

# YWCA Evansville

## CHALK IT UP TO AWARENESS 2023 CHALLENGE

October is Domestic Violence Awareness Month. Join the annual challenge by taking the steps below.

**#1** Pick a day in October, secure supplies, and organize your artists.



**#2** Chalk up your sidewalks with images, slogans, and domestic violence statistics.



**#3** Photograph your artists and their artwork.



**#4** Post on social media using #YWCAChalkItUpChallenge and #ChalkItUpEVV



**#5** Challenge other groups, businesses, organizations, or individuals to participate in the challenge.



# Chalk It Up Slogans

- Real men don't hit women
  - Stand up to abuse
- YWCA can help. Call (812) 422-1191.
- Enough is enough, Stop violence now
  - Hands are not for hitting
  - We will not be silent
- No matter the question, violence is not the answer
  - Enough!
- Domestic violence prevention begins with me and you
  - Know your worth
  - Work for peace
  - Love should not hurt
- Stand against domestic violence
  - Be a man, respect women
- Use your brain, domestic violence is insane
  - Abuse is a crime, not an excuse
- Violence is not the answer. Your kids are watching.
  - You are not alone. Call YWCA.
- Phone a friend at YWCA (812) 422-1191.

# Chalk It Up to Awareness

STOP THE VIOLENCE



EVERY YEAR,  
12,000,000  
(12 MILLION)  
PEOPLE ARE  
VICTIMS OF  
DOMESTIC  
PARTNER  
VIOLENCE.

Please  
Stop  
All  
Forms  
of  
Violence



KNOW  
YOUR  
WORTH



STOP  
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE



YOU are ENOUGH



YWCA is  
on a mission



YWCA  
Evansville

## Domestic Violence in INDIANA

### WHAT IS DOMESTIC VIOLENCE?

Domestic violence is the willful intimidation, physical assault, battery, sexual assault, and/or other abusive behavior as part of a systematic pattern of power and control perpetrated by one intimate partner against another. It includes physical violence, sexual violence, threats, and emotional abuse. The frequency and severity of domestic violence can vary dramatically.

### DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN INDIANA

- 42.5% of Indiana women and 27.9% of Indiana men experience intimate partner physical violence, intimate partner sexual violence and/or intimate partner stalking in their lifetimes.<sup>1</sup>
- In a single day in 2014, Indiana domestic violence programs served 1,807 victims/survivors.<sup>2</sup>
- On that same day, there were 182 requests for services that went unmet due to a lack of resources.<sup>3</sup>
- Between July 1, 2013 and June 30, 2014, 67 Indianans died in domestic violence homicides.<sup>4</sup>
- Over half of domestic violence homicides in Indiana are committed with a gun.<sup>5</sup>
- As of December 31, 2019, Indiana had submitted 10,652 domestic violence misdemeanor and two active protective order records to the NICS Index.<sup>6</sup>
- In between 2006 and 2015, there were 56,203 active protection orders in the National Crime Information Center for Indiana.<sup>7</sup>

### DID YOU KNOW?

- 1 in 3 women and 1 in 4 men in the United States have experienced some form of physical violence by an intimate partner.<sup>8</sup>
- On a typical day, local domestic violence hotlines receive approximately 19,159 calls, an average of approximately 13 calls every minute.<sup>9</sup>
- In 2018, domestic violence accounted for 20% of all violent crime.<sup>10</sup>
- Abusers' access to firearms increases the risk of intimate partner femicide at least five-fold. When firearms have been used in the most severe abuse incident, the risk increases 41-fold.<sup>11</sup>
- 65% of all murder-suicides involved an intimate partner; 96% of the victims of these crimes are female.<sup>12</sup>

### DOMESTIC VIOLENCE-RELATED FIREARMS LAWS IN INDIANA

- Indiana statute prohibits domestic violence misdemeanants from possessing firearms. This excludes dating partners.<sup>13</sup>
- Indiana courts are authorized, but not required, to prohibit respondents to final protective orders, including dating partners, from possessing firearms<sup>14</sup> and may, but not must, require prohibited respondents to surrender any firearms in their possession.<sup>15</sup>
- Final protective orders must include a notice in bold all caps that if the respondent is a current or former spouse, current or former cohabitant or shares a child in common with the petitioner, (s)he is prohibited from possessing firearms under federal law.<sup>16</sup>
- Although Indiana courts do not have explicit authority to prohibit respondents to ex parte protective orders from possessing firearms, they are authorized to order whatever relief they deem necessary to protect victims/survivors.<sup>17</sup> This can include prohibiting firearm possession and requiring surrender.

If you are in crisis, contact The National Domestic Violence Hotline at 1-800-799-SAFE (7233) or [www.TheHotline.org](http://www.TheHotline.org).

