



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

January, 2018

Acknowledgments

This report was prepared by the Polis Center at Indiana University – Purdue University, Indianapolis.



The Polis Center produced this report as a 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 November 2014 report to gain a better understanding of the state of domestic violence in Marion County. This project also builds the foundation for developing a public-facing web tool to summarize the findings of this report.



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

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I. Executive Summary

Overview

This report summarizes the state of domestic violence in Marion County in 2016, and presents trends in the data between 2009 and 2016. It builds upon the 2013 feasibility study and 2014 update conducted by the Polis Center at IUPUI in partnership with the Domestic Violence Network.

This 2017 report provides an update on the statistics previously published in 2014, and adds an assessment of major trends in the data between 2009 and 2016 (the years for which data is available from most sources). This report also lays the foundation for building a web interface to publish the results of this analysis in 2018.

Domestic Violence Victims and Perpetrators

- In 2016, there were an estimated 10,797 victims of domestic violence (1.2 percent of the population) and 10,362 perpetrators reported in the legal system.
- Eleven percent of victims experienced more than one incident of domestic violence in 2016.
- Sixteen percent of perpetrators are implicated in more than one domestic violence incident in 2016.
- Seven percent of perpetrator-victim pairs were involved in a domestic violence incident with each other more than once between 2009 and 2016.

Demographics of Victims and Perpetrators

- Victims' gender is predominantly recorded as female (83 percent in 2016)¹, with the largest group aged 25-29.
- Perpetrators' gender is predominantly reported as male (83 percent in 2016), with the largest group aged 25 to 29.
- 47.5 percent of victims are White². However, based on percent of population by race, domestic violence victims are disproportionately Black. White victims are more likely to seek protective orders than victims of other races.

¹ Each data source collects gender and gender identity differently. See Data Notes at the end of this report for more information.

² Race may be self-reported or observed. In many datasets, Hispanic is included as a race.

Where Does Domestic Violence Occur?

- Center Township has the highest rate of victims: 9.1 per 1000 population. IMPD's East district has the highest victim rate among police jurisdictions (7.4 per 1000 population).
- Low income areas average 9.3 victims per 1000 compared to 5.5 per 1000 in Marion County
- Areas with low adult educational attainment (adults with no high school diploma or equivalent) average 8.2 victims per 1000 population.

IMPD Victims' Assistance

- Domestic violence cases accounted for 54 percent of all IMPD Victims' Assistance cases in 2016. Sexual assault cases accounted for six percent.
- Of the 2009-2016 domestic violence cases, approximately 80 percent were described as "domestic" incidents and approximately 20 percent were described as "assault" incidents. Other incident types made up less than one percent of domestic violence cases.
- Of the 2009-2016 sexual assault cases, approximately 88 percent were described as rape or attempted rape incidents, and three percent were described as molestation or attempted molestation incidents.

Protective Orders³

- 75 percent of perpetrator-victim pairs with protective orders involve a male perpetrator and female victim.
- Victims and perpetrators are most typically between the ages of 25 and 44. Approximately half of all victims and perpetrators are under 30 years old.
 - Approximately half of all perpetrator-victim pairs are within 4 years of age of each other.
 - For victims under 16 years of age, their paired perpetrator is typically more than 20 years older.

³ The data in this report pertain to Civil Protective Orders only.

Legal Outcomes of Domestic Violence Cases⁴

- In 2015⁵, the Marion County Prosecutor’s Office reviewed 5,047 domestic violence cases.
- Of the cases where a charging decision had been made, 59 percent resulted in one or more charges filed, a decrease from 74 percent in 2009.
- Of the cases where charges were filed, 47 percent were dismissed, 51 percent resulted in a conviction, and 2 percent resulted in a “not guilty” verdict.⁶
- Overall, the number of dismissed cases appear to be decreasing, while the number of cases resulting in no charge appears to be increasing.
- Of cases where charges are filed and not dismissed, 96 percent resulted in a conviction.
- Of all the charges that resulted in a conviction in 2015, 8 percent were guilty verdicts, and 92 percent were plea agreements.
- No charges were filed in 36 percent of the domestic violence cases that reach the Marion County Prosecutor’s Office in 2015.
- Misdemeanors are more common than felonies (58 percent of charges⁷ are misdemeanors).⁸

⁴ Based on data only from Marion County Prosecutor’s Office, unless noted.

⁵ Cases from 2016 are more likely to be in progress, with outcomes currently listed as “unknown”. Therefore, data on cases beginning in 2015 is used in this report.

⁶ Dismissal rates vary widely across the nation. In Rhode Island 60 percent of misdemeanor cases are dismissed (Rhode Island Coalition against Domestic Violence). On the low end, in Whatcom County, Washington, rates are as low as 35 percent (Bellingham-Whatcom County Commission against Domestic Violence).

⁷ Charges are not to be compared with cases as reported above; cases have an average of 5 charges each.

⁸ 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 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.

Baker One Initiative

- Of 4,805 domestic violence cases documented by police officers in 2016, many involved potentially lethal acts:⁹
 - 20 percent involve victims showing signs or symptoms of strangulation, 51 percent say the suspect has tried to “choke” or strangle them¹⁰.
 - 40 percent of victims believe the perpetrators may kill them, 32 percent say the suspect has used or threatened to use a weapon against them, and 35 percent say their attacker has access to a gun.
 - 63 percent have experienced prior, unreported cases of domestic violence.
- In 2013, there were 141 perpetrators on the Baker One high-risk offender list. As of May, 2017¹¹, there were 177 perpetrators on list. This represents 234 distinct people.
 - Of the 177 offenders on the list in 2017, 80 were active:¹² Another 40 were incarcerated.
 - Baker One perpetrators are very likely to be involved in the legal system. Since 2009, there were 2,186 IMPD incidents associated with the 234 Baker One offenders. 572 cases in the Marion County Prosecutor’s Office were linked to those offenders, and 122 restraining orders were filed against them.
 - Baker One perpetrators seem less likely to have contact with law enforcement *after* they have been added to the list of targeted perpetrators. Since the program was implemented in 2013, legal reports involving Baker One offenders have dropped 53 percent.

⁹ The denominator for each percent is the number of victims that answered the specific question with ‘yes’ or ‘no.’

¹⁰ The Baker One officer information sheets use the word “choke” to imply strangulation, possibly to match common survivor language. In this report, we use the word *strangulation* where appropriate, and “choke” in quotation marks, when the officer information sheets use the word.

¹¹ The Baker One offender list is a living document. Offenders can be added or removed at any time. Their status may also be modified. Therefore, unlike the other data sets which record specific people or events for a given year, this dataset does not have a “data year”. Instead, we have two “snapshots” of the list: one from 2013, and one from 2017.

¹² Perpetrators are noted as inactive by IMPD if they die, get a long term prison sentence, or go one year without a new domestic violence incident.

Connect2Help

- In 2016, calls marked as domestic-violence-related were most numerous between April and September.
- Over 30 percent of callers identified themselves as Black, approximately 20 percent identified themselves as White, and five percent identified themselves as Hispanic.
- Callers associated with domestic violence calls most often identified ZIP codes 46201, 46202, and 46218 as their home ZIP codes.
- Each call generates one or more needs. Housing is by far the most requested need (58.8 percent of all needs). Of those housing needs, homeless shelters and domestic violence shelters are the most requested service.
- In 2016, 30 needs were associated with domestic violence intervention programs (0.3 percent of all domestic violence call needs). Of these, 29 needs were referred to Batterer's Intervention Programs.

II. Background

The Domestic Violence Network (DVN) 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.

DVN has a long-term goal of creating a system that would allow public access to interactive reporting from available data. To facilitate that goal, a web tool will be developed following the publication of this report. In 2018, an online interface will be built to publish the final results of the analysis of 2016 data.

The first step towards creating an online system to access statistics about domestic violence began with the first two reports, which helped to establish a database that integrates the domestic violence data and overcoming known issues with the quality and incompleteness of some of the required data sets. The first two reports (published in April and November, 2014) demonstrated the feasibility of integrating the domestic violence data; determined what analysis and reporting were possible given these limitations; and allowed us to improve upon the methodology used identify unique individuals across all data sets.

Prior to the April 2014 report, it had been difficult to generate statistics describing the state of domestic violence in Marion County. The Polis Center 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. 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.

The November 2014 report provided an update on the statistics presented in the first report. In addition, it considered other factors such as the seasonality of domestic violence activity, and geographic patterns. It also explored the effectiveness of the Baker One Initiative, which targets high-risk perpetrators and collects special data for cases where domestic violence is suspected.

This third phase of work included moving the data warehousing, integration, and people matching into an enterprise system to streamline data processing. We also

incorporated two new data sets as well as data on two additional police jurisdictions in Marion County.

In general, it has been very difficult to generate statistics describing the state of domestic violence in Marion County. Even at the state and national levels, statistics range 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 2016, 1.2 percent of the population of Marion County were victims of domestic violence based on reports in the legal system. For comparative purposes, according to CDC estimates¹³:

In their lifetime, 37.5 percent of Indiana women and 15.4 percent of Indiana men have experienced contact sexual violence.

- 45.6 percent of Indiana women reported contact sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner¹⁴.
- 4.0 percent of US women and 3.7 percent of US men were the victims of contact sexual violence within the past 12 months.

¹³ Smith, S.G., Chen, J., Basile, K.C., Gilbert, L.K., Merrick, M.T., Patel, N., Walling, M., & Jain, A. (2017). The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS): 2010-2012 State Report. Atlanta, GA: National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

¹⁴ No estimate available for men due to a large standard error or count <20.

III. Data Sources

This report uses data collected about domestic violence victims, incidents, and suspects. Each data source is described below. Data was collected through 2016 for all sources and began in 2009 for most sources. See Data Notes at the end of the report for more details about the data collected from each of these sources.

The Julian Center

Through September 2014, advocates at The Julian Center reviewed and compiled Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department (IMPD) incident reports to identify incidents that may have been domestic violence-related. Starting in October 2014, funding for The Julian Center outreach effort was diminished, so fewer victims were contacted by The Julian Outreach team after that time.

Data years: Q4 2008 – 2016, **Records:** victims.

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.

Data years: 2009 – 2016, **Records:** victims, suspects, incidents.

IMPD Victims' Assistance

This a civilian unit with IMPD that responds to crimes to provide on-scene crisis intervention and help after the crisis (such as referrals to support and services and help with the criminal justice system). This unit responds many incident types, but records indicate if an incident is related to domestic violence.

Data years: 2007 – 2016, **Records:** victims, suspects, incidents.

Indiana Supreme Court Protective Orders

This report uses data about the civil protective orders that are tracked by the Supreme Court. These data do not reveal a reason for the protective order. This report assumes the majority of these are related to domestic violence.

Data years: 2009 – 2016, **Records:** victims, suspects.

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.

Data years: Q3 1992 - 2016, **Records:** victims, suspects, incidents.

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 (called a "Purple 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 IMPD identifies the 25 most concerning domestic violence offenders in each of the six police districts 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.

Data years: Q4 2012 - 2016, **Records:** victims, suspects, incidents.

2-1-1 Connect2Help

The Connect2Help (C2H) Resource Database is a listing of agencies, programs, and services that are available to residents throughout Indiana. A specialist collects and records demographic information during information, referral, and crisis calls. The specialist uses the information collected about the caller to refer individuals to resources or services. During the course of the call, the specialist may determine that the caller is in a domestic violence situation, and they will flag that call with a domestic violence marker. The marker is noted in the database in reference to the call, the caller, and their associated needs. Some referred services are specific to domestic violence needs.

Data years: 2016, **Records:** callers (demographics), needs, referred services.

IV. Data Integration

In order to integrate the six legal system data sets, first the data had to be cleaned and standardized to ensure comparability. For example, gender may be provided as a numeric code, single letter, or word. We standardized gender data to single words to reduce variability during the matching process. In some cases the data source entered only an age and in others a date of birth, so an attribute “Birth Year” was added to all records to improve matching. Generally, the quality and completeness of the data we receive from the data sources has continuously improved since 2012. However, data cleaning and standardization will always be necessary to process the data for analysis.

Second, we used third party data deduplication software to identify unique individuals across all six data sets. A person can be listed multiple times within a data source and across data sources, and may be listed in one or many data sources. This is further complicated by the fact that the six data sources do not track the same demographic information about victims and perpetrators, so there is no direct way to link persons between each source. The matching software first compared all of the victims and perpetrators in the data sets first using exact name and exact date of birth. If this was not possible, then the software matched on a combination of name, race, gender, and date of birth and/or birth year to produce an accuracy score to indicate exact matches versus likely matches. Data were matched across data sources for data years 2009-2016.

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 November 2014 report. For this reason, statistics for years included in both reports vary slightly (usually less than 3 percent).

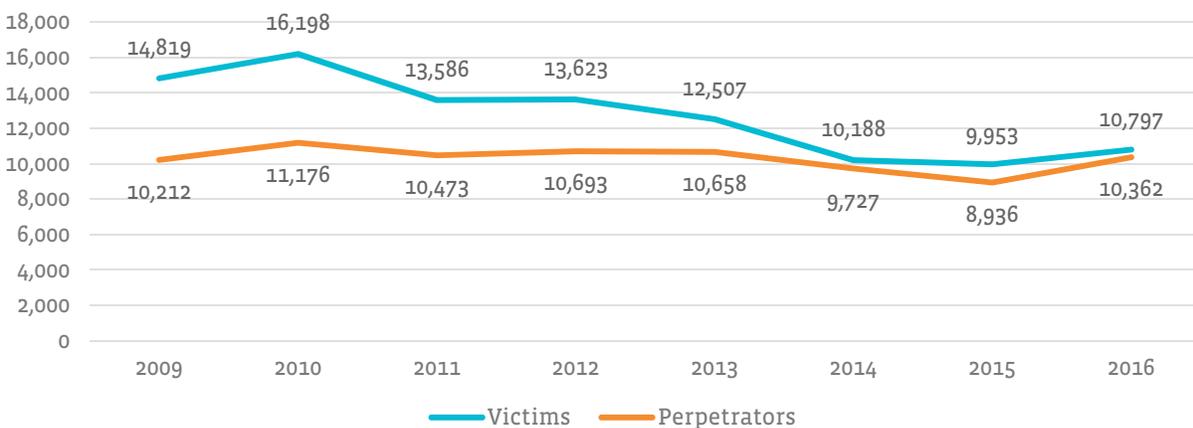
V. Domestic Violence Statistics

Domestic Violence Victims and Perpetrators

In 2016, there were an estimated 10,797 victims of domestic violence (1.2 percent of the 2015 estimated population of Marion County) and 10,362 perpetrators in the legal system.

The number of victims has fallen 27 percent since 2009 and 14 percent since 2013, the reporting year of the 2014 *Update on Domestic Violence in the Criminal Justice System* (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Total Unduplicated Victims



Sources: The Julian Center, IMPD Victims' Assistance, Indiana Supreme Court, Marion County Prosecutor's Office, Baker One Initiative: 2009-2016.

Since the decrease is consistent across each of the data sources collected for this report, the trend may indicate a real decrease in legal cases of domestic violence, rather than a decrease in data collection efforts by particular sources. Figure 2 shows that the unduplicated count of victims in each source has decreased by ten to 20 percent since 2009¹⁵.

¹⁵ Note: IMPD Officer Information Sheets were not collected prior to 2013.

Figure 2: Unduplicated Victims by Year and Data Source

Year	Julian Center Outreach	Marion Cty. Prosecutor's Office	Prot'v. Orders	IMPD D.V. Officer Info. Sheets	IMPD Victims Assist.	Total Undup. Count ¹⁶
2009	4,562	5,479	3,907	-	2,590	14,819
2010	5,828	6,568	3,716	-	2,219	16,198
2011	5,599	5,911	3,016	-	1,110	13,586
2012	5,589	6,008	3,069	1	1,307	13,623
2013	6,704	5,955	2,665	2,559	941	12,507
2014	5,467	4,525	2,340	2,497	600	10,188
2015	3,429	4,999	2,698	4,064	1,211	9,953
2016	4,053	4,928	3,111	4,451	957	10,797
Change	-11.2%	-10.1%	-20.4%	NA	-63.1%	-27.1%

Sources: The Julian Center, Victims' Assistance, Indiana Supreme Court, Marion County Prosecutor's Office, Baker One Initiative: 2009-2016.

The total number of perpetrators is relatively unchanged from 2009 (Figure 3), although there is wide variation within each data source. IMPD and the Prosecutor's Office have both seen an increase in unduplicated perpetrators, while the number of perpetrators in IMPD Victims Assistance and protective orders has fallen.

Figure 3: Unduplicated Perpetrators by Year and Data Source

Year	Indpls. Metro. Police Dept.	Marion Cty. Pros. Office	Prot'v. Orders	IMPD D.V. Officer Info. Sheets	Victims Assist.	Total Undup. Count
2009	4,149	4,192	3,914	-	1,017	10,212
2010	5,104	5,231	3,689	-	1,029	11,176
2011	4,804	5,369	2,998	-	322	10,473
2012	5,090	5,525	3,041	1	477	10,693
2013	5,979	4,991	2,654	2,558	309	10,658
2014	5,868	3,907	2,325	2,481	264	9,727
2015	3,499	4,359	2,711	4,051	492	8,936
2016	4,943	4,455	3,130	4,392	276	10,362
Change	19.1%	6.3%	-20.0%	NA	-72.9%	1.5%

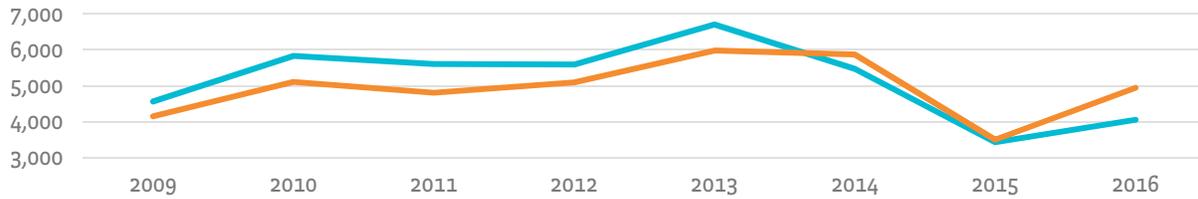
Sources: The Julian Center, IMPD Victims' Assistance, Indiana Supreme Court, Marion County Prosecutor's Office, Baker One Initiative: 2009-2016.

¹⁶ The total unduplicated count for both victims and perpetrators is less than the total of the individual data sources because one individual can appear in several data sources, but is only counted once in the total column.

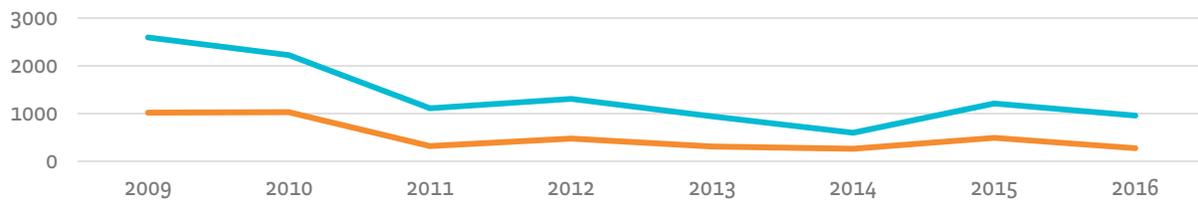
Figure 4: Victims and Perpetrators by Data Source and Year, 2009-2016

Victims Perpetrators

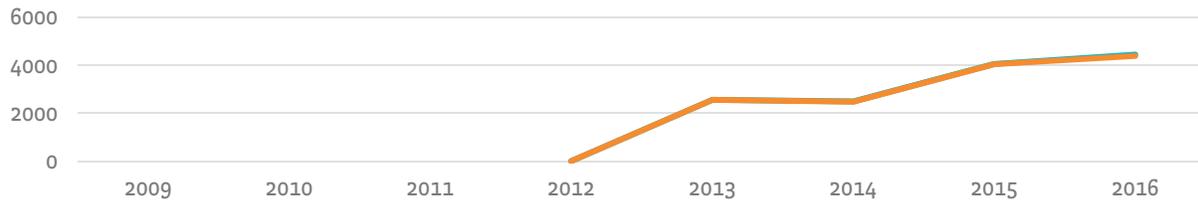
4.1. The Julian Center/IMPD - Victims and Perpetrators



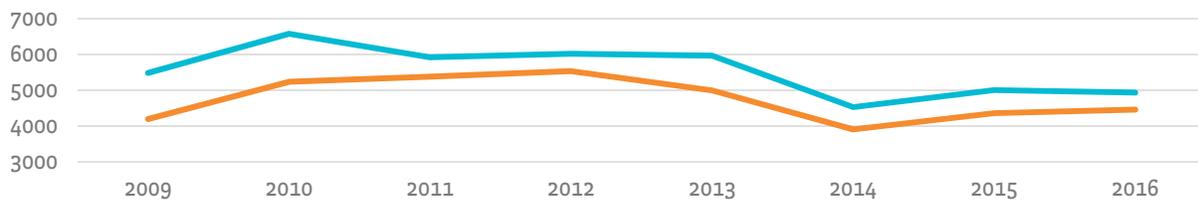
4.2. IMPD Victims Assistance - Victims and Perpetrators



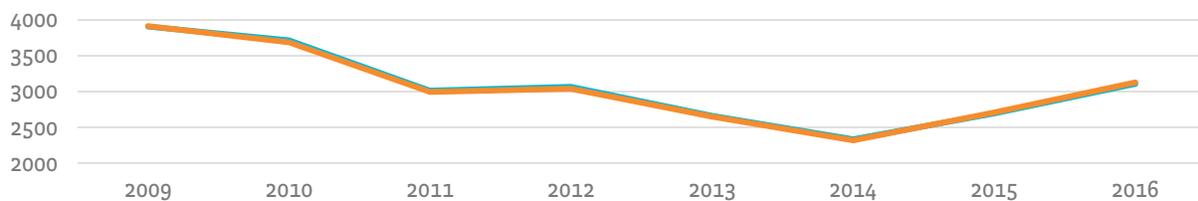
4.3. Domestic Violence Officer Information Sheets - Victims and Perpetrators*



4.4. Marion County Prosecutor's Office - Victims and Perpetrators



4.5. Protective Orders - Victims and Perpetrators*



* The line showing victim counts is obscured by perpetrator counts in charts 4.3 and 4.5.

