

# State of Domestic Violence in Central Indiana 2016



DOMESTIC VIOLENCE NETWORK

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## ABOUT THIS REPORT

Domestic violence occurs in all communities and affects individuals from all walks of life. National studies, such as the *National Crime Victimization Survey*, the *National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey*, and the *Tween and Teen Dating Violence and Abuse Study* support this notion, while also pointing out that some groups are disproportionately affected by domestic violence. Understanding who is most at risk is key to developing – and measuring the impact of – powerful strategies to prevent and end domestic violence. Yet, while we know that domestic violence is all-too common, it is very difficult to find reliable, accurate data about domestic violence prevalence and incidence in the community.

To be clear: **No one should be victimized by domestic violence.** The purpose of assessing patterns and trends of domestic violence victimization is to generate information that can be used by community stakeholders and policy-makers to make informed decisions about programs, services, policies, and initiatives to end domestic violence in Central Indiana.

The “State of Domestic Violence in Central Indiana” report was created to increase access to key data about domestic violence in our community. This report presents an update on the state of domestic violence in Central Indiana based on similar reports compiled in 2015, 2014, 2013, 2011, and 2008. It includes updated information on the available community data, community-wide efforts to end domestic violence in Central Indiana, and ways that community members can get involved in those efforts.

For the purposes of this report, Central Indiana is defined as Indianapolis (Marion County) and the eight surrounding counties: Boone, Hamilton, Hancock, Hendricks, Johnson, Madison, Morgan, and Shelby. Ideally, all data would be provided by county as well as in aggregate for Central Indiana as a whole. In some cases, this ideal cannot be achieved and data are presented at the state-level. There are also some data provided for Indianapolis or Marion County alone. Because the purpose of this report is to expand collective knowledge about the issue of domestic violence in the community, the report includes data that do not meet the ideal but do contain valuable information. It is not intended to indicate that any particular community is of greater importance. DVN continues to work with partners to increase the availability of domestic violence-related data throughout Central Indiana.

The data contained in this report were provided from a variety of sources, which are noted throughout. It is important to remember that the data are limited to reported information – reports to services providers, crisis lines, law enforcement agencies - and do not capture the thousands of incidents of domestic violence that are unreported nor the thousands of secondary victims of domestic violence, including the children who witness horrific events at the hands of abusers. Additionally, when considering trend information, it is important to consider that increases or decreases in the trends do not necessarily indicate increases or

decreases in the prevalence of domestic violence, but rather, they could indicate changes in reporting patterns among victims. While data alone cannot provide answers to all of the questions we may have, it is a useful tool in learning more about, communicating, and understanding domestic violence in Central Indiana.

# VICTIMS AND SURVIVORS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

The data included in this section of the report provide a multi-perspective view on domestic violence victimization, including calls for assistance, participation in services, Baker One incidents, and domestic violence fatalities.

## Crisis Calls Related to Domestic Violence

There are five main providers of phone-based information, referral, and immediate crisis support for domestic violence in Central Indiana, including: The Julian Center (Marion County), Sheltering Wings (Hendricks County), Alternatives, Inc. (Madison County), Prevail (Hamilton County), and the Indiana Coalition Against Domestic Violence (statewide). For most of the agencies, the call volume varied only slightly from year-to-year, and for all five agencies, the total number of calls ranged from about 16,500 to 23,000 and averaged about 3,300 calls per year, from 2010 to 2012. However, in 2013, The Julian Center received over 160% more calls than in 2012, and the number of calls continued to increase in 2014 and 2015. Calls to The Julian Center made up about one-half of the total calls to all of the agencies with available data in 2013 and 2014 and about three-fifths in 2015.

Table 1: Central Indiana Domestic Violence Crisis Calls, by Agency, 2010-2015

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Trend
Connect2Help	3,085	3,500	3,667	3,329	3,782	3,172	
Julian Center	5,203	5,637	5,735	9,516	11,078	13,701	
Sheltering Wings*	1,415	853	>1,000	~1,000	850	754	
Alternatives, Inc.	4,230	3,689	3,105	3,262	3,503	3,943	
Prevail	2,704	2,819	2,918	1,873	1,576	1,188	
ICADV	**	**	631	**	**	**	
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,637</b>	<b>16,498</b>	<b>17,056</b>	<b>18,980</b>	<b>20,789</b>	<b>22,758</b>	
<b>Average/ Agency</b>	<b>3,327<sup>†</sup></b>	<b>3,300<sup>†</sup></b>	<b>3,285*</b>	<b>3,796*<sup>†</sup></b>	<b>4,158<sup>†</sup></b>	<b>4,552<sup>†</sup></b>	

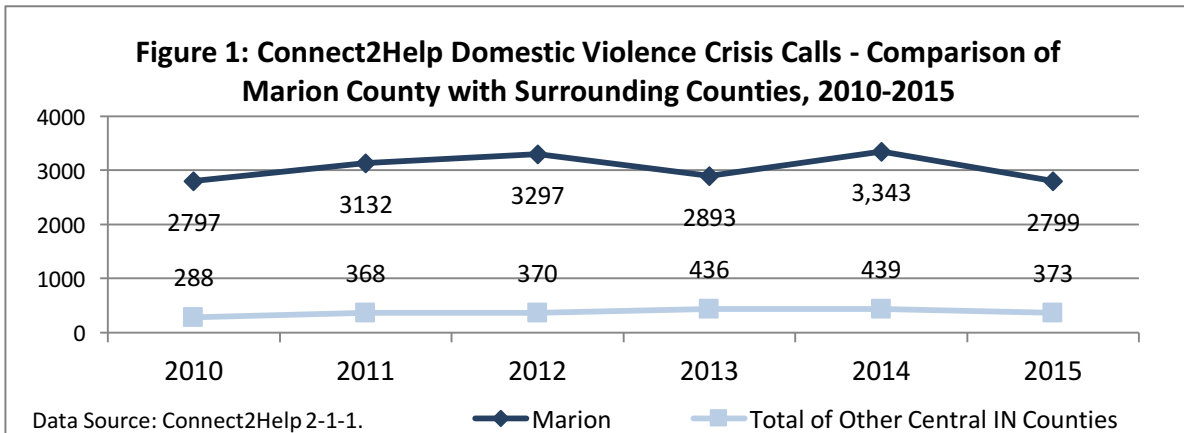
\*Value assumes exactly 1,000 calls to Sheltering Wings

