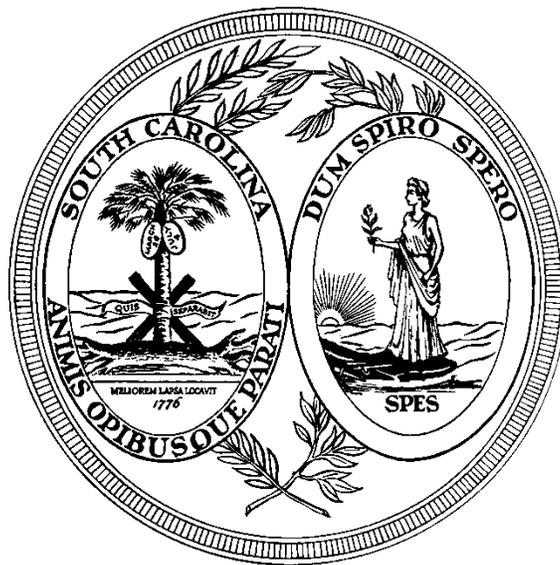


VICTIMS OF CRIME ACT (VOCA)

STRATEGIC PLAN



South Carolina Department of Public Safety
OFFICE OF HIGHWAY SAFETY AND JUSTICE PROGRAMS

December 2015

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Victims of Crime Act

Strategic Plan

I. Introduction

The Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) was enacted in 1984 to establish the Crime Victims Fund from which funding is allocated to states to provide direct services to victims of crime. According to VOCA Guidelines, these services include efforts that (1) respond to the emotional and physical needs of crime victims; (2) assist primary and secondary victims of crime to stabilize their lives after a victimization; (3) assist victims to understand and participate in the criminal justice system; and (4) provide victims of crime with a measure of safety and security such as boarding-up broken windows and replacing or repairing locks. Additionally, the Guidelines define a crime victim as a person who has suffered physical, sexual, financial, or emotional harm as a result of the commission of a crime. Each state determines the process by which funds are administered to subgrantees and reviews applications from VOCA-eligible agencies including non-profit organizations, law enforcement agencies, Solicitor's Offices, and other local and state public agencies. In the state of South Carolina, the South Carolina Department of Public Safety (SCDPS), utilizing its Office of Highway Safety and Justice Programs (OHSJP), is the designated State Administering Agency (SAA) for VOCA funds.

South Carolina (SC) is comprised of 46 counties, 28 of which have populations that are predominantly rural, while 18 counties have populations that are predominantly urban.¹ In 2014, SC was the 24th most populous of 50 states, with an estimated total population of 4.8 million people.² About a fifth of the population is 17 years or younger. Another fifth of the population is 60 years or older. Slightly more than half of the population is aged 18 to 59. When considering

¹ US Census Bureau (July 2012), *South Carolina: 2010. Population and Housing Unit Counts. 2010 Census of Population and Housing*. <https://www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/cph-2-42.pdf>.

² US Census Bureau (December 2014), *Annual Estimates of the Resident Population: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2014*. Accessed through American FactFinder on December 16, 2015.

the total population, there are slightly more women than men (51.4% to 48.6%). Two races account for the vast majority of the population: 69.2% white and 28.5% black. When taken together, Asians, Pacific Islanders, American Indians, Alaskan Natives, and Native Hawaiians account for 2.3% of the state's racial make-up. Ethnically, the population is 5.4% Hispanic.³

II. Purpose of Strategic Plan

For the last several years, South Carolina received approximately \$6 million in VOCA funds each federal fiscal year (FFY). For FFY 2015, the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) notified the states in December 2014 that allocations would be significantly higher than usual due to the raising of the VOCA cap, which had limited the amount of funds allocated to each state in previous years. Without knowing the exact amount or having a guarantee of the increase in funds, OHSJP staff decided to move the deadline for VOCA applications from February 2015 to May 2015. Staff notified all current and potential subgrantees of the extension and projected funding increase in an effort to solicit applications from new applicants, increase the total number of applications, and provide an opportunity for subgrantees to close funding gaps that had resulted from years of VOCA funding stagnation. The grant cycle was also shifted from July 1 – June 30 to October 1 – September 30 to match the federal fiscal year and other justice program grant cycles within SCDPS. Additionally, grant projects already in effect for FFY 2015 were extended by three months to accommodate this shift in funding cycle.

In late June 2015, South Carolina received its FFY 2015 award of \$29,421,155, which was 4.6 times greater than the previous year. With the much-unanticipated increase arriving after the May 2015 regular application solicitation deadline, the distribution of only \$11,606,280 as a result of that solicitation, and the desire by OHSJP to award additional funds for immediate use

³ Missouri Data Center (July 2015), Population Estimates by Age.
http://mcdc.missouri.edu/websas/estimates_by_age.shtml. Accessed on December 16, 2015.

to reduce service gaps, a targeted, special solicitation was announced for equipment-only projects for all types of agencies and Law Enforcement Victim Advocates (LEVAs) for local and state law enforcement agencies. The solicitation was later expanded to include Solicitor-based Victim Advocates and vehicles for all eligible agencies. One-time equipment projects were encouraged, and vehicles were introduced as eligible requests, providing agencies the opportunity to upgrade outdated equipment and expending additional money without incurring the long-term risk of project continuation. The specific personnel category, Victim Advocates, was chosen as a result a Governor’s Domestic Violence Task Force, established in 2015, noting a lack of utilization of Law Enforcement Victim Advocates statewide. Additionally, OHSJP staff was made aware that there are potentially some findings of deficiencies in South Carolina as compared to national levels. For example, 22% of VOCA funds are awarded nationwide to law enforcement entities, and by contrast, only 3.6% of South Carolina’s FFY 2015 VOCA funds were awarded to these types of agencies (see Table 1). It should also be noted that, in SC, law enforcement agencies have access to funding generated from fines and fees associated with certain criminal violations, with a designation to be used for victim services. These funds, known as Act 141 funds, may mitigate, somewhat, the gap between the level of VOCA law enforcement funding in SC as compared to the national level. However, the extent of this mitigation is unknown.

Table 1: Breakdown of FFY 2015 VOCA Funding by Agency Type

Type of Agency	Amount of Funding	Percentage of Funding
Governmental Agencies	\$91,339	0.8%
Law Enforcement Agencies	\$422,026	3.6%
Non-Profits	\$10,674,227	92.0%
Solicitor's Offices	\$418,688	3.6%
TOTAL	\$11,606,280	100%

Even after awarding over \$11 million during the regular solicitation and the potential award of almost \$3.5 million during the special solicitation, approximately \$14 million in FFY 2015 VOCA funds remain available. With an unknown forecast for future levels of VOCA allocation from OVC and in an effort to effectively use the remaining \$14 million, it became apparent to OHSJP staff that a strategy was necessary to guide decision making in upcoming years. The purpose of this strategic plan includes the following:

- Identification of the counties in South Carolina that are not receiving VOCA funding
- Identification of service gaps according to the four VOCA priority areas (domestic violence, sexual assault, child abuse, and underserved crimes)
- Identification of the needs of crime victims according to victim service providers
- Identification of barriers counties face with respect to applying for VOCA funding

III. Description of Planning Process

The strategic planning process began shortly after awarding the FFY 2015 VOCA awards in October 2015. The process explored many questions, including the following:

- Where in South Carolina, by county, is crime occurring?
- Which agencies serve victims of crime in South Carolina?
- Are agencies serving victims of crime receiving VOCA funds, and if not, why?
- In respect to VOCA priority areas, where are the service gaps?
- In South Carolina, what do crime victims need?

The resulting action steps included gathering and analyzing crime data; charting the allocation of FFY 2015 VOCA funding by county; distributing a survey to victim service providers and analyzing the results; and meeting with stakeholders in regional briefings to gather anecdotal evidence and input. The culmination of this process is the strategic plan, which includes goals for future VOCA funding.

IV. VOCA Priority Areas

VOCA Guidelines require that states allocate funding during the grant process within the four priority areas: domestic violence, sexual assault, child abuse, and underserved crimes. The underserved victims area incorporates crimes not included in the first three areas such as survivors of homicide; assault; robbery; gang violence, hate, and bias crimes; DUI; economic exploitation and fraud; and elder abuse.

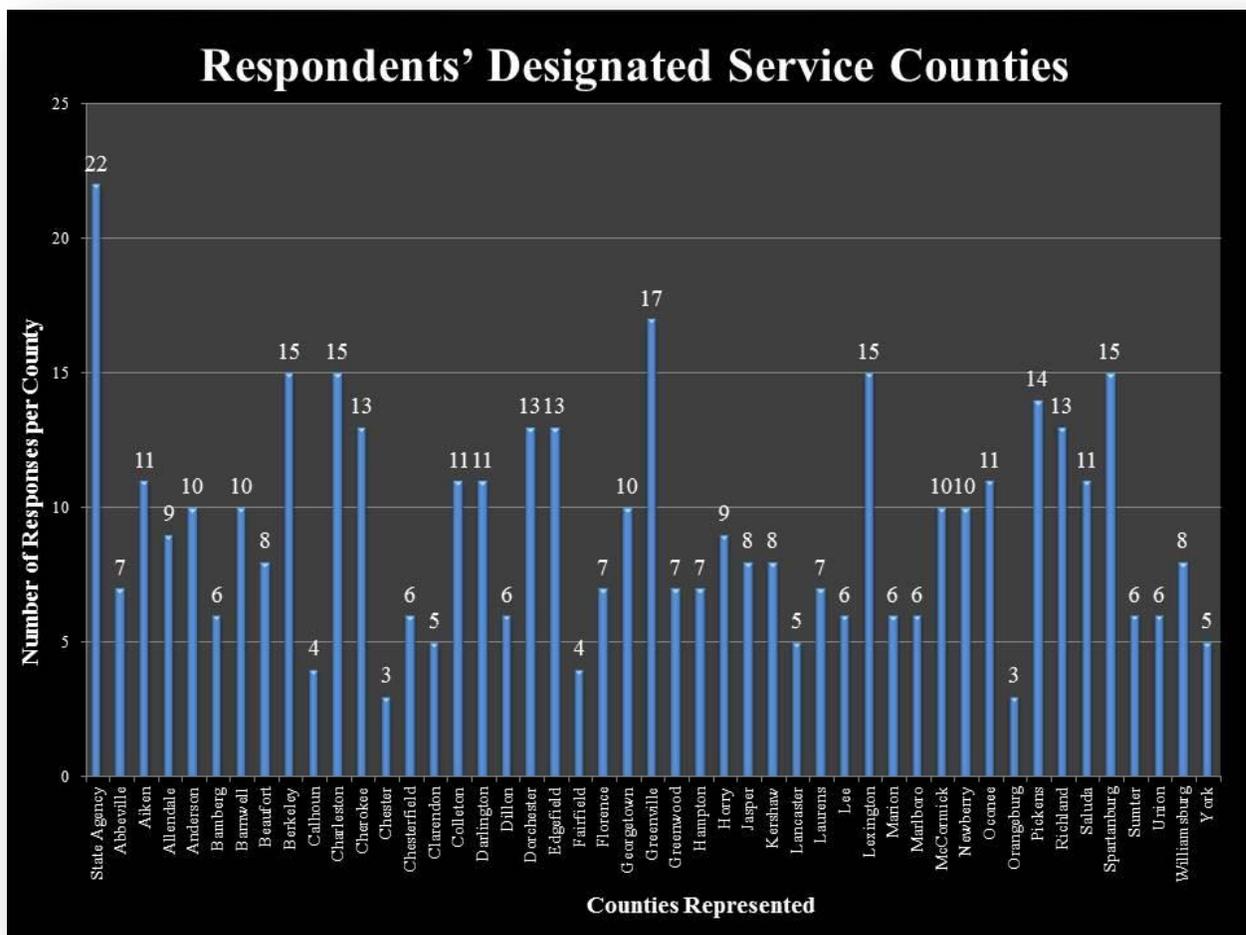
Each priority area was explored individually with available crime and survey data. Not only was it important in conducting a needs assessment to analyze the crime data, it was also imperative to gather information from the field. The subsequent step involved conducting a VOCA Needs Survey, which was distributed to approximately 747 victim service providers via email. These providers included non-profit organization leaders, police chiefs, sheriffs, tribal organization leaders, Solicitor's Office staff, and others who have received VOCA funding in previous years. Recipients of the survey invitation were encouraged to forward the survey to other service providers who may not have been included on the original distribution lists. The invitation was also forwarded by leaders of state professional organizations to their members. The survey period spanned two weeks, and beyond the initial invitation, three follow-up reminders were sent.

The survey (see appendix 1) was divided into several parts including agency-specific information, questions about services provided by the respondent's agency, questions about services available in the respondent's service area, open-ended questions about crime victims' needs, and questions about agencies' prior VOCA funding history. The bulk of the survey contained questions about services aimed at determining gaps for potential project development with future VOCA funding and was shaped around the four VOCA priority areas of domestic violence, sexual assault, child abuse, and underserved crimes. The underserved victims category was then broken down into the following subcategories: survivors of homicide, assault, robbery,

gang violence/hate crimes, DUI, economic exploitation/fraud, and elder abuse. Goals from the survey design included determining the availability of VOCA-fundable services and their levels of sufficiency; respondents' knowledge of existing partners in their service areas to aid OHSJP in identification of those agencies as future project development sites; the specific needs of crime victims; and funding barriers.

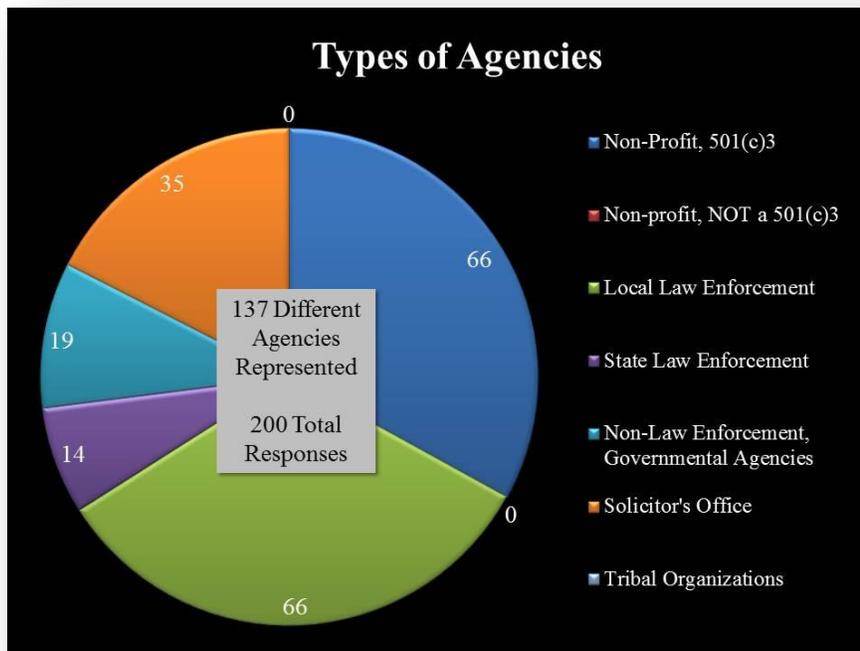
Sending the initial survey invitation and several reminders resulted in respondent representation from every county in South Carolina (see Chart 1).

Chart 1: Breakdown of Respondents' Designated Service Counties



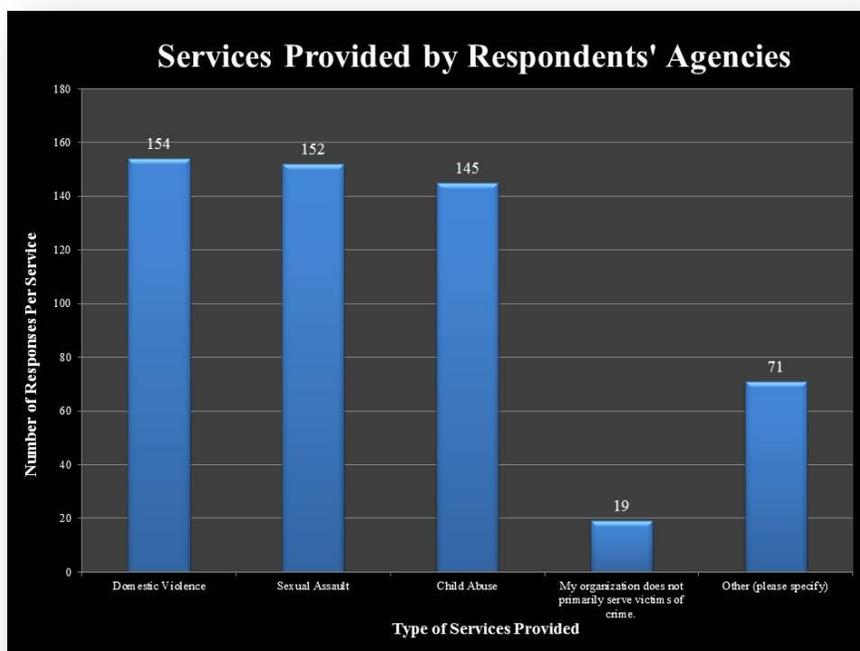
In addition to geographical representation, almost every type of VOCA-eligible agency was represented, without any one type of agency dominating the response rate. Specifically, 200 responses were collected from 137 different agencies (see Chart 2 on page 7).

Chart 2: Breakdown of Types of Agencies



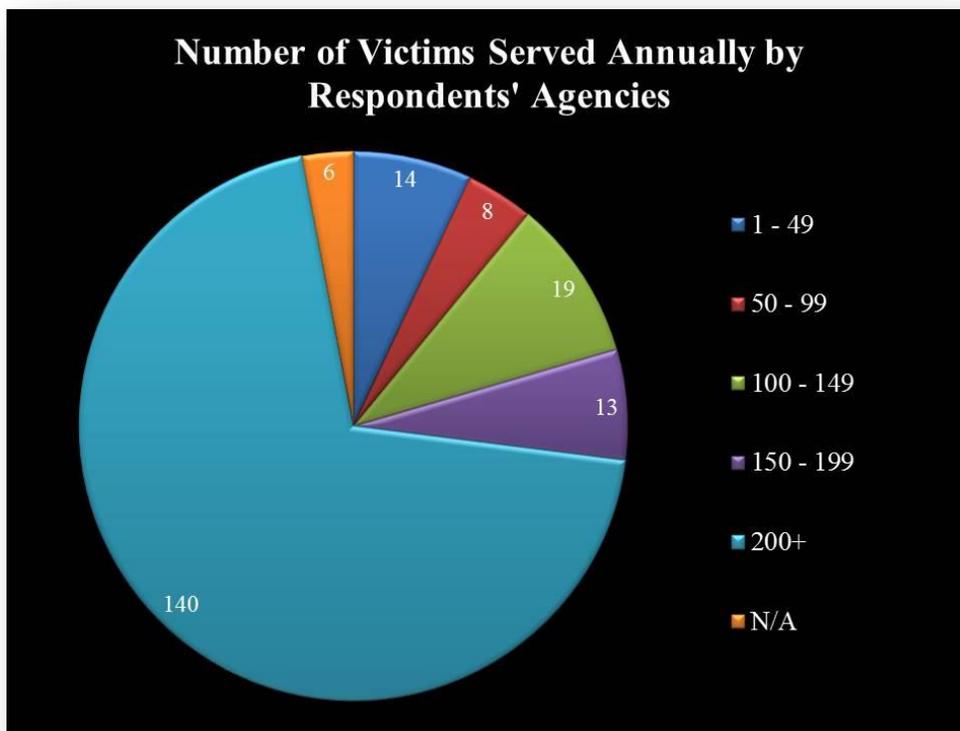
Interestingly, a majority of respondents indicated that their agencies provide multiple services across the various types of victimization (see Chart 3).

Chart 3: Breakdown of Services Provided by Respondents' Agencies



Those agencies are also serving more than 200 unique victims each year (see Chart 4).

Chart 4: Number of Victims Served Annually by Respondents' Agencies



Again, the core of the survey was aimed at determining availability and sufficiency of services, the results of which might unveil gaps that could be minimized by future VOCA project development. The services included in this portion of the survey were the following: 24-hour crisis hotline, on-scene victim advocacy, counseling, emergency shelter, transportation, medical services, limited English proficiency (LEP) services, and legal and court advocacy. For each of the 10 crimes listed on page five (underserved priority areas), respondents were asked to indicate which services were provided by their agency. For each question, respondents had a choice of indicating “Available from Our Agency and Sufficient,” “Available from Our Agency but Not Sufficient,” or “Not Available from Our Agency.”

The proceeding question asked respondents to indicate if those same services were available and sufficient in their agency’s service area. For each question, respondents had a choice of indicating “Available in Our Service Area and Sufficient,” “Available in Our Service

Area but Not Sufficient,” “Not Available in Our Service Area,” or “Not Sure.” The addition of the “Not Sure” option for this question provided valuable information about respondents’ knowledge of partnering agencies in their community or lack thereof.

A third question for each type of crime asked respondents to enter the names of agencies that provided the services in the service area indicated in the second question. The agencies listed (see Table 2) will be helpful to OHSJP staff during future project development efforts. Project Development includes making contact with non-funded agencies, determining their needs, and providing technical assistance with their applications.

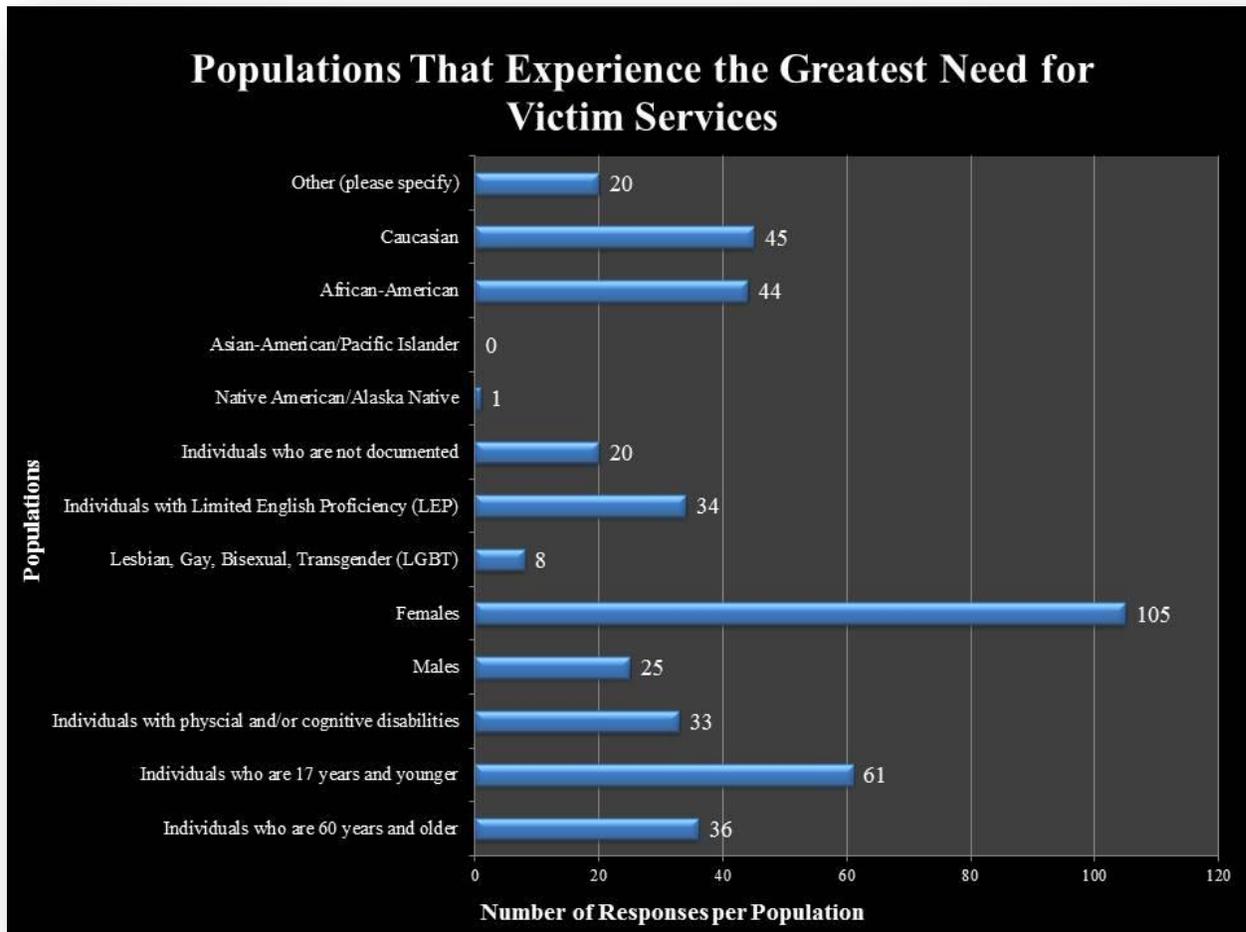
Table 2: Condensed Listed of Agencies Indicated by Respondents to Provide Services to Victims in the Service Areas

Agency	Current VOCA Recipient
211 hotline	
ACTS	
Aiken County Victim Services	
Aiken Hospital	
AnMed	
Berkeley County Mental Health	
Bradley Blake Foundation Homicide Support Group	
C.A.R.E. Team	
Carolina Family Services	
Carolina Youth Development Center @ Callen Lacey	X
Catawba Indian Nation	
Catawba Mental Health	
Chester Regional	
Child Abuse Prevention Association	X
Children's Recovery Center	X
Citizens Opposed to Domestic Abuse	X
Coastal Empire Mental Health	
Community Medicine Foundation	
Compass of Carolina	X
Council On Aging	
Cumbee Center	X
Dawn Center	
Dee Norton Lowcountry Children's Center	X
Dickerson Center for Children	X
Dorchester Children's Center	X
DSS	
Durant Center	X
Fairfield Memorial	
Family Bridges	

Agency	Current VOCA Recipient
Family Justice Center	X
Foothills Alliance	X
Greenville Hospital System	
Good Samaritan House	
Greenville Hospital System	
Greenville Legal Aid	
HIT Services - Jeannette Houchens	
Hope Haven of the Lowcountry	X
Julie Valentine Center	X
Kennedy Center	
Kershaw Sexual Assault Center	X
Lexington Medical Center	
Lexington Mental Health	
Local Motion	
Lt. Governor's Council on Aging	
Magnolia Counseling	
Mary's House	
McLeod Hospital Carolina Pines Hospital	
Middle Tyger Community Center	
Mothers Against Drunk Driving	X
MUSC Crime Victims Unit	X
My Sister's House	X
Palmetto Citizens Against Sexual Assault (PCASA)	X
Palmetto Legal Services	
Pee Dee Coalition	X
People Against Rape	X
Piedmont Legal Services	
Polly Best	
Post Trauma Resources	
Rape Crisis Center of Horry and Georgetown Counties	X
Safe Harbor	X
SAFE Homes Rape Crisis Coalition	X
Safe Passage	X
Saluda Center	
Salvation Army	
SC Legal Services	X
SCVAN	X
Sexual Trauma Services of the Midlands	X
Sistercare	X
Spartanburg Regional Medical Center	
Springs Memorial	
The Ark	
The R.O.C.	
Turning Leaves	
United Housing Connections	
YWCA	

After exploring the availability and sufficiency of services, the survey progressed into questioning about the needs of crime victims. One question in particular produced unexpected results: “What are the top three populations that experience the greatest need for victim services?” Given the specific demographic choices available to respondents, it was anticipated that underserved populations would be selected or written (i.e. individuals with disabilities, the LGBT population, human trafficking survivors, etc.). The results produced a representation of the populations that most typically access victim services each year: women, children, Caucasians, and African-Americans (see Chart 5).

