

# State of Domestic Violence in Central Indiana 2014



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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 2013, 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 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, 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). 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 17,000, 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.

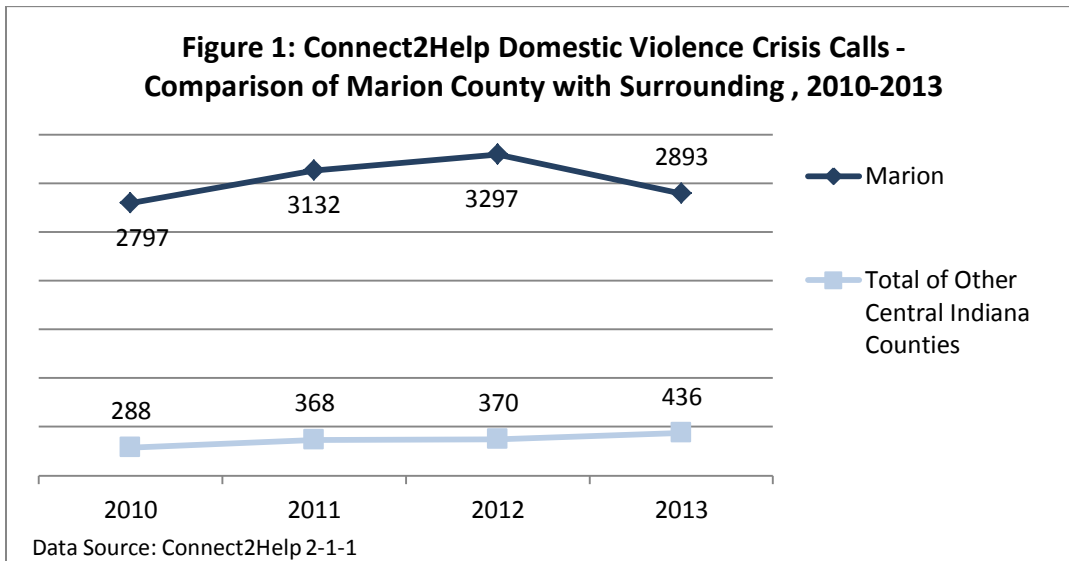
Table 1: Central Indiana Domestic Violence Crisis Calls, by Agency (2010-2013)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	Trend
Connect2Help	3,085	3,500	3,667	3,329	
Julian Center	5,203	5,637	5,735	9,516	
Sheltering Wings*	1,415	853	>1,000	~1,000	
Alternatives, Inc.	4,230	3,689	3,105	3,262	
Prevail	2,704	2,819	2,918	1,873	
ICADV	Unavailable	Unavailable	631	Unavailable	
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,637</b>	<b>16,498</b>	<b>17,056</b>	<b>18,980</b>	
<b>Average/Agency</b>	<b>3,327</b>	<b>3,300</b>	<b>3,285*</b>	<b>3,796*</b>	

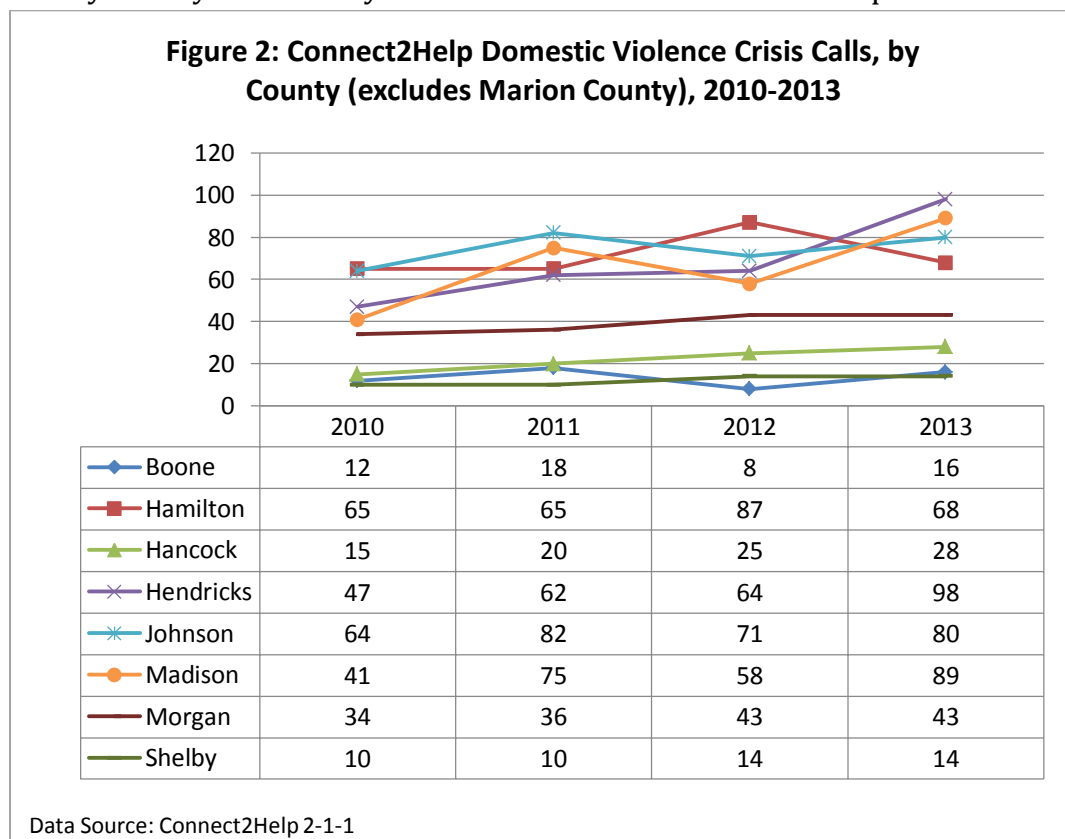
\*Value assumes exactly 1,000 calls to Sheltering Wings; excludes ICADV

