

# State of Domestic Violence in Central Indiana 2013



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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 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 2011 and 2008. It also builds on those previous reports by including data from sources that were not previously available. It includes up-to-date information about 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 contiguous 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 does 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 trend does not necessarily indicate

increases or decreases in the prevalence of domestic violence, but rather 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 that includes calls for assistance, participation in services, issuance of Protective Orders, 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). While the call volume for each of the agencies varied slightly from year-to-year, the total and average number of calls for assistance remained relatively constant. Total calls ranged from about 16,500 to 17,000, and averaged about 3,300 calls per year. A slight bump in total calls in 2012 is largely attributable to the inclusion of ICADV calls. The Indiana Coalition Against Domestic Violence (ICADV) transitioned its 24-hour crisis line to the National Domestic Violence Hotline (NDVH) in July 2011. Prior to this transition, ICADV did not track call volume by county.

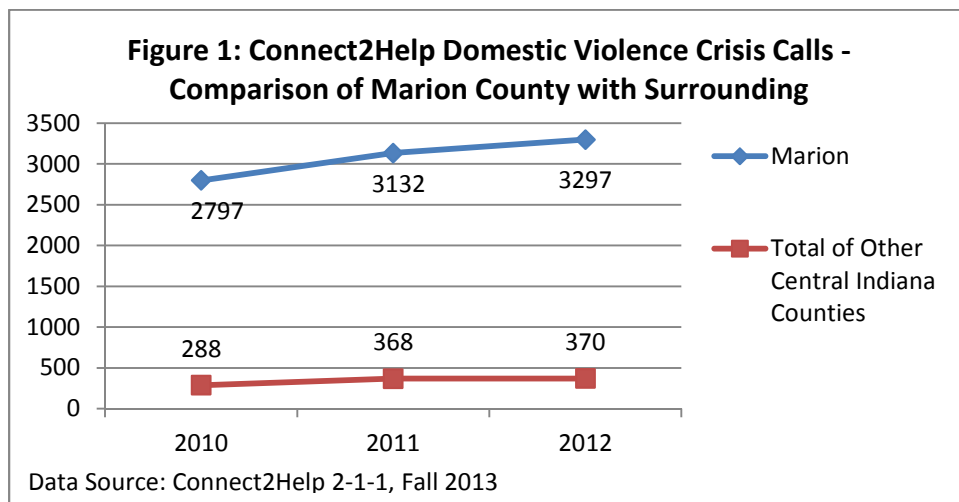
Table 1: Central Indiana Domestic Violence Crisis Calls, by Agency (2010-2012)

	2010	2011	2012
Connect2Help	3,085	3,500	3,667
Julian Center	5,203	5,637	5,735
Sheltering Wings	1,415	853	>1000
Alternatives, Inc.*	4,230	3,689	3,105
Prevail	2,704	2,819	2,918
ICADV	Unavailable	Unavailable	631
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,637</b>	<b>16,498</b>	<b>17,056</b>
<b>Average/Agency</b>	<b>3,327</b>	<b>3,300</b>	<b>3,285*</b>

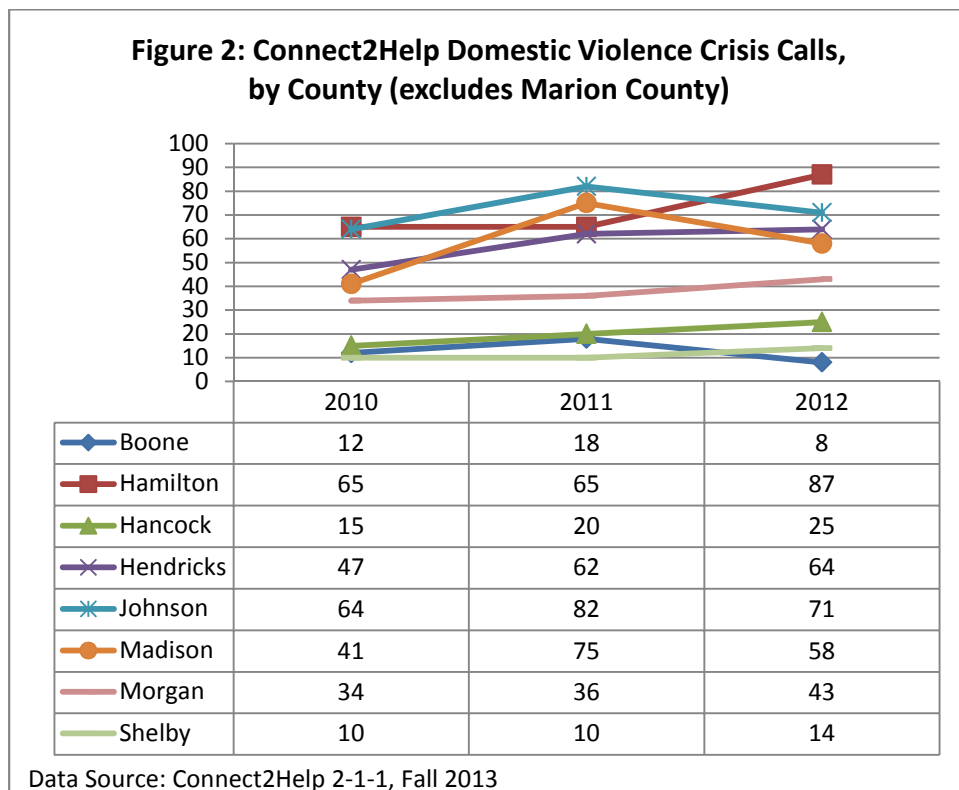
\*Value assumes exactly 1,000 served by Sheltering Wings; excludes ICADV

Data Source: Agency self-report data, Fall 2013.

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 (see Figure 1).

