



VIOLENCE AT HOME

The FACT Report

WINTER 2012



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FAMILY AND CHILDREN'S
TRUST FUND OF VIRGINIA

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www.vakidsfirst.org

Dear Virginians:

On behalf of the Board of Trustees of the Family and Children's Trust Fund of Virginia, we are pleased to present the 2012 edition of *Violence at Home: The FACT Report*. Since 2010, the Family and Children's Trust Fund (FACT) has provided this annual report to serve as a tool and data resource to communities and local programs and organizations across the Commonwealth. The 2012 edition provides a comprehensive listing of family violence indicators across the lifespan, including data on children, families, and older adults.

FACT was created by the General Assembly in 1986 as a public-private partnership to address family violence through improved prevention and treatment and increased public awareness. Family violence includes child abuse and neglect, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and elder abuse and neglect. FACT's Board of Trustees, which is appointed by the Governor of Virginia, raises and distributes funds that support local community programs and statewide public awareness projects. Due to FACT's distinctive public-private structure, it has become the information and resource clearinghouse for family violence in Virginia.

This edition of *Violence at Home: The FACT Report* presents local, regional, and statewide data on indicators of family violence and highlights conditions for Virginians of all ages who have experienced violence within their families. The report is unique because it presents Virginia-specific information across various domains of family violence and across the entire lifespan.

Since 2010, *Violence at Home: The FACT Report* has given service providers, grant writers, community organizers, policy makers, and other stakeholders information regarding the state of families in Virginia. By providing comprehensive family violence information in one location, the report has helped inform prevention and intervention efforts, resource allocation decisions, policy recommendations, and public awareness efforts.

For those of us in the human services field, we know that instances of family violence are often interrelated as well as intergenerational. Rather than focusing solely on one aspect of family violence, it is imperative that stakeholders work collaboratively across communities and organizations to address the entire continuum of family violence.

FACT remains committed to advancing family violence prevention and treatment efforts across Virginia, and we hope that the 2012 edition of *Violence at Home: The FACT Report* is useful in your own efforts to address family violence in your community. We look forward to your comments and suggestions for future editions of *Violence at Home: The FACT Report*.

Sincerely,

Jeanine Harper, MSW
FACT Board Chair

Hayley Mathews, MSW
FACT Executive Director



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Introduction

? With multiple years of family violence data, what messages are emerging?

This third annual report of the Family and Children's Trust Fund of Virginia demonstrates a stark reality: **many Virginians remain unsafe at home as a result of family violence.** Since 2008, there have been increases in the number of Virginia citizens coming to the attention of law enforcement and service providers for experiencing four types of family violence:ⁱ

- Abuse and neglect of older adults;
- Violence (non-sexual) against a family member (by youth and adults);
- Instances leading to assessments of children for protection from abuse and neglect; and
- Violation of a protective order.

During this same time period, Virginia also witnessed increases in key risk factors associated with family violence, including poverty, unemployment, and adult drug and alcohol arrests.

? Does an increase in FACT indicators mean that family violence is increasing in Virginia?

Not always. Family violence indicators are measured by statistics that have been reported to authorities, such as arrests, protective orders issued, and Child Protective Services (CPS) and Adult Protective Services (APS) findings. Increases in indicator rates might be a *negative* sign that family violence has truly become more prevalent. It is also possible that family violence is being reported to authorities at higher rates. Thus, increases in family violence indicators might be a *positive* sign that violence is being identified and treated more effectively than in past years. Identifying local or regional reasons for the increases in violence indicators is an important step to interpreting the indicators and fully understanding the extent and nature of family violence in Virginia.

? What is the impact of family violence?

The impacts are emotional, psychological, physical, financial, and both personal and societal.

- An incident of violence in a family has serious reverberations over an individual's lifetime and, left untreated, can span generations.
- Family violence takes an emotional, social, and physical toll on children, families, spouses and partners, and older adults.
- Traumatic stress caused by childhood abuse and neglect puts children at risk for numerous health and social problems, including alcoholism and alcohol abuse, early initiation of sexual activity, adolescent pregnancy, risk for future intimate partner violence, and sexually transmitted diseases.ⁱⁱ
- In a recent national study of the prevalence of sexual violence, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) identified

health consequences for victims of sexual assault that lasted well beyond the incident itself, including chronic pain and illness.ⁱⁱⁱ

- Family violence, unchecked, can also emerge in later life. Adult children represent nearly half of the abusers of older adults (47.3 percent), followed by spouses (19.3 percent), other relatives (8.8 percent), and grandchildren (8.6 percent).^{iv}

There are both human and financial costs to abuse. Addressing child abuse alone costs the Commonwealth of Virginia between \$1.3 to \$1.8 billion dollars annually,^v and research has established that violence has lasting effects on children's social development and academic achievement.^{vi}

- Young people who witness violence are also more likely to repeat the violence in the future. For example, 70% of teens in the juvenile justice system coming from homes with parental conflict displayed violent delinquency, as compared to 49% of those without conflict in their homes.^{vii}

- Children who were exposed to domestic violence between their parents were found to have an increased risk of both perpetrating and receiving partner violence as adults.^{viii} It is estimated that one-third of abused and neglected children will eventually victimize their own children.^{ix}

Why collect indicators of family violence?

Family violence can be prevented. For example, there are community and family conditions that make it less likely that children will be maltreated. The CDC identifies a range of protective factors that can help protect young children from abuse, such as a supportive family environment and social networks, parental employment, adequate housing, and caring adults outside the family who can serve as role models and mentors.^x

An important step in preventing future violence and effectively responding to existing violence is understanding the extent of the problem and determining gaps in protective factors and resources.

Timely, quality data can strengthen local and state programming and convey how communities are doing in preventing violence and responding to those in need of services. While information about the extent of family violence tends to be scattered across state agencies and divided by the age of the victim or the nature of the crime, *Violence at Home: The FACT Report* is a one-stop repository for this data across Virginia.

WHAT IS FAMILY VIOLENCE?

For the purposes of this report, family violence is defined as any type of intentional psychological, physical, sexual, or verbal abuse or neglect directed at children, the elderly, spouses, or other family members within a current or past family relationship (including those defined by biological or legal relationships, or by personal preference). *The FACT Report* includes indicators that involve relationships within the family and represent family violence.

- *FACT Report* Editorial and Planning Committee

? *How can I use the data?*

INTERPRETING AND ACCESSING THE DATA

Fully measuring the extent of family violence is a difficult task because violence occurring within the context of homes and families is not often seen by the public. Only a fraction of those who have experienced harm, abuse, or neglect at some point in their lives report their experience. Like most research on the issue, this report almost certainly undercounts the rate of family violence that takes place in Virginia each year.

Any indicators demonstrating what was reported as a proxy for actual incidence must be interpreted with caution, because *indicator* rate increases and decreases do not necessarily equate to *incidence* rate increases and decreases. For example, if arrests for violent offenses against a family member increased over a period of time, it could be due, but is not limited to, administrative changes, state or local changes in enforcement, increased reporting, or actual increased incidence.^{xi}

Indicator pages in *The FACT Report* show regional and state data. Users wishing to view and utilize local

data may do so by visiting www.vakidsfirst.org, where both the report's data appendix and a tool for building custom reports for indicators and localities are available.

MAKING USE OF THE DATA

Violence at Home: The FACT Report can be used to educate Virginians on the extent and scope of family violence, draw attention and resources to local and state needs, and help focus efforts where they are needed most. Individuals and agencies have used *The FACT Report* to:

- hold forums on the state of family violence in their locality;
- monitor, publish, and raise awareness about family violence trends over time;
- set community benchmarks and develop strategies that will target specific family violence indicators;
- engage greater numbers of individuals to identify and address family violence;
- advocate for policy and program changes that improve community responses to family violence; and
- launch innovative programs that are known to decrease family violence.

One of the most effective uses of the report is as a tool or catalyst for digging deeper into the causes and consequences of each locality's ranking and changes in indicators.

Individuals and organizations can use the report as a springboard for engaging fellow citizens and professionals in conversations about what is taking place and how to improve conditions. Readers are encouraged to develop a profile of their locality (see www.vakidsfirst.org for tools), hold community meetings to generate discussion, and conduct action planning based on the profile. A typical agenda would address the following questions:

- **Understand** – How does our locality compare to surrounding cities and counties? What is our rank?
- **Analyze** – What is the story behind the increases and decreases? What is driving these trends?
- **Inquire** – What effective collaborations and practices can help address the gaps we see?
- **Action** – Which indicators can we commit to changing as a group?
- **Accountability** – What is our intended result, and do we have the resources to get there?

? How can I get involved?

Email familyandchildrens.trustfund@dss.virginia.gov to let us know how you are using the report. Consult www.vakidsfirst.org for samples and tips on writing editorials and letters to the editor, and on holding community meetings using FACT data. Invite FACT representatives to your meetings.

The 2012 FACT Report: Background

What is The FACT Report?

First developed in 2010, each annual edition of *Violence at Home: The FACT Report* presents a comprehensive listing of family violence indicators across the lifespan, which includes data on children, families, and older adults. Data for the report's 21

indicators can be accessed at three levels: local, state, and regional.

The purpose of *The FACT Report* is to:

- establish a single location for data on family violence across the lifespan, presented in an easy to understand format;
- provide data to help communities understand local problems and conditions, assess their needs, and direct resources more effectively;
- track the health, well-being, and safety of families in the Commonwealth;
- influence funds, attention, and resources in order to address gaps; and
- identify promising trends and practices in Virginia and share successful approaches to reducing family violence.

The FACT Report also includes a guide on how to use and interpret the data and a list of resources on effective practices in preventing and addressing family violence. In the appendix, rates for Virginia's localities and regions are listed and ranked for each indicator. Detailed descriptions of each indicator and source information are also provided in the appendix.

2012 REGIONAL OBSERVATIONS

➔ Among the eight regions of Virginia, Northern Virginia consistently demonstrates lower rates of family violence, but Northern Virginia rates appear to be increasing faster than in other regions. Since 2008, Northern Virginia has experienced increased unemployment, arrests of both adults and juveniles for drug- and alcohol-related offenses, and arrests of adults and juveniles for non-sexual violent offenses against a family member.

➔ The Southwest region has the highest rates of founded child abuse and neglect, and these rates are at or more than double the state average for each of the past five years.

➔ In contrast, Central Virginia stands out for experiencing regional increases in poverty and unemployment while demonstrating fairly stable or decreasing rates of most family violence indicators.

An accompanying website, www.vakidsfirst.org, includes all of this information plus tools for the reader to create comprehensive “snapshots” for any locality in the Commonwealth of Virginia.

? **How were the FACT indicators of family violence selected?**

The 2012 FACT Report relies on consistent, accurate, and accessible data. The criteria for choosing the social indicators in the report include:

- Is the indicator a good proxy for family violence?
- Is the indicator a reliable and valid measure of family violence?
- Does the indicator convey an increased understanding of family violence to the public?
- Can the indicator be tracked in most localities?
- Does the indicator exist in a data source that is available on an annual basis?^{xii}

In 2009, the final indicators were generated and adopted by FACT after work sessions with over 100 individuals representing diverse organizations addressing family violence throughout the Commonwealth. An Editorial and Planning Committee comprised of subject matter experts confirmed and refined the resulting set of 21 indicators.^{xiii}

? **What is the role of the Family and Children’s Trust Fund?**

The Family and Children’s Trust Fund (FACT) is dedicated to the prevention and treatment of family violence in Virginia through its support of community-based initiatives, public awareness, and agency collaboration. *Violence at Home: The FACT Report* is aimed at increasing the public’s awareness of family violence and encouraging effective, innovative, and collaborative responses to prevent future harm.

FACT was created by the General Assembly in 1986 as a public-private partnership to raise funds for the prevention and treatment of family violence, including child abuse

and neglect, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and elder abuse and neglect. FACT is governed by a Board of Trustees, appointed by the Governor, that works to raise and distribute funds for family violence prevention and treatment efforts, as well as to promote public awareness of family violence issues across the Commonwealth.

FACT is primarily funded by direct donations from public and private sources, revenue from the sale of the KIDS FIRST license plates, and voluntary donations on state income tax returns. FACT provides funding to support local projects and programs, including but not limited to programs that offer parenting education classes, shelter services, outreach and counseling services, services for children exposed to domestic violence, services for underserved populations, and hotline services.

? **Who helps create The FACT Report each year?**

Violence at Home: 2012 FACT Report is guided by an Editorial and

Planning Committee of experts from the public and nonprofit sectors. FACT appreciates the volunteer commitment and insights of these individuals and their organizations.

In 2012, the Weldon Cooper Center at the University of Virginia contributed

the creation of the regional maps for each indicator, and FACT owes a special debt to them for their *pro bono* contribution.

Data contacts in each of the state agencies provide timely and accurate information to FACT on an annual

basis. Communitas Consulting of Charlottesville, Virginia (www.communitasconsulting.com) has managed and produced the report since 2009.

ⁱ In total, eight out of the twelve violence indicators with sufficient data to calculate three-year averages at the regional level increased between 2008 and 2011. These eight indicators include Poverty, Unemployment, Arrests of Adults for Drug- and Alcohol-related Offenses, Adult Protective Services (APS) Substantiated Reports of Abuse and Neglect of Elders and Incapacitated Adults, Child Protective Services (CPS) Family Assessments, Arrests of Juveniles for Non-sexual Violent Offenses against a Family Member, Arrests of Adults for Non-sexual Violent Offenses against a Family Member, and Arrests for Violation of a Protective Order. Because poverty data are only available through 2010, the time period assessed for that indicator is 2007 to 2010.

ⁱⁱ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Division of Population Health, *Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) Study*, accessed September 26, 2012, <http://www.cdc.gov/ace/index.htm>.

ⁱⁱⁱ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Division of Violence Prevention, *National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey 2010 Summary Report* (2011), accessed August 10, 2012, http://www.cdc.gov/ViolencePrevention/pdf/NISVS_Executive_Summary-a.pdf.

^{iv} The National Center on Elder Abuse at The American Public Human Services Association and Westat, Inc., *The National Elder Abuse Incidence Study, Final Report* (1998), accessed September 27, 2012, http://www.aoa.gov/AoARoot/AoA_Programs/Elder_Rights/Elder_Abuse/docs/ABuseReport_Full.pdf.

^v Includes direct costs (i.e., the child welfare system, medical treatment, mental health care, and law enforcement) and indirect costs (i.e., early intervention, special education, mental health and health care across the lifespan, juvenile and adult criminal justice systems, adult homelessness, and lost worker productivity). At an annual expense of \$29 billion dollars, one of the largest costs is the child welfare system, as reported by ChildTrends. See Kerry De Vooght, Tiffany Allen, and Rob Geen, *Federal, State, and Local Spending to Address Child Abuse and Neglect in SFY 2006* (2008), accessed September 27, 2012, [\[childtrends.org/Files/Child_Trends-2009_02_17_FR_CWFinancePaper.pdf\]\(http://childtrends.org/Files/Child_Trends-2009_02_17_FR_CWFinancePaper.pdf\).](http://www.</p>
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^{vi} Children who are abused or neglected experience a variety of physical, psychological, and behavioral consequences in the short term and into adulthood. These consequences may include depression, antisocial traits, high blood pressure, ulcers, chronic diseases, cognitive difficulties and decreased academic achievement, juvenile delinquency, teen pregnancy, and increased alcohol and drug use. For additional detail, visit the *Long-term Consequences of Child Abuse and Neglect Factsheet* (2008) of the Child Welfare Information Gateway at http://www.childwelfare.gov/pubs/factsheets/long_term_consequences.cfm. See also

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Diana J. English, Cathy Spatz Widom, and Carol Brandford, "Another Look at the Effects of Child Abuse," *NIJ Journal*, 251 (2004): 23-4. At <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/jr000251g.pdf>.

Barbara Tatem Kelley, Terence P. Thornberry, and Carolyn A. Smith, "In the Wake of Childhood Maltreatment," *OJJDP Juvenile Justice Bulletin* (1997). At www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/165257.pdf.

Allan N. Schore, "Early Relational Trauma, Disorganized Attachment, and the Development of a Predisposition to Violence," in *Healing Trauma: Attachment, Mind, Body, and Brain*, ed. Marion Solomon and Daniel J. Siegel (New York: Norton, 2003).

Kristen W. Springer, Jennifer Sheridan, Daphne Kuo, and Mally Carnes, "Long-term Physical and Mental Health Consequences of Childhood Physical Abuse: Results from a Large Population-based Sample of Men and Women," *Child Abuse and Neglect*, 31 (2007): 517-30.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. *National Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-being: One Year in Foster Care Wave 1 Data Analysis Report* (2003). At http://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/opre/oyfc_report.pdf.

^{vii} "A study conducted by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention found that 70% of adolescents who lived in families with parental conflict reported violent delinquency, compared to 49% of adolescents from households without this conflict." Janet Carter, *Domestic Violence, Child Abuse, and Youth Violence: Strategies for Prevention and Early Childhood Intervention* (Family Violence Prevention Fund, 1999), accessed September 26, 2012, <http://www.mincava.umn.edu/link/documents/fvpf2/fvpf2.shtml>.

^{viii} Miriam Ehrensaft, Patricia Cohen, Jocelyn Brown, Elizabeth Smailes, Henian Chen, and Jeffrey Johnson, "Intergenerational Transmission of Partner Violence: A 20-Year Prospective Study," *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology* 71 (2003): 741-53.

^{ix} Prevent Child Abuse New York, *The Costs of Child Abuse and the Urgent Need for Prevention* (2003), accessed September 27, 2012, <http://www.preventchildabuseny.org/files/6213/0392/2130/costs.pdf>.

^x "Child Maltreatment: Risk and Protective Factors," Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, accessed September 26, 2012, <http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/childmaltreatment/riskprotectivefactors.html>.

^{xi} Criteria adapted from Mark Friedman, *Results Based Accountability Guide* (2009), www.raguide.org.

^{xii} Over 160 indicators were originally generated through extensive research by scholars at George Mason University and Virginia Commonwealth University. In 2009, Communitas Consulting then screened these recommendations using the Results Based Accountability criteria.

Understanding the Maps and Graphs

Each indicator is represented by a map (most recent locality rates) and a graph (regional rates over time). Locality incidence rates were created by dividing the indicator's frequency within a locality by the relevant population within that locality (e.g., indicators concerning mistreatment of children use persons age 0-17 as the relevant population base). Regional rates were calculated by dividing the indicator's frequency within a region by the relevant population in the region. Indicators for homelessness and domestic violence shelters are not presented as rates because they do not have a defined population base. Detailed descriptions of the indicators and how rates were calculated are available in the appendix to the report.

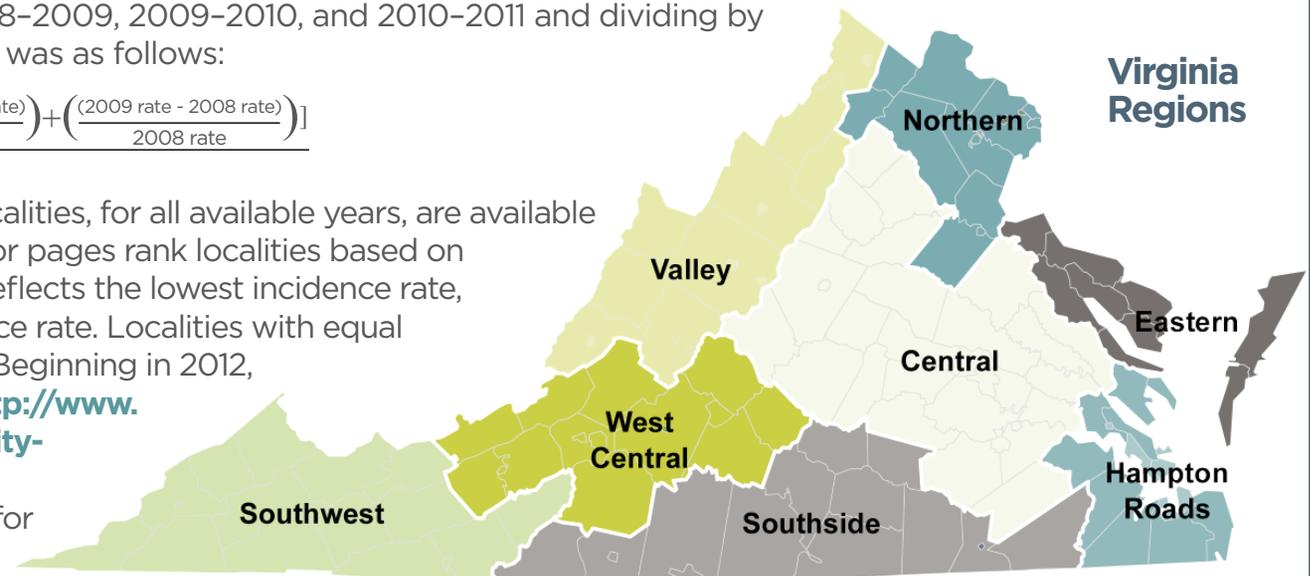
Indicator maps show rates of family violence and associated measures for the most recent year of data available. Data are sorted by rate and divided into four equal groups, or quartiles. Localities are shaded by the quartile of the data into which they fall, with darker localities corresponding to higher incidence.