Frequency of Repeat Domestic Violence Incidents

Eleven percent of victims experienced at least two incidents of domestic violence between 2009 and 2016, with three percent of victims experiencing domestic violence three or more times (Figure 5). Sixteen percent of perpetrators are implicated in more than one incident, with five percent of perpetrators implicated in three or more incidents. Seven 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. Seventy-seven percent of the Baker One perpetrators were involved in more than one incident (compared to 16 percent of all perpetrators) and 55 percent were involved in three or more incidents (compared to five percent of all perpetrators).

Figure 5: Percent of Victims and Perpetrators Involved in Multiple Domestic Violence Incidents, 2009-2016

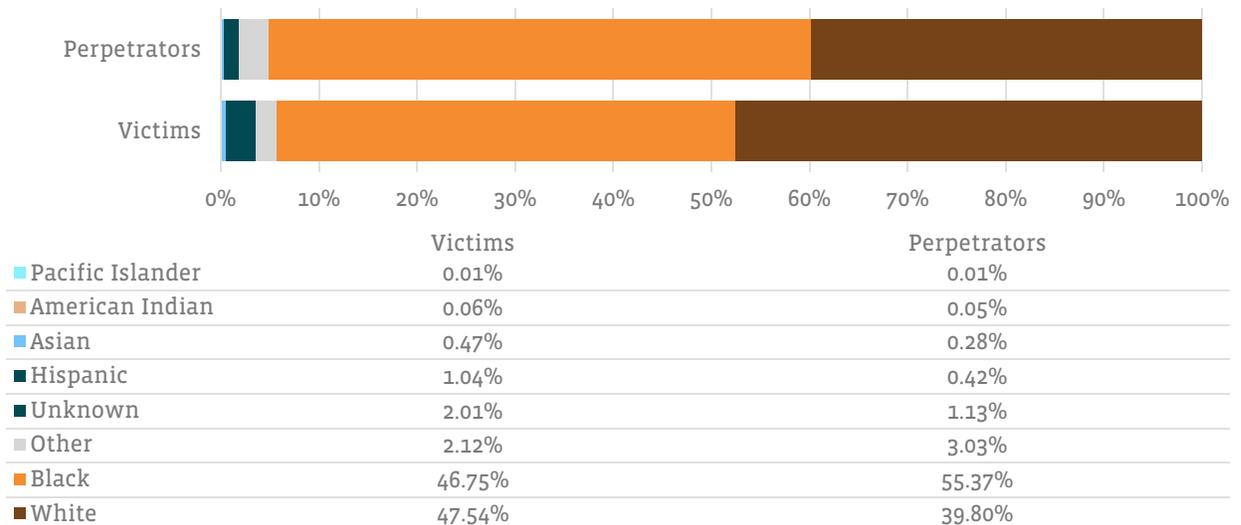
Number of Incidents	Percent of Victims	Percent of Perpetrators	Percent of Baker One Perpetrators	Percent of Perp.-Vict. pairs
1	89%	84%	23%	93%
2	8%	11%	21%	5%
3	2%	3%	16%	1%
4	1%	1%	13%	0%
5+	0%	1%	27%	0%

Sources: The Julian Center, IMPD Victims' Assistance, Indiana Supreme Court, Marion County Prosecutor's Office, Baker One Initiative: 2009-2016.

Demographic Profile: Race

In 2016, an estimated 47.5 percent of victims were White and 46.8 percent were Black (Figure 6). Victims of other races accounted for fewer than six percent of the total.

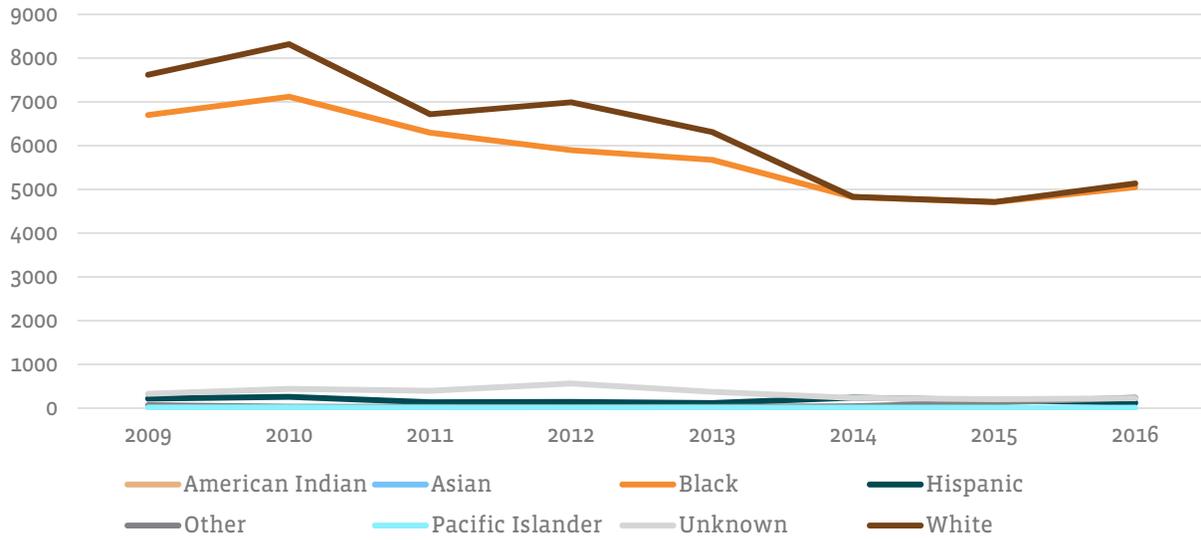
Figure 6: Victims and Perpetrators by Race, 2016



Sources: The Julian Center, IMPD Victims' Assistance, Indiana Supreme Court, Marion County Prosecutor's Office, Baker One Initiative: 2016.

As noted above, the number of victims appears to be decreasing. This decreasing trend is illustrated in the victim counts by race (Figure 7). Note that the count of White victims has been declining more rapidly than the count of Black victims. While the counts of victims by race is apparently "equal" between Black and White populations between 2014 and 2016, racial representation among domestic violence victims is unequal in terms of the proportion of the county population by each race. This concept is explored in greater detail below.

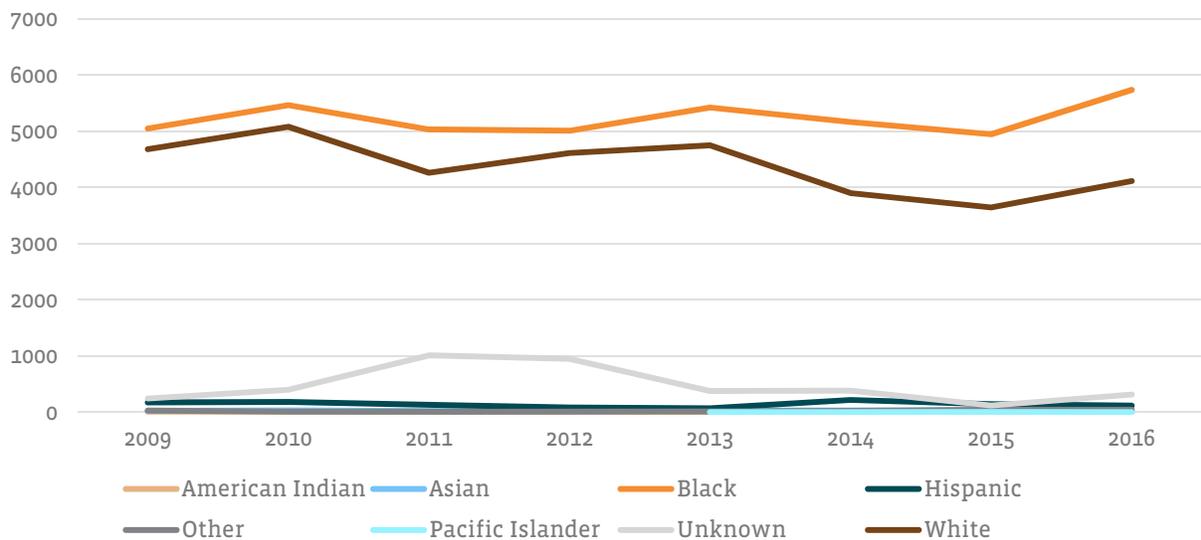
Figure 7: Unduplicated Victims by Race, 2009-2016



Sources: The Julian Center, IMPD Victims' Assistance, Indiana Supreme Court, Marion County Prosecutor's Office, Baker One Initiative: 2009-2016.

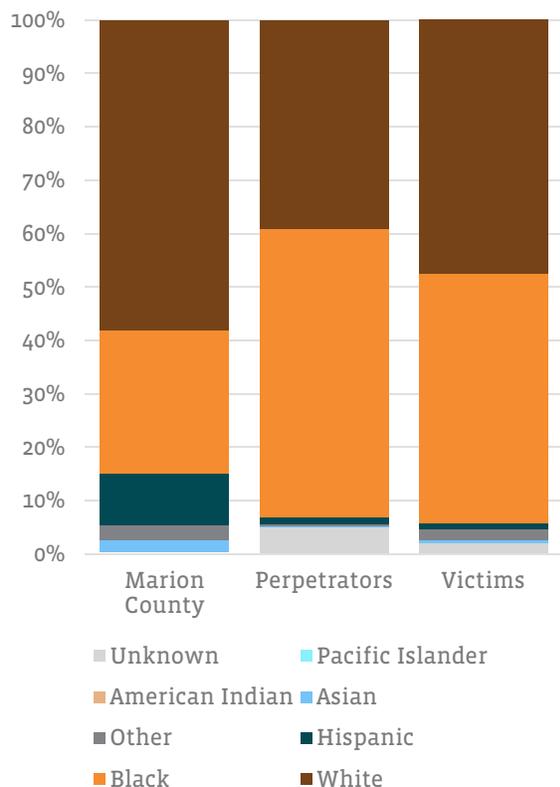
Figure 8 below indicates that the number of perpetrators has been fairly consistent since reporting for this effort began. However, while the decline in Black victims has been slower than in White victims, there has been an increase in Black perpetrators compared to White perpetrators.

Figure 8: Unduplicated Perpetrators by Race, 2009-2016



Sources: The Julian Center, IMPD Victims' Assistance, Indiana Supreme Court, Marion County Prosecutor's Office, Baker One Initiative: 2009-2016.

Figure 9: County Population, Perpetrators, and Victims by Race, 2016



Sources: The Julian Center, IMPD Victims' Assistance, Indiana Supreme Court, Marion County Prosecutor's Office, Baker One Initiative: 2016.

The racial makeup of victim and perpetrator groups, compared to the actual county population by those races, reveals the racial inequalities among people who are associated with domestic violence incidents in Marion County.

Figure 9 demonstrates that Blacks are overrepresented, while Whites are underrepresented.

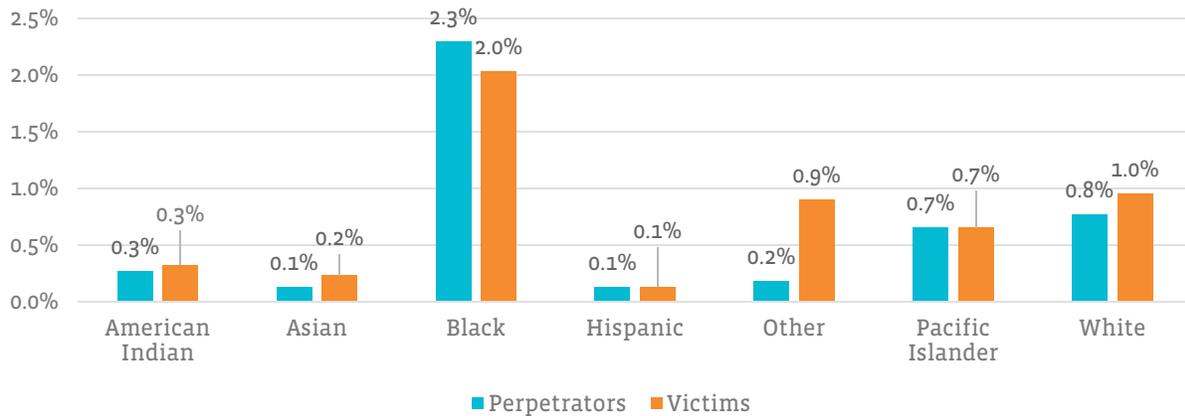
There appear to be fewer Hispanic¹⁷ perpetrators than the population of Marion County suggests, but this is likely related to the quality of the race attributes as they are recorded in each data set. Some datasets separate Hispanic/Latino as an ethnicity, while others count it as a race. Other data sets make no attempt to identify persons as Hispanic/Latino. Often, especially with police records recorded by officers on the location of an incident, race and gender are recorded by visual observation, rather than by how the associated individuals identify themselves.

Figure 10 provides another look at the differences between the racial makeup of domestic violence victims and perpetrators compared to the county. By looking at victims and perpetrators by race as a percent of the total population by that race, these differences become clear.

An estimated 2.3 percent and 2.0 percent of Blacks in Marion are domestic violence perpetrators or victims, respectively. For Whites, 0.8 percent are reported as domestic violence perpetrators and 1.0 percent as victims. One-tenth of one percent of Hispanics are reported domestic violence perpetrators, and the same proportion are victims.

¹⁷ For the purposes of this report, Hispanic/Latino is included as a race. It should also be noted that not all data sets attempt to capture Hispanic/Latino ethnicity.

Figure 10: Victims and Perpetrators as a Percent of Population by Race, 2016



Sources: The Julian Center, IMPD Victims' Assistance, Indiana Supreme Court, Marion County Prosecutor's Office, Baker One Initiative: 2016.

Demographic Profile: Age and Gender

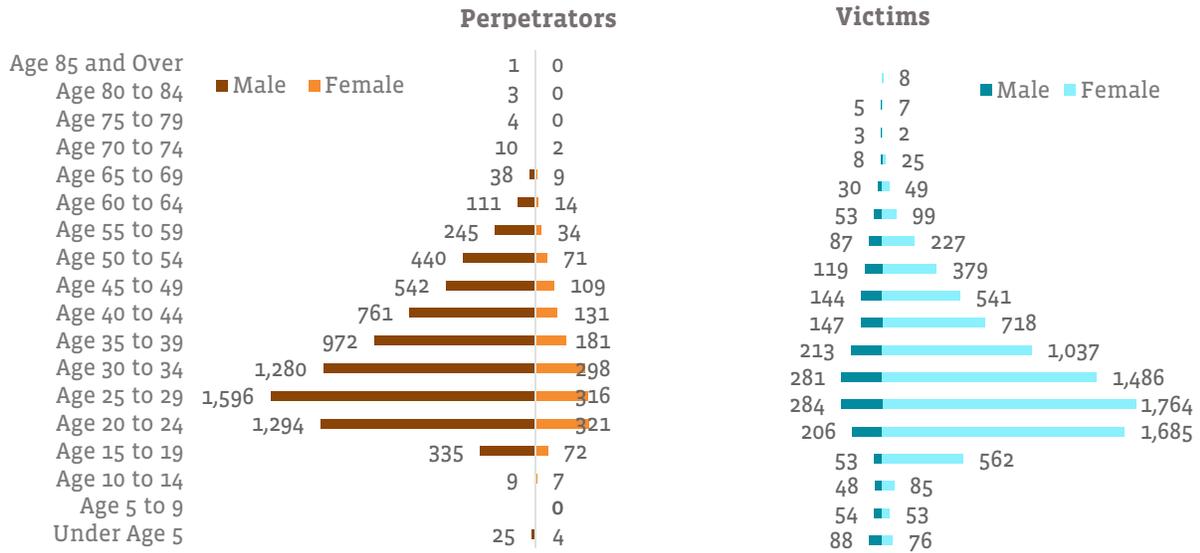
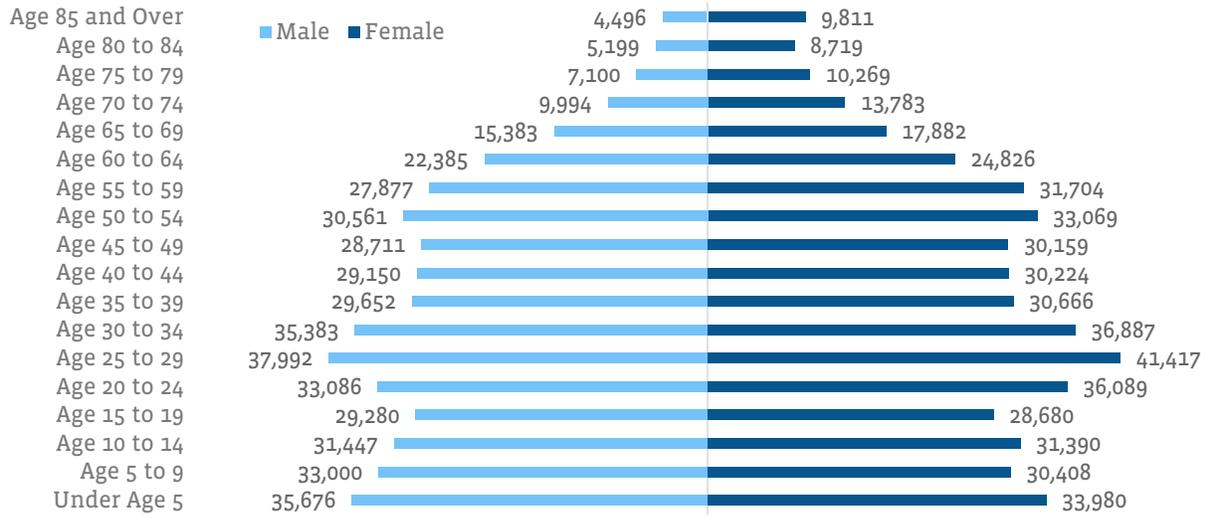
Figure 11 shows an age pyramid comparing the number of males and females in each five-year age increment. In the Marion County population overall, there are significant age concentrations of young children (0-5), Millennials (20-34), and Baby Boomers (50-59). Women outnumber men at every age except for teenagers and children. Because of differences in longevity, women significantly outnumber men at age 70 and above.

Compared to the age and gender distribution of victims and perpetrators for the county, the population involved in domestic violence is much younger. The peak concentration is Millennials, particularly those aged 25 to 29. In 2016, 83 percent of victims were female, and 83 percent of perpetrators with a known gender¹⁸ were male. Gender is unknown for less than one percent of perpetrators.

¹⁸ Like race, gender may be self-reported or observed. Some data sets contain many victims or perpetrators of unknown gender. Only one dataset captures transgender and other gender identities. Some datasets include gender recorded by visual observation only.

Figure 11: Population, Victims, and Perpetrators by Age and Gender, 2016

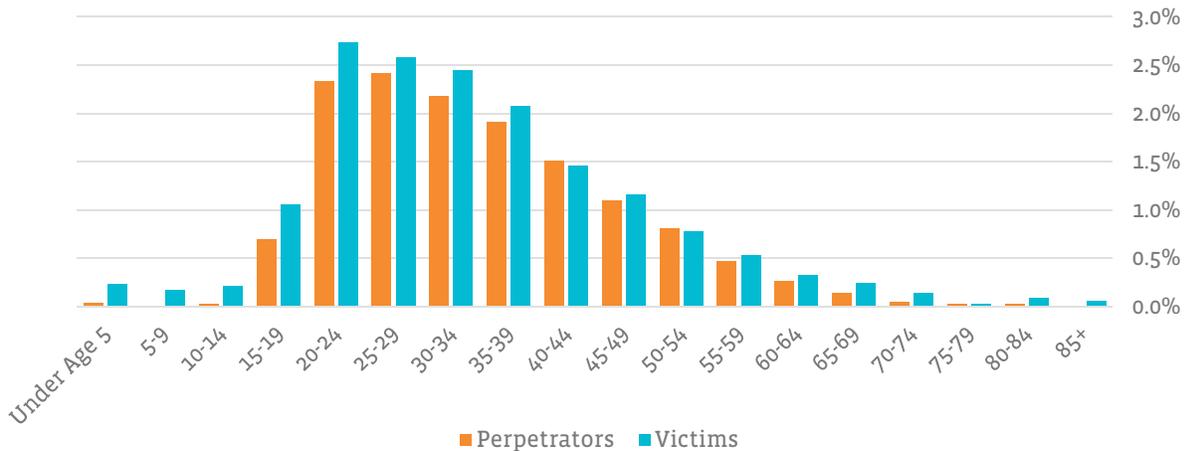
Marion County Population



Sources: The Julian Center, IMPD Victims' Assistance, Indiana Supreme Court, Marion County Prosecutor's Office, Baker One Initiative: 2016.

Figure 12 shows the proportion of population in Marion County that appears in these datasets as a victim or perpetrator¹⁹. Between 2.2 and 2.4 percent of people aged 20 to 34 are perpetrators, and between 2.4 and 2.7 percent of people aged 20 to 34 year-olds are victims.

