

# State of Domestic Violence in Central Indiana 2015



DOMESTIC VIOLENCE NETWORK

9245 N. Meridian Street, Suite 235  
Indianapolis, IN 46260  
**Tel:** 317-872-1086  
**Fax:** 317-872-1164  
**Web:** [www.DVNconnect.org](http://www.DVNconnect.org)

## Table of Contents

ABOUT THIS REPORT .....	1
VICTIMS AND SURVIVORS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE .....	3
Crisis Calls Related to Domestic Violence.....	3
Demographics of Victims.....	5
Participation in Services .....	7
Baker One Initiative .....	10
Fatalities .....	12
COMMUNITY-WIDE EFFORTS TO END DOMESTIC VIOLENCE: CWP 3.0.....	14
CALL TO ACTION .....	16
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS .....	17

## 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 2014, 2013, 2011, and 2008. It includes up-to-date information on the available community data as well as community-wide efforts to end domestic violence in Central Indiana, as well as ways that the reader 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 data provided for Indianapolis or Marion County alone. Because the purpose of this report is to expand our 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 the report. 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 the 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. (Hamilton 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 21,000 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 increased again in 2014. In both 2013 and 2014, calls to the Julian Center made up about half of the total calls from all of the agencies with available data.

Table 1: Central Indiana Domestic Violence Crisis Calls, by Agency (2010-2014)

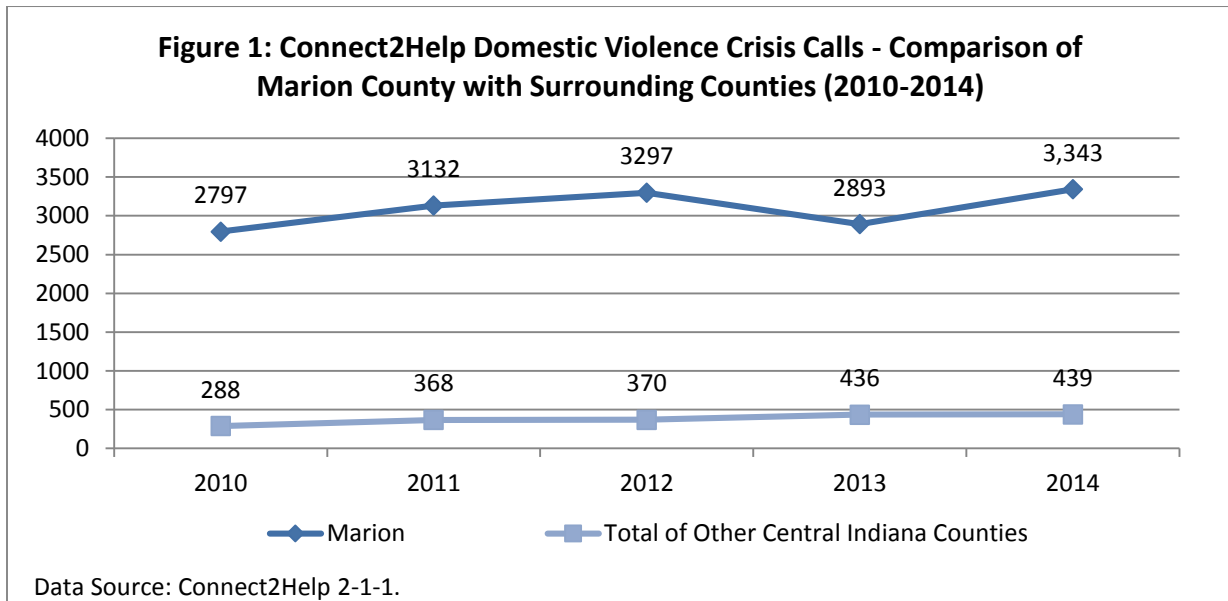
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Trend
Connect2Help	3,085	3,500	3,667	3,329	3,782	
Julian Center	5,203	5,637	5,735	9,516	11,078	
Sheltering Wings*	1,415	853	>1,000	~1,000	850	
Alternatives, Inc.	4,230	3,689	3,105	3,262	3,503	
Prevail	2,704	2,819	2,918	1,873	1,576	
ICADV	Unavailable	Unavailable	631	Unavailable	Unavailable	
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,637</b>	<b>16,498</b>	<b>17,056</b>	<b>18,980</b>	<b>20,789</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>	

