

# VIOLENCE AT HOME

The FACT Report

June 2010



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# VIOLENCE AT HOME

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Dear Colleagues:

How well are we doing as a Commonwealth in protecting a fundamental right of residents—to live safely in their own homes? Up until now, this was not a question we could answer in the Commonwealth.

The Family and Children’s Trust Fund (FACT) was created by the General Assembly in 1986 as a public-private partnership for the prevention and treatment of family violence, including child abuse and neglect, domestic violence, sexual assault, elder abuse and neglect, dating violence, and suicide. The Governor appoints a Board of Trustees representing every region in the Commonwealth to raise and distribute funds that support local community programs and statewide public awareness projects. Believing that you cannot change and improve what you cannot measure, FACT has become Virginia’s information clearinghouse and resource for family violence.

In this inaugural edition of *Violence at Home: The FACT Report*, the Family and Children’s Trust Fund of Virginia brings together data that highlight conditions for Virginians of all ages who have experienced violence within their families, in *one* place for the very *first* time. The report is unique because it looks at family violence holistically—across domains of family violence and across the entire lifespan. While *The FACT Report* does not include new or original data, the synthesis and publication of what is collected across agencies will strengthen and extend state and local efforts to protect Virginians of every age and demographic.

The Family and Children’s Trust Fund’s goals for this annual report are to:

- establish a single location for data, presented in a usable and easy to understand format, concerning family violence prevention and intervention;
- provide data that can be used by policymakers to shape policy and resource decisions; and
- raise awareness about the need for more standardized data surrounding family violence across the lifespan continuum.

Having data centrally compiled and reviewed over time is critical in order to:

- assess and share the impact of family violence initiatives;
- identify “best practice” resources for combating family violence;
- encourage collaborative efforts to address family violence across service sectors; and
- develop action plans to most effectively address family violence in the Commonwealth of Virginia.

The Family and Children’s Trust Fund thanks the hundreds of individuals who have assisted with this project, specifically the researchers at George Mason University and Virginia Commonwealth University who helped provide the framework and compiled the early research. Additionally, we thank Communitas Consulting for their hard work and expertise in creating this first edition.

Building on this inaugural edition, FACT is committed to working with stakeholders to help them create dialogue and advance family violence prevention efforts. FACT believes it is time to move our discussions beyond “are we doing a good job?” towards a conversation that asks “what programs and policies are needed to address systemic problems associated with family violence across the lifespan?”

We look forward to hearing your comments and suggestions for future editions of *Violence at Home: The FACT Report*.

David Boehm  
FACT Board Chair

Fran Inge  
FACT Executive Director



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

### Introduction

Overview .....	1
The Report .....	2
Organization of the Report .....	2
Breaking the Cycle .....	3
Methodology .....	5
Next Steps .....	6
Gaps in Data .....	7
Acknowledgements .....	9
Understanding the Maps and Graphs .....	11

### Section 1. Community Health and Well-being Indicators ..... 13

Percentage of the Population Living below the Poverty Line .....	14
Percentage of Labor Force that Is Unemployed .....	15
Arrests for Drug- and Alcohol-related Offenses .....	16

### Section 2. Scope of the Problem and Response Indicators ..... 17

CPS Founded Investigations of Abuse and Neglect of Children by Family Member .....	18
APS Substantiated Reports of Abuse and Neglect of Elders and Incapacitated Adults .....	19
Child Homicides Perpetrated by a Family Member or Caregiver.....	20
Adult Homicides Perpetrated by a Family Member .....	21
Elder Homicides Perpetrated by a Family Member or Caregiver .....	22
Arrests of Juveniles for Violent Sexual Offenses Committed against a Family Member .....	23
Arrests of Adults for Violent Sexual Offenses Committed against a Family Member .....	24
Arrests of Juveniles for Non-sexual Violent Offenses against a Family Member .....	25
Arrests of Adults for Non-sexual Violent Offenses against a Family Member .....	26
Emergency Protective Orders Issued against a Family Member .....	27
Arrests for Violation of a Protective Order .....	28
Domestic Violence Shelter Locations .....	29
Domestic Violence Shelter Bed-nights Provided to Individuals .....	31
Individuals Denied Shelter from Domestic Violence Due to Lack of Space .....	31
Number of Homeless Adults Who Report Having Experienced Domestic Violence .....	35

### Resources for Individuals and Communities ..... 37

# Introduction

## OVERVIEW

While most people rely on their homes and families to provide safety and security, many Virginians cannot. They live in fear of unrelenting neglect or experience abuse they can neither predict nor escape. For them, home is not safe.

Family violence, including chronic neglect and abuse, takes a toll on children and the elderly, on spouses and partners, and degrades the home lives of Virginians from all walks of life, all racial and ethnic backgrounds, and all levels of income and wealth. Family violence often occurs behind closed doors,

out of view of the community and of those who could help. As a result, victims of family violence may be isolated and unnoticed.

Further, family violence takes a toll on the Commonwealth by increasing mental health concerns and medical costs; contributing to the number of homeless Virginians; diminishing workplace productivity; and straining resources for state and local law enforcement. The costs of family violence are real, can be sustained over lifetimes and generations, and reach well beyond the families in crisis to the quality of life in our communities and our common welfare.

The Family and Children’s Trust Fund of Virginia (FACT) is committed to decreasing family violence for residents of all ages, affirming the fundamental right of all Virginians to live safely in their own homes. *Violence at Home: The FACT Report* was commissioned

because understanding the scope of family violence is a critical step in forging solutions that impact lives. Reliable and accurate data, used effectively, can help decrease violence in the home. Data can drive decisions about local programming and the investments made in services. Data tell us how we are doing in preventing violence and responding to those in need of services. Data help us understand where we stand and hold us accountable for progress.

# FACT

**“Being abused or neglected as a child increased the likelihood of arrest as a juvenile by 59 percent, as an adult by 28 percent, and for a violent crime by 30 percent.”**

(Widom and Maxfield. 2001. *An Update on the “Cycle of Violence.”* At <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/184894.pdf>.)

*“The costs of family violence are real, can be sustained over lifetimes and generations, and reach well beyond the families in crisis to the quality of life in our communities and our common welfare.”*

*The FACT Report was commissioned because understanding the scope of family violence is a critical step in forging solutions that impact lives.*

## THE REPORT

In this inaugural report of *Violence at Home: The FACT Report*, the Family and Children’s Trust Fund of Virginia brings together data that highlight conditions for Virginians of all ages who have experienced violence within their families. The eighteen indicators in *The FACT Report* provide readers with a picture of the experiences of those who live with violence in their families.

*The FACT Report* is unique. It presents a unified portrait of the extent and impact of family violence across the life cycles of individuals, ranging from the very young to the elderly. Research on family violence is often conducted within categories such as child abuse, intimate and domes-

tic partner abuse, sexual abuse, and elder abuse, leading to a sense that these forms of violence are unrelated, even though they frequently exist within the same family, across generations. Understanding the interrelated and intergenerational nature of violence in families will help to prevent future harm by “breaking the circuitry”<sup>1</sup> so that violent behavior does not resurface in generation after generation.

The Family and Children’s Trust Fund hopes that communities and the Commonwealth will use the report to increase awareness of the scope and impact of family violence; set and track goals for improving local and state conditions; and engage residents, policymakers, and leaders from all sectors of the community in taking action. By illuminating the impact of family violence on Virginia, *Violence at Home: The FACT Report* encourages greater investments in solutions to prevent and intervene in cases of family violence across the Commonwealth.

# FACT

**A child’s exposure to the father abusing the mother is the strongest risk factor for transmitting violent behavior from one generation to the next.**

(American Psychological Association. 1996. *Violence and the Family: Report of the APA Presidential Task Force on Violence and the Family.*)

## ORGANIZATION OF THE REPORT

*The FACT Report* presents three types of indicators to communicate factors relevant to family violence in Virginia:

- the **community context** in which family violence develops;
- the **scope** of family violence experienced by individuals; and
- the **capacity** of the community to respond to family violence.

The first section of the report

presents community context indicators—measures of community health and well-being shown to be connected with the prevalence of family violence. The second section of the report presents scope of family violence and capacity indicators—measures of both the extent of family violence in Virginia and the capacity of major service providers to respond. A third section of the report includes a list of web-based resources to help communities identify and implement effective interventions.

*Understanding the interrelated and intergenerational nature of violence in families will help to prevent future harm by “breaking the circuitry” so that violent behavior does not resurface in generation after generation.*

The report’s appendix includes all available rates for Virginia localities, regions, or service delivery areas for the most recent three to five years, as well as complete definitions,

sources, and limitations of each indicator.<sup>ii</sup> The full appendix is available on FACT’s website, <http://www.fact.state.va.us/>.

For 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 only indicators that involve relationships within the family and represent family violence. For the most part, data are uniformly collected across localities.

## FACT

**“General delinquency research shows that childhood abuse (physical and sexual) is often associated with delinquency and that the early onset of maltreatment may increase the variety, seriousness, and duration of problems. It is also widely suggested that violence begets violence—that today’s abused children become tomorrow’s violent offenders.”**

(Widom and Maxfield. 2001. *An Update on the “Cycle of Violence.”* At <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/184894.pdf>.)

## BREAKING THE CYCLE

*The FACT Report* is intended to inform and support effective ways of countering family violence across the Commonwealth. Achieving change on a scale necessary to break the intergenerational cycle of family violence will take:

- broad prevention efforts,
- targeted interventions,
- high levels of service coordination,
- a focus on strategic investments, and
- a commitment to measuring not only the type of intervention provided, but also the impact of those interventions for victims.

*FACT will work with community and local groups to advance efforts to increase both accountability and attention to family violence.*

While the indicators alone do not create positive change for families, they are effective when communities use them for visioning, strategic planning, advocacy, and assessment of program results. Based on concrete, measurable, and reliable facts, *The FACT Report* may be used to:

- create dialogue and action among residents, families, service providers, and state and local policymakers;
- encourage and inform exploration of whether current services and organizations match community needs;
- identify an area's rank among

other Virginia localities and the Commonwealth and set community wide goals for improving indicators over time;

- develop collaborative strategies among agencies working with families across the lifespan;
- help local service providers connect with victims and perpetrators through increased outreach and education; and
- encourage data collection that is reliable, accessible, and useful to service providers and policymakers.

# FACT

**Boys who witness domestic violence are twice as likely to abuse their own partners and children when they become adults.**

(Strauss, Gelles, and Smith. 1990. *Physical Violence in American Families: Risk Factors and Adaptations to Violence in 8,145 Families*. Transaction Publishers.)

FACT is committed to working with community and state partners to advance efforts like these and to understand the true conditions of families experiencing violence in their homes. FACT will continue to invest in collecting and monitoring accurate data that can be accessed easily in one place. FACT will continue to encourage collaboration and holistic approaches to decreasing family violence across the life span.

Building on this inaugural edition of *Violence at Home: The FACT Report*, FACT will work with community and local groups to advance efforts to increase both accountability and attention to family violence. More efficient, more collaborative, and more effective allocation of resources is critical...lives depend upon it.

## METHODOLOGY

*Violence at Home: The FACT Report* is the culmination of research efforts by scholars at George Mason University and Virginia Commonwealth University's School of Social Work that began in 2005.<sup>iii</sup> Among their findings, these researchers identified an initial set of potential indicators, recommended the publication of a progress report that would focus on family violence across the lifespan, and engaged stakeholders in defining family violence. The final reports from George Mason University and Virginia Commonwealth University's School of Social Work can be found on the FACT website.

The eighteen indicators that form *The FACT Report* were generated through extensive research<sup>iv</sup> and vetted at regional meetings throughout Virginia with over one hundred professionals and citizens in the education, health, social service, community agency, private sector, and law enforcement areas in attendance. The final indicators were derived according to the following criteria, used by the Fiscal Policy Studies Institute in their "Results-

Based Accountability" model:<sup>v</sup>

- **Communication** - Does this indicator clearly convey to the public an increased understanding of the state of family violence?
- **Measurability** - Is this indicator quantifiable on an annualized basis?
- **Proxy** - Is this indicator an effective stand-in for communicating family violence?
- **Accessibility** - Is this indicator readily accessible and tracked in every locality in the Commonwealth of Virginia?
- **Reliability** - Do all localities report this indicator in the same way, and does it accurately reflect what it says it does?
- **Validity** - Are the numbers accurate and tested consistently across localities?

Fully measuring the extent of family violence is a difficult task because violence occurring within the context of families is often beyond public view.

The secrecy and the privacy of family life often serve to cloak the existence of violence within families. Like most research on family violence, this report likely undercounts the rate of family violence. National studies have documented that only a fraction of those who have experienced harm, abuse, or neglect at some point in their lives report their experience.<sup>vi</sup> In Virginia, a 2003 study on sexual violence by the Virginia Department of Health stated that the "lifetime prevalence of sexual assault among women and men in Virginia is 27.6 and 12.9 percent, respectively," much higher than the recorded amount of sexual violence captured by the criminal justice system.<sup>vii</sup> Underreporting family violence may be especially profound within some cultural groups, especially among women of color and recent immigrants.<sup>viii</sup>

# FACT

**30% to 60% of perpetrators of intimate partner violence also abuse children in the household.**

(Edelson. 1999. "The Overlap Between Child Maltreatment and Woman Battering." *Violence Against Women*. 5:134-154.)

## NEXT STEPS

This inaugural edition of *Violence at Home: The FACT Report* provides a baseline by which to measure future change. Forthcoming editions will allow individuals to identify state, local, and regional trends over time for each of the 18 indicators. In this edition, it is difficult to make preliminary observations based on only three to five years of data. Data alone cannot always accurately portray family violence. Changes in a locality's data may be the result of changed administrative practices or increased awareness or dedication of resources, and do not necessarily reflect increases in incidence of family violence. Additional data over time will determine whether observed patterns constitute a clear up or down trend in incidences.

Additional research and data are needed to establish trends and draw conclusions. At this point in time, FACT encourages readers, when reviewing the data, to ask questions that will lead to better understanding of local conditions

and emerging trends. (For a listing of the localities within each region, see the “Understanding the Maps and Graphs” section.) For example:

### ***What leads to some communities having higher rates of family violence and others having lower rates?***

- Over the years of available data, the Northern region of Virginia, which consistently has the lowest levels of poverty, unemployment, and alcohol/drug-related arrests, in general has the lowest reported levels of family violence.<sup>ix</sup>
- Over the years of available data, the Southside and Southwest regions, which consistently have some of the highest levels of poverty, unemployment, and alcohol/drug-related arrests, also generally have some of the highest reported levels of family violence.

Note: While family violence may be influenced by poverty, unemployment, and alcohol/drug-related arrests, there is no implication

that they *cause* violence in families. A lack of economic and social resources in a community may translate into fewer resources to prevent, respond to, and intervene when family violence occurs.

### ***What might be reasons for apparent increases in rates of child and elder abuse in some regions compared to others?***

- Rates of founded investigations for child abuse (in 2007, 2008, and 2009) and substantiated reports of elder abuse (in 2006, 2007, and 2008) may be increasing at higher rates in the Eastern region than in other regions.

### ***What might be reasons for differences between regions in rates of adult arrests for non-sexual family violence?***

- Between 2004 and 2008, the Hampton Roads and West Central regions had somewhat higher rates of adult arrests for non-sexual family violence, and the Northern region had the lowest rates.

