



DOMESTIC VIOLENCE NETWORK

An Update on Domestic Violence  
in the  
Criminal Justice System  
Marion County, IN

November 2014

## Acknowledgements

Report prepared by The Polis Center at Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis.



The Polis Center produced this report as part of a data integration, assessment, and analysis project for the Domestic Violence Network. The purpose of the project was to update and expand findings released in the April 2014 report to gain a better understanding of the state of domestic violence in the county.



This report utilizes community mapping and neighborhood socio-economic conditions from the SAVI Community Information System to understand where domestic violence occurs and the related risk factors.

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## Executive Summary

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### Overview

Up until the April 2014 report on Domestic Violence in the Criminal Justice System, it had been very difficult to generate statistics describing the state of domestic violence in Marion County. The Polis Center at IUPUI conducted a feasibility study for the Domestic Violence Network to link data from four sources that collect information on victims and perpetrators of domestic violence in the legal system, including The Julian Center, Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department (IMPD), Marion County Prosecutor's Office, Indiana Supreme Court. The purpose of the project was to demonstrate the feasibility of integrating the domestic violence data, given the quality and incompleteness of some of the required data sets, and to determine what analysis and reporting are possible given these limitations. Data had to be cleaned and standardized to ensure comparability across the data sets, and an algorithm was developed to identify unique individuals across all four data sets.

The result was a report of statistics representing the picture of domestic violence for incidents where the legal system is involved. It does not count all of the incidents that go unreported.

This November 2014 report 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.

### 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>1</sup>, with the largest group aged 20 to 24.
- Perpetrators are predominantly males (80%)<sup>2</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.

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<sup>1</sup> Percent of victims where race is known.

<sup>2</sup> Percent of perpetrators where race is known.

- 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>3</sup>
- The domestic violence rate is highest in Center Township, which is double the rate in the IMPD jurisdiction.<sup>4</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.

### 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>5</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>6</sup>
  - Baker One perpetrators are much more likely to be involved in more than domestic violence (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>7</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>8</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> The Julian Center data did not maintain this field for 2013.

<sup>4</sup> Based on location of incident as recorded by IMPD.

<sup>5</sup> The denominator for each percent is the number of victims that answered the specific question with 'yes' or 'no.'

<sup>6</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>7</sup> Based on data only from Marion County Prosecutor's Office, unless noted.

<sup>8</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).

- 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.
- Misdemeanors are more common than felonies (62% of charges<sup>9</sup> are misdemeanors).<sup>10</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>11</sup>

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<sup>9</sup> Charges are not to be compared with *cases* as reported above; cases average around 5 charges per case.

<sup>10</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>11</sup> Based on data from The Julian Center and Indiana Supreme Court.

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## Background

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The Domestic Violence Network is committed to engaging the community to end domestic violence through advocacy, education and collaboration. It would like to improve upon its ability to report on the state of domestic violence in Marion County by matching data from various local agencies and organizations that work with domestic violence victims and perpetrators. Its goal is to learn more about the extent of domestic violence, who is affected, and the behavior patterns of both. It also seeks to understand this in relation to the socio-economic context of the communities in which this occurs.

Domestic Violence Network has a long-term goal of creating a system that would allow public access to interactive reporting from available data. Its first step toward that end is to establish a database that demonstrates the feasibility of integrating the domestic violence data, given the quality and incompleteness of some of the required data sets.

Through the 2013 feasibility study, the team was able to overcome the known data quality issues to develop useful statistics about domestic violence victims and perpetrators. The Polis Center at IUPUI developed a database to 1) demonstrate the feasibility of linking the data sets listed below for the purposes of analysis and reporting and 2) determine what types of data analyses are possible given the limitations of the data. This database is an internal repository to position Domestic Violence Network to provide information in its annual report to the broader community and to support its program evaluation.

In general, it has been very difficult to generate statistics describing the state of domestic violence in Marion County. Even at a state and national level, the statistics range very widely and are not reported consistently. For example, the Domestic Violence Resource Center reports, “Between 600,000 and 6 million women are victims of domestic violence each year, and between 100,000 and 6 million men, depending on the type of survey used to obtain the data.” While there is no central reporting system in Marion County, this report is an attempt to integrate administrative records to derive these statistics by linking the data between them. For the same reason, it is difficult to compare Marion County’s statistics to state or national statistics.

It is important to note that the statistics included in this report only represent the picture of domestic violence for incidents where the legal system is involved, which does not count all of the incidents that are never reported. In 2013, 1.3% of the population were victims of domestic violence based on reports in the legal system. For comparative purposes, according to a 2011 national survey<sup>12</sup>, in the 12 months before the survey:

- 4.0% of women and 4.8% of men experienced physical violence by an intimate partner (31.5% and 27.5% in their lifetime, respectively).
- 0.8% of women were victims of rape by an intimate partner (8.8% in their lifetime);
- 2.1% of both women and men experienced other forms of sexual violence by an intimate partner (15.8% and 9.5% in their lifetime, respectively); and
- 2.4% of women and 0.8% of men were victims of stalking by an intimate partner (9.2% and 2.5% in their lifetime, respectively);

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<sup>12</sup> Matthew J. Breiding, Sharon G. Smith, Kathleen C. Basile, et al. Prevalence and Characteristics of Sexual Violence, Stalking, and Intimate Partner Violence Victimization – National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey, United States, 2011. MMWR 2014; 63 (8): 1-18.

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## Data Sources

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This report is based on the data related to domestic violence collected from the following sources. Most of the statistics in this report reflect 2013 data, which is the most current year for which we have data across all five sources, in addition to historic data dating back to 2009 for four of the five.

- **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 information from those IMPD incident reports. It does not include any confidential 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.
- **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.
- **Baker One Initiative** – The Baker One Initiative is an effort to reduce domestic violence, especially those cases with high risk for homicide or serious assault. IMPD Officers who respond to a domestic violence call complete a domestic violence officer information sheet that records details of DV cases such as signs and symptoms of potentially lethal actions such as strangulation and previous behaviors of the suspect. Also as part of this initiative, the Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department identifies the 25 most concerning domestic violence offenders in each of the six police district to insure 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.
- **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.

See Data Notes at the end of the report for more details about the data collected from each of these sources, including years, data limitations, and quality.

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## Data Integration

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In order to integrate the five data sets, first the data had to be cleaned and standardized to ensure comparability across the data sets. For example, field names and methods for tracking similar data such as identifiers were not consistent and had to be standardized. In some cases the data source entered an age and in others a date of birth.



Second, we used third party data deduplication software to identify unique individuals across all five data sets. A person can be listed multiple times within a data source and across data sources. This is further complicated by the fact that the five data sources do not track the same demographic information about victims and perpetrators (including name), so there is no simple way to link records between the five sources. The matching software compared all of the victims and perpetrators in the five databases using name and exact date of birth. If the exact date of birth was not available then the software matched on name, race, gender, and year of birth and produced an accuracy score to indicate exact matches versus likely matches.

Linking the results, we are able to count each person only one time, regardless of how many times they appeared in the data in order to get unduplicated counts of victims and perpetrators. This represents a significant advancement in understanding the state of domestic violence in Marion County.

Important note: The method used to match records to generate unduplicated counts of people for this report was improved since the methods used for the April 2014 report. For this reason, statistics for years included in both reports vary slightly (generally less than 3%).

## Domestic Violence Statistics

### 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 in the legal system.

This represents a 4% decrease from 2012 for victims and a 2% drop in the number of perpetrators. The tables below show the unduplicated counts of victims and perpetrators by data source.

#### Victims

Data Year	Julian Outreach Only <sup>13</sup>	Marion County Prosecutor's Office	Protective Orders	IMPD Domestic Violence Officer Information Sheets	Total Unduplicated Count <sup>14</sup>
2009	4,499	5,471	3,888		12,944
2010	5,457	6,532	3,802		13,966
2011	5,081	5,899	3,178		12,155
2012	5,354	5,958	3,058		12,049
2013	6,560	5,890	2,653	2,543	11,559

<sup>13</sup> About 2.5% of the records in The Julian Center outreach table have victim home addresses outside of Marion County. The increase seen in The Julian Center counts reflect, in part, increased staffing assigned to data collection, improved data collection protocols, and an increase in all IMPD crime reports.

<sup>14</sup> Based on matches across The Julian Center outreach, Marion County Prosecutor's Office, Protective Orders, and IMPD DV Officer Information Sheets. There are several victims that appear in multiple data sources; this column counts each person only one time regardless of source.

## Perpetrators

Data Year	Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Dept. <sup>15</sup>	Marion County Prosecutor's Office	Protective Orders	IMPD Domestic Violence Officer Information Sheets	Total Unduplicated Count <sup>16</sup>
2009	3,612	4,155	4,048		9,230
2010	4,970	5,177	3,951		10,505
2011	4,843	5,303	3,307		10,226
2012	5,057	5,450	3,175		10,197
2013	5,620	4,933	2,765	2,543	9,945

Fourteen percent of victims experienced more than one incident of domestic violence during the two-year period of 2012 and 2013, with 407 victims experiencing domestic violence 3 or more times (an increase of 89 since 2011-2012). Sixteen percent of perpetrators are implicated in more than one incident, with 411 perpetrators implicated in 3 or more incidents (an increase of 85 since 2011-2012). Nine percent of victim-perpetrator pairs were involved in a domestic violence incident with each other more than one time.

High-risk Baker One perpetrators (these individuals are explained later in the report) are much more likely to be involved in multiple incidents. More than 60% of the Baker One perpetrators were involved in more than one incident (compared to 16% of all perpetrators) and 34% were involved in 3 or more incidents (compared to 4% of all perpetrators).

## Frequency of Repeat Domestic Violence Incidents<sup>17</sup>

### During 2012 and 2013

Number of Incidents	Percent of Victims	Percent of Perpetrators	Percent of Baker One Perpetrators	Percent of Perpetrator-Victim pairs
1	86.2%	84.4%	39.2%	91.1%
2	10.2%	11.5%	26.8%	7.0%
3	2.4%	2.7%	13.4%	1.3%
4	0.7%	0.9%	9.3%	0.4%
5+	0.5%	0.5%	11.3%	0.2%

Source: The Julian Center, IMPD

<sup>15</sup> About 91% of records in Julian Outreach data match to either IMPD victim or perpetrator records, although it should be a 100% match.

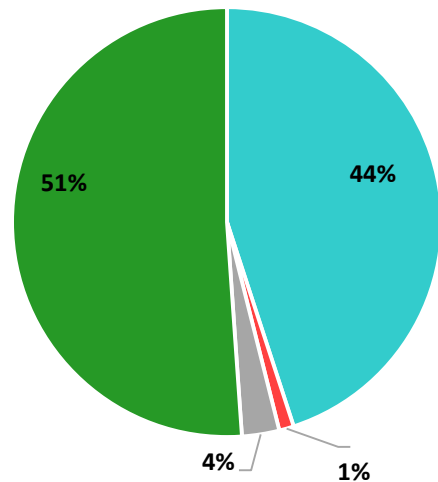
<sup>16</sup> Based on matches across IMPD, MCPO, Protective Orders, and IMPD DV Officer Information Sheets. There are several perpetrators that appear in multiple data sources; this column counts each person only one time regardless of source.

<sup>17</sup> Based on victims in The Julian Center outreach file and counts the number of incidents they match to in the IMPD incident report records.

### Demographic Profile: Race

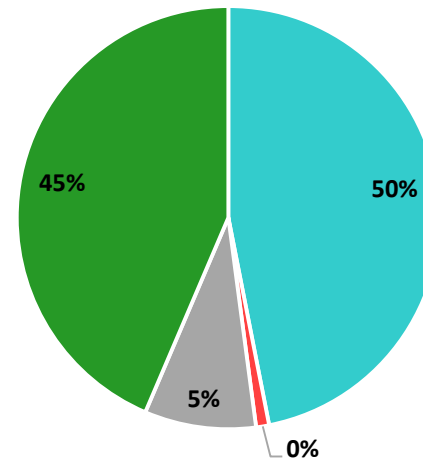
In 2013, an estimated 51% of victims were Caucasian and 44% African American, which is approximately the same as in 2011. The demographic is similar for perpetrators: 45% are Caucasian and 50% are African American.<sup>18</sup> Comparing the victims as a percent of the population of the same race reveals that African Americans are more likely to be victims of domestic violence than their peers. The 5,889 Caucasian victims represent 1.01% of the Caucasian population, but the 5,137 African American victims represent 2.14% of the African American population<sup>19</sup>. It should be noted that until February 2013, MCPOs Domestic Violence Database did not require entry of a perpetrator's or victim's race.