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

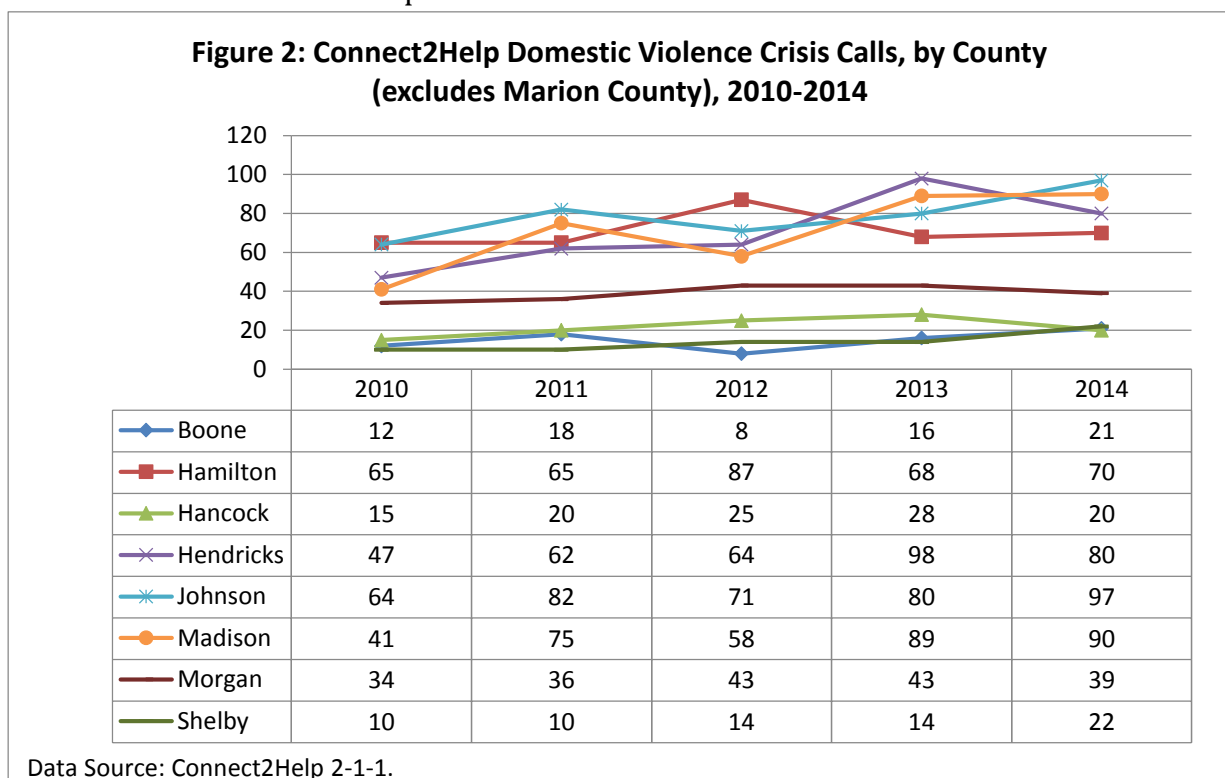
<sup>†</sup>Excludes ICADV

Data Source: Agency self-report data, Fall 2015.

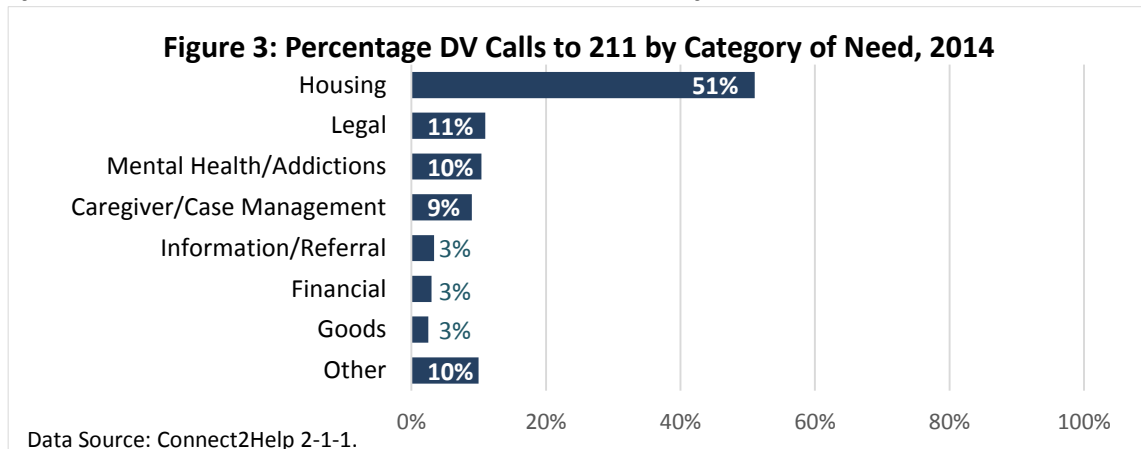
A closer look at domestic violence calls for assistance to Connect2Help 2-1-1 suggests that the vast majority of calls for assistance come from Marion County. Despite a slight dip in calls from Marion County in 2013, the calls increased again in 2014, while the number of calls from other Central Indiana counties remained about the same (see Figure 1).



Among the surrounding counties, calls for assistance to Connect2Help were highest in Johnson, Madison, Hendricks, and Hamilton Counties. There was a substantial increase in the number of calls in Johnson County, and a substantial decrease in the number of calls in Hendricks County from 2013 to 2014. Shelby and Boone Counties consistently had the fewest number of calls to Connect2Help.