Please visit the **National Coalition Against Domestic Violence's** website at [www.ncadv.org](http://www.ncadv.org) for more fact sheets, membership information and valuable resources.

**DOMESTIC VIOLENCE-RELATED FIREARMS LAWS IN INDIANA (continued)**

- When responding to domestic violence incidents, law enforcement may, but is not required to, confiscate firearms and ammunition.<sup>18</sup>
- Indiana can strengthen its firearms laws by
  - Prohibiting dating abusers and stalkers from possessing firearms;
  - Prohibiting respondents to ex parte protective orders from possessing firearms;
  - Requiring all persons prohibited due to domestic violence to surrender their firearms and ammunition;
  - If requested by the survivor, requiring law enforcement to recover all firearms and ammunition when responding to domestic violence calls.

To learn more about domestic violence and firearms in Indiana, go to <https://www.disarmdv.org/state/indiana/>.

<sup>1</sup> National Center for Injury Prevention and Control (2019). *The national intimate partner and sexual violence survey: 2010-2012 State Report*. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Retrieved from <https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/NISVS-StateReportBook.pdf>.

<sup>2</sup> National Network to End Domestic Violence (2014). *14 domestic violence counts Indiana summary*. Retrieved from <http://192.185.112.124/~icadvinc/wp-content/uploads/2010/07/2014-Indiana-Summary-FINAL.pdf>.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid.

<sup>4</sup> Indiana Coalition Against Domestic Violence (2014). *Indiana deaths due to domestic violence*. Retrieved from <http://192.185.112.124/~icadvinc/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/2013-2014-Death-Stats-combined.pdf>.

<sup>5</sup> Center for American Progress & Law Center to Prevent Gun Violence (2014). *Indiana domestic violence and guns*. Retrieved from <https://cdn.americanprogress.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/CAP-DV-IN.pdf>.

<sup>6</sup> Instant Criminal Background Check System Section (2020). *Active records in the NICS Index as of December 31, 2019*. FBI Criminal Justice Information Services. Retrieved from <https://www.fbi.gov/file-repository/active-records-in-the-nics-indices-by-state.pdf/view>.

<sup>7</sup> United States Government Accountability Office (2016). *Gun control: Analyzing available data could help improve background checks involving domestic violence records*. Retrieved from <https://www.gao.gov/assets/680/678204.pdf>.

<sup>8</sup> Black, M.C., Basile, K.C., Breiding, M.J., Smith, S.G., Walters, M.L., Merrick, M.T., Chen, J., & Stevens, M. (2011). *The national intimate partner and sexual violence survey: 2010 summary report*. Retrieved from [http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/nisvs\\_report2010-a.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/nisvs_report2010-a.pdf).

<sup>9</sup> National Network to End Domestic Violence (2020). *14th annual domestic violence counts report*. Washington, DC. Retrieved from [https://nnedv.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/Library\\_Census-2019\\_Report\\_web.pdf](https://nnedv.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/Library_Census-2019_Report_web.pdf).

<sup>10</sup> Morgan, R.E., & Oudekerk, B.A. (2019). *Criminal victimization, 2018*. Bureau of Justice Statistics. Retrieved from <https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/cv18.pdf>.

<sup>11</sup> Campbell, J.C., Webster, D., Koziol-McLain, J., Block, C., Campbell, D., Curry, M. A., Gary, F., Glass, N., McFarlane, J., Sachs, C., Sharps, P., Ulrich, Y., Wilt, S., Manganello, J., Xu, X., Schollenberger, J., Frye, V., & Lauphon, K. (2003). Risk factors for femicide in abusive relationships: Results from a multisite case control study. *American Journal of Public Health, 93*(7), 1089-1097.

<sup>12</sup> Violence Policy Center (2018). *American roulette: murder-suicide in the United States*. Washington, DC. Retrieved from <https://vpc.org/studies/amroul2018.pdf>.

<sup>13</sup> Ind. Code § 35-47-4-6.

<sup>14</sup> Ind. Code § 34-26-5-9(c)(4), Ind. Code § 34-6-2-44.8(a).

<sup>15</sup> Ind. Code § 34-26-5-9(f).

<sup>16</sup> Ind. Code § 34-26-5-3(c).

<sup>17</sup> Ind. Code § 34-26-5-9(b)(6).

<sup>18</sup> Ind. Code § 35-33-1-1.5(b).

If you are in crisis, contact The National Domestic Violence Hotline at 1-800-799-SAFE (7233) or [www.TheHotline.org](http://www.TheHotline.org).

Please visit the National Coalition Against Domestic Violence's website at [www.ncadv.org](http://www.ncadv.org) for more fact sheets, membership information and valuable resources.