Chart 5: Populations that Experience the Greatest Needs for Victim Services



Qualitative information was also essential to the analysis of the needs of crime victims according to providers in the field. Two open-ended questions allowed respondents to identify

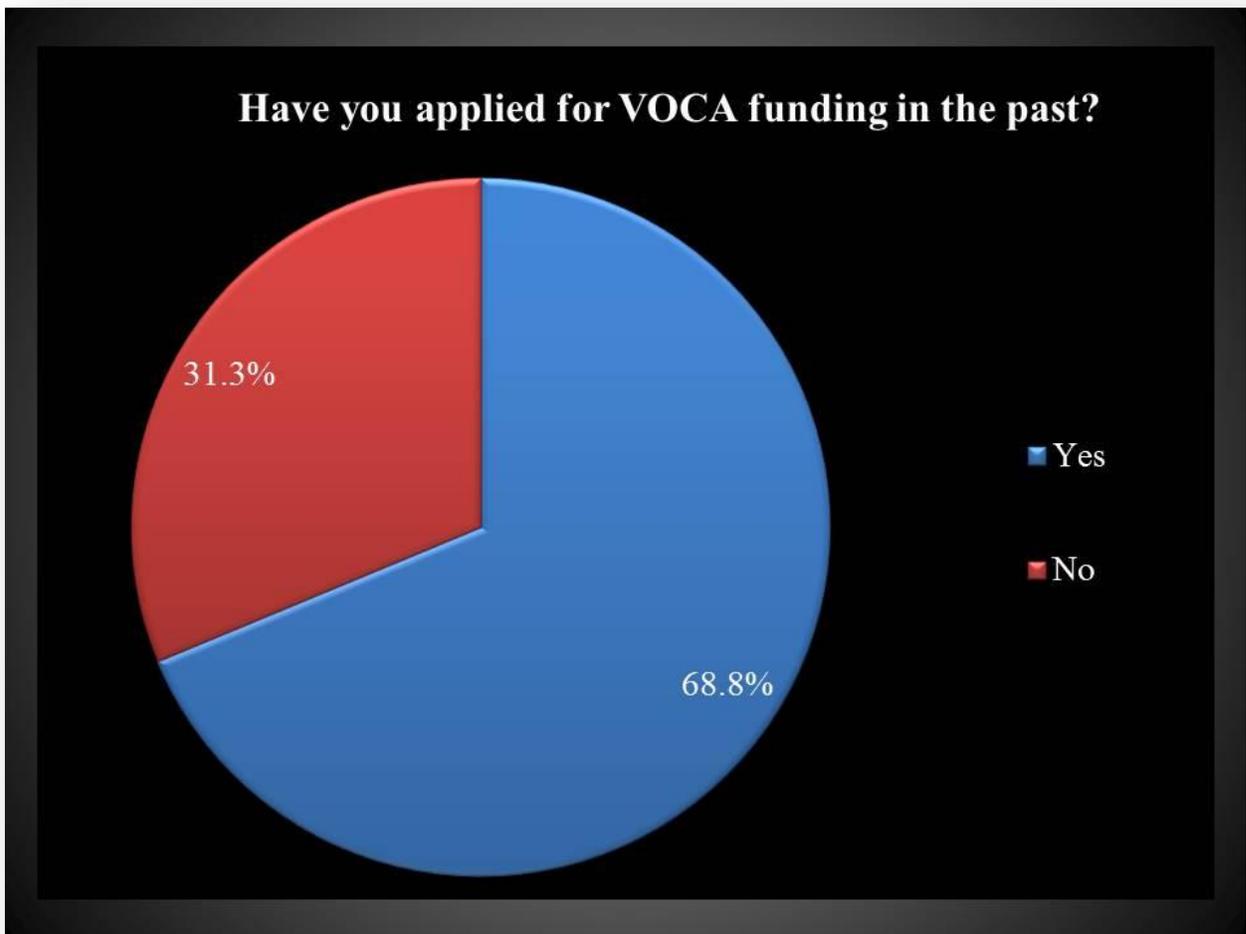
specific needs based on their direct service experiences and to communicate anything else pertinent to the strategic planning process. The answers from these responses were coded by the top five subjects, and the responses most repeated in each subject were noted (see Table 3).

Table 3: Responses from Open-Ended Questions Compiled by Category

Category with Specific Needs	Number of Responses per Category
Resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For Small and Rural Areas • Expanded, Enhanced, & Improved Compensation Fund Management • Transportation of Victims to Services • To Meet Financial and Material Needs of Victims • Increase Number of Staff to Provide Services 	36
Shelter & Housing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transitional Housing • More Shelters • Shelters with More Inclusive Entrance Guidelines 	16
Communication <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Among Service Providers • To Victims About Offenders 	5
Education & Training for Service Providers	5
Language Services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For Spanish-Speaking Victims • Multi-Lingual Advocates and Therapists • Legal Services for Individuals w/ LEP 	4
TOTAL	66

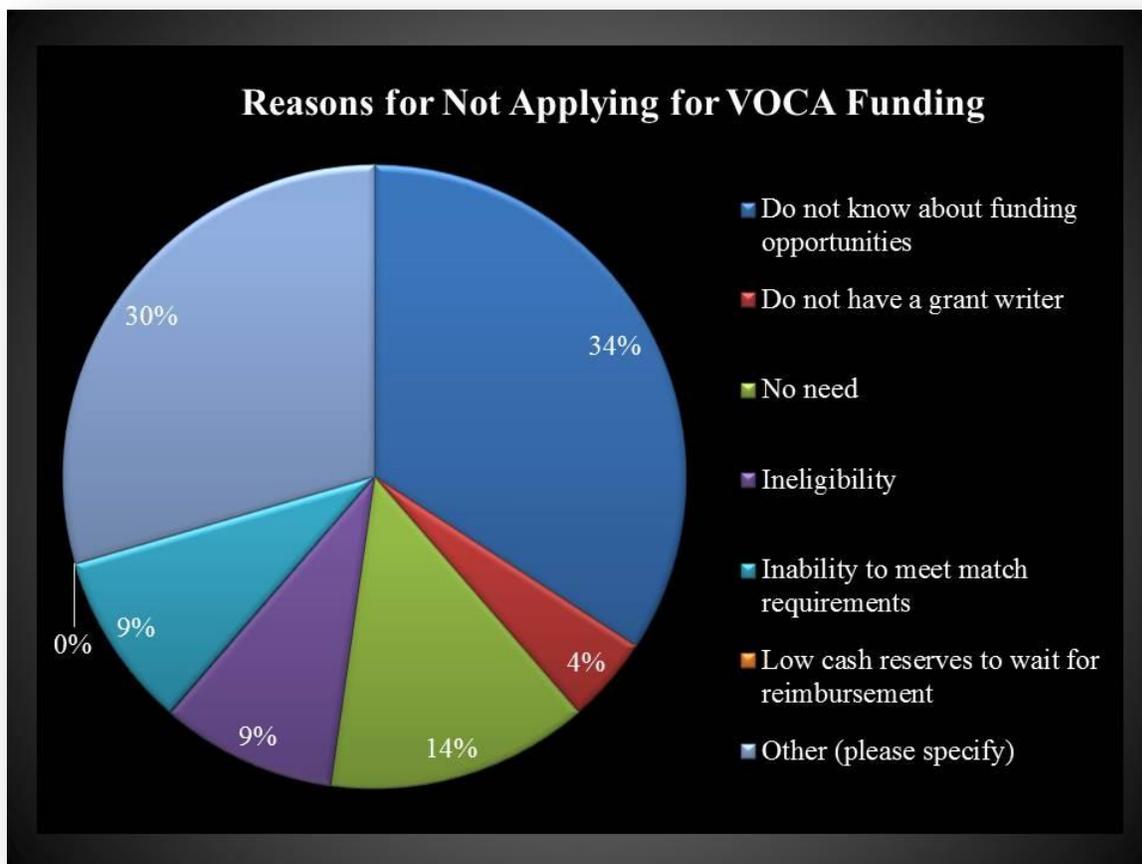
The survey also assessed agencies' prior VOCA funding history by asking the respondent if the agency had applied for VOCA funding in the past (see Chart 6 on page 13). Using the application of funding versus the receipt of funding was intentional in order to gauge barriers applicants had faced.

Chart 6: Responses Indicating the Application of VOCA Funding in the Past



A majority of respondents indicated in the affirmative, with approximately a third of respondents indicating in the negative. With a strategy to increase funding representation geographically and to encourage new agencies to apply in the future, analyzing the reasons for which respondents are not applying for VOCA funding is vital to breaking down barriers (see Chart 7 on page 14).

Chart 7: Respondents' Reasons for Not Applying for VOCA Funding



Domestic Violence

In examining the needs of victims of domestic violence, data were gathered from a variety of sources. To determine where and how often domestic violence has occurred, data were procured from law enforcement reports over a five-year period, including the most recent years of available reports (2009 – 2013). In South Carolina, law enforcement reports are entered into the South Carolina Incident-Based Reporting System (SCIBRS) housed at the State Law Enforcement Division (SLED). The SLED data were mined in December 2015 in a way as to produce unduplicated numbers of domestic violence victims according to the type of victimization (the crime), the age of the victim, and the relationship of the victim to the offender. Specifically, the selection criteria for the domestic violence priority area were:

- Offense

- Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter
- Assault: Aggravated Assault; Simple Assault; Intimidation
- Victim Age: 18–59
- Victim to Offender Relationship
 - Intimate: Spouse; Ex-Spouse; Common-Law Spouse; Boyfriend/Girlfriend (Ex-Boyfriend/ Girlfriend); Same-Sex Relationship
 - Family: Child; Stepchild; Grandchild; Sibling; Stepsibling; Parent; Stepparent; Grandparent; In-Law; Other Family Member

With these selection criteria, the following number of domestic violence victims over the five-year period was determined (see Table 4):

Table 4: Breakdown of Total Number of Domestic Violence Victims from Law Enforcement Reports in SCIBRS for 2009 – 2013

Jurisdiction	Five-Year Total Number of Domestic Violence Victims	Jurisdiction	Five-Year Total Number of Domestic Violence Victims	Jurisdiction	Five-Year Total Number of Domestic Violence Victims
South Carolina	212,429	Colleton	2,701	Lee	829
Abbeville	718	Darlington	4,933	Lexington	11,131
Aiken	5,961	Dillon	2,246	McCormick	232
Allendale	404	Dorchester	7,097	Marion	2,127
Anderson	11,385	Edgefield	666	Marlboro	1,969
Bamberg	788	Fairfield	1,485	Newberry	1,559
Barnwell	1,645	Florence	6,755	Oconee	2,393
Beaufort	7,485	Georgetown	2,955	Orangeburg	5,986
Berkeley	8,203	Greenville	18,264	Pickens	4,212
Calhoun	665	Greenwood	5,608	Richland	13,314
Charleston	14,876	Hampton	776	Saluda	487
Cherokee	1,528	Horry	15,454	Spartanburg	8,604
Chester	2,223	Jasper	955	Sumter	5,144
Chesterfield	1,930	Kershaw	2,604	Union	1,305
Clarendon	1,934	Lancaster	3,394	Williamsburg	1,088
		Laurens	4,819	York	11,592

While the total number of victims over a five-year period is helpful, the data do not allow for comparison county to county. In order to create a platform for comparison, a five-year domestic violence victimization rate was calculated for each county. This rate is the occurrence of victims who meet the selection criteria for every 10,000 residents of the jurisdiction. Population data is used in the calculation and takes into account the year, jurisdiction, and the age range in the selection criteria. The victimization rate is calculated for each year separately, and those five rates are averaged together to determine the five-year victimization rate. The domestic violence victimization rates for each county are listed below (see Table 5):

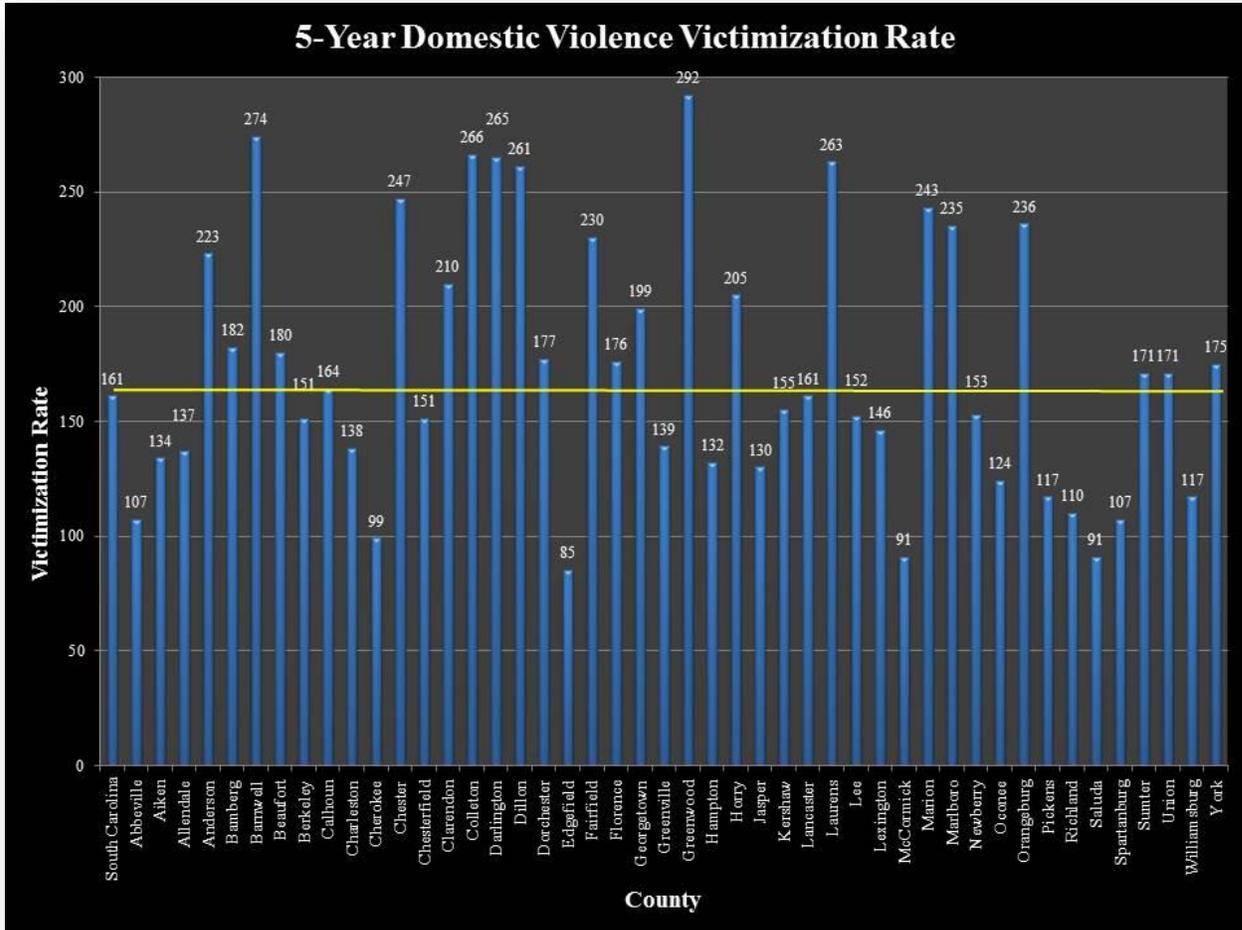
Table 5: Breakdown of Five-Year Domestic Violence Victimization Rates by County

Jurisdiction	Five-Year Domestic Violence Victimization Rate	Jurisdiction	Five-Year Domestic Violence Victimization Rate	Jurisdiction	Five-Year Domestic Violence Victimization Rate
South Carolina	161	Colleton	266	Lee	152
Abbeville	107	Darlington	265	Lexington	146
Aiken	134	Dillon	261	McCormick	91
Allendale	137	Dorchester	177	Marion	243
Anderson	223	Edgefield	85	Marlboro	235
Bamberg	182	Fairfield	230	Newberry	153
Barnwell	274	Florence	176	Oconee	124
Beaufort	180	Georgetown	199	Orangeburg	236
Berkeley	151	Greenville	139	Pickens	117
Calhoun	164	Greenwood	292	Richland	110
Charleston	138	Hampton	132	Saluda	91
Cherokee	99	Horry	205	Spartanburg	107
Chester	247	Jasper	130	Sumter	171
Chesterfield	151	Kershaw	155	Union	171
Clarendon	210	Lancaster	161	Williamsburg	117
		Laurens	263	York	175

In addition to calculating the five-year domestic violence victimization rate for each county, a five-year domestic violence victimization rate was calculated for South Carolina. The state then served as a baseline for county comparison. To provide a basis for analysis, a horizontal line was drawn at the level of the South Carolina domestic violence victimization rate across the chart.

Using this visual method, a quick scan shows the counties with domestic violence victimization rates higher than, equivalent to, and below the state baseline (see Chart 8).

Chart 8: Five-Year Domestic Violence Victimization Rates



Knowing this information, those counties with rates higher than the SC rate can be flagged as counties with the potential for direct services enhancement through VOCA funding. From the table below, 23 counties have been flagged for having domestic violence victimization rates higher than the South Carolina domestic violence victimization rate (see Table 6 on page 18).

Table 6: Breakdown of Domestic Violence Flags for Each County

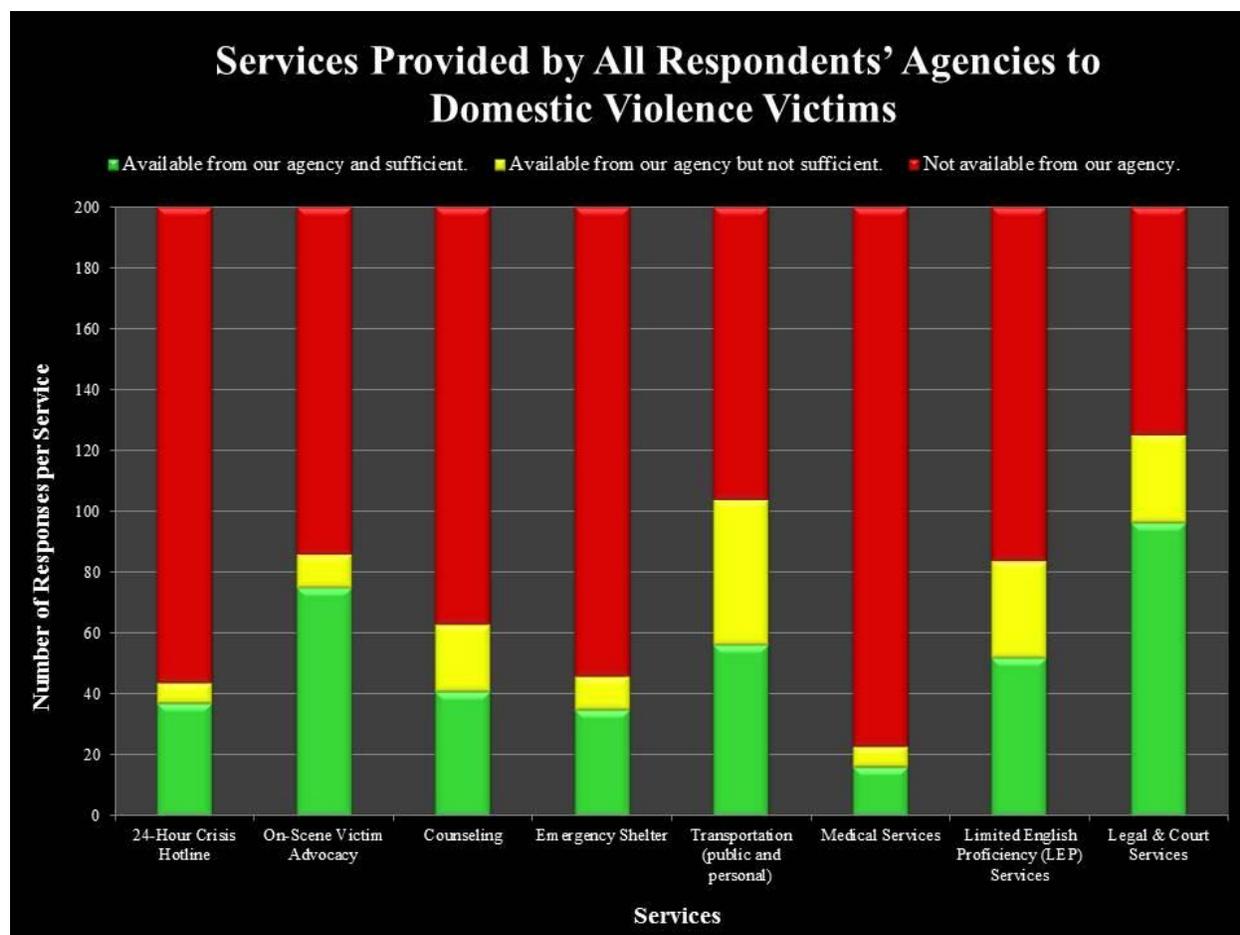
Jurisdiction	Domestic Violence Flag
Abbeville	
Aiken	
Allendale	
Anderson	X
Bamberg	X
Barnwell	X
Beaufort	X
Berkeley	
Calhoun	X
Charleston	
Cherokee	
Chester	X
Chesterfield	
Clarendon	X
Colleton	X
Darlington	X

Jurisdiction	Domestic Violence Flag
Dillon	X
Dorchester	X
Edgefield	
Fairfield	X
Florence	X
Georgetown	X
Greenville	
Greenwood	X
Hampton	
Horry	X
Jasper	
Kershaw	
Lancaster	
Laurens	X
Lee	
Lexington	

Jurisdiction	Domestic Violence Flag
Marion	X
Marlboro	X
McCormick	
Newberry	
Oconee	
Orangeburg	X
Pickens	
Richland	
Saluda	
Spartanburg	
Sumter	X
Union	X
Williamsburg	
York	X

The survey data provided information aimed at determining the availability and sufficiency of services, aiming to reveal gaps in domestic violence services that could be minimized by future VOCA project development (see pages 8 and 9 for survey question descriptions). In the first question, respondents were asked to indicate which services were provided by their agency (see Chart 9 on page 19).

Chart 9: Services Provided by All Respondents' Agencies to Domestic Violence Victims

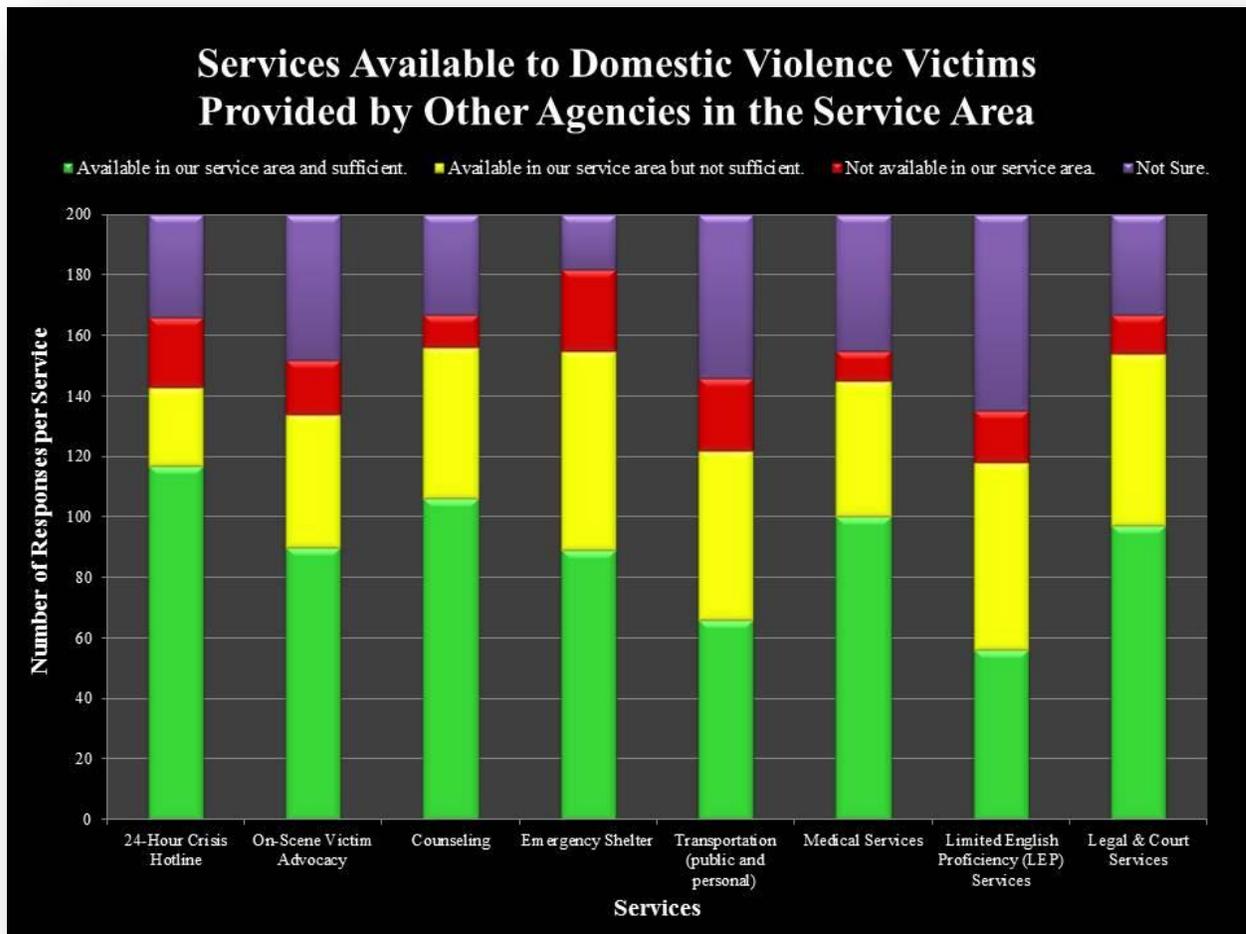


The chart above shows that a majority of respondents indicated that all services, except transportation and legal and court services, are not available from their agency. Given the variety of respondents, this result was not unexpected. For example, law enforcement agencies and Solicitor's Offices typically do not provide medical services. In reference to sufficiency of services, the greatest gap included transportation. In conversations with stakeholders at the regional briefings, many individuals expressed concern about the potential discrepancy between the number of agencies reporting legal and court services available from within their agency and the type of legal and court services being provided statewide. According to one agency, there is a severe shortage of professional attorneys available in South Carolina to provide legal and court assistance to victims of domestic violence. However, several victim advocates indicated that they assume legal and court-specific activities whether an attorney is available or not. It was

determined from this question that there may be varying definitions of legal and court services depending on the service provider.

The proceeding question asked respondents to indicate if those same services were available and sufficient in their agency’s service area (see Chart 10).

Chart 10: Services Available to Domestic Violence Victims Provided by Other Agencies in the Service Area



The addition of the “Not Sure” option for this question provided valuable information about respondents’ knowledge of partnering agencies in their community or lack thereof. Another interesting conclusion that can be drawn from this chart is that respondents indicated a great margin of insufficiency for the services to domestic violence victims in their service area. Since the data are collected from the perspective of the respondent at his/her respective agency, it seems that there is potential to enhance services with VOCA funding and improve

communication among service providers so that knowledge and perception of adequate services are expanded, and perhaps, not duplicated.