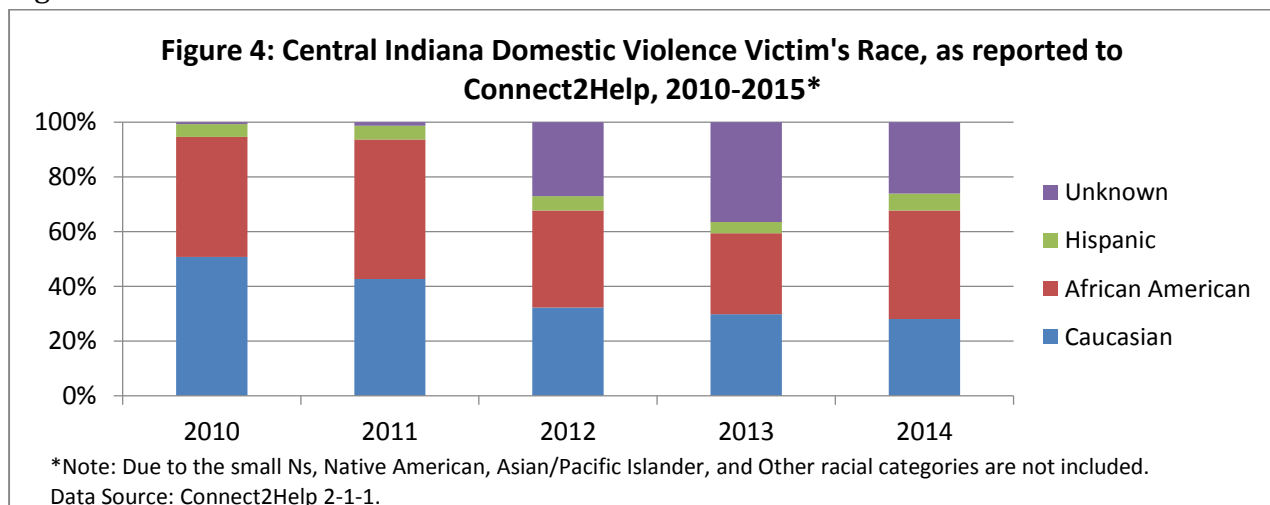


A snapshot of callers to the Connect2Help Domestic Violence Navigation Hub in 2014 revealed about one-half (51%) of those who called for domestic violence-related issues were in need of housing, while about one-tenth were in need of legal, mental health/addictions, or caregiver/case management help (11%, 10%, and 9%, respectively). Figure 3 presents the major need categories for which callers were seeking assistance in 2014. Some of the types of assistance included in the ‘other’ category are utilities, food, health, transportation, employment, and education, all of which were needed by fewer than 2% of callers.



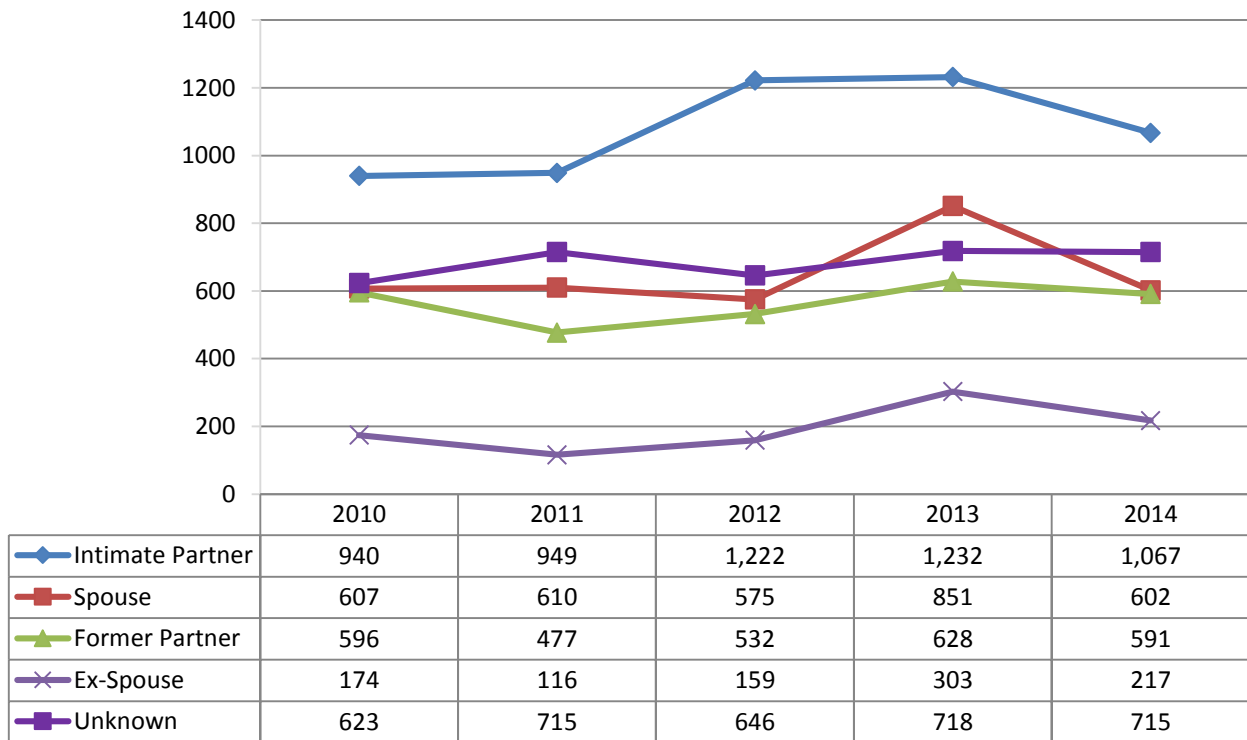
## Demographics of Victims

Callers seeking assistance through Connect2Help are asked to provide basic demographic information. Among domestic violence victims placing calls to 2-1-1 for help in Central Indiana, the share of victims who self-identify as Caucasian has remained about the same as the share of victims who identify as African American between 2010 and 2013. In 2014, a slightly greater share of callers identified as African American. The percentage of victims who self-identify as Hispanic has remained relatively constant. Importantly, the share of callers who *did not* provide race information increased dramatically between 2011 and 2012, and for 2012-2014, the race of at least one-quarter of victims is unknown. Therefore, it is impossible to get a true sense of trends.