Data Source: Agency self-report data, Fall 2014.

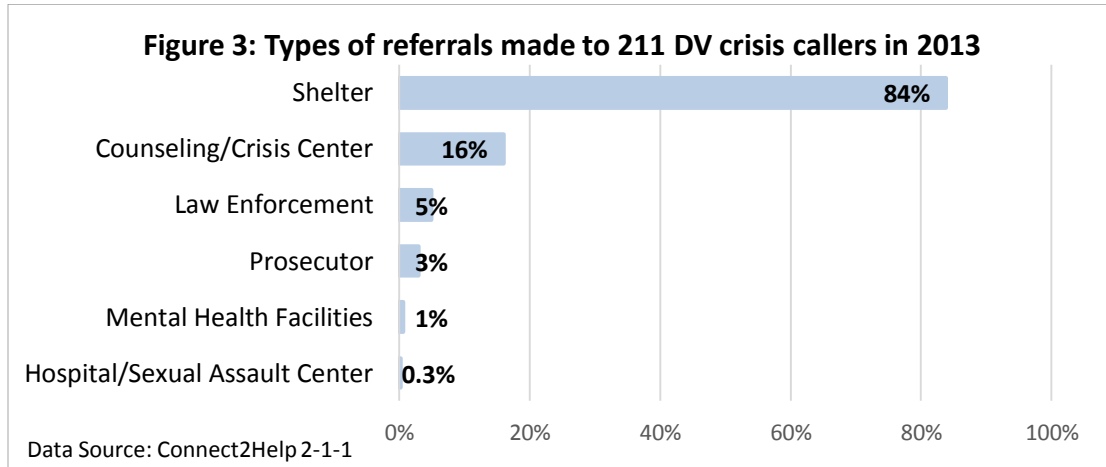
A closer look at domestic violence calls for assistance to Connect2Help 2-1-1 suggests that the vast majority of calls for assistance come from Marion County; although there were slightly fewer calls from Marion County and slightly more calls from other Central Indiana counties in 2013 (see Figure 1).



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

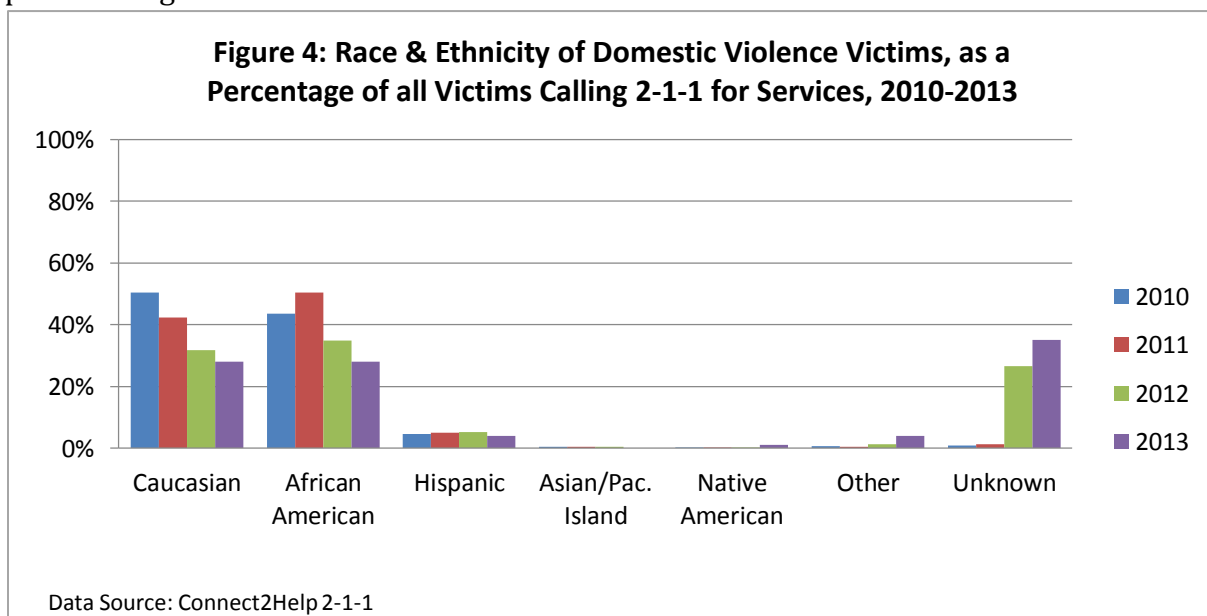


A snapshot of callers to the Connect2Help Domestic Violence Navigation Hub in 2013 revealed that most (84%) of those who called for domestic violence-related issues were referred to shelters; 16% were referred to counseling or crisis centers. The smallest percentage of callers (0.3%) were referred to hospitals or sexual assault centers. Figure 3 presents the types of referrals callers seeking assistance throughout the state received in 2013.



