

West Virginia
STOP Violence Against Women
Project Evaluation
FY00



Provided by the
Department of Military Affairs and Public Safety
Division of Criminal Justice Services
Criminal Justice Statistical Analysis Center

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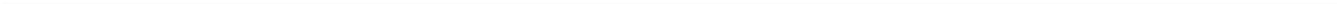


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Executive Summary

The Violence Against Women Act, Title IV of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, appropriated funding to encourage law enforcement, prosecution, and victim services providers to coordinate efforts and develop strategies in response to crimes against women. West Virginia has chosen to foster coordination at the local level by funding proposals submitted by interagency teams (called STOP Teams) composed of, at a minimum, the local domestic violence services provider, the county prosecuting attorney's office, and a local or county law enforcement agency. The proposals outline what each Team intends to achieve with the Violence Against Women Act funding to improve the community's ability to protect victims and hold perpetrators accountable. This report summarizes the results of the Evaluation of the Effectiveness of Team Member Collaboration, the Evaluation of Funded Prosecution Team Members, and the Statistical Summary of Persons Served.

To evaluate the effectiveness of team member collaboration, the survey used in FY98 was revised and readministered to all FY00 funded STOP Teams. 24 of the original survey items were repeated and new questions were added to specifically measure team member perceptions of 12 of the basic elements of collaboration. Responses to 6 of the 24 survey items showed a significant difference from the FY98 results. Survey respondents agreed less that specialized law enforcement units and specialized prosecution units had been formed to handle cases involving violence against women. They also agreed less that the level and efficiency of services for female victims had increased as a result of the VAWA grant funds; and that the awareness and understanding of violence against women and its consequences have increased. FY00 respondents agreed to a lesser extent that the STOP Teams meet on a regular basis.

A tracking form was developed and implemented from January through June 2002 to collect information on domestic violence cases handled by the STOP Team funded prosecutors. 751 cases were reported by 10 funded county prosecutors. Most of the offenders were charged with domestic violence (74.0%). Over half of the cases were dismissed. The majority of cases were disposed prior to a trial. The only situation in which there was a greater than 50% chance of obtaining a disposition favorable to the victim was when the victim participated, the officer was available, and the advocate assisted the victim. 23.2% of the cases were resolved with a sentence of jail or home confinement.

The number and characteristics of victims served by the STOP Teams were assessed through two data sources and are summarized in the last section of this report. STOP Teams submitted a demographic form for each victim served each month by each agency type. A total of 4,465 demographic forms were submitted. STOP Team members with access to the West Virginia Coalition Against Domestic Violence (WVCADV) database had the option to submit information through the database instead of the demographic forms. The WVCADV database indicated that all 13 domestic violence programs made a total of 34,224 contacts for services with 19,062 unique victims during the grant year. 5,987 of the contacts and 3,434 of the unique victims were served by VAWA funded STOP Team advocates. This section of the report and other federal reporting requirements could not be provided without the cooperation of the team members who submit victim and abuser information and John Brown who maintains the WVCADV database.

Overall, the Violence Against Women Act funding continues to be a valuable resource to communities. The funding promotes interagency communication and cooperation among professionals and supports positions in the community, such as assistant prosecuting attorneys and specialized law enforcement officers, that would not otherwise exist. Protocols have been developed to help keep victims from "falling through the cracks" which often occurs when agencies fail to communicate. A large number of professionals, community members, and students have been made aware of the dynamics of violence against women and the resources that are available to help them. The Teams have also developed cooperative relationships with local perpetrator intervention programs to improve the communities' ability to hold perpetrators of violence accountable for their actions.

Division of Criminal Justice Services

As the state's criminal justice planning agency, DCJS was designated by the Governor as the state agency responsible for the administration of the STOP Programs in West Virginia. \$ 1,120,900.00 in STOP funds were made available in July of 2001 to fund projects to better respond to violence against women. Funds were awarded to eligible Teams based on submission of a grant proposal and review process conducted by the West Virginians Against Violence Committee.

The current members of the committee appointed by the Secretary of the Department of Military Affairs and Public Safety are listed below.

West Virginians Against Violence Committee Members

Melissa Crawford

WV Supreme Court of Appeals

Marla Eddy

Family Service of Kanawha Valley, Inc.

Tracy Neophytou

U.S. Attorney's Office, Southern District

Gayle Midkiff

WV State Police

William Charnock

WV Prosecuting Attorneys Institute

Debbie Short

Episcopal Diocese of West Virginia

Gloria Martin

WV Coalition Against Domestic Violence

James Wright

U.S. Attorney's Office, Northern District

Wyetta Fredericks

Division of Corrections

Ivin Lee

WV Human Rights Commission

Grants Awarded and Funds Expended

Twenty-eight STOP Teams, three statewide initiatives, and this evaluation were awarded funds for the Project Year 2000 (July 1, 2001 - June 30, 2002). The funds awarded and expended are listed for each grant. The grants are listed by the primary county in which the Team was formed.

Grants Awarded and Funds Expended

Grant Number	STOP Team	Awarded	Expended
00-VAW-001	McDowell County	\$ 59,600.00	\$ 59,600.00
00-VAW-002	Berkeley & Jefferson County	\$ 22,500.00	\$ 22,500.00
00-VAW-003	Mingo County	\$ 62,568.00	\$ 60,369.50
00-VAW-004	Logan County	\$ 37,078.00	\$ 34,359.00
00-VAW-007	Monongalia County	\$ 79,585.00	\$ 76,191.97
00-VAW-008	Taylor County	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 399.47
00-VAW-009	Preston County	\$ 42,791.00	\$ 42,791.00
00-VAW-010	Raleigh County	\$ 79,270.00	\$ 77,983.82
00-VAW-011	Mercer County	\$ 23,325.00	\$ 22,471.11
00-VAW-012	Upshur County	\$ 28,898.00	\$ 27,742.91
00-VAW-013	Randolph County	\$ 43,724.00	\$ 40,633.53
00-VAW-014	Fayette County	\$ 25,197.00	\$ 25,197.00
00-VAW-015	Summers County	\$ 32,746.00	\$ 26,118.43
00-VAW-016	Nicholas County	\$ 24,212.00	\$ 22,052.00
00-VAW-017	Marshall County	\$ 11,875.00	\$ 11,875.00
00-VAW-018	Roane County	\$ 17,428.00	\$ 16,279.77
00-VAW-019	Pleasants County	\$ 14,656.00	\$ 14,656.00
00-VAW-020	Calhoun County	\$ 26,369.00	\$ 25,660.95
00-VAW-021	Ohio County	\$ 82,763.00	\$ 82,763.00
00-VAW-023	Cabell County	\$ 55,350.00	\$ 54,239.67
00-VAW-024	Putnam County	\$ 26,302.00	\$ 26,302.00
00-VAW-025	Grant County	\$ 19,900.00	\$ 19,900.00
00-VAW-026	Mineral County	\$ 25,345.00	\$ 21,838.12
00-VAW-027	Gilmer County	\$ 37,767.00	\$ 37,460.09
00-VAW-028	Wood County	\$ 36,400.00	\$ 33,743.37
00-VAW-030	Greenbrier County	\$ 54,375.00	\$ 53,875.00
00-VAW-031	Monroe County	\$ 21,090.00	\$ 19,035.11
00-VAW-032	Kanawha County	\$ 69,900.00	\$ 69,617.62
Grant Number	State-Wide Initiative	Awarded	Expended
00-VAW-005	WV Prosecuting Attorney's Institute	\$ 5,520.00	\$ 5,520.00
00-VAW-006	Foundation for Rape Information and Services	\$ 13,700.00	\$ 13,700.00
00-VAW-022	WV Coalition Against Domestic Violence	\$ 13,546.00	\$ 13,339.56
00-VAW-029	Division of Criminal Justice Services-CJSAC	\$ 25,120.00	\$ 25,120.00
Totals		Awarded	Expended
		\$ 1,120,900	\$ 1,083,335

Evaluation of The Effectiveness of Team Member Collaboration

The *Evaluation Guidebook for Projects Funded by STOP Formula Grants under the Violence Against Women Act*, published by the Urban Institute, discusses several elements or factors that can be used to help measure community collaboration. These elements are placed in three categories: (1) basic elements of community level collaboration, (2) system level outcomes associated with successfully establishing community collaboration, and (3) ultimate outcomes of these collaborative efforts. The chart in the center of the page illustrates the elements of each category.

A survey was developed in West Virginia to evaluate the effectiveness of team member collaboration within all of the STOP Teams in FY00 and within the original 8 STOP Teams funded in FY95 (see Table 1) over time.

The original 40 item survey was sent out in 2000 to only the original 8 STOP Teams. The second survey was sent to all Teams funded in 2002 and asked only 24 of the original 40 questions that were determined to be most pertinent to achieving desired team outcomes. The survey asked team members to respond to issues on a scale from 1 (strongly disagree) to 6 (strongly agree). New questions were added to the survey to specifically measure team member perceptions of 12 of the basic elements of collaboration.

In 2002, 116 responses were received from a variety of agencies including domestic violence programs, prosecutors' offices, the West Virginia State Police, sheriffs' departments, and local police departments. In 2000, 77 team members responded.