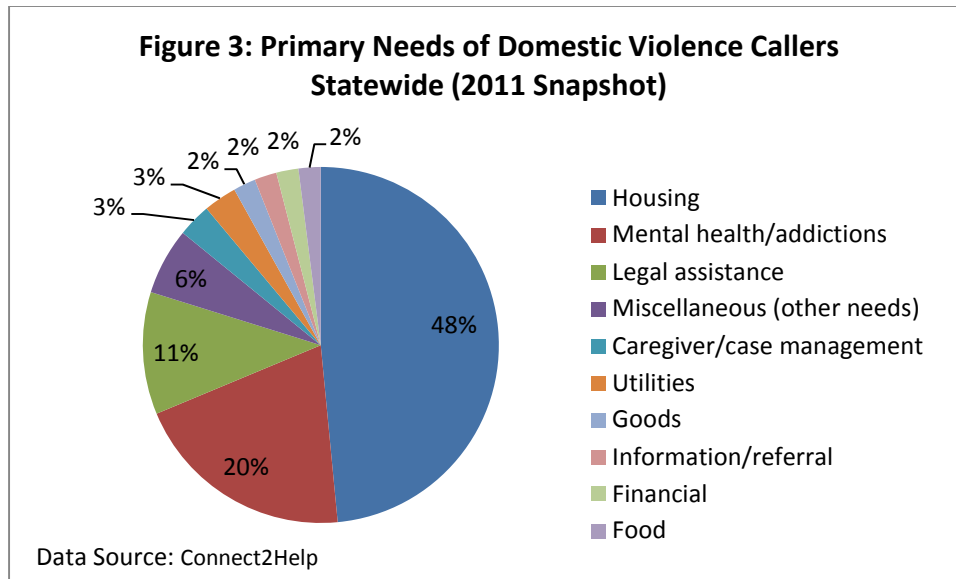


Among the surrounding counties, calls for assistance to Connect2Help were highest in Hamilton, Hendricks, and Johnson Counties. There was a substantial increase in the number of calls in Hamilton County in 2012. Shelby County consistently had the fewest calls to Connect2Help.



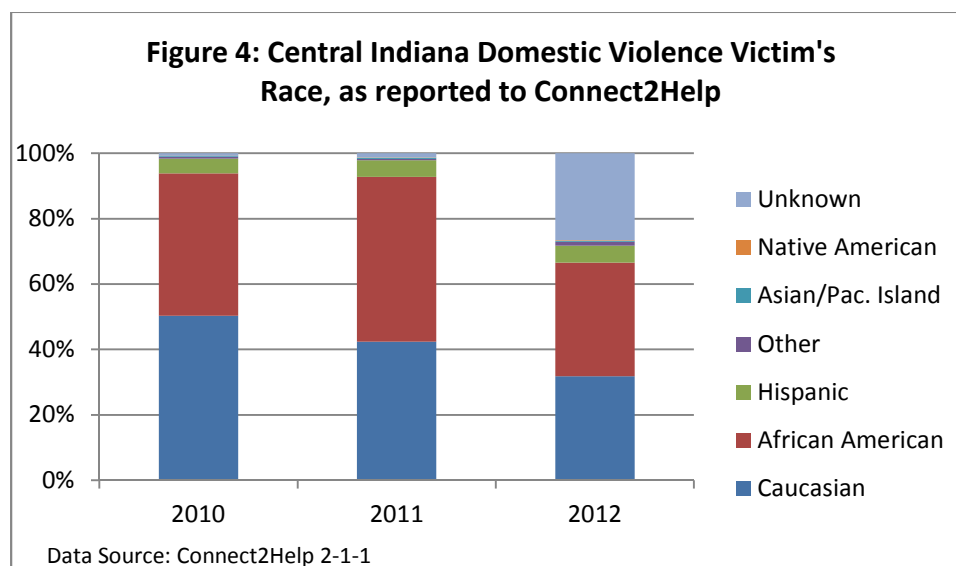
A snapshot of callers to the Connect2Help Domestic Violence Navigation Hub in 2011 revealed that nearly half (48%) of those who called for domestic violence-related issues were primarily seeking housing support. Another 20% requested help with mental health and/or addictions. The next most frequent reason for calling was for legal advice, with smaller proportions of

callers seeking assistance with needs such as utilities. Figure 3 presents the primary needs of callers seeking assistance throughout the state in 2011.

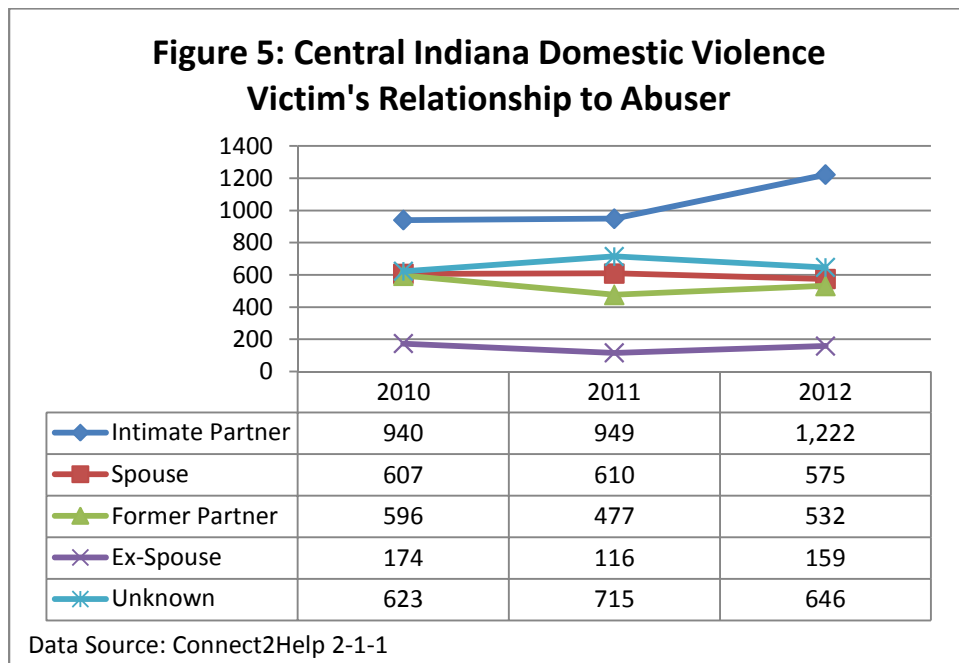


## Demographics of Victims

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 Marion County and the eight contiguous counties, the share of victims who self-identify as Caucasian decreased from 2010 to 2011, while the share of victims who self-identify as Hispanic has remained relatively constant. The percentage of victims who self-identify as African American increased from 2010 to 2011. Callers of all other races remained a small minority of all callers. The most recent year for which data are available (2012) saw a large increase in the percentage of callers who did not provide race information, and thus it is impossible to glean trend information for 2012.



Callers for assistance to 2-1-1 were also asked to indicate their relationship to the abuser. For the period 2010 through 2012, 22% of callers did not indicate the relationship to their abuser. However, among those who indicate the nature of the relationship, the two most common relationship types were “intimate partner” and “spouse”. 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 situated in the Central Indiana area. 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, giving 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. Data for the most recently completed fiscal year (July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2013) is presented in Table 2 for victims in Indiana who did receive shelter as well as those who were denied access to shelter. Denial of shelter was due to a lack of shelter capacity or because the individual or family's needs were not appropriate for the shelter.



