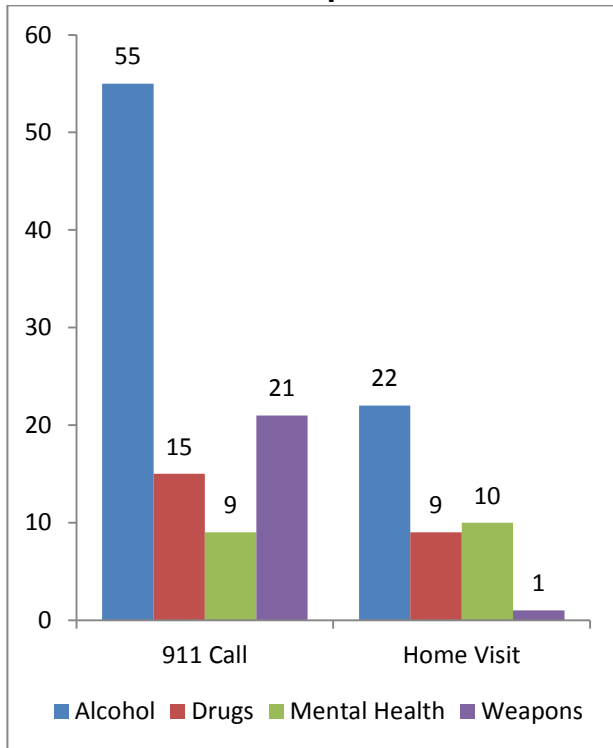


North & South Minneapolis Domestic Violence Hot Spots Pilot Project Data Reporting

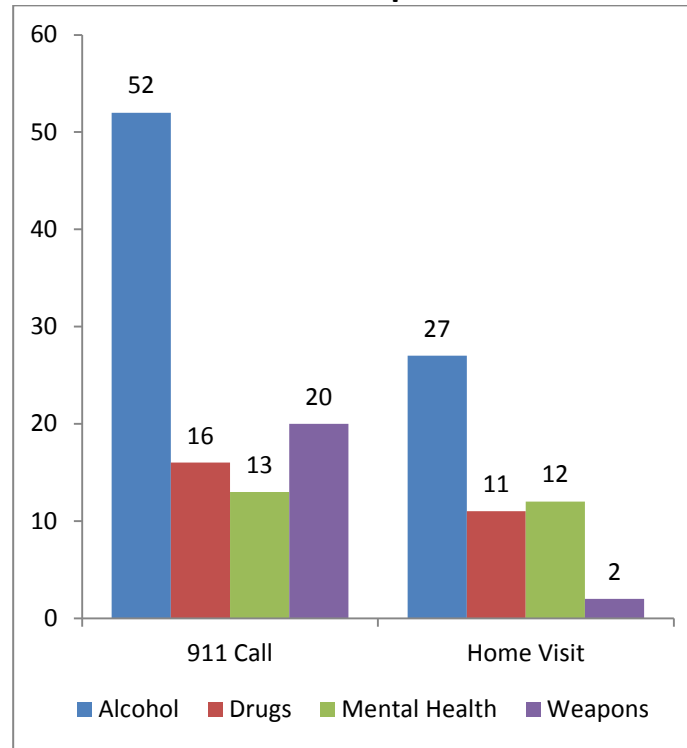
Other Issues Noted by 911 Caller and/or Caller /Victim at Home Visit

	South Minneapolis 2016		North Minneapolis 2016		North Minneapolis 2015	
	Number of Times Mentioned	Percentage	Number of Times Mentioned	Percentage	Number of Times Mentioned	Percentage
Issues Noted by 911 Caller						
Alcohol Mentioned in 911 Call	55	18.90%	52	11.11%	21	5.5%
Drugs Mentioned in 911 Call	15	5.15%	16	3.42%	6	1.6%
Mental Health Issues Mentioned in 911 Call	9	3.09%	13	2.78%	4	1%
Weapons Mentioned in 911 Call	21	7.21%	20	4.27%	29	7.6%
Issues Noted by Caller at Home Visit						
Alcohol Mentioned by caller at Home Visit	22	16.54%	27	12.79%	37	16.4%
Drugs Mentioned by caller at Home Visit	9	6.76%	11	5.21%	4	1.8%
Mental Health Issues Mentioned by caller at Home Visit	10	7.52%	12	5.69%	14	6.2%
Weapons Mentioned by caller at Home Visit	1	0.75%	2	0.94%	5	2.2%

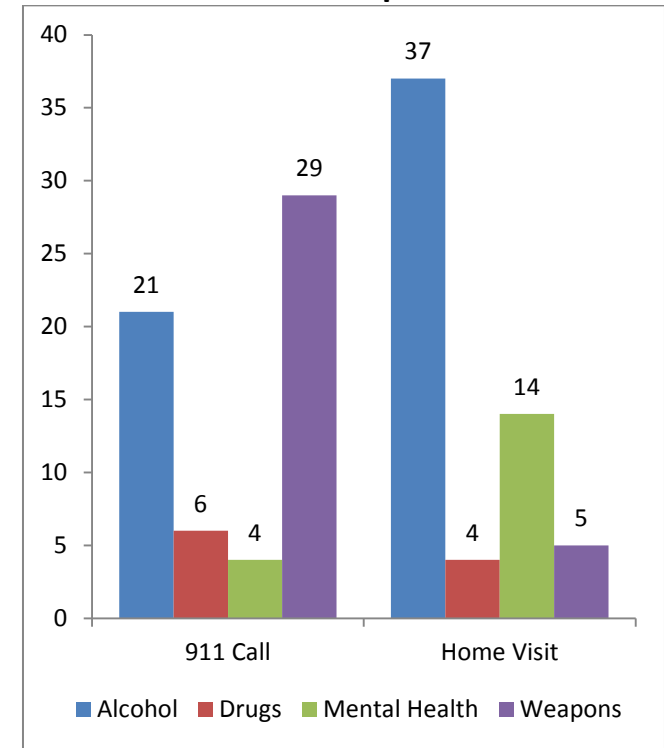
South Minneapolis 2016



North Minneapolis 2016



North Minneapolis 2015



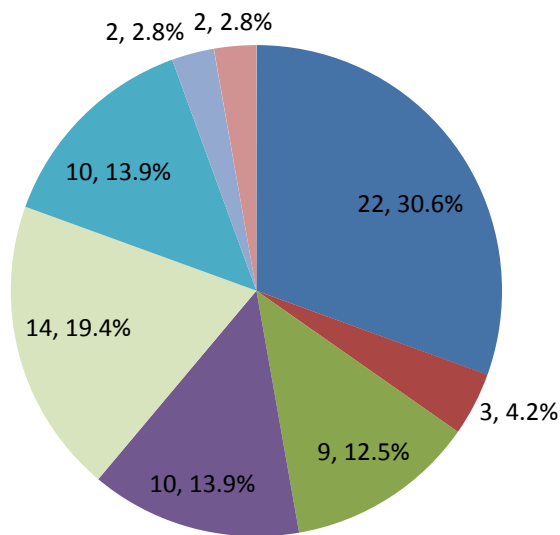
North & South Minneapolis Domestic Violence Hot Spots Pilot Project Data Reporting

In the Caller's Words

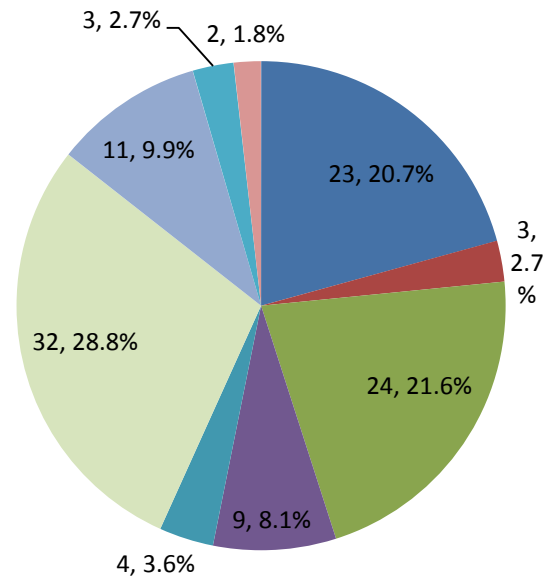
Why wasn't a Police Report filed?

	South Minneapolis 2016	North Minneapolis 2016	North Minneapolis 2015
Don't Know Why	30.6%	20.7%	19.5%
Wasn't There	4.2%	2.7%	2.8%
Nothing to Report	12.5%	21.6%	12.6%
Suspect was Gone when Police Arrived	13.9%	8.1%	13.5%
Police sent the Suspect/Caller only wanted him/her gone	19.4%	3.6%	5.1%
It was a misunderstanding	1%	0%	1.4%
Report had already been made	0%	0%	2.3%
Already another criminal case pending	0%	0%	0.5%
Didn't want to file Report/Didn't want to get Suspect in Trouble	19.4%	28.8%	25.1%
Afraid/Reluctant to Make Report	0%	0%	2.8%
Issue was Already Resolved when Police Arrived	13.9%	9.9%	9.8%
Police Arrived too Late	0%	2.7%	0.9%
Police Joking with Suspect	0%	0%	0.5%
Don't Trust MPD	2.8%	0%	0.5%
Police Said that I couldn't	2.8%	1.8%	2.8%

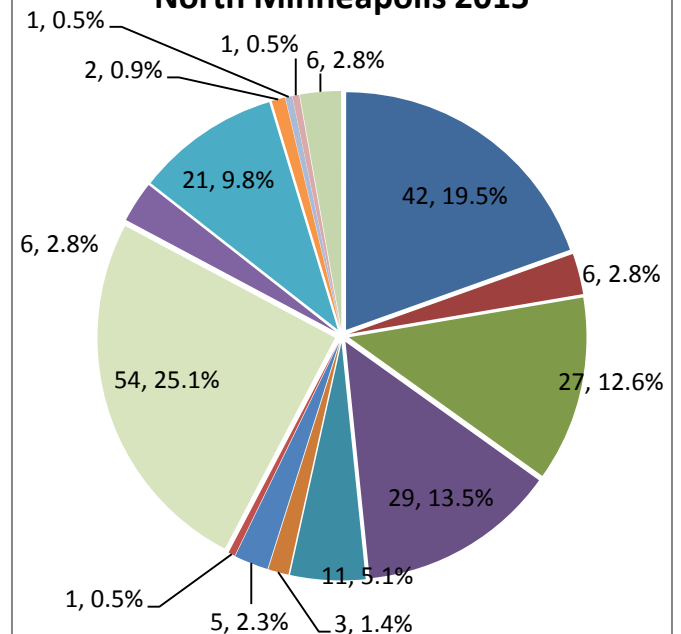
South Minneapolis 2016



North Minneapolis 2016



North Minneapolis 2015



Appendix 3

Wheel of Power and Control



DOMESTIC ABUSE INTERVENTION PROJECT

202 East Superior Street
Duluth, Minnesota 55802
218-722-2781
www.duluth-model.org

Appendix 4

Femicide Report

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HOMICIDE IN MINNESOTA

FEMICIDE

2016

REPORT



MCBW

Minnesota Coalition
for Battered Women

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FOREWORD

The release of the 2016 Femicide Report marks 28 years of efforts by the Minnesota Coalition for Battered Women (MCBW) to document the deaths resulting from domestic violence in our state. Even by conservative measures, and by solely relying on publicly available information, between 1989 and 2016, our reports capture almost 1,000 cases of domestic violence homicide in Minnesota. In 2016, at least 21 people in Minnesota were killed in domestic violence related homicides. In the same year, over 60,000 survivors and their children accessed services through domestic violence programs, many whose needs went unmet due to lack of resources.

Year after year, we publish the statistics of these homicides, knowing all too well that neither these numbers nor our report can fully capture the impact these deaths have on our communities. We know and acknowledge that domestic violence related fatalities extend beyond those fatalities that are a result of homicidal violence. Domestic violence is also fatal when a victim is driven to commit suicide due to constant abuse and trauma, or when their death is caused by health complications resulting from prolonged exposure to violence and stress.

What we know from gathering information for the 2016 Femicide Report is this: the victims in our report lived full lives with the same hopes, aspirations, and expectations of safety shared by each of us. They ranged in age from 10 to 85 years old and belonged to many different communities across our state. Some of these victims stayed with their abusers, and many attempted to leave. Those who were killed include women, children, and a bystander. In some cases, minor children were present at the time of the homicide; in one, the children begged for their lives after watching their mother shot dead. In another, a 12 year old boy held his 2 year old sister and ran to safety as his mother was murdered. Police were called in some cases and not in others, but criminal justice system interventions were inadequate, failing to achieve safety for these victims. Many opportunities for intervention with the abusers were missed, multiple red flags for batterer lethality were ignored.

These deaths were not simply a result of criminal justice system failures, but failures of a myriad of systems, institutions, and communities which interacted with victims. These deaths are a result of our collective failure as a society to victims of domestic violence and our complicity towards intimate partner violence.

When the circumstances surrounding the 2016 domestic violence murders are so strikingly similar to those documented in reports from over a decade ago, we should all be outraged. Our hope is to never again hear the words "hindsight is 20/20" in the context of domestic violence homicides. We are beyond hindsight; we need to take action on our insights. We already have the information needed to prevent the next homicide. What we need now is to engage relentlessly in the work of changing our systems and strengthening our communities to better serve the needs of all those impacted by domestic violence.

Victims deserve to be believed, to be heard, and to be safe in their homes and in public. We still need to invest in resources, effective interventions, and in accountability measures that are victim centered, including prevention efforts. We can also work to end these homicides by being a resource ourselves for victims; as their family members, friends, faith leaders, employers, teachers, and neighbors. Services provide necessary tools and support, but it takes a community to keep a victim safe.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HOMICIDES IN MINNESOTA: 1989-2016

We remember our mothers, our fathers, our sisters, our brothers, our daughters, our sons, our wives, our husbands, our intimate partners, our family members, our friends, our neighbors, our co-workers, our fellow Minnesotans...

1989

At least 18 women died from domestic violence*

1990

At least 26 women died from domestic violence

1991

At least 12 women died from domestic violence

1992

At least 31 women died from domestic violence

At least 8 children died from child abuse+

At least 3 women were murdered while
being used in prostitution#

At least 2 family members/friends were murdered by
a woman's current or former partner**

1993

At least 28 women died from domestic violence

At least 13 children died from child abuse

At least 6 women were murdered while being used in prostitution

At least 5 family members/friends were murdered

1994

At least 19 women died from domestic violence

At least 7 children died from child abuse

At least 2 women were murdered while being used in prostitution

1995

At least 29 women died from domestic violence

At least 11 children died from child abuse

1996

At least 22 women died from domestic violence

At least 17 children died from child abuse

At least 6 women were murdered while being used in prostitution

1997

At least 17 women died from domestic violence

At least 5 children died from child abuse

KEY

*

Cases of women murdered where the suspected, alleged, or convicted perpetrator was a current or former husband, boyfriend, intimate partner, household member, or family member.

+

Cases of children murdered where the suspected, alleged, or convicted perpetrator was the father, mother, guardian, babysitter, childcare provider, or household/family member of the child; or the perpetrator was the parent's spouse or intimate partner.

#

MCBW recognizes prostitution as a system of violence against women and children.

**

Cases of family, friends, interveners or bystanders murdered in domestic violence-related situations.

++

Cases of children murdered as a result of violence involving current or former intimate partners are now tracked under the family members, friends & interveners category.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HOMICIDES IN MINNESOTA: 1989-2016

We remember...

1998

At least 22 women died from domestic violence
At least 15 children died from child abuse

1999

At least 22 women died from domestic abuse
At least 20 children died from child abuse

2000

At least 40 women died from domestic violence
At least 6 children died from child abuse
At least 1 family member was murdered

2001

At least 33 women died from domestic violence
At least 12 children died from child abuse
At least 6 family members/friends were murdered

2002

At least 16 women died from domestic violence
At least 13 children died from child abuse

2003

At least 14 women died from domestic violence
At least 10 children died from child abuse

2004

At least 13 women died from domestic violence
At least 11 children died from child abuse
At least 3 family members/friends were murdered

2005

At least 26 women died from domestic violence
At least 1 women was murdered while being
used in prostitution
At least 4 children died from child abuse
At least 2 family members/friends were murdered

2006

At least 20 women died from domestic violence
At least 20 children died from child abuse
At least 1 family member/friend was murdered

2007

At least 22 women died from domestic violence
At least 10 children died from child abuse
At least 3 family members/friends were murdered

2008

At least 23 women died from domestic violence
At least 7 children died from child abuse
At least 2 family members/friends were murdered
At least 1 man died from domestic violence

2009

At least 12 women died from domestic violence
At least 10 children died from child abuse
At least 2 family members/friends/interveners were murdered
At least 1 man died from domestic violence

2010

At least 15 women died from domestic violence
At least 7 children died from domestic violence
At least 4 family members/friends were murdered
At least 2 men died from domestic violence

2011

At least 23 women died from domestic violence
At least 4 children died from domestic violence
At least 6 family members/friends were murdered
At least 1 man died from domestic violence

2012

At least 14 women died from domestic violence
At least 3 family members/friends were murdered
At least 1 man died from domestic violence

2013

At least 25 women died from domestic violence
At least 6 family members/friends were murdered
At least 7 men died from domestic violence

2014

At least 16 women died from domestic violence
At least 5 family members/friends were murdered
At least 2 men died from domestic violence

2015

At least 22 women died from domestic violence
At least 9 family members/friends/interveners were murdered
At least 3 men died from domestic violence

2016

At least 18 women died from domestic violence
At least 3 family members/friends/interveners were murdered

REPORT OVERVIEW

The Minnesota Coalition for Battered Women (MCBW) tracks homicides in which the known or suspected perpetrator was a *current or former intimate partner* or the homicide is the result of domestic violence between current or former intimate partners. This includes family members, friends, and interveners who are killed as a result of the domestic violence being perpetrated by a current or former intimate partner.

EXPLANATION OF DATA

For over 25 years, MCBW has produced the annual Femicide Report. The information spanning 28 years of reports is overwhelming in terms of recorded individual deaths. The reports list the number of people killed; however, they do not reveal the enormous number of people impacted by those deaths, nor do the reports reflect the hundreds of thousands of individuals who, over the years, have experienced domestic violence and survived.

REPORT MEASURES

In 1989, MCBW began collecting the names of women killed by domestic violence for what would become the Femicide Report. The report has always recorded the deaths of women killed by current or former boyfriends and husbands. Over time, the report has evolved in terms of the types of deaths included in the report. The current report has expanded to include anyone killed due to domestic violence between current or former intimate partners. This includes the homicides between lesbian, gay, bi-sexual, and/or transgender current and former intimate partners, as well as cases of men killed by their current and former intimate partners. The report also documents the deaths of other family members, friends, neighbors, interveners, and bystanders who are killed due to domestic violence between current or former intimate partners.

Since 1993, the report has included those killed as a result of being used in prostitution or sex trafficking. These deaths are included because MCBW recognizes forced prostitution and sex trafficking as a system of violence against women and children. These numbers were tracked separately for several years but are now annotated in the general count.

While there has been some fluctuation over the years, MCBW is working to maintain consistent parameters regarding types of death included in the Femicide Report. In recent years, the report has listed people killed in Minnesota due to violence by a current or former intimate partner.

CURRENT CRITERIA

- The homicide victim and perpetrator were current or former intimate partners, including dating partners; or
- The homicide victim was someone present during, or intervened in, an intimate partner violence incident including friends, family members, new intimate partners, law enforcement officers or other professionals attempting to assist a victim of intimate partner violence; or
- Children who are killed by a parent's current or former intimate partner where there is sufficient public information that the perpetrator killed the child as an act of abuse against the parent; or
- The perpetrator killed the homicide victim due to perceived or actual rejection of romantic interest; or
- Homicides of sex workers, victims of sex trafficking, prostitution, and exploitation.

AND

- If the homicide happened in Minnesota, if the body of the victim was found in Minnesota, or if the body was found in a nearby state but the circumstances surrounding the homicide began in Minnesota.

We do not include cases where victims of domestic violence have killed an abusive partner in retaliation or self-defense. To make this determination, we look at each case individually, and focus on the history of abuse available to us.

OVERVIEW

CONTINUED



The Clothesline Project, an interactive art display honoring the lives lost to domestic violence. Learn more at www.mcbw.org

WHAT THE REPORT DOES NOT MEASURE

The legal definition of domestic violence in Minnesota is broader than the definition that we use for this report. Under Minnesota law the definition of domestic violence is physical violence or threats of physical violence between a family or household member. This includes violence between any family members or household members: adult child to parent, between cousins, roommates who have no intimate relationship, uncles who kill nieces, and parents who kill children. The Femicide Report focuses on one section of that broader definition of domestic violence. MCBW specifically looks at those killed by current or former intimate partners and as a result of domestic violence between current or former intimate partners.

Why do we limit our definition? While all of these homicides are tragic and there are many similarities, MCBW has expertise in intimate partner abuse. We hope that by limiting this report to the intimate partner definition and looking at those deaths in light of the research conducted regarding lethality and risk factors for that specific population, we may find information to help improve our work to end intimate partner violence.

MCBW only measures those killed in Minnesota. Sometimes a person from Minnesota is temporarily residing in another state and is killed while living there. That person would not be included in our count. Conversely, someone from Illinois or Wisconsin or New Jersey may be visiting Minnesota and be killed by their intimate partner while in Minnesota. We do include that homicide in our count. The reason we make this distinction is twofold. First, we do not have the capacity to monitor the homicides that occur in other states. Second, we gather the Femicide Report information in part to look at what we can do here in Minnesota to improve our work on domestic violence issues. In recent years, we have also included cases where the victim's body is found in Minnesota or where we have reason to believe the homicide occurred in Minnesota, even if the body was found in a different state.

LIMITATIONS OF THE REPORT

We rely on public information to create this report. In the early iterations of the report our sole source of information was media reporting. Currently, we identify most cases through media search results that are tracked daily, and then we follow up with local law enforcement agencies or county attorneys offices for more details. We also look to additional sources of information such as public court data, reports issued by medical examiners' offices, and social media. The amount of data available, and how we collect it, has changed drastically over the years. However, we still struggle with inconsistent and incomplete information due to discrepancies in the way information is collected and shared by various agencies across the state.

We use the phrase "at least" when describing the number of people killed each year because we cannot be certain we have recorded all domestic violence homicides due to our reliance on public records, primarily news accounts. Almost every year there are deaths of women considered to be suspicious yet the cases are not resolved. No state or federal agency collects comprehensive data on domestic violence homicides. In addition, the murders of women and children of color, Native and Indigenous people, immigrant and refugee women and children, those living in poverty, people with disabilities, rural women, lesbian/gay/bisexual/ transgender people, and those exploited in prostitution and sex trafficking may be underreported in our listing as their deaths frequently go unreported in mainstream media.

While we record all homicides that are a result of domestic violence between current or former intimate partners, we provide yearly comparison information on a series of factors exclusively concerning *murdered women*. We limit this analysis to women killed by intimate partners because we are limited to the research done on risk and lethality factors for women in abusive relationships. It may be that men face the same risk and lethality factors in abusive relationships, but to our knowledge, that research has not been done.

OVERVIEW

CONTINUED



The Live Free Without Violence flag honors Minnesota's domestic violence homicide victims while raising community awareness. Learn more at www.mcbw.org

MCBW's Femicide Report is not a research document but rather a compilation of data gathered from public sources. We gather this information to bear witness to those killed, to raise public awareness of domestic violence, and to help inform our work. One distinction is exemplified in tracking the rates of murder-suicides in domestic violence cases. For a number of years approximately 50 percent of the domestic violence homicides of adult women in Minnesota also involved the perpetrator subsequently committing suicide. This percentage was significantly higher than the homicide-suicide rate reported nationally at 30 to 35 percent. In a three year period lasting through 2015, this percentage showed a significant decrease in Minnesota, dropping down to as low as 23 percent. However, the 2016 domestic violence homicide data shows an uptick in murder-suicides again, with 56 percent of Minnesota's cases falling in that category. What we do not know, and what this report does not address, is why there was such drastic fluctuation in these percentages and what that means. MCBW is not a research agency. We present this information in the hopes of raising questions and opening the door to deeper conversations.



OVERVIEW OF THE 2016 FEMICIDE REPORT

The number of Minnesotans killed due to domestic violence varies from year to year. We have seen a yearly low of 12 deaths and numbers as large as 47. In 2015, 34 Minnesotans were murdered due to domestic violence. This year, the number is lower. However, one year's data alone does not depict a trend. In 2012, there were 18 cases included in our Femicide Report. In 2013, there were 38 domestic violence homicides in Minnesota.

In 2016, least 21 Minnesotans were killed due to violence from a current or former intimate partner.

At least 18 women

Were murdered in cases where the suspected, alleged, or convicted perpetrator was a current or former husband, boyfriend, or male intimate partner.

At least 3 friends, family members, or bystanders

Were murdered in domestic violence related situations.

At least 14 minor children

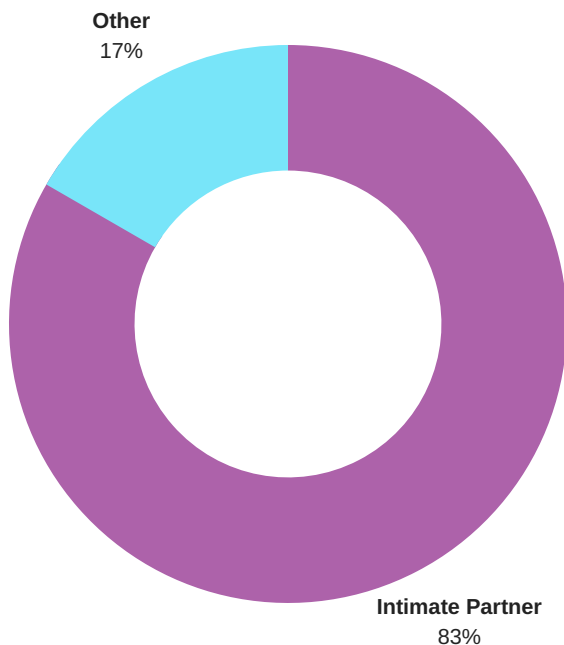
Were left motherless due to domestic violence murders.

Note: At the time this report was completed, MCBW was reviewing two additional cases. These deaths occurred in 2016 but MCBW is waiting for further information on circumstances surrounding the deaths and the relationship between the victim and the perpetrator. Once full information is public, MCBW will update this report and the revised report will be made available through MCBW's website.

www.mcbw.org

VICTIMS AND RELATIONSHIP TO THE ALLEGED PERPETRATORS

Current/former intimate partner
18 victims



Other
3 victims

- Amy Allwine
- Ashley Hasti
- Barbara Larson
- Barbara Wilson
- Beverly Miller
- Courtney Monson
- Danielle Denney
- Elisa Gomez
- Elizabeth "Betty" Thompson
- Kimberly Kay Hernandez
- Lyuba Savenok
- Lynn Marie Josephson
- Margaret Flath (St. Marie)
- Melissa Norby
- Rebecca "Becky" Drewlo
- Tanya Jean Skinaway
- Tasha Lynn Hanson
- Trisha Lynn Nelson

- Luis Ronquillo*
- Nahily Ronquillo*
- Roberto Bernabe Cortez+

* Children killed by father in an incident where he also attempted to kill their mother.
+ Bystander killed due to intimate partner violence.

