



SYSTEMSTATS

North Carolina Criminal Justice Analysis Center

Governor's Crime Commission

Basic Domestic Violence/Sexual Assault Service Provision: A Statewide Statistical Profile

Introduction/Study Rationale

Beginning with the 2005 federal grant funding period, the Victims Services Committee of the Governor's Crime Commission decided to initiate a more competitive grant review process for the state's basic domestic violence and sexual assault service programs. In an effort to assist with the grant review process, and in order to better facilitate the allocation of federal funds, the committee requested statistical data from these programs in the form of a domestic violence/sexual assault service plan.

This report summarizes and aggregates the statistical components of these service plans to present a statewide profile or snapshot of basic domestic violence/sexual assault service provision in North Carolina. In addition to using the data to make better informed funding and policy decisions, the data are useful for inclusion in various state plans which are mandated by the federal Office of Victims of Crime and the Violence Against Women Act Office. The statistical data can also be beneficial when reporting on the effectiveness and efficacy of these programs to North Carolina's congressional delegation.

It is anticipated that this statewide profile will be beneficial to the local service providers as they compare various features of their respective programs to other programs across the state. Comparisons to the statewide average can also be useful and informative for making local funding and policy decisions as well as an extremely powerful tool for advocating additional funding or program expansion when addressing key local governmental leaders, boards of directors and other influential decision makers.

Methods

Survey Instrument

A seven part data collection instrument was developed by Victims Services Committee staff with the first section addressing current program funding sources, as well as current and projected income and expenditures. The next two sections requested information on the specific type of program, such as domestic violence service provider, sexual assault service provider or a combination of the two; as well as information on current, past and projected fundraising activities. Questions regarding program personnel and activities as well as questions designed to elicit information on the diversity of staff were also included. The final parts of the survey addressed victim statistics such as the number of victims served, client demographics and the specific types of services, such as advocacy, legal assistance and transitional housing, which are available to victims.

Survey Population

The directors of all basic service provider programs, as recognized by the Council for Women, were contacted and asked to respond to the survey through an electronic listserve. Staff of the North Carolina Coalition Against Domestic Violence (NCCADV) and staff from the North Carolina Coalition Against Sexual Assault (NCCASA) originally contacted their respective programs and provided follow up contacts to increase respondent participation. A total of 107 programs were contacted with staff being requested to submit their agency's domestic violence/sexual assault service plan.

Basic Domestic Violence/Sexual Assault Service Provision: A Statewide Statistical Profile

Results

A total of 89 survey instruments were returned producing a study response rate of 83.2 percent. These responses were obtained from agencies which provide services across 97 of North Carolina's 100 counties.

Fifty responses (56.2%) were obtained from combined programs, i.e. these programs offer both domestic violence and sexual assault services. Nineteen (21.3%) of the responding programs were stand alone domestic violence service providers while seven, or 7.9 percent,

Table 1 2003/2004 Funding Sources and Average Receipts

Fund Source	Number Receiving	Average Amount Received
Donations	88 (98.9%)	\$ 36,126
Council for Women - DV/SA	86 (96.6%)	\$ 42,889
Governor's Crime Commission Victims of Crime Act (VOCA)	77 (86.5%)	\$ 70,384
Council for Women Marriage License	76 (85.4%)	\$ 15,249
United Way	74 (83.1%)	\$ 53,236
Dept. Health and Human Services Family Violence Prevention	70 (78.7%)	\$ 28,178
Other sources	69 (77.5%)	\$ 30,087
City/County Funds	67 (75.3%)	\$ 34,538
Foundations	64 (71.9%)	\$ 36,128
Dept. Health and Human Services Rape Prevention Education	62 (69.7%)	\$ 16,038
Emergency Shelter Grants	48 (53.9%)	\$ 10,890
Thrift Store	43 (48.3%)	\$ 74,221
Fees from Services	25 (28.1%)	\$ 9,602
Governor's Crime Commission Violence Against Women Act (VAWA)	15 (16.9%)	\$ 59,472

Basic Domestic Violence/Sexual Assault Service Provision: A Statewide Statistical Profile

were stand alone sexual assault service providers. The remaining 13 responses (14.6%) were obtained from multi – agency programs or programs that offer more services, such as batterers’ treatment or substance abuse programming, in addition to domestic violence service provision.