\*\* Data unavailable

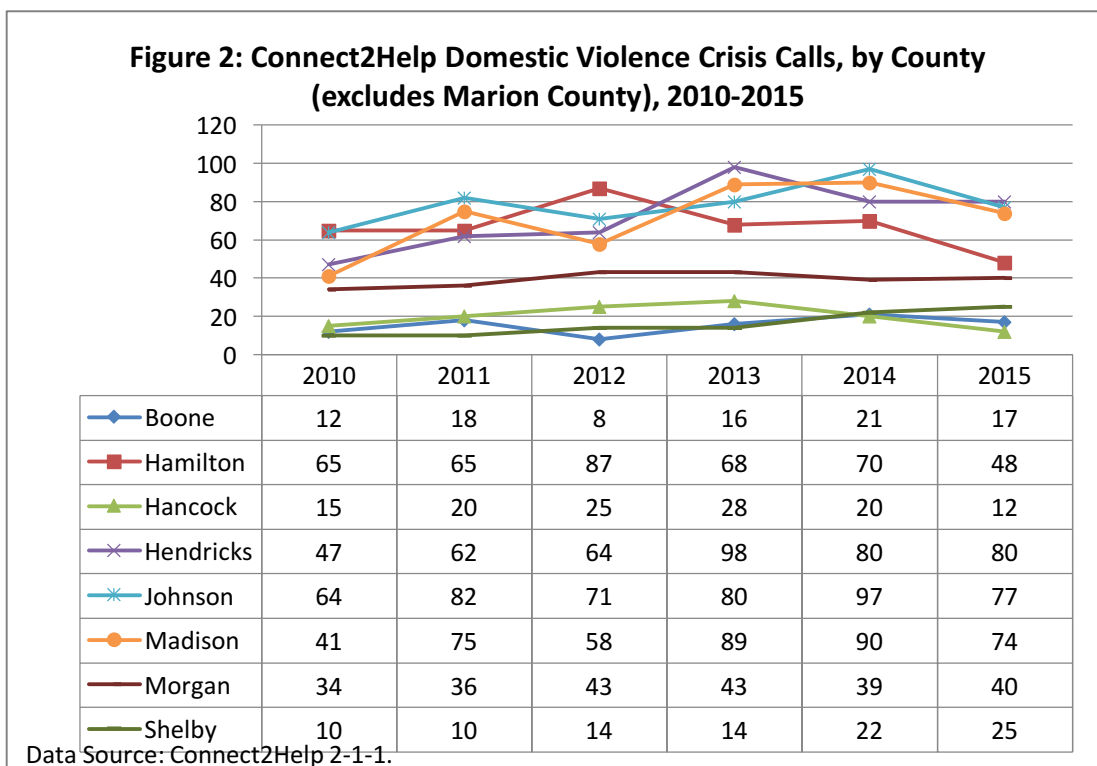
<sup>†</sup>Excludes ICADV

Data Source: Agency self-report data.

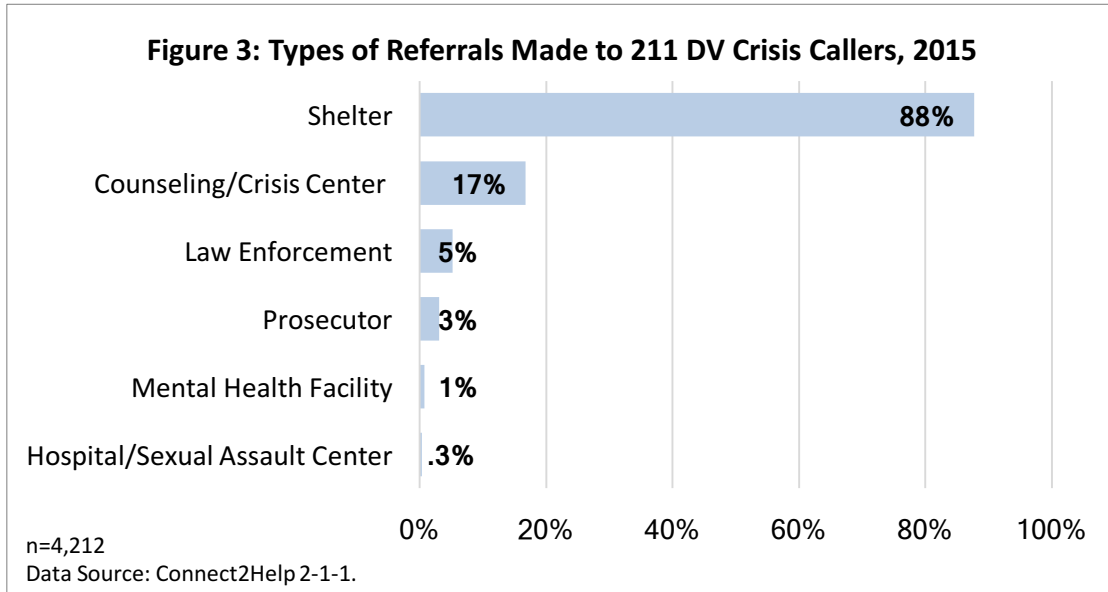
A closer look at domestic violence calls for assistance to Connect2Help 2-1-1 suggests that the vast majority of calls for assistance come from Marion County. The total number of calls has ranged from 3,000-4,000 each year. As seen in Figure 1, the number of calls in Marion County and in the other Central Indiana counties trended upward since 2010, but 2015 had the fewest number of calls in Marion County since 2010. The surrounding counties saw a dip in call volume in 2015 but still relatively consistent with previous years.



Among the surrounding counties, calls for assistance to Connect2Help were highest from Hendricks, Johnson, and Madison Counties. Only Shelby and Boone Counties had increased call volume from 2014 to 2015, but the increases were slight. Calls from Hamilton, Johnson, and Madison Counties were substantially fewer in 2015. With only 48 calls compared to last year’s 70, Hamilton County’s calls were the lowest they have ever been in the past six years. Hancock County also had the fewest calls since at least 2010, and was the county from which the fewest calls were received in 2015.



A snapshot of callers to the Connect2Help Domestic Violence Navigation Hub in 2015 revealed that the most common resource to which callers were referred was shelter, with most callers (88%) receiving a shelter referral. Seventeen percent of callers were referred to counseling or crisis centers, 5% were referred to law enforcement, and 3% to a prosecutor. Only 1% of callers received referrals to mental health facilities, and fewer than 1% were referred to hospitals or sexual assault centers.



## Demographics of Victims

Callers seeking assistance through Connect2Help are asked to provide basic demographic information. Among the almost 3,500 domestic violence victims who placed calls to 2-1-1 for help in Central Indiana during 2015, 95% are female, 4% are male, and 1% did not share their gender. More than 3,400 secondary victims were identified through the calls.

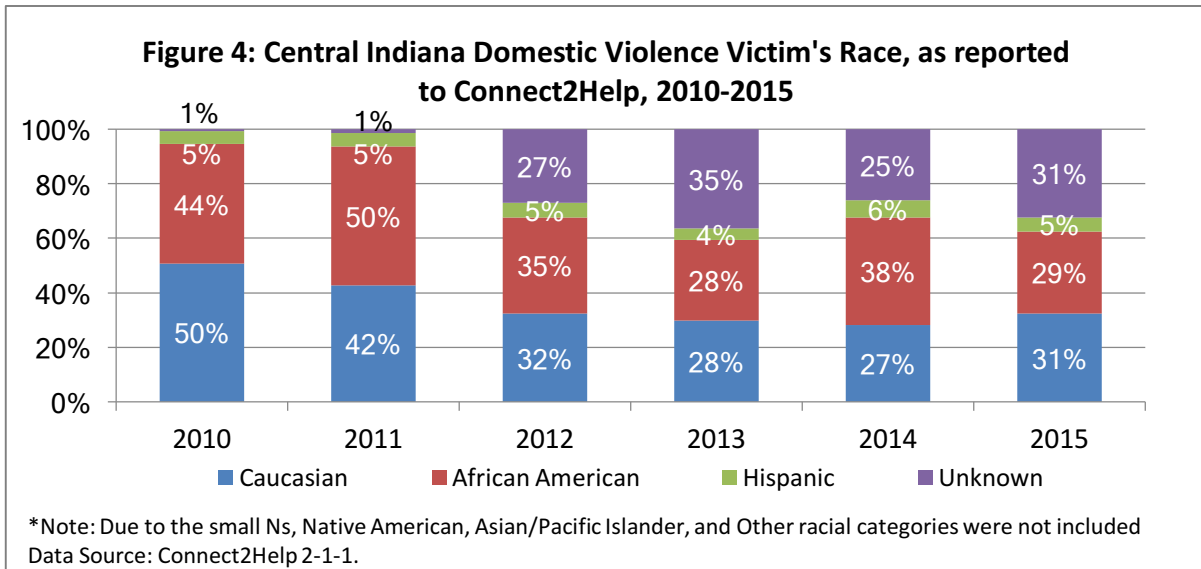
Table 2: Central Indiana Domestic Violence Victims, as Reported to Connect2Help in 2015

