U.S. Department of Justice
OVW
Office on Violence Against Women
Working Together to End the Violence

2021 - 2022 REPORT TO CONGRESS
On the Grants to Reduce Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking on Campus Program

Background and Reporting Requirement

Congress created the Grants to Reduce Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking on Campus Program (Campus Program, authorized by 34 U.S.C. § 20125) in recognition of the unique issues and challenges that colleges and universities face in preventing and responding to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking. The Campus Program fosters a comprehensive, coordinated community approach that enhances victim safety, provides services for victims, and supports efforts to hold offenders accountable. The funding supports activities that develop and strengthen trauma-informed victim services and strategies to prevent, investigate, and respond to sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking.

The provisions at 34 U.S.C. § 20125(d)(4) require the Attorney General to submit an annual report to Congress addressing the number of grants and the amount of funds distributed; a summary of the purposes for which the grants were provided and an evaluation of the progress made under the grants; a statistical summary of the persons served, detailing the nature of victimization, and providing data on age, sex, race, ethnicity, language, disability, relationship to offender, geographic distribution, and type of campus; and an evaluation of the effectiveness of programs funded.

Most of the information required is reported to Congress as part of the Office on Violence Against Women (OVW)'s *Biennial Report to Congress on the Effectiveness of Grant Programs Under the Violence Against Women Act*. The 2022 Biennial report contains appendices with Campus Program data spanning July 2019-June 2021 and is enclosed with this report.

Awards Funded

As required by VAWA, the Campus Program grantees that received awards in FYs 2021-2022 were geographically diverse and distributed between private and public institutions of higher education located in rural, urban, and suburban communities. Lists of grant recipients follow on the next page and are also available online at https://www.justice.gov/ovw/awards.

Enclosure

Grants to Reduce Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking on Campus Program, Awards Made in FYs 2021-2022

Enclosed with this report is the 2022 *Biennial Report to Congress on the Effectiveness of Grant Programs Under the Violence Against Women Act* containing appendices that include data spanning July 2019-June 2021.

2021			
Recipient	City	State	Amount
Lyon College	Batesville	Arkansas	$300,000
California State University	Rhonert Park	California	$300,000
Humboldt State University	Arcata	California	$300,000
Merced Community College District	Merced	California	$300,000
Pacific Union College	Angwin	California	$300,000
Shasta-Tehama-Trinity Joint Community College District	Redding	California	$549,132
University of California Irvine	Irvine	California	$299,850
Albertus Magnus College	New Haven	Connecticut	$270,000
Saint Leo University	Saint Leo	Florida	$298,052
University of Central Florida	Orlando	Florida	$300,000
Albany State University	Albany	Georgia	$299,998
Spelman College	Atlanta	Georgia	$300,000
Dominican University	River Forest	Illinois	$300,000
Northeastern Illinois University	Chicago	Illinois	$299,999
Marian University	Indianapolis	Indiana	$299,371
Trustees of Indiana University	Bloomington	Indiana	$300,000
University of Saint Francis	Fort Wayne	Indiana	$300,000
Northern Kentucky University	Highland Heights	Kentucky	$300,000
Dean College	Franklin	Massachusetts	$299,889
Calvin University	Grand Rapids	Michigan	$300,000
Macalester College	Saint Paul	Minnesota	$300,000
Coahoma Community College	Clarksdale	Mississippi	$300,000
Mississippi State University	Mississippi State	Mississippi	$300,000
Tougaloo College	Tougaloo	Mississippi	$300,000
College of Saint Mary	Omaha	Nebraska	$299,999
Wayne State College	Wayne	Nebraska	$300,000
Nevada System of Higher Education	Reno	Nevada	$300,000
Caldwell University	Caldwell	New Jersey	$271,122
Centenary University, a New Jersey Nonprofit Corporation	Hackettstown	New Jersey	$294,876
Molloy College	Rockville Centre	New York	$300,000
The Research Foundation for the State University of New York	Syracuse	New York	$299,999
St Bonaventure University	St Bonaventure	New York	$270,000
Trustees of Union College in the Town of Schenectady in the State of New York	Schenectady	New York	$298,186

Grants to Reduce Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking on Campus Program, Awards Made in FYs 2021-2022

2021			
Recipient	**City**	**State**	**Amount**
University of North Carolina at Pembroke	Pembroke	North Carolina	$298,277
Case Western Reserve University	Cleveland	Ohio	$292,591
Walsh University	North Canton	Ohio	$300,000
Cabrini University	Radnor	Pennsylvania	$298,352
Juniata College	Huntingdon	Pennsylvania	$299,813
Marywood University	Scranton	Pennsylvania	$295,264
Point Park University	Pittsburgh	Pennsylvania	$299,765
The University of South Dakota	Vermillion	South Dakota	$300,000
Christian Brothers University	Memphis	Tennessee	$296,769
Middle Tennessee State University	Murfreesboro	Tennessee	$300,000
Alamo Community College District	San Antonio	Texas	$300,000
Texas State University	San Marcos	Texas	$299,074
The University of Texas Rio Grande Valley	Edinburg	Texas	$550,000
Wayland Baptist University	Plainview	Texas	$299,956
University of Lynchburg	Lynchburg	Virginia	$299,816
University of Mary Washington	Fredericksburg	Virginia	$299,999
Bellevue College	Bellevue	Washington	$300,000
Green River College	Auburn	Washington	$299,986
University of Washington	Seattle	Washington	$550,000
Total Award Amount			**$16,230,135**
Total Number of Awards			**52**

Grants to Reduce Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking on Campus Program, Awards Made in FYs 2021-2022

2022			
Recipient	City	State	Amount
Miami Dade College	Miami	Florida	$299,043
Wesleyan College	Macon	Georgia	$299,766
Greenville College	Greenville	Illinois	$299,999
Northern Illinois University	De Kalb	Illinois	$300,000
Goshen College, Inc.	Goshen	Indiana	$298,904
Simpson College	Indianola	Iowa	$299,764
Southern University And A&M College System	New Orleans	Louisiana	$296,000
Anne Arundel Community College	Arnold	Maryland	$300,000
Westfield State University	Westfield	Massachusetts	$299,708
Aquinas College	Grand Rapids	Michigan	$292,096
Fontbonne University	Saint Louis	Missouri	$298,420
Lincoln University	Jefferson City	Missouri	$299,991
University Of Missouri System	Saint Louis	Missouri	$299,981
University Of Montana	Missoula	Montana	$300,000
Doane University	Crete	Nebraska	$300,000
University Of New Mexico, The	Albuquerque	New Mexico	$299,999
College Of Mount Saint Vincent	Bronx	New York	$269,309
Trocaire College	Buffalo	New York	$299,168
Vaughn College Of Aeronautics And Technology	East Elmhurst	New York	$300,000
Elizabeth City State University	Elizabeth City	North Carolina	$300,000
Elon University	Elon College	North Carolina	$299,957
Portland Community College	Portland	Oregon	$300,000
Arcadia University	Glenside	Pennsylvania	$299,999
Holy Family University	Philadelphia	Pennsylvania	$299,998
Neumann University	Aston	Pennsylvania	$296,699
University Of Puerto Rico	San Juan	Puerto Rico	$300,000
Voorhees College	Denmark	South Carolina	$300,000
Maryville College	Maryville	Tennessee	$299,997
University Of Texas At San Antonio, The	San Antonio	Texas	$300,000
College Of William & Mary, The	South Prince George	Virginia	$300,000
Hollins University Corporation	Roanoke	Virginia	$299,982
Alderson Broaddus University, Inc.	Philippi	West Virginia	$299,999
University Of Charleston, Inc., The	Charleston	West Virginia	$270,000
West Virginia University	Morgantown	West Virginia	$299,964
Saint Norbert College Inc.	De Pere	Wisconsin	$269,921
Viterbo University, Inc.	La Crosse	Wisconsin	$299,536
Total Award Amount			**$10,688,200**
Total Number of Awards			**36**

2022 Biennial Report

The 2022 Biennial Report to Congress on the Effectiveness of the
Grant Funds under the Violence Against Women Act

Discretionary Grant Program Data from July 2019 - June 2021
STOP Formula Data from January 2019 - December 2020
SASP Formula Data from January 2019 - December 2020

United States Department of Justice
Office on Violence Against Women

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Acknowledgments

The Office on Violence Against Women (OVW) gratefully acknowledges the work of the staff of the Violence Against Women Act Measuring Effectiveness Initiative (VAWA MEI) at the Catherine Cutler Institute, University of Southern Maine; the staff played a central role in the development of this report to Congress.

In addition, we wish to express our appreciation to the VAWA grantees, subgrantees, and state administrators who collected and reported the data on which this report is based, and who worked with VAWA MEI to ensure the accuracy of the data. OVW also thanks the grantees, subgrantees, and state administrators who provided detailed narrative information about their VAWA-funded activities and about the impact of this funding on their communities.

Their efforts, and the data and stories they share about responding to domestic/sexual violence, demonstrate the effectiveness of VAWA funding across the country, and highlight where work remains to be done.

Rosemarie Hidalgo
Director
Office on Violence Against Women
U.S. Department of Justice

Considerations for the Reader

In response to the reporting requirements authorized by the Violence Against Women Act of 2000 (VAWA 2000), the 2022 Biennial Report to Congress on the Effectiveness of Grant Funds under the Violence Against Women Act (2022 Biennial Report) presents aggregate qualitative and quantitative data submitted by grantees of 15 discretionary grant programs and two special initiatives, as well as by subgrantees of four formula grant programs administered by the Office on Violence Against Women (OVW). This report also presents current research on best practices to respond to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, which OVW uses to invest in proven strategies and solutions to reduce violence against women and strenghten services to victims.

The following are key notes for the reader to consider when reviewing the 2022 report.

Report Overview

- This report contains an **Executive Summary**, which is intended to serve as a standalone excerpt of the full report, including key accomplishments, accompanying research on best practices, and an overall synopsis of areas of remaining need identified by VAWA-funded organizations.
- Also included in this report is a **section dedicated to documenting the impact of the COVID-19** pandemic on victims, the organizations that serve them, and the agencies that pursue justice and strive to hold offenders accountable.
- The next section, **VAWA Funding and Its Effectiveness**, presents a summary of VAWA-funded activities, direct quotes about the impact of VAWA funding from organizations in communities around the country, and the areas of remaining need identified by VAWA-funded organizations within each type of activity area.
- **Appendix A** contains a complete list of languages in which grantees/subgrantees provided support, services, outreach, and information.
- **Appendices B and C** present data on the number and amounts of awards made under the STOP (Services • Training • Officers • Prosecutors) Formula Grant Program (STOP Program) in the mandated allocation categories (i.e., victim services, law enforcement, prosecution, and courts), culturally specific awards, allocations by victimization, and the number and characteristics of victims served on a state-by-state basis.
- **Appendices D and E** present data on the number and amounts of awards made under the Sexual Assault Services Formula Grant Program (SASP), as well as the number and characteristics of victims served on a state-by-state basis.

- **Appendix F** presents data on the number and characteristics of victims served by each discretionary grant program.
- **Appendix G** presents additional data on the activities of grantees receiving federal funds under the Grants to Reduce Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking on Campus Program.

Terminology

- The Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) and the programs it authorizes address domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, sex trafficking, and stalking, all of which predominantly victimize women. However, VAWA programs and policies are designed to serve all victims of these crimes, including men. For brevity, these crimes are referred to throughout this report as "domestic/sexual violence."
- The term "victim" is used in this report instead of "survivor" to account for people who survive violence and those who do not.
- Recipients of VAWA funding under discretionary grant programs receive awards directly from OVW and are therefore referred to as grantees. Recipients of VAWA funding under the STOP and SASP formula grant programs receive awards from administrators in their respective states and territories and are accordingly referred to as subgrantees. Throughout this report, the use of "grantees" refers to data representing activities reported by discretionary grantees, "subgrantees" refers to data representing activities reported by STOP and SASP subgrantees, and the term "grantees/subgrantees" is used to refer to data that reflects activities conducted by both.
- Under VAWA, "domestic violence" includes "any felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim, by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, by a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner, by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction receiving grant monies, or by any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction" (Violence Against Women Act of 1994).
- The term "dating violence" is used to refer to violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim and where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors: the length of the relationship; the type of relationship; and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.
- The term "sexual assault" is defined by VAWA as any nonconsensual sexual act proscribed by Federal, tribal, or State law, including when the victim lacks capacity to consent (Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013).
- VAWA defines "stalking" as engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for his or her safety or the safety of others, or suffer substantial emotional distress (Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005).

Current Research on Evidence-based Practices

- Throughout this document, the icon shown here is used to highlight established and emerging research on national best practices to respond to domestic/sexual violence. This report incorporates many of the most recent academic and practice-based studies on the activities carried out by VAWA grantees under the statutory purpose areas of VAWA, as well as national survey data on incidence and prevalence. The studies and data highlighted here are meant to provide broader context for the grantee-reported information presented in this report. OVW uses this research to invest in proven strategies and solutions to further the common goal of ending domestic/sexual violence.
- More information on the evidence base for VAWA programs can be found in OVW's 2020 Biennial Report to Congress on the Effectiveness of Grant Programs Under VAWA, as well as the National Institute of Justice's Compendium of Research on Violence Against Women, and many scholarly sources.
- Additionally, OVW funds a Research and Evaluation Initiative designed to support researcher-practitioner partnerships to study VAWA-funded strategies for serving victims and holding offenders accountable. For more information on recent and current projects funded under this initiative, see the "Research & Evaluation Initiative" chapter in this report.

Data Presentation and Interpretation

- This report presents data reflecting activities conducted with VAWA discretionary grant funding, STOP formula funding, and SASP formula funding. These three funding streams operate under the VAWA authorization but have separate funding mechanisms, different reporting requirements, and are each dedicated to supporting distinct types of projects. STOP and SASP data are reported on an annual basis, aligned with the calendar year, while discretionary grant program data is reported twice a year, reflecting activities conducted from January through June and July through December. The 2022 Biennial Report includes discretionary data from July 2019 through June 2021, and STOP and SASP data from 2019 and 2020.
- Throughout this report, references to "fiscal year" mean the federal fiscal year (October 1–September 30).
- STOP and SASP funding is awarded to states and territories on a fiscal year schedule according to a statutorily determined, population-based formula. The designated STOP or SASP administrator in each state or territory then sub-awards these funds, the timing of which varies between states and territories because it is at the administrators' discretion, and often mirrors the state or territories' own fiscal year schedule. STOP and SASP administrators collect and report data from subgrantees on the use of funds by calendar year.
- Throughout this report, references to "states" or "states and territories" refer to all recipients of STOP and SASP formula awards: the 50 states, the five U.S. territories, and the District of Columbia.

- Categories under which grantees/subgrantees report the highest volume of data are included in this report. For comprehensive information on the data elements VAWA grantees/subgrantees report, see the reporting forms located on the VAWA MEI website: *https://www.vawamei.org/*.
- The overall number of victims served represents an unduplicated count. This means that grantees/subgrantees count each victim only once, regardless of the number of times that victim received services during each reporting period. However, victims who receive services under multiple grant programs may be counted more than once where data is aggregated across grant programs. Statutory regulations pertaining to victim confidentiality are among the reasons that OVW cannot report an unduplicated count of victims served across grant programs.
- Where possible, grantee/subgrantee data are presented as totals across the two years covered by this report. Unless otherwise indicated, "total" represents data from all the periods covered by this report added together.
- In some cases, a total is not available. In those instances, a calculated average across the two 12-month reporting periods is presented for formula data, and a calculated average across the four 6-month reporting periods is presented for discretionary data.
- Percentages throughout the report may not add to 100% due to rounding.
- In some cases, due to rounding, <1% is used to indicate that percentages are smaller than 0.5%, but greater than 0%.
- In other cases, due to rounding, numbers may appear the same while their percentages are different.

Executive Summary: VAWA Funding Supports Evidence-based Practices

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT (VAWA) GRANTS SUPPORT EFFECTIVE STRATEGIES FOR PREVENTING AND RESPONDING TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, AND STALKING NATIONWIDE.

VAWA funding is administered by the Department of Justice's Office on Violence Against Women and is distributed nationwide through discretionary grant programs, as well as the STOP (Services • Training • Officers • Prosecutors) Formula Grant Program (STOP Program) and the Sexual Assault Services Formula Grant Program (SASP). VAWA grantees/subgrantees use this funding to serve victims and to improve the criminal justice response to domestic/sexual violence using evidence-based interventions. This report presents aggregate data reflecting VAWA-funded activities and accomplishments from January 2019 to June 2021.

VICTIM ADVOCACY HELPS TO IMPROVE VICTIMS' WELL-BEING AND REDUCE THEIR FEAR.

Victims supported by **advocates** may suffer less fear, psychological distress, and fewer physical health problems, and endure less self-blame, guilt, and depression.[1]

In the period of time covered by this report:

DISCRETIONARY GRANT PROGRAMS

STOP

served 280,593 **VICTIMS** (12-month average)

SASP

served 47,319 **VICTIMS** (12-month average)

served 86,030 **VICTIMS** (6-month average)

Most victims that requested grant-funded services **received some or all of those services.**

Overall, grantees/subgrantees:

provided more than 4 million **VICTIM SERVICES**

answered more than 1 million **HOTLINE CALLS**

VICTIMS WHO USE TRANSITIONAL HOUSING ARE BETTER PREPARED FOR THE FUTURE.

Victims who use **transitional housing** receive a wider range of services over a longer period of time than do victims who never use shelter services, and they report having a greater ability to plan for their safety, are aware of more resources in their community, have more hope for the future, and feel better able to achieve their goals.[2]

In the period of time covered by this report, grantees/subgrantees:

provided more than 2.5 million **HOUSING BED NIGHTS**

Of the victims receiving transitional housing through the **TRANSITIONAL HOUSING PROGRAM**:

81% **1,575** victims (81%) moved into **permanent housing of their choice**

and

86% **1,492** victims (86%) reported a perceived **lower risk of violence** after receiving transitional housing services.

SANE/SAFE PROGRAMS IMPROVE MEDICAL CARE FOR VICTIMS AND FORENSIC EVIDENCE COLLECTION.

Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners or Sexual Assault Forensic Examiners (SANEs/SAFEs) are health care providers trained to provide medical care to victims after an assault, and to competently and compassionately collect forensic evidence from a victim's body. SANE/SAFE programs lead to higher rates of victims reporting the assault to law enforcement and improved prosecution outcomes.[3]

In the period of time covered by this report, grantees/subgrantees:

trained more than 30,000 **SANE/SAFEs**

funded 56 **SANE/SAFE POSITIONS**

who provided over 20,000 **MEDICAL FORENSIC EXAMS**

WORKING WITH A SPECIALIZED ATTORNEY CAN LEAD TO BETTER LEGAL OUTCOMES FOR VICTIMS.

Civil legal assistance provided by attorneys funded through VAWA's Legal Assistance for Victims (LAV) Program increases the quality, quantity, and efficiency of legal services for domestic violence victims. Legal aid attorneys who are trained on domestic violence may attain the most favorable outcomes for their clients on custody matters when compared with victims who represent themselves and victims with privately retained attorneys. Victims who obtain civil legal services may suffer less subsequent physical violence and stalking and achieve more economic self-sufficiency. Victims who get help from attorneys and community-based advocates may be more likely than victims without that assistance to perceive themselves as having a voice in the justice process.[4]

Every 6 months, attorneys/paralegals funded through the **LEGAL ASSISTANCE FOR VICTIMS PROGRAM** alone:

served more than 20,000 **VICTIMS** and *assisted victims with* 30,000 **LEGAL ISSUES**

Additionally, in the period of time covered by this report, grantees/subgrantees:

trained more than 58,000 **LEGAL PROFESSIONALS**

SUPERVISED VISITATION/SAFE EXCHANGE CENTERS IMPROVE SAFETY FOR VICTIMS AND THEIR CHILDREN.

Many victims continue to share custody with their abuser even after leaving an abusive relationship. Abusers often use children and custody arrangements to control, harm, or monitor the victim. **Supervised visitation and safe exchange programs** offer a safe place for the exchange of a child and a secure and nurturing environment for children to interact with non-custodial parents.[5]

Every 6 months, discretionary program grantees:

served nearly 1,500 **FAMILIES**

providing more than 55,000 **VISITS & EXCHANGES**

A COORDINATED COMMUNITY RESPONSE TO DOMESTIC/SEXUAL VIOLENCE IS KEY.

Efforts to address domestic and sexual violence are most effective when they are implemented as a **coordinated community response (CCR)** across disciplines, involving advocates, law enforcement officers, prosecutors, forensic healthcare providers, and others.[6]

All VAWA grantees/subgrantees are required to engage in CCR activities and work in meaningful ways with community partners.

VAWA FUNDING EMBEDS BEST PRACTICES INTO LAW ENFORCEMENT'S RESPONSE TO DOMESTIC/SEXUAL VIOLENCE.

Law enforcement officers who are trained in and use best practices—like following up with victims, helping victims make safety plans, assessing the needs of children exposed to domestic violence, and describing protection orders and court procedures—may be more likely to arrest domestic abusers. Taking an offender into custody and documenting evidence of injury increases the odds that a domestic violence case will be prosecuted. A swift police response to sexual assault and thorough investigation may make it more likely that a case will be referred to a prosecutor, accepted for prosecution, and result in a conviction.[7]

Specialized domestic violence law enforcement units have been found to decrease the frequency and severity of future domestic violence and produce higher case clearance rates, compared to a standard patrol response.[8]

In the period of time covered by this report, grantees/subgrantees:

trained nearly 190,000 **LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS**

VAWA funding supports specialized law enforcement units and, at any given time during the period covered by this report:

paid the salary for more than 290 **LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS**

In the period of time covered by this report, these officers' agencies:

responded to 519,155 **CALLS FOR ASSISTANCE** → *investigated* 349,994 **CASES** → *referred* 161,174 **CASES TO PROSECUTORS**

VICTIM-CENTERED PROSECUTION IMPROVES VICTIMS' SATISFACTION WITH THE JUSTICE SYSTEM.

Victim-centered prosecution—which engages victims in the justice process, prioritizes their safety, and seeks their input—is associated with a lower incidence of re-abuse. Victims who feel empowered in the justice process suffer less depression and report better quality of life, and they are more satisfied with the system and more likely to seek its help, if needed, in the future. Jurisdictions with **specialized domestic violence prosecution units** generally prosecute these crimes at a higher rate.[9]

In the period of time covered by this report, VAWA grants supported specialized prosecution units and:

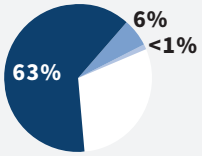
funded nearly
340
PROSECUTORS

These prosecutors' agencies:

RECEIVED	ACCEPTED	DISPOSED OF
333,111 *cases*	238,748 *cases*	180,570 *cases*

and
ACHIEVED CONVICTIONS
in **113,495** of these cases
(63% of all dispositions).