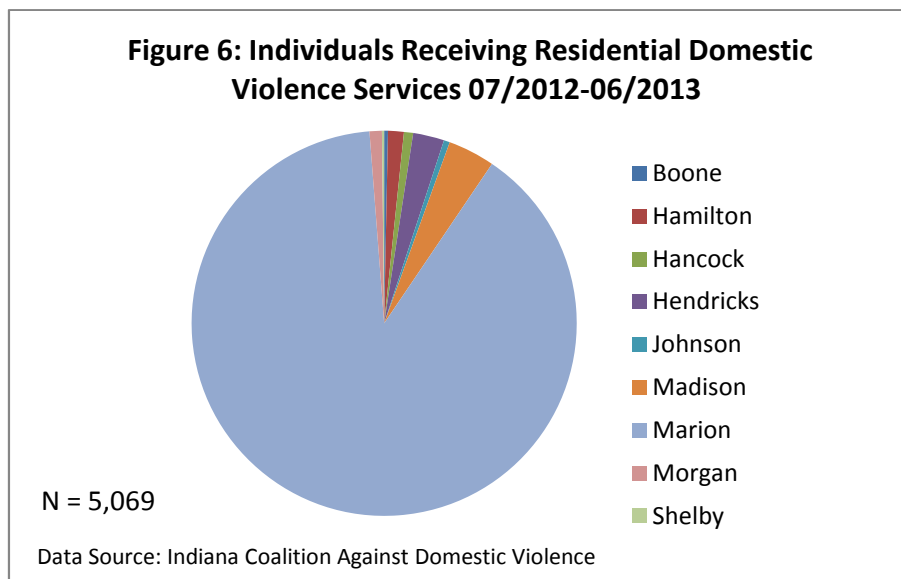
Table 2: Domestic Violence Residential<sup>1</sup> Service Data (Indiana), as reported to Indiana Coalition Against Domestic Violence

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

Fiscal Year = July 1 - June 30

Data Source: Indiana Coalition Against Domestic Violence

In 2012, ICADV collected county-level data on domestic violence victims' engagement in residential and non-residential domestic violence services. The total number of Central Indiana individuals receiving residential<sup>1</sup> domestic violence services from July 2012 through June 2013 was 5,069. The vast majority of victims were Marion County residents, followed by residents of Madison, Hendricks, and Hamilton Counties. Shelby, Boone, and Johnson County residents received the fewest residential services during fiscal year 2013.



County	# Served
Boone	16
Hamilton	67
Hancock	39
Hendricks	133
Johnson	26
Madison	199
Marion	4,527
Morgan	52
Shelby	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,069</b>

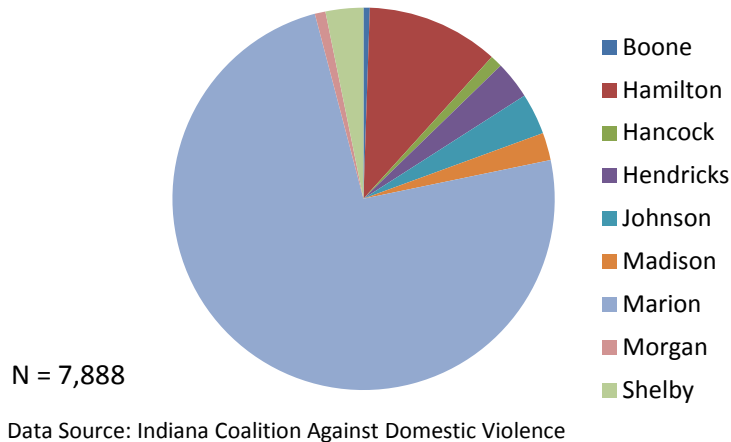
Data Source: ICADV

ICADV also collected non-residential domestic violence service data for fiscal year 2012. Again, the vast majority of victims received services in Marion County. Service providers engaged a large number of Hamilton County victims in non-residential services, as well, followed by Johnson, Shelby, and Hendricks Counties. Individuals from Boone, Morgan, and

<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.

Hancock Counties represented fewest domestic violence victims receiving services among all nine Central Indiana counties.

**Figure 7: Individuals Receiving Non- Residential Domestic Violence Services 07/2012-06/2013**



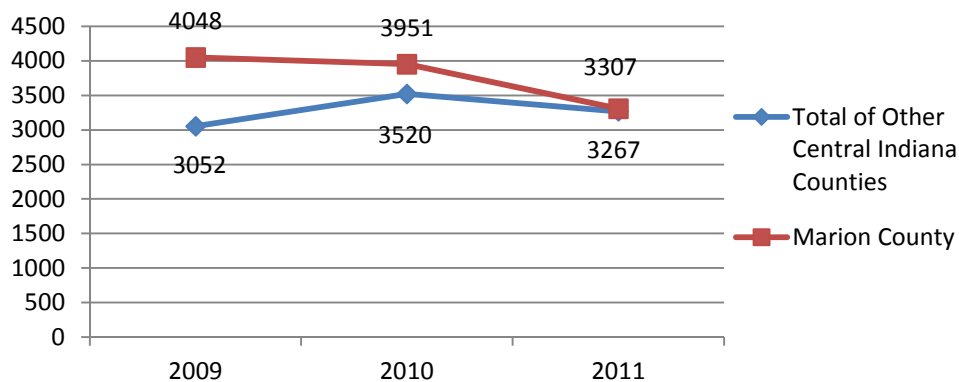
County	# Served
Boone	41
Hamilton	883
Hancock	82
Hendricks	251
Johnson	275
Madison	183
Marion	5,849
Morgan	71
Shelby	253
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,888</b>

Data Source: ICADV

## Protective Orders

From 2009 through 2011, between 6,500 and 7,100 protective orders were issued each year in Central Indiana. Typically, about half of the orders were issued in Marion County, and half were issued in the eight surrounding counties. While the information provided by Indiana Supreme Court do not reveal a reason for the protective order, it is assumed that a large majority of these are of a domestic nature.