## GAPS IN DATA

As FACT researchers began collecting data for *Violence at Home: The FACT Report*, many of the indicators suggested by stakeholders were not available. In some cases, the data were not collected **in a uniform manner** across Virginia localities. In others, the form in which the data were gathered, entered, and/or stored did not allow for **ready or reliable access** and analysis. This accessibility issue is a nationwide problem, as described in the *2009 Kids Count Report* produced by the Annie E. Casey Foundation:

“Some human service agencies have grown adept at compiling lots of data and generating required reports, but most remain weak in analyzing information and putting it to productive use. They have become data rich, but remain knowledge poor.”<sup>x</sup>

This lack of available data may be, in part, an indication that “human service systems tend not to invest in emerging information technologies that have become the norm in other fields.”<sup>xi</sup> Improved use of technology, as well as the collection of better quality data and analysis, would help agencies assess real-time

progress, target resources for their clients, and measure the success of interventions.

Responsive policy-making requires accurate data. Without accurate and usable data, communities are unable to assess their progress in addressing family violence or understand how best to focus increasingly scarce resources.

The following table highlights the areas where FACT seeks to include indicators in future editions of this report and describes why these areas are important to understanding and decreasing family violence.

# FACT

1 in 3 homicides in Virginia resulted from domestic violence; 1 in 4 domestic violence homicides were committed in the presence of children.

(Virginia Office of the Attorney General. 2009. *Domestic and Sexual Violence in Virginia*. Page 1.)

# FACT

Nearly 2/3 of reported victims of violent sexual offenses, both male and female, are under age 18. One quarter of all sex offenses occur in the family.

(Virginia Office of the Attorney General. 2009. *Domestic and Sexual Violence in Virginia*. Page 3-4.)

# FACT

It is estimated that for every one case of elder abuse, neglect, exploitation, or self-neglect reported to authorities, about five more go unreported.

(National Center on Elder Abuse, The American Public Human Services Association. 1998. *The National Elder Abuse Incidence Study*. At [http://www.aoa.gov/AoARoot/AoA\\_Programs/Elder\\_Rights/Elder\\_Abuse/docs/ABuseReport\\_Full.pdf](http://www.aoa.gov/AoARoot/AoA_Programs/Elder_Rights/Elder_Abuse/docs/ABuseReport_Full.pdf))

FUTURE INDICATOR	WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?
<b>Identify Uniform Measures</b>	
Dating Violence among Teenagers	Nearly one in two teens who are in relationships reports being “controlled, threatened, and pressured to do things they don’t want to do.” <sup>xii</sup>
Domestic Violence and Mental Health	“55% of women who were depressed reported abuse at the hands of a family member, boyfriend, or someone they knew well.” <sup>xiii</sup>
<b>Collect More Accessible and Reliable Indicators</b>	
Adult Protective Services (APS) Cases Related to Family Violence	Measuring the extent to which a family member perpetrates adult abuse is critical to assessing and responding to levels of family violence. However, the current indicator includes all substantiated abuse, including cases of self-neglect (55% of all APS substantiated cases in Virginia), neglect, financial exploitation, physical, mental, and sexual abuse, and other exploitation. <sup>xiv</sup>
Adult Protective Services and Child Protective Services Workers’ Caseloads	The greater number of cases a Child Protective Services (CPS) social worker has may have a positive relationship with a higher incidence of child abuse in the community. <sup>xv</sup> Low caseloads are a national best practice when serving children with intensive needs who are involved in more than one service system. <sup>xvi</sup>
Children in Permanence Brought into Foster Care as a Result of Family Violence	Children do better in a stable family relationship. Achieving permanence rather than foster situations for children is a state and national goal. <sup>xvii</sup>
Individuals and Families Seeking Shelter from Family Violence	A universal method for measuring the number of individuals and families who seek shelter from family violence across the Commonwealth and the services provided is critical for understanding the scope of the problem and the capacity of local services to respond to family violence. <sup>xviii</sup>

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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A final thanks to the more than one hundred individuals who attended the regional stakeholder meetings held in Virginia Beach, Roanoke, and Fairfax to prioritize indicators and identify the important messages to convey with this first report. Their input greatly strengthened the content and scope of the report.

*The FACT Report* was produced by Communitas Consulting by a team of Saphira Baker, Principal, Casey Cox, Research and Policy Analyst, and Maryfrances Porter, Research Director, of Porter Psychological and Consulting Services. Amber Zavada of Zavada Design provided the report's graphic design and layout.

**We are grateful for the expertise and generosity of Chris Gist of the Charlottesville Area GIS Users Group (CAGISUG), who produced the Virginia maps of indicators as an in-kind donation to *The FACT Report*.**

## ENDNOTES

<sup>i</sup> Molly Everett Davis et al., *Family Violence Social Indicators Project: A Collaboration between the Family and Children's Trust Fund of Virginia and George Mason University*, (2005), 7.

<sup>ii</sup> While all data for this report were collected from the highest quality data available, there is some unavoidable variation between localities in their reporting to state and federal entities. Re-verifying all data at the level of the localities is beyond the scope of this report. Additionally, some data gathered for this report did not differentiate between zero incidence (e.g., within a given locality, zero arrests for violating a protective order) and missing or unreported data. Because for some indicators it is not possible to verify whether the reported zero reflects incidence or failure to collect data, all incidence rates are presented based on the data provided, including all reported zeros. Therefore, the data presented may underestimate actual rates of family violence in localities reporting rates of zero for certain indicators. Limitations are specified by indicator in the report appendices.

<sup>iii</sup> The two reports are entitled *Family Violence Social Indicators Project: A Collaboration between the Family and Children's Trust Fund of Virginia and George Mason University* (2005) and *FACT Social Indicators Project Final Report* (2008).

<sup>iv</sup> An initial list of over 160 indicators were generated from three reports previously commissioned by FACT.

<sup>v</sup> Adapted from Mark Friedman's *Results Based Accountability Guide*, 2009 ([www.raguide.org](http://www.raguide.org)).

[www.raguide.org](http://www.raguide.org)).

<sup>vi</sup> Patricia Tjaden and Nancy Thoennes, *Extent, Nature, and Consequences of Intimate Partner Violence, Findings from the National Violence against Women Survey*, (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, 2000), iii.

<sup>vii</sup> Saba Masho and Rebecca K. Odor, *Prevalence of Sexual Assault in Virginia*, (2003), <http://www.vahealth.org/injury/sexualviolence/varapelaws/documents/2009/pdfs/surveillancereport.pdf>.

<sup>viii</sup> John F. Hough, *Understanding and Preventing Family Violence*, (California State Library Foundation, 1996), 17.

<sup>ix</sup> This observation is made cautiously, as the years of data for poverty, unemployment, and arrests for alcohol- and drug-related offenses are not always all the same years of data collected for various indicators of family violence. For example, data on poverty, unemployment, and arrests for alcohol- and drug-related offenses are available for 2004 through 2008, while data on founded investigations of child abuse are available for 2007 through 2009.

<sup>x</sup> The Annie E. Casey Foundation, *2009 KIDS COUNT Data Book*, (Baltimore, MD, 2009), 24.

<sup>xi</sup> *Ibid.*, 17.

<sup>xii</sup> National Violence Prevention Fund, 2009.

<sup>xiii</sup> Sarah Hudson Scholle et al., "Physical Abuse among Depressed Women," *Journal of General Internal Medicine*, 13 (1998): 607-13.

<sup>xiv</sup> For a review of research and practice in Adult Protective Services, please see

Bryan Byers and James Hendricks, eds., *Adult Protective Services: Research and Practice*, (Springfield, IL, 1993), 3-31.

<sup>xv</sup> Joanna Almeida et al., "Are increased worker caseloads in state child protective service agencies a potential explanation for the decline in child sexual abuse? A multilevel analysis," *Child Abuse and Neglect*, 32 (2008): 367-75.

<sup>xvi</sup> Sheila Pires, *Building Systems of Care: A Primer*, (2002), <http://gucchd.georgetown.edu/72377.html>.

<sup>xvii</sup> For example, Benjamin Kerman et al., eds., *Achieving Permanence for Older Children and Youth in Foster Care*, (New York: Columbia University Press, 2009) or Lauren Frey et al., "Achieving Permanency for Youth in Foster Care: Assessing and Strengthening Emotional Security," *Child and Family Social Work*, 13 (2008): 218-26.

<sup>xviii</sup> For example, Rebecca Macy et al., "Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Services: Inside the Black Box," *Aggression and Violent Behavior*, 14 (2009): 359-73.

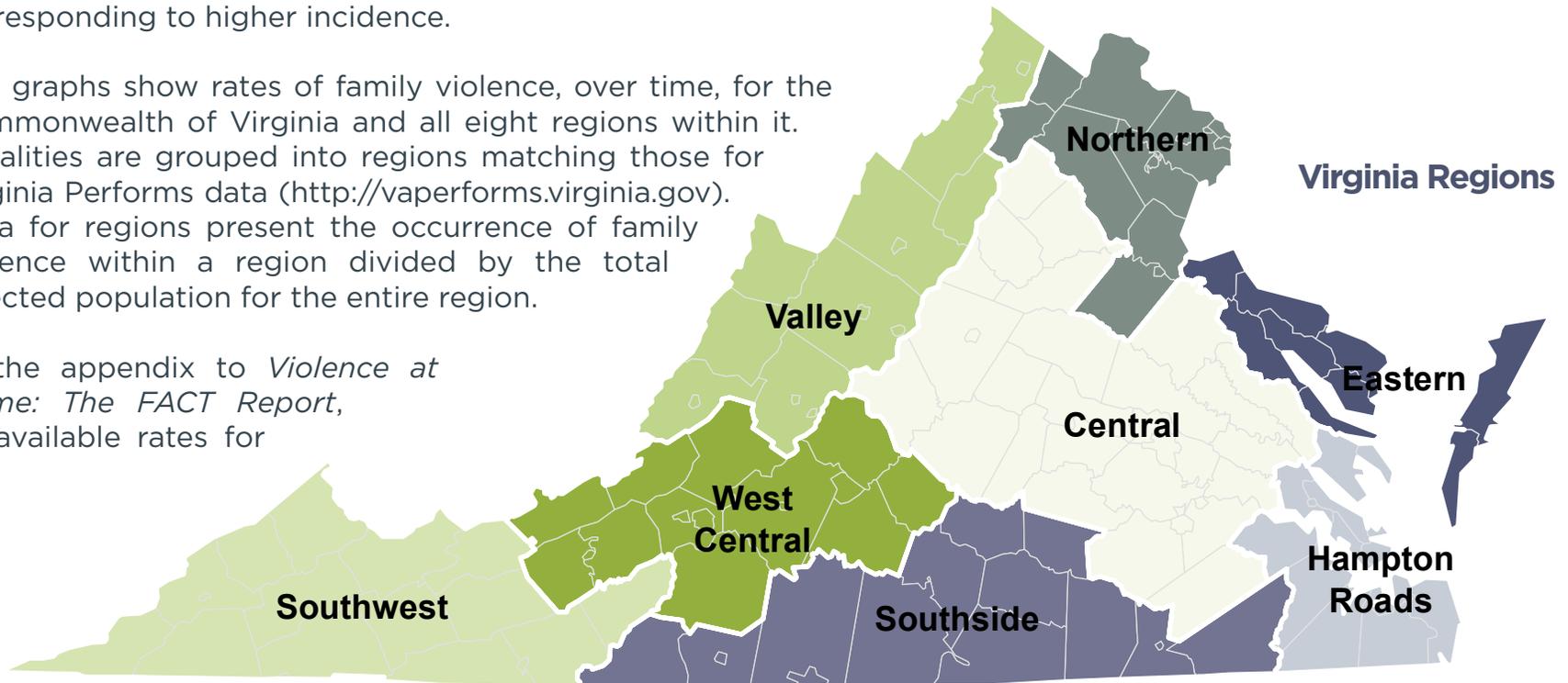
# Understanding the Maps and Graphs

On each indicator page, rates of family violence or community health and well-being are shown on a map and a graph. Rates are defined as the occurrence of each indicator, divided by the affected population within each locality. Indicators for homelessness and domestic violence are not presented as rates because they do not have defined population bases. Detailed descriptions of the indicators and how the rates are calculated are available in the appendix.

The maps show rates of family violence and community health and well-being 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 which quartile of the data they fall into, with darker localities corresponding to higher incidence.

The graphs show rates of family violence, over time, for the Commonwealth of Virginia and all eight regions within it. Localities are grouped into regions matching those for Virginia Performs data (<http://vaperforms.virginia.gov>). Data for regions present the occurrence of family violence within a region divided by the total affected population for the entire region.

In the appendix to *Violence at Home: The FACT Report*, all available rates for



Virginia localities, regions or service delivery areas for the most recent three to five years are available. For each year, localities are ranked in order of incidence, with a number one being low incidence and a number 134 reflecting a high incidence. Localities with equal incidence are given equal rank.

The state is divided into eight geographic regions, divided 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
- Manassas
- Manassas Park
- Fredericksburg

#### 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

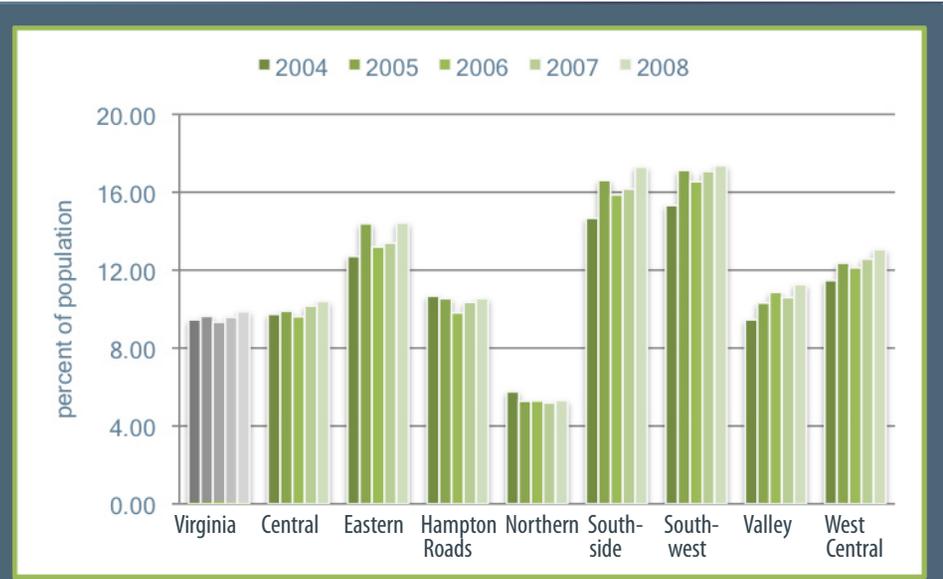
- Amherst
- Appomattox
- Bedford
- Botetourt
- Campbell
- Craig
- Franklin
- Giles
- Montgomery
- Pulaski
- Roanoke

# Section 1

## Community Health and Well-being Indicators

The FACT Report identifies three indicators that reflect 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 indicators are the degree of alcohol and substance abuse, poverty, and unemployment in a community. These community factors may influence the cycle of family violence. For example, illegal substances and alcohol 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 due to a lack of financial resources or housing. Unemployment may not only lead to personal stress, but also reflects the vitality of the community, and consequently 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 community may translate into fewer resources to prevent and respond to family violence. There are many additional risk and protective factors to consider when understanding the causes, perpetuation, and reduction of family violence—factors that impact individuals and families in all income groups and levels of employment. However, these three indicators provide a snapshot of community health related to the propensity for family violence.