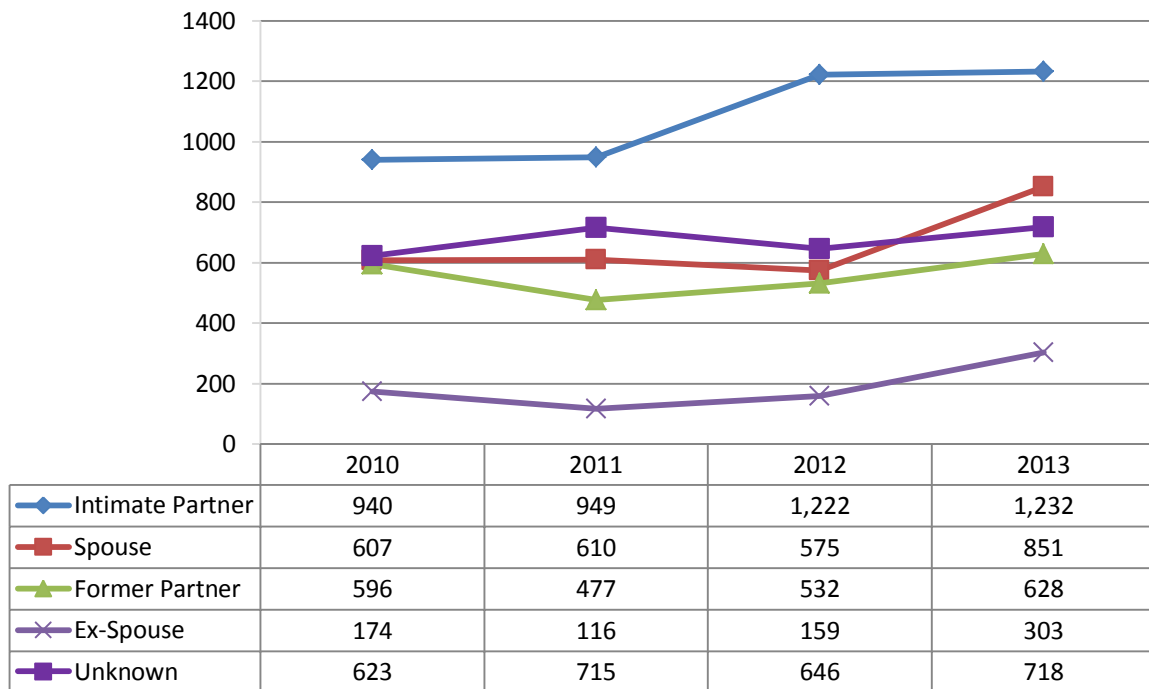
## Demographics of Victims

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 surrounding counties, the share of victims who self-identify as Caucasian decreased between 2010 and 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 years for which data are available (2012 and 2013) saw large increases in the percentage of callers who did not provide race information, and thus it is impossible to glean trend information for 2012 or 2013.



Domestic violence victims seeing assistance from 2-1-1 were also asked to indicate their relationships to the abusers. For the period 2010 through 2013, 21% of callers did not indicate the relationship to their abuser. However, among those who did 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.

**Figure 5: Central Indiana Domestic Violence Victim's Relationship to Abuser, 2010-2013**



Data Source: Connect2Help 2-1-1

## Participation in Services


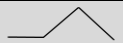
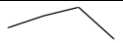



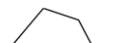

There are more than 100 partners and service providers in Indiana working to end domestic violence in Indiana, the majority of which are situated in the Central Indiana area. Emergency shelters, such as the Julian Center in Indianapolis, provide the initial avenue for women to exit an abusive relationship. In addition, Central Indiana is home to four programs that provide transitional housing for victims of domestic violence: 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. Data for the most recently completed fiscal year



(July 1, 2013 through June 30, 2014) 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	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	