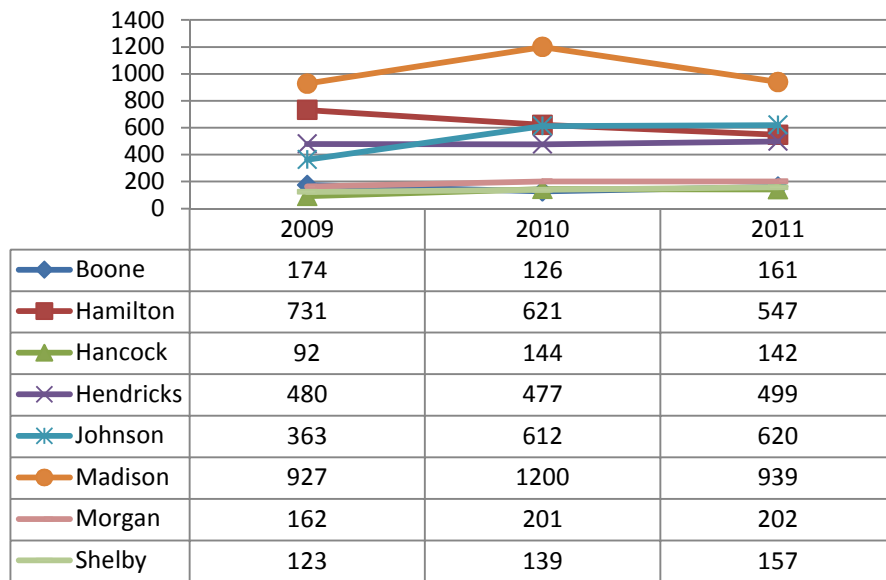
**Figure 8: Protective Orders Granted - Comparison of Marion County with Surrounding**



Data Source: Indiana Supreme Court data analyzed by The Polis Center

Among the eight Central Indiana counties that surround Marion County, Madison, Hamilton and Johnson Counties consistently had the highest number of Protective Orders issued. Hancock, Shelby, and Boone County had the fewest Protective Orders granted between 2009 and 2011.

**Figure 9: Central Indiana Protective Orders Granted, by County (excludes Marion County)**



Data Source: Indiana Supreme Court data analyzed by The Polis Center

## Fatalities

Over the past year (July 1, 2012 – June 30, 2013), there were 12 fatalities among domestic violence victims in the nine county area that the Domestic Violence Network serves. This represents a slight decline from the previous year and a considerable decline from two years prior. These figures do not include domestic violence perpetrator fatalities.

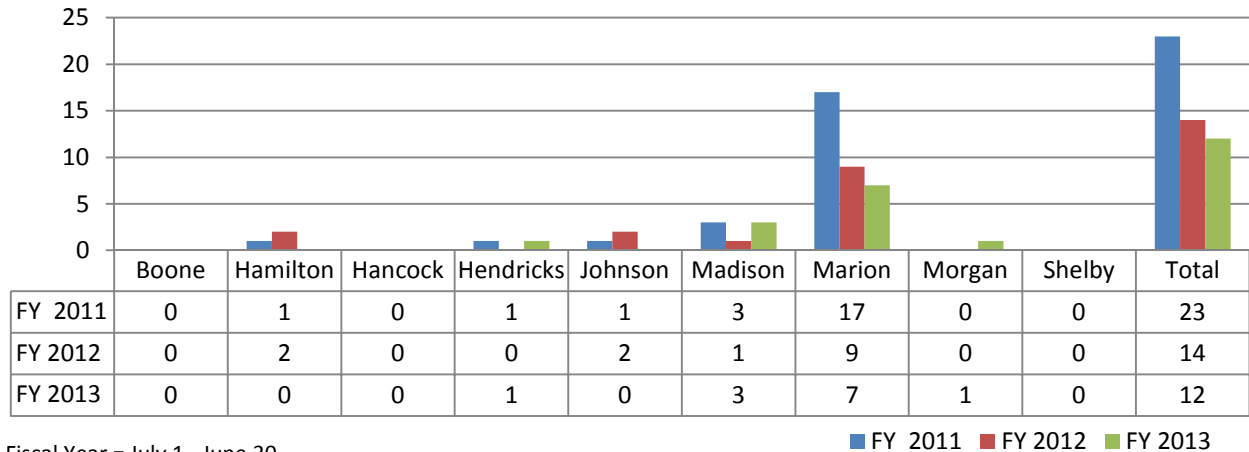
Table 3. Domestic Violence Victim Fatalities in Central Indiana

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

\*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 also saw a rapid downward trend in domestic fatalities during July 2010 through June 2013 timeframe. Among the Central Indiana counties, only Boone, Hancock, and Shelby counties did not experience any domestic violence victim fatalities.

Figure 10: Central Indiana Domestic Violence Victim Fatalities, by County



Fiscal Year = July 1 - June 30

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

## DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IN MARION COUNTY

Accurate information about the prevalence of domestic violence is difficult to obtain. Many victims of domestic violence do not report their abuse, or may disclose the abuse only to friends, mental health providers, or clergy, health care providers or others who may not then report that information to law enforcement. National, representative sample self-report surveys may provide the most accurate estimate of the prevalence of domestic violence throughout the population. According to the National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey,<sup>2</sup> the estimated lifetime prevalence of rape, physical violence and/or stalking by an intimate partner among Hoosier women is 40.4%, which is higher than that of the nation as a whole, at 35.6%. The rate for Hoosier men is substantially lower – but still shockingly high – at 26.8% (compared with 28.5% of all men, nationally). A recent survey conducted by the Avon Foundation estimates that 30% of women and 14% of men report being a victim of domestic violence.<sup>3</sup> And, according to the Institute on Domestic Violence in the African American Community at the University of Minnesota, African Americans are disproportionately represented among intimate partner homicide victims and African American youth are overrepresented as victims of teen dating violence.<sup>4</sup> Data on domestic violence case progression in the criminal justice system is equally difficult to obtain.

In order to increase the availability of quality data to support the entire community in understanding and responding to domestic violence, DVN has been working with law enforcement agencies, criminal justice agencies, community-based service providers, and the Polis Center to develop a database that will securely warehouse victim and perpetrator data. The initial partners who have provided data for this purpose include:

- **Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department (IMPD)** – The data collected from IMPD includes incident reports. These are the details about crimes, suspects, arrestees, and victims as they are reported and do not reflect whether the report materialized into a criminal charge. Race, age, gender are provided for victims and perpetrators.
- **The Julian Center** – Advocates at The Julian Center review and compile Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department (IMPD) incident reports to identify incidents that may have been domestic violence-related so they can reach out to victims and offer services and support. The data provided for this project includes only publicly available

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<sup>2</sup> The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey, U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; <http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/nisvs/index.html>

<sup>3</sup> Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault: Survey of Attitudes and Experiences of Teens and Adults; <http://www.avonfoundation.org/assets/nomore-avonfoundation-studyfinal.pdf>

<sup>4</sup> Institute on Domestic Violence in the African American Community at the University of Minnesota, Fact Sheet: Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) in the African American Community; [http://www.dvinstitute.org/forthepreress/factsheets/FactSheet.IDVAAC\\_AAPCFV-Community%20Insights.pdf](http://www.dvinstitute.org/forthepreress/factsheets/FactSheet.IDVAAC_AAPCFV-Community%20Insights.pdf)

information from those incident reports. It does not include any confidential client data for clients of The Julian Center's housing and supportive services. The data used in this assessment is referred to as the Julian Center outreach data.