### Percentage of the Population Living below the Poverty Line:

This indicator reflects the percentage of the total population living below the poverty line in each locality.

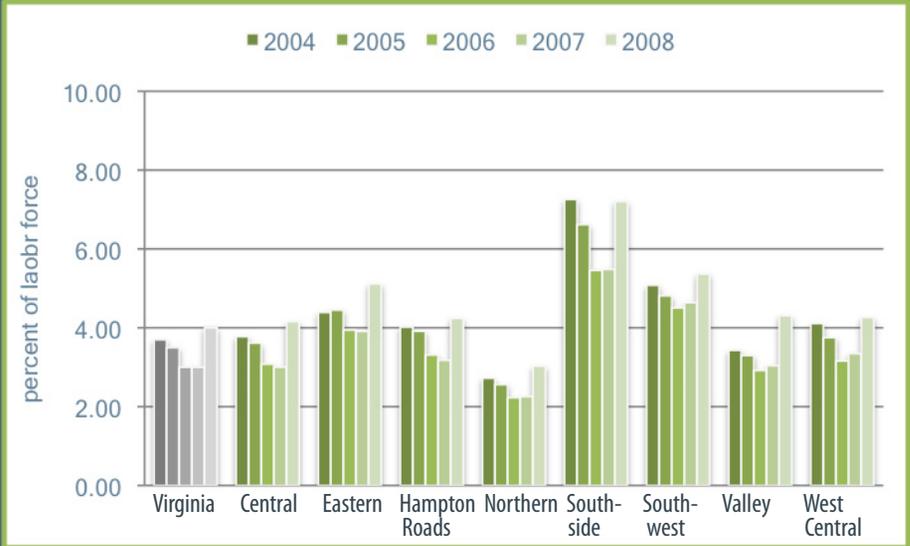
These data were obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates.



**Percentage of Labor Force that Is Unemployed:**

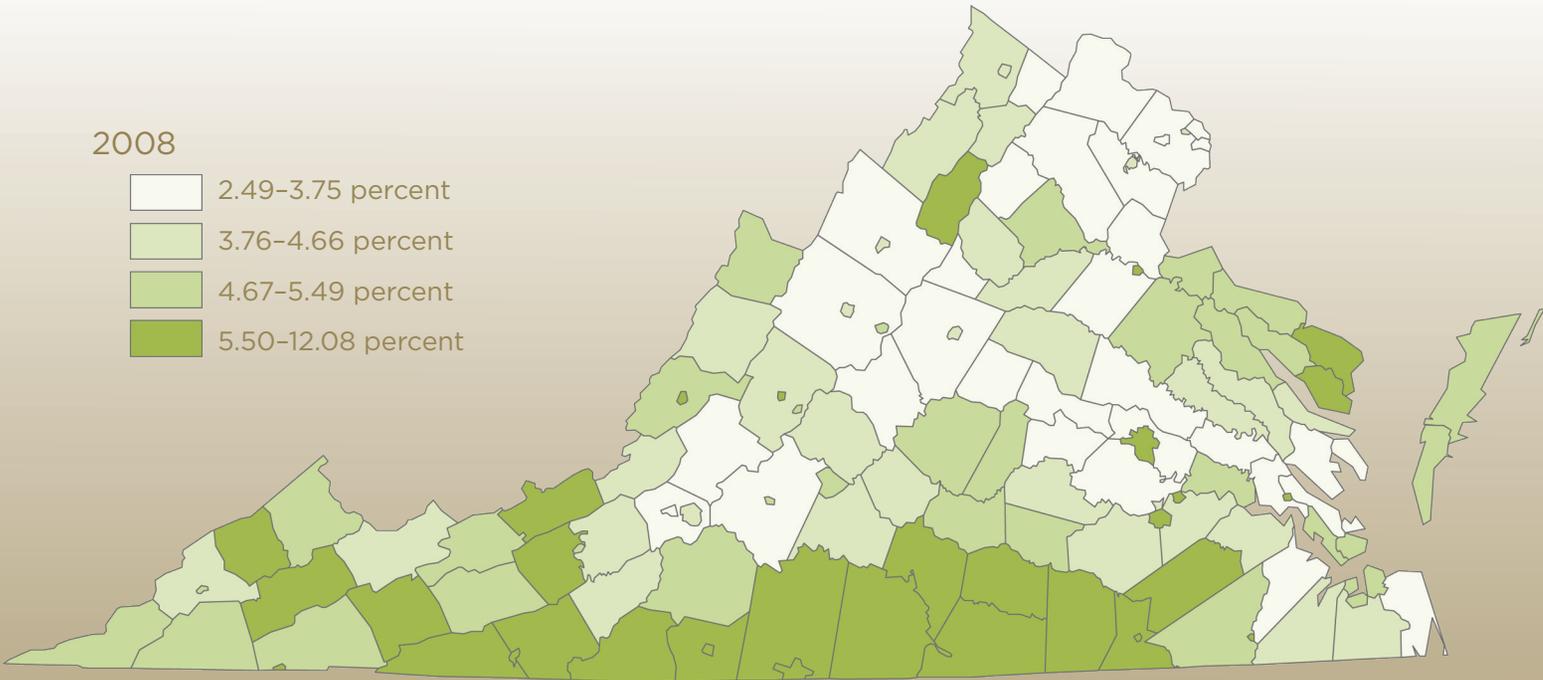
This indicator reflects the average annual percentage of the total workforce unemployed and seeking employment in each locality.

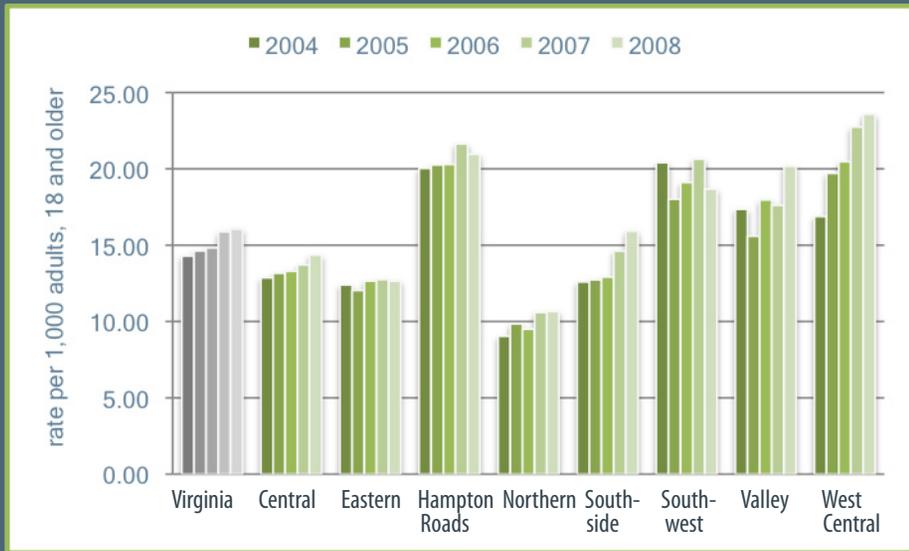
These data were obtained from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics.



2008

- 2.49-3.75 percent
- 3.76-4.66 percent
- 4.67-5.49 percent
- 5.50-12.08 percent



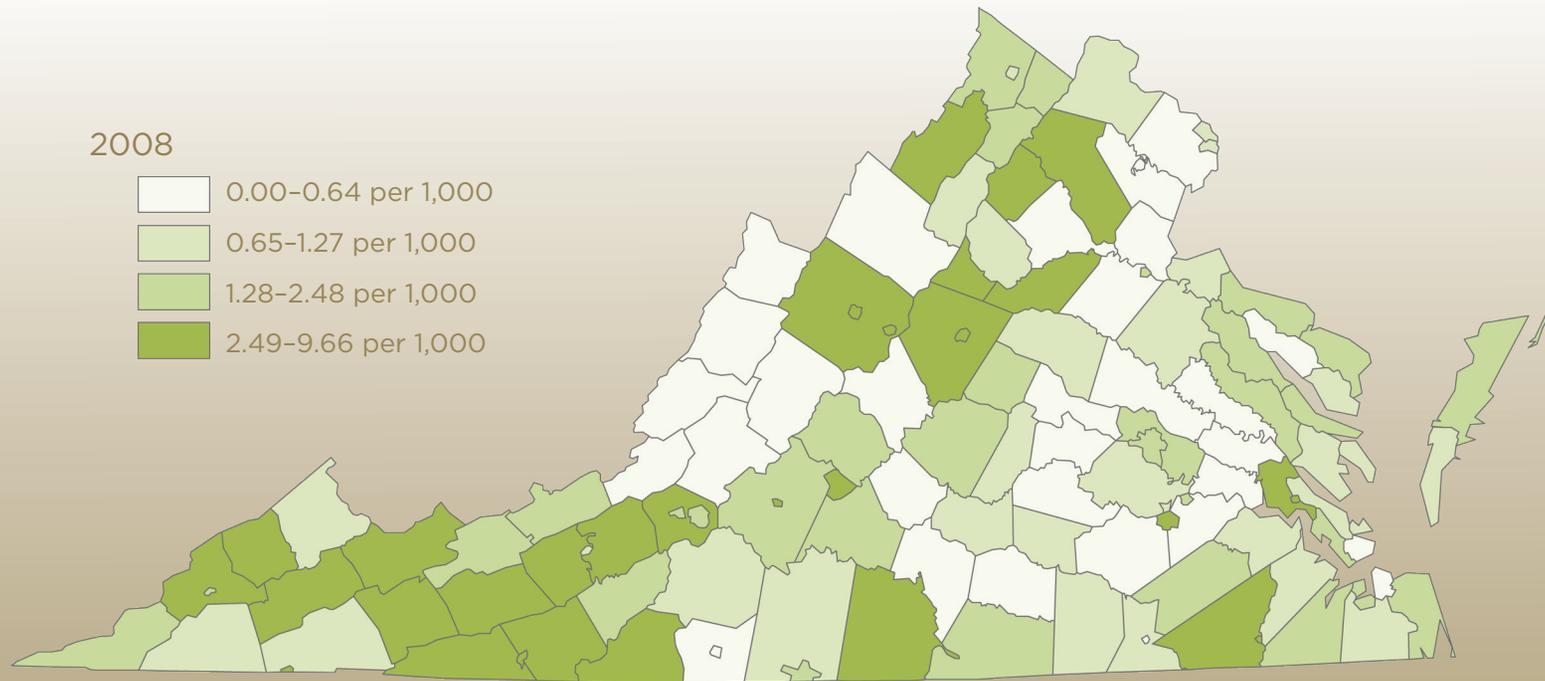


**Arrests for Drug- and Alcohol-related Offenses:**

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 aged 18 and older, for each year, in each locality.

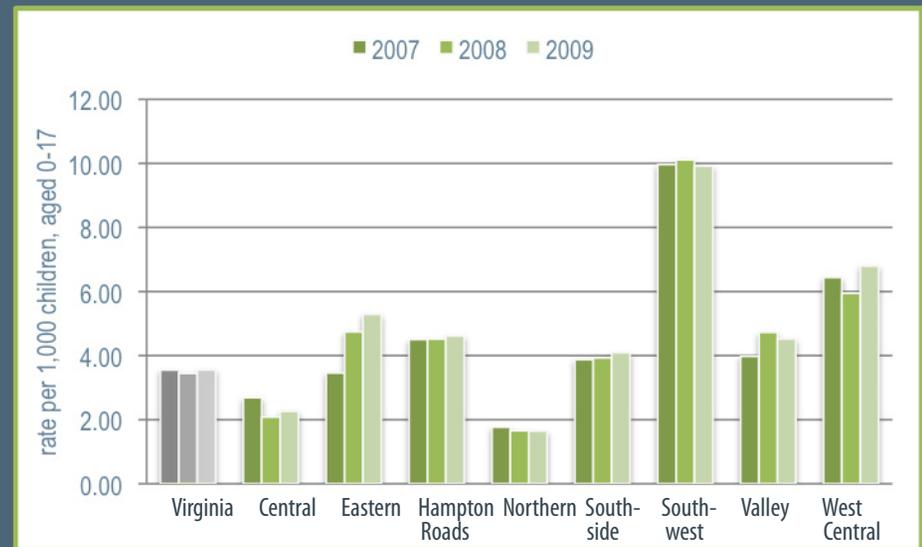
These data were provided by the Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services.



## 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 these issues, ranging from child abuse and neglect, to elder abuse and neglect, to familial homicides, to domestic violence shelter locations and capacity. 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.*



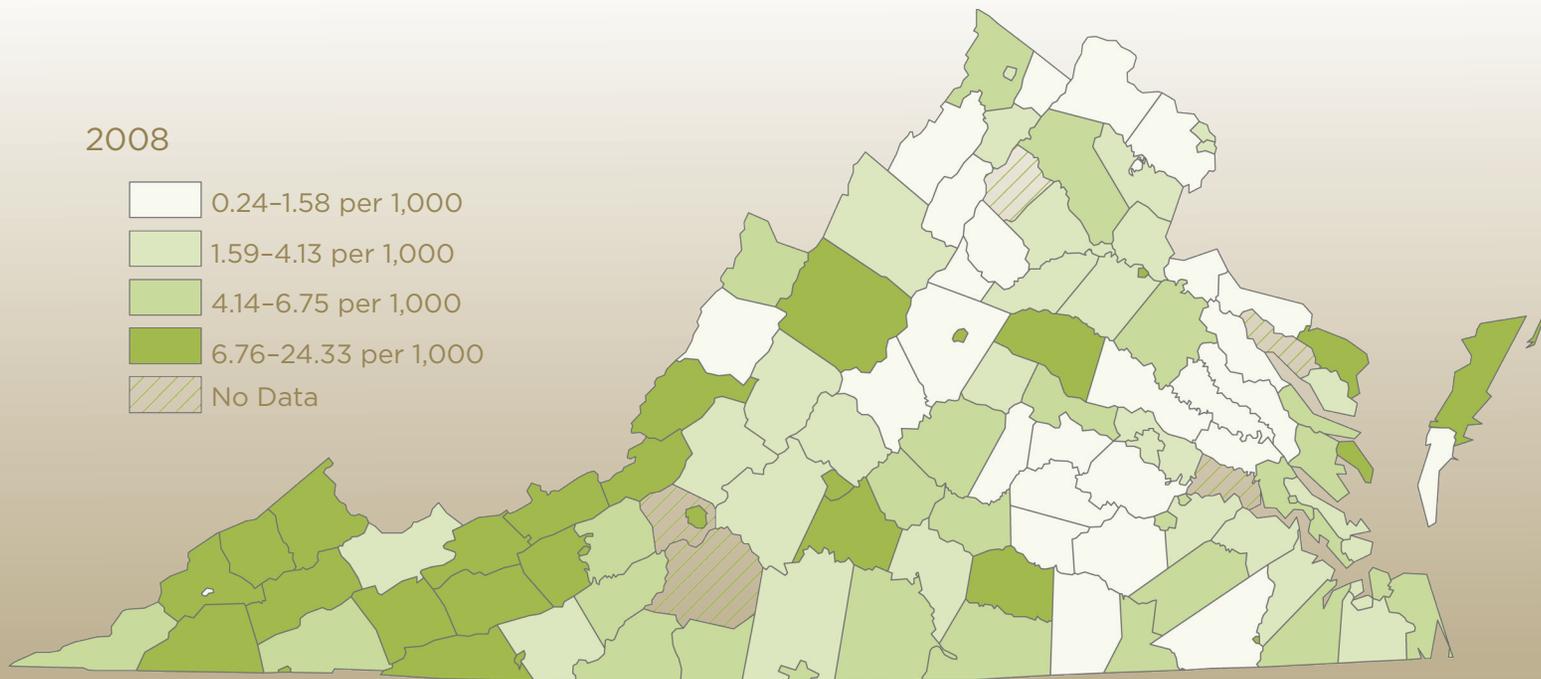
**Child Protective Services Founded Investigations of Abuse and Neglect of Children by Family Members:**

This indicator reflects the number of founded Child Protective Services investigations for children, aged 0-17, for which physical abuse, physical neglect, sexual abuse, mental abuse/neglect, or medical neglect were inflicted by a family member.