Sexual Assault

The same process was conducted for the sexual assault priority area as was conducted for domestic violence: gather crime data; create county-by-county comparisons by establishing victimization rates for the state and individual counties; and analyze survey data (see page 14 for process description). The selection criteria for the sexual assault priority area were:

- Offense
 - Forcible Sex Offenses: Rape; Sodomy; Sexual Assault with an Object; Fondling
- Victim Age: 18–59

With these selection criteria, the following number of sexual assault victims over the five-year period was determined (see Table 7):

Table 7: Breakdown of Total Number of Sexual Assault Victims from Law Enforcement Reports in SCIBRS for 2009 – 2013

Jurisdiction	Five-Year Total Number of Sexual Assault Victims	Jurisdiction	Five-Year Total Number of Sexual Assault Victims	Jurisdiction	Five-Year Total Number of Sexual Assault Victims
South Carolina	6,655	Colleton	57	Lee	17
Abbeville	15	Darlington	122	Lexington	377
Aiken	230	Dillon	82	McCormick	6
Allendale	5	Dorchester	109	Marion	53
Anderson	244	Edgefield	19	Marlboro	28
Bamberg	17	Fairfield	23	Newberry	24
Barnwell	20	Florence	139	Oconee	129
Beaufort	130	Georgetown	76	Orangeburg	123
Berkeley	221	Greenville	791	Pickens	157
Calhoun	5	Greenwood	111	Richland	857
Charleston	549	Hampton	18	Saluda	14
Cherokee	51	Horry	547	Spartanburg	347
Chester	46	Jasper	30	Sumter	74
Chesterfield	51	Kershaw	96	Union	43
Clarendon	57	Lancaster	89	Williamsburg	30
		Laurens	129	York	297

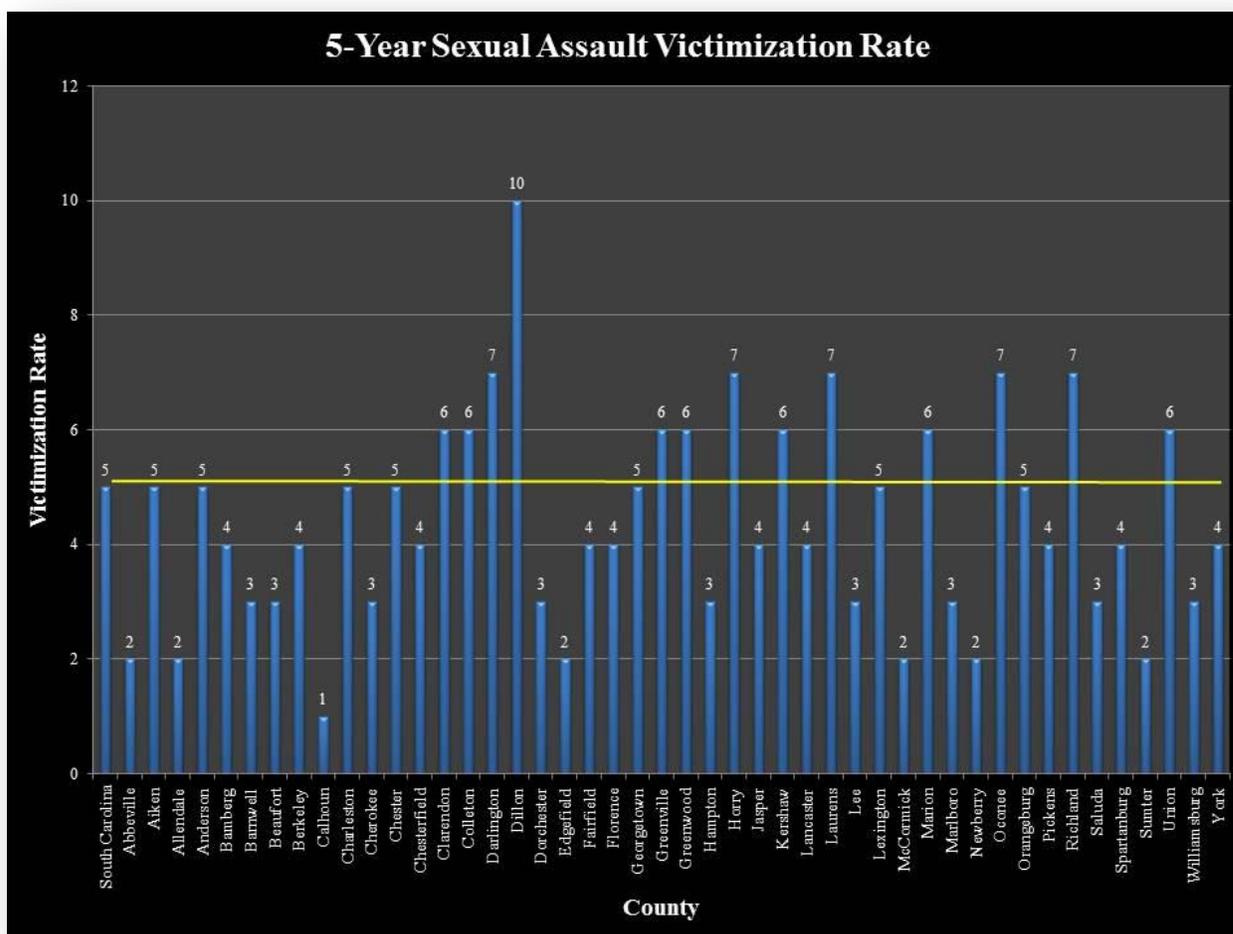
In order to compare the counties, a five-year sexual assault victimization rate was calculated for each county (see page 16 for rate calculation description). The sexual assault victimization rates for each county are listed below (see Table 8):

Table 8: Breakdown of Five-Year Sexual Assault Victimization Rates by County

Jurisdiction	Five-Year Sexual Assault Victimization Rate	Jurisdiction	Five-Year Sexual Assault Victimization Rate	Jurisdiction	Five-Year Sexual Assault Victimization Rate
South Carolina	5	Colleton	6	Lee	3
Abbeville	2	Darlington	7	Lexington	5
Aiken	5	Dillon	10	McCormick	2
Allendale	2	Dorchester	3	Marion	6
Anderson	5	Edgefield	2	Marlboro	3
Bamberg	4	Fairfield	4	Newberry	2
Barnwell	3	Florence	4	Oconee	7
Beaufort	3	Georgetown	5	Orangeburg	5
Berkeley	4	Greenville	6	Pickens	4
Calhoun	1	Greenwood	6	Richland	7
Charleston	5	Hampton	3	Saluda	3
Cherokee	3	Horry	7	Spartanburg	4
Chester	5	Jasper	4	Sumter	2
Chesterfield	4	Kershaw	6	Union	6
Clarendon	6	Lancaster	4	Williamsburg	3
		Laurens	7	York	4

The five-year sexual assault victimization rates were then compared to the South Carolina five-year sexual assault victimization rate, which was established as a baseline (see Chart 11 on page 23).

Chart 11: Five-Year Sexual Assault Victimization Rates



The comparison of each county’s victimization rate to the state baseline resulted in 13 counties being flagged for having sexual assault victimization rates higher than the South Carolina sexual assault victimization rate (see Table 9).

Table 9: Breakdown of Sexual Assault Flags for Each County

Jurisdiction	Sexual Assault Flag
Abbeville	
Aiken	
Allendale	
Anderson	
Bamberg	
Barnwell	
Beaufort	

Jurisdiction	Sexual Assault Flag
Berkeley	
Calhoun	
Charleston	
Cherokee	
Chester	
Chesterfield	
Clarendon	X

Jurisdiction	Sexual Assault Flag
Colleton	X
Darlington	X
Dillon	X
Dorchester	
Edgefield	
Fairfield	
Florence	

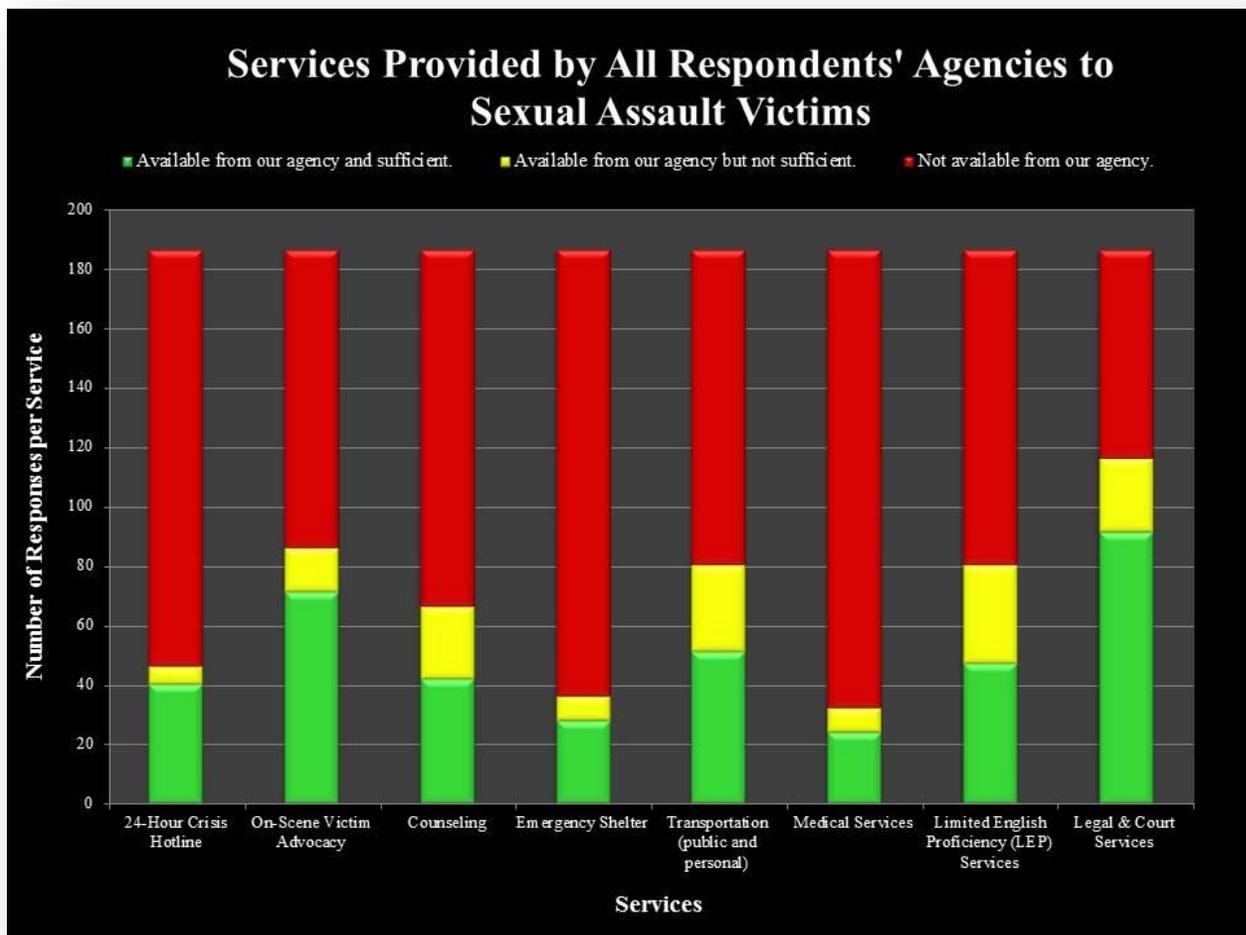
Jurisdiction	Sexual Assault Flag
Georgetown	
Greenville	X
Greenwood	X
Hampton	
Horry	X
Jasper	
Kershaw	X
Lancaster	
Laurens	X

Jurisdiction	Sexual Assault Flag
Lee	
Lexington	
Marion	X
Marlboro	
McCormick	
Newberry	
Oconee	X
Orangeburg	
Pickens	

Jurisdiction	Sexual Assault Flag
Richland	X
Saluda	
Spartanburg	
Sumter	
Union	X
Williamsburg	
York	

The first survey question in the sexual assault category asked respondents to indicate which services were provided to sexual assault victims by their agency (see Chart 12).

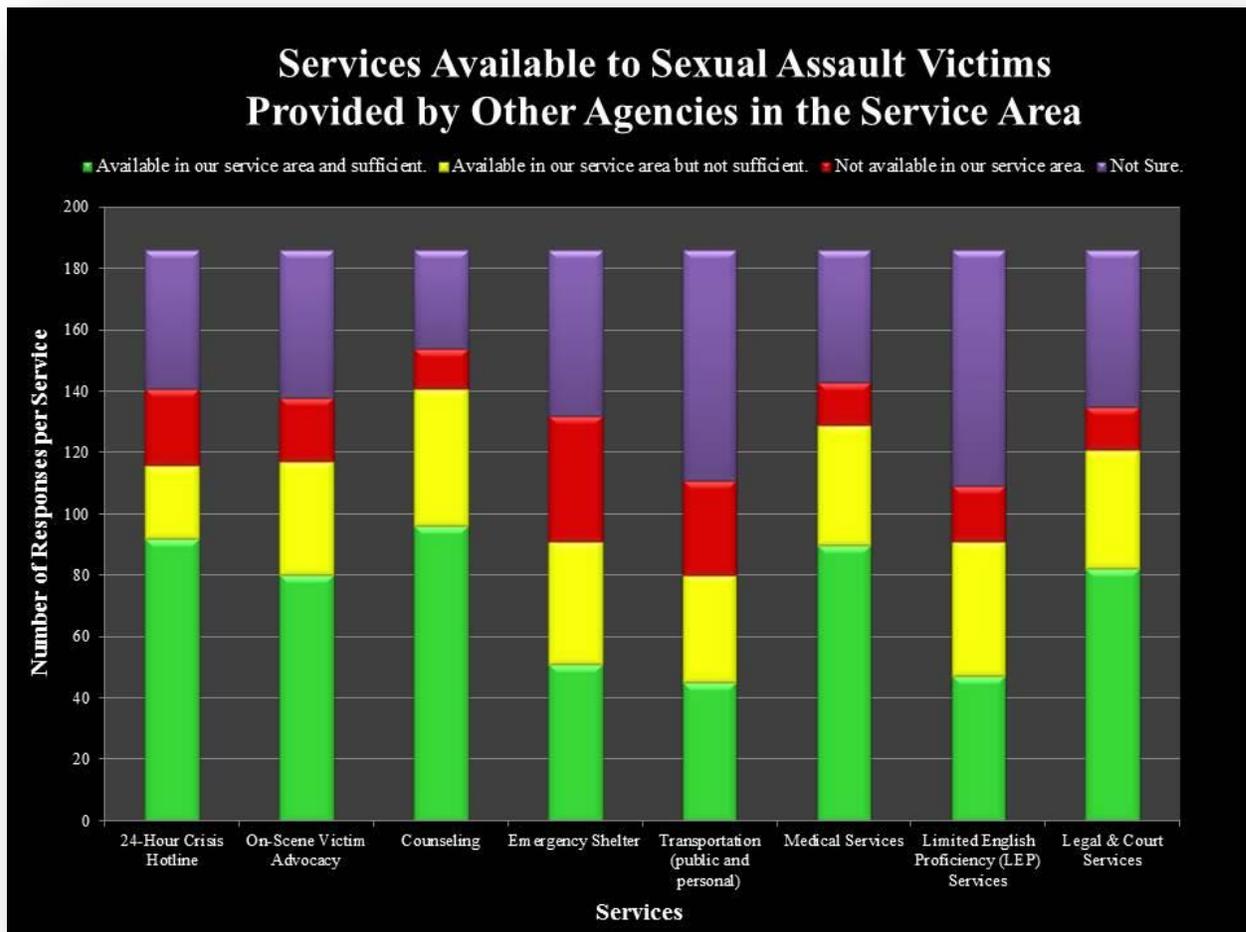
Chart 12: Services Provided by All Respondents' Agencies to Sexual Assault Victims



The chart above shows that a majority of respondents indicated that all services, except legal and court services, are not available from their agency. Given the variety of respondents, this result was not unexpected. For example, law enforcement agencies and Solicitor’s Offices typically do not provide counseling and emergency shelter to sexual assault victims. In reference to sufficiency of services, the greatest gap included transportation. In conversations with stakeholders at the regional briefings, the same concerns expressed above in the domestic violence results about the legal and court services being provided to sexual assault victims were discussed.

The proceeding question asked respondents to indicate if those same services to sexual assault victims were available and sufficient in their agency’s service area (see Chart 13).

Chart 13: Services Available to Sexual Assault Victims Provided by Other Agencies in the Service Area



Again, the addition of the “Not Sure” option for this question provided valuable information about respondents’ knowledge of partnering agencies in their community or lack thereof. One reassuring conclusion from this chart includes that a majority of respondents are familiar with counseling and medical services being available in their service area, although both areas are indicated to have insufficient levels of service.

Child Abuse

The same process was conducted for the child abuse priority area as was conducted for the previous types of victimization: gather crime data; create county-by-county comparisons by establishing victimization rates for the state and individual counties; and analyze survey data (see page 14 for process description). The selection criteria for the child abuse priority area were:

- Offense
 - Homicide Offenses: Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter; Negligent Manslaughter; Justifiable Homicide
 - Assault Offenses: Aggravated Assault; Simple Assault; Intimidation
 - Kidnapping/Abduction
 - Sex Offenses: Rape; Sodomy; Sexual Assault with an Object; Fondling; Incest; Statutory Rape
 - Human Trafficking: Commercial Sex Acts; Involuntary Servitude
- Victim Age: 0–17

With these selection criteria, the following number of child abuse victims over the five-year period was determined (see Table 10 on page 27):

Table 10: Breakdown of Total Number of Child Abuse Victims from Law Enforcement Reports in SCIBRS for 2009 – 2013

Jurisdiction	Five-Year Total Number of Child Abuse Victims	Jurisdiction	Five-Year Total Number of Child Abuse Victims	Jurisdiction	Five-Year Total Number of Child Abuse Victims
South Carolina	88,180	Colleton	1,098	Lee	287
Abbeville	388	Darlington	2,081	Lexington	4,223
Aiken	2,798	Dillon	1,113	McCormick	109
Allendale	186	Dorchester	2,417	Marion	1,188
Anderson	3,464	Edgefield	324	Marlboro	1,016
Bamberg	392	Fairfield	543	Newberry	492
Barnwell	753	Florence	2,210	Oconee	1,160
Beaufort	3,694	Georgetown	1,187	Orangeburg	2,141
Berkeley	4,412	Greenville	7,995	Pickens	1,633
Calhoun	243	Greenwood	2,197	Richland	6,954
Charleston	7,056	Hampton	317	Saluda	228
Cherokee	945	Horry	4,901	Spartanburg	3,250
Chester	1,075	Jasper	367	Sumter	1,760
Chesterfield	854	Kershaw	1,125	Union	570
Clarendon	821	Lancaster	1,535	Williamsburg	509
		Laurens	1,620	York	4,549

In order to compare the counties, a five-year child abuse victimization rate was calculated for each county (see page 16 for rate calculation description). The child abuse victimization rates for each county are listed below (see Table 11):

Table 11: Breakdown of Five-Year Child Abuse Victimization Rates by County

Jurisdiction	Five-Year Child Abuse Victimization Rate	Jurisdiction	Five-Year Child Abuse Victimization Rate	Jurisdiction	Five-Year Child Abuse Victimization Rate
South Carolina	164	Charleston	191	Florence	131
Abbeville	137	Cherokee	140	Georgetown	186
Aiken	153	Chester	276	Greenville	145
Allendale	168	Chesterfield	153	Greenwood	268
Anderson	155	Clarendon	220	Hampton	130
Bamberg	227	Colleton	238	Horry	178
Barnwell	264	Darlington	255	Jasper	121
Beaufort	216	Dillon	267	Kershaw	149
Berkeley	193	Dorchester	130	Lancaster	173
Calhoun	151	Edgefield	117	Laurens	212
		Fairfield	208	Lee	140

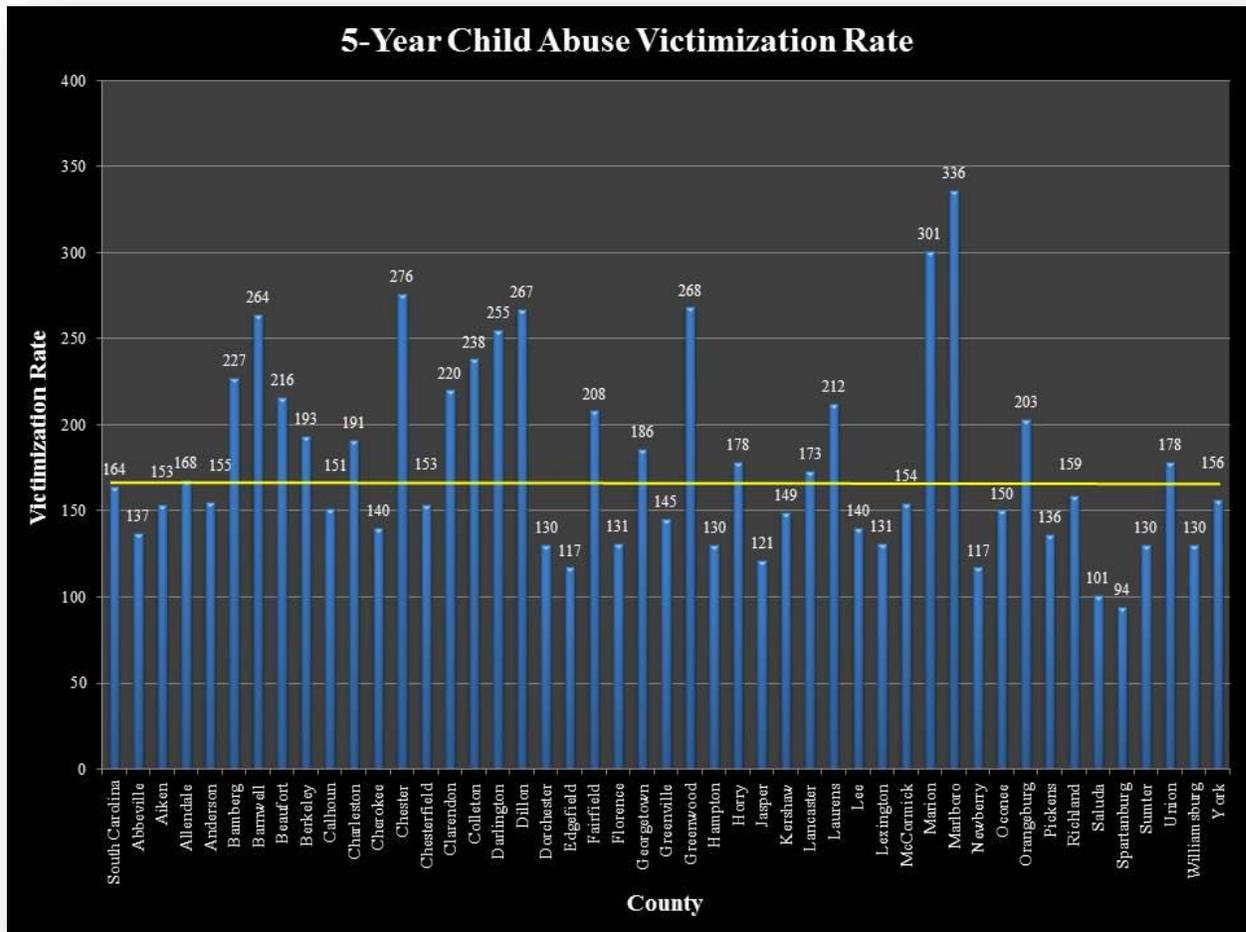
Jurisdiction	Five-Year Child Abuse Victimization Rate
Lexington	131
McCormick	154
Marion	301
Marlboro	336
Newberry	117
Oconee	150

Jurisdiction	Five-Year Child Abuse Victimization Rate
Orangeburg	203
Pickens	136
Richland	159
Saluda	101
Spartanburg	94
Sumter	130

Jurisdiction	Five-Year Child Abuse Victimization Rate
Union	178
Williamsburg	130
York	156

The five-year child abuse victimization rates were then compared to the five-year South Carolina victimization rate, which was established as a baseline (see Chart 14).

Chart 14: Five-Year Child Abuse Victimization Rates



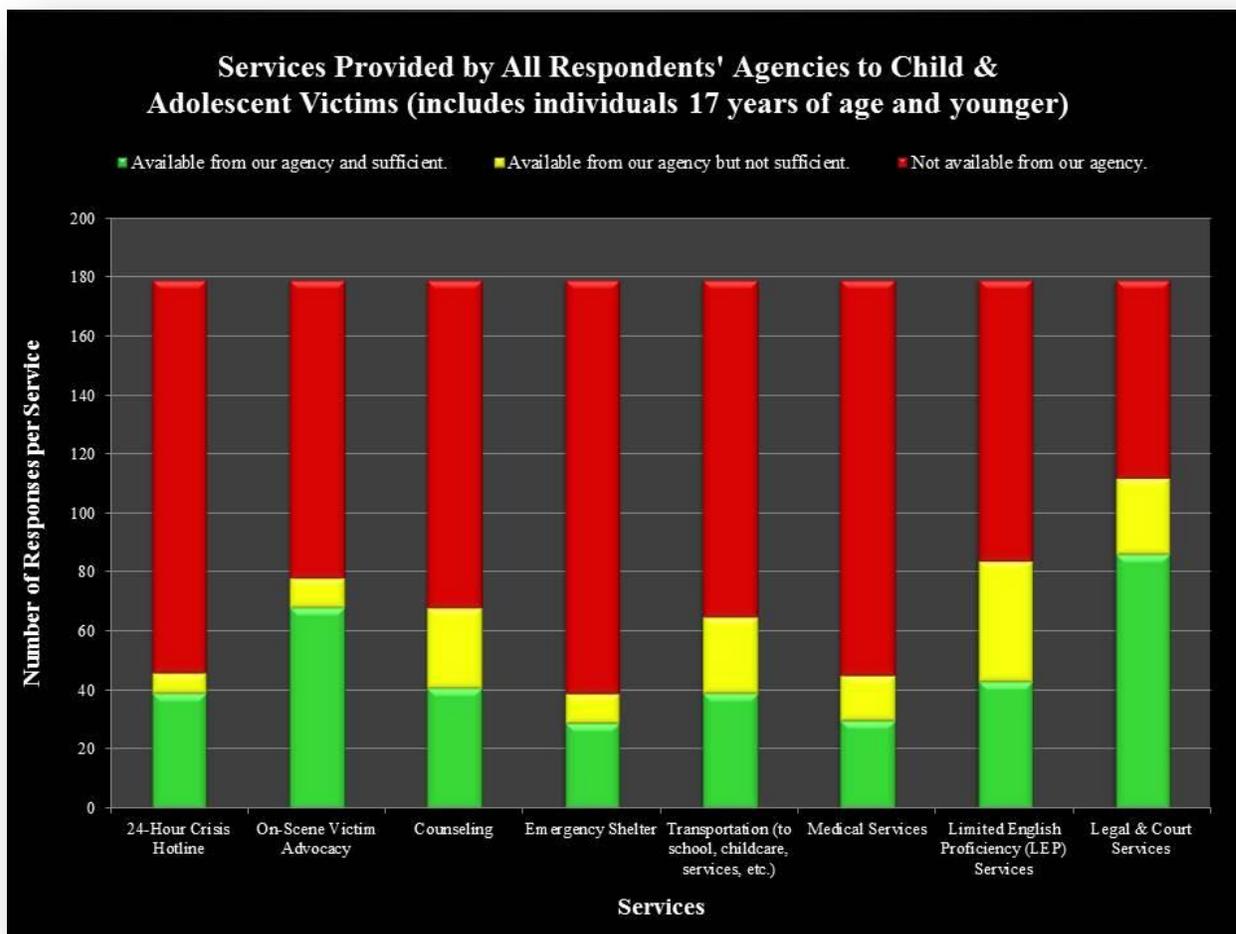
The comparison of each county’s victimization rate to the state baseline resulted in 21 counties being flagged for having child abuse victimization rates higher than the South Carolina child abuse victimization rate (see Table 12).