<p>Basic Elements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ A commitment to and an understanding of the problem ◆ An organizing structure which involves committees, task forces, or other groups responsible for coordination ◆ A diverse, continuous, and involved group composition ◆ A level of support ranging from grassroots to high level officials
<p>System Level Elements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Communicating effectively ◆ Developing a shared vision ◆ Establishing systems of conflict resolution and evaluation ◆ Developing trust and mutual respect ◆ Participating in joint activities and co-location ◆ Reporting ◆ Funding
<p>Ultimate Outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Creating permanent policy and practice changes ◆ Treating victims and perpetrators consistently ◆ Creating more options for victims in the justice and human service systems ◆ Changing public knowledge and reducing unmet needs

Table 1 FY95 Funded STOP Teams and Original Participating Agencies

Berkeley County STOP Team: Shenandoah Women's Center, Prosecuting Attorney, Martinsburg PD, and other community members
Calhoun County STOP Team: Family Crisis Intervention Center of Region V, Inc., Prosecuting Attorney, Sheriff's Department, and volunteers
Fayette County STOP Team: Women's Resource Center, Prosecuting Attorney, and Sheriff's Department
Gilmer County STOP Team: Task Force on Domestic Violence (Hope, Inc.), Prosecuting Attorney, Sheriff's Department, and volunteers
Kanawha County STOP Team: Charleston PD, Charleston Leadership Council, YWCA Family Resolve Program, Family Service of Kanawha Valley, Legal Aid of Charleston, Parents of Murdered Children, MADD of Kanawha Valley, Prosecuting Attorney, and Police Departments in Belle, Cedar Grove, Chesapeake, Clendenin, Dunbar, Glasgow, Handley, Marmet, and Pratt
Monongalia/Preston County STOP Team: Rape & Domestic Violence Information Center, Monongalia County Prosecuting Attorney, Preston County Prosecuting Attorney, Morgantown PD, Monongalia County Sheriff's Department, and Preston County Sheriff's Department
Raleigh County STOP Team: Women's Resource Center, Prosecuting Attorney, Beckley PD, West Virginia State Police, and Sheriff's Department
Randolph County STOP Team: Women's Aid in Crisis, Prosecuting Attorney, Elkins PD, Sheriff's Department, and other community agencies

Domestic Violence Issues Results

Results from these items indicated that STOP Team members responding to the survey felt that a safer environment for women had been created as a result of the team sponsored programs/activities (94.8%), and the awareness and understanding of violence against women and its consequences have increased (83.4%).

Respondents also agreed that STOP Team sponsored programs/activities had reduced the incidence of violence against women (74.8%) and that batterers are now being held more strictly accountable for their crimes (69.6%). STOP Teams also reported meeting on a regular basis (87.9%).

Collaboration & Communication

Members of the STOP Teams seemed to be in agreement regarding issues of team collaboration. Overall, the respondents agreed that a collaborative response is being achieved to meet the needs of female victims of violence in West Virginia (75.0%).

They also agreed that collaboration (94.7%) and communication (93.1%) had improved among criminal justice victim services and other agencies that provide domestic violence programs and services.

Quality & Level of Services

Team members indicated that better (85.3%) and more (60.0%) services to traditionally underserved populations (minority, aged, and/or disabled victims) had resulted from agency collaboration.

Survey respondents agreed that the level (94.5%) and the efficiency (88.2%) of services for female victims had increased as a result of the VAWA grant funds.

However, the survey also indicated that more services are still needed (94.0%), and agencies have not been provided with enough funds to serve all victims needs (85.0%). Programs addressing stalking are one area of services that respondents said was still needed (46.4%). Another need was establishing sex trauma units in emergency rooms (41.5%).

Training & Special Units

There was some agreement that adequate training had been provided to enable all those involved to understand the magnitude of the domestic violence problem (71.6%). Respondents agreed to a greater extent that law enforcement officers had been trained to more effectively identify and respond to violent crimes against women (86.0%) and had been trained in evidence collection as it relates to domestic violence incidents (85.1%). However, only 22.7% of respondents believed that specialized law enforcement units had been formed to handle cases involving violence against women.

There was also agreement that prosecutors had been trained to more effectively identify and respond to violent crimes against women (79.5%). However, less than half of respondents (45.9%) agreed that specialized prosecution units had been formed to handle cases involving violence against women.

Team members also somewhat agreed that protocols had been established in the handling of civil and criminal court cases involving violence against women.

Team Member Survey

Scale: 1= Strongly Disagree 2= Moderately Disagree 3= Disagree 4= Agree 5= Moderately Agree 6= Strongly Agree	2000 Mean	Standard Deviation	2002 Mean	Standard Deviation
1) A collaborative response has not been provided to meet the needs of female victims of violence within WV.	2.38	1.44	2.88	1.55
2) Adequate training has been given to enable all involved to understand the magnitude of the domestic violence problem.	4.15	1.25	4.14	1.06
3) Agencies have not been provided enough funds to serve all victims needs.	4.35	1.21	4.34	1.32
4) Agency collaboration has resulted in better service to traditionally underserved populations (minority, aged, and/or disabled victims).	4.32	0.94	4.24	0.98
5) As a result of the programs/activities sponsored by the domestic violence task force, a safer environment for women has been created.	4.58	1.10	4.53	0.97
6) Batterers are now being held more strictly accountable for their crime.	4.11	1.45	3.90	1.36
7) Collaboration has improved among criminal justice victim services and other agencies that provide domestic violence programs and services.	4.64	1.09	4.37	0.86
8) Communication has improved among criminal justice victim services and other agencies that provide domestic violence programs and services.	4.69	1.04	4.43	0.92
9) Law enforcement officers have been trained in evidence collection as it relates to domestic violence incidents.	4.39	1.13	4.43	0.92
10) Law enforcement officers have been trained to more effectively identify and respond to violent crimes against women.	4.49	1.02	4.53	0.78
11) More services are needed for victims of domestic violence.	4.68	1.00	4.55	0.97
12) Programs addressing stalking are currently in place.	3.30	1.09	3.66	1.14
13) Prosecutors have been trained to more effectively identify and respond to violent crimes against women.	3.94	1.32	4.04	1.21
14) Protocols have been established in the handling of civil and criminal court cases involving violence against women.	3.90	1.33	3.75	1.09
15) Services have not increased for underserved groups, mainly elderly, disabled, and non-Caucasian.	3.36	0.98	3.29	1.05
16) Sex trauma units have been established in emergency rooms where forensic examinations, victim counseling, and victim advocacy are readily available.	3.60	1.28	3.65	1.28
17) Specialized law enforcement units have been formed to handle cases involving violence against women.	3.33	1.51	2.74	1.03
18) Specialized prosecution units have been formed to handle cases involving violence against women.	3.76	1.60	3.21	1.29
19) The awareness and understanding of violence against women and its consequences have not increased.	2.25	1.03	2.76	1.19
20) The domestic violence task force meets on a regular basis.	5.17	1.06	4.48	1.49
21) The efficiency of services provided for female victims has not improved as a result of the Violence Against Women Act grant funds.	1.85	1.08	2.40	1.21
22) The level of services for female victims has increased as a result of the Violence Against Women Act grant funds.	5.17	1.04	4.76	1.02
23) The programs/activities sponsored by the domestic violence task force have not reduced the incidence of violence against women.	2.67	1.13	2.88	1.29
24) There is poor communication between criminal justice victim services and other agencies dealing with domestic violence programs.	2.71	1.22	3.08	1.35

Significant Differences Over Time

Six survey items of the total 24 showed significant changes between the 2000 and the 2002 Team surveys using independent sample t-tests. Only surveys from the original eight STOP Teams were used for this analysis and to provide the means for the Team Member Survey Table on the previous page.

Changes in collaborative organizations are expected over time. Collaboratives like STOP Teams evolve in structure and direction as a result of internal and external forces such as changing membership and changing political environments. (University of Wisconsin-Cooperative Extension. Evaluation Collaboratives: Reaching the Potential. 1998. p. 75.)

From 2000 to 2002, respondents agreed less that specialized law enforcement units and specialized prosecution units had been formed to handle cases involving violence against women. They also agreed less that the level and efficiency of services for female victims has increased as a result of the VAWA grant funds; and

that the awareness and understanding of violence against women and its consequences have increased. These changes could be in part, a result of decreased funding from state and federal sources. Many STOP Teams have been effected by cuts in the Temporary Assistance to Needy Family (TANF) program that could have impacted the type and level of services and awareness they were able to provide in their communities. These changes could also be the result of changing STOP Team membership.

Respondents also agreed less that STOP Teams meet on a regular basis. This could be due to the evolving nature of collaborative communication. Forming collaboratives rely more on formal communication which gradually shifts to more informal communication after relationships between collaborative members are more highly developed. (Collaborative Leadership. David D. Crislip and Carl E. Larson. Jossey-Bass Inc.: California. 1994. p. 103.)

Survey Item Displaying Significant Change	2000 Mean	2002 Mean	T Value	P Value	DF
17) Specialized law enforcement units have been formed to handle cases involving violence against women.	3.33	2.74	2.58	.011	120
18) Specialized prosecution units have been formed to handle cases involving violence against women.	3.76	3.21	2.06	.042	113
19) The awareness and understanding of violence against women and its consequences have not increased.	2.25	2.76	-2.50	.014	97
20) The domestic violence task force meets on a regular basis.	5.17	4.48	2.80	.006	77
21) The efficiency of services provided for female victims has not improved as a result of the Violence Against Women Act grant funds.	1.85	2.40	-2.59	.011	97
22) The level of services for female victims has increased as a result of the Violence Against Women Act grant funds.	5.17	4.76	2.20	.030	107

Statistical Definitions:

Mean: The sum of the scores divided by the number of scores.

Median: The score corresponding to the point having 50% of the observations below it when observations are arranged in numerical order.

Mode: The most commonly occurring score.

Standard Deviation: The square root of the sum of the squared deviations about the mean divided by one less than the sample.

T Value: The obtained value of the t-test, a statistical test of differences between means.

P Value: The probability that a particular result would occur by chance if the null hypothesis is true; the exact probability of finding a difference when none exists.

DF: Degrees of freedom, The number of independent pieces of information remaining after estimating one or more parameters.

“Fundamental Statistics for the Behavioral Sciences”, David C. Howell, 3rd ED., Wadsworth, 1995.

Collaboration Elements Results

Respondents were asked to rank their STOP Team on 12 elements of collaboration from 1 (the Team does not have the element) to 7 (the Team completely has mastered the element).

The results indicated that most team members believed their team was well developed in all areas. The average response for 11 of the elements ranged between 5 and 6 with 6 being the most frequently chosen ranking for 9 elements.