Budgetary Details

Table 1 (page 2) depicts the various funding sources which were used by the responding programs during the 2003/2004 fiscal year, as well as the average dollar amount received or generated. As the table reveals the three most common funding sources were donations with 98.9 percent of the respondents obtaining funds in this manner and funding from two state agencies – the Council for Women (96.6%) and the Governor’s Crime Commission (86.5%). The amount received from donations ranged from a low of \$407 to a high of \$397,801. DV/SA funds from the Council for Women ranged from \$5,000 to \$103,100 while Crime Commission VOCA grant amounts ranged from \$13,600 to \$299,448. Fees from services and federal VAWA funds were obtained by less than one-third of the responding service programs.

The most sizeable funding sources, in terms of the average amount received, were revenue from thrift stores (\$74,221), followed by federal VOCA grants (\$70,384) and federal VAWA grants (\$59,472). Emergency shelter grants and fees from services produced the least amount of income with average amounts of \$10,890 and \$9,602 respectively.

Respondents were asked to delineate the amount of funds which they have targeted for the next two years and to provide the percentage of their total funding which comes from unrestricted funds. Slightly more than one-half, 51.7 percent, of the respondents noted that their respective agencies had targeted other funding sources for the coming two years with the amount of these targeted funds ranging from \$450 to \$1,300,000 for a multifaceted capital improvement project. The average amount of targeted funds across these agencies was \$99,376.

The percentage of funding from unrestricted funds ranged from a low of two percent to a high of 87 percent with the sample average being 28.6 percent.

Table 2 Average Program Income and Expenditures

	Recently Completed FY	Current FY	Next FY
Total Income	\$ 404,380	\$ 405,897	\$ 419,733
Total Expenses	\$ 405,863	\$ 404,370	\$ 411,543
Surplus	\$ 41,620	\$ 30,667	\$ 17,778
Deficit	\$ 31,706	\$ 41,643	\$ 65,622

Basic Domestic Violence/Sexual Assault Service Provision: A Statewide Statistical Profile

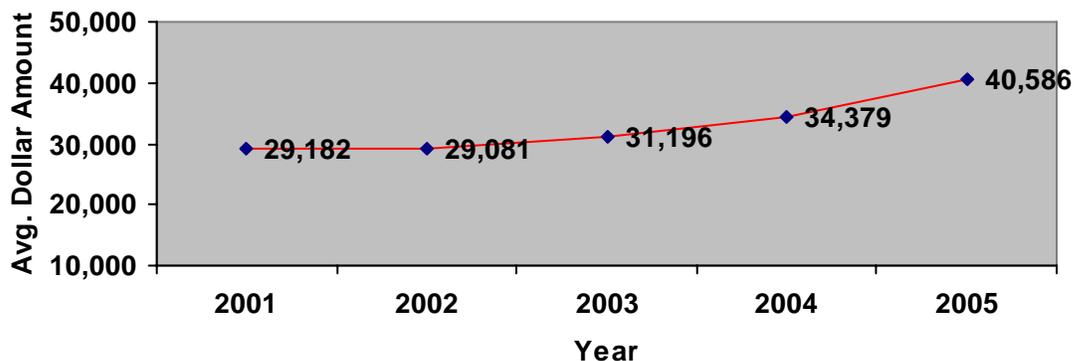
Table 2 (page 3) reveals the average program income and expenditures, as well as the average amount of surplus funds and deficit amounts for the most recently completed fiscal year, the current fiscal year and projections for the next fiscal year. The amount of total income received during the last fiscal year ranged from a low of \$193 to a sample high of \$1,920,780 with an average amount of \$404,380. Expenditures during the same period ranged from \$43,210 to \$1,837,359 with an average program expending \$405,863 during the most recently completed fiscal year. Thirty-five different agencies reported a surplus with the amount of excess finances ranging from \$47 to \$407,167. The average surplus amount was \$41,620. Forty-four programs reported budgetary deficits, during this period, with these deficits ranging from \$47 to \$233,491. The average reported deficit was \$31,706.