Marion County  
2013 Domestic Violence Victims, by Race  
n = 11,559



Sources: The Julian Center, Marion County Prosecutor's Office, Indiana Supreme Court

Marion County  
2013 Domestic Violence Perpetrators, by Race  
n = 9,945



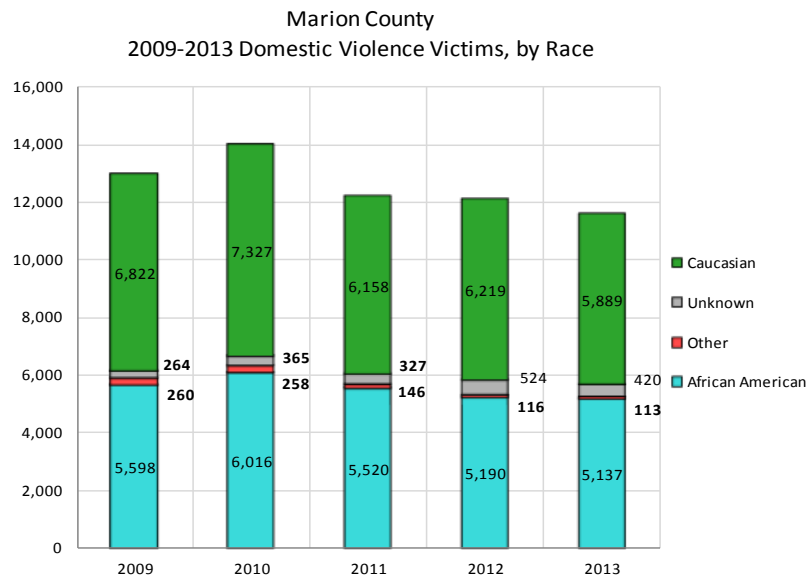
Sources: Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department, The Julian Center, Marion County Prosecutor's Office, Indiana Supreme Court

<sup>18</sup> In 2013, the number of cases where the perpetrator's race is unknown was 5%, down from 9% in 2012. Prior to February 2013, it was not mandatory to populate the race field in the MCPO database during data entry.

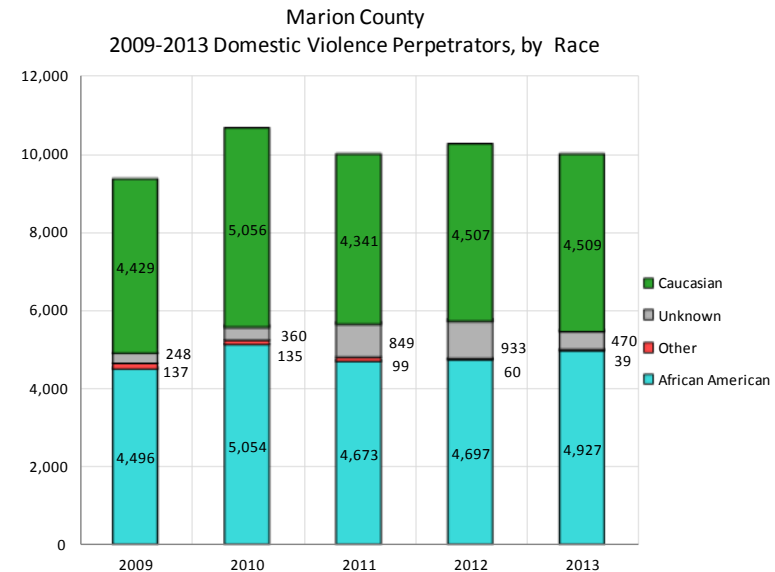
<sup>19</sup> Based on population counts from U.S. Census 2010.

### Demographic Profile: Race by Year for 2009 to 2013

The distribution of victims and perpetrators by race did not change significantly between 2009 and 2013, changing only one or two percentage points in either direction.<sup>20</sup>



Sources: The Julian Center, Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department, Marion County Prosecutor's Office, and Indiana Supreme Court

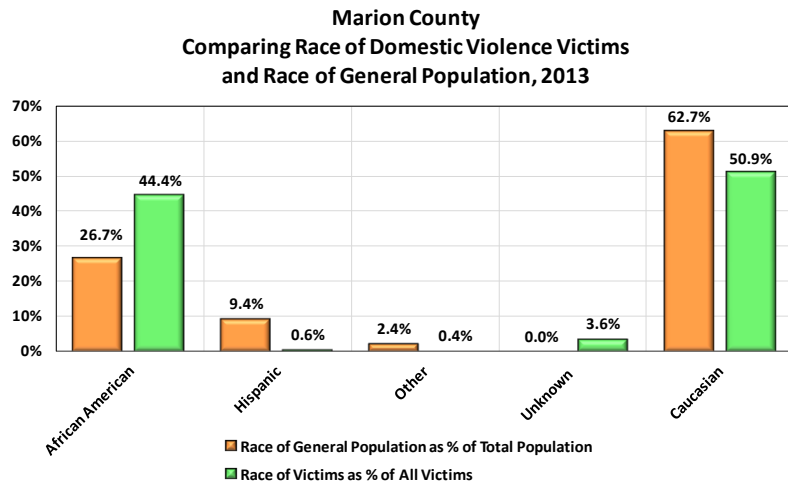


Sources: Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department, Marion County Prosecutor's Office, and Indiana Supreme Court

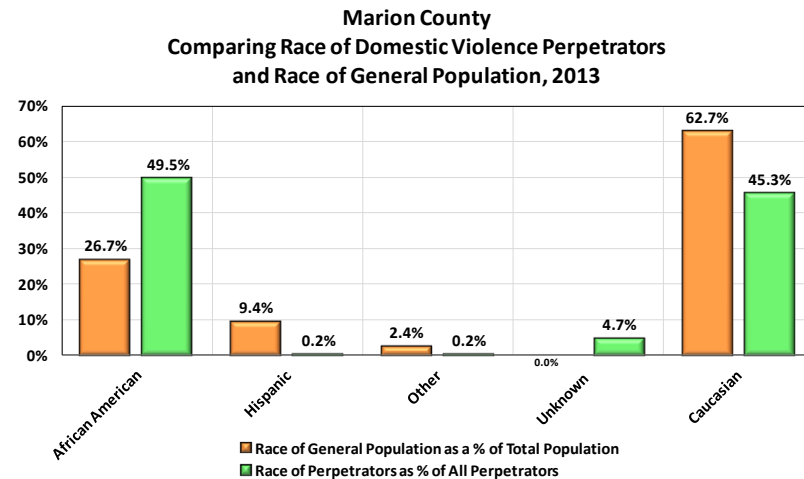
<sup>20</sup> The race field for perpetrators was less populated in the Marion County Prosecutor's Office data in 2011 and 2012. In 2010, 60 of the perpetrators (1%) in the MCPO data had an unknown race, in 2011 it increased to 710 (14%) and increased again in 2012 to 745 (14%). But in 2013, only 85 of the perpetrators (2%) had an unknown race. In addition, in the MCPO database, a person is often classified as Caucasian if they are of a race other than African American.

### Comparing Race of Victims and Perpetrators to Race of the General Population

African Americans are disproportionately represented among domestic violence victims and perpetrators. African Americans make up 27% of the general population but 44% of domestic violence victims and 50% of perpetrators. Caucasians make up 63% of the general population but only 51% of domestic violence victims and 45% of perpetrators. The charts below compare the racial composition<sup>21</sup> of domestic violence victims and perpetrators to the racial composition of the general population.



Sources: The Julian Center, Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department Marion County Prosecutor's Office, Indiana Supreme Court, and U.S. Census Bureau



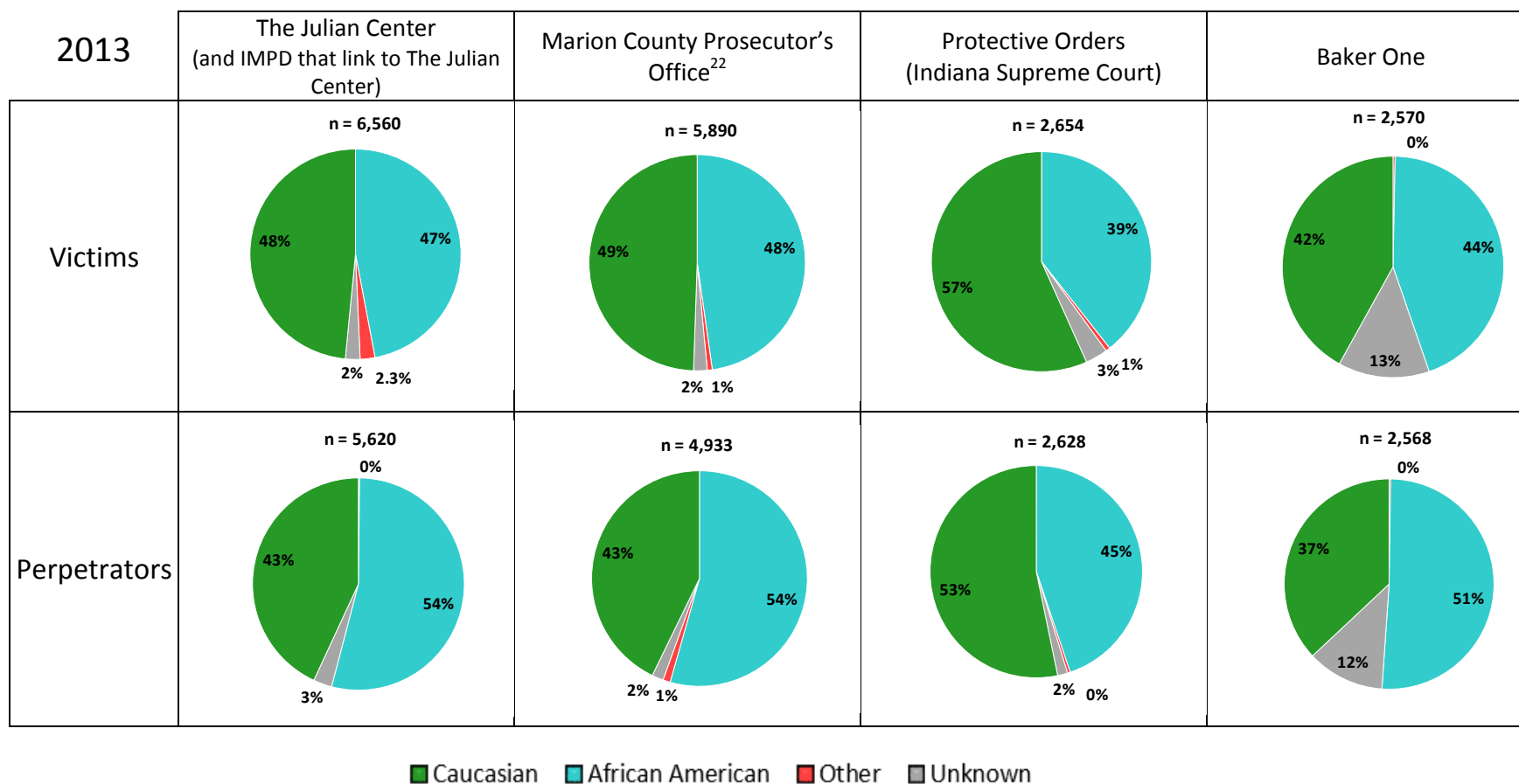
Sources: Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department, Marion County Prosecutor's Office Indiana Supreme Court, and U.S. Census Bureau

<sup>21</sup> Hispanic is counted as a race; IMPD does not track Hispanics separately, they are counted as Caucasian. This may also influence MCPO's data to the extent that information from the police report is used to populate MCPO data fields. This may also influence the integrity of MCPOs data to the extent that information in the police report is used to populate data fields in MCPOs Domestic Violence Database.

### Comparing Race of Victims and Perpetrators by Data Source

The following charts compare the race composition of victims and perpetrators in each data source for the year 2013. The data show:

- Incidents involving domestic violence as reported by IMPD are more likely to involve African American perpetrators than Caucasian.
- 54% of perpetrators documented by the Marion County Prosecutor's Office were African American.
- Based on Indiana Supreme Court data, Caucasian victims appear to be more likely to file a protective order than African American victims. Caucasians make up 57% of the victims, and 52% of the people requesting a protective order are Caucasian.
- Perpetrators identified as high-risk offenders through the Baker One Initiative are more likely to be African American than another race.



<sup>22</sup> Prior to February 2013, it was not mandatory to populate the race field in the MCPO database during data entry.

For comparison, according to the national survey<sup>23</sup> noted earlier in the report, nationally victims are most commonly multi-racial (43.1% of multi-race females experienced domestic violence in their lifetime<sup>24</sup>), followed by American Indian/Alaska Native (42.4%), non-Hispanic African American (31.8%), non-Hispanic Caucasian (28.0%), and Hispanic (24.2%). The percent that have been raped, stalked, or had other sexual violence acts by an intimate partner are similar for African Americans and Caucasians, but physical violence prevalence is higher in African Americans than Caucasians (41.2% vs 30.5% for females).

### **Demographic Profile: Age and Gender<sup>25</sup>**

An age pyramid shows the number of males versus females in each 5-year age increment. Compared to the age and gender distribution of victims and perpetrators for the county, the population involved in domestic violence is much younger. Victims are predominantly females (80%), with the largest group aged 20 to 24, while perpetrators are predominantly males (80% of the perpetrators with a known gender<sup>26</sup>), with the largest group aged 25 to 29.