Within **ICJR-FUNDED AGENCIES**, prosecutors:



accepted 63% of cases they received for prosecution
and
referred 6% to higher/lower courts and **<1%** for federal prosecution.

PROTECTION ORDERS CAN HELP VICTIMS FEEL SAFER AND PREVENT FUTURE ABUSE.

Protection orders—which grant various types of protection and relief for victims of domestic and sexual violence—can deter further abuse and increase victims' perceptions of their own safety, reduce victims' post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) symptoms, and have shown a cost-benefit of tens of millions of dollars in one state.[10]

In the period of time covered by this report, VAWA-funded advocates, legal professionals, law enforcement officers, and prosecutors assisted victims with:

obtaining nearly
350,000
PROTECTION ORDERS

VAWA FUNDING SUPPORTS BEST PRACTICES AT EVERY STEP OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESPONSE.

Besides law enforcement and prosecution, best practices must be implemented across the entire criminal justice system to achieve offender accountability and justice for victims.

For example, **specialized domestic violence courts**, which exist to enhance victim safety and offender accountability, may reduce re-offending, increase conviction rates, increase offender compliance, and result in victim satisfaction.[11]

In the period of time covered by this report, VAWA funds were used to support criminal justice activities carried out through local courts, probation and parole offices, and domestic violence intervention programs. Additionally, funds were used to train judges, court personnel, probation officers, and other justice system personnel.

TRAINING AND EDUCATION CAN IMPROVE PROFESSIONALS' RESPONSES AND REDUCE VIOLENCE OVER TIME.

It is not easy to talk about violence, and it may be difficult for victims to ask for help. When they do, it matters how people respond.[12]

Training plays a crucial role in ensuring that professionals are equipped to respond competently and compassionately when a victim requests their assistance.[13]

In the period of time covered by this report, grantees/subgrantees:

trained over
1 million
PROFESSIONALS

Community education can reduce domestic/sexual violence in the long-term by changing people's attitudes and beliefs that legitimize it. For example, **bystander intervention programming** can change behavior and reduce dating violence and sexual assault among high school and college students.[14]

In the period of time covered by this report, **CAMPUS PROGRAM** grantees:

provided prevention education to more than
550,000
INCOMING STUDENTS

OVW PROVIDES FUNDING FOR SERVICES THAT MEET THE SPECIFIC NEEDS OF UNDERSERVED POPULATIONS.

Victims' experiences and a growing body of research confirm that certain populations are victimized by domestic/sexual violence at particularly high rates. Additionally, victims from certain underserved populations are more likely to encounter barriers to accessing criminal justice and victim services, which may impact the rate at which they report abuse and receive services. These barriers can be due to race or ethnicity, geographic location, religion, sexual orientation, gender identity, or a victim's unique needs (such as language barriers, disabilities, age, or immigration status).[15]

Victim services that appropriately meet the particular needs of victims from underserved populations, as well as training for professionals to ensure a proper response to underserved victims, are lacking in many communities around the country. In recognition of these barriers to justice, safety, and healing, OVW is committed to funding organizations operated by and for communities of color and other historically marginalized and underserved populations.

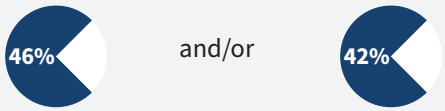
SERVICES THAT ARE TAILORED TO VICTIMS' CULTURAL BACKGROUNDS ARE ESSENTIAL.

Designing or adapting services to address victims' cultural backgrounds so that they affirm their culture and effectively address barriers like language and communication challenges may make those services more effective. Examples of **culturally specific services**, such as the *promotora* model, which involves peer leadership and information sharing among Latinx immigrant victims, have shown that they can have transformative effects on individuals and their communities. Offender treatment may also be more effective when it is culturally relevant.[16]

In the period of time covered by this report, grantees/subgrantees provided support services, outreach, and informational materials in at least **65 languages**.

Every 6 months, **CULTURALLY SPECIFIC SERVICES PROGRAM** grantees:

The plurality of these victims were:



immigrants, refugees, or asylum seekers

people with limited English proficiency

ACCESSIBLE SERVICES FOR VICTIMS WITH DISABILITIES ARE NEEDED TO ENSURE EQUAL ACCESS TO SUPPORT.

People with disabilities are at a much greater risk for abuse—and face greater barriers to accessing help and justice—than people without disabilities. In fact, people with intellectual disabilities are sexually assaulted at a rate seven times higher than people without disabilities, according to an analysis of Justice Department data. **Accessible services for victims with disabilities** can help address these victims' unique safety needs.[17]

In the period of time covered by this report, **DISABILITY PROGRAM** grantees:

to increase their capacity to provide more effective services to victims with disabilities.

A MULTIDISCIPLINARY APPROACH CAN IMPROVE THE RESPONSE TO ABUSE AGAINST OLDER ADULTS.

For older victims of domestic/sexual violence, age may increase isolation or dependence on caretakers, which may heighten their risk of victimization and limit their ability to report abuse and seek assistance. A multidisciplinary approach—involving collaboration across Adult Protective Service agencies, as well as the victim advocacy, healthcare, and justice sectors and with faith communities—can enhance the **response to abuse against older adults**.[18]

In the period of time covered by this report, **ABUSE IN LATER LIFE PROGRAM** grantees:

to increase their capacity to recognize and respond to abuse against older adults.

What needs remain unmet?

VAWA grantees/subgrantees as well as STOP and SASP state administrators are asked on a regular basis to identify what needs remain unmet in their communities. Their responses help OVW understand areas in need of improvement, gaps in services, emerging and under-resourced issues faced by victims and the systems designed to serve them, and barriers to holding offenders accountable.

Grantees and state administrators identified the following critical areas of unmet need during the period of time covered by this report:

- Sustaining core services for victims and families, particularly safe transitional and long-term affordable housing;
- Addressing victim service needs including transportation services, childcare, and short-term financial and material assistance;
- Providing culturally and linguistically appropriate services, especially interpretation and translation services, to underserved communities;
- Making available comprehensive victim services to address substance abuse and mental health needs that co-occur with, or result from, victimization;
- Enhancing communication and collaboration between domestic violence and sexual assault service providers and their community partners;
- Recruiting , training, and retaining qualified staff;
- Increasing outreach to chronically underserved populations;
- Increasing organizational capacity to serve a greater number of victims and to provide more comprehensive services;
- Improving offender accountability through monitoring, domestic violence intervention programs, and stricter enforcement of protective orders;
- Providing free or low-cost civil legal representation for victims in cases involving custody, divorce, and eviction issues; and
- Providing trauma-informed training to victim service providers, law enforcement officers, prosecutors, judges, and court personnel.

NOTE: This synopsis is based on the remaining areas of need reported by discretionary grantees on their performance reports for the January-June 2020 and January-June 2021 reporting periods and by STOP and SASP administrators on their performance reports for the 2020 reporting period. Since STOP and SASP administrators' reports summarize the areas of needs experienced by their subgrantees, individual subgrantee reports were not included in the analysis to generate this synopsis.

A note about the research and data cited in this Executive Summary: This offers a snapshot of evidence of the effectiveness of VAWA-funded practices and activities; it is not a comprehensive picture of what studies on VAWA-funded interventions have reported or of VAWA-funded activities and accomplishments. More information on the evidence base for VAWA programs can be found in the full 2022 Biennial Report to Congress on the Effectiveness of the Grant Programs under the Violence Against Women Act (available at https://www.justice.gov/ovw/reports-congress), the National Institute of Justice's Compendium of Research on Violence Against Women (available at https://www.ojp.gov/pdffiles1/nij/223572/223572.pdf), and many scholarly sources.

Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic

The COVID-19 pandemic which began in early 2020, and the toll it levied on communities across the globe, exacerbated the risks faced by victims of domestic/sexual violence. It closed off paths to safety for many and created unprecedented challenges for service providers and justice professionals as they worked to reach victims in their communities. Research, news reports, and grantee/subgrantee accounts revealed that COVID-19 made a bad situation worse for people who were already vulnerable before the pandemic, especially people dealing with violence in their lives.

VAWA grantees/subgrantees endured these challenges alongside the victims with whom they work. They struggled to meet needs that grew in volume and complexity while the tools at their disposal became more limited or were impractical to use with social distancing in place. At the same time, VAWA grantees/subgrantees demonstrated remarkable ingenuity and resourcefulness in maintaining their commitment to safety and justice in their communities. They found effective ways to meet victims where they were at and adapted their services around new public safety measures.

Summarized below are the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on victims of domestic/sexual violence and the solutions grantees/subgrantees implemented during the worst part of this public health crisis.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE INCREASED DURING THE PANDEMIC. ITS IMPACT ON VICTIMS WAS CATASTROPHIC.

In early 2020, domestic violence rose by an estimated 8%. A study of Houston residents appeared to exemplify the broader national trends related to an increase in homelessness among victims, including a disproportionate impact on victims of color. Furthermore, criminal justice professionals who responded to a survey said that domestic violence calls to police increased during the pandemic, and these calls and cases worsened in severity.[1]

VAWA grantees/subgrantees similarly reported seeing an increase in domestic violence as well as an increase in more severe cases of abuse.

MD · Subgrantee Perspective

"From 2020 to 2021, the number of victims served increased 32%, but more notably, the number of services provided to those individuals increased 134%. This extraordinary increase can be traced to several issues: The degree of dangerousness has increased, more severity in the level of physical injuries (including strangulation and use of weapons), more stalking (including cyberstalking and use of tracking devices) and a significant increase in untreated mental health and substance abuse issues."

DOVE CENTER, MARYLAND (STOP PROGRAM)

OR · Grantee Perspective

"With the pandemic, we have seen that violence has escalated in relationships where power and control-based abuse was already present. Since May 2020 we have had 8 victims killed in domestic violence related homicides in our county."

MULTNOMAH COUNTY OF OREGON (ICJR PROGRAM)

Tribal · Grantee Perspective

"It was a nightmare trying to keep our clients safe."

HOOPA VALLEY TRIBE (TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS PROGRAM)

Research findings on the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on domestic/sexual violence

- 8% increase in domestic violence between January and May of 2020 [2]
- Increases and decreases in hotline calls (varied across communities) [3]
- Increase in calls to law enforcement in some areas [4]
- Increase in the different types and amounts of services victims need [5]
- Reported increase in the severity of violence [6]
- Decrease in medical-forensic care-seeking among sexual assault patients [7]
- Increases in domestic violence-related homicides in some places [8]
- Disproportionate toll on people from marginalized communities [9]
- Increased stress on service providers [10]
- Escalation of stressors on families contributing to risk factors for domestic violence [11]

WITH DEPLETED RESOURCES, PROVIDERS STRUGGLED WITH AN INCREASED DEMAND FOR SERVICES.

Victims were seeking help from service providers at a growing rate even prior to 2020: According to Justice Department data, the percentage of domestic violence victims who were assisted by a victim services agency rose from 15% in 2017 to 26% in 2019. Yet, on a single day in 2019, domestic violence agencies across the country were unable to meet over 11,000 requests for services. The pandemic further constrained providers' ability to meet increased demand: Needs were up and charitable giving and volunteering were down in 2020, meaning nonprofit organizations serving victims of domestic/sexual violence were struggling with budget and other deficits, while roughly a third of them reported $25,000 or more in additional or unplanned spending in 2020 in order to maintain services.[12]

VAWA grantees/subgrantees reported that lasting impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and other challenges depleted existing resources, and that they were struggling to meet a tremendous increase in the number of victims seeking services from them alongside an increase in the number and complexity of services needed.

CA · Grantee Perspective

"The number of calls and walk-ins went from 10 per day to several hundred per day by June 2020."

ALAMEDA COUNTY OF CALIFORNIA (ICJR PROGRAM)

Tribal · Grantee Perspective

"This pandemic has revealed the fragility of the systems in place to service victims and their families."

WAMPANOAG TRIBE OF GAY HEAD AQUINNAH (TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS PROGRAM)

MD · Subgrantee Perspective

"There is no funding to increase the number of staff who are providing the much more intense and frequent victim services during the pandemic."

DOVE CENTER, MARYLAND (STOP PROGRAM)

Innovations used to mitigate the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic [13]

- Use of digital platforms
- Use of outdoor spaces
- Coupling supply deliveries with face-to-face advocacy check-ins
- Mobile advocacy
- Flexible financial assistance
- Organized measures to keep law enforcement officers, victim services providers, and others informed about frequent changes to agencies' protocols

SERVICE PROVIDERS ADAPTED THEIR SERVICES TO CONTINUE TO SUPPORT VICTIMS, WHICH LED TO NEW BARRIERS AND CHALLENGES.

VAWA grantees/subgrantees reported they adapted as quickly as possible and offered a variety of services, as well as access to resources and support, in non-traditional ways. Many providers pivoted to remote services, but noted that this approach came with its own set of barriers and challenges:

- Remote services take significantly more time to provide compared to in-person services;
- A lack of access to technology or lack of technological skills prevented many victims from participating in virtual appointments and remote services;
- Consequently, more funding is needed to provide victims and their families with computers, cell phones, and reliable high-speed internet to connect with service providers and maintain confidentiality; and
- More funding is needed for agencies to develop remote service structures and to purchase the necessary equipment for successful remote service delivery.

VAWA grantees/subgrantees highlighted that many of these barriers specifcially affected victims from underserved populations, for example victims for whom English is not their first language and victims living in tribal or rural areas.

THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC AFFECTED EVERY ASPECT OF THE RESPONSE TO DOMESTIC/SEXUAL VIOLENCE.

In addition to the impact of COVID-19 on victims and an increased need for services, VAWA grantees/subgrantees also reported that the pandemic greatly restricted their ability to **TRAIN PROFESSIONALS** and carry out **COMMUNITY EDUCATION** activities.

Furthermore, grantees/subgrantees noted that the pandemic hampered and delayed the **CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM'S RESPONSE** to violence. Examples include staffing issues in local police deparments, offenders quickly being released from jail due to social distancing concerns, slowed court proceedings, and a switch to remote court systems excluding some victims who lacked access to internet or technology.

VAWA Funding and its Effectiveness

> Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) grantees/subgrantees around the country use grant funding to serve victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking and to improve the criminal justice response to these crimes using evidence-based interventions.

FIRST ENACTED IN 1994, AND THEN REAUTHORIZED IN 2000, 2005, 2013 and 2022, VAWA articulates the Congress's commitment to effective strategies for preventing and responding to domestic/sexual violence, holding offenders accountable, and ensuring safety, autonomy, and justice for victims. Programs and policies authorized by VAWA and subsequent legislation promote a coordinated community response to these crimes, meaning an approach in which law enforcement, victim services providers, prosecutors, courts, and others work together in a seamless, systemic way.

Discretionary Grant Programs

In Fiscal Year 2020, OVW issued
nearly $312 million
through 661 discretionary awards.

In Fiscal Year 2021, OVW issued
nearly $298 million
through 637 discretionary awards.

STOP

In Fiscal Year 2019, OVW issued
over $154 million
in STOP grant awards to states/territories.

In Fiscal Year 2020, OVW issued
nearly $153 million
in STOP grant awards to states/territories.

SASP

In Fiscal Year 2019, OVW issued
over $25.5 million
in SASP grant awards to states/territories.

In Fiscal Year 2020, OVW issued
nearly $26 million
in SASP grant awards to states/territories.

VAWA funding is administered by the Office on Violence Against Women (OVW) in the Department of Justice. In creating policies, developing programs, awarding grants, and providing technical assistance, OVW accounts for the unique ways–and in some cases disproportionate rates at which–domestic/sexual violence affect underserved and vulnerable populations, including people of color, American Indians and Alaska Natives (AI/AN), people with disabilities, immigrants, and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer (LGBTQ) people. OVW also considers the particular impact of domestic/sexual violence on other specific populations, including men and boys, residents of rural areas, the elderly, youth, and college students to ensure that services and justice solutions address their needs.

As of October 2022, OVW administers 15 currently statutorily authorized discretionary programs, four formula programs, and three special initiatives. This 2022 Biennial Report to Congress is based on data submitted by over **4,000** grantees/subgrantees on their VAWA-funded activities and provides a snapshot of their accomplishments and challenges. The following pages present grantees'/subgrantees' stories in their own words, aggregated data documenting their work, and scholarly research that supports the effectiveness of grant-funded activities.

NOTE: For the purposes of this report, award amounts and totals for the State and Territorial Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence Coalitions Program and the Grants to Tribal Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Coalitions Program—both formula grant programs—are consolidated with discretionary grant totals.

Introduction

Domestic/sexual violence has lasting impacts on victims' lives and takes a significant toll on communities, affecting millions of people in the United States every year. VAWA was an historic step forward in our nation's response to crimes of violence that predominantly victimize women (Violence Against Women Act of 1994). It changed the legal landscape, creating powerful criminal and civil enforcement tools for holding perpetrators accountable and for offering victims access to safety and justice. In addition, VAWA recognized that, given the social forces and barriers that keep these crimes hidden, public support for specialized outreach, services, training, and enforcement is critically important to achieving the vision of a society that does not tolerate domestic/sexual violence.

To this end, VAWA established formula and discretionary grant programs to help communities respond to these crimes and better address the needs of victims. The Department of Justice (DOJ)'s Office on Violence Against Women (OVW) awards grants to support states, territories, tribal communities, local governments, educational institutions, and nonprofit victim services agencies in developing innovative and effective strategies to respond to domestic/sexual violence. The VAWA grant programs are designed to address the many and varied needs and unique challenges in communities around the country. Therefore, each individual grant program is designed to direct funding to serve particular populations, or focuses on specific activities or services needed to prevent and respond to domestic/sexual violence.

Since VAWA was first enacted in 1994, it has been reauthorized four times (in 2000, 2005, 2013, and 2022), with each reauthorization strengthening and expanding the original law in various ways. Additionally, new grant programs were added in reauthorizations to fill previously existing gaps and ensure a more comprehensive response to domestic/sexual violence throughout the country.

Most recently, Congress reauthorized VAWA in March of 2022, strengthening the range and reach of strategies communities can use to serve victims, hold offenders accountable, and prevent domestic/sexual violence. VAWA 2022 also made changes to existing programs and created new grant programs. VAWA 2022 changes became effective on October 1, 2022, and OVW began implementing the changes in Fiscal Year 2023. This means that changes from the 2022 reauthorization were not yet in effect for the time period covered by this report (July 1, 2019–June 30, 2021 for discretionary grant programs and January 1, 2019–December 31, 2020 for formula grant programs), and this report therefore does not reflect the new and revised programming under VAWA 2022.

Domestic Violence/Dating Violence, Sexual Assault & Stalking in the United States

- Disproportionately victimizes women and girls
- About power and control
- Under–reported
- Major individual and public health implications
- Most perpetrators not held accountable
- Disproportionate impact on specific populations, including people of color, people with disabilities, Deaf or hard of hearing, LGBTQ, and others

Domestic violence affects millions of people in the United States every year. According to the National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS), two in five women and one in four men experience some form of physical violence, contact sexual violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner in their lifetime and reported at least one intimate partner violence-related impact (Leemis et al., 2022). This domestic violence can escalate and even be fatal: In 2019, ten times as many women were killed by a man they knew than were killed by a male stranger (Violence Policy Center, 2021). According to 2021 data from the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), the rate of domestic violence in the United States was 3.3 victimizations per 1,000 people age 12 or older (Thompson & Tapp, 2022). However, research suggests that of incidents of physical violence, rape, or stalking by an intimate partner known to police, only roughly 32% result in the arrest or detention of the offender, and an estimated 7% of incidents result in criminal prosecution (Broidy et al., 2016).

AR • Subgrantee Perspective

"All of our Sexual Assault Program Services are funded through SASP. If we did not operate this crucial program, victims would have to drive hours to seek services and hundreds of victims would go unserved."

CRISIS INTERVENTION CENTER, ARKANSAS (SASP)

VAWA FUNDING AT A GLANCE

VAWA funding has been critical in helping to prevent and respond to domestic/sexual violence across the country. This funding is distributed nationwide through discretionary and formula grant programs.

Discretionary grant funds are awarded to a variety of recipients. Eligibility for each program is defined by the program's federal statute. States, tribal governments, city and county governments, government agencies, universities, non-profit organizations that serve victims, and others may apply for discretionary VAWA funding. Grants are typically awarded for a period of two or three years depending on the specific program, and grantees under most programs may apply for continuation funding. Discretionary grantees are required to submit performance reports on their grant-funded activities every 6 months. During the four 6-month reporting periods included in this report (covering the time from July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2021), OVW administered 15 current and two formerly authorized discretionary grant programs, as well as three special initiatives. These discretionary programs are each designed to focus on a specific population, such as victims in rural communities, or to meet a specific need, such as providing transitional housing for victims.

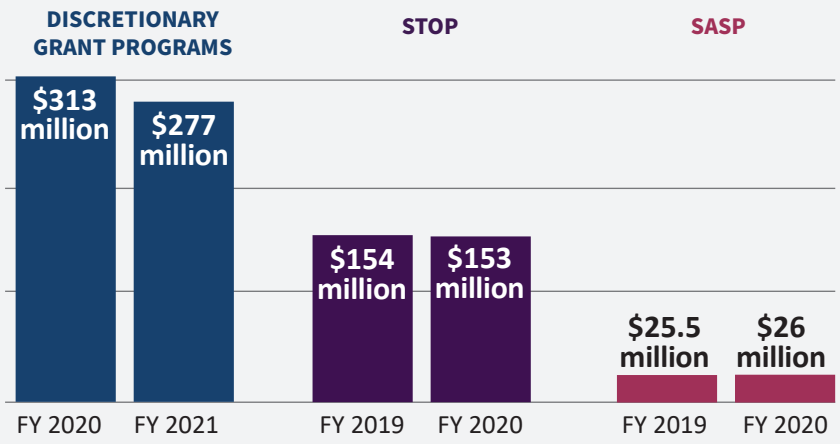
Additionally, OVW administers funding to each state and territory according to a statutorily determined, population-based formula. This so-called formula funding is primarily administered through the STOP (Services • Training • Officers • Prosecutors) Formula Grant Program (STOP Program) and the Sexual Assault Services Formula Grant Program (SASP). State administrators then subgrant these funds to subgrantees in their state or territory, including to victim service organizations, law enforcement, prosecutors, and courts. For more information on how formula grant funding is allocated, please see Appendix B and Appendix D. State administrators and subgrantees are required to submit reports on how funds were used every 12 months (with this report covering two 12-month reporting periods, from January 1, 2019 to December 31, 2020).

- The STOP Program emphasizes the implementation of comprehensive strategies to respond effectively to domestic/sexual violence by forging lasting partnerships between victim advocacy organizations and the criminal justice system. Therefore, STOP Program funds are used primarily to provide victim services, training, and dedicated personnel in law enforcement and prosecution.
- SASP, which was first authorized through VAWA 2005, is the first federal funding stream solely dedicated to the provision of direct intervention and related assistance for victims of sexual assault. It provides support services for adult, youth, and child victims of sexual assault, and their families.