The average total income for the current fiscal year rose a slight .4 percent over the previous year to \$405,897 and ranged from \$486 to \$2,120,780. Average expenditures decreased by the same percentage and ranged from \$3,252 to \$2,059,645. During the current fiscal year 31, or 34.8 percent, of the responding programs estimated remaining or surplus funds at the end of this fiscal cycle with an average amount of \$30,667. Projected surpluses ranged from \$11 to \$375,429. Only 14, or 15.7 percent, of the responding programs foresaw a deficit for the coming year with these amounts ranging from \$1 to \$307,406 and an average deficit of \$41,643.

Projections for the next fiscal year indicated an annual increase of 3.4 percent in the average project income with these projections ranging from \$486 to \$2,290,780. Projected expenditures will rise 1.7 percent over the current fiscal year and range from a low of \$486 to a high of \$2,290,780. The average projected expenditure for the next fiscal year was \$411,543. Eighteen, or 20.2 percent, of the programs anticipated having a budgetary surplus at the end of the next fiscal year with an average amount of \$17,778 being projected. This equates to a 42 percent decline compared to the average current fiscal year surplus and a sizeable drop of 57.3 percent over the average surplus amount reported for the most recently completed fiscal year.

While the same number of programs from the current fiscal year to the next projected a budgetary deficit (N=14) the average anticipated amount rose significantly to \$65,622. This represents a 57.5 percent increase over the current fiscal year and a 107 percent rise compared to the average amount of deficit reported for the most recently completed fiscal year.

Figure 1 Average Fundraising Activities (2001-2005)



Basic Domestic Violence/Sexual Assault Service Provision: A Statewide Statistical Profile

As part of the victims' services plan respondents were asked to provide the amount of monies which were generated through fundraising activities and initiatives. Data for 2001 to 2004 was requested, as well as a projected amount for 2005. As Figure 1 (page 4) depicts the average amount of funds raised dropped slightly from 2001 to 2002 and then increased for the remaining years in the trend. The average amount of funds grew from \$ 29,182 in 2001 to \$34,379 in 2004; with the 2005 projections indicating an average dollar amount of \$40,586. This represents a 39.1 percent increase in the average amount of funds generated during the five year trend.

Personnel Data

A total of 648 people were employed on a full-time basis by the 89 participating service provider programs. The number of full-time employees ranged from zero to 35 with the average program employing 7.3 people on a full-time basis. A total of 416 people were described as part-time employees. The number of part-time employees ranged from zero to 17 with an average of 4.7. Combined, these agencies reported a total of 6,127 volunteers. The number of program volunteers ranged from zero to 1,620 with the average program benefiting from the services offered by 68.8 volunteers.

Table 3 Victims Served in 2003

Category	Total Served	Range	Average
Domestic Violence Adults	50,627	6 – 6,467	632.8
Domestic Violence Children	15,902	3 – 2,230	214.9
Sexual Assault Adults	7,272	1 – 894	102.4
Sexual Assault Children	3,518	1 – 430	55.8
<hr/>			
Total Adults	72,558	10-16,756	824.5 ¹
Total Children	19,420	1-2,285	223.2

¹ Several programs were only able to provide data on the total number of adults served and were not able to distinguish between domestic violence and sexual assault cases. Consequently, the total number is higher than the sum of the separate DV and SA categories. Also, multi-agency service providers may have included other non domestic violence and sexual assault adult victims in their total counts.

Basic Domestic Violence/Sexual Assault Service Provision: A Statewide Statistical Profile

Nearly all of the respondents (93.1%) indicated that their respective executive directors do conduct annual performance appraisals for staff with a slightly lower (88.6%) percentage noting that their respective organizational boards conduct annual performance appraisals for the executive director. The majority of these boards meet monthly (71.9%) with 6.7 percent meeting twice a month and 4.5 percent meeting quarterly.