Figure 12: Victims and Perpetrators by Age as a Percent of Marion County Population, 2016



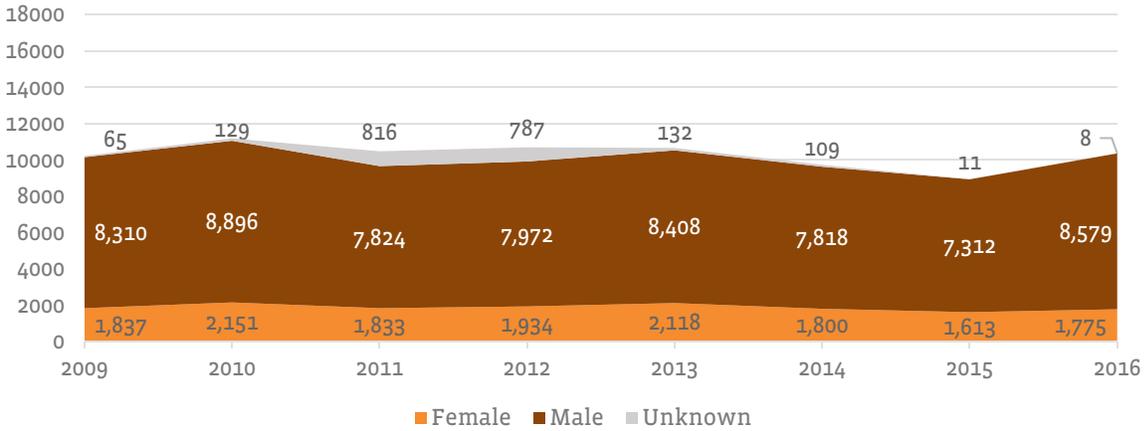
Sources: The Julian Center, IMPD Victims’ Assistance, Indiana Supreme Court, Marion County Prosecutor’s Office, Baker One Initiative: 2016; ACS 2011-2015 5-Year Estimates via SAVI Community Information System.

Over time, the number and gender breakdown of perpetrators has remained relatively unchanged (Figure 13). In 2009, males made up 81 percent of perpetrators, and in 2016 they made up 83 percent. This may be related to the decrease in perpetrators with an unknown gender²⁰.

¹⁹ Population data derived from American Community Survey 2011-2015 5-Year Estimates, via SAVI Community Information System.

²⁰ See Data Notes for details.

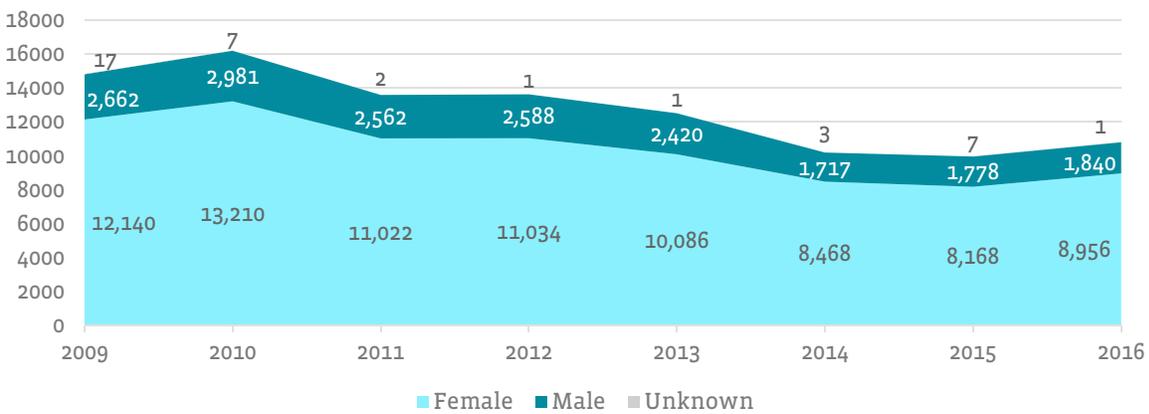
Figure 13: Perpetrators by Gender by Year, 2009-2016



Sources: The Julian Center, IMPD Victims' Assistance, Indiana Supreme Court, Marion County Prosecutor's Office, Baker One Initiative: 2009-2016

While the number of victims has decreased overall since 2009 (Figure 14), the shares of male and female victims have held relatively steady.

Figure 14: Victims by Gender by Year, 2009-2016



Sources: The Julian Center, IMPD Victims' Assistance, Indiana Supreme Court, Marion County Prosecutor's Office, Baker One Initiative: 2009- 2016

VI. Where Does Domestic Violence Occur?

Domestic violence incidents tend to occur in the home²¹. For this reason, the home addresses of victims were aggregated in this section to show where domestic violence occurs in Marion County. The following maps and table are based on the address of the victim as recorded by The Julian Center and IMPD Victims' Assistance.

A map of victim locations by census tracts²² reveals that the highest rates of domestic violence occur just east and northeast of Downtown Indianapolis (Figure 15, page 23).

By IMPD District, these locations are more concentrated in the East District, where there are 7.4 victims per 1000 population (Figure 16, page 24).

²¹ The Julian Center collected information from victims on where the domestic violence incident occurred until 2011. The majority of victims indicated that the event occurred at home. Although The Julian Center no longer collects that information, this report assumes that trend holds true.

²² 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. These small statistical areas, combined with ACS estimates, often result in large margins of error. Use caution when interpreting these maps.

Figure 15: Domestic Violence Victims by Tract in Marion County, 2016

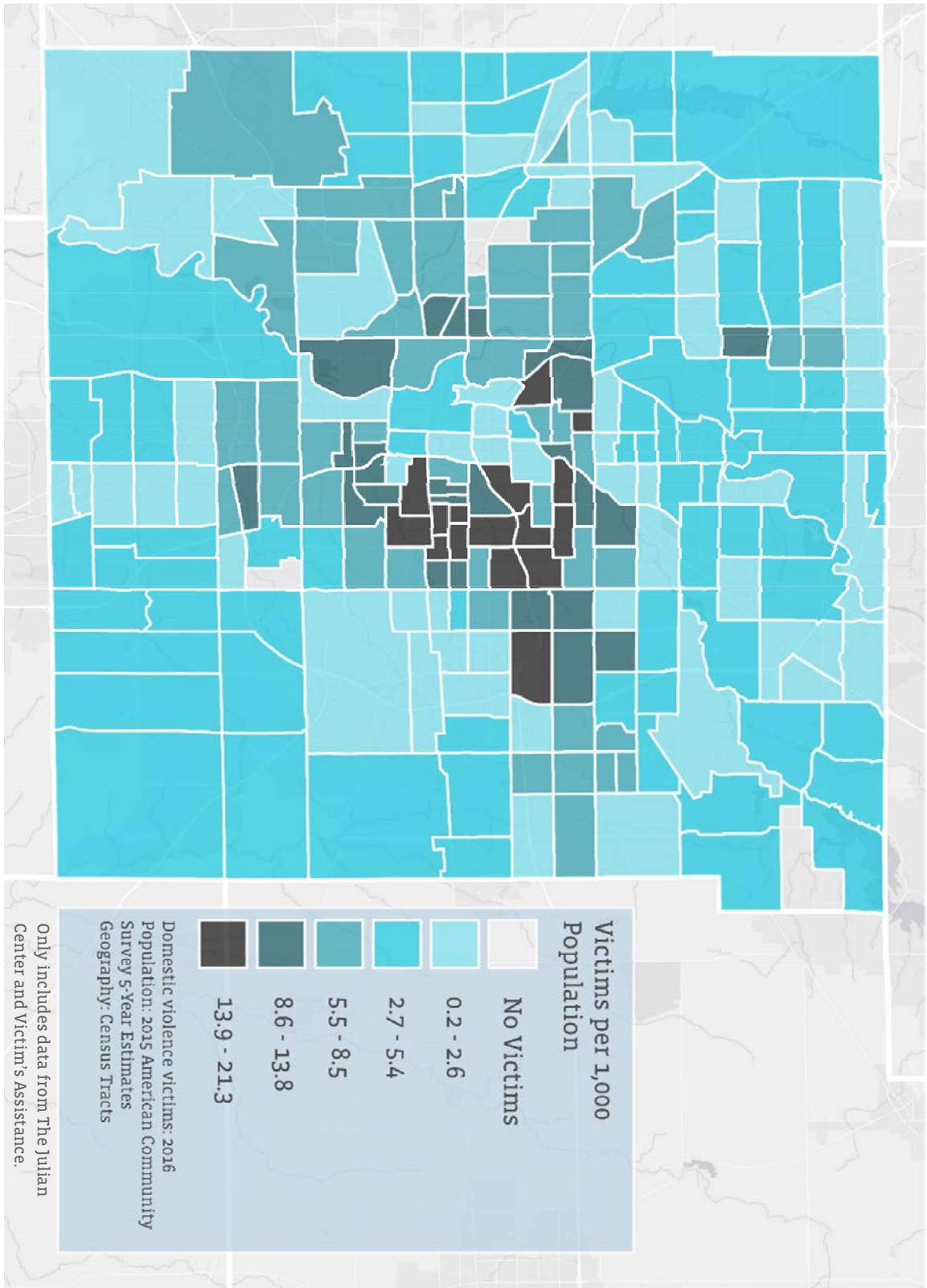
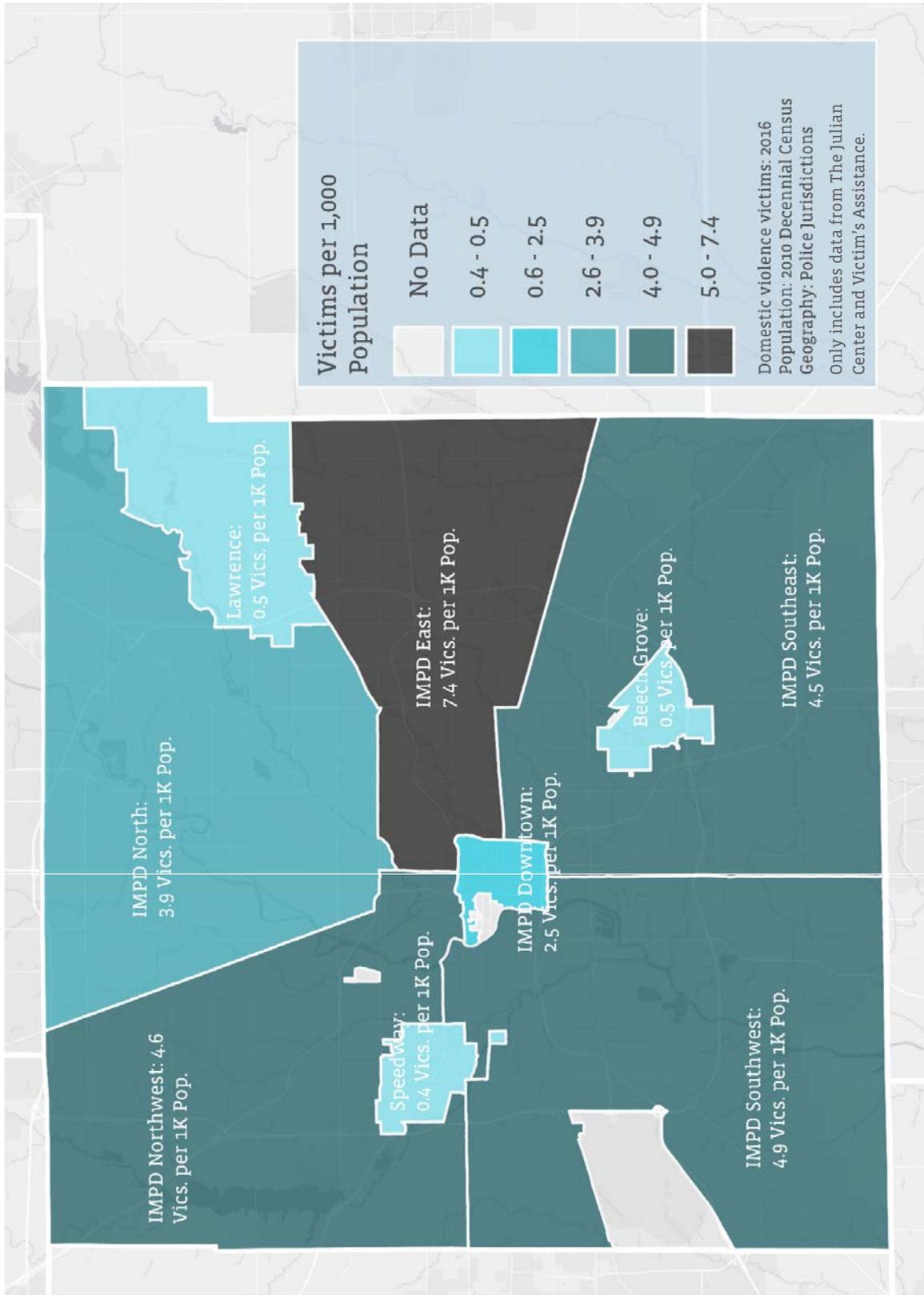


Figure 16: Domestic Violence Victims by Police Jurisdiction in Marion County, 2016



A detailed map shows that low-income neighborhoods have a higher incidence of reported domestic violence than middle- and upper-income areas – 9.3 victims per 1000 population, compared to 5.5 victims per 1000 population in Marion County overall (Figure 17, page 26). The tracts with the darker shades of blue are areas with higher domestic violence rates, which closely align with low-income areas, hatched in white. 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.

Similarly, tracts with lower rates of adult educational attainment tend to have a higher incidence of reported domestic violence (Figure 18, page 27) – 8.2 victims per 1000 population.

Figure 17: Domestic Violence Victims and Low Income Tracts in Marion County, 2016

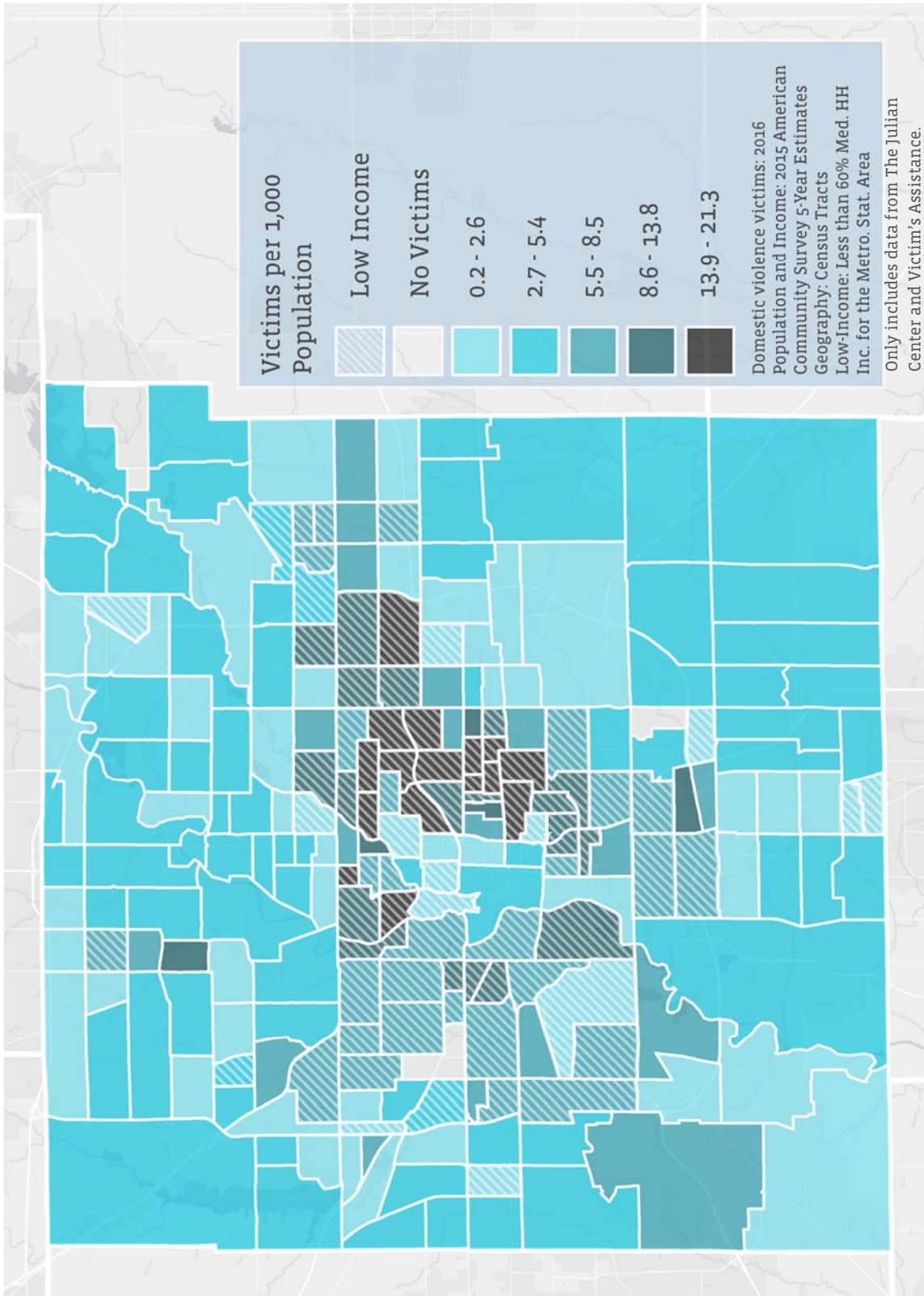


Figure 18: Domestic Violence Victims and Low Education Attainment, 2016

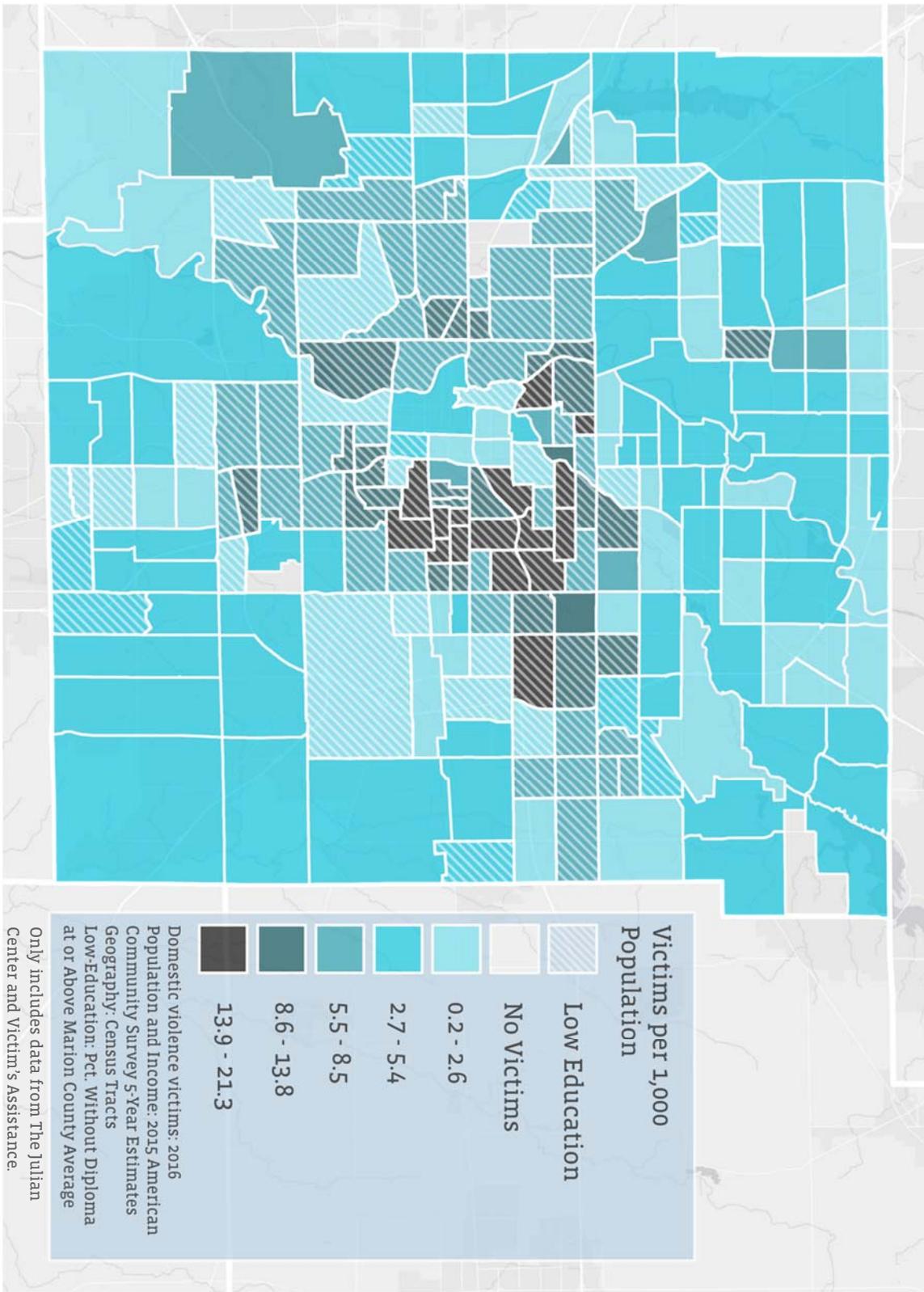
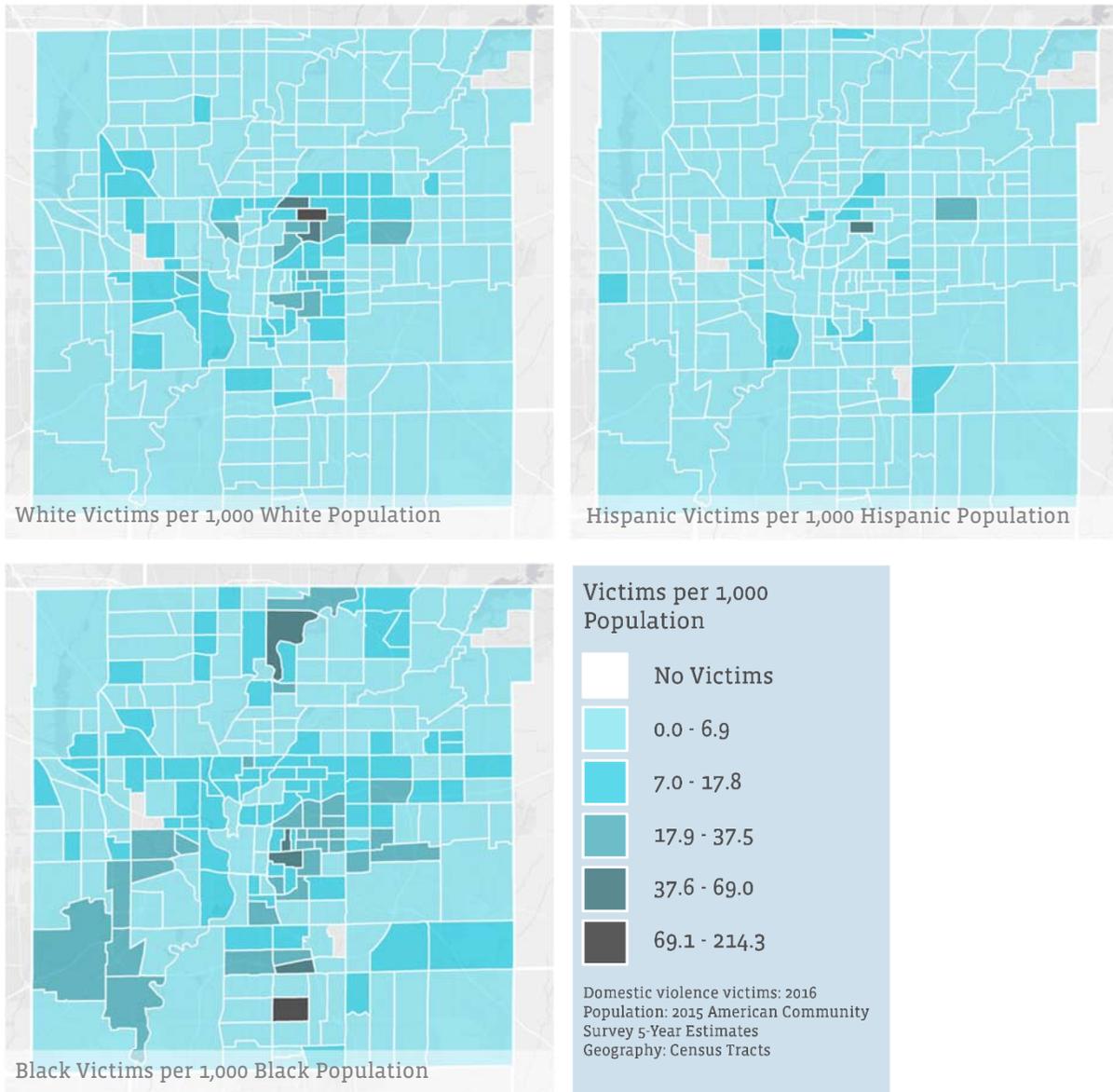