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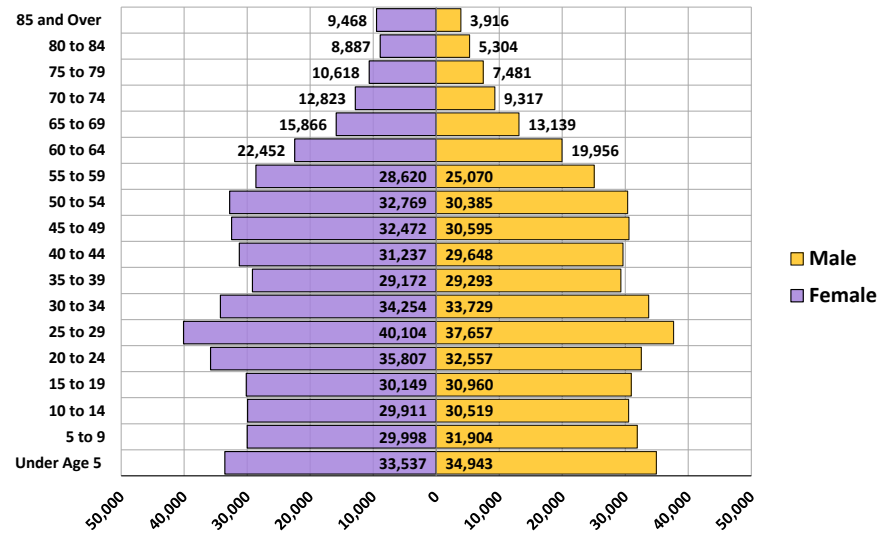
<sup>23</sup> Matthew J. Breiding, Sharon G. Smith, Kathleen C. Basile, et al. Prevalence and Characteristics of Sexual Violence, Stalking, and Intimate Partner Violence Victimization – National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey, United States, 2011. MMWR 2014; 63 (8): 1-18.

<sup>24</sup> Experienced contact sexual violence, physical violence, or stalking by an intimate partner during their lifetimes and have experienced at least one measured negative impact (e.g., being fearful, concerned for safety, PTSD symptoms, injury, missed work or school, etc.) as a result.

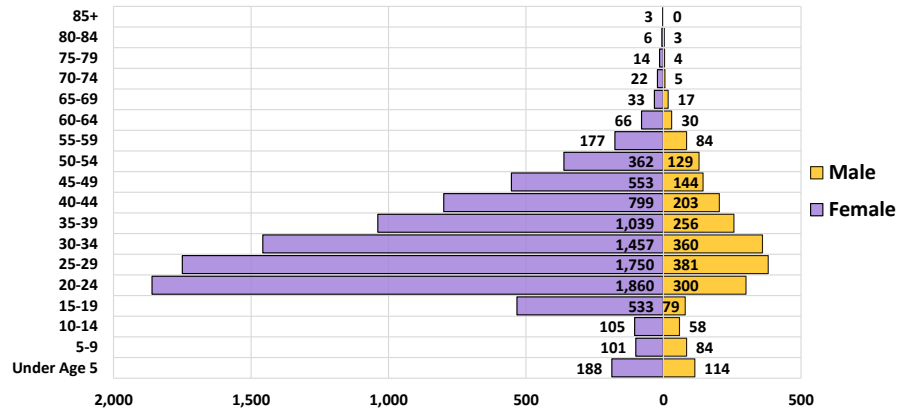
<sup>25</sup> Perpetrator chart excludes age 5-9; “5” appears to be used in the IMPD database as a marker for “unknown” age or gender

<sup>26</sup> Race is unknown for 5% of perpetrators.

### Marion County 2012 Population by Age and Gender



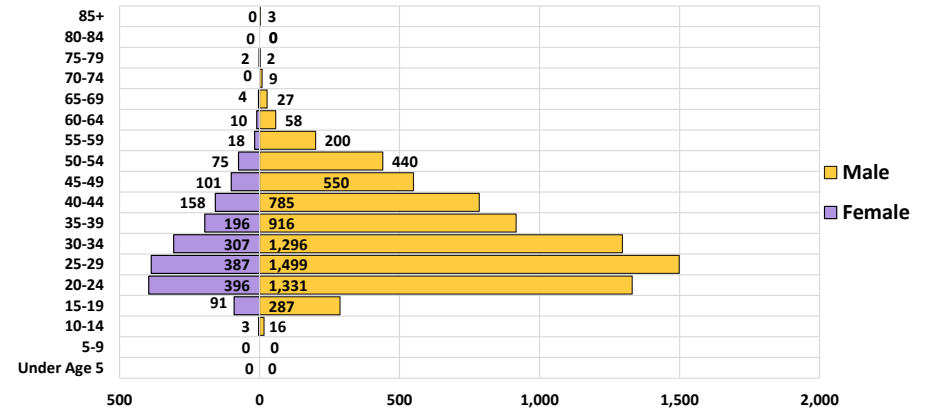
### Marion County 2013 Domestic Violence Victims n = 11,559



\* 225 victims have unknown age and/or unknown gender

Sources: The Julian Center, Marion County Prosecutor's Office, Indiana Supreme Court

### Marion County 2013 Domestic Violence Perpetrators n = 9,945



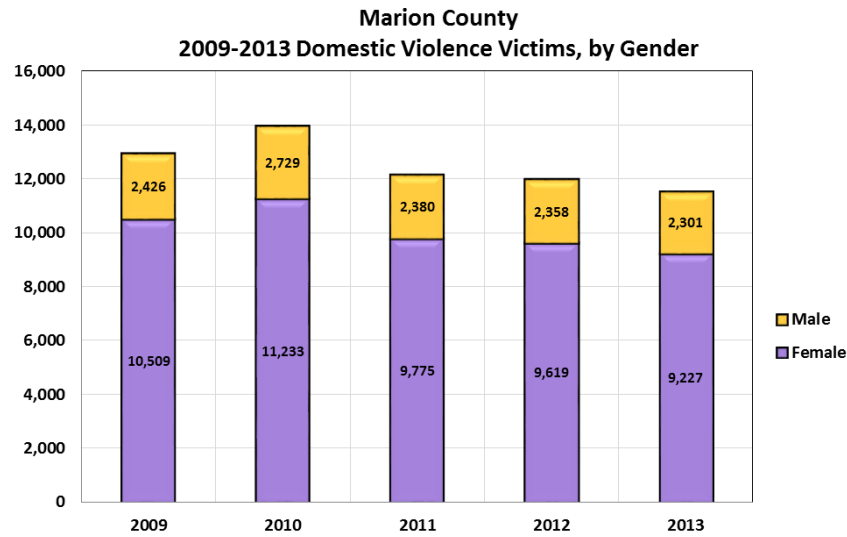
\* 778 perpetrators have unknown age and/or unknown gender

Sources: The Julian Center, IMPD, Marion County Prosecutor's Office, Indiana Supreme Court



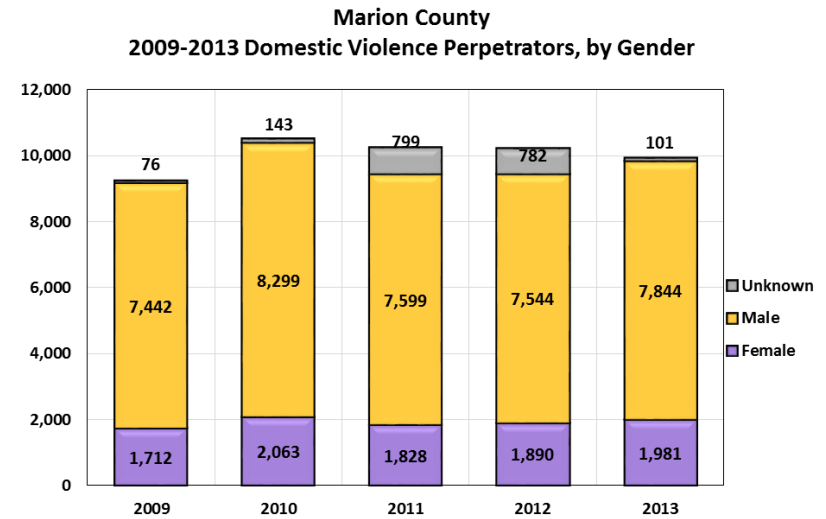
### Demographic Profile: Gender by Year, 2009 to 2013

The distribution of victims and perpetrators by gender did not change significantly between 2009 and 2013, changing only one or two percentage points in either direction. The greatest increase was in the number of perpetrators with an unknown gender.<sup>27</sup>



Not included: 9 victims of unknown gender in 2009, 4 of unknown gender in 2010, 72 of unknown gender in 2012 and 30 of unknown gender in 2013.

Sources: Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department, The Julian Center, Marion County Prosecutor's Office, Indiana Supreme Court



Sources: Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department, The Julian Center, Marion County Prosecutor's Office, Indiana Supreme Court

<sup>27</sup> This trend continued into 2012 but greatly improved in 2013 when only 1% of Marion County Prosecutor's Office perpetrator data were missing gender data.

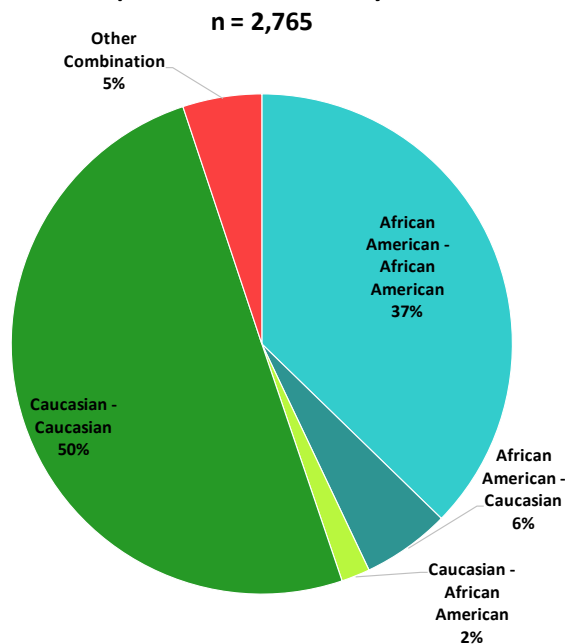
## Protective Orders

Individuals can obtain a protective order against a member of their family, someone they are in a dating relationship with, and someone with whom they have a child in common. In addition, a protective order can be placed against someone who has committed sexual assault or stalking. The Domestic Violence Network estimates 80% of the protective order cases are directly related to domestic violence.

In 2013, 23% of the victims that appear in The Julian Center outreach file requested a protective order at some point in the past, and 12% requested one in that same year (2013). The charts below show the race and gender of the perpetrator-victim pairs. The charts show:

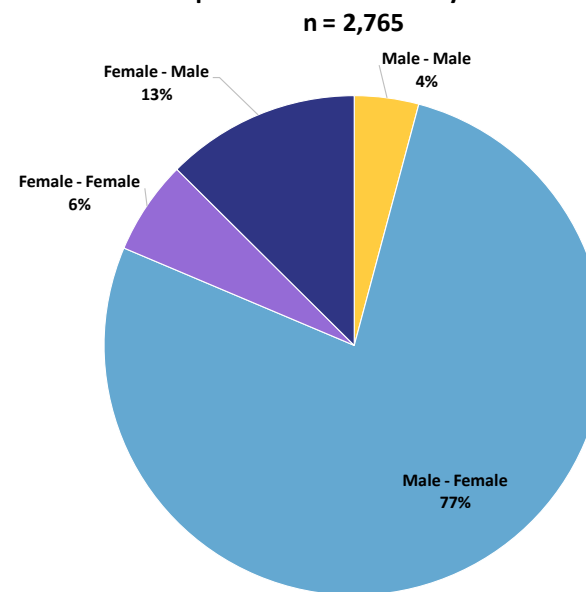
- 87% of the perpetrator-victim pairs have the same race, with 50% of the pairs both having a race of Caucasian.
- 13% have different race, with the most common pairing being African American perpetrator and Caucasian victim (6%).
- Only 10% of the perpetrator-victim pairs have the same gender; 77% involve a male perpetrator and female victim.