The areas that scored highest included team members trusting and respecting each other; communicating well with each other; successfully managing conflict; effective and shared leadership; and understanding and agreeing on goals and objectives.

The areas with the most room for improvement were in the areas of having a procedure for new members and building evaluation into all activities.

Collaboration Element	Mean	Median	Mode
Relationships/Trust/Respect Team members trust and respect each other	5.93	6	7
Conflict Management The Team is able to successfully manage conflict	5.79	6	6
Internal Communication Team members communicate well with each other	5.79	6	6,7
Leadership Leadership is effective and shared when appropriate	5.71	6	7
Goals & Objectives Team members understand and agree on goals & objectives	5.70	6	6
Shared Vision The Team has a shared and clearly understood vision	5.64	6	6
Decision Making Procedures The Team has effective decision making procedures	5.61	6	6
External Communication External communication is open and timely	5.58	6	6
Responsibilities & Roles Team members are clear about their roles and responsibilities	5.53	6	6
Plans Plans are well developed and followed	5.39	6	6
Evaluation The Team builds evaluation into all activities	5.36	5	5
Changing Membership The Team has a procedure for new members	4.99	5	5,6

Evaluation of Funded Prosecution Team Members

The Division of Criminal Justice Services developed a tracking form to collect information on domestic violence cases handled by the STOP Team funded prosecutors. Each STOP prosecutor completed a tracking form for each case disposed from January through June 2002. The 751 forms that were submitted provide a snapshot of victims involved, offenses charged, dispositions obtained, and sentences imposed by the courts.

Offenses Charged & Disposed

Results from the tracking forms indicated 908 offenses were charged in the 751 cases.

Most offenders were charged with domestic violence (74.0%, n=671). 77.5% of these counts were disposed as they were charged.

The next most frequent charge was violation of a protective order (10.1%, n=92). 77 of these counts (82.8%) were disposed as charged.

Five counts of 1st or 3rd degree sexual assault were charged and disposed. Three counts of stalking were charged and two of these counts were disposed as stalking. No domestic violence related homicides were charged or disposed.

Other person offenses charged included 28 counts of battery, 12 counts of assault, four counts of child abuse and neglect, three counts of assault/battery on a police officer, and three counts of malicious wounding.

Other property offenses charged included 10 counts of destruction of property, four counts of burglary, and one count each of breaking and entering, larceny, and trespassing.

Other weapon-related offenses charged included seven counts of brandishing, five counts of weapons possession, and one count of discharging a firearm.

Other drug-related offenses charged included 10 counts of controlled substance possession, three counts of underage drinking, and two counts of public intoxication.

Table 2
Cases Disposed by STOP Team Prosecutors

Prosecutor	#	%
Wood County	153	20.5%
Cabell County	151	20.2%
Raleigh County	119	15.9%
Ohio County	102	13.6%
Mingo County	85	11.4%
Logan County	61	8.2%
Monongalia County	54	7.2%
Preston County	10	1.3%
Upshur County	10	1.3%
Monroe County	3	0.4%
	748	100.0%

Note: County prosecutor was not reported for the remaining 3 cases.

Other public order offenses charged included 16 counts of obstructing a police officer, 11 counts of resisting arrest, five counts of harassing phone calls, two counts of fleeing, and one count each of reckless driving, wanton endangerment, forgery, driving with a suspended license, escape, joyriding, and indecent exposure.

Table 3
Offenses Charged and Disposed

Offense	Charged	Disposed
Domestic Violence	671	529
1st Degree Sexual Assault	2	2
2nd Degree Sexual Assault	0	0
3rd Degree Sexual Assault	3	3
Violation of Protective Order	93	77
Stalking	3	2
Homicide	0	0
Other	136	116
Total	908	729

Victim Characteristics

Results from the tracking forms indicated that the victim participated in the prosecution in less than half of the cases (44.1%). However, this participation rate varied between 27% participation in one county and 90% participation in another county.

Most victims were female (86.3%), and 13.7% of the victims were male. In 5.6% of the cases, at least one of the victims was under the age of 18. 31.1% of the victims were spouses and 46.1% were boyfriends/girlfriends, intimate partners, or cohabitating partners of their offenders. Only 6.6% were former or estranged spouses.

Case Disposition and Participation

Over half of the cases were dismissed at some point after charges were filed (51.1%). In 38.5% of the cases, the accused pleaded guilty. There were relatively few cases in which the courts found the accused guilty (2.4%) or not guilty (1.1%).

The victim did not participate in the majority (54.7%) of the cases disposed. When the victim did not participate, the disposition was twice as likely to result in a dismissal. Of the cases in which the victim participated, 32.5% resulted in dismissal. Of the cases in which the victim

Table 5
Frequency of Participation and Dispositions

Victim	Participation by		Dispositions Favorable to the Victim	
	Officer	Advocate	%	#
Yes	Yes	Yes	77.2%	228
Yes	No	Yes	50.0%	14
Yes	No	No	44.4%	18
No	Yes	No	39.4%	104
No	Yes	Yes	31.7%	180
Yes	Yes	No	28.6%	28
No	No	Yes	10.5%	19
No	No	No	8.1%	62

Notes: *Victim participation in the prosecution, law enforcement availability for the case, and advocate assistance for the victim were reported by the prosecutor. Dispositions favorable to the victim included no contest, plea of guilty, and findings of guilt. Percents were calculated for each row by dividing the number of cases with a disposition favorable to the victim by the number of cases disposed.*

Table 4
Relationship of the Offender and the Victim

#	%	
241	31.1%	Victim was Spouse
156	20.1%	Victim was Boyfriend/Girlfriend
115	14.8%	Victim was Intimate Partner
86	11.1%	Victim was Cohabiting Partner
36	4.6%	Victim was Estranged Spouse
26	3.4%	Victim was Sibling
25	3.2%	Victim was Parent
23	3.0%	Victim was Child
15	1.9%	Victim was Ex Spouse
12	1.5%	Victim was Other Household Member
11	1.4%	Victim was In-Law
10	1.3%	Victim was Other Family Member
8	1.0%	Victim was Child of Intimate Partner
4	0.5%	Victim was Homosexual Relationship
2	0.3%	Victim was Grandparent
2	0.3%	Victim was Step Parent
2	0.3%	Victim was Step Child
1	0.1%	Victim was Step Sibling

did not participate, 66.7% resulted in dismissal. When the victim did participate, the disposition was twice as likely to result in a plea of no contest or a plea of guilty.

In the majority (83.1%) of cases, the law enforcement officer was available when needed, according to the prosecutor. When the officer was available for the case, the disposition was twice as likely to result in a plea of no contest or a plea of guilty.

The advocate assisted the victim in the majority (68.8%) of the cases, according to the prosecutor. When the advocate assisted the victim, the disposition was 1.7 times more likely to result in a plea of no contest or a plea of guilty.

The only situation in which there was a greater than 50% chance of obtaining a disposition favorable to the victim was when the victim participated, the officer was available, and the advocate assisted the victim. All other situations have a 50.0% or less chance of a disposition favorable to the victim (Table 5).

When the victim did not participate but the officer was available for the case, the advocate's assistance had an impact on the disposition, but not as one might expect.

When the prosecutor had an officer available for the case, he/she obtained a positive disposition in 39.4% of the cases. When the advocate assisted the victim in these cases, the rate decreased to 31.7%.

Similarly, when a victim assisted the prosecution without assistance from an advocate, the rate of successful disposition was greater when the law enforcement officer was not available. The rate decreased from 44.4% to 28.6%, however, caution should be taken due to the low sample size.

Sentencing

Jail & Home Confinement

Almost one quarter (23.2%) of the cases were resolved with a sentence of jail or home confinement. The length of stay ranged from 1 day to 545 days. The most frequent sentence lengths were 30 days (n=19), 180 days (n=18), one day (n=15), two days (n=13), and 90 days (n=11).

Fines

In 14.8% of cases, the offender received a fine ranging from \$5 to \$300. The most frequent fines were \$100 (n=31), \$50 (n=17), and \$250 (n=12).

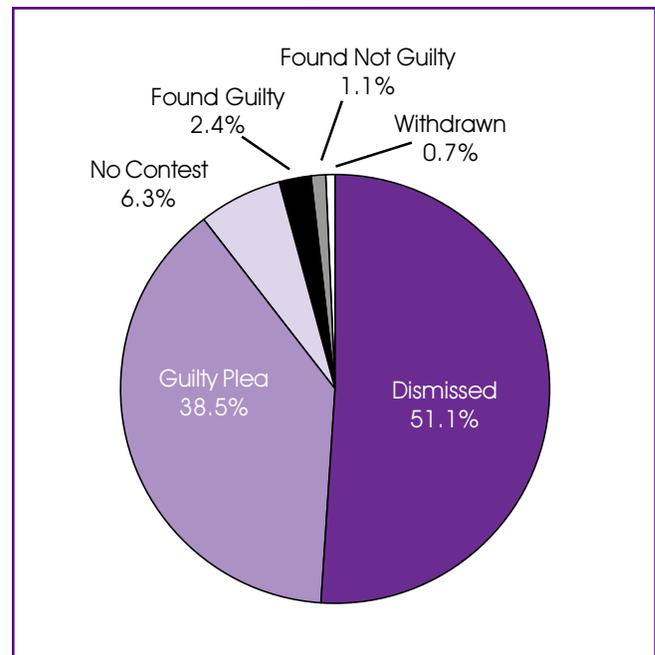
Probation

In 18.1% of cases, the offender received probation. Most offenders also received a suspended jail term that would take effect in the event that probation was not effective.