Figure 19 below shows where victims are most concentrated by race (for each of the major race groups in this report). By census tract, the highest rate for Blacks is 166.7 per 1000 Black population, the highest rates for Whites are 214.3 per 1000 white population, and for Hispanics, 40.0 per 1000 Hispanic population.

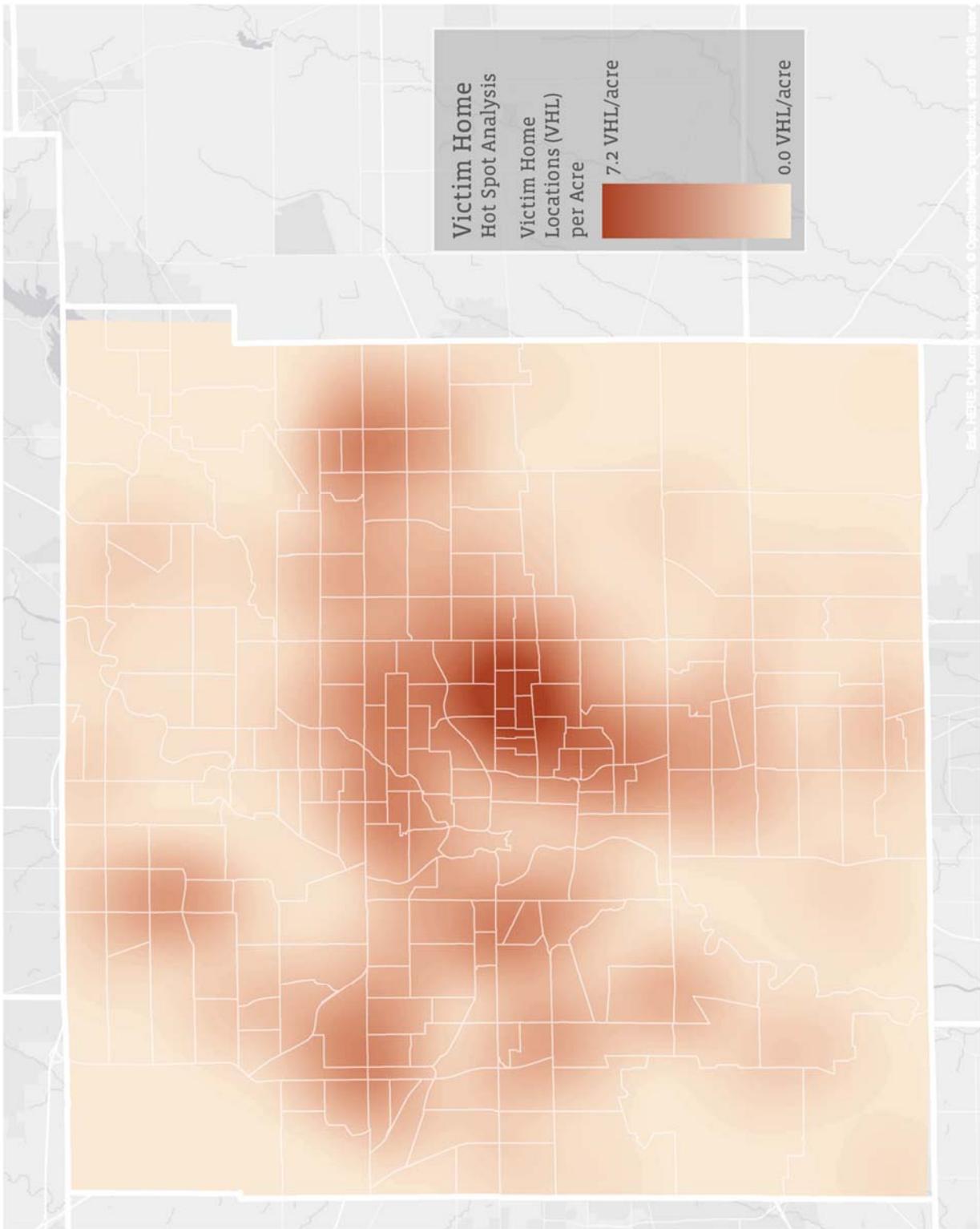
Figure 19: Domestic Violence Rate by Race, 2016



Only includes data from The Julian Center and Victim's Assistance.

Figure 20 (page 30) shows where clusters of victims are located. The darker color indicates more victims per square area. The highest concentration of victims is 7.2 per acre, just east of Downtown Indianapolis. Several other concentrations are visible in other areas of Marion County.

Figure 20: Hot-Spot Analysis, Victim Home Locations, 2016



Sources: The Julian Center, IMPD Victims' Assistance, ACS 2011-2015 5-Year Estimates via SAVI Community Information System

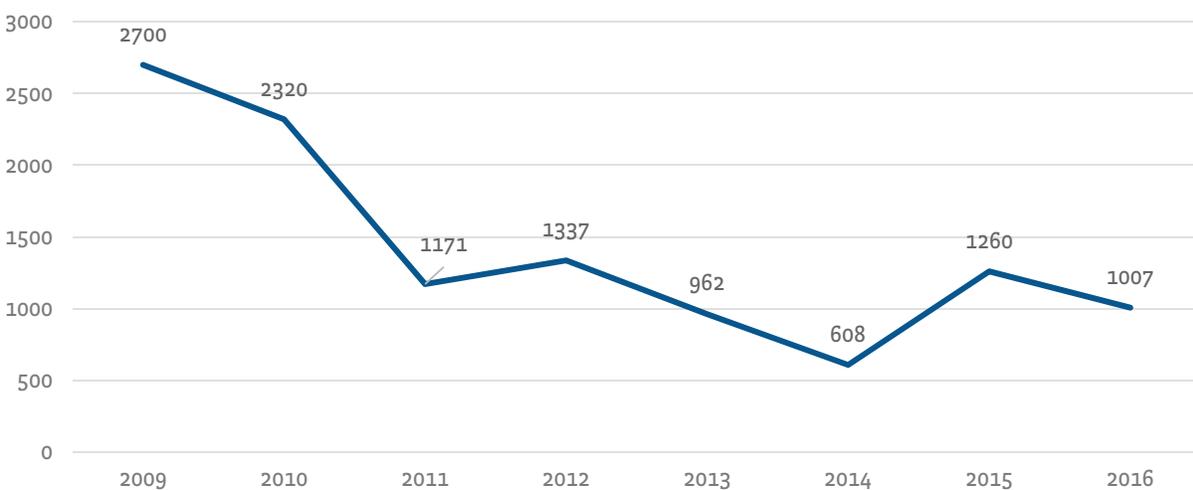
VII. IMPD Victims' Assistance

The data collected by IMPD Victims' Assistance advocates contains information on domestic violence and sexual assault crimes. Victims' Assistance is a civilian unit of the IMPD that provides victims with on-scene crisis intervention and support.

This dataset uses its own case ID in addition to IMPD's case IDs. IMPD has indicated that its case data is "messy", so this report counts unique Victims' Assistance case IDs, rather than IMPD case IDs. In this section, a case refers to a unique case in the Victims' Assistance files. An event is assigned a case, and an incident type is a characteristic of that case.

The number of cases in the IMPD Victims' Assistance files fluctuates from year to year, but overall, the total annual number of cases appears to be decreasing (Figure 21). The total number of cases in 2009 was 6494, and the total in 2016 was 1867, representing a 71% decrease in those eight years.

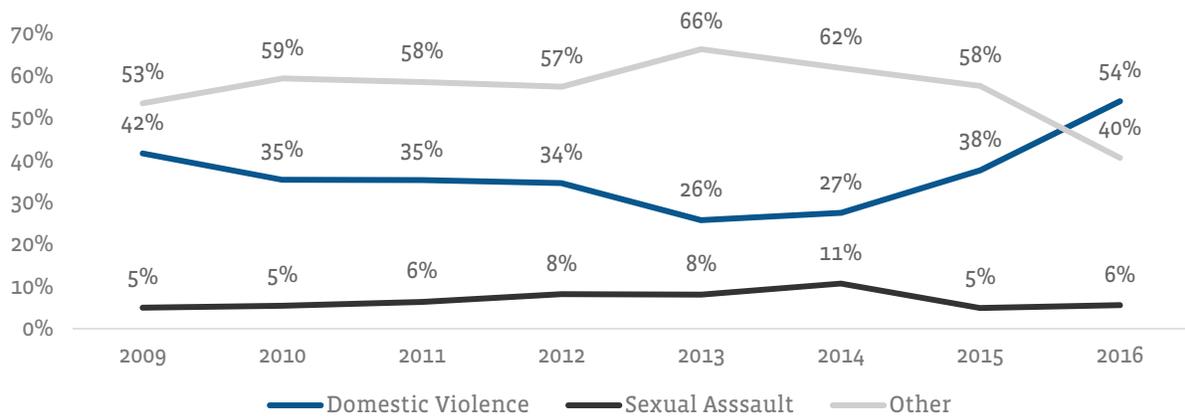
Figure 21: IMPD Victims' Assistance Cases by Year, 2009-2016



Source: IMPD Victims' Assistance, 2009-2016

Each record has a case type and an incident type associated with it. Although the Victims' Assistance unit responds to many types of cases, for the purposes of this report, we will look only at domestic violence cases and sexual assault cases. Domestic Violence cases account for approximately 35 percent of all IMPD Victims' Assistance cases between 2009 and 2016. Sexual assault cases comprise roughly six percent of cases (Figure 22).

Figure 22: IMPD Victims' Assistance Cases by Case Type and Year, 2009-2016

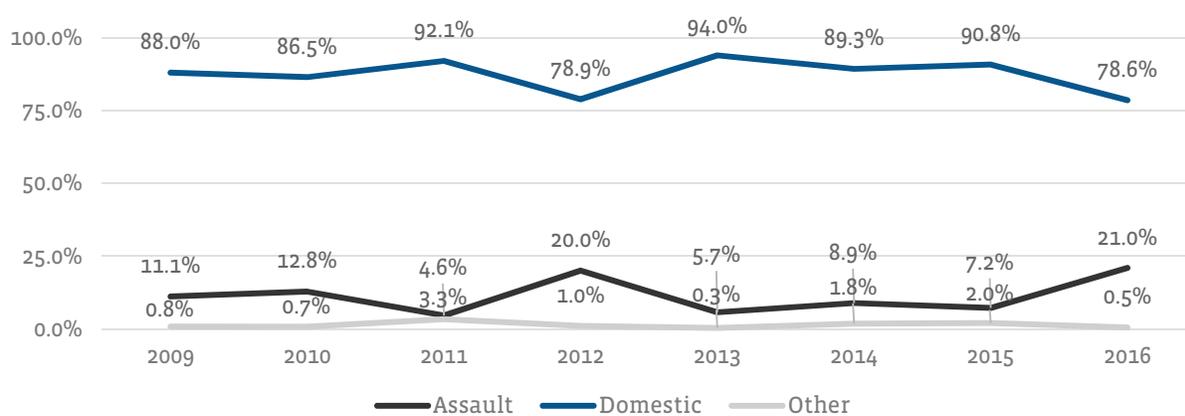


Source: IMPD Victims' Assistance, 2009-2016

The share of domestic violence cases appears to have decreased between 2009 and 2013. Since 2013, the share has been increasing rapidly. Sexual assault cases recorded by IMPD Victims' Assistance appear to have slowly increased in share between 2009 and 2014. In 2014 there was a significant increase in sexual assault cases followed by a significant drop in 2015.

Domestic violence cases are characterized by two major incident types: "Assault" and "Domestic". "Domestic" represents the bulk of domestic violence cases - 87 percent of all domestic violence cases between 2009 and 2016, and 79 percent of domestic violence cases in 2016 alone. "Assault" comprises the next largest share of domestic violence cases - 12 percent of all domestic violence cases between 2009 and 2016, and 21 percent in 2016 alone. Together, domestic and assault incidents account for over 99 percent of all domestic violence cases (Figure 23).

Figure 23: IMPD Victims' Assistance Cases by Incident Type and Year, 2009-2016



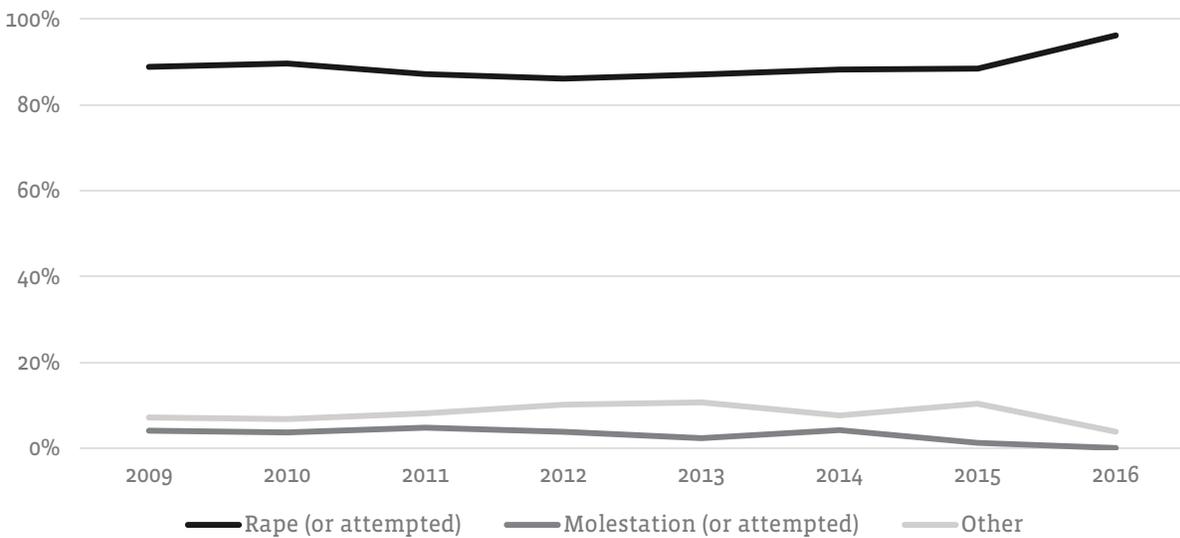
Source: IMPD Victims' Assistance, 2009-2016

Sexual Assault Cases in IMPD Victims' Assistance Records

Sexual assault cases are categorized separately in the IMPD Victims' Assistance file. These cases are characterized by two major incident types: rape / attempted rape, and molestation / attempted molestation (Figure 24). Rape refers to unwanted sexual contact against a person 14 years or older, while molestation refers to the same unwanted contact against a child under 14 years old.

Rape and attempted rape account for 88 percent sexual assault cases between 2009 and 2016, and 96 percent of all sexual assault cases in 2016. Molestation and attempted molestation cases make up three percent of all sexual assault cases between 2009 and 2016. There were no recorded cases of this type in 2016. All other cases account for eight percent of sexual assault cases, including four percent of sexual assault cases in 2016. The share of each of these cases has held relatively steady since 2009.

Figure 24: Sexual Assault cases in IMPD Victims' Assistance Records by Incident Type and Year, 2009-2016



Source: IMPD Victims' Assistance, 2009-2016

VIII. Protective Orders

Individuals can obtain a protective order against a member of their family, someone they are or were in a dating relationship with, or 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 percent of the protective order cases are directly related to domestic violence. While there are several types of protective orders, the data received from the Indiana Supreme Court did not specify which types of protective orders applied to each case.

As of 2016, 22 percent of the victims who appear in the Julian Center outreach file requested a protective order at some point between 2009 and 2016, and 13 percent requested one that same year (2016). Similarly, 23 percent of the victims that appear in the Victims' Assistance file requested a protective order at some point between 2009 and 2016, and ten percent requested one in the same year.

Eighty-three percent of the perpetrator-victim pairs had the same race. Forty-five percent of pairs involved a victim and a perpetrator who were both White. Six percent of pairs had a Black perpetrator and a White victim. Two percent had a White perpetrator and a Black victim.

Figure 25 shows the relative proportion of perpetrator-victim pairs by gender.

Figure 25: Perpetrator-Victim Pairs by Gender, 2016

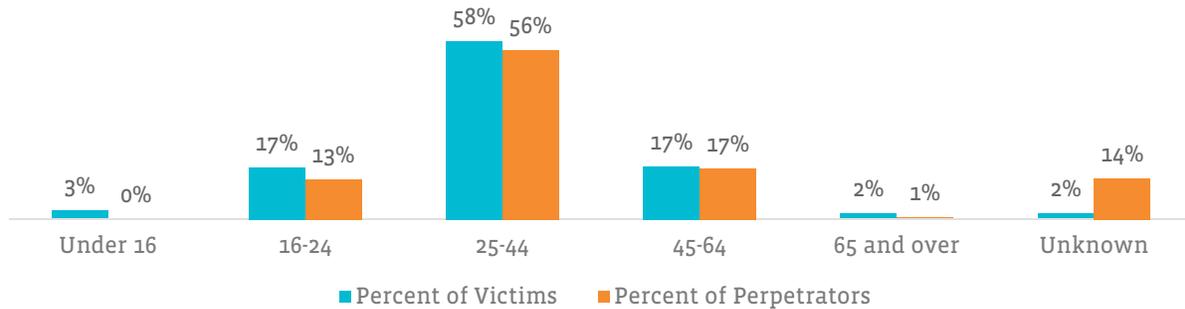


Source: Indiana Supreme Court, 2016

Thirteen percent of the perpetrator-victim pairs had the same gender. Three out of every four pairs involved a male perpetrator and female victim.

The majority of victims and perpetrators were between 25 and 44 years old (Figure 26). One in five victims was 24 years old or younger.

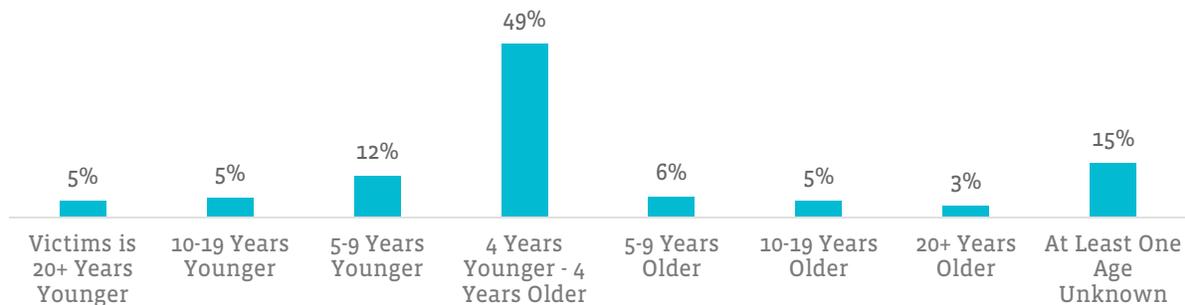
Figure 26: Persons Involved in Protective Orders by Age, 2016



Source: Indiana Supreme Court, 2016

About half of victims who receive a protective order were within five years of age of the perpetrator (Figure 27). Victims were frequently younger than perpetrators.