**2013 Marion County Protective Orders  
Perpetrator-Victim Pairs by Race**



Source: Indiana Supreme Court

**2013 Marion County Protective Orders  
Perpetrator-Victim Pairs by Gender**

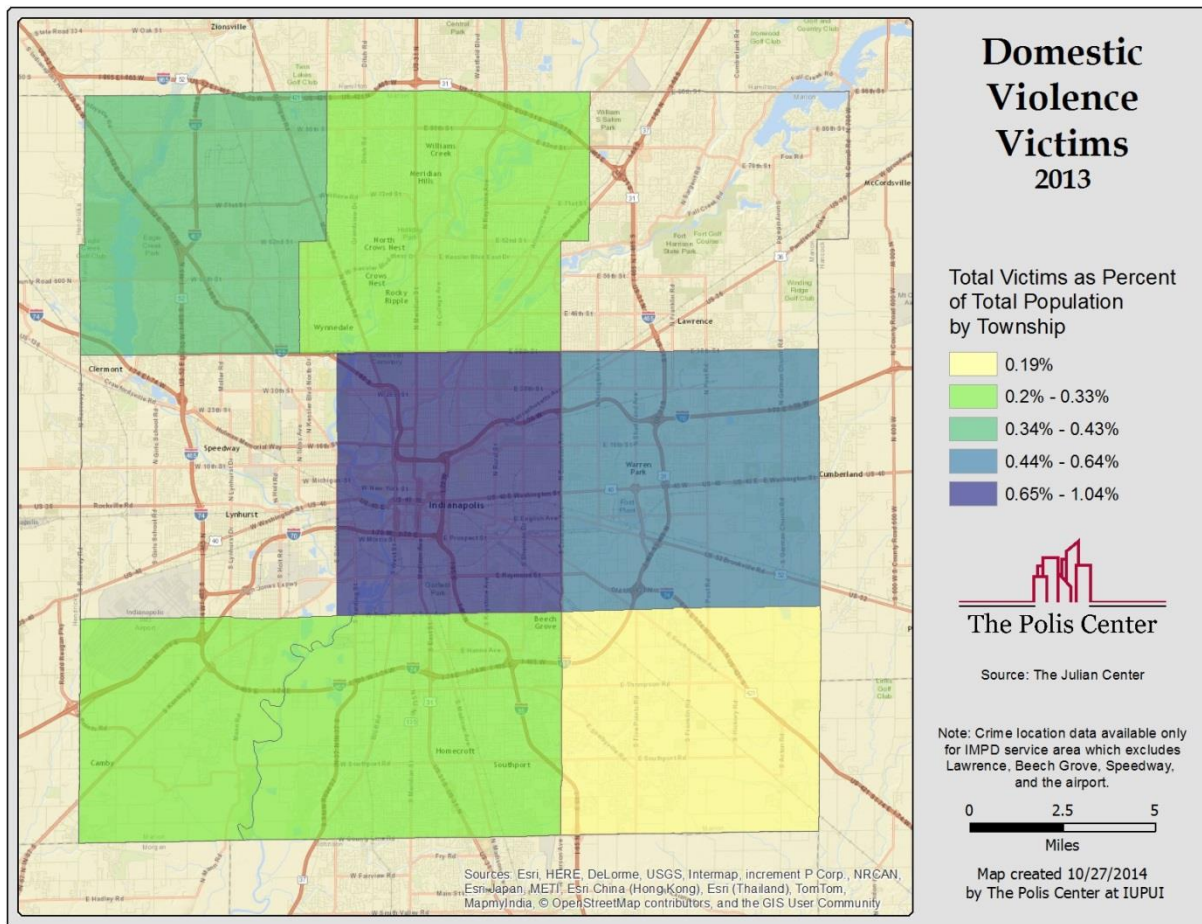


Source: Indiana Supreme Court

### Where Does Domestic Violence Occur?<sup>28</sup>

The 2011 and 2012 data show that 77% of domestic violence incidents occur at home.<sup>29</sup> The following maps and table are based on the address of the incident as recorded by IMPD police. At 10.37 victims per 1,000 population, Center Township had the highest reported domestic violence rate in Marion County.<sup>30</sup>

Township Name	DV Victims Per 1,000 Population (2013)
Center	10.37
Warren	6.39
IMPD Jurisdiction	5.15
Pike	4.30
Perry	3.35
Washington	3.10
Decatur	2.87
Franklin	1.89
Wayne	N/A
Lawrence	N/A

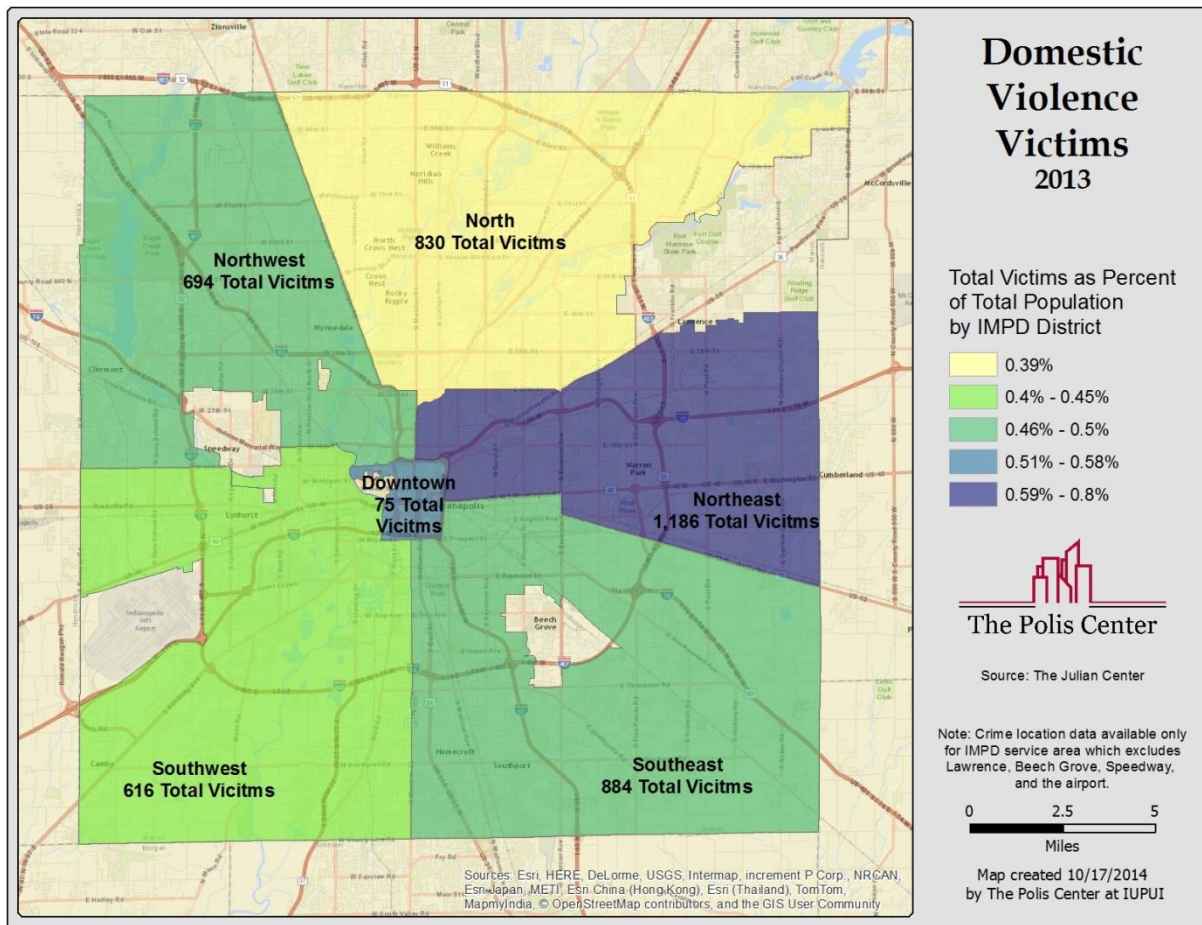


<sup>28</sup> Maps in the April 2014 report were based on the home addresses of the victims. Maps in this report are based on the addresses of the incidents.

<sup>29</sup> The Julian Center, 2011 and 2012 (Domestic violence incidents identified by IMPD, victim home address from The Julian Center). After 2012, this data field was no longer maintained.

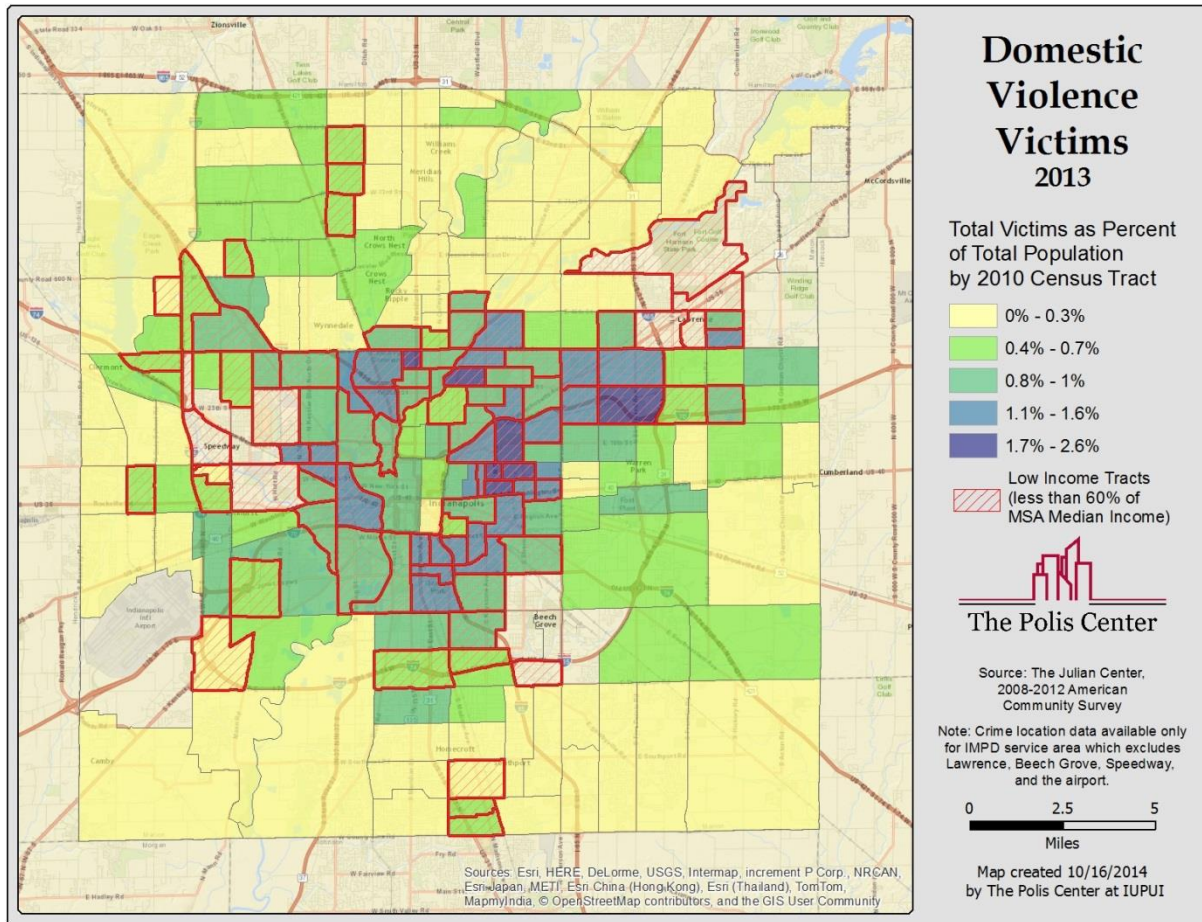
<sup>30</sup> Data covers IMPD Jurisdiction only. Complete data is not available for Wayne and Lawrence Townships.

The following map shows the rate of domestic violence by IMPD districts. The highest rate is found in the Northeast district while the lowest rate is found in the North district. Speedway, Beech Grove, Lawrence, the airport, IUPUI, and Marian University are excluded from the IMPD jurisdiction and as such data on crime location are unavailable.



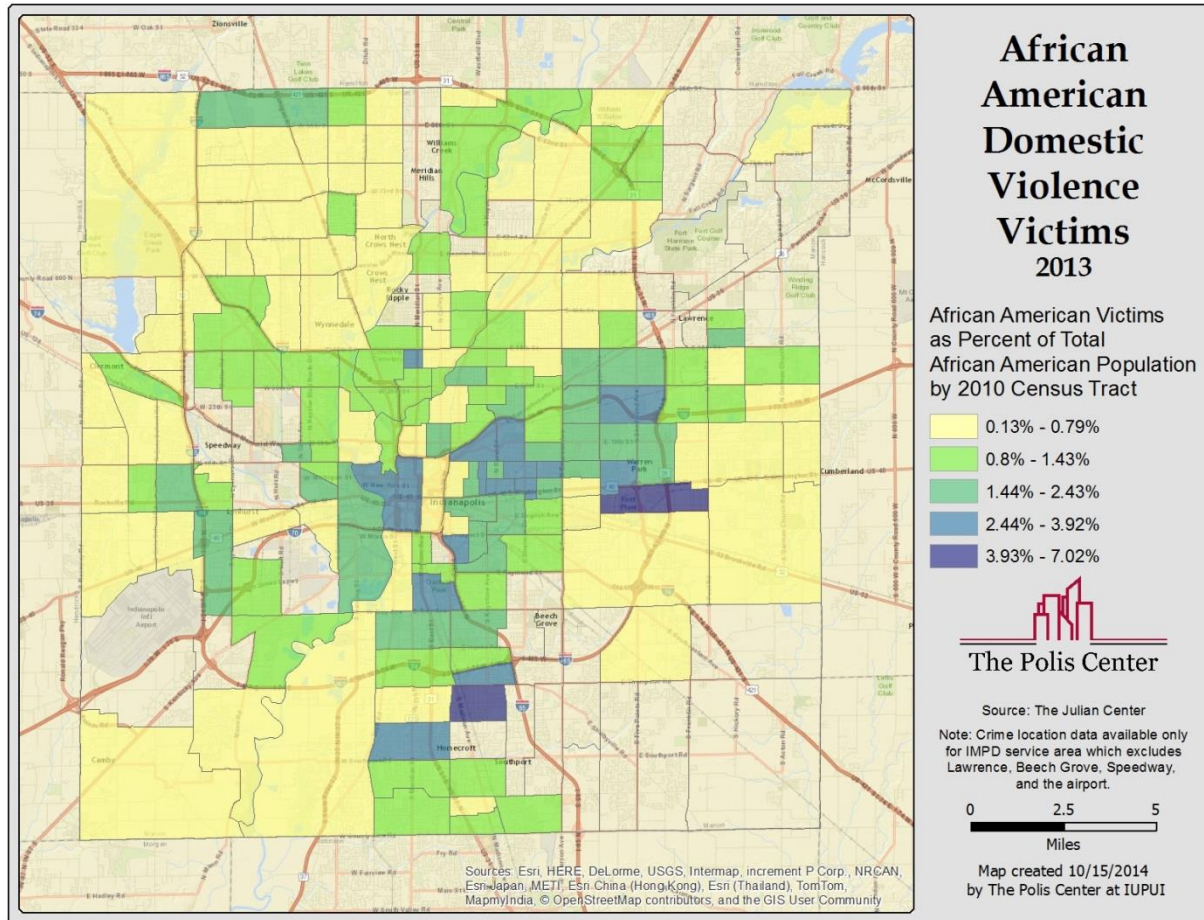


A more detailed map shows that low-income neighborhoods have a higher incidence of reported domestic violence than middle- and upper-income areas. The red areas on the map below highlight low-income census tracts.<sup>31</sup> The tracts with the darker shades of blue are areas with higher domestic violence rates, which closely align with low-income areas. It is important to note again that these statistics are based on reported domestic violence cases, and it is projected that many cases go unreported. See section below called “Socio-economic Predictors of Domestic Violence” for a more thorough analysis of the relationship between domestic violence and factors such as poverty, education, substance abuse, and family structure.