According to NISVS data, of the population of the United States, more than one in two women and about one in three men report experiencing some form of contact sexual violence in their lifetimes, including rape, sexual coercion, and/or unwanted sexual contact. Most of this sexual violence was committed by perpetrators that the victims knew, such as intimate partners, relatives, friends, or acquaintances (Basile et al., 2022). According to the 2021 NCVS data, the rate of rape or sexual assault in the United States was 1.2 victimizations per 1,000 people (Thompson & Tapp, 2022). However, both the NCVS and 2021 data from the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIRBS) found that only a fraction of these sexual victimizations are reported to law enforcement, with NCVS finding a rate of only 0.25 and NIRBS finding a rate of 0.43 rape/sexual assault victimizations per 1,000 people being reported (Morgan & Smith, 2022).

While stalking is underreported, NISVS data suggests that nearly one in three women and one in six men are stalked during their lifetime. Stalking involves a perpetrator's use of a pattern of harassing or threatening tactics that are both unwanted and cause fear or safety concerns. Though the general public may be most familiar with stalking by strangers, it is actually far more likely for victims to experience stalking from someone they know; only about 19% of female victims and 20% of male victims reported being stalked by a stranger. Women are most likely to be stalked by a current or former intimate partner (43% of female victims), followed by acquaintances (41% of female victims). Male victims were most likely to be stalked by an acquaintance (44% of male victims) as well as by a current or former intimate partner (32% of male victims). Female victims most often experienced stalking in the form of unwanted phone calls and being approached, followed, and watched; while male victims most often experienced stalking in the form of unwanted phone calls, texts, photos, emails, and social media messages as well as being approached (Smith et al., 2022).

VAWA Grant Funding



OVW awarded a total of **$590 million** to grantees from the discretionary grant programs during Fiscal Years 2020 and 2021.

OVW awarded a total of **$307 million** to states and territories under STOP during Fiscal Years 2019 and 2020.

OVW awarded a total of **$51 million** to states and territories under SASP during Fiscal Years 2019 and 2020.

1,799 **GRANTEES** *reported data* (6-month average)

2,018 **SUBGRANTEES** *reported data* (12-month average)

556 **SUBGRANTEES** *reported data* (12-month average)

NOTE: These data represent the number of discretionary grant program grantees reporting in the time period from July 2019–June 2021 and of STOP and SASP subgrantees reporting in the time period from January 2019–December 2020. For additional information on how formula grant funding is allocated, please see Appendix B and Appendix D.

LIST OF VAWA-FUNDED GRANT PROGRAMS

Discretionary Grant Programs

- Enhanced Training and Services to End Violence and Abuse of Women Later in Life Program **(Abuse in Later Life or ALL Program)**
- Grants to Reduce Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking on Campus Program **(Campus Program)**
- Consolidated Grant Program to Address Children and Youth Experiencing Domestic and Sexual Assault and Engage Men and Boys as Allies **(Consolidated Youth or CY Program)**
- Grants to Enhance Culturally Specific Services for Victims of Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking Program **(Culturally Specific Services Program or CSSP)**
- Education, Training, and Enhanced Services to End Violence Against and Abuse of Women with Disabilities Grant Program **(Disability Program)**

VA • Subgrantee Perspective

"With STOP funding, we have been able to create a full-time advocate position devoted to addressing violence against women. Since receiving these funds, the number of victims served in a year has increased over 800%. Before STOP funding, victim contact was usually limited to the period of time around the trial date. Now, contact is initiated soon after the incident and continues as the case is pending and after the trial. After the court case, victims are encouraged to continue contact with our advocate to address any violations of the defendant's court order as well as to address needs that may arise, such as child support or housing needs, and to receive emotional support."

WILLIAMSBURG/JAMES CITY COUNTY VICTIM/WITNESS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM, VIRGINIA (STOP PROGRAM)

KS • Subgrantee Perspective

"Prior to this funding, domestic violence cases in Douglas County were handled by six different attorneys. With funding, we were able to create vertical prosecution of felony domestic violence cases: It allowed us to hire a dedicated domestic violence prosecutor who reviews and prosecutes all domestic-violence cases, which allows for increased victim contact and builds rapport and relationships as cases progress. Furthermore, this prosecutor maintains a database of all reports reviewed, allowing the prosecution team to identify repeat victims and offenders."

DOUGLAS COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, KANSAS (STOP PROGRAM)

> Full descriptions of OVW-administered grant programs can be found on the OVW website.
>
> For more information, visit: *https://www.justice.gov/ovw/grant-programs*

OH • Grantee Perspective

"Disability program funding has enabled us to allocate the staffing and resources necessary to identify and alleviate service delivery barriers for domestic violence survivors with disabilities. Each collaborative agency understands the importance of inclusive services to this vulnerable population."

LEGAL AID OF WESTERN OHIO, INC. (DISABILITY PROGRAM)

- Grants to Support Families in the Justice System Program **(Justice for Families or JFF Program)**
- Improving Criminal Justice Response to Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking Grant Program **(ICJR Program)**
- Legal Assistance for Victims Grant Program **(LAV Program)**
- Rural Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking Assistance Program **(Rural Program)**
- Sexual Assault Services Program–Grants to Culturally Specific Programs **(SASP–CS)**
- Transitional Housing Assistance Grants for Victims of Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking Program **(Transitional Housing Program)**
- Grants to Indian Tribal Governments Program **(Tribal Governments Program)**
- Grants to Tribal Governments to Exercise Special Domestic Violence Criminal Jurisdiction Program **(Tribal Jurisdiction Program)**
- Tribal Sexual Assault Services Program **(T–SASP)**
- Grants for Outreach and Services to Underserved Populations **(Underserved Program)**

Formula Grant Programs

- STOP (Services • Training • Officers • Prosecutors) Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program **(STOP Program)**
- Sexual Assault Services Formula Grant Program **(SASP)**
- Grants to State Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence Coalitions **(State Coalitions Program)**
- Grants to Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Tribal Coalitions Program **(Tribal Coalitions Program)**

Special Initiatives[i]

- Sexual Assault Forensic-Medical and Advocacy Services for Tribes Initiative **(FAST)**
- COVID-19 Violence Against Women Assistance to Tribes Solicitation **(Tribal COVID-19)**
- Tribal Special Assistant U.S. Attorney Fellowship Initiative **(Tribal SAUSA)**

Other Programs

- Technical Assistance Program **(TA Program)**

i The FAST and Tribal SAUSA special initiatives only began reporting data in the July-December 2020 reporting period, which means this report only includes data for the time period of July 2020 - June 2021 for these special initiatives. Data for the Tribal COVID-19 special initiative were not available at the time of this report and are therefore not included in the data presented here.

NM • Grantee Perspective

"This funding has enabled our community to focus on the safety and victimization of our seniors. It has allowed us to come together as a Community Coordinated Response Team and to educate ourselves and law enforcement as well as victim and senior service providers on the specific needs and vulnerabilities of seniors within our community. It has also allowed us to have a victim advocate that explicitly focuses on seniors and works with community-based organizations and governmental agencies to meet their individual needs."

LA PIÑON SEXUAL ASSAULT RECOVERY SERVICES OF SOUTHERN NEW MEXICO (ALL PROGRAM)

TX • Subgrantee Perspective

"SASP funding has given us the ability to provide culturally competent services that are tailored to the needs of sexual violence survivors in Asian and immigrant communities. Having access to counseling services that acknowledges and incorporates cultural barriers and language services gives our clients the ability to process sexual violence. For one client, having access to a counselor who spoke her specific dialect and understood her specific community pressures associated with reporting sexual violence, provided her with much needed healing."

SAHELI, TEXAS (SASP)

CA • Subgrantee Perspective

"This funding has allowed us to build a dedicated team of professionals who work together to achieve a common goal of protecting victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and strangulation. This team consists of an investigator, a prosecutor, and a victim advocate. The improved coordination and relationship building that has taken place between the agencies has been of utmost value to victims in securing convictions of these violent perpetrators along with providing safety to our community and peace of mind to our victims that they matter and justice was served."

EL DORADO COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, CALIFORNIA (STOP PROGRAM)

Formerly Authorized Grant Programs[ii]

With VAWA 2013, the JFF Program consolidated two pre-existing VAWA-funded programs:

- Courts Training and Improvements Program **(Courts Program)**, last grants awarded in Fiscal Year 2013 with some grants reporting data during the period of time covered by this report.
- Safe Havens: Supervised Visitation and Safe Exchange Program **(Supervised Visitation Program)**, last grants awarded in Fiscal Year 2014 with some grants reporting data during the period of time covered by this report.

VAWA FUNDING SUPPORTS EVIDENCE-BASED PRACTICES

OVW relies on current national data and empirical research to inform its understanding of the scope and nature of domestic/sexual violence in the United States. National surveys administered by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) measure the incidence and prevalence of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking, and some of the adverse outcomes associated with those crimes. National data and research findings, taken with numerical and narrative information that VAWA grantees/subgrantees report about the victims they serve and the services they provide, paint a picture of a persistent criminal justice and public health crisis for which solutions—however innovative and effective—are in limited supply.

OVW primarily uses two national measures of incidence and prevalence to estimate the extent of domestic/sexual violence. Because one is health-based and the other is criminal justice-based, these surveys generate different data on rates of violence. The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS) is a telephone survey that collects information from people 18 and older about their experiences of sexual violence, domestic and dating violence, and stalking over their lifetime. The NISVS makes national- and state-level data available simultaneously and contributes to an understanding of the impact of violence and abuse on distinct populations. Whereas the NISVS takes a public health approach to measuring incidence and prevalence, the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) represents a criminal justice perspective. Through household surveys, the NCVS collects information on nonfatal crimes, including those reported and not reported to law enforcement, against people 12 and older.

Other national data sets, such as the Uniform Crime Report's (UCR) National Incident-based Reporting System (NIBRS), which the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) uses to publish statistics on crimes known to law enforcement, and the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS), which monitors behaviors that contribute to violence among youth, are also used to further understand the extent to which domestic/sexual violence affects millions of people in the United States and the considerable impact of these crimes on communities.

ii Data for these formerly authorized grant programs are not included in this report.

MN • Grantee Perspective

"We are able to provide trauma-informed interpreting for individuals who are Deaf or hard of hearing at a level that is unheard of these days. We are able to have an interpreter awaiting to provide services at least 40 hours a week for our staff and participants who navigate a world built around those who hear. We are grateful to OVW for the support in our endeavors to eradicate systemic barriers and oppression of language needs/access."

THINKSELF, INC., MINNESOTA (UNDERSERVED PROGRAM)

Tribal • Grantee Perspective

"Without this funding, we would not be able to dedicate a full time staff position to the rigorous and in-depth case management that sexual assault survivors require in Indian Country. Dedicating a staff member to this type of case management is essential for small tribal programs with high client volume such as ours."

CONFEDERATED TRIBES OF SILETZ INDIANS (T-SASP)

LA • Subgrantee Perspective

"Prior to STOP funding, we could not have a dedicated crisis line. Now, advocates are able to give callers their full attention and provide them with crisis intervention, domestic/sexual violence information and referrals to community resources. We are also dispatching volunteer medical advocates to the hospitals to accompany victims of sexual assault to their forensic exams."

THE WELLSPRING ALLIANCE FOR FAMILIES, LOUISIANA (STOP PROGRAM)

CA • Grantee Perspective

"This grant has filled a major gap in this country: A project geared for judges to learn about and do a better job at managing cases involving elder abuse. For too long, the population this project focuses on, older adults, has remained invisible in the justice system. This project provides judges the unusual opportunity to focus on the needs of older adult litigants and to examine their own practices and demeanor as well as the infrastructure of their courts."

FUTURES WITHOUT VIOLENCE, CALIFORNIA (TA PROGRAM)

In addition, OVW uses the findings of studies funded by the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) and other federal agencies to further inform its grantmaking. These studies describe the dynamics and impact of domestic/sexual violence, including perpetrator behavior and characteristics, physical and mental health outcomes among victims and their children, criminal justice processes and outcomes, and the effectiveness of system- and community-based interventions to prevent and respond to these crimes and hold offenders accountable.

OVW launched its Research and Evaluation Initiative in 2016 to study the effectiveness of approaches funded by VAWA in preventing and responding to domestic and sexual violence. The purpose of the Initiative is to generate more knowledge about strategies for serving victims and holding offenders accountable, thereby equipping communities with information to better align their work with practices that are known to be effective, while also increasing grantees' ability to generate empirical knowledge on the efficacy of their work. For more information, please see the "Research & Evaluation Initiative" chapter in this report.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

To document the impact of VAWA funding, VAWA 2000 required the U.S. Attorney General to report biennially on the effectiveness of activities carried out with VAWA grant funds (Violence Against Women Act of 2000). Specifically, the statute provides:

- **Reports by Grant Recipients.** The Attorney General or Secretary of Health and Human Services, as applicable, shall require grantees/subgrantees under any program authorized or reauthorized by this division (i.e., VAWA 2000) to report on the effectiveness of the activities accomplished with amounts made available to carry out that program, including number of persons served, if applicable; number of persons seeking services who could not be served; and such other information as the Attorney General or Secretary may prescribe.
- **Reports to Congress.** The Attorney General or Secretary of Health and Human Services, as applicable, shall report biennially to the Committees on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives and the Senate on the authorized grant programs.

In response to these reporting requirements, OVW entered into a cooperative agreement with the Violence Against Women Act Measuring Effectiveness Initiative (VAWA MEI) at the Muskie School of Public Service, Catherine E. Cutler Institute for Health and Social Policy at the University of Southern Maine to develop and implement state-of-the-art reporting tools to capture data that demonstrate the effectiveness of VAWA grant funding. For more information see *https://www.vawamei.org/*.

Tribal • Grantee Perspective

"Prior to this funding, we could only provide limited legal assistance and advocacy, other resources were not always available. The funding has allowed us to contract with an attorney to provide legal assistance to victims and representation in court."

INDIAN TOWNSHIP TRIBAL GOVERNMENT (TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS PROGRAM)

NM • Grantee Perspective

"This grant has also allowed us to continue to provide culturally specific sexual assault services that would otherwise not be available for Spanish speaking survivors and their loved ones in the central New Mexico area, offering trauma informed and culturally specific services to community members in their desired language. More community members are seeking service at Casa Fortaleza and are referring their friends and family members to the agency for support."

CASA FORTALEZA, NEW MEXICO (SASP-CS)

WI • Grantee Perspective

"We have been able to focus very specifically on trans+/non-binary survivors and loved ones in Wisconsin. Funding has allowed us to work extensively with trans+ survivors who have had increased needs related to prior victimizations or new domestic/sexual violence, and connection to essential resources and services. Having the funding to work patiently with individual survivors has resulted in survivors receiving care, support, and services that they would not otherwise have been able to obtain."

FORGE, INC, WISCONSIN (UNDERSERVED PROGRAM)

Tribal • Grantee Perspective

"Funding has allowed us to increase our law enforcement capacity by having a sworn Tribal law enforcement officer to ensure victims' safety during tribal court hearings and to assist with serving restraining orders to ensure due process and protection to survivors."

YUROK TRIBE (TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS PROGRAM)

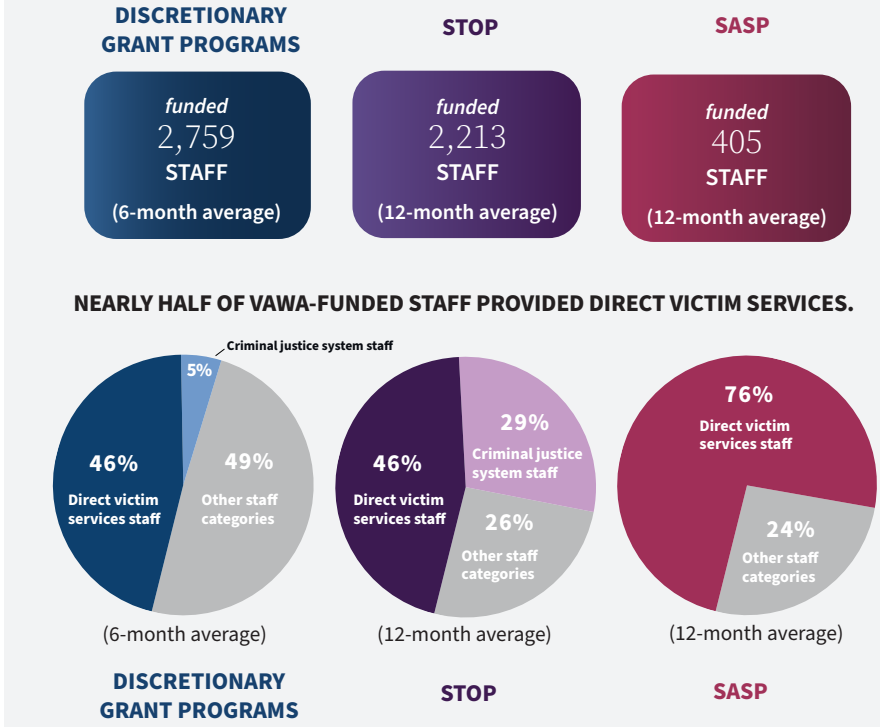
Accomplishments of VAWA Grantees & Subgrantees

Grantees/subgrantees work tirelessly to prevent and respond to domestic/sexual violence across the country. This section presents aggregate data reflecting the activities and accomplishments funded by the various VAWA grant programs, as reported by grantees/subgrantees through their performance reports.

STAFF

VAWA-funded staff work in many different ways to address domestic/sexual violence in their communities: they respond to victims, provide training, and work within the criminal justice system to increase victim safety and offender accountability. VAWA funding helps grantees/subgrantees hire and train staff to do this important work. Nearly all grantees/subgrantees (**93%**) used funding to support staff positions.

Staff Funded by VAWA Grants



Overall, VAWA funding paid the salary for nearly

- 1,500 **VICTIM ADVOCATES**
- 300 **LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS**
- 350 **PROSECUTORS**

at any given time during the period covered by this report.

NOTE: These data represent VAWA-funded activity by the discretionary grant programs from July 2019–June 2021 and by STOP and SASP from January 2019–December 2020. SASP does not provide funding for criminal justice system staff.

CT • Subgrantee Perspective

"This funding allowed us to provide a competitive salary to hire a bilingual advocate who is knowledgeable and committed to working with Spanish speaking victims to ensure they receive high quality, trauma informed services."

CONNECTICUT ALLIANCE TO END SEXUAL VIOLENCE (STOP PROGRAM)

» **VAWA grantees/ subgrantees need to hire and retain qualified staff to carry out their important work of preventing and responding to domestic/sexual violence.**

» **Almost all VAWA grantees/ subgrantees use their grant funds to pay for staff positions.**

MA • Grantee Perspective

"We now have a Civilian Police Advocate in 19 out of the 20 police departments, with 16 of them being paid with our ICJR grant. Prior to the grant, there were only 3 stations covered by an advocate. By having the access to the departments' records, the advocates have the information they need to provide free and confidential services to victims at the station or at the agency. Without this funding, none of this would be possible, leaving hundreds of victims without services."

THE BEDFORD WOMEN'S CENTER, INC., MASSACHUSSETTS (ICJR PROGRAM)

AR • Subgrantee Perspective

"SASP funding has allowed us to hire a full time Sexual Assault Victim Advocate. Prior to this funding, we were only able to provide limited services through volunteers. Though volunteers are wonderful, it is too prodigious of a task to cover our rural four county area with volunteers who are typically only available to assist in the evening. Our survivors were slipping through the cracks and self-medicating with alcohol and drugs. With this position, the possibilities for serving those in our communities are endless. Knowing that there is a trained advocate allows survivors to feel safe and lets them focus on healing and restoration."

SOUTHWEST ARKANSAS CRISIS & RESOURCE CENTER (SASP)

COORDINATED COMMUNITY RESPONSE

All VAWA grantees/subgrantees are required to work in meaningful ways with community partners to ensure an effective, coordinated community response (CCR) to domestic and sexual violence.

In a CCR, various community actors, from victim services organizations to criminal justice agencies, work together to address domestic/sexual violence by supporting one another through training and technical assistance, providing victims with referrals to member organizations, assessing gaps and weaknesses in the community's response, and maintaining regular contact to address systems-level issues as a team. VAWA-funded organizations and agencies report that collaboration with community partners improves the quality of services and the effectiveness of the justice system response, and helps build a system where every victim can find the support they need and no one falls through the cracks.

An example of a CCR often funded by VAWA is a Sexual Assault Response Team (SART). SARTs are designed to provide specialized victim services, improve investigation and prosecution, and ensure each part of the response to sexual violence follows best practice. Another example is a domestic violence fatality review team, which reviews the domestic violence homicides in their community to identify and correct deficiencies within the current system.

VAWA grantees/subgrantees build robust **Coordinated Community Response** teams with members across the system, including:

- COMMUNITY-BASED ORGANIZATIONS
- COURTS
- DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ORGANIZATIONS/PROGRAMS
- GOVERNMENT AND TRIBAL GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS
- HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH ORGANIZATIONS
- LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES
- LEGAL SERVICES ORGANIZATIONS
- PROSECUTION OFFICES
- SEXUAL ASSAULT ORGANIZATIONS/PROGRAMS
- SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANIZATION

» **An effective response to domestic/sexual violence requires that victim services organizations, criminal justice agencies, and other community partners work together.**

» **All VAWA grantees/subgrantees are required to participate in coordinated community response efforts.**

Research shows that strategies to prevent and respond to domestic/sexual violence are most effective when combined and integrated across disciplines (Beldin et al., 2015; DePrince et al., 2012; Family Justice Center Alliance, 2013; Gagnon et al., 2018; Greeson et al., 2016; Robinson & Payton, 2016; Rosen et al., 2018; Shepard & Pence, 1999). CCRs foster communication, improve understanding of different roles among members, create changes in practice and policy, and provide opportunities to share critical information that may improve how cases are handled. Typically, representatives of participating organizations increase their knowledge and awareness of each other's roles and responsibilities in their community systems, make professional connections that enable meaningful and increased referrals and services for victims, and influence important decision-making within the legal system (Cole, 2018; Herbert & Bromfield, 2019; Nowell & Foster-Fishman, 2011).

Recognizing that an effective response must account for the unique needs of marginalized and culturally specific populations, some grantees have refocused their collaborative efforts on involving a more diverse range of community stakeholders in impactful ways.

For instance, see the National Latin@ Network's Community-Centered Evidence-Based Practice Approach at: *https://esperanzaunited.org/en/knowledge-base/building-evidence/what-is-community-centered-ebp/*

Spotlight on the Campus Program

The Campus Program encourages institutions of higher education to adopt a coordinated community response to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking that involves the entire campus as well as the larger community. The program also supports them in the development of services and programs uniquely designed to address and prevent these crimes on campuses.

A campus CCR is designed to improve how actors across both the campus and local community work together to prevent and respond to domestic/sexual violence, including student affairs, athletics, residence life and local law enforcement, prosecutors, and victim service organizations, with a focus on prevention education and training.