Indicator bar graphs show rates of family violence, over time, for the Commonwealth of Virginia and all eight regions within it. Localities are grouped into regions that correspond to those used by Virginia Performs (<http://vaperforms.virginia.gov>).

For indicators based on annual data that have been collected for four or more years, tables are presented illustrating regional average annual percentage change scores over the past three years (i.e., since 2007 for poverty and since 2008 for all other indicators). Average annual change since 2008 was calculated by adding percentage change scores from 2008–2009, 2009–2010, and 2010–2011 and dividing by three. More specifically, the equation was as follows:

$$\left[\left(\frac{(2011 \text{ rate} - 2010 \text{ rate})}{2010 \text{ rate}} \right) + \left(\frac{(2010 \text{ rate} - 2009 \text{ rate})}{2009 \text{ rate}} \right) + \left(\frac{(2009 \text{ rate} - 2008 \text{ rate})}{2008 \text{ rate}} \right) \right] \div 3$$

Actual statistics for all regions and localities, for all available years, are available in the appendix to the report. Indicator pages rank localities based on incidence rates each year, where “1” reflects the lowest incidence rate, and “134” reflects the highest incidence rate. Localities with equal incidence rates are given equal rank. Beginning in 2012, this information is also available at <http://www.vakidsfirst.org/family-violence-locality-profile.shtml>, where users can create customized graphs and data reports for localities, regions, or indicators.



The state is divided into eight geographic regions, as follows:

Central Region

Cities

- Charlottesville
- Colonial Heights
- Hopewell
- Petersburg
- Richmond

Counties

- Albemarle
- Amelia
- Buckingham
- Caroline
- Charles City
- Chesterfield
- Culpeper
- Cumberland
- Dinwiddie
- Fluvanna
- Goochland
- Greene
- Hanover
- Henrico
- King & Queen
- King William
- Louisa
- Madison
- Nelson
- New Kent
- Orange
- Powhatan
- Prince George
- Rappahannock
- Sussex

Eastern Region

Counties

- Accomack
- Essex
- King George
- Lancaster
- Middlesex
- Northampton
- Northumberland
- Richmond
- Westmoreland

Hampton Roads Region

Cities

- Chesapeake
- Franklin
- Hampton
- Newport News
- Norfolk
- Poquoson
- Portsmouth
- Suffolk
- Virginia Beach
- Williamsburg

Counties

- Gloucester
- Isle of Wight
- James City
- Mathews
- Surry
- York

Northern Region

Cities

- Alexandria
- Fairfax
- Falls Church
- Fredericksburg
- Manassas
- Manassas Park

Counties

- Arlington
- Clarke
- Fairfax
- Fauquier
- Loudoun
- Prince William
- Spotsylvania
- Stafford
- Warren

Southside Region

Cities

- Emporia
- Danville
- Martinsville

Counties

- Brunswick
- Charlotte
- Greensville
- Halifax
- Henry
- Lunenburg
- Mecklenburg
- Nottoway

- Patrick
- Pittsylvania
- Prince Edward
- Southampton

Southwest Region

Cities

- Bristol
- Galax
- Norton

Counties

- Bland
- Buchanan
- Carroll
- Dickenson
- Floyd
- Grayson
- Lee
- Russell
- Scott
- Smyth
- Tazewell
- Washington
- Wise
- Wythe

Valley Region

Cities

- Buena Vista
- Covington
- Harrisonburg
- Lexington
- Staunton

- Waynesboro
- Winchester

Counties

- Alleghany
- Augusta
- Bath
- Frederick
- Highland
- Page
- Rockbridge
- Rockingham
- Shenandoah

West Central Region

Cities

- Bedford
- Lynchburg
- Radford
- Roanoke
- Salem

Counties

- Amherst
- Appomattox
- Bedford
- Botetourt
- Campbell
- Craig
- Franklin
- Giles
- Montgomery
- Pulaski
- Roanoke

Section 1

Community Health and Well-being Indicators

The FACT Report identifies four indicators that provide a snapshot of community health and have been shown to be connected with the prevalence of family violence (e.g., Krug et al., 2002; Coker et al., 2000; Salzinger et al., 2002; Davis et al., 2005; Jasinski 2004; Putnam 2003; Tolan et al., 2006). These community factors may influence the cycle of family violence. For example, substance and alcohol abuse are often factors in violent disputes. Poverty not only contributes to familial stress, but also may lead to victims being unable to leave abusive relationships because they lack financial resources or housing. Unemployment may not only lead to personal stress, but also reflects the vitality of the community, and therefore the public resources available for addressing community needs.

While research shows that these indicators are strongly associated with family violence, there is no implication that they “cause” family violence. A lack of economic and social resources in a family or community may result in fewer resources to address family violence. There are many additional risk and protective factors to consider when understanding family violence—factors that impact individuals and families in all income groups and levels of employment.

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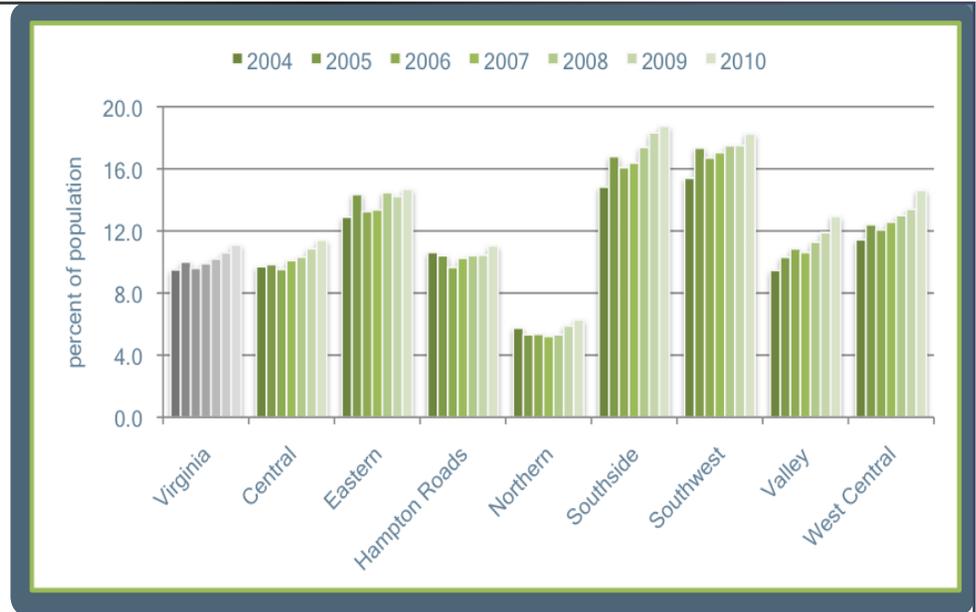
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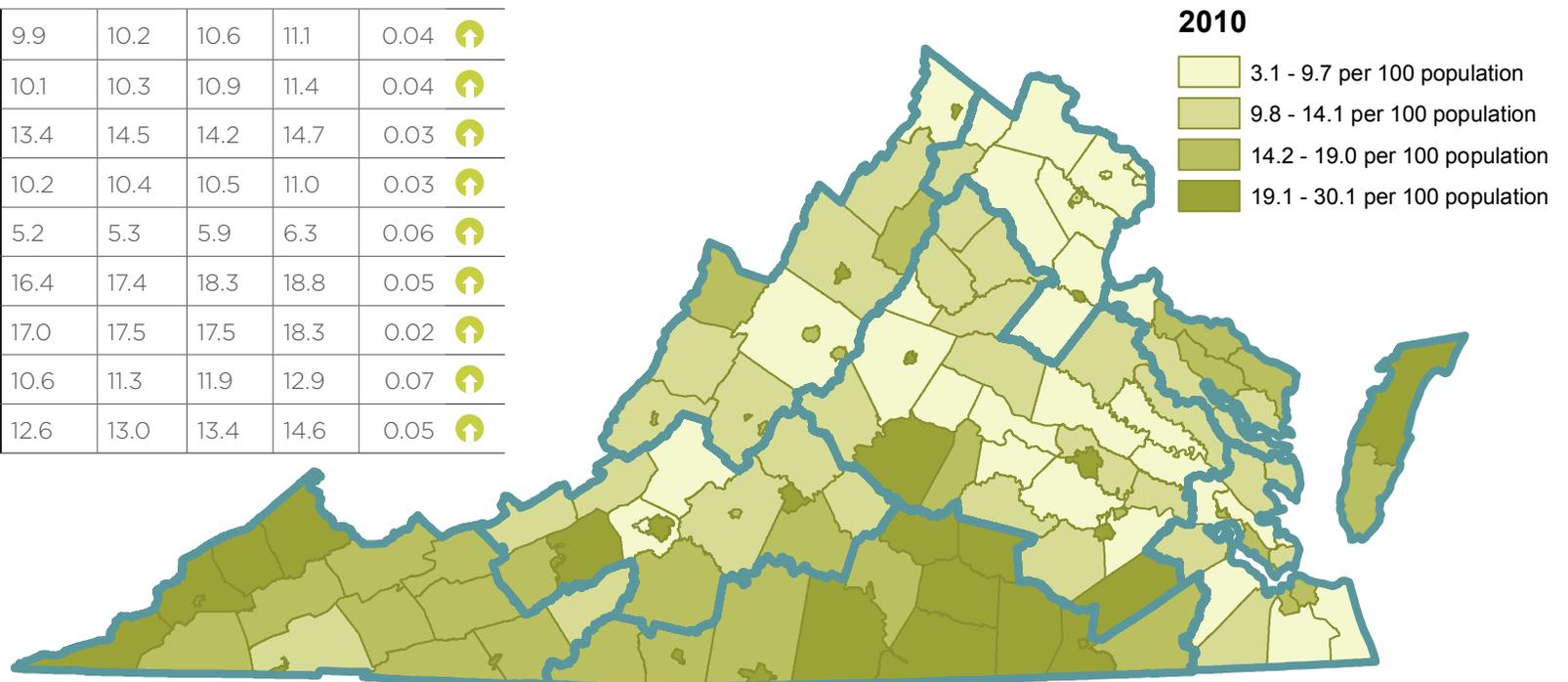
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Percentage of the Population Living below the Poverty Line: This indicator reflects the percentage of the total population living below the poverty line, for each year, in each locality.

Data obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates.



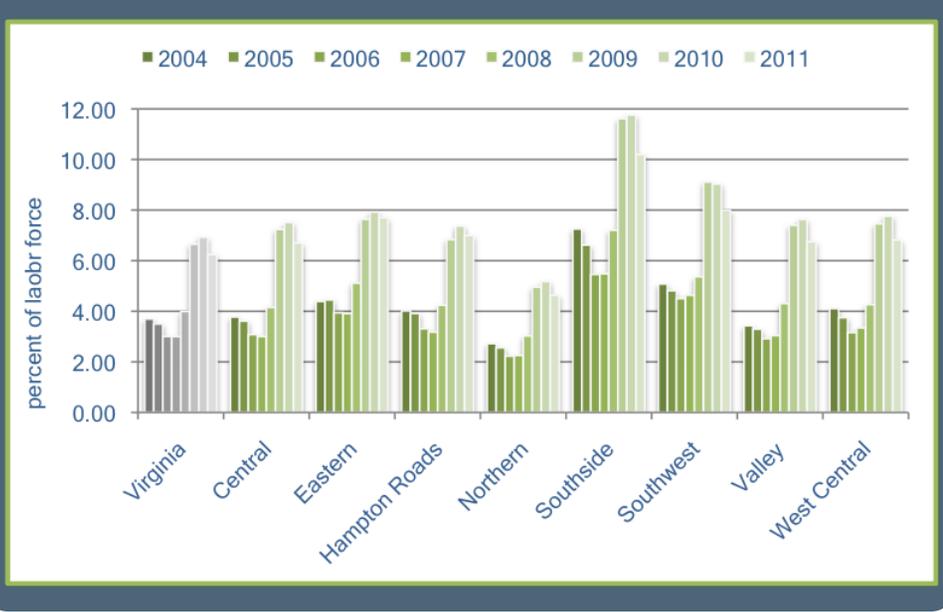
	Rate				Avg. Annual Rate Change Since 2007
	2007	2008	2009	2010	
Virginia	9.9	10.2	10.6	11.1	0.04 ↑
Central	10.1	10.3	10.9	11.4	0.04 ↑
Eastern	13.4	14.5	14.2	14.7	0.03 ↑
Hampton Roads	10.2	10.4	10.5	11.0	0.03 ↑
Northern	5.2	5.3	5.9	6.3	0.06 ↑
Southside	16.4	17.4	18.3	18.8	0.05 ↑
Southwest	17.0	17.5	17.5	18.3	0.02 ↑
Valley	10.6	11.3	11.9	12.9	0.07 ↑
West Central	12.6	13.0	13.4	14.6	0.05 ↑



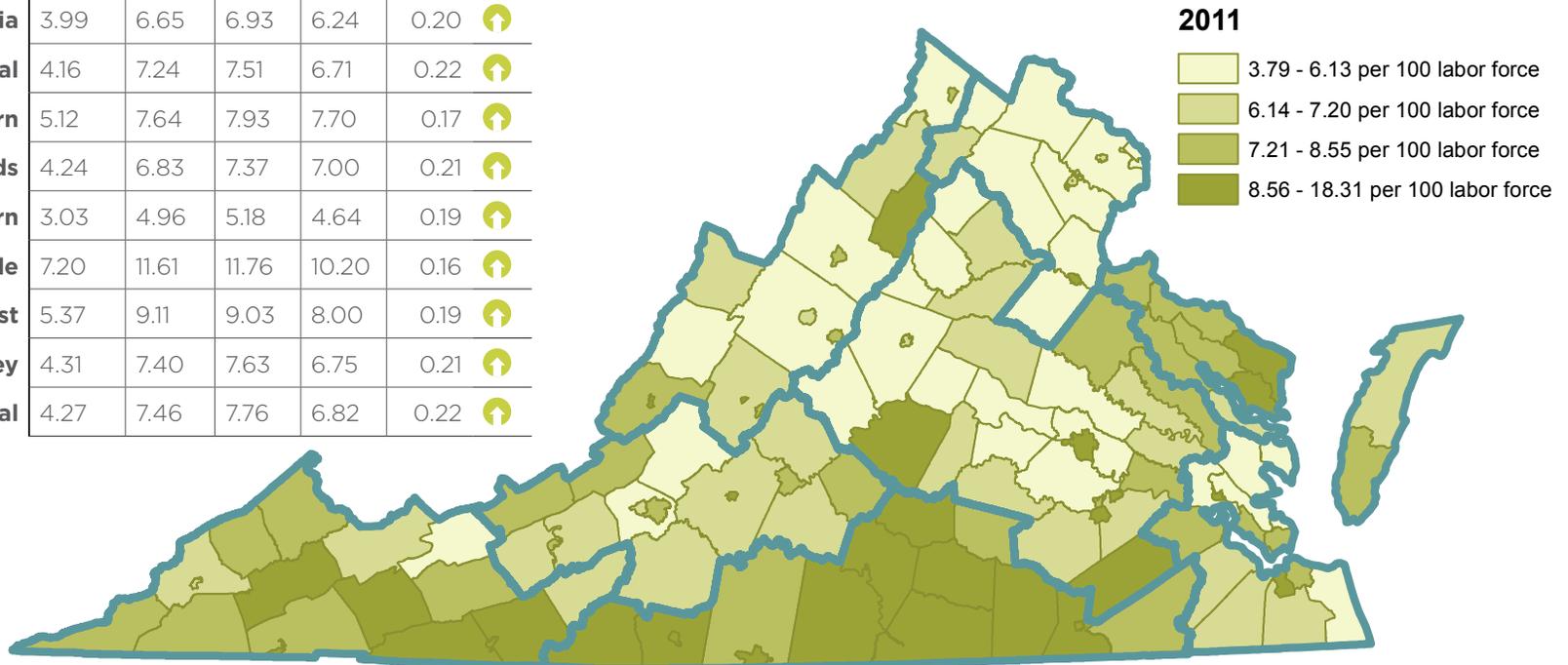
Percentage of Labor Force that Is Unemployed:

This indicator reflects the average annual percentage of the total workforce unemployed and seeking employment, for each year, in each locality.

Data obtained from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics.



	Rate				Avg. Annual Rate Change Since 2008
	2008	2009	2010	2011	
Virginia	3.99	6.65	6.93	6.24	0.20 ↑
Central	4.16	7.24	7.51	6.71	0.22 ↑
Eastern	5.12	7.64	7.93	7.70	0.17 ↑
Hampton Roads	4.24	6.83	7.37	7.00	0.21 ↑
Northern	3.03	4.96	5.18	4.64	0.19 ↑
Southside	7.20	11.61	11.76	10.20	0.16 ↑
Southwest	5.37	9.11	9.03	8.00	0.19 ↑
Valley	4.31	7.40	7.63	6.75	0.21 ↑
West Central	4.27	7.46	7.76	6.82	0.22 ↑

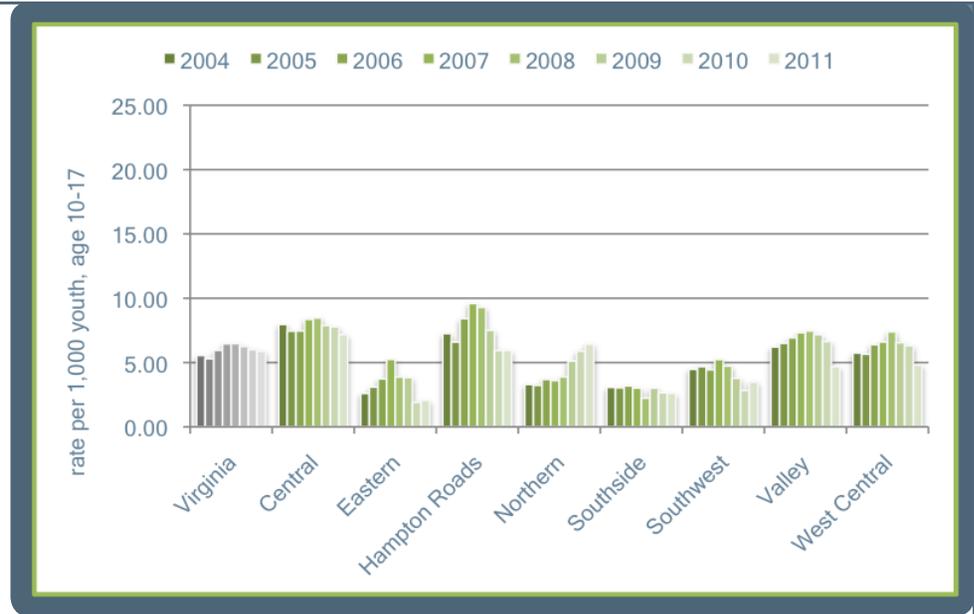


Arrests of Juveniles for Drug- and Alcohol-related Offenses:

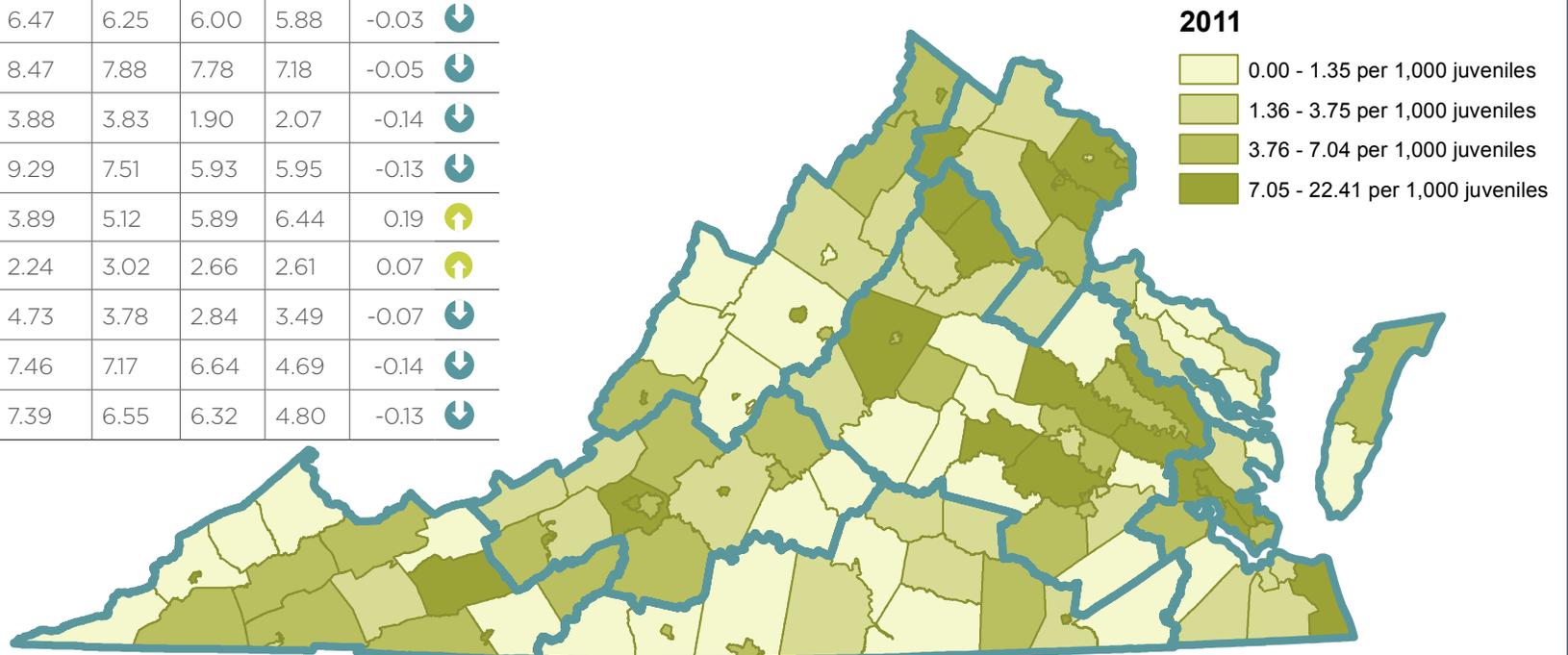
This indicator reflects the combined number of arrests of juveniles that law enforcement officials made for drug- and alcohol-related offenses—including arrests for driving under the influence, drunkenness, liquor law violations, drug/narcotic violations, and drug equipment violations, as captured in the Incident Based Crime Reporting Repository System.