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

These data were 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 they experience more than one type of abuse/neglect.



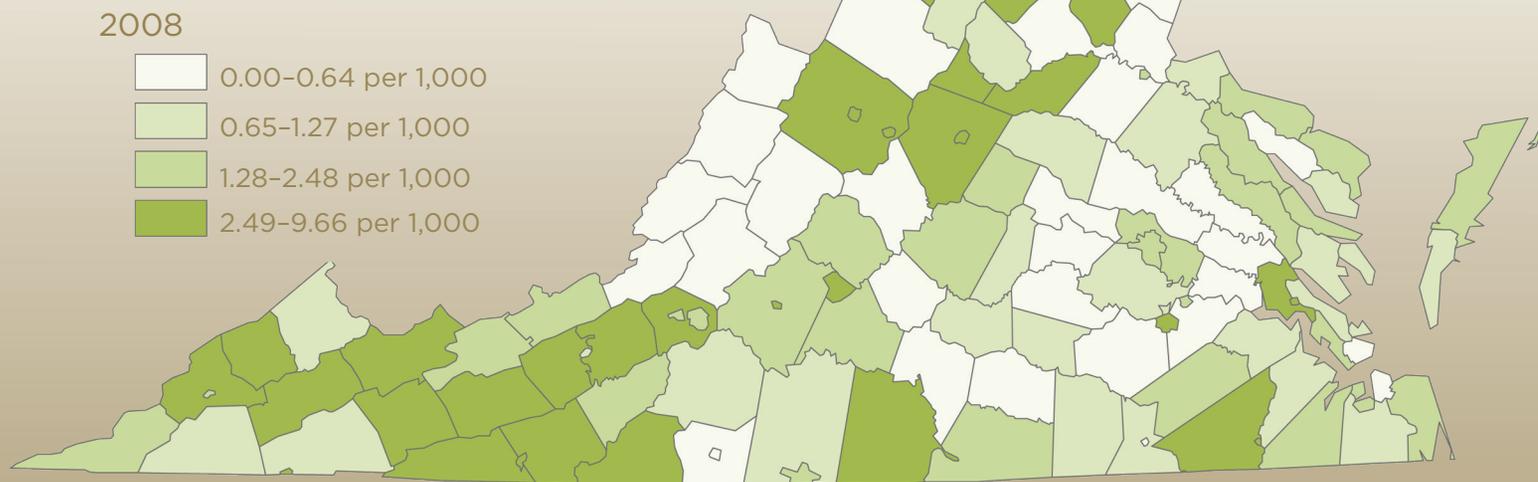
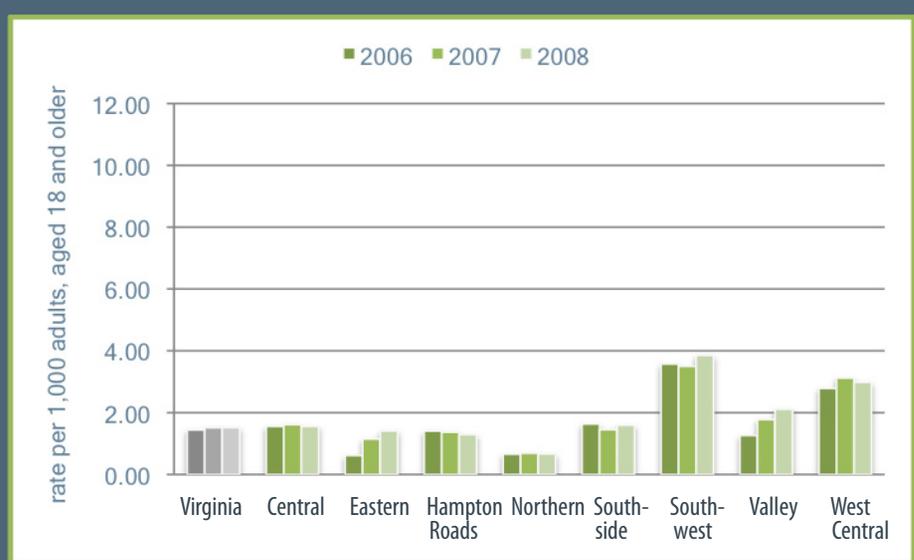
### Adult Protective Services Substantiated Reports of Abuse and Neglect of Elders and Incapacitated Adults:

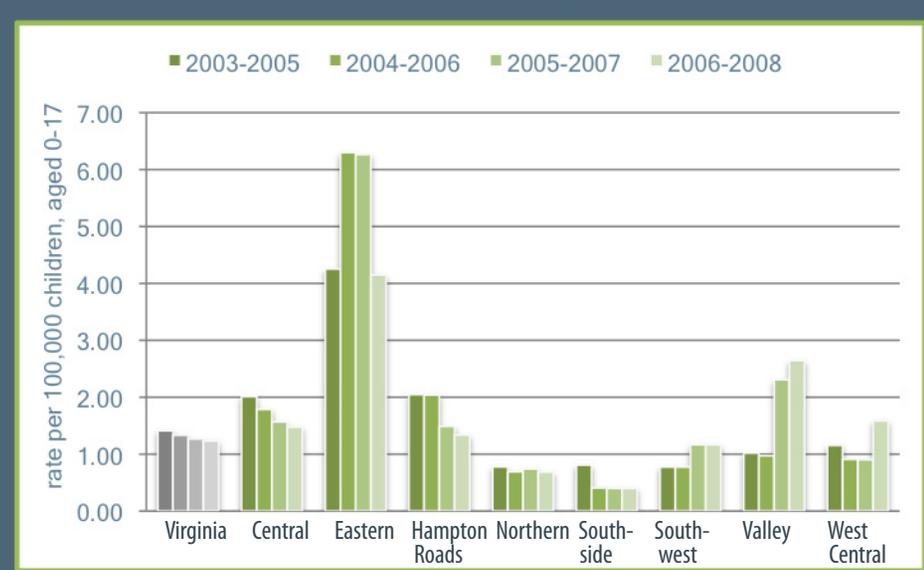
This indicator reflects the number of Adult Protective Services substantiated reports of abuse, neglect, or exploitation of elders, aged 60 and older, and incapacitated adults, aged 18 and older, in which abuse or neglect, including self-neglect, that occurred in the individual's own home. Self-neglect constitutes approximately 55% of all substantiated reports of abuse or neglect.

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

These data were 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. 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.





**Child Homicides Perpetrated by a Family Member or Caregiver:**

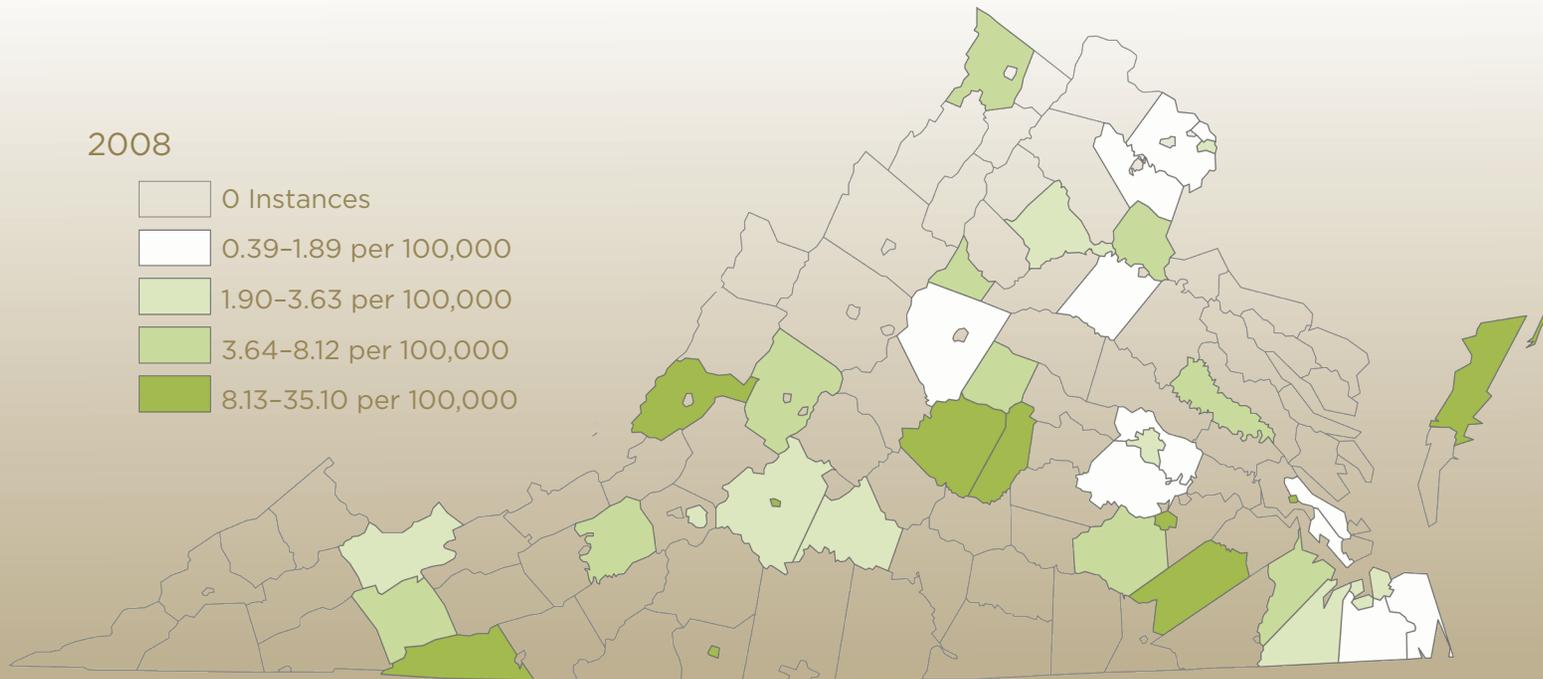
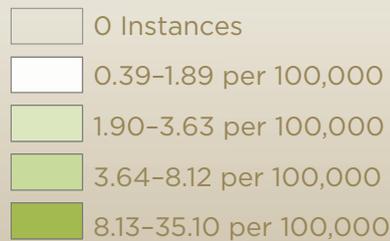
This indicator reflects the number of children, aged 0-17, whose deaths were determined to be a result of a homicide committed by a current or past family member or caregiver, or whose deaths were precipitated by acts of family violence, regardless of whether the violence was directed at the deceased.

This indicator is presented as a rate per 100,000 persons within the population of children aged 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.

These data were 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.

2008



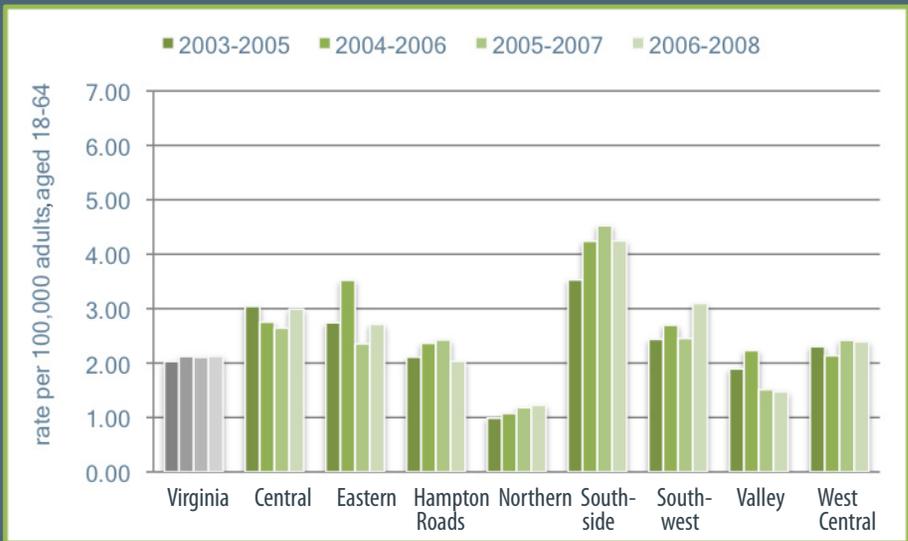
### Adult Homicides Perpetrated by a Family Member:

This indicator reflects the number of adults, aged 18-64, 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, aged 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.

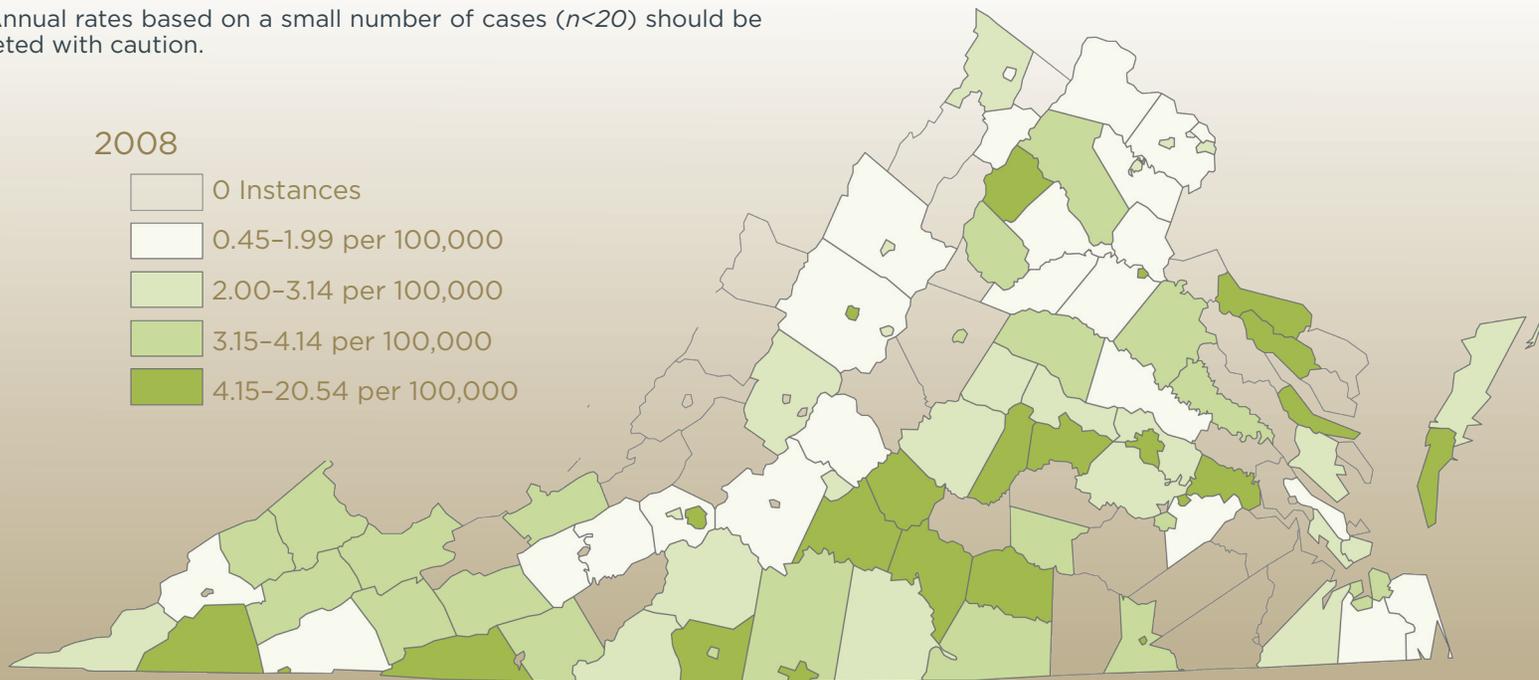
These data were provided by the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, Family and Intimate Partner Homicide Surveillance Program, Virginia Department of Health.