	2015
<b>Total number of primary victims</b>	<b>3,486</b>
Female	3,312
Male	128
Unknown	46
<b>Total number of secondary victims</b>	<b>3,436</b>
<b>Total number of victims</b>	<b>6,922</b>

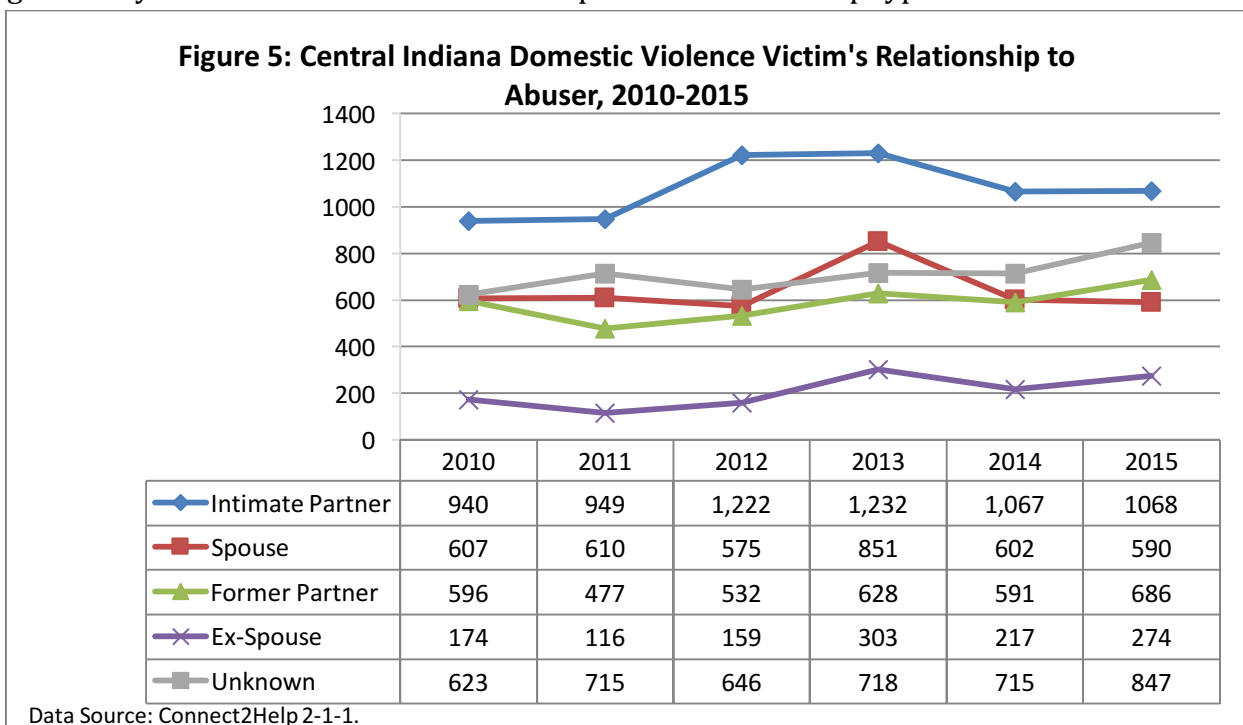
Data Source: Connect2Help 2-1-1.

The share of victims who self-identify as Caucasian when they call 2-1-1 is generally about the same as the share who self-identify as African American. 2014 saw the greatest difference in the percentages of callers who identify as African American compared with a smaller share who identify as Caucasian. The percentage of victims who self-identify as Hispanic has remained relatively constant over the six-year period. Importantly, the share of callers who

did not provide race information increased dramatically between 2011 and 2012 and remained a large percentage through 2015. Each year since 2012, the races of between one-quarter and one-third of victims are unknown, so it is impossible to get a true sense of trends.



Domestic violence victims seeking assistance from 2-1-1 were asked to indicate their relationships to the abusers. During the six-year period of 2010 through 2015, 41% of callers did not indicate their relationship with their abuser. However, among those who did share the nature of the relationship, the most common relationship type was “intimate partner”. However, in 2015, “former partner” replaced “spouse” as the second most common relationship type. The least common relationship type was “ex-spouse”, which was significantly less common than the “former partner” relationship type.





## Participation in Services

There are more than 100 partners and service providers in Indiana working to end domestic violence in Indiana, the majority of which are located in Central Indiana. Emergency shelters, such as The Julian Center in Indianapolis, provide the initial avenue for people to exit an abusive relationship. In addition, Central Indiana is home to four programs that provide transitional housing for victims of domestic violence: Alternatives, Inc., Coburn Place Safe Haven, The Julian Center, and Sheltering Wings. Transitional Housing gives people a safe place to make the long-term changes necessary to become self-sufficient, so they do not return to their abusers. Multiple organizations operate crisis lines to guide victims to immediate safety and long-term supportive services.

The Indiana Coalition Against Domestic Violence (ICADV) collects aggregate data for residential services in the state of Indiana. Table 3 presents domestic violence residential service data for victims in Indiana who received shelter as well as those who were denied access to shelter from the 2011 fiscal year through the 2016 fiscal year. Due to changes in reporting methods to ICADV during the 2016 fiscal year, only preliminary numbers for fiscal year 2016 were available at the time of this report, so the data may be incomplete. Denial of shelter was attributed to two reasons: a lack of shelter capacity or the individual/family's needs were not appropriate for the shelter (e.g., non-domestic violence related homelessness). The total days of shelter and the number of individuals denied shelter were greatest during the 2016 fiscal year. The vast majority of individuals were denied shelter because their needs were inappropriate for the services of the program.

Table 3: Domestic Violence Residential<sup>1</sup> Service Data (Indiana), as reported to Indiana Coalition Against Domestic Violence, FY 2011 – FY 2016\*

	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016*
<b>Total victims sheltered</b>	<b>10,742</b>	<b>10,928</b>	<b>11,719</b>	<b>10,531</b>	<b>9,854</b>	<b>9,277</b>
Women sheltered	6,194	6,186	6,819	6,136	5,817	5,433
Children sheltered	4,532	4,724	4,868	4,349	3,945	3,844
Men sheltered	16	18	32	46	92	113
<b>Total days of shelter</b>	<b>201,419</b>	<b>200,145</b>	<b>220,119</b>	<b>133,086</b>	<b>196,034</b>	<b>239,133</b>
<b>Individuals denied shelter</b>	<b>4,919</b>	<b>4,996</b>	<b>4,438</b>	<b>4,493</b>	<b>4,063</b>	<b>6,911</b>
Denied due to needs inappropriate to program services	3,355	4,032	3,837	2,750	2,828	5,142
Denied because program over capacity	1,564	964	601	1,743	1,235	1,186