Each reporting period, an average of **177 Campus Program grantees** reported data. Overall, they reported the following activites regarding the minimum requirements of the Campus Program:

MA • Grantee Perspective

"The grant has allowed us to strengthen our relationships with community partners. They have provided invaluable insight and support to our team, and working together on the grant has allowed for other collaboration opportunities outside of the grant.We are thrilled to see campus partners learning from and engaging with community partners, and we hope those relationships will continue to grow and extend beyond grant meetings and programs."

BENTLEY UNIVERSITY, MASSACHUSSETTS (CAMPUS PROGRAM)

NOTE: These data represent VAWA-funded activity as reported by Campus Program grantees for the time period of July 2019–June 2021.

For more detailed data regarding activities under the Campus Program, see Appendix G.

An examination of 10 public universities' sexual assault prevention and reporting policies found that they tend to focus on the threat of violence, as opposed to perpetrated sexual violence itself, often leaving sexual violence victims without critical resources that a more explicit sexual misconduct policy could provide (Streng & Kamimura, 2015).

MD • Grantee Perspective

"The intentional gathering and collaboration of the CCR Team has been beneficial for our campus to solidify working relationships that will last long after the completion of the grant. For instance, our Title IX Coordinator has remarked that working with the victim services agency closely on the planning aspects of grant activities makes consulting with them easier when there is a case that requires a referral or technical assistance."

HARFORD COMMUNITY COLLEGE, MARYLAND (CAMPUS PROGRAM)

In response to the high prevalence of sexual assault on college campuses, the BJS developed and validated the Campus Climate Survey Validation Study (CCSVS). Colleges nationwide can use the validated survey instrument and toolkit to gauge sexual assault prevalence on their campuses, assess students' perceptions of their school's response to sexual assault, and identify solutions. Findings from the pilot study, conducted on nine college campuses with over 23,000 respondents, showed that incoming first-year students were at particular risk of being sexually assaulted early in the school year–highlighting the need for prevention education before college ever begins (Krebs et al., 2016).

SERVICES FOR VICTIMS AND FAMILIES

VAWA grant funds are used to provide services to victims and their families as they cope with the immediate and long-term impact of violence in their lives. These services are designed to support victims in times of crisis, help them deal with their immediate needs after being victimized, provide resources to assist their recovery, and, if they choose, aid them in seeking justice.

In the period of time covered by this report, an average of **58%** of discretionary grantees and an average of **60%** of STOP subgrantees used funds to provide victim services. All SASP subgrantees are required to use funds to provide victim services.

- **Most VAWA grantees/subgrantees use their grant funds to provide victim services.**
- **Almost all victims who request services from VAWA grantees/subgrantees receive some or all of those services.**
- **VAWA grantees/subgrantees provided more than 4 million victim services and more than 2.5 million housing bednights in the time period covered by this report.**

Victims Served With VAWA Funding

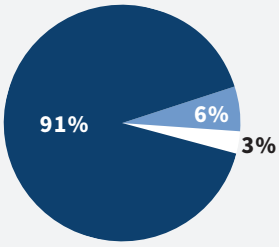
In the period of time covered by this report, VAWA grantees/subgrantees reported:

DISCRETIONARY GRANT PROGRAMS

An average of **1,036 grantees**

served 86,030 **VICTIMS** (6-month average)

On average, **97%** of victims that requested services received some or all of the requested services.

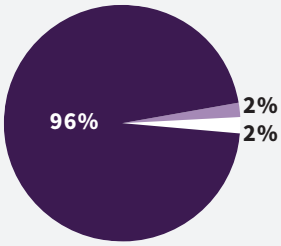


STOP

An average of **1,212 subgrantees**

served 280,539 **VICTIMS** (12-month average)

On average, **98%** of victims that requested services received some or all of the requested services.

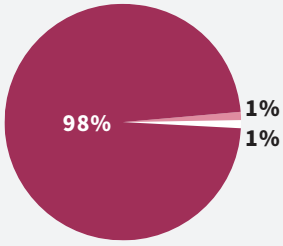


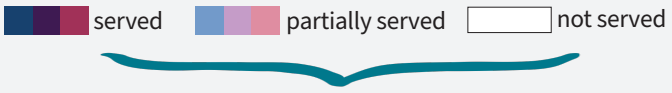
SASP

An average of **556 subgrantees**

served 47,319 **VICTIMS** (12-month average)

On average, **99%** of victims that requested services received some or all of the requested services.





MOST VICTIMS THAT REQUESTED GRANT-FUNDED SERVICES RECEIVED SOME OR ALL OF THOSE SERVICES.

NOTE: These data represent VAWA-funded activity by discretionary grant program grantees using funds to provide victim services from July 2019–June 2021 and by STOP and SASP subgrantees using funds to provide victim services from January 2019–December 2020. All SASP subgrantees are required to use funds to provide victim services.

These data do not include secondary victims, such as children or dependents of primary victims, that were served with VAWA grant funds.

More than 1,900 domestic violence programs and at least 1,300 rape crisis centers operate nationwide (National Advisory Council on Violence Against Women, 2001; National Network to End Domestic Violence, 2023).

Receiving trauma-informed, survivor-focused victim services can make a big difference in how victims experience the proceedings following abuse as well as how they are able to heal and process abuse and trauma. Receiving services such as shelter, advocacy, support groups, or counseling, or having an advocate present during the proceedings following abuse has been shown to improve short- and long-term outcomes for victims, including higher rates of self- efficacy, of having a police report taken, and of continued engagement in legal matters as well as lower rates of experiencing physical and mental health struggles, self-blame, guilt, depression, and risk of revictimization (Campbell, 2006; DePrince et al., 2020; Douglas, 2017; Goodman et al., 2016; Patterson & Campbell, 2010; Patterson & Tringali, 2015; Sullivan et al., 2002; Sullivan, 2018; Trabold et al., 2020; Xie & Lynch, 2016).

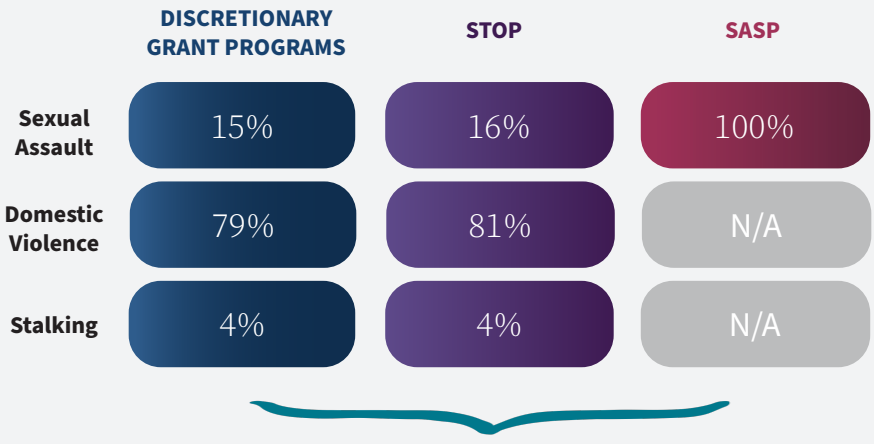
Victims are reported as partially served if the grantee/subgrantee they are requesting services from is only able to provide some, but not all, of the grant-funded services the victim requests. If a grantee/subgrantee is not able to provide any of the grant-funded services requested, victims are reported as not served. The reasons grantees/subgrantees are not able to provide all services requested by victims are an indication of the barriers victims face when seeking help, as well as the constraints grantees/subgrantees encounter when trying to provide services.

Grantees/subgrantees often noted the following reasons why victims could not be served:

- Program unable to provide services due to limited resources;
- Program unable to provide services because it reached capacity;
- Program's services not appropriate for the victim;
- Program unable to provide services because the victim did not meet statutory requirements; and
- Program unable to provide services because of a conflict of interest.

Primary Victimization of Victims Receiving Services

The victims receiving services from VAWA grantees/subgrantees identified with the following primary victimizations:



THE MAJORITY OF VICTIMS SERVED IDENTIFIED AS VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE.

NOTE: Additionally, various discretionary grant programs also address other victimizations: Victims of elder abuse served by the ALL Program as well as victims of child sexual abuse served by the JFF and Rural programs each made up 1% of all victims served by disrectionary grantees.

SASP exclusively addresses sexual assault. N/A = not applicable.

These data represent VAWA-funded activity by the discretionary grant programs from July 2019–June 2021 and by STOP and SASP from January 2019–December 2020.

The victim services field is chronically under-resourced and subject to high staff turnover. Many agencies serving victims of domestic/sexual violence operate with limited budgets, and staff are likely to juggle high caseloads. In 2021, the annual Domestic Violence Counts survey found that in a single 24-hour period, victims made at least 12,500 requests for services that could not be met, because programs did not have the resources to provide these services. More than half of those unmet requests were for housing and emergency shelter (National Network to End Domestic Violence, 2023).

Effective advocacy requires a diverse set of skills, ongoing training, and strong connections to community partners. Taking a survivor-defined, trauma-informed approach entails following the victim's lead, adapting to their specific strengths and circumstances, facilitating access to community resources, and working to ensure that systems are responsive to their needs and the needs of victims more broadly (Sullivan & Goodman, 2019).

IN • Subgrantee Perspective

"We are the only rape crisis center in our service area. SASP funds are instrumental to provide much needed victim services, such as a 24-hour accessible hotline, crisis intervention, medical response, and victim advocacy. These services help survivors feel less isolated, better understand what has happened to them, increase feelings of support and decrease feelings of guilt."

ALBION FELLOWS BACON CENTER, INC., INDIANA (SASP)

NM • Grantee Perspective

"This funding has allowed us to dedicate two full-time advocates to serve survivors of sexual assault.The expertise the advocates bring to our agency on the cultural response to Native American survivors, including one advocate who speaks fluent Navajo, has brought more accessibility for survivors and their families."

SEXUAL ASSAULT SERVICES OF NORTHWEST NEW MEXICO (T-SASP)

Grantees/subgrantees reported that, across primary victimization categories, most victims knew the person perpetrating domestic/sexual violence against them. The most common perpetrators of domestic/sexual violence are spouses, dating partners, or family members.

Spotlight on Sex Trafficking

Sex trafficking is a form of sexual violence that involves the use of physical violence, threats, force, fraud, or other types of coercion to force victims to engage in commercial sex acts.

While sex trafficking was not included as a qualifying crime in earlier iterations of VAWA, both research and grantee/subgrantee reports emphasized the need for increased efforts nationally to address sex trafficking, to improve access to support services for victims, and to enhance the criminal justice response in communities across the country. Accordingly, VAWA 2013 clarified that VAWA funds can be used to assist victims with issues related to severe forms of trafficking co-occurring with domestic/sexual violence, and amended several grant program statutes to authorize the use of funds to serve victims of sex trafficking (Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013).

Grant programs that served victims of sex trafficking, for which data is available for the time covered by this report, are the ICJR, JFF, and Rural programs, as well as the STOP Program.

In the period of time covered by this report, grantees/subgrantees from these programs served:

DISCRETIONARY GRANT PROGRAMS

266
VICTIMS
of sex trafficking
(6-month average)

STOP

845
VICTIMS
of sex trafficking
(12-month average)

AL • Subgrantee Perspective

"This funding has helped us provide emergency shelter and crisis intervention services to victims of sex trafficking. This is huge because previously, only limited services were available for victims of sex trafficking in our area. Our STOP grant also funds data collection to help further understand the prevalence of sex trafficking in Alabama."

THE MONTGOMERY AREA FAMILY VIOLENCE PROGRAM, INC. ALABAMA (STOP PROGRAM)

NOTE: These data represent VAWA-funded activity as reported by ICJR, JFF, and Rural Program grantees for the time period of July 2019–June 2021 and by STOP Program subgrantees for the time period of January 2020–December 2021.

FL • Subgrantee Perspective

"With STOP funding, Refuge House is able to provide training to those staff who work in agencies that provide services to human trafficking survivors. This funding also supports those exiting human trafficking and sex work by offering trauma informed crisis intervention, individual counseling, safety planning, group counseling, and advocacy. Without this funding, human trafficking survivors in our community would have no support as they try to escape and find safety from the harms of being trafficked."

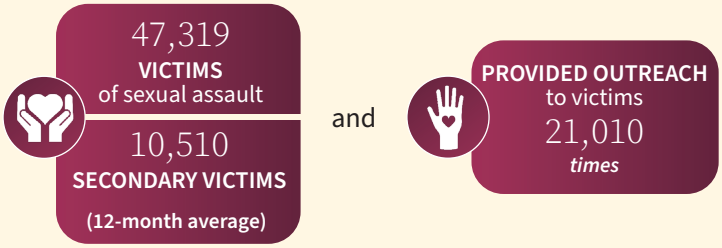
REFUGE HOUSE, FLORIDA (STOP PROGRAM)

Research on the prevalence of sex trafficking victimization and commercial sexual exploitation remains limited, and obtaining reliable estimates that provide information about victims' experiences has proven complicated (McGough, 2013; Raphael, 2017). A recent report suggests that in 2021, two-thirds of victims in sex trafficking cases in the United States were minors. More than half of trafficked victims were recruited online, in particular via social media (Lane et al., 2022). Victims are often invisible to society, as traffickers regularly confine, hide, and relocate them. Moreover, disclosure of their victimization may result in severe repercussions from traffickers and/or criminalization by law enforcement. Various research therefore suggests that sex trafficking is generally underreported, with many victims not accounted for in criminal justice databases and statistics, and that the actual prevalence of the crime may be much higher. Legislative and reform efforts aim to shift attitudes toward and treatment of trafficking victims so that they may be more likely to report their victimization, receive support, and achieve justice (Barnert et al., 2016; Tueller et al., 2021; Yu et al., 2018).

Spotlight on the Sexual Assault Services Program

Sexual Assault Services Program (SASP) Formula funds are solely dedicated to meeting the specific needs of adult, youth, and child victims of sexual assault, as well as their families and others affected by sexual assault. SASP funds are also used to develop and distribute informational materials, and to conduct outreach to victims.

In the period of time covered by this report, an annual average of **556 SASP subgrantees** served:



MO • Administrator Perspective

"We need more agencies that focus solely on sexual assault services. Many of the domestic violence programs do not have all of the specialized services that are required for sexual assault victims. When these services are grouped together, the sexual assault victims often do not receive the services they need."

MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY (SASP)

NOTE: These data represent VAWA-funded activity as reported by SASP subgrantees for the time period of January 2019–December 2020.

Each VAWA grant program has a specific focus. While SASP is dedicated to helping victims of sexual violence, STOP addresses gaps in local criminal justice systems in communities around the country. VAWA discretionary programs have a wide array of purpose areas and range from the Abuse in Later Life Program, dedicated to preventing and responding to elder abuse and domestic/sexual violence perpetuated against older adult victims, to the Rural program which addresses the unique challenges and barriers to preventing and responding to domestic/sexual violence in rural communities.

While the focus and objectives of VAWA grant programs differ, each has a strong focus on supporting victims of domestic/sexual violence. VAWA funds are used to support many different victim services, from the simple to the complex, such as help applying for protection orders, transportation or accompaniment to medical forensic exams, child-care or translation services during court appointments, pre-paid phones so an abuser cannot track a victim's usage or GPS location, and supervised visitation and custody exchanges.

The most frequently provided services were:

- Shelter and transitional housing for victims fleeing abuse, and accompanying support to help victims find employment and permanent housing for themselves and their children;
- Crisis intervention and victim advocacy to help victims deal with their immediate needs after being victimized, find resources, and plan for safety in the aftermath of violence;

NE • Subgrantee Perspective

"With this funding, we have been able to implement services for sexual assault victims at a much more comprehensive level than ever before. Our clients have tremendously benefited from the availability of a sexual assault specific advocate who is experienced in addressing their unique circumstances."

HOPE CRISIS CENTER, NEBRASKA (SASP)

IN • Subgrantee Perspective

"SASP is one of the few grants that funds services to both primary and secondary victims of sexual assault. Because of this, we are able to provide services to child and teen victims as well as their non-offending parents and family members. By supporting secondary victims, we ensure better outcomes for primary victims because their support systems have the education and resources necessary to walk alongside them through the healing process."

PREVAIL, INC., INDIANA (SASP)

MD • Subgrantee Perspective

"The versatility of the SASP grant allows us to provide services to all sexual assault survivors, regardless of age or case type. As a result, we are able to provide services to many survivors who would otherwise be barred from receiving assistance because other grants have restrictions regarding age or relationship to the abuser. For example, with the SASP grant, our attorneys served 18 victims under the age of 18."

SEXUAL ASSAULT LEGAL INSTITUTE, MARYLAND (SASP)

IN • Subgrantee Perspective

"This funding allows us to keep our crisis shelter open 24 hours a day with adequate staffing levels to ensure safety for survivors at night. There are no other shelters of any kind in the Northeast region of Indiana that admit clients throughout the night, so having night staff allows us to take calls from victims of domestic violence all night and gives them somewhere to escape their situation. This is vital to the safety and survival of those victims."

YWCA NORTHEAST INDIANA (STOP PROGRAM)

- Legal advocacy, representation and court accompaniment in civil and criminal matters, which help victims navigate the legal system and obtain favorable outcomes in their cases; and
- Counseling services and support groups to help address the trauma that victims experience by providing a space, either individually or in a group setting, to work through the physical, emotional, and financial implications of domestic/sexual violence.

Victim Services Funded by VAWA Grants

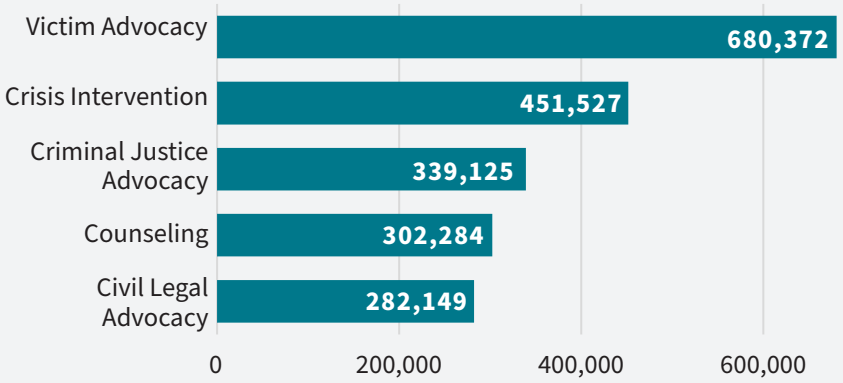
In the period of time covered by this report, VAWA grantees/subgrantees provided:

more than
4 million
VICTIM SERVICES

2,651,455
HOUSING BED NIGHTS

1,127,055
HOTLINE CALLS

VAWA grantees/subgrantees most frequently provided:



NOTE: These data represent VAWA-funded activity by the discretionary grant programs from July 2019–June 2021 and by STOP and SASP from January 2019–December 2020.

Emergency Shelter and Transitional Housing

When trying to leave an abusive relationship, many victims face the grim choice between homelessness and staying with their abuser. VAWA-funded shelters and transitional housing programs offer these victims–and often their children–a safe alternative. Shelters offer short-term emergency housing and services while transitional housing programs provide extended housing and support services to victims and their family members. These allow victims time to work toward physical, emotional, and economic recovery and to establish permanent, safe residences for themselves and their children.

AZ • Grantee Perspective

"This funding allows us to provide survivors fleeing from violence with a safe place to live on a longer term basis. The option for survivors to remain safely housed for up to 24 months gives them time and space to begin lifelong changes and healing, and to focus on long term goals. It also allows children to remain consistent with schooling and to seek afterschool services for health and healing from domestic/sexual violence."

AGAINST ABUSE INC., ARIZONA (TRANSITIONAL HOUSING PROGRAM)

MA • Subgrantee Perspective

"SASP funding has allowed us to maintain a full-time staff member to operate one of our busiest hotline shifts, Monday-Friday, 3pm-11pm. We are now able to ensure that sexual assault survivors reaching out to the hotline during that time have access to a trained, bilingual English- and Spanish-speaking rape crisis counselor."

YWCA OF WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS (SASP)

Research shows that when victims work to become and remain free from violence, they may experience negative consequences such as limited access to financial resources, potentially escalating violence, and residential instability (Thomas et al., 2015). Having access to emergency shelter, transitional housing, and accompanying support services may help alleviate these negative consequences: Studies have found that women residing in shelters tend to receive a broader range of support services for a longer period of time and that the amount of help received in a shelter positively influences victims' ability to advocate for themselves and their hopefulness for the future (Grossman & Lundy, 2011; Lyon et al., 2008; Sullivan & Virden, 2017a; 2017b). Additionally, transitional housing programs for victims of domestic violence and their children have been found to provide families with the opportunity for economic stability and strengthen parent-child relationships (Wood et al., 2022).

VAWA grantees/subgrantees consistently report that there is a great need for both emergency shelter and affordable long-term housing in their communities. Funding for shelter and transitional housing is therefore critical to help ensure that all victims can find safe shelter when they try to leave their abuser.

Spotlight on the Transitional Housing Program

Transitional Housing grants fund programs that provide transitional housing, short-term housing assistance, and related support services to victims, their children, and other dependents. These grantees work to provide holistic, victim-centered transitional housing services that move individuals to permanent housing.

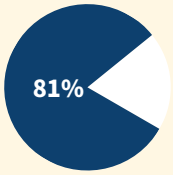
Each reporting period, an average of **230 Transitional Housing Program grantees** reported data:

2,734 VICTIMS SERVED (6-month average)

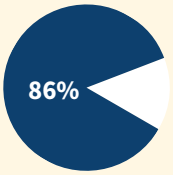
3,886 CHILDREN OF VICTIMS SERVED (6-month average)

912,958 HOUSING BED NIGHTS

Transitional housing impacts victims' lives:



1,575 victims (81%) moved into **PERMANENT HOUSING OF THEIR CHOICE** after transitional housing.



1,492 victims (86%) reported a perceived **LOWER RISK OF VIOLENCE** after transitional housing.

NM • Grantee Perspective

"This funding has allowed us to provide safe and stable housing, leading to independent lives for survivors who may never have tried living on their own. Many stated that having safe housing on their own was too high of a goal. With the ongoing support of this program, which includes housing as well as comprehensive advocacy services, we are able to work with the survivors as they face the challenges of living alone and transition from worrying about the violence in their lives to focussing on other possibilities."

COMMUNITY AGAINST VIOLENCE INC., NEW MEXICO (TRANSITIONAL HOUSING PROGRAM)

NOTE: These data represent VAWA-funded activity as reported by Transitional Housing Program grantees for the time period of July 2019–June 2021.

Percentages are based on the number of victims for whom the information was known.

In addition to providing a safe place to stay, shelter and transitional housing program staff may provide follow-up support, counseling and advocacy, legal assistance, financial literacy education and employment counseling, and referrals to other sources of help. Helping victims find stable housing requires addressing interconnected issues related to trauma, poverty, disabilities, and discrimination (Sullivan et al., 2018).