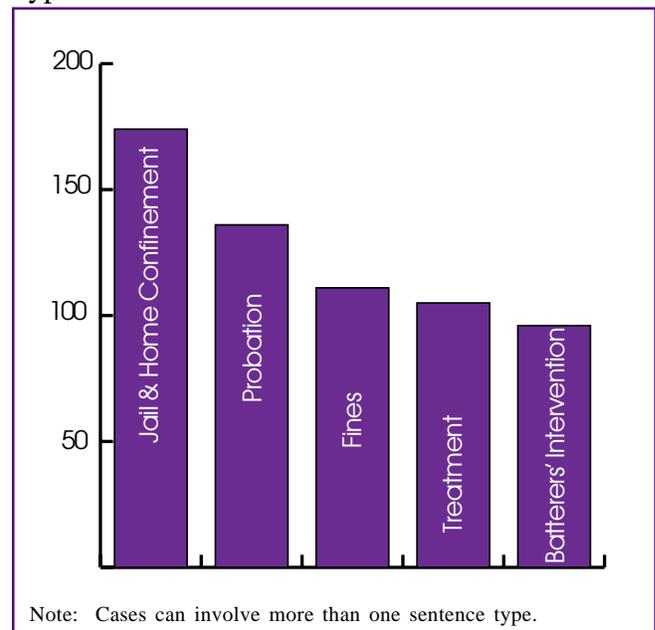
Intervention & Treatment

In 12.8% (n=96) of the cases, the offender was referred to a Batterers' Intervention Program. 14.0% (105) were referred to counseling, anger management, or drug and alcohol treatment services. Some offenders received these referrals even though their cases were dismissed or in a diversion agreement where they received a dismissal if they completed the assigned intervention.

Graph 1 Case Disposition



Graph 2 Type of Sentence



Statistical Summary of Persons Served

This section provides a detailed statistical summary of victims served from July 1, 2001 to June 30, 2002. The FY00 STOP Teams completed and submitted 4,465 demographic forms to the CJSAC for each victim or batterer served in each month by each agency type.

STOP Teams also had the option to use the West Virginia Coalition Against Domestic Violence

(WVCADV) database to submit demographic information on the victims they served. A total of 34,224 monthly unique victim contacts (victims counted only once for each month they were served) were reported by the 13 licensed domestic violence programs in the database. Of these, 5,987 (17.5%) contacts were made by VAWA funded STOP Team members.

Table 6
FY 00 Contacts Served by STOP Team and Agency Type

	Demographic Forms by Agency Type				Total Forms	WVCADV Database	Total Contacts
	Victim Services	Prosecution	Law Enforcement	BIPPS			
STOP Team							
Berkeley & Jefferson	95	0	0	0	95	55	150
Cabell County	0	62	0	0	62	511	573
Calhoun County	0	0	0	0	0	234	234
Fayette County	0	0	0	0	0	263	263
Gilmer County	143	0	45	0	188	113	301
Grant County	27	0	0	0	27	195	222
Greenbrier County	152	0	0	277	429	762	1,191
Kanawha County	277	0	7	0	284	0	284
Logan County	10	0	54	0	64	0	64
Marshall County	141	0	0	0	141	0	141
McDowell County	68	0	189	0	257	56	313
Mercer County	212	0	0	0	212	242	454
Mineral County	48	0	0	0	48	253	301
Mingo County	0	26	47	0	73	324	397
Monongalia County	0	69	837	0	906	343	1,249
Monroe County	0	0	126	0	126	272	398
Nicholas County	0	0	0	0	0	234	234
Ohio County	0	0	63	0	63	317	380
Pleasants County	6	0	0	0	6	79	85
Preston County	0	5	172	0	177	171	348
Putnam County	0	0	146	0	146	0	146
Raleigh County	0	289	91	124	504	271	775
Randolph County	0	0	117	0	117	491	608
Roane County	0	0	0	0	0	590	590
Summers County	0	0	11	0	11	211	222
Taylor County	0	0	16	0	16	0	16
Upshur County	0	22	41	0	63	0	63
Wood County	0	270	180	0	450	0	450
Total	1,179	743	2,142	401	4,465	5,987	10,452

Contacts by STOP Team

Demographic forms were submitted by 24 of the 28 STOP Teams. Table 6 shows the breakdown of demographic forms submitted by each Team for the four agency types. Because each agency submits a demographic form for each victim or batterer contact each month and unique identifiers are not collected, this table will contain duplicate victims and batterers. Those team members having access to the WVCADV database were asked not to submit these forms, but to use the database instead. Table 6 also includes a breakdown of the 5,987 contacts reported in the database by STOP Team. STOP Team was determined by the grant numbers reported by VAWA funded advocates in the database. To remain consistent with the demographic forms, each victim served was counted only once for each month they received services. It can be assumed that all contacts in the database were made by victim services.

Overall, law enforcement submitted the greatest percentage of demographic forms (48.0%) during FY00. 26.4% were submitted by victim services and 16.6% were submitted by prosecution. It should be noted that prosecutors were asked to begin submitting the prosecution tracking forms in place of the demographic forms starting in January 2002. This information is

summarized in the section titled Evaluation of Funded Prosecution Team Members.

During FY00, data provided by the Batterer Intervention Prevention Programs (BIPPS) in Greenbrier and Raleigh Counties were included in the demographic form database. 401 batterers received services from the BIPPS Team members. Victim services and law enforcement reported contacts with another 129 clients who were identified as batterers.

Victims

The following victim demographics were determined from the 3,872 demographic form records identifying the contact as a victim combined with all 5,987 database records, except where noted. Thus, the information is representative of all monthly unique contacts reported by STOP Team members from July 1, 2001 through June 30, 2002. Some duplication may occur if a victim received services in more than one month during the year or if the same victim received services from multiple team members or multiple teams.

Of the 9,848 victims whose gender was reported, 87.5% were females and 12.5% were males.

Race was known for 9,319 of the victims. 94.3% of the victims were white and 4.5% were black. The remaining 1.3% included Native American, multi-racial, Hispanic, Asian, Middle Eastern, and Pacific Islander victims.

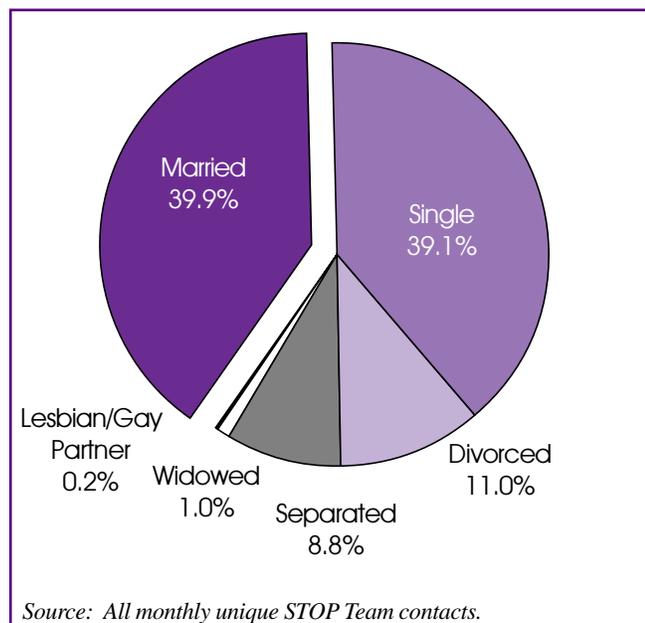
The majority (86.6%) of the victims were adults. 13.4% of the victims were juveniles. The average age of the 8,352 victims was 30.

8,599 victims reported their relationship status. Slightly more victims were married than were single. Graph 3 shows a complete breakdown of the victims relationship status.

Over half of the victims (51.7%) reported a history of abuse as an adult. 7.3% reported being victimized as children, while 5.0% reported witnessing abuse/assault as a child.

Of the victims whose education level was reported, 40.0% indicated that the highest level they had completed was high school. 5.5% had a college or professional degree.

Graph 3
Victim's Relationship Status



Many victims reported that they were not employed full-time. 20.0% were homemakers, 19.3% were unemployed, 11.6% were students, 6.2% were employed part-time, and 1.5% were retired. 20.8% of victims reported being employed full-time.

A total of 4,893 (49.6%) victims indicated that they had reported the violence to the police. The majority (3,297) of these victims were reported through the demographic forms, where 85.1% of the victim contacts indicated reporting to the police. Victims residing in Monongalia County (728) reported more incidents to the police than in any other county. 411 victims who lived in Wood County reported to the police. This represents 97.0% of all Wood County victims served.

The victim contacts reported in the database indicated the source of the referral to the domestic violence program. Most victims (33.8%) sought services from the programs as a result of a self-referral or a referral from a friend (Table 7). Magistrates referred 23.5% of victims while law enforcement referred 15.0%. The greatest number of referrals by magistrates were to Cabell County (253) victims. Law enforcement referred more victims from Roane County (172) than any other county.

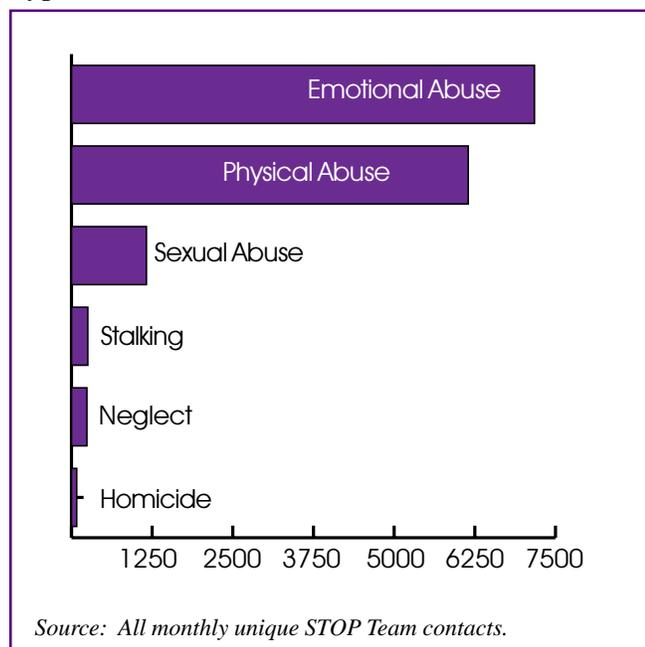
Table 7
Source of Referral to Domestic Violence Program

	% Victims
Self/Friend	33.8%
Magistrate	23.5%
Law Enforcement	15.0%
Legal Services	6.7%
Former Client	5.8%
DHHR	4.8%
Social Services	4.2%
Medical	2.3%
Shelter	1.3%
Therapist	1.2%
School	1.1%
Church/Minister	0.5%

Magistrates referred the greatest number of victims from Cabell (253), Roane (202), Mercer (177), Greenbrier (131), and Monroe (87) counties. Law Enforcement referred the greatest number of victims from Roane (172), Nicholas (91), Calhoun (70), Mingo (63), and Summers (60) counties.