RED FLAGS FOR BATTERER LETHALITY

When women are murdered, research shows that they are most likely to be killed in their homes by a current or former intimate partner. Around 80% of women murdered in Minnesota in the decade between 2005 and 2015 were murdered in domestic violence homicides. Through research into intimate partner violence related murders, a variety of tools have been developed to assess risk and potential lethality.

While it is helpful to utilize research and incorporate risk assessments in domestic violence cases, we must be cautious of how we use any tools determining our response to a victim. It is impossible to predict with certainty which batterers will become lethal to their victims. All batterers should be viewed as potentially lethal, though there are well-documented indicators of lethality of which everyone should be aware. Factors identified as possible lethality indicators include: separation, extended history of domestic violence or other violence, pregnancy, threats or fantasies of homicide or suicide, access to firearms, threats to use a weapon, stalking, attempted strangulation, sexual assault, extreme jealousy, and control of daily activities.

No risk assessment tool should be used as the sole basis for providing victims access to services, resources, or safety planning, but rather used in addition to other information, especially the totality of information provided by the victim. Research shows that victims are often accurate in predicting future risk, and we should rely on their expertise about their lives.

We must also remember that for victims of domestic violence, interventions that only take into account the danger posed to them by their abusers – while failing to take into account the risks generated in their lives by their immediate personal circumstances – can also inadvertently make them less safe.

It seems counter-intuitive that victims do not cooperate in a criminal justice process that we deem will make them safer by convicting the offender. We must remind ourselves of the many victims in this report who did attempt to leave their abusers but were killed in the process or shortly thereafter, despite significant criminal justice system interventions. We know that in 2016, at least three of the perpetrators were on supervision for crimes against the victim they killed at the time the homicide happened. In another case, the perpetrator was served a Harassment Restraining Order the week of the murder.

Interventions by the criminal and civil justice system alone do not guarantee safety for victims. We must expand our definition of intervention to include the different systems that victims interact with and increase collaboration between criminal justice and community advocacy agencies.

Each year, MCBW looks at homicide cases in Minnesota and gathers any known information regarding key lethality factors.

LETHALITY FACTORS

- the victim's attempts to leave the abuser;
- previous threats to kill the victim;
- abuser's access to firearms; and
- abuser's history of violence.

Of eleven lethality factors named by lethality experts, MCBW has chosen to analyze these four factors since 2006 (see box). For the past ten years, these lethality factors have been present in a significant number of cases. We would expect that a more complete analysis of public records and interviews with friends and family of the victims would yield more information on other cases and additional information on other red flags.

For each homicide case there is much to be learned from the individual circumstances, as the circumstances surrounding each death are complex and unique. We look at the key lethality factors with the expectation that this information is useful to inform public policy and intervention strategies.

VICTIM'S ATTEMPTS TO LEAVE THE ABUSER

LETHALITY FACTOR

Abusers often see any attempts by the victim to leave the relationship as loss of power and control which can result in increased risk for the victim. In 2016, at least 6 of the 18 women (33%) were attempting to leave, or had recently left, the relationship. This statistic has ranged between 30 – 67% over the years in our reports. In many of the cases, information is not known as to whether the victim was planning on ending the relationship. Attempting or planning to leave a relationship does continue to be a significant factor when assessing lethality.

Preparing to leave a relationship can be one of the most dangerous times for victims. If an abuser is involved with the criminal justice system, victims may think that there is increased safety for them at that time. This may or may not be true depending on the level of control and monitoring that is happening through the criminal justice system. At least two of the victims this year were killed shortly after the abuser was charged with a domestic violence related offense, and in at least two more cases, there had been recent criminal justice system involvement related to the abuse.

From our observations over the years, it is apparent that women often confide in people in their lives about their intention to leave an abusive relationship. Women murdered in 2016 who are in this report confided in family members, friends, employers, coworkers, local business owners, and their faith leaders. As a community, we must educate ourselves on existing resources for victims such as voluntary and confidential services through domestic violence programs that can safety plan with victims. We must also look at this data to inform ourselves of the complex situations, such as homelessness or financial instability, that victims who are attempting to leave an abusive relationship can encounter, all of which can be added burdens and barriers to safety. We need to invest in collaborations that will assist victims in being able to reliably access safety.

BARBARA WILSON

Barbara Wilson, 54, was shot and killed by her husband Delbert Wilson, 56, on April 26 in their Mankato home. Delbert subsequently committed suicide. According to news reports, the couple had been married for less than a year. Delbert had a documented history of domestic violence but not against Barbara. In 1993, he had a conviction of 5th degree assault and had been charged with violating an order for protection. **Barbara was in the process of leaving Delbert and had arranged for a family member to pick her up the day after she was killed. The day before her homicide, Delbert had pointed a shotgun at her head, and then under his own chin. This incident was reported to family members but not the police. The day of the murder, Delbert called Barbara's daughter and said, "You don't need to come to the house tomorrow to get your mother, you can get her at the morgue."**

THREATS TO KILL THE VICTIM

LETHALITY FACTOR

Threats by the abuser to kill the victim are among the most reliable indicators of lethality and are the most frequently overlooked by the criminal and civil justice systems. A review of media reports covering the 2016 murders does not reveal much information about threats to kill. We know that in at least 2 cases, the woman experienced threats to kill. We also know that the perpetrator in another case made threats to kill previous girlfriends and their families. In two additional cases, perpetrators made comments indicating that they planned on hurting the victims and themselves.

Without access to review all police case files and court records, it is difficult to determine whether threats to kill were made against the victim. While the absence of threats to kill can be insignificant, their presence can be a strong indicator of an abuser's risk of lethality. Those who work with victims and those who intervene in domestic violence cases should pay close attention when victims disclose that the perpetrator has made threats to kill.

TASHA LYNN HANSON

On or around May 12, Kyle Benjamin Allers, 23, killed his girlfriend, Tasha Lynn Hanson, in Winona County. According to the medical examiner, Kyle strangled and beat Tasha to death. According to court records, Kyle has a prior history of convictions for domestic assault and disorderly conduct stemming from abusive conduct against Tasha in 2011 and 2013, respectively. **In the 2011 incident, Tasha called the police after Kyle strangled, assaulted, threatened to kill, used firearms to cause fear, and falsely imprisoned her. She reported to the police Kyle told her he "*should have tied her up and thrown her in the weeds.*"** She was made to take a breathalyzer test, was arrested, and later convicted of misdemeanor domestic assault, alongside Kyle. **On May 14, 2016, two days after Kyle killed Tasha, law enforcement found her body in the woods.**

MARGARET FLATH

Margaret Flath, 27, was shot and killed by her husband, Antonio St. Marie, 26, on November 7. Earlier that day, Antonio had been charged with felony domestic assault against Margaret. He bailed out of jail a few hours prior to the shooting.

Upon his release, Antonio posted on social media that he was angry and followed that post with another asking if anyone wanted to “make a quick \$500.”

He then held Margaret, their three year old A.B., and Margaret’s brother hostage as he threatened them with a firearm. After a few hours, Margaret effectively pleaded with Antonio to let her brother leave with A.B. After she hugged her brother and child good-bye, Antonio shot and killed her.

Antonio has a long, documented history of domestic violence. In 2009, directly and through social media, **he threatened to use a firearm to kill an ex-girlfriend’s family members.** He was convicted of felony Terroristic Threats in that case. In 2011, Antonio **threatened to kill another ex-girlfriend, strangled her, and assaulted her and her family members with a knife.** He was convicted of felony Domestic Assault in that case. Besides the domestic violence related charges and convictions, Antonio has an extensive criminal history. A Domestic Abuse No Contact Order (DANCO) was in effect at the time Antonio killed Margaret. A few hours prior to her murder at Antonio’s arraignment, a judge had specifically ordered him not to possess any firearms as a condition of his release. His prior felonies also made him ineligible to possess a firearm. Margaret leaves behind three minor children.

ACCESS TO FIREARMS

LETHALITY FACTOR

In 2016, 10 of the 18 (56%) domestic violence homicides were committed with firearms. While the percentage of domestic violence homicides using firearms fluctuates from year to year, firearms are the most frequent weapon of choice, used in about 50% of the documented domestic violence homicides (of women killed - 50% in 2012, 42% in 2013, 56% in 2014 and 50% in 2015). These statistics support the studies showing that access to firearms for an abuser can increase the risk of lethality. In light of current debates regarding guns and gun safety legislation, it is helpful to consider these statistics.

Domestic violence firearm prohibitions are only as effective as their enforcement. We need to understand how firearms were acquired. In 2016, in at least 22% of domestic violence homicides of women by firearms, the offender was prohibited from possessing a firearm at the time the homicide occurred. In the other firearms deaths, it appears the perpetrators had no firearms restrictions in place. For all offenses, we have very little data on where and how perpetrators accessed the firearm.

PERPETRATOR'S HISTORY OF VIOLENCE

LETHALITY FACTOR

Each year, we attempt to look in depth into the criminal and civil histories of perpetrators to understand whether and how the system intervened prior to the homicide. While each year we find a number of cases where the perpetrator had prior involvement in the criminal justice system, in 2016 a large percentage of perpetrators had significant histories of domestic violence.

- In 44% of the cases (8 of 18) the perpetrators had a documented criminal and/or civil legal justice system history of domestic violence.
- In 17% of the cases (3 of 18) the perpetrators had a documented history of domestic violence against the homicide victim.
- 38% (7 of 18) of the perpetrators had been on supervision for a Qualified Domestic Violence Related Offense (QDVRO) in the 5 years prior to the homicide.

We know that a conviction, incarceration, or probation alone do not necessarily result in offender accountability and cannot guarantee victim safety. In isolation, they do not change abusive behaviors. Even if we are able to keep individual victims safe by providing them with services, until the abusive behavior in the perpetrator changes, there will always be other victims in the future.

We want accountability, as well as safety and security for victims and our communities. Incarceration and supervision periods are integral points to provide meaningful, effective, and tailored interventions that will result in safety.

Victim safety is increased when a multi-faceted approach to domestic violence perpetrators is implemented. This approach includes abuser accountability, monitoring, effective and accessible programming, and locally available resources for families of abusers. Successful tools, processes, and policies created for victim safety and offender accountability can only be effective with close and ongoing collaboration with domestic and sexual violence victim advocates and victims themselves.

PROFILES OF SELECT PERPETRATORS WITH SIGNIFICANT CRIMINAL HISTORIES

WILLIAM PHILLIP SAYER JR.

2002: 5th degree Domestic Assault - Dismissed

2002: 5th degree Domestic Assault – Convicted

2002: Violation of Domestic Abuse No Contact Order (DANCO) - Dismissed

2003: 4th degree DWI – Convicted

2007: Disorderly Conduct - Convicted

2007: 5th degree Drug Sale – Dismissed, Drug Possession - Convicted

2007: Domestic Assault – Convicted

2008: Violation of No Contact Order – Convicted

2008: Terroristic Threats, Disorderly Conduct, Drugs Possession - Dismissed

2010: Domestic Assault – Convicted

2011: Domestic Assault – Convicted

2007 to 2011: Multiple probation violations + revocation to prison

2012: Criminal Vehicular Homicide or Operations (5 counts), DWI (2 counts) – Convicted

2015: Loitering with Open Bottle – Pending

In March of 2016, while on active supervision, William Phillips Sayers Jr. ran over and killed his girlfriend, Tanya Jean Skinaway.

PROFILES OF SELECT PERPETRATORS WITH SIGNIFICANT CRIMINAL HISTORIES

LUCAS JABLONSKI

2008: Aggravated Robbery – Adjudication

2008: Theft – Dismissed

2009: Aggravated Robbery – Convicted

2009: Theft – Convicted

2011: Theft – Dismissed

2011: Receiving Stolen Property – Convicted

2011: Tamper with motor vehicle – Convicted

2011: Give Peace Officer False Name – Dismissed

2014: Theft – Convicted

2014: Civil Harassment Restraining Order (HRO) put in place to protect Rebecca Drewlo

2014: Violation of HRO – Convicted

2015: Obstruction of Legal Process – Convicted

2015: Disorderly Conduct – Dismissed

2016: Domestic Abuse Violate No Contact Order – Convicted

2016: Theft – Dismissed

In May of 2016, while on active supervision and with an active Harassment Restraining Order (HRO) in place, Lucas Jabonski stabbed and killed Rebecca Drewlo at her residence.

ANTONIO ST. MARIE

2002: Criminal Sexual Conduct – Juvenile Stay of Adjudication

2009: Terroristic Threats – Convicted

2009: Liquor Consumption by Minor – Convicted

2009: Violation of No Contact Order – Convicted

2009: Theft – Convicted

2010: Theft – Convicted

2010: Trespassing – Convicted

2010: DWI – Convicted

2010 – 2011: 4 incidents of driving with a revoked license – Convicted

2011: Assault 2nd degree – Dismissed

2011: Domestic Assault – Convicted; Domestic Assault by Strangulation – Dismissed;
Domestic Assault – Dismissed; Assault 5th degree – Dismissed

2014: DWI – Convicted

2016: Domestic Assault – Pending

In November of 2016, while on active supervision, Antonio St. Marie shot and killed Margaret Flath a few hours after being released from jail for assaulting her.

FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS

While the ultimate responsibility for these murders rests with the perpetrators alone, opportunities for meaningful intervention in many of these cases were missed. Especially in the cases in which the victim reached out for help or the perpetrator was known to be dangerous. We must examine the reasons why our systems ultimately failed to protect those victims from lethal violence.

MISSING & INCONSISTENT DATA

MCBW invests significant time and resources to collect information on domestic violence homicide cases for the Femicide Report. While most of the information is public and mandatory for different system players to collect, we face challenges in accessing this information or find it is not consistently collected across the state.

We rely on criminal complaints and civil/criminal court records to gather histories of perpetrators and victims. The criminal information only tells part of the story. For instance, while we can collect data on past charges against a perpetrator, we do not know if those charges stemmed from an act of violence against an intimate partner. Often disorderly conduct, terroristic threats, or burglary charges relate to domestic violence but that information is not available through the public court records. Court records only reflect the incidents that reach the judicial system. Court records do not have consistent data on how many calls were made to the police and do not indicate an increasing number of calls made in the weeks prior to the homicide. In order to identify the gaps in the system that need to be bridged to prevent domestic violence fatalities, we need reliable and consistent data collection on domestic violence incidents beyond what currently exists.

We rely heavily on our systems partners and courts to gain access to public data. However, we often run into barriers in gaining access to public data that is valuable to our efforts in putting this report together. Victims and the perpetrators who killed them interact with various systems which capture information that can be helpful in developing effective interventions and responses to domestic violence homicides.

We recommend that:

- **Criminal justice system agencies across Minnesota consistently capture information regarding intimate partner violence.** This includes keeping data from 911 calls, arrests, charges, convictions, sentencing, incarceration, supervision, and violations. All agencies should collect reliable, consistent data to more fully capture information relevant to domestic violence.
- **Clear guidance be provided to all agencies collecting data with common definitions articulated to achieve greater consistency of data.** Terms such as “domestic violence” should be defined and should include subcategorization to distinguish between intimate partner violence and family/household violence.
- **Public data should be easily accessible.** MCBW relies on public data for this report. Others should have access to the data as well. If we are to continue to refine policies to address domestic violence, there needs to be research and ongoing evaluation of data.

ECONOMIC INSTABILITY

Economic instability is one of the toughest barriers for victims in achieving safety for themselves. Financial abuse is one tactic abusers use to maintain power and control over victims – it includes forcing a victim to give them money or forcing them not to work.

FINANCIAL ABUSE IS A COMMON TACTIC OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE.

[Rebecca Drewlo's] mother argued that Jablonski "has been taking advantage of" her daughter by moving into the apartment after he got out of prison in May 2014 on a robbery conviction, taking money for cigarettes and smoking marijuana in her daughter's home.

Research indicates that a lack of financial resources is one of the most commonly cited reasons domestic violence victims stay with or return to an abusive partner. A review of media and court records indicate that more than 1 in 4 women who were murdered in 2016 had faced economic instability in the five years prior to their homicide.

VICTIMS ARE OFTEN UNABLE TO AFFORD LEGAL FEES IN THE COURT SYSTEM.

"They just didn't get along," Johnson said. The two didn't divorce because [Ashley] Hasti couldn't afford one, Johnson said. Hasti was in medical school at the University of Minnesota and expected to graduate next spring.

Minnesota has a history of creating coordinated criminal justice response teams, which often include domestic and sexual violence advocates, law enforcement, prosecution, and corrections. Missing from these community response teams are key players from economic systems: landlords, housing and conciliation courts, homelessness and housing assistance providers, county economic assistance programs, employers, economic safety net programs, social service providers, and legal aid attorneys who assist with economic-related legal needs.

Economic stability could be enhanced with the following recommendations:

- **Broaden criminal justice response** teams to include economic systems.
- **Work with landlords and homelessness/housing assistance providers** to prioritize homeless victims of domestic and sexual violence and to address policies that penalize domestic violence victims.
- **Create policies and practices** for prosecution and law enforcement to assess all victims for economic security issues and assist victims to connect with economic supports (housing, food, transportation, child care, employment, crime victim compensation, public benefits).
- **Educate others in economic sectors**, such as businesses, tax preparers, banks and lenders, utilities providers, to identify domestic and sexual violence and refer victims for advocacy assistance.

RESPONSES FROM THE CRIMINAL & CIVIL LEGAL SYSTEMS

Over the past four decades, there have been many advancements in the criminal justice system's response to domestic violence. One thing we have learned, is that abuser accountability is not synonymous with victim safety. The histories of perpetrators in 2016 illustrate this reality. Despite repeated interventions by the criminal justice system, there were fatalities. The high numbers of dismissed charges and the high percentage of offenders with documented criminal histories indicate a need to further evaluate ways to promote victim safety.

RESPONSES FROM THE CRIMINAL & CIVIL LEGAL SYSTEMS (CONT.)

Our recommendations for the criminal justice system include:

- **Increase the investment in quality Batterer's Intervention Programming (BIP)** that is innovative, culturally appropriate, based on research, and locally accessible. Much of the current focus is on getting victims to leave and creating separation between a perpetrator and victim. There needs to be a serious investment in creating a process for change for batterers. A scan of court records show that at least 5 of the perpetrators who killed their intimate partners in 2016 had histories of abusing other women in the past as well. Without addressing the root causes of abuse and changing perpetrators' behavior, there will always be another victim.
- **Expand the criminal court's analysis** of risk assessment to include an examination of the full range of criminal behavior. Lethality and risk assessments must include an examination of past patterns of charges including convictions and dismissals.
- **Training for all personnel within the criminal justice system** to increase awareness of domestic violence. With heightened awareness of the dynamics and causes of domestic violence, the various courts should consider ways to minimize further victimization within the various legal proceedings. For example, housing court may vary or enhance their responses to victims of domestic violence involved in unlawful detainer housing actions.

MEDIA RESPONSE

Media shapes our worldview, our culture, and the behavior of our communities. Audiences have grown beyond city limits and state lines with the rise of social media and online resources. There is tremendous pressure for journalists to rapidly produce content for in-the-moment online consumption. Now, more than ever, journalists have the power to influence policy, law enforcement, and shape public opinion.

Journalists have the opportunity to highlight the complexity of cases involving low-income people, people experiencing homelessness, people of color and Native and Indigenous people, or people belonging to rural communities. Too often, these cases are overlooked in the major news outlets or receive very little attention.

Journalists also have the responsibility of accurately framing the relationships between victims and perpetrators of intimate partner homicides, including those within the LGBTQ community. Often, especially in rural areas, these relationships are miscategorized as "friends," "roommates," or "acquaintances," in media reports. This makes the ability to identify intimate partner homicides occurring within LGBTQ communities more difficult.

Recognition and contextualization of domestic violence homicide is an essential component of responsible reporting. We read reports utilizing extremely problematic terminology such as "love triangle," "romantic rivals," "domestic dispute," or passive language that disguises domestic violence. Narratives also portray domestic violence as a single "passionate" episode, rather than a systematic issue or pattern of power and control.

In the media coverage of several cases of women murdered in 2016 where the perpetrator had a documented history of domestic violence, some media outlets did not recognize the murder as a domestic violence homicide. In other cases, the media solely focused on the life and reputation of the perpetrator, instead of creating a narrative that centered the victim or highlighted lethality factors.

MEDIA RESPONSE (CONT.)

The initial media coverage of Trisha Nelson's homicide from a major metropolitan publication used only one source: the perpetrator's lawyer and friend.

Padden, who described Perry as a “nice man,”

Excerpts from the coverage of Trisha Lynn Nelson's murder which occurred in a Plymouth intersection:

“He was agitated, and he had been drinking; it just caused him to explode,” Padden said. “It’s weird, just weird ... why he lost it ... I don’t think anybody will ever know.”

Media plays a critical role in shaping the public awareness and understanding of domestic violence. The language the media uses can heavily impact the discourse in our communities which in turn has severe consequences for victims of domestic violence. Media outlets range from the statewide radio, TV and print media to online news forums and social media. We want to empower journalists to shape the most accurate narrative of domestic violence.

We recommend:

- **All media partners undergo appropriate training** to understand the dynamics of domestic violence and the importance of reporting on acts of domestic violence in context.
- **Media should reach out to local domestic violence experts** for their perspective when reporting on domestic violence issues and take their concerns on domestic violence coverage seriously.
- **Media must examine and expand coverage** on homicides to ensure that all homicides are both recognized and contextualized.
- **Examine reporting policies**, particularly around language usage.

FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS

CONTINUED

OFFICER INVOLVED DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CASES

Domestic violence impacts the law enforcement community in many different ways. Past Femicide Reports have included law enforcement officers who were killed while intervening in domestic violence incidents. On the flip side, our reports have also included homicides where the perpetrator was a former police officer.

Victims whose abusers are in law enforcement experience unique challenges and are unlikely to look to the criminal justice system for protection and safety. Victims in officer involved domestic violence cases are often hesitant to report the abuse out of fear that there will be no response, that responding officers will support their abuser, or their abuser will gain information to use against them. Abusers who have increased knowledge of the criminal justice system and access to tools to monitor and harm the victim can use their expertise to assert power and control over their victim. Additionally, law enforcement officers might find themselves in the challenging position of responding to a call for help by a colleague or supervisor's victim.

CASE HIGHLIGHT: BARBARA LARSEN

In December 2016, Barbara Larsen sought a Harassment Restraining Order (HRO) because her ex-husband was stalking her. Her ex-husband was a former police officer. Days prior to her homicide, he was served with the HRO. Her ex-husband showed up at her place of work, shot and killed her.

OFFICER INVOLVED DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CASES (CONT.)

The uniqueness of officer involved domestic violence cases highlights a need to take proactive measures to ensure safety and protection for victims, as well as the officers who respond to domestic violence calls.

We recommend:

- **Police departments routinely screen new and existing employees** for records of domestic violence, including in civil court protective orders.
- **Law enforcement agencies adopt and enforce officer involved domestic violence policies** that take into account the conflict of interest and the unique challenges of such cases, looking at partnering with outside agencies for investigation, providing support to victims, implementing practices that “wall off” information from suspects and providing employee supports to change behaviors.

IMPACT ON CHILDREN

Children suffer due to domestic violence. Some children are injured or killed as part of the domestic abuse against their parent. Many more children are negatively impacted by witnessing the domestic violence.

A review of past Femicide Reports shows the impact of domestic violence homicides on children:

- In a third of the murders of women in 2016, children were either present at the time of the homicide or discovery of the body;
- Over 150 children have lost their mothers due to domestic violence in the last five years.

While experiencing and witnessing domestic violence negatively impacts children, research shows that children are most resilient and have the best emotional recovery when there is a strong relationship with the non-battering parent. The safety of children is directly linked to the safety and support of victim parents.

When looking at intervention strategies for children, child protection involvement is often considered the best solution. Involvement by Child Protective Services (CPS) and the legal system may provide protection, but can also cause trauma, and may not always be in the best interest of the child. System intervention into a family is intrusive and distressful. Because the intervention itself creates harm and trauma, it is important that any system intervention be targeted to children and families who will experience a drastic increase in safety through intervention. Focused, intentional interventions should be prioritized over broad, sweeping interventions. Interventions must promote safety and stability for the child and for the victim parent.

CASE HIGHLIGHT: MARGARET FLATH

Wadena County Sheriff's Sgt. Inv. Ament and Sgt. Savaloja met with A.B. who reported that “daddy shot mommy.” A.B. was asked if he saw his dad at his mom's house and A.B. said “daddy had a gun at mommy's house.” A.B. was asked if his ears heard anything and A.B. stated he heard his “mommy” say “no daddy no.” Officers asked A.B. how that made him feel and A.B. said it made him feel sad.

We recommend:

- **The family court and child protective services systems should assess for domestic violence** and responses should take violence into account.
- When domestic violence is present, **safety must be the top consideration:** safety for the child and safety of the non-offending parent.
- **Provide resources, services, and support to victim parents** to provide stability and address the violence but those services must be voluntary.
- **Greater coordination** between the criminal, family and juvenile court systems when domestic violence is present.

CASE STUDY

In 2011, police responded to Tasha Lynn Hanson's call for assistance when her boyfriend, Kyle Allers, assaulted her. Tasha reported that Kyle held her against her will in the bathroom of their home for 30 to 45 minutes, strangled her till she couldn't breathe, threatened her with a gun, and told her **he should have tied her up and thrown her in the weeds**. Tasha explained that during the course of this attack, she found a knife and used it in self-defense.

After listening to Tasha, officers made her take a breathalyzer test because her eyes were bloodshot (a possible sign of strangulation) and she "smells of alcohol." Kyle was transported to the hospital with a cut to his abdomen and scratches. When police interviewed Kyle, he told them he got into an argument with Tasha and that she started biting and clawing at him. He said he was trying to calm her down but she stabbed him. When asked if a gun was involved, he responded, "*I live for her and would never do something like that,*" and that no gun was involved. The police gained access to the house and found signs of a struggle, a broken knife in the bathroom, and an unloaded rifle in the bedroom. The police also found damage to both Tasha and Kyle's cars including destruction of Tasha's car windows.

They arrested both Tasha and Kyle as "co-defendants."

Kyle was charged with Terroristic Threats and Domestic Assault, was convicted of the Domestic Assault charge and was sentenced to 4 days in jail and 1 year on probation.

Tasha was charged with 2nd Degree Assault, Destruction of Property, and Domestic Assault. She was convicted of the Domestic Assault charge, sentenced to 6 days in jail and 1 year on probation.

On May 14, 2016, two days after Kyle killed Tasha by strangulation and beating, law enforcement found her body in the woods.

FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS

CONTINUED

CRIMINALIZATION OF VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

We know that victims are labeled as both victims and offenders within the criminal justice system. Research shows that anywhere between 60 to over 90 percent of incarcerated women have histories of domestic and sexual violence victimization. Victims are criminally charged for a variety of reasons: retaliating or acting in self-defense; or engaging in criminal behavior due to addiction, which may be a coping mechanism to survive the abuse perpetrated against them. Due to a scarcity of resources, including effective and affordable treatment and services for mental health needs, many victims end up in the criminal justice system. Mental health and chemical dependency services must have a comprehensive understanding of domestic violence. Investments in mental health services must be prioritized. We must create assessment mechanisms within the criminal justice system that account for domestic violence. We are deeply concerned about the rates of women being arrested and criminalized in Minnesota knowing that a majority of these women have experienced domestic and sexual violence.