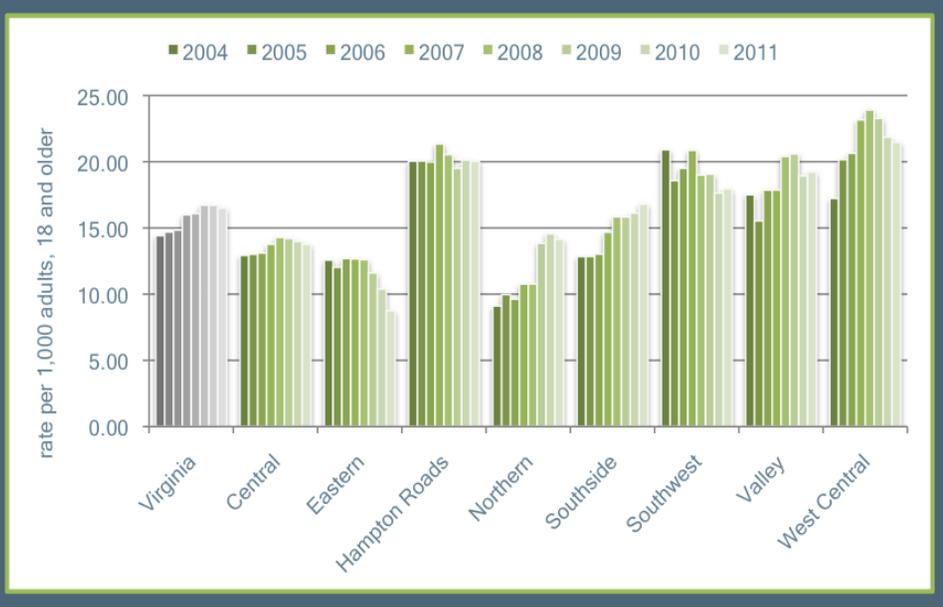
This indicator is presented as a rate per 1,000 persons within the population of juveniles, age 10 to 17, for each year, in each locality.

Data provided by the Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services.



	Rate				Avg. Annual Rate Change Since 2008
	2008	2009	2010	2011	
Virginia	6.47	6.25	6.00	5.88	-0.03 ↓
Central	8.47	7.88	7.78	7.18	-0.05 ↓
Eastern	3.88	3.83	1.90	2.07	-0.14 ↓
Hampton Roads	9.29	7.51	5.93	5.95	-0.13 ↓
Northern	3.89	5.12	5.89	6.44	0.19 ↑
Southside	2.24	3.02	2.66	2.61	0.07 ↑
Southwest	4.73	3.78	2.84	3.49	-0.07 ↓
Valley	7.46	7.17	6.64	4.69	-0.14 ↓
West Central	7.39	6.55	6.32	4.80	-0.13 ↓



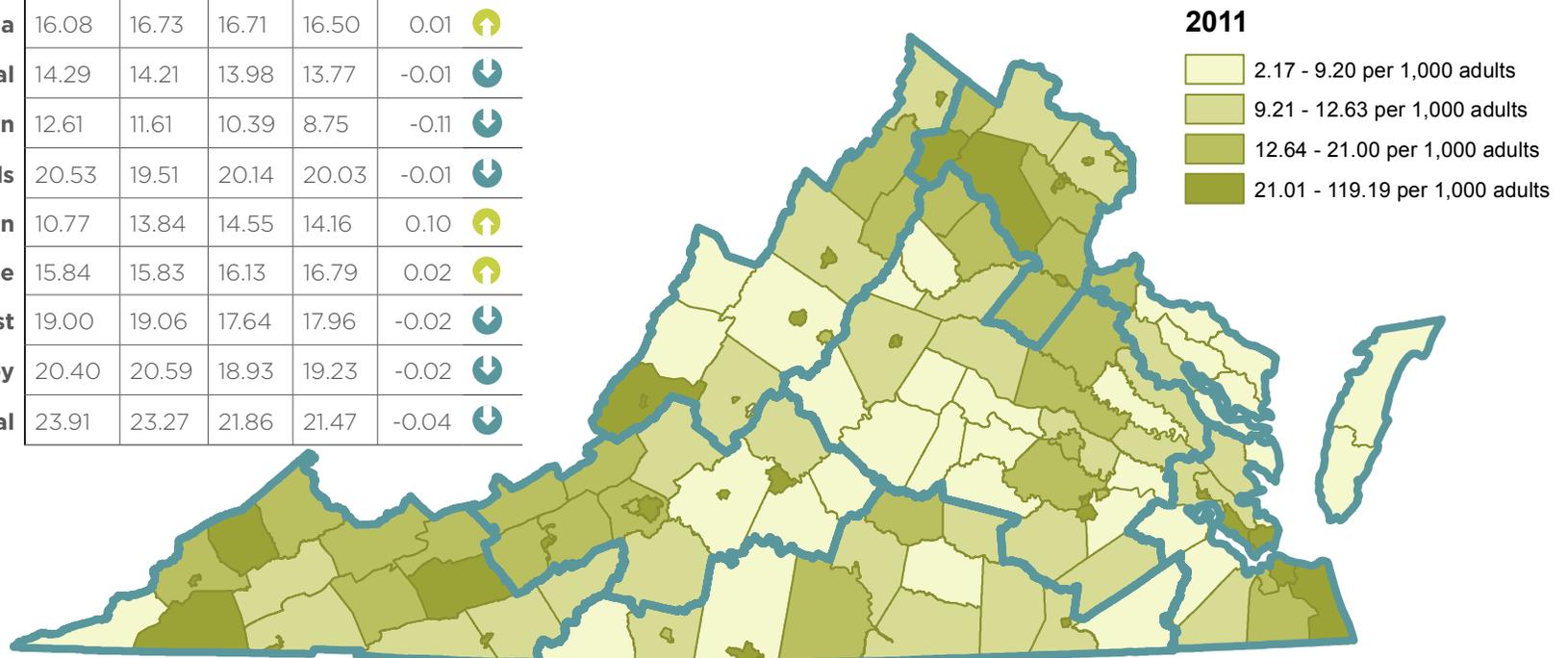


Arrests of Adults for Drug- and Alcohol-related Offenses: This indicator reflects the combined number of arrests of adults that law enforcement officials made for drug- and alcohol-related offenses—including arrests for driving under the influence, drunkenness, liquor law violations, drug/narcotic violations, and drug equipment violations, as captured in the Incident Based Crime Reporting Repository System.

This indicator is presented as a rate per 1,000 persons within the population age 18 and older, for each year, in each locality.

Data provided by the Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services.

	Rate				Avg. Annual Rate Change Since 2008
	2008	2009	2010	2011	
Virginia	16.08	16.73	16.71	16.50	0.01
Central	14.29	14.21	13.98	13.77	-0.01
Eastern	12.61	11.61	10.39	8.75	-0.11
Hampton Roads	20.53	19.51	20.14	20.03	-0.01
Northern	10.77	13.84	14.55	14.16	0.10
Southside	15.84	15.83	16.13	16.79	0.02
Southwest	19.00	19.06	17.64	17.96	-0.02
Valley	20.40	20.59	18.93	19.23	-0.02
West Central	23.91	23.27	21.86	21.47	-0.04





Section 2

Scope of the Problem and Response Indicators

The FACT Report seeks to reflect the extent of family violence across the Commonwealth of Virginia, as well as the capacity for community intervention across human service and criminal justice systems. Indicators in this section reflect the scope of family violence experienced by individuals, as well as the capacity of agencies to address issues ranging from child abuse and neglect, to elder abuse and neglect, to familial homicides, to domestic violence shelter locations and usage. These indicators are important for understanding the extent of family violence, as well as trends and changes in family violence over time. When considered in the context of each community, these indicators may help focus attention on areas where interventions are sufficient and where they are inadequate.

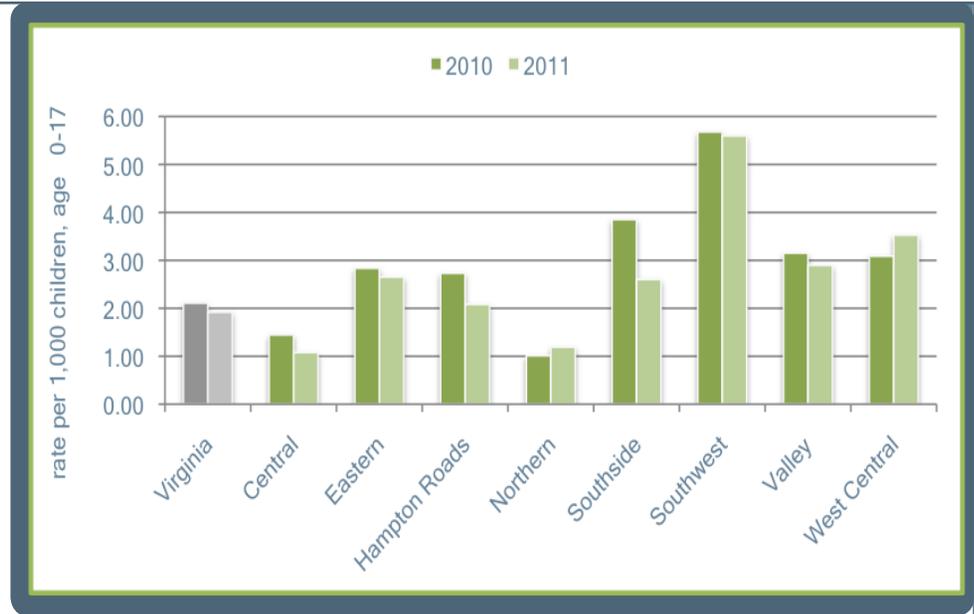
Child Protective Services Founded Investigations of Abuse and Neglect of Children by Caretakers:

This indicator reflects the number of founded Child Protective Services investigations for children in which physical abuse, physical neglect, sexual abuse, mental abuse/neglect, or medical neglect by family members or caretakers was confirmed.

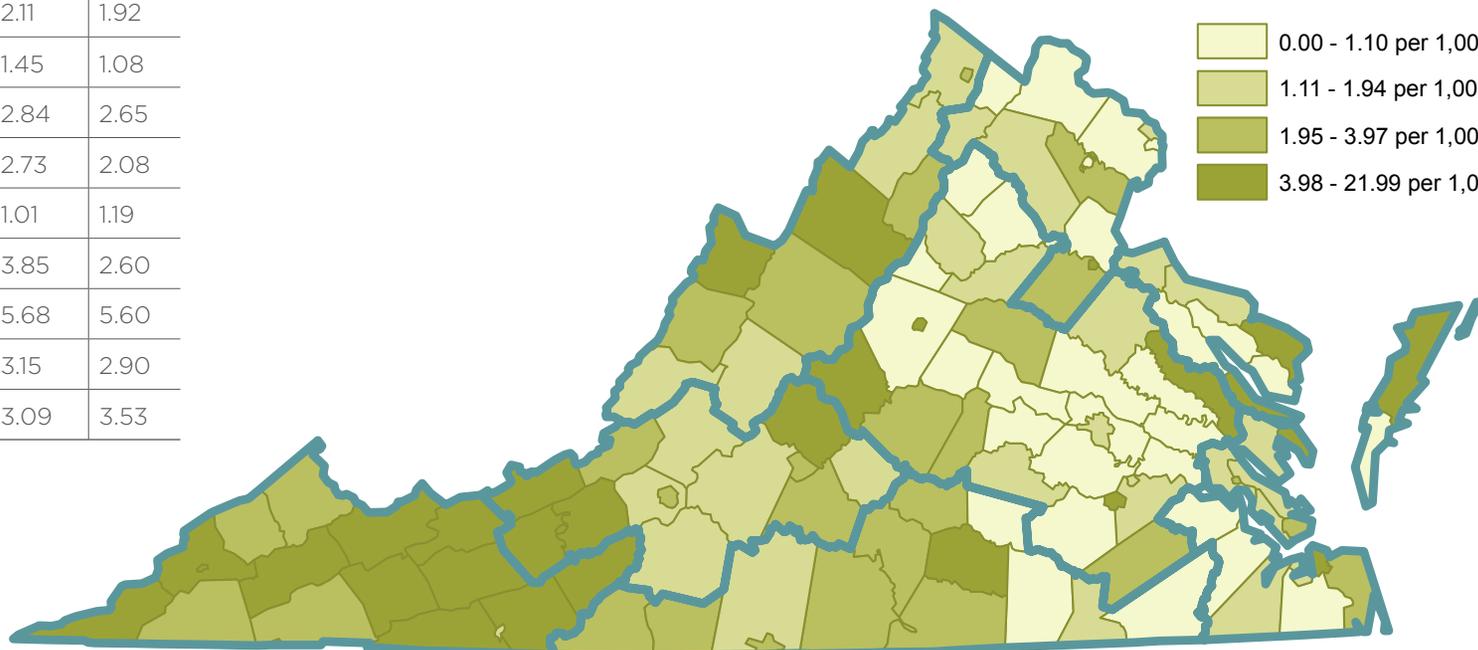
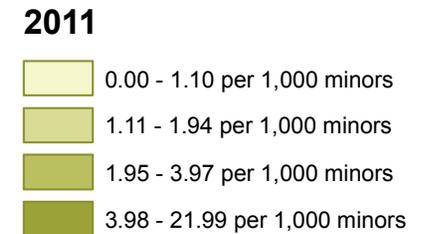
This indicator is presented as a rate per 1,000 persons within the population of children, age 0-17, for each state fiscal year, in each locality.

Data provided by the Virginia Department of Social Services Office of Outcome Based Reporting and Analysis.

Note: This indicator counts founded investigations, not the number of children abused/neglected; children may be counted more than once if an investigation identifies more than one type of abuse/neglect or if multiple investigations throughout the year are founded.



	Rate	
	2010	2011
Virginia	2.11	1.92
Central	1.45	1.08
Eastern	2.84	2.65
Hampton Roads	2.73	2.08
Northern	1.01	1.19
Southside	3.85	2.60
Southwest	5.68	5.60
Valley	3.15	2.90
West Central	3.09	3.53



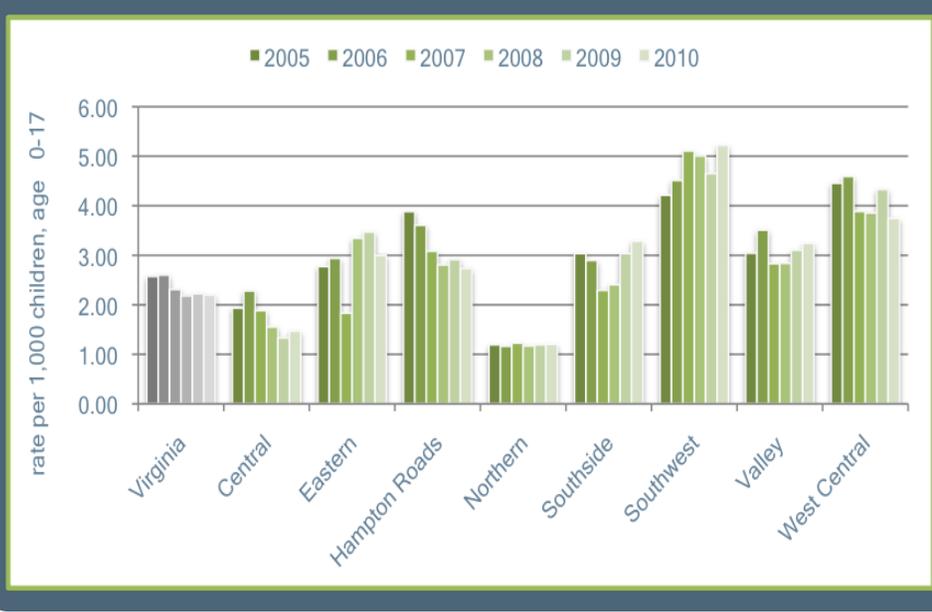
Child Protective Services Founded Investigations of Abuse and Neglect of Children:

This indicator reflects the number of founded Child Protective Services investigations for children in which physical abuse, physical neglect, sexual abuse, mental abuse/neglect, or medical neglect was confirmed.

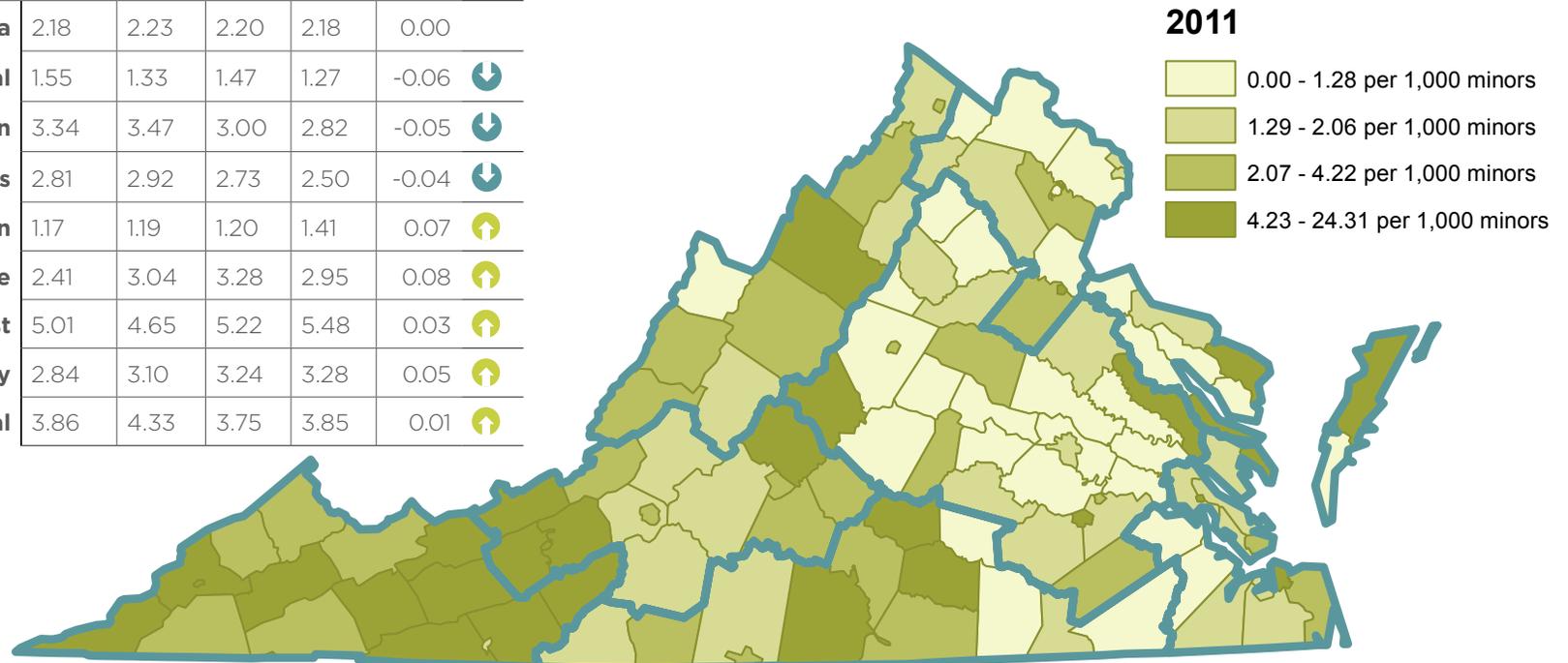
This indicator is presented as a rate per 1,000 persons within the population of children, age 0-17, for each state fiscal year, in each locality.

Data provided by the Virginia Department of Social Services Office of Outcome Based Reporting and Analysis.

Note: This indicator counts founded investigations, not the number of children abused/neglected; children may be counted more than once if an investigation identifies more than one type of abuse/neglect or if multiple investigations throughout the year are founded.