Source: WVCADV Database monthly unique STOP Team contacts.

Graph 4
Type of Services



Services

Emotional abuse (72.8%) was reported most frequently as the victim's reason for seeking services (Graph 4). 62.4% of the victim contacts reported physical abuse. Sexual abuse (11.8%), stalking (2.6%), neglect (2.4%), and homicide (0.8%) were also reasons for victims seeking services. Victims may report more than one reason for service for a given contact.

The type of service provided was only collected for the 5,987 database contacts. The services are therefore those provided by domestic violence programs. 70.4% of these victims received information and referral services. Over half of the victims received crisis counseling (52.7%), case management (52.6%), or legal advocacy (51.4%). Other services provided included personal advocacy (41.0), follow-up (38.9%), criminal justice support (19.0%), hotline (15.9%), group treatment (6.1%), therapy (6.0%), financial assistance (3.1%), and compensation claims (0.2%).

Abusers

Information about the abuser was collected in the Coalition’s database each time a contact for service was made by a victim. There were a total of 23,299 abuser records in the database for contacts made from July 1, 2001 to June 30, 2002 by all advocates in the licensed domestic violence programs. The following information was limited to include only the 5,281 abusers whose victim was served by a STOP Team advocate. Some duplication of abuser data may occur since abusers are not uniquely identified in the database.

Of the 5,171 abusers whose gender was reported, 89.7% were males. 10.3% of abusers were females.

The majority of abusers were white (94.6%). 4.1% were black while other races made up the remaining 1.2%.

Age was reported for 4,066 of the abusers. The average age of the abuser was 36. The most frequently reported age was slightly lower at 30 years of age. 72 or 1.8% of the abusers were juveniles.

Table 8 shows the abuser’s age group compared to that of his or her victim. The victim was more likely to be younger than the abuser (43.5%). 41.9% of the abusers fell within the same age group as their victim. Only 14.6% of abusers victimized someone older than them.

Of all the abusers, 83.5% were males abusing females. 6.9% of male abusers had male victims. When the abuser was female, there was an equal number of male and female victims. Female abusers had a greater

Table 8
Abuser age group by Victim age group

Abuser’s age group	Victim’s age group							Total
	Under 18	18 to 25	26 to 35	36 to 45	46 to 55	56 to 65	Over 65	
Under 18	45	5	8	9	1	0	0	68
18 to 25	135	423	122	47	11	3	3	744
26 to 35	198	229	618	159	48	9	14	1,275
36 to 45	206	74	307	370	80	11	11	1,059
46 to 55	98	24	74	154	128	17	9	504
56 to 65	18	8	25	31	49	26	2	159
Over 65	10	16	7	14	7	6	16	76
Total	710	779	1,161	784	324	72	55	3,885

Source: WVCADV Database STOP Team contact abusers.

Table 9
Contributing Factors

	# Abusers	% Abusers
History of Abuse	2,919	55.3%
Alcohol	2,136	40.4%
Stress	496	9.4%
Unemployment	243	4.6%

Distribution of abusers by the number of contributing factors reported.

Source: WVCADV Database STOP Team contact abusers.

percentage of juvenile victims (25.1%) than male abusers (16.7%).

A history of abuse was reported as a contributing factor to the violence for 55.3% of the abusers. This includes situations where the abuser may have been a child witness or victim of violence or may have previously abused someone. Alcohol (40.4%), stress (9.4%), and unemployment (4.6%) were also reported as contributing factors to the abusers’ violence.

Table 10
Abuser's Relationship to the Victim

Spouse	3,299	38.3%
Significant Other	1,617	18.8%
Former Significant Other	1,077	12.5%
Parent	709	8.2%
Former Spouse	568	6.6%
Other Relative	350	4.1%
Acquaintance	296	3.4%
Son/Daughter	259	3.0%
Step Parent	174	2.0%
Parent's Significant Other	96	1.1%
Stranger	74	0.9%
Brother/Sister	64	0.7%
Lesbian/Gay Partner	26	0.3%
Employer	4	0.05%
Total	8,613	100.0%

Source: WVCADV Database STOP Team contact abusers and Demographic Form contact abusers.

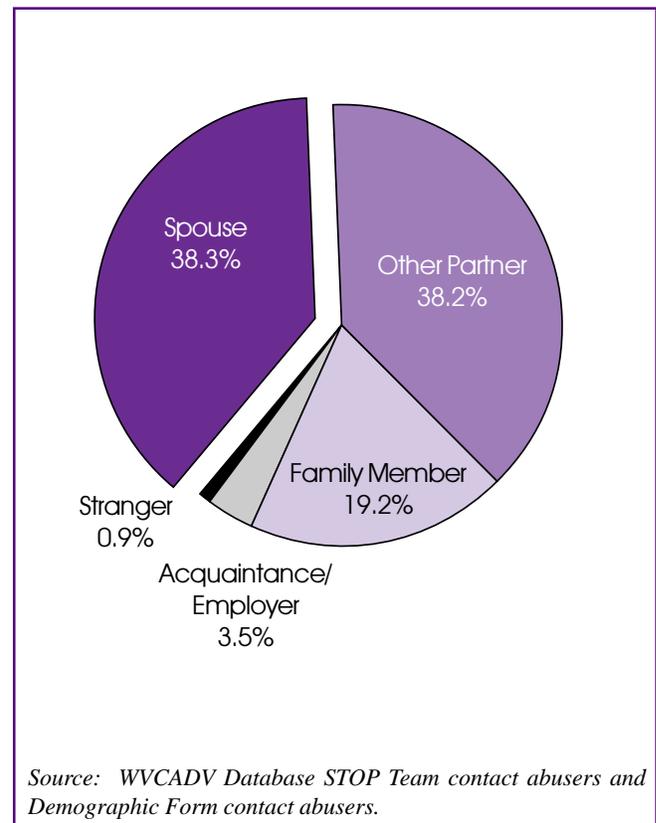
The abuser's relationship to the victim was reported for 8,613 of the contacts. These data were collected both in the database and on the demographic forms. The abuser was most frequently reported to be the spouse of the victim (38.3%). Only 0.9% of the abusers were strangers to their victims. Table 10 shows the complete distribution of the abuser's relationship to the victim.

Weapons

The type of weapon(s) threatened and/or used was reported for each of the 3,872 contacts reported on demographic forms and the 5,281 STOP Team contact abusers in the database. The abuser's fists (33.1%) were most often reported as the weapon used against the victim. 8.4% of the abusers threatened and/or used firearms. Knives (3.8%) and clubs (2.0%) were also reported.

16.1% of abusers had firearms present on the property during the violence. Firearms were talked about by 7.5% of the abusers. 4.5% of the abusers threatened to use a firearm to commit suicide. It was reported that 3.5% of abusers held a firearm during the violence. However, 1.0% actually discharged the firearm.

Graph 5
Abuser's Relationship to the Victim



Graph 6
Type of Weapon Threatened/Used

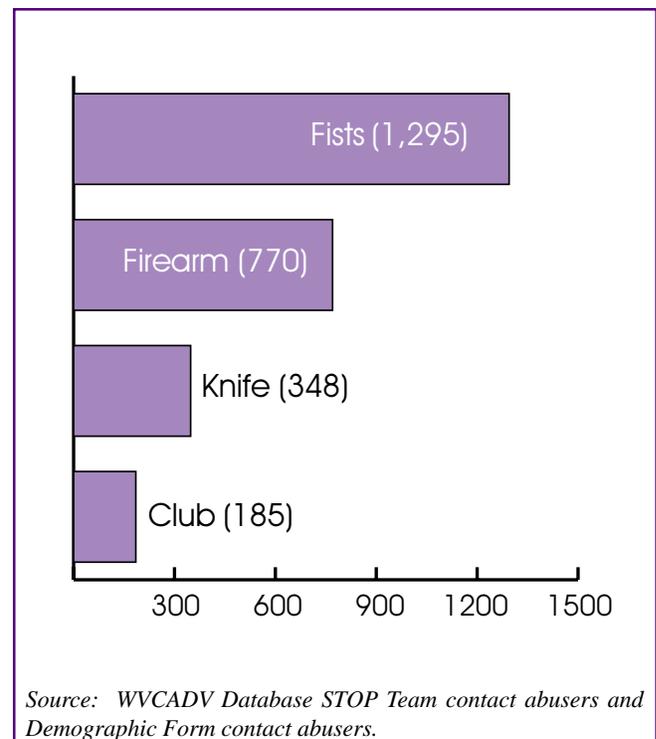


Table 11
Unique Victims Served by Domestic Violence Program

Domestic Violence Program	STOP Team(s)	Victims
Branches Domestic Violence Shelter, Inc.	Cabell and Putnam	1,992
Family Crisis Center, Inc.	Grant and Mineral	584
Family Crisis Intervention Center of Region V, Inc.	Calhoun, Pleasants, Roane, and Wood	1,892
Family Refuge Center	Greenbrier and Monroe	1,181
Family Violence Prevention Program	Marshall and Ohio	1,397
HOPE, Inc.	Gilmer	1,301
Rape & Domestic Violence Information Center	Monongalia, Preston, and Taylor	1,673
Resolve Family Abuse Program	Kanawha	1,970
SAFE	Mercer and McDowell	1,472
Shenandoah Women's Center	Berkeley/Jefferson	1,060
Tug Valley Recovery Shelter Association, Inc.	Logan and Mingo	1,039
Women's Aid in Crisis	Randolph and Upshur	1,331
Women's Resource Center	Fayette, Nicholas, Raleigh, and Summers	2,170
Total		19,062

Source: WVCADV Database.