Table 12: Breakdown of Child Abuse Flags for Each County

Jurisdiction	Child Abuse Flag	Jurisdiction	Child Abuse Flag	Jurisdiction	Child Abuse Flag
Abbeville		Dillon	X	Marion	X
Aiken		Dorchester		Marlboro	X
Allendale	X	Edgefield		McCormick	
Anderson		Fairfield	X	Newberry	
Bamberg	X	Florence		Oconee	
Barnwell	X	Georgetown	X	Orangeburg	X
Beaufort	X	Greenville		Pickens	
Berkeley	X	Greenwood	X	Richland	
Calhoun		Hampton		Saluda	
Charleston	X	Horry	X	Spartanburg	
Cherokee		Jasper		Sumter	
Chester	X	Kershaw		Union	X
Chesterfield		Lancaster	X	Williamsburg	
Clarendon	X	Laurens	X	York	
Colleton	X	Lee			
Darlington	X	Lexington			

In the first survey question in the child abuse category, respondents were asked to indicate which services were provided to child and adolescent victims by their agency (see Chart 15 on page 30).

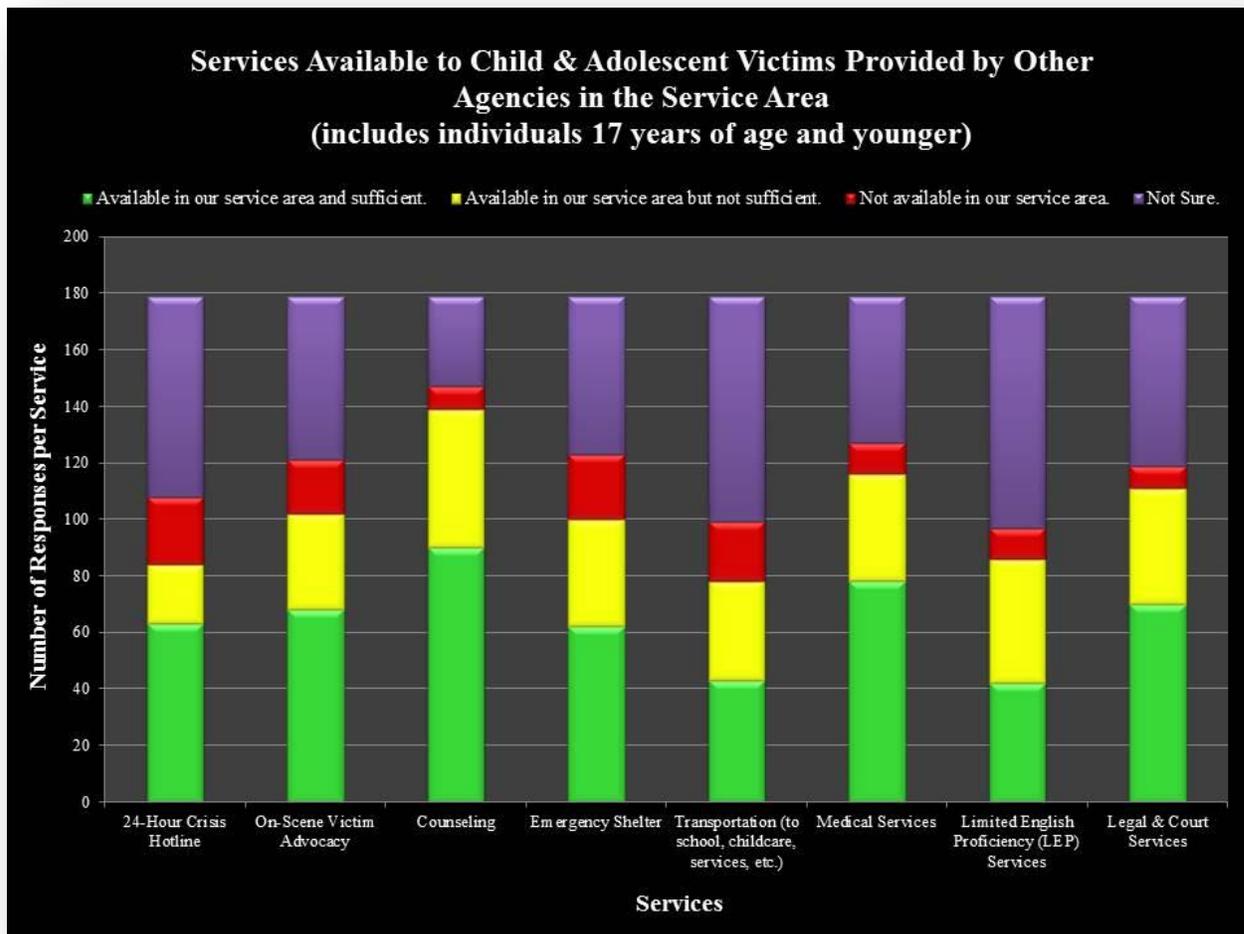
Chart 15: Services Provided by All Respondents' Agencies to Child and Adolescent Victims



The chart above shows that a majority of respondents indicated that all services, except legal and court services, are not available from their agency. Given the variety of respondents, this result was not unexpected. For example, law enforcement agencies and Solicitor's Offices typically do not provide emergency shelter and medical services to child abuse victims. In reference to sufficiency of services, the greatest gap included LEP services. In conversations with stakeholders at the regional briefings, the same concerns expressed above in the domestic violence and sexual assault results about the legal and court services being provided to child abuse victims were discussed.

The proceeding question asked respondents to indicate if those same services to child victims were available and sufficient in their agency's service area (see Chart 16 on page 31).

Chart 16: Services Available to Child and Adolescent Victims Provided by Other Agencies in the Service Area



Again, the results showed deficiencies in respondents' knowledge of other agencies in their service areas providing these services. Another conclusion from these results indicates that almost all of these services are being provided in the service areas as indicated by the respondents.

Underserved Crime Victims

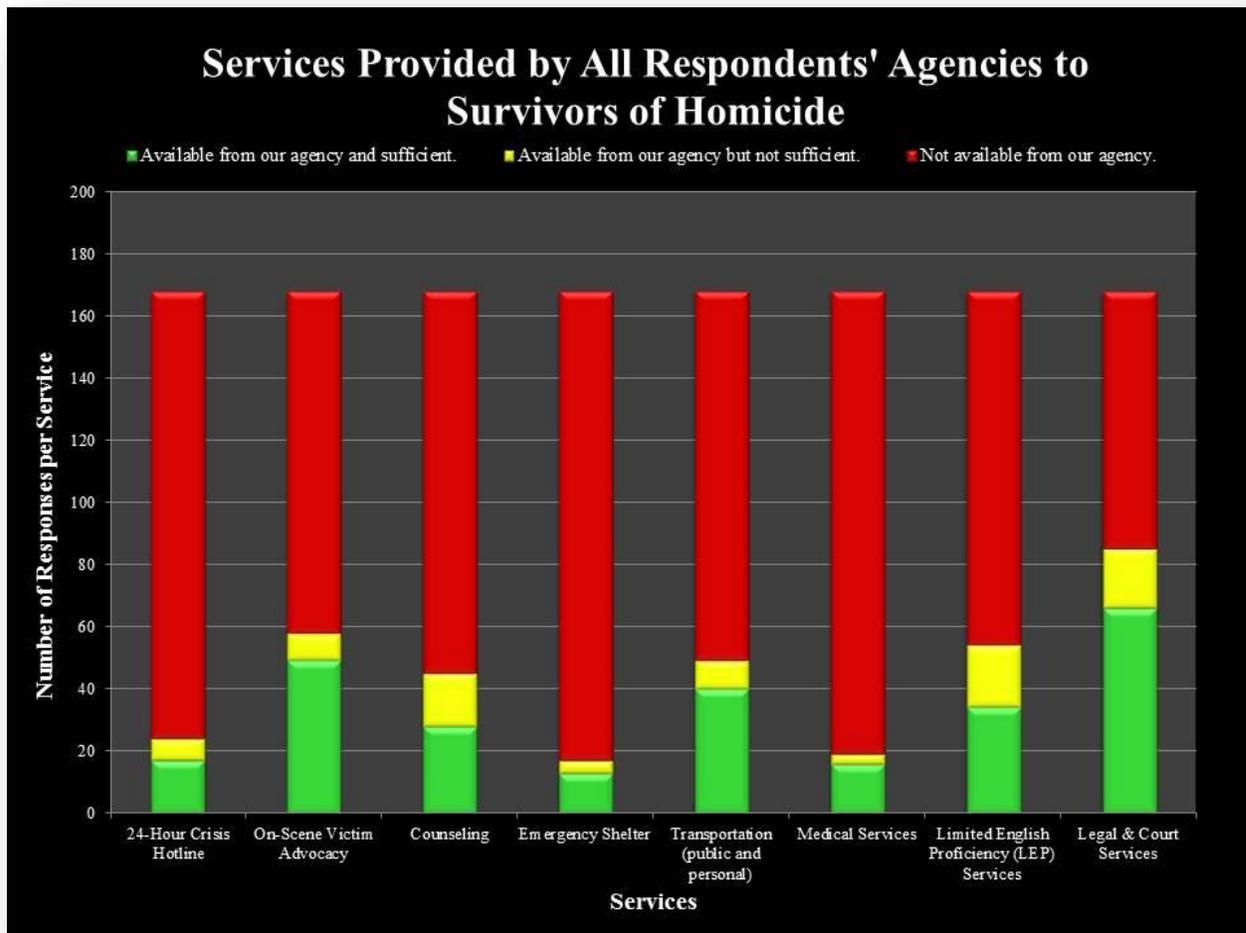
The underserved priority area was divided among other types of victimization not included in the first three priority areas. These crimes include survivors of homicide; assault; robbery; gang violence, hate, and bias crimes; DUI; economic exploitation and fraud; and elder

abuse. Crime data within the underserved area were gathered for each individual crime, if the data were available.

Survivors of Homicide

For the survivors of homicide victimization type, crime data information was not available since secondary victims are not included on law enforcement reports. However, the survey data provided information aimed at determining the availability and sufficiency of services with the first question regarding survivors of homicide asking respondents to indicate which services were provided to homicide survivors by their agency (see Chart 17).

Chart 17: Services Provided by All Respondents' Agencies to Survivors of Homicide

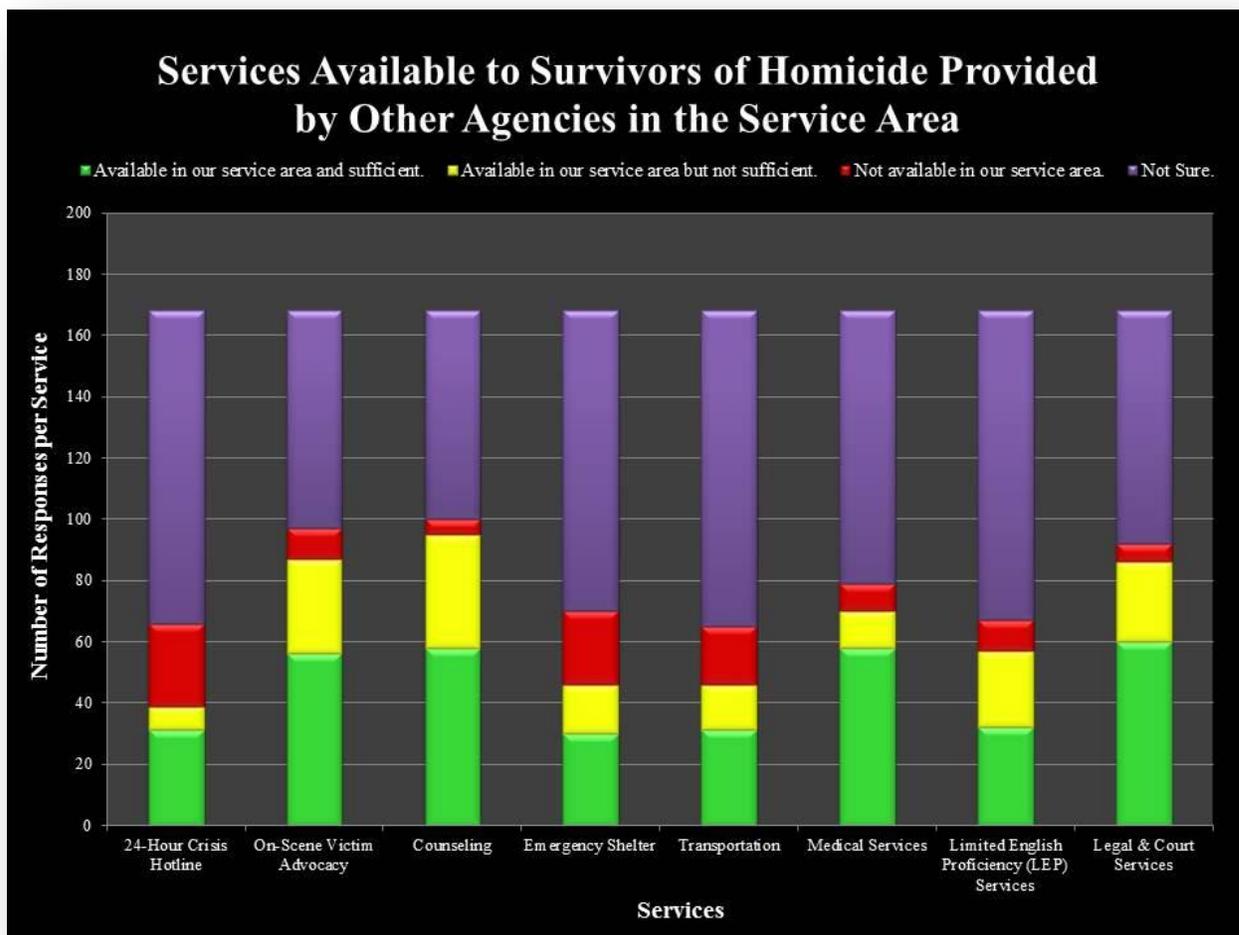


The chart above shows that a majority of respondents indicated that all services, except legal and court services, are not available from their agency. Given the variety of respondents,

this result was not unexpected. For example, non-profit agencies and Solicitor’s Offices typically do not provide counseling, emergency shelter, and medical services to survivors of homicide. In reference to sufficiency of services, the greatest gap included LEP services.

The proceeding question asked respondents to indicate if those same services to survivors of homicide were available and sufficient in their agency’s service area (see Chart 18).

Chart 18: Services Available to Survivors of Homicide Provided by Other Agencies in the Service Area



The following conclusions can be drawn from the chart above:

- There is a concerning lack of awareness of partnering agencies.
- On-scene victim advocacy and counseling services may be significantly insufficient for survivors of homicide.

Assault

The same process was conducted for the assault category as was conducted for the previous types of victimization: gather crime data; create county-by-county comparisons by establishing victimization rates for the state and individual counties; and analyze survey data (see page 14 for process description). The selection criteria for assault were:

- Offense:
 - Assault Offenses: Aggravated Assault; Simple Assault; Intimidation
- Victim-to-Offender Relationship
 - Acquaintance: Child of Boyfriend/Girlfriend; Babysitee (the Baby); Friend; Employer; Employee; Neighbor; Acquaintance; Otherwise Known
 - Stranger
- Victim Age: 18–59

With these selection criteria, the following number of assault victims over the five-year period was determined (see Table 13):

Table 13: Breakdown of Total Number of Assault Victims from Law Enforcement Reports in SCIBRS for 2009 – 2013

Jurisdiction	Five-Year Total Number of Assault Victims	Jurisdiction	Five-Year Total Number of Assault Victims	Jurisdiction	Five-Year Total Number of Assault Victims
South Carolina	190,496	Chester	2,537	Hampton	872
Abbeville	633	Chesterfield	2,502	Horry	12,919
Aiken	3,426	Clarendon	2,096	Jasper	598
Allendale	421	Colleton	2,263	Kershaw	2,470
Anderson	8,050	Darlington	5,149	Lancaster	3,642
Bamberg	853	Dillon	3,196	Laurens	3,584
Barnwell	1,440	Dorchester	5,394	Lee	689
Beaufort	6,998	Edgefield	611	Lexington	9,042
Berkeley	6,980	Fairfield	1,524	McCormick	200
Calhoun	443	Florence	6,917	Marion	2,618
Charleston	15,457	Georgetown	3,000	Marlboro	2,359
Cherokee	1,980	Greenville	14,041	Newberry	1,504
		Greenwood	4,968	Oconee	1,764

Jurisdiction	Five-Year Total Number of Assault Victims
Orangeburg	5,490
Pickens	3,531
Richland	14,618
Saluda	592

Jurisdiction	Five-Year Total Number of Assault Victims
Spartanburg	6,691
Sumter	3,888
Union	1,099
Williamsburg	1,339

Jurisdiction	Five-Year Total Number of Assault Victims
York	10,108

In order to compare the counties, a five-year assault victimization rate was calculated for each county (see page 16 for rate calculation description). The assault victimization rates for each county are listed below (see Table 14):

Table 14: Breakdown of Five-Year Assault Victimization Rates by County

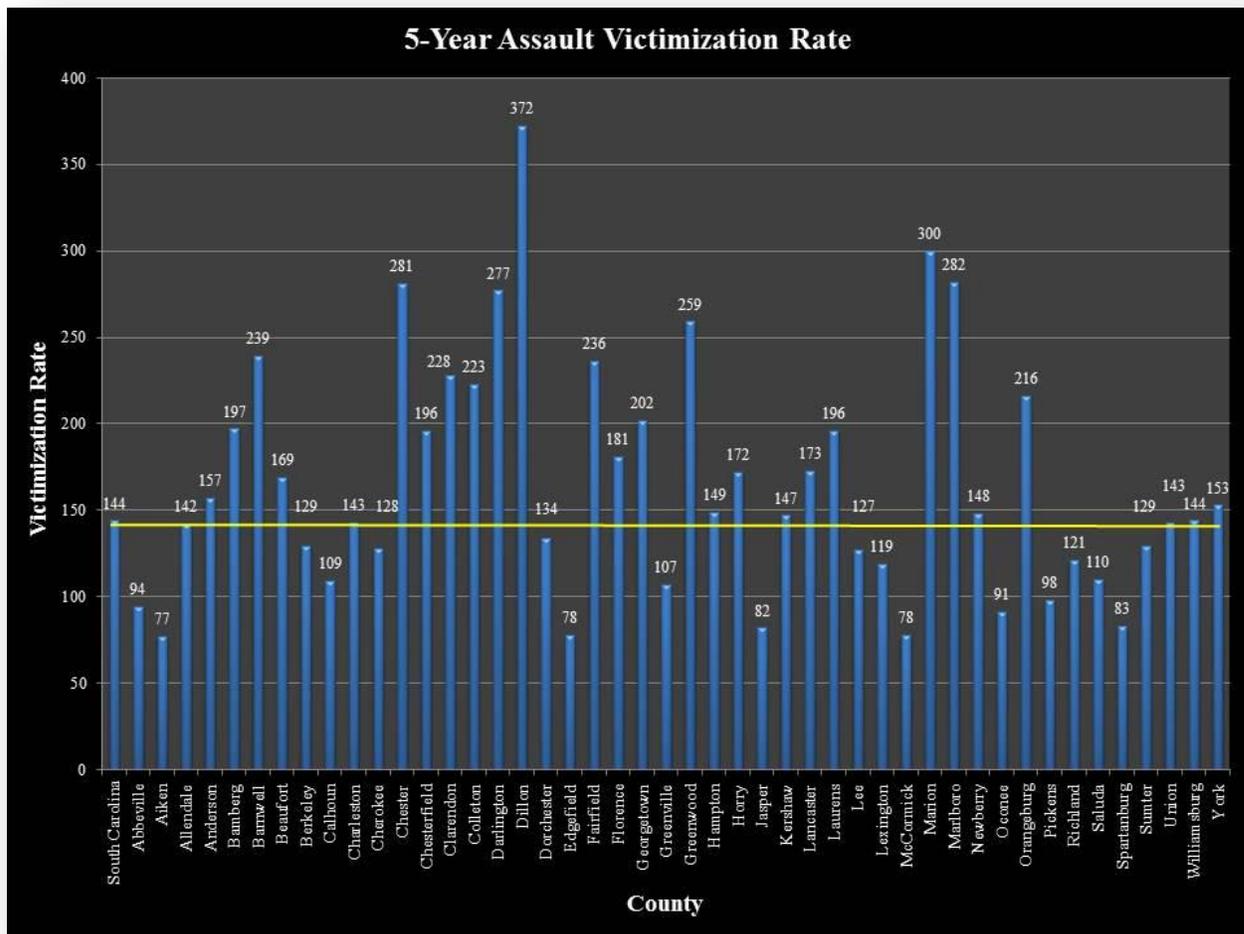
Jurisdiction	Five-Year Assault Victimization Rate
South Carolina	144
Abbeville	94
Aiken	77
Allendale	142
Anderson	157
Bamberg	197
Barnwell	239
Beaufort	169
Berkeley	129
Calhoun	109
Charleston	143
Cherokee	128
Chester	281
Chesterfield	196
Clarendon	228

Jurisdiction	Five-Year Assault Victimization Rate
Colleton	223
Darlington	277
Dillon	372
Dorchester	134
Edgefield	78
Fairfield	236
Florence	181
Georgetown	202
Greenville	107
Greenwood	259
Hampton	149
Horry	172
Jasper	82
Kershaw	147
Lancaster	173
Laurens	196

Jurisdiction	Five-Year Assault Victimization Rate
Lee	127
Lexington	119
McCormick	78
Marion	300
Marlboro	282
Newberry	148
Oconee	91
Orangeburg	216
Pickens	98
Richland	121
Saluda	110
Spartanburg	83
Sumter	129
Union	143
Williamsburg	144
York	153

The five-year assault victimization rates were then compared to the South Carolina five-year assault victimization rate, which was established as a baseline (see Chart 19 on page 36).

Chart 19: Five-Year Assault Victimization Rates



The comparison of each county’s victimization rate to the state baseline resulted in 24 counties being flagged for having assault victimization rates higher than the South Carolina assault victimization rate (see Table 15).

Table 15: Breakdown of Assault Flags for Each County

Jurisdiction	Assault Flag
Abbeville	
Aiken	
Allendale	
Anderson	X
Bamberg	X
Barnwell	X
Beaufort	X
Berkeley	

Jurisdiction	Assault Flag
Calhoun	
Charleston	
Cherokee	
Chester	X
Chesterfield	X
Clarendon	X
Colleton	X
Darlington	X

Jurisdiction	Assault Flag
Dillon	X
Dorchester	
Edgefield	
Fairfield	X
Florence	X
Georgetown	X
Greenville	
Greenwood	X

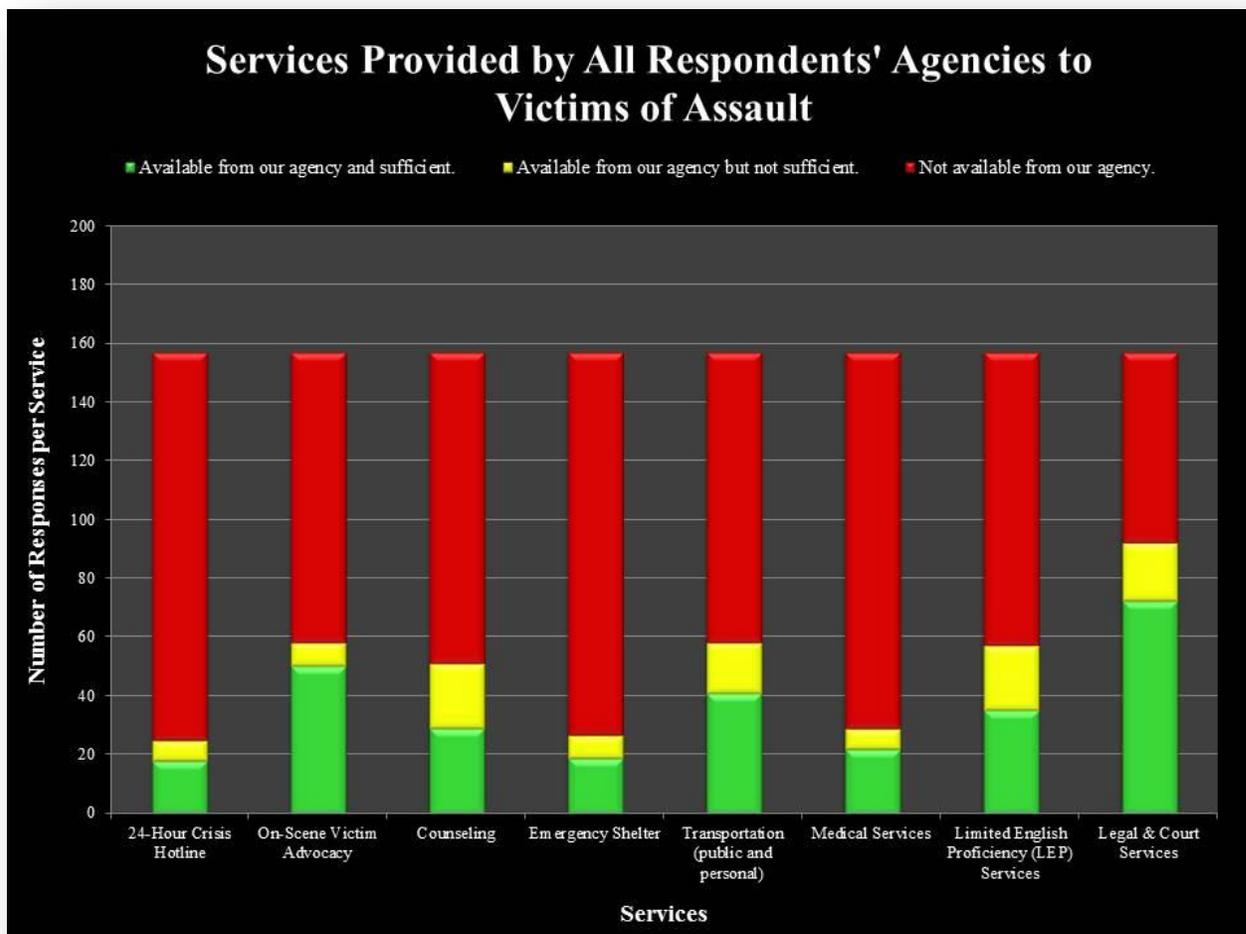
Jurisdiction	Assault Flag
Hampton	X
Horry	X
Jasper	
Kershaw	X
Lancaster	X
Laurens	X
Lee	
Lexington	

Jurisdiction	Assault Flag
Marion	X
Marlboro	X
McCormick	
Newberry	X
Oconee	
Orangeburg	X
Pickens	
Richland	

Jurisdiction	Assault Flag
Saluda	
Spartanburg	
Sumter	
Union	
Williamsburg	
York	X

In the first survey question in the assault category, respondents were asked to indicate which services were provided to victims of assault by their agency (see Chart 20).