	Rate				Avg. Annual Rate Change Since 2008
	2008	2009	2010	2011	
Virginia	2.18	2.23	2.20	2.18	0.00
Central	1.55	1.33	1.47	1.27	-0.06 ↓
Eastern	3.34	3.47	3.00	2.82	-0.05 ↓
Hampton Roads	2.81	2.92	2.73	2.50	-0.04 ↓
Northern	1.17	1.19	1.20	1.41	0.07 ↑
Southside	2.41	3.04	3.28	2.95	0.08 ↑
Southwest	5.01	4.65	5.22	5.48	0.03 ↑
Valley	2.84	3.10	3.24	3.28	0.05 ↑
West Central	3.86	4.33	3.75	3.85	0.01 ↑

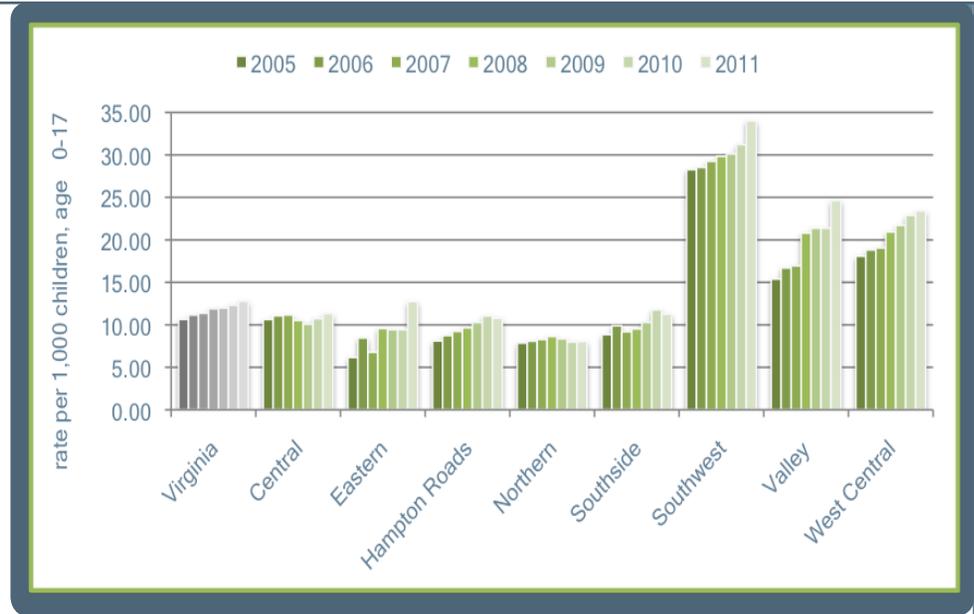


Child Protective Service Completed Family Assessments:

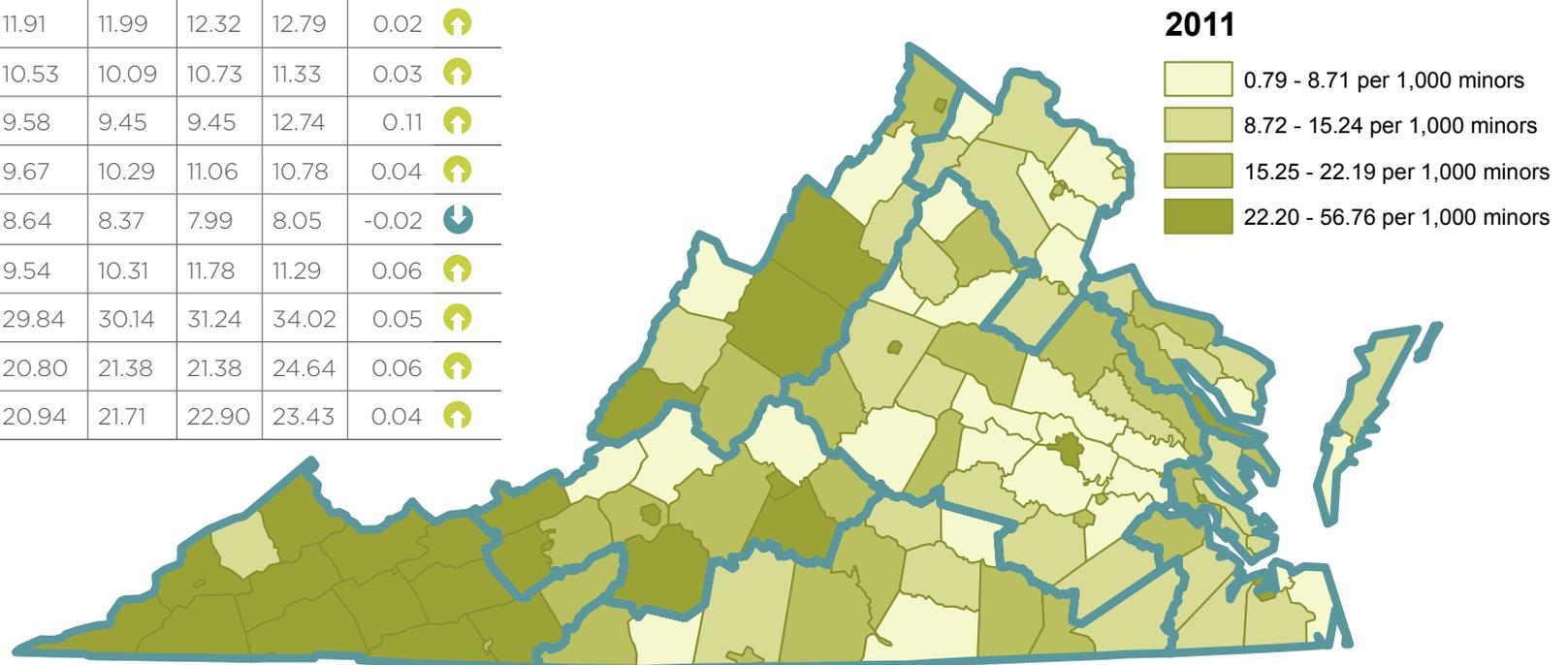
This indicator reflects the number of family assessments completed by Child Protective Services in response to a report of child abuse or neglect. Family assessments are the preferred response when a child is not in immediate danger and include developing plans to remedy and/or prevent risk of future abuse.

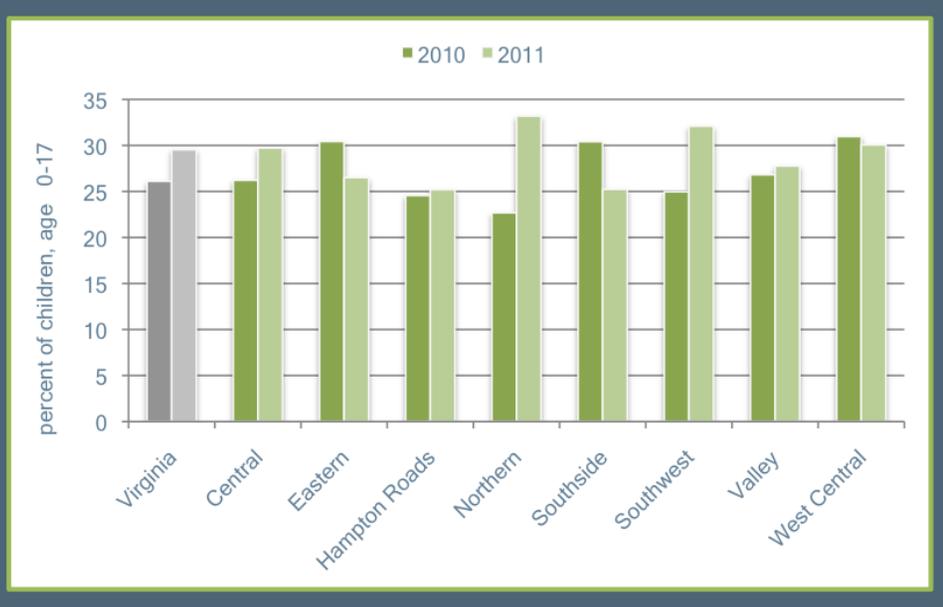
This indicator is presented as a rate per 1,000 persons within the population of children, age 0-17, for each state fiscal year, in each locality.

Data provided by the Virginia Department of Social Services Office of Outcome Based Reporting and Analysis.



	Rate				Avg. Annual Rate Change Since 2008
	2008	2009	2010	2011	
Virginia	11.91	11.99	12.32	12.79	0.02 ↑
Central	10.53	10.09	10.73	11.33	0.03 ↑
Eastern	9.58	9.45	9.45	12.74	0.11 ↑
Hampton Roads	9.67	10.29	11.06	10.78	0.04 ↑
Northern	8.64	8.37	7.99	8.05	-0.02 ↓
Southside	9.54	10.31	11.78	11.29	0.06 ↑
Southwest	29.84	30.14	31.24	34.02	0.05 ↑
Valley	20.80	21.38	21.38	24.64	0.06 ↑
West Central	20.94	21.71	22.90	23.43	0.04 ↑

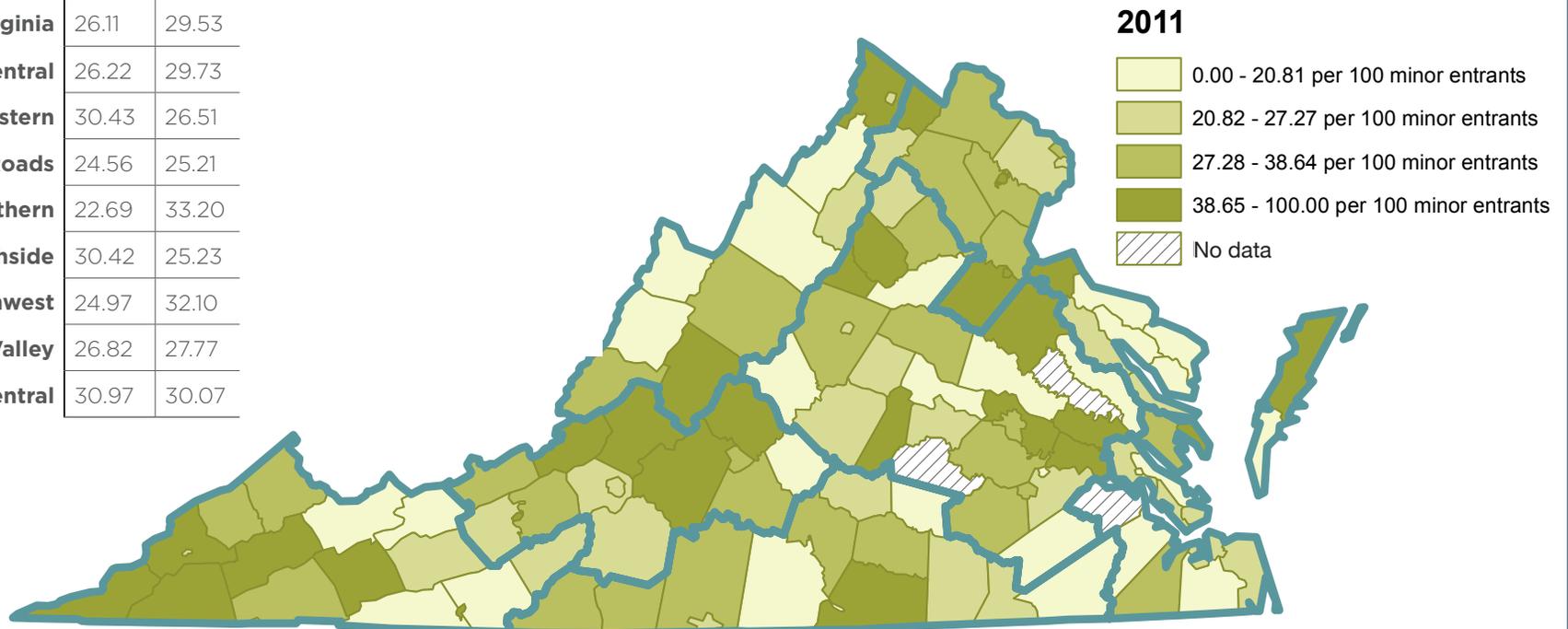




Abused or Neglected Children who Exited Foster Care with Permanent Placement: This indicator reflects the percentage of previously abused/neglected children who exit foster care to permanent placement, in each locality.

Data provided by the Virginia Department of Social Services Office of Outcome Based Reporting and Analysis.

	Rate	
	2010	2011
Virginia	26.11	29.53
Central	26.22	29.73
Eastern	30.43	26.51
Hampton Roads	24.56	25.21
Northern	22.69	33.20
Southside	30.42	25.23
Southwest	24.97	32.10
Valley	26.82	27.77
West Central	30.97	30.07

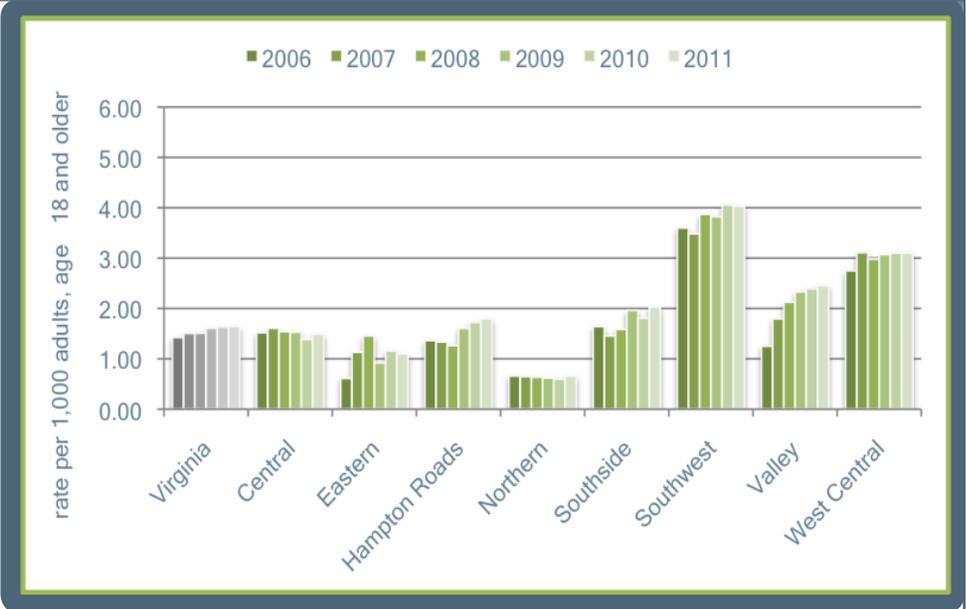


Adult Protective Services (APS) Substantiated Reports of Abuse, Neglect, or Exploitation of Elders and Incapacitated Adults:

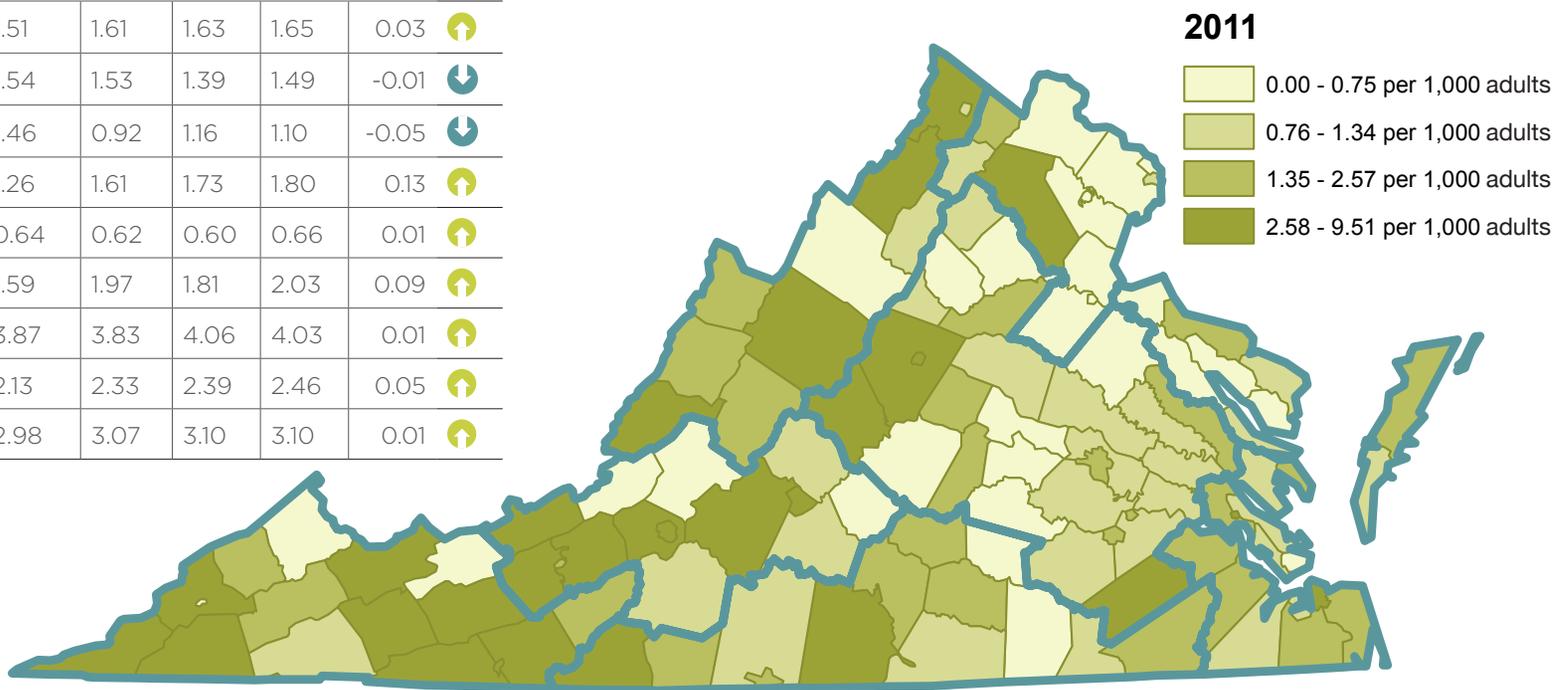
This indicator reflects the number of APS substantiated reports in which abuse or neglect, including self-neglect, were confirmed for elders (age 60 and older) and incapacitated adults (age 18 and older).

This indicator is presented as a rate per 1,000 persons within the population of adults, age 18 and older, for each state fiscal year, in each locality.

Data provided by the Virginia Department of Social Services Office of Outcome Based Reporting and Analysis. Note: This indicator counts substantiated reports, not the number of persons abused/neglected; individuals may be counted more than once if they experience more than one type of abuse/neglect or if multiple reports throughout the year are substantiated. Population estimates for the number of incapacitated adults are not available, so this indicator was calculated as a rate within the general adult population for each locality. Therefore, this indicator underestimates the rate of abuse or neglect within the population of elders and incapacitated adults.



	Rate				Avg. Annual Rate Change Since 2008
	2008	2009	2010	2011	
Virginia	1.51	1.61	1.63	1.65	0.03 ↑
Central	1.54	1.53	1.39	1.49	-0.01 ↓
Eastern	1.46	0.92	1.16	1.10	-0.05 ↓
Hampton Roads	1.26	1.61	1.73	1.80	0.13 ↑
Northern	0.64	0.62	0.60	0.66	0.01 ↑
Southside	1.59	1.97	1.81	2.03	0.09 ↑
Southwest	3.87	3.83	4.06	4.03	0.01 ↑
Valley	2.13	2.33	2.39	2.46	0.05 ↑
West Central	2.98	3.07	3.10	3.10	0.01 ↑



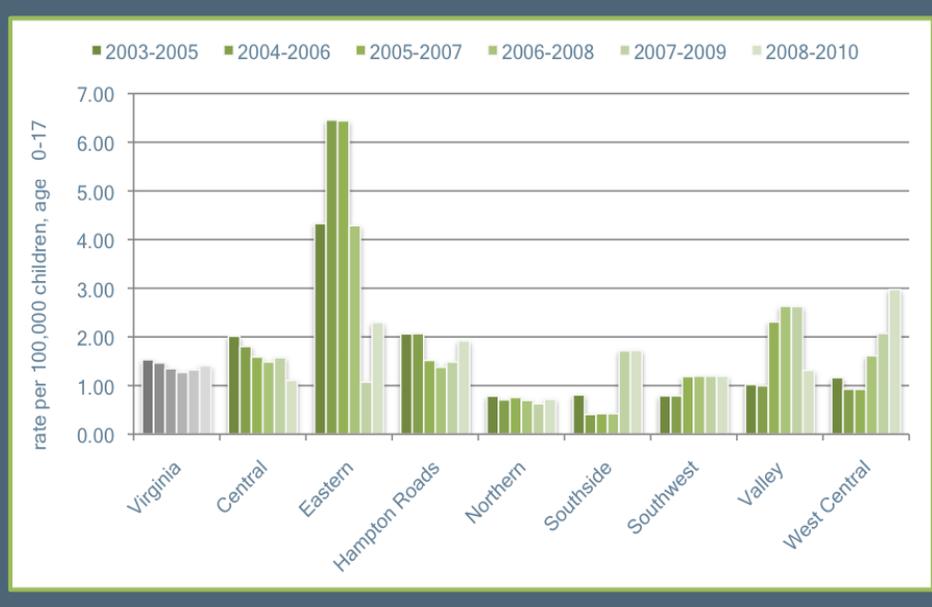
Child Homicides Perpetrated by a Family Member or Caregiver:

This indicator reflects the number of children whose deaths were determined to be a result of a homicide committed by a current or past family member or caregiver, or whose deaths were precipitated by acts of family violence, regardless of whether the violence was directed at the deceased.