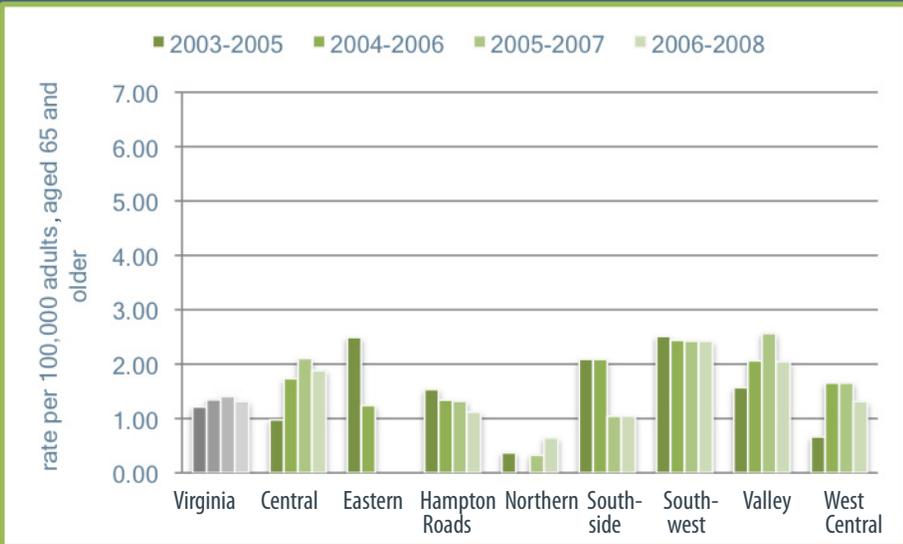
Note: Annual rates based on a small number of cases ( $n < 20$ ) should be interpreted with caution.



2008

- 0 Instances
- 0.45-1.99 per 100,000
- 2.00-3.14 per 100,000
- 3.15-4.14 per 100,000
- 4.15-20.54 per 100,000





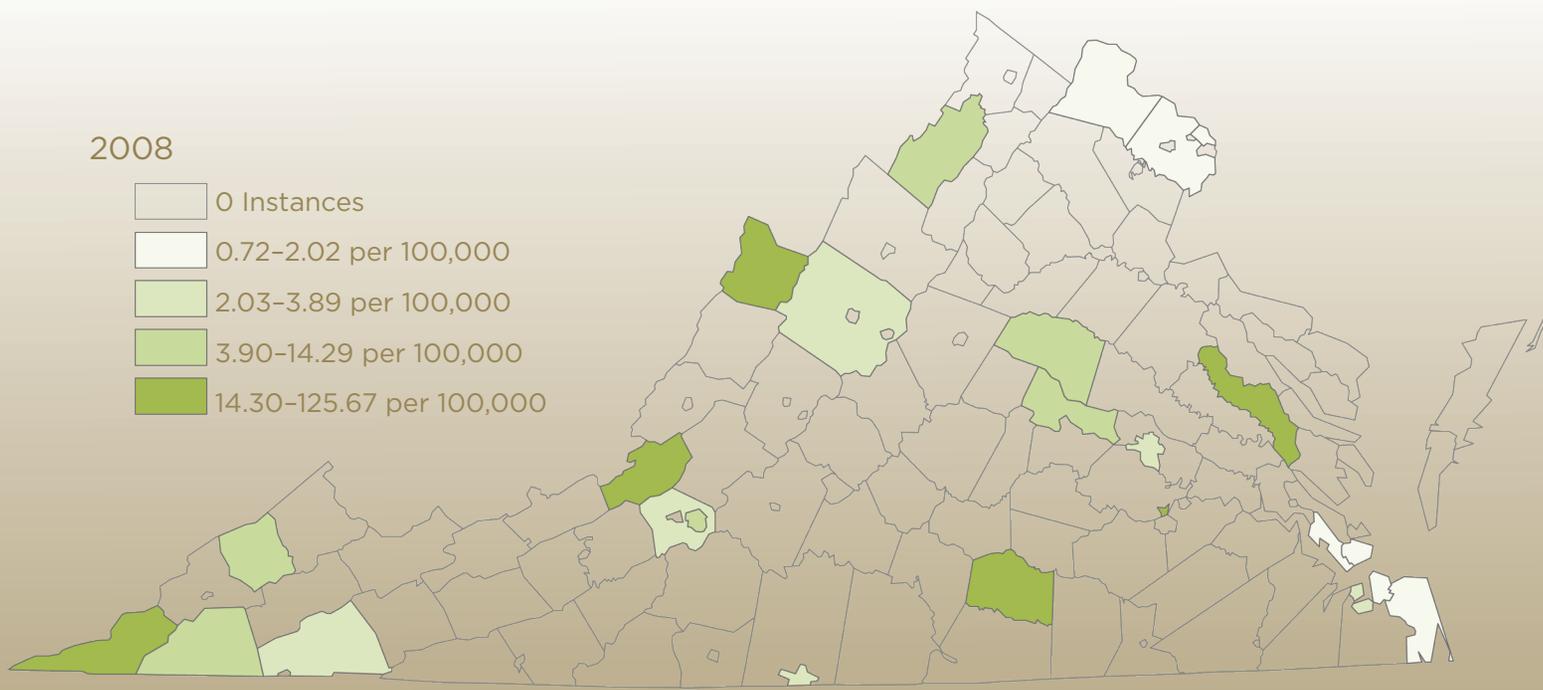
**Elder Homicides Perpetrated by a Family Member or Caregiver:**

This indicator reflects the number of elders, aged 65 and older, 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, aged 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.

These data were 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.



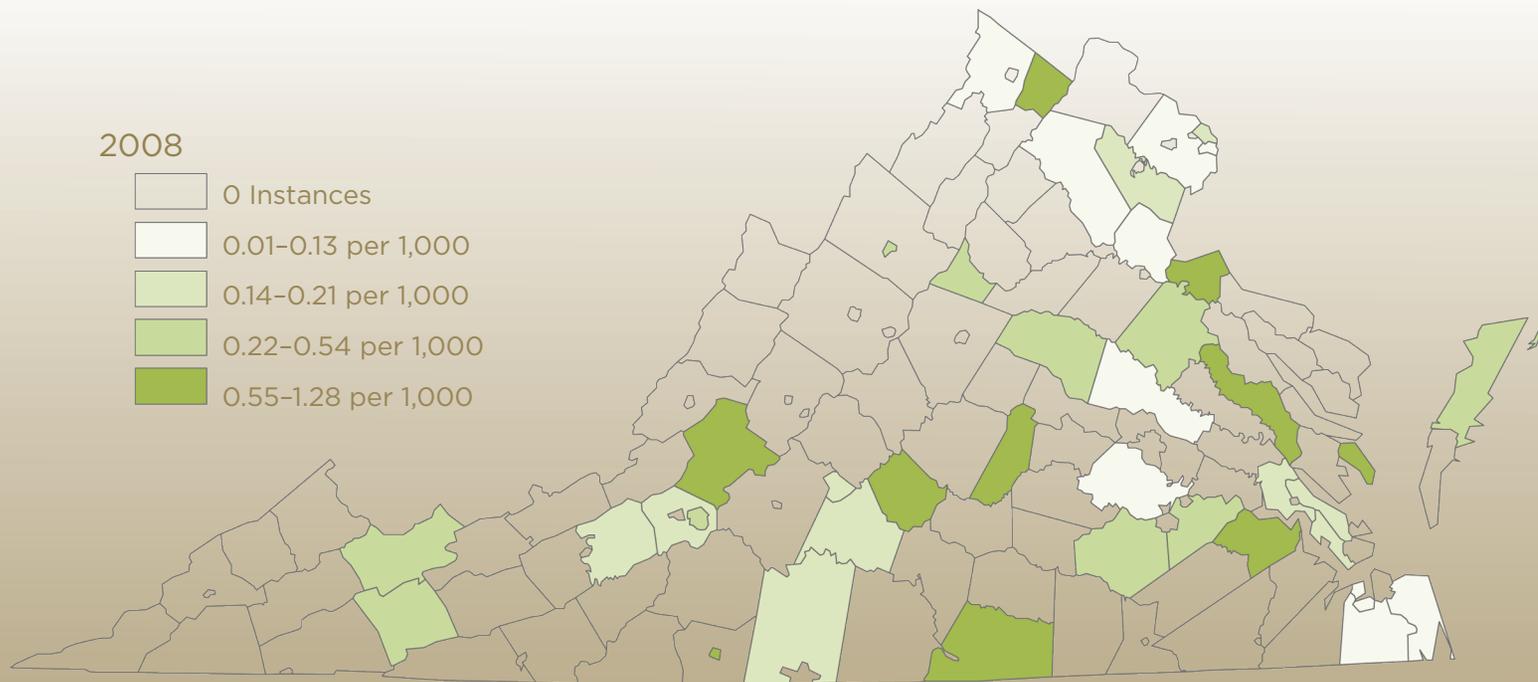
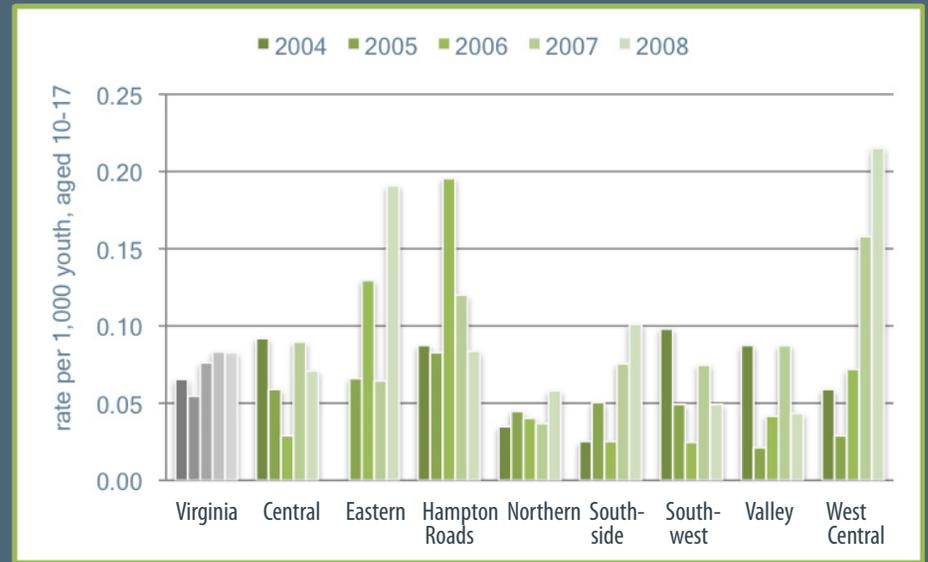
### Arrests of Juveniles for Violent Sexual Offenses Committed against a Family Member:

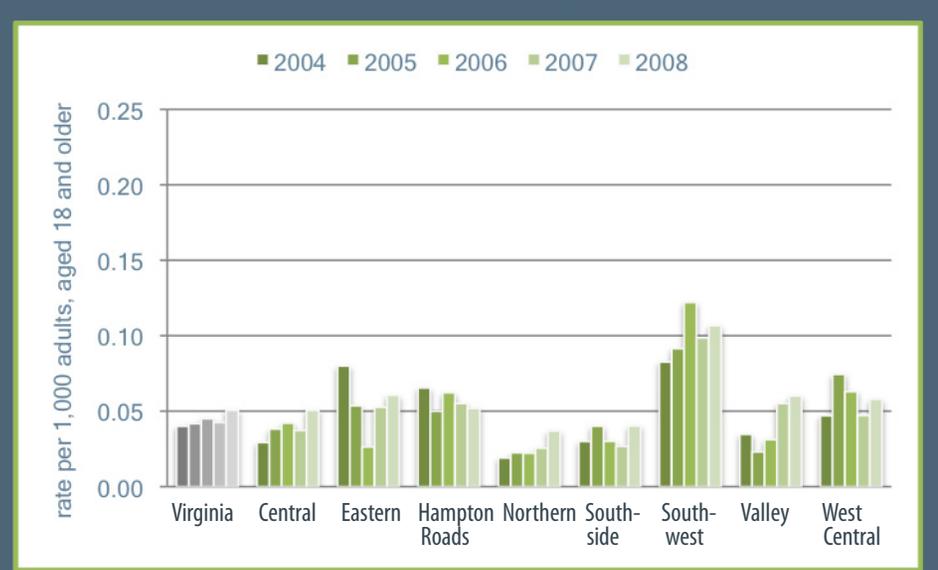
This indicator reflects the number of juvenile arrests made by law enforcement officials for violent sexual offenses—including forcible rape, forcible sodomy, sexual assault with an object, forcible fondling, and incest—perpetrated against a family member, as captured in the Incident Based Crime Reporting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

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

These data were 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.