Figure 27: Percent of Victims by Age Difference from Perpetrator, 2009-2016



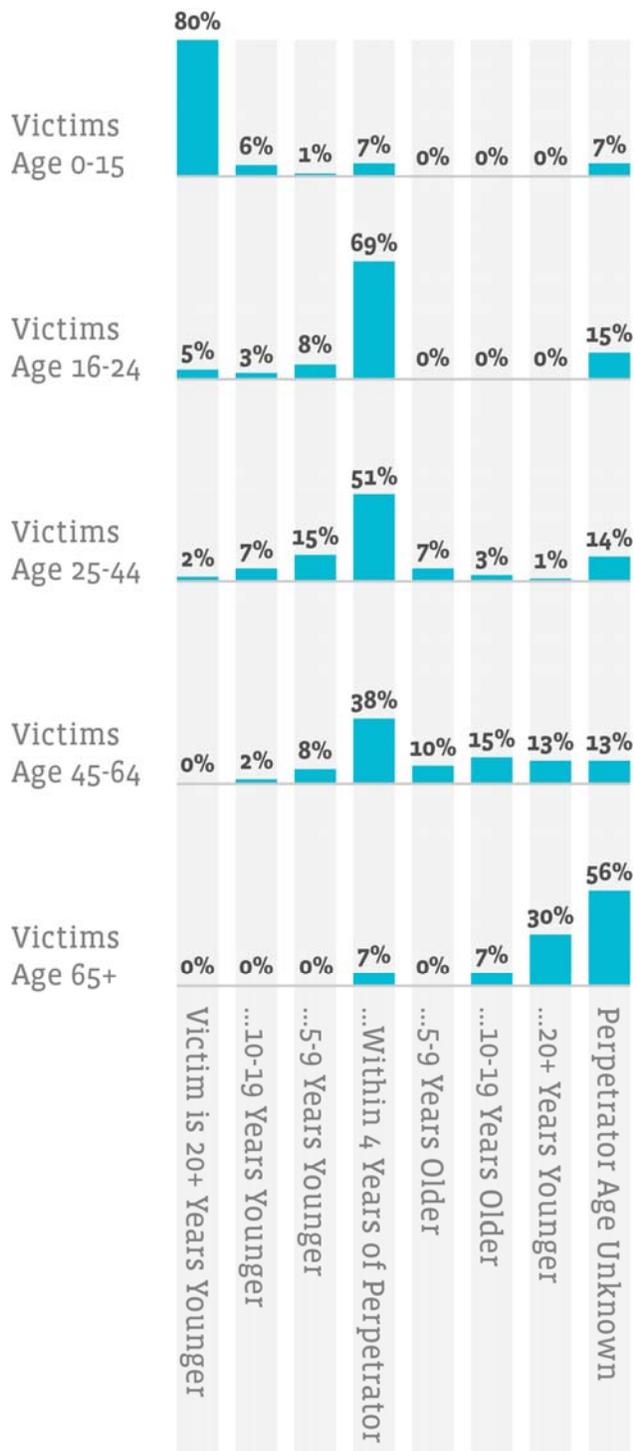
Source: Indiana Supreme Court, 2009-2016

Figure 28 shows the relative ages of victims and perpetrators by age group. Nearly all (80 percent) victims age 0-15 were at least 20 years younger than the perpetrator. Starting at age 16, it becomes much more common for victims and perpetrators to be close in age. Seven in ten young victims age 16-24 were within five years of their perpetrator. Otherwise, these victims tend to be younger than their perpetrators.

As victims get older, they are less likely to be near the same age as the perpetrator. For 25-44 year old victims, the portion that are the same age drops to half. For 45-

64 year old victims, this falls to four in ten, and for victims over 65 years old, fewer than one in ten. Thirty percent of victims over 65 were older than their perpetrators.

Figure 28: Age Difference from Perpetrator, by Victim Age, 2009-2016

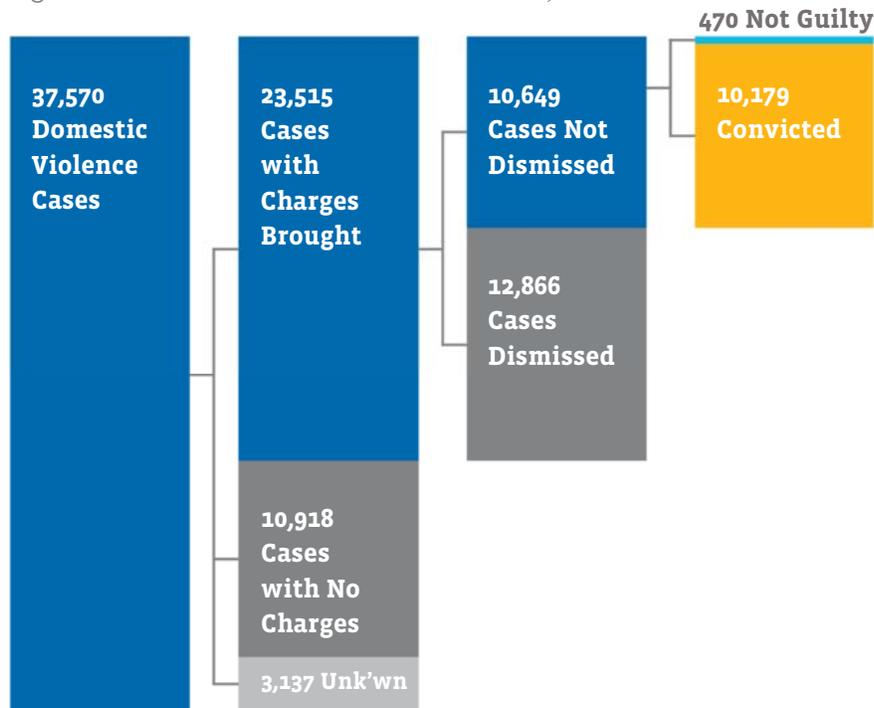


Source: Indiana Supreme Court, 2009-2016

X. Legal Outcomes of Domestic Violence Marion County Prosecutors Office Case Outcomes

The Marion County Prosecutors Office has examined an average of 5,347 domestic violence cases each year from 2009 to 2016 (Figure 29). For the purposes of this report, only data from 2009 to 2015 was used because cases from the most recent data year, 2016, are often still moving through the legal system.

Figure 29: Domestic Violence Case Outcomes, 2009-2015



Source: Marion County Prosecutor's Office, 2009-2015

Each case may involve charges which are brought or not brought. When charges are brought, cases may then be dismissed or pursued (not dismissed). If not dismissed, suspects may either be convicted (found guilty) or found not guilty. A defendant can be found guilty of some charges and not guilty of others within the same case. This report considers any case a conviction when the defendant was found guilty on at least one charge in that case.

Between 2009 and 2015, the majority of cases either had no charges brought or were dismissed (63.3 percent). Another 8.3 percent of cases' outcomes are unknown. Of the remaining 28.4 percent of cases, nearly all resulted in convictions.

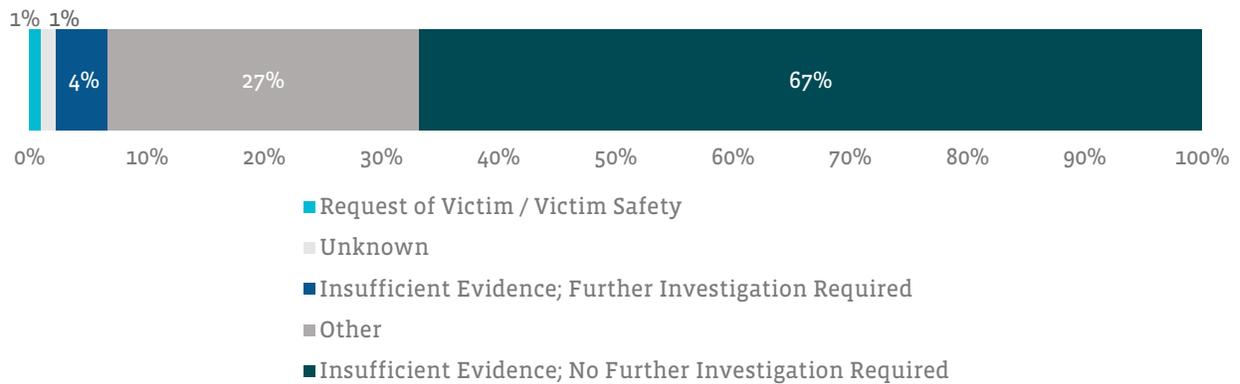
When charges are dismissed (not filed), that case record may list one of four possible reasons:

1. The request of victim or for victim safety,
2. Insufficient evidence with further investigation required,
3. Insufficient evidence with no further investigation required, and,
4. Other.

Some cases do not have a reason for not filing charges. These are listed below as “unknown”.

Two thirds of cases without charges filed cite insufficient evidence as the reason and state that no further investigation is required. More than one in five list “other” as the reason no charges were filed.

Figure 30: Reasons for Charges Not Being Filed, 2009-2015



Source: Marion County Prosecutor’s Office, 2009-2015

There were 63,287 charges dismissed in domestic violence cases between 2009 and 2015. Some of these charges may have occurred in cases that ultimately ended in a conviction or another outcome, but one particular charge was dismissed. While the records list 39 different reasons for dismissal, here these have grouped these into five major categories (Figure 31).

Over one-third of dismissed charges offer no reason for dismissal. The most common reasons relate to problems locating a victim/witness or getting a victim/witness to testify²³. These issues account for 31 percent of dismissals. Another 24 percent of dismissals are caused by problems with evidence, mostly listed under the specific reason “evidentiary problems.”

Figure 31: Dismissed Charges by Reason for Dismissal, 2009-2015

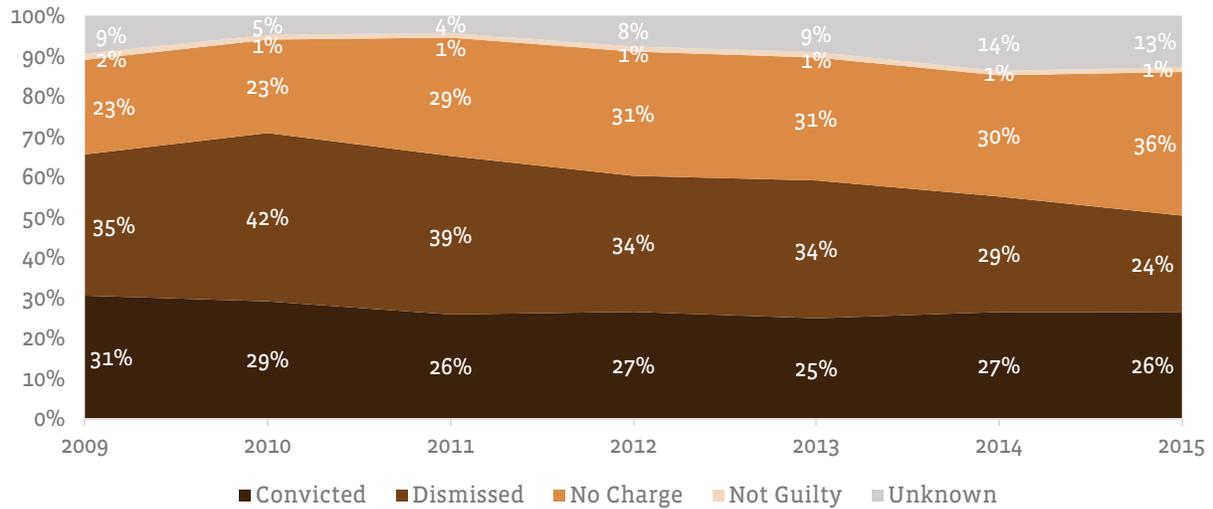
Reason (General Category)	Charges	Percent of Charges
No Reason Given	23,007	36%
Witness/Victim Not Present, Recants, Will Not Testify, or Cannot Be Located (Excludes “Witness Credibility Questionable”)	20,712	33%
Problems with Evidence	15,269	24%
Other Reasons	4,229	7%

Source: Marion County Prosecutor’s Office, 2009-2015

²³ The witness is often the victim in domestic violence cases, and the data often fail to indicate when the witness is a different individual than the victim. Therefore, reasons involving both victims and witness have been combined for the purposes of this report.

Since 2009, the share of cases with no charges rose by 13 percentage points, while the share of cases dismissed fell by 11 percentage points. Over that same period, the share of unknown outcomes has risen slightly, while the share of convictions has fallen slightly.

Figure 32: Outcomes as a Share of Cases by Year (Percent), 2009-2015



Source: Marion County Prosecutor’s Office, 2009-2015

Figure 33: Outcomes as a Share of Cases by Year (Count), 2009-2015

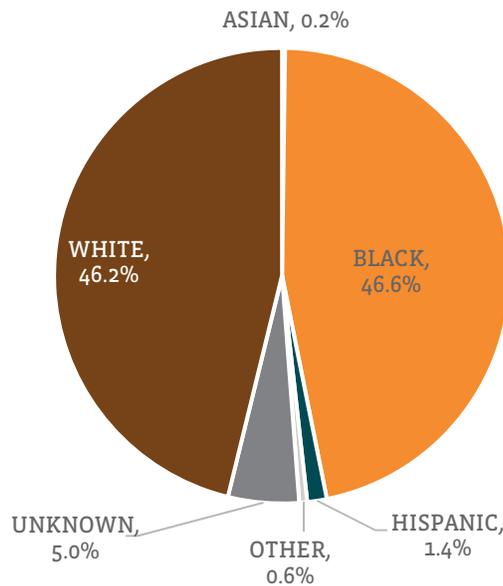
Year	No Charge	Unknown	Dismissed	Convicted	Not Guilty	Total Cases
2009	1084	429	1620	1411	70	4614
2010	1363	269	2454	1712	71	5869
2011	1727	243	2313	1521	68	5872
2012	1890	460	2072	1626	77	6125
2013	1715	499	1918	1401	74	5607
2014	1337	601	1273	1176	49	4436
2015	1802	636	1216	1332	61	5047

Source: Marion County Prosecutor’s Office, 2009-2015

Cases by Race

Since 2009, there were nearly equal numbers of cases with Black and White victims (47 percent of cases and 46 percent, respectively). One percent of victims were Hispanic, and Asian victims made up less than one percent of victims. One percent were listed as other races. The race of the victim is unknown²⁴ in five percent of cases (Figure 34).

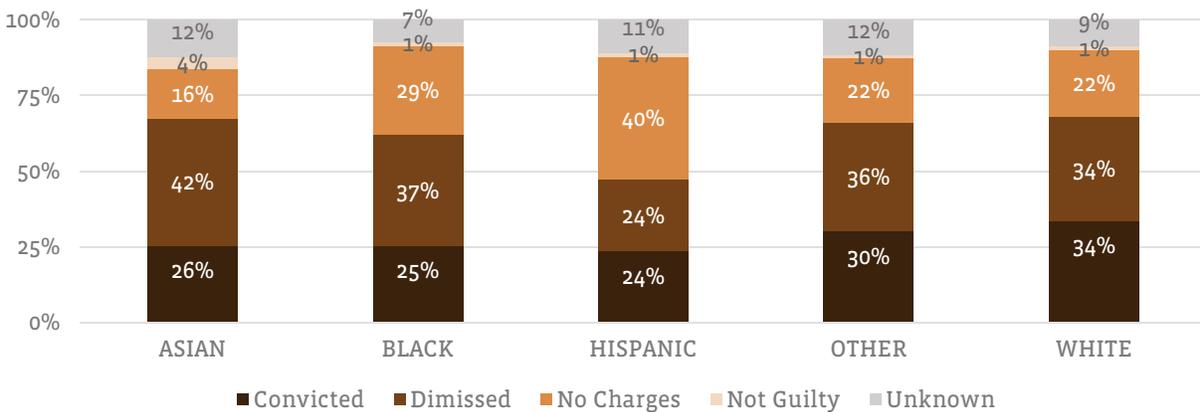
Figure 34: Victims by Race, 2009-2015



Source: Marion County Prosecutor's Office, 2009-2015

Outcomes differ by race, especially in cases with charges were brought. Only 49 percent of Hispanic victims had charges brought in their case, while 64 percent of Black victims and 72 percent of White victims had charges brought in their cases.

Figure 35: Victim Outcomes by Race, 2009-2015



Source: Marion County Prosecutor's Office, 2009-2015

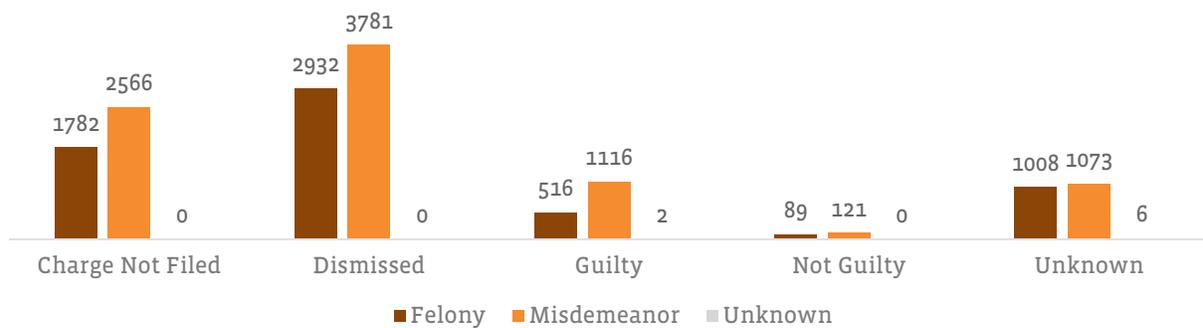
²⁴ From 2009 to 2014, race was not always recorded by the Marion County Prosecutor's Office. Since 2014, data quality has improved and there are very few cases where the victim's race is unknown.

Level of Charge: Felonies and Misdemeanors

While the preceding charts relate to cases, the following data is about charges. Cases can contain many charges, and they may each have different outcomes. A suspect may be found guilty of some charges and not guilty of others, within the same case. For this reason, there are many more charges per year than cases.

Suspects are charged with either misdemeanors or felonies²⁵. In general (Figure 36), misdemeanors are more common than felonies. Fifty-eight percent of all charges in 2015 were misdemeanors. Of the charges with a known outcome in 2015, 52 percent were dismissed, and 34 percent resulted in “no charge filed.” Eighty-nine percent of charges that are not dismissed result in a conviction.

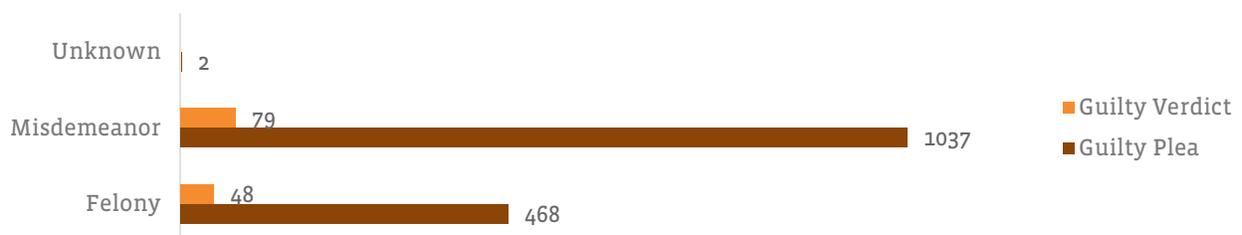
Figure 36: Charges by Case Outcome and Severity of Charge, 2015



Source: Marion County Prosecutor’s Office, 2009-2015

Ninety-two percent of all convictions in 2015 were plea agreements, while eight percent were guilty verdict via trial (Figure 37).

Figure 37: Convictions by Severity of Charge and Plea/Verdict Status, 2015



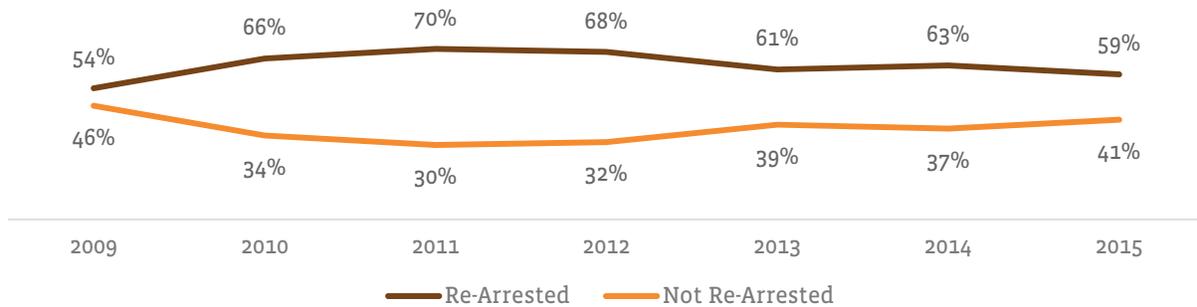
Source: Marion County Prosecutor’s Office, 2015

²⁵ The Marion County Prosecutor’s Office tries to charge misdemeanors whenever possible.