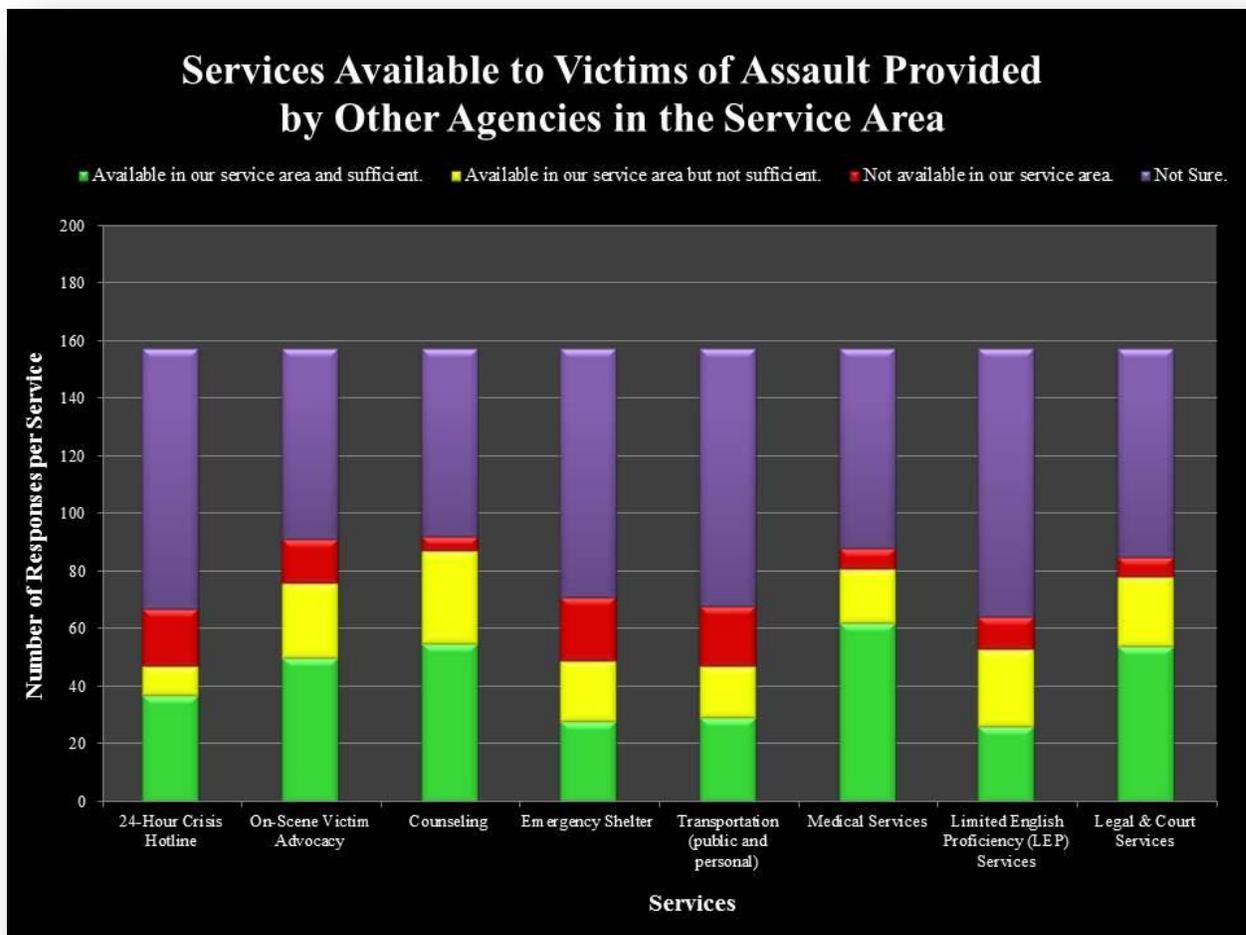
Chart 20: Services Provided by All Respondents' Agencies to Victims of Assault



The chart above shows that a majority of respondents indicated that all services, except legal and court services, are not available from their agency. Again, this result was not unexpected. For example, non-profit agencies and Solicitor’s Offices typically do not provide emergency shelter and medical services to victims of assault. In reference to sufficiency of services, the greatest gaps included counseling, LEP services, and legal and court services. It is likely that much of the provided services were indicated by the law enforcement respondents because victims of this type of crime would routinely seek services from entities of this type.

The proceeding question asked respondents to indicate if those same services to assault victims were available and sufficient in their agency’s service area (see Chart 21).

Chart 21: Services Available to Victims of Assault Provided by Other Agencies in the Service Area



The following conclusions can be drawn from the chart above:

- There is a concerning lack of awareness of partnering agencies.
- Basic services such as on-scene victim advocacy, counseling, medical services, and legal and court services are available to victims of assault in the service areas.

Robbery

The same process was conducted for the robbery category as was conducted for the previous types of victimization: gather crime data; create county-by-county comparisons by establishing victimization rates for the state and individual counties; and analyze survey data (see page 14 for process description). The selection criteria for robbery were:

- Offense
 - Robbery
- Victim Age: 0–59

With these selection criteria, the following number of robbery victims over the five-year period was determined (see Table 16):

Table 16: Breakdown of Total Number of Robbery Victims from Law Enforcement Reports in SCIBRS for 2009 – 2013

Jurisdiction	Five-Year Total Number of Robbery Victims	Jurisdiction	Five-Year Total Number of Robbery Victims	Jurisdiction	Five-Year Total Number of Robbery Victims
South Carolina	28,392	Chester	186	Greenwood	358
Abbeville	29	Chesterfield	104	Hampton	58
Aiken	916	Clarendon	147	Horry	2,519
Allendale	50	Colleton	188	Jasper	156
Anderson	942	Darlington	425	Kershaw	152
Bamberg	95	Dillon	285	Lancaster	379
Barnwell	144	Dorchester	663	Laurens	278
Beaufort	924	Edgefield	35	Lee	53
Berkeley	809	Fairfield	90	Lexington	1,076
Calhoun	32	Florence	925	McCormick	10
Charleston	3,201	Georgetown	252	Marion	239
Cherokee	152	Greenville	3,039	Marlboro	149

Jurisdiction	Five-Year Total Number of Robbery Victims
Newberry	109
Oconee	126
Orangeburg	776
Pickens	239
Richland	4,465

Jurisdiction	Five-Year Total Number of Robbery Victims
Saluda	30
Spartanburg	1,626
Sumter	674
Union	120
Williamsburg	192

Jurisdiction	Five-Year Total Number of Robbery Victims
York	975

In order to compare the counties, a five-year robbery victimization rate was calculated for each county (see page 16 for rate calculation description). The robbery victimization rates for each county are listed below (see Table 17):

Table 17: Breakdown of Five-Year Robbery Victimization Rates by County

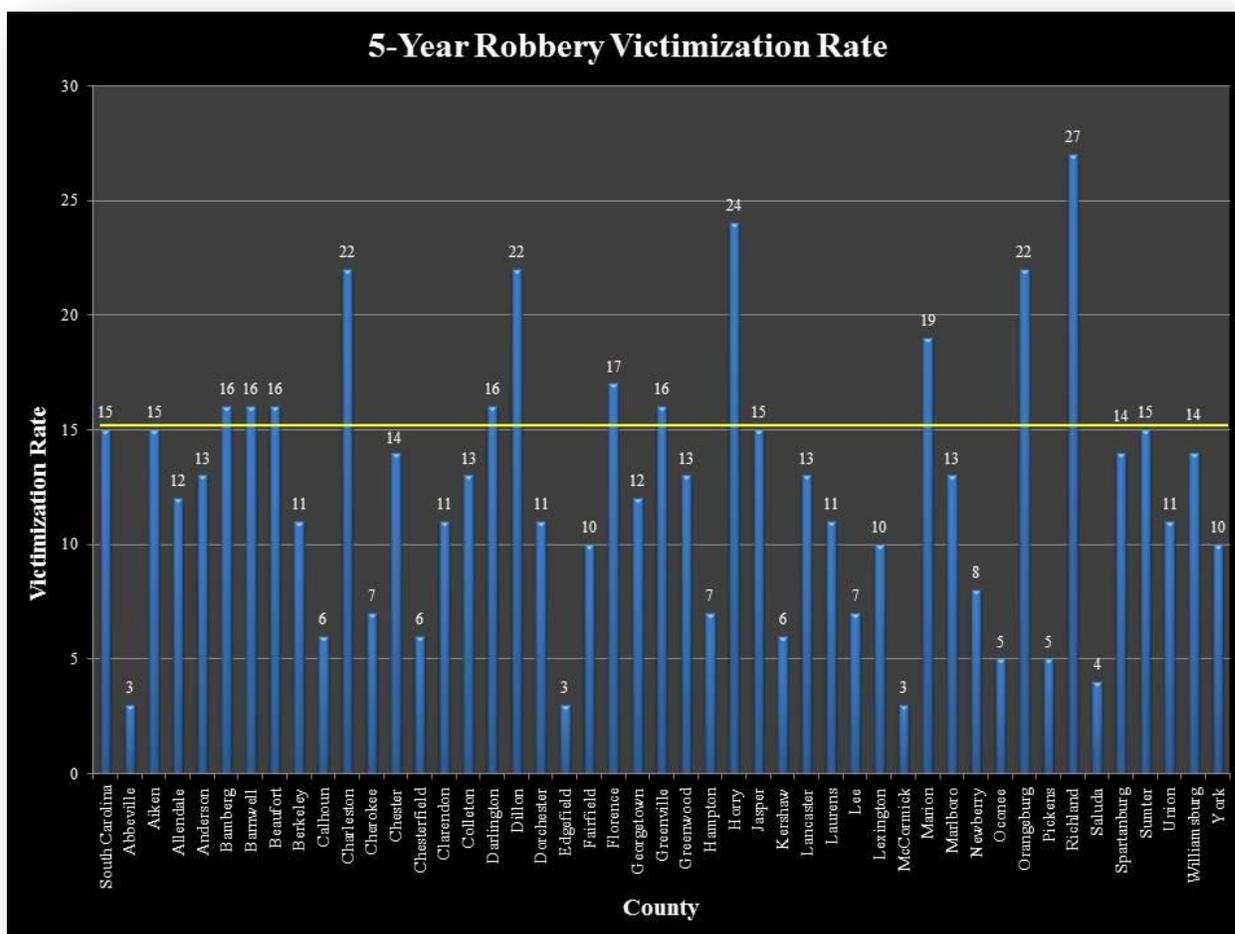
Jurisdiction	Five-Year Robbery Victimization Rate
South Carolina	15
Abbeville	3
Aiken	15
Allendale	12
Anderson	13
Bamberg	16
Barnwell	16
Beaufort	16
Berkeley	11
Calhoun	6
Charleston	22
Cherokee	7
Chester	14
Chesterfield	6
Clarendon	11

Jurisdiction	Five-Year Robbery Victimization Rate
Colleton	13
Darlington	16
Dillon	22
Dorchester	11
Edgefield	3
Fairfield	10
Florence	17
Georgetown	12
Greenville	16
Greenwood	13
Hampton	7
Horry	24
Jasper	15
Kershaw	6
Lancaster	13
Laurens	11

Jurisdiction	Five-Year Robbery Victimization Rate
Lee	7
Lexington	10
McCormick	3
Marion	19
Marlboro	13
Newberry	8
Oconee	5
Orangeburg	22
Pickens	5
Richland	27
Saluda	4
Spartanburg	14
Sumter	15
Union	11
Williamsburg	14
York	10

The five-year robbery victimization rates were then compared to the South Carolina five-year robbery victimization rate, which was established as a baseline (see Chart 22 on page 41).

Chart 22: Five-Year Robbery Victimization Rates



The comparison of each county’s victimization rate to the state baseline resulted in 12 counties being flagged for having robbery victimization rates higher than the South Carolina assault victimization rate (see Table 18).

Table 18: Breakdown of Robbery Flags for Each County

Jurisdiction	Robbery Flag
Abbeville	
Aiken	
Allendale	
Anderson	
Bamberg	X
Barnwell	X
Beaufort	X
Berkeley	

Jurisdiction	Robbery Flag
Calhoun	
Charleston	X
Cherokee	
Chester	
Chesterfield	
Clarendon	
Colleton	
Darlington	X

Jurisdiction	Robbery Flag
Dillon	X
Dorchester	
Edgefield	
Fairfield	
Florence	X
Georgetown	
Greenville	X
Greenwood	

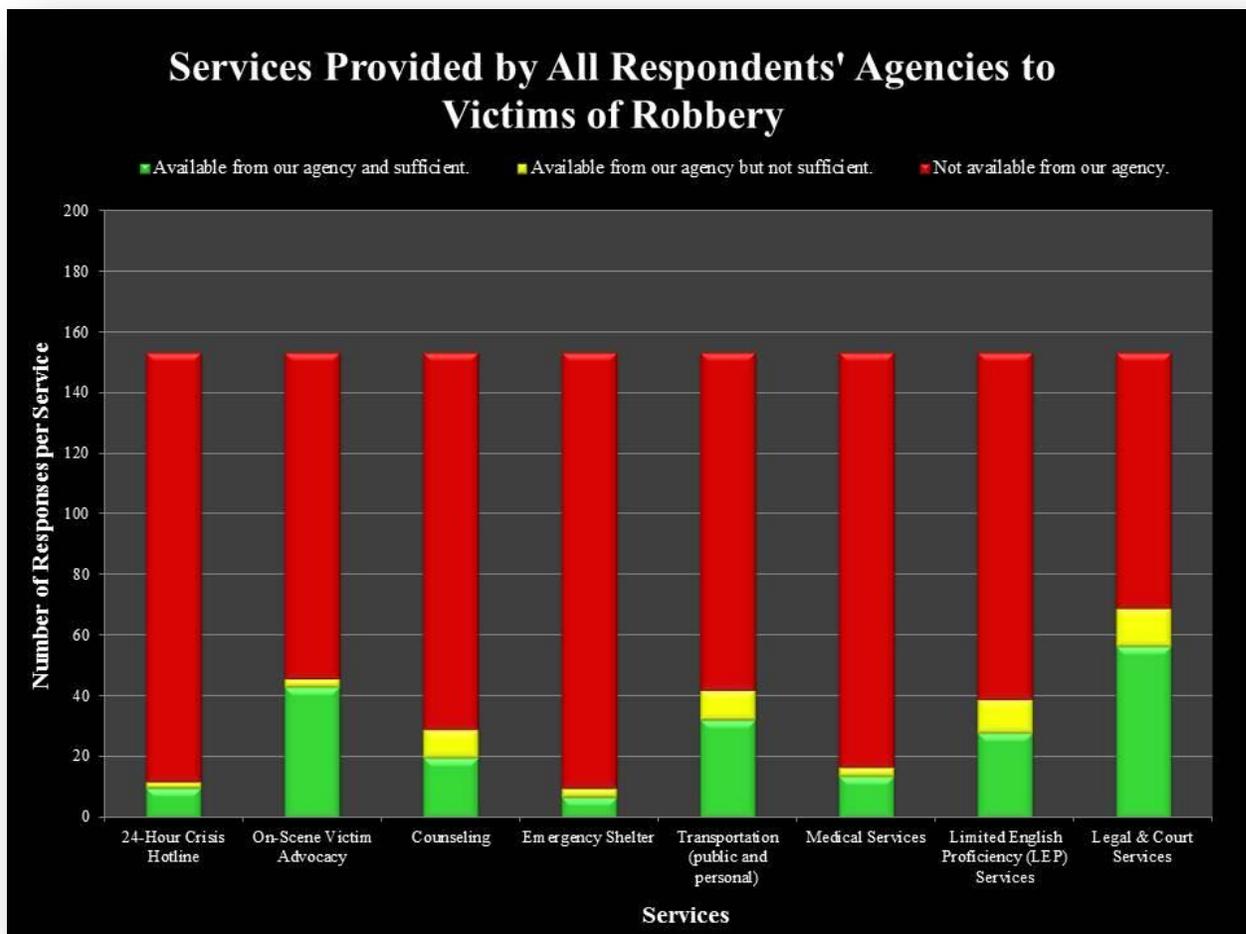
Jurisdiction	Robbery Flag
Hampton	
Horry	X
Jasper	
Kershaw	
Lancaster	
Laurens	
Lee	
Lexington	

Jurisdiction	Robbery Flag
Marion	X
Marlboro	
McCormick	
Newberry	
Oconee	
Orangeburg	X
Pickens	
Richland	X

Jurisdiction	Robbery Flag
Saluda	
Spartanburg	
Sumter	
Union	
Williamsburg	
York	

In the first survey question regarding robbery victims, respondents were asked to indicate which services were provided to robbery victims by their agency (see Chart 23).

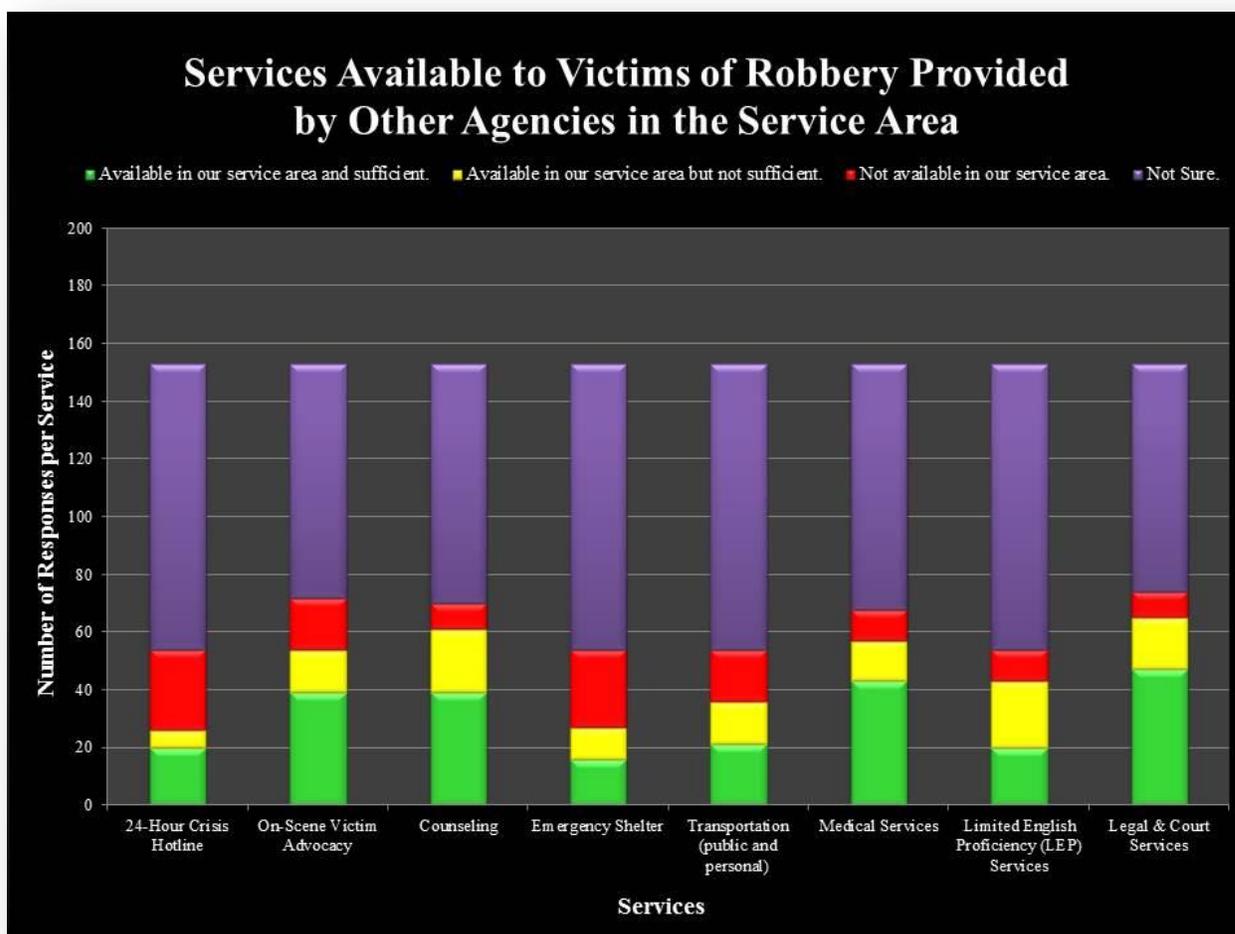
Chart 23: Services Provided by All Respondents' Agencies to Victims of Robbery



The chart above shows that a majority of respondents indicated that all services are not available from their agency. This result is not unexpected. For example, non-profit agencies and Solicitor’s Offices typically do not provide a crisis hotline, emergency shelter, and medical services to victims of robbery. Again, it is likely that much of the provided services were indicated by the law enforcement respondents.

The proceeding question asked respondents to indicate if those same services to robbery victims were available and sufficient in their agency’s service area (see Chart 24).

Chart 24: Services Available to Victims of Robbery Provided by Other Agencies in the Service Area



The following conclusions can be drawn from the chart above:

- There is a concerning lack of awareness of partnering agencies.

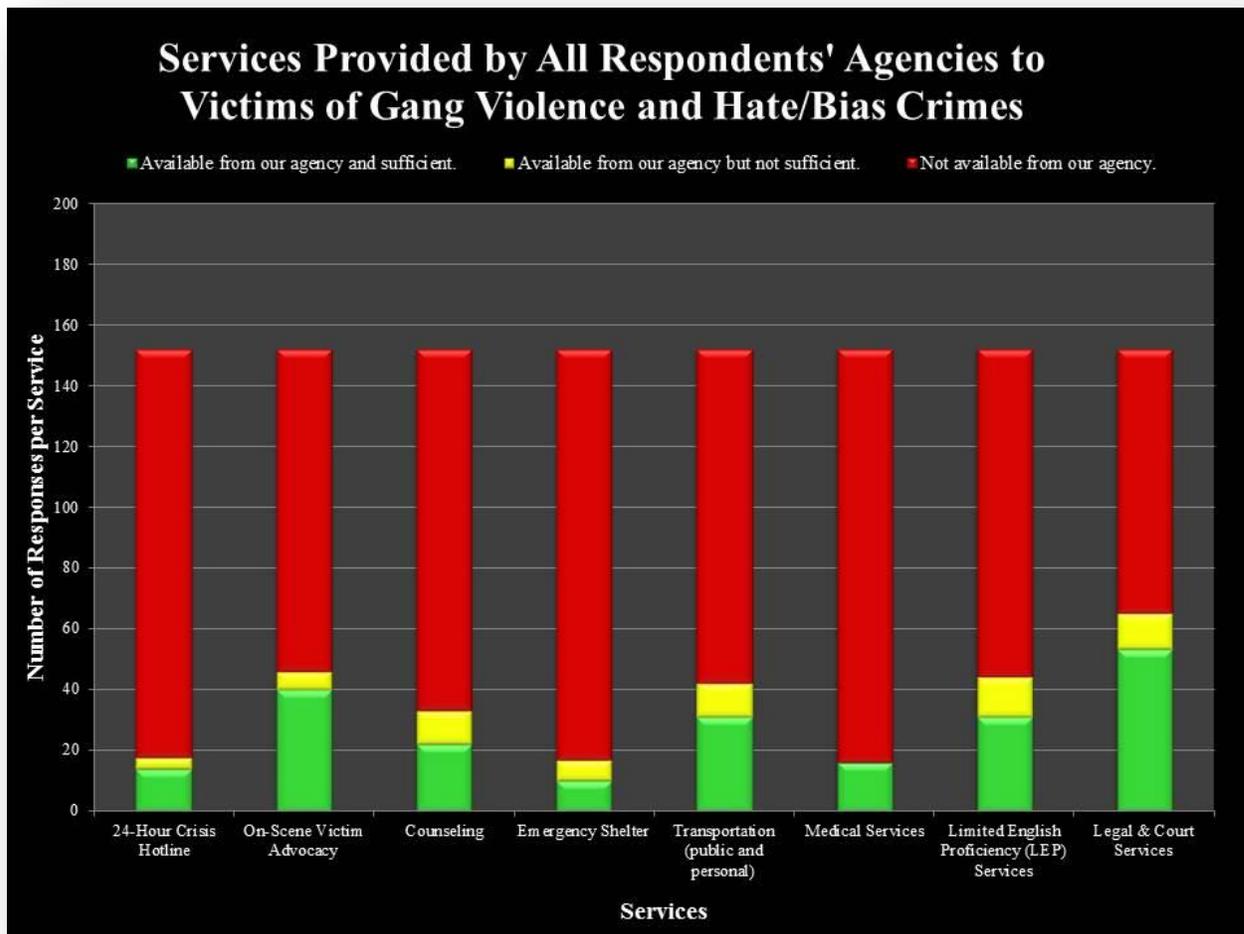
- Basic services such as on-scene victim advocacy, counseling, medical services, and legal and court services are available to victims of assault in the service areas.

Gang Violence and Hate/Bias Crimes

Similar to the data collection limitation noted for survivors of homicide, there are several reasons that crime data for survivors of gang violence and hate/bias crimes are not listed below. Victim information for gang violence is not readily accessible from SCIBRS. For hate/bias crimes specifically, there were few reports to law enforcement during the five-year range suggesting the possibility that the victims in those reports may be duplicated in the other crime data queries provided in this plan, such as assault and robbery. Also, with few reports being made, a disproportionate number of reports in any of the five years would skew the data.

However, the survey data provided information aimed at determining the availability and sufficiency of services. In the first question regarding victims of gang violence and hate/bias crimes, respondents were asked to indicate which services were provided to these victims by their agency (see Chart 25 on page 45).