Domestic violence victims seeking assistance from 2-1-1 were also asked to indicate their relationships to the abusers. For the period 2010 through 2014, 22% of callers did not indicate the relationship to their abuser. However, among those who did indicate the nature of the relationship, the most common relationship type was overwhelmingly “intimate partner”, followed by “spouse”. The least common relationship type was “ex-spouse”, which was significantly less common than the “former partner” relationship type.

**Figure 5: Central Indiana Domestic Violence Victim's Relationship to Abuser, 2010-2014**



Data Source: Connect2Help 2-1-1







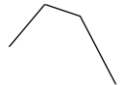



## Participation in Services

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 women 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 women a safe place to make the long-term changes necessary to become self-sufficient and never return to their abuser. Multiple organizations also 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. As of October 2015, the most current data available is through fiscal year through June 30, 2014. Table 2 presents domestic violence residential service data for victims in Indiana who did receive shelter as well as those who were denied access to shelter. Denial of shelter was attributed to two reasons: a lack of shelter capacity or because the individual or family's needs were not appropriate for the shelter.

Table 2: Domestic Violence Residential<sup>1</sup> Service Data (Indiana), as reported to Indiana Coalition Against Domestic Violence

	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	Trend
<b>Total victims sheltered</b>	<b>10,742</b>	<b>10,928</b>	<b>11,719</b>	<b>10,531</b>	
Women sheltered	6,194	6,186	6,819	6,136	
Children sheltered	4,532	4,724	4,868	4,349	
Men sheltered	16	18	32	46	
<b>Total days of shelter</b>	<b>201,419</b>	<b>200,145</b>	<b>220,119</b>	<b>133,086</b>	
<b>Individuals denied shelter</b>	<b>4,919</b>	<b>4,996</b>	<b>4,438</b>	<b>4,493</b>	
Denied due to needs inappropriate to program services	3,355	4,032	3,837	2,750	
Denied because program over capacity	1,564	964	601	1,743	