Other Criminal Activity by Convicted Domestic Violence Perpetrators

In 2015, 41 percent of convicted domestic violence perpetrators were arrested again within a year of their conviction, or suspected of another crime. This share has fallen slightly since 2009, when 46 percent of perpetrators were re-arrested or suspected of another crime within a year. This share of perpetrators was lowest in 2011 (Figure 38).

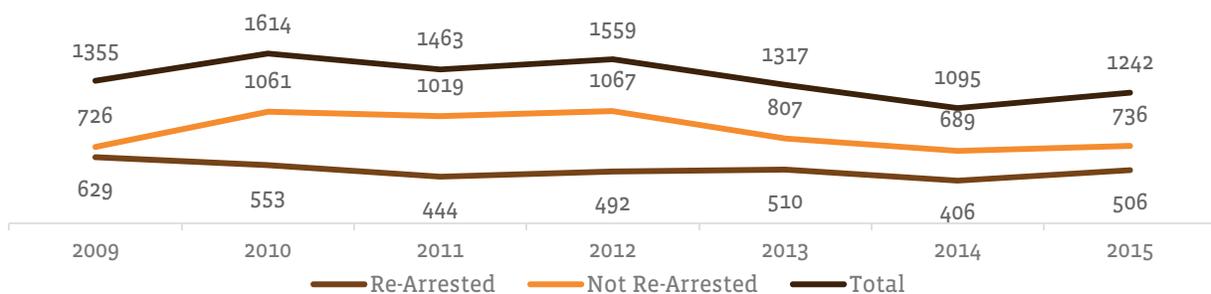
Figure 38: Share of Convicted Perpetrators Re-Arrested Within One Year



Sources: Marion County Prosecutor’s Office: 2009-2015, Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department, IMPD Victims’ Assistance, Indiana Supreme Court: 2009-2016, Baker One Initiative: 2009-2016

Although the share of re-arrested perpetrators has increased since 2011, the total number has not. This is because the number of re-arrested convicts held relatively steady, while the total number of convicts fell (Figure 39). Since 2011, when re-arrests were at their lowest, total convicts fell by 221 and re-arrested convicts rose by 62.

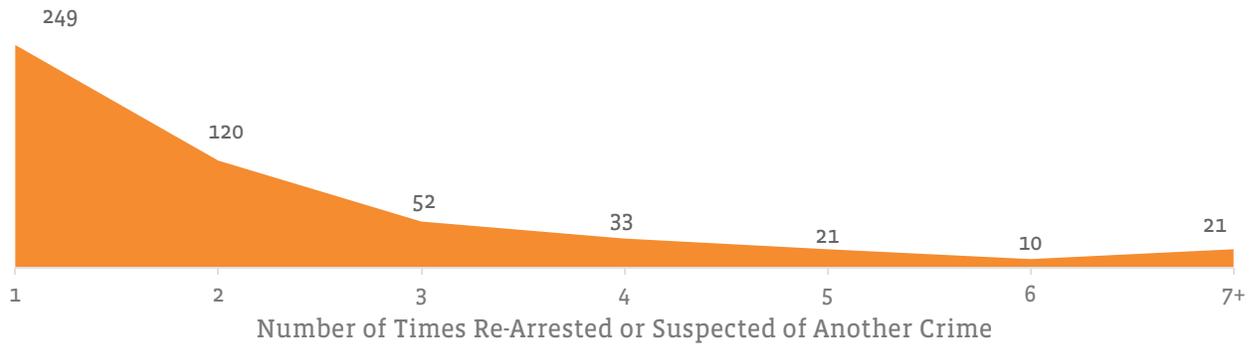
Figure 39: Number of Convicted Perpetrators Re-Arrested Within One Year



Sources: Marion County Prosecutor’s Office: 2009-2015, Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department, IMPD Victims’ Assistance, Indiana Supreme Court: 2009-2016, Baker One Initiative: 2009-2016

The number of perpetrators appears to decrease as the frequency of their re-arrest increases (Figure 40). Of the 506 perpetrators convicted in 2015 who were arrested again within a year, about half were re-arrested once, one-quarter were re-arrested twice, and one-quarter were re-arrested three or more times.

Figure 40: Re-Arrested Convicts, Distributed by Number of Re-Arrests, 2015



Sources: Marion County Prosecutor's Office: 2009-2015, Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department, IMPD Victims' Assistance, Indiana Supreme Court: 2009-2016, Baker One Initiative: 2009-2016

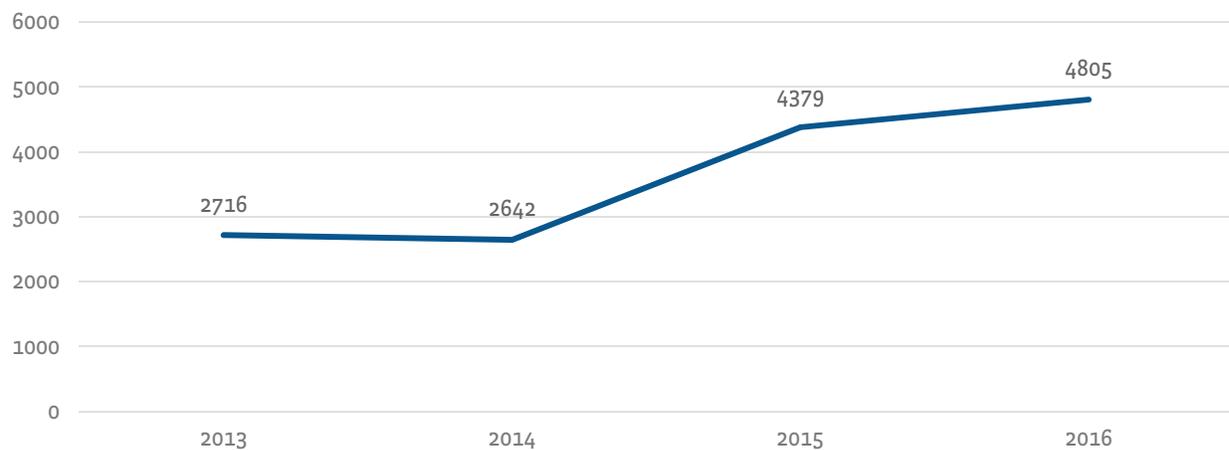
IX. Baker One Initiative: Detailed Police Officer Reports of Domestic Violence Incidents

In 2011, IMPD began piloting a new program wherein officers fill out 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.

Overall Cases

The number of cases where officers fill out information sheets has increased by 77 percent since 2013 (Figure 41).

Figure 41: Officer Information Sheets by Year, 2013-2016

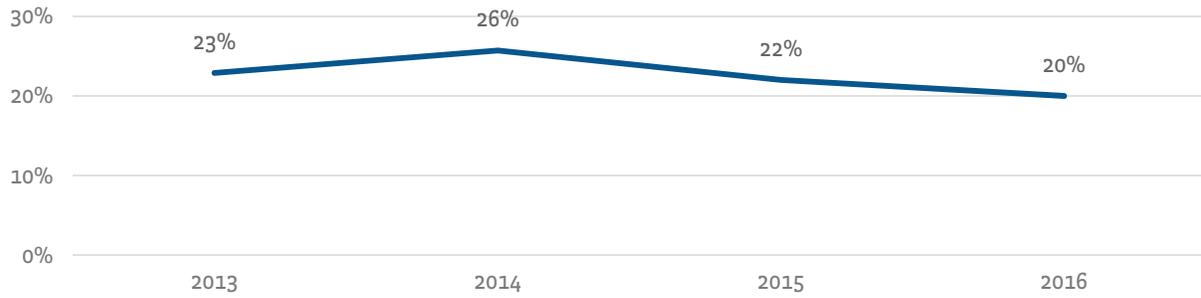


Source: Baker One Initiative Officer Sheets, 2013-2016

Signs of Strangulation

Twenty to 26 percent of officer information sheets list either visible or non-visible signs of strangulation (Figure 42). Signs of strangulation are based on visual observation of police officer and victim self-report. This figure has held relatively steady over the past four years, while the number of strangulations recorded has increased as the use of officer information sheets has expanded.

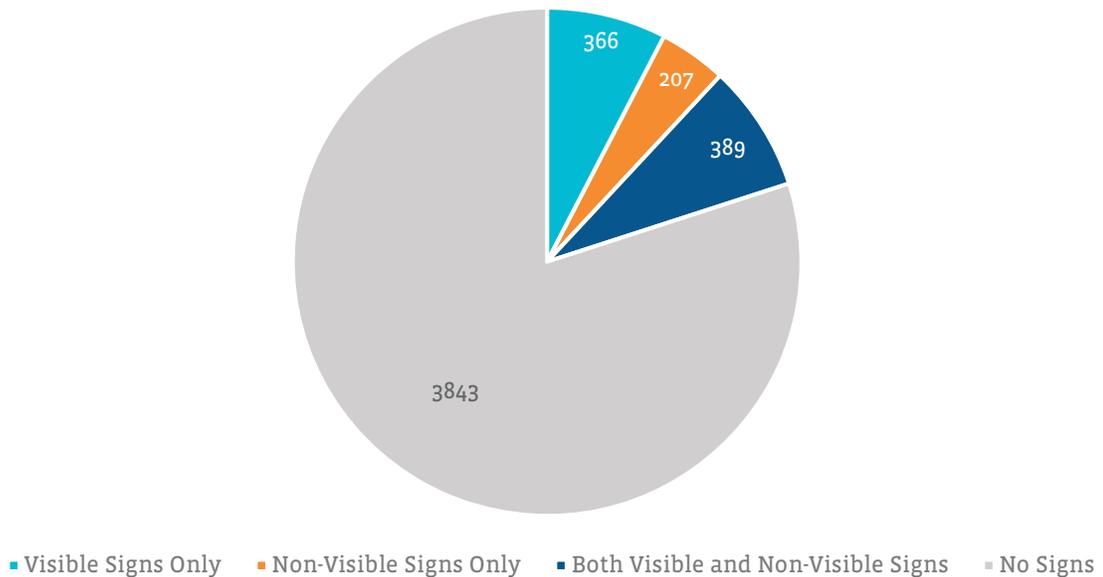
Figure 42: Percent of Cases Signs of Strangulation, 2013-2016



Source: Baker One Initiative Officer Sheets, 2013-2016

Figure 43 shows the proportion of victims in 2016 who exhibited signs of strangulation. Twenty percent of the cases showed some sign or symptom of strangulation, a total of 962 cases. Visible signs were present in 755 of those cases (78 percent).

Figure 43: Cases by Signs of Strangulation, 2016



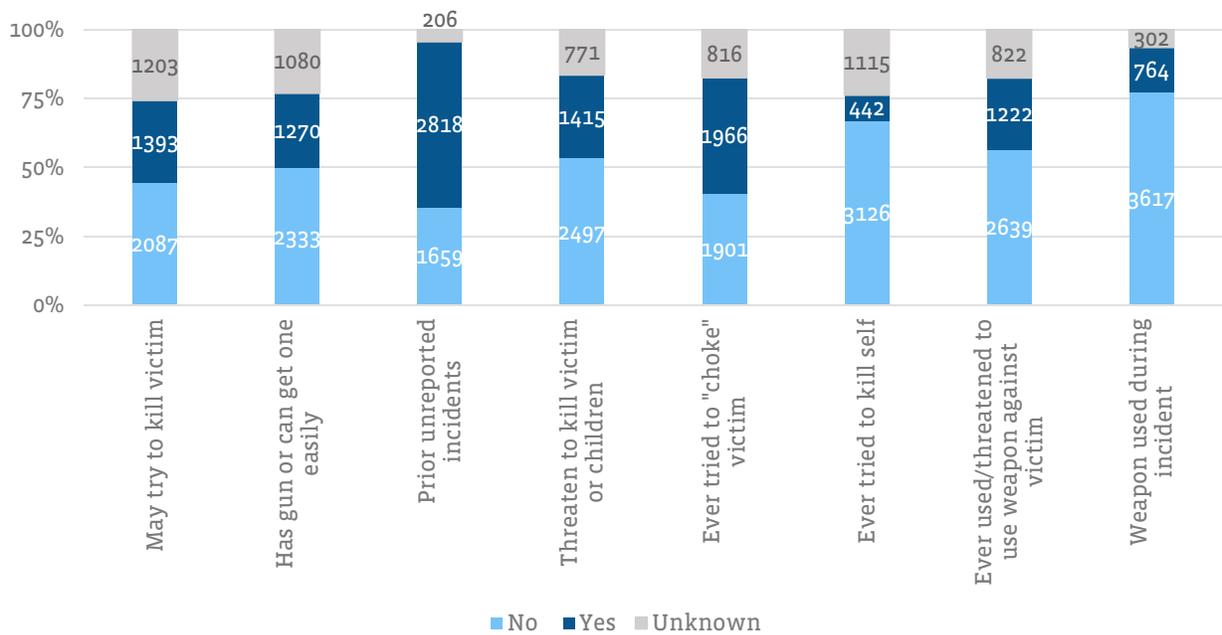
Source: Baker One Initiative Officer Sheet, 2016

Lethality Factors

The Baker One Initiative is especially interested in reducing domestic violence that results in homicide or serious assault. Officers collect information about lethality when responding to domestic violence reports. Figures 44 and 45²⁶ show that:

- Weapons were used in 17 percent of the 2016 cases, and 32 percent of the victims indicated that the suspect had used a weapon at some point in the past.
- Forty percent of the victims believed the suspect might kill him or her.
- Thirty-six percent of the suspects had threatened to kill the victim or their child, 51 percent had in the past tried to “choke” the victim, and 35 percent had access to a gun.
- Sixty-three percent of victims reported that there have been prior unreported incidents.

Figure 44: Incident Lethality, 2016



Source: Baker One Initiative Officer Sheet, 2016

²⁶ Values below indicate the number of “yes” responses out of all “yes” or “no” responses.

Figure 45: Pct. Of Victims with a Known Response, Responding “Yes” to Lethality Questions, 2013-2015

Year	May try to kill victim	Has gun or can get one easily	Prior unreported incidents	Threaten to kill victim or children
2013	43%	35%	63%	38%
2014	47%	38%	65%	42%
2015	38%	34%	64%	36%
2016	40%	35%	63%	36%

Year	Ever tried to “choke” victim	Ever tried to kill self	Ever used/threatened to use weapon against victim	Weapon used during incident
2013	55%	16%	31%	16%
2014	58%	16%	33%	17%
2015	51%	12%	30%	17%
2016	51%	12%	32%	17%

Source: Baker One Initiative Officer Sheets, 2013-2015

Baker One High Risk Offenders

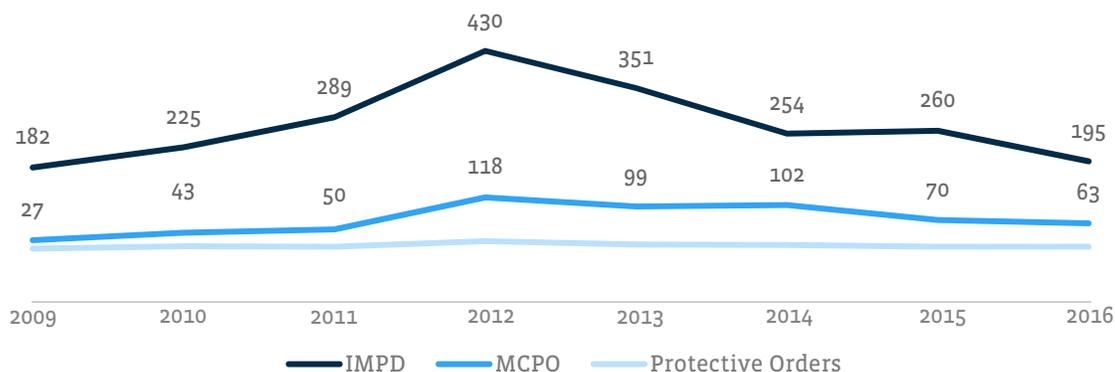
In addition to collecting data about each domestic violence incident to which officers respond using officer information sheets, IMPD identifies the 25 most concerning domestic violence offenders in each of the six police district to ensure all responders and partnering agencies are aware of high-risk offenders. There were 141 perpetrators on the Baker One High Risk Offender list in 2013, and 177 in 2017. This represents 234 distinct people. Some offenders were on both lists. The following are statistics about those 234 perpetrators.

- The perpetrators were involved in 2,186 IMPD incidents between 2009 and 2015 – an average of 273 per year involving a Baker One offender.
- The perpetrators were linked to 572 cases through the Marion County Prosecutor’s Office.
- There were 122 protective orders filed against these perpetrators through the Indiana Supreme Court.

Figure 46 suggests that an offender’s presence on the Baker One list may have an effect on lowering the number of subsequent legal reports involving that individual.

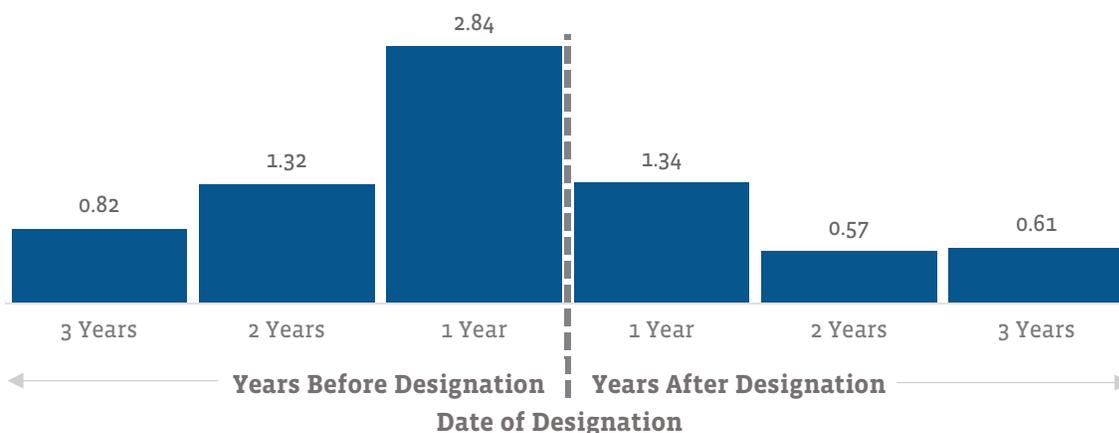
In 2012, the year before the Baker One program was implemented, there were 573 legal reports involving these 234 high risk individuals. Since 2012, that number has fallen to 271, a decrease of 53 percent from 2012 to 2016.

Figure 46: Number of Legal Reports on High Risk Offenders, 2009-2016



Sources: Marion County Prosecutor’s Office: 2009-2015, Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department, Indiana Supreme Court: 2009-2016, Baker One Initiative: 2009- 2016

Figure 47: Average Arrests per Year per Person for Three Years Before and After Baker One Designation



Source: Baker One Initiative Officer Sheets, 2013-2015

Baker One High Risk Offenders tend to be arrested less often in the three years after they are added to the list of high risk offenders, compared to the three years prior to being added. Figure 47 shows that Baker One High Risk Offenders were arrested and average of 2.84 times in the year before their Baker One designation, but 1.34 times in the year following, and about 0.6 times per year in the following two years.

XI. Connect2Help

Connect2Help is a free resource for residents in Central Indiana to receive information or referrals to various social and human service agencies. Trained specialists collect information from callers to identify their needs and the direct them to the appropriate resources to help them resolve those needs. During the call, a specialist determines if the caller is in a domestic violence situation and flags the call and its associated needs accordingly. All data in this section refers to calls with this domestic violence flag - not the totality of all C2H calls.

The information in this section summarizes data for callers whose home ZIP codes are fully or partly within Marion County. The term “Marion County area” will be used to describe the areas covered by those ZIP codes. Because they only provide a home ZIP code and not an exact street address, it is not possible to determine if the callers reside in Marion County. Some ZIP codes that primarily serve Marion County extend into Boone, Hamilton, Hancock, Hendricks, and Morgan Counties.

Because of the anonymized nature of these data, we are not able to link these callers to the data in other parts of this report. As a result, this section is intended to stand alone as its own analysis. It serves to supplement the information put forward elsewhere in this report.

Calls for Domestic Violence Help and Resources

In the Marion County area, C2H calls flagged as domestic violence-related accounted for just under 2 percent of all C2H calls in 2016 (2,703 out of 153,937; Figure 48). When the call specialist determines the caller requires services relating to domestic violence, they use a marker to indicate that the caller’s needs are specific to those resources. The presence of the domestic violence marker may change the specific referrals the caller receives. For example, the Julian Center may be referred if the caller is in a domestic violence situation, but not necessarily if they are in a homelessness situation.