MT • Grantee Perspective

"Prior to this funding we were only able to assist survivors with one to two months of support. This grant has allowed us to offer stability in rent, security deposits, utilities, and support services like therapy, financial counseling, and employment advocacy. These tools give clients a real chance to change their lives for the long term."

DOMESTIC AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE SERVICES OF CARBON COUNTY, MONTANA (TRANSITIONAL HOUSING PROGRAM)

Research shows that accessing housing-related services and finding safe, stable housing is even more challenging for certain victims, such as victims with children and/or pets, male victims, college students, and those with disabilities. Additionally, a study found that housing problems in tribal areas are generally more severe than they are for U.S. households on average, which compounds the difficulty of becoming and remaining safe from domestic/sexual violence for AI/AN victims (Harley, 2018; Indian Health Services, 2017; Office of Minority Health, 2018; Pindus et al., 2017; Rizo et al., 2020).

Emerging research indicates that, for some domestic violence victims, flexible funding assistance can mean the difference between stability and lost jobs, homelessness, and further abuse. Being able to use funds for things like back-rent, bills, security deposits, and transportation-related expenses can contribute to long-term safety and well-being for victims and their children (Bomsta & Sullivan, 2018; Klein et al., 2019; Sullivan et al., 2019).

Legal Services

Victims experiencing domestic/sexual violence often face a variety of legal issues. When a victim tries to separate or leave a violent relationship, abusers may escalate their attempts to dominate their partner and limit their freedom, which may in turn cause victims to have an increased need for legal support.

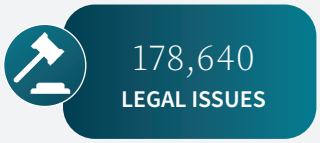
To expand victims' access to legal services, Congress amended VAWA in 2005 to make explicit that grantees/subgrantees can use funds to support victims in a wide array of legal matters, such as emergency access to protection orders, legal representation in divorce, custody, or other family law matters, housing, economic assistance, employment advocacy, and immigration assistance. This support can range from short-term services, like sharing information and advice about a victims' legal options during an ad hoc meeting at a local court to representing a victim throughout a divorce process that might take months if not years to resolve.

Additionally, OVW and grantees/subgrantees also recognize that comprehensive training can support attorneys and paralegals in improving their representation of and for victims of domestic/sexual violence. In the period of time covered by this report, VAWA grantees/subgrantees provided training to more than **58,500** legal professionals.

Competent legal representation helps victims achieve better outcomes in their cases and therefore helps them on their path to reaching safety and independence.

Legal Services Funded by VAWA Grants

In the period of time covered by this report, more than **400** VAWA-funded attorneys and paralegals assisted victims with:



In addition to the services provided by these legal professionals, VAWA-funded victim assistants, advocates, and victim-witness specialists also provided victims with support and accompaniment to court.

In the period of time covered by this report, VAWA grantees/subgrantees provided:

NOTE: These data represent VAWA-funded activity by the discretionary grant programs from July 2019–June 2021 and by STOP from January 2019–December 2020. SASP does not provide funding for legal services.

Research indicates that victims of domestic/sexual violence face civil legal issues at higher rates than the general population (Moore & Gertseva, 2014). For victims struggling with navigating complex legal issues and legal systems, free or affordable legal services are often difficult to obtain: For example, one survey found that almost 60% of victims leaving a domestic violence shelter had unmet legal needs (Allen et al., 2004; Lee & Backes, 2018; US Department of Justice, 2013).

Not having legal representation may negatively affect victims' access to protections through the legal system: For example, a recent study found that in one county between 2011 and 2018, judges denied at least twice as many orders of protection for victims representing themselves than for those with advocate assistance or attorney representation. The same report found that victims without attorneys were almost three times as likely to drop their cases before receiving final protection (Duker, 2019).

Research shows that having attorney representation, particularly from attorneys with domestic/sexual violence experience, is associated with more favorable outcomes for victims, compared to outcomes for victims without an attorney and victims with privately retained attorneys lacking expertise in domestic violence (Kernic, 2015). Other data showed that cases in which low-income domestic violence victims received civil legal assistance from attorneys funded through the Legal Assistance for Victims (LAV) Program resulted in better agreements, increased court efficiency, and high victim satisfaction (Institute for Law and Justice, 2005).

KY • Grantee Perspective

"Based on our experience, having an attorney at their hearing leads to better outcomes for the client. Judges tend to take those cases more seriously. Judges continue to say that our representation aids the court system because unrepresented litigants tend to bog down the system."

APPALACHIAN RESEARCH AND DEFENSE FUND OF KENTUCKY, INC. (LAV PROGRAM)

Spotlight on the Legal Assistance for Victims Program

The LAV Program aims to support victims of domestic/sexual violence who are seeking relief in legal matters arising from their abuse. The program funds innovative, collaborative projects that provide quality representation to victims of domestic/sexual violence, and provides opportunities for communities to examine how the legal needs of victims can be met.

Each reporting period, an average of **188 LAV Program grantees** reported data.

On average, **179** grantees (95%) used funds to provide services to victims and:

served 21,775 VICTIMS and *assisted victims with* 31,757 LEGAL ISSUES

The most frequently addressed legal issues were:

- **PROTECTION ORDERS**
- **DIVORCE**
- **CUSTODY/ VISITATION**

MN • Grantee Perspective

"This funding has allowed us to have a full time attorney solely devoted to domestic violence cases and to substantially expand the legal services available for victims. Without this funding, due to staffing constraints, we typically have to focus primarily on issues related directly to victim safety, such as protection orders. But the issues victims face as a result of the violence perpetrated against them often include legal matters such as housing concerns, custody/visitation, and other legal matters that make it difficult for many victims to simply leave and be left alone. This funding has allowed us to expand victim services into many different case-types to best serve victims."

ANISHINABE LEGAL SERVICES INC., MINNESOTA (LAV PROGRAM)

NOTE: These data represent VAWA-funded activity as reported by LAV Program grantees for the time period of July 2019–June 2021.

Supervised Visitations and Safe Exchange Centers

Victims of domestic/sexual violence who share child custody with an abuser may need to navigate co-parenting and visitations with their abuser while ensuring their own and their children's safety. Supervised visitation and safe exchange programs offer a safe place for the exchange of a child or a secure and nurturing environment for children to interact with non-custodial parents. These programs address the elevated risk of violence and homicide faced by victims and their children during the post-separation period and employ multiple safety strategies, such as staggered drop-off/pickup times and separate entrances and exits. Staff at supervised visitation centers are trained to intervene during the parent/child visit so that any threats to safety are addressed and the abusive parent is redirected.

Tribal Government and Justice for Families Program grantees use VAWA funds to provide supervised visitation and safe exchange services: In the period of time covered by this report, they served an average of **2,249** children, **1,449**

When victims can get help from attorneys and community-based advocates, they are more likely to perceive themselves as having a voice in the justice process (Cattaneo et al., 2009). Subsequently, victims who had empowering experiences in criminal court were more likely to report that they intended to use the legal system again if violence recurred. Additionally, research suggests that receiving legal assistance is also positively associated with victims' psychological well-being, economic self-sufficiency, and safety over time (Cattaneo & Goodman, 2010; Goodman et al., 2016; Hartley & Renner, 2016, 2018; Renner & Hartley, 2021).

AK • Grantee Perspective

"As the only provider of free, comprehensive civil legal services in the region, the demand for our services is extremely high. Without the funding, we would not have an attorney dedicated solely to victims in need of legal aid and, as a result, we would be able to help only a small fraction of the victims that we are currently able to serve."

ALASKA LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION (LAV PROGRAM)

Research shows that for many victims of domestic violence, leaving the relationship does not end the abuse by their partners. The risk of abuse to the non-abusing parent and children during or immediately after separation, divorce, or the arrest of the abuser often continues or increases; in some cases, abusers may kill their partners and/or children during this escalating period of violence. After separation, children are often used by the abuser to control, harm, or monitor the non-abusing parent. Children are often exposed, directly or indirectly, to violence, threats, intimidation, manipulation, and coercive controls, which can profoundly compromise their psychological well-being. A supervised visitation and exchange program can protect children during visits with their abusing parents by identifying abusive tactics and intervening on behalf of the victim and children (Clements et al., 2021; Crossman et al., 2016; Ellis, 2017; Jaffe et al., 2017; Parker et al., 2008; Rezey, 2020; Saini et al., 2012; Shepard & Hagemeister, 2013; Ward-Lasher et al., 2020; Watson & Ancis, 2013).

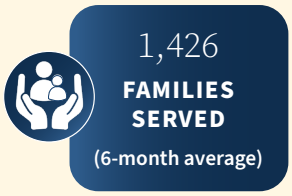
custodial parents, and **1,450** non-custodial parents each reporting period. Overall, they provided a total of **55,367** visits and exchanges between parents. Families were most likely to be referred to the program by a family court order **(51%)**, and to be experiencing domestic violence **(92%)**.[iii]

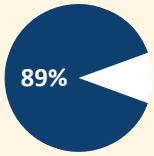
Spotlight on the Justice for Families Program

Justice for Families (JFF) grantees seek to improve the response of the civil and criminal justice systems to families with a history of domestic/sexual violence or child sexual abuse. They do this by promoting the development of supervised visitation and exchange centers, improving civil and criminal court responses to victims of domestic/sexual violence, and by training court-based and court-related personnel on sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking.

Each reporting period, an average of **72 JFF Program grantees** reported data.

An average of **41** grantees (57%) used funds to provide **SUPERVISED VISITATION AND SAFE EXCHANGE SERVICES**:





89% of families that requested services received them.

In families with a history of domestic/sexual violence, supervised visitation and safe exchange of children by and between parents is critical to ensuring the safety of the victims and their family.

These JFF grantees provided:

30,381	5,182	19,026
ONE-TO-ONE SUPERVISED VISITS	**GROUP SUPERVISED VISITS**	**SUPERVISED EXCHANGES**

KY • Grantee Perspective

"This funding has allowed us to offer a much needed service to survivors of domestic violence in this small rural area. Before this funding there was no secure place for supervised visitations and exchanges to take place. They often took place in parking lots or at a family members home. With this funding we have been able to make this process much more secure for all parties involved. Victims of domestic violence no longer have to be afraid for their and their children's safety or have to face their abuser and inevitably be re-victimized with every encounter. They feel safe in our facility and feel that their children are safe."

JOHNSON COUNTY FISCAL COURT, KENTUCKY (JFF PROGRAM)

NOTE: These data represent VAWA-funded activity as reported by JFF grantees for the time period of July 2019–June 2021.

Despite the noted harmful effects of post-separation violence and abuse on victims and children, custody evaluators regularly fail to recommend visitation arrangements that best serve the well-being of children and prevent direct contact between the abused and abusive parents (Davis et al., 2011; Khaw et al., 2018; Saunders et al., 2016; Saunders & Oglesby, 2016; Starsoneck & Ake, 2018).

NC • Grantee Perspective

"Since initially receiving this funding in 2016, we have successfully launched a supervised visitation/safe exchange program. Without this funding, the children in the families we serve might not have had the chance to form positive and safe connections with their non-custodial parent. This funding also supports our program to ensure the safety of custodial parents, a majority of whom are domestic violence survivors, as they are using supervised visitation/exchange services. Without the funding, these visits/exchanges might not have happened or may have happened under dangerous and unsafe conditions."

MEDIATION CENTER, NORTH CAROLINA (JFF PROGRAM)

VT • Grantee Perspective

"Prior to this funding, we were only able to offer supervised visitations/exchanges Tuesday through Saturday. This limited the times that working parents could attend visits. The custodial parents were unable to have both drop off and pick up supervised by a staff member when the weekend overnight visit ended on a Sunday. With the funding, we are able to be flexible with increased hours and be on site when it best serves the families. Our services ensure that the noncustodial parent can have a positive relationship with their children in a neutral setting with trained monitors."

CHAMPLAIN VALLEY OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY, VERMONT (JFF PROGRAM)

NC • Grantee Perspective

"JFF has provided stable funding for this and neighboring counties, to offer supervised visitation services for the last 17 years. This funding has allowed us to grow, develop policies, and educate the community on issues related to domestic violence and parenting, and keeping survivors and children safe."

COUNTY OF CHATHAM, NORTH CAROLINA (JFF PROGRAM)

iii In addition to the Tribal Governments and Justice for Families Programs, the formerly authorized Safe Havens Program also provided funds for supervised visitation and exchange services. The last Safe Haven Program grants were awarded in fiscal year 2014 and data for this program are not included in this report.

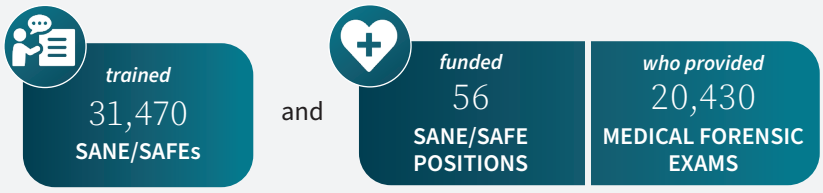
Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Exam Services

After a sexual assault, many victims need medical treatment and may want to receive a medical forensic exam to have forensic evidence of the assault collected for potential future criminal justice proceedings. These medical forensic exams are carried out after a sexual assault to examine a victim's physical injuries and collect evidence.

Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners or Sexual Assault Forensic Examiners (SANE/SAFE) are health-care providers with specialized training in providing medical forensic exams to equip them with the knowledge and skills to competently and compassionately collect forensic evidence from a victim's body while also tending to their medical needs. When no specialized care provider is available, the only option to receive a medical forensic exam is often the local emergency department, where the exam may be conducted by a provider who may not have specialized training on medical forensic care for sexual assault victims. VAWA grantees/subgrantees provide trainings for SANE/SAFEs and fund SANE/SAFE positions to improve access to holistic, trauma-informed medical forensic exam services across the country.

SANE/SAFE Services Funded by VAWA Grants

In the period of time covered by this report, VAWA grantees/subgrantees:



NOTE: These data represent VAWA-funded activity by the discretionary grant programs from July 2019–June 2021 and by STOP from January 2019–December 2020. SASP does not provide funding for these activities.

A growing body of research points to the benefits of SANE/SAFE programs, including more comprehensive medical care and referrals for victims, more accurate sexual assault kit collection, improved documentation of injuries, higher rates of victims reporting the assault to law enforcement, and improved prosecution outcomes (Campbell et al., 2008a; 2014; Crandall & Helitzer, 2003; Thiede & Miyamoto, 2021; Zweig et al., 2021). Therefore, specialized training for medical professionals who examine and treat victims of sexual assault is essential (Office on Violence Against Women, 2013, 2016).

In 2018 OVW led a joint effort between the Departments of Justice and Health and Human Services to identify best practices for the care and treatment of sexual assault victims and the preservation of forensic evidence. This effort culminated in a report to Congress that summarizes themes from listening sessions OVW held with leaders in law enforcement, prosecution, health care, forensic science, and other fields, as well as with victims. The report also describes initiatives underway within and beyond the Department of Justice to support communities in caring for victims and properly handling evidence.

For more information, visit: *https://www.justice.gov/ovw/page/file/1100476/download.*

Many Native Americans do not live near a facility offering SANE/SAFE or SART services. Research shows gaps in sexual assault services and coverages for more than two-thirds of Native American lands, and some communities have no coverage at all. Efforts are underway to improve interagency coordination and develop tribal-centric SARTs to address the particular needs of AI/AN victims of sexual violence. These efforts were facilitated by the Special Domestic Violence Criminal Jurisdiction provisions of VAWA 2013 (Deer, 2017; Juraska et al., 2014).

Victim Services: What is still needed?

Grantees/subgrantees cited the lack of access to safe, affordable housing as the greatest unmet service need for victims and their families. With limited availability in shelters, coupled with rising rents and extremely tight housing markets, victims faced the difficult choice of staying with or returning to their abusers, or becoming homeless because they could not afford long-term permanent housing.

Grantees/subgrantees also stressed that limited access to reliable high-speed internet, cell phones, and computers prevented many victims from participating in remote service options during the COVID-19 pandemic.

In terms of service provision, grantees/subgrantees identified several unmet needs, including:

- Transportation services;
- Child care;
- Short-term financial and material assistance;
- Job training; and
- Free or low-cost civil legal assistance.

Furthermore, grantees/subgrantees identified the need for comprehensive services to address substance abuse and mental health needs that co-occur with, or result from, victimization.

Grantees/subgrantees also emphasize the need to improve and expand access to existing services. For example, providers of supervised visitation services noted the need for additional facilities, expanded hours of service, more trained staff, and to offer services for free or at low-cost.

Grantees/subgrantees also mentioned the need to provide culturally and linguistically appropriate services, especially interpretation and translation services to victims who are immigrants, refugees, asylum seekers, and victims with limited English proficiency. Grantees repeatedly mentioned that insufficient access to qualified interpreters and a lack of translation services was a serious barrier to victims receiving the help they needed.

Additionally, grantees/subgrantees identified collaboration and coordination between CCR partners as a significant area of need. Many systems and providers work in silos with minimal contact or coordination, thus limiting their ability to combine efforts to serve the most victims.

STOP and SASP subgrantees specifically highlighted the need to improve the quality and accessibility of specialized sexual assault services, including wider availability of sexual assault medical forensic exam services and SARTs.

Finally, grantees/subgrantees cited difficulty recruiting and retaining qualified personnel and overall staffing shortages, especially in rural and geographically isolated communities, as a barrier to providing much needed services and support to victims.

NOTE: This synopsis is based on the remaining areas of need reported by discretionary grantees on their performance reports for the January–June 2020 and January–June 2021 reporting periods and by STOP and SASP administrators on their performance reports for the 2020 reporting period. Since STOP and SASP administrators' reports summarize the areas of need experienced by their subgrantees, individual subgrantee reports were not included in the analysis to generate this synopsis.

CO • Grantee Perspective

"Affordable housing options are extremely limited, waiting lists are long, and the application process for housing is daunting. Vacancy rates for rental units remains very low. Coupled with high rental costs and low wages, people are left to work multiple jobs and go without necessities. This leaves victims with limited choices when they need to leave abusive relationships."

HOUSING SOLUTIONS FOR THE SOUTHWEST, COLORADO (TRANSITIONAL HOUSING PROGRAM)

Tribal • Grantee Perspective

"Too many times we have victims that self-medicate with drugs and/or alcohol. We need a transitional housing model that allows advocates to continue to provide various supports to victims in a setting where they can continue to work on recovering."

PRAIRIE BAND POTAWATOMI NATION (TRIBAL SASP PROGRAM)

TX • Grantee Perspective

"There is an enormous community demand for supervised visitation services. We operate consistently at capacity and there is no shortage of families reaching out to request JFF grant-funded services."

THE FAMILY PLACE, TEXAS (JFF PROGRAM)

OH • Grantee Perspective

"The most significant remaining need is our relationship with law enforcement. During this time in our community, there is a lack of trust with our local police department. Our fear is that this may result in even fewer individuals choosing to move forward to report."

OHIO DOMINICAN UNIVERSITY (CAMPUS PROGRAM)

VA • Administrator Perspective

"Currently, there are no SANE programs in the southern or southwest areas of Virginia. In rural Virginia, grantees are transporting victims two or more hours for a SANE exam. Difficulty in getting a forensic exam is a barrier to participation in the criminal justice system and to receiving appropriate medical care."

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES (SASP)

The Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Victim Services

The COVID-19 pandemic caused severe and harmful disruptions in services to victims of domestic and sexual violence and their families.

With restrictions on public space, the implementation of shelter-in-place orders, and the shutdown of critical institutions, many victims found themselves confined at home with their abusers, without income or access to basic material assistance, and most critically, without access to the comprehensive victim services necessary to their safety.

ALARMING TRENDS RELATED TO VICTIM SAFETY

In the period of time covered by this report, grantees/subgrantees identified alarming trends related to victim safety and well-being, including increased rates of domestic violence and heightened risk of severe abuse as well as increased rates of substance abuse, isolation, and stress among victims.

Additionally, grantees/subgrantees cited a dramatic increase in demand for basic material assistance, such as food, emergency shelter, housing and rental assistance, transportation, school supplies, clothing, and medications. They also saw increases in helpline calls and requests for protection orders, as well as an increased need for employment or job training and civil legal assistance regarding evictions, unemployment, and health care.

OR · Grantee Perspective

"With the pandemic, we have seen that violence has escalated in relationships where power and control-based abuse was already present. Since May 2020 we have had 8 victims killed in domestic violence related homicides in our county."

MULTNOMAH COUNTY OF OREGON (ICJR PROGRAM)

WA · Grantee Perspective

"Due to Covid-19, we are seeing an even greater shortage of housing as current renters are not moving. Survivors are struggling to find employment, daycare, and housing. Our services and transitional housing funds are needed more than ever."

YWCA LEWISTON CLARKSTON, WASHINGTON (TRANSITIONAL HOUSING PROGRAM)

Tribal · Grantee Perspective

"It was a nightmare trying to keep our clients safe."

HOOPA VALLEY TRIBE (TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS PROGRAM)

CA · Grantee Perspective

"The number of calls and walk-ins went from 10 per day to several hundred per day by June 2020."

ALAMEDA COUNTY OF CALIFORNIA (ICJR PROGRAM)

Tribal · Grantee Perspective

"Survivors are experiencing mental health crises at higher rates."

CONFEDERATED TRIBES OF SILETZ INDIANS (TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS PROGRAM)

COVID-19 also greatly impacted the service providers themselves. With ever-evolving public health mandates, social distancing requirements, technological barriers, and staff burnout, providers struggled to effectively reach victims, advocate for them, and provide services.

In response to what providers were seeing in the field, it became evident that there was a major need to offer a variety of services, as well as access to resources and support, in non-traditional ways. Many providers pivoted to remote services, but noted that this approach came with its own set of barriers and challenges.

CHALLENGES OF REMOTE SERVICES

- Remote services take significantly more time to provide compared to in-person services;
- A lack of access to technology or lack of technical skills prevented many victims from participating in virtual appointments and remote services;
- Victims with limited English proficiency were unable to fully access services over the internet due to language barriers;
- Consequently, more funding is needed for agencies to develop remote service structures and to purchase the necessary equipment for successful remote service delivery; and
- More funding is needed to provide victims and their families with computers, cell phones, and reliable high-speed internet to connect with service providers and maintain confidentiality.

Tribal · Grantee Perspective

"This pandemic has revealed the fragility of the systems in place to service victims and their families."

WAMPANOAG TRIBE OF GAY HEAD AQUINNAH (TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS PROGRAM)

MD · Grantee Perspective

"The COVID-19 pandemic has fundamentally shifted how victims access and receive services."