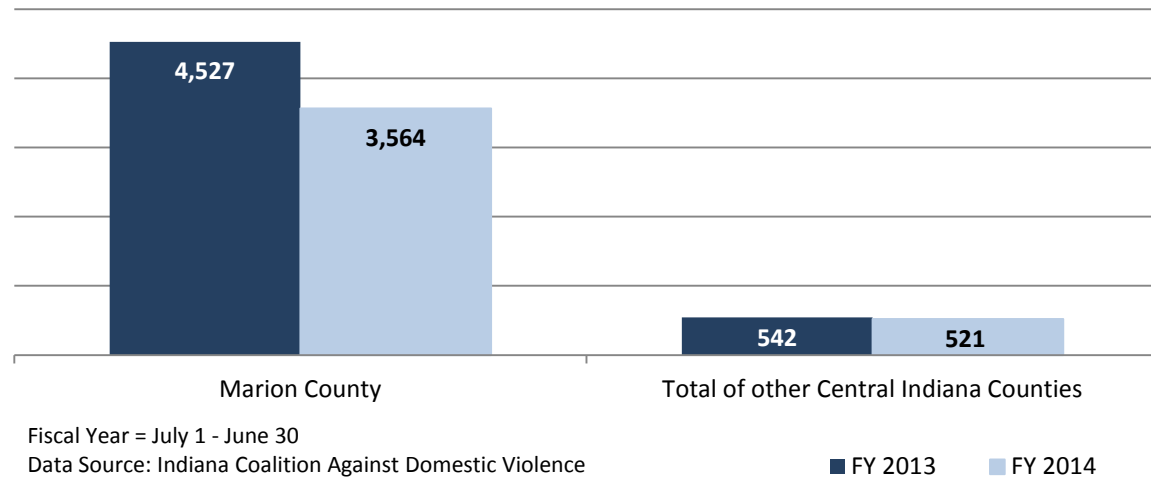
Fiscal Year = July 1 - June 30

Data Source: Indiana Coalition Against Domestic Violence

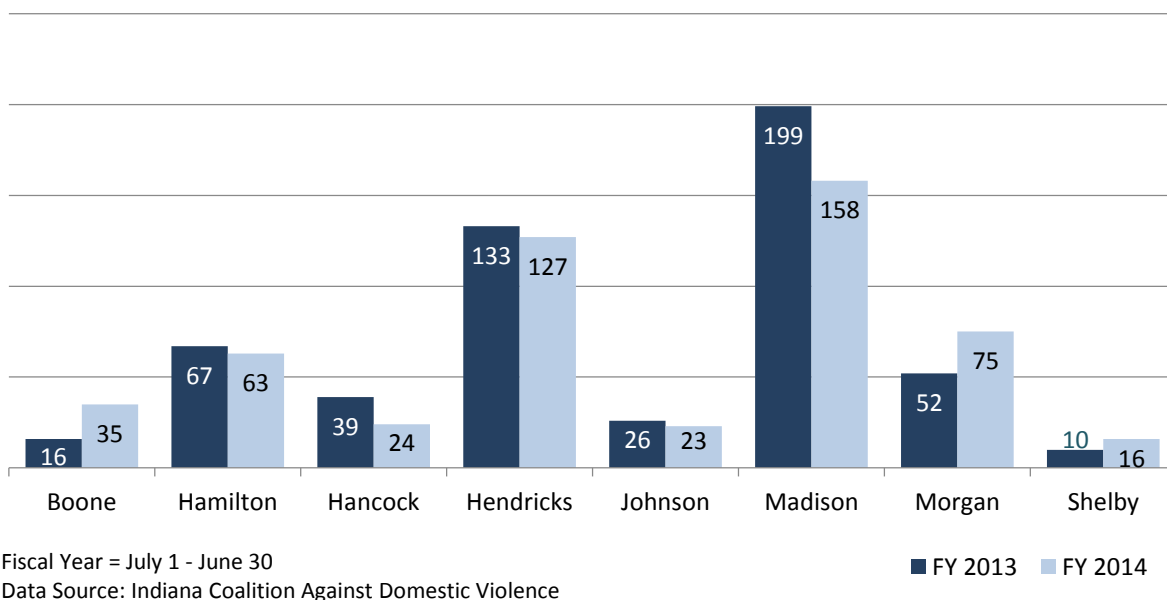
<sup>1</sup> "Residential" services include on-site managed or sponsored (hotel, safe house, residence of volunteers offering private homes for short-term crisis) or other temporary housing arranged by service provider.

In fiscal years 2013 and 2014, ICADV collected county-level data on domestic violence victims' engagement in residential and non-residential domestic violence services based on the victim's county of residence. The total number of individuals living in Central Indiana who received residential domestic violence services from July 2013 to June 2014 was 4,085, a decrease from the previous fiscal year's total of 5,069. The vast majority of victims were Marion County residents, followed by residents of Madison, Hendricks, Hamilton, and Morgan Counties. The counties with the fewest residents who received residential services during fiscal year 2014 are Shelby, Johnson, and Hancock.

**Figure 6: Individuals Receiving Residential Domestic Violence Services - Comparison of Marion County with Surrounding Counties, FY 2013-FY 2014**

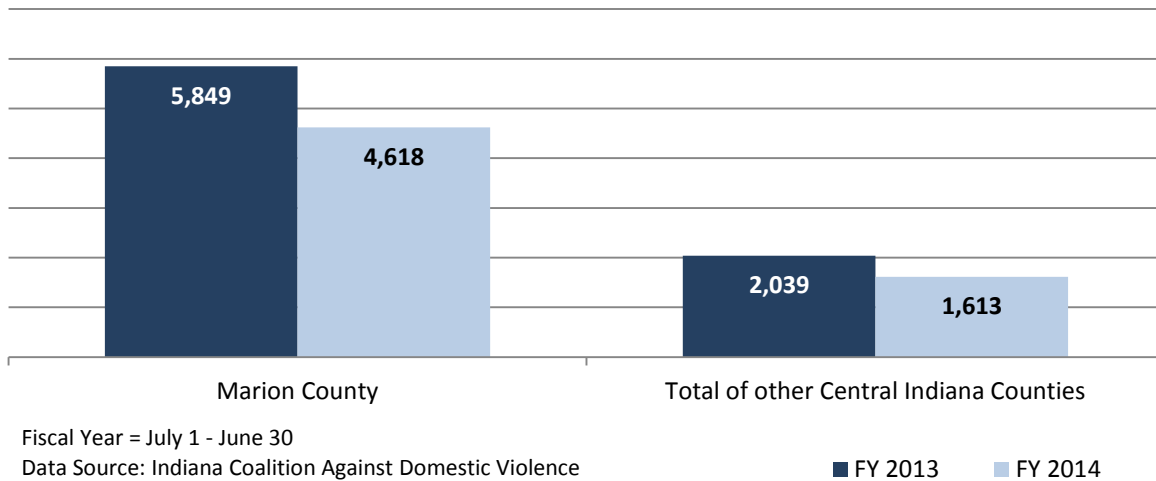


**Figure 7: Individuals Receiving Residential Domestic Violence Services, by County (excludes Marion County), FY 2013-FY 2014**