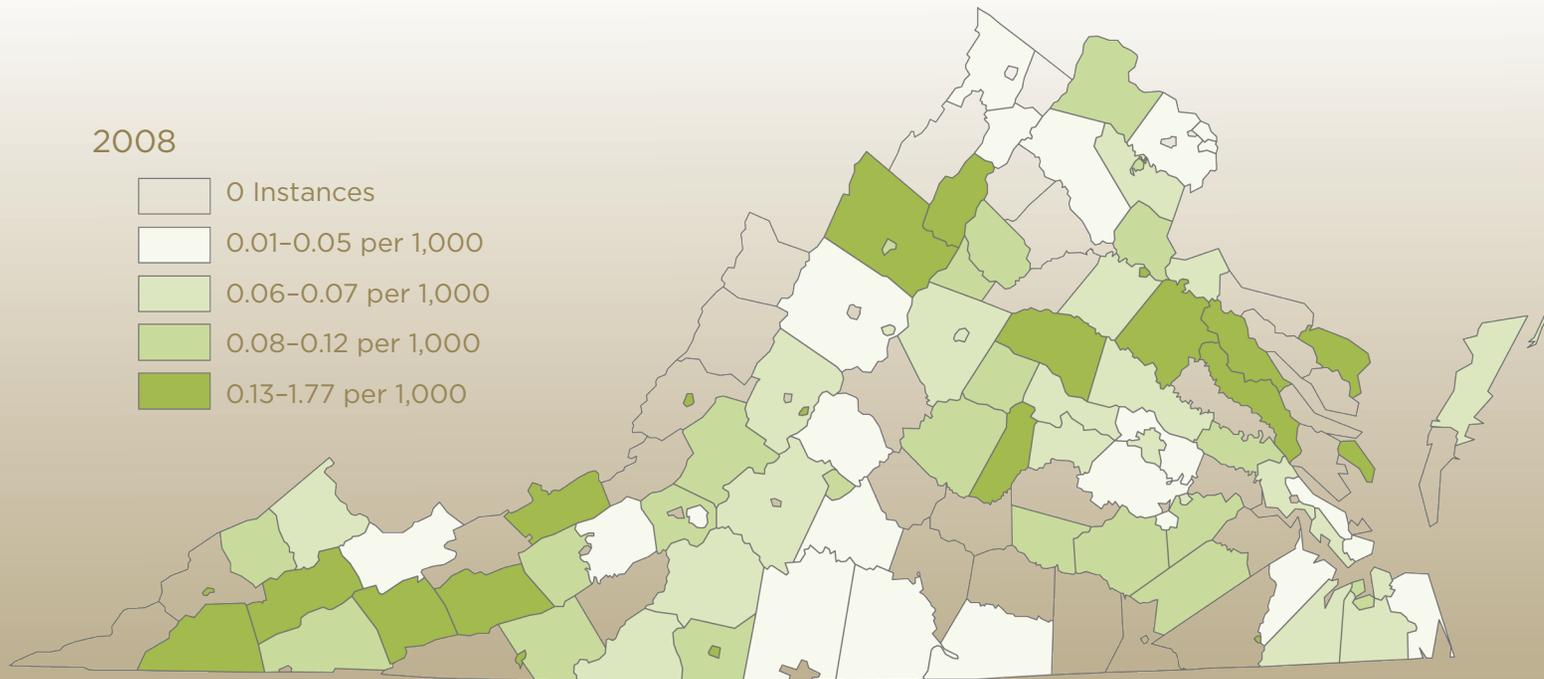
**Arrests of Adults for Violent Sexual Offenses Committed against a Family Member:**

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, aged 18 and older, for each year, in each locality.

These data were 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.

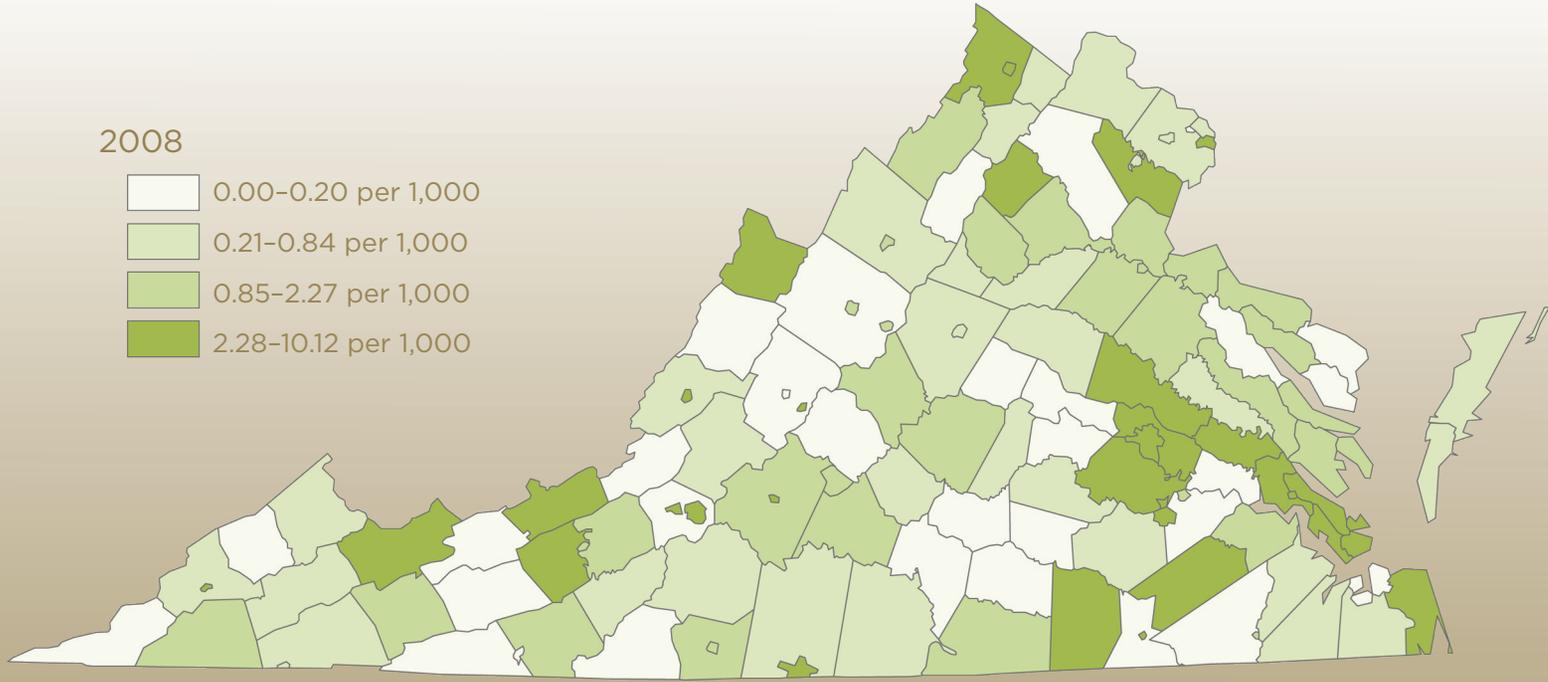
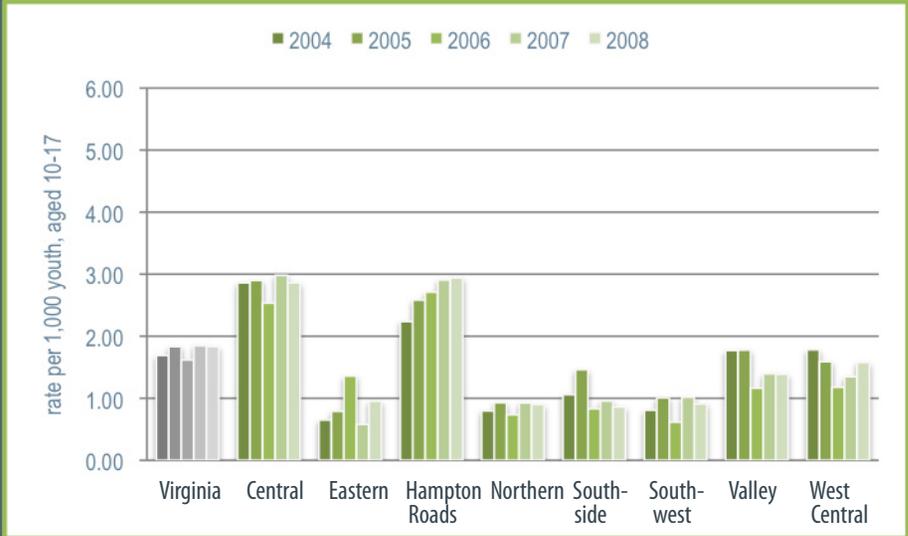


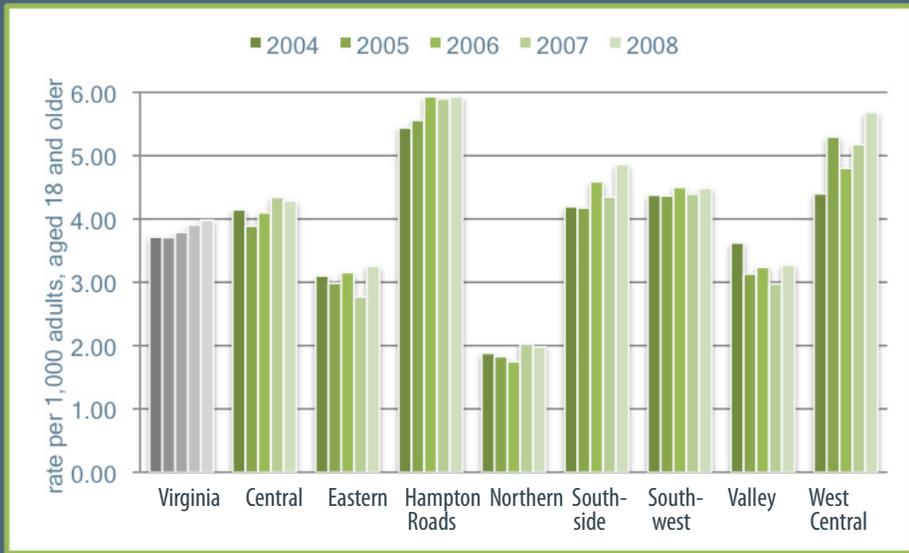
**Arrests of Juveniles for Non-sexual Violent Offenses against a Family Member:**

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, aged 10-17, for each year, in each locality.

These data were provided by the Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services.

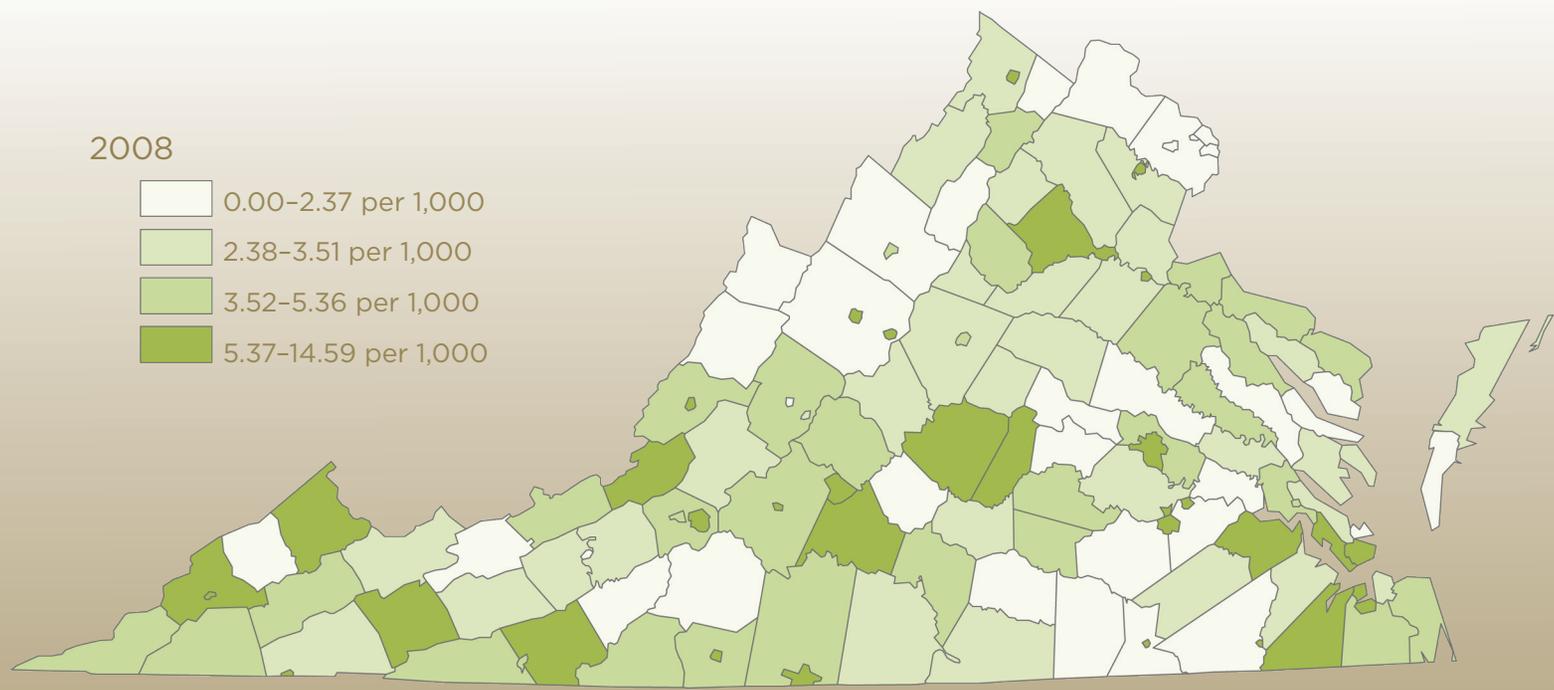




**Arrests of Adults for Non-sexual Violent Offenses against a Family Member:** This indicator reflects the number of adult arrests made by law enforcement officials for non-sexual violent offenses—including kidnapping/abduction, robbery, aggravated assault, simple assault, and intimidation—perpetrated 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, aged 18 and older, for each year, in each locality.

These data were provided by the Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services.