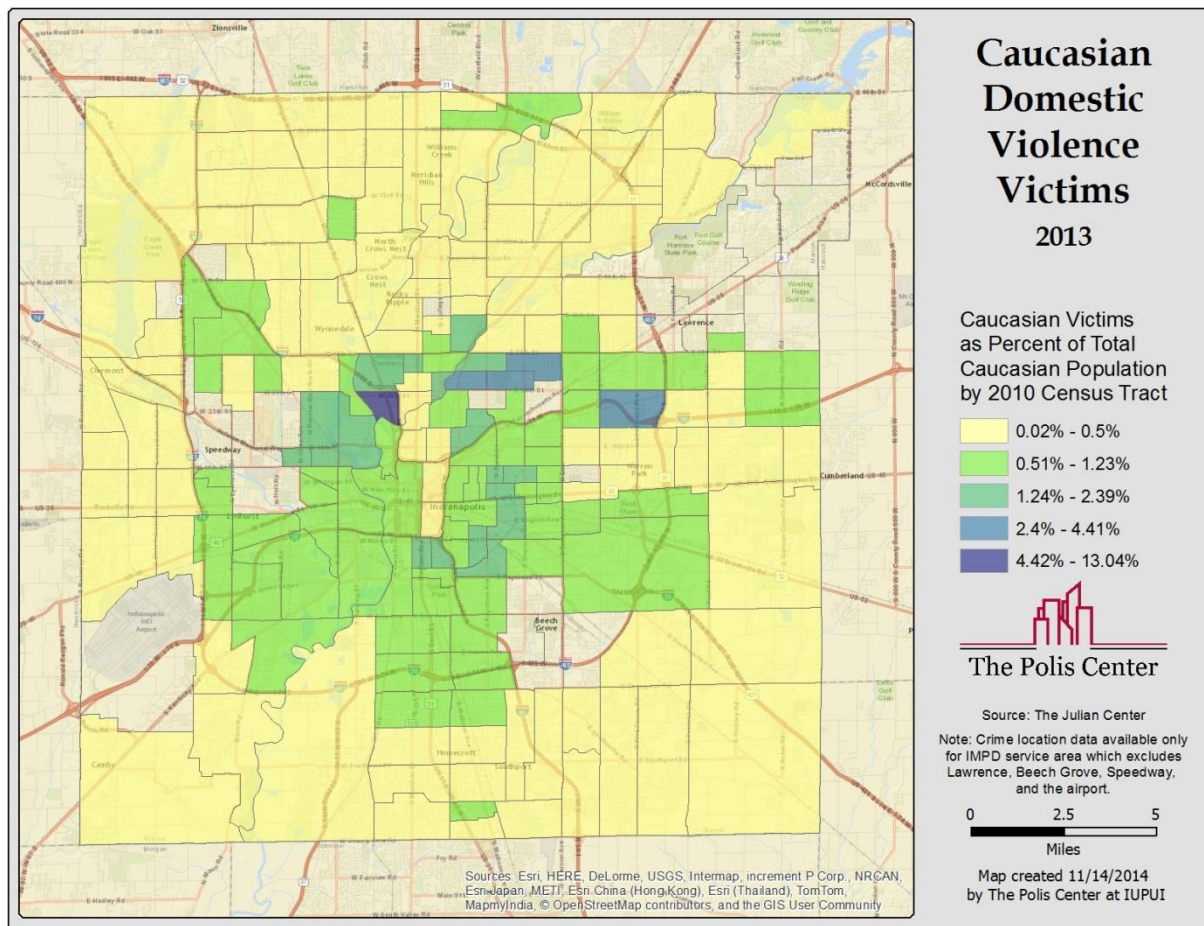


<sup>31</sup> Census Tracts are small statistical subdivisions of a county used by the US Census Bureau for tabulating and reporting data collected during the census. Census tracts generally have a population size between 1,200 and 8,000 people.

The map below shows for each census tract the African American victims as a percent of the African American population living in that census tract.



The map below shows for each census tract the Caucasian victims as a percent of the Caucasian population living in that census tract.



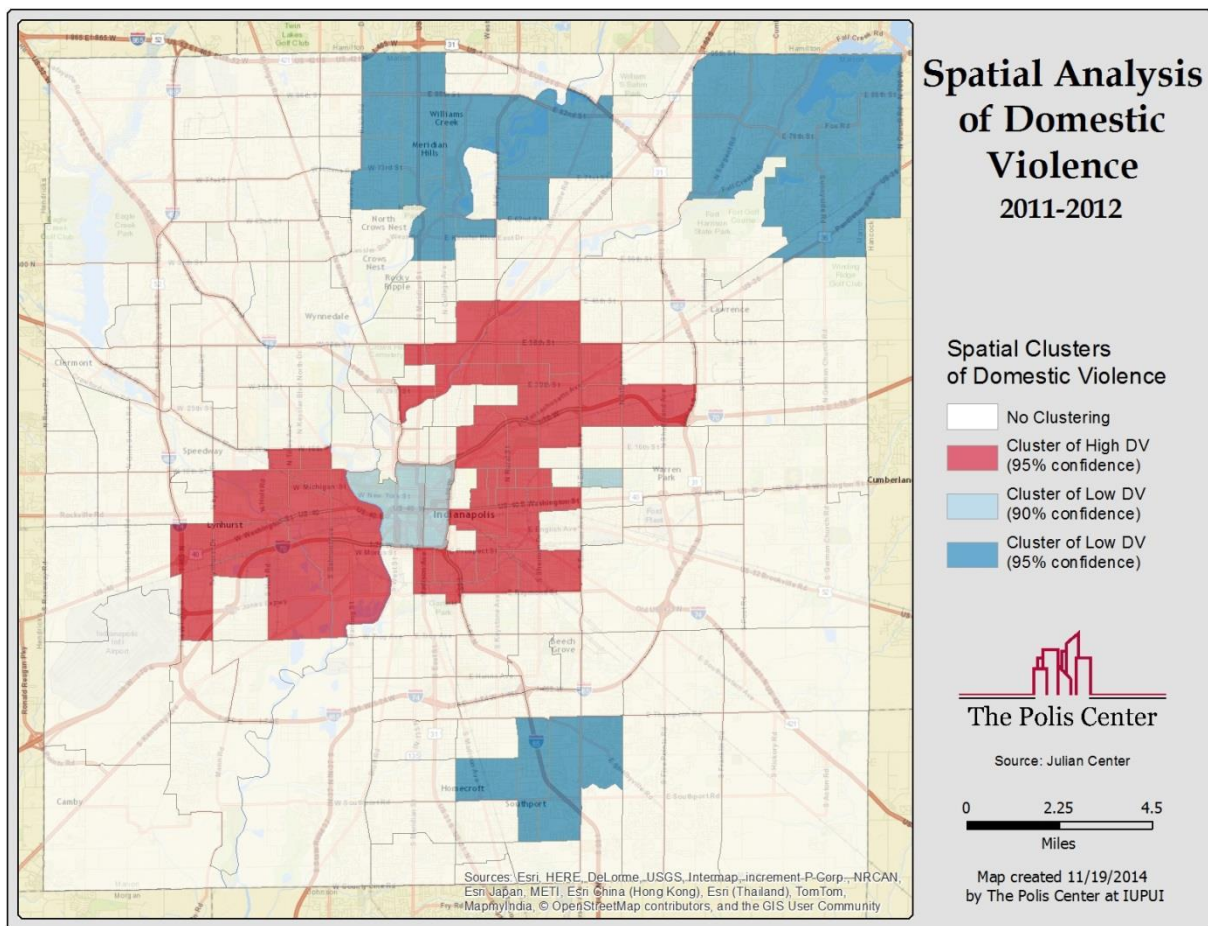


### Hot Spot Analysis

The map below shows the results of spatial clustering analysis<sup>32</sup> of domestic violence reports. The analysis groups geographic areas with similar non-random values in close proximity to each other. Mapping the results that are statistically significant reveal clusters of census tracts with high rates of domestic violence reports and clusters with low rates.

Dark blue clusters on the map represent statistically significant<sup>33</sup> clusters with low rates of domestic violence. Red clusters have high domestic violence rates shown to be statistically significant.<sup>34</sup>

In general, the clusters follow the patterns discussed above where lower-income neighborhoods have a higher risk of domestic violence. But it is important to note that these are rates of domestic violence which have been reported in the criminal justice system.



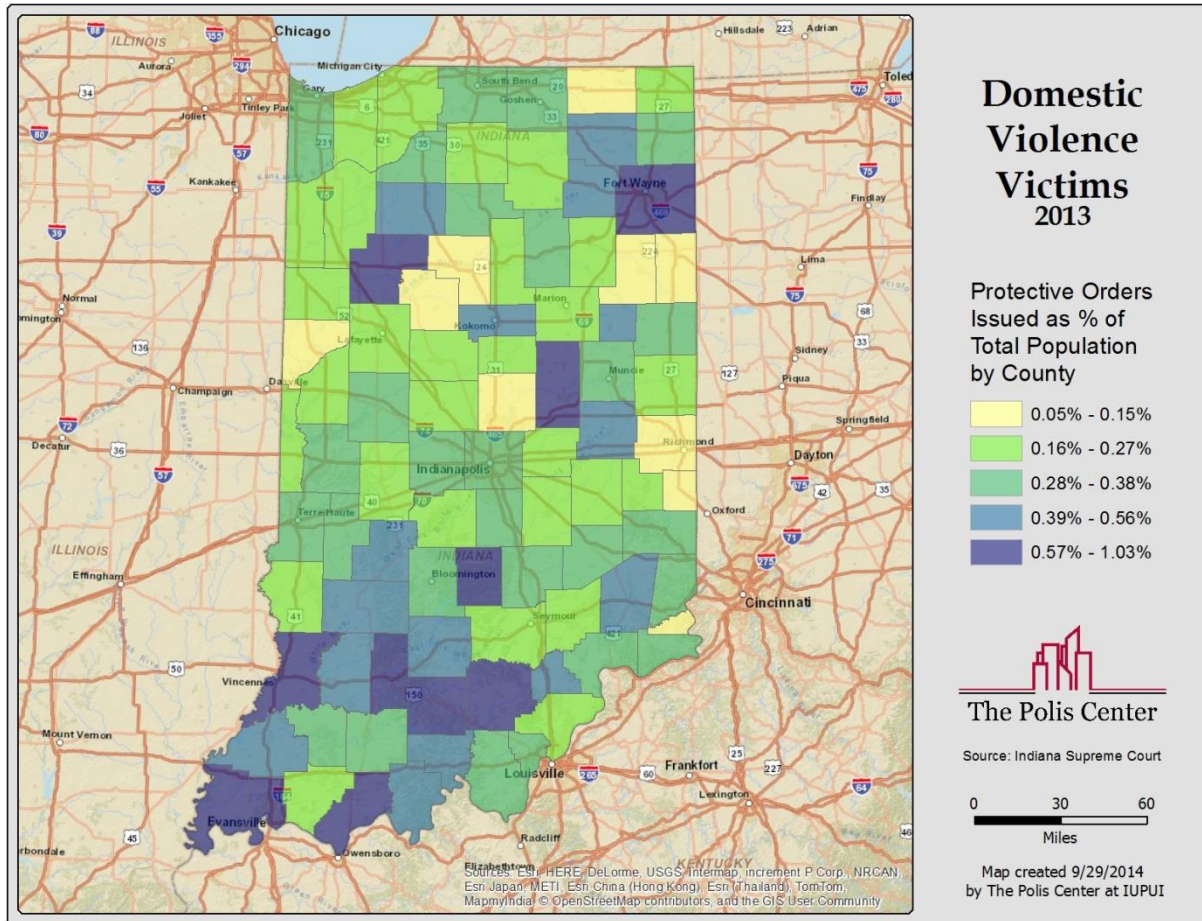
<sup>32</sup> Getis Ord hot spot analysis.

