



New Jersey Division of Criminal Justice

Handling a Domestic Violence Call

***In-Service Training
for
Police Dispatchers***

Student Manual

Note

This training module is for law enforcement use only. It is intended to serve as a summary of legal concepts. It does not constitute the creation of a prescribed legal standard. It should not be construed as evidential in any criminal or civil proceedings.

As with all training material that is date sensitive, the instructor should ensure that the most current training material is being used.

The New Jersey Division of Criminal Justice has prepared the following domestic violence training programs, with:

Dynamics of Domestic Violence, Module 1, both instructor and student manuals

Legal Aspects of Domestic Violence, Module 2, both instructor and student manuals

Enforcement of Out-of-State Restraining Orders or Orders of Protection in Domestic Violence Cases, Module 3, both instructor and student manuals

Interviewing Techniques in Domestic Violence Cases, Module 4, both instructor and student manuals

Handling a Domestic Violence Call, In-Service Training for Police Dispatchers, both instructor and student manuals

Training Guide for Completing the Victim Notification Form

- ◆ Training Guide for Completing the Domestic Violence Complaint and Application for a Temporary Restraining Order

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Domestic Violence

Introduction

Domestic violence is a very serious problem. It is a crime. Domestic violence is responsible for more injuries to women than any other reason, exceeding injuries due to rape, mugging, and traffic accidents combined. In some cases, battering escalates to homicide and suicide. The FBI reports that a woman is battered every 12 seconds in this country. Some reports indicate that more than half of all American women will experience some form of violence from their spouses during marriage.¹ Three to four million women are physically abused each year.² Many of the abused women are beaten as frequently as once a month, once a week, or even daily.³ Of the 5,745 women murdered in 1991, 6 out of 10 were killed by someone they knew. About 50% were murdered by a spouse or someone with whom they had been intimate.

Domestic violence creates a significant threat to children in the home. Children in homes of domestic violence are 15 times more likely to be abused or neglected than children in peaceful homes.⁴ Children may be affected psychologically. Some studies indicate that between 53 and 70% of men who abuse women also abuse their children and a significant number sexually abuse the children, especially daughters. A son who sees his father beat his mother is more likely to become a delinquent or a batterer himself than if his father beat him instead.⁵ Clinical data indicates that boys will use violence to resolve conflicts and girls will see abuse as an integral part of a close relationship.⁶

Violence in the home has a ripple effect. It affects every day lives, imperils jobs, infects the workplace, ruins leisure time and educational opportunities.⁷ Law enforcement officers have an opportunity to stop the escalation of violence in the home. By effectively investigating and enforcing the domestic violence laws, the officer provides the most effective deterrent to future abuse.

The police dispatcher has an important role in a domestic violence call. Oftentimes, the dispatcher is the first person the victim of domestic violence calls for assistance. What and how a dispatcher responds to the victim's call may affect the safety of the victim and children, if there are any in the household. The 911 taped conversation between the dispatcher and the caller may be vital evidence in a later prosecution of the batterer.

The police dispatcher also is the vital link between the victim and the responding police officers. The officers responding to the scene must be able to depend upon the information the dispatchers provide the officers. At times, the safety of both the victim and the responding officers will depend on what the dispatcher says or does.

II. The Dispatcher's Response

The dispatcher who receives a domestic violence call should dispatch officers to every reported incident. When warranted, the dispatcher should give a domestic violence call the same priority as any other life threatening call. Whenever possible, two officers should be dispatched to the scene.

A dispatcher should not ask the victim whether he or she wants to "prosecute," "press charges" or "sign a complaint." Any comment which places the responsibility for enforcement of the law with the victim is inappropriate.⁸

The dispatcher who receives a domestic violence call should try to elicit from the caller and relay to the responding officers as much information as possible.

A law enforcement communication system should have standard operating procedures for receiving emergency calls from non-English speaking and from deaf or hard of hearing persons. The American Disabilities Act (ADA) requires that a law enforcement communications system be equipped with a TTY (teletypewriter) to accommodate emergency calls from deaf or hard of hearing persons.

The dispatcher must always keep in mind that a person calling the police department to report a domestic violence dispute may be in a highly emotional state and may not provide all of the necessary information or may minimize the seriousness of the incident. The dispatcher must try to calm the person down and ask the necessary questions to obtain the needed information.