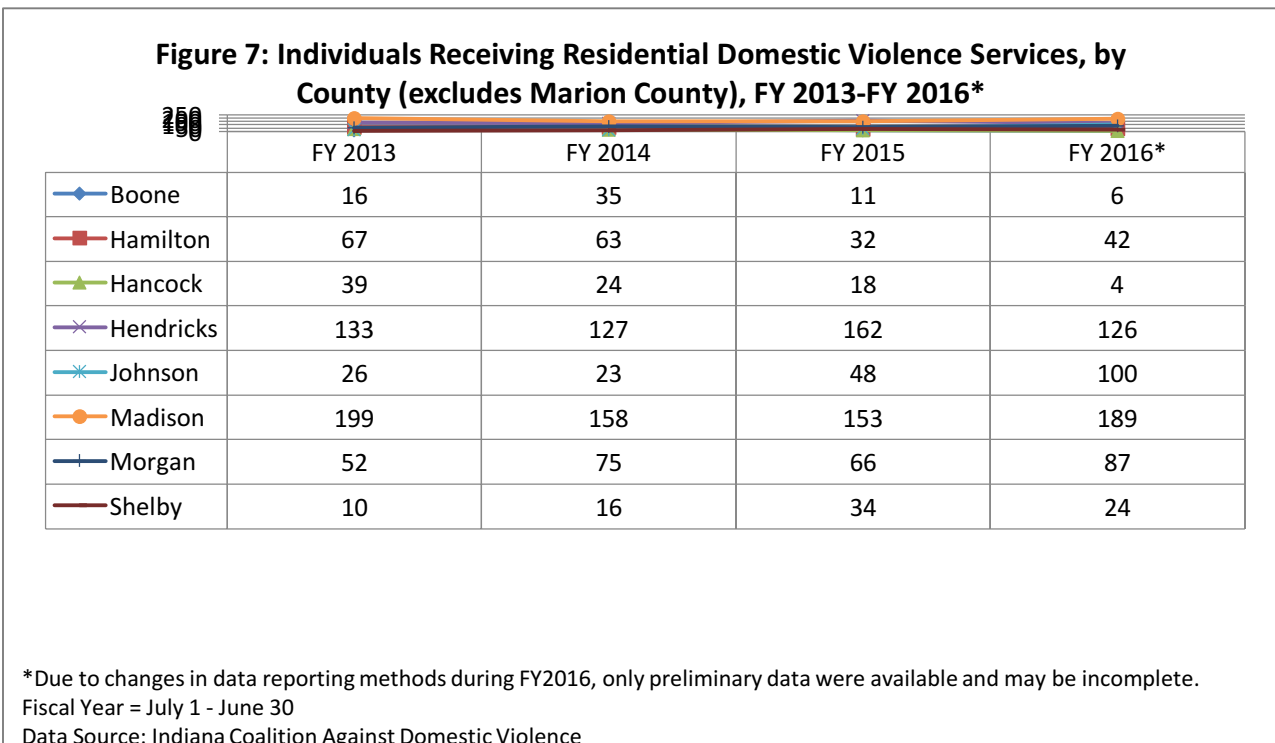
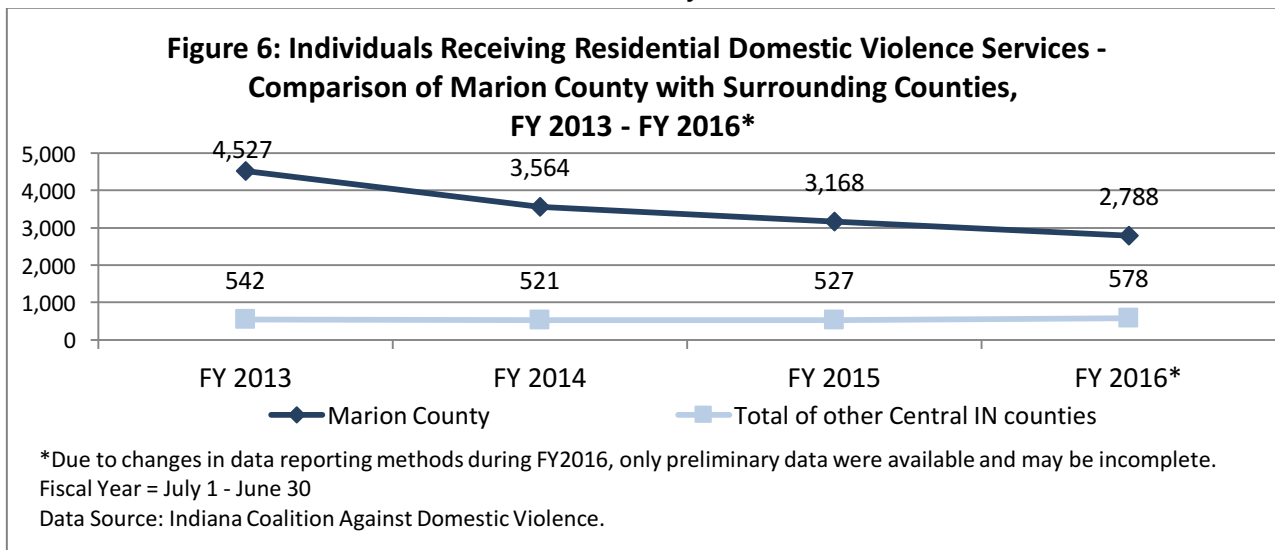
Fiscal Year = July 1 - June 30

\*Due to changes in reporting methods in FY 2016, only preliminary numbers were available and may be incomplete.

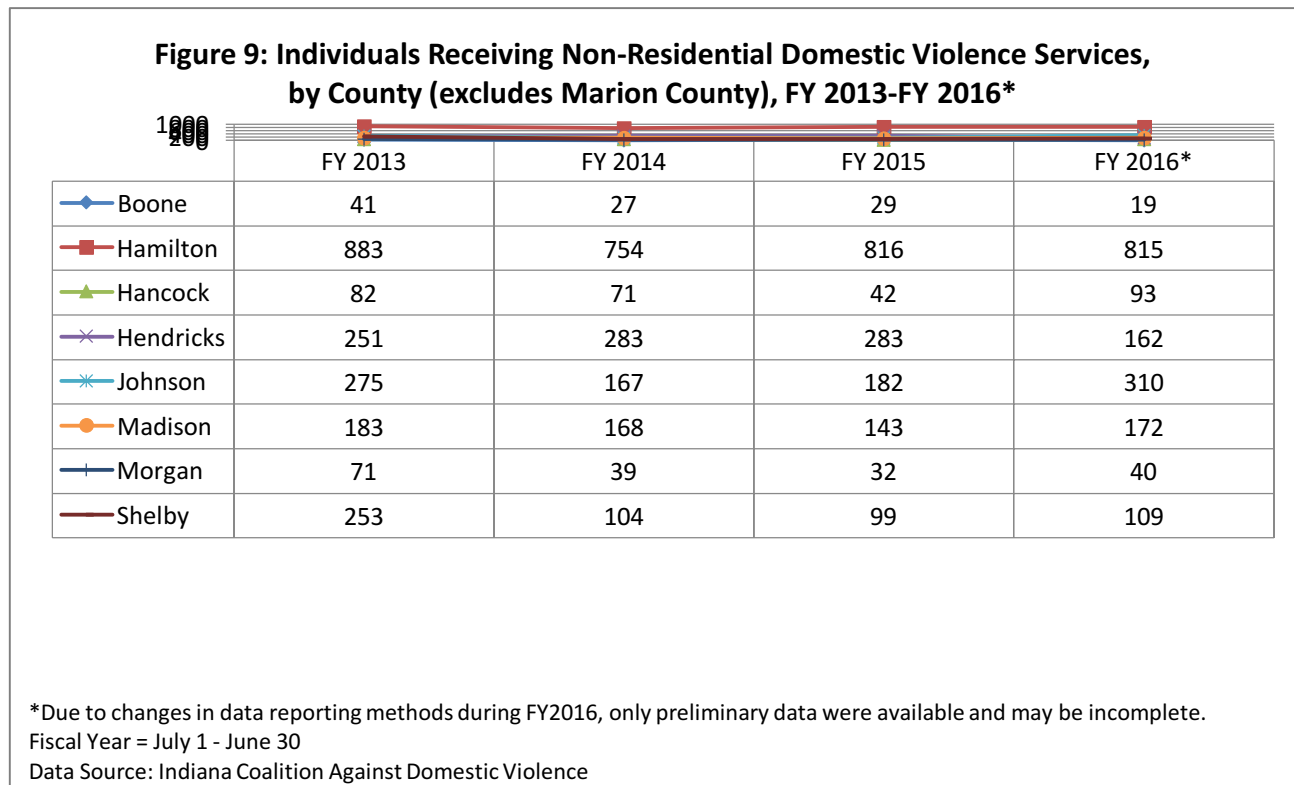
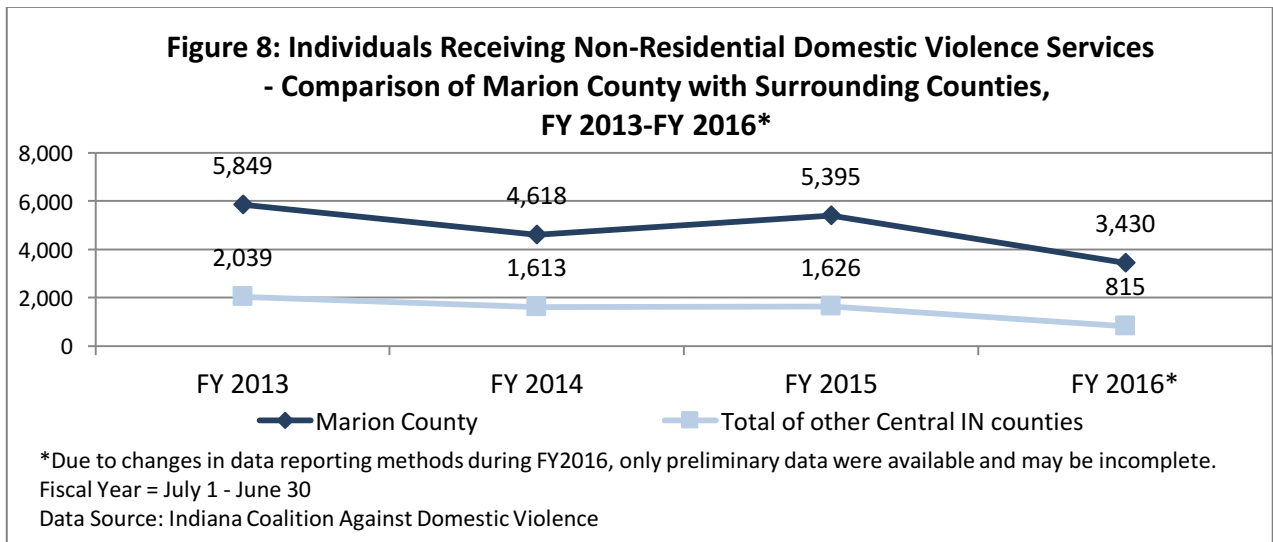
Data Source: Indiana Coalition Against Domestic Violence.