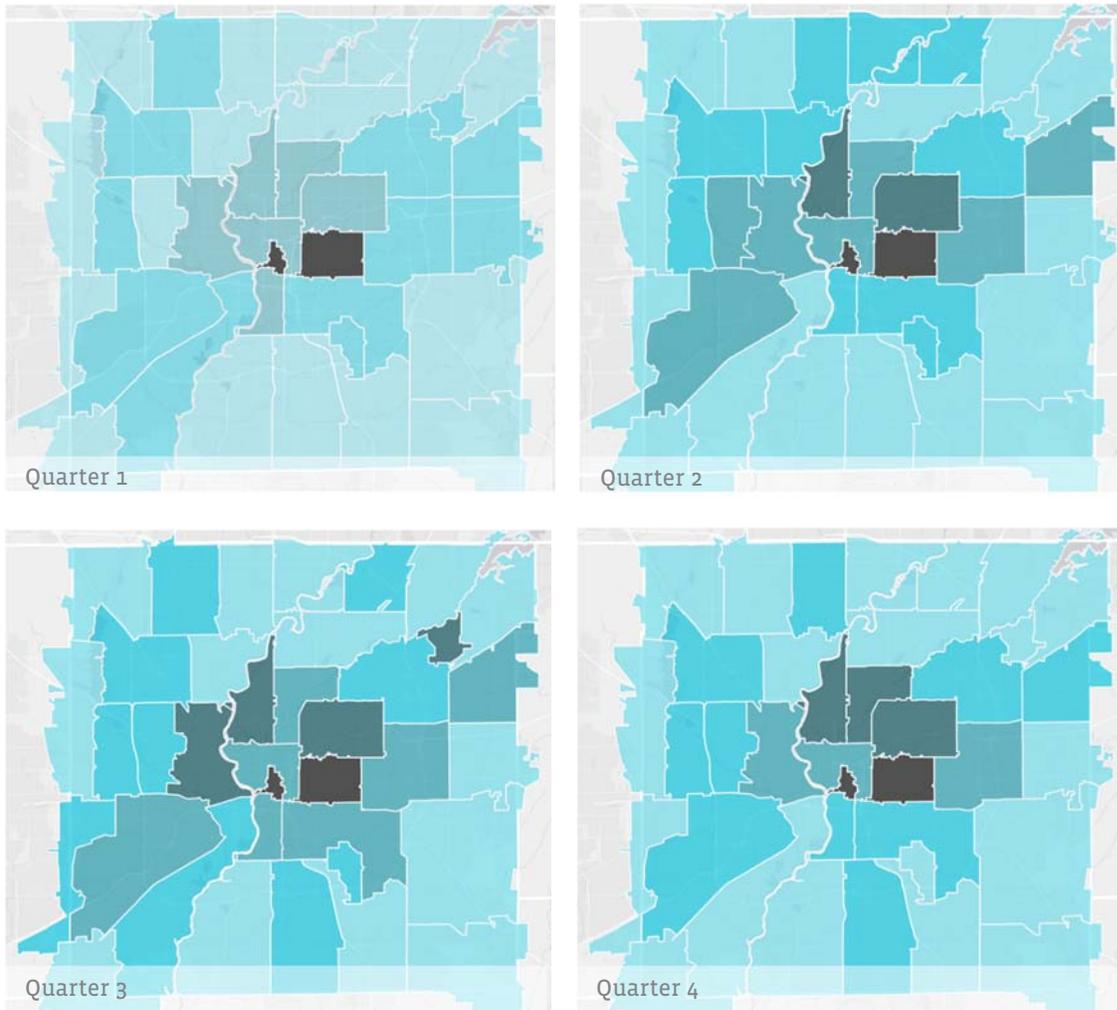
Figure 48: Calls Marked “Domestic Violence” in the Marion County Area, 2016

	Domestic Violence Calls	All Connect2Help Calls	Percent of Total
Quarter 1	562	33,608	1.7%
Quarter 2	704	32,161	2.2%
Quarter 3	821	33,737	2.4%
Quarter 4	616	54,431	1.1%
Total (2016)	2,703	153,937	1.8%

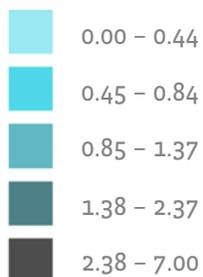
Source: C2H, 2016

In 2016, C2H calls marked “domestic violence” were most numerous in the Spring and Summer months between April and September (quarters 2 and 3). Normalized by population, these calls were concentrated in and around central Indianapolis (Figure 49).

Figure 49: Domestic Violence Calls per 1,000 Population by ZIP Code, by Quarter in 2016



Sources: C2H, 2016; ACS 2011-2015 5-Year Estimates via SAVI Community Information System



For all domestic violence calls in 2016, ZIP code 46204 (downtown Indianapolis) had the highest rate of calls, normalized by population (22.1 calls per 1000 population). 46201 and 46218 on the Eastside and 46208 in the Northwest / Midtown area also had high rates of calls relative to the rest of the county area (13.0, 7.4, and 6.8, respectively; Figure 50).

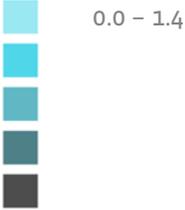
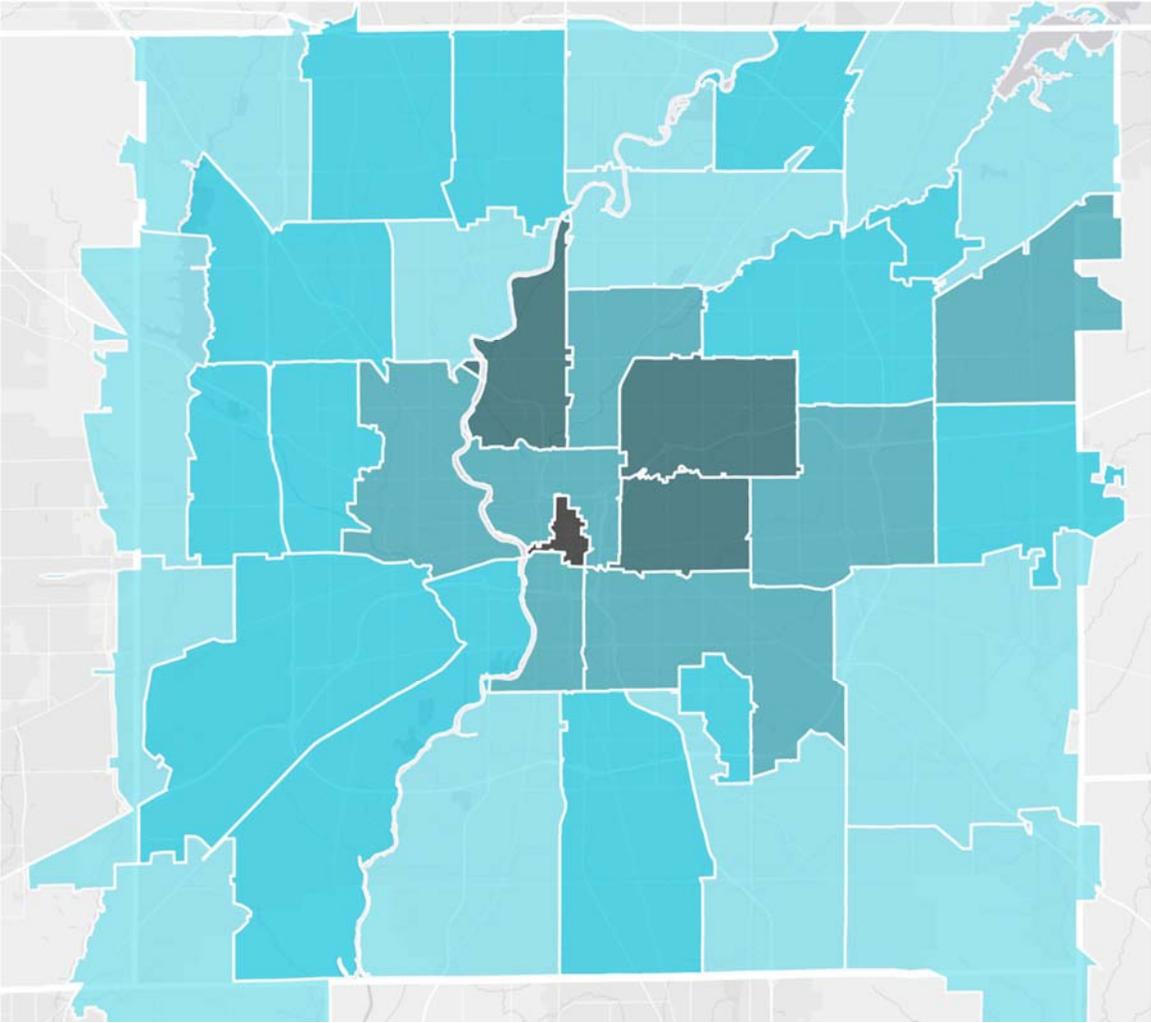


Figure 50: Domestic Violence Calls per 1,000 Population by ZIP Code, 2016



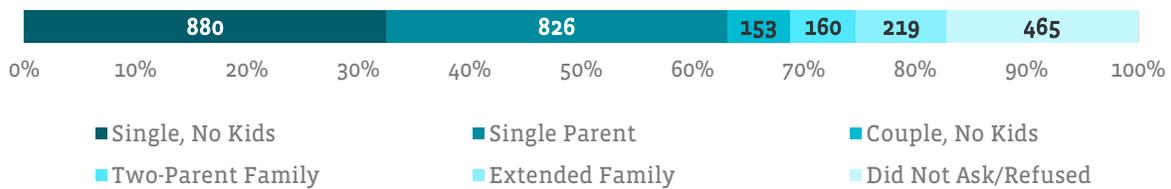
Sources: C2H, 2016; ACS 2011-2015 5-Year Estimates via SAVI Community Information System

Caller Characteristics

Call specialists collect some demographic information on callers while they attempt to connect the caller with appropriate resources, including race, gender, age, and family type (specifically, whether the caller lives with other adults or children). For calls marked “domestic violence,” this section summarizes the information about the callers themselves.

Callers with domestic violence-related needs were predominantly single, with or without children (Figure 51).

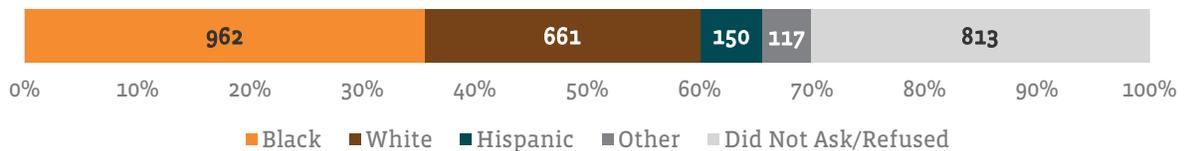
Figure 51: Callers by Family Type, 2016



Source: C2H, 2016

Just over one-third identified as Black. Another one in five callers identified as White. Hispanic callers made up just over five percent of callers, and another five percent of callers identified as some other race. Three in ten callers were not asked or refused to answer. Blacks and Hispanics are overrepresented in the C2H call data (27 percent of the population of Marion County identifies as Black; ten percent identifies as Hispanic of any race) while Whites are underrepresented (making up about 63 percent of the population)²⁷.

Figure 52: Callers by Race, 2016²⁸



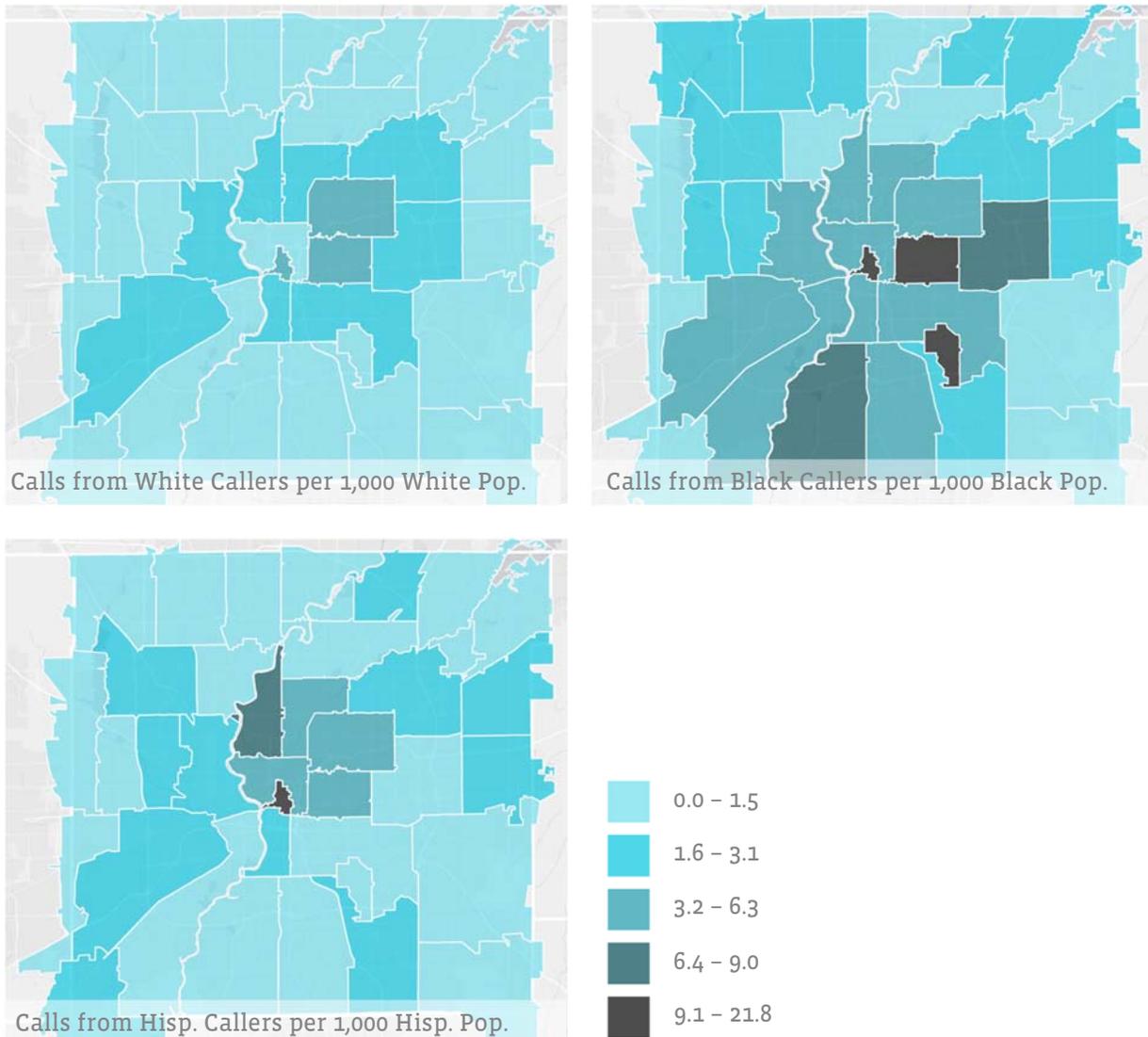
Source: C2H, 2016

²⁷ American Community Survey 2011-2015 5-Year Estimates, via SAVI Community Information System

²⁸ Note: “Hispanic” is included as a race in this dataset

ZIP Code 46204 (downtown Indianapolis) has the highest rates of calls for each of the major race groups in this report (21.8 Black, 4.8 White, 21.5 Hispanic; Figure 53). Normalized by population by race, Black callers with domestic violence-related needs were most concentrated in ZIP Code 46107 and 46201 (17.4 and 16.0, respectively). ZIP Codes 46201 and 46218 had the highest rates of White callers (4.7 and 4.3, respectively). Finally, 46208 and 46218 had the highest rates of Hispanic callers (8.0 and 6.0, respectively).

Figure 53: Domestic Violence Call Rates by Race and Zip Code, 2016



Sources: C2H, 2016; ACS 2011-2015 5-Year Estimates via SAVI Community Information System

ZIP Code 46204 (downtown Indianapolis) has the highest rates of calls for each of the age groups in this report (Figure 54).

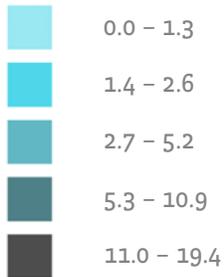
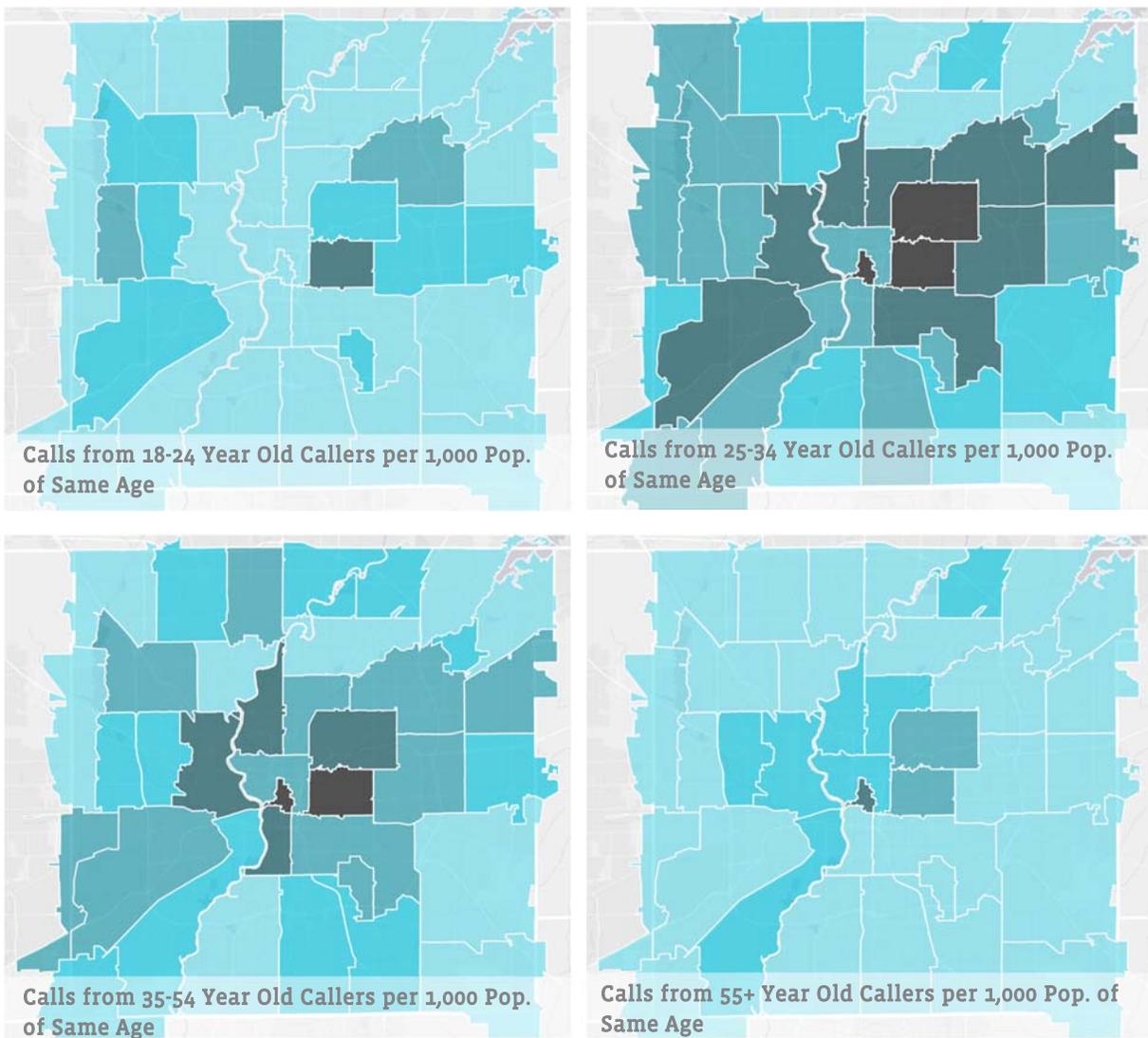


Figure 54: Domestic Violence Call Rates by Age and Zip Code, 2016



Sources: C2H, 2016; ACS 2011-2015 5-Year Estimates via SAVI Community Information System

Caller Needs and Referred Resources

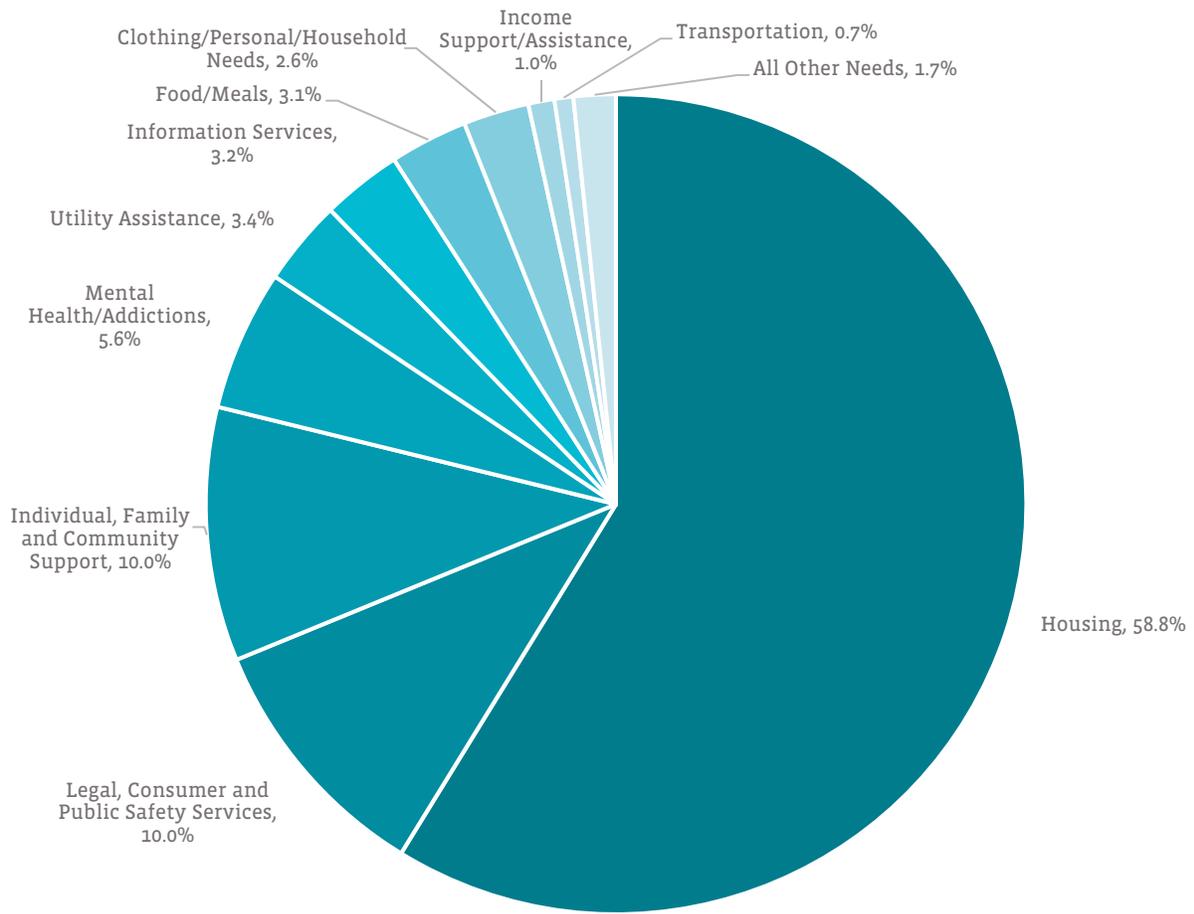
When an individual dials 2-1-1 looking for help connecting to resources, they may have multiple needs that are addressed in a single call. Some of these needs may be specific to domestic violence (e.g., domestic violence shelter) while others are not (e.g., utility assistance). A need is “met” if the caller receives information or a referral to an agency that may help them address their need. The need is “unmet” if no referral can be made. It is important to note that a “met” need does not indicate the caller’s problem was resolved.