- **Marion County Prosecutor's Office** – These data include information on cases, defendants, victims, charges, case outcomes, and sentences. Demographic information such as age, race, and gender are provided for defendants and victims.
- **Indiana Supreme Court** – This report uses data about the protective orders that are tracked by the Supreme Court. While the data do not reveal a reason for the protective order, it is assumed that a large majority of these are of a domestic nature.

The data have been preliminarily analyzed to assess data quality and to establish a core set of variables that can be reassessed annually to monitor trends and patterns in domestic violence in our community. The information will be a powerful tool for planning and monitoring approaches to ending domestic violence in Marion County, and DVN and partners hope to expand data collection to include the other eight counties that comprise the DVN service area. The indicators that were generated from the preliminary round of data analysis in fall 2013 provide a snapshot of demographic information of victims and perpetrators of domestic violence in Marion County and useful information about domestic violence case flow and outcomes in the criminal justice system.

## Victims and Perpetrators in the Criminal Justice System

In 2011, there were an estimated 10,687 victims of domestic violence (1.5% of the population) and 9,962 perpetrators who came into contact with the criminal justice system in Marion County through IMPD, the Marion County Prosecutor's Office, or the Indiana Supreme Court.

This represents a 22% decrease from 2010 for victims and 6% drop in the number of perpetrators. However, it is unclear if this is a true trend in the data, or if it is the result of data quality issues. Although the data for 2012 were not yet available from all data sources, the data available so far suggest that the number of victims for 2012 will be at or above 2010 figures, pointing to a potential undercount for 2011. The tables below show the unduplicated counts of victims and perpetrators by data source.

Table 4: Domestic Violence Victims

Data Year	The Julian Center (Outreach) <sup>5</sup>	Marion County Prosecutor's Office	Protective Orders	Total Unduplicated Count <sup>6</sup>
2009	4,561	5,373	3,864	13,013
2010	5,657	6,453	3,784	13,748
2011	5,128	5,779	3,168	10,687
2012	5,385	6,845	n/a	n/a

Table 5: Domestic Violence Perpetrators

Data Year	Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Dept. <sup>7</sup>	Marion County Prosecutor's Office	Protective Orders	Total Unduplicated Count <sup>8</sup>
2009	3,530	4,123	3,831	9,310
2010	4,888	5,076	3,716	10,605
2011	4,690	5,086	3,121	9,962
2012	4,934	5,290	n/a	n/a

<sup>5</sup> About 2.5% of the records in the Julian Center outreach table have victim home addresses outside of Marion County.

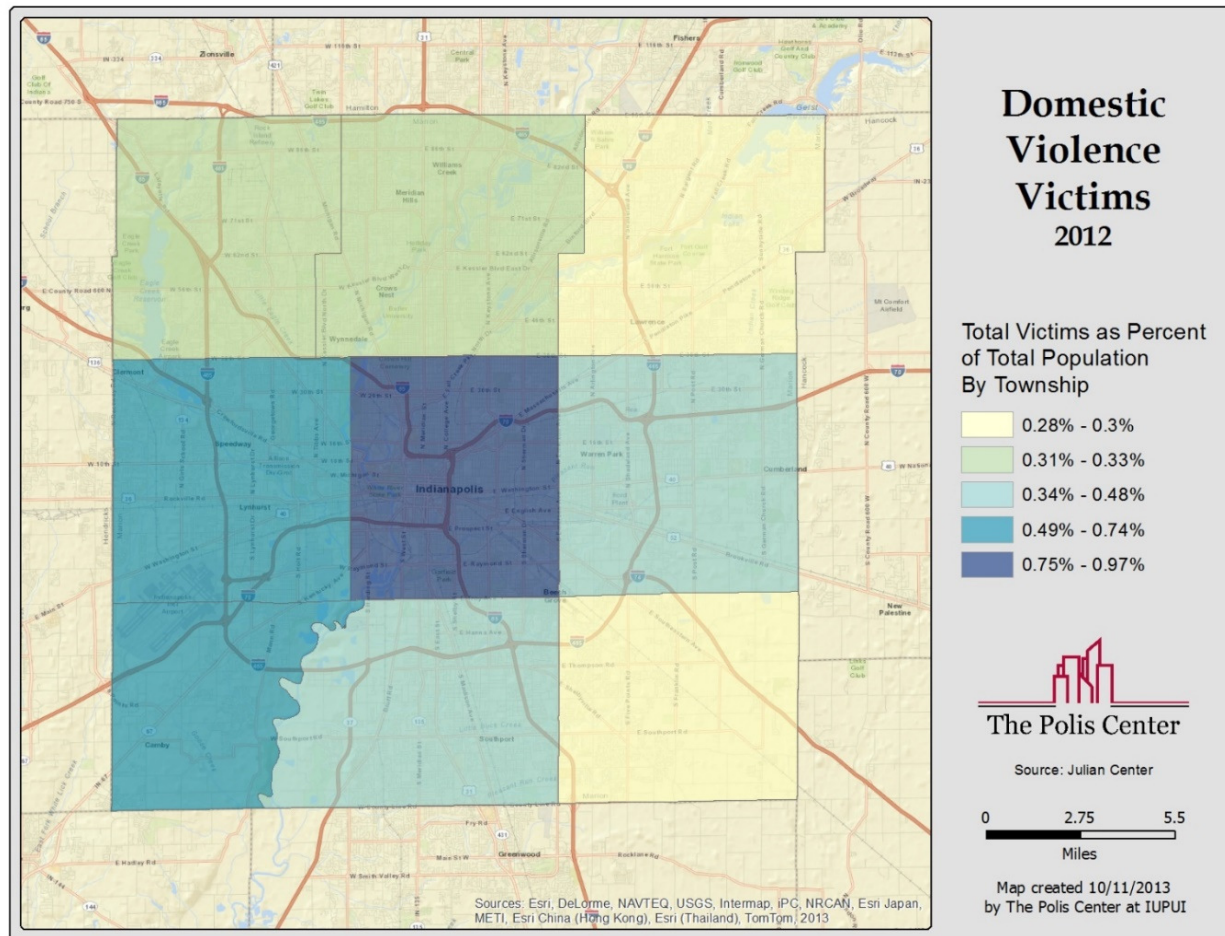
<sup>6</sup> Based on Julian Center outreach, Marion County Prosecutor's Office, and Protective Orders. There are several victims that appear in multiple data sources; this column counts each person only one time regardless of source.