Unique Victims by DV Program

19,062 of all the contacts reported in the database were unique victims during the year. This represents an increase of 4.7% over the 18,201 unique victims served during FY99. 3,434 (18.0%) of the FY00 unique victims were served by STOP Team members (Table 12). Since duplicate data is not included for the 19,062 unique victims, these data were also analyzed to determine if any differences existed from the STOP Team contact data presented earlier in this report.

19.7% of the unique victims were juveniles. This is slightly higher than the 13.4% shown in the monthly unique STOP Team contact data.

41.0% of the unique victims were married, while 36.4% were single. The difference between these two groups was much smaller in the STOP Team contact data where 39.9% were married and 39.1% were single.

Fewer unique victims (36.6%) indicated a history of abuse as an adult than the STOP Team contact data indicated (51.7%).

Only 14.9% of victims in the unique data were reported to be homemakers compared to 20.0% in the STOP Team contact data.

The percentage of victims indicating that the violence was reported to the police was much lower in the unique data at 25.1%. This is likely due to the fact that all of the unique data was reported by victim service providers.

Law enforcement and prosecutors, as well as victim service providers, reported this information in the STOP Team contact data.

Table 12
Unique Victims Served by STOP Team Advocates

STOP Team	Unique Victims Served
Berkeley/Jefferson County	35
Cabell County	348
Calhoun County	162
Fayette County	163
Gilmer County	75
Grant County	106
Greenbrier County	369
McDowell County	48
Mercer County	124
Mineral County	166
Mingo County	262
Monongalia County	214
Monroe County	108
Nicholas County	129
Ohio County	190
Pleasants County	41
Preston County	88
Raleigh County	175
Randolph County	160
Roane County	383
Summers County	88
Total	3,434

Source: WVCADV Database.



YWCA Family Violence Prevention Program (FVPP): Brooke, Hancock, *Marshall*, *Ohio*, and *Wetzel*

HOPE, Inc. (HOPE): *Doddridge*, *Gilmer*, *Harrison*, *Lewis*, and *Marion*

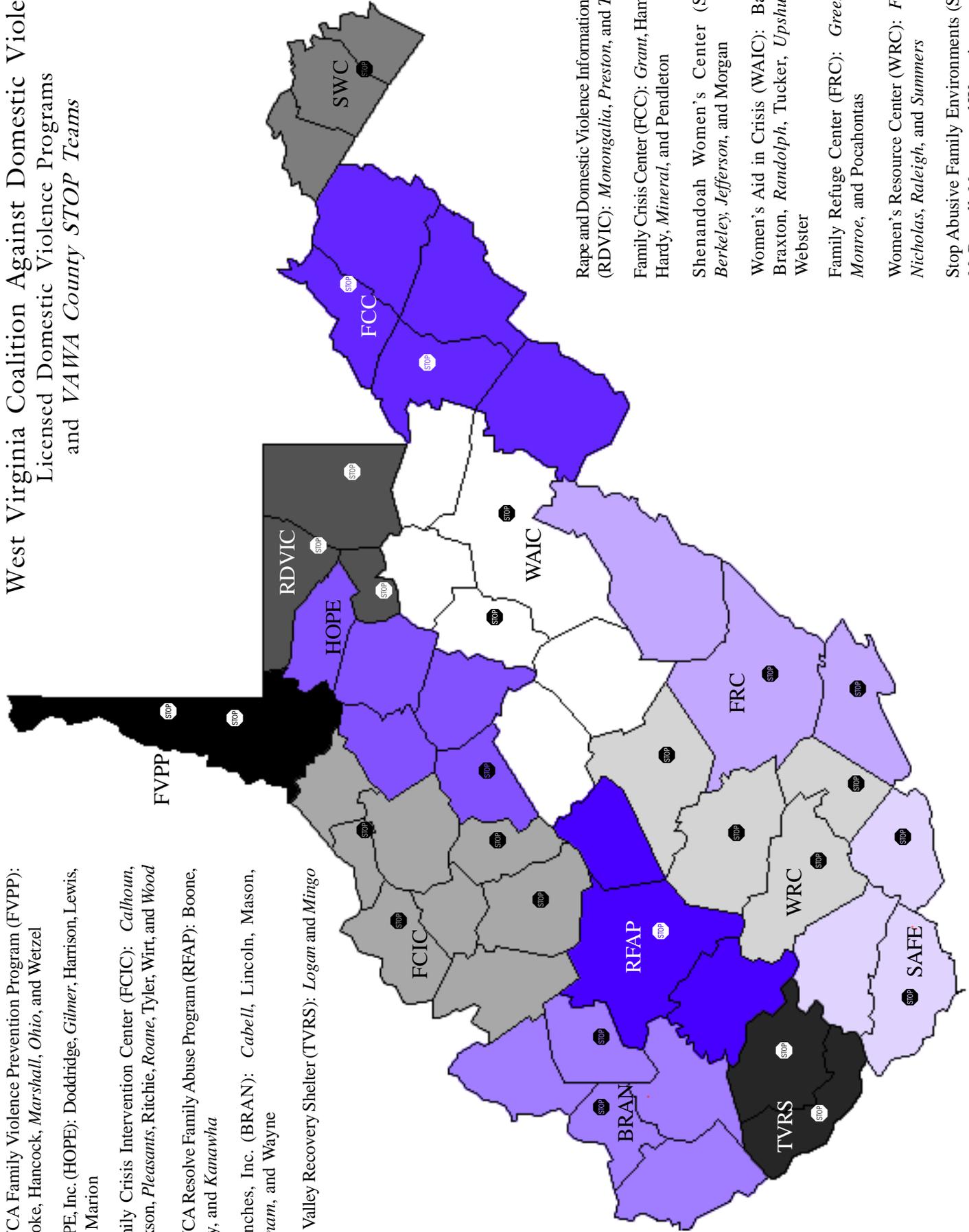
Family Crisis Intervention Center (FCIC): *Calhoun*, *Jackson*, *Pleasants*, *Ritchie*, *Roane*, *Tyler*, *Wirt*, and *Wood*

YWCA Resolve Family Abuse Program (RFAP): *Boone*, *Clay*, and *Kanawha*

Branches, Inc. (BRAN): *Cabell*, *Lincoln*, *Mason*, *Putnam*, and *Wayne*

Tug Valley Recovery Shelter (TVRS): *Logan* and *Mingo*

West Virginia Coalition Against Domestic Violence Licensed Domestic Violence Programs and VAWA County STOP Teams



Rape and Domestic Violence Information Center (RDVIC): *Monongalia*, *Preston*, and *Taylor*

Family Crisis Center (FCC): *Grant*, *Hampshire*, *Hardy*, *Mineral*, and *Pendleton*

Shenandoah Women's Center (SWC): *Berkeley*, *Jefferson*, and *Morgan*

Women's Aid in Crisis (WAIC): *Barbour*, *Braxton*, *Randolph*, *Tucker*, *Upshur*, and *Webster*

Family Refuge Center (FRC): *Greenbrier*, *Monroe*, and *Pocahontas*

Women's Resource Center (WRC): *Fayette*, *Nicholas*, *Raleigh*, and *Summers*

Stop Abusive Family Environments (SAFE): *McDowell*, *Mercer*, and *Wyoming*



Appendix

STOP Program Purpose Areas

Data Collection Forms

Team Member Survey

Prosecution Tracking Form

Victim Demographic Form

STOP Program Purpose Areas

1. Training law enforcement officers and prosecutors to more effectively identify and respond to violent crimes against women.
2. Developing, training, or expanding units of law enforcement officers and prosecutors specifically targeting violent crimes against women.
3. Developing and implementing more effective police and prosecution policies, protocols, orders, and services specifically devoted to preventing, identifying, and responding to violent crimes against women.
4. Developing, installing, or expanding data collection and communication systems, linking police, prosecutors, and courts or for the purpose of identifying and tracking arrests, protection orders, violations of protection orders, prosecutions, and convictions.
5. Developing, enlarging, or strengthening victim services programs, developing or improving delivery of victims services to minorities, providing specialized domestic violence court, and increasing reporting and reducing attrition rates for cases involving violent crimes against women.
6. Developing, enlarging, or strengthening programs addressing stalking.
7. Developing or strengthening programs addressing the needs and circumstances of Indian tribes in addressing violent crimes against women.

STOP VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Team Member Survey

The purpose of this survey is to measure the nature and strength of inter-organizational relationships between STOP Team member organizations. The information gained from this survey will assist the Division of Criminal Justice Services in improving the STOP Violence Against Women Program in West Virginia. Please assist in this effort by completing the following survey and returning it in the enclosed self-addressed stamped envelope to the Division of Criminal Justice Services by February 15, 2002. Please direct questions concerning this survey to: Tammy Collins - Phone: (304) 746-2077 ext. 14 or Email: collins@marshall.edu.

STOP Team: _____

Please circle the number the most accurately reflects your opinion on the item.