Figure 55 lists the top ten needs for calls marked “domestic violence” in 2016. Housing is, by far, the most common need associated with domestic violence calls, accounting for almost 60 percent of those needs.

Figure 56 breaks out Housing needs by the top five requested services, including whether or not the needs were met (that is, whether the caller was connected with a resource). Domestic violence and homeless shelters were the two most prevalent service needs. Note: if the caller says they are homeless, the need is classified as “Homeless Shelter.” Otherwise, if a caller needs shelter (but is usually housed), and is in a domestic violence situation, the need is classified as “Domestic Violence Shelter”.

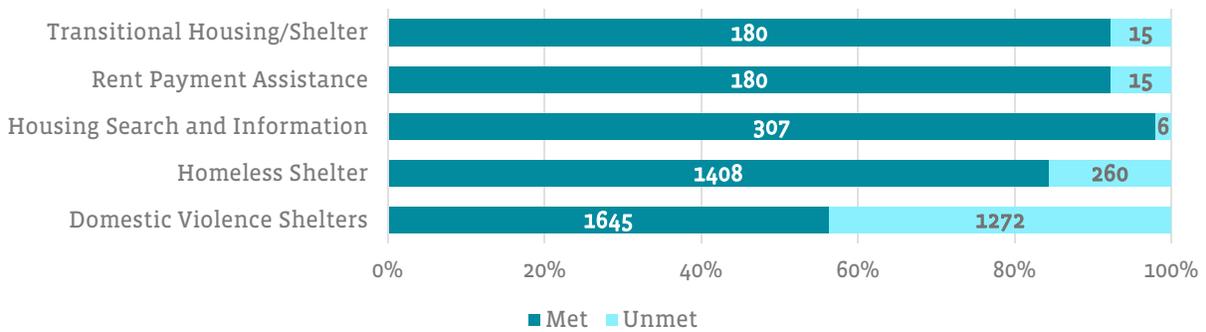
Figure 57 examines the relationship between unmet domestic violence shelter needs associated with domestic violence calls and the locations of existing domestic violence shelters. The need for domestic violence shelter is most often unmet because “shelter is not available.” Sometimes callers may not meet the specific criteria for a given shelter. For example, The Julian Center may take victims if they are not “actively fleeing” abuse.

Figure 55: Top Ten Needs for Domestic Violence Calls, 2016



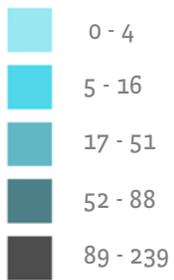
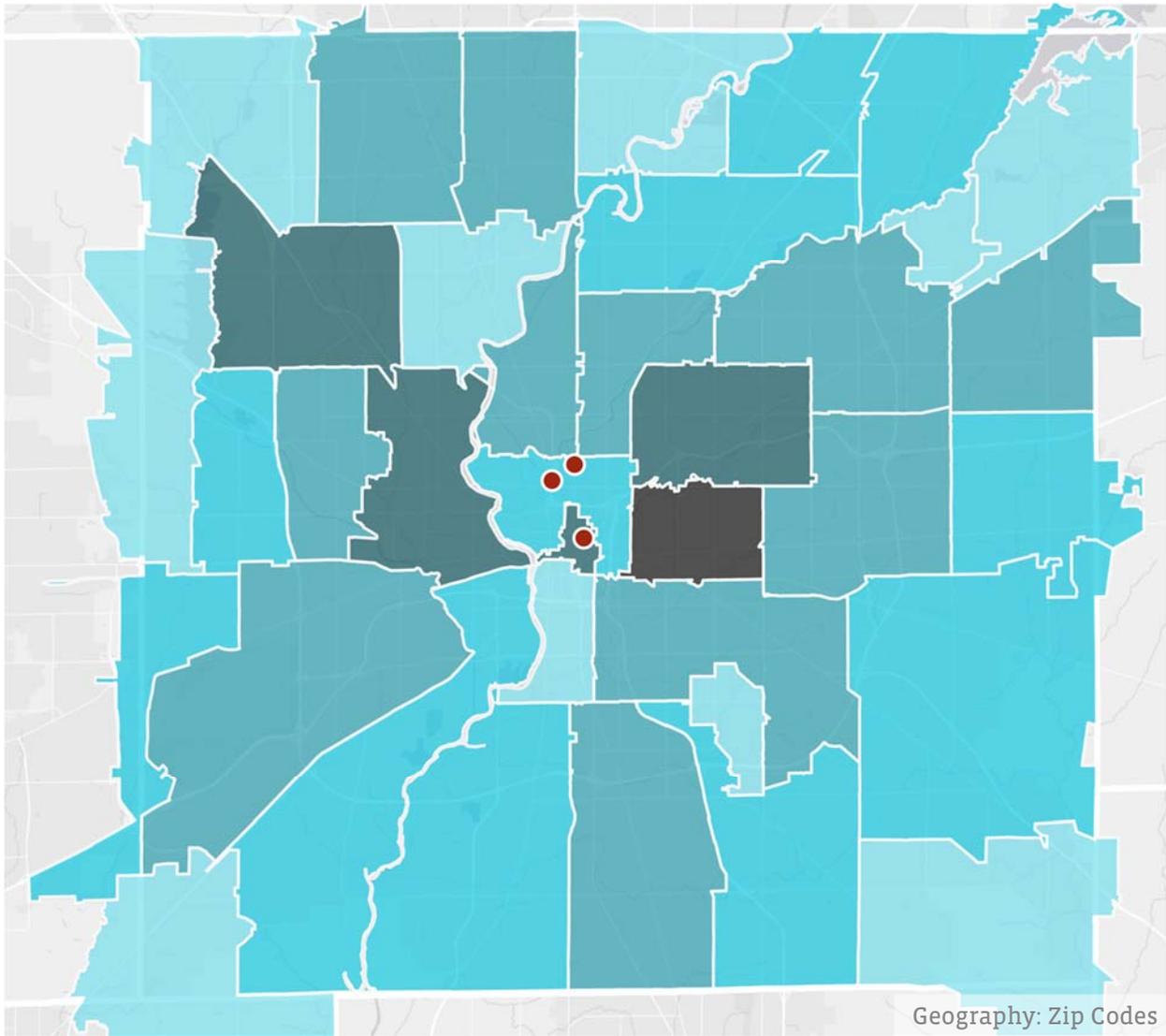
Source: C2H, 2016

Figure 56: Top Five Housing Service Needs for Domestic Violence Calls, 2016



Source: C2H, 2016

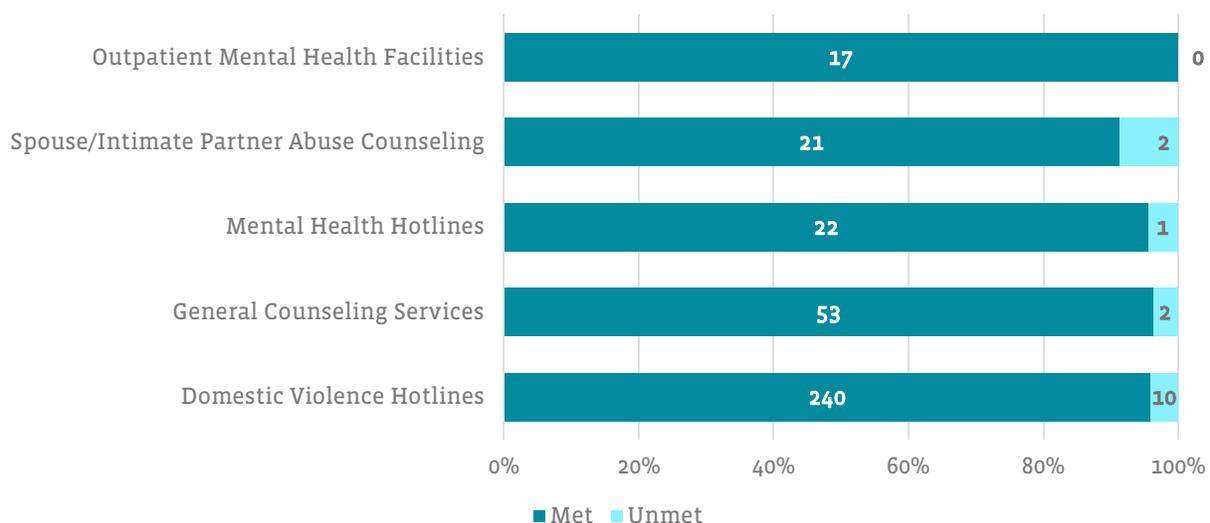
Figure 57: Unmet Domestic Violence Shelter Needs by ZIP Code, 2016



Source: C2H, 2016

In 2016, mental health and addiction needs were the fourth most prevalent need in domestic violence-related C2H calls. Approximately half of these needs were specific to domestic violence hotlines. Figure 58 lists the top five service needs within the mental health and addiction need category, and whether the service needs were met or unmet.

Figure 58: Top Five Mental Health / Addiction Needs for Domestic Violence Calls, 2016



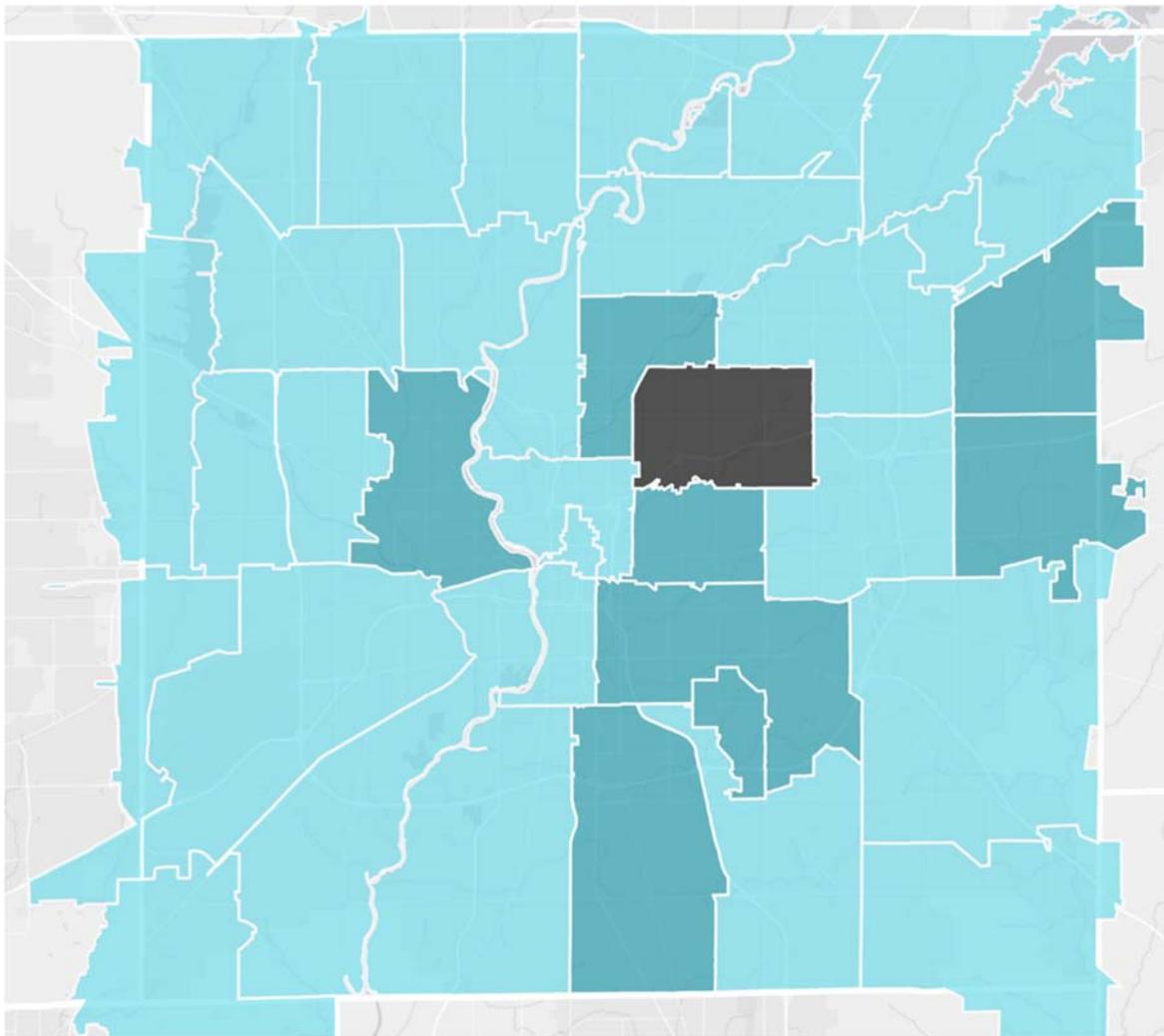
Source: C2H, 2016

Calls for Domestic Violence Intervention Services

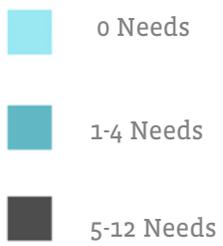
In 2016, requests for domestic violence intervention services represented 30 total call needs (0.3 percent of all domestic violence call needs). Of these, only one need was unmet. The reason provided was “Client / Need is inappropriate for existing resource.” Of the remaining 29 met needs, all were referred to Batterer’s Intervention Programs. Eleven were referred to Families First, ten were referred to Abuse Counseling and Education, and eight were referred to Life Recovery Center.

Figure 59 shows the number of requests for information concerning domestic violence intervention programs. Twelve of these needs came from callers in the 46218 ZIP code. Notably, ZIP code 46204, had the highest rate of domestic violence calls in 2016, but had no calls concerning intervention programs.

Figure 59: Domestic Violence Intervention Services Call Needs by ZIP Code, 2016



Source: C2H, 2016



XII. Data Notes

The following data were collected for this report. Some data was collected for portions of 2017. This is represented in the date range and record count for the following table. For consistency, only data through the end of 2016 was used in this report's analysis.

Source	Table	Date Range	Number of Records
The Julian Center	Julian Outreach	October 2008 – 2016	46,736
Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department	IMPD Persons	2009 – May 2017	3,801,670
	IMPD Reports	2009 – May 2017	1,492,081
Marion County Prosecutor's Office	MCPO Cases	October 2008 – 2016	46,693
	MCPO Victims	October 2008 – 2016	51,541
	MCPO Charge Details	October 2008 – 2016	147,981
	MCPO Placements	October 2008 – 2016	10,808
Indiana Supreme Court	Protective Orders (Protected Person)	2009-2016	258,522
	Protective Orders (Respondent/Person the order is filed against)	2009-2016	258,522
Baker One	Offenders	December 2012 – May 2017	318
	Purple Sheet - People	December 2012 – May 2017	97,582
	Purple Sheet - Forms	December 2012 – May 2017	16,612
	Purple Sheet - Fields	December 2012 – May 2017	1,250,259
Victims' Assistance	Addresses	2007 – 2016	40,899
	Cases	2007 – 2016	77,105
	Code Groups	2007 – 2016	15
	Codes	2007 – 2016	147
	Contact Person Addresses	2007 – 2016	1,881
	Contact Person Phone	2007 – 2016	2,305
	Contact Persons	2007 – 2016	1,883
	Detectives	2007 – 2016	266
	Disclosures	2007 – 2016	990
	Employees	2007 – 2016	44

	Mode of Contact	2007 – 2016	65,245
	Phones	2007 – 2016	41,972
	Support	2007 – 2016	1,146
	Suspects	2007 – 2016	18,438
	Transport	2007 – 2016	6,042
	Victims	2007 – 2016	48,173
2-1-1 Connect to Help	Needs	2016	391,799

Data Limitations and Quality Concerns

The Julian Center Data

- Data collected from The Julian Center includes the relevant demographic information necessary to facilitate this analysis. The data pertain to records only where a police report was filed. The data do not contain information on services provided to any client by The Julian Center.
- The Julian Center is the only source provider that collects a person's gender identity, and is the only source provider that records genders other than female or male.
- Through September 2014, The Julian Center received grant funding to monitor police reports, look for incidents that appeared to be domestic violence, and reach out to the victims of those incidents. The grant funding that effort lapsed in October, 2014, but The Julian Center continued to provide that outreach service at a reduced level. Therefore, the reduction in the number of records collected from The Julian Center starting in 2015 is likely related to a decrease in outreach funding.
- Victim addresses were collected in 2011 and 2012, but not from 2013 through September 2015. Beginning in October 2015, victim address data was collected again.
- The geocoding match rate for mapping the 2016 data was 95 percent.
- Victim age data was collected beginning in in 2011. Date of birth was not required for collection until 2012, at the request of the Domestic Violence Network. Dates of birth are present for the majority of records beginning in 2013. Where date of birth is not available, age and record date were used to compute year of birth. This helped us to match people across data sources.
- There is no unique person identifier.
- From 2008 through September 2015, the victims in the outreach table were supposed to originate from the Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department

(IMPD). Therefore, we would expect 100 percent of the records in this table to match to the IMPD data. However, this is not the case. 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.

Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department Data (IMPD)

- IMPD indicates that its data is “messy.” It is described as “incident” data and is preliminary by nature. An incident may not be initially recorded as a domestic violence incident, but after arriving at the scene, it may become apparent that it is related to domestic violence. Therefore, this analysis does not use IMPD incident reports to identify domestic violence incidents, victims, and suspects. Instead, other data sources indicate whether an incident, a victim, or a suspect is related to domestic violence.
- IMPD makes no attempt to identify people as Hispanic/Latino. IMPD records race and gender by visual observation. Gender is recorded only as “F”, “M”, or “U”.

IMPD Victims’ Assistance

- This a civilian unit with IMPD that responds to crimes to provide on-scene crisis intervention and help after the event (such as referrals to support and services and help with the criminal justice system).
- This unit responds many incident types. A “domestic violence flag” present in one of the data tables provided by Victims’ Assistance was used to determine if an incident was related to domestic violence.
- IMPD Victims’ Assistance records gender only as “Female”, “Male”, and “Other”.
- The geocoding match rate for mapping the 2016 data was 86 percent.

Indiana Supreme Court Protective Orders

- The data in this report pertain to Civil Protective Orders only.
- No exact date of issue is provided with these data, only the year in which the order was issued.
- No “reason” for the protective order is provided. It is unknown if the Indiana Supreme Court records data about the reason for requesting an order.

- It is known that protective orders may be issued for reasons other than domestic violence, such as stalking. This report assumes a large majority of the cases are domestic violence related.
- The Indiana Supreme Court records gender only as “F” or “M”.

Marion County Prosecutor’s Office Data

- Prior to 2014, many records lacked race and gender information. From 2014 onward, all records have a race and gender identified.
- Not all cases have a resolution defined. There are 19,852 records (13.4%) in the MCPO_Charge_Details table that have null verdicts.
- 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 2016, the outcomes of the majority of those cases will be “unknown” until those cases are resolved, possibly sometime in 2017.
- These data also include pleas, so a case may start with a felony charge, but may end with a conviction where the accused pleads to a misdemeanor charge.
- For the purposes of this report, unless otherwise noted, each case is counted only once. So even if a case contains five charges, then here, it is counted as one case.
- Charges and cases are different. A single case may consist of one or many 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.
- The Marion County Superior Court records gender only as “Female” or “Male”.

Baker One Initiative

- These data are captured when police officers complete an information sheet at the scene of an incident in which domestic violence is reported or suspected. The reports are sometimes incomplete. Data are captured at the scene only and are not updated later, even if new information about the case emerges.
- The data are based on victim’s report and officer observation only.
- The appearance of the victim and suspect are based on officer’s observation.
- The Baker One initiative began as a pilot in the East District in 2011 and went city-wide in June 2012. Data were put into electronic records beginning in 2013.

2-1-1 Connect to Help

- Domestic Violence-related calls are determined by call specialists during the course of the needs assessment during the call. The method used to determine this may be subjective.
- Each call may be associated with one or many needs.
- For each need the caller has, the call specialist attempts to refer the caller to a relevant service for which they are eligible. If they succeed in referring a caller, this need is flagged as “met.” Needs for which a referral was not made are flagged as “unmet.” This does not indicate if the caller followed up on the referral or received any services via the referral.
- A zip code is available for each call, but not an address. Therefore, these calls cannot be geocoded as “point data”. Instead, they are aggregated to ZIP codes as “area data.”