<sup>7</sup> Includes only those records that match Julian Center outreach table, which is how we determine which cases in IMPD are domestic violence-related. Only 72% of the records in Julian Center outreach match to IMPD records, although it should be a 100% match.

<sup>8</sup> Based on IMPD, MCPO, and Protective Orders. There are several victims that appear in multiple data sources; this column counts each person only one time regardless of source.

## Geographic Distribution of Reported Domestic Violence Incidents

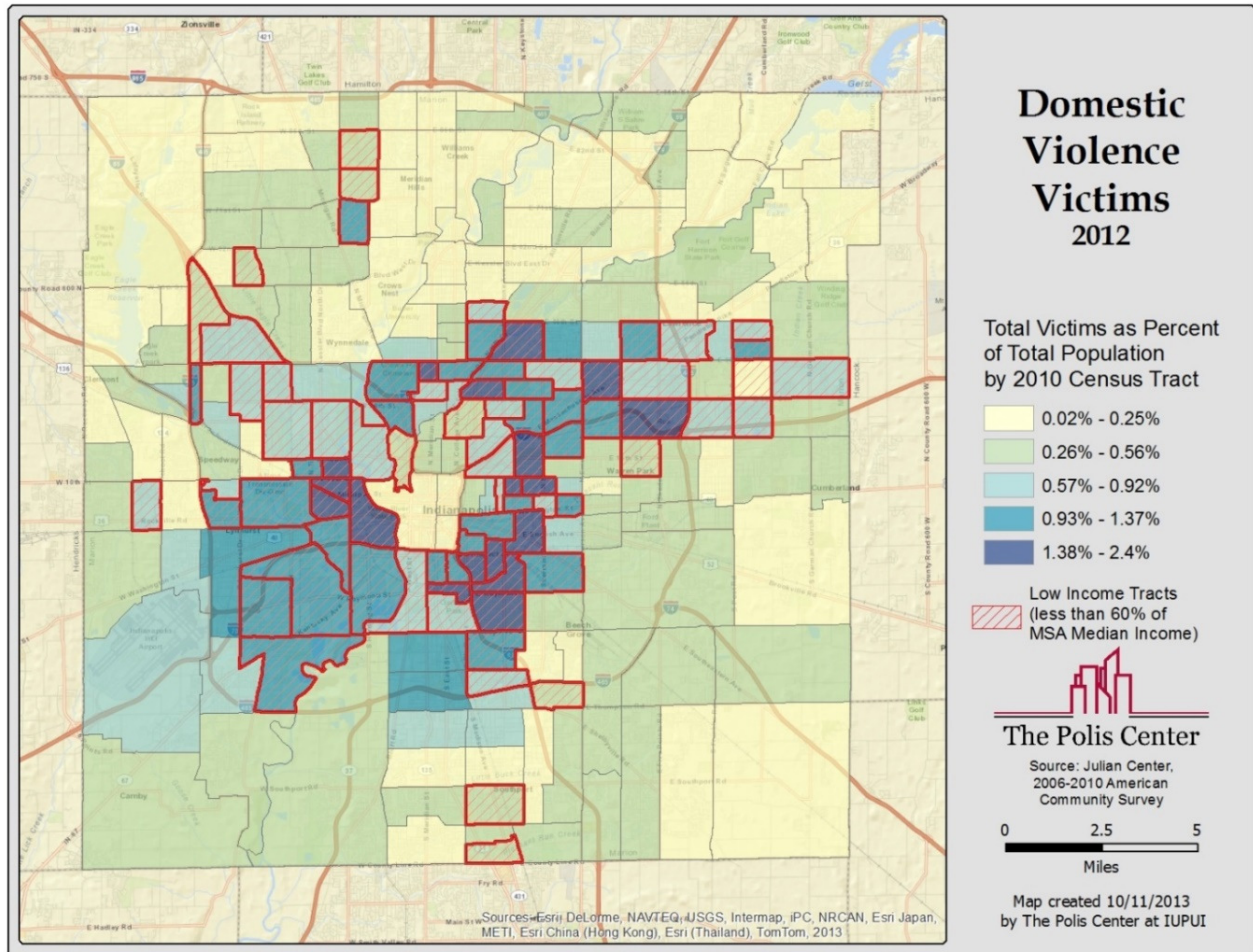
Over three-fourths (77%) of domestic violence incidents occur at home.<sup>9</sup> This percentage was the same for 2012 and 2011. The following maps are based on the home address of victims in the outreach data from The Julian Center. Center Township has the highest reported domestic violence rate in Marion County.



<sup>9</sup> The Julian Center, 2011 and 2012.

