



WORKING GROUP ON RESOURCE COORDINATION TO SUPPORT VICTIMS OF SEXUAL EXPLOITATION, VIOLENCE AND DOMESTIC ABUSE

MEETING #4 – JUNE 28, 2024 @ 1:00 PM

ROOM 118, BALTIMORE COUNTY HISTORIC COURTHOUSE AND VIA WEBEX.

Welcome and Introduction

- Henry Callegary (Senior Coordination Manager for Public Safety and Accountability) welcomed the members of the Working Group.
- The primary focus of the June 24, 2024 Working Group is to discuss law enforcement domestic violence data.

Presentation on Law Enforcement Domestic Violence Data: BCSTAT:

- Presentation can be found in its entirety on the SEVDA webpage:
<https://www.baltimorecountymd.gov/departments/county-executive/working-group-resource-coordination-support-victims-sexual>
- The presentation outlines data on the types of offenses, data on calls of service, data on victims and arrestees, an overview of the various precincts in Baltimore County and some information about the population and what areas are covered by each precinct, mapped-out rates of domestic violence incidents by precinct population and a snapshot of each of the precincts.
- Definitions of domestic offenses captured in the presentation data - (see attached):
- Captain Dacheux explained how NIBRS (how the information is reported to the FBI) records the various offenses. For NIBRS there is a checkbox for which when an officer takes a report if it is domestic, they must check yes in the box and fill in the relationship. There is a list of 15 relationships, i.e., roommates, cousins, aunts, uncles, grandkids. When an arrest is based on Maryland law, for example if you are living together, married or married and separated, there can be an arrest if there is an injury.
- Totals include counts of single offenses on the graph shown. When there are multiple offenses when reporting, and only one offense if captured, this

- does not mean that there aren't additional crimes being charged to the individual.
- Questions and Discussion:
 - Do we have a general sense of how this data compares to other jurisdictions in Maryland? Are the trends similar? Are the general rates similar? There has not been the opportunity to look at this level of data in other jurisdictions in Maryland.
 - Is there any indicator about the severity of the crimes? The data is not going to capture this perfectly because if, for instance it is a Second-Degree Assault it isn't easy to capture what level of harm was done to the victim, where the victims suffered a serious injury or not. This topic can be revisited for more specific information.
 - Baltimore County has significantly expanded its crisis response capabilities and wanted to be assured that the declines that are being indicated in the year-over-year data aren't because calls that used to be logged as a law enforcement response are now being excluded as a law enforcement response because they are receiving crisis response? The crime is going to supersede the crisis response, so if crisis does not respond, the crime is still being captured. A crisis component will be separate.
 - Is there any information about the demographics of the callers, in reference to communities, in respect to those who don't engage in law enforcement? There is a crime of Abuse of a Vulnerable Adult, but there are older adults who don't meet the statutory definition of vulnerable, so it would be nice to see this data. No, there isn't a demographic breakdown of the aforementioned in this data. This presentation is mostly to provide the bigger picture. Keep in mind that the data doesn't show all the vulnerable adults, these are just domestic related vulnerable adults.
 - Is the location where the incident occurred or where the victim resides? It is where the incident occurred.
 - In the data, offenses, incidents and then arrest data, can statistically be the difference between the different categories of crime be addressed? The number of offenses versus the number of arrests are significantly lower, why? There were 80 incidents of sexual assault where the abuser was not arrested, it is assumed that the assault data is lower because of the type of crime the assault is, but if that is not the case, it would be helpful to understand why more people aren't getting arrested and this would be worthy of more conversation. It would be good to look at the prosecution data to see how many of those are getting arrested are then prosecuted? Henry Callegary commented that that will be one of the next steps. Captain Dacheux answered that the assaults included are both First- and Second-Degree Assaults. Arrests are being made, for example, if a husband pulls a knife on his wife and doesn't cut her, because that is First

Degree Assault. With sexual assault and child abuse assault the State Attorney's Office decides who will be charged.