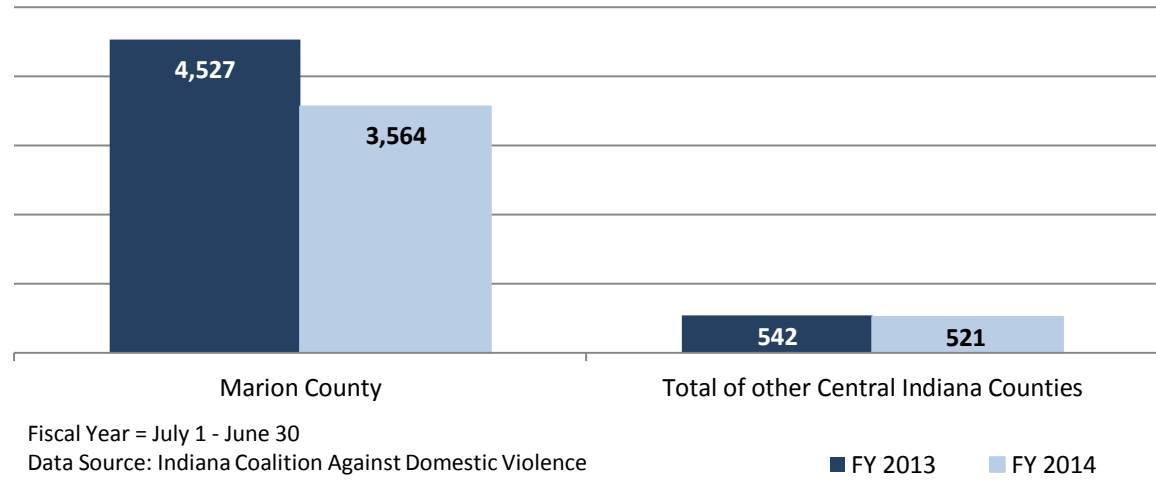
Fiscal Year = July 1 - June 30

Data Source: Indiana Coalition Against Domestic Violence

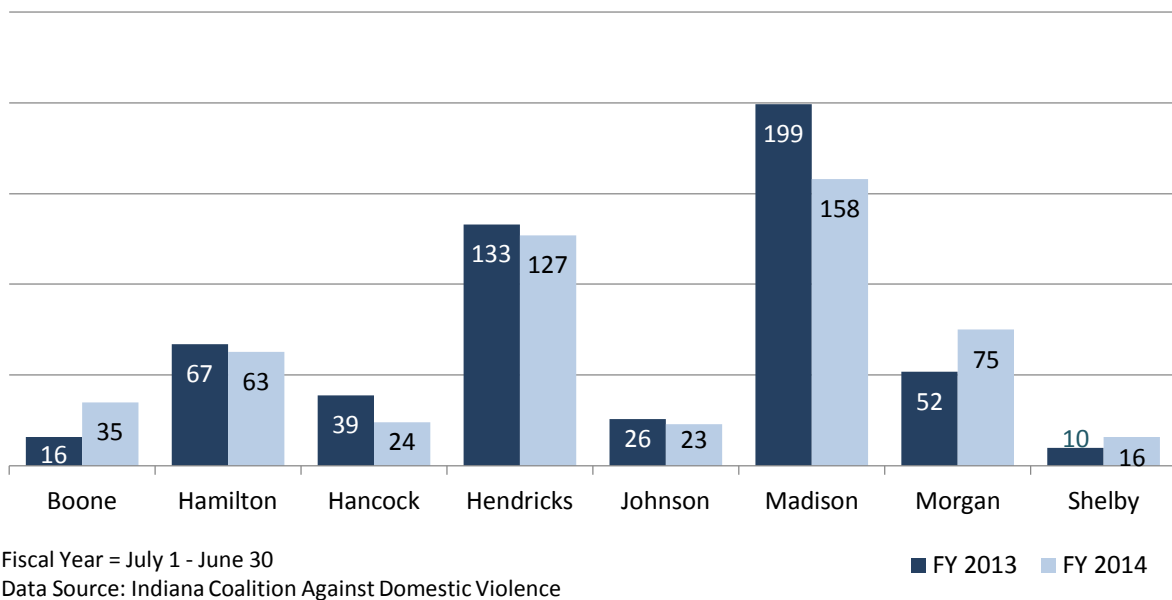
<sup>1</sup> "Residential" services include on-site managed or sponsored (hotel, safe house, residence of volunteers offering private homes for short-term crisis) or other temporary housing arranged by service provider.

In fiscal year 2013 and fiscal year 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 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.