We recommend:

- **In-depth training for all criminal justice system professionals** (especially law enforcement, prosecutors, judges, and corrections) on the dynamics of abuse, the impact on victims, and the use of retaliatory violence in the context of domestic violence.
- **First responder training** and implementation of protocols on trauma that avoid further harm to victims
- **Criminal justice systems' adoption of victim centered policies and protocols** and on-going training on determining the predominant aggressor in an incident.
- **Increased collaboration** between law enforcement and community based domestic and sexual violence programs including immediately connecting victims with advocacy programs.



OUR CHARGE TO MINNESOTA COMMUNITIES

Domestic violence and domestic homicide have a devastating effect on every person living in Minnesota. Each of the victims whose story is told here is someone's family member, intimate partner, friend, neighbor, or co-worker.

We pledge to remember the women, children, men, family members, and friends who die each year from domestic violence.

Our charge to the community: in the wake of tragedy, take collective action!

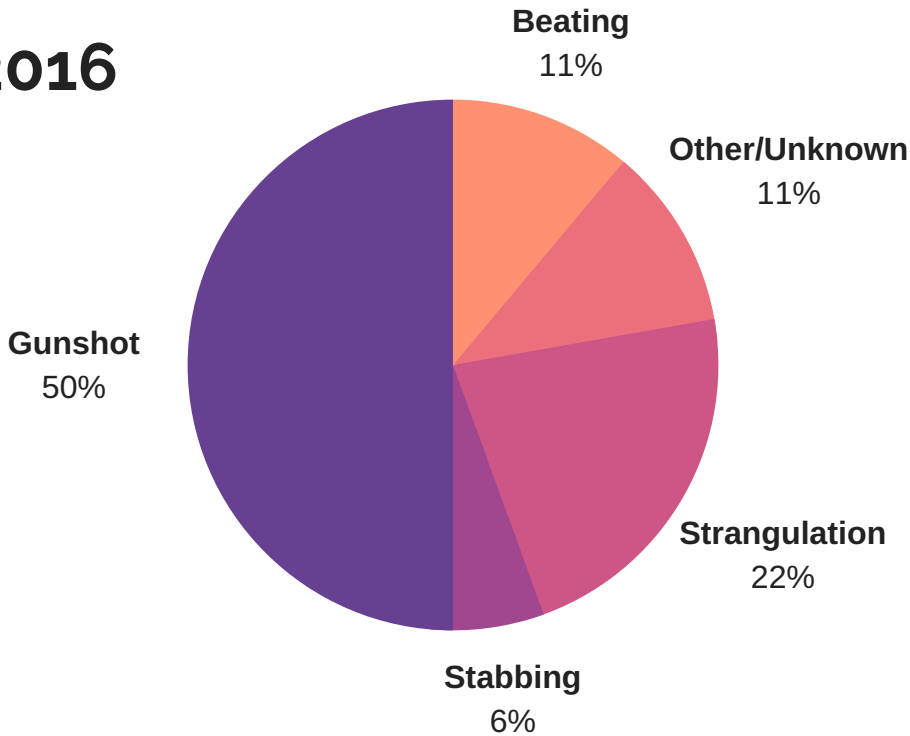
We have research and tools that can assist us in identifying the people most likely to re-offend and those most likely to engage in high risk and lethal behaviors, but nothing can predict with 100% accuracy the abusers who will seriously injure or kill. Some of the women injured and killed in Minnesota each year were so isolated or so disconnected that they never told anyone what was happening, and no one had any information about the abuse. Many of these women, however, did interact with our legal system, our medical system, our mental health system or reached out to family, friends or community members. It is precisely in those cases where we can start to make a difference. We can learn from the tragic loss of life by taking action towards meaningful change by implementing the recommendations found in this report.

Over the years, our laws have improved; our advocacy and justice systems and the personnel within those systems have improved how they respond to domestic violence; we have conversations with our children about healthy relationships and about domestic violence. We applaud all of those efforts but we can do even better. That is the challenge we name for ourselves and for all of Minnesota.

CAUSE OF DEATH

Key Femicide Statistics (2014-2016) for Adult Women Murdered by a Current or Former Intimate Partner

2016



2016 VICTIMS : 18

G U N S H O T : 9

- Amy Allwine
- Danielle Denney
- Margaret Flath
- Ashley Hasti
- Lynn Marie Josephson
- Barbara Larson
- Courtney Monson
- Trisha Lynn Nelson
- Barbara Wilson

S T A B B I N G : 2

- Rebecca Drewlo
- Lyuba Savenok

S T R A N G U L A T I O N : 4

- Elisa Gomez
- Tasha Lynn Hanson
- Kimberly Kay Hernandez
- Elizabeth Thompson

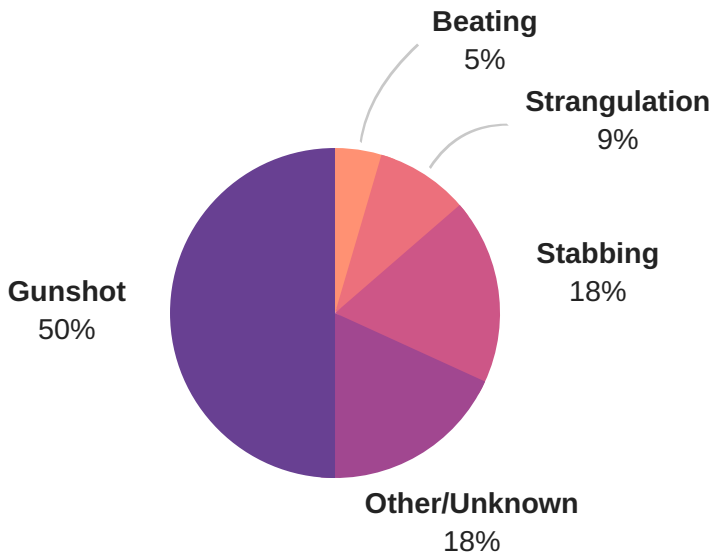
B E A T I N G : 1

- Beverly Miller

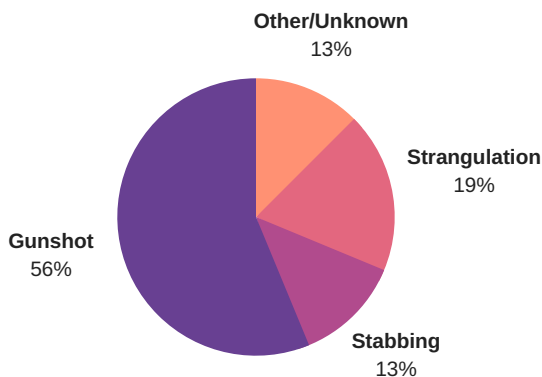
O T H E R / U N K N O W N : 2

- Melissa Norby
- Tanya Jean Skinaway

2015



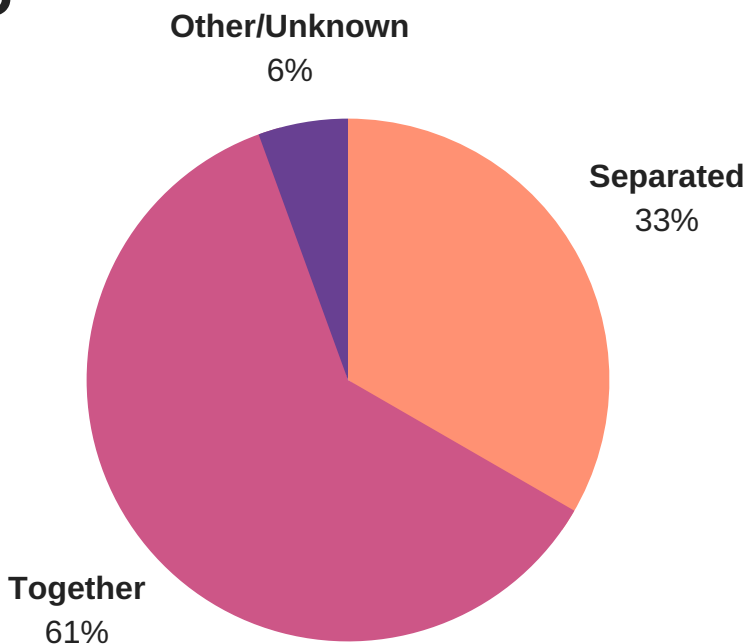
2014



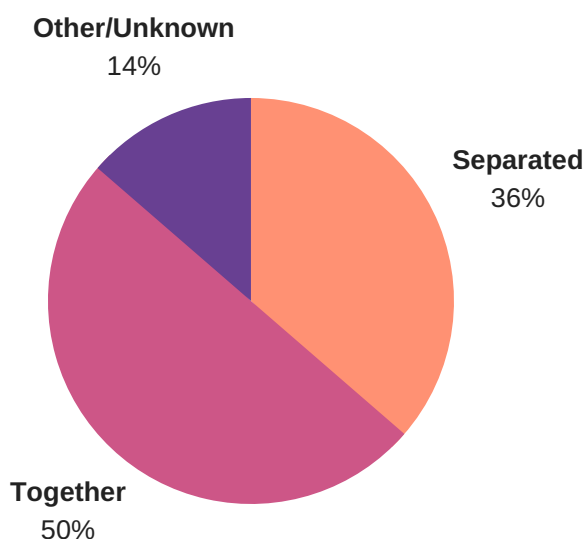
VICTIM WAS SEPARATED FROM ABUSER OR ATTEMPTING TO LEAVE

Key Femicide Statistics (2014-2016) for Adult Women Murdered by a Current or Former Intimate Partner

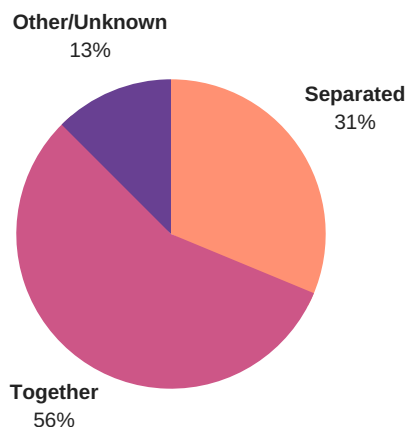
2016



2015



2014



2016 VICTIMS : 18

SEPARATED OR ATTEMPTING TO LEAVE : 6

Ashley Hasti
Barbara Larson
Barbara Wilson
Courtney Monson
Lyuba Savenok
Margaret Flath

TOGETHER : 11

Amy Allwine
Danielle Denney
Rebecca Drewlo
Elisa Gomez
Tasha Lynn Hanson
Kimberly Kay Hernandez
Lynn Marie Josephson
Trisha Lynn Nelson
Melissa Norby
Tanya Jean Skinaway
Elizabeth Thompson

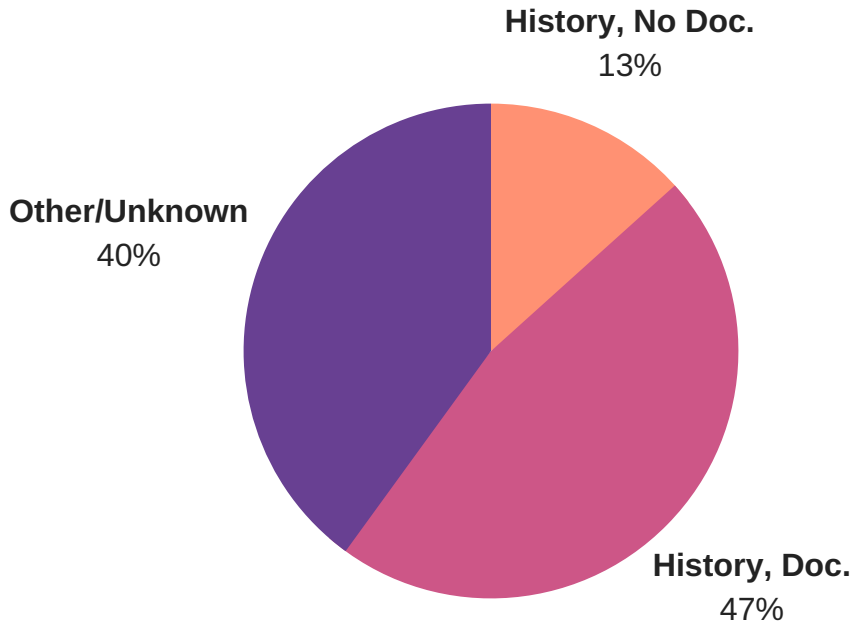
OTHER / UNKNOWN : 1

Beverly Miller

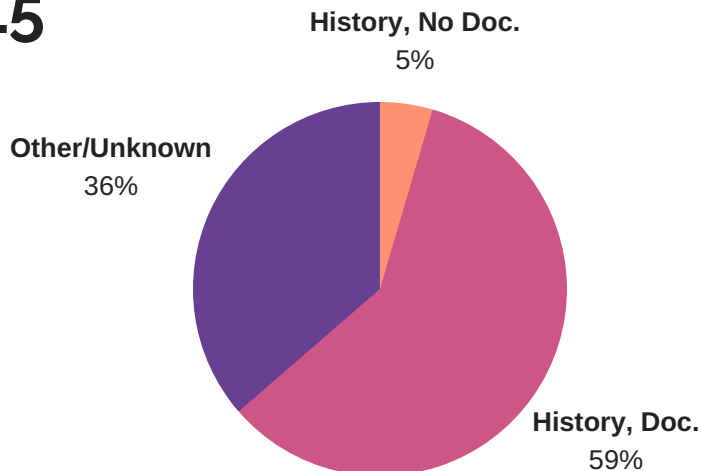
HISTORY OF VIOLENCE

Key Femicide Statistics (2014-2016) for Adult Women Murdered by a Current or Former Intimate Partner

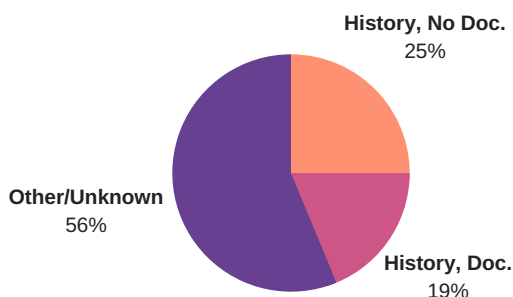
2016



2015



2014



2016 VICTIMS : 18

HISTORY, NO DOCUMENTATION : 3

Courtney Monson
Trisha Lynn Nelson
Melissa Norby
Cases in which offender had a prior history of abusive behavior but no documented involvement with legal system

HISTORY WITH DOCUMENTATION : 8

Rebecca Drewlo
Margaret Flath
Elisa Gomez
Tasha Lynn Hanson
Barbara Larson
Lyuba Savenok
Tanya Jean Skinaway
Barbara Wilson
Cases in which offender had a documented prior history of abuse in criminal or civil court

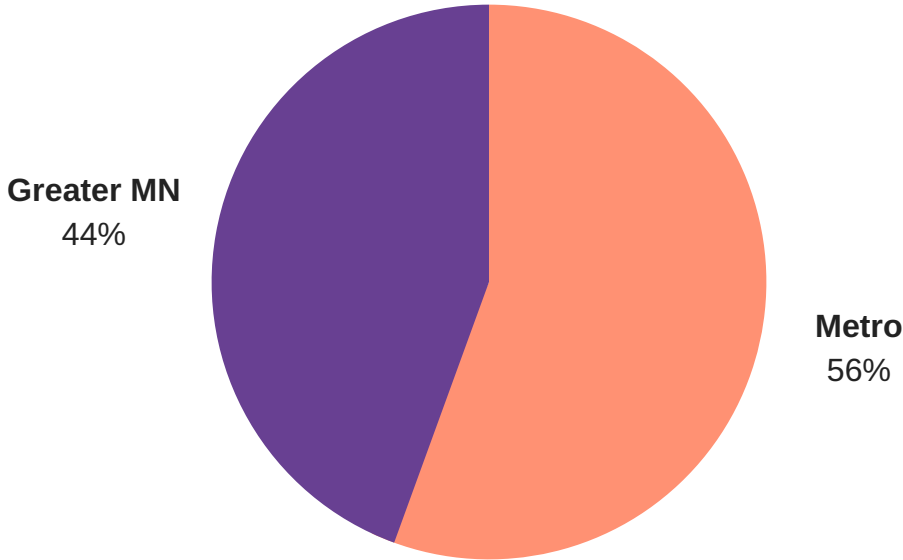
OTHER / UNKNOWN : 7

Amy Allwine
Danielle Denney
Ashley Hasti
Kimberly Kay Hernandez
Lynn Marie Josephson
Beverly Miller
Elizabeth Thompson

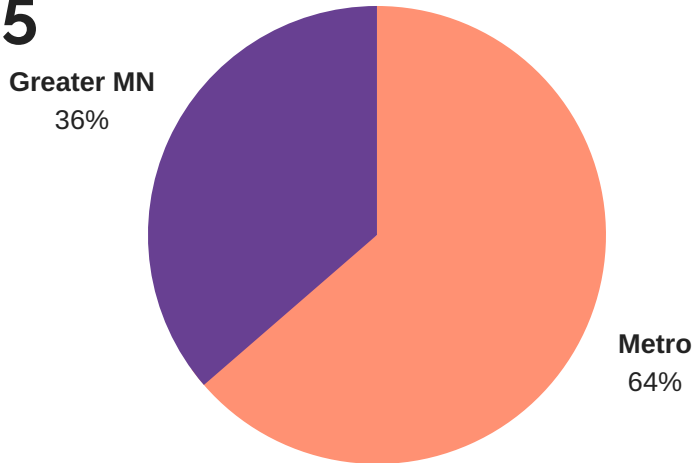
GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION OF VICTIM

Key Femicide Statistics (2014-2016) for Adult Women Murdered by a Current or Former Intimate Partner

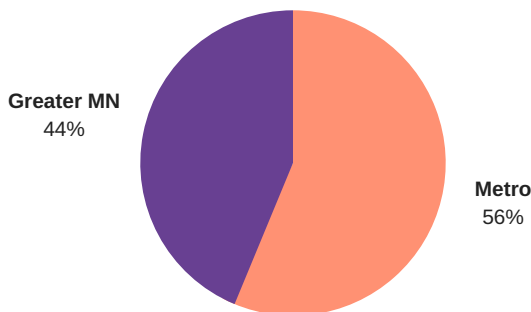
2016



2015



2014



2016 VICTIMS : 18

**TWIN CITIES
METRO AREA : 10**

Amy Allwine
Danielle Denney
Rebecca Drewlo
Elisa Gomez
Ashley Hasti
Lynn Marie Josephson
Beverly Miller
Courtney Monson
Trisha Lynn Nelson
Lyuba Savenok

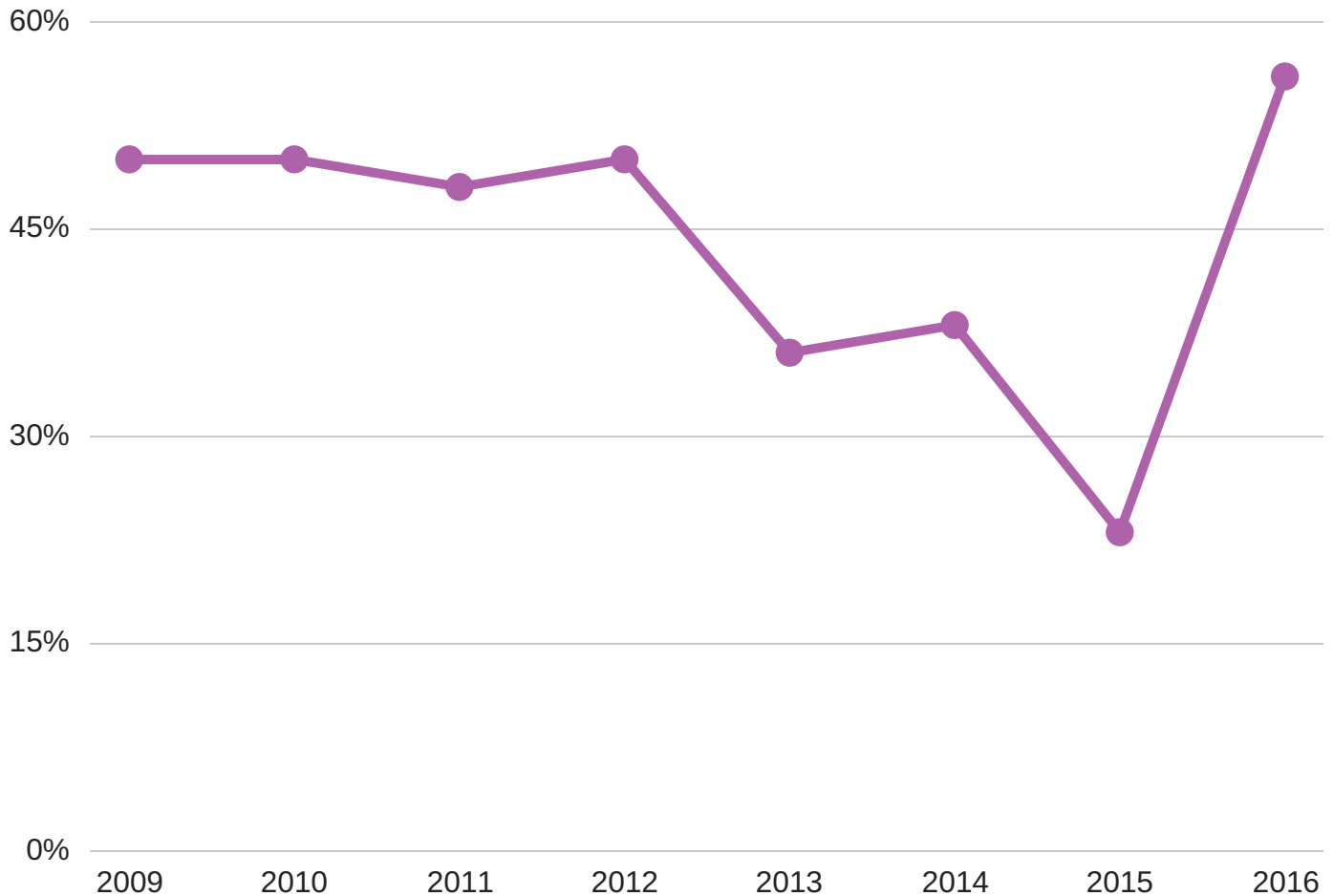
The "Twin Cities Metro Area" includes: Hennepin, Ramsey, Dakota, Anoka, Washington, Scott, and Carver counties

**GREATER
MINNESOTA : 8**

Margaret Flath
Tasha Lynn Hanson
Kimberly Kay Hernandez
Barbara Larson
Melissa Norby
Tanya Jean Skinaway
Elizabeth Thompson
Barbara Wilson

HOMICIDE-SUICIDE

Key Femicide Statistics (2014-2016) for Adult Women Murdered by a Current or Former Intimate Partner



2016
HOMICIDES WHERE
PERPETRATOR
COMMITTED SUICIDE

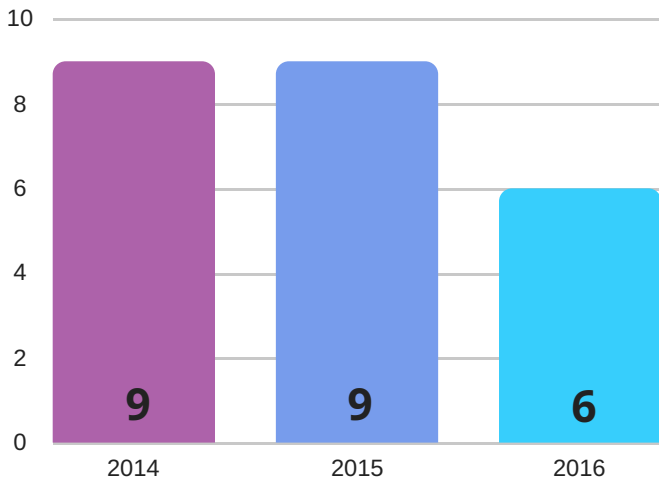
VICTIMS: 10

Ashley Hasti
Barbara Larson
Barbara Wilson
Beverly Miller
Courtney Monson
Danielle Denney
Elizabeth Thompson
Kimberly Kay Hernandez
Lynn Marie Josephson
Trisha Lynn Nelson

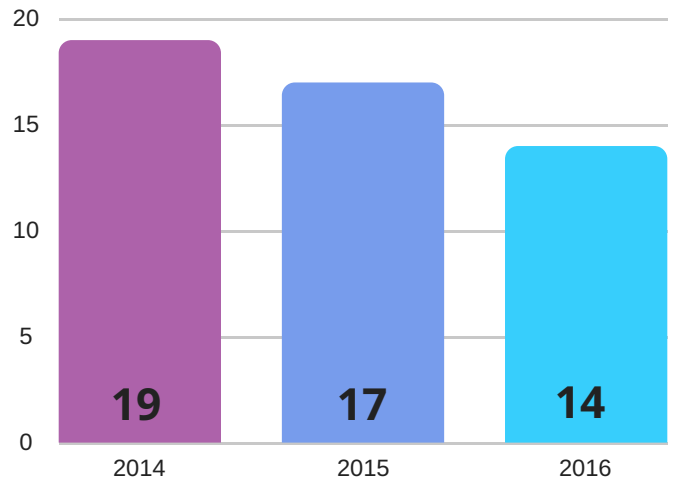
MURDER OF MOTHERS AND EFFECT ON CHILDREN

Key Femicide Statistics (2014-2016) for
Adult Women Murdered by a Current or Former Intimate Partner

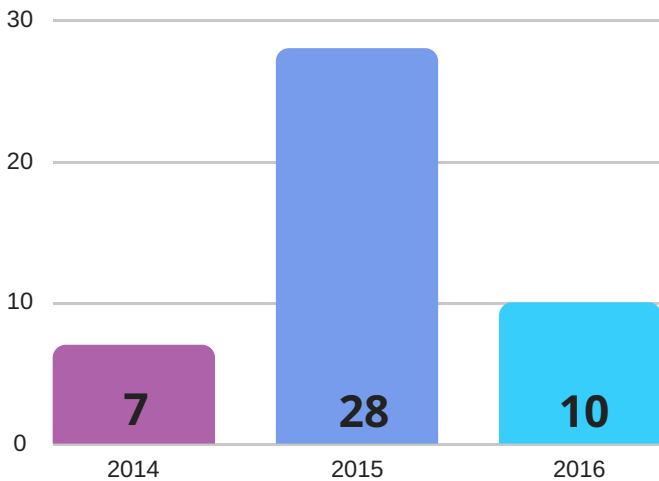
Mothers with Minor Children



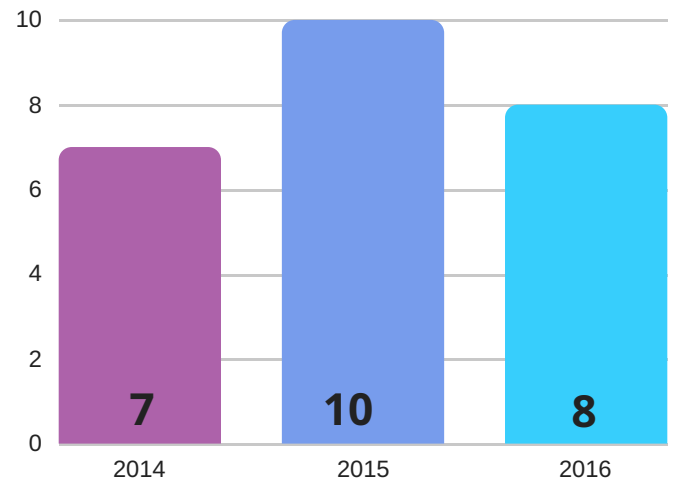
Number of Minor Children Who Lost Mother



Number of Adult Children Who Lost Mother



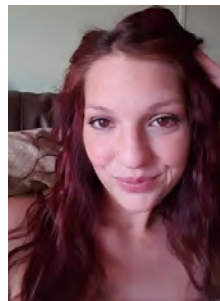
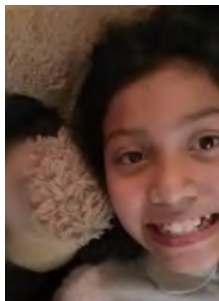
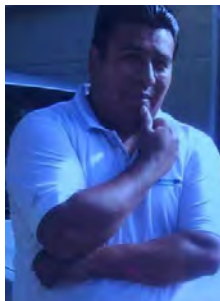
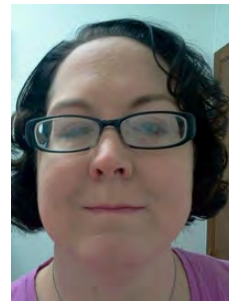
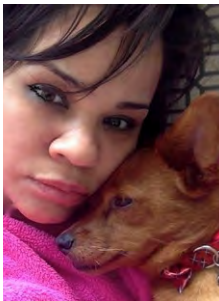
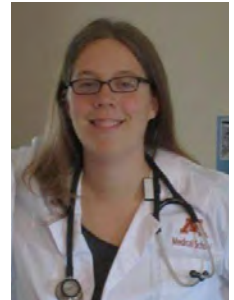
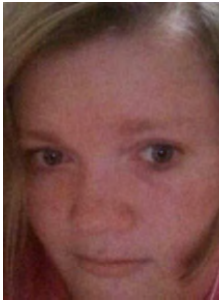
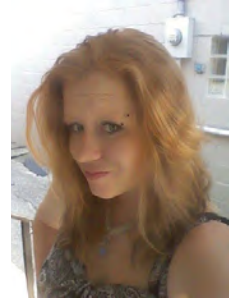
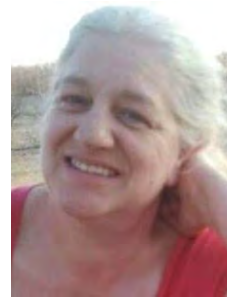
Child(ren) Present at Time of Murder or Discovery of the Body



2016
MOTHERS
WITH MINOR
CHILDREN

VICTIMS: 6

Amy Allwine
Margaret Flath
Tasha Lynn Hanson
Courtney Monson
Lyuba Savenok
Tanya Jean Skinaway



Women murdered in cases where the suspected, alleged, or convicted perpetrator was a current or former intimate partner:



Kimberly Hernandez

Age 48

Good Thunder
January 29, 2016

Kimberly Kay Hernandez, 48, was killed by her husband, Charles "Chuck" Hernandez, 60, at their home in Good Thunder on January 29. According to autopsy reports, Charles strangled Kimberly before committing suicide by suffocation. Kimberly was serving the last of her term on the Good Thunder city council.