<sup>1</sup> "Residential" services include on-site managed or sponsored (hotel, safe house, residence of volunteers offering private homes for short-term crisis) or other temporary housing arranged by service provider.

ICADV collects county-level data on domestic violence victims' engagement in residential and non-residential domestic violence services based on the victim's county of residence. Due to changes in methods of reporting to ICADV during the 2016 fiscal year, only preliminary numbers were available at the time of this report, so the fiscal year 2016 data may be incomplete. The total number of individuals living in Central Indiana who received residential domestic violence services has steadily declined from the 2013 fiscal year (5,069) to the 2016 fiscal year (3,366). The overall decline is due to fewer victims in Marion County receiving residential services each year. The vast majority of victims each year were Marion County residents, followed by residents of Madison and Hendricks Counties. While the numbers of victims from Marion County has dropped, the numbers from other Central Indiana counties have remained fairly consistent. The counties that generally have the fewest residents who receive residential services are Hancock and Shelby.



The number of individuals in Central Indiana receiving non-residential domestic violence services has also declined since the 2013 fiscal year from 6,231 to 4,245 in fiscal year 2016. Fiscal year 2016 saw a significant decrease in numbers of Marion County residents and other Central Indiana counties. There was a notable decrease in participation in non-residential domestic violence services among Hendricks County residents in the 2016 fiscal year, and a substantial increase among Johnson County residents. However, due to changes in how data were reported to ICADV in the 2016 fiscal year, only preliminary numbers were available at the time of this report, so the fiscal year 2016 numbers may be incomplete. The vast majority of victims who received non-residential services reside in Marion County, followed by Hamilton County. Boone and Morgan Counties generally have the fewest residents receiving such services.

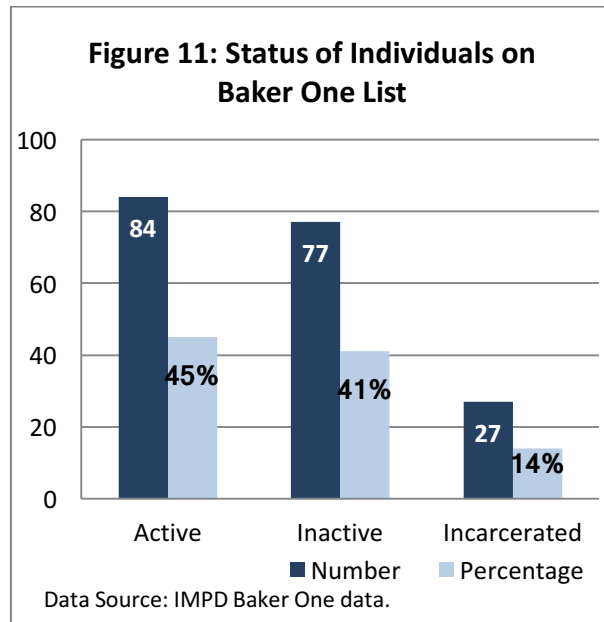
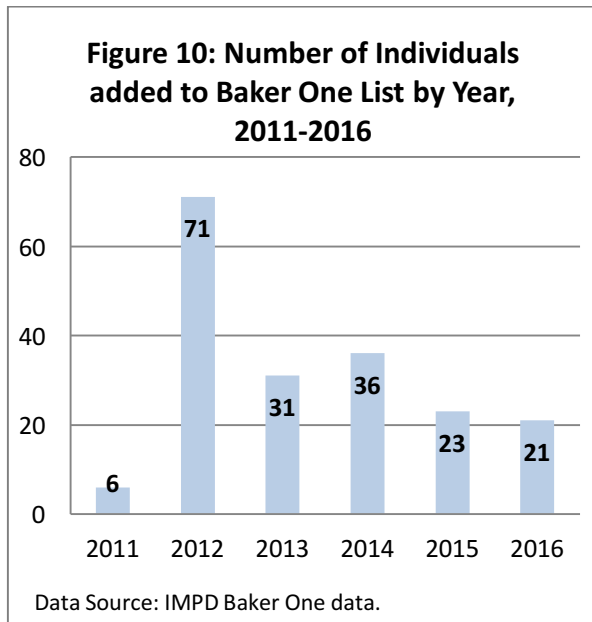