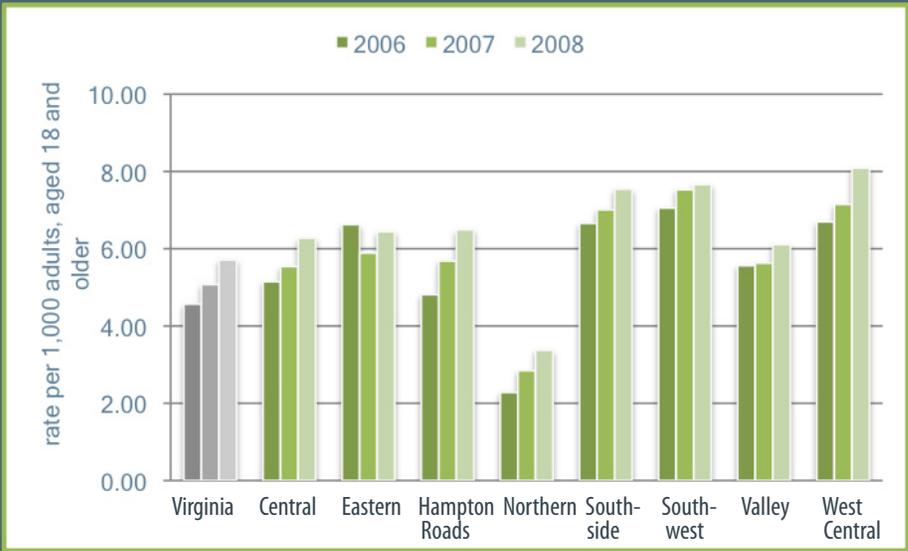


**Emergency Protective Orders Issued against a Family Member:**

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

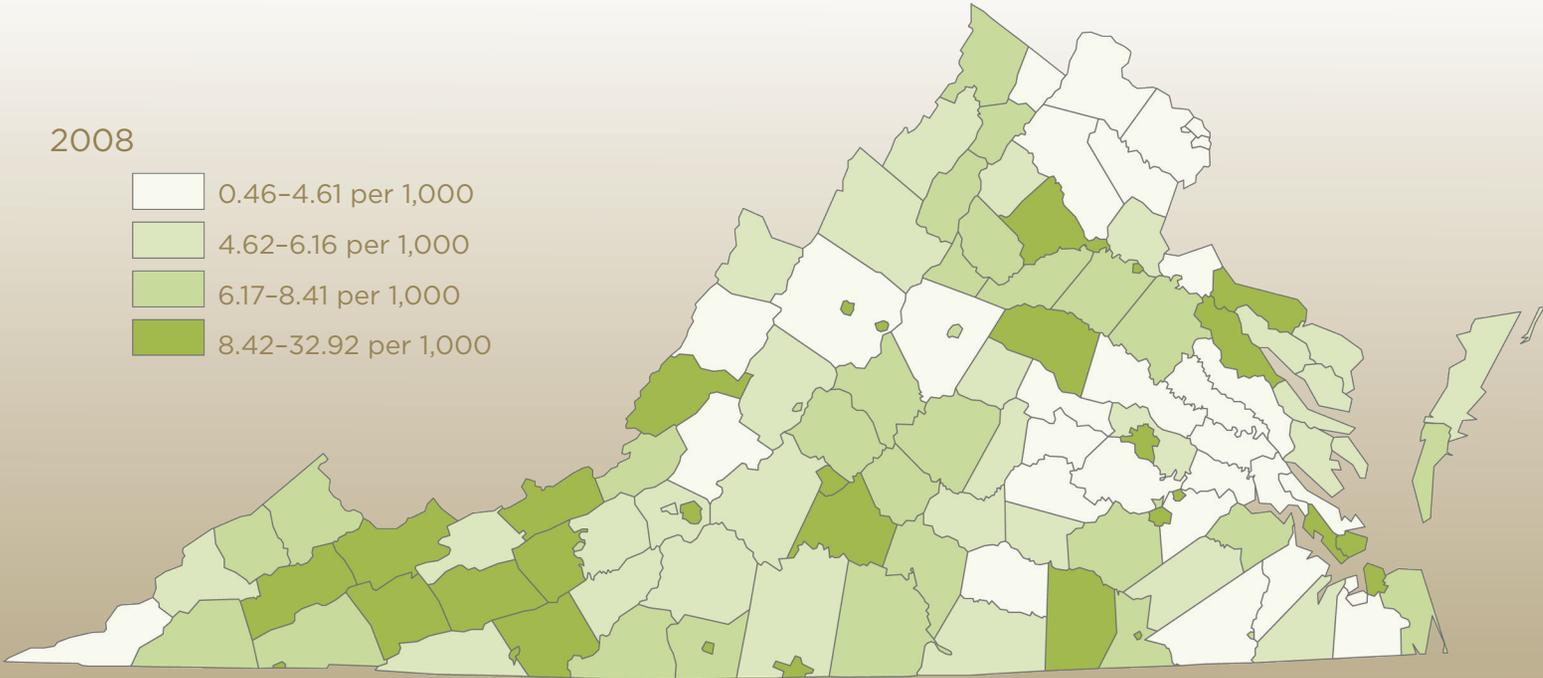
This indicator is presented as a rate per 1,000 persons within the population aged 18 and older, for each year, in each locality.

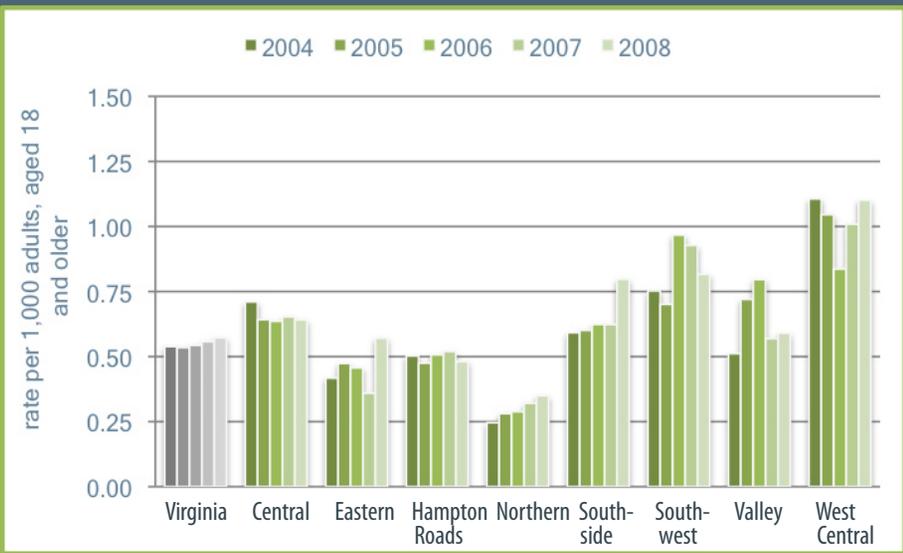
These data were provided by the Virginia Supreme Court, Office of the Executive Secretary.



2008

- 0.46-4.61 per 1,000
- 4.62-6.16 per 1,000
- 6.17-8.41 per 1,000
- 8.42-32.92 per 1,000



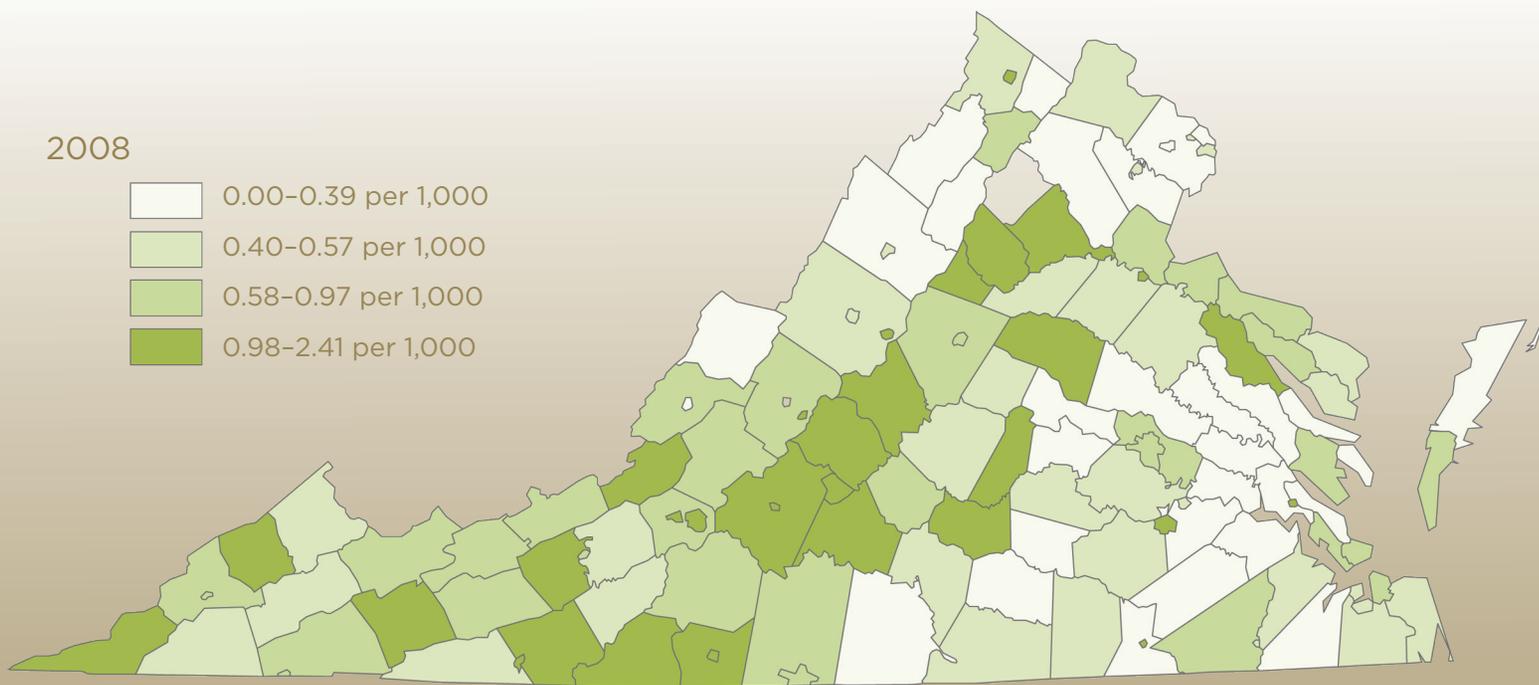


**Arrests for Violation of a Protective Order:** This indicator reflects the number of arrests made for violation of an active protective order, as recorded in the Central Criminal Records Exchange.

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

These data were provided by the Virginia State Police.

Note: This indicator is not limited to protective orders within families due to a lack of information on victim-perpetrator relationships.



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

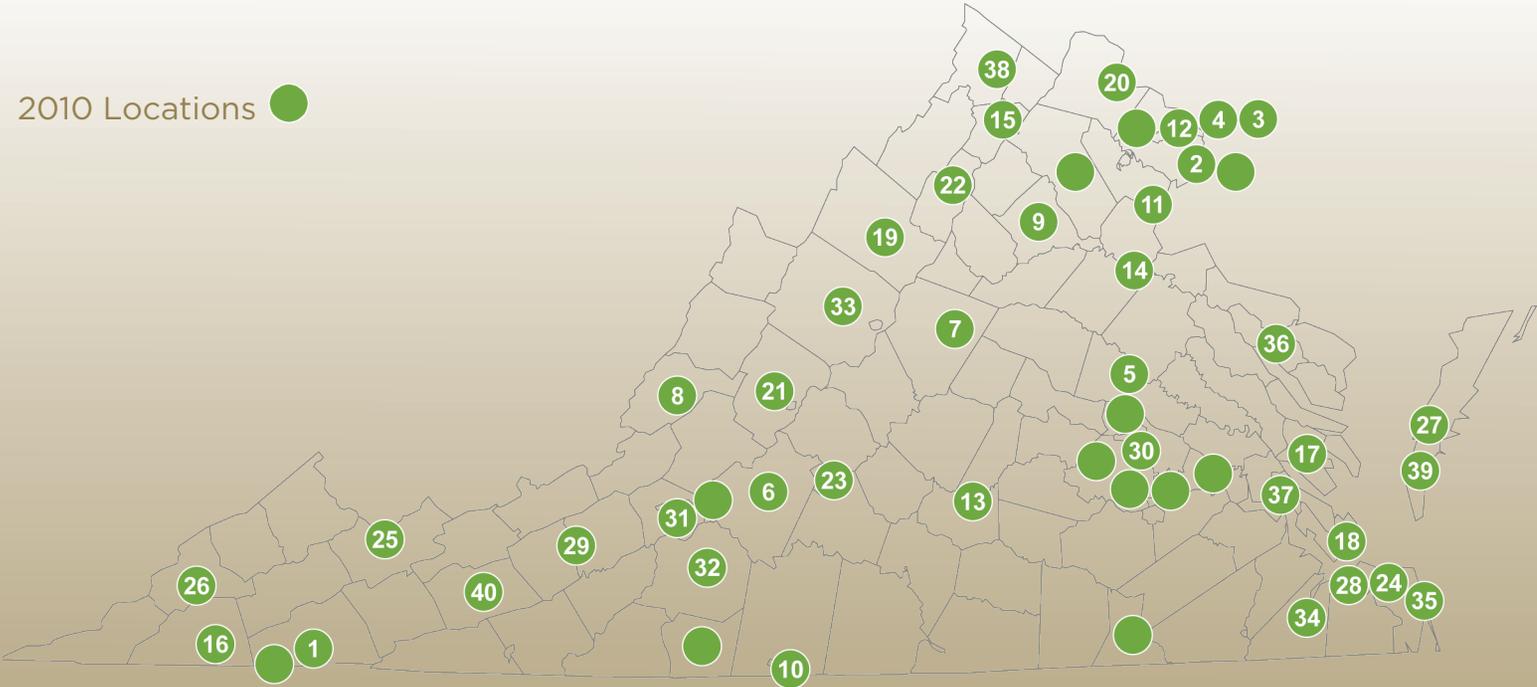
These data were provided by the Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance (VSDVAA).

Note: Only VSDVAA-accredited shelters are included in this map. Unaccredited shelters—primarily non-profit and faith-based shelters—are not included in this map; therefore, this map underestimates the number of centers providing overnight shelter.

The circles with numbers, 1-40, represent those domestic violence shelters funded by the Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development’s (DHCD) State Shelter Grants only. The remaining circles without numbers represent an additional twelve VSDVAA-accredited domestic violence shelters which are not funded by DHCD.



2010 Locations ●



	Agency	Locality
1	People, Inc.'s Domestic Violence Program	Abingdon
2	Alexandria Domestic Violence Program	Alexandria
3	Bethany House for Battered Spouses	Alexandria
4	Doorways for Women and Families (formerly The Arlington Community Temporary Shelter, TACTS)	Arlington
5	Hanover Safe Place	Ashland
6	Bedford Domestic Violence Services	Bedford
7	Shelter for Help in Emergency (SHE)	Charlottesville
8	Safehome Systems	Covington
9	Services to Abused Families (SAFE)	Culpeper
10	Domestic Violence Emergency Services (DOVES)	Danville
11	ACTS/Turning Point	Dumfries
12	Shelter House, Inc.	Falls Church
13	Madeline's House (Southside Center for Violence Prevention)	Farmville
14	Rappahannock Council on Domestic Violence	Fredericksburg
15	Harmony Place (formerly Warren County Council on Domestic Violence)	Front Royal
16	Hope House of Scott County	Gate City
17	Laurel Shelter, Inc.	Gloucester
18	Transitions Family Violence Services	Hampton
19	First Step	Harrisonburg
20	Loudoun Abused Women's Shelter (LAWS)	Leesburg

	Agency	Locality
21	Project Horizon	Lexington
22	CHOICES Council on Domestic Violence for Page County	Luray
23	YWCA Domestic Violence Prevention Center	Lynchburg
24	YWCA Women in Crisis Program	Norfolk
25	Clinch Valley Community Action (Family Crisis Services)	North Tazewell
26	Family Crisis Support Services	Norton
27	Eastern Shore Coalition Against Domestic Violence	Onancock
28	Help and Emergency Response	Portsmouth
29	Women's Resource Center of the New River Valley	Radford
30	YWCA Women's Advocacy Program Richmond Shelter	Richmond
31	Turning Point (The Salvation Army)	Roanoke
32	Franklin County Family Resource Center	Rocky Mount
33	New Directions, Inc.	Staunton
34	Genieve Shelter	Suffolk
35	Samaritan House	Virginia Beach
36	The Haven Shelter and Services, Inc.	Warsaw
37	Avalon: A Center for Women and Children	Williamsburg
38	Laurel Center (formerly Shelter For Abused Women)	Winchester
39	Response, Inc.	Woodstock
40	Family Resource Center, Inc.	Wytheville

**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.

**Individuals Denied Shelter from Domestic Violence Due to Space:** This indicator reflects the number of individuals turned away from domestic violence shelters funded by DHCD's State Shelter Grants due to capacity limits by shelter, by state fiscal year.