Clients and Services

Table 3 (page 5) depicts the total number of clients served as reported by the responding programs during

2003. The *unduplicated* number of domestic violence victims and victims of sexual assault is provided for both adults and children. A total of 72,558 adult victims received support from these programs in 2003 with services also being provided to 19,420 children. A total of 50,627 adult victims of domestic violence were reported with 15,902 children receiving services for domestic violence related offenses. This equates to an average of 632.8 adults and 214.9 children per program. A total of 7,272 adult and 3,518 child victims of sexual assault were reported. The typical program provided services to an average of 102 adults and 55 children as a consequence of sexual assault offenses.

Table 4: Services Offered by Responding Agencies

Service	Number	Percent
Advocacy	89	100%
Crisis Hot Line	89	100%
Counseling and Case Management	87	97.8%
Hospital Accompaniment	84	94.4%
Transportation Services	79	88.8%
Child Services	78	87.6%
Employment Referrals	69	77.5%
Legal Assistance	62	71.3%
Food Pantry	58	67.4%
Job Skills Training	34	61.4%
Transitional Housing	23	26.7%

Basic Domestic Violence/Sexual Assault Service Provision: A Statewide Statistical Profile

Table 4 (page 6) provides the number and percentage of the responding programs that offer specific services to its clientele. Advocacy and crisis hot lines are offered by each of the responding 89 programs followed by: counseling and case management (97.8%), hospital accompaniment (94.4%), transportation (88.8%) and services for children (87.6%). Job skills training (61.41%) and transitional housing (26.7%) were the two most infrequent types of service reported.

Table 5 presents more detailed statistical data for those responding programs which provided information for both 2002 and 2003. Total shelter capacity grew 2.5 percent from 2002 to 2003 with the total number of available beds expanding from 1,181 to 1,210. The average length of stay at these shelters increased by 9.3%, growing from an average of 33.2 days in 2002 to 36.3 days in 2003.

Table 5 Service Provision Details

Service	2002		2003		% Change
	Number	(Average)	Number	(Average)	
Shelter Capacity	1,181	(18.5)	1,210	(18.9)	+ 2.5%
Average Length of Shelter Stay	33.2 days		36.3 days		+ 9.3%
Women Served (Residential)	6,000	(98.4)	5,687	(93.2)	- 5.2%
Children Served (Residential)	4,795	(79.9)	4,761	(79.4)	+ .7%
Women Served (Non-Residential)	39,915	(665.3)	40,860	(681)	+2.4%
Children Served (Non-Residential)	9,338	(179.6)	10,826	(208.2)	+15.9%
Men Served	1,909	(39.8)	1,965	(40.9)	+ 2.9%

Basic Domestic Violence/Sexual Assault Service Provision: A Statewide Statistical Profile

The number of women served by residential facilities dropped (5.2%) from 6,000 to 5,687. However, the number of women served in non-residential programs grew from 39,915, in 2002, to 40,860 the following year (2.4%).

The number of children served, in residential programs, dropped slightly from 4,795 to 4,761 (.7%). However, the number served at the non-residential sites grew 15.9 percent. The number of men served by these programs grew a small 2.9 percent from 1,909 in 2002, to 1,965 in 2003.

A demographical snapshot of the victims served by their respective race/ethnicity reveals that on the average 59.7 percent of the victims were Caucasian. Reported percentages, for Caucasian victims ranged from 1 percent to 98 percent. Each agency (on average) identified 24.5 percent of its victims as being African-American. The percentage served for African-American

victims ranged from zero to 98 percent. The average percent of Hispanic victims among all the agencies was 7.9%. The highest percentage of Hispanic victims served was 60 percent and the lowest was zero percent.