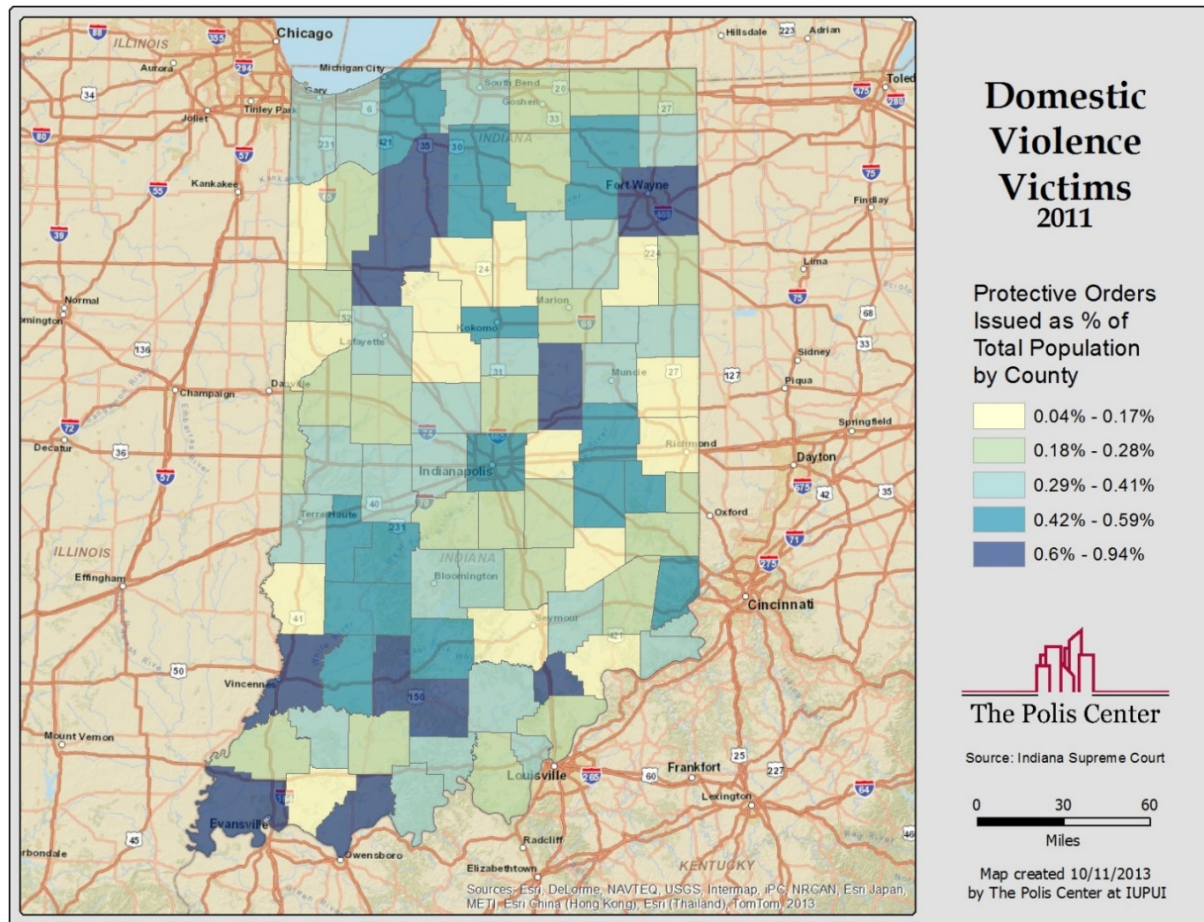


Looking at a more detailed map shows that domestic violence incidents involving IMPD are more likely to occur in low-income areas. The areas shaded with diagonal red lines on the map below highlight the low-income Census tracts<sup>10</sup>. The tracts with the darker shades of blue are areas with higher domestic violence rates, which closely align with the low-income areas.



<sup>10</sup> Census Tracts are small statistical subdivisions of a county used by the US Census Bureau for tabulating and reporting data collected during the census. Census tracts generally have a population size between 1,200 and 8,000 people.

The following map shows where protective orders have been issued across the state. Marion County is in one of the highest categories with about 0.5% of the population issued a protective order against them. Across the state, protective order rates tend to be highest in several rural areas, and counties with mid-sized cities (Allen County, Madison County, and Vanderburgh County). Among Central Indiana Counties, Madison and Marion counties have proportionally high protective order rates, followed by Boone, Hendricks, and Morgan counties.



## Coordinated Community Response and the Baker One Initiative

A Coordinated Community Response (CCR) is a system of networks, agreements, processes and applied principles between organizations to coordinate the response to domestic violence by promoting protection of victims and their families and holding perpetrators accountable. In 2011, the Domestic Violence Network set forth to establish the framework for a strengthened CCR in Central Indiana at the request of Mayor Ballard, and in partnership with the Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department (IMPD), Department of Public Safety (DPS), Marion County Prosecutor's Office, The Julian Center, and many other cross-sector partners. The two overarching goals of the CCR are to 1) increase the safety of victims of domestic violence and their children, and 2) increase perpetrator accountability. To build collaborative capacity among CCR partners, the Domestic Violence Network facilitates quarterly steering

committee meetings to identify priorities and emerging domestic violence response strategies. Through these efforts, the Domestic Violence Network has supported the successful implementation of IMPD's predictive policing initiative, Baker One, which 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 directly supports the overarching goals of the CCR to increase victim safety and perpetrator accountability. Currently, Baker One has been successfully implemented in all six IMPD districts and the Domestic Violence Network has been working closely with IMPD to coordinate preliminary stages of adoption in Beech Grove, Lawrence, and Speedway police districts.

In 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. The IMPD District Coordinators may assign perpetrators to the Baker One list, and the list is capped at 125 offenders at any point in time. Individuals on the Baker One list are informed of community resources that can aid them in efforts to cease battering behaviors, and are held accountable to the full extent of the law in the event that battering behaviors continue.

The Baker One initiative launched in IMPD East District in a pilot form in late September 2011, and was adopted by the remaining four Districts by June 2012. From September 25, 2011 through December 31, 2012, a total of 2,383 purple sheets were completed by IMPD officers throughout IMPD's jurisdiction.

Table 6: IMPD Purple Sheet Totals

Year	Total Purple Sheets
2011* (Sept 25-Dec 31)	180
2012	2,203
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,383</b>

\*Data source: IMPD Domestic Violence Purple Sheets and Police Reports. Data for 2011 only include East District. The project was not city wide until June 2012.

Table 7: 2012 Purple Sheet Totals by District

District	Total Number Purple Sheets	Percentage of Purple Sheets
North	279	13%
Northwest	355	16%
East ( <i>pilot district</i> )	820	38%
Southeast	483	22%
Southwest	183	8%
Downtown	40	2%
<b>2012 Total</b>	<b>2160</b>	<b>100%</b>

\*Data source: IMPD Domestic Violence Purple Sheets and Police Reports. The project was not city wide until June 2012.

Since the inception of the program in September 2011, 105 individuals have been added to the Baker One list. Of those offenders, 23 are no longer on the list because they did not



reoffend within one year of their Baker One designation. Among those who remain under active monitoring, 41% are in prison or jail and 37% are under some form of community supervision.

Table 8: Baker One Offenders

Total Offenders	105	
Inactive (1 yr w/out reoffending)	23	22%
Active Monitoring	82	78%
<i>IN Dept. of Corrections</i>	28	34%
<i>Marion County Jail</i>	6	7%
<i>Marion County Community Corrections</i>	8	10%
<i>Probation</i>	21	26%
<i>Parole</i>	1	1%