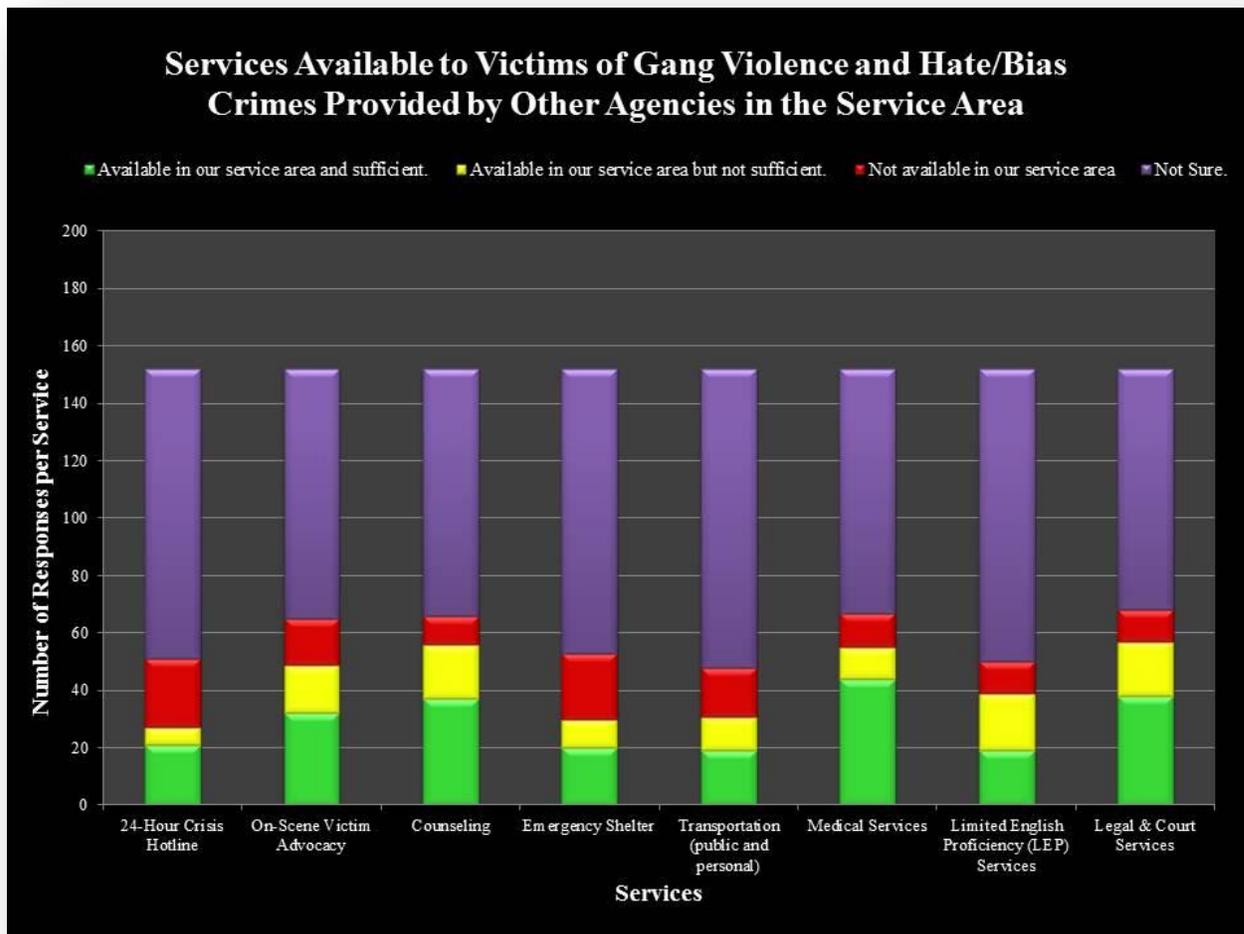
Chart 25: Services Provided by All Respondents' Agencies to Victims of Gang Violence and Hate/Bias Crimes



The chart above shows that a majority of respondents indicated that all services are not available from their agency. Again, this result is not unexpected. For example, non-profit agencies and Solicitor's Offices typically do not provide a crisis hotline, emergency shelter, and medical services to victims of gang violence and hate/bias crimes. It is likely that many victims would report this type of crime to law enforcement.

The proceeding question asked respondents to indicate if those same services to victims of gang violence and hate/bias crimes were available and sufficient in their agency's service area (see Chart 26 on page 46).

Chart 26: Services Available to Victims of Gang Violence and Hate/Bias Crimes Provided by Other Agencies in the Service Area



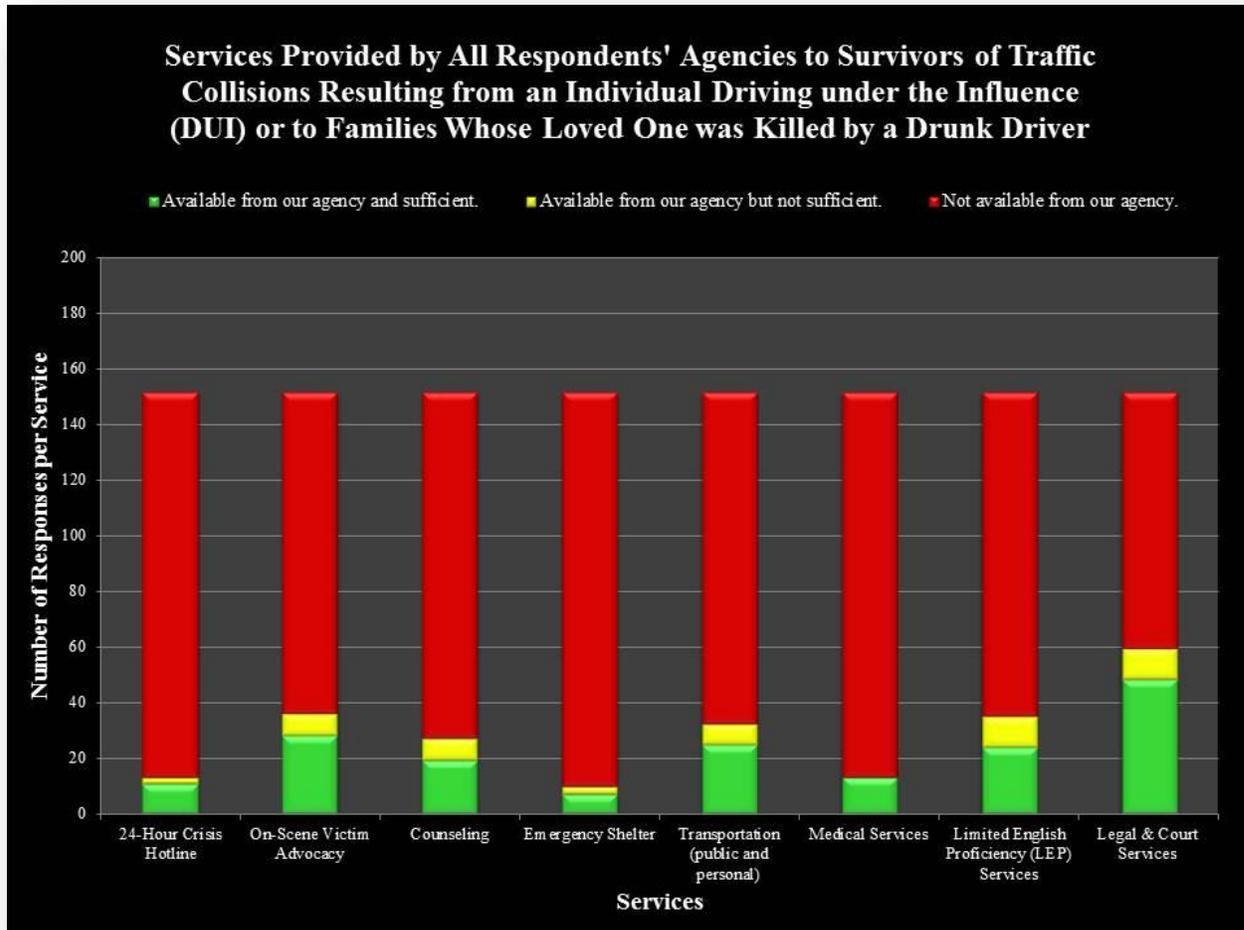
One conclusion from this chart, aside from the continued trend of unawareness of other agencies in the service areas, is that several respondents may have suffered survey fatigue. With 200 respondents initiating the survey, only 150 respondents persisted to this point.

DUI

Similar to the data collection limitation noted for survivors of homicide and victims of gang violence and hate/bias crimes, crime data information was not available, since secondary victims are not included on law enforcement reports. However, the survey data provided valuable information. To clarify, the DUI category was defined as survivors of traffic collisions resulting from an individual driving under the influence or families whose loved ones were killed

by drunk drivers. In the first survey question regarding DUI survivors, respondents were asked to indicate which services were provided to DUI survivors by their agency (see Chart 27).

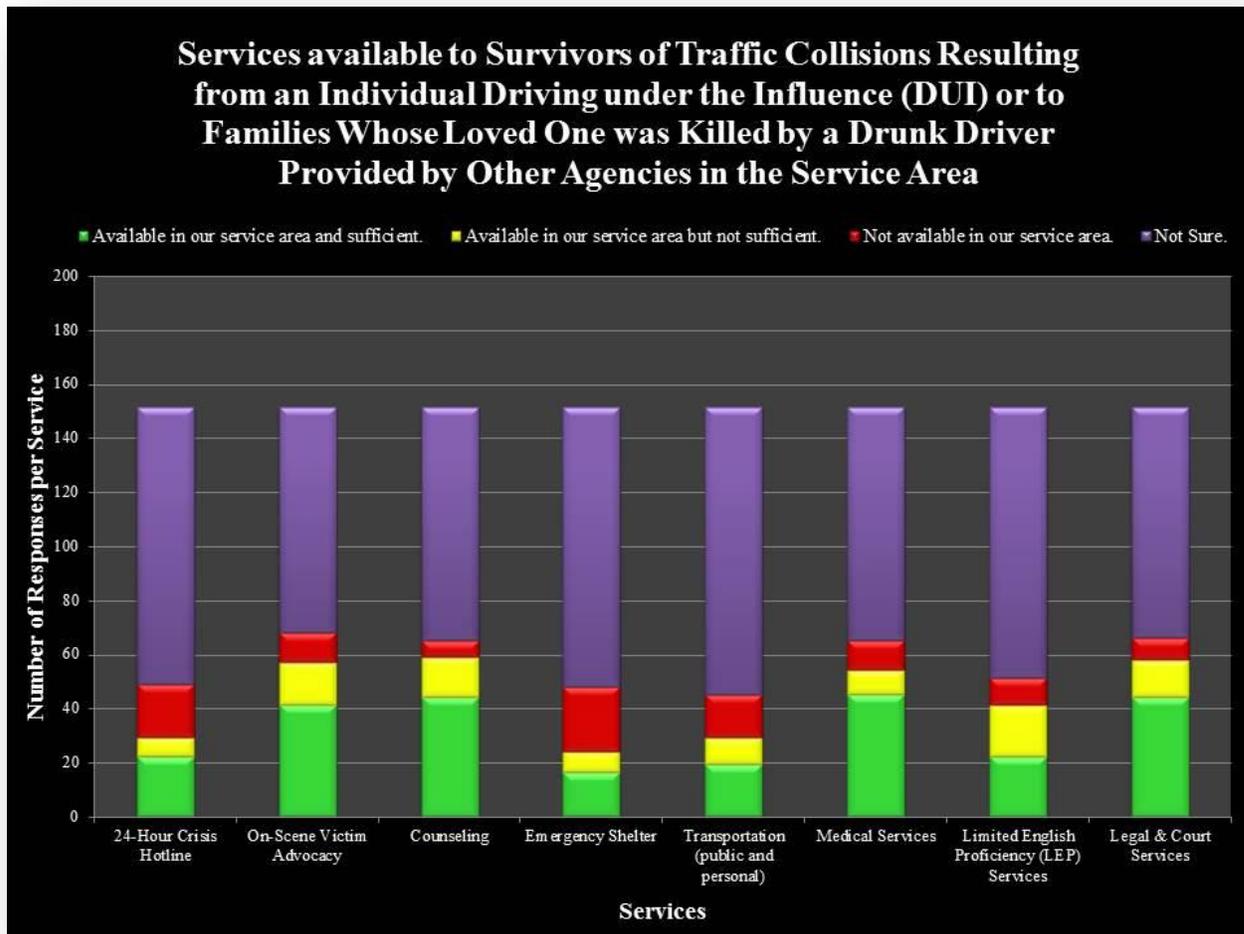
Chart 27: Services Provided by All Respondents' Agencies to Survivors of DUI



The chart above shows that a majority of respondents indicated that all services are not available from their agency. This result is not unexpected. For example, non-profit agencies and Solicitor's Offices typically do not provide a crisis hotline, emergency shelter, and medical services to survivors of DUI. Again, law enforcement entities would typically provide these services.

The proceeding question asked respondents to indicate if those same services to survivors of DUI were available and sufficient in their agency's service area (see Chart 28 on page 48).

Chart 28: Services Available to Survivors of DUI Provided by Other Agencies in the Service Area



The following conclusions can be drawn from the chart above:

- There is a concerning lack of awareness of partnering agencies.
- Basic services such as on-scene victim advocacy, counseling, medical services, and legal and court services are available to survivors of DUI in the service area.

Economic Exploitation and Fraud

The same process was conducted for the economic exploitation and fraud category as was conducted for the previous types of victimization: gather crime data; create county-by-county comparisons by establishing victimization rates for the state and individual counties; and analyze

survey data (see page 14 for process description). The selection criteria for the economic exploitation and fraud category were:

- Offense
 - Bribery
 - Counterfeiting/Forgery
 - Embezzlement
 - Extortion/Blackmail
 - Fraud Offenses: False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Game; Credit Card/Automatic Teller Fraud; Impersonation; Welfare Fraud; Wire Fraud
- Victim Age: 0–59

With these selection criteria, the following number of victims of economic exploitation and fraud over the five-year period was determined (see Table 19):

Table 19: Breakdown of Total Number of Victims of Economic Exploitation and Fraud from Law Enforcement Reports in SCIBRS for 2009 – 2013

Jurisdiction	Five-Year Total Number of Victims of Economic Exploitation/ Fraud	Jurisdiction	Five-Year Total Number of Victims of Economic Exploitation/ Fraud	Jurisdiction	Five-Year Total Number of Victims of Economic Exploitation/ Fraud
South Carolina	65,565	Colleton	648	Lee	137
Abbeville	180	Darlington	1,614	Lexington	2,450
Aiken	2,556	Dillon	751	McCormick	60
Allendale	91	Dorchester	1,674	Marion	640
Anderson	2,132	Edgefield	216	Marlboro	504
Bamberg	233	Fairfield	307	Newberry	236
Barnwell	446	Florence	2,147	Oconee	1,314
Beaufort	1,946	Georgetown	623	Orangeburg	765
Berkeley	1,960	Greenville	5,972	Pickens	1,728
Calhoun	153	Greenwood	1,768	Richland	7,345
Charleston	5,714	Hampton	199	Saluda	142
Cherokee	611	Horry	5,754	Spartanburg	2,612
Chester	501	Jasper	282	Sumter	1,000
Chesterfield	418	Kershaw	896	Union	402
Clarendon	770	Lancaster	867	Williamsburg	338
		Laurens	883	York	3,580

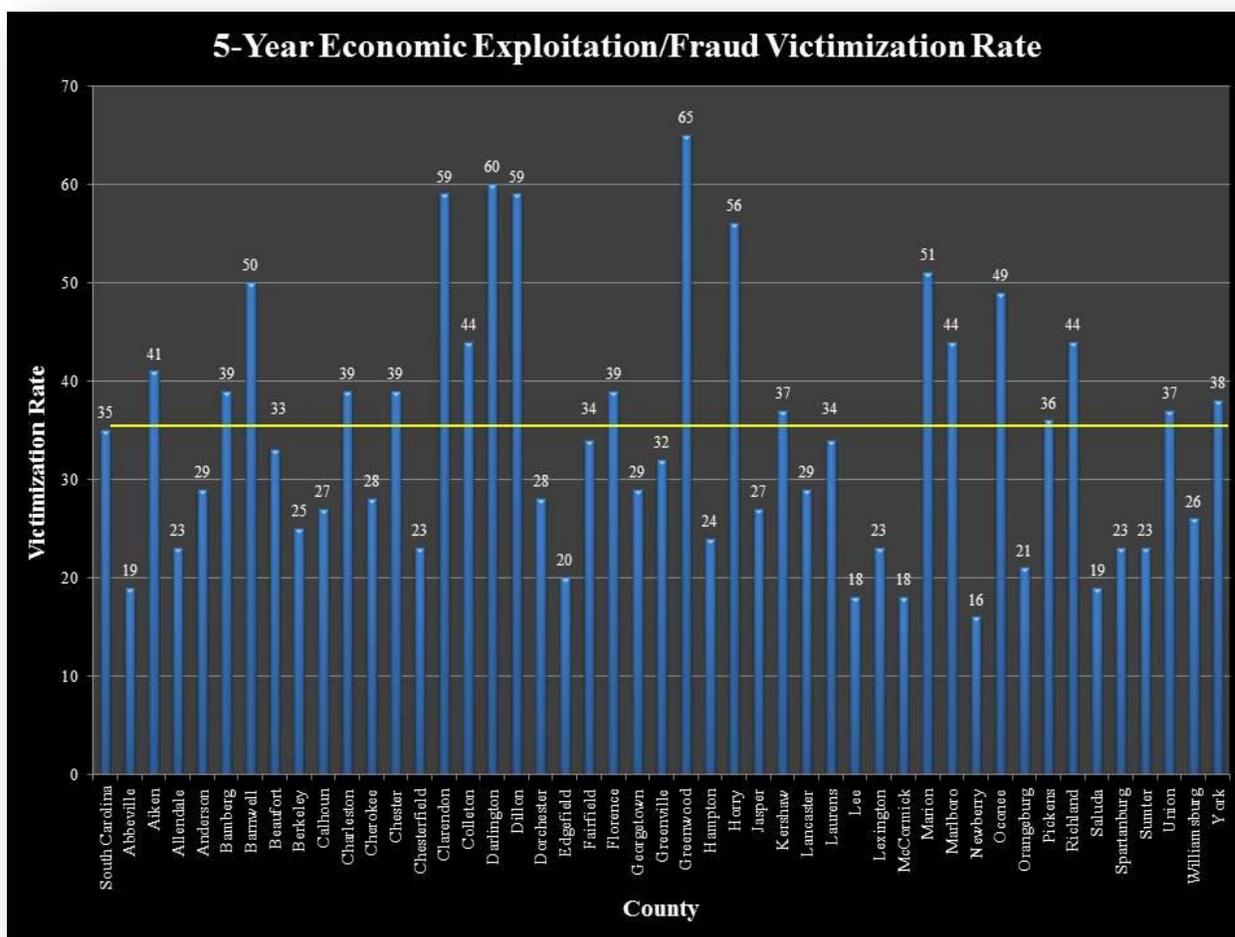
In order to compare the counties, a five-year economic exploitation/fraud victimization rate was calculated for each county (see page 16 for rate calculation description). The economic exploitation/fraud victimization rates for each county are listed below (see Table 20):

Table 20: Breakdown of Five-Year Economic Exploitation/Fraud Victimization Rates by County

Jurisdiction	Five-Year Economic Exploitation/ Fraud Victimization Rate	Jurisdiction	Five-Year Economic Exploitation/ Fraud Victimization Rate	Jurisdiction	Five-Year Economic Exploitation/ Fraud Victimization Rate
South Carolina	35	Colleton	44	Lee	18
Abbeville	19	Darlington	60	Lexington	23
Aiken	41	Dillon	59	McCormick	18
Allendale	23	Dorchester	28	Marion	51
Anderson	29	Edgefield	20	Marlboro	44
Bamberg	39	Fairfield	34	Newberry	16
Barnwell	50	Florence	39	Oconee	49
Beaufort	33	Georgetown	29	Orangeburg	21
Berkeley	25	Greenville	32	Pickens	36
Calhoun	27	Greenwood	65	Richland	44
Charleston	39	Hampton	24	Saluda	19
Cherokee	28	Horry	56	Spartanburg	23
Chester	39	Jasper	27	Sumter	23
Chesterfield	23	Kershaw	37	Union	37
Clarendon	59	Lancaster	29	Williamsburg	26
		Laurens	34	York	38

The five-year economic exploitation/fraud victimization rates were then compared to the South Carolina five-year victimization rate, which was established as a baseline (see Chart 29 on page 51).

Chart 29: Five-Year Economic Exploitation/Fraud Victimization Rates



The comparison of each county’s victimization rate to the state baseline resulted in 20 counties being flagged for having economic exploitation and fraud victimization rates higher than the South Carolina economic exploitation and fraud victimization rate (see Table 21).

Table 21: Breakdown of Economic Exploitation and Fraud Flags for Each County

Jurisdiction	Economic Exploitation/Fraud Flag
Abbeville	
Aiken	X
Allendale	
Anderson	
Bamberg	X
Barnwell	X
Beaufort	
Berkeley	

Jurisdiction	Economic Exploitation/Fraud Flag
Calhoun	
Charleston	X
Cherokee	
Chester	X
Chesterfield	
Clarendon	X
Colleton	X
Darlington	X

Jurisdiction	Economic Exploitation/Fraud Flag
Dillon	X
Dorchester	
Edgefield	
Fairfield	
Florence	X
Georgetown	
Greenville	
Greenwood	X

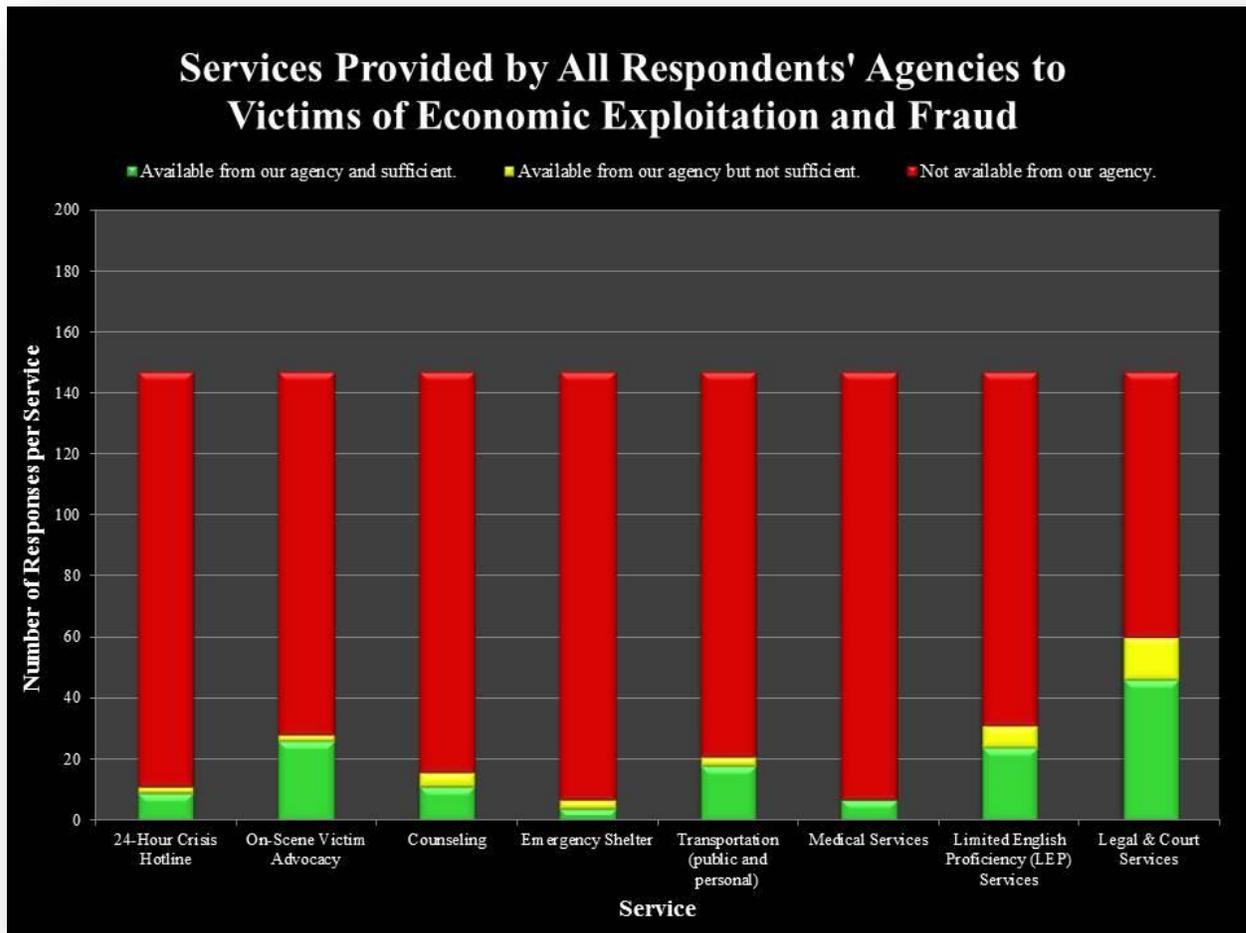
Jurisdiction	Economic Exploitation/ Fraud Flag
Hampton	
Horry	X
Jasper	
Kershaw	X
Lancaster	
Laurens	
Lee	
Lexington	

Jurisdiction	Economic Exploitation/ Fraud Flag
Marion	X
Marlboro	X
McCormick	
Newberry	
Oconee	X
Orangeburg	
Pickens	X
Richland	X

Jurisdiction	Economic Exploitation/ Fraud Flag
Saluda	
Spartanburg	
Sumter	
Union	X
Williamsburg	
York	X

In the first survey question regarding victims of economic exploitation and fraud, respondents were asked to indicate which services were provided to these victims by their agency (see Chart 30).

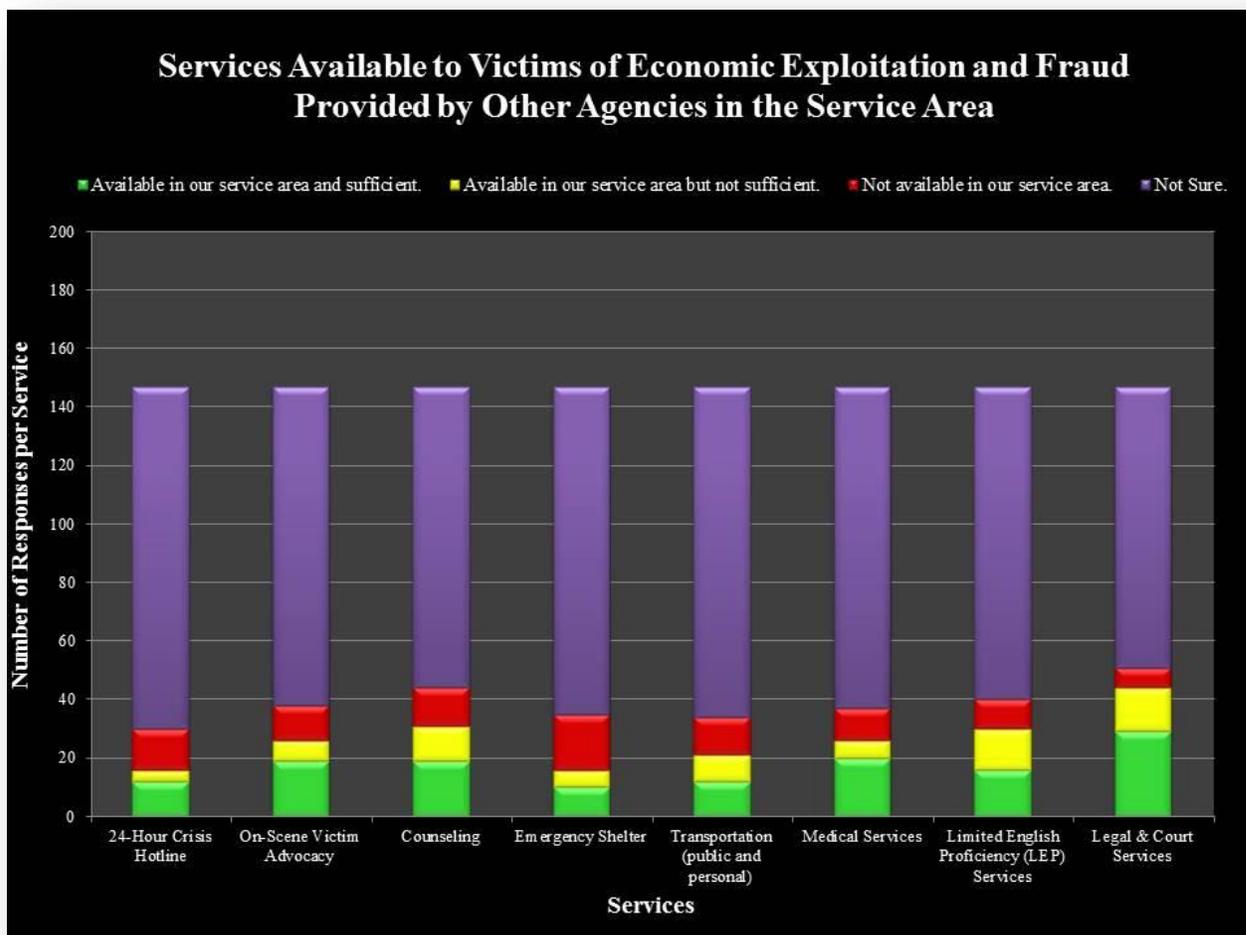
Chart 30: Services Provided by All Respondents' Agencies to Victims of Economic Exploitation and Fraud



The chart above shows that a majority of respondents indicated that all services are not available from their agency. This result is not unexpected. For example, non-profit agencies and Solicitor’s Offices typically do not provide emergency shelter and medical services to victims of economic exploitation and fraud.