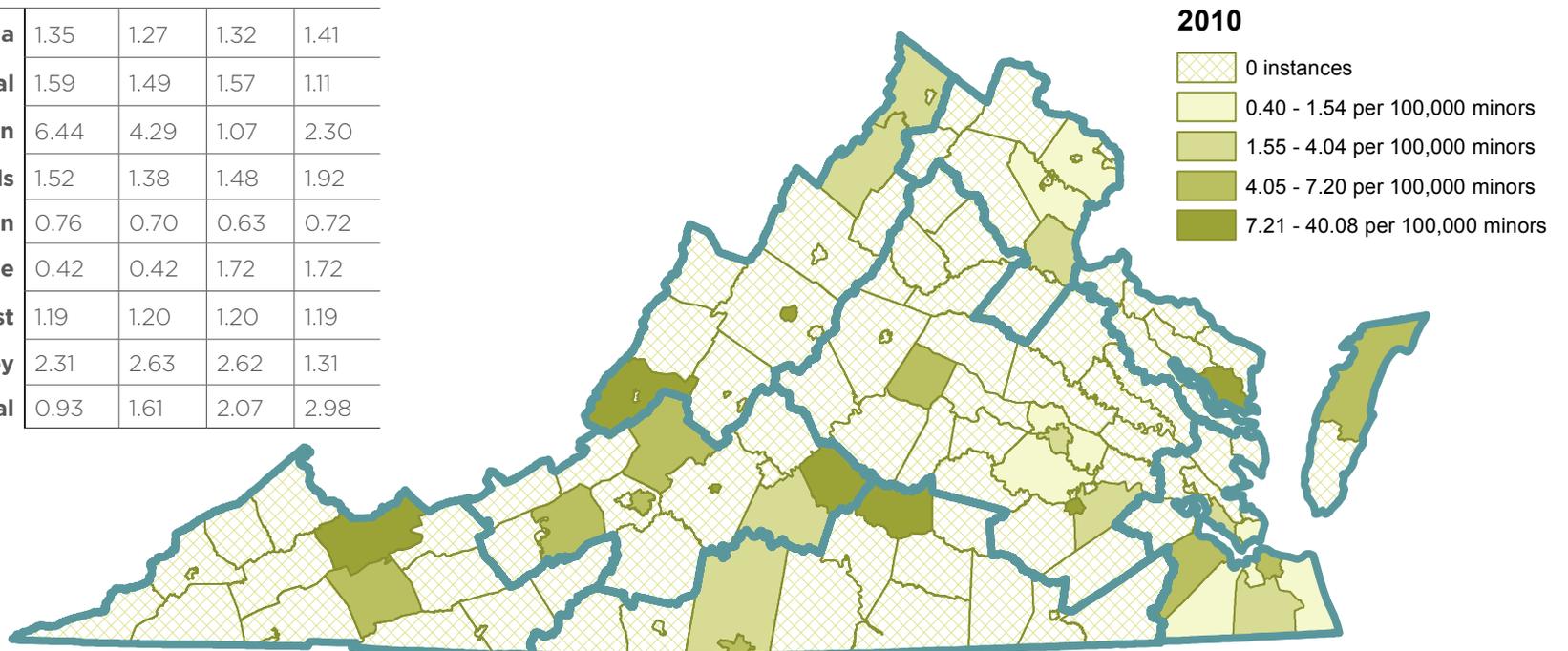
This indicator is presented as a rate per 100,000 persons within the population of children age 0–17, for each year, in each locality. These data are presented as three-year rolling averages in order to address particularly high annual variation in familial child homicide rates.

Data provided by the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, Family and Intimate Partner Homicide Surveillance Program, Virginia Department of Health.

Note: Annual rates based on a small number of cases ($n < 20$) should be interpreted with caution.



	Rate			
	2005-2007	2006-2008	2007-2009	2008-2010
Virginia	1.35	1.27	1.32	1.41
Central	1.59	1.49	1.57	1.11
Eastern	6.44	4.29	1.07	2.30
Hampton Roads	1.52	1.38	1.48	1.92
Northern	0.76	0.70	0.63	0.72
Southside	0.42	0.42	1.72	1.72
Southwest	1.19	1.20	1.20	1.19
Valley	2.31	2.63	2.62	1.31
West Central	0.93	1.61	2.07	2.98



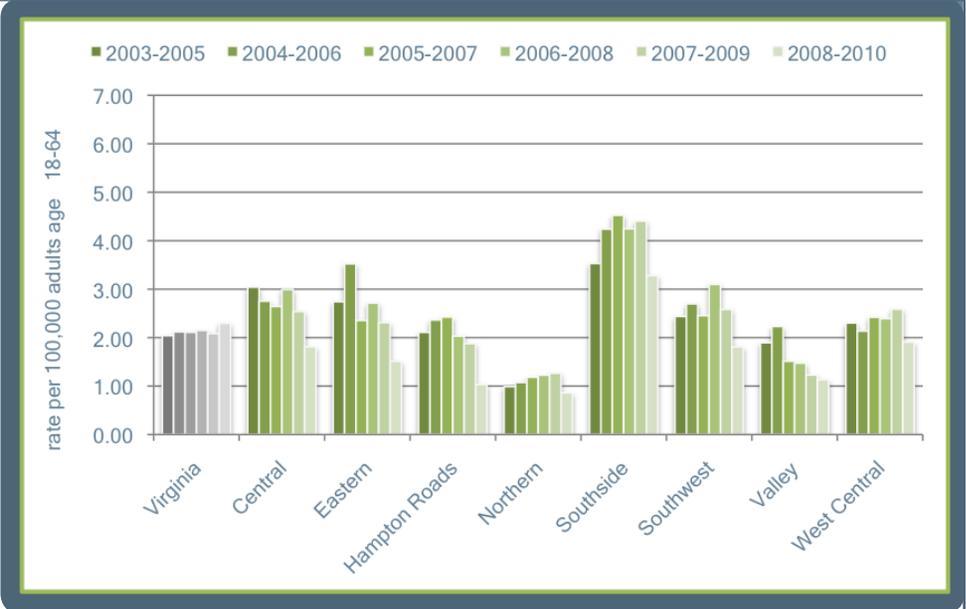
Adult Homicides Perpetrated by a Family Member:

This indicator reflects the number of adults whose deaths were determined to be the result of a homicide by a current or past family member, or whose deaths were precipitated by acts of family violence, regardless of whether the violence was directed at the deceased.

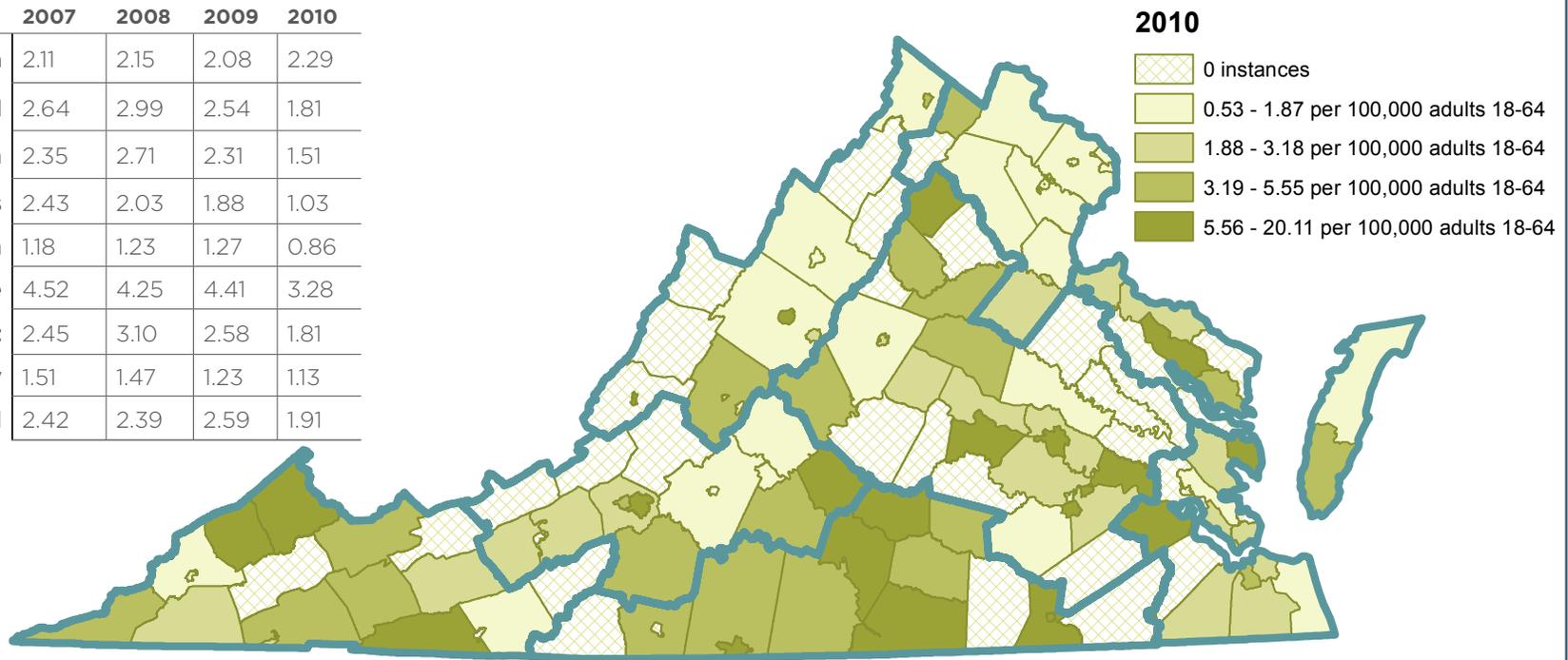
This indicator is presented as a rate per 100,000 persons within the population of adults, age 18–64, for each year, in each locality. These data are presented as three-year rolling averages in order to address particularly high annual variation in familial adult homicide rates.

Data provided by the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, Family and Intimate Partner Homicide Surveillance Program, Virginia Department of Health.

Note: Annual rates based on a small number of cases ($n < 20$) should be interpreted with caution.



	Rate			
	2005-2007	2006-2008	2007-2009	2008-2010
Virginia	2.11	2.15	2.08	2.29
Central	2.64	2.99	2.54	1.81
Eastern	2.35	2.71	2.31	1.51
Hampton Roads	2.43	2.03	1.88	1.03
Northern	1.18	1.23	1.27	0.86
Southside	4.52	4.25	4.41	3.28
Southwest	2.45	3.10	2.58	1.81
Valley	1.51	1.47	1.23	1.13
West Central	2.42	2.39	2.59	1.91



2010

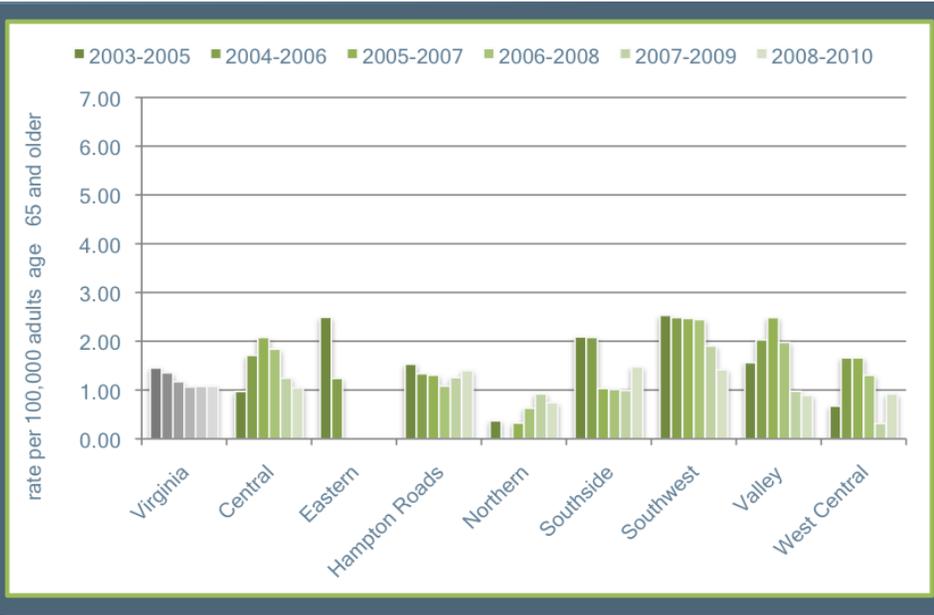
- 0 instances
- 0.53 - 1.87 per 100,000 adults 18-64
- 1.88 - 3.18 per 100,000 adults 18-64
- 3.19 - 5.55 per 100,000 adults 18-64
- 5.56 - 20.11 per 100,000 adults 18-64

Elder Homicides Perpetrated by a Family Member or Caregiver: This indicator reflects the number of elders whose deaths were determined to be the result of a homicide by a current or past family member or caregiver, or whose deaths were precipitated by acts of family violence, regardless of whether the violence was directed at the deceased.

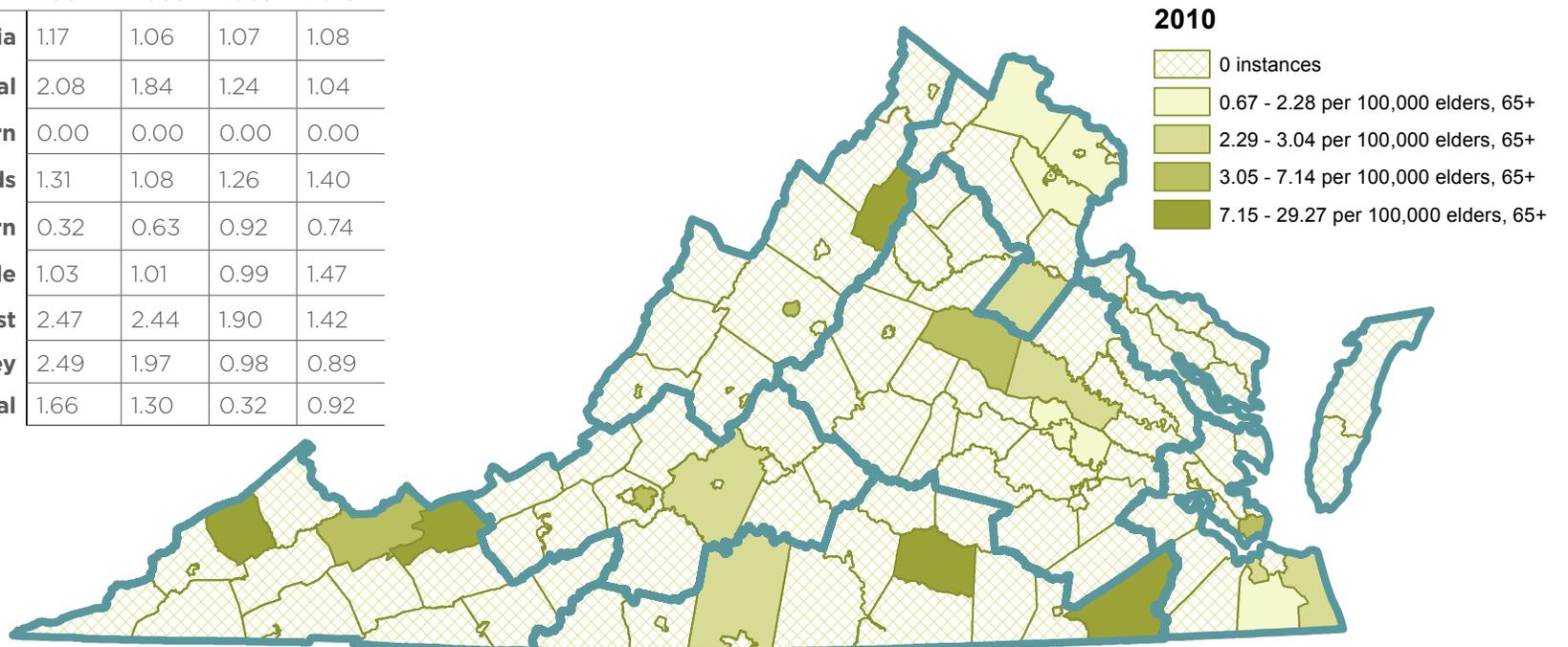
This indicator is presented as a rate per 100,000 persons within the population of elders, age 65 and older, for each year, in each locality. These data are presented as three-year rolling averages in order to address particularly high annual variation in familial elder homicide rates.

Data provided by the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, Family and Intimate Partner Homicide Surveillance Program, Virginia Department of Health.

Note: Annual rates based on a small number of cases ($n < 20$) should be interpreted with caution.



	Rate			
	2005-2007	2006-2008	2007-2009	2008-2010
Virginia	1.17	1.06	1.07	1.08
Central	2.08	1.84	1.24	1.04
Eastern	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hampton Roads	1.31	1.08	1.26	1.40
Northern	0.32	0.63	0.92	0.74
Southside	1.03	1.01	0.99	1.47
Southwest	2.47	2.44	1.90	1.42
Valley	2.49	1.97	0.98	0.89
West Central	1.66	1.30	0.32	0.92

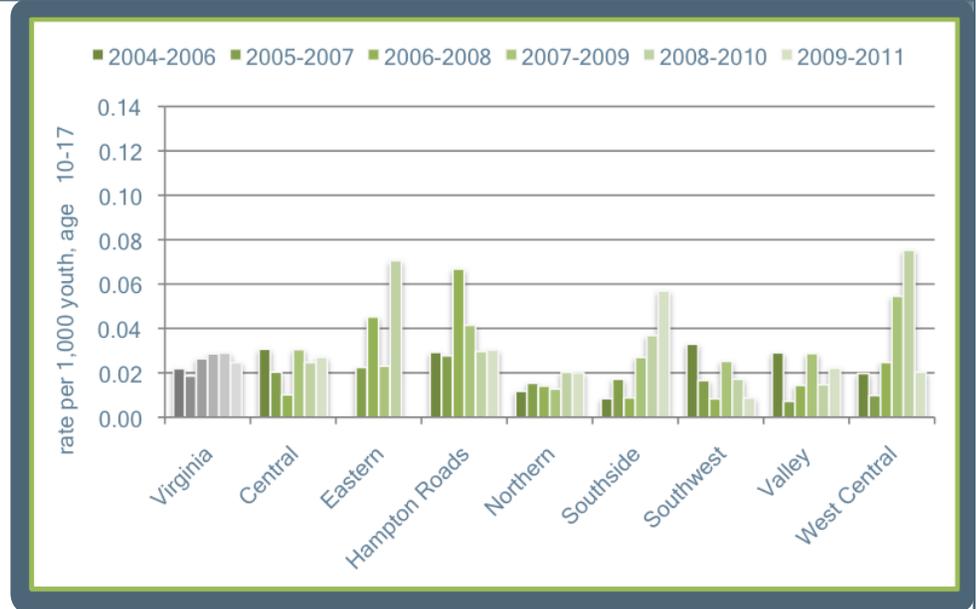


Arrests of Juveniles for Violent Sexual Offenses Committed against a Family Member:

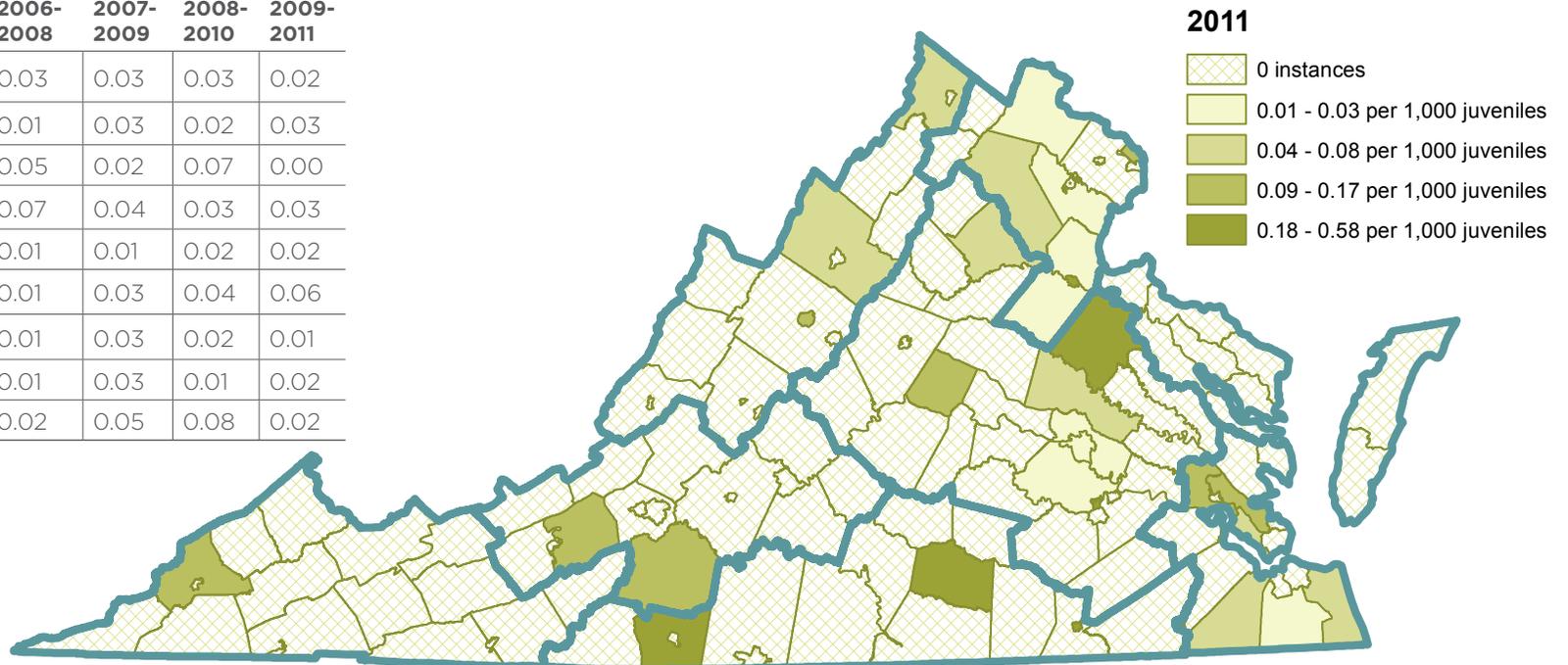
This indicator reflects the number of juvenile arrests made by law enforcement officials for violent sexual offenses—including forcible rape, forcible sodomy, sexual assault with an object, forcible fondling, and incest—perpetrated against a family member, as captured in the Incident Based Crime Reporting Repository System.