## Baker One Initiative

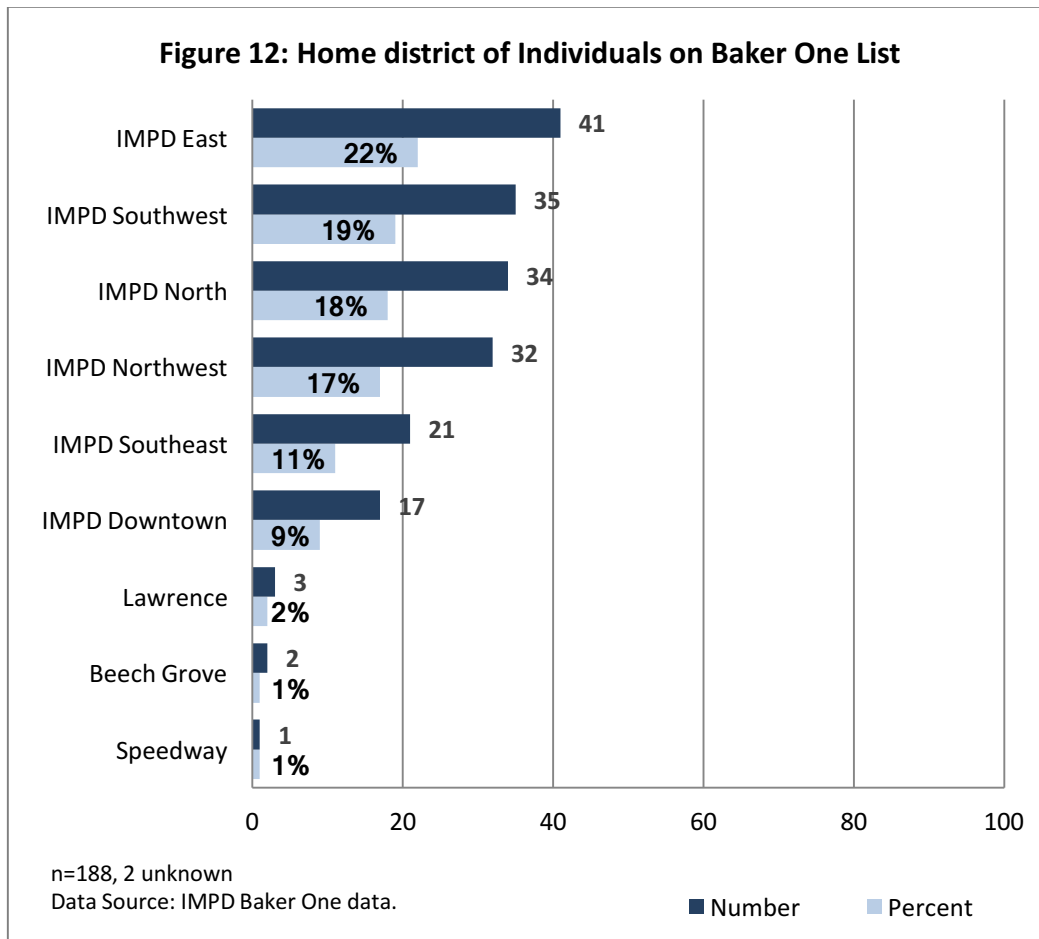
The Domestic Violence Network has supported the successful implementation of the Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department's (IMPD) predictive policing initiative, Baker One. Baker One is a proactive approach to policing that involves identifying individuals at risk for perpetrating domestic violence, providing these individuals with increased access to supportive services, and promoting a heightened system response for incidents involving these individuals. Implementation of the Baker One initiative helps to increase victim safety and perpetrator accountability. Currently, Baker One has been successfully implemented in all six IMPD districts and in the Beech Grove, Lawrence, and Speedway police districts.

In the Baker One approach, officers responding to a domestic violence incident are asked to complete additional paperwork – commonly called “the purple sheet” – that collects key information about the victim, perpetrator, and witnesses, as well as information about known lethality factors that serve as warning signs for future violence. The perpetrators determined to be at highest risk for escalating violence are then designated as Baker One offenders.

Since 2011, 188 individuals have been added to the Baker One list of potentially high-risk offenders. Among those individuals, 45% are still active, 41% are inactive, and 14% have been incarcerated.



IMPD tracks the home districts of the potentially high-risk offenders added to the Baker One list. The vast majority (96%) live in an IMPD district, while three individuals live in Lawrence, two in Beech Grove, and one in Speedway. There are two individuals for which district information is unknown.



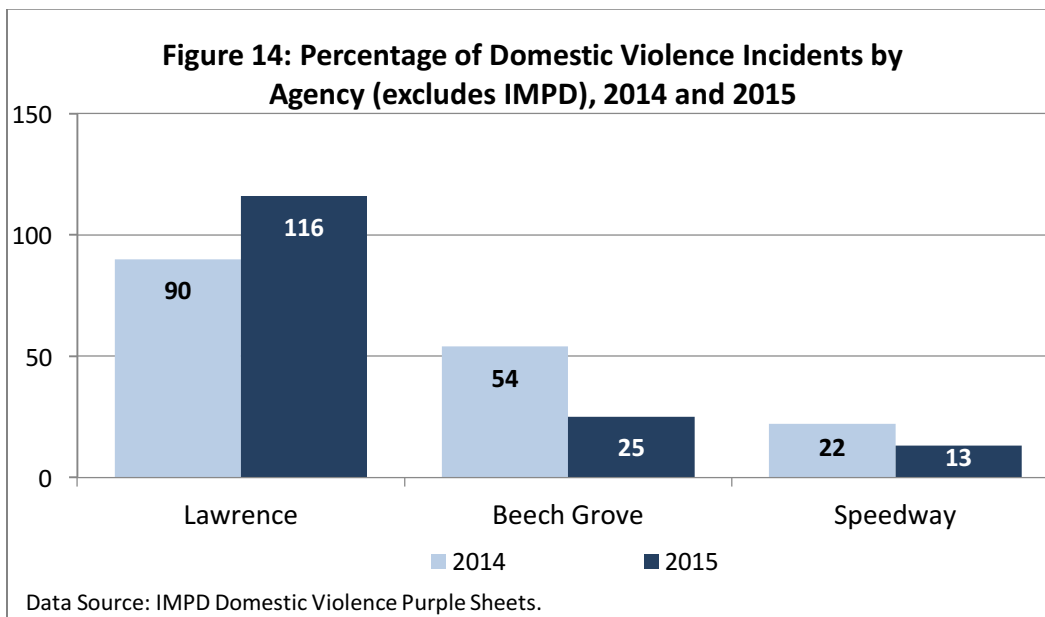
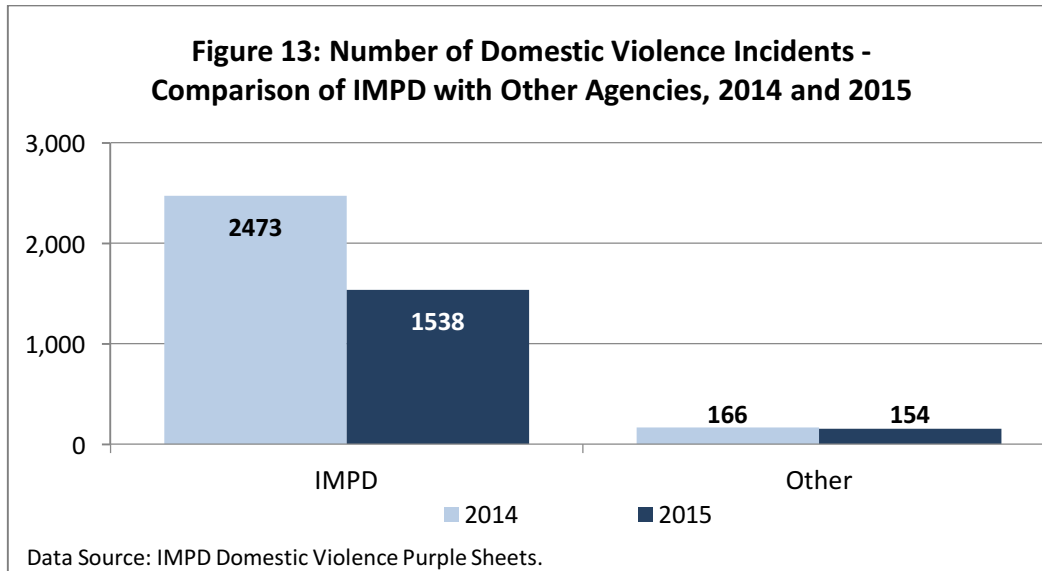
Across the Beech Grove, Lawrence, Speedway, and IMPD jurisdictions, there were 1,693 domestic violence incidents recorded on the purple sheets in 2015, which is 35% decrease from 2014. Prior to February 2015, IMPD had a dedicated staff person reviewing the incidents, but that is no longer the case. In 2015, there were 1,537 unique victims and 1,512 unique suspects. Seventeen of the individuals on the Baker One list were involved in incidents in 2015, making up about 1% of the suspects.