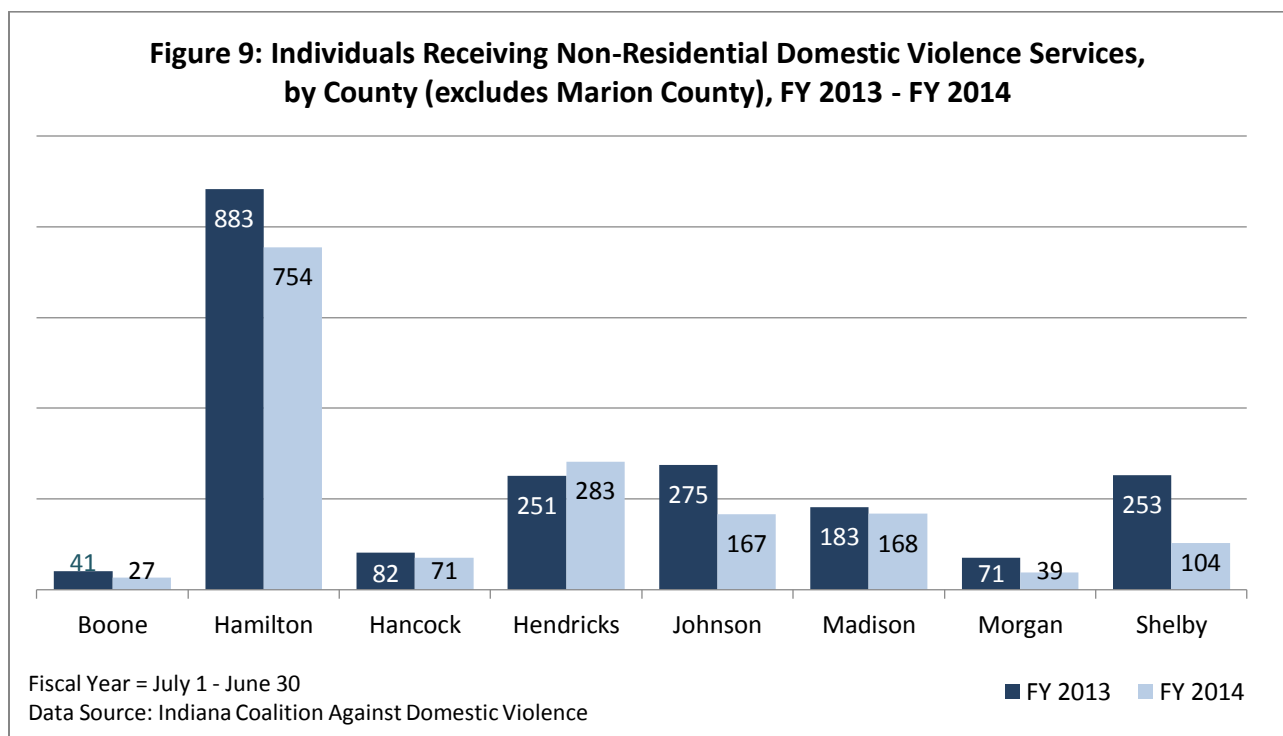
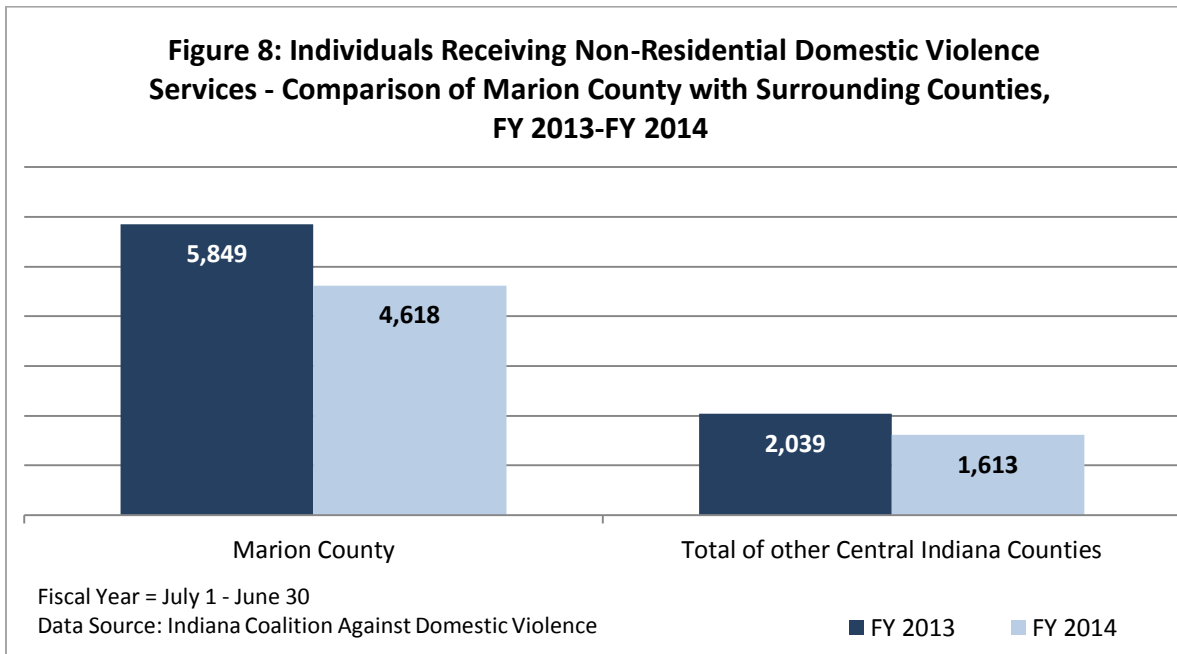
**Figure 6: Individuals Receiving Residential Domestic Violence Services - Comparison of Marion County with Surrounding Counties, FY 2013-FY 2014**