	Agency	Locality	2005			2006		
			Total Bed-nights Provided	Percent Bed-nights for Children	Persons Turned Away Due to Lack of Space	Total Bed-nights Provided	Percent Bed-nights for Children	Persons Turned Away Due to Lack of Space
1	People, Inc.'s Domestic Violence Program	Abingdon	2285	36.5%	0	4062	42.3%	0
2	Alexandria Domestic Violence Program	Alexandria	6225	30.8%	0	8309	35.0%	0
3	Bethany House for Battered Spouses	Alexandria	*	*	*	*	*	*
4	Doorways for Women and Families (formerly The Arlington Community Temporary Shelter, TACTS)	Arlington	*	*	*	7890	43.7%	944
5	Hanover Safe Place	Ashland	1192	49.2%	28	4165	35.8%	79
6	Bedford Domestic Violence Services	Bedford	1607	49.1%	30	3376	67.4%	15
7	Shelter for Help in Emergency (SHE)	Charlottesville	*	*	*	*	*	*
8	Safehome Systems	Covington	34543	63.4%	5291	33585	63.9%	5534
9	Services to Abused Families (SAFE)	Culpeper	8438	41.6%	49	8903	42.3%	21
10	Domestic Violence Emergency Services (DOVES)	Danville	6133	49.8%	14	*	*	*
11	ACTS/Turning Point	Dumfries	*	*	*	11424	63.2%	29
12	Shelter House, Inc.	Falls Church	6843	57.2%	3	3230	49.7%	0
13	Madeline's House (Southside Center for Violence Prevention)	Farmville	6863	56.3%	41	*	*	*
14	Rappahannock Council on Domestic Violence	Fredericksburg	3834	42.5%	0	5296	54.3%	0
15	Harmony Place (formerly Warren County Council on Domestic Violence)	Front Royal	3392	42.5%	27	7893	43.7%	43
16	Hope House of Scott County	Gate City	3647	21.1%	0	*	*	*
17	Laurel Shelter, Inc.	Gloucester	9259	41.4%	20	9936	60.2%	14
18	Transitions Family Violence Services	Hampton	14874	46.3%	0	21707	44.0%	2
19	First Step	Harrisonburg	1756	38.0%	7	7705	46.9%	406

**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.

2007			2008			2009		
Total Bed-nights Provided	Percent Bed-nights for Children	Persons Turned Away Due to Lack of Space	Total Bed-nights Provided	Percent Bed-nights for Children	Persons Turned Away Due to Lack of Space	Total Bed-nights Provided	Percent Bed-nights for Children	Persons Turned Away Due to Lack of Space
1489	38.2%	0	1807	36.8%	0	1447	44.5%	0
3268	41.3%	0	3268	41.3%	0	2364	44.2%	0
*	*	*	*	*	*	6015	58.6%	5
5274	46.5%	276	3603	45.7%	218	2573	42.8%	151
1680	60.6%	139	1680	60.6%	139	2708	57.7%	63
1421	43.3%	4	1421	43.4%	5	1250	49.9%	3
15016	71.2%	0	3026	51.8%	30	*	*	*
19862	59.9%	4367	2050	42.9%	0	21720	56.5%	4341
3026	51.8%	30	3808	49.1%	51	3780	44.8%	0
817	45.5%	36	*	*	*	3228	54.4%	21
5371	49.1%	8	5958	46.4%	48	5923	56.4%	877
*	*	*	15399	69.7%	0	1750	52.2%	0
5574	37.0%	8	*	*	*	3588	30.8%	24
3126	47.7%	0	2365	56.1%	15	3260	46.8%	1
3604	45.2%	14	3604	45.2%	14	10386	34.4%	5
782	37.7%	2	1098	28%	0	2424	25.5%	0
6293	45.7%	0	6293	45.7%	0	7203	32.0%	0
11852	47.9%	4	2491	40.1%	1	11652	52.3%	2
*	*	*	5229	33.5%	198	4693	27.2%	145

	Agency	Locality	2005			2006		
			Total Bed-nights Provided	Percent Bed-nights for Children	Persons Turned Away Due to Lack of Space	Total Bed-nights Provided	Percent Bed-nights for Children	Persons Turned Away Due to Lack of Space
20	Loudoun Abused Women's Shelter (LAWS)	Leesburg	2789	36.3%	83	7395	65.7%	178
21	Project Horizon	Lexington	11719	38.6%	96	*	*	*
22	CHOICES Council on Domestic Violence for Page County	Luray	9020	65.2%	15	10843	59.3%	86
23	YWCA Domestic Violence Prevention Center	Lynchburg	6119	49.2%	10	10199	48.8%	16
24	YWCA Women in Crisis Program	Norfolk	23082	52.2%	916	31610	55.6%	948
25	Clinch Valley Community Action (Family Crisis Services)	North Tazewell	1071	50.9%	0	1596	49.8%	12
26	Family Crisis Support Services	Norton	2034	34.7%	0	1704	50.8%	0
27	Eastern Shore Coalition Against Domestic Violence	Onancock	1453	44.9%	2	5077	55.9%	0
28	Help and Emergency Response	Portsmouth	7758	56.4%	26	7120	52.1%	2
29	Women's Resource Center of the New River Valley	Radford	11198	44.1%	48	15011	48.3%	170
30	YWCA Women's Advocacy Program Richmond Shelter	Richmond	*	*	*	18251	36.5%	2052
31	Turning Point (The Salvation Army)	Roanoke	4845	49.7%	44	7800	47.7%	225
32	Franklin County Family Resource Center	Rocky Mount	3201	58.5%	0	4470	54.5%	0
33	New Directions, Inc.	Staunton	305	29.5%	0	550	44.2%	0
34	Genieve Shelter	Suffolk	3650	57.4%	9	4189	59.2%	37
35	Samaritan House	Virginia Beach	8865	55.9%	28	11026	53.2%	183
36	The Haven Shelter and Services, Inc.	Warsaw	5952	51.6%	8	6662	51.9%	48
37	Avalon: A Center for Women and Children	Williamsburg	7610	50.5%	55	6824	57.2%	6
38	Laurel Center (formerly Shelter For Abused Women)	Winchester	7469	54.1%	262	7480	33.7%	134
39	Response, Inc.	Woodstock	2159	28.7%	0	1832	24.4%	0
40	Family Resource Center, Inc.	Wytheville	8017	61.3%	4	7350	41.0%	0

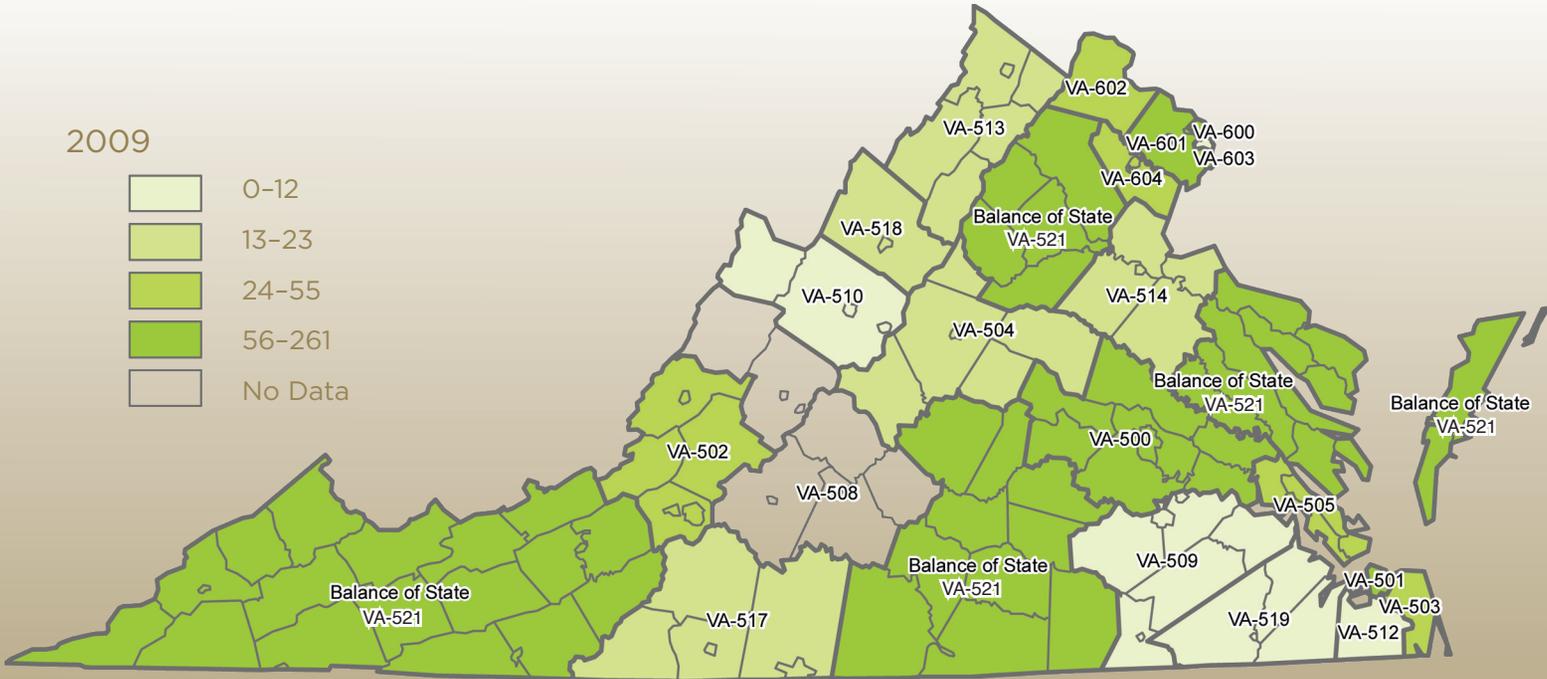
2007			2008			2009		
Total Bed-nights Provided	Percent Bed-nights for Children	Persons Turned Away Due to Lack of Space	Total Bed-nights Provided	Percent Bed-nights for Children	Persons Turned Away Due to Lack of Space	Total Bed-nights Provided	Percent Bed-nights for Children	Persons Turned Away Due to Lack of Space
2068	57.4%	38	2068	57.4%	38	2602	46.4%	61
2365	56.1%	15	1489	38.2%	0	4684	50.7%	13
3308	49.6%	16	3308	49.6%	16	3468	58.8%	1
3827	51.0%	2	3827	51.0%	2	3836	47.0%	0
10223	57.4%	26	7255	41.3%	339	9502	53.1%	47
4	50.0%	13	1675	48.3%	71	885	21.5%	45
1526	11.5%	0	*	*	*	*	*	*
5722	64.0%	3	5722	64%	3	5414	58.3%	7
6685	60.5%	6	7582	60.1%	2	8816	54.8%	1
5820	46.2%	9	5957	42.6%	6	6480	52.1%	32
*	*	*	10223	57.4%	26	10268	46.9%	436
2491	40.1%	1	11852	47.9%	4	2564	42.1%	13
1920	42.1%	0	*	*	*	3107	55.5%	0
1807	36.8%	0	5574	37%	8	2417	44.4%	0
*	*	*	*	*	*	3000	53.3%	18
3808	49.1%	51	*	*	*	4527	39.2%	60
3098	53.7%	18	3098	53.7%	18	3630	51.7%	18
*	*	*	*	*	*	4600	50.7%	1
4782	39.4%	116	4782	39.4%	116	*	*	*
2050	42.9%	0	3126	47.7%	0	1826	38.3%	0
5023	34.6%	10	5023	34.6%	10	3095	44.9%	13

### Number of Homeless Adults Who Report Having Experienced Domestic Violence, Part 1 (Map):

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 36 for Part 2: Continuums of Care Chart.

These data were provided by the Homelessness Resource Exchange, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development.

Note: Point-in-time counts are administered locally and methods vary. The count must be administered every other year, and while many Continuums administer the count annually, not all do, so not all Continuums have data for every year. Subpopulations such as the number of persons experiencing domestic violence may be estimated.



**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 29 for Continuums of Care map.

Continuum Number	Continuum Name	2005 Adult Homeless Victims of Domestic Violence	2005 Estimate of Total Homeless Population	2006 Adult Homeless Victims of Domestic Violence	2006 Estimate of Total Homeless Population	2007 Adult Homeless Victims of Domestic Violence	2007 Estimate of Total Homeless Population	2008 Adult Homeless Victims of Domestic Violence	2008 Estimate of Total Homeless Population	2009 Adult Homeless Victims of Domestic Violence	2009 Estimate of Total Homeless Population
VA-500	Richmond/Henrico, Chesterfield, Hanover Counties CoC	448	1469	63	214	330	1158	362	1073	261	1150
VA-501	Norfolk CoC	44	600	44	600	42	540	61	502	57	577
VA-502	Roanoke City & County/Salem CoC	62	493	18	381	30	566	48	504	55	597
VA-503	Virginia Beach CoC	20	628	20	628	32	476	48	484	54	433
VA-504	Charlottesville CoC	16	243	27	257	17	265	14	239	19	199
VA-505	Newport News/Hampton/Virginia Peninsula CoC	112	1034	85	879	75	908	53	526	54	569
VA-507	Portsmouth CoC	24	332	20	271	14	217	9	222	21	303
VA-508	Lynchburg CoC	20	192	24	289	24	289	11	256	no data	no data
VA-509	Petersburg CoC	22	132	14	94	2	80	5	74	0	90
VA-510	Staunton/Waynesboro/Augusta, Highland Counties CoC	5	62	no data	no data	13	95	13	109	0	98
VA-512	Chesapeake CoC	20	207	20	207	7	129	7	52	2	37
VA-513	Winchester/Shenandoah, Frederick, Warren Counties Co	27	853	27	853	28	265	34	177	23	97
VA-514	Fredericksburg/Spotsylvania, Stafford Counties CoC	19	407	13	447	8	561	9	194	18	202
VA-517	Danville/Martinsville CoC	13	81	13	81	0	187	14	210	18	132
VA-518	Harrisburg/ Rockingham County CoC	9	66	5	92	10	117	3	68	17	143
VA-519	Suffolk	4	39	no data	no data	4	30	no data	no data	0	65
VA-521	Balance of State CoC	71	639	85	675	256	608	64	470	84	559
VA-600	Arlington County CoC	53	420	27	360	23	462	69	410	86	527
VA-601	Fairfax County CoC	405	1458	349	1565	173	1593	154	1835	176	1730
VA-602	Loudoun County CoC	15	93	7	184	19	211	16	160	26	152
VA-603	Alexandria CoC	21	391	9	379	8	375	12	306	12	360
VA-604	Prince William County CoC	42	504	28	498	49	614	37	550	25	637
	<b>Virginia Total</b>	<b>1472</b>	<b>10343</b>	<b>901</b>	<b>9755</b>	<b>1164</b>	<b>9746</b>	<b>1045</b>	<b>8469</b>	<b>1019</b>	<b>8913</b>

# 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 included within each website.

**Domestic and Sexual Violence in Virginia (2009), Office of the Attorney General of Virginia**  
[http://www.oag.state.va.us/KEY\\_ISSUES/DOMESTIC\\_VIOLENCE/DomesticandSexualViolence\\_VA\\_2009.pdf](http://www.oag.state.va.us/KEY_ISSUES/DOMESTIC_VIOLENCE/DomesticandSexualViolence_VA_2009.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 Center 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.

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

**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 and 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 published 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*

### **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 wom-

en 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](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 in-

formation 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.ncsconline.org/wc/courttopics/Resource-Guide.asp?topic=EldAbu>**

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.html>**

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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