Table 4: Domestic Violence Incidents, Victims, and Suspects, 2014 and 2015

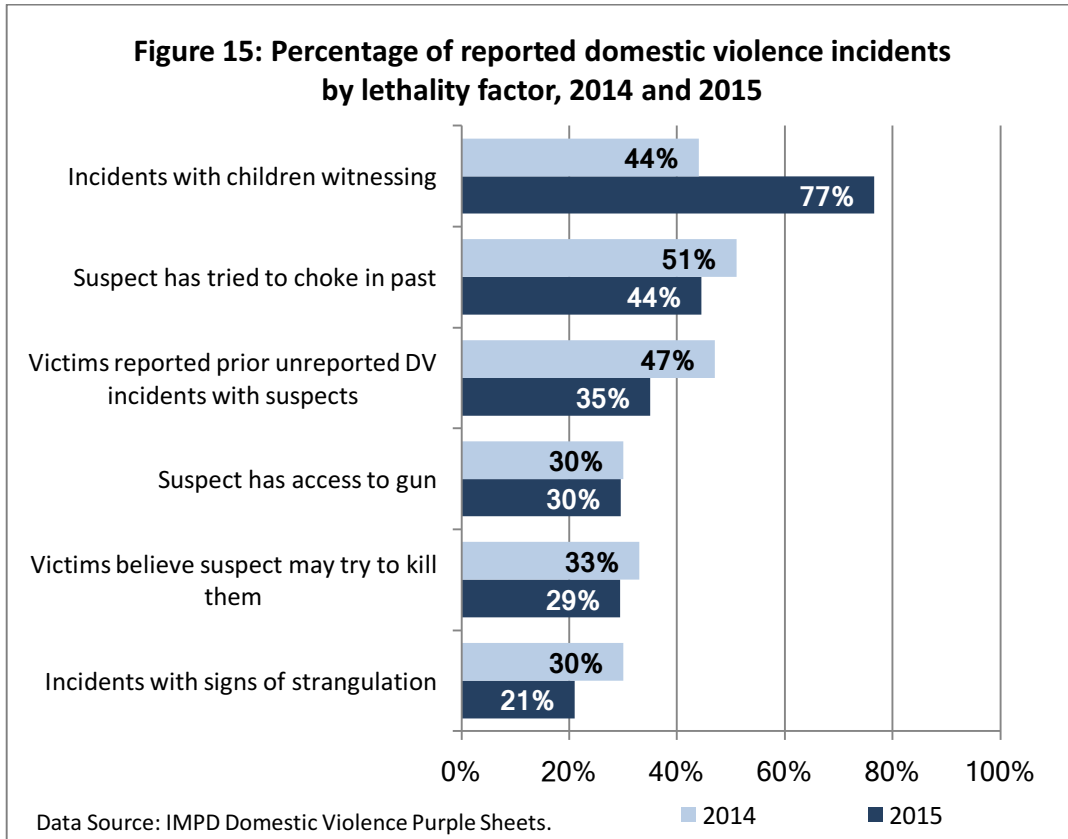
	2014	2015
<b>Total number of incidents</b>	<b>2,639</b>	<b>1,693</b>
Unique Victims	2,161	1,537
Unique Suspects	2,501	1,512
High-risk Suspects involved in incidents	96	17

Data Source: IMPD Domestic Violence Purple Sheets.

A closer look at the reported incidents shows the vast majority were in one of the six IMPD districts – 94% in 2014 and 91% in 2015. More than one-half of the incidents in the other agencies were in Lawrence, which saw a greater share of incidents in 2015 (7%) than in 2014 (3%). In 2014, 2% of incidents were in Beech Grove, compared to 1% in 2015, and 1% of the 2014 and 2015 incidents were in Speedway.



The Baker One purple sheets include questions about the lethality factors involved in the incident. Figure 15 shows the percentage of incidents in 2014 and 2015 that included each lethality factor. Each lethality factor was present in at least one-quarter of the domestic violence incidents in 2014 and one-fifth in 2015. The shares of 2015 incidents that included each lethality factor were smaller than or comparable to the shares in 2014, with one notable exception. In 2015, children witnessed more than three-in-four incidents (77%), 1.75 times the 44% of 2014 incidents with children witnessing. The percentage of incidents in which the victims reported prior unreported domestic violence incidents with the suspect was notably down in 2015 (35%), compared with 2014 (47%).



## Fatalities

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 2015, there were at least 11 domestic violence related fatalities in the nine-county area served by the Domestic Violence Network. This is the lowest number of fatalities in at least a five-year period and a significant decrease from the previous fiscal year. The figures included in Table 5 below do not include perpetrator fatalities.

Table 5: Domestic Violence Victim Fatalities in Central Indiana

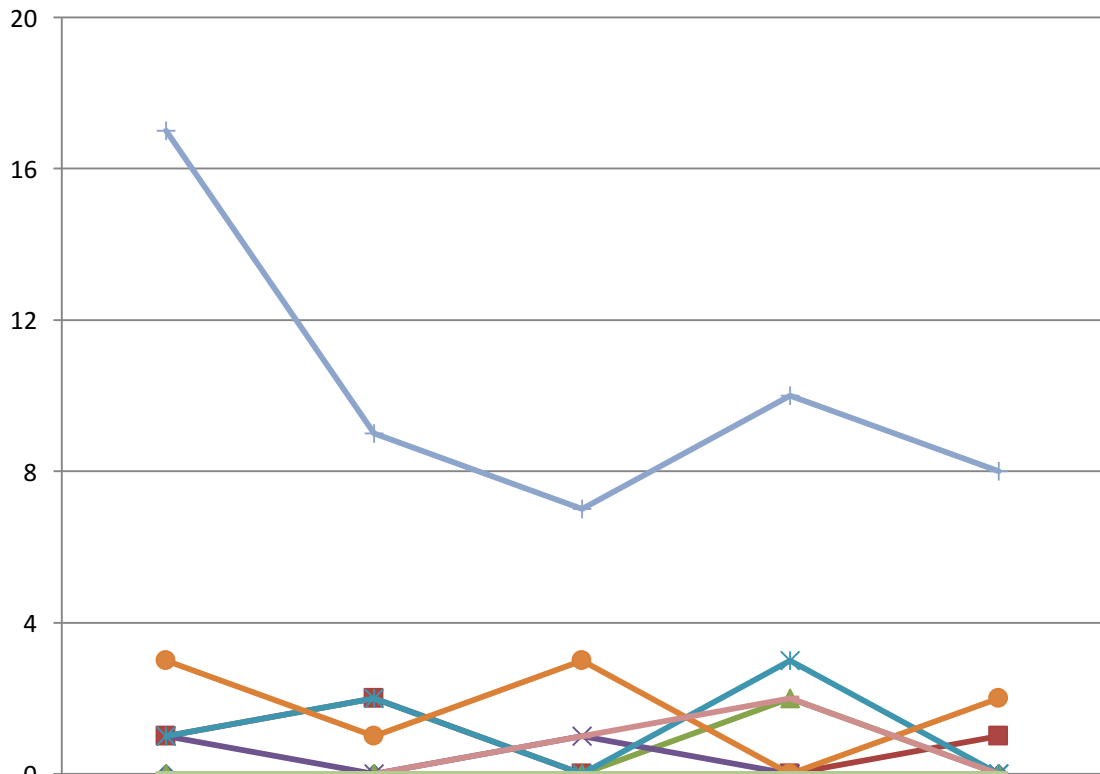
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Trend
Fatalities as a direct result of DV in Central Indiana	23	14	12	17	11	

Fiscal Year = July 1 - June 30

Data Source: Information compiled by the Indiana Coalition Against Domestic Violence.