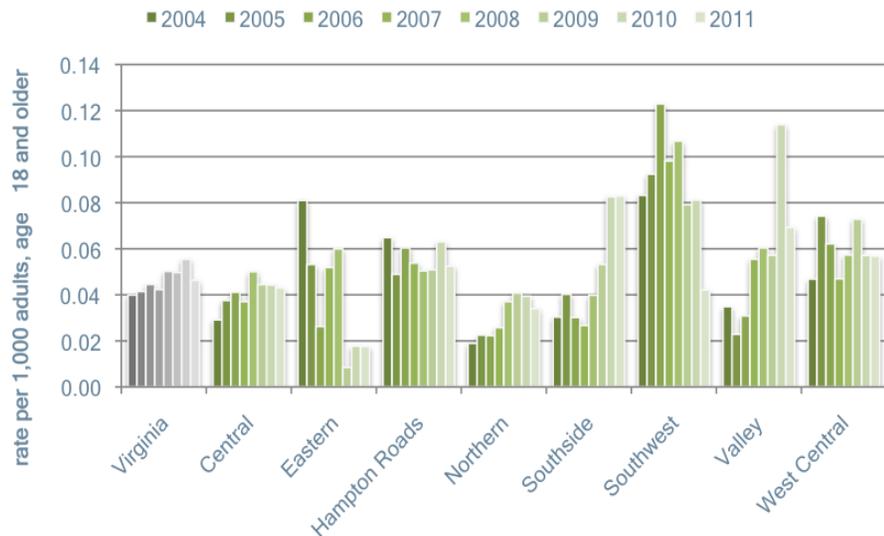
This indicator is presented as a rate per 1,000 persons within the juvenile population, age 10-17, for each year, in each locality. These data are presented as three-year rolling averages in order to address particularly high annual variation in the arrest rate.

Data provided by the Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services. Note: Annual rates based on a small number of cases ($n < 20$) should be interpreted with caution.



	Rate			
	2006-2008	2007-2009	2008-2010	2009-2011
Virginia	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02
Central	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.03
Eastern	0.05	0.02	0.07	0.00
Hampton Roads	0.07	0.04	0.03	0.03
Northern	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02
Southside	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.06
Southwest	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.01
Valley	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.02
West Central	0.02	0.05	0.08	0.02





Arrests of Adults for Violent Sexual Offenses Committed against a Family Member:

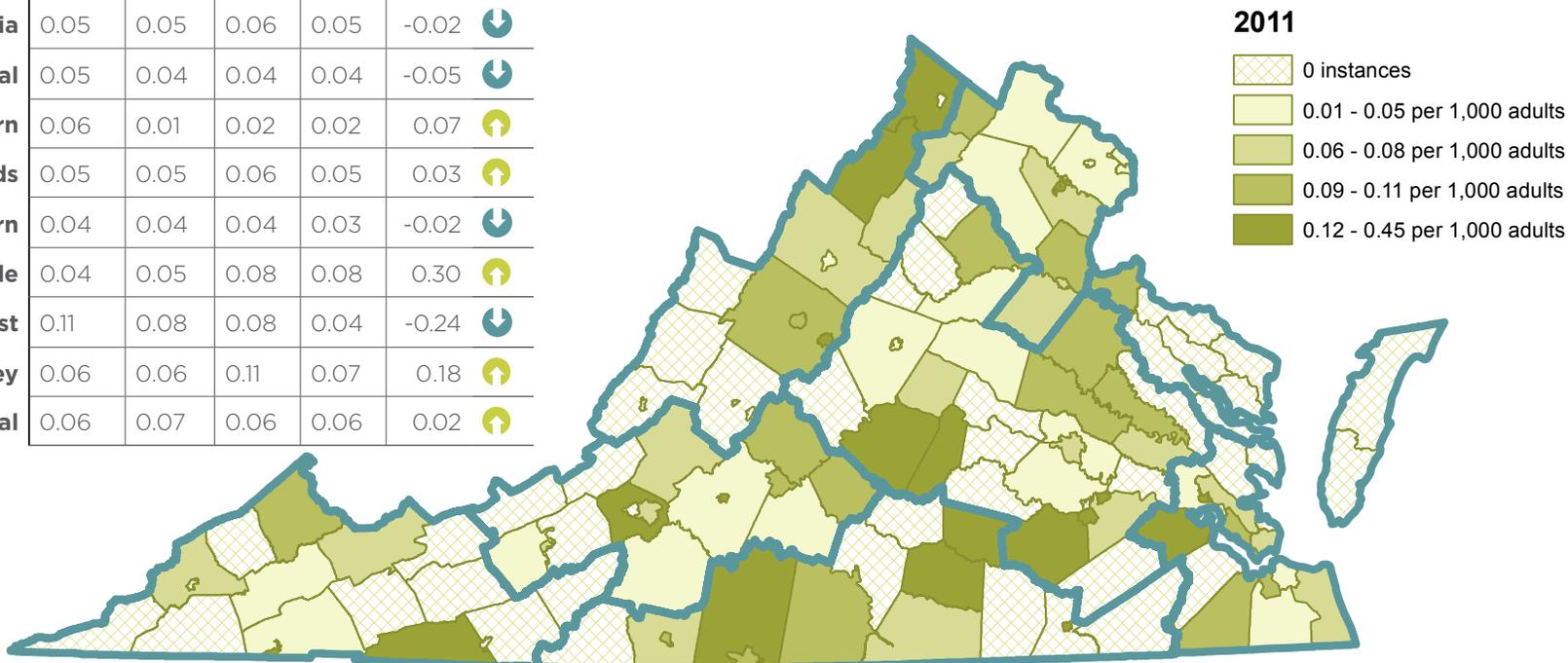
This indicator reflects the number of adult arrests made by law enforcement officials for violent sexual offenses—including forcible rape, forcible sodomy, statutory rape, sexual assault with an object, forcible fondling, and incest—perpetrated against a family member, as captured in the Incident Based Crime Reporting Repository System.

This indicator is presented as a rate per 1,000 persons within the adult population, age 18 and older, for each year, in each locality.

Data provided by the Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services.

Note: Annual rates based on a small number of cases ($n < 20$) should be interpreted with caution.

	Rate				Avg. Annual Rate Change Since 2008
	2008	2009	2010	2011	
Virginia	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.05	-0.02 ↓
Central	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04	-0.05 ↓
Eastern	0.06	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.07 ↑
Hampton Roads	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.03 ↑
Northern	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.03	-0.02 ↓
Southside	0.04	0.05	0.08	0.08	0.30 ↑
Southwest	0.11	0.08	0.08	0.04	-0.24 ↓
Valley	0.06	0.06	0.11	0.07	0.18 ↑
West Central	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.02 ↑

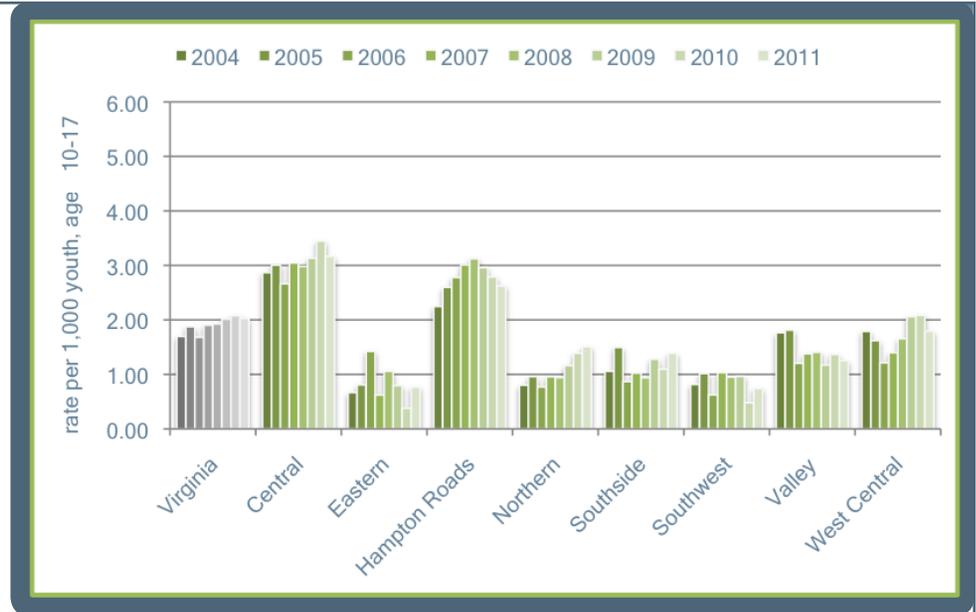


Arrests of Juveniles for Non-sexual Violent Offenses against a Family Member:

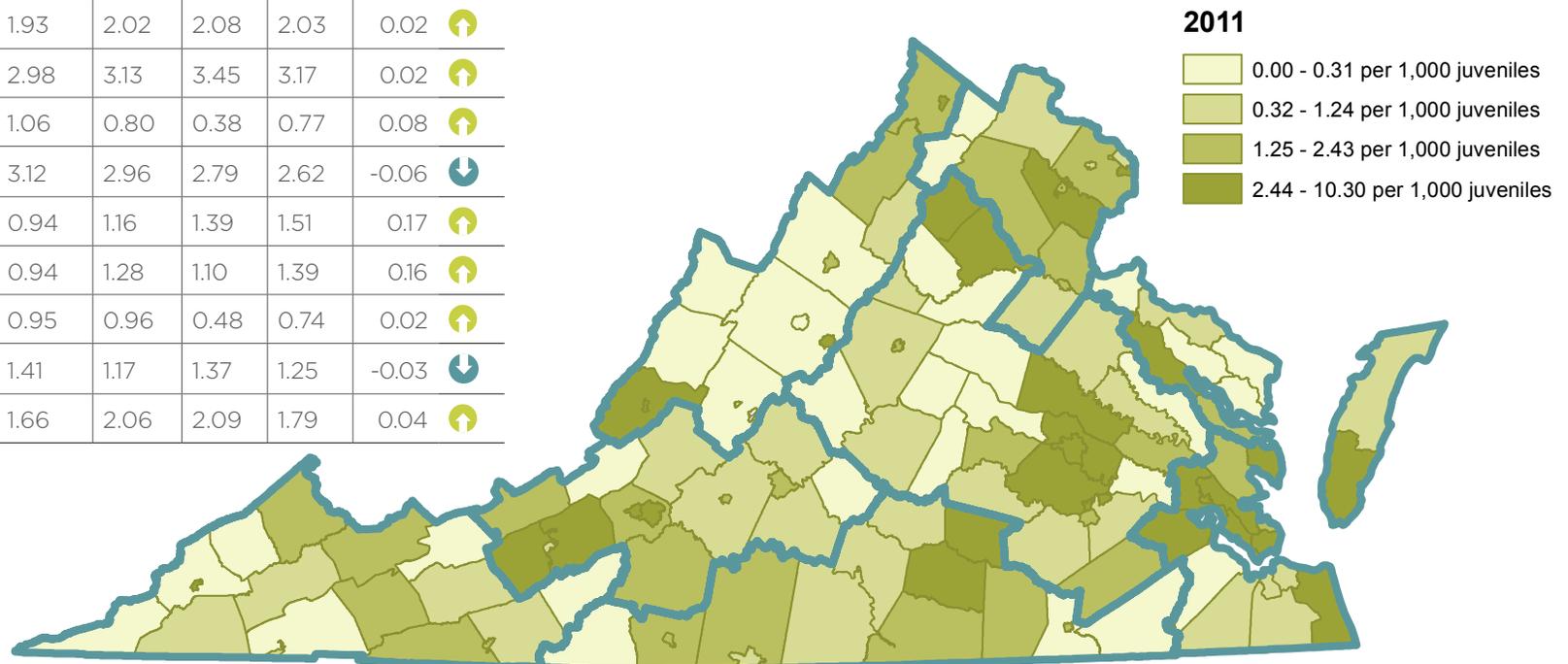
This indicator reflects the number of juvenile arrests made by law enforcement officials for non-sexual violent offenses—including kidnapping/abduction, robbery, aggravated assault, simple assault, and intimidation—perpetrated against a family member, as captured in the Incident Based Crime Reporting Repository System.

This indicator is presented as a rate per 1,000 persons within the juvenile population, age 10-17, for each year, in each locality.

Data provided by the Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services.



	Rate				Avg. Annual Rate Change Since 2008
	2008	2009	2010	2011	
Virginia	1.93	2.02	2.08	2.03	0.02 ↑
Central	2.98	3.13	3.45	3.17	0.02 ↑
Eastern	1.06	0.80	0.38	0.77	0.08 ↑
Hampton Roads	3.12	2.96	2.79	2.62	-0.06 ↓
Northern	0.94	1.16	1.39	1.51	0.17 ↑
Southside	0.94	1.28	1.10	1.39	0.16 ↑
Southwest	0.95	0.96	0.48	0.74	0.02 ↑
Valley	1.41	1.17	1.37	1.25	-0.03 ↓
West Central	1.66	2.06	2.09	1.79	0.04 ↑

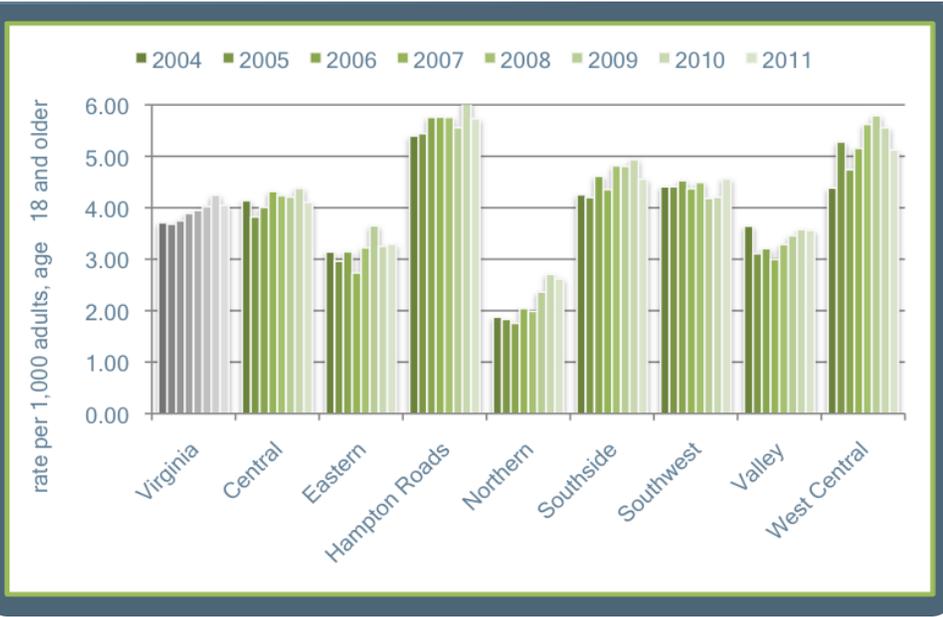


Arrests of Adults for Non-sexual Violent Offenses against a Family Member:

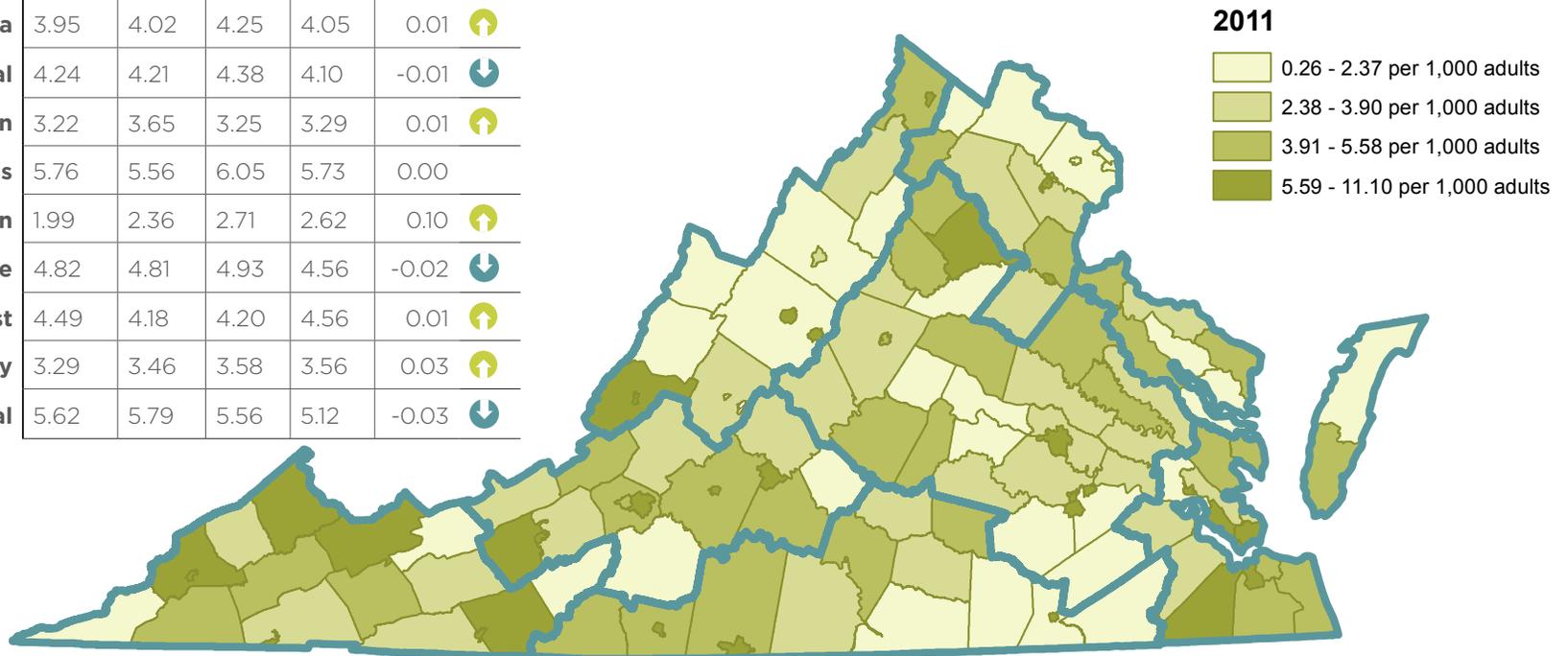
This indicator reflects the number of adult arrests made by law enforcement officials for non-sexual violent offenses—including kidnapping/abduction, robbery, aggravated assault, simple assault, and intimidation—perpetrated against a family member, as captured in the Incident Based Crime Reporting Repository System.

This indicator is presented as a rate per 1,000 persons within the adult population, age 18 and older, for each year, in each locality.

Data provided by the Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services.