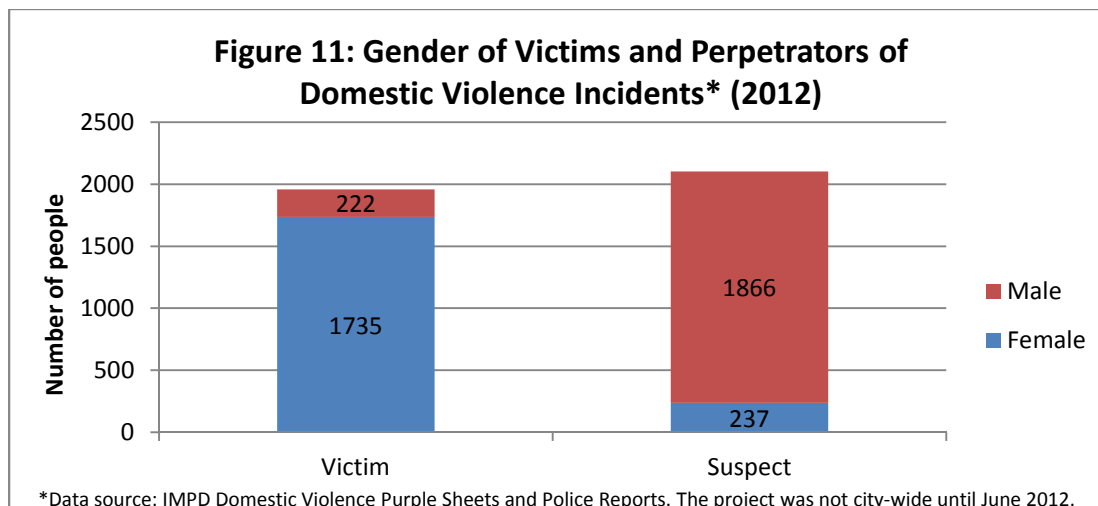
\*Data source: IMPD Domestic Violence Purple Sheets and Police Reports. These data include all offenders who have been on the list since the start of the project.

Among the 105 offenders who have been placed on the Baker One list, 52% have had another reported domestic violence offense, and 18% have had a non-domestic violence offense since placement on the list.

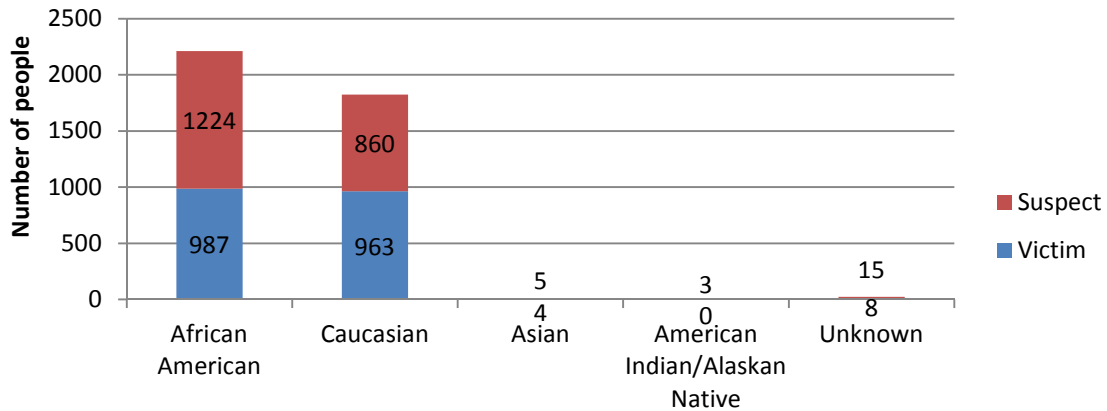
Table 9: Baker One Offenders with Additional Offenses

Total Offenders	105	
# with DV related offenses since on list	55	52%
# with other offenses since on list	19	18%

In terms of the demographic characteristics of the victims and perpetrators of domestic violence incidents that included the completion of a “purple sheet” by an IMPD officer in 2012, victims were most likely to be African American or Caucasian women between the ages of 20 and 34, and perpetrators were most likely to be African American or Caucasian men in the same age range. See Figures 11, 12, and 13 for detailed information about the gender, race, and age of domestic violence victims and perpetrators.

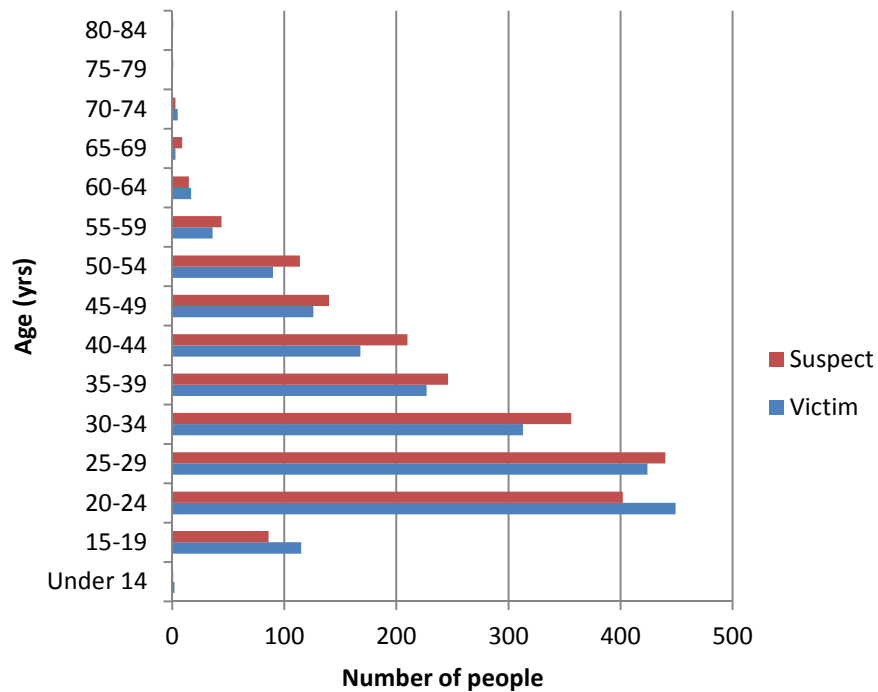


**Figure 12: Race of Victims and Perpetrators of Domestic Violence Incidents\* (2012)**



\*Data source: IMPD Domestic Violence Purple Sheets and Police Reports. The project was not city-wide until June 2012

**Figure 13: Age of Victims and Perpetrators of Domestic Violence Incidents\* (2012)**



\*Data source: IMPD Domestic Violence Purple Sheets and Police Reports. The project was not city wide until June 2012.

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

Since the first formal community forum on family violence in Indianapolis 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 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 just that: 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 9.

Table 9. 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>
<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)
<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)
<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 (according to the National Census of Domestic Violence Services conducted by the National Network to End Domestic Violence)	12 (FY 2013)  5,069 (FY 2013)
<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 (1/1/13 – 12/31/13)  62.5% (2011)

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](http://www.dvnconnect.org).

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. To implement the CWP 3.0, DVN will facilitate three **Impact Groups** to shepherd the work. There will 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.
- Keep up-to-date on the implementation of CWP 3.0 by checking CWP 3.0 Scorecard, which can be viewed via the DVN website at [www.dvconnect.org](http://www.dvconnect.org).
- 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).
- 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.



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