	Strongly Disagree	Moderately Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Moderately Agree	Strongly Agree
1. A collaborative response has not been provided to meet the needs of female victims of violence within WV.	1	2	3	4	5	6
2. Adequate training has been given to enable all involved to understand the magnitude of the VAW problem.	1	2	3	4	5	6
3. Agencies have not been provided enough funds to serve all victims needs.	1	2	3	4	5	6
4. Agency collaboration has resulted in better service to traditionally underserved populations (minority, aged, and/or disabled victims).	1	2	3	4	5	6
5. As a result of the programs/activities sponsored by the domestic violence task force, a safer environment for women has been created.	1	2	3	4	5	6
6. Offenders are now being held more strictly accountable for their crime.	1	2	3	4	5	6
7. Collaboration has improved among criminal justice victim services and other agencies that provide domestic violence programs and services.	1	2	3	4	5	6
8. Communication has improved among criminal justice victim services and other agencies that provide domestic violence programs and services.	1	2	3	4	5	6
9. Law enforcement officers have been trained in evidence collection as it relates to domestic violence incidents.	1	2	3	4	5	6
10. Law enforcement officers have been trained to more effectively identify and respond to violent crimes against women.	1	2	3	4	5	6
11. More services are needed for victims of domestic violence.	1	2	3	4	5	6
12. Programs addressing stalking are currently in place.	1	2	3	4	5	6
13. Prosecutors have been trained to more effectively identify and respond to violent crimes against women.	1	2	3	4	5	6
14. Protocols have been established in the handling of civil and criminal court cases involving violence against women.	1	2	3	4	5	6
15. Services have not increase for underserved groups, mainly elderly, disabled, and non-Caucasian.	1	2	3	4	5	6
16. Sex trauma units have been established in emergency rooms where forensic examinations, victim counseling, and victim advocacy are readily available.	1	2	3	4	5	6
17. Specialized law enforcement units have been formed to handle cases involving violence against women.	1	2	3	4	5	6
18. Specialized prosecution unites have been formed to handle cases involving violence against women.	1	2	3	4	5	6
19. The awareness and understanding of violence against women and its consequences have not increased.	1	2	3	4	5	6
20. The VAW STOP Team meets on a regular basis.	1	2	3	4	5	6
21. The efficiency of services provided for female victims has not improved as a result of the Violence Against Women Act grant funds.	1	2	3	4	5	6
22. The level of services for female victims has increased as a result of the Violence Against Women Act grant funds.	1	2	3	4	5	6
23. The programs/activities sponsored by the VAW STOP Team have not reduced the incidence of violence against women.	1	2	3	4	5	6
24. There is poor communication between the criminal justice victim services and other agencies dealing with domestic violence programs.	1	2	3	4	5	6

Please circle the number on each scale that you feel is most descriptive of your STOP Team for each item.

Shared Vision

The Team does not have a shared vision	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
							The Team has a shared and clearly understood vision

Goals & Objectives

Team members do not understand goals & objectives	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
							Team members understand and agree on goals & objectives

Plans

The Team does not follow work plans	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
							Plans are well developed and followed

Decision Making Procedures

The Team does not have an effective decision making procedure	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
							The Team has effective decision making procedures

Conflict Management

Conflict keeps us from accomplishing anything	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
							The Team is able to successfully manage conflict

Leadership

Leadership is not shared and inadequate	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
							Leadership is effective and shared when appropriate

Responsibilities & Roles

Roles and responsibilities of team members are not clear	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
							Team members are clear about their roles and responsibilities

Relationships/Trust/Respect

Team members do not trust and respect each other	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
							Team members trust and respect each other

Changing Membership

The Team does not have a procedure for new members	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
							The Team has a procedure for new members

Internal Communication

Team members do not communicate well with each other	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
							Team members communicate well with each other

External Communication

The Team does not communicate well externally	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
							External communication is open and timely

Evaluation

The Team never evaluates their performance	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
							The Team builds evaluation into all activities

STOP VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Prosecution Tracking Form

Please complete the following form on all domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking or other violence against women cases disposed from January 1, 2002 through June 30, 2002, and return the forms by the 20th of the month following the disposition month to the Division of Criminal Justice Services - 1204 Kanawha Blvd. E. - Charleston, WV 25301. Please direct questions concerning this form to: Tammy Collins - Phone: (304) 746-2077 ext. 14 or Email: collins@marshall.edu..

STOP Team County: _____

1. What was the **Case Number** assigned?(Complete one form per case.) _____
2. How many **Victims** of each **Gender** (if any) were involved? _____ Female _____ Male
3. Did any **Victim** participate in the prosecution? Yes No
4. Was any **Victim under age 18**? Yes No
5. What was the **Relationship(s)** of the offender and the victim(s)? (If more than one victim, please indicate the number(s) on the appropriate line(s).)

- | | |
|---|---|
| _____ 1. Victim was Spouse | _____ 11. Victim was Grandparent |
| _____ 2. Victim was Estranged Spouse | _____ 12. Victim was Grandchild |
| _____ 3. Victim was Cohabiting Partner | _____ 13. Victim was In-Law |
| _____ 4. Victim was Parent | _____ 14. Victim was Step Parent |
| _____ 5. Victim was Homosexual Relationship | _____ 15. Victim was Step Child |
| _____ 6. Victim was Intimate Partner | _____ 16. Victim was Step Sibling |
| _____ 7. Victim was Boyfriend/Girlfriend | _____ 17. Victim was Ex Spouse |
| _____ 8. Victim was Child of Intimate Partner | _____ 18. Victim was Other Family Member |
| _____ 9. Victim was Sibling | _____ 19. Victim was Other Household Member |
| _____ 10. Victim was Child | |

(For Questions 6 and 7, please indicate how many counts of each offense were charged and disposed.)

- | | |
|---|--|
| 6. What was the Offense(s) Charged ? | 7. What was the Offense(s) Disposed ? |
| _____ Domestic Violence | _____ Domestic Violence |
| _____ 1 st Degree Sexual Assault | _____ 1 st Degree Sexual Assault |
| _____ 2 nd Degree Sexual Assault | _____ 2 nd Degree Sexual Assault |
| _____ 3 rd Degree Sexual Assault | _____ 3 rd Degree Sexual Assault |
| _____ Stalking | _____ Stalking |
| _____ Homicide (DV related) | _____ Homicide (DV related) |
| _____ Violation of Protective Order | _____ Violation of Protective Order |
| _____ Other (Specify): _____ | _____ Other (Specify): _____ |

8. How was the case **Disposed**?
1. Plea
2. Bench Trial
3. Jury Trial
4. Other (Specify): _____

9. What **Date** was the case disposed?
- _____/_____/_____

10. What was the case **Disposition**? (Check all that apply.)

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. No Contest | <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Dismissed |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Plea of Guilty | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Withdrawn |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Found Guilty | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Other (Specify): _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Found Not Guilty | |

11. What was the **Sentence**? _____
12. Was the offender **court ordered** to a **Batterers Intervention Program**? Yes No
13. Was a law enforcement officer available when needed for this case? Yes No
14. Did an advocate assist the victim(s) during this case? Yes No

STOP VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Prosecution Tracking Form

Frequently asked Questions

Several STOP teams have asked excellent questions that will ensure all the STOP Team Prosecution data is collected in a uniform manner. This information sheet relays answers to these questions that were shared with individual teams. If you have additional questions or need clarification please contact: Tammy Collins – Phone: (304) 746-2077 ext. 14 or Email: collins@marshall.edu.

- Complete the prosecution tracking form on all domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking or other violence against women **cases disposed** from January 1, 2002 through June 30, 2002. Even though you did not receive the forms until February please complete **forms** for cases disposed in January. These can be mailed to the Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) up to a month late to allow extra completion time.
- For purposes of this data collection form, a **case** is defined for question #1 as one incident or series of incidents that occurs during one day that may result in multiple charges. If your county uses an individual case number for each charge, list multiple case numbers for this question.
- For purposes of this data collection form, **participation** is defined for question #3 as being involved in helping to prosecute the offender. (For example: the victim testifies against the offender and does not recant.)
- The offenses charged or disposed include the following **offenses**:
 - **Domestic Violence**: §61-2-28(a) Domestic battery, (b) Domestic assault, (c) Second offense, and (d) Third offense. If possible, list the counts of each type of charge. (For example: One count of domestic battery and one count of domestic violence second offense.)
 - **1st Degree Sexual Assault**: §61-8B-3 Sexual assault in the first degree.
 - **2nd Degree Sexual Assault**: §61-8B-4 Sexual assault in the second degree.
 - **3rd Degree Sexual Assault**: §61-8B-5 Sexual assault in the third degree.
 - **Stalking**: §61-2-9a Stalking.
 - **Homicide**: §61-2-1 First and second degree murder, §61-2-4 Voluntary manslaughter, §61-2-5 Involuntary manslaughter, and §61-2-7 Attempt to kill or injure by poison.
 - **Violation of Protective Order**: §48-27-902 Violations of protective orders.
 - **Other**: Please list all other offenses that are charged or disposed in the case. If possible, provide WV Code Citations instead of the offense name.
- For the purposes of this data collection form, **Batterers Intervention Programs** in question #12 includes the 9 programs currently licensed by the Family Protection Services Board. Referrals to any other program should be listed in question #11 – Sentence. The 9 programs include:

Common Purpose of the Panhandle

630 Winchester Ave.
Martinsburg, WV 25402
262-4424
Contact: Teresa Green-Longley

Family Refuge Center

P.O. Box 249
Lewisburg, WV 24901
645-6334
Contact: Jim Bragg

PSI-MED / Mt. Olive Correctional Center

One Mountainside Way
Mt Olive, WV 25185
442-7213 x283
Contact: Sandi Jaynes

Task Force on Domestic Violence “Hope, Inc.”

P.O. Box 626
Fairmont, WV 26555
367-1100
Contact: Linda Pethel

Tug Valley Recovery Shelter

P.O. Box 677
Williamson, WV 25661
Contact: Joe Chapman
P.O. Box 431
Matewan, WV 25678
235-2954

United Summit Center

6 Hospital Plaza
Clarksburg, WV 26301
623-5661 x345
Contact: Jeff Pritchard

Women’s Resource Center

P.O. Box 1476
Beckley, WV 25802
255-1853
Contact: Andrew Caldwell

YWCA-FVPP

1100 Chapline St.
Wheeling, WV 26003
232-2350

YWCA Resolve Family Abuse Program

1114 Quarrier St.
Charleston, WV 25301
340-3554
Contact: John and Kim Johnson

WV Violence Against Women Act Programs

Monthly Demographic Form

STOP Team Name: _____ Reporting Team Member: _____

Please write in the number(s) of the appropriate response(s) to each question in the space provided. **If the question does not apply or the information is not available, leave the space blank.** Provide only one response unless otherwise specified. Please complete one form for each person served. Additional instructions and definitions are on the Instructions sheet.