<sup>33</sup> 95% confidence interval

<sup>34</sup> 95% confidence interval

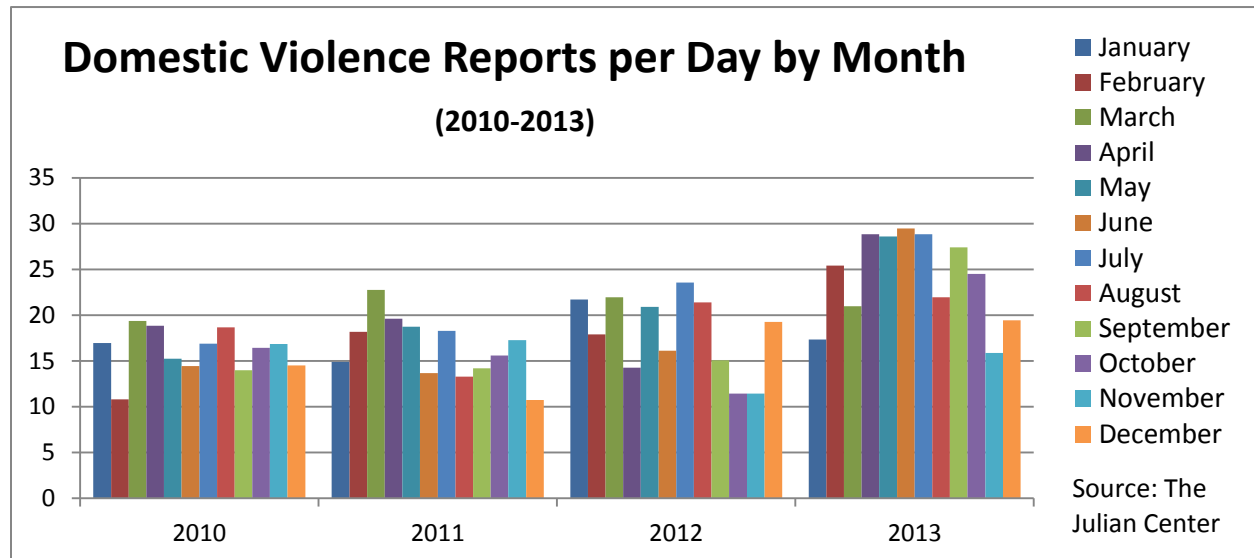


The following map shows where protective orders have been issued across the state. About 0.31% of the population in Marion County has a protective order issued against them, which is below the state average of 0.35%. Across the state, protective order rates tend to be highest in several rural areas and within counties which have mid-sized cities (Allen County, Madison County, and Vanderburgh County).

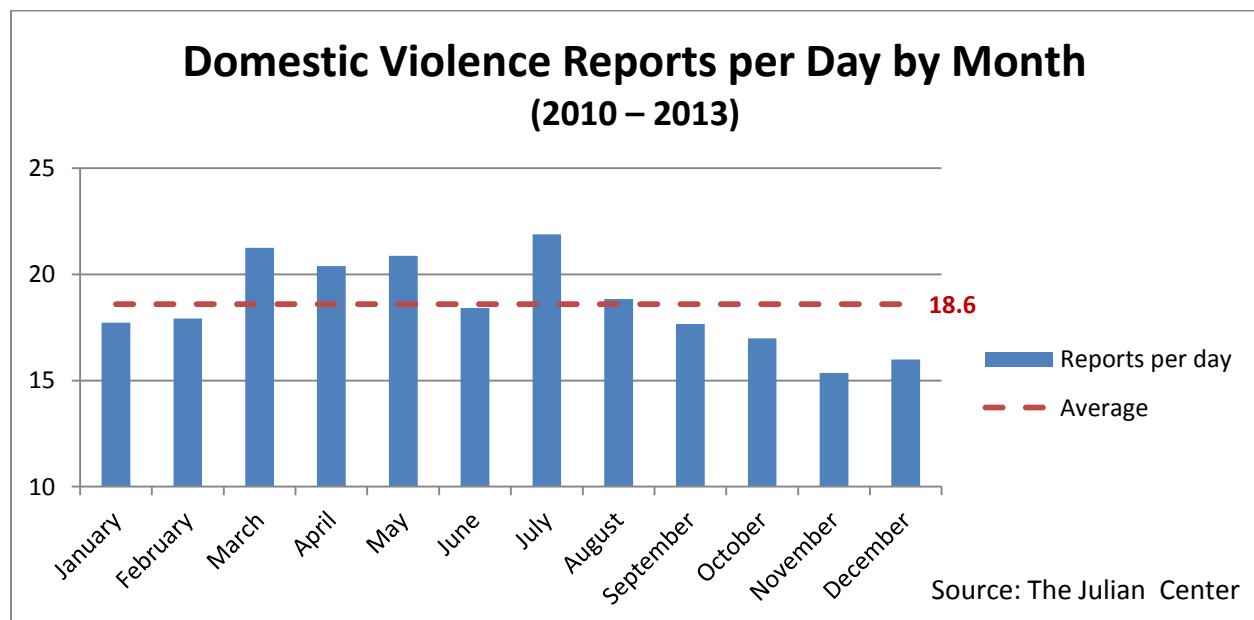


## When Does Domestic Violence Occur?<sup>35</sup>

The time of year when domestic violence occurs varies year-to-year. In 2013, the rates by month follows the traditionally observed seasonality of all reported crimes, with more reports during the hotter months. There were between 28.6 and 29.5 reports per day during the months of April through July in 2013, compared to 15.9 to 27.4 most other months in that year.

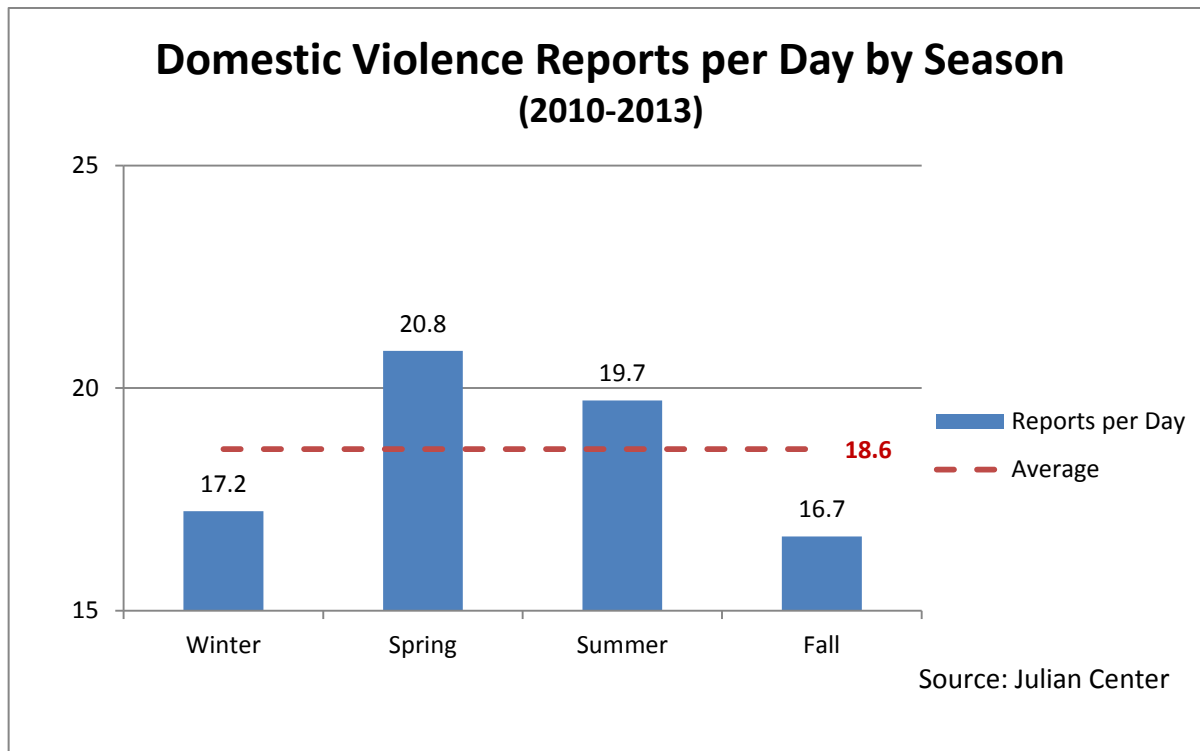


The chart below groups all four years together, to show the overall domestic violence reporting trend per month. Generally, warmer-weather months have a higher number of reports, while the holiday and cold-weather months have fewer.



<sup>35</sup> The increase seen in The Julian Center counts reflect, in part, increased staffing assigned to data collection, improved data collection protocols, and an increase in all IMPD crime reports.

The time distribution of DV reports is further summarized by seasonal<sup>36</sup> chart below.



### **Baker One Initiative: Detailed Police Officer Reports of Domestic Violence Incidents**

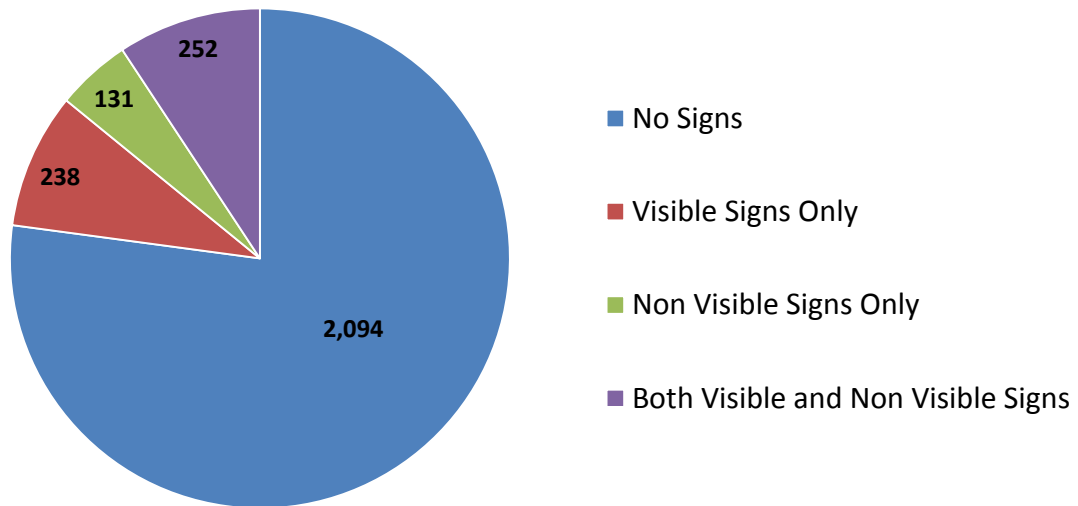
IMPD began piloting a new program in 2011 where officers fill out domestic violence officer information sheets to record detailed descriptions of domestic violence such as appearance of the victim and suspect, signs and symptoms of strangulation, and whether the suspect has made death threats against the victim. The program went city-wide in June 2012 with data from the officer information sheets being recorded in an electronic database beginning in 2013.

The following chart shows the proportion of victims in these reports in 2013 that had signs of strangulation.<sup>37</sup> Twenty-three percent of the cases showed some sign or symptom of strangulation.

<sup>36</sup> Winter = December, January, February; Spring = March, April, May; Summer = June, July, August; Fall = September, October, November.

<sup>37</sup> Signs of strangulation are based on visual observation of police officer and victim self-report.