HARFORD COMMUNITY COLLEGE, MARYLAND (CAMPUS PROGRAM)

PROTECTION ORDERS

One option to interrupt the cycle of abuse is through a protection order. Protection orders grant various types of protection to victims of domestic/sexual violence, including limiting contact between abuser and victim, and are generally available as temporary and final orders. Protection orders have different names depending on jurisdiction, such as "restraining order" or "no contact order," and the process to receive a protection order differs across states. VAWA defines protection orders broadly and mandates that all jurisdictions must give full faith and credit to any valid protection order, which means that a valid protection order from any jurisdiction in the United States be recognized and enforced in every other jurisdiction, including territories and tribal lands. Effective enforcement of protection orders across jurisdictional lines is essential to ensure victims' safety.

Protection orders are one of the most frequently sought legal remedies to help victims of domestic/sexual violence. VAWA grantees/subgrantees provide support to victims seeking protection orders in various ways, including assistance with the protection order process and advocacy in the courtroom or increasing law enforcement capacity to serve and enforce protection orders. Additionally, grantees/subgrantees provide training on best practices and the effective use of protection orders to a wide range of professionals, such as advocates, law enforcement officers, prosecutors, and judges.

In the period of time covered by this report, law enforcement officers in VAWA-funded agencies served **49,001** protection orders and made **16,837** arrests for violations of protection orders. Prosecutors in VAWA-funded agencies disposed of **14,562** protection order violations, with **67%** resulting in convictions.

Protection Orders Funded by VAWA Grants

In the period of time covered by this report, VAWA-funded professionals assisted victims in obtaining:

VAWA-funded courts processed
25,476 CIVIL and **10,993 CRIMINAL PROTECTION ORDERS**.

NOTE: These data represent VAWA-funded activity by the discretionary grant programs from July 2019–June 2021 and by STOP and SASP from January 2019–December 2020.

» **VAWA-funded staff assisted victims in obtaining nearly 350,000 protection orders.**

AL • Subgrantee Perspective

"This funding allows us to have staff dedicated to providing court advocacy and support services for civil and criminal domestic violence cases. These advocactes support individuals as they navigate the legal system in pursuit of a protection order and/or criminal justice related to their victimization."

BALDWIN COUNTY FAMILY VIOLENCE SHELTER, ALABAMA (STOP PROGRAM)

VAWA defines protection orders broadly, and its full faith and credit provision requires that all valid protection orders be enforced in all jurisdictions within the United States, including tribal lands and territories (Richards et al., 2018). However, a limitation to the effectiveness of this provision exists in the fact that not every state allows victims of sexual assault and stalking to petition for and receive protection orders unless they have been the spouse or intimate partner of, or in a family or household relationship with, their abuser (Fields, 2017; National Network to End Domestic Violence, 2018). In addition, some states and counties do not enforce protection orders issued by tribal courts due to lack of understanding about jurisdiction or lack of compatibility in tracking systems (Walter & Freedman, 2019).

While various studies have found that protection orders are violated at high rates, research has shown that they can deter further abuse, they may reduce victims' PTSD symptoms, and that petitioners' perceptions of their safety increased after receiving protection orders, even in cases where orders were violated (Cattaneo et al., 2016; Logan & Walker, 2009; Logan et al., 2009; Messing et al., 2017; Spitzberg, 2002; Wright & Johnson, 2012).

Spotlight on the Rural Program

The Rural Program recognizes that victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, and child sexual abuse who live in rural communities face unique challenges and barriers to receiving assistance. These barriers may include geographic isolation and limited availability of services, but also strong social and cultural pressures within tight-knit communities and lack of anonymity when seeking services. Obtaining victim services and safety measures, such as protection orders against an abuser, may be particularly difficult in this context.

The Rural Program is dedicated to enhancing the safety of victims and their children by supporting projects uniquely designed to identify, address, respond to, and prevent these crimes in rural America. Grant funding may be used in a wide range of areas, including training, victim services, and the criminal justice system. Supporting victims in obtaining protection orders is one important tool of many to increase victims' safety.

Each reporting period, an average of **164 Rural grantees** reported data.

In the period of time covered by this report, Rural grant-funded staff supported victims in obtaining a total of more than **9,000** protection orders, including:

OR • Grantee Perspective

"This funding helps us ensure there is an advocate available to provide support and assistance in navigating the criminal and civil justice process, and allowed us to design a database to track orders of protection and to track offenders from initial charges to dismissal, acquital, or guilty verdict. A local attorney is now available through referral to provide legal advice and representation when a protection order is contested. This has proven extremely helpful for victims navigating an unfamiliar system and gives them a 'fighting chance' when an abuser is able to retain representation to fight an order. We have since seen an increase in final orders being granted."

SAFE HARBORS, OREGON (RURAL PROGRAM)

NOTE: These data represent VAWA-funded activity as reported by Rural Program grantees for the time period of July 2019–June 2021.

AR • Subgrantee Perspective

"STOP funding has given the Miller County Sheriff's Office the opportunity to provide victims of domestic/sexual violence with a wide range of resources such as counseling, legal assistance, and overall support. We routinely coordinate with Domestic Violence Prevention in Texarkana, who assist the victims in obtaining protection orders when applicable. The issuance of no contact orders has become a standard in Miller County, in cases where an arrest is made during a domestic violence incident. We are continuing to attempt educating and changing the culture associated with domestic violence in our rural community."

MILLER COUNTY, ARKANSAS (STOP PROGRAM)

OK • Grantee Perspective

"Having an attorney representing victims has made a huge impact. We have seen almost a 95% increase in the granting of protective orders. We have also seen an empowerment of victims because they have an attorney representing their best interest."

LEFLORE COUNTY CHILD ADVOCACY NETWORK, OKLAHOMA (RURAL PROGRAM)

IN • Subgrantee Perspective

"We had all of Indiana's protection order forms translated into four languages: Spanish, Mandarin, Burmese and Hakha Chin. We then started to focus on the implementation of those forms. After much research into other states' procedures and consultation with local translation agencies, we developed a protocol that will allow petitioners to file a request for a protection order in their native language and give the courts the ability to have those forms translated in just a few hours. The original form will be preserved as an exhibit so that any possible disputes about language or word choice can be resolved. The next few months will be dedicated to training and launching the pilot project with Spanish forms to see if the process will work. None of this would have been possible without the STOP grant funding."

INDIANA SUPREME COURT (STOP PROGRAM)

CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESPONSE

Over the past nearly 30 years, VAWA legislation has transformed how criminal justice systems in communities across the country respond to domestic/sexual violence. Additionally, VAWA funding supports efforts to improve and empower the criminal justice system to enforce these laws and to address domestic/sexual violence. These innovations funded by VAWA include:

- Response to, and investigation and prosecution of, domestic/sexual violence;
- Law enforcement collaboration with victim services providers and health-care professionals;
- Improved medical forensic examinations for sexual assault victims;
- Investigation and prosecution policies and practices that focus on the offender and account for the effects of trauma on victims;
- Specialized law enforcement and prosecution units;
- Use of evidence-based lethality assessments to curb domestic violence-related homicides;
- Specialized courts and dockets;
- Enhanced offender monitoring strategies; and
- Improved training opportunities for law enforcement, prosecutors, and judges.

Collaboration between criminal justice agencies and nongovernmental community organizations and coalitions are key in developing and implementing these innovative, trauma-informed strategies that center the rights and protections of victims in responses to domestic/sexual violence crimes. To ensure that victims receive justice and offenders are held accountable, continuous improvements and innovations are necessary. For example, grantee data demonstrate that VAWA-funded criminal justice solutions need to evolve alongside the changing dynamics of violence and victimization, to address domestic/sexual violence as it intersects with the use of new technology by perpetrators and to make use of the advances in forensic science.

VAWA grantees use funding to support activities in law enforcement agencies, prosecutors' offices, courts, probation and parole departments, and domestic violence intervention programs (DVIPs).

Law Enforcement

Deciding to talk to law enforcement about an assault can be a difficult decision for victims to make, and how a law enforcement officer responds can significantly influence whether victims report these crimes, whether they are willing to be involved in the investigation, and whether appropriate evidence is collected to enable prosecutors to hold offenders accountable. As part of this, law enforcement needs to be equipped and trained to respond to calls for assistance to ensure that victims of domestic/sexual violence can get help when they need it. Additionally, treating domestic/sexual violence in accordance with the seriousness of these crimes means law enforcement officers or prosecution-

» **Grantees/subgrantees use VAWA funding to support law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, courts, probation offices, and domestic violence intervention programs to improve the entire criminal justice system's response to domestic/sexual violence and to hold offenders accountable.**

» **Law enforcement officers in VAWA-funded agencies investigated nearly 350,000 cases and made nearly 150,000 arrests.**

» **Prosecutors in VAWA-funded agencies prosecuted more than 240,000 cases and achieved convictions in 63% of all cases that reached disposition.**

Law enforcement officers are traditionally the gatekeepers of the criminal legal system. Without proper training, an officer may not be able to identify the predominant aggressor, may unknowingly minimize a victim's trauma, may fail to collect all relevant evidence, and may mistakenly arrest the victim. Moreover, a negative response from law enforcement may increase victims' PTSD symptom severity and if an officer sides with the abuser, a victim may not report future assaults. Without an appropriate law enforcement response, victims' safety remains in jeopardy and offenders escape accountability, almost invariably committing more violence. In the absence of thorough investigation, probable cause assessment, arrest, and charging, offenders are immune from prosecution and potential sanctions: arrest rates remain low, removal of firearms from perpetrators is inconsistent, and sexual assault kits go untested (Alderden & Ullman, 2012; Campbell et al., 2015a; Campbell et al., 2017; Campbell & Fehler-Cabral, 2017; Hamby et al., 2015; Lynch et al., 2018; Seave, 2006; Shaw et al., 2016; Srinivas & DePrince, 2015; Valentine et al., 2019; Webster et al., 2010; Wintemute et al., 2015; Zeoli et al., 2016).

based investigators have to conduct thorough investigations, make arrests, and refer cases for prosecution where appropriate.

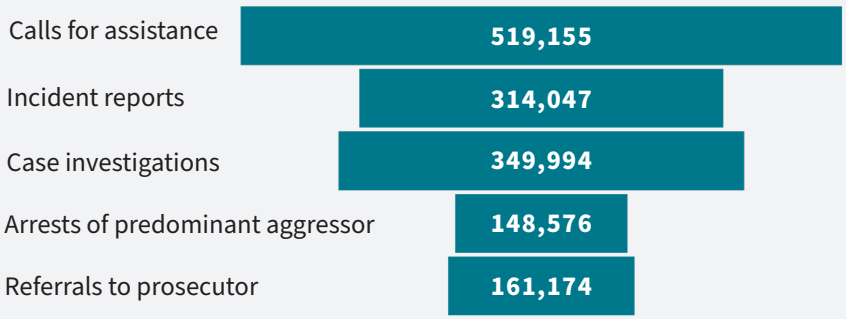
Using VAWA funding to provide a community's law enforcement officers with training on domestic/sexual violence or to support the salaries of law enforcement officers dedicated to investigating domestic/sexual violence means departments are better prepared to respond to these crimes in a manner that is effective, comprehensive, and follows best practices.

In the period of time covered by this report, grantees/subgrantees provided training on domestic/sexual violence to nearly **190,000** law enforcement officers to improve their response to victims, case investigations, and collection of evidence.

In addition to training, ICJR, Rural, Tribal Governments, and Tribal Jurisdiction Program grantees as well as STOP subgrantees are awarded funds for law enforcement activities and staff: In the period of time covered by this report, an average of **388** agencies around the country used funding for law enforcement activities.

Law Enforcement Activities Funded by VAWA Grants

In the period of time covered by this report, activities carried out by law enforcement officers in VAWA-funded agencies included:



NOTE: These data represent activities reported by grantees from the ICJR, Rural, Tribal Government, and Tribal Jurisdiction Grant Programs for the time period of July 2019–June 2021 and by STOP subgrantees for the time period of January 2019–December 2020.

ICJR grantees report criminal justice data for the entire agency within the jurisdiction, while the other grant programs report only activities carried out by grant-funded staff persons.

Prosecution

After police arrest a suspect, it is usually up to the prosecutor to decide whether to prosecute the case. This decision rests on a variety of factors, including the quality of evidence, the victim's wishes and willingness to participate in the justice process, the resources prosecutors or prosecution-based investigators have available to go back and obtain additional information or history relevant to a case, and the amount of time a particular case might take to achieve a disposition.

Many law enforcement agencies have adopted significant policy, procedural, and practical changes that have enhanced the justice process, contributing to reduced recidivism and increased victim safety and satisfaction. This includes implementing collaborative relationships with service providers and other stakeholders to facilitate a coordinated community response to domestic/sexual violence or specialized domestic violence units (Friday et al., 2006; Ward-Lasher et al., 2017; White & Sienkiewicz, 2018). As of 2013, about one-half of local police departments and one-third of sheriff's offices serving 250,000 or more residents operated a full-time victim assistance unit (Reaves, 2017).

OR • Grantee Perspective

"Funding a special domestic violence and sexual assault investigator has resulted in quality evidence collection. Additionally, for investigations involving people with limited English proficiency, our Crime Scene Interpreters Program, officers no longer need to rely on witnesses or family members of the victim or defendant to interpret. Both these programs have increased the quality of evidence which assists the District Attorneys' prosecution. The past year has been thrilling because both small and sweeping changes to our CCR are finally coming to fruition and results are starting to be evident. None of this would be possible without this funding."

JEFFERSON COUNTY, OREGON (RURAL PROGRAM)

MI • Subgrantee Perspective

"This funding allows us to have a dedicated detective whose focus is solely domestic violence offenses. With the excessive rates of domestic violence in our county, a dedicated detective working with a dedicated advocate of our local domestic violence service agency has been a great benefit."

BATTLE CREEK POLICE DEPARTMENT, MICHIGAN (STOP PROGRAM)

Swift responses to reported abuse and thorough investigations, supported with training and resources, can increase the rates at which cases are referred to prosecutors, accepted for prosecution, and result in convictions (Messing, 2014; Morrow et al., 2016; Rosay et al., 2010).

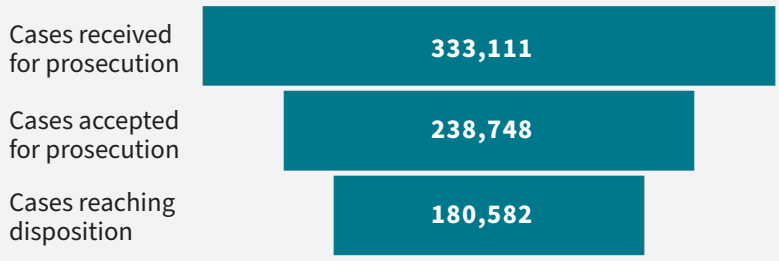
Because prosecuting domestic/sexual violence cases can be especially resource intensive, and can benefit from prosecutors with particular expertise in these crimes, jurisdictions with specialized prosecution programs often boast higher prosecution and conviction rates. These programs may include specialized prosecution units, specialized prosecutorial training, and vertical prosecution procedures. In the vertical prosecution approach, a specially-trained prosecutor is assigned to a domestic/sexual violence case from intake to sentencing. This way, victims are able to work with the same prosecutor throughout the prosecution which ensures that victims do not have to repeatedly tell their story to multiple prosecutors. This practice helps reduce victim re-traumatization and may result in more favorable case outcomes for victims. VAWA grant programs promote development and improvement of these types of effective prosecution strategies to address domestic/sexual violence and hold offenders accountable.

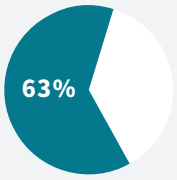
In the period of time covered by this report, grantees/subgrantees provided training to more than **36,000** prosecutors to improve their understanding of these crimes and best practices for successful prosecution.

In addition to training, ICJR, Rural, Tribal Governments, and Tribal Jurisdiction Program grantees as well as STOP subgrantees are awarded funds for prosecution activities and staff: In the period of time covered by this report, an average of **379** agencies around the country used funding for prosecution activities.

Prosecution Activities Funded by VAWA Grants

In the period of time covered by this report, activities carried out by prosecutors in VAWA-funded agencies included:





113,495 cases (63% of all dispositions) **RESULTED IN CONVICTIONS**.

NOTE: These data represent activities reported by grantees from the ICJR, Rural, Tribal Government, and Tribal Jurisdiction Grant Programs for the time period of July 2019–June 2021 and by STOP subgrantees for the time period of January 2019–December 2020. Convictions include deferred adjudications.

ICJR grantees report criminal justice data for the entire agency within the jurisdiction, while the other grant programs report only activities carried out by grant-funded staff persons.

Research has found that many domestic/sexual violence cases are declined by prosecutors. Non-evidentiary factors consistently emerge as significant determinants of whether a case is prosecuted, whether a victim is deemed credible and/or agrees to cooperate, and whether a defendant is found guilty; likewise, these factors influence the severity of the sentence imposed (Alderden & Long, 2016; Alderden & Ullman, 2012).

> In partnership with the Office of Justice Program's Bureau of Justice Assistance, OVW funds and manages a Violence Against Women Tribal Special Assistant U.S. Attorney (Tribal SAUSA) Initiative that trains cross-deputized tribal prosecutors in federal law, procedure, and investigative techniques to enable them to bring every viable domestic or sexual violence case in tribal court, federal court, or both. These SAUSAs maintain an active caseload while also helping to promote higher quality investigations and better federal-tribal communication. Such strategies help ensure that sexual assault victims who report their victimizations will be met with a strong, coordinated justice response and access to services to support their recovery.

Since the enactment of VAWA, there have been significant innovations in the prosecution of domestic/sexual violence, such as the development of comprehensive investigation policies and procedures as well as victim-centered prosecution best practices; the establishment and expansion of specialized units; technology upgrades; and increased numbers of dedicated prosecutors, investigators, and victim advocates (Belknap & Sullivan, 2003; Cattaneo & Goodman, 2010; DePrince et al., 2012; Finn, 2013; Gerwirtz et al., 2006; Pattavina et al., 2021; Smith & Davis, 2004). However, additional systemic improvements are necessary, as the prosecutorial response to domestic/sexual violence is inconsistent within and across jurisdictions. For example, while laws have been enacted in all states regarding strangulation, it is not prosecuted consistently (Pritchard et al., 2015; Reckdenwald et al., 2017; Training Institute on Strangulation Prevention and California District Attorneys Association, 2020).

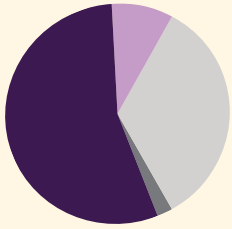
Spotlight on the STOP Program

STOP Program funds are awarded to all states and territories and used primarily to provide victim services, training, and dedicated personnel in law enforcement and prosecution to ensure an effective response to domestic/sexual violence.

In the period of time covered by this report, an annual average of **329 STOP Program subgrantees** (16%) used funds for prosecution acvities.

In 2019 and 2020, STOP-funded prosecutors**:**

These cases reached the following dispositions:



80,429 convictions

12,680 deferred adjudications

49,717 cases dismissed

3,116 aquittals

This represents a **CONVICTION RATE OF 64%** (including deferred adjudications).

TX • Subgrantee Perspective

"The STOP funding has allowed us to maintain a specialized prosecutor, trained to handle domestic violence cases and other crimes against women. Having a prosecutor who is dedicated solely to the prosecution of domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking cases has raised awareness in the courts, in other county departments, in law enforcement and in the community. We have been able to obtain more convictions and dismiss fewer cases, resulting in increased safety for our victims and more accountability for perpetrators."

UPSHUR COUNTY, TEXAS (STOP PROGRAM)

NOTE: These data represent VAWA-funded activity as reported by STOP subgrantees for the time period of January 2019–December 2020.

Other Criminal Justice Activities Supported by VAWA Grants

Besides law enforcement and prosecution, STOP, ICJR, Justice for Families, Rural, Tribal Governments, and Tribal Jurisdiction program funding also supports other criminal justice activities, which are carried out through local courts, probation and parole offices, and DVIPs. Additionally, the Tribal Jurisdiction Program awards funds for activities supporting the special domestic violence criminal jurisdiction of tribes, including criminal defense.

GA • Subgrantee Perspective

"STOP Program funding has allowed for the creation and continued existence of the STOP VAWA Prosecution Unit, which has resulted in increased prosecution of crimes of domestic/ sexual violence, in a more timely manner. With a specialized Prosecutor and Investigator, our agency has staff solely dedicated to the investigation and prosecution of these crimes. This has resulted in an increase in the number of cases accepted for prosecution, as well as successful prosecution of these cases. This has also allowed for more immediate contact with and location of victims and witnesses, when necessary. There is a quicker response to these crimes which in turn has allowed for quicker disposition of the cases. Prior to receiving STOP VAWA funding, our agency was unable to have such a specialized unit. This funding is critical to the continuation of our STOP VAWA Unit and the effective prosecution of these cases."

CRISP COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS - DISTRICT ATTORNEY, GEORGIA (STOP PROGRAM)

Some judges have been leaders in configuring new, specialized court structures and processes, such as criminal domestic violence courts, civil protection order dockets, integrated domestic violence courts, teen or youth courts, sex offender courts, tribal domestic violence dockets, and sex trafficking courts. These specialized courts use best practices, such as risk assessment, judicial monitoring, case management/ coordination, victim advocacy, expedited hearings, opportunities for victim participation, staff training, and partnerships with key stakeholders and may reduce re-offending, increase conviction rates, increase offender compliance, and result in victim satisfaction (Angiolillo, 2016; Birnbaum et al., 2016; Buzawa & Buzawa, 2017; Davis et al., 2001; Gover et al., 2007; Harrell et al., 2006, 2007; Hartley & Frohmann, 2003; Hood & Ray, 2017; Leventhal et al., 2014; Martinson & Jackson, 2017). Research suggests that integrated domestic violence courts are particularly effective in monitoring violations of protection orders and prohibited contact with victims (Katz & Rempel, 2011; Labriola, 2010).

Common examples of criminal justice activities outside of law enforcement and prosecution are:

- Supporting a judge or a specific court docket, which helps ensure courthouses are accessible, safe, and user-friendly, and that the judges, who are exercising significant discretion in overseeing court dockets, presiding over court hearings, rejecting or approving negotiated pleas, convicting or acquitting defendants, and ultimately sentencing offenders, are familiar with the nuances of domestic/sexual violence crimes and implications for victim safety in the pursuit of justice;
- Monitoring offenders via court appointments or probation and parole to review progress and compliance with conditions of court orders in person, by telephone, or via unscheduled surveillance, and returning probationers to court if they violate the terms of probation;
- Supporting a DVIP, which aims to educate the offender to change their thinking and behavior to prevent future violence and therefore increase victim safety; and
- Providing a defense attorney for criminal offenders prosecuted under the special domestic violence criminal jurisdiction of tribes.

Individual data for these activities are not presented here because the sample of grantees/subgrantees using VAWA funding for them is less than 5% and therefore too small to be representative.