- What does a preventative strategy entail and will the focus be on Essex, Dundalk and Woodlawn areas in particular? What are the unique factors that make the aforementioned stand-out in comparison to other precincts? Can there be a deeper dive into what makes each of these data points distinct, which will better help to pinpoint what are the unique strategies what can be employed, through resources, provider collaborations and other services may be within the community? More so, as it relates to social determinants because of the intersections that exist. Also, the other issues and conditions that need to be created to promote health and well-being, that can lead to a reduction or prevent those types of stressful situations from occurring. In the Essex and Dundalk communities for example, demographics must be explored for that particular population, for instance lower income populations.
- There is a very large migrant population between the Dundalk, White Marsh, Essex, Parkville and southwest precincts, which have cultural distinctions on what rises to the level of domestic violence and when law enforcement becomes involved. How often people will get law enforcement involved effects the data.
- It is difficult to get service to serve peace orders. Is there something that can be done between the clerk's office and the police to have it streamlined better?
- There is a concern of whether service of protective and peace orders are being effectuated, but also, how it is being communicated to the court and is it being communicated to the petitioner? It completely changes a victims safety plan, their actions and how they approach and prepare for court.
- Does Baltimore County have an asset map that shows where additional shelters, hospitals, their additional partners and to know where the court houses and external referral services are? This can be evaluated for the next meeting.
- What are the internal processes in Baltimore County? At the structural level Baltimore County has a Criminal Justice Coordinating Council, which has sub-committee's one being the Domestic Violence Coordinating Council. This group is comprised of service providers both internal and external to government. The DVCC reports at the CJCC meeting about current happenings.

Next steps:

- Would like to see where the victims reside versus where the crime occurred. Also, what percent of these cases took place outside the jurisdiction. This will help our jurisdiction to help the neighboring jurisdictions when they get the case.
- For the next meeting based on prior discussions by the Workgroup, would be to look at provider and the State's Attorney data.
- Look at the additional data from the State's Attorney and providers and get it down to the micro level where the focus can be on specific neighborhoods where services are needed.
- Would like the Workgroup to make recommendations to make to the County Council and the County Executive. Any recommendations that our state delegation can initiate in Annapolis as well.
- Would like to see human trafficking data in terms of victims and arrestees.
- Need to have a representative from Baltimore County Public School in the Workgroup.

Next meeting:

- Proposed date will be circulated by Henry Callegary to the Working Group members.

Domestic Offenses (Slide 3):

Crime	Criminal Law Article definition	NIBRS definition
Arson Threat (CR 6-107)	A threat to set fire to or burn a structure.	To threaten to damage property by fire or incendiary device.
Assault (CR 3-202, 3-203)	An unwanted and offensive touching.	An unlawful attack upon another.
Bomb Threat (CR 6-107)	A threat to explode a destructive device in, on, or under a structure.	A threat to damage property by use of an explosive device.
Child Abduction (CR 3-503)	Forcibly abduct, take, or carry away a child under the age of 12 without the consent of parent or guardian.	The unlawful seizure, transportation, and/or detention of a minor without the consent of a parent or guardian.
Child Abuse Assault (CR 3-601)	Physical injury of a minor from cruel or inhumane treatment, or as a result of a malicious act.	An unlawful attack upon a minor without justification where the victim suffers a physical injury.
Child Abuse Rape/Sex Offense (CR 3-602)	Sexual molestation or exploitation of a minor.	To unlawfully penetrate, however slightly, the genital or anal opening of the body of a minor, where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.
Harassment (CR 3-803)	To engage in a course of conduct that alarms or seriously annoys another person.	No definition provided.
Homicide (CR 2-201)	A willful and unlawful taking of another's life without justification.	The willful killing of one human being by another.
Homicide Attempt (CR 2-205)	An attempt to take another's life unlawfully.	The attempt to kill another.
Human Trafficking (CR 3-1102)	To cause another to be taken to any place for prostitution.	To transport a person for prostitution.
Incest (CR 3-323)	Vaginal intercourse with anyone whom the person may not marry under the law.	Nonforcible sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other.
Kidnapping (CR 3-502)	To carry a person in or outside the State without the person's consent.	The unlawful seizure, transportation, and/or detention of a person against their will.
Sexual Assault Rape/Sex Offense (CR 3-303 to 3-324)	A rape or sexual offense against another without consent.	Any sexual act directed against another person without their consent.
Vulnerable Adult Abuse Assault (CR 3-604)	To cause physical pain or injury to a vulnerable adult by cruel and inhumane treatment, or by a malicious act.	No definition provided.