Trisha Nelson

Age 28

Plymouth
February 12, 2016

Trisha Nelson, 28, was shot and run over with a car by her fiancé, 28 year-old Corey Perry, on February 12, in Plymouth. The Medical Examiner ruled that Trisha died from complex homicidal violence, including gunshot wounds. According to witnesses who were present at the scene of the homicide, Trisha exited a large vehicle and pleaded with occupants of a car for help as Corey chased her and fired as many as 20 shots in her direction. He then ran her over at a high speed. Corey fled to the apartment he shared with Trisha, a few miles away. Several people called the police from the apartment complex to report a man with a gun. When police arrived, gunshots were exchanged. Corey Perry was shot but autopsy showed he died of a self-inflicted gunshot wound. He was wearing tactical gear and was in possession of multiple weapons at the time of his death. While Corey did not have any documented history of abuse against Trisha, family and friends say he was abusive to her and his behavior had escalated in the last year. Corey also had a history of public violence, including use of his firearm, and was on felony probation at the time of the murder-suicide.



Tanya Skinaway

Age 23

Isle

March 2, 2016

Tanya Skinaway, 23, was killed by her abusive boyfriend, William Sayers Jr., 33, in a hit-and-run in Isle. Tanya's body was found on the side of the road early in the morning of March 2nd. According to reports from the medical examiner, Tanya was killed due to blunt force trauma, including "a large wound to the outside of her left knee and multiple small fragments of what appeared to be gray or silver paint within the wound." William Sayers has an extensive documented history of domestic violence, including several felony domestic assault charges and violations of protective orders. In 2012, William was convicted of gross misdemeanor Criminal Vehicular Homicide, as well as gross misdemeanor DWI, for which he served 120 days in local jail and received a supervised probation sentence. He is currently being charged with four counts of criminal vehicular homicide in Tanya's death. Tanya and William had a two month-old daughter together. She also leaves behind a minor son.



Courtney Monson

Age 28

Ramsey

April 22, 2016

Courtney Monson was shot and killed by her husband, 41 year-old Bryce Monson, with a semiautomatic firearm. Bryce subsequently committed suicide in their house on April 22. Law enforcement responded to a 911 call in which dispatchers could hear screaming and crying. Officials say that a "violent confrontation" took place during which Courtney sought safety in a room in the home's basement with three of her four minor children before Bryce shot and killed her. All four of Courtney's minor children, including two she had with Bryce, were present in the home at the time of the murder-suicide. Her older sons, aged 12 and 9, convinced Bryce to not kill the children or their dog. Friends say Bryce had a history of abusing Courtney, who was attempting to leave the relationship and was in fear for her life.



Barbara Wilson

Age 54

Mankato

April 26, 2016

Barbara Wilson, 54, was shot and killed by her husband Delbert Wilson, 56, on April 26 in their Mankato home. Delbert subsequently committed suicide. According to news reports, the couple had been married for less than a year. Delbert had a documented history of domestic violence but not against Barbara. He had a conviction of 5th degree assault in 1993 and had been charged with violating an order for protection in 1993 as well. Barbara was in the process of leaving Delbert and had arranged for a family member to pick her up the day after she was killed. The day before her homicide, Delbert had pointed a shotgun at her head, and then under his own chin. This incident was reported to family members but not the police. The day of the murder, Delbert called Barbara's daughter and said, "You don't need to come to the house tomorrow to get your mother, you can get her at the morgue." Family requested a welfare check and law enforcement found the bodies in the back room of the house. A semiautomatic handgun was found near the bodies and several spent and unspent semiautomatic cartridges were found throughout the home. Police also recovered other firearms and ammunition from the house.

Kyle Benjamin Allers, 23, killed his girlfriend, **Tasha Lynn Hanson**, 24, on or around May 12, in Winona County. According to the medical examiner, Kyle strangled and beat Tasha to death. Authorities were contacted by a family member of Kyle's who stated that he had shared that Tasha was "gone forever" and requested help to dispose of her body. Tasha and Kyle had two young children together, a 3 year-old son and a 1 year-old daughter. The criminal complaint against Kyle states that he has prior convictions of domestic assault and disorderly conduct stemming from abusive conduct against Tasha in 2011 and 2013. In the 2011 incident, Tasha had called the police after Kyle had strangled, assaulted, threatened to kill, and falsely imprisoned her. She reported to police that Kyle had told her he "should have tied her up and thrown her in the weeds." She was made to take a breathalyzer test, was arrested and convicted of misdemeanor domestic assault, alongside Kyle. On May 14, 2016, two days after Kyle killed Tasha, law enforcement found her body in the woods.



Tasha Lynn Hanson

Age 24

Lewiston

May 12, 2016



Lyuba Savenok

Age 23

Eden Prairie

May 14, 2016

Lyuba Savenok, 23, was stabbed and killed by her husband of six years, Eugene Savenok, in Eden Prairie on May 14. According to media reports, Lyuba was 26 weeks pregnant and had two children, a 3 year-old and a 4 year-old, with Eugene. There were prior domestic violence calls made by Lyuba to law enforcement, one of which resulted in charges against Eugene last August. He was to go to trial at the end of May. Eugene was charged with two counts of first degree murder.



Beverly Miller

Age 85

Woodbury

May 20, 2016

Beverly Miller, 85, was found dead in her bedroom of blunt force trauma to the head on May 20. According to law enforcement, her husband of 40 years, 72 year-old James Miller, caused the trauma and then hung himself in their Woodbury home. Police have confirmed this was a murder-suicide.



Ashley Hasti

Age 31

Brooklyn Park

June 2, 2016

Ashley Hasti, 31, was found dead on June 2nd in her Brooklyn Park home. Ashley was shot and killed by her estranged husband, Mainak Sarkar, 38, who then traveled to Los Angeles and killed a UCLA professor, William Klug. Mainak then committed suicide.



Melissa Norby

Age 35
Bemidji
June 22, 2016

Melissa Norby, 35, was found dead underneath a mattress with her hands and feet bound together in her home on June 22. An autopsy revealed that she died of homicidal violence before the blaze. Arson investigators with the State Fire Marshall's Office indicated an accelerant was used. The case is still under investigation and the only suspect in the case is a man with whom Melissa had a relationship.

Elizabeth "Betty" Thompson, 68, and her husband Lynn Thompson, 72, were found dead at home in Manohmen County on August 9. Law enforcement responded to reports of shootings and found both of them dead. The deaths were ruled a murder-suicide. The medical examiner found that Elizabeth was strangled and Lynn died of a self-inflicted gunshot wound. Elizabeth leaves behind 3 adult children.



Elizabeth Thompson

Age 68
Manohmen
August 9, 2016



Danielle Denney

Age 29
Hastings
August 15, 2016

On August 15, **Danielle Aimee Denney**, 29, was shot and killed by her boyfriend Justin Anderson, 34, in their Hastings home. Justin subsequently committed suicide.



Rebecca Drewlo

Age 34
Coon Rapids
August 18, 2016

Lucas Jablonski, 25, stabbed and killed **Rebecca "Becky" Drewlo**, 34, in her apartment on her birthday on August 18. According to court records, Rebecca had a developmental disability and was considered a vulnerable adult. In 2014, upon her family's request, a judge granted a Harassment Restraining Order (HRO) barring Lucas from having any contact with Rebecca. In the petition for the HRO, her family noted that Lucas had taken advantage of Rebecca and that she considered him her boyfriend. They also shared that Lucas had threatened to harm Rebecca and himself if he was barred from seeing her. Lucas was convicted of violating the restraining order twice in the last two years. In the weeks leading up to the murder, he was living with Rebecca at her apartment in Coon Rapids. An autopsy revealed bruises and signs of strangulation on Rebecca's body and confirmed that she died of stabbing.



Elisa Gomez

Age 47
Minneapolis
October 11, 2016

Elisa Gomez, 47, was found dead of ligature hanging on October 11, just hours after she married a man who has an extensive history of domestic violence. According to media reports, Elisa got married to a man in a sudden ceremony on October 10. At around 2 or 3 in the morning, one of her neighbors called the police because he heard some commotion and "the woman sounded very distraught." Another 911 call brought officers back and they found Gomez dead. The man Elisa married was previously convicted of domestic assault, domestic assault by strangulation, and terroristic threats. According to court documents, in 2009, his former wife reported to police that he attempted to rape her and strangled her while stating he wanted to kill her. He has also been the subject of one protective order and two harassment restraining orders in the past. The manner of death in Elisa's case is undetermined and this remains an open case at the Hennepin County Medical Examiner's office and an open and active investigation with the Minneapolis Police Department.



Lynn Marie Josephson

Age 56
Apple Valley
November 3, 2016

On November 3, 56 year-old **Lynn Marie Josephson** was shot twice and killed by her 49 year-old husband Alan Lee Josephson who then fatally shot himself. Police officers found the bodies when they arrived to perform a welfare check at the Josephson's Apple Valley home the next morning. Police confirmed this a murder-suicide.

Margaret Flath, 27, was shot and killed by her husband, Antonio St. Marie, 26, on November 7. Earlier that day, Antonio St. Marie was charged with felony domestic assault against Margaret. He bailed out of jail a few hours prior to the shooting. Upon his release, Antonio posted on social media that he was angry and followed that post with another asking if anyone wanted to "make a quick \$500." He then held Margaret, their three year old A.B., and Margaret's brother hostage as he threatened them with a firearm. After a few hours, Margaret effectively pleaded with Antonio to let her brother leave with A.B. After she hugged her brother and child good-bye, Antonio shot and killed her.

Antonio has a long documented history of domestic violence. In 2009, he directly and through social media, threatened to use a firearm to kill an ex-girlfriend's family members. He was convicted of felony Terroristic Threats in that case. In 2011, Antonio threatened to kill another ex-girlfriend, strangled her, and assaulted her and her family members with a knife. He was convicted of felony Domestic Assault in that case. Besides the domestic violence related charges and convictions, Antonio also has an extensive criminal history. A DANCO (Domestic Abuse No Contact Order) was in effect at the time Antonio killed Margaret. She leaves behind three minor children.



Margaret Flath

Age 27
Wadena
November 7, 2016



Amy Allwine

Age 43
Cottage Grove
November 13, 2016

Amy Allwine, 43, was shot and killed by her husband Stephen Allwine, 43, in Cottage Grove on November 13. Stephen staged Amy's death as a suicide. Investigators were able to retrieve evidence that suggests he had been planning Amy's murder for a few months and had attempted to recruit a hit-man through the Dark Web. An examination of Amy's blood after she was killed showed a concentration of Scopolamine, 40 times what would be prescribed in a therapeutic dose. Scopolamine is known to erase memory, rendering a person incapable of exercising free will. Stephen was arrested and charged with second degree murder in Amy's homicide on January 18, 2017.



Barbara Larson

Age 59
Faribault
December 23, 2016

On December 23, **Barbara Larson**, 59, was shot and killed at her work place, the Faribault Area Chamber of Commerce, her workplace, by her ex-husband Richard Larson, 61. Richard then committed suicide. Barbara was married to Richard for several years and divorced him in 2014. She was recently granted a Harassment Restraining Order (HRO) against Richard, which was served on the week of the murder. Barbara informed the courts of physical abuse and repeated, escalating stalking by Richard. Barbara had worked at the Chamber of Commerce for over a decade and Richard was a retired police officer. Barbara leaves behind two adult children.

Friends, Family Members & Bystanders murdered in domestic violence related situations:



Luis Ronquillo

Age 13

Minneapolis

September 30, 2016



Nahily Ronquillo

Age 10

Minneapolis

September 30, 2016

Luis Ronquillo, 13, and his sister, **Nahily Ronquillo**, 10, were shot and killed by their father, Luis Eduardo Ronquillo Alvarado, 39, in Minneapolis on September 30. Their mother was also shot and was transported to the hospital in critical condition and survived. Luis Eduardo Ronquillo Alvarado subsequently committed suicide.



Roberto Bernabe Cortez

Age 37

Minneapolis

October 24, 2016

On October 24, **Roberto Bernabe Cortez**, 37, died from injuries inflicted by Tristen Baier, 20. On October 22 Tristen was in Minneapolis smashing his ex-girlfriend's car windows when a witness intervened and tried to chase him away. Tristen climbed into a van and tried to hit the witness, who jumped out of the way. His van collided with a parked vehicle, but Tristen continued to drive away. At that time, Roberto and other bystanders came out of their residences to look at the damaged vehicle. Moments later, Tristen returned in the van and drove at the group, critically injuring Roberto, who died from his injuries two days later. Tristen told police that he was angry at his ex-girlfriend, so he smashed her car windows with a bat. He said he was still angry when he was chased away, so he drove around the block and drove at Roberto. Tristen has been charged with second-degree murder and first-degree assault.



ABOUT MCBW

The Minnesota Coalition for Battered Women was founded in 1978 to serve as a unifying voice for battered women and to link battered women's programs in the state with the common purpose of ending domestic violence.

MCBW is a statewide, member-based organization serving more than 80 local, regional, and statewide member organizations that advocate to end intimate partner violence. MCBW member programs include battered women's shelters and safe homes, community advocacy programs, criminal justice intervention projects, state and national training and technical assistance organizations, human rights organizations, homeless shelters and transitional housing programs. Members include 12 culturally specific and population specific programs serving differing communities.

MCBW is working to improve conditions for battered women and their families by increasing public awareness, impacting public policy and increasing the capacity of those who work directly with domestic violence victims and their families.

Mission Statement:

The mission of the Minnesota Coalition for Battered Women is to provide a voice for battered women and member programs; challenge systems and institutions so they respond more effectively to the needs of battered women and their children; promote social change; and support, educate, and connect member programs.

Vision Statement:

The vision of the Minnesota Coalition for Battered Women is to end violence against women and their children and to achieve social justice for all.

IN 2016, AT LEAST 21 MINNESOTANS LOST THEIR LIVES AS A RESULT OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE.

We remember...

1. January 29, 2016 **Kimberly Kay Hernandez**, Good Thunder, died as a result of strangulation.
2. Feb. 12, 2016 **Trisha Lynn Nelson**, Plymouth, died as a result of gunshot wounds.
3. March 2, 2016 **Tanya Jean Skinaway**, Isle, died from vehicular homicide.
4. April 22, 2016 **Courtney Monson**, Ramsey, died as a result of gunshot wounds.
5. April 26, 2016 **Barbara Wilson**, Mankato, died as a result of gunshot wounds.
6. May 12, 2016 **Tasha Lynn Hanson**, Lewiston, died as a result of strangulation.
7. May 14, 2016 **Lyuba Savenok**, Eden Prairie, died as a result of stabbing.
8. May 20, 2016 **Beverly Miller**, Woodbury, died as a result of blunt force trauma.
9. June 2, 2016 **Ashley Hasti**, Brooklyn Park, died as a result of gunshot wounds.
10. June 22, 2016 **Melissa Norby**, Bemidji, died as a result of homicidal violence.
11. August 9, 2016 **Elizabeth Thompson**, Manohmen, died as a result of strangulation.
12. August 15, 2016 **Danielle Denney**, Hastings, died as a result of gunshot wounds.
13. August 18, 2016 **Rebecca Drewlo**, Coon Rapids, died as a result of stabbing.
14. Sept. 30, 2016 **Nahily Ronquillo**, Minneapolis, died as a result of gunshot wounds.
15. Sept. 30, 2016 **Luis Ronquillo**, Minneapolis, died as a result of gunshot wounds.
16. October 11, 2016 **Elisa Gomez**, Minneapolis, died as a result of strangulation.
17. October 24, 2016 **Roberto Bernabe Cortez**, Minneapolis, died as a result of vehicular homicide.
18. Nov. 3, 2016 **Lynn Marie Josephson**, Apple Valley, died as a result of gunshot wounds.
19. Nov. 7, 2016 **Margaret Flath**, Wadena, died as a result of gunshot wounds.
20. Nov. 13, 2016 **Amy Allwine**, Cottage Grove, died as a result of gunshot wounds.
21. Dec. 23, 2016 **Barbara Larson**, Faribault, died as a result of gunshot wounds.

The Minnesota Coalition for Battered Women publishes The Femicide Report, a report on those murdered in our state, to educate the public about the lethality of domestic violence.

We report on the murders that occur at the hands of abusers to direct attention to the challenges faced by all of the women and children who are living with abuse and as a call to all Minnesotans to come together because it takes the entire community to end violence.

The 2016 Femicide Report is compiled from news accounts. Please contact MCBW if we have missed a death or if you have updated or more complete information on any femicide.

We ask that the Minnesota Coalition for Battered Women be credited when information from this report is used.



Minnesota Coalition for Battered Women
60 East Plato Boulevard, Suite 130
Saint Paul, MN 55107
Phone: (651) 646-6177
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Web: www.mcbw.org

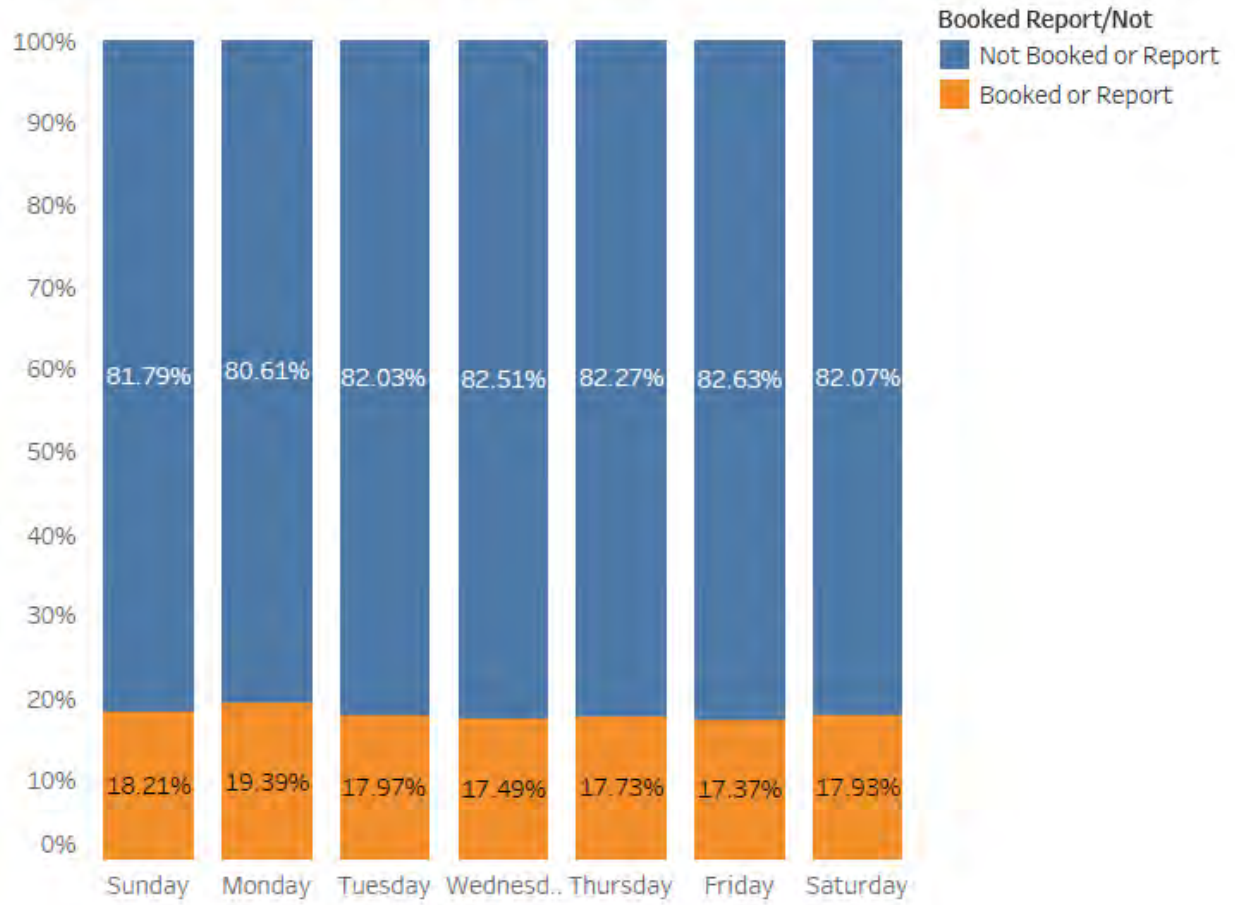
*If you are a victim experiencing abuse,
contact Day One at **866-223-1111** to connect with services.*



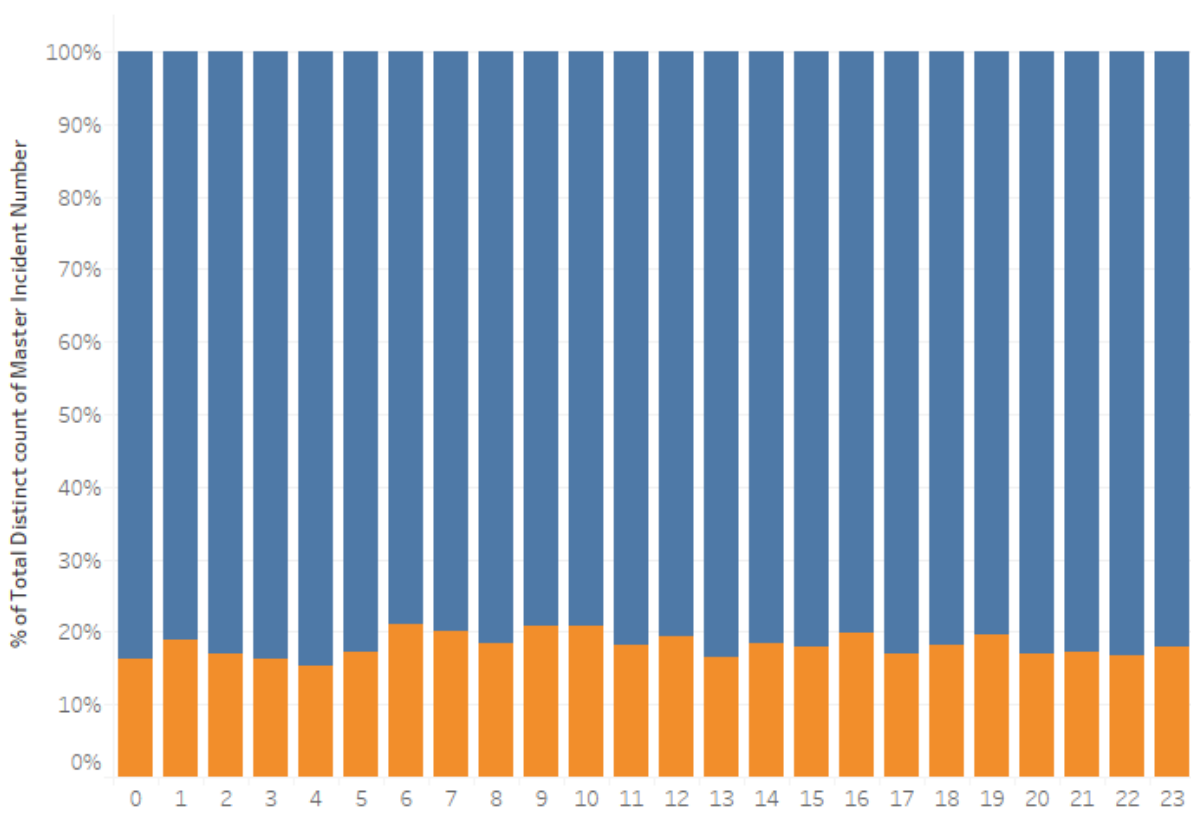
Appendix 5

Domestic Calls by Month, Hour, and Day of the Week

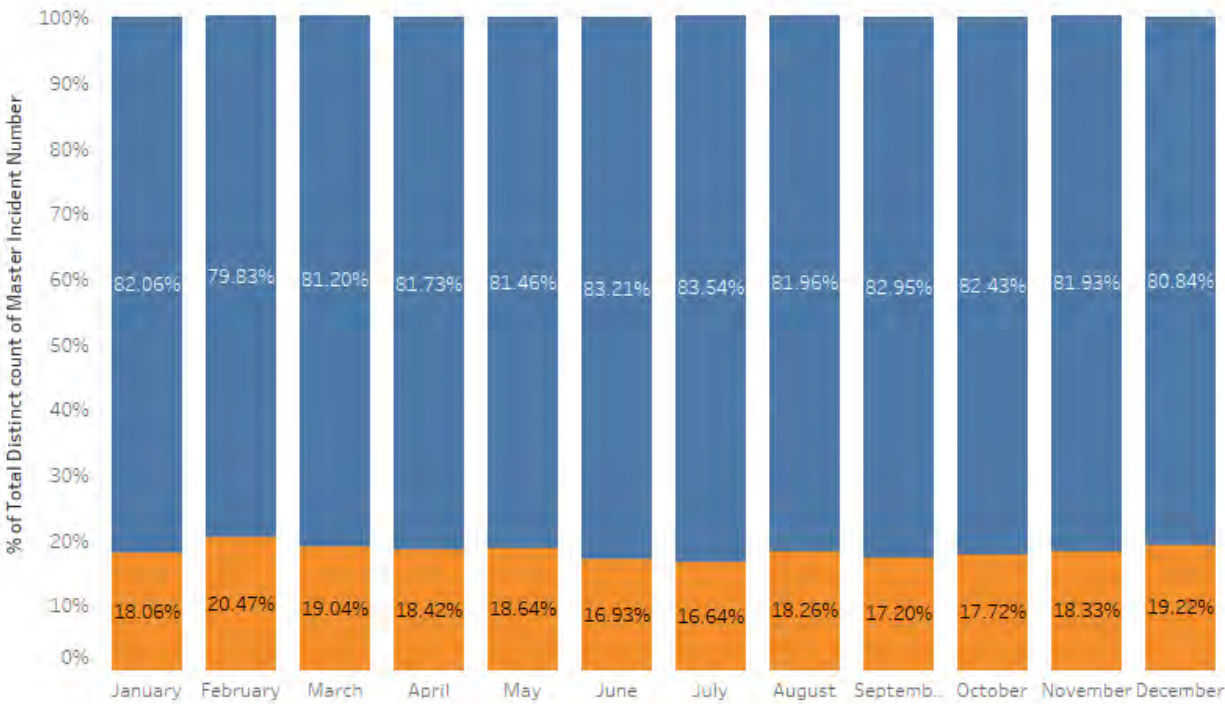
Visinet Outcomes by Day of Week



Visinet Outcomes by Hour



Visinet Outcomes by Month



Appendix 6

Minneapolis Police Department Domestic Violence Blue Card Proposed Revisions

24 Hour Crisis Phone Lines	Current Card Contact Information	Updated Contact Information
Council on Crime & Justice	340-5400	No longer in business
HCMC Acute Psychiatric Service (Hotline)	873-2222 (Hotline)	800-273-TALK (Suicide Prevention Hotline)
Assistance for Victims of Domestic Violence	Current Card Contact Information	Updated Contact Information
Domestic Abuse Project	673-3526; 673-3503 (Somali); 673-3398 (Spanish); 673-3322 (Spanish)	874-7063 (route all calls to this number regardless of language)
African-American Family Services	871-7878	813-5034 (African-American Family Center For Healing – appears to do the same/similar work)
Division of Indian Work	722-8722 x352	722-8722 (no specific extension, just ask for Family Violence Program)
OutFront	824-8434	822-0127 x3

Appendix 7

Common Themes in Calls Not Leading to Arrest or Report

Common Themes in Cases That Did Not Lead to an Arrest or Report

From the sample data of calls not leading to a report or arrest, common themes for call outcomes emerged. While approximately 63% of callers alleged a domestic offense, some recanted when officers arrived and officers clearly documented the reasons for believing that a domestic offense did not occur. In those instances, it follows that the reporting requirements for the domestic response protocol would not be followed. In many instances, however, it was not clear why no report or arrest occurred. Common themes emerged in these incidents are explored below.