The proceeding question asked respondents to indicate if those same services to victims of economic exploitation and fraud were available and sufficient in their agency’s service area (see Chart 31).

Chart 31: Services Available to Victims of Economic Exploitation and Fraud Provided by Other Agencies in the Service Area



The following conclusions can be drawn from the chart above:

- There is a concerning lack of awareness of partnering agencies.

- Basic services such as counseling, and legal and court services have the capacity to be enhanced.

Elder Abuse

The same process was conducted for the elder abuse category as was conducted for the previous types of victimization: gather crime data; create county-by-county comparisons by establishing victimization rates for the state and individual counties; and analyze survey data (see page 14 for process description). The selection criteria for the elder abuse category were:

- Offense
 - Crimes Against Person: Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter; Negligent Manslaughter; Justifiable Homicide; Aggravated Assault; Simple Assault; Intimidation; Kidnapping/Abduction; Rape; Sodomy; Sexual Assault with an Object; Fondling; Incest
 - Crimes Against Property: Arson; Bribery; Burglary/Breaking & Entering; Counterfeiting/Forgery; Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property; Embezzlement; Extortion/Blackmail; False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Game; Credit Card/Automatic Teller Fraud; Impersonation; Welfare Fraud; Wire Fraud; Robbery; Pocket-picking; Purse-snatching; Shoplifting; Theft from Building; Theft from Coin Operated Machine or Device; Theft from Motor Vehicle; Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts/Accessories; All Other Larceny; Motor Vehicle Theft; Stolen Property Offenses
- Victim Age: 60+

With these selection criteria, the following number of elder abuse victims over the five-year period was determined (see Table 22 on page 55):

Table 22: Breakdown of Total Number of Victims of Elder Abuse from Law Enforcement Reports in SCIBRS for 2009 – 2013

Jurisdiction	Five-Year Total Number of Elder Abuse Victims	Jurisdiction	Five-Year Total Number of Elder Abuse Victims	Jurisdiction	Five-Year Total Number of Elder Abuse Victims
South Carolina	192,081	Colleton	2,834	Lee	962
Abbeville	1,036	Darlington	5,320	Lexington	7,825
Aiken	7,113	Dillon	2,315	McCormick	273
Allendale	523	Dorchester	4,266	Marion	2,344
Anderson	10,236	Edgefield	720	Marlboro	1,945
Bamberg	905	Fairfield	1,299	Newberry	1,253
Barnwell	1,475	Florence	6,330	Oconee	2,910
Beaufort	6,111	Georgetown	3,366	Orangeburg	6,176
Berkeley	5,631	Greenville	13,993	Pickens	4,945
Calhoun	752	Greenwood	4,225	Richland	14,678
Charleston	11,105	Hampton	1,018	Saluda	660
Cherokee	1,427	Horry	16,240	Spartanburg	9,458
Chester	1,908	Jasper	909	Sumter	4,013
Chesterfield	2,089	Kershaw	2,613	Union	1,326
Clarendon	2,425	Lancaster	3,310	Williamsburg	1,591
		Laurens	3,500	York	6,728

In order to compare the counties, a five-year elder abuse victimization rate was calculated for each county (see page 16 for rate calculation description). The elder abuse victimization rates for each county are listed below (see Table 23):

Table 23: Breakdown of Five-Year Elder Abuse Victimization Rates by County

Jurisdiction	Five-Year Elder Abuse Victimization Rate	Jurisdiction	Five-Year Elder Abuse Victimization Rate	Jurisdiction	Five-Year Elder Abuse Victimization Rate
South Carolina	402	Charleston	323	Florence	465
Abbeville	333	Cherokee	257	Georgetown	376
Aiken	392	Chester	536	Greenville	324
Allendale	491	Chesterfield	431	Greenwood	564
Anderson	494	Clarendon	556	Hampton	479
Bamberg	483	Colleton	630	Horry	462
Barnwell	630	Darlington	720	Jasper	402
Beaufort	256	Dillon	750	Kershaw	392
Berkeley	381	Dorchester	385	Lancaster	366
Calhoun	396	Edgefield	263	Laurens	480
		Fairfield	470	Lee	489

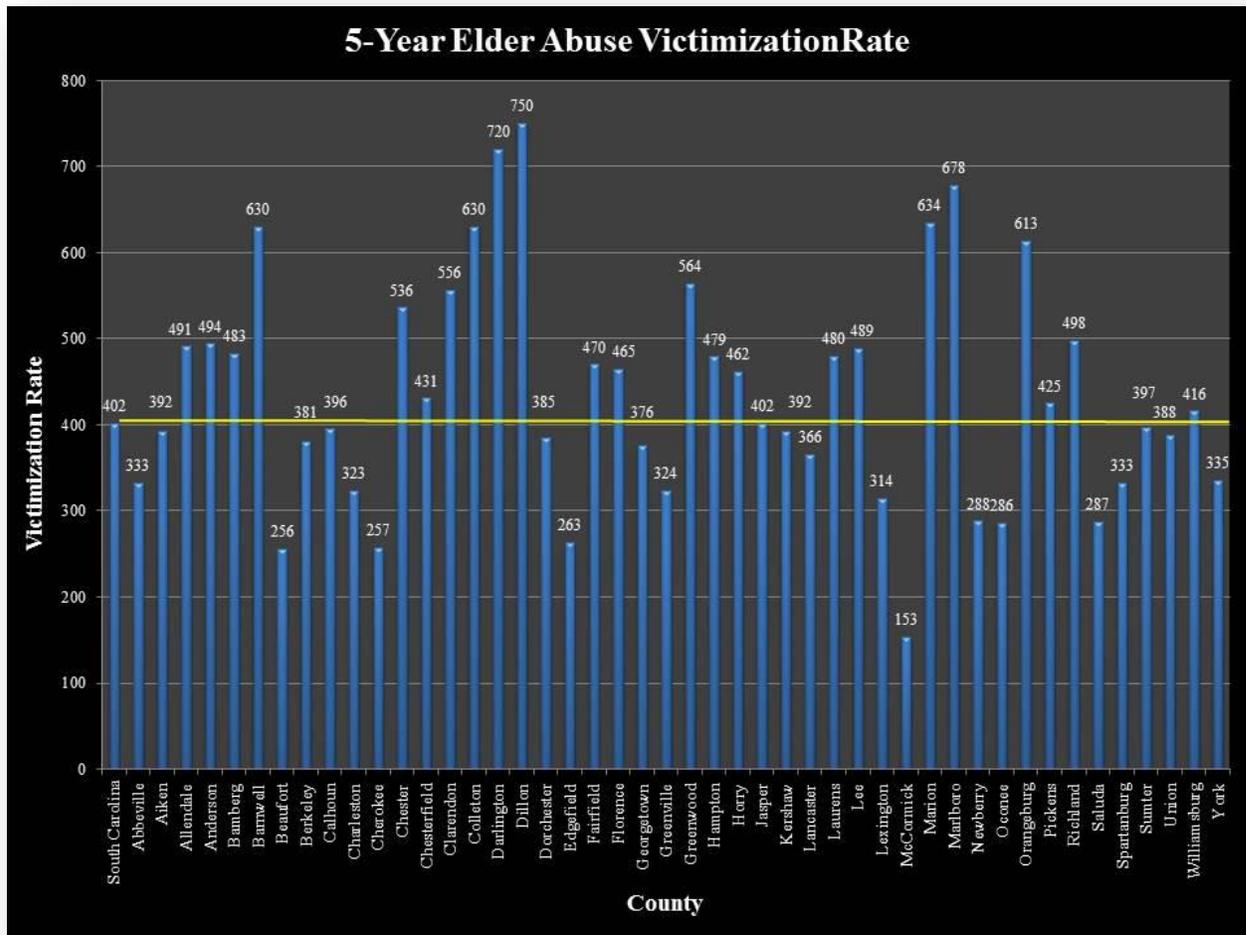
Jurisdiction	Five-Year Elder Abuse Victimization Rate
Lexington	314
McCormick	153
Marion	634
Marlboro	678
Newberry	288
Oconee	286

Jurisdiction	Five-Year Elder Abuse Victimization Rate
Orangeburg	613
Pickens	425
Richland	498
Saluda	287
Spartanburg	333
Sumter	397

Jurisdiction	Five-Year Elder Abuse Victimization Rate
Union	388
Williamsburg	416
York	335

The five-year elder abuse victimization rates were then compared to the South Carolina five-year victimization rate, which was established as a baseline (see Chart 32).

Chart 32: Five-Year Elder Abuse Victimization Rates



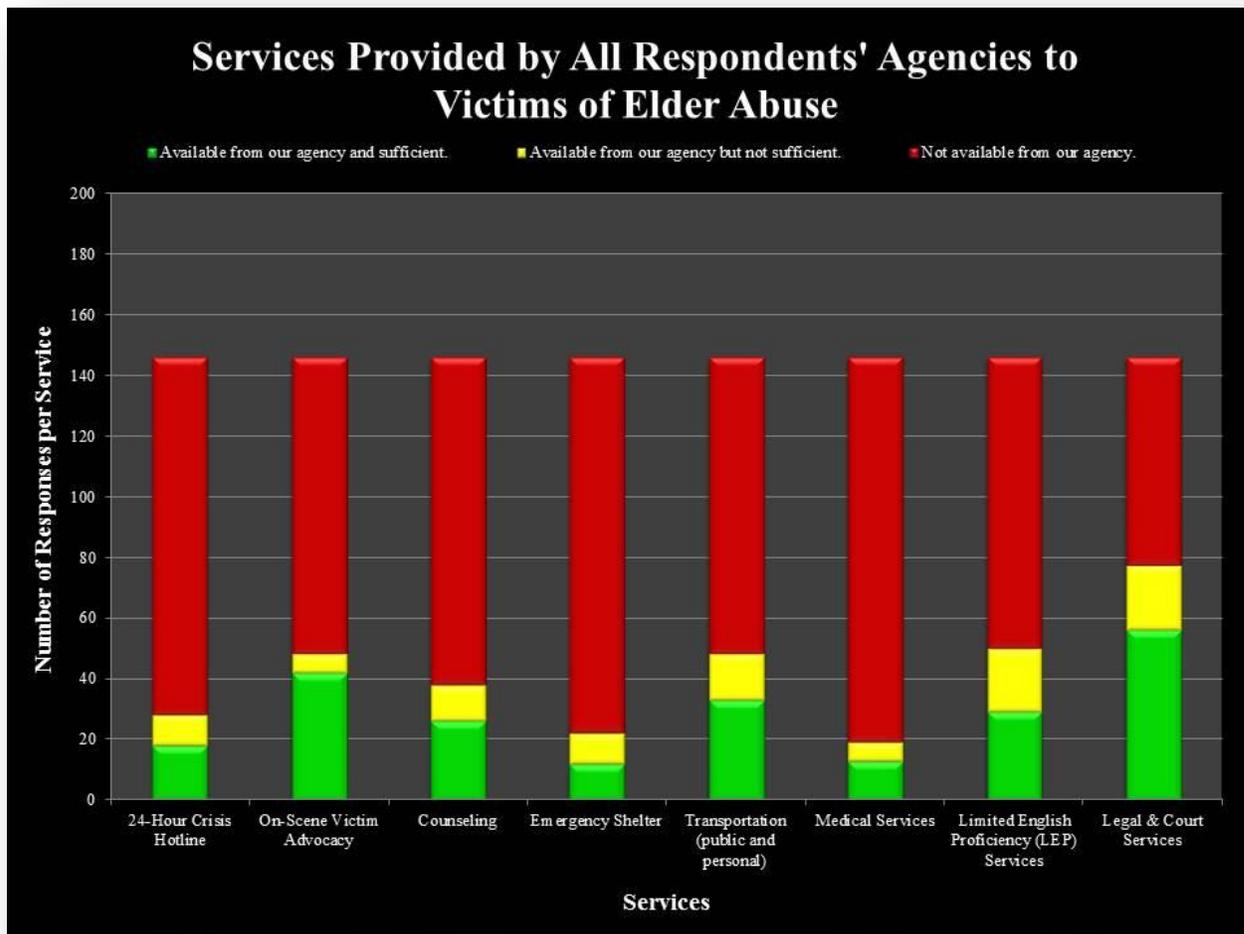
The comparison of each county’s victimization rate to the state baseline resulted in 23 counties being flagged for having elder abuse victimization rates higher than the South Carolina elder abuse victimization rate (see Table 24).

Table 24: Breakdown of Elder Abuse Flags for Each County

Jurisdiction	Elder Abuse Flag	Jurisdiction	Elder Abuse Flag	Jurisdiction	Elder Abuse Flag
Abbeville		Dillon	X	Marion	X
Aiken		Dorchester		Marlboro	X
Allendale	X	Edgefield		McCormick	
Anderson	X	Fairfield	X	Newberry	
Bamberg	X	Florence	X	Oconee	
Barnwell	X	Georgetown		Orangeburg	X
Beaufort		Greenville		Pickens	X
Berkeley		Greenwood	X	Richland	X
Calhoun		Hampton	X	Saluda	
Charleston		Horry	X	Spartanburg	
Cherokee		Jasper		Sumter	
Chester	X	Kershaw		Union	
Chesterfield	X	Lancaster		Williamsburg	X
Clarendon	X	Laurens	X	York	
Colleton	X	Lee	X		
Darlington	X	Lexington			

In the first survey question regarding elder abuse victims, respondents were asked to indicate which services were provided to victims of elder abuse by their agency (see Chart 33 on page 58).

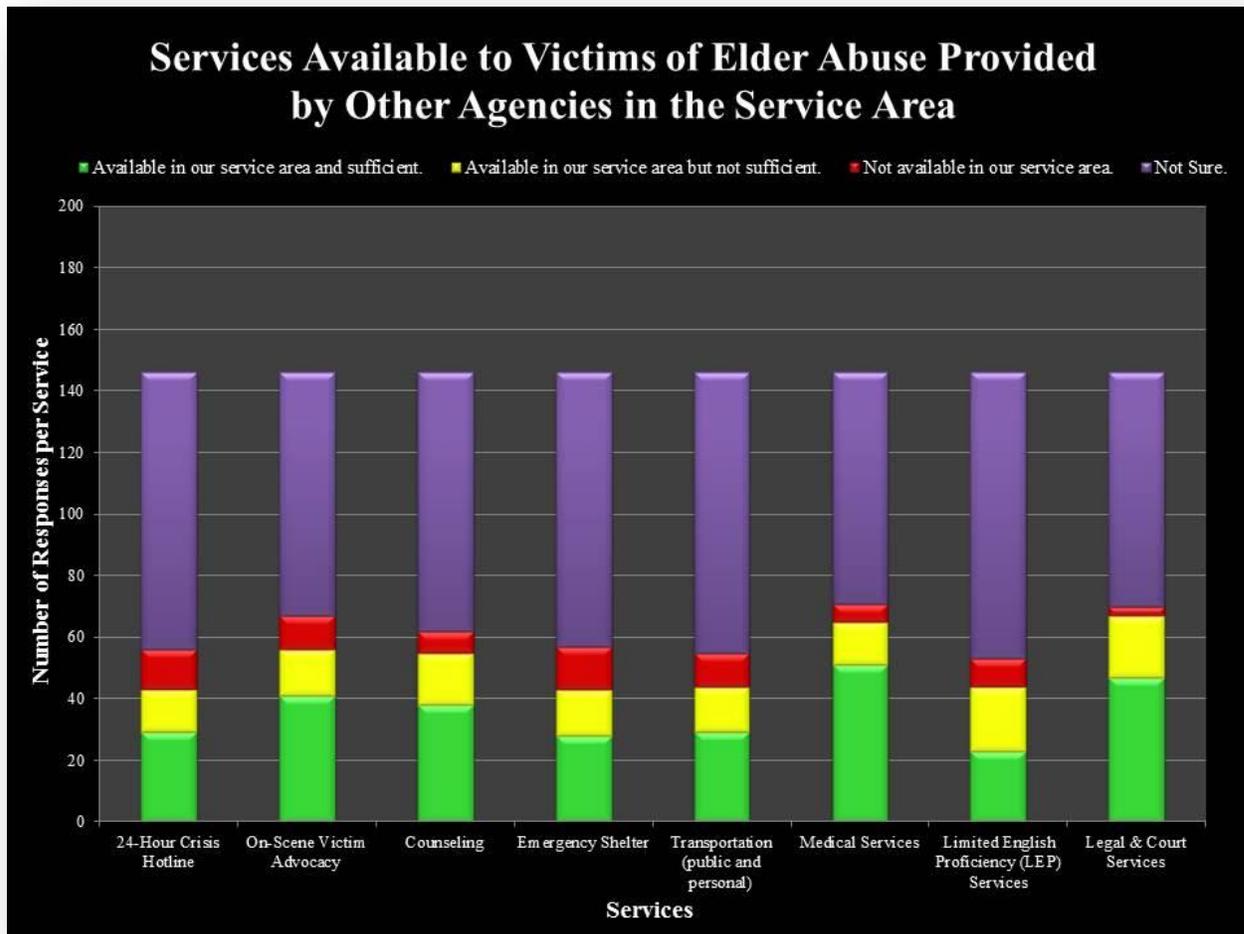
Chart 33: Services Provided by All Respondents' Agencies to Victims of Elder Abuse



The chart above shows that a majority of respondents indicated that all services are not available from their agency. Again, this result is not unexpected. For example, law enforcement agencies and Solicitor's Offices typically do not provide emergency shelter and medical services to victims of elder abuse.

The proceeding question asked respondents to indicate if those same services to victims of elder abuse were available and sufficient in their agency's service area (see Chart 34 on page 59).

Chart 34: Services Available to Victims of Elder Abuse Provided by Other Agencies in the Service Area



The following conclusions can be drawn from the chart above:

- There is a concerning lack of awareness of partnering agencies.
- Basic services such as counseling, medical services, and legal and court services are being provided. However, it appears that all services have the capacity for enhancement given the indications of service insufficiencies.

V. Regional Briefings

In addition to gathering information from victim service providers in the field via the survey, OHSJP staff traveled to four locations across South Carolina to present survey data and collect feedback. The briefings were held on these dates in these locations:

- Tuesday, December 8 - Spartanburg Public Library in Spartanburg
- Wednesday, December 9 - SC Law Enforcement Hall of Fame in Columbia
- Thursday, December 10 - Dorchester County Library in Summerville
- Friday, December 11 - Florence County Library in Florence

Approximately 85 individuals from private, non-profit organizations, law enforcement agencies, state agencies, and Solicitor Offices attended these briefings. The following feedback was collected from participants at the briefings, with corresponding responses from staff (see Table 25):

Table 25: Feedback from Regional Briefings

Feedback from Participant(s)	OHSJP Response
Need for networking among victim service providers	Staff agreed that networking is essential to providing quality and sufficient services. The survey results indicated that communication is an area much in need of improvement. Interagency coordination is a required component of the VOCA application, and staff can emphasize its importance at grant workshops. Additionally, staff will require a higher level of accountability from subgrantees in submitting thorough memoranda of agreement with other providers in the service areas.
SLED crime data does not include numbers of victims who do not report crime.	Any crime reporting system has its limitations, including the fact that unreported crimes are not included. Our analysis mitigated this issue by examining the distribution of victimization rates across counties for various priority areas. This means that the data were first scaled from raw counts of victims to the occurrence of victims per 10,000 people; only then were the rates graphed. The effect of this process of scaling and graphing stabilized the shape of the distribution of victimization rates to allow for meaningful comparison.
Reporting unduplicated counts of victims and services rendered is difficult	Staff validated these concerns. Other audience participants shared documentation techniques and offered advice, including using spreadsheets and victim tracking software.
Special conditions attached to FFY 2015 grant awards seemed burdensome.	OVC has included additional special conditions in the grant award to SC, and some federal regulations have changed. For example, the previous financial regulations, under OMB Circular A-133, have been transitioned to 2 CFR Part 200.
Need for additional shelter locations in SC	Staff agreed and acknowledged the presence of this concern in the survey data. With project development, VOCA funds can enhance services at current and new shelter locations.

Some victims and service providers are suspicious/hesitant/untrusting of law enforcement, resulting in lower reporting rates.	There exists a need for greater collaboration and interaction between and among private, non-profits and law enforcement agencies in order to meet the sensitive needs of victims.
The definition and perception of sufficiency of legal and court services varied widely as indicated in the VOCA Needs Survey	Staff provided a platform for discussion of these concerns during the regional briefings. Professional attorneys and victim advocates shared their perceptions and concluded unanimously that these services could be enhanced through VOCA funding.
Concern expressed about OHSJP administrative turn-around time on grant notification and award distribution	Staff appreciates the feedback and will work to improve turn-around time.

Some pieces of the valuable feedback noted above could be directly incorporated into the goals of this strategic plan. Other pieces provided constructive dialog during the briefings for participants to dissect, share advice, and collaborate on solutions. Additionally, with a greater awareness of these concerns in the field, OHSJP staff can be sensitive to troubleshooting solutions during technical assistance opportunities in the project development phase. As noted during each of the regional briefings, those discussions and this strategic plan are conversation initiators, not final conclusions.

VI. Intersection of Crime Data and VOCA Funding

Flagging Counties Using Crime Data

After determining the location of crime data in South Carolina by collecting the total victim counts from law enforcement reports and calculating victimization rates for each priority area (see page 5 for list of priority areas), a flagging method was applied to draw conclusions about which counties have potential to build capacity given additional VOCA funding. For the

first three priority areas (domestic violence, sexual assault, and child abuse), counties with victimization rates above the South Carolina victimization rate were flagged. For the underserved priority area, the same process occurred within each of four subcategories (assault, robbery, economic exploitation/fraud, and elder abuse). A county received a flag for the underserved priority area as a whole if it received at least one flag within any of the four subcategories. At this point in the method, the most flags any one county could accumulate totaled four flags. In an effort to take into account counties with larger populations, a fifth flag was constructed by adding the victims in each priority area for a total victim count. The top 10% of counties (i.e., five counties) were then flagged as counties receiving a high volume of victims reporting to law enforcement during the five-year period. The final product of this method resulted in a breakdown of counties with zero to five flags (see Table 26).

Table 26: Breakdown of Flags for Each County

Number of Flags	Jurisdiction	Domestic Violence Flag	Sexual Assault Flag	Child Abuse Flag	Underserved Flag	Total Victim Count Flag
0	Abbeville					
1	Aiken				X	
2	Allendale			X	X	
2	Anderson	X			X	
3	Bamberg	X		X	X	
3	Barnwell	X		X	X	
3	Beaufort	X		X	X	
2	Berkeley			X	X	
2	Calhoun	X			X	
3	Charleston			X	X	X
0	Cherokee					
3	Chester	X		X	X	
1	Chesterfield				X	
4	Clarendon	X	X	X	X	
4	Colleton	X	X	X	X	
4	Darlington	X	X	X	X	
4	Dillon	X	X	X	X	
1	Dorchester	X				
0	Edgefield					
3	Fairfield	X		X	X	
2	Florence	X			X	

Number of Flags	Jurisdiction	Domestic Violence Flag	Sexual Assault Flag	Child Abuse Flag	Underserved Flag	Total Victim Count Flag
3	Georgetown	X		X	X	
3	Greenville		X		X	X
4	Greenwood	X	X	X	X	
1	Hampton				X	
5	Horry	X	X	X	X	X
0	Jasper					
2	Kershaw		X		X	
2	Lancaster			X	X	
4	Laurens	X	X	X	X	
1	Lee				X	
0	Lexington					
4	Marion	X	X	X	X	
3	Marlboro	X		X	X	
0	McCormick					
1	Newberry				X	
2	Oconee		X		X	
3	Orangeburg	X		X	X	
1	Pickens				X	
3	Richland		X		X	X
0	Saluda					
1	Spartanburg				X	
2	Sumter	X			X	
4	Union	X	X	X	X	
1	Williamsburg				X	
3	York	X			X	X

Matching Flagged Counties to Current VOCA Funding

To take the analysis of counties with potential for project development further, the counties' flags and current VOCA funding amounts and positions were placed side-by-side. Funding amounts were based on the location of the agency and the targeted counties which each project serves. In most cases, agencies listed multiple counties to be served on their applications. If it could not be determined on a given application if funds were allocated to particular counties within the service area, the entire award amount for that project was left in the home county of the agency. Antithetically, if positions/projects were requested to serve an individual county outside of the agency's home county, the award amount was allocated to the former. For

example, one specific non-profit agency serves seven counties. However, several of the projects awarded in FFY 2015 are individually targeted for one specific county. In this case, it becomes natural to allocate those projects to the counties they serve and not to the home county.

Listed below is the only county that was flagged for all five areas matched with the amount of funding and number of staff positions that county received on October 1st, 2015 from VOCA funding (see Table 27).

Table 27: County with Five Flags

County	VOCA Funds for FFY 2015	Number of VOCA-Funded Positions
Horry	\$ 532,761	10

Listed below are the counties that were flagged for four out of five areas matched with the amount of funding and number of staff positions those counties received on October 1st, 2015 from VOCA funding (see Table 28).

Table 28: Counties with Four Flags

County	VOCA Funds for FFY 2015	Number of VOCA-Funded Positions
Clarendon	\$ -	0
Colleton	\$ 366,788	5
Darlington	\$ 51,538	1
Dillon	\$ 40,339	1
Greenwood	\$ 345,254	7
Laurens	\$ 130,843	3
Marion	\$ 40,339	1
Union	\$ -	0

Listed below are the counties that were flagged for three out of five areas matched with the amount of funding and number of staff positions those counties received on October 1st, 2015 from VOCA funding (see Table 29 on page 65).

Table 29: Counties with Three Flags

County	VOCA Funds for FFY 2015	Number of VOCA-Funded Positions
Bamberg	\$ -	0
Barnwell	\$ -	0
Beaufort	\$ 819,687	23
Charleston	\$ 1,173,737	23
Chester	\$ 76,498	2
Fairfield	\$ 34,866	1
Georgetown	\$ 102,635	2
Greenville	\$ 978,092	24
Marlboro	\$ 40,724	1
Orangeburg	\$ 163,572	4
Richland	\$ 1,576,137	27
York	\$ 625,833	13

Listed below are the counties that were flagged for two out of five areas matched with the amount of funding and number of staff positions those counties received on October 1st, 2015 from VOCA funding (see Table 30).