Each year, the majority of the domestic violence victim fatalities in central Indiana occurred in Marion County, which saw a dramatic downward trend in domestic violence fatalities during July 2010 through June 2013 timeframe before leveling off after a slight increase in fiscal year 2014. Among the other Central Indiana counties, only Boone and Shelby counties did not experience any domestic violence victim fatalities during the five-year period.

**Figure 16: Central Indiana Domestic Violence Victim Fatalities, by County**



	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
Boone	0	0	0	0	0
Hamilton	1	2	0	0	1
Hancock	0	0	0	2	0
Hendricks	1	0	1	0	0
Johnson	1	2	0	3	0
Madison	3	1	3	0	2
Marion	17	9	7	10	8
Morgan	0	0	1	2	0
Shelby	0	0	0	0	0

Fiscal Year = July 1 - June 30

Data Source: Information compiled by the Indiana Coalition Against Domestic Violence.



## COMMUNITY-WIDE EFFORTS TO END DOMESTIC VIOLENCE: CWP 3.0

Since the first formal community forum on family violence in Indianapolis nearly twenty years ago, stakeholders throughout Central Indiana have been coming together to identify service gaps, trends, and integrated approaches to address domestic violence from various perspectives.

In 2000, Indianapolis Mayor Bart Peterson led more than 100 citizens in a roundtable discussion that prompted a call for a community action plan to end domestic violence. Accordingly, the first Family Violence Community-Wide Plan was issued in 2001. Four years later, a second Mayor's Roundtable identified new priorities for addressing domestic violence, including public awareness and education, economic justice, health and legal issues, prevention, and targeted outreach to Hispanic populations.

The second formal community-wide plan, "Peace in our Homes: A Call to End Domestic Abuse in Central Indiana," was released in 2009. The plan served as a catalyst for establishing a coordinated community response (CCR) by laying the foundation for establishing a stronger, more effective plan in Indianapolis to protect victims and their families and hold perpetrators accountable for their actions.

In October 2013, DVN released the third such plan, called the Community-Wide Plan to End Domestic Violence 3.0 (CWP 3.0). The approach of the CWP 3.0 is rooted in a framework called Results Accountability. In Results Accountability, there is a focus on making a measureable improvement in the quality of life for the entire community. There is recognition of the importance of driving toward big picture, measureable change. **The *desired result of CWP 3.0 is: to end domestic violence in Central Indiana.***

This result is a tall order for any community, and Central Indiana is no exception. Success requires the collective effort of the entire community, and every resident has a role to play. Obvious strategies alone - such as connecting victims to crisis intervention services or incarcerating people who batter and abuse - will not end domestic violence. Responding to the needs of victims and confronting perpetrators of violence are both important pieces of the puzzle, but to end domestic violence, the whole community must participate.

The CWP 3.0 is focused on the achievement of **community-wide results for targeted populations** through **population-level strategies**. Specifically, DVN has led the development of the CWP 3.0 through the lens of targeted results identified for targeted populations: Community Members, Youth, People who are Victims or Survivors of Domestic Violence, and People who Batter and Abuse. Progress toward the desired results will be measured by six key indicators, as detailed in Table 5.

Table 6: CWP 3.0 Targeted Populations, Desired Results, Indicators and Baseline Data

<b>Targeted Population</b>	<b>Desired Result</b>	<b>Indicator(s)</b>	<b>Baseline (Year)</b>	<b>Update</b>
<b>Community Members</b>	All <i>community members</i> are aware of domestic violence, are educated about resources to prevent it, and are active participants in preventing domestic violence from occurring in the community.	# of community members who have taken the No More Pledge (as measured by the No More Campaign)	363 (10/1/2012 – 9/30/2013)	421 (10/1/2013 – 9/30/2014)
<b>Youth</b>	All <i>youth</i> will engage in healthy relationships and are able to recognize and respond to unhealthy relationships.	% of Indiana high schools students who were ever hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose by their boyfriend or girlfriend during the past 12 months (according to the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance Survey, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention)	11.3% (2011)	10.0% (2015)
<b>People who are Victims or Survivors of Domestic Violence</b>	All <i>victims or survivors of domestic violence</i> will safely and sustainably exit domestic violence situations.	# of domestic violence fatalities (as tracked by the Indiana Coalition Against Domestic Violence)  # of victims in domestic violence emergency shelters or transitional housing (as tracked by the Indiana Coalition Against Domestic Violence)	12 (FY 2013)  5,069 (FY 2013)	11 (FY 2015)  3,692 (FY 2015)
<b>People who Batter and Abuse</b>	All <i>people who batter and abuse</i> will be held accountable for their actions in ways that promote victim safety and engagement in services to cease battering behaviors.	# of participants successfully completing batterer intervention programs (as tracked by the Indiana Coalition Against Domestic Violence)  % of batterers who are convicted and are not involved in an IMPD incident within one year of conviction (as tracked by the Domestic Violence Database)	1,293 (2015)  67.4% (2011)	1,293 (2015)  64.3% (2012)

Additionally, CWP 3.0 includes performance measures used to evaluate whether the strategies are effectively achieving their aims. Performance measures have been added over time to reflect the work that is happening in the community.

DVN intends to release an updated *State of Domestic Violence in Central Indiana* Report on an annual basis as part of its commitment to educating and engaging the community to end domestic violence. The report will share annual progress toward the desired results of CWP 3.0, as well as other relevant data, as available.

## CALL TO ACTION

In order to have community-wide impact, a community-wide plan must engage partners from across the community. It is only through the leveraging of resources, aligning of actions, and focusing on powerful strategies, that domestic violence can end in this community. The next iteration of the Community-Wide Plan to End Domestic Violence is scheduled for release in early 2017. Participation from across sectors, populations, and areas of the community will be integral to its success.

### What can you do?

Ending domestic violence in Central Indiana requires that every member of the community do his or her part. Here are several ways to get involved in community-wide efforts to help end domestic violence.

- Engage in the new community-wide plan to be released in early 2017.
- Take the No More Pledge, if you haven't done so already. Go to [www.indianasaysnomore.com](http://www.indianasaysnomore.com), and take the Pledge. You will receive regular updates and learn about ways YOU can contribute to ending domestic violence in Central Indiana.
- Read and share future issues of the *State of Domestic Violence in Central Indiana Report*, released each fall. Download the report at [www.dvnconnect.org](http://www.dvnconnect.org).
- Host or participate in training(s) about various topics related to ending domestic violence. To learn more, visit [www.dvnconnect.org/resources](http://www.dvnconnect.org/resources).
- Recruit your colleagues, your employer, your faith community, and your family and friends to join you in your commitment to end domestic violence in Central Indiana. Be sure to "like" the Domestic Violence Network on Facebook and follow us on Twitter.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Domestic Violence Network thanks the individuals who contributed their expertise to the development of the *2016 State of Domestic Violence in Central Indiana Report* and the organizations which they represent. Together, we can end domestic violence in our community.

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