- Long Response Time

Certain calls included long response times that may have affected the outcome of the calls. For instance, there were calls where officers took 1-3 hours from the time of the 911 call to arrive at the scene. Throughout the VisiNet reports, there are examples of callers' frustration with long response times. Sometimes callers called back to cancel the call or to inform the 911 dispatcher that they were leaving the scene. Others refused service once officers arrived or either the caller/victim or the perpetrator were gone from the scene or did not answer doors or phones when officers arrived. While it is unknown what would or would not have happened in these situations had officers arrived faster, one can certainly speculate that victims were put in more danger with a slower response. These calls contained serious allegations including threats, physical violence and weapons present.

In one instance, a 911 caller reported that her boyfriend hit her and her child. She waited until he left for work to call about the incident and because she lives with her boyfriend's family, she asked to meet officers at a nearby restaurant. Officers did not arrive at the restaurant for approximately two and a half hours and the caller was not there when they did. There was no immediate follow-up.

- Incident was "Verbal Only"

One of the most common reasons cited for not making arrests and not writing reports is that a conflict was verbal only. This is cited by officers, even when 911 callers cited weapons and/or physical violence. According to MPD policy, officers are required to write a report when a caller alleges the "infliction of fear of imminent physical harm, bodily injury or assault, terroristic threats." (MPD P&P §7-314(III)). The infliction of fear or threats could certainly be verbal and not physical, yet "verbal only" again seems to be a reason for officers not to make an arrest or write a report. For example, a caller reported her mother's boyfriend was threatening to get a gun and that he punched the caller in the face and had a knife in his hand. When officers arrived, they noted that there was no knife involved and that it was just an argument, with no further information regarding how the officers made that determination. No mention was

made of the suspect's access to firearms. Officers said the parties had cooled down and that officers gave the parties advice on how to defuse arguments in the future. While the incident may have been "verbal only", the gun threats and presence of a knife could have placed a victim in imminent fear of harm, triggering the policy.

- Chemical Use

In total, 19% of sampled VisiNet reports noted some form of chemical use, whether drugs or alcohol. It appears that at times, officers took less action in responding to a domestic situation when chemicals were involved. For instance, allegations in the calls often included threats and physical violence including hitting, punching, and biting. Some calls included weapons, and others included visible injuries noted in VisiNet. For example, a 911 caller reported being punched by her ex-boyfriend and that the ex-boyfriend was still in her apartment and would not leave. It was noted that the suspect had a history of domestic violence and had previously assaulted the caller. When officers arrived, they noted the caller had been drinking, the male involved was sober, and the male left willingly. No other information was noted regarding the callers allegations, and no arrest or police report was completed.

- Suspect Gone on Arrival

Many of the calls with long response times ended with the suspect gone on arrival, meaning the suspect and/or victim are no longer present when officers arrive. Even when police respond relatively quickly, suspects may already be gone. Frequently, when a suspect was gone on arrival, other than officers potentially advising a victim to call back if the suspect returns, little occurred even when violence was alleged, injuries were visible, and MPD policy required a report be made.

For example, a 911 caller reported being thrown to the floor by her boyfriend and as a result, she sustained bruises and bloody nose. Officers arrived shortly after the call to find the boyfriend was already gone. Officers checked around the building and found no one. No report was written, and no photos were taken of the victim's alleged injuries. The suspect leaving the scene did not preclude officers from writing a report and following the protocol.

- Told to Follow Up With Police at a Later Time

In multiple calls, it appears officers told victims to call back if things escalated or the abuser returned (similar to the gone on arrival issue). However, as stated by advocates, domestic assaults often escalate after the first attempt is made to contact police to escape the situation. As such, waiting for the second or third domestic call to take action could place the victim in serious danger. For example, a female caller stated she was punched by her ex-boyfriend against whom she had a restraining order. She asked for officers not to come to her apartment because she was afraid her landlord might evict her based on police presence. Officers were assigned to the call but never made contact with the victim. It appears she was told to go to the

precinct later to make the report. No report resulted from the incident and it does not appear she ever followed up with police.

- Mutual Combat

There are situations where there is not a clear aggressor or victim. Some of the VisiNet reports included two parties who called in on each other regarding the same incident, and both alleged force or threats. In those cases, even with those types of allegations, officers did not arrest anyone nor write a report. This was even true at times when officers seemed, per their notes, to have found actual physical force or threats had taken place. Officers seemed to note “mutual combat” as a reason to avoid those additional actions. As stated by all advocates interviewed, often “mutual combat” involves victims defending themselves against an abuser. As such, documenting the violence is critical.

In one case, a witness called in a fight between an adult brother and sister involving mace and knives. Prior to police arrival, the sister called in and reported that she did mace her brother, but only after he had punched her. When officers arrived, they “mediate[d]” the situation according to their report. The sister left the residence and the mace behind, and no arrests were made or reports written, but nothing indicated that the assault did not occur. Officers noted only that “everyone is friends/family again. [M]isunderstanding and with police mediation...love is in the air.” Mediation is not an option under the MPD Domestic Violence Response Protocol.

- No Visible Injuries and Strangulation

Officers also often note “no visible injuries” as a reason to conclude that no assault took place and to not make arrests or write reports. This is concerning because a domestic assault does not necessarily include physical violence and not all physical assaults cause a visible injury. For instance, there are cases where strangulation is alleged. Physical injuries from strangulation often do not appear for approximately 24 hours. For example, one caller reported being assaulted, specifically strangled, by her boyfriend. When officers arrived, the victim met them at the door and the officers noted that she showed no signs of injury. Officers escorted the boyfriend off the premises. The victim refused EMS and did not attempt to talk further with officers so officers did not arrest the suspect or write a report. However, the 911 call notes clearly outlined the allegation as stated by the victim.

- Report/Documentation Requested

There are times when the callers themselves, either on the phone or when officers arrive, specifically ask that an incident be documented. There are times where this is, in fact, the only thing the caller would like done in response to serious allegations of domestic assault. One can extrapolate that when callers ask for an incident to be documented, they expect a police report

to be completed. It is unclear why officers do not write reports even when explicitly asked to do so when victims allege a domestic assault.

For example, a caller reported her daughter trying to take things from her apartment, and that her daughter's boyfriend had assaulted her. When police arrived on scene, the daughter and her boyfriend were gone and other family members explained the situation and that there was general consternation with the daughter and her drug problem. The mother asked that the incident be documented and told officers she would call back if there was further trouble. No police report was completed.

- No Description of Officer Response

Officers sometimes left no notes or very little information regarding what actually happened when they arrived at a scene. There were a significant number of cases where officers made no note as to what happened or why there was no arrest or report written. This is perhaps the most concerning issue that occurred when analyzing VisiNet reports. There are even more calls where inadequate information is reported about what happened at the scene or why further steps weren't taken. Since these incidents are ones that do not have an accompanying police report, if such details are not noted in the VisiNet report, they will not be lost and not noted anywhere. OPCR analysts saw this trend repeatedly, even when allegations from a caller were serious and clearly constituted a domestic assault. In one example, a 911 caller reported that her ex-boyfriend assaulted her and that he had a gun. Officers appear to have arrived at the call. Yet, the call was coded as "closed" and "no service" in the reporting system. There was no explanation of what, if anything, happened at the scene.

- Parties Want No Police Service Despite Evidence a Domestic Occurred

There were times when callers were unwilling to cooperate with officers upon arrival and no further action was taken by officers. While their lack of cooperation is unfortunate, there are some logical reasons for it. Callers could be frustrated by long response times, they may be scared of police or abusers or other collateral consequences like losing their housing due to issues with their landlord. Even so, there is nothing in the MPD policy that requires victim cooperation to write a report when domestic violence is alleged in the original 911 call and officers observe corroborating evidence. That said, it was often noted seemingly as a reason for no further action.

- Children

Officers' response to potential domestics where children are involved are also concerning for a variety of reasons, ranging from custody to physical violence against children. Officers seems to be making decisions regarding which party in a domestic dispute should take custody of children present without much of a written explanation as to why that party was chosen. Additionally, there are instances where children are the 911 callers reporting abuse, but officers

explain the violence as parenting. Officers then proceed to not arrest anyone or write any reports, such as when a child called 911 and reported that her mother punched her in the face. When officers arrived they noted only that the mother was “handing out discipline” and took no further action. This should likely trigger the reporting protocol or, at the minimum, some indication that the punch did not occur.

Appendix 8

The Minneapolis Model for a Coordinated Community Response to Domestic Violence

The Minneapolis Model for a Coordinated Community Response to Domestic Violence

The City of Minneapolis, through the City Attorney's Office (MCAO) and the Police Department (MPD), in collaboration with domestic violence advocacy partners, has developed the Minneapolis Model for a Coordinated Community response.

CHRONOLOGY

Co-locating Domestic Abuse Advocates with MPD Investigators: Since 2001, the MPD, the MCAO, and the Domestic Abuse Project (DAP) have collaborated in their approach to domestic violence by co-locating a prosecutor and an advocate in the Domestic Assault Unit of the MPD. This "System's Change" initiative enhanced MPD's response to domestic violence cases and investigation by training officers and investigators to improve initial report writing and follow up investigation, improve the number and timeliness of advocacy referrals, and to increase the number of misdemeanor prosecutions through this system-wide improvement in domestic violence response, specifically increasing the number of cases that may be prosecuted without victim testimony.

Felony Enhancement List: As part of this collaboration, the MCAO in conjunction with MPD created the Probable Cause Felony Enhancement list which helps patrol officers identify offenders who have the necessary convictions to enhance a new arrest or report for a domestic related incident to a felony. The list has allowed officers to correctly identify over 2972 offenses as potential felonies, thus reducing delays in the investigation of offenses and increasing victim safety with higher bail settings. The MCAO is currently partnering with the State's Bureau of Criminal Apprehension to incorporate the identification of potential enhanced domestic violence offenders as part of the criminal history record system.

In 2004, Casa de Esperanza and Asian Women United of Minnesota (AWUM) joined the existing collaborative by placing advocates in MPD's DAU. The addition of these multi-lingual/multi-cultural advocacy services by DAP, Casa and AWUM to the MPD's DAU, provided advocacy support as needed to abuse victims and supported investigators conducting interviews with victims, as well as other unit support to enhance the understanding and investigation of domestic violence in diverse communities.

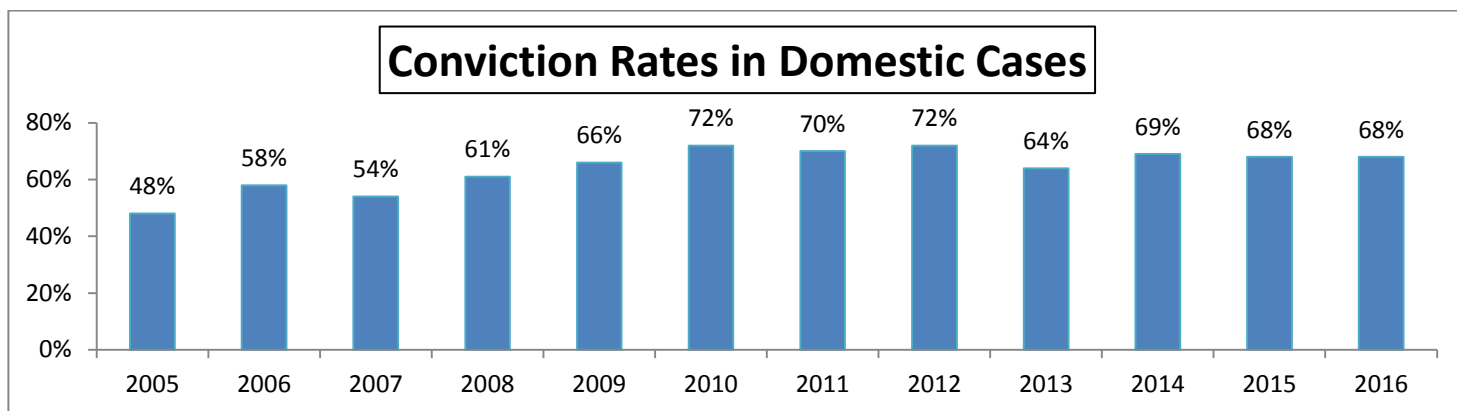
MPD Investigator Dedicated to Gone-on-Arrival Cases. In 2006, the partners turned their focus to gone-on-arrival cases, where the suspect has fled the scene, and placed an investigator from MPD at the Hennepin County Domestic Abuse Service Center to investigate felony level cases to be submitted to the County Attorney. During that year, the advocacy agencies also placed advocates in one of the community based MPD Safety

Centers to increase interaction between patrol officers and citizens to enhance our community outreach and further systems change.

Misdemeanor Domestic Violence Investigation Protocol: Beginning in 2008, the MCAO and MPD implemented a pilot project designed to improve the the initial on-scene investigation by patrol officers and to increase patrol officer’s knowledge about domestic violence dynamics. The pilot involved development of an evidence gathering protocol for officers who respond to 911 calls for domestic violence, the “Misdemeanor Domestic Violence Investigation Protocol.” MPD officers were provided training about domestic violence in addition to training on the new protocol. The precinct where the pilot was initiated saw the domestic violence conviction rate increase from 54.4% to 77.1%. Based on that success, the protocol was rolled out city wide.

The protocol allowed evidence based prosecutions, relying on the officers’ testimony, evidence gathered at the scene and reports, thereby reducing pressure on victims to provide evidence needed to prosecute cases. The domestic violence investigation policy and protocol adopted by MPD has allowed the MCAO to improve its conviction rate in domestic violence cases and to maintain that improvement.

This protocol has been official MPD policy incorporated into MPD’s policy and procedure manual. The MCAO continues to train officers on the protocol and the dynamics of domestic violence as part of each recruit training academy.



In 2009, advocates from DAP, AWUM, and CASA began spending part of each week at the community based offices of the domestic probation officers from HCCR. This allowed probation officers to develop closer relationships with advocates and have an on-site resource to refer victims of offenders on probation and offenders on probation who also may be victims of domestic violence.

In 2009, a Domestic Repeat Offender Team & List was created to increase the effectiveness of the intervention with repeat domestic violence offenders. The offenders with the most domestic violence related police reports were identified for the Repeat Offender List, and the investigator, prosecutor, advocate and probation officer met review the cases and to handle the investigation and prosecution, and to provide advocacy for the victims. The

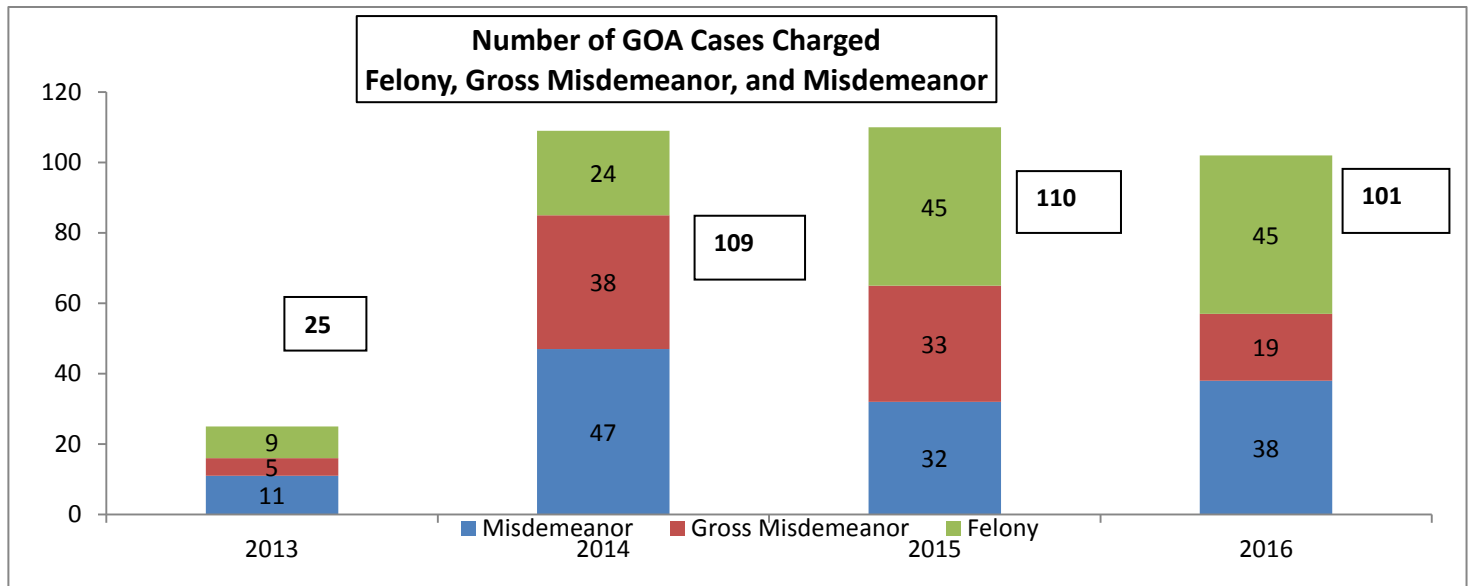
increased emphasis on these repeat offenders and increased advocacy for the victims has caused reports for the repeat offenders to decrease.

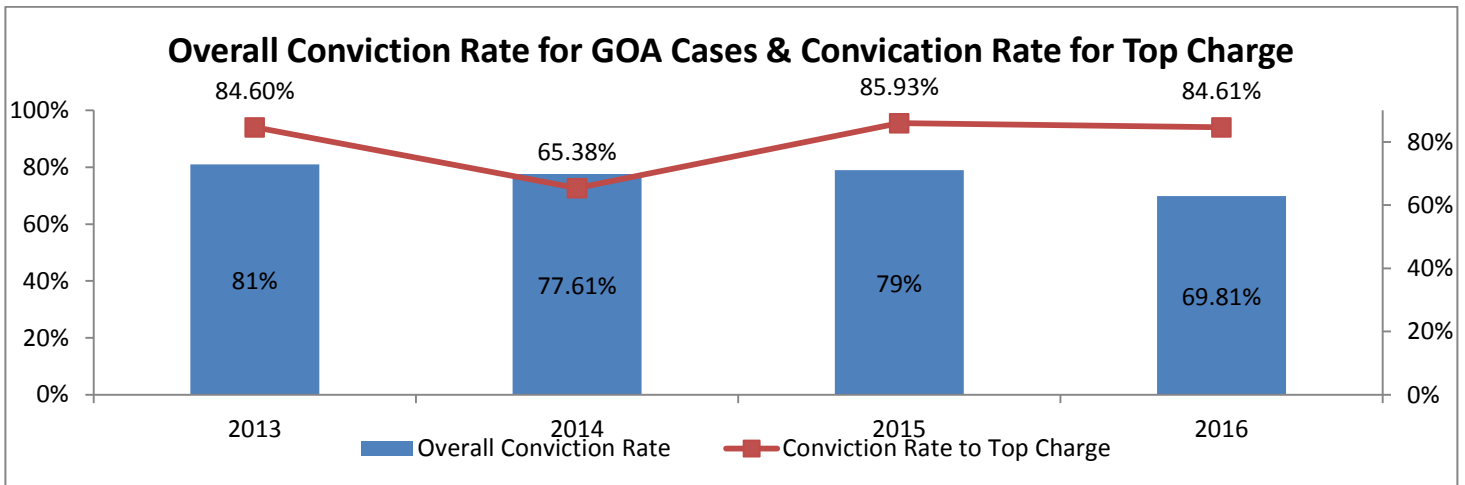
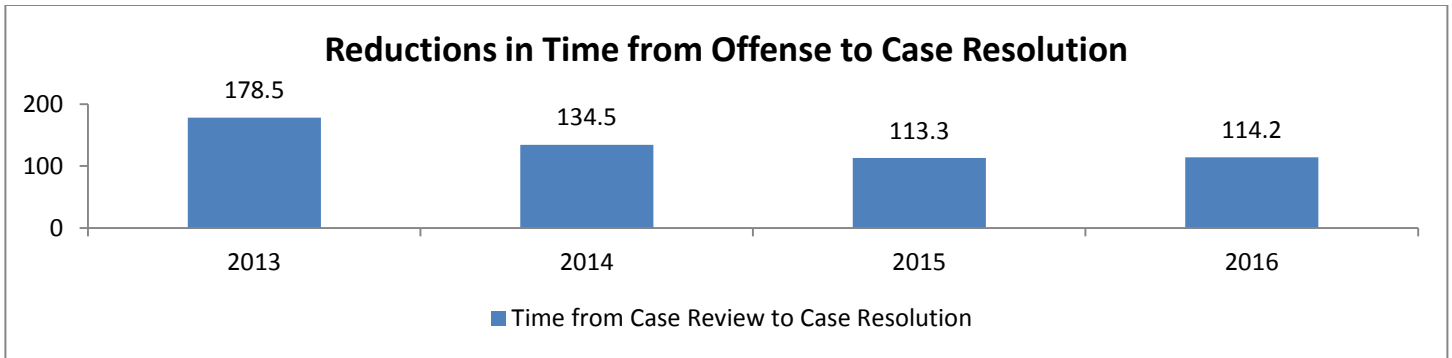
In 2010, the collaborative launched the “Domestic Abuse No Contact Order (DANCO) Knock & Talk Program”. DANCOs are similar to an Order for Protection, except they are only issued as part of a criminal case relating to domestic abuse, and last while the criminal case is pending, or while the offender is on probation. Victims of the domestic abuse do not have to ask for a DANCO to be issued, it is issued with the approval of a judge handling the criminal case.

As part of the program, the MCAO maintained a list of active DANCOs, and a team comprised of an MPD investigator and an advocate would do “knock & talks” at the victim’s home to check on whether the DANCO was being violated and to provide services to the victim in the victim’s own home.

Improvements in Charging Rates and Processing of Gone-on-Arrival Cases: In 2014, a Gone-on-Arrival (GOA) Response Team was created to improve the MCAO and MPD’s response to domestic violence cases where the suspect has fled prior to being arrested. The team consisted of a specially assigned investigator from MPD to focus only on misdemeanor and gross misdemeanor GOA cases, advocates to provide increased support for victims, and a centralized prosecutor to review and charge all of these cases.

Following the creation of the team, the MCAO was able to increase the charging rate for GOA cases by 400% while at the same time decreasing the time from case review to case resolution by over 36%. The MCAO has also been able to maintain a high conviction rate for the GOA cases, which are historically difficult to obtain convictions in.





Outreach Pilot – Domestic Violence Calls in Violent Crime Hot Spots: In 2015, MPD, MCAO, and DAP launched a project to look at domestic violence related 911 calls in violence crime hot spots in North Minneapolis that do not result in a police report being filed. Roughly only 25% of all domestic violence related 911 calls in Minneapolis result in a police report being filed.

A team comprised of a police officer and a family therapist from DAP conduct home visits to follow up on those calls and offer services and referrals and make inquiries to gather data in an attempt to help the system improve its response to domestic violence in those homes and throughout the City.

The goals of the pilot project are to:

1. Improve relationships between family violence victims and police officers in violent crime hot spots to build trust and improve safety of those living in hot spot areas.
2. Increase awareness of available services for victims and family member.
3. Utilize victim/family input to better understand needs and to improve the system's response to domestic violence.

The project was expanded to South Minneapolis in 2016 and continues in 2017.

To date over 1141 home visits have been made by the team and they have visited over 881 separate addresses and talking to over 574 persons. The team has had a 66.78% success rate in making contact at the home visits and over 61.5% of persons at homes accepted a resource handout during the home visit.

Many of the families visited had little or no knowledge of available services. The proactive approach of having a family therapist – making a personal introduction and connection – was viewed as extremely helpful instead of a more passive approach of simply providing a list of resources. We are partnering with Hennepin County Human Services leadership to develop a proactive “warm hand-off” from the connection made with the family therapist to County service providers.