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

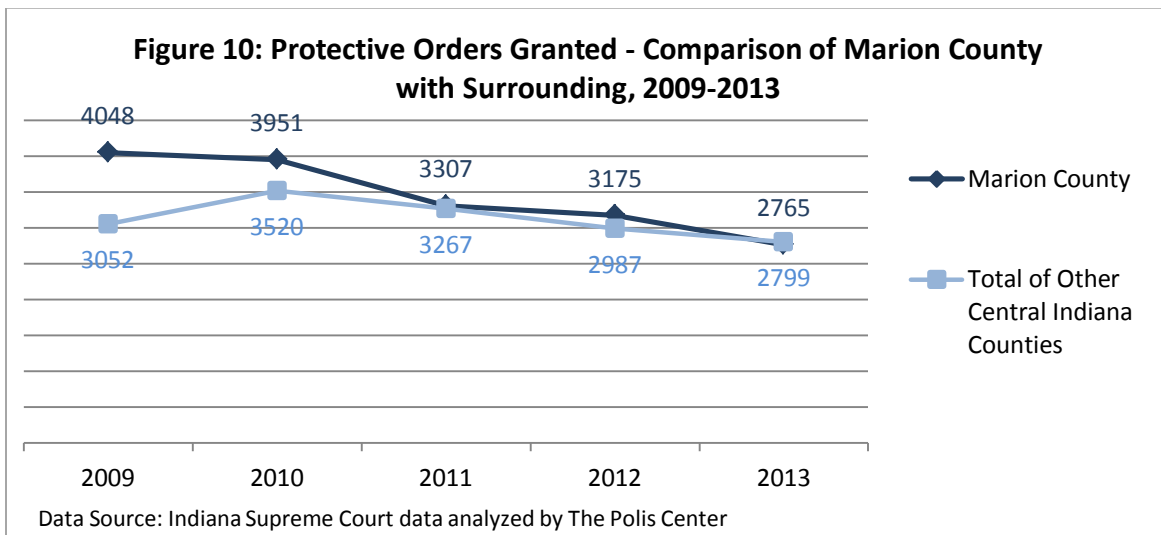


ICADV also collected non-residential domestic violence service data for fiscal year 2013 and fiscal year 2014 based on the victim's county of residence. Again, in fiscal year 2014, the vast majority of the 6,231 victims received services in Marion County. Service providers also engaged a large number 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.

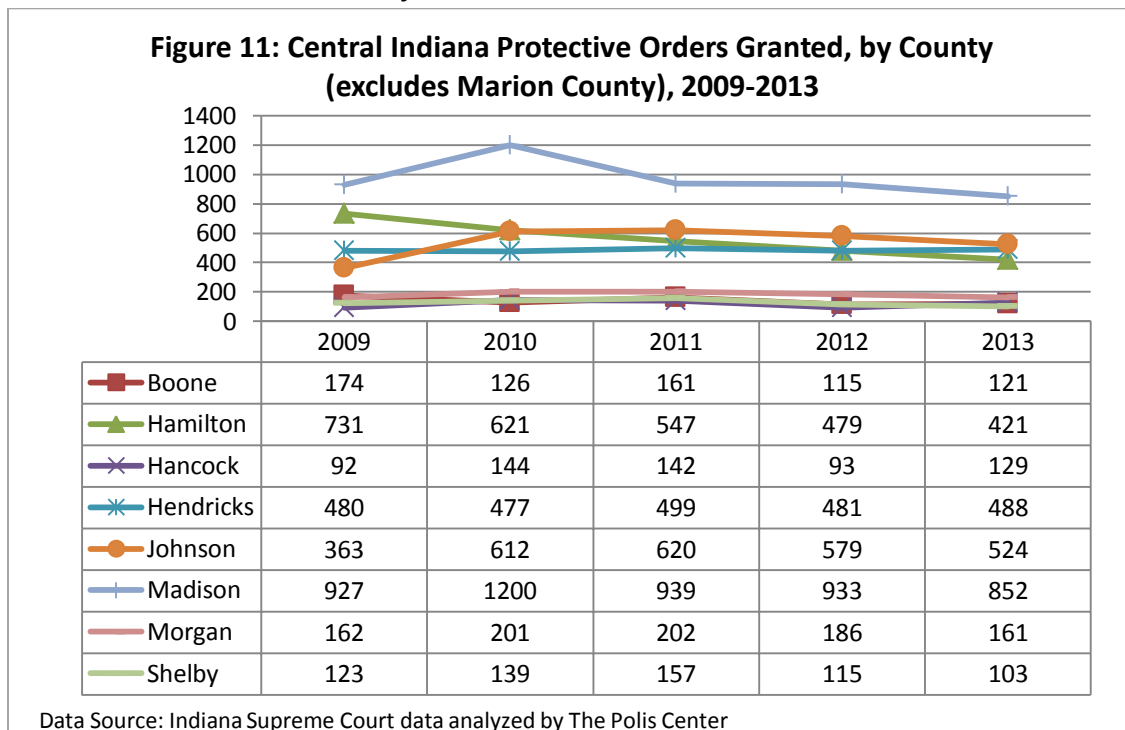


## Protective Orders

From 2009 through 2013, between 5,500 and 7,500 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 does not reveal a reason for the protective order, it is assumed that a large majority are due to domestic violence, stalking, or sexual assault perpetrated by a current or former intimate partner.




Among the eight Central Indiana counties that surround Marion County, the counties that consistently have the highest number of Protective Orders issued are Madison, Johnson, Hamilton, and Hendricks. The counties with the fewest Protective Orders granted between 2009 and 2013 are Hancock, Shelby, and Boone Counties.



## Fatalities

Over the past year (July 1, 2013 – 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.