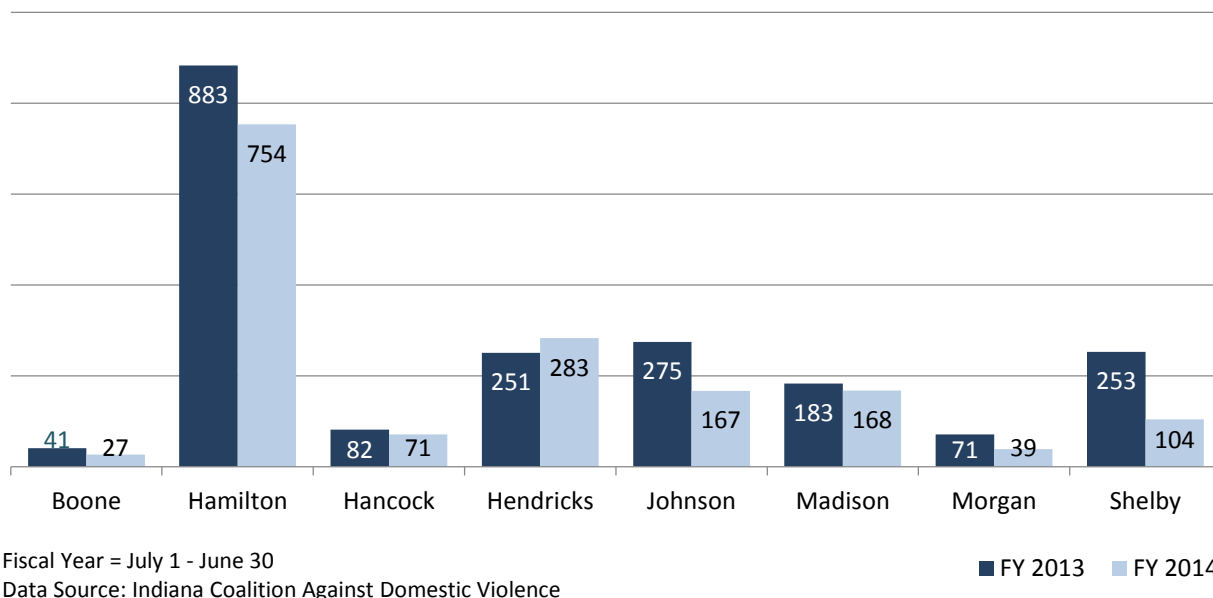


ICADV also collected non-residential domestic violence service data for fiscal year 2013 and fiscal year 2014 based on the victim's county of residence. Again, in fiscal year 2014, the vast majority of the 6,231 victims received services in Marion County. Service providers also engaged a large number of Hamilton County victims in non-residential services, followed by Hendricks, Madison, and Johnson Counties. Individuals from Boone, Morgan, and Hancock Counties represented fewest domestic violence victims receiving non-residential services among all nine Central Indiana counties.

**Figure 8: Individuals Receiving Non-Residential Domestic Violence Services - Comparison of Marion County with Surrounding Counties, FY 2013-FY 2014**



**Figure 9: Individuals Receiving Non-Residential Domestic Violence Services, by County (excludes Marion County), FY 2013 - FY 2014**



## 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 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 Baker One approach, officers responding to a domestic violence incident are asked to complete additional paperwork, Officer Information Sheet, – 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.

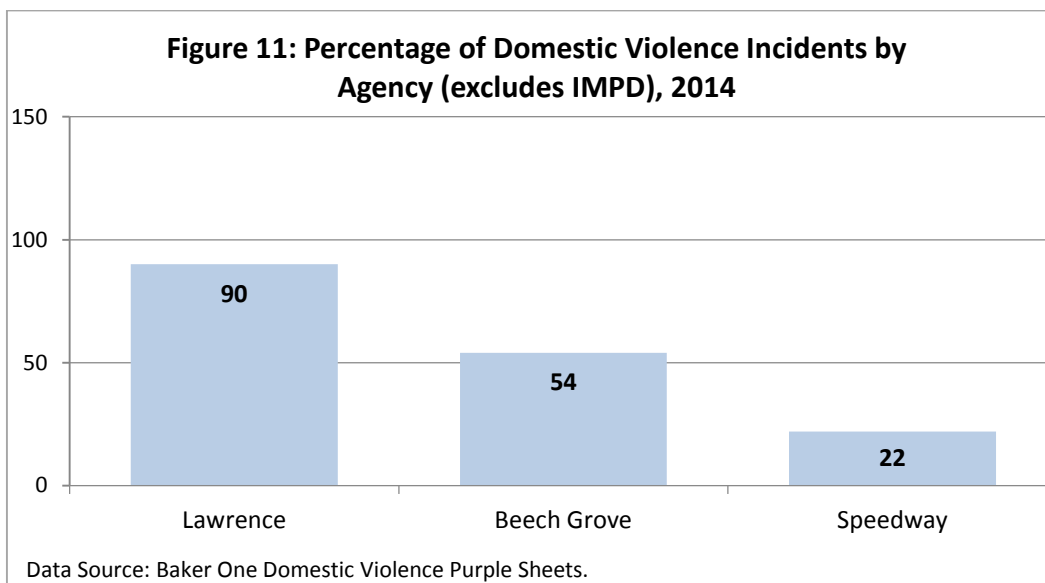
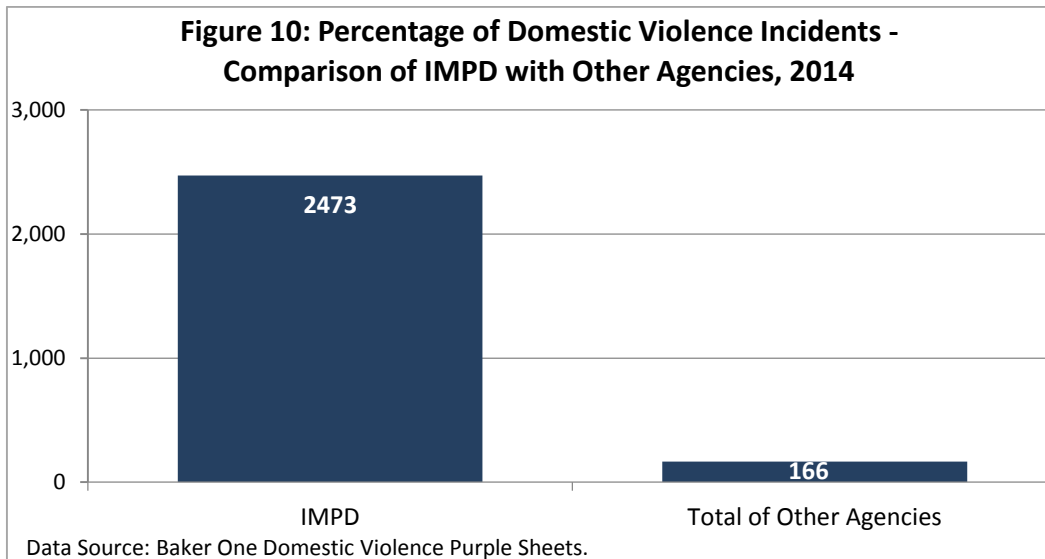
Across the Beech Grove, Lawrence, Speedway, and six IMPD districts, there were 2,639 domestic violence incidents recorded on the purple sheet. These incidents involved 2,161 unique victims, averaging 1.2 incidents per victim; 2,501 unique suspects, averaging 1.1 incidents per suspect; and 96 suspects who are high risk, which is 4% of all of the suspects involved.