Highlights of the Coordinated Community Response to Domestic Violence in Minneapolis and Hennepin County

Fourth Judicial District Domestic Violence Court

- Court handles only lower level domestic violence criminal cases
- Dedicated judges and prosecutors
- Advocates present every day
- Best Practices Manual for Domestic Violence Criminal Cases developed

Placement of a Prosecutor and Advocates at the Domestic Assault Unit of MPD

- Prosecutor, Advocates and Police Investigators share office space
- Prosecutor can provide advice to Police Investigators
- Advocates can provide support for victims working with Police Investigators
- Prosecutor serves as a liaison between MPD, City & County Attorneys, Advocates & Probation
- Prosecutor can devote time to work on system’s change issues

Domestic Abuse Service Center

- “One-stop shop” for domestic violence victims to receive advocacy services, assistance in applying for an Order for Protection, and speak with a prosecutor, probation or police officer
- MCAO & County Attorney prosecutors review all gone-on-arrival police reports for lower level offenses where suspect has fled the scene

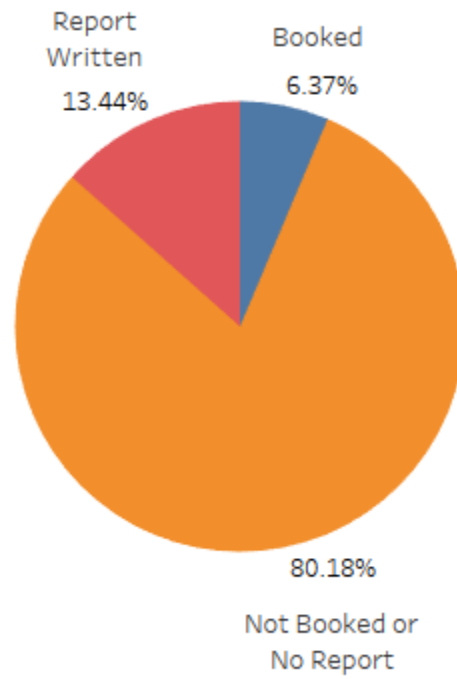
24 Hour Domestic Violence Hotline

- MCAO and MPD partner to fund a 24 hour domestic violence hotline
- As part of the 24 hour hotline, police officers call the hotline, which is operated by DAP, to inform them of a domestic violence arrest or gone-on-arrival police report
- DAP staff and/or volunteers then are able to call victims to offer support, advocacy services, and discuss safety planning shortly after the police intervention

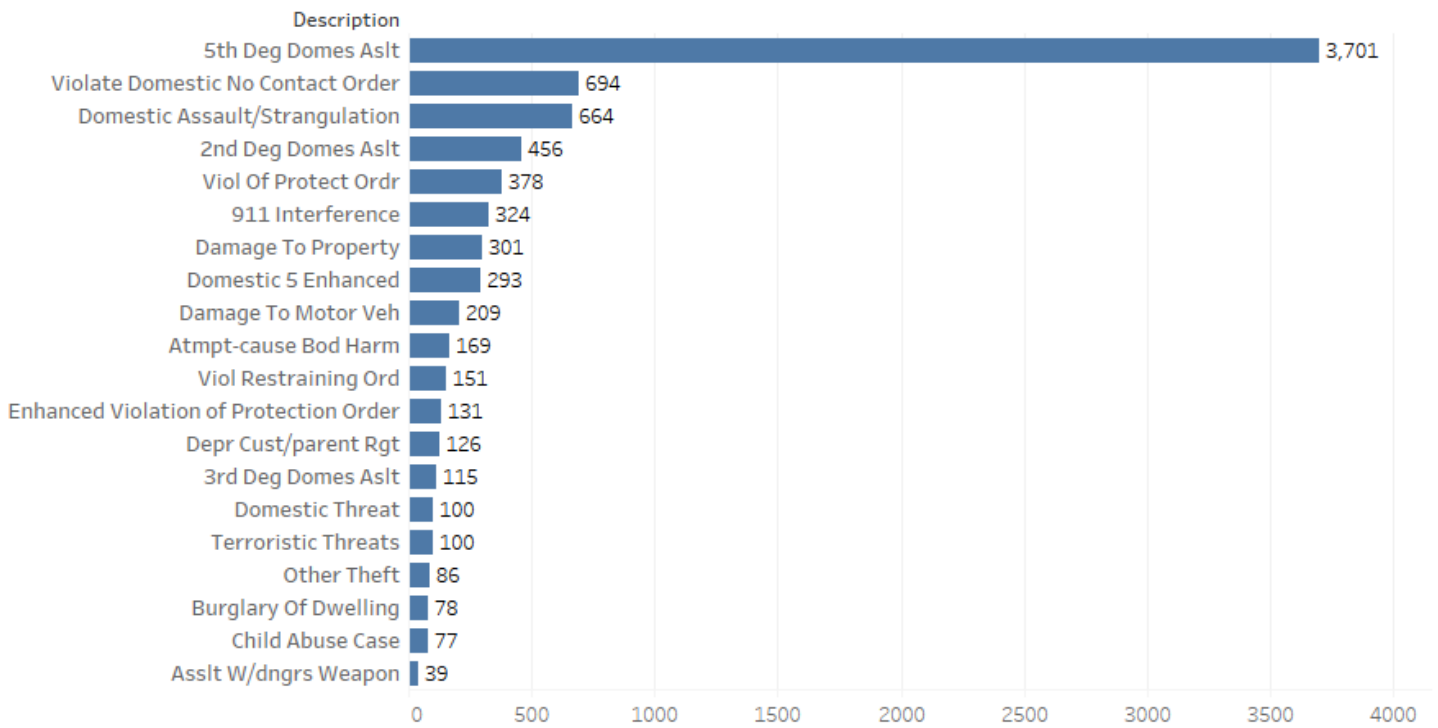
Appendix 9

Arrest Data

Report Written, Booked, or Neither



Top 20 Offenses Listed in CAPRS



Appendix 10

Police Response to Domestic Violence, 2006-2015



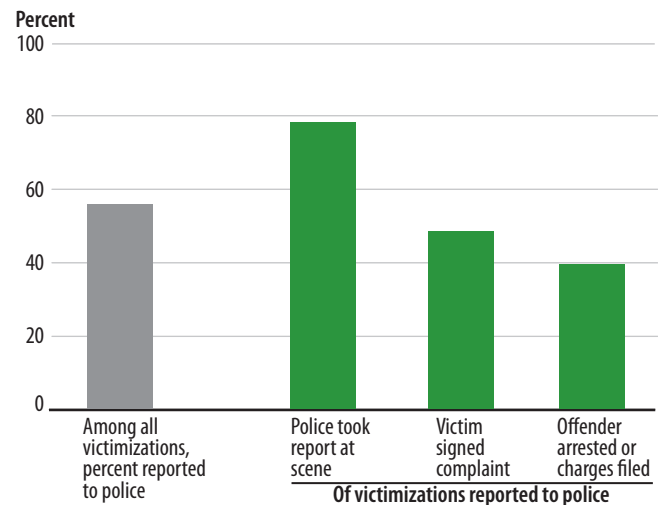
Police Response to Domestic Violence, 2006-2015

Brian A. Reaves, Ph.D., *BJS Statistician*

An average of 1.3 million nonfatal domestic violence victimizations occurred annually in the United States during the 10-year aggregate period from 2006 to 2015. Police were notified of more than half (56%) of these victimizations (**figure 1**). When police responded to the scene, they took a report 78% of the time. The victim or other household member signed a criminal complaint against the offender in about half (48%) of victimizations reported to police. The offender was arrested or charges were filed in 39% of reported victimizations, either during the initial response or during the follow-up period.

This report primarily uses data from the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) for the 10-year aggregate period 2006-15 to examine the reporting of nonfatal domestic violence victimizations to police and police response to these victimizations. Nonfatal domestic violence includes serious violence (rape or sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault) and simple assaults committed by intimate partners, immediate family members, or other relatives.¹ Data are based on victims' descriptions of police actions during their initial response and any follow-up actions. This report also includes data on the prevalence of

FIGURE 1
Nonfatal domestic violence victimizations reported to police, 2006–2015



Note: See appendix table 9 for estimates and standard errors.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2006–2015.

¹For offense definitions, see *Criminal Victimization, 2015* (NCJ 250180, BJS web, October 2016, p. 15) and *Terms and Definitions: Victims* on the BJS website.

HIGHLIGHTS

For nonfatal domestic violence victimizations occurring during the 10-year aggregate period from 2006-15—

- More than half (56%) of all victimizations were reported to police.
- Police responded to nearly two-thirds (64%) of reported victimizations in 10 minutes or less.
- Reasons victims did not report a victimization to police included personal privacy (32%), protecting the offender (21%), the crime was minor (20%), and fear of reprisal (19%).
- Female victimizations (24%) were four times as likely as male victimizations (6%) to go unreported due to fear of reprisal.
- Overall, the offender was arrested or charges were filed in 39% of victimizations reported to police.
- In 23% of reported victimizations, police arrested an offender during their initial response.
- The victim or other household member signed a criminal complaint against the offender in about half (48%) of victimizations reported to police.
- The offender was arrested or charges were filed in 89% of the victimizations reported to police where a victim was seriously injured and signed a criminal complaint.
- About 9 in 10 local police departments serving 250,000 or more residents operated a full-time domestic violence unit.

arrests or charges filed related to these domestic violence victimizations and on the role of signed criminal complaints. Unless otherwise noted, the comparisons in this report are significant at the 95% confidence level.

More than half of nonfatal domestic violence victimizations were known to police

During 2006-15, an estimated 56% of nonfatal domestic violence victimizations were reported or otherwise known to police (table 1).^{2,3} Reporting rates were the same for victimizations involving an intimate partner (spouse, former spouse, boyfriend, or girlfriend) as for other

²Police became aware of about 2% of victimizations through means other than someone reporting it to them. These are included as reported victimizations.

³In this report, police refers to any law enforcement agency responding to a domestic violence victimization. The agency or agencies responding to a victimization may have included a state police agency, local police department, sheriff's office, special jurisdiction agency (such as campus police), or another type of law enforcement agency.

TABLE 1
Average annual number of nonfatal domestic violence victimizations reported to police, 2006–2015

Type of domestic violence victimization	Average annual number of victimizations	Victimizations reported to police	
		Average annual number	Percent of all victimizations
All victimizations	1,314,593	732,839	56%
Intimate partner	889,012	494,434	56
Other relation	425,580	238,405	56
Serious violence*	476,432	267,344	56%
Intimate partner	323,388	177,270	55
Other relation	153,044	90,074	59
Simple assault	838,161	465,495	56%
Intimate partner	565,625	317,164	56
Other relation	272,536	148,331	54

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to rounding. Data on whether police were informed were available for 99% of victimizations. Includes victimizations that police became aware of through other means and when police were already at the scene. Intimate partner includes current or former spouses, boyfriends, and girlfriends. Other relation includes immediate family (except spouses) and other relatives. See appendix table 10 for standard errors.

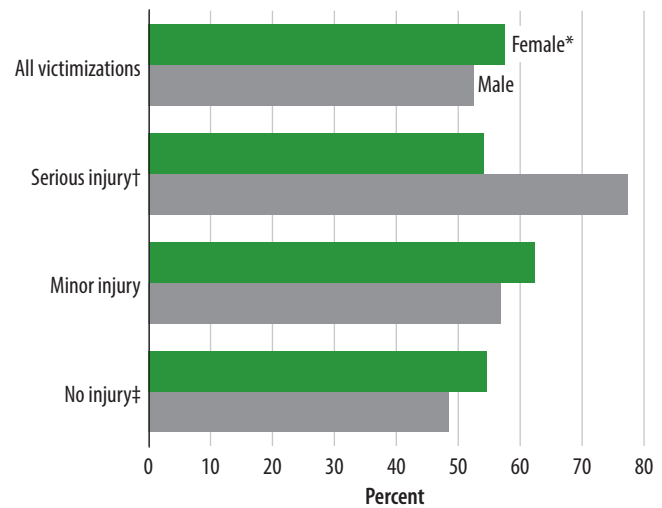
*Includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2006–2015.

victim-offender relationships (parent, child, sibling, or any other relative except spouses). Reporting rates were also the same for victimizations involving serious violence as for those involving simple assault. (See appendix table 3 for more information on reporting rates.)

Female victimizations involving a serious injury (54%) were reported to police at about the same rate as victimizations with no injury (55%) (figure 2). A greater percentage of male victimizations were reported to police when a serious injury was involved (77%), compared to when there was a minor injury (57%) or no injury (49%).

FIGURE 2
Nonfatal domestic violence victimizations reported to police, by severity of injury and sex of victim, 2006–2015



Note: See appendix table 11 for estimates and standard errors.

*Comparison group.

†Male victimizations are significantly different from the female comparison group at 95% confidence level.

‡Male victimizations are significantly different from the female comparison group at 90% confidence level.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2006–2015.

The victim reported the incident to police in about three-quarters (76%) of reported victimizations (table 2). This was more often the case when the victimization involved intimate partners (80%) than other victim-offender relationships (68%). An additional 10% of victimizations reported to police came from a household member other than the victim. An estimated 15% of reports originated outside the household, including 4% from an official such as a security guard or a school administrator.

An annual average of about 582,000 domestic violence victimizations went unreported during 2006-15

During 2006-15, an annual average of about 716,000 nonfatal domestic violence victimizations were reported or otherwise known to police, compared to about 582,000 victimizations that went unreported. In about a third (32%) of the victimizations not reported to police, victims cited the personal nature of the incident as a reason for not doing so (table 3). About a fifth of victimizations were not reported because the victim wanted to protect the offender (21%), felt the crime was minor or unimportant (20%), or feared reprisal from the offender or others (19%).

TABLE 2
Person reporting nonfatal domestic violence victimizations to police, 2006–2015

Type of domestic violence victimization	Average annual number of reported victimizations	Total	Member of household		Not a member of household	
			Victim	Other	Official ^a	Other
All victimizations	716,429	100%	76%	10%	4%	11%
Intimate partner*	483,469	100%	80	5	4	11
Other relation	232,961	100%	68 †	19 †	2 †	11
Serious violence^b	264,388	100%	75%	10%	4%	11%
Intimate partner*	175,356	100%	78	6	5	10
Other relation	89,032	100%	67 †	18 †	1 †	14
Simple assault	452,041	100%	77%	10%	3%	11%
Intimate partner*	308,113	100%	80	5	4	11
Other relation	143,928	100%	69 †	20 †	2 †	9

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to rounding. Table excludes victimizations that police became aware of through other means and when police were already at the scene. Data on persons reporting incident to police were available for 98% of victimizations. Intimate partner includes current or former spouses, boyfriends, and girlfriends. Other relation includes immediate family (except spouses) and other relatives. See appendix table 12 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

†Significant difference from comparison group at 95% confidence level.

‡Significant difference from comparison group at 90% confidence level.

! Interpret with caution. Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases, or the coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

^aExcludes police.

^bIncludes rape or sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2006–2015.

TABLE 3
Reasons cited by victims for not reporting nonfatal domestic violence victimizations to police, 2006–2015

Type of domestic violence victimization	Average annual number of unreported victimizations	Personal matter	Protect offender	Crime was minor or unimportant	Fear of reprisal	Inefficient or biased police
All victimizations	581,754	32%	21%	20%	19%	8%
Intimate partner*	394,578	29	19	22	22	9
Other relation	187,176	40 †	25 ‡	16 †	13 †	5 †
Serious violence^a	209,088	32%	22%	17%	31%	11%
Intimate partner*	146,117	32	17	20	33	13
Other relation	62,970	34	31 †	12 †	25 †	7 †
Simple assault	372,666	32%	21%	22%	13%	5%
Intimate partner*	248,461	27	20	24	16	7
Other relation	124,206	43 †	22	18 ‡	6 †	3 †

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to rounding. At least one reason was provided for 98% of victimizations not reported to police. Victims may have cited more than one reason. List of reasons included is not exhaustive. Intimate partner includes current or former spouses, boyfriends, and girlfriends. Other relation includes immediate family (except spouses) and other relatives. See appendix table 13 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

†Significant difference from comparison group at 95% confidence level.

‡Significant difference from comparison group at 90% confidence level.

! Interpret with caution. Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases, or the coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

^aIncludes rape or sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2006–2015.

Measuring domestic violence with the National Crime Victimization Survey

The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) collects information on nonfatal crimes, both reported and not reported to police, against persons age 12 or older from a nationally representative sample of U.S. households. The survey collects information on personal crimes (rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated and simple assault, and personal larceny) and household property crimes (burglary, motor vehicle theft, and other theft).

The domestic violence victimizations analyzed in this report were categorized as either serious violence (rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault) or simple assault. The victimizations were also grouped into two categories of victim-offender relationships: those involving an intimate partner (current or former spouse, boyfriend, or girlfriend) and those involving other domestic victim-offender relationships (parent, child, sibling, or any other relative except spouses). Additional violent victimizations captured by the NCVS involving acquaintances or strangers did not fall under the definition of domestic violence and were excluded.

According to the NCVS, an annual average of 2.1 million victimizations involving serious violence and 4.1 million victimizations involving simple assault occurred during the 10-year aggregate period from 2006-15. When the victim-offender relationship was known (91%), about a quarter of violent victimizations were classified as domestic violence regardless of whether they involved serious violence (25%) or simple assault (23%) (table 4). Victimizations involving serious violence were more likely to be domestic violence when the victim was female (38%) than when the victim was male (12%). Female victims (27%) of serious violence were about four times as likely as male victims (7%) to have been victimized by an intimate partner. Similar patterns were observed for simple assault victimizations.⁴

⁴For more information on the characteristics of domestic violence, see appendix table 1 and *Nonfatal Domestic Violence, 2003-2012* (NCJ 244697, BJS web, April 2014) or the NCVS Victimization Analysis Tool on the BJS website.

TABLE 4
Violent crime victimizations, by level of violence and sex of victim, 2006–2015

Type of violent crime victimization	Average annual number of violent crime victimizations with known victim-offender relationships ^a	Domestic violence			Not domestic violence
		Total	Intimate partner ^b	Other relation ^c	
Serious violence^d	1,900,249	25%	17%	8%	75%
Female victim*	971,635	38	27	11	62
Male victim	928,614	12 †	7 †	5 †	88 †
Simple assault	3,692,725	23%	16%	7%	77%
Female victim*	1,836,824	35	26	9	65
Male victim	1,855,901	11 †	5 †	6 †	89 †

Note: See appendix table 14 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

†Significant difference from comparison group at 95% confidence level.

^aIn 9% of the violent crime victimizations occurring annually, the victim-offender relationship was unknown, and it could not be determined if domestic violence was involved.

^bIncludes current or former spouses, boyfriends, and girlfriends.

^cIncludes immediate family (except spouses) and other relatives.

^dIncludes rape or sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2006–2015.

About a quarter (24%) of female victims who did not report an incident cited fear of reprisal as a reason

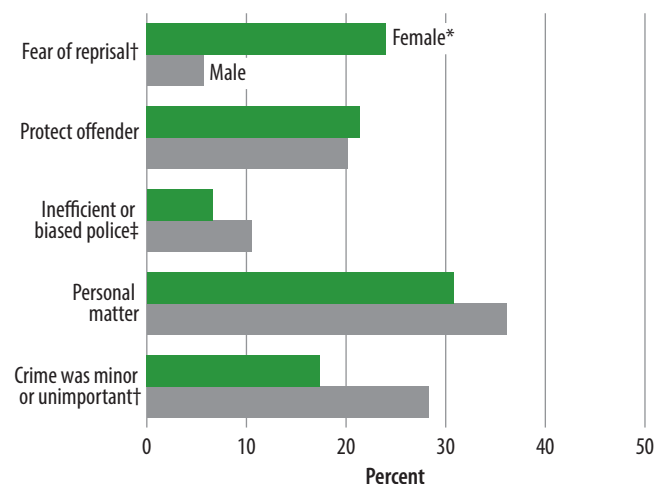
Overall, domestic violence victimizations involving serious violence (31%) were more likely than victimizations involving simple assault (13%) to go unreported due to fear of reprisal. Regardless of the severity of the incident, female victimizations (24%) were four times as likely as male victimizations (6%) to go unreported to police due to fear of reprisal (figure 3). Male victimizations (28%) were more likely than female victimizations (17%) to go unreported to police because the victim felt the crime was minor or unimportant.

Police responded to most reported nonfatal domestic violence victimizations within 10 minutes of notification

In about 7% of reported domestic violence victimizations, the victim went to police rather than have police come to them. In another 7% of victimizations, the victim said police did not come when informed.⁵ For the remaining victimizations, police responded to the scene within 10 minutes of being notified nearly two-thirds (64%) of the time (table 5). The percentage of police responses that occurred within 10 minutes was about the same for victimizations involving serious violence (65%) as those involving simple assault (64%). Victims reported that nearly all (94%) police responses occurred within an hour.

⁵Victimizations that police did not respond to, or that they responded to slowly, may not have required an immediate response because, in some instances, the victimization reported may have occurred days or weeks prior to police being notified. This cannot be determined from the NCVS.

FIGURE 3
Reasons for not reporting a nonfatal domestic violence victimization to police, by sex of victim, 2006–2015



Note: Victims may have given more than one reason for not reporting a victimization. See appendix table 15 for estimates and standard errors.

*Comparison group.

†Male victimizations are significantly different from the female comparison group at 95% confidence level.

‡Male victimizations are significantly different from the female comparison group at 90% confidence level.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2006–2015.

TABLE 5
Police response times for nonfatal domestic violence victimizations reported to police, 2006–2015

Type of domestic violence victimization	Average annual number of reported victimizations	Total	10 minutes or less	More than 10 minutes but within 1 hour	More than 1 hour
All victimizations	572,660	100%	64%	30%	6%
Intimate partner*	371,309	100%	64	30	7
Other relation	201,351	100%	65	31	4
Serious violence^a	214,628	100%	65%	30%	5%
Intimate partner*	135,290	100%	59	34	7
Other relation	79,338	100%	74 †	23 †	3 †‡
Simple assault	358,033	100%	64%	30%	6%
Intimate partner*	236,019	100%	67	27	7
Other relation	122,013	100%	59 ‡	36 †	5

Note: Response time is measured as time elapsed from notification to response. Excludes 7% of victims who went to police to report victimization rather than have police come to them, and 7% of victims who said police did not come when informed of the victimization. Data on response time were available for 99% of all other victimizations. Intimate partner includes current or former spouses, boyfriends, and girlfriends. Other relation includes immediate family (except spouses) and other relatives. See appendix table 16 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

†Significant difference from comparison group at 95% confidence level.

‡Significant difference from comparison group at 90% confidence level.

! Interpret with caution. Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases, or the coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

^aIncludes rape or sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2006–2015.

According to victims, the most common police action during their initial response was to take a report (78%) (table 6). Police questioned persons during 36% of their initial responses. Less frequently, they conducted a search (14%) or collected evidence (11%).

Police arrested the offender in 23% of initial responses to nonfatal domestic violence victimizations

Police arrested the offender during about a quarter (23%) of their initial responses to nonfatal domestic violence victimizations (table 7).⁶ In some cases, police may not have been able to make an arrest during an initial response, whether mandatory or discretionary, because the offender was not present at the scene. Initial arrest rates were about the same whether the victimization involved serious violence (24%) or simple assault (23%). The offender was arrested slightly more often for victimizations involving intimate partners (25%) than for other victim-offender relationships (20%) (90% confidence interval).

⁶Some states and localities have mandatory or pro-arrest policies related to domestic violence. These policies may include special conditions for when an incident involves intimate partner violence, commission of a felony, or a protection order violation.

TABLE 7
Arrests made during initial police response to nonfatal domestic violence victimizations reported to police, 2006–2015

Type of domestic violence victimization	Average annual number of victimizations reported to police	Percent of initial responses that included arrest
All victimizations	656,758	23%
Intimate partner*	437,036	25
Other relation	219,721	20 ‡
Serious violence^a	242,812	24%
Intimate partner*	156,517	26
Other relation	86,295	19 †
Simple assault	413,945	23%
Intimate partner*	280,519	24
Other relation	133,426	20

Note: Data on whether police made an arrest during initial response were available for 99% of victimizations. Intimate partner includes current or former spouses, boyfriends, and girlfriends. Other relation includes immediate family (except spouses) and other relatives. See appendix table 18 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

†Significant difference from comparison group at 95% confidence level.

‡Significant difference from comparison group at 90% confidence level.

^aIncludes rape or sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2006–2015.

TABLE 6
Police actions during initial response to nonfatal domestic violence victimizations reported to police, 2006–2015

Type of domestic violence victimization	Average annual number of victimizations reported to police	Took report	Questioned persons	Conducted search	Collected evidence
All victimizations	656,758	78%	36%	14%	11%
Intimate partner*	437,036	79	32	17	12
Other relation	219,721	75	43 †	8 †	7 †
Serious violence^a	242,812	82%	33%	20%	13%
Intimate partner*	156,517	83	32	25	16
Other relation	86,295	79	35	11 †	6 †
Simple assault	413,945	76%	37%	11%	9%
Intimate partner*	280,519	77	32	13	10
Other relation	133,426	73	48 †	6 †	8

Note: Data on police action taken during initial response were available for 99% of victimizations. List of actions taken is not exhaustive. Intimate partner includes current or former spouses, boyfriends, and girlfriends. Other relation includes immediate family (except spouses) and other relatives. See appendix table 17 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

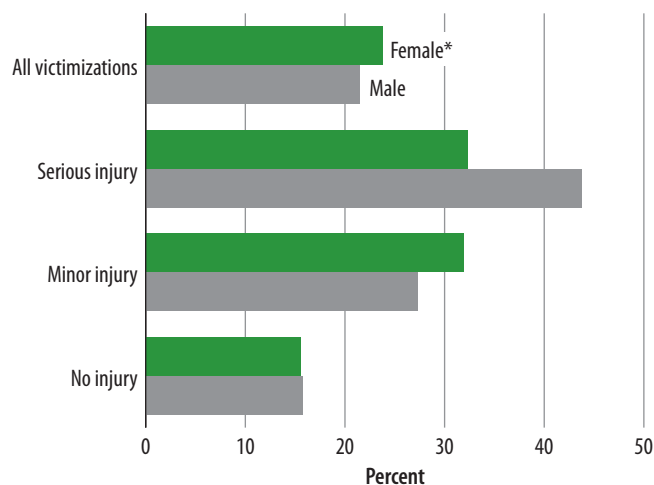
†Significant difference from comparison group at 95% confidence level.

^aIncludes rape or sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2006–2015.

When domestic violence victimization involved a female victim, the offender was arrested during the initial police response 32% of the time when the victim was seriously injured, compared to 16% of the time when the victim was uninjured (**figure 4**). When the victimization involved a male victim, the offender was arrested during the initial police response 44% of the time when the victim was seriously injured, compared to 16% of the time when the victim was uninjured.

FIGURE 4
Offender arrested during initial police response to nonfatal domestic violence victimizations reported to police, by severity of injury and sex of victim, 2006–2015



Note: See appendix table 19 for estimates and standard errors. There were no statistically significant differences detected between males and females across any of the injury categories.

*Comparison group.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2006–2015.