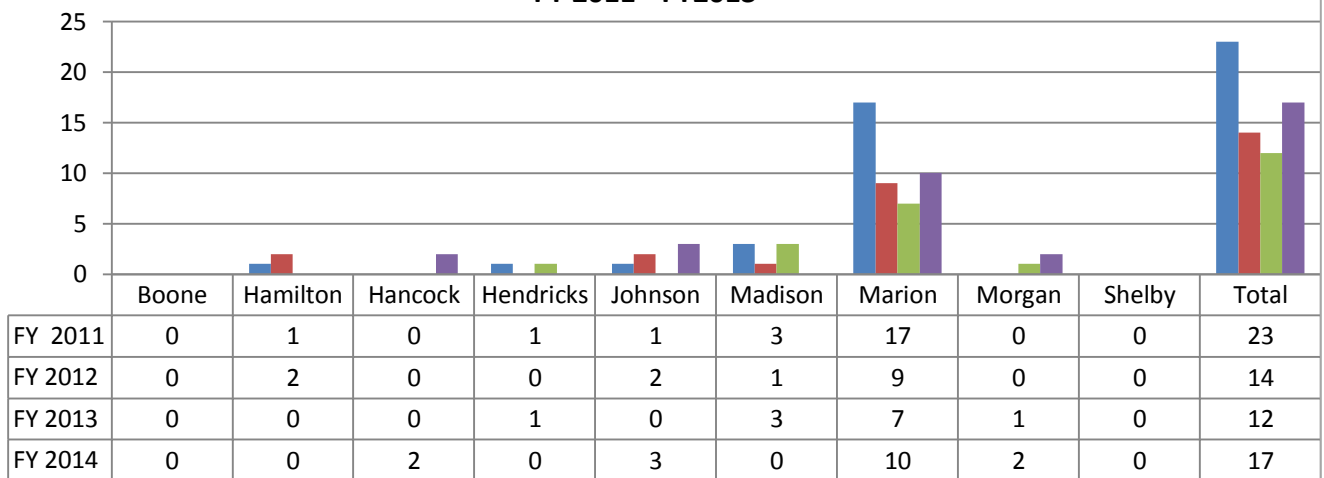
Table 3. Domestic Violence Victim Fatalities in Central Indiana

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 also saw a rapid downward trend in domestic violence fatalities during July 2010 through June 2013 timeframe, with only a slight increase in July 2013 - June 2014. Among the Central Indiana counties, only Boone and Shelby counties did not experience any domestic violence victim fatalities.

Figure 10: Central Indiana Domestic Violence Victim Fatalities, by County, FY 2011 - FY2013



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 to friends, mental health providers, 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, and gender are provided for victims and perpetrators. IMPD also provides data generated through the Baker One Initiative. The purpose of the Baker One Initiative is to identify high-risk domestic violence offenders in order to prevent homicide or serious assault. IMPD officers who respond to domestic violence calls complete officer information sheets that record details of domestic violence cases, such as

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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/forthePress/factsheets/FactSheet.IDVAAC\\_AAPCFV-Community%20Insights.pdf](http://www.dvinstitute.org/forthePress/factsheets/FactSheet.IDVAAC_AAPCFV-Community%20Insights.pdf)

signs and symptoms of potentially lethal actions, including strangulation and previous behaviors of the suspect. Also, as part of this initiative, the IMPD identifies the 25 most concerning domestic violence offenders in each of the six police district to ensure all responders and partnering agencies are aware of the high-risk offenders. Offenders or suspects are classified as “Baker One” when they exhibit escalating or habitual offenses by committing crimes such as invasion of privacy, harassment, or vandalism.

- **Indiana Supreme Court** – This report uses data about the protective orders that are tracked by the Supreme Court. While the data do not reveal reasons for the protective orders, it is assumed that a large majority of these are due to domestic violence, stalking, or sexual assault by a current or former intimate partner.
- **The Julian Center** – Advocates at The Julian Center review and compile 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 include only publicly available information from those IMPD incident reports. No confidential data for clients of The Julian Center’s housing and supportive services are included. The data used in this assessment are 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.

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 2014 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. In November 2014, The Polis Center released a follow up report that provides an update on the statistics presented in the first report. In addition, it looks at other factors such as the season and month of domestic violence activity, socio-economic predictors of domestic violence, and geographic patterns. It also explores the effectiveness of the Baker One Initiative, which targets high-risk perpetrators and collects special data for cases where domestic violence is suspected. The full report, entitled *An Update on Domestic Violence in the Criminal Justice System in Marion County, IN*, is available at [dvnconnect.org](http://dvnconnect.org). The findings highlighted in the Executive Summary of the report are included below.

## **An Update on Domestic Violence in the Criminal Justice System in Marion County, IN – Executive Summary**

### **Domestic Violence Victims and Perpetrators**

- In 2013, there were an estimated 11,559 victims of domestic violence (1.3% of the population) and 9,945 perpetrators reported in the legal system.
- 14% percent of victims experienced more than one incident of domestic violence during the 2013 year.
- 16% of perpetrators are implicated in more than one domestic violence incident.
- 9% of perpetrator-victim pairs were involved in a domestic violence incident with each other more than one time.