Table 30: Counties with Two Flags

County	VOCA Funds for FFY 2015	Number of VOCA-Funded Positions
Allendale	\$ -	0
Anderson	\$ 265,081	7
Berkeley	\$ 84,959	2
Calhoun	\$ 39,699	1
Florence	\$ 374,832	10
Kershaw	\$ 190,366	4
Lancaster	\$ 117,385	3
Oconee	\$ 129,520	6
Sumter	\$ 99,830	2

Listed below are the counties that were flagged for one out of five areas matched with the amount of funding and number of staff positions those counties received on October 1st, 2015 from VOCA funding (see Table 31).

Table 31: Counties with One Flag

County	VOCA Funds for FFY 2015	Number of VOCA-Funded Positions
Aiken	\$ 532,289	9
Chesterfield	\$ 40,724	1
Dorchester	\$ 128,735	3
Hampton	\$ -	0
Lee	\$ -	0
Newberry	\$ 71,065	1
Pickens	\$ 254,579	5
Spartanburg	\$ 1,026,428	25
Williamsburg	\$ 35,772	1

Listed below are the counties that did not receive any flag in the priority areas matched with the amount of funding and number of staff positions those counties received on October 1st, 2015 from VOCA funding (see Table 32).

Table 32: Counties with No Flags

County	VOCA Funds for FFY 2015	Number of VOCA-Funded Positions
Abbeville	\$ -	0
Cherokee	\$ 159,635	7
Edgefield	\$ -	0
Jasper	\$ -	0
Lexington	\$ 886,710	27
McCormick	\$ 69,027	2
Saluda	\$ -	0

Not only was the total number of currently-funded VOCA positions counted, but each position was tagged by category to determine the various types of positions being funded (see Table 33).

Table 33: FFY 2015 VOCA-Funded Positions by Category

Category	Number of Positions
Counselor/Therapist	53
Forensic Nurse Examiner	8
Law Enforcement Victim Advocate	9
Other Support Staff	30
Solicitor-Based Victim Advocate	9
Victim Advocate	120
Volunteer/Outreach Coordinator	35
TOTAL	264

To emphasize, the analysis above took into account the funding amounts and number of staff positions awarded during the regular application solicitation for FFY 2015. An additional solicitation, the Special Solicitation, included projects awarded on January 1, 2016, which occurred after the analysis.

VII. Goals

After examining the qualitative and quantitative data and meeting with stakeholders at four regional briefings, several areas of concern for crime victims' needs and future VOCA funding became evident. The resulting phase included developing goals for future planning and decision making.

Area of Concern 1: VOCA Funding Not Represented Statewide

Identified Need	Proposed Goal	Proposed Method
<p>These counties were not represented during FFY 2015 VOCA Funding (regular solicitation):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abbeville* • Bamberg* • Barnwell* • Clarendon • Edgefield • Hampton • Jasper* • Lee • Saluda* • Union <p>*Indicates an agency from this county submitted an application for the FFY 2015 Special Solicitation.</p>	<p>Goal 1: All Counties Receive VOCA Funding</p>	<p>Staff will make contact with service providers in these counties to encourage project development and offer technical assistance.</p>
<p>This county had five flags:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Horry <p>These counties had four flags:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clarendon • Colleton • Darlington • Dillon • Greenwood • Laurens • Marion • Union 	<p>Goal 2: Counties with Four and Five Flags Are Prioritized for VOCA Project Development</p>	<p>Staff will make contact with service providers in these counties to encourage project development and offer technical assistance.</p>

Area of Concern 2: Some Services Not Sufficient

Identified Need	Proposed Goal	Proposed Method
<p>VOCA Needs Survey responses indicated transportation as an area of need.</p>	<p>Goal 1: Assist Service Providers with Transporting Victims to Services</p>	<p>Allow vehicles as an expense in VOCA applications.* (Method initiated with FFY 2015 Special Solicitation. Approximately 46 vehicles expected to be awarded 01/01/16.)</p>
<p>VOCA Needs Survey responses indicated LEP services as an area of need.</p>	<p>Goal 2: Assist Service Providers with providing LEP Services</p>	<p>Encourage potential subgrantees to consider the need for LEP services and request funding to accommodate those needs. Staff can research availability of these services and provide recommendations to subgrantees.</p>
<p>VOCA Needs Survey responses indicated need for shelters to accommodate the following situations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Male Victims • Mothers with Teenage Sons • Victims of Crime Other than Domestic Violence • Men with Children 	<p>Goal 3: Fund Projects at Shelters that Provide More Inclusive Services</p>	<p>Staff will make contact with service providers to encourage project development and offer technical assistance.</p>

Area of Concern 3: Some Essential Victim Service Positions Missing in Areas of Need

Identified Need	Proposed Goal	Proposed Method
<p>VOCA Needs Survey responses indicated need for additional Victim Advocates/Case Managers in Non-Profit Agencies, Law Enforcement Agencies, and Solicitor’s Offices.</p>	<p>Goal 1: Ensure Adequate Coverage by Victim Advocates/Case Managers</p>	<p>During project development opportunities, staff will encourage potential subgrantees to request enough Victim Advocates/Case Managers to meet needs.</p>
<p>VOCA Needs Survey responses indicated need for greater communication among service providers. Volunteer and Outreach Coordinators can distribute information throughout community to make available services known and network to increase collaboration.</p>	<p>Goal 2: Ensure Adequate Coverage by Volunteer and Outreach Coordinators</p>	<p>During project development opportunities, staff will encourage potential subgrantees to request enough Volunteer and Outreach Coordinators to meet needs.</p>
<p>VOCA Needs Survey responses indicated need for additional Therapists/Counselors in Non-Profit Agencies to work with victims of all types of crime.</p>	<p>Goal 3: Ensure Adequate Coverage by Therapists/Counselors</p>	<p>During project development opportunities, staff will encourage potential subgrantees to request enough Therapists/Counselors to meet needs.</p>
<p>VOCA Needs Survey responses indicated need for multi-lingual Victim Advocates and Therapists/Counselors to meet the need of growing populations of crime victims who have Limited English Proficiency.</p>	<p>Goal 4: Ensure Adequate Coverage by Multi-Lingual Staff</p>	<p>During project development opportunities, staff will encourage potential subgrantees to request enough Multi-Lingual Staff to meet needs.</p>

Area of Concern 3: Some Essential Victim Service Positions Missing in Areas of Need

Identified Need	Proposed Goal	Proposed Method
<p>Participants in each regional briefing described a shortage of experienced attorneys to represent victims during court appearances. Participants also acknowledged that victim advocates are often tasked with representing victims in court without having the legal credentials to prepare the best arguments.</p>	<p>Goal 4: Ensure Adequate Coverage by Legal Staff, including Attorneys</p>	<p>During project development opportunities, staff will encourage potential subgrantees to request enough legal staff, including professional attorneys, to meet needs.</p>

Area of Concern 4: Agencies with Need Not Receiving VOCA Funding

Identified Need	Proposed Goal	Proposed Method
<p>34% of VOCA Needs Survey respondents who do not receive VOCA funding indicated they did not know about funding opportunities.</p>	<p>Goal 1: Ensure Potential Subgrantees have Knowledge of Funding Opportunities</p>	<p>Staff will update current email distribution lists and explore other communication methods to ensure potential and current subgrantees are notified of important grant cycle deadlines.</p>
<p>Approximately 22% of VOCA Needs Survey respondents who do not receive VOCA funding indicated they did not have grant writers and sufficient match or deemed their agencies ineligible to apply, which may not be accurate.</p>	<p>Goal 2: Reduce Barriers to Funding</p>	<p>Staff will make contact with service providers to encourage project development and offer technical assistance.</p>
<p>GMIS users frequently report problems with accessing GMIS, uploading attachments, and submitting reports to staff, but staff does not have full control to improve the system.</p>	<p>Goal 3: Increase Access to the Grants Management Information System (GMIS)</p>	<p>Staff will research alternative systems that will provide flexibility to use multiple Internet browsers, enhanced capabilities for staff-subgrantee information exchange, and greater access control for staff.</p>

Area of Concern 5: A Redundancy of Services Being Provided Statewide		
Identified Need	Proposed Goal	Proposed Method
Several law enforcement agencies receive Act 141 money, which is allocated from the state to municipalities to provide victim services.	Goal 1: Avoid awarding VOCA funding to projects currently funded by Act 141 monies.	Subgrantees, including law enforcement entities and some identified non-profits, must report their Act 141 allocation and previous spending history on their VOCA application.

VIII. Conclusion

South Carolina received approximately 4.6 times as much VOCA funding in FFY 2015 as in previous years. In an effort to expend the funds wisely (i.e. to enhance current projects, encourage new projects, and narrow service gaps), developing a plan for future decision making was essential. The strategic process occurred organically, developing from key questions, transitioning to quantitative and qualitative data collection, and culminating in the development of key goals. During the regional briefings, many participants expressed concerns about the allocation of future VOCA funds to particular counties and projects and about the potential for future decisions to exclude currently-funded projects based on this plan. As noted above, with the influx of additional funds, a historically competitive funding process may not persist into the future if state allocation levels remain at a heightened level as compared to FFY 2014 and previous years. This plan does not include a strategy for allocating funds for particular areas for several reasons. One, the application process requires agencies to submit their own application based on their agency and community needs. To allocate funds based solely on this plan would reduce the flexibility of funding, especially if community needs change or additional needs are identified. In sum, OHSJP does not reserve a specific allocation of funds for particular projects or counties, and there is no purpose in denying projects based solely on the fact that they do not align exclusively with the goals in this plan at this time.

The goals that can be addressed starting with the next grant cycle include encouraging statewide representation of VOCA funding; enhancing services; increasing the numbers of essential staff positions; encouraging projects from new agencies; and ensuring that VOCA funds are used strategically. One major strategy is clear – there is much potential for growth in South Carolina to enhance direct services to crime victims and project development is an opportunity to bridge the gaps identified in this strategic plan.

Appendix 1
VOCA Needs Survey

**Victims of Crime
Needs Survey - 2015**

We want your feedback!

The South Carolina Department of Public Safety, Office of Highway Safety and Justice Programs, is seeking information about services being provided to victims of crime in South Carolina. Your answers to the following questions will help us determine the needs of victims and gaps in services to guide the administration of future Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) funding. **Responses must be received by November 18, 2015.**

Thank you in advance for your time and consideration.

**Victims of Crime
Needs Survey - 2015**

*** 1. What is the name of your organization?**

*** 2. What are your designated service counties?**

- | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> State Agency - serves all counties | <input type="checkbox"/> Darlington | <input type="checkbox"/> Lexington |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Abbeville | <input type="checkbox"/> Dillon | <input type="checkbox"/> Marion |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aiken | <input type="checkbox"/> Dorchester | <input type="checkbox"/> Marlboro |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Allendale | <input type="checkbox"/> Edgefield | <input type="checkbox"/> McCormick |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Anderson | <input type="checkbox"/> Fairfield | <input type="checkbox"/> Newberry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bamberg | <input type="checkbox"/> Florence | <input type="checkbox"/> Oconee |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Barnwell | <input type="checkbox"/> Georgetown | <input type="checkbox"/> Orangeburg |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Beaufort | <input type="checkbox"/> Greenville | <input type="checkbox"/> Pickens |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Berkeley | <input type="checkbox"/> Greenwood | <input type="checkbox"/> Richland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Calhoun | <input type="checkbox"/> Hampton | <input type="checkbox"/> Saluda |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Charleston | <input type="checkbox"/> Horry | <input type="checkbox"/> Spartanburg |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cherokee | <input type="checkbox"/> Jasper | <input type="checkbox"/> Sumter |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chester | <input type="checkbox"/> Kershaw | <input type="checkbox"/> Union |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chesterfield | <input type="checkbox"/> Lancaster | <input type="checkbox"/> Williamsburg |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Clarendon | <input type="checkbox"/> Laurens | <input type="checkbox"/> York |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Colleton | <input type="checkbox"/> Lee | |

*** 3. Please indicate your agency's type.**

- Non-Profit, 501(c)3 Non-profit, NOT a 501(c)3 Local Law Enforcement State Law Enforcement
- Non-Law Enforcement, Governmental Agencies Solicitor's Office Tribal Organizations

Other (please specify)

*** 4. What type of victim services does your agency provide?**

Domestic Violence Sexual Assault Child Abuse

My organization does not primarily serve victims of crime.

Other (please specify)

*** 5. How many victims does your agency serve annually?**

Please do not count victims more than once.

1 - 49 50 - 99 100 - 149 150 - 199 200+ N/A

**Victims of Crime
Needs Survey - 2015**

*** 6. Please tell us about the services your agency provides to domestic violence victims.**

	Available from our agency and sufficient.	Available from our agency but not sufficient.	Not available from our agency.
24-Hour Crisis Hotline	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
On-Scene Victim Advocacy	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Counseling	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Emergency Shelter	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Transportation (public and personal)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Medical Services	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Limited English Proficiency (LEP) Services	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Legal & Court Services	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

*** 7. Please tell us about the services available to domestic violence victims provided by other agencies in your service area.**

	Available in our service area and sufficient.	Available in our service area but not sufficient.	Not available in our service area.	Not Sure.
24-Hour Crisis Hotline	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
On-Scene Victim Advocacy	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Counseling	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Emergency Shelter	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Transportation (public and personal)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Medical Services	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Limited English Proficiency (LEP) Services	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Legal & Court Services	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

8. What other agencies are you aware of that provide these services to domestic violence victims in your service area?

24-Hour Crisis Hotline

On-Scene Victim Advocacy

Counseling

Emergency Shelter

Transportation (to school, childcare, services, etc.)

Medical Services

Limited English Proficiency (LEP) Services

Legal & Court Services

**Victims of Crime
Needs Survey - 2015**

*** 9. Please tell us about the services your agency provides to sexual assault victims.**

	Available from our agency and sufficient.	Available from our agency but not sufficient.	Not available from our agency.
24-Hour Crisis Hotline	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
On-Scene Victim Advocacy	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Counseling	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Emergency Shelter	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Transportation (public and personal)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Medical Services	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Limited English Proficiency (LEP) Services	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Legal & Court Services	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

*** 10. Please tell us about the services available to sexual assault victims provided by other agencies in your service area.**

	Available in our service area and sufficient.	Available in our service area but not sufficient.	Not available in our service area.	Not Sure.
24-Hour Crisis Hotline	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
On-Scene Victim Advocacy	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Counseling	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Emergency Shelter	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Transportation (public and personal)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Medical Services	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Limited English Proficiency (LEP) Services	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Legal & Court Services	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

11. What other agencies are you aware of that provide these services to sexual assault victims in your service area?

24-Hour Crisis Hotline	<input type="text"/>
On-Scene Victim Advocacy	<input type="text"/>
Counseling	<input type="text"/>
Emergency Shelter	<input type="text"/>
Transportation (to school, childcare, services, etc.)	<input type="text"/>
Medical Services	<input type="text"/>
Limited English Proficiency (LEP) Services	<input type="text"/>
Legal & Court Services	<input type="text"/>

**Victims of Crime
Needs Survey - 2015**

*** 12. Please tell us about the services your agency provides to child & adolescent victims.**

Includes individuals 17 years of age and younger.

	Available from our agency and sufficient.	Available from our agency but not sufficient.	Not available from our agency.
24-Hour Crisis Hotline	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
On-Scene Victim Advocacy	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Counseling	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Emergency Shelter	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Transportation (to school, childcare, services, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Medical Services	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Limited English Proficiency (LEP) Services	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Legal & Court Services	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

*** 13. Please tell us about the services available to child & adolescent victims provided by other agencies in your service area.**

Includes individuals 17 years of age and younger.

	Available in our service area and sufficient.	Available in our service area but not sufficient.	Not available in our service area.	Not Sure.
24-Hour Crisis Hotline	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
On-Scene Victim Advocacy	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Counseling	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Emergency Shelter	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Transportation (to school, childcare, services, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Medical Services	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Limited English Proficiency (LEP) Services	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Legal & Court Services	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

14. What other agencies are you aware of that provide the services listed above to child & adolescent victims in your service area?

24-Hour Crisis Hotline	<input type="text"/>
On-Scene Victim Advocacy	<input type="text"/>
Counseling	<input type="text"/>
Emergency Shelter	<input type="text"/>
Transportation (to school, childcare, services, etc.)	<input type="text"/>
Medical Services	<input type="text"/>
Limited English Proficiency (LEP) Services	<input type="text"/>
Legal & Court Services	<input type="text"/>

**Victims of Crime
Needs Survey - 2015**

*** 15. Please tell us about the services your agency provides to survivors of homicide.**

	Available from our agency and sufficient.	Available from our agency but not sufficient.	Not available from our agency.
24-Hour Crisis Hotline	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
On-Scene Victim Advocacy	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Counseling	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Emergency Shelter	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Transportation (public and personal)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Medical Services	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Limited English Proficiency (LEP) Services	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Legal & Court Services	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

*** 16. Please tell us about the services available to survivors of homicide provided by other agencies in your service area.**

	Available in our service area and sufficient.	Available in our service area but not sufficient.	Not available in our service area.	Not Sure.
24-Hour Crisis Hotline	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
On-Scene Victim Advocacy	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Counseling	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Emergency Shelter	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Transportation (to school, childcare, services, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Medical Services	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Limited English Proficiency (LEP) Services	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Legal & Court Services	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

17. What other agencies are you aware of that provide these services to survivors of homicide in your service area?

24-Hour Crisis Hotline	<input type="text"/>
On-Scene Victim Advocacy	<input type="text"/>
Counseling	<input type="text"/>
Emergency Shelter	<input type="text"/>
Transportation (to school, childcare, services, etc.)	<input type="text"/>
Medical Services	<input type="text"/>
Limited English Proficiency (LEP) Services	<input type="text"/>
Legal & Court Services	<input type="text"/>

**Victims of Crime
Needs Survey - 2015**

*** 18. Please tell us about the services your agency provides to victims of assault.**

	Available from our agency and sufficient.	Available from our agency but not sufficient.	Not available from our agency.
24-Hour Crisis Hotline	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
On-Scene Victim Advocacy	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Counseling	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Emergency Shelter	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Transportation (public and personal)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Medical Services	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Limited English Proficiency (LEP) Services	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Legal & Court Services	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

*** 19. Please tell us about the services available to victims of assault provided by other agencies in your service area.**

	Available in our service area and sufficient.	Available in our service area but not sufficient.	Not available in our service area.	Not Sure.
24-Hour Crisis Hotline	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
On-Scene Victim Advocacy	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Counseling	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Emergency Shelter	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Transportation (public and personal)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Medical Services	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Limited English Proficiency (LEP) Services	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Legal & Court Services	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

20. What other agencies are you aware of that provide these services to victims of assault in your service area?

24-Hour Crisis Hotline	<input type="text"/>
On-Scene Victim Advocacy	<input type="text"/>
Counseling	<input type="text"/>
Emergency Shelter	<input type="text"/>
Transportation (to school, childcare, services, etc.)	<input type="text"/>
Medical Services	<input type="text"/>
Limited English Proficiency (LEP) Services	<input type="text"/>
Legal & Court Services	<input type="text"/>

**Victims of Crime
Needs Survey - 2015**

*** 21. Please tell us about the services your agency provides to victims of robbery.**

	Available from our agency and sufficient.	Available from our agency but not sufficient.	Not available from our agency.
24-Hour Crisis Hotline	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
On-Scene Victim Advocacy	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Counseling	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Emergency Shelter	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Transportation (public and personal)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Medical Services	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Limited English Proficiency (LEP) Services	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Legal & Court Services	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

*** 22. Please tell us about the services available to victims of robbery provided by other agencies in your service area.**

	Available in our service area and sufficient.	Available in our service area but not sufficient.	Not available in our service area.	Not Sure.
24-Hour Crisis Hotline	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
On-Scene Victim Advocacy	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Counseling	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Emergency Shelter	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Transportation (public and personal)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Medical Services	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Limited English Proficiency (LEP) Services	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Legal & Court Services	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

23. What other agencies are you aware of that provide these services to victims of robbery in your service area?

24-Hour Crisis Hotline	<input type="text"/>
On-Scene Victim Advocacy	<input type="text"/>
Counseling	<input type="text"/>
Emergency Shelter	<input type="text"/>
Transportation (to school, childcare, services, etc.)	<input type="text"/>
Medical Services	<input type="text"/>
Limited English Proficiency (LEP) Services	<input type="text"/>
Legal & Court Services	<input type="text"/>

**Victims of Crime
Needs Survey - 2015**

*** 24. Please tell us about the services your agency provides to victims of gang violence and hate/bias crimes.**

	Available from our agency and sufficient.	Available from our agency but not sufficient.	Not available from our agency.
24-Hour Crisis Hotline	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
On-Scene Victim Advocacy	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Counseling	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Emergency Shelter	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Transportation (public and personal)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Medical Services	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Limited English Proficiency (LEP) Services	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Legal & Court Services	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

*** 25. Please tell us about the services available to victims of gang violence and hate/bias crimes provided by other agencies in your service area.**

	Available in our service area and sufficient.	Available in our service area but not sufficient.	Not available in our service area	Not Sure.
24-Hour Crisis Hotline	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
On-Scene Victim Advocacy	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Counseling	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Emergency Shelter	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Transportation (public and personal)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Medical Services	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Limited English Proficiency (LEP) Services	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Legal & Court Services	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

26. What other agencies are you aware of that provide these services to victims of gang violence and hate/bias crimes in your service area?

24-Hour Crisis Hotline	<input type="text"/>
On-Scene Victim Advocacy	<input type="text"/>
Counseling	<input type="text"/>
Emergency Shelter	<input type="text"/>
Transportation (to school, childcare, services, etc.)	<input type="text"/>
Medical Services	<input type="text"/>
Limited English Proficiency (LEP) Services	<input type="text"/>
Legal & Court Services	<input type="text"/>

**Victims of Crime
Needs Survey - 2015**

*** 27. Please tell us about the services your agency provides to survivors of traffic collisions resulting from an individual driving under the influence (DUI) or to families whose loved one was killed by a drunk driver.**

	Available from our agency and sufficient.	Available from our agency but not sufficient.	Not available from our agency.
24-Hour Crisis Hotline	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
On-Scene Victim Advocacy	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Counseling	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Emergency Shelter	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Transportation (public and personal)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Medical Services	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Limited English Proficiency (LEP) Services	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Legal & Court Services	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

*** 28. Please tell us about the services available to survivors of traffic collisions resulting from an individual driving under the influence (DUI) or to families whose loved one was killed by a drunk driver provided by other agencies in your service area.**

	Available in our service area and sufficient.	Available in our service area but not sufficient.	Not available in our service area.	Not Sure.
24-Hour Crisis Hotline	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
On-Scene Victim Advocacy	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Counseling	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Emergency Shelter	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Transportation (public and personal)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Medical Services	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Limited English Proficiency (LEP) Services	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Legal & Court Services	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

29. What other agencies are you aware of that provide these services to survivors of traffic collisions resulting from an individual driving under the influence (DUI) or to families whose loved one was killed by a drunk driver?

24-Hour Crisis Hotline	<input type="text"/>
On-Scene Victim Advocacy	<input type="text"/>
Counseling	<input type="text"/>
Emergency Shelter	<input type="text"/>
Transportation (to school, childcare, services, etc.)	<input type="text"/>
Medical Services	<input type="text"/>
Limited English Proficiency (LEP) Services	<input type="text"/>
Legal & Court Services	<input type="text"/>

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*** 30. Please tell us about the services your agency provides to victims of economic exploitation and fraud.**

	Available from our agency and sufficient.	Available from our agency but not sufficient.	Not available from our agency.
24-Hour Crisis Hotline	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
On-Scene Victim Advocacy	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Counseling	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Emergency Shelter	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Transportation (public and personal)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Medical Services	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Limited English Proficiency (LEP) Services	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Legal & Court Services	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

*** 31. Please tell us about the services available to victims of economic exploitation and fraud provided by other agencies in your service area.**

	Available in our service area and sufficient.	Available in our service area but not sufficient.	Not available in our service area.	Not Sure.
24-Hour Crisis Hotline	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
On-Scene Victim Advocacy	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Counseling	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Emergency Shelter	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Transportation (public and personal)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Medical Services	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Limited English Proficiency (LEP) Services	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Legal & Court Services	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

32. What other agencies are you aware of that provide these services to victims of economic exploitation and fraud in your service area?

24-Hour Crisis Hotline	<input type="text"/>
On-Scene Victim Advocacy	<input type="text"/>
Counseling	<input type="text"/>
Emergency Shelter	<input type="text"/>
Transportation (to school, childcare, services, etc.)	<input type="text"/>
Medical Services	<input type="text"/>
Limited English Proficiency (LEP) Services	<input type="text"/>
Legal & Court Services	<input type="text"/>

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*** 33. Please tell us about the services your agency provides to victims of elder abuse.**

	Available from our agency and sufficient.	Available from our agency but not sufficient.	Not available from our agency.
24-Hour Crisis Hotline	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
On-Scene Victim Advocacy	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Counseling	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Emergency Shelter	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Transportation (public and personal)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Medical Services	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Limited English Proficiency (LEP) Services	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Legal & Court Services	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

*** 34. Please tell us about the services available to victims of elder abuse provided by other agencies in your service area.**

	Available in our service area and sufficient.	Available in our service area but not sufficient.	Not available in our service area.	Not Sure.
24-Hour Crisis Hotline	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
On-Scene Victim Advocacy	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Counseling	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Emergency Shelter	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Transportation (public and personal)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Medical Services	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Limited English Proficiency (LEP) Services	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Legal & Court Services	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

35. What other agencies are you aware of that provide these services to victims of elder abuse in your service area?

24-Hour Crisis Hotline	<input type="text"/>
On-Scene Victim Advocacy	<input type="text"/>
Counseling	<input type="text"/>
Emergency Shelter	<input type="text"/>
Transportation (to school, childcare, services, etc.)	<input type="text"/>
Medical Services	<input type="text"/>
Limited English Proficiency (LEP) Services	<input type="text"/>
Legal & Court Services	<input type="text"/>

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*** 36. In your service area, what are the top three populations that experience the greatest need for victim services?**

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Individuals who are 60 years and older | <input type="checkbox"/> Individuals with Limited English Proficiency (LEP) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Individuals who are 17 years and younger | <input type="checkbox"/> Individuals who are not documented |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Individuals with physical and/or cognitive disabilities | <input type="checkbox"/> Native American/Alaska Native |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Males | <input type="checkbox"/> Asian-American/Pacific Islander |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Females | <input type="checkbox"/> African-American |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender (LGBT) | <input type="checkbox"/> Caucasian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify) | |

37. Please indicate any specific needs of crime victims not addressed previously.

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* 38. Have you applied for VOCA funding in the past?

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* 39. Why not?

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40. What else would you like us to know about the needs of crime victims in our state?



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41. If any of these training topics would be beneficial to your agency, please give us a brief description of your specific training needs.

Domestic Violence

Sexual Assault

Child Abuse

Elder Abuse

Special Populations

Cultural Competency

Grants Management

Board of Directors Development

Staff Development

Performance Measures/Data

Collection and Reporting

Other

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Thank you for completing our survey!