About half of reported nonfatal domestic violence victimizations resulted in a signed criminal complaint

During 2006–15, the victim or other household member signed a criminal complaint against the offender in about half (48%) of nonfatal domestic violence victimizations reported to police (**table 8**). A criminal complaint was usually filed by the prosecutor in cooperation with police, and in some cases the victim, to begin court proceedings. Signed complaints were obtained more often when the victimization involved intimate partners (52%) than when it involved other victim-offender relationships (40%). Complaints were also more likely when the victimization involved serious violence (56%) than when it involved simple assault (44%). (See appendix table 5 for more information on signed criminal complaints.)

TABLE 8
Signed criminal complaints obtained in nonfatal domestic violence victimizations reported to police, 2006–2015

Type of domestic violence victimization	Average annual number of victimizations reported to police	Percent resulting in signed complaint
All victimizations	728,255	48%
Intimate partner*	492,186	52
Other relation	236,069	40 †
Serious violence^a	266,267	56%
Intimate partner*	176,193	60
Other relation	90,074	47 †
Simple assault	461,988	44%
Intimate partner*	315,993	48
Other relation	145,995	36 †

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to rounding. Data on whether a signed complaint was obtained were available for 99% of victimizations known to police. Intimate partner includes current or former spouses, boyfriends, and girlfriends. Other relation includes immediate family (except spouses) and other relatives. See appendix table 20 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

†Significant difference from comparison group at 95% confidence level.

^aIncludes rape or sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2006–2015.

Signed criminal complaints were obtained in 51% of female victimizations, compared to 38% of male victimizations (figure 5). About three-fifths of female victims signed a complaint when they received a serious or minor injury, compared to fewer than half of those who were uninjured. When a serious injury was involved, female victims (58%) were nearly twice as likely as male victims (32%) to sign a criminal complaint.

Police took follow-up action in a third of nonfatal domestic violence victimizations

In addition to contact with police during their initial response to the victimization, an estimated 40% of victims had contact with police at a later date about the same victimization (table 9). In about a third (34%) of victimizations, police took specific follow-up actions during this later contact, such as taking a report, questioning persons, conducting a search, collecting evidence, or making an arrest. Police follow-up was more common with victimizations involving intimate partners (36%) than with other victim-offender relationships (30%) (90% confidence interval).

Police arrested the offender as part of their follow-up response in about 10% of victimizations. Police arrested the offender when following up with 12% of the victimizations involving intimate partners, compared to 6% of the victimizations involving other victim-offender relationships.

FIGURE 5
Complaint signed by victim or other household member in nonfatal domestic violence victimizations reported to police, by severity of injury and sex of victim, 2006–2015



Note: See appendix table 21 for estimates and standard errors.

*Comparison group.

†Male victimizations are significantly different from the female comparison group at 95% confidence level.

‡Male victimizations are significantly different from the female comparison group at 90% confidence level.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2006–2015.

TABLE 9
Police follow-up response to nonfatal domestic violence victimizations reported to police, 2006–2015

Type of domestic violence victimization	Average annual number of victimizations reported to police	Had later contact with victim	Took follow-up actions	Made arrest during follow-up
All victimizations	721,409	40%	34%	10%
Intimate partner*	489,837	43	36	12
Other relation	231,572	34 †	30 ‡	6 †
Serious violence^a	261,891	44%	36%	10%
Intimate partner*	174,906	48	37	12
Other relation	86,985	37 †	34	6 †
Simple assault	459,518	38%	33%	10%
Intimate partner*	314,931	40	35	12
Other relation	144,587	32 †	28 †	7 †

Note: Data on later police contact with victim was available for 98% of victimizations reported to police. Police follow-up response may have included one or more of the following actions: taking a report, questioning persons, conducting surveillance, recovering property, making an arrest, or other unspecified action. Intimate partner includes current or former spouses, boyfriends, and girlfriends. Other relation includes immediate family (except spouses) and other relatives. See appendix table 22 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

†Significant difference from comparison group at 95% confidence level.

‡Significant difference from comparison group at 90% confidence level.

^aIncludes rape or sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2006–2015.

Nearly all local police departments serving 250,000 or more residents operated a full-time specialized unit for domestic violence

In 2013, about 9 in 10 sheriffs' offices (92%) and local police departments (89%) and 7 in 10 state law enforcement agencies (such as state police and highway patrol agencies) formally addressed domestic violence with a specialized unit, other dedicated personnel, policies, procedures, or training (table 10). Overall, about half (47%) of state and local law enforcement agencies employing 100 or more full-time sworn personnel operated a full-time domestic violence unit in 2013, which was the same proportion as in 2003 (not shown).

Specialized domestic violence units often consist of detectives and counselors or social workers and serve various roles, including—

- investigating serious domestic violence cases
- interacting with service and treatment agencies to prevent further violence

- assisting victims
- training officers, victims, and community members
- acting as a liaison for officers.

Larger agencies were the most likely to operate a specialized domestic violence unit. In 2013, 9 in 10 (90%) local police departments serving a population of 250,000 or more operated a domestic violence unit with personnel assigned full time. About 4 in 10 sheriffs' offices serving 250,000 or more residents (40%) and local police departments serving 50,000 to 249,999 residents (41%) had a full-time domestic violence unit. About 2 in 10 state law enforcement agencies had a domestic violence unit with personnel assigned full time (14%) or part time (5%).

TABLE 10
State and local law enforcement agencies with a specialized domestic violence unit, 2013

Type of law enforcement agency and population served	Number of agencies	Total	Agency has specialized unit with—		Agency addresses but does not have specialized unit		Agency does not formally address
			Full-time personnel	Part-time personnel	Dedicated personnel	Policies, procedures, or training only	
Local police departments	12,326	100%	11%	6%	14%	58%	11%
250,000 or more	104	100%	90	1	2	7	0
50,000–249,999	669	100%	41	9	26	22	2
10,000–49,999	2,858	100%	11	9	23	52	5
9,999 or fewer	8,695	100%	8	4	11	64	13
Sheriffs' offices	3,012	100%	17%	5%	18%	52%	8%
250,000 or more	211	100%	40	9	24	22	4
50,000–249,999	702	100%	19	8	22	47	5
10,000–49,999	1,471	100%	15	4	17	55	9
9,999 or fewer	628	100%	11	1	16	62	11
Primary state agencies	50	100%	14%	5%	14%	39%	30%

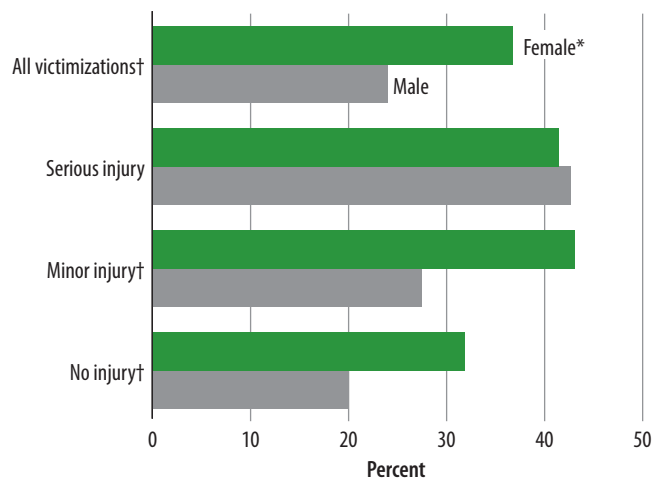
Note: See appendix table 23 for standard errors.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics Survey, 2013.

Police were more likely to follow up on nonfatal domestic violence victimizations involving injuries

After the initial contact, police followed up with about 4 in 10 reported nonfatal domestic violence victimizations involving a serious injury, regardless of whether the victim was female (42%) or male (43%) (figure 6). Police follow-up was more likely to occur with female victimizations than male victimizations when there was a minor injury (43% for female compared to 28% for male) or no injury (32% compared to 20%).

FIGURE 6
Police follow-up with nonfatal domestic violence victimizations reported to police, by severity of injury and sex of victim, 2006–2015



Note: See appendix table 24 for estimates and standard errors.

*Comparison group.

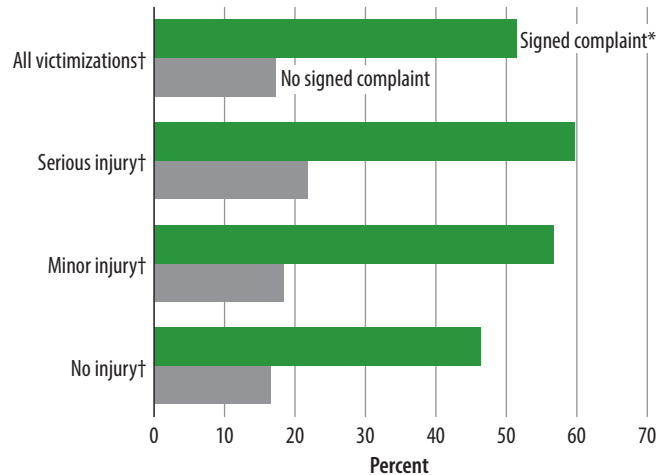
†Male victimizations are significantly different from the female comparison group at 95% confidence level.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2006–2015.

Police followed up with about half of nonfatal domestic violence victimizations that included a signed complaint

When a victim or other household member signed a criminal complaint against an offender, police followed up 52% of the time (figure 7). In comparison, police followed up with 17% of victimizations without a signed complaint. Police were more likely to follow up with victimizations for which a signed complaint was obtained than those without a signed complaint, regardless of whether the victim was seriously injured (60% with a complaint compared to 22% without), received a minor injury (57% compared to 18%), or was not injured (46% compared to 17%).

FIGURE 7
Police follow-up with nonfatal domestic violence victimizations reported to police, by whether a signed complaint was obtained and severity of injury, 2006–2015



Note: See appendix table 25 for estimates and standard errors.

*Comparison group.

†Victimizations with no signed complaint are significantly different from the signed complaint comparison group at 95% confidence level.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2006–2015.

The offender was arrested or charges were filed in about 2 in 5 nonfatal domestic violence victimizations reported to police

In an estimated 39% of domestic violence victimizations reported to police, the offender had been arrested or charges were filed by the time of the NCVS interview (table 11).⁷ Arrests or filed charges were more likely for victimizations involving intimate partners (42%) than other victim-offender relationships (33%). Arrests or filed charges occurred in about two-fifths of victimizations whether they involved serious violence (42%) or simple assault (38%). (See appendix table 7 for more information on offenders arrested or charges were filed.)

⁷For all victimizations included in the analysis, the median time from incident to interview was about 4 months. See *Methodology*.

TABLE 11
Arrest or charges filed in nonfatal domestic violence victimizations reported to police, 2006–2015

Type of domestic violence victimization	Average annual number of victimizations reported to police	Percent resulting in arrest or charges filed
All victimizations	704,493	39%
Intimate partner*	472,409	42
Other relation	232,084	33 †
Serious violence ^a	261,841	42%
Intimate partner*	173,961	43
Other relation	87,880	40
Simple assault	442,652	38%
Intimate partner*	298,448	42
Other relation	144,203	29 †

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to rounding. Data on whether there was an arrest or charges filed were available for 96% of victimizations. Intimate partner includes current or former spouses, boyfriends, and girlfriends. Other relation includes immediate family (except spouses) and other relatives. See appendix table 26 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

†Significant difference from comparison group at 95% confidence level.

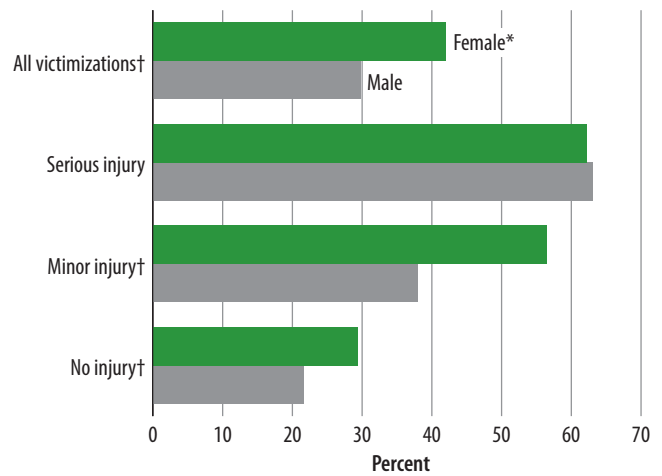
^aIncludes rape or sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2006–2015.

Offenders who seriously injured the victim were more likely than other offenders to be arrested or charged

In a majority of nonfatal domestic violence victimizations that involved serious victim injury, the offender was arrested or charges were filed whether the victim was female (62%) or male (63%) (figure 8). The offender was arrested or charges were filed when the victim was female in more than half (56%) of the victimizations that involved a minor injury, compared to 38% of the victimizations when the victim was male. When there was no victim injury, the offender was arrested or charges were filed in 29% of the victimizations involving a female victim, compared to 22% of those involving a male victim.

FIGURE 8
Arrest or charges filed related to nonfatal domestic violence victimizations reported to police, by severity of injury and sex of victim, 2006–2015



Note: See appendix table 27 for estimates and standard errors.

*Comparison group.

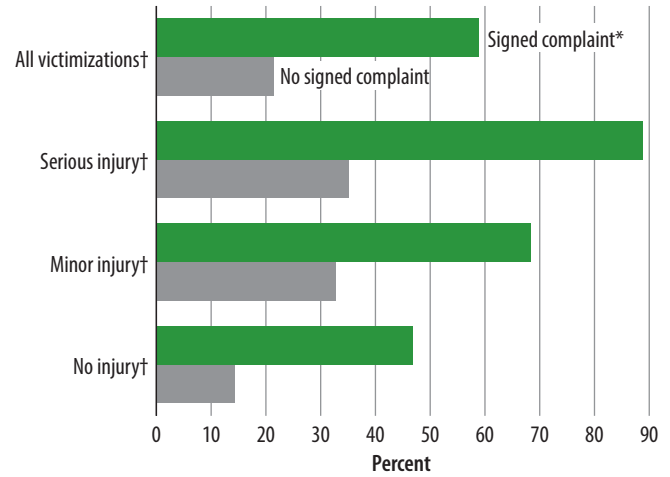
†Victimizations with no signed complaint are significantly different from the signed complaint comparison group at 95% confidence level.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2006–2015.

About 9 in 10 offenders were arrested or charged when the victim was seriously injured and signed a complaint

Among nonfatal domestic violence victimizations, offenders were arrested or charges were filed 59% of the time when the victim or other household member signed a criminal complaint against the offender, compared to 21% of the time when they did not sign a complaint (figure 9). When the victim was seriously injured, the offender was arrested or charges were filed in 89% of the cases with a signed complaint, compared to 35% of the cases without a complaint. When the victim was uninjured, an arrest was made or a charge was filed in 47% of the cases with a complaint, compared to 14% of the cases without.

FIGURE 9
Arrest or charges filed related to nonfatal domestic violence victimizations reported to police, by severity of injury and whether a signed complaint was obtained, 2006–2015



Note: See appendix table 28 for estimates and standard errors.

*Comparison group.

†Male victimizations are significantly different from the female comparison group at 95% confidence level.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2006–2015.

About half of local police departments and a third of sheriffs' offices serving 250,000 or more residents operated a full-time victim assistance unit

Victim assistance is an important part of the response to domestic violence for many law enforcement agencies. Data from the Bureau of Justice Statistics' (BJS) Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics survey indicated that, in 2013, about 8 in 10 sheriffs' offices (82%) and local police departments (79%) formally addressed victim assistance through a specialized unit, other dedicated personnel, policies, procedures, or training. About two-thirds (66%) of state law enforcement agencies did so (table 12).

As with domestic violence units, larger agencies were the most likely to operate a specialized victim assistance unit. In 2013, about half (49%) of local police departments serving a

population of 250,000 or more operated a victim assistance unit with personnel assigned full time. About a third of sheriffs' offices serving 250,000 or more residents (32%) and local police departments serving 50,000 to 249,999 residents (29%) had a victim assistance unit with full-time personnel. A quarter (25%) of state law enforcement agencies operated such a unit. Overall, 36% of state and local law enforcement agencies employing 100 or more full-time sworn personnel operated a full-time victim assistance unit in 2013, compared to 33% in 2003 (not shown).

TABLE 12

State and local law enforcement agencies with a specialized unit for victim assistance, 2013

Type of law enforcement agency and population served	Number of agencies	Total	Agency has specialized unit with—		Agency addresses but does not have specialized unit		Agency does not formally address
			Full-time personnel	Part-time personnel	Dedicated personnel	Policies, procedures, or training only	
Local police departments	12,326	100%	8%	4%	10%	56%	21%
250,000 or more	104	100%	49	3	16	27	6
50,000–249,999	669	100%	29	10	16	30	15
10,000–49,999	2,858	100%	8	6	18	53	15
9,999 or fewer	8,695	100%	6	3	8	60	23
Sheriffs' offices	3,012	100%	14%	4%	16%	47%	18%
250,000 or more	211	100%	32	6	16	27	18
50,000–249,999	702	100%	20	6	16	42	17
10,000–49,999	1,471	100%	12	3	15	50	20
9,999 or fewer	628	100%	8	3	19	55	15
Primary state agencies	50	100%	25%	0%	5%	36%	34%

Note: See appendix table 29 for standard errors.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics Survey, 2013.

Continued on next page

About half of local police departments and a third of sheriffs' offices serving 250,000 or more residents operated a full-time victim assistance unit (continued)

Domestic violence victimizations that were reported to police were about twice as likely to result in assistance from victim service agency

Victim service agencies in the community provide assistance to domestic violence victims, often in addition to that provided by law enforcement. In some areas, these agencies may be the only source of such assistance. Like specialized units operated by law enforcement, victim service agencies provide victims with support and services to aid their physical and emotional recovery, offer protection from future victimizations, guide them through the criminal justice process, and assist them in obtaining restitution.⁸

During the 10-year aggregate period from 2006-15, an estimated 21% of domestic violence victimizations, or about 280,000 per year, resulted in a victim receiving assistance from a victim service agency (table 13). Those who reported their victimization to police were about twice as likely to receive assistance (28%) from a victim service agency as those who did not report (13%). Domestic violence victims received assistance more often when an incident involved an intimate partner (24%) than when it involved other victim-offender relationships (16%).

⁸For more information on victim service agencies, see *Use of Victim Service Agencies by Victims of Serious Violent Crime, 1993-2009* (NCJ 234212, BJS web, August 2011).

TABLE 13
Domestic violence victimizations in which assistance from a victim service agency was received, by type of crime, 2006–2015

Type of domestic violence victimization	Total		Reported to police		Not reported to police	
	Average annual number ^a	Percent receiving assistance	Average annual number	Percent receiving assistance	Average annual number	Percent receiving assistance
All victimizations	1,311,634	21%	726,371	28%	577,437	13%
Intimate partner*	890,789	24	490,605	30	394,262	15
Other relation	420,845	16 †	235,766	24 †	183,176	8 †
Serious violence^b	472,317	24%	265,790	27%	205,610	19%
Intimate partner*	323,425	26	176,390	30	146,117	23
Other relation	148,892	18 †	89,400	23 ‡	59,492	9 †
Simple assault	839,317	20%	460,581	29%	371,828	10%
Intimate partner*	567,364	22	314,215	31	248,144	11
Other relation	271,953	16 †	146,366	24 †	123,684	7 †

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to rounding. Data on whether victim used a victim service agency were available for 99% of victimizations. Intimate partner includes current or former spouses, boyfriends, and girlfriends. Other relation includes immediate family (except spouses) and other relatives. See appendix table 30 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

†Significant difference from comparison group at 95% confidence level.

‡Significant difference from comparison group at 90% confidence level.

^aTotal includes victimizations for which it was unknown if they were reported to police.

^bIncludes rape or sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2006–2015.

Methodology

Survey coverage

The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) is an annual data collection conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau for the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). The NCVS is a self-report survey in which persons are asked about the number and characteristics of victimizations they experienced in the preceding 6 months. The NCVS collects information on nonfatal personal crimes (rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated and simple assault, and personal larceny) and household property crimes (burglary, motor vehicle theft, and other theft) both reported and not reported to police. Because the NCVS is based on interviews with victims, it does not measure homicide.

The NCVS is administered to persons age 12 or older from a nationally representative sample of households in the United States. The NCVS defines a household as a group of members who all reside at a sampled address. Persons are considered household members when the sampled address is their usual place of residence at the time of the interview and when they have no usual place of residence elsewhere. It includes persons living in group quarters, such as dormitories, rooming houses, and religious group dwellings, but excludes persons living in military barracks and institutional settings, such as correctional or hospital facilities. It also excludes homeless persons.

Once selected, households remain in the sample for 3 years, and eligible persons in these households are interviewed every 6 months for a total of seven interviews. Generally, all first interviews are conducted in person with subsequent interviews conducted either in person or by phone. New households rotate into the sample on an ongoing basis to replace outgoing households that have been in the sample for the 3-year period.

Survey respondents provide information about themselves (age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, education level, and income) and whether they experienced a victimization. The NCVS also collects information from the victim's perspective on each victimization incident about—

- the offender (age, race, Hispanic origin, sex, and victim-offender relationship)
- characteristics of the crime (including time and place of occurrence, use of weapons, nature of injury, and economic consequences)
- whether the crime was reported to police
- reasons the crime was or was not reported
- victim experiences with the criminal justice system.

All of this information is provided by the victim, and the victim's account may differ from the information maintained in official records.

Victimization is the basic unit of analysis used in this report. A victimization is a crime that affects one person or household. For personal crimes, the number of victimizations is equal to the number of victims present during a criminal incident. The number of victimizations may be greater than the number of criminal incidents because more than one person may be victimized during an incident.

Because the information provided by victims for use in this report is limited to the NCVS interview reference period, it is limited to victimizations that occurred in the preceding 6 months. The median time elapsed from incident to interview for the domestic violence victimizations analyzed for this report was about 4 months. For an estimated 18% of victimizations, the domestic violence incident being referenced occurred less than 1 month before the interview. For these victimizations, some related events, especially those involving police follow-up activities, may not have occurred yet.

By the time of the interview, the offender was arrested or charges were filed in a smaller percentage of victimizations with a short-term reference period (30%) than victimizations with a longer reference period (41%). Because these short-term cases accounted for nearly a fifth of domestic violence victimizations analyzed for this report, the estimates related to police follow-up activities, including arrests or charges filed that occurred after the initial response, may be slightly underestimated.

Nonresponse and weighting adjustments

In 2015, there were 95,760 households and 163,880 persons age 12 or older interviewed for the NCVS. Each household was interviewed twice during the year. The response rate was 82% for households and 86% for eligible persons. Victimization that occurred outside of the United States were excluded from this report. In 2015, fewer than 1% of the unweighted victimizations occurred outside of the United States.

Estimates in this report use 10-year aggregate data from the 2006 to 2015 NCVS data files, weighted to produce annual estimates of victimization for persons age 12 or older living in U.S. households. Because the NCVS relies on a sample rather than a census of the entire U.S. population, weights are designed to inflate sample point estimates to known population totals and to compensate for survey nonresponse and other aspects of the sample design.

The NCVS data files include both person and household weights. Person weights provide an estimate of the population represented by each person in the sample. Household weights provide an estimate of the U.S. household population represented by each household in the sample. After proper adjustment, both household and person weights are also typically used to form the denominator in calculations of crime rates.

Victimization weights used in this analysis account for the number of persons present during an incident and for high-frequency repeat victimizations (or series victimizations). Series victimizations are similar in type but occur with such frequency that a victim is unable to recall each individual event or describe each event in detail. Survey procedures allow NCVS interviewers to identify and classify these similar victimizations as series victimizations and to collect detailed information on only the most recent incident in the series.

The weight counts series incidents as the actual number of incidents reported by the victim, up to a maximum of 10 incidents. Including series victimizations in national rates results in increases in the level of violent victimization. However, trends in violent crime are generally similar regardless of whether series victimizations are included.

In 2015, series incidents accounted for about 1% of all victimizations and 4% of all violent victimizations. Weighting series incidents as the number of incidents up to a maximum of 10 incidents produces more reliable estimates of crime levels, and it minimizes the effect of extreme outliers on the rates. Additional information on counting series incidents is detailed in the report *Methods for Counting High-Frequency Repeat Victimizations in the National Crime Victimization Survey* (NCJ 237308, BJS web, April 2012).

Standard error computations

When national estimates are derived from a sample, as with the NCVS, use caution when comparing one estimate to another estimate or when comparing estimates over time. Although one estimate may be larger than another, estimates based on a sample have some degree of sampling error. The sampling error of an estimate depends on several factors, including the amount of variation in the responses and the size of the sample. When the sampling error around an estimate is accounted for, estimates that appear different may not be statistically different.

One measure of the sampling error associated with an estimate is the standard error. The standard error may vary from one estimate to the next. Generally, an estimate with a small standard error provides a more reliable approximation

of the true value than an estimate with a large standard error. Estimates with relatively large standard errors are associated with less precision and reliability and should be interpreted with caution.

To generate standard errors around numbers and estimates from the NCVS, the U.S. Census Bureau produced generalized variance function (GVF) parameters for BJS. The GVF parameters account for aspects of the NCVS's complex sample design and represent the curve fitted to a selection of individual standard errors using the Jackknife Repeated Replication technique. The GVF parameters were used to generate standard errors for each point estimate (such as counts, percentages, and rates) in this report.

BJS conducted tests to determine if differences in estimated numbers and percentages in this report were statistically significant when accounting for the sampling error. Using statistical programs developed specifically for the NCVS, BJS tested all comparisons in this report for significance. The Student's t-statistic, which tests the difference between two sample estimates, was the primary test procedure.

Data users can use the estimates and the standard errors of the estimates provided in this report to generate a confidence interval around the estimate as a measure of the margin of error. The following example illustrates how standard errors can be used to generate confidence intervals:

According to the NCVS, during 2006-15, 55.7% of all nonfatal domestic violence victimizations were reported to police. Using the GVF parameters, it was determined that the estimated percentage had a standard error of 1.5 (see appendix table 10). A confidence interval around the estimate was generated by multiplying the standard error by ± 1.96 (the t-score of a normal, two-tailed distribution that excludes 2.5% at either end of the distribution). Therefore, the 95% confidence interval around the 55.7% estimate from 2015 is $55.7 \pm (1.5 \times 1.96)$ or (52.8 to 58.6). In other words, if different samples using the same procedures were taken from the U.S. population for the years 2006 to 2015, 95% of the time the reporting rate for nonfatal domestic violence would be within the 52.8% to 58.6% range.

BJS also calculated a coefficient of variation (CV) for all estimates, which represents the ratio of the standard error to the estimate. CVs provide a measure of reliability and a means for comparing the precision of estimates across measures with differing levels or metrics (not presented in this report). When the CV was greater than 50%, or the unweighted sample had 10 or fewer cases, the estimate was noted with a “!” symbol. (Interpret data with caution. Estimate based on 10 or fewer sample cases, or the CV is greater than 50%.)

The LEMAS survey

This report uses data from the 2013 Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) survey. The LEMAS survey periodically collects data from more than 3,000 general purpose law enforcement agencies, including state police/highway patrol agencies, local police departments, and sheriffs' offices. The survey includes all agencies that employ 100 or more sworn officers and a nationally representative sample of smaller agencies.