### Domestic Violence\* Cases by Signs and Symptoms of Strangulation, 2013

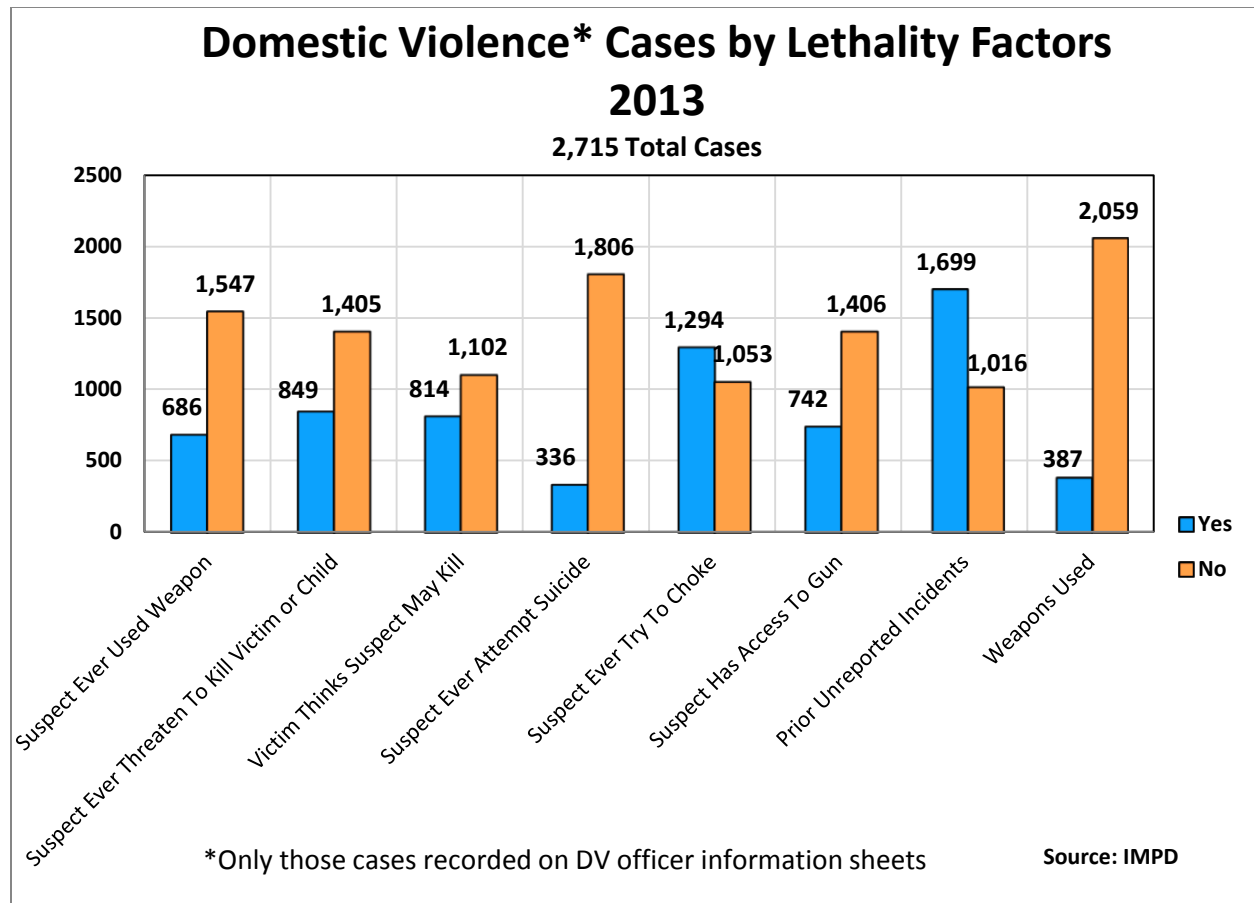


Source: IMPD

\*Only those cases recorded on DV officer information sheets

The Baker One Initiative is especially interested in reducing domestic violence that results in homicide and serious assault. Officers collect information about lethality when responding to domestic violence reports. The chart below shows that:

- Weapons were used in 16% of the cases, and 31% of the DV suspects have used a weapon at some point in the past.
- 42% of the victims think the suspect might kill.
- 38% of the suspects have threatened to kill the victim or child, 55% have ever tried to choke, 16% have ever attempted suicide, and 35% have access to a gun.
- 63% of victims report that there have been prior unreported incidents.



### Baker One Initiative: High Risk Offenders

In addition to collecting data about each domestic violence incident to which officers respond using Officer Information Sheets, the Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department identifies the 25 most concerning domestic violence offenders in each of the six police district to insure all responders and partnering agencies are aware of the high-risk offenders. In 2013, there were 141 perpetrators on the Baker One High Risk Offender list. The following are statistics about those perpetrators.

- There were 1,054 IMPD incidents between 2009 and 2013 by those 141 perpetrators.
- There were 328 cases through the Marion County Prosecutor's Office that were linked to some of the 141 perpetrators.
- There were 67 restraining orders filed against the 141 perpetrators.

Does being on the Baker One watch list have an effect on the behavior of the perpetrators? The data below suggest that it does.

The data in the table below shows that in 2013 (the year following the full implementation of the program), there is a lower amount of activity by the perpetrators, suggesting that the program is having a positive effect. The number of crime incidents dropped from 286 in 2012 to 252 in 2013; cases by the Prosecutor's Office dropped from 116 to 91; and protective orders dropped from 21 to 13.

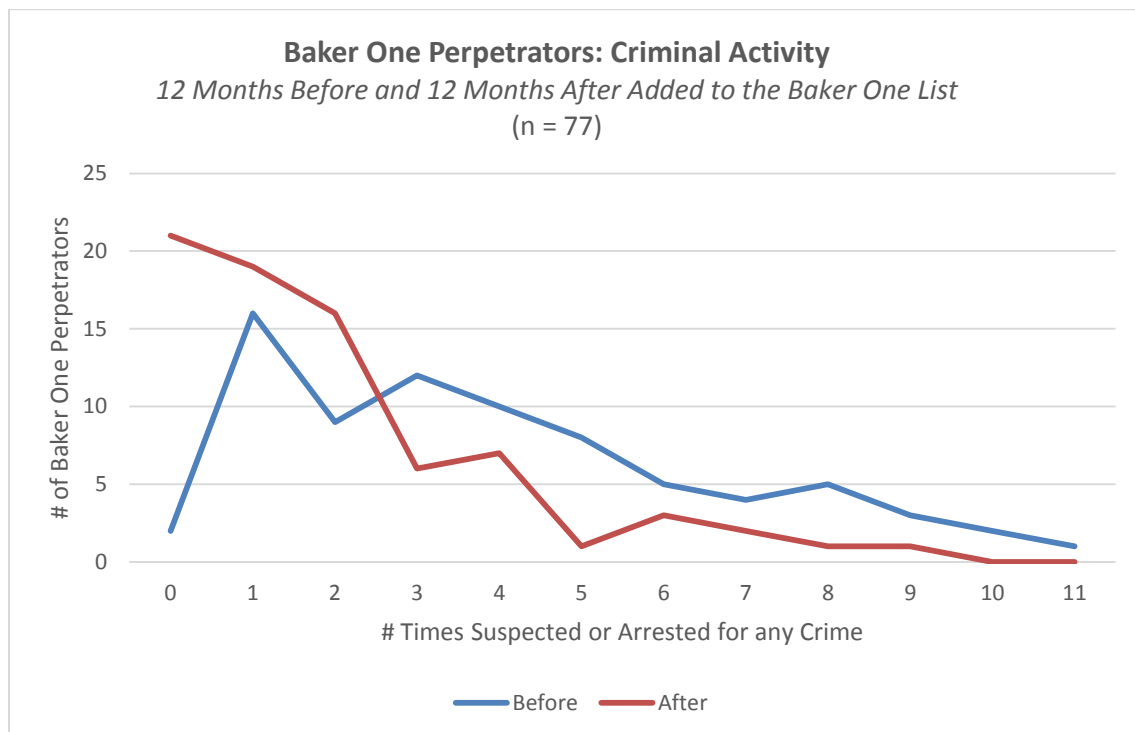
**Number of Legal Reports on Baker One High Risk Offenders (2009 - 2013)**

Year	IMPD Incidents Involving Baker One High Risk Offenders	Marion Co Prosecutor Office Cases Involving Baker One High Risk Offenders	Protective Orders Against Baker One High Risk Offenders
2009	131	26	7
2010	174	46	13
2011	211	49	13
2012	286	116	21
2013	252	91	13

Comparing the activity of the individuals before and after they are put on the high risk offender list provides additional evidence. We have crime data for 12 months before and 12 months after being put on the list for 77 of the 144 perpetrators on the Baker One list. There were a total of 306 arrests or suspicion for any reason in the 12 months *before* their date of designation. Those same 77 people had only half (151) arrests or suspicions for any reason in the 12 months *after* their date of designation.

The chart below shows the drop in the number of times the perpetrators were suspected or arrested before and after being put on the list. In the 12 months *before* being on the list, 28 of the perpetrators were arrested five or more times. That dropped to only 8 perpetrators in the 12 months *after* being placed on the list. Only two had no prior arrest or suspicion before being on the list, but 21 had none after being on the list.

It is possible that perpetrators on the Baker One High Risk Offender list were incarcerated after being added to the list and would therefore not be committing criminal activity during that time, which could change the interpretation of these results.



Source: Indianapolis Marion County Police Department

## Legal Outcomes of Domestic Violence Cases

In 2013, the Marion County Prosecutor's Office reviewed 5,581 domestic violence cases, a 21% increase since 2009. The case outcome is not known for 17% of those cases. Of the 5,581 cases, 69% resulted in one or more charges filed, a decrease from 75% in 2009. A common reason for charges not being filed or a case being dismissed is witness unavailability meaning that the victim is either unable to be located or is unwilling to testify against the accused perpetrator. Some cases do proceed without an available witness.

The number of cases where the outcome is unknown shows an increase in 2012 and 2013. The increase could be attributed, in part, to the fact that more recent cases have not been resolved at the time of data collection in summer 2014.

### Marion County Prosecutor's Office: Case Progression (2009 – 2013)

Data Year	Charges Filed	No Charges Filed	Total # Cases
2009	3,470	1,141	4,611
2010	4,497	1,373	5,870
2011	4,143	1,729	5,872
2012	4,228	1,895	6,123
2013	3,862	1,719	5,581
2009-2013	20,200	7,857	28,057
2009-2013%	72%	28%	100%

#### *Percent of Cases Resulting in Charges Filed*

2009	75%
2010	77%
2011	71%
2012	69%
2013	69%

The table above shows all cases and their case progression. The following table breaks down the numbers in the first column above to track the outcome of the cases where charges were filed. In 2013, of the 3,025 cases where charges were filed and the case outcome is known: 1,724 (59%) were dismissed; 1,159 (40%) resulted in a conviction; and 46 (2%) resulted in a not guilty verdict. Of 1,205 cases where charges are filed and not dismissed and the case outcome is known: 96% (1,159) resulted in a conviction, a pattern consistent with the prior 3 years. Of the 7,302 cases<sup>38</sup> that resulted in a conviction from 2009 to 2013, 8.6% were guilty verdicts, 90.4% were plea agreements, and the remaining 1% of charges were guilty pleas with no agreements.<sup>39</sup>

<sup>38</sup> Charges are not to be compared with cases; cases average around 5 charges per case.

<sup>39</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).

**Marion County Prosecutor's Office:  
Outcome of Domestic Violence Cases Where Charges Were Filed<sup>40</sup>  
(2009 – 2013)**

Data Year	Convicted <sup>41</sup>	Not Guilty	Dismissed <sup>42</sup>	Unknown Outcome	Total # Cases Where Charges were Filed
2009	1,395	66	1,564	445	3,470
2010	1,700	67	2,412	318	4,497
2011	1,498	65	2,255	325	4,143
2012	1,550	73	1,993	612	4,228
2013	1,159	46	1,724	933	3,862
2009-2013	7,302	317	9,948	2,633	20,200

Of the 2,929 cases in 2013 where charges are filed and the outcome is known, 40% resulted in a conviction, 2% in acquittal, and 59% were dismissed.

*Results of Cases Where Charges are  
Filed and Case Outcome is Known*

	<u>2009-2013</u>	<u>2013</u>
<i>Conviction</i>	42%	40%
<i>Acquittal</i>	2%	2%
<i>Dismissal</i>	57%	59%

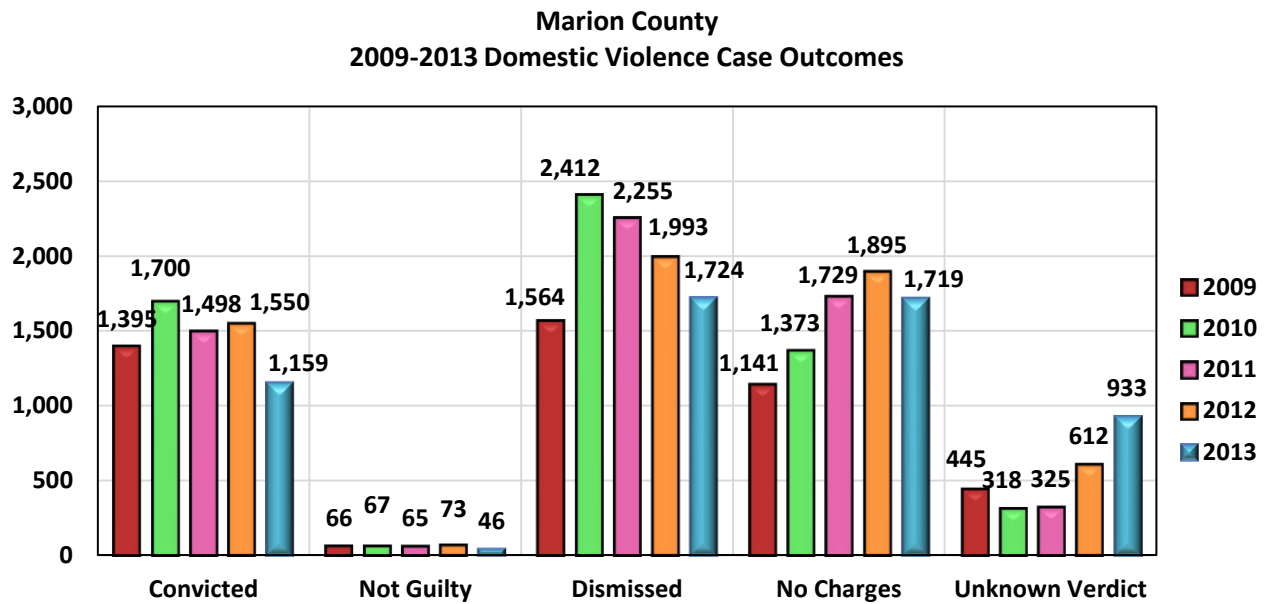
<sup>40</sup> For cases with a known outcome.