	Rate				Avg. Annual Rate Change Since 2008
	2008	2009	2010	2011	
Virginia	3.95	4.02	4.25	4.05	0.01 ↑
Central	4.24	4.21	4.38	4.10	-0.01 ↓
Eastern	3.22	3.65	3.25	3.29	0.01 ↑
Hampton Roads	5.76	5.56	6.05	5.73	0.00
Northern	1.99	2.36	2.71	2.62	0.10 ↑
Southside	4.82	4.81	4.93	4.56	-0.02 ↓
Southwest	4.49	4.18	4.20	4.56	0.01 ↑
Valley	3.29	3.46	3.58	3.56	0.03 ↑
West Central	5.62	5.79	5.56	5.12	-0.03 ↓

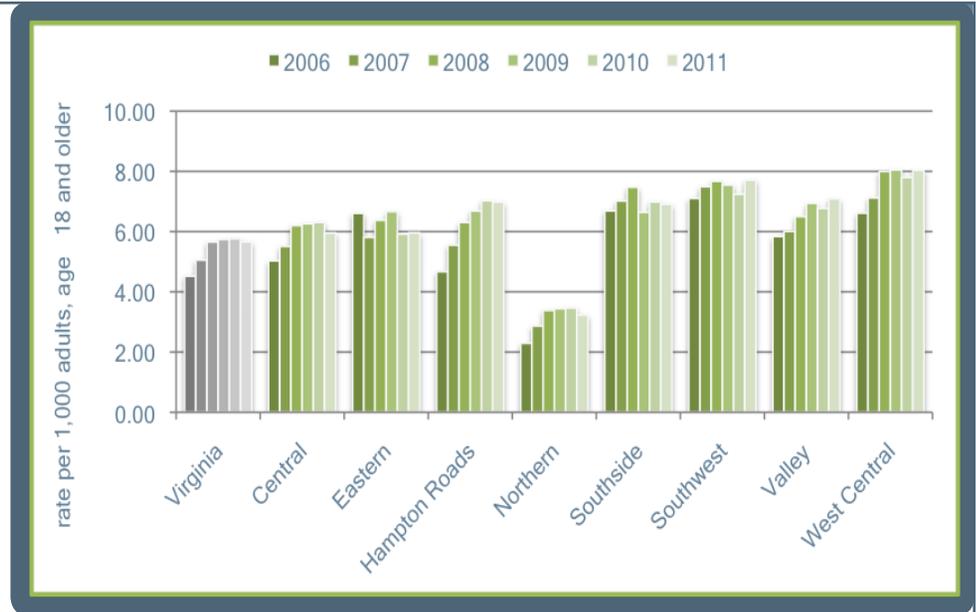


Emergency Protective Orders Issued against Family or Household Members:

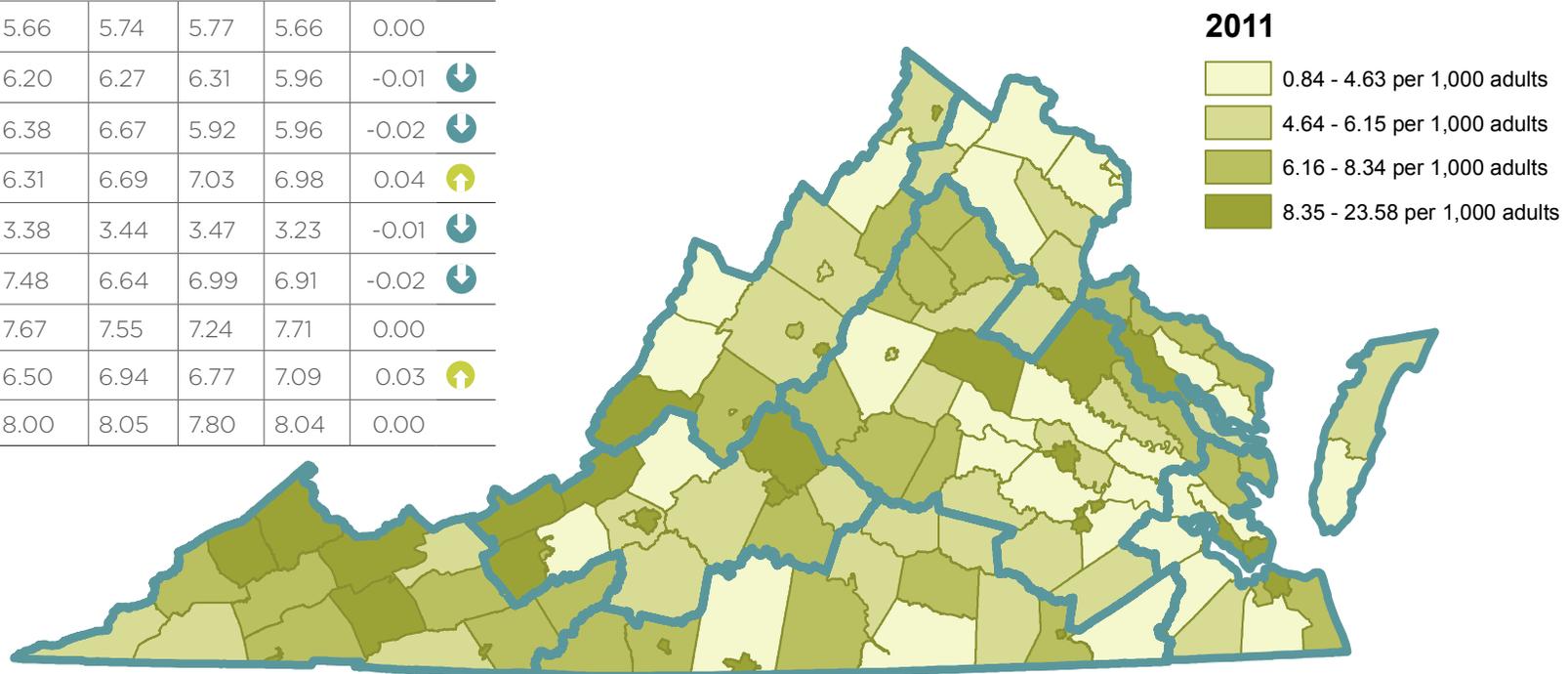
This indicator reflects the number of emergency protective orders issued against family or household members for acts of family abuse involving violence, force, or threat.

This indicator is presented as a rate per 1,000 persons within the population age 18 and older, for each year, in each locality.

Data provided by the Virginia Supreme Court, Office of the Executive Secretary.



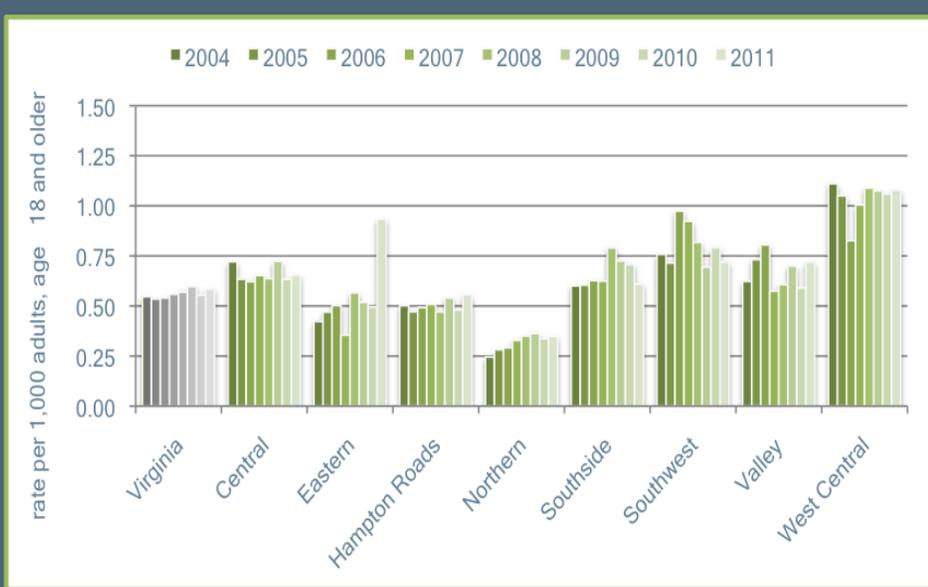
	Rate				Avg. Annual Rate Change Since 2008
	2008	2009	2010	2011	
Virginia	5.66	5.74	5.77	5.66	0.00
Central	6.20	6.27	6.31	5.96	-0.01 ↓
Eastern	6.38	6.67	5.92	5.96	-0.02 ↓
Hampton Roads	6.31	6.69	7.03	6.98	0.04 ↑
Northern	3.38	3.44	3.47	3.23	-0.01 ↓
Southside	7.48	6.64	6.99	6.91	-0.02 ↓
Southwest	7.67	7.55	7.24	7.71	0.00
Valley	6.50	6.94	6.77	7.09	0.03 ↑
West Central	8.00	8.05	7.80	8.04	0.00



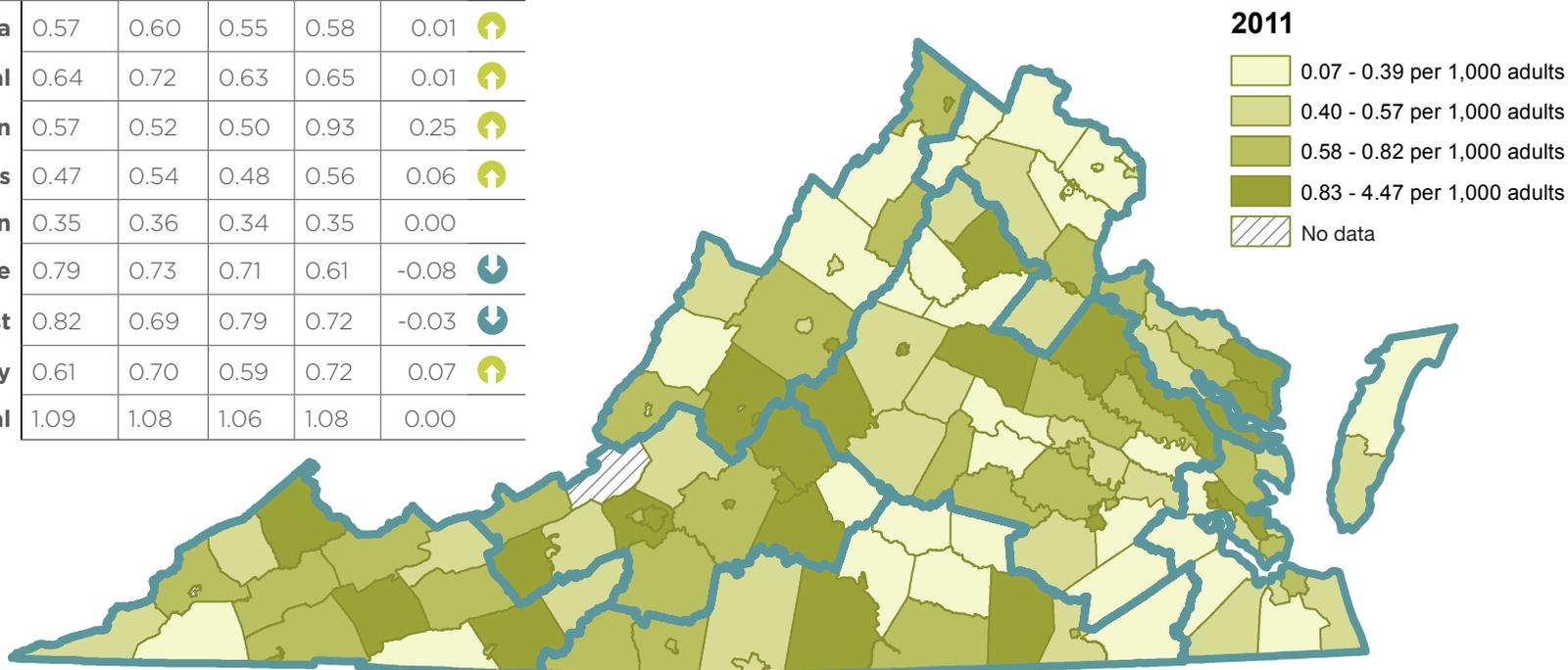
Arrests for Violation of a Protective Order: This indicator reflects the number of arrests made for violation of an active protective order, as recorded in the Central Criminal Records Exchange.

This indicator is presented as a rate within the population age 18 and older, for each year, in each locality.

Data provided by the Virginia State Police.



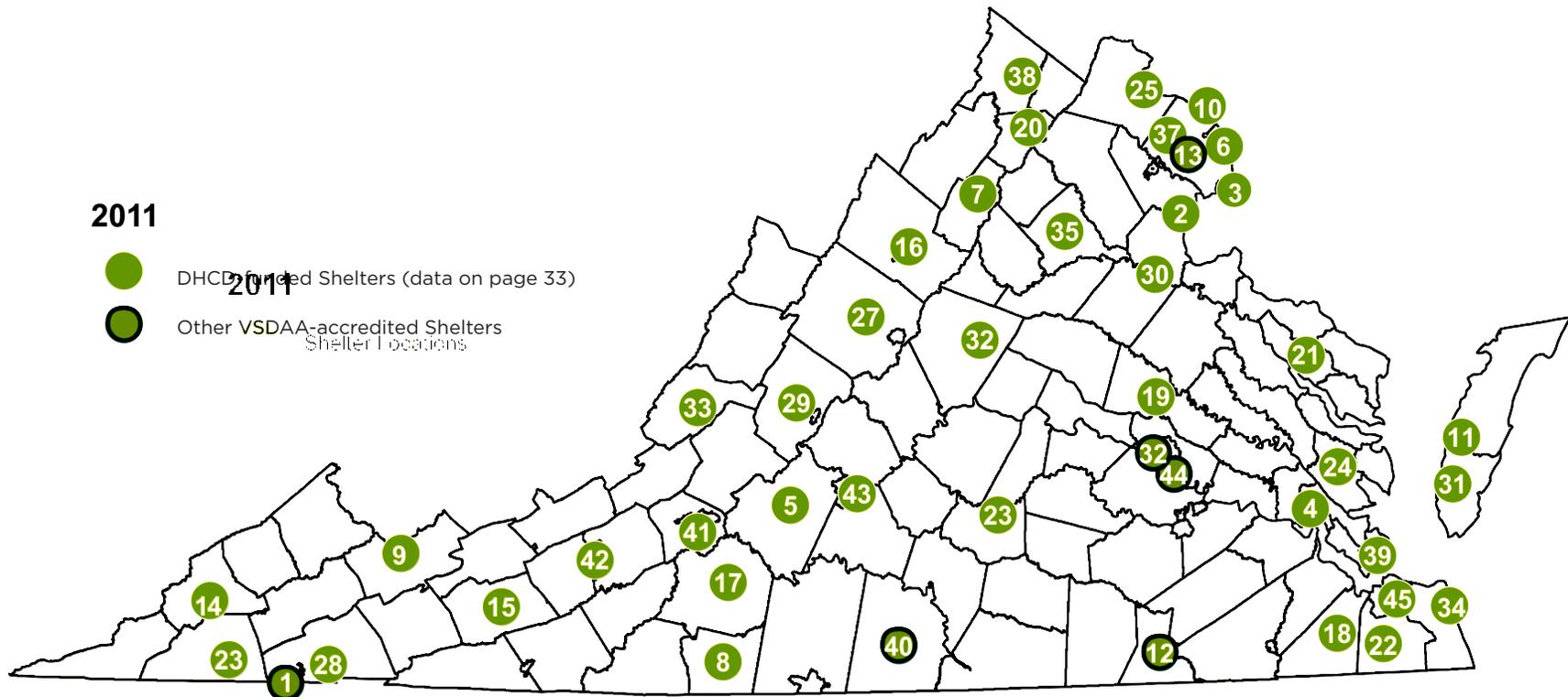
	Rate				Avg. Annual Rate Change Since 2008
	2008	2009	2010	2011	
Virginia	0.57	0.60	0.55	0.58	0.01 ↑
Central	0.64	0.72	0.63	0.65	0.01 ↑
Eastern	0.57	0.52	0.50	0.93	0.25 ↑
Hampton Roads	0.47	0.54	0.48	0.56	0.06 ↑
Northern	0.35	0.36	0.34	0.35	0.00
Southside	0.79	0.73	0.71	0.61	-0.08 ↓
Southwest	0.82	0.69	0.79	0.72	-0.03 ↓
Valley	0.61	0.70	0.59	0.72	0.07 ↑
West Central	1.09	1.08	1.06	1.08	0.00



Domestic Violence Shelter Locations: This indicator reflects the distribution of domestic violence centers across the Commonwealth of Virginia that provide overnight shelter.

Data provided by the Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance (VSDVAA).

Note: These shelters represent VSDVAA-accredited domestic violence programs. Some of these programs receive funding from the Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development's State Shelter Grants program and accordingly report on the services they have provided. Relevant figures are available on page 33 of the report.



	Agency	Location
1	Abuse Alternatives, Inc.	Bristol, TN
2	ACTS/Turning Points	Dumfries
3	Alexandria Domestic Violence Program	Alexandria
4	Avalon: A Center For Women And Children	Williamsburg
5	Bedford Domestic Violence Services	Bedford
6	Bethany House for Battered Spouses	Alexandria
7	CHOICES Council on Domestic Violence for Page County	Luray
8	Citizens Against Family Violence	Martinsville
9	Clinch Valley Community Action, Inc.	North Tazewell
10	Doorways for Women and Families	Arlington
11	Eastern Shore Coalition Against Domestic Violence	Onancock
12	Emporia Family Violence and Sexual Assault Unit	Emporia
13	Fairfax Office for Women Domestic and Sexual Violence Services	Fairfax
14	Family Crisis Support Services	Norton
15	Family Resource Center, Inc.	Wytheville
16	First Step	Harrisonburg
17	Franklin County Family Resource Center	Rocky Mount
18	Genieve Shelter	Suffolk
19	Hanover Safe Place	Ashland
20	Harmony Place	Front Royal
21	Haven Shelter and Services, Inc.	Warsaw
22	Help and Emergency Response	Porsmouth
23	Hope House of Scott County	Gate City

	Agency	Location
24	Laurel Shelter, Inc.	Gloucester
25	Loudoun Abused Women's Shelter (LAWS)	Leesburg
26	Madeline's House (Southside Center for Violence Prevention)	Farmville
27	New Directions Center, Inc.	Staunton
28	People, Incorporated of VA Domestic and Sexual Violence Program	Abingdon
29	Project Horizon	Lexington
30	Rappahannock Council on Domestic Violence	Fredericksburg
31	Response, Inc.	Woodstock
32	Safe Harbor	Richmond
33	Safehome Systems	Covington
34	Samaritan House	Virginia Beach
35	Services to Abused Families	Culpeper
36	Shelter for Help in Emergency	Charlottesville
37	Shelter House, Inc.	Falls Church
38	The Laurel Center	Winchester
39	Transitions Family Violence Services	Hampton
40	Tri-County Community Action Agency	South Boston
41	Turning Point (The Salvation Army)	Roanoke
42	Women's Resource Center of the New River Valley	Radford
43	YWCA of Central Virginia Domestic Violence Prevention Center	Lynchburg
44	YWCA of Richmond Women's Advocacy Program	Richmond
45	YWCA of Southampton Roads Women in Crisis Program	Norfolk

Domestic Violence Shelter Bed-nights Provided to Individuals: This indicator reflects the number of domestic violence shelter beds provided to adults and children by shelters funded by the Department of Housing and Community Development's State Shelter Grants, by shelter, by state fiscal year.

#	Agency	Location	Localities Served
28	People, Inc. of Virginia	Abingdon	Buchanan Co, Russell Co
3	Alexandria Domestic Violence Program	Alexandria	Alexandria
6	Bethany House for Battered Spouses	Alexandria	primarily Fairfax Co & DC metro area
10	Doorways (formerly The Arlington Community Temporary Shelter)	Arlington	Arlington Co
19	Hanover Safe Place	Ashland	Hanover Co, Ashland
5	Bedford Domestic Violence Services	Bedford	Bedford County
36	Shelter for Help in Emergency	Charlottesville	Albemarle Co, City of Charlottesville
33	Safehome Systems	Covington	Allegheny Co, Bath Co, Highland, City of Clifton Forge, City of Covington
35	Services to Abused Families, Inc. (SAFE)	Culpeper	Culpeper Co, Orange Co, Fauquier Co, Rappahannock Co, Madison Co
2	ACTS/Turning Points	Dumfries	Manassas Park, Manassas, Prince William Co
37	Shelter House, Inc.	Falls Church	Fairfax, Falls Church
26	Madeline's House (Southside Center for Violence Prevention)	Farmville	Lunenburg Co, Mecklenburg Co, Nottoway Co, Prince Edward Co
30	Rappahannock Council on Domestic Violence	Fredericksburg	Caroline Co, Spotsylvania Co, Fredericksburg City, Stafford Co, King George Co
20	Harmony Place (Warren County Council on Domestic Violence)	Front Royal	Front Royal, Warren Co
23	Hope House of Scott County	Gate City	Buchanan Co, Norton, Wise Co, Dickenson Co, Russell Co, Lee Co, Scott Co
24	Laurel Shelter	Gloucester	Gloucester Co, King & Queen Co, Mathews Co, King William Co, Middlesex Co
39	Transitions Family Violence Services	Hampton	City of Hampton, City of Poquoson, City of Newport News, York Co
16	First Step: A Response to Domestic Violence	Harrisonburg	Harrisonburg, Rockingham Co

Note: These data were compiled by the Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development. * Means data were incomplete or missing. Comprehensive data for all shelters were not available. This subsample of shelters represents shelters receiving funding from the Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development.