Additionally, in the period of time covered by this report grantees/subgrantees from these programs, as well as grantees/subgrantees from programs that do not directly fund criminal justice activities, used VAWA funding to provide training to more than **24,000** probation officers and more than **40,000** court personnel (including judges), to improve their understanding of domestic/sexual violence and the dynamic and impact of these crimes.

Judicial monitoring may facilitate offender adherence to court orders and sentencing provisions: Judicial monitoring sessions are opportunities to reiterate and clarify information about requirements, restrictions, and consequences for violations. Therefore, offenders assigned to judicial monitoring may be more likely to understand their obligations and to recognize that noncompliance will result in serious consequences (Labriola et al., 2012).

MN • Subgrantee Perspective 

"Prior to receiving this funding, Isanti County had no sexual assault protocol whatsoever. With the funding we were able to create and maintain formal collaboration of law enforcement, medical, advocacy, prosecution, corrections, treatment facilities, child protection, and many others to work together to make the entire process of reporting a sexual assault less frightening for the victim and holding the offender accountable for their actions."

ISANTI COUNTY SMART, MINNESOTA (STOP PROGRAM)

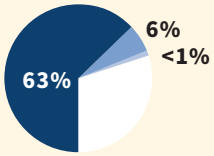
Grantees have developed emerging, evidence-based models for probation supervision of domestic/sexual violence offenders that frame probation services as one portion of a larger coordinated community response (Crowe et al., 2009; Sadusky et al., 2015). These models, now being implemented across the country, take an integrated systemic approach that incorporates fundamental principles and guidelines for all participating stakeholders, including criminal justice agencies, advocacy organizations, and victim services providers, to use when intervening and working with victims. They provide consistent accountability mechanisms and treatment for perpetrators, while ensuring victim safety (New Orleans District Probation and Parole, 2014; White & Sienkiewicz, 2018).

Spotlight on the ICJR Program

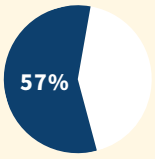
The ICJR Program encourages collaborative partnerships among state, local, and tribal governments and courts to address domestic/sexual violence as serious violations of criminal law. The program encourages new responses and the application of best practices to enhance victim safety and ensure offender accountability at each juncture in the criminal justice system through investigation, arrest, prosecution, and close judicial oversight. Each reporting period, an average of **172 ICJR Program grantees** reported data.

In the period of time covered by this report, **law enforcement officers** in an average of **55 agencies** receiving ICJR Program funding:

In the period of time covered by this report, **prosecutors** in an average of **30 agencies** receiving ICJR Program funding:



Of the cases they received, prosecutors **ACCEPTED 63%** for prosection, and **REFERRED 5%** to higher/lower courts and **<1%** for federal prosecution.



57% of all cases reaching disposition **RESULTED IN CONVICTIONS** (including deferred adjudications).

In the period of time covered by this report, **probation and parole officers** in an average of **18 agencies** receiving ICJR Program funding:

NY • Grantee Perspective

"We have been able to establish a fully -staffed Domestic Violence Bureau solely dedicated to the prosecution of domestic violence cases. Cases are vertically prosecuted, with one attorney handling a case from inception through disposition. This has reduced the need for multiple interviews for victims and we have high conviction rates and have reduced dismissal rates."

QUEENS BOROUGH PRESIDENT, NEW YORK (ICJR PROGRAM)

NOTE: These data represent activities as reported by the ICJR Program grantees for the time period of July 2019–June 2021.

Whereas other grant programs report only activities carried out by grant-funded staff persons, ICJR grantees report criminal justice data within the jurisdiction for the entire agency.

UT • Grantee Perspective

"ICJR program funding has allowed the Washington County Attorney's Office to provide a dedicated Adult Forensic Interviewer to adult victims of sexual assault. It has also allowed us to provide a 'soft interview room' with state of the art video and audio recording equipment to ensure that the victim is only interviewed about the sexual assault once. We are the first prosecutors office in the United States to do this. We have been able to provide victims with a 'one stop shop' for victim services when they come in for the forensic interview. They are given the control in the interview, how long it lasts, when to take breaks, they are able to have their cell phones, access to drinks and snacks if needed. We go to great lengths to protect the victims identity and have procedure in place for their arrival and departure from our facility to do our best to maintain their privacy and dignity."

WASHINGTON COUNTY ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, UTAH (ICJR PROGRAM)

CO • Grantee Perspective

"ICJR funding has been significant in promoting our collaborative work among Denver's criminal justice, civil legal and community based programs to better serve domestic violence victims. Funding has provided staffing to lead the Collaborative Domestic Violence Response Team, which focuses on identifying and coordinating intervention with high risk and repeat offender cases. This helps ensure victims do not fall between the cracks of systems, and they are connected to services early on in a criminal investigation, when they may be most likely to be at risk and overwhelmed at finding help. The City and District Attorney's Offices, as well as the Police Department Domestic Violence Investigation Unit are able to better coordinate their investigation and prosecution of domestic violence offenders, particularly repeat offenders. With specialized expertise, cases involving strangulation, violation of protection orders, or stalking are more likely to be identified and charged appropriately."

ROSE ANDOM CENTER, COLORADOO (ICJR PROGRAM)

Spotlight on the Tribal Jurisdiction Program

More than 1 in 2 American Indian and Alaska Native (AI/AN) women and men have experienced physical violence by an intimate partner in their lifetime–a victimization rate higher than those for other populations. AI/AN people are also more likely to have experienced violence by a perpetrator of a different race (Rosay, 2016, 2021).

However, until the passage of VAWA 2013, tribal courts could not exercise jurisdiction over crimes committed by non-Indian domestic violence abusers against their Indian spouses, intimate partners, and dating partners on tribal land. The historic provision within VAWA 2013 formally recognized the authority of tribes to exercise special domestic violence criminal jurisdiction (SDVCJ) over certain defendants, regardless of their Indian or non-Indian status, who commit crimes of domestic violence or dating violence or violate certain protection orders in Indian country. The 2022 reauthorization of VAWA expanded what is now called special tribal criminal jurisdiction (STCJ) to include additional "covered crimes."

In addition, VAWA 2013 also authorized the Tribal Jurisdiction Program to provide funding and technical assistance to tribes with jurisdiction over Indian Country to support them in implementing this statutory change.

Each reporting period, an average of **27 Tribal Jurisdiction Program grantees** reported data. Every sector of a tribe's criminal justice system needs to be involved in order to successfully exercise SDVCJ, and to ensure victim safety and offender accountability. Therefore, tribes need to engage tribal leaders, tribal judges, prosecutors, defenders, attorneys, law enforcement, and victim service providers.

Additionally, tribes may use grant funds in various ways to support their implementation of SDVCJ, including revising their criminal code, employing a tribal judge, or meeting the defendants' right to free criminal defense counsel by providing them with a defense attorney.

Overall, the program provides funding for activities in the following areas:

Tribal • Grantee Perspective

"We have been able to hire a SDVCJ Attorney to coordinate the planning, implementation, and exercise of SDVCJ. The implementation of SDVCJ is providing the Pueblo of Pojoaque with the ability to enhance victim safety and autonomy because the Pueblo will be able to hold non-Indian offenders accountable for acts of domestic violence, dating violence, and violation of protection orders."

PUEBLO OF POJOAQUE (TRIBAL JURISDICTION PROGRAM)

NOTE: These data represent VAWA-funded activity as reported by Tribal Jurisdiction Program grantees for the time period of July 2019–June 2021.

> The National Congress of American Indians serves as a resource center for implementing the tribal provisions of VAWA. For more information, visit: *http://www.ncai.org/tribal-vawa*

The restriction on tribal courts' jurisdiction over non-Indian domestic violence offenders committing crimes on tribal land, which was in effect until the passage of VAWA 2013, resulted from the United States Supreme Court's 1978 decision in Oliphant v. Suquamish Indian Tribe. VAWA 2013 recognized tribes' inherent power to exercise SDVCJ over both Indians and non-Indians who assault Indian spouses, intimate partners, or dating partners, or who violate certain protection orders, in Indian Country, and also specified the defendants' rights which a tribe must honor in SDVCJ cases (Singh, 2014; Tribal Jurisdiction Over Crimes of Domestic Violence, 2013; U.S. Department of Justice, 2018). With the reauthorization of VAWA in 2022, this special jurisdiction was expanded to cover non-Indian perpetrators of sexual assault, child abuse, stalking, sex trafficking, and assault on tribal law enforcement officers on tribal lands (Violence Against Women Act Reauthorization Act of 2022). This change came into effect after the time period covered by this report and therefore does not apply to the data presented here.

In 2013, the Department of Justice established an Inter-Tribal Technical Assistance Working Group (ITWG) to support SDVCJ implementation. The ITWG is a peer-to-peer learning forum addressing issues such as revising tribal codes, assembling more representative jury pools, detaining non-Indian offenders, and ensuring a victim-centered approach. As of October 2021, over 50 tribes participate in the ITWG and 28 tribes are exercising SDVCJ. These tribal nations have reported 396 arrests of non-Indian abusers which led to 133 convictions. One habeas petition was filed by a non-Indian defendant in federal court challenging their arrest or prosecution, which was dismissed for lack of jurisdiction (National Congress of American Indians, 2020 & 2021; Office on Violence Against Women, 2019).

Criminal Justice Response: What is still needed?

Grantees/subgrantees identified training of law enforcement, first responders, prosecutors, medical professionals, judges, and court personnel as the greatest unmet need regarding the criminal justice response to domestic/sexual violence. While efforts to provide training to members of the criminal justice system are ongoing, grantees noted that gaps in knowledge and understanding remain, perpetuating harm and compromising victim safety.

To promote best practices and increase victim safety, grantees/subgrantees called for more and better training for members of the criminal justice system, especially around issues of:

- Trauma-informed practices;
- Dynamics of domestic/sexual violence;
- Enforcement of protection orders;
- Cultural responsiveness and anti-bias policing practices;
- Victim-blaming culture;
- Supervised visitation; and
- Identifying victims of trafficking.

STOP and SASP subgrantees specifically highlighted the need to improve the quality of training for SANEs/SAFEs, and to provide training on best practices in sexual assault response, prosecution, and investigation to first responders, law enforcement, and prosecutors specializing in sexual assault cases.

Additionally, grantees/subgrantees cited the need to improve offender accountability, through:

- Stricter enforcement of protective orders;
- Streamlining the process for victims to obtain orders of protection;
- Standardization and improvement of domestic violence intervention programs (DVIPs);
- Enhanced offender monitoring; and
- Increased coordination and information sharing across the criminal justice system.

Grantees/subgrantees emphasized the need for an improved law enforcement response. Both a shortage of law enforcement officers and slow response times jeopardize victim safety and their willingness to report abuse.

Finally, grantees/subgrantees cited difficulty recruiting and retaining qualified police officers and SANEs/SAFEs, especially in tribal, rural, and geographically isolated communities.

NOTE: This synopsis is based on the remaining areas of need reported by discretionary grantees on their performance reports for the January–June 2020 and January–June 2021 reporting periods and by STOP and SASP administrators on their performance reports for the 2020 reporting period. Since STOP and SASP administrators' reports summarize the areas of need experienced by their subgrantees, individual subgrantee reports were not included in the analysis to generate this synopsis.

LA • Administrator Perspective 

"Training continues to be a major issue for survivors—often, interactions with law enforcement are revictimizing. There seems to be a lack of complete investigation and a mindset that survivors are being vindictive. There is a need for training specialized detectives and assistant district attorneys in addressing sexual assault cases. Additionally, judges and hearing officers of sexual assault cases need training, as children and survivors are continuously returned to dangerous situations. Nurses and medical professionals need training on performing collection for rape kits and for interacting with survivors of sexual assaults."

LOUISIANA COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT (SASP)

AK • Grantee Perspective 

"There continues to be a need for on-going and consistent training for all parts of the civil and criminal justice systems on providing culturally and linguistically appropriate services for limited English proficient survivors and immigrants."

ALASKA NETWORK ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT (ICJR PROGRAM)

ID • Grantee Perspective 

"A significant need continues to be enforcement of protection orders. Violations of orders not only put victims/survivors lives at risk, but are crushing to their sense of hope for a safe future."

YWCA OF LEWISTON CLARKSTON, IDAHO (RURAL PROGRAM)

NE • Grantee Perspective 

"The most significant area of remaining need is offender accountability. Until batterers are held accountable for their actions and a strong stance is made, the violence will not end. There needs to be further scrutiny of the behaviors and actions of batterers towards victims. We need more involvement from the courts and probation offices to ensure that there are consequences when batterers are abusive to their partners."

RAPE/DOMESTIC ABUSE PROGRAM OF NORTH PLATTE, INC., NEBRASKA (RURAL PROGRAM)

The Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on the Criminal Justice System

The COVID-19 pandemic caused major disruptions in criminal justice proceedings, law enforcement response, offender accountability, and victim safety. Pre-pandemic, victims already faced an array of challenges, including not being aware of or not understanding their legal rights, limited availability of court services in rural areas, and lack of access to language or translation services. COVID-19 exacerbated these issues and highlighted new gaps in the criminal justice system's response to domestic/sexual violence.

LACK OF OFFENDER ACCOUNTABILITY

Grantees/subgrantees reported a spike in offenders re-victimizing their clients. Due to COVID-19 safety measures, grantees/subgrantees described that offenders were often released from jail just hours after their arrest. This situation deterred many victims from reporting to law enforcement in the first place, for fear that their abuser would be released immediately upon arrest and cause them further harm.

IMPACT ON LAW ENFORCEMENT

Local police departments reported an increase in domestic violence-related calls as well as an increase in the severity of injuries sustained by victims. At the same time, grantees/subgrantees described many law enforcement agencies experiencing crisis-level personnel shortages, due to understaffing and staff turnover, as well as growing stress and fatigue among remaining staff.

Due to restrictions put in place in response to COVID-19, courts were forced to close in-person proceedings, and many moved to a model centered around remote hearings and electronic services. While the new system allowed the courts to continue to operate, grantees/subgrantees reported on the unintended barriers and challenges for both victims and providers in interacting with a fully remote criminal justice system.

CHALLENGES OF A REMOTE COURT SYSTEM

- Many victims did not have the required technology or high-speed internet to participate remotely in court proceedings, which severely limited their access and created a divide between those who were able to access justice and those who were not;
- Immigrant victims or those with limited English proficiency experienced increased communication barriers, as most online or remote platforms were only available in English;
- Courts had reduced hours and limited operations, which reduced capacity to hold hearings and trials, adding delays to cases;
- Courthouses were available by appointment only and with many court staff working from home, basic tasks like filing pleadings, communicating with court staff, and getting a hearing scheduled on a pending matter turned into months-long battles;
- It took longer for advocates to assist clients with protection orders, violations of current court orders, and prosecution of offenders due to limited access to the court system; and
- Prosecution rates were significantly reduced because grand juries were not permitted to convene at the same frequency as before the pandemic.

MO · Grantee Perspective

"While some issues are understandable given the pandemic, the effect of our civil and criminal justice systems being spread so thin is that victims are at increased risk, and some are falling through the cracks."

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI (ICJR PROGRAM)

MI · Grantee Perspective

"As jails were emptied due to COVID, programs have seen an increase in calls and three times more applications for protective orders."

MICHIGAN COALITION TO END DOMESTIC AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE (STATE COALITIONS PROGRAM)

D.C. · Grantee Perspective

"Technological barriers to courts are profound. Many survivors do not have access to the internet or a computer, which makes 'appearing in court' nearly impossible."

CENTER FOR SURVIVOR AGENCY AND JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, D.C. (TA PROGRAM)

CA · Grantee Perspective

"With COVID, the courts have shifted to online filings only. Because the online forms are only available in English, some clients have decided not to file at all. Many clients are also intimidated by the online system."

HUMAN OPTIONS, INC., CALIFORNIA (ICJR PROGRAM)

WI · Grantee Perspective

"Our county went from 20 courts conducting over 500 criminal jury trials per year to 4 courts conducting 33 jury trials in 2020. This substantial backlog of cases means a delay in offenders being held accountable and in victims receiving justice."

MILWAUKEE COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE WISCONSIN (ICJR PROGRAM)

SERVICES FOR AND RESPONSE TO UNDERSERVED AND OTHER VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

VAWA defines "underserved populations" as populations who face barriers in accessing and using victim services. This includes populations who are underserved because of geographic location, religion, sexual orientation, gender identity, underserved racial and ethnic populations, populations underserved because of special needs (such as language barriers, disabilities, alienage status, or age), and any other population determined to be underserved by the Attorney General or by the Secretary of Health and Human Services, as appropriate (Violence Against Women Act of 1994).

Victims' experiences and a growing body of research confirm that certain populations are victimized by domestic/sexual violence at particularly high rates. Additionally, victims from certain underserved populations are more likely to encounter various barriers to accessing criminal justice and victim services, which may impact the rate at which they report abuse and receive services. For example, some people in underserved populations may have harmful experiences with the criminal justice system due to the presence of bias or a lack of understanding which might deter them from reporting abuse, or they might struggle finding and accessing victim services due to a lack of resources that appropriately meet their needs or a lack of services that are culturally-specific. Current reports from grantees/subgrantees reiterate that victims from these populations continue to be underserved and that specific efforts are necessary to ensure that they have equal access to support services and the criminal justice system.

Culturally-specific services aim to respond to victims in a way that affirms their culture while effectively addressing barriers such as language and communication challenges. This can take many forms: a community-based organization where victims can seek assistance from within their own community; a crisis line or counseling service with bilingual staff so that victims are able to speak in the language they are most comfortable using; an organization offering traditional healing practices to victims; a support group for victims with the same cultural background in which they don't have to explain their cultural context but can relate to each others' experiences; or a domestic violence shelter that serves victims from a particular immigrant community and has a food pantry stocked with foods that will make victims feel at home.

However, victim services that appropriately meet the particular needs of victims from underserved populations, as well as training for professionals to ensure a proper response to underserved victims, are lacking in many communities around the country. In recognition of these barriers to justice, safety, and healing, OVW is committed to funding organizations operated by and for communities of color and other historically marginalized and underserved populations. This means OVW funds are used to support grantees/subgrantees in conducting culturally and linguistically specific outreach to

- **Some demographic populations suffer domestic/sexual violence at particularly high rates. Victims from certain underserved populations are more likely to encounter specific barriers to accessing victim services and the criminal justice system.**
- **OVW recognizes these barriers and is committed to funding organizations operated by and for communities of color and other historically marginalized and underserved populations.**
- **Culturally-specific services aim to respond to victims in a way that affirms their culture while addressing barriers like language and communication challenges, which helps ensure victims from underserved populations get the support they need.**

The United States has a history of migration, and a diverse, changing population. In 2022, more than 40% of the population identified as a member of a racial or ethnic minority group, such as Asian or Asian American; Black or of African descent; Latinx or Hispanic; American Indian or Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander; multi-racial; along with other religious and ethnic minorities (U.S. Census Bureau, 2022a). As the United States becomes a more diverse country, researchers and practitioners alike must better understand the impact of violence on different communities, the barriers victims face in seeking services, and best practices for systems to respond effectively and in ways that account for cultural and social differences (Gillum, 2019; Lee, 2019; Murshid & Bowen, 2018; Njie-Carr et al., 2021).

these populations and developing policies, practices, and resources that ensure these victims can access services and that their abusers are held accountable. VAWA funds a number of grant programs that are dedicated to serving specific populations, including Abuse in Later Life, Culturally Specific Services, Disability, Rural, Sexual Assault Specific Services-Culturally Specific, Tribal Governments, Tribal Jurisdiction, Tribal Sexual Assault Services, and Underserved programs. Within STOP, states and territories are required to award at least 10% of funding allocated for victim services to culturally specific, community-based organizations.

Grantees/subgrantees from all grant programs serve victims from these underserved populations. Belonging to a certain population is not a condition for receiving services; grantees/subgrantees serve all victims that request services, to the extent that they are able to meet the demand. Grantees/subgrantees may ask victims questions about their backgrounds, identities, and situations in order to best serve them and to provide appropriate referrals. However, grantees/subgrantees are instructed to collect and report demographic data only to the extent that it does not interfere with providing services, and only when victims voluntarily disclose this information. This means that the actual numbers for victims from underserved populations that were served by VAWA grantees/subgrantees is likely much higher than the numbers presented in this report.

While violence touches all communities, victims from underserved populations may face greater barriers to accessing help from service providers and the justice system due to factors such as poverty, racism, isolation, exclusion, cultural norms, immigration status, limited access to services, and a dearth of linguistically and/or culturally appropriate services. Additionally, religious beliefs, cultural practices, race or ethnicity, gender identity or expression, sexuality, age, language, immigration status, geographic location, access to resources, and economic opportunity are all factors that can affect how a victim perceives, manages, and resists violence (Alvarez & Fedock, 2018; Bridges et al., 2018; Campbell et al., 2008b; Cheng & Lo, 2015; Cho, 2012; Cho et al., 2020; Choi et al., 2016; Crenshaw, 1991; Dabby, 2017; Deutsch et al., 2017; Ho et al., 2017; Kapur et al., 2017; Lee, 2013; Mose & Gillum, 2015; O'Neal et al., 2016; Stockman et al., 2014; St. Vil et al., 2017; Weng, 2016; Yoshihama et al., 2011). Designing or adapting services to address victims' cultural backgrounds may make those services more effective and research has shown that the provision of trauma-informed, culturally sensitive services can significantly improve victims' sense of well-being (Huey at al., 2014; Parra-Cardona et al., 2013; Serrata et al., 2020). While the VAWA reauthorizations have made important improvements to further prediscrimination on the basis of sex, gender identity, sexuality, race, color, religion, national origin, or disability, much work still needs to be done to ensure that advocacy is accessible to the most vulnerable victims (Jordan et al., 2020).

CA • Grantee Perspective

"Maitri's mental health program has thrived with OVW funding. We are able to provide multiple services under the same roof. Language access allows Maitri to wrap its services for a myriad of cultures and languages. Maitri has a critical need to continue providing these services steadily to the community so that victims and survivors can be supported as they move out of trauma and into self-sufficiency and dignity. For this we need continued funding from programs such as CSSP."

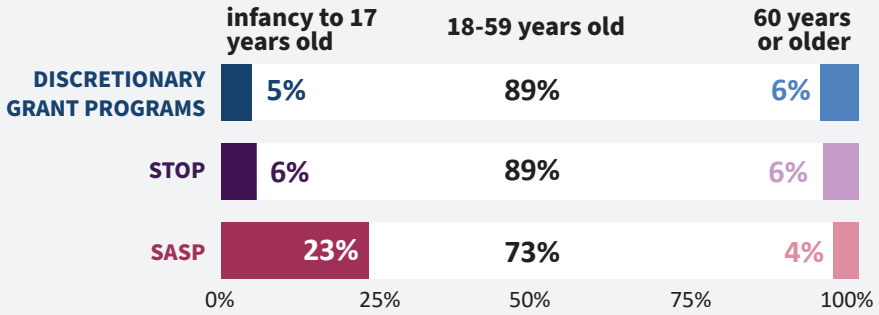
MAITRI, CALIFORNIA (CSSP)

Victims who are Children/Youth or Older Adults

Many victims of domestic/sexual violence suffer abuse for the first time at a young age. Early identification and intervention by trusted adults may help interrupt the cycle of violence and prevent further abuse. For older victims of domestic/sexual violence, age may increase isolation or dependence on caretakers, which may heighten their risk of victimization and limit their ability to report abuse and seek assistance.