Previous LEMAS data collections occurred in 1987, 1990, 1993, 1997, 1999 (limited scope), 2000, 2003, and 2007. LEMAS obtains data on—

- functions performed
- operating expenditures
- job functions of sworn and nonsworn employees
- officer salaries and special pay
- demographic characteristics of officers
- education and training requirements
- types of weapons authorized
- body armor policies
- computers and information systems
- types of vehicles operated
- use of special units
- task force participation
- community policing activities.

For more methodological information on the LEMAS survey including sample design and selection, response rates, and imputation procedures, see *Local Police Departments, 2013* (NCJ 248767, BJS web, July 2015).

APPENDIX TABLE 1**Characteristics of nonfatal domestic violence victimizations, 2006–2015**

Characteristic	All victimizations*		Reported to police	
	Average annual number	Percent	Average annual number	Percent
Sex of victim				
Female	1,014,073	76%	570,183	78%
Male	313,579	24	162,656	22
Race/Hispanic origin of victim^a				
White	903,598	68%	490,742	67%
Black	191,257	14	111,711	15
Hispanic	130,253	10	81,407	11
Other	102,544	8	48,979	7
Offender had weapon				
Weapon	236,390	18%	142,921	20%
No weapon	1,041,697	82	560,901	80
Victim injury				
Serious injury	87,039	7%	50,652	7%
Minor injury	463,582	36	281,962	39
Not injured	744,910	57	389,737	54
Location of incident				
At or near home/lodging	1,030,066	78%	576,840	79%
Other location	297,586	22	155,999	21
Location of residence				
Urban	463,798	35%	259,802	35%
Suburban	595,196	45	315,606	43
Rural	268,659	20	157,431	21
Prior incident(s) in last 6 months				
Yes	664,518	51%	312,575	43% †
No	627,652	49	409,786	57 †
Other household members				
Yes, with children age 11 or younger	596,066	45%	348,625	48%
Yes, no children age 11 or younger	461,180	35	243,776	33
None	270,406	20	140,438	19

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to rounding. See appendix table 2 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

†Significant difference from comparison group at 95% confidence level.

^aExcludes persons of Hispanic/Latino origin, unless specified.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2006–2015.

APPENDIX TABLE 2**Standard errors for appendix table 1: Characteristics of nonfatal domestic violence victimizations, 2006–2015**

Characteristic	All victimizations		Reported to police	
	Average annual number	Percent	Average annual number	Percent
Sex of victim				
Female	96,020	1.3%	66,505	1.6%
Male	45,882	1.2	30,897	1.4
Race/Hispanic origin of victim				
White	89,142	1.4%	60,530	1.8%
Black	34,024	0.9	24,777	1.2
Hispanic	27,103	0.7	20,633	1.0
Other	23,574	0.7	15,463	0.8
Offender had weapon				
Weapon	38,641	1.1%	28,623	1.4%
No weapon	97,702	1.2	65,821	1.6
Victim injury				
Serious injury	21,443	0.6%	15,758	0.8%
Minor injury	58,415	1.4	43,000	1.8
Not injured	78,777	1.5	52,448	1.8
Location of incident				
At or near home/lodging	96,996	1.3%	66,993	1.6%
Other location	44,437	1.2	30,142	1.4
Location of residence				
Urban	58,432	1.4%	40,913	1.7%
Suburban	68,329	1.5	46,063	1.8
Rural	41,754	1.1	30,305	1.4
Prior incident(s) in last 6 months				
Yes	73,260	1.5%	45,792	1.8%
No	70,659	1.5	54,103	1.8
Other household members				
Yes, with children age 11 or younger	68,392	1.5%	48,963	1.8%
Yes, no children age 11 or younger	58,227	1.4	39,366	1.7
None	41,919	1.1	28,329	1.3

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2006–2015.

APPENDIX TABLE 3**Percent of nonfatal domestic violence victimizations reported to police, by selected characteristics, 2006–2015**

Characteristic	Average annual number of victimizations	Percent reported to police
Sex of victim		
Female*	1,002,844	57%
Male	311,749	52
Race/Hispanic origin of victim^a		
White*	895,894	55%
Black	188,984	59
Hispanic	128,026	64 †
Other	101,689	48
Offender had weapon		
Weapon*	234,363	61%
No weapon	1,031,614	54 †
Victim injury		
Serious injury*	87,039	58%
Minor injury	460,671	61
Not injured	734,761	53
Location of incident		
At or near home/lodging*	1,021,532	56%
Other location	293,061	53
Location of residence		
Urban*	459,588	57%
Suburban	589,130	54
Rural	265,874	59
Prior incident(s) in last 6 months		
Yes*	655,355	48%
No	624,089	66 †
Other household members		
Yes, with children age 11 or younger*	588,017	59%
Yes, no children age 11 or younger	456,683	53 †
None	269,893	52 †

Note: Data on whether police were informed were available for 99% of victimizations. Includes victimizations that police became aware of through other means and when police were already at the scene. Intimate partner includes current or former spouses, boyfriends, and girlfriends. Other relation includes immediate family (except spouses) and other relatives. See appendix table 4 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

†Significant difference from comparison group at 95% confidence level.

^aExcludes persons of Hispanic/Latino origin, unless specified.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2006–2015.

APPENDIX TABLE 4**Standard errors for appendix table 3: Percent of nonfatal domestic violence victimizations reported to police, by selected characteristics, 2006–2015**

Characteristic	Average annual number of victimizations	Percent reported to police
Sex of victim		
Female	95,332	1.7%
Male	45,718	2.5
Race/Hispanic origin of victim		
White	88,653	1.7%
Black	33,782	3.0
Hispanic	26,831	3.4
Other	23,459	3.8
Offender had weapon		
Weapon	38,441	2.7%
No weapon	97,090	1.6
Victim injury		
Serious injury	21,443	4.1%
Minor injury	58,187	2.1
Not injured	78,091	1.8
Location of incident		
At or near home/lodging	96,476	1.6%
Other location	44,023	2.5
Location of residence		
Urban	58,101	2.2%
Suburban	67,889	2.0
Rural	41,491	2.6
Prior incident(s) in last 6 months		
Yes	72,618	1.9%
No	70,406	1.9
Other household members		
Yes, with children age 11 or younger	67,808	1.9%
Yes, no children age 11 or younger	57,872	2.2
None	41,871	2.6

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2006–2015.

APPENDIX TABLE 5

Nonfatal domestic violence victimizations reported to police resulting in a signed criminal complaint against the offender, by selected characteristics, 2006–2015

Characteristic	Average annual number of victimizations reported to police ^a	Percent resulting in signed complaint
Sex of victim		
Female*	567,374	51%
Male	160,881	38 †
Race/Hispanic origin of victim^b		
White*	486,680	49%
Black	111,711	49
Hispanic	80,885	49
Other	48,979	35 †
Offender had weapon		
Weapon*	142,671	56%
No weapon	556,566	46 †
Victim injury		
Serious injury*	50,375	52%
Minor injury	281,314	57
Not injured	386,383	41 ‡
Location of incident		
At or near home/lodging*	573,246	48%
Other location	155,009	49
Location of residence		
Urban*	258,347	50%
Suburban	312,724	47
Rural	157,185	49
Prior incident(s) in last 6 months		
Yes*	311,080	51%
No	407,102	47
Other household members		
Yes, with children age 11 or younger*	347,266	52%
Yes, no children age 11 or younger	241,764	42 †
None	139,225	50
Who informed police		
Victim*	540,994	52%
Other household member	70,466	50
Person outside household	100,945	34 †

Note: Data on whether a signed complaint was obtained were available for 99% of victimizations known to police. See appendix table 6 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

†Significant difference from comparison group at 95% confidence level.

‡Significant difference from comparison group at 90% confidence level.

^aCounts exclude victimizations for which complaint status was unknown.

^bExcludes persons of Hispanic/Latino origin, unless specified.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2006–2015.

APPENDIX TABLE 6

Standard errors for appendix table 5: Nonfatal domestic violence victimizations reported to police resulting in a signed criminal complaint against the offender, by selected characteristics, 2006–2015

Characteristic	Average annual number of victimizations reported to police	Percent resulting in signed complaint
Sex of victim		
Female	66,298	2.0%
Male	30,697	3.0
Race/Hispanic origin of victim		
White	60,216	2.1%
Black	24,776	3.7
Hispanic	20,557	4.2
Other	15,463	4.9
Offender had weapon		
Weapon	28,594	3.3%
No weapon	65,501	2.0
Victim injury		
Serious injury	15,709	5.1%
Minor injury	42,939	2.6
Not injured	52,169	2.2
Location of incident		
At or near home/lodging	66,730	2.0%
Other location	30,029	3.2
Location of residence		
Urban	40,774	2.7%
Suburban	45,805	2.5
Rural	30,277	3.2
Prior incident(s) in last 6 months		
Yes	45,658	2.5%
No	53,883	2.5
Other household members		
Yes, with children age 11 or younger	48,846	2.3%
Yes, no children age 11 or younger	39,169	2.7
None	28,185	3.4
Who informed police		
Victim	64,343	2.0%
Other household member	18,998	4.4
Person outside household	23,360	3.6

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2006–2015.

APPENDIX TABLE 7

Nonfatal domestic violence victimizations reported to police resulting in the offender being arrested or charged, by selected characteristics, 2006–2015

Characteristic	Average annual number of victimizations reported to police	Percent resulting in arrest or charges filed
Sex of victim		
Female*	547,043	42%
Male	157,450	30 †
Race/Hispanic origin of victim^a		
White*	477,604	39%
Black	100,926	42
Hispanic	79,274	49 †
Other	46,689	23 †
Offender had weapon		
Weapon*	139,862	45%
No weapon	540,962	38 ‡
Victim injury		
Serious injury*	49,754	62%
Minor injury	264,336	53 ‡
Not injured	380,221	27 †
Location of incident		
At or near home/lodging*	553,143	40%
Other location	151,350	37
Location of residence		
Urban*	245,091	41%
Suburban	306,743	40
Rural	152,659	34 ‡
Prior incident(s) in last 6 months		
Yes*	300,758	34%
No	394,507	44 †
Other household members		
Yes, with children age 11 or younger*	333,697	42%
Yes, no children age 11 or younger	239,641	34 †
None	131,155	42
Who informed police		
Victim*	519,874	38%
Other household member	70,207	49 †
Person outside household	99,054	43

Note: Data on whether there was an arrest or charges filed were available for 96% of victimizations. See appendix table 8 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

†Significant difference from comparison group at 95% confidence level.

‡Significant difference from comparison group at 90% confidence level.

^aExcludes persons of Hispanic/Latino origin, unless specified.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2006–2015.

APPENDIX TABLE 8

Standard errors for appendix table 7: Nonfatal domestic violence victimizations reported to police resulting in the offender being arrested or charged, by selected characteristics, 2006–2015

Characteristic	Average annual number of victimizations reported to police	Percent resulting in arrest or charges filed
Sex of victim		
Female	64,794	2.0%
Male	30,308	2.8
Race/Hispanic origin of victim		
White	59,512	2.0%
Black	23,357	3.7
Hispanic	20,322	4.2
Other	15,053	4.3
Offender had weapon		
Weapon	28,261	3.3%
No weapon	64,341	1.9
Victim injury		
Serious injury	15,600	5.0%
Minor injury	41,345	2.6
Not injured	51,653	2.0
Location of incident		
At or near home/lodging	65,247	1.9%
Other location	29,608	3.1
Location of residence		
Urban	39,494	2.6%
Suburban	45,267	2.4
Rural	29,759	3.0
Prior incident(s) in last 6 months		
Yes	44,726	2.3%
No	52,845	2.5
Other household members		
Yes, with children age 11 or younger	47,664	2.2%
Yes, no children age 11 or younger	38,961	2.5
None	27,213	3.4
Who informed police		
Victim	62,755	2.0%
Other household member	18,958	4.4
Person outside household	23,105	3.8

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2006–2015.

APPENDIX TABLE 9

Estimates and standard errors for figure 1: Nonfatal domestic violence victimizations reported to police, 2006–2015

	Estimate	Standard error
All reported victimizations	56%	1.5%
Police took report at scene	78	1.6
Victim signed complaint	48	1.8
Offender arrested or charges were filed	39	1.8

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2006–2015.

APPENDIX TABLE 10

Standard errors for table 1: Average annual number of nonfatal domestic violence victimizations reported to police, 2006–2015

Type of domestic violence victimization	Average annual number of victimizations	Victimizations reported to police	
		Average annual number	Percent of all victimizations
All victimizations	113,650	77,961	1.5%
Intimate partner	88,215	60,814	1.7
Other relation	55,388	38,840	2.2
Serious violence	45,970	32,206	1.7%
Intimate partner	36,172	25,157	1.9
Other relation	23,056	16,919	2.5
Simple assault	82,365	56,787	1.7%
Intimate partner	64,161	44,799	1.9
Other relation	40,840	28,368	2.5

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2006–2015.

APPENDIX TABLE 11

Estimates and standard errors for figure 2: Nonfatal domestic violence victimizations reported to police, by severity of injury and sex of victim, 2006–2015

Injury to victim	Female*		Male	
	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error
All reported victimizations	57%	1.7%	52%	2.5%
Serious injury	54	3.4	77 †	5.6
Minor injury	62	2.3	57	4.0
No injury	55	2.1	49 ‡	2.9

*Comparison group.

†Significant difference from comparison group at 95% confidence level.

‡Significant difference from comparison group at 90% confidence level.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2006–2015.

APPENDIX TABLE 12

Standard errors for table 2: Person reporting nonfatal domestic violence victimizations to police, 2006–2015

Type of domestic violence victimization	Average annual number of reported victimizations	Member of household		Not a member of household	
		Victim	Other	Official	Other
All victimizations	76,845	1.6%	0.9%	0.5%	1.0%
Intimate partner	59,967	1.8	0.8	0.7	1.2
Other relation	38,302	2.6	2.0	0.6	1.6
Serious violence	31,990	1.8%	1.1%	0.7%	1.1%
Intimate partner	24,995	2.0	1.0	0.9	1.3
Other relation	16,806	3.0	2.3	0.6	2.0
Simple assault	55,759	1.8%	1.1%	0.6%	1.1%
Intimate partner	44,012	2.0	0.9	0.8	1.4
Other relation	27,869	3.1	2.4	0.8	1.7

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2006–2015.

APPENDIX TABLE 13

Standard errors for table 3: Reasons cited by victims for not reporting nonfatal domestic violence victimizations to police, 2006–2015

Type of domestic violence victimization	Average annual number of unreported victimizations	Personal matter	Protect offender	Crime was minor or unimportant	Fear of reprisal	Inefficient or biased police
All victimizations	67,352	1.8%	1.5%	1.5%	1.4%	0.9%
Intimate partner	52,850	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.1
Other relation	33,589	2.9	2.5	2.0	1.8	1.1
Serious violence	27,765	2.0%	1.7%	1.6%	2.0%	1.3%
Intimate partner	22,434	2.3	1.8	1.9	2.4	1.6
Other relation	13,786	3.3	3.3	2.2	3.0	1.7
Simple assault	49,468	2.0%	1.7%	1.7%	1.3%	0.9%
Intimate partner	38,612	2.2	2.0	2.1	1.8	1.1
Other relation	25,558	3.4	2.7	2.5	1.5	1.0

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2006–2015.

APPENDIX TABLE 14

Standard errors for table 4: Violent crime victimizations, by level of violence and sex of victim, 2006–2015

Type of violent crime victimization	Average annual number of violent crime victimizations with known victim-offender relationships	Domestic violence			Not domestic violence
		Total	Intimate partner	Other relation	
Serious violence	112,028	0.8%	0.7%	0.5%	0.9%
Female victim	72,263	1.2	1.1	0.7	1.3
Male victim	70,186	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.9
Simple assault	219,055	0.8%	0.7%	0.4%	0.9%
Female victim	137,293	1.2	1.1	0.6	1.3
Male victim	138,235	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.9

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2006–2015.

APPENDIX TABLE 15

Estimates and standard errors for figure 3: Reasons for not reporting a nonfatal domestic violence victimization to police, by sex of victim, 2006–2015

Injury to victim	Female*		Male	
	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error
Fear of reprisal	24%	1.8%	6% †	1.3%
Protect offender	21	1.7	20	2.5
Inefficient or biased police	7	0.9	10 ‡	1.8
Personal matter	31	2.0	36	3.1
Crime was minor or unimportant	17	1.5	28 †	2.9

*Comparison group.

†Significant difference from comparison group at 95% confidence level.

‡Significant difference from comparison group at 90% confidence level.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2006–2015.

APPENDIX TABLE 16**Standard errors for table 5: Police times for nonfatal domestic violence victimizations reported to police, 2006–2015**

Type of domestic violence victimization	Average annual number of reported victimizations	10 minutes or less	More than 10 minutes but within 1 hour	More than 1 hour
All victimizations	66,687	2.0%	1.7%	0.8%
Intimate partner	50,902	2.3	2.0	1.0
Other relation	35,087	2.8	2.6	1.0
Serious violence	28,205	2.2%	2.0%	0.9%
Intimate partner	21,440	2.6	2.5	1.2
Other relation	15,729	2.9	2.6	1.1
Simple assault	48,261	2.2%	2.0%	0.9%
Intimate partner	37,432	2.6	2.3	1.2
Other relation	25,293	3.4	3.2	1.3

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2006–2015.

APPENDIX TABLE 17**Standard errors for table 6: Police actions during initial response to nonfatal domestic violence victimizations reported to police, 2006–2015**

Type of domestic violence victimization	Average annual number of victimizations reported to police	Took report	Questioned persons	Conducted search	Collected evidence
All victimizations	72,717	1.6%	1.8%	1.2%	1.0%
Intimate partner	56,309	1.8	2.0	1.5	1.3
Other relation	36,975	2.5	2.8	1.4	1.3
Serious violence	30,382	1.7%	1.9%	1.6%	1.3%
Intimate partner	23,364	1.9	2.3	2.1	1.7
Other relation	16,507	2.6	3.0	1.9	1.4
Simple assault	52,790	1.9%	2.1%	1.2%	1.1%
Intimate partner	41,564	2.2	2.3	1.5	1.3
Other relation	26,654	3.0	3.3	1.4	1.6

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2006–2015.

APPENDIX TABLE 18**Standard errors for table 7: Arrests made during initial police response to nonfatal domestic violence victimizations reported to police, 2006–2015**

Type of domestic violence victimization	Average annual number of victimizations reported to police	Percent of initial responses that included arrest
All victimizations	72,717	1.5%
Intimate partner	56,309	1.8
Other relation	36,975	2.1
Serious violence	30,382	1.7%
Intimate partner	23,364	2.1
Other relation	16,507	2.4
Simple assault	52,790	1.7%
Intimate partner	41,564	2.0
Other relation	26,654	2.5

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2006–2015.

APPENDIX TABLE 19**Estimates and standard errors for figure 4: Offender arrested during initial police response to nonfatal domestic violence victimizations reported to police, by severity of injury and sex of victim, 2006–2015**

Injury to victim	Female*		Male	
	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error
All victimizations	24%	1.7%	22%	2.6%
Serious injury	32	4.2	44	7.5
Minor injury	32	2.6	27	4.6
No injury	16	1.8	16	2.8

*Comparison group.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2006–2015.

APPENDIX TABLE 20**Standard errors for table 8: Signed criminal complaints obtained in nonfatal domestic violence victimizations reported to police, 2006–2015**

Type of domestic violence victimization	Average annual number of victimizations reported to police	Percent resulting in signed complaint
All victimizations	77,650	1.8%
Intimate partner	60,641	2.1
Other relation	38,609	2.7
Serious violence	32,127	2.0%
Intimate partner	25,065	2.4
Other relation	16,919	3.1
Simple assault	56,520	2.1%
Intimate partner	44,698	2.4
Other relation	28,104	3.0

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2006–2015.

APPENDIX TABLE 21**Estimates and standard errors for figure 5: Complaint signed by victim or other household member in nonfatal domestic violence victimizations reported to police, by severity of injury and sex of victim, 2006–2015**

Injury to victim	Female*		Male	
	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error
All victimizations	51%	2.0%	38% †	3.0%
Serious injury	58	4.4	32 †	6.9
Minor injury	60	2.8	45 †	5.0
No injury	43	2.5	35 ‡	3.6

*Comparison group.

†Significant difference from comparison group at 95% confidence level.

‡Significant difference from comparison group at 90% confidence level.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2006–2015.

APPENDIX TABLE 22**Standard errors for table 9: Police follow-up response to nonfatal domestic violence victimizations reported to police, 2006–2015**

Type of domestic violence victimization	Average annual number of victimizations reported to police	Had later contact with victim	Took follow-up actions	Made arrest during follow-up
All victimizations	77,185	1.8%	1.7%	1.0%
Intimate partner	60,460	2.1	2.0	1.2
Other relation	38,164	2.6	2.5	1.2
Serious violence	31,806	2.0%	1.9%	1.1%
Intimate partner	24,956	2.4	2.3	1.4
Other relation	16,583	3.0	2.9	1.3
Simple assault	56,332	2.0%	1.9%	1.1%
Intimate partner	44,606	2.3	2.2	1.4
Other relation	27,944	2.9	2.8	1.4

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2006–2015.

APPENDIX TABLE 23

Standard errors for table 10: State and local law enforcement agencies with a specialized domestic violence unit, 2013

Type of law enforcement agency and population served	Agency has specialized unit with—		Agency addresses but does not have specialized unit		Agency does not formally address
	Full-time personnel	Part-time personnel	Dedicated personnel	Policies, procedures, or training only	
Local police departments	1.0%	0.7%	0.9%	1.5%	1.1%
250,000 or more	1.1	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.0
50,000–249,999	1.4	1.0	1.4	1.6	0.5
10,000–49,999	1.1	1.0	1.5	1.9	1.0
9,999 or fewer	1.3	0.9	1.2	2.1	1.6
Sheriffs' offices	1.4%	0.7%	1.5%	2.0%	1.1%
250,000 or more	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.6	1.5
50,000–249,999	2.4	1.5	2.6	3.3	1.5
10,000–49,999	2.2	1.2	2.3	3.1	1.8
9,999 or fewer	3.1	1.1	3.7	4.9	3.1

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics Survey, 2013.

APPENDIX TABLE 24

Estimates and standard errors for figure 6: Police follow-up with nonfatal domestic violence victimizations reported to police, by severity of injury and sex of victim, 2006–2015

Injury to victim	Female*		Male	
	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error
All victimizations	37%	1.9%	24% †	2.6%
Serious injury	42	4.4	43	7.5
Minor injury	43	2.7	28 †	4.4
No injury	32	2.3	20 †	3.0

*Comparison group.

†Significant difference from comparison group at 95% confidence level.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2006–2015.

APPENDIX TABLE 25

Estimates and standard errors for figure 7: Police follow-up with nonfatal domestic violence victimizations reported to police, by whether a signed complaint was obtained and severity of injury, 2006–2015

Injury to victim	Signed complaint*		No signed complaint	
	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error
All victimizations	52%	2.4%	17% †	1.6%
Serious injury	60	5.2	22 †	4.5
Minor injury	57	3.2	18 †	2.6
No injury	46	3.2	17 †	1.9

*Comparison group.

†Significant difference from comparison group at 95% confidence level.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2006–2015.

APPENDIX TABLE 26

Standard errors for table 11: Arrest or charges filed in nonfatal domestic violence victimizations reported to police, 2006–2015

Type of domestic violence victimization	Average annual number of victimizations reported to police	Percent resulting in arrest or charges filed
All victimizations	76,028	1.8%
Intimate partner	59,107	2.1
Other relation	38,215	2.5
Serious violence	31,802	2.0%
Intimate partner	24,876	2.3
Other relation	16,681	3.0
Simple assault	55,035	2.0%
Intimate partner	43,163	2.4
Other relation	27,900	2.8

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2006–2015.

APPENDIX TABLE 27

Estimates and standard errors for figure 8: Arrest or charges filed related to nonfatal domestic violence victimizations reported to police, by severity of injury and sex of victim, 2006–2015

Injury to victim	Female*		Male	
	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error
All victimizations	42%	2.0%	30% †	2.8%
Serious injury	62	4.4	63	7.3
Minor injury	56	2.9	38 †	4.9
No injury	29	2.2	22 †	3.1

*Comparison group.

†Significant difference from comparison group at 95% confidence level.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2006–2015.

APPENDIX TABLE 28

Estimates and standard errors for figure 9: Arrest or charges filed related to nonfatal domestic violence victimizations reported to police, by severity of injury and whether a signed complaint was obtained, 2006–2015

Injury to victim	Signed complaint*		No signed complaint	
	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error
All victimizations	59%	2.4%	21% †	1.8%
Serious injury	89	3.4	35 †	5.2
Minor injury	68	3.1	33 †	3.3
No injury	47	3.2	14 †	1.8

*Comparison group.

†Significant difference from comparison group at 95% confidence level.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2006–2015.

APPENDIX TABLE 29

Standard errors for table 12: State and local law enforcement agencies with a specialized unit for victim assistance, 2013

Type of law enforcement agency and population served	Agency has specialized unit with—		Agency addresses but does not have specialized unit		
	Full-time personnel	Part-time personnel	Dedicated personnel	Policies, procedures, or training only	Agency does not formally address
Local police departments	0.9%	0.6%	0.9%	1.6%	1.4%
250,000 or more	1.9	0.7	1.4	1.7	0.9
50,000–249,999	1.2	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.4
10,000–49,999	0.9	0.8	1.4	1.9	1.4
9,999 or fewer	1.2	0.8	1.1	2.1	1.9
Sheriffs' offices	1.3%	0.7%	1.4%	2.0%	1.6%
250,000 or more	2.3	2.2	1.7	2.5	3.0
50,000–249,999	2.4	1.3	2.3	3.3	2.6
10,000–49,999	2.0	1.1	2.2	3.1	2.6
9,999 or fewer	2.7	1.8	3.9	5.0	3.6

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics Survey, 2013.

APPENDIX TABLE 30

Standard errors for table 13: Domestic violence victimizations in which assistance from a victim service agency was received, by type of crime, 2006–2015

Type of domestic violence victimization	Total		Reported to police		Not reported to police	
	Average annual number	Percent receiving assistance	Average annual number	Percent receiving assistance	Average annual number	Percent receiving assistance
All victimizations	113,483	1.1%	77,522	1.6%	67,036	1.2%
Intimate partner	88,328	1.4	60,519	1.9	52,824	1.5
Other relation	55,004	1.5	38,580	2.2	33,159	1.4
Serious violence	45,722	1.3%	32,092	1.7%	27,487	1.6%
Intimate partner	36,174	1.6	25,082	2.1	22,434	2.0
Other relation	22,685	1.8	16,846	2.5	13,349	2.0
Simple assault	82,438	1.2%	56,413	1.8%	49,399	1.2%
Intimate partner	64,285	1.5	44,543	2.1	38,582	1.5
Other relation	40,787	1.7	28,146	2.6	25,495	1.5

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2006–2015.



The Bureau of Justice Statistics of the U.S. Department of Justice is the principal federal agency responsible for measuring crime, criminal victimization, criminal offenders, victims of crime, correlates of crime, and the operation of criminal and civil justice systems at the federal, state, tribal, and local levels. BJS collects, analyzes, and disseminates reliable and valid statistics on crime and justice systems in the United States, supports improvements to state and local criminal justice information systems, and participates with national and international organizations to develop and recommend national standards for justice statistics. Jeri M. Mulrow is acting director.

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