<sup>41</sup> Convicted: includes plea agreements.

<sup>42</sup> Dismissed: a case where a charge was filed but later dropped.



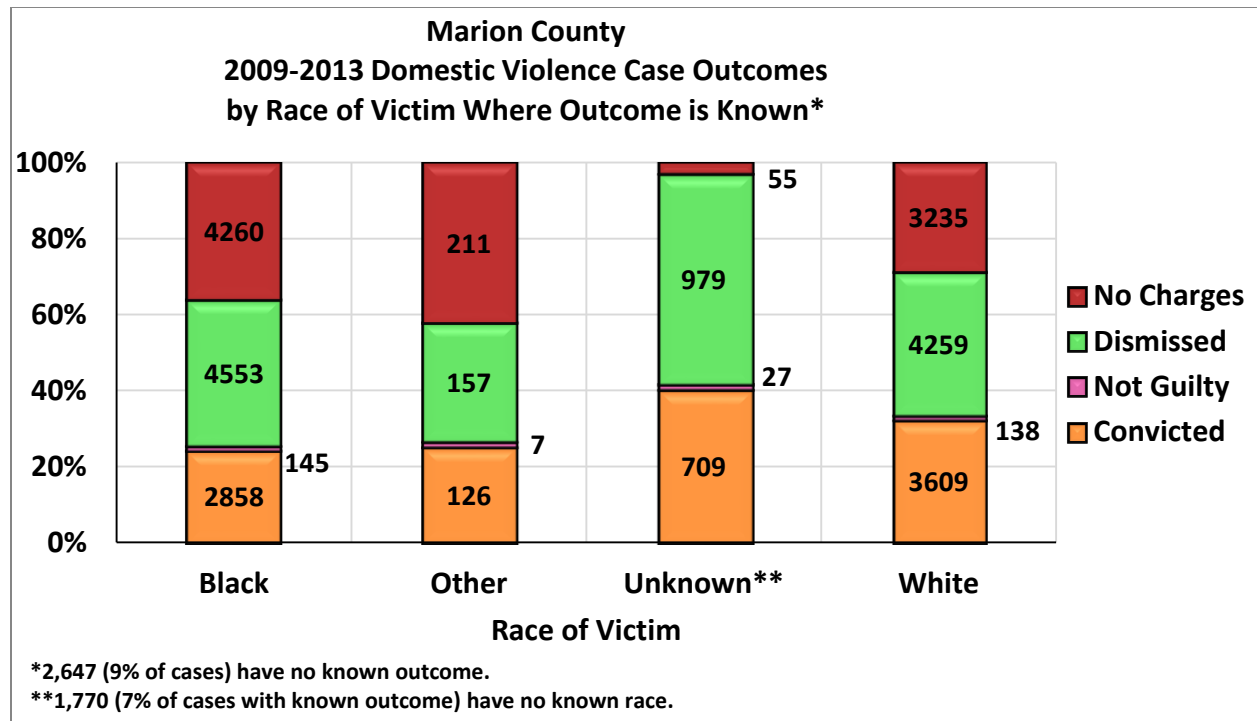
The following chart combines the counts from the two tables above to show cases where no charges were filed, those with an unknown case progression, and the outcomes of all cases where charges were filed.



Source: Marion County Prosecutor's Office

The chart<sup>43</sup> below shows the outcome of cases by race for those cases where the outcome is known. Conviction rates are highest in cases in which the victim is Caucasian (32% of all cases where the victim is Caucasian), compared to a 24% conviction rate for African American victims and a 25% conviction rate for cases in which the victim is of another race. The outcome of "not guilty verdict" is consistently 1-2% of cases across all race groups.

<sup>43</sup> Numbers are not comparable to previous reports. Enhancements in identifying case outcomes led to a substantial decrease in unknown outcomes with most of those cases being identified as cases where no charges were filed.



Until February 2013, race of a victim was not a required field in the database. As such these numbers may not accurately reflect outcomes of cases according to race.

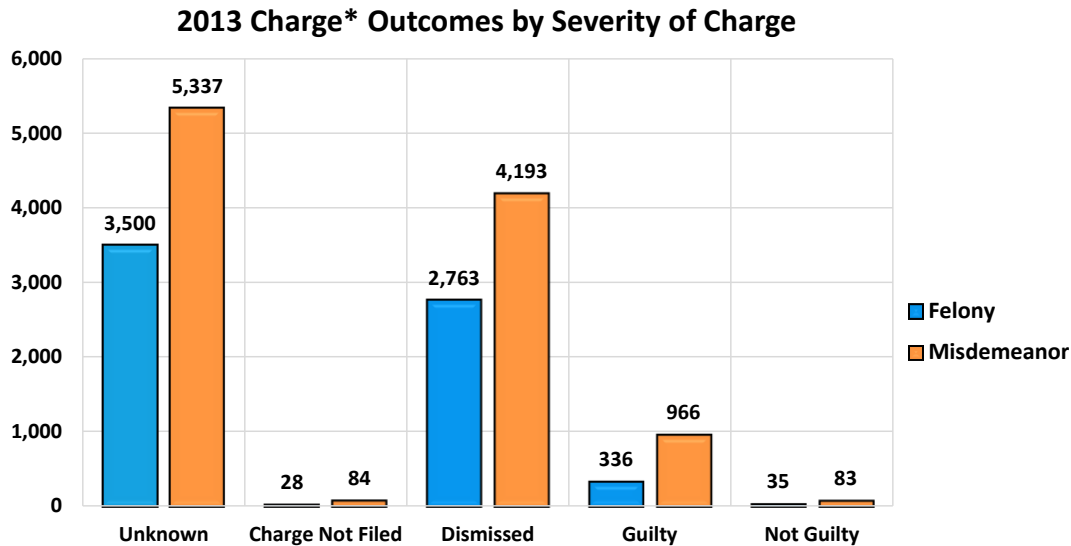
Source: Marion County Prosecutor's Office

<sup>44</sup> Numbers are not comparable to previous reports. Enhancements in identifying case outcomes led to a substantial decrease in unknown outcomes with most of those cases being identified as cases where no charges were filed.

### Level of Charge: Felonies and Misdemeanors

The outcomes of charges<sup>45</sup> (not to be confused with cases as reported in the statistics above) that involved misdemeanors versus those that involved felonies is similar. In general, the data show:

- Misdemeanors are more common than felonies (62% of charges are misdemeanors).<sup>46</sup>
- Of the charges with a known outcome in 2013,<sup>47</sup> 81% were dismissed, and 1% resulted in “no charge filed.” This is true for both misdemeanors and felonies.
- When charges are filed and not dismissed, 92% of the charges (both felony and misdemeanor) result in a conviction.



\*A case can have multiple charges  
Source: Marion County Prosecutor's Office

<sup>45</sup> Not to be compared with cases as reported above; cases average around 5 charges per case.

<sup>46</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>47</sup> The outcome is unknown for 8,837 charges (51% of all charges).

### Other Criminal Activity by Convicted Domestic Violence Perpetrators

36% of the 1,486 convicted perpetrators<sup>48</sup> in 2012 were arrested or suspects of another crime in the 365 days following their conviction. More than half (56%) of those were arrested multiple times during that one-year period and the remaining 44% only one time. 7% of convicted perpetrators are arrested for domestic battery or domestic disturbance during the 365 days following the domestic violence conviction.

#### Number of Times a Person Convicted of Domestic Violence is Arrested for or Suspected of another Crime within 1 Year of the Domestic Violence Conviction

Number of Times Arrested for or Suspected of Another Crime After DV Conviction	Number of Convicted DV Perpetrators (2010)	Number of Convicted DV perpetrators (2011)	Number of Convicted DV perpetrators (2012)
None	1017	968	956
1	252	209	231
2	133	128	139
3	83	61	58
4	47	28	38
5	32	16	31
6	17	12	17
7+	25	14	16
TOTAL Convicted Persons	1,606	1,436	1,486

Source: Indianapolis Marion County Prosecutor's Office, Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department.

<sup>48</sup> The number of cases resulting in conviction in 2012 was 1,550 as reported on page 34. Some individuals were involved in multiple cases, which is why the number of individuals convicted is lower (1,486).

## Data Notes

The following data were evaluated and analyzed for this project.

Source	Table	Date Range	Number of Records
The Julian Center	Julian Outreach	October 2008 – 2013	32,540
Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department	IMPD Victims	2009 - Dec 2013	341,558
	IMPD Perpetrators	2009 - 2013	520,148
	Baker One	February 2013 – Dec 2013	2,715
Marion County Prosecutor's Office	MCPO Cases	October 2008 – March 2014	32,885
	MCPO Victims	October 2008 - March 2014	36,133
	MCPO Charge Details	October 2008 – March 2014	103,203
	MCPO Placements	October 2008 – March 2014	7,846
Indiana Supreme Court	Protective Orders (Protected Person)	2009-2013	123,630
	Protective Orders (Respondent/Person the order is filed against)	2009-2013	123,630

### Data Limitations and Quality Concerns

#### 1. The Julian Center Data

- It should be noted that The Julian Center data collection conforms to grant requirements and not this particular study.
- Addresses of victims were collected in 2011 and 2012, but stopped in 2013 data. About 2.5% of records have a home address outside of Marion County.
- The geocoding match rate for mapping the 2011 and 2012 addresses to x and y coordinates was 91.2%.
- Age data starts in 2011. The date of birth was not required for collection until 2012, at the request of the Domestic Violence Network.
- There is no unique person identifier.
- The victims in the outreach table originate from the police department. Therefore, we would expect 100% of the records in this table to match to the IMPD data. However, only 91% actually match up to either IMPD victim or perpetrator data. The primary reason for this is due to case numbers not being formatted the same in every record. In 2012, The Julian Center changed the database to force the formatting to match IMPD. The increase seen in The Julian Center counts in 2012 and 2013 reflect, in part, increased staffing assigned to data collection, improved data collection protocols, and an increase in all IMPD crime reports.

## 2. Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department Data

- a. IMPD indicates that its data is messy. It is “incident” data and is preliminary by nature. They urge us to not “lead” with the data, but we can use it for the purpose of linking to other datasets and acquiring additional details about a case.
- b. Future analysis should assess the use of “domestic battery” and “domestic disturbance” qualifiers, which appear frequently in the IMPD table.
- c. XY coordinates are available in 2012 but no other data year. Other data years include addresses, which can be geocoded to determine the coordinates.
- d. IMPD makes no attempt to identify people as Hispanic.
- e. IMPD victim data has no names, but we are able to match to Julian data on IMPD\_DR when there are matching records.
- f. The value “5” is used frequently in the age field for perpetrators, seemingly to mean something besides 5 years old. Ages 5 to 9 were excluded from the data for this reason.

## 3. Baker One Initiative Data (from IMPD)

- a. These data are captured when police officers complete an officer information sheet at the scene of an incident in which domestic violence is reported or suspected. The reports are sometime incomplete. Data are captured at the scene only and not updated later as new information about the case emerges. )
- b. The data are based on victim’s report and officer observation only.
- c. The appearance of the victim and suspect are based on officer’s observation.
- d. The geocoding match rate for mapping the addresses to x and y coordinates was 87.8% of all records. Some records were missing addresses, and the match rate was 99.8 % of records with some address data.
- e. The Baker One initiative began as a pilot in the East District in 2011 and went city-wide in June 2012. The data were put into electronic records beginning in 2013.

## 4. Marion County Prosecutor’s Office Data

- a. In 2011, the percent of cases where the defendant’s gender is unknown begins to increase to about 14%. This trend continued into 2012 but greatly improved in 2013 when only 1% of Marion County Prosecutor’s Office perpetrator data were missing gender data.
- b. In 2011, the number of cases where the defendant’s race is unknown was 12%, up from 2% in 2010. This trend continued into 2012 but greatly improved in 2013 when only 1.6% of Marion County Prosecutor’s Office perpetrator data were missing race data.
- c. Not all cases have a resolution defined. Technically, there are about 25% records in the MCPO\_Charge\_Details table that have null verdicts.
- d. Due to the length of time that cases are pending in the criminal justice system prior to being resolved, there is a lag in case outcomes reporting. If data is entered on the last days, weeks, or months of 2013, the outcomes of the majority of those cases will be “unknown” until those cases are resolved sometime in 2014.
- e. These data also include pleas, so a case may start with a felony charge, but may end with a conviction where the accused plead to a misdemeanor charge.

- f. For the purposes of this report, unless otherwise noted, each case is counted only once. So if the perpetrator has five charges, then here, it is counted as one case.
  - g. Charges and cases are different. A single case may consist of one or multiple charges. A stalking case, for example may have included in it a charge for stalking, a charge for battery, four charges for invasion of privacy, and a charge for intimidation. Under this example, one case would be filed against the perpetrator, but that case would contain seven charges.
- 5. Protective orders.
  - a. No exact date of order issue is provided, only data year.
  - b. No “reason” for the order is provided. It is unknown if that is tracked.
  - c. Limitation: Protective orders are issued for reasons other than domestic violence, such as stalking. This report assumes a large majority of the cases are domestic violence related.