Table 3: Purple Sheet- Domestic Violence Incidents, Victims, and Suspects, 2014.

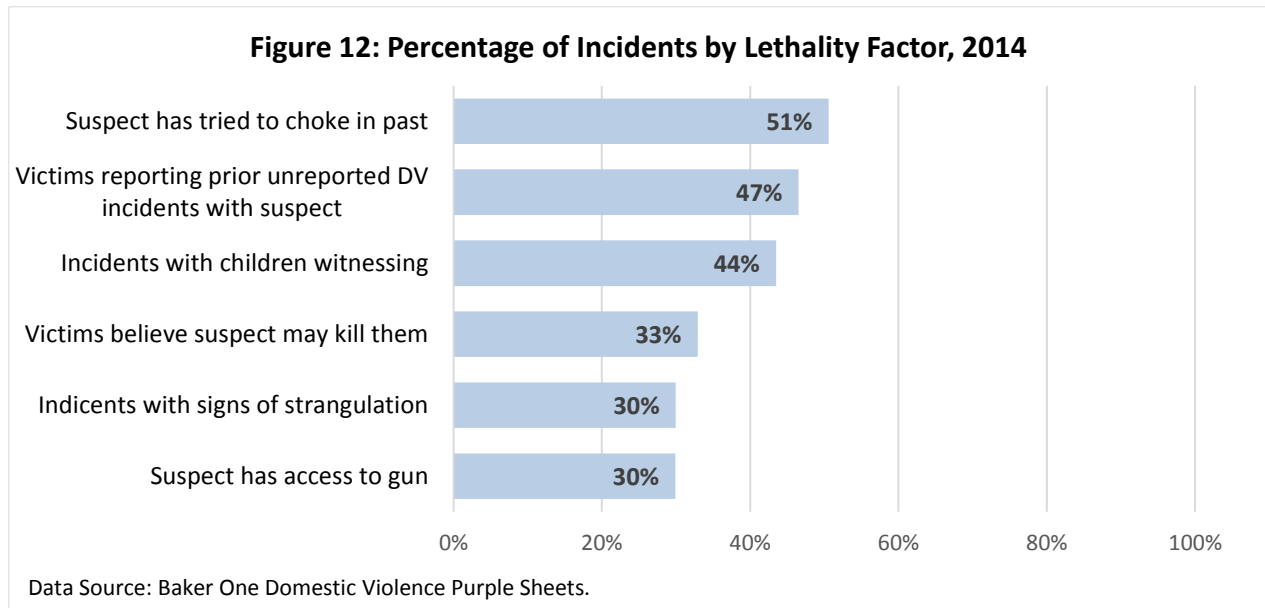
<b>Total number of incidents</b>	<b>2,639</b>
Unique Victims	2,161
Average Incidents/Victim	1.2
Unique Suspects	2,501
Average Incidents/Suspect	1.1
High-risk Suspects	96 (4%)

Data Source: Baker One Domestic Violence Purple Sheets.

A closer look at the reported incidents shows the vast majority (94%) were in one of the six IMPD districts. More than one-half of the incidents in the other agencies were in Lawrence, which saw 3% of all reported incidents, while 2% were in Beech Grove, and 1% in Speedway.



The Baker One purple sheets include questions about the lethality factors involved in the incident. Figure 12 shows the percentage of incidents that included each lethality factor. Each lethality factor was present in at least one-quarter of the domestic violence incidents. Just over one-half (51%) of the incidents involved a suspect who had tried to choke the victim prior to the incident, while nearly one-half of the incidents involved victims reporting prior unreported domestic violence incidents involving the suspect (47%) or children who witnessed the incident (44%). About one-third of incidents involved victims who believed the suspect may kill them (33%), signs of strangulation (30%), and suspects who had access to guns (30%).



## Fatalities

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 2014, there were at least 17 domestic violence related fatalities in the nine-county area served by the Domestic Violence Network. This represents an increase from the previous two years but a decline from three years prior. The figures below do not include perpetrators.