The average percentage of Native American victims served was 2.1 percent. The range for the percent of Native American victims was zero to a high of 40 percent. On average, the percentage of Asians that were served by each agency is .07%. One agency reported zero percent of its victims as Asian and no agency reported over five percent of its victims served as being Asian. All other ethnic groups were accounted for utilizing the category defined as other. If victims did not belong to any of the aforementioned racial/ethnic groups they were grouped together and placed in this category. On average, victims belonging to the 'other' ethnic group accounted for 5.1 percent of the racial and ethnic diversity within each agency.



Basic Domestic Violence/Sexual Assault Service Provision: A Statewide Statistical Profile

Figure 2 (page 8) presents the average percent of victims served by age group. On average, the agencies defined 25.38 percent of the victims served as youth (ages one to 18), 64.39 percent of their victims were adults (19-50), and 7.63 percent of the victims served were 51 or older.² At least one agency served no one (min 0) from the ages of 19 to 64 and one agency had 79 percent of its victims as being between the ages of zero to 18. The range for the adults served ran from 21 percent of its victims to 96 percent. The range for elderly victims ran from zero to a sample high of 35 percent.

Figure 3 presents the percentage of victims served by gender. The average percent of male victims served was 10.22 and the average percent of female victims served was 89.6 percent per agency.³ The range of the average percent of male victims was zero to 37 percent. The average percent of female victims served ranged from 58 to 100 percent.



Authored by: Timothy Lockamy, NCSU Student Intern and Douglas Yearwood, Director, N.C. Criminal Justice Analysis Center

² Percentages do not equal 100 due to some missing and inaccurate data. Also, some respondents listed a certain percentage as unknown due to telephone contact only.

³ Percentages do not equal 100 due to some missing and inaccurate data. Also, some respondents listed a certain percentage as unknown due to telephone contact only.

Basic Domestic Violence/Sexual Assault Service Provision: A Statewide Statistical Profile

Prior SystemStats and reports include:

Gangs in North Carolina - A Comparative Analysis Between 1999 and 2004 (SystemStats)

Recruitment and Retention of Telecommunications Officers (SystemStats)

Recruitment and Retention of Sworn Sheriffs' Personnel (SystemStats)

Methamphetamine Fact Sheet (SystemStats)

Evaluating North Carolina's Statewide Automated Victim Assistance and Notification (SAVAN) System

Recruitment and Retention of Detention Facility Personnel (SystemStats)

Technology on Patrol: An Evaluation of Mobile Data Computers in Law Enforcement Vehicles (SystemStats)

Recruitment and Retention of Sworn Police Personnel (SystemStats)

CyberCrime Study

Juvenile Structured Day Programs for Suspended and Expelled Youth: A Statewide Assessment

Effective Strategies for Domestic Violence Shelters: Strengthening Services for Children

Geographic Information Systems for Small and Medium Law Enforcement Jurisdictions (SystemStats)

Dispositional Outcomes of Domestic Violence Ex-Parte and Domestic Violence Protective Orders (SystemStats)

Domestic Violence Shelters and Minorities

Domestic Violence: Dispositional Outcomes of Protective Orders in the Courts

A Process and Impact Evaluation of the North Carolina Communities that Care Initiative

Geographic Information Systems for Small and Medium Law Enforcement Jurisdictions: Strategies and Effective Practices

Perceptions of Crimes Affecting North Carolina's Latino Residents: Results from a Qualitative Crime Prevention Needs Assessment (SystemStats)

National and State School Crime Trends (SystemStats)

Disproportionate Minority Overrepresentation in the Juvenile Justice System

Law Enforcement Tools for Latino Communities

North Carolina Citizens' Perceptions of Crime and Victimization (SystemStats)

Juvenile Day Treatment Centers - Strategies and Effective Practices

Law Enforcement Domestic Violence Units: Handbooks

Some of these reports can also be found on the Governor's Crime Commission website below:

<http://www.ncgccd.org>

Basic Domestic Violence/Sexual Assault Service Provision: A Statewide Statistical Profile

Analysis Center's areas of current study:

Recruitment and Retention of Public Safety
Personnel

Electronic Crime

Grant Sustainability

Hispanic/Latino Youth Gangs

Methamphetamines in North Carolina



SYSTEMSTATS

A Publication of the
Governor's Crime Commission
Department of Crime Control and Public Safety
(919) 733-4564
<http://www.ncgccd.org>

Michael F. Easley
Governor

Linda W. Hayes
Chair, Governor's Crime Commission

Renee Hoffman
Public Affairs Director

Navin Puri
Information Systems Planner

Richard Hayes
Senior Research Analyst

Bryan E. Beatty
Secretary

David Jones
Executive Director

Gwendolyn Burrell
Deputy Director

Douglas Yearwood
Analysis Center Director

Charlene Coppersmith
Data Analyst/Desktop Publisher

Yu Li Hsu
Information Processing Assistant



North Carolina Governor's Crime Commission
 1201 Front Street, Suite 200
 Raleigh, North Carolina 27609

<p>The Governor's Crime Commission was established in 1977 by the North Carolina General Assembly under G.S. 143B-479. Its primary duty is "to be the chief advisory body to the Governor and the Secretary of the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety for the development and implementation of criminal justice policy." The Crime Commission is always open to comments and suggestions from the general public as well as criminal justice officials. Please contact us and let us know your thoughts and feelings on the information contained in this publication or on any other criminal justice issue of concern to you.</p>			
Michael F. Easley Governor	Ms. Linda W. Hayes, Chair Governor's Crime Commission	Mack Jarvis, Vice Chair Governor's Crime Commission	Secretary Bryan E. Beatty Department of Crime Control and Public Safety
Judge J. B. Allen, Jr. Senior Resident Superior Court Judge	Secretary Theodis Beck Department of Correction	Mr. Boyd Bennett, Director Division of Prisons, DOC	Mr. Howard Boney District Attorney
Miss Carrah Brown Youth Member	Judge Joseph Buckner Chief District Court Judge	Sheriff Steve W. Bunn Bladen County Sheriff's Office	Ms. Claudette Burroughs-White Citizen, Council Woman
Sheriff E. R. "Moose" Butler Cumberland Co. Sheriff's Office	Judge J. C. Cole District Court Judge	Attorney General Roy Cooper Department of Justice	Chief Francis D'Ambra, Jr. Manteo Police Department
Representative Rick L. Eddins N. C. House of Representatives	Mr. Robert Guy, Director Division of Community Corrections Department of Corrections	Representative R. Phillip Haire N.C. House of Representatives	Mr. Donn Hargrove, Asst. Secretary Intervention/Prevention Division Juvenile Justice & Delinq. Prev.
Sheriff Worth L. Hill Durham County Sheriff's Office	Senator Robert Holloman North Carolina State Senate	Jean Irvin Private Juvenile Jus. Program	Dr. Robin Jenkins Cumberland Co. CommuniCare, Inc.
Bobby Kilgore Monroe Municipal Govt. Official	Chief Justice I. Beverly Lake, Jr. North Carolina Supreme Court	Ms. Carol J. Mattocks Citizen Representative	Mayor Eugene B. McLaurin, II City of Rockingham
Chief Tom Moss Garner Police Department	Secretary Carmen Hooker Odom Dept. of Health & Human Services	Paige O'Hale Youth Member	Chief Donnie Parks Hendersonville Police Depart.
Ms. Robin Pendergraft, Director State Bureau of Investigation	Mr. Dwayne Patterson, Deputy Sec. Youth Development Division Juvenile Justice & Delinq. Prev.	Mr. Timothy Spear Clerk of Court	Mr. William H. Stanley Buncombe County Official
Secretary George L. Sweat Juvenile Justice & Delinq. Prev.	Judge Albert Thomas, Jr. Wilson	Senator Scott Thomas North Carolina State Senate	Mr. Tommy Thompson Clerk of Court
Judge Ralph A. Walker, Director Administrative Office of the Courts	Sheriff Connie Watson Surry County Sheriff's Office	Acting Superintendent Janice Davis Dept. of Public Instruction	Commission Members as of 6/25/05