<p>1. 00-VAW-_____ Grant Number</p> <p>2. _____ Month</p> <p>3. _____ Your Role on the STOP Team 1. Victim Services 3. Law Enforcement 2. Prosecution 4. Other _____</p> <p>4. _____ Age of Client</p> <p>5. _____ Age Status 1. Child 2. Adult 3. Emancipated Child</p> <p>6. _____ New or Continuing Client? 1. New 2. Continuing</p> <p>7. _____ Type of Victimization (list ALL that apply) 1. Direct Victim 3. Child Witness to Domestic Violence 2. Indirect Victim 4. Batterer or Perpetrator</p> <p>8. _____ Gender 1. Female 2. Male</p> <p>9. _____ Race 1. White 4. American Indian/Native Alaskan 2. Black/African American 5. Multi-Racial 3. Asian 6. Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander</p> <p>10. _____ Ethnicity 1. Hispanic/Latino 2. Not Hispanic/Latino</p> <p>11. _____ Physical Characteristics (list ALL that apply) 1. Pregnant 3. Mental/Emotional Disability 2. Physical/Medical Disability 4. Other _____</p> <p>12. _____ City _____ County _____ State _____ Zip Code _____ Client's Home</p> <p>13. _____ Economic Status (list ALL that apply) 1. Homemaker 3. Part Time 5. Retired 2. Full Time 4. Unemployed 6. Student</p> <p>14. _____ Number of Children in the Home</p> <p>15. _____ Education (indicate highest level attained) 1. GED 4. Some college 7. Doctorate 2. HS Diploma 5. Bachelor's 8. Other _____ 3. Technical or Trade School 6. Master's</p> <p>16. _____ Client's Military Status 1. Veteran 3. Never Served 2. Active Duty or Reserves 4. Other _____</p> <p>17. _____ Gov't Benefits? (list ALL that apply) 1. Food Stamps 3. Housing 5. Soc. Sec. Benefits 2. Medical Card 4. TANF/WV Works 6. Other _____</p>	<p>18. _____ Client's Relationship Status 1. Single 3. Separated 5. Widow(er) 2. Married 4. Divorced 6. Lesbian/Gay Partner</p> <p>19. _____ History of Abuse? (list ALL that apply) 1. Previous Domestic Violence 3. Child Witness 2. Child Victim 4. None</p> <p>20. _____ Relationship of offender to victim 1. Spouse 8. Relative/In-law 2. Former Spouse 9. Son/Daughter 3. Significant Other 10. Acquaintance 4. Former Significant Other 11. Stranger/other 5. Parent 12. Employer 6. Step-Parent 13. Lesbian/Gay Partner 7. Parent's Significant Other 14. Other _____</p> <p>21. _____ Reason for Service (list ALL that apply) 1. Physical Assault/Abuse 4. Neglect 2. Sexual Assault/Abuse 5. Stalking 3. Emotional Assault/Abuse 6. Other _____</p> <p>22. _____ Weapons (list ALL that were threatened or used) 1. Firearm 3. Knife 5. Bat, Club, or Stick 2. Fist 4. Other _____</p> <p>23. _____ Was this incident reported to the Police? 1. Yes 2. No</p> <p>24. _____ Was a Domestic Violence Petition Filed? 1. No, not Filed 3. Yes, Filed but Denied 2. Yes, Filed & Issued 4. Yes, Filed but Dropped</p> <p>25. _____ Did victim require Medical Attention? 1. Yes 2. No</p> <p>26. _____ Did victim receive Medical Services? 1. No 3. Hospital Stay 5. Other _____ 2. ER 4. Doctor's Office/Clinic Visit</p> <p>27. _____ Use of Firearms (list ALL that apply) 1. Firearm(s) present on property 2. Firearm(s) talked about 3. Abuser threatened suicide 4. Firearm held by abuser 5. Firearm discharged by abuser</p> <p>28. _____ Underserved Geographic Area 1. Rural Area 3. Underserved Urban Area 2. Tribal Area 4. Other Underserved Area _____</p> <p>29. _____ Language Spoken if client does not speak English. 1. Spanish-Speaking 3. Other _____ 2. Asian Language</p> <p>30. _____ Underserved Populations (list ALL that apply) 1. Migrant Farm Worker 2. Immigrant 3. At-Risk Group (incarcerated, prostitute, and/or substance abuser, etc.) 4. Other Underserved Population _____</p>
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WV Violence Against Women Act Programs

Instructions

Please write in the number(s) of the appropriate response(s) to each question in the space provided. If the question does not apply or the information is not available, leave the space blank. Provide only one response unless otherwise specified. Please complete one form for each person served.

Please write the name of the STOP Team and your name in the upper portion of the demographic form.

1. Write in the **Grant Number** for the current grant year.
2. Write in **Month** during which services were provided.
3. Write in the number that indicates **Your Role** on the STOP team. If the first three do not apply, please write in your role under #4.
4. Write in the client's **Age**. If not available, leave the space blank.
5. Write in the number corresponding to the client's **Age Status**.
 1. Child: Client is under 18 years old and not emancipated.
 2. Adult: Client is 18 or older.
 3. Emancipated: Client is under 18 years old, but emancipated.
6. Write in a number to indicate if the client is **New or Continuing**. Continuing clients are those that have previously received services since July 1, 2001.
7. Write in as many numbers needed to indicate the **Type of Victimization** the client experienced.
 1. Direct Victim: The client personally experience assault/abuse.
 2. Indirect Victim: The client was impacted by another person's victimization.
 3. Child Witness to DV: The client witnessed assault/abuse as a child.
 4. Batterer or Perpetrator: The client is being served as a batterer.
8. Write in a number to indicate the client's **Gender**.
9. Write in a number that best indicates the client's **Race**.
10. Write in a number to indicate the client's **Ethnicity**.
11. Write in as many numbers needed to describe the client.
 1. Pregnant
 2. Physical/Medical: Impairments substantially limit one or more major life activities.
 3. Mental/Emotional: Impairments substantially limit one or more major life activities.
12. Write in the **Client's Home** city, county, state, and zip code.
13. Write in the numbers that apply to the client's **Economic Status**.
 1. Homemaker: Client does not regularly work for pay.
 2. Full Time Employment: Client is employed 35 hrs or more per wk or regularly provides contracted services.
 3. Part Time Employment: Client is employed less than 35 hrs per wk or periodically provides contracted services.
 4. Unemployed: Client was previously employed, but currently is not.
 5. Retired: Client has voluntarily ended employment and is voluntarily unemployed.
 6. Student: Client is a full or part time student in academic or professional school.
14. Write in the number of **Children** under the age of 18 who live 50% or more of the time in the client's home.
15. Write in a number to indicate the highest level of **Education** obtained by the client.
16. Write in a number to indicate the client's current **Military Status**.
17. Write in the numbers that indicate all the **Gov't Benefits** received.

18. Write in a number to indicate the client's current **Relationship Status**.

1. Single: Client has never been legally married.
2. Married: Client is currently in a legal marriage.
3. Separated: Client is legally separated.
4. Divorced: Client is legally divorced and has not remarried.
5. Widowed: Client is widowed and has not remarried.
6. Lesbian/Gay Partner: Client is in a long-term intimate same-sex relationship.

19. Write in as many numbers as needed to indicate the client's **History of Abuse**.

1. Previous Domestic Violence: Client has been abused/assaulted as an adult prior to this incident.
2. Child Victim: Client has been abused/assaulted as a child prior to this incident.
3. Child Witness: Client witnessed abuse/assault as a child prior to this incident.

20. Write in a number to indicate the offender's **Relationship** to the client.

21. Write in the numbers to indicate the **Reason for Service**.

1. Physical Assault/Abuse: Non-sexual bodily harm or injury caused or threatened directly or indirectly.
2. Sexual Assault/Abuse: Unwanted sexual contact, e.g. rape, molestation, incest.
3. Emotional Abuse: Exploitation of client's vulnerability, insecurity, or character in order to demean or control. Includes verbal assault.
4. Neglect: Refusal or failure to provide basic needs to a child or incapacitated adult.
5. Stalking: Following, harassing, or threatening with intent to harm the client or the client's family.

22. Write in the numbers to indicate all the types of **Weapons** threatened or used against the victim in the latest incident.

23. Indicate if any person called or notified any **Police** agency during or after the incident.

24. Indicate if the client requested and received a **Domestic Violence Petition**.

25. Indicate if the client required **Medical Attention** for latest incident.

26. Indicate the **Medical Services** received, if any.

27. Write in the numbers that apply to **Firearms** during the latest incident. It is important to list all options that apply, not just the most serious.

1. Firearm(s) present on property: Either client's or abuser's property, including garages, barns, or land.
2. Firearm(s) talked about: Abuser mentioned any firearm.
3. Abuser threatened suicide: Abuser threatened to hurt himself or herself with any firearm.
4. Firearm held by abuser: Abuser touched, lifted, held, or waved any firearm.
5. Firearm discharged by abuser: Regardless of what the bullet hit.

28. Indicate the client's **Geographic Area** if considered an underserved area.

1. Rural Area: Outside of any city limits.
2. Tribal Area: Recognized tribal area.
3. Underserved Urban Area: Within city limits, but with limited services.
4. Other Underserved Area: Describe location of the underserved area.

29. Indicate the primary **Language Spoken** if the client does not speak English.

30. List all of the following **Underserved Populations** the client represents.

1. Migrant Farm Worker
2. Immigrant
3. At-Risk Group: Includes incarcerated, prostitute, substance abuser.
4. Other Underserved Population: Please write in the specific, underserved population the client represents other than non-Caucasian, elderly, and disabled clients.