### **Demographics/Socio-economics of Victims and Perpetrators**

- Victims are predominantly females (80%)<sup>5</sup>, with the largest group aged 20 to 24.
- Perpetrators are predominantly males (80%)<sup>6</sup>, with the largest group aged 25 to 29.
- 51% of victims are Caucasian, however, African Americans are disproportionately represented among domestic violence victims.
- 87% of the perpetrator-victim pairs in the Marion County Protective Orders records have the same race, with 50% of the pairs both Caucasian.
- 77% of perpetrator-victim pairs (in the protective orders) involve a male perpetrator and female victim.
- African Americans are disproportionately represented among perpetrators in crime incidents involving domestic violence as compared with Caucasians.
- Caucasian victims appear to be more likely to obtain a protective order than African American victims.

### **Where Does Domestic Violence Occur?**

- In 2012, 77% of reported domestic violence incidents occurred at home.<sup>7</sup>
- The domestic violence rate is highest in Center Township, which is double the rate in the IMPD jurisdiction.<sup>8</sup>
- Low-income neighborhoods have a higher reported incidence of domestic violence than middle- and upper-income areas.

### **When Does Domestic Violence Occur?**

- Domestic violence is reported more frequently during the hotter months.

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<sup>5</sup> Percent of victims where race is known.

<sup>6</sup> Percent of perpetrators where race is known.

<sup>7</sup> The Julian Center data did not maintain this field for 2013.

<sup>8</sup> Based on location of incident as recorded by IMPD.



## Neighborhood Socio-Economic Predictors of Domestic Violence Rate

- The social and economic characteristics of a community are related to the rate of domestic violence in that community. More specifically, family structure, income, educational attainment, race, and substance abuse were the best predictors of the domestic violence rate in a census tract.

## Baker One Initiative (High-risk Perpetrators and Officer Reporting of Domestic Violence)

- Of 2,715 domestic violence cases documented by police officers in 2013, many involved potentially lethal acts:<sup>9</sup>
  - 23% involve victims showing signs or symptoms of strangulation.
  - 42% of DV victims believe the perpetrators may kill them, 55% say the suspect has tried to choke them, and 35% say their attacker has access to a gun.
  - 63% have experienced prior, unreported cases of domestic violence.
- In 2013, there were 141 perpetrators on the Baker One high-risk list, and 98 of those were active:<sup>10</sup>
  - Baker One perpetrators are much more likely to be involved in more than one domestic violence incident (60% of Baker One perpetrators have repeat incidents of domestic violence compared to 16% of all perpetrators)
  - Baker One perpetrators are less likely to have contact with law enforcement after they have been added to the list of targeted perpetrators.

## Legal Outcomes of Domestic Violence Cases<sup>11</sup>

- In 2013, the Marion County Prosecutor's Office reviewed 5,581 domestic violence cases, a 21% increase since 2009.
- Of the cases where a charging decision had been made, 69% resulted in one or more charges filed, a decrease from 75% in 2009.
- Of the cases where charges were filed (both felonies and misdemeanors), 59% were dismissed, 40% resulted in a conviction, and 2% resulted in a 'not guilty' verdict.<sup>12</sup>
- Of cases where charges are filed and not dismissed, 96% resulted in a conviction.
- Of all the charges that resulted in a conviction in 2013, 7.0% were guilty verdicts, and 93.0% were plea agreements.
- No charges were filed in 31% of the domestic violence cases that reach the Marion County Prosecutor's Office in 2013.
- The number of dismissals continually decreased from 2010 to 2013, and the number of cases where no charges were filed continually increased until 2013 when there was a marginal drop.

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<sup>9</sup> The denominator for each percent is the number of victims that answered the specific question with 'yes' or 'no.'

<sup>10</sup> Perpetrators are noted as inactive by IMPD if they die, get a long term sentence, or go one year without a new domestic violence incident.

<sup>11</sup> Based on data only from Marion County Prosecutor's Office, unless noted.

<sup>12</sup> Dismissal rates vary widely across the nation. In Rhode Island 60% of misdemeanor cases are dismissed (Rhode Island Coalition Against Domestic Violence), and on the low end in Whatcom County, Washington rates are as low as 35% (Bellingham-Whatcom County Commission Against Domestic Violence).

*(Continued Legal Outcomes of Domestic Violence Cases)*

- Misdemeanors are more common than felonies (62% of charges<sup>13</sup> are misdemeanors).<sup>14</sup>
- In 2013, 23% of the victims that appear in The Julian Center outreach file requested a protective order, which was not necessarily related to the incident reported in The Julian Center data, at some point in the past, and 12% requested one in that same year (2013).<sup>15</sup>

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<sup>13</sup> Charges are not to be compared with *cases* as reported above; cases average around 5 charges per case.

<sup>14</sup> MCPO has a policy of filing misdemeanor charges whenever possible on domestic violence cases, even when felonies are involved. It is not uncommon, for example, to have a case with one felony and three misdemeanor charges. This likely explains, in large part, the disparity between the number of felony and misdemeanor charges filed. Additionally, a basic battery (where no weapon or serious bodily injury is involved) is a misdemeanor charge in Indiana. Such cases make up a large percentage of domestic violence cases in Marion County.

<sup>15</sup> Based on data from The Julian Center and Indiana Supreme Court.

## 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 4. 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)

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.
- 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).
- 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.

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