III. Receiving and Dispatching a Call

A. During a call for assistance, the dispatcher should ask the following questions:

1. Where is the emergency?
 - ✓ what address?
 - ✓ what apartment number?

An enhanced 911 address may not be accurate because it is based on the telephone billing address. Cellular telephones will not show an address.

2. Who am I speaking to?
3. What has happened?
4. Has anyone been injured?
 - ✓ If yes, is an ambulance needed?
5. Are you the victim?
 - ✓ If no, are you a witness?
6. Is the suspect present?
 - ✓ What is his/her name?
 - ✓ Please describe the suspect.
 - ✓ If the suspect is not present, where does the caller believe the suspect is.
 - What does the suspect look like: race, gender, clothing.
 - What time did the suspect leave the scene?
7. Are weapons involved?
 - ✓ If yes, what kind?

8. Is the suspect under the influence of drugs or alcohol?
 - ✓ If yes, what substance?
 9. Are children present?
 - ✓ If yes, how many? How old?
 10. Are other people present?
 - ✓ If yes, how many?
 11. Have the police been to this address before?
 - ✓ If yes, how many times?
 - ✓ When was the last time?
 12. Does the victim have a current restraining order?
 13. A telephone number where the caller can be called back.⁹
- B. The safety of the domestic violence victim must be the primary concern of the dispatcher. The dispatcher should advise the victim to ensure for his or her safety. For example, the dispatcher may suggest that the victim wait for the officers at a neighbor's house or remain on the telephone line.
- C. The dispatcher should listen for background noises during the telephone conversation, such as:
- screams
 - shouts
 - threats
 - breaking glass and furniture
- D. The dispatcher should check the cross-reference file of incidents by name and address to determine:
1. if there had been previously reported incidents involving the same parties.
 2. whether weapons had been used previously, and

3. whether any injuries had been reported in the earlier incidents.

- E. The dispatcher should determine whether there are any outstanding court orders issued involving the parties by checking the statewide domestic violence registry.

- F. Where the responding officers have been denied entry into the premises of a domestic violence incident, the officers may ask the dispatcher to call the complainant to confirm the earlier report. In such cases, the dispatcher must be alert to signs that a dangerous condition exists.
 1. At times, the dispatcher should not ask the victim direct questions if there is a possibility that the assailant had threatened the victim to now report that the earlier call was a mistake. Indirect questioning may permit the victim to obtain the needed police assistance.

 2. One technique for confirming that the victim had called for police assistance but is now being threatened by the batterer is to ask the victim to select a number between one and five if the victim wants the police to enter the premises and assist the victim. If the victim selects such a number, the victim has given the police indirect permission to enter the premises and to render assistance to the victim.

Discuss with class what questions the dispatcher should ask when a caller gives a brief statement such as the following:

Case 1

Caller states that there is a family fight going on at 555 Crooked Lane.

- _____

Case 2

Caller states that she is being beaten by her husband.

- _____

Case 3

A woman calls stating that her husband is threatening her.

- _____

Case 4

A child calls hysterically reporting that her daddy is killing her mother.

- _____

¹ National Coalition Against Domestic Violence, Facts on Domestic Violence (1993)
² Joseph R. Biden, Senator (D-Del.) *Domestic Violence, A Crime, Not a Quarrel* Trial, June 1993
³ Joan Zorza, *The Criminal Law of Misdemeanor Domestic Violence, 1970-1990*, 83 *The Journal of Criminal Law & Criminology* 46 (1992)
⁴ *Id.*, citing National Woman Abuse Prevention Project, Effects of Domestic Violence on Children (undated fact sheet) (on file with Sen. Com. on Judiciary)
⁵ *Id.* citing various sources for statistics
⁶ Elena Salzman, *The Quincy District Court Domestic Violence Prevention Program: A Model Legal Framework for Domestic Violence Intervention*, 74 *Boston University Law Review* 329, 1994
⁷ See footnote 2, citing National Institute of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice, Civil Protection Orders: Legislation, Current Court Practice, and Enforcement 4 (1990)
⁸ *Domestic Violence Protocol for Law Enforcement 1994*, Police Chiefs' Association of Santa Clara County
⁹ *Id.*; *WASPC Model Operating Procedures for Law Enforcement Response to Domestic Violence and Resource Guidelines; Domestic Violence*, model domestic violence policy, International Association of Chiefs of Police