2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
Total Bed-nights Provided	Percent Bed-nights for Children	Total Bed-nights Provided	Percent Bed-nights for Children	Total Bed-nights Provided	Percent Bed-nights for Children	Total Bed-nights Provided	Percent Bed-nights for Children	Total Bed-nights Provided	Percent Bed-nights for Children	Total Bed-nights Provided	Percent Bed-nights for Children	Total Bed-nights Provided	Percent Bed-nights for Children
301	37.2%	1,368	37.4%	1,807	36.8%	2,316	48.0%	2,094	48.5%	1,577	56.1%	3,359	53.8%
6,600	32.5%	7,790	38.7%	3,268	41.3%	2,531	38.6%	2,592	43.6%	3,884	47.8%	3,399	52.9%
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7,665	59.4%	7,668	59.9%	6,037	53.0%
8,477	51.3%	6,892	45.8%	5,274	46.5%	3,002	44.1%	3,315	39.9%	3,398	52.1%	3,389	58.2%
2,286	40.9%	3,800	41.4%	1,680	60.6%	2,233	58.8%	2,727	61.8%	1,640	45.2%	2,076	61.8%
1,965	54.0%	3,401	63.0%	1,421	43.3%	998	43.2%	1,636	47.9%	1,471	54.0%	1,977	60.8%
9,294	41.3%	7,292	47.3%	3,026	51.8%	2,871	45.1%	3,700	51.1%	4,115	51.3%	*	*
1,878	28.9%	2,613	33.3%	2,050	42.9%	1,489	37.9%	1,795	39.9%	1,419	43.9%	1,891	49.9%
9,018	52.1%	9,141	52.8%	3,808	49.1%	5,233	39.9%	2,972	47.7%	*	*	2,939	50.2%
10,118	57.8%	12,135	57.7%	5,371	49.1%	5,966	54.4%	6,622	56.2%	8,776	50.6%	8,765	63.2%
*	*	*	*	14,601	70.4%	*	*	*	*	*	*	13,735	63.1%
5,963	66.2%	4,361	51.3%	*	*	*	*	1,530	54.7%	1,534	33.2%	2,990	59.7%
11,539	43.2%	9,732	51.7%	2,365	56.1%	3,087	54.0%	4,657	49.5%	5,457	51.3%	*	*
4,830	43.3%	7,073	42.5%	3,604	45.2%	6,537	35.5%	7,698	40.0%	4,324	40.6%	3,850	47.8%
5,444	23.7%	3,556	36.7%	645	22.8%	1,614	29.6%	2,686	26.6%	2,818	22.5%	2,116	49.5%
9,323	49.8%	10,296	55.5%	6,293	45.7%	6,757	33.1%	7,075	42.6%	6,169	43.0%	6,024	45.6%
4,974	48.9%	7,366	45.9%	2,491	40.1%	2,886	41.3%	1,782	43.5%	3,545	38.9%	*	*
4,185	51.9%	6,079	43.1%	6,316	40.0%	4,887	21.2%	4,783	32.7%	5,192	47.7%	4,372	23.5%

#	Agency	Location	Localities Served
25	Loudoun Abused Women's Shelter (aka Loudoun Citizens for Social Justice)	Leesburg	Loudoun Co
29	Project Horizon	Lexington	Buena Vista, Lexington, Rockbridge Co
7	Choices: The Council on Domestic Violence for Page County	Luray	Page Co
43	YWCA of Central Virginia Domestic Violence Prevention Center	Lynchburg	Amherst Co, Campbell Co, Nelson Co, Bedford Co, City of Lynchburg
8	Citizens Against Family Violence	Martinsville	Martinsville City
45	YWCA of Southampton Roads Women in Crisis Program	Norfolk	Norfolk, South Hampton Roads
9	Clinch Valley Community Action, Inc.	North Tazewell	Russell Co, Tazewell Co
14	Family Crisis Support Services	Norton	Wise Co, Scott Co, Dickenson Co, Russell Co, Lee Co, Buchanan Co, City of Norton
11	Eastern Shore Coalition Against Domestic Violence	Onancock	Accomack Co, Northhampton Co
22	Help and Emergency Response	Portsmouth	Portsmouth, Suffolk, Chesapeake, Virginia Beach, Norfolk, Newport News
42	Women's Resource Center of New River Valley	Radford	Floyd Co, Pulaski Co, Giles Co, Montgomery Co, City of Radford
41	Turning Point (The Salvation Army)	Roanoke	City of Roanoke
17	Franklin County Family Resource Center	Rocky Mount	Franklin Co, Rocky Mount Co
27	New Directions	Staunton	Augusta Co, Highland Co, Staunton, Waynesboro
18	Genieve Shelter	Suffolk	Franklin, Southampton Co, Isle of Wight Co, Suffolk, Smithfield, Surry Co
34	Samaritan House	Virginia Beach	Virginia Beach, Norfolk, Suffolk, Chesapeake, Portsmouth
21	Haven Shelter and Services	Warsaw	Essex Co, Lancaster Co, Richmond Co, Westmoreland Co, Northumberland Co
4	Avalon	Williamsburg	James City County, Williamsburg, York County
24	The Laurel Center	Winchester	Clarke Co, Frederick Co, Winchester
31	Response, Inc.	Woodstock	Shenandoah Co
15	Family Resource Center, Inc	Wytheville	Bland Co, Grayson Co, Carroll Co, Smyth Co, Wyth Co, Galax City

2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
Total Bed-nights Provided	Percent Bed-nights for Children	Total Bed-nights Provided	Percent Bed-nights for Children	Total Bed-nights Provided	Percent Bed-nights for Children	Total Bed-nights Provided	Percent Bed-nights for Children	Total Bed-nights Provided	Percent Bed-nights for Children	Total Bed-nights Provided	Percent Bed-nights for Children	Total Bed-nights Provided	Percent Bed-nights for Children
4,328	47.2%	6,622	66.9%	2,068	57.4%	2,181	54.0%	2,534	44.0%	2,828	48.8%	2,686	67.8%
2,508	40.3%	3,735	34.5%	1,489	38.2%	1,500	51.7%	1,523	45.6%	998	36.2%	982	43.5%
10,573	63.8%	9,039	58.0%	3,308	49.6%	3,235	49.9%	4,072	66.9%	5,048	39.5%	3,696	57.9%
6,716	48.9%	9,691	49.9%	3,827	51.0%	3,342	44.9%	4,839	54.1%	5,455	54.1%	7,544	53.9%
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3,058	25.0%	3,223	30.3%
*	*	*	*	6,383	40.2%	8,643	47.2%	9,976	50.3%	9,633	49.1%	9,226	51.3%
1,023	49.3%	2,450	48.2%	2,712	48.7%	706	35.1%	1,700	28.0%	4,276	38.3%	3,230	34.5%
1,862	36.4%	2,605	31.3%	1,960	15.7%	*	*	*	*	6,099	17.3%	4,676	7.4%
2,447	49.7%	6,620	60.8%	5,722	64.0%	4,868	60.6%	5,672	59.9%	3,719	54.0%	2,141	61.2%
8,118	56.5%	7,394	54.9%	7,582	60.1%	8,815	58.0%	8,320	54.8%	9,852	57.7%	*	*
12,718	48.4%	13,256	45.9%	5,820	46.2%	6,138	49.6%	6,698	49.9%	6,041	52.7%	4,596	44.1%
16,987	44.4%	21,372	45.2%	11,852	47.9%	11,596	51.1%	12,408	50.2%	10,042	44.7%	10,275	51.9%
3,044	56.8%	4,452	50.9%	2,683	49.4%	2,855	54.8%	3,311	47.2%	2,519	55.2%	2,739	58.8%
8,804	50.2%	*	*	5,574	37.0%	3,882	36.4%	4,369	32.5%	3,865	40.7%	4,205	32.6%
3,535	56.9%	*	*	*	*	*	*	4,428	60.2%	2,756	56.3%	*	*
36,929	64.4%	32,933	61.9%	20,801	60.5%	18,882	55.2%	22,775	60.5%	21,284	60.7%	17,763	59.3%
5,998	49.3%	6,289	53.6%	3,098	53.7%	3,915	52.4%	3,842	52.6%	5,156	53.5%	7,079	57.3%
9,150	54.4%	5,588	53.8%	4,426	42.5%	*	*	8,133	41.6%	5,661	36.9%	4,689	49.5%
7,807	50.5%	7,200	36.7%	4,782	39.4%	4,647	34.5%	4,683	42.5%	5,770	43.4%	3,135	37.2%
4,288	46.6%	5,632	53.9%	3,126	47.7%	2,912	48.4%	4,129	52.6%	4,086	41.9%	*	*
6,822	56.1%	8,263	40.7%	5,023	34.6%	4,272	39.7%	3,952	29.4%	5,047	34.3%	5,136	23.0%

Number of Homeless Adults Who Report Having Experienced Domestic Violence, Part 2 (Chart): This indicator reflects the number of homeless individuals who report that they have been victims of domestic violence, as captured in the point-in-time surveys of homelessness administered by individual Continuums of Care. See page 37 for Continuums of Care map.

Continuum Number	Continuum Name	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012*	
		Adult Homeless Victims of Domestic Violence	Estimate of Total Homeless Population	Adult Homeless Victims of Domestic Violence	Estimate of Total Homeless Population	Adult Homeless Victims of Domestic Violence	Estimate of Total Homeless Population	Adult Homeless Victims of Domestic Violence	Estimate of Total Homeless Population	Adult Homeless Victims of Domestic Violence	Estimate of Total Homeless Population	Adult Homeless Victims of Domestic Violence	Estimate of Total Homeless Population	Adult Homeless Victims of Domestic Violence	Estimate of Total Homeless Population	Adult Homeless Victims of Domestic Violence	Estimate of Total Homeless Population
VA-500	Richmond/Henrico/Chesterfield/Hanover CoC	448	1469	63	214	330	1158	362	1073	261	1150	275	1012	287	1084	258	933
VA-501	Norfolk/Chesapeake/Suffolk/Isle of Wight/Southampton CoC	68	846	64	807	53	699	68	554	59	679	47	625	68	609	71	652
VA-502	Roanoke City & County/Salem CoC	62	493	18	381	30	566	48	504	55	597	47	518	63	536	77	561
VA-503	Virginia Beach CoC	20	628	20	628	32	476	48	484	54	433	60	517	47	94	48	440
VA-504	Charlottesville CoC	16	243	27	257	17	265	14	239	19	199	16	228	26	213	23	170
VA-505	Newport News/Hampton/Virginia Peninsula CoC	112	1034	85	879	75	908	53	526	54	569	46	607	61	736	44	681
VA-507	Portsmouth CoC	24	332	20	271	14	217	9	222	21	303	24	210	31	265	35	332
VA-508	Lynchburg CoC	20	192	24	289	24	289	11	256	11	256	16	128	27	226	12	214
VA-509	Petersburg CoC	22	132	14	94	2	80	5	74	0	90	--	90	7	69	1	50
VA-510	Staunton/Waynesboro/Augusta/Highland CoC	5	62	--	--	13	95	13	109	0	98	3	94	24	67	17	124
VA-513	Winchester/Shenandoah/Frederick/Warren CoC	27	853	27	853	28	265	34	177	23	97	49	264	51	186	17	143
VA-514	Fredericksburg/Spotsylvania/Stafford CoC	19	407	13	447	8	561	9	194	18	202	20	288	14	191	22	193
VA-517	Danville/Martinsville CoC	13	81	13	81	0	187	14	210	18	132	19	214	13	122	15	122
VA-518	Harrisburg/Rockingham CoC	9	66	5	92	10	117	3	68	17	143	20	185	0	125	23	170
VA-521	Virginia Balance of State CoC	71	639	85	675	256	608	64	470	84	559	113	804	108	806	121	650
VA-600	Arlington CoC	53	420	27	360	23	462	69	410	86	527	86	531	59	461	84	451
VA-601	Fairfax CoC	405	1458	349	1565	173	1593	154	1835	176	1730	137	1544	146	1549	257	1534
VA-602	Loudoun CoC	15	93	7	184	19	211	16	160	26	152	7	157	28	162	21	168
VA-603	Alexandria CoC	21	391	9	379	8	375	12	306	12	360	19	359	50	416	77	352
VA-604	Prince William CoC	42	504	28	498	49	614	37	550	25	637	9	508	37	566	38	452
	Virginia	1472	10343	901	9755	1164	9746	1045	8469	1019	8913	1013	8883	1147	8483	1261	8392

* Data for 2012 are preliminary.

Resources for Individuals and Communities

This list of resources is intended to help communities identify and implement effective family violence interventions. There are many state, national, and local family violence-related resources available on the Internet; this list highlights a small selection of national resources. The list also includes a link to a Commonwealth of Virginia report by the Attorney General's Office, which provides a comprehensive listing of Virginia and local government resources for domestic and sexual violence. Sources listed in this document provide resources for victims and their families, policymakers, and practitioners. The words in italics listed below each source identify categories that are addressed by the resource.

In addition to this resource list, the *Facing the FACTS* research brief that is published in conjunction with the annual release of *The FACT Report* provides resources specific to the topic of the brief. *Facing the FACTS* 2011 addressed the connection between substance abuse and family violence; *Facing the FACTS* 2012 addresses child sexual abuse. These resources can be accessed from FACT's website, at <http://www.vakidsfirst.org/issue-briefs.shtml>.

Domestic and Sexual Violence in Virginia (2011), Office of the Attorney General of Virginia

http://www.oag.state.va.us/Programs%20and%20Resources/Domestic%20Violence/DV_2011_Annual_Report.pdf

The Office of the Attorney General releases an annual report on domestic and sexual violence in the Commonwealth, including important figures on incidence and community

response. The report additionally provides information on funding sources, shelters, and other service providers, as well as an update on state and local government efforts to combat domestic and sexual violence.

Includes: legal resources, advocacy resources, data and statistics, grant and funding opportunities

National Centers for Injury Prevention and Control, Center for Disease Control and Prevention

<http://www.cdc.gov/injury/index.html>

CDC's Injury Center is an information portal for families and community members that includes information on violence prevention. It hosts the Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System (WISQARS), which allows users to generate reports on injury-related data, a library on violence prevention, and training resources for schools and communities. The Injury Center includes resources on teen dating violence, including a dating abuse hotline number.

Includes: teenage populations, community outreach/education, training resources, academic research, data and statistics

VICTIMS AND VICTIMIZATION

National Institute of Justice

<http://www.nij.gov/nij/topics/victims-victimization/welcome.htm>

The National Institute of Justice's Victims and Victimization resource provides statistics, research literature, training resources and technical assistance for service providers,

links to grants, and help for victims, such as a detailed national directory of services. It specifically addresses intimate partner violence, child maltreatment, and elder abuse, as well as special populations.

Includes: immigrant populations, training resources, academic research, data and statistics, grant and funding opportunities, advocacy resources

National Center for Victims of Crime

<http://www.ncvc.org/ncvc/Main.aspx>

The National Center for Victims of Crime website hosts a network of training, victim assistance, public policy, and research materials focused on helping victims of all types of crime rebuild their lives. It includes resources specifically oriented toward teenage, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and queer populations (LGBTQ), and stalking victims, as well as information on the conferences and trainings NCVC hosts for service providers.

Includes: teenage populations, LGBTQ populations, advocacy resources, training resources, data and statistics

MINCAVA Electronic Clearinghouse Minnesota Center Against Violence and Abuse

<http://www.mincava.umn.edu>

The MINCAVA clearinghouse is a source of extensive and up-to-date articles and information on violence and abuse. It includes information for specific community groups (e.g., child advocates, health and legal professionals), research on prevalence and prevention, and publications on issues such as sexual abuse, mental health, and class or race. MINCAVA provides information on domestic, sexual, and youth violence, among other things.

Includes: minority populations, immigrant

populations, resources for healthcare workers, mental health, homelessness, academic research, advocacy resources, grant and funding opportunities, training resources

CHILD ABUSE

Child Welfare League of America

<http://www.cwla.org/>

CWLA's site assists community members in developing local networks to advocate for children and respond to community needs. Its National Data Analysis System is a substantial source of data on children and families; users can generate reports and download data for all 50 states.

Includes: advocacy resources, data and statistics, LGBTQ populations, substance abuse, teenage populations, homelessness, training resources, Native American populations, minority populations

Child Welfare Information Gateway

<http://www.childwelfare.gov/>

This site, maintained by the Children's Bureau of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, includes information and resources on child abuse ranging from prevention to response to how communities can counter child abuse.

Includes: substance abuse, Spanish language resources, academic research, legal resources, data and statistics, training resources

Kids Count, Annie E. Casey Foundation

<http://www.aecf.org/MajorInitiatives/KIDSCOUNT.aspx>

Kids Count, an annual publication providing state-by-state information and rankings on child well-being, is maintained by the Annie E. Casey Foundation. Its data center allows online users to access community-, state-,

and national-level data and create user-generated reports and graphics.

Includes: data and statistics, community outreach/education

Resource Center, National Center for Children Exposed to Violence

<http://nccev.org/resources/index.html>

NCCEV's resource center includes an extensive list of resources—both print and on the Internet—on child abuse and related topics; publications intended for professionals, community members, and families of abused children; and tools for professionals.

Includes: resources for law enforcement, resources for schools, resources for healthcare workers, Spanish language resources, community outreach/education, training resources, academic research, data and statistics

TEEN DATING VIOLENCE

Child Welfare Information Gateway

<http://www.childwelfare.gov/>

This site, maintained by the Children's Bureau of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, includes information and resources on child abuse ranging from prevention to response to how communities can counter child abuse.

Includes: substance abuse, Spanish language resources, academic research, legal resources, data and statistics, training resources

DOMESTIC AND INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

While the majority of domestic and intimate partner violence resources available on the Internet focus on women as victims, the guidance offered can generally be applied regardless of an individual's gender.

VAWnet National Online Resource Center on Violence Against Women

<http://www.vawnet.org/>

VAWnet.org provides resource lists on both domestic and sexual violence, including materials for victims, families, and communities. The site has sections on prevention/education, public policy/advocacy, and research.

Includes: resources for shelters, LGBTQ populations, teenage relationships, resources for schools, immigrant populations, resources for college campuses, Native American populations, homelessness, minority populations, grant and funding opportunities, academic research, data and statistics, community outreach/education

WomensLaw.org

<http://www.womenslaw.org/index.php>

WomensLaw.org aims to educate women about intimate partner violence, their rights, and what women can do to protect themselves. It includes general guidance along with national and state-specific resources and laws on family violence, with an emphasis on sexual and intimate partner violence.

Includes: legal resources, LGBTQ populations, teen relationships, and community outreach/education

National Criminal Justice Reference Service

NCJRS provides a sixteen-chapter guide—the Toolkit to End Violence Against Women—for communities on issues surrounding violence against women. Each chapter includes a list of national resources specific to that subject and concrete ideas of what communities can do to counter violence against women. The guide also has a grants database, links to publications and data sources, and training event listings. For copies, contact: National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS), P.O.

Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20849-6000, 800-851-3420.

Includes: mental health, Native American populations, and resources for college campuses, grant and funding opportunities

ELDER ABUSE

National Center on Elder Abuse (NCEA)

U.S. Administration on Aging

http://www.ncea.aoa.gov/ncearoot/Main_Site/index.aspx

NCEA is a national resource maintained by the U.S. Administration on Aging. On its site is available information for individuals and professionals, including compilations of research literature and statistics, training resources, state contacts and analysis of Adult Protective Services (APS) laws. The largest resource on elder abuse in the nation is the Clearinghouse on Abuse and Neglect of the Elderly (CANE), funded by NCEA. CANE is an online archive of sources on elder abuse, including published research, training resources, and government documents.

Includes: Native American populations, mental health, resources for caregivers, legal resources, academic research, data and statistics, community outreach/education, training resources

Elder Abuse Resource Guide, National Center for State Courts (NCSC)

<http://www.ncsc.org/Topics/Children-Families-and-Elders/Elder-Abuse/Resource-Guide.aspx>

NCSC's resource guide on elder abuse is a thorough compilation of resources from a response and prevention perspective. In addition to research literature on elder abuse, it includes guidance on power of attorney issues

specific to the elderly, self-help in the court system, prevention, as well as links to listservs and newsletters, organizations combating elder abuse, and training resources. Note that some of these materials are state- or city-specific.

Includes: legal resources, data and statistics, training resources, academic research

National Coalition on Mental Health & Aging

<http://www.ncmha.org/resources.php>

The resource list, maintained by the National Coalition on Mental Health & Aging, provides guidance on working with the elderly on issues such as Alzheimer's, substance abuse, and cultural competence.

Includes: mental health, minority populations, substance abuse, and academic research

National Clearinghouse on Abuse in Later Life

<http://www.ncall.us/resources>

This resource provides online training modules, summary fact sheets, research publications, and a state-by-state resource directory. The Clearinghouse focuses on the intersection of elder abuse, domestic abuse, and sexual abuse.

Includes: immigrant populations, developmentally disabled populations, resources for law enforcement, resources for healthcare workers, resources for shelters, Spanish language resources, academic research, training resources



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