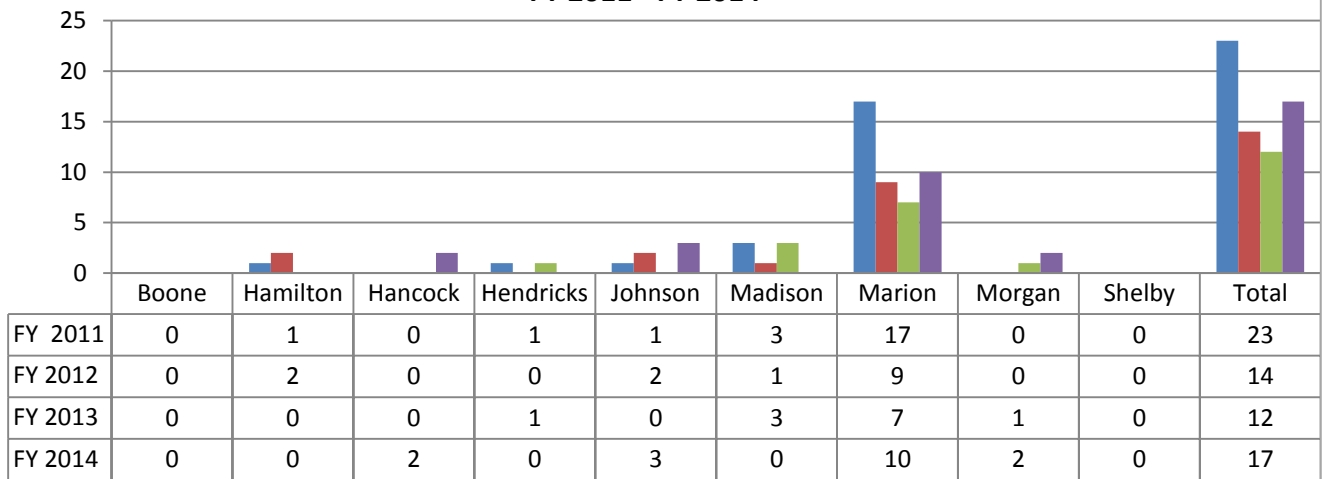
Table 4. Domestic Violence Victim Fatalities in Central Indiana

Fiscal Year*	2011*	2012	2013	2014	Trend
Fatalities as a direct result of DV in Central Indiana	23	14	12	17	

\*Data provided by the Indiana Coalition Against Domestic Violence and represents fiscal year periods of July 1 through June 30, with the FY 2012 ending June 30, 2012.

The majority of the fatalities occurred in Marion County, which saw a rapid downward trend in domestic violence fatalities during July 2010 through June 2013 timeframe and a slight increase in fiscal year 2014. Among the Central Indiana counties, only Boone and Shelby counties did not experience any domestic violence victim fatalities during the four year period.

**Figure 13: Central Indiana Domestic Violence Victim Fatalities, by County, FY 2011 - FY 2014**



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 4.



Table 5. CWP 3.0 Targeted Populations, Desired Results, Indicators and Baseline Data

<i>Targeted Population</i>	<i>Desired Result</i>	<i>Indicator(s)</i>	<i>Baseline (Year)</i>	<i>Update</i>
<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)	N/A*
<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)	17 (FY 2014)  4,085 (FY 2014)
<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)	TBD (1/1/14 – 12/31/14)  67.4% (2011)	Data expected in Fall 2016  64.3% (2012)

\*2013 data unavailable due to insufficient sample size in Indiana in 2013.

Additionally, CWP 3.0 includes performance measures that will be used to evaluate whether the strategies are effectively achieving their aims. Performance measures will be added over time to reflect the work that is happening in the community. To view the full, updated list of indicators and performance measures and data, visit the CWP 3.0 Results Scorecard, via [www.dvnconnect.org/scorecard](http://www.dvnconnect.org/scorecard).

DVN intends to release an updated *State of Domestic Violence in Central Indiana* Report on an annual basis each fall 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.

## CALL TO ACTION

The CWP 3.0 planning process included collaborative strategizing to determine prevention and intervention strategies to end domestic violence among key populations, including community members, youth, people who are victims or survivors of domestic violence, and people who batter and abuse. In order to have community-wide impact, the implementation of the 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. In implementing the CWP 3.0, DVN facilitates three **Impact Groups** to shepherd the work, one Impact Group for the Prevention Strategies and two Impact Groups for Intervention Strategies:

- Prevention Strategies: Community Members and Youth
- Intervention Strategies: Victims and Survivors
- Intervention Strategies: People who Batter and Abuse

### 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.

- Join an Impact Group and work with others from the community to implement the strategies outlined in the Community Wide Plan (CWP) 3.0. To join, contact the Domestic Violence Network at 317.872-1086 or email [communitywideplan@dvconnect.org](mailto:communitywideplan@dvconnect.org).
- 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.dvconnect.org](http://www.dvconnect.org).
- Host or participate in training(s) about various topics related to ending domestic violence. To learn more, visit [www.dvconnect.org/resources](http://www.dvconnect.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 *2015 State of Domestic Violence in Central Indiana Report* and the organizations which they represent. Together, we can end domestic violence in our community.

**Matthew Andrade**

*Indianapolis Metropolitan Police  
Department*

**Kelly Grey**

*Indiana Coalition Against Domestic Violence*

**Ron Guidotti, Jr.**

*Connect2Help*

**Ann Hartman**

*Connect2Help*

**Daniel Herndon**

*milesherndon*

**Jessica Marcum**

*Indiana Coalition Against Domestic Violence*

**Donita Roberts**

*Sheltering Wings*

**Linda Rodgers**

*Prevail, Inc.*

**Melissa Stanton**

*The Julian Center*

**Pam Testa**

*The Julian Center*

This Report was prepared on behalf of the Domestic Violence Network  
by Community Solutions, Inc.