Age of Victims Served Using VAWA Grants

In the period of time covered by this report, victims that were served by VAWA grantees/subgrantees were aged:



Unlike many other grant programs, **SASP** allows subgrantees to use grant funds to serve victims younger than 13 years old. SASP subgrantees served an average of **3,879 victims younger than 13** each reporting period as well as **4,851 victims aged 13-18**.
Other programs that allow for services to victims younger than 13 are the Rural and Consolidated Youth programs.

Among the discretionary grant programs, the **ABUSE IN LATER LIFE PROGRAM** is specifically aimed at addressing and preventing elder abuse. On average, this program served **874 victims aged 50 or older** each reporting period. Additionally, grantees trained a total of **2,731 professionals** to improve their response to abuse against older adults.

NOTE: These data represent VAWA-funded activity by the discretionary grant programs from July 2019–June 2021 (6-month average) and by STOP and SASP from January 2019–December 2020 (12-month average).

The percentages are based on the number of victims for whom the information was known. Percentages may not equal 100 due to rounding.

Victims From Historically Underserved Races and Ethnicities

Victims from certain races and ethnicities face particular barriers to reporting abuse and successfully accessing victim services. Victims from historically underserved races and ethnicities may hesitate to report abuse due to a lack of trust in the criminal justice system, for example based on previous harmful experiences. They may also struggle to find victim service providers they feel comfortable with and that appropriately meet their needs.

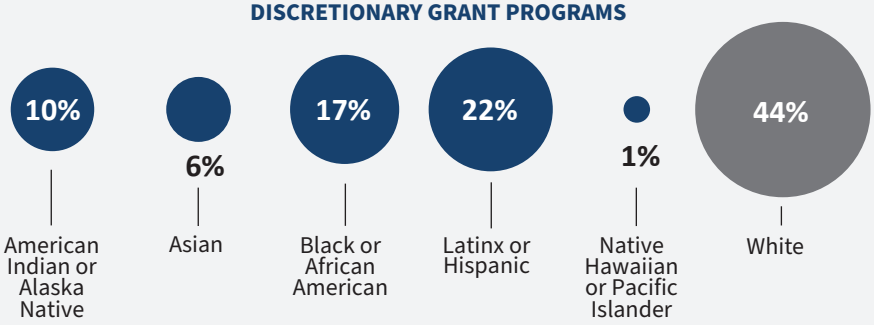
More than one in four women and nearly one in seven men who were victims of violence were less than 18 years old at the time of their first violent encounter. More than 70% of female victims of rape, physical violence, or stalking by an intimate partner first experienced dating violence before the age of 25 (Smith, et al., 2018). According to a national study from 2021, more than one in ten high school adolescents had experienced sexual violence within the previous 12-months. Victimization rates were highest for female students (18%) as well as lesbian, gay, and bisexual students (22%) and students who had same-sex partners (39%). (CDC, 2023). However, the incidence of children and youth exposed to or experiencing violence is much higher than the rates of these crimes reported to authorities (Health Resources & Services Administration and Maternal & Child Health Bureau, 2015). Early identification and intervention by health care providers and mental health professionals can support families in breaking intergenerational cycles of violence (Cohodes et al., 2016; McFarlane et al., 2017; Montalvo-Liendo et al., 2015; Turner et al., 2017; World Health Organization, 2017).

Research shows that people aged 55 and older experience violence, such as emotional, financial, physical, or sexual abuse or neglect, at high rates. One study found that nearly half of the women aged 55 and older in the study sample had experienced some of these types of abuse since turning 55 (Acierno et al., 2010; Fisher et al., 2011). When reported, elder abuse is primarily the responsibility of Adult Protective Services agencies, while most victim service organizations are focused on supporting victims of domestic/sexual violence, which means they may struggle to respond to the particular dynamics and specific needs of elderly victims. Therefore, training, education, and coordination amongst various service providers, including adult protective services, are necessary to prevent and effectively respond to elder abuse (Bows, 2017, 2018; Brossoie & Roberto, 2015; Daly & Butcher, 2018; James et al., 2015; Kilbane & Spira, 2018; Roberto et al, 2015).

Race/Ethnicity of Victims Served Using VAWA Grants

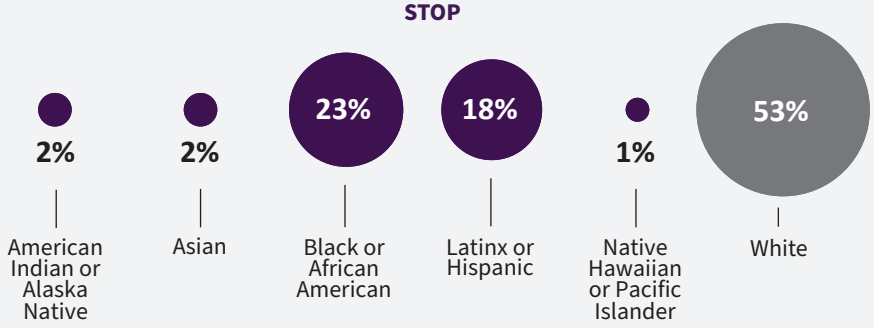
In the period of time covered by this report, victims who were served by VAWA grantees/subgrantees self-identified as:

DISCRETIONARY GRANT PROGRAMS

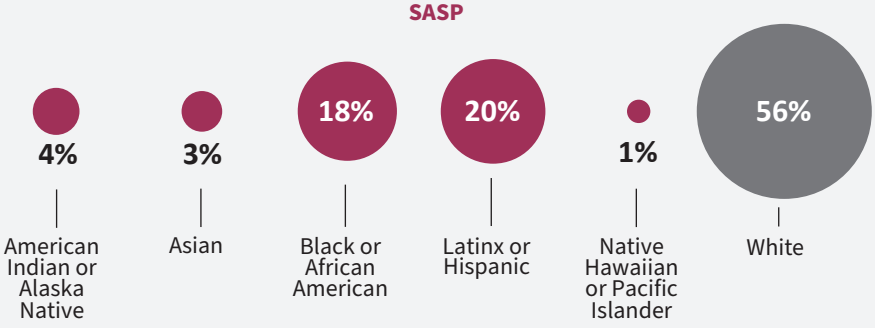


Among the Disretionary Grant programs, three programs are specifically dedicated to serving tribal populations: the **TRIBAL GOVERNMENMENT, TRIBAL JURISDICTION, AND TRIBAL SASP GRANT PROGRAMS**. These three programs served an average of **5,958 victims** each reporting period.

STOP



SASP



NOTE: These data represent VAWA-funded activity by the discretionary grant programs from July 2019–June 2021 (6-month average) and by STOP and SASP from January 2019–December 2020 (12-month average).

Additionally, 2% of victims served by discretionary program grantees and 3% of victims served by STOP subgrantees were reported in the "Some other race, ethnicity, or origin" category. At the time of this report, data for this category are not available for 13 of the discretionary grant programs or SASP. The categories for race and ethnicity are based on the categories of the U.S. Census. The percentages are based on the number of victims for whom the information was known. Respondents could select more than one category, which means the total may exceed 100%.

Research on the help-seeking behaviors of victims of domestic/sexual violence demonstrates the importance of victim services that are tailored to individual victim's and community's needs. Due to barriers to access in the legal system and victim services, as well as cultural factors, Black and Latinx victims may be more likely to seek informal help rather than formal supports. Additionally, research has found that Black and Latinx victims may bear an additional burden in seeking support, as they are disproportionately affected by income and asset poverty which may further limit their access to legal, medical, and social support services that can aid in violence prevention and recovery. Understanding these barriers and differences in help-seeking behavior is critical to providing culturally relevant and effective responses to domestic/sexual violence in these communities (Cho, et al., 2020; Loya, 2014; Roschelle, 2017).

CA • Grantee Perspective

"We understand that African American/Black victims' intersecting identities and experiences often prevent them from seeking needed services. Our clients experience significant barriers, including fear that their experience will reflect on or confirm the stereotypes placed on their ethnicity; re-victimization by religious, social services, and criminal justice systems; lack of diversity among advocates and shelter workers; and lack of culturally and linguistically appropriate services. We overcome these barriers by ensuring our work is culturally appropriate and tailoring our approach to the specific needs of each survivor, rather than having a one size fits all approach. The Transitional Housing Program funding helps to alleviate the issue of housing insecurity among domestic violence victims and helps empower victims to become survivors by growing them past their vulnerabilities to a place of self-sufficiency."

JENNESSE CENTER, CALIFORNIA (TRANSITIONAL HOUSING PROGRAM)

Spotlight on the Tribal Grant Programs

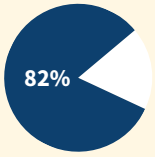
AI/AN people experience domestic/sexual violence at disproportionately high rates; AI/AN victims face unique barriers to receiving support services; and tribes face particular challenges in holding offenders accountable, especially for crimes committed on tribal land.

Tribal organizations are best positioned to reach AI/AN victims, to ensure they receive the support services they need, and to provide these support services in a way that is holistic and culturally-affirming. Sustainable progress toward preventing and responding to these high rates of domestic/sexual violence requires empowering tribes and expanding their capacity to respond to victims and hold offenders accountable.

Therefore, VAWA has dedicated specific grant programs to supporting tribes in this work: the **TRIBAL COALITIONS, TRIBAL GOVERNMENMENTS, TRIBAL JURISDICTION,** and **TRIBAL SASP GRANT PROGRAMS**, as well as the **TRIBAL SAUSA SPECIAL INITIATIVE**.

Each reporting period, an average of **283 grantees** from these tribal programs reported data. On average, **171** of these grantees (60%) used funds to provide victim services and reported:

5,958
VICTIMS
served
(6-month average)



More than **82%** of these victims identified as **AMERICAN INDIAN OR ALASKA NATIVE**

In addition to the types of victim services provided by other grant programs, these tribal programs also provide cultural advocacy services to victims, such as sweat lodges, talking circles, or cultural ceremonies.

In the period of time covered by this report, tribal program grantees provided:

CULTURAL ADVOCACY
5,319
times

Tribal • Grantee Perspective

"This funding allows us to work specifically with children and youth who have experienced domestic violence and their non-offending caregivers to help support them. We have to developed programming that builds resiliency for those youth and works towards stopping the cycle of violence that many of our tribal families have experienced. We work on building healthy relationships, communicating their emotions, that violence is never okay, and it is not their fault when violence occurs in the house. We do this work in a non-judgmental way to navigate past the violence their family has been through and work on family resiliency activities that help build positive memories for the family."

POKAGON BAND OF POTAWATOMI INDIANS (TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS PROGRAM)

NOTE: These data represent VAWA-funded activity as reported by Tribal Coalitions, Tribal Governments, Tribal Jurisdiction, Tribal SASP, and Tribal SAUSA grantees for the time period of July 2019–June 2021. Percentages are based on the number of victims for whom the information was known.

American Indians and Alaska Natives are a diverse people, represented by 574 federally recognized tribes (National Congress of American Indians, 2020). Due to a history of colonization, displacement, and racism, AI/AN face markedly high rates of housing instability, food insecurity, limited income and education, and ill health (Indian Health Services, 2017; Office of Minority Health, 2018; Penman-Aguilar et al., 2016; Pindus et al., 2017; U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness, 2012). Additionally, AI/AN women and men are affected by domestic/sexual violence at rates higher than other populations. They are also more likely to be victimized by a perpetrator of a different race (Rosay, 2016, 2021). Many AI/AN victims live in isolated rural communities with limited or no access to cellular/landline phone services, transportation, or emergency care; and limited criminal justice, legal assistance, and safe housing resources which often makes accessing support services tremendously challenging. Frequently, incidents of domestic/sexual violence remain unreported because victims are not able to obtain assistance from police or medical professionals (Juraska et al., 2014; Petillo, 2013).

To address epidemic rates of violence on tribal land, many AI/AN victim advocacy organizations have developed culturally appropriate practices that account for the historical harms committed against Native people, mitigate barriers to help-seeking, and address violence using traditional ways of healing that draw on the strengths of Native families and communities while also exploring alternative ways of holding offenders accountable (Braithwaite, 2018; Burnette, 2017; Burnette & Sanders, 2017; Deer, 2017, 2018; Matamonasa-Bennett, 2014; Mending the Sacred Hoop, n.d.; Petillo, 2013; Riley, 2017; Sabri et al., 2019; Yuan et al., 2015).

Victims who Identify as Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, or Queer (LGBTQ)

LGBTQ victims of domestic/sexual violence face numerous barriers to accessing and receiving appropriate services. These barriers may include stigma and bias as well as a general lack of knowledge and understanding about the dynamics of LGBTQ experiences with violence that victims may encounter in criminal justice, health-care, and social services systems.

LGBTQ Victims Served Using VAWA Grants

Grantees/subgrantees from all grant programs serve victims of all gender identities and sexual orientations. However, victims are not required to disclose this type of demographic information in order to receive services. Additionally, data on victims who identify as LGBTQ is currently only available for five discretionary grant programs and STOP. This means that the actual number of victims who identify as LGBTQ who were served is likely much higher.

Based on the available data for the time covered by this report, VAWA grantees/subgrantees served at least:

DISCRETIONARY GRANT PROGRAMS

1,167
VICTIMS
who identified as LGBTQ
(6-month average)

STOP

5,426
VICTIMS
who identified as LGBTQ
(12-month average)

One focus area of the **CONSOLIDATED YOUTH PROGRAM** is serving children and youth exposed to domestic/sexual violence. In the period of time covered by this report, **24%** of all children and youth that were served by Consolidated Youth Program grantees, identified as lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, or intersex.

NOTE: These data represent VAWA-funded activity by the discretionary grant programs from July 2019–June 2021 (6-month average) and by STOP from January 2019–December 2020 (12-month average). At the time of this report, data on LGBTQ victims served are not available for ten of the discretionary grant programs or SASP.

Research has consistently shown that LGBTQ individuals are disproportionately affected by domestic/sexual violence. Studies have found that transgender persons experience violent victimization, including sexual violence, at a rate 2.5 times higher than cisgender persons. The rate of sexual violence for lesbian or gay persons was more than twice as high compared to straight persons, and 18 times as high for bisexual persons. Lesbian, gay, and bisexual persons also experience domestic violence and stalking at much higher rates compared to straight persons (Canan et al., 2021; Chen et al., 2020; Truman & Morgan, 2022). Research indicates that LGBTQ victims may face specific barriers to receiving services, including stigma and bias (Calton et al., 2016; National Sexual Violence Resource Center, 2019).

Young people identify as LGBTQ at much higher rates than previous generations: In a recent survey, 21% of Gen Z respondents (born 1997-2003) identified as LGBT compared to just 3% of Baby Boomer respondents (born 1946-1964) (Jones, 2022). Various studies have found that LGBTQ youth experience teen dating violence and sexual violence at much higher rates than their non-LGBTQ peers, and benefit from specific school, peer, and family support (Coulter & Rankin, 2020; Olsen et al., 2017; Ross-Reed et al., 2019; Whitfield et al., 2021).

ME • Grantee Perspective

"With this funding, Through These Doors has been able to enhance the knowledge and awareness of all staff to the specific needs of LGBTQ+ youth. This has happened through increased interaction with LGBTQ+ organizations in our area, an elevated level of the conversations about the LGBTQ+ community by staff, and learning more about where the agency still must grow. Due to our increased visibility in partnership with LGBTQ+ organizations and on our social media, we hope to send the message to the community that we are here to serve them and increase the number of LGBTQ+ identified folks accessing our services."

THROUGH THESE DOORS, MAINE (CONSOLIDATED YOUTH PROGRAM)

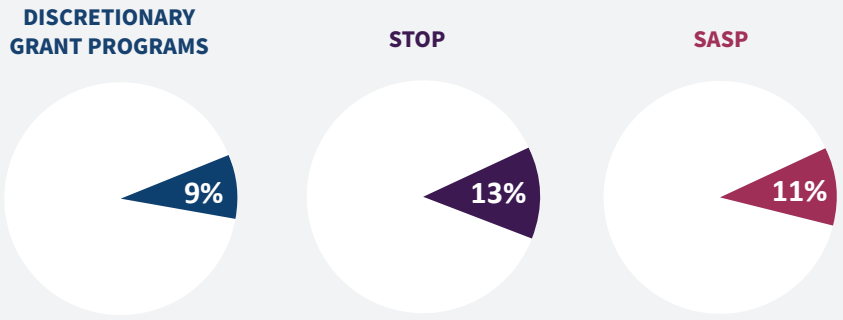
Victims who Identify as Male

Male victims of domestic/sexual violence may hesitate to report abuse and seek assistance for various reasons, including fears of being dismissed or treated as the perpetrator of the abuse, feelings of embarrassment, falsely believing that only women can be victims of domestic/sexual violence, or not knowing that support services are available for them.

Male Victims Served Using VAWA Grants

Grantees/subgrantees from all grant programs serve victims of all gender identities. However, victims are not required to disclose this type of demographic information in order to receive sertices.

Based on the available data, of all victims served by VAWA grantees/subgrantees in the period of time covered by this report, **ABOUT 1 IN 10 WAS MALE:**



NOTE: These data represent VAWA-funded activity by the discretionary grant programs from July 2019–June 2021 (6-month average) and by STOP and SASP from January 2019–December 2020 (12-month average). The percentages are based on the number of victims for whom the information was known.

Victims in Correctional Settings

Victims of sexual assault in correctional settings may face a variety of barriers to reporting abuse and receiving support. Victims may not know how to report the assault, may believe that an investigation would be biased or ineffective, or may fear retaliation from the abuser or other inmates for "snitching." Additionally, supportive services may not be available in all correctional settings.

Victims in Correctional Settings Served Using VAWA Grants

The Violence Against Women Act of 2013 added a purpose area to the STOP Program statute for "developing, enlarging, or strengthening programs addressing sexual assault against men, women, and youth in correctional and detention settings."

STOP

served
4,372
VICTIMS
in correctional settings
(12-month average)

NOTE: These data represent VAWA-funded activity by STOP from January 2019–December 2020 (12-month average). At the time of this report, data on victims in correctional settings served using VAWA grants are only collected for STOP and are not available for the discretionary grant programs or SASP.

NV • Subgrantee Perspective

"We are able to have staff provide advocacy to incarcerated victims. This was a new program to us and has proven to be very beneficial to the victims. We have had several male victims disclose childhood sexual assault for the first time. We are able to provide information and services for them now and when they are released."

BRIGHT HORIZONS, NEVADA (STOP PROGRAM)

The National Inmate Survey, which surveys inmates in jails and prisons across the country, has found that an estimated 80,600 inmates nationwide (4% of prison inmates and 3% of jail inmates) experience sexual violence each year, with even higher rates for non-heterosexual inmates and inmates with mental health problems (Beck et al., 2013). However, the official reporting rate of this sexual abuse is low: Research suggests that only 8% of victimized inmates report sexual abuse (Kubiak et al., 2018). According to the Survey of Sexual Victimization, which collects information on formal reports of sexual victimization by adult correctional authorities, correctional administrators reported almost 28,000 incidents of sexual victimization in 2018. However, correctional facilities' investigations only substantiated 1,673 (6%) of these incidents (Buehler, 2021).

The Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) of 2003 aims to eradicate prisoner rape in all types of correctional facilities nationwide. It has set minimum standards for handling reports of sexual violence and protecting the reporting inmate. Under PREA, any notification of a sexual victimization to correctional staff triggers policies and procedures for reporting, investigating, and testing of physical evidence. States and territories that cannot certify that they are in full compliance with PREA standards may lose 5% of certain Department of Justice funding, including STOP funding, or may provide assurances that they will commit no less than 5% of this funding to efforts aimed at achieving full compliance in future years (Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003; Kubiak et al., 2018).

Victims With Disabilities or who are Deaf or Hard of Hearing

Victims of domestic/sexual violence with disabilities or who are Deaf or hard of hearing may face unique barriers to receiving assistance and may face difficulty finding services that appropriately meet their needs. For example, some people with disabilities who depend on caregivers might have difficulties disclosing abuse, especially if their abuser is also their caregiver. Some victims with disabilities might worry that reporting abuse by a caregiver could end up negatively affecting their living situation or cause them to lose their independence. Victims who are Deaf or hard of hearing might be unable to access the criminal justice system or support if translation or interpretation services are not available.

Victims With Disabilities Served Using VAWA Grants

Grantees/subgrantees from all grant programs serve victims with disabilties and who are Deaf or hard of hearing. However, victims are not required to disclose this type of demographic information in order to receive services. Additionally, data on victims who are Deaf or hard of hearing are currently only available for ten discretionary grant programs, STOP, and SASP. This means that the actual number of victims from these populations who were served is likely much higher.

Based on the available data for the time covered by this report, VAWA grantees/subgrantees served at least:

DISCRETIONARY GRANT PROGRAMS	STOP	SASP
8,183 VICTIMS *with disabilities* (6-month average)	18,103 VICTIMS *with disabilities* (12-month average)	5,381 VICTIMS *with disabilities* (12-month average)
378 VICTIMS *who are Deaf or hard of hearing* (6-month average)	1,032 VICTIMS *who are Deaf or hard of hearing* (12-month average)	268 VICTIMS *who are Deaf or hard of hearing* (12-month average)

Among the discretionary grant programs, the **DISABILITY PROGRAM** is specifically aimed at addressing and preventing domestic/sexual violence against people who are Deaf or hard of hearing and/or disabled, with an emphasis on training and community education. In the period of time covered by this report, grantees trained a total of **2,996 professionals** to provide more effective services to victims with disabilities, and provided education to an additional **891 people**.

NOTE: These data represent VAWA-funded activity by the discretionary grant programs from July 2019–June 2021 (6-month average) and by STOP and SASP from January 2019–December 2020 (12-month average).

Research shows that people with disabilities are two to five times more likely to experience domestic/sexual violence than people without disabilities. Research also indicates that people with intellectual disabilities experience the highest rate of abuse, with one study finding that they are sexually assaulted at a rate seven times higher than that of people without disabilities (Breiding & Armour, 2015; Harrell, 2021; McGilloway et al., 2018; Shapiro, 2018).

CA • Grantee Perspective

"Without this grant funding, our services for Deaf survivors would not exist. The needs of our community are specific and cannot be met anywhere in our region. Thus, our current grant-funded services are vital to our community. Grant funding also allows us to provide training and offer consultation to domestic/sexual violence service providers, law enforcement, and other professionals about serving Deaf survivors."

NORCAL SERVICES FOR DEAF AND HARD OF HEARING, CALIFORNIA (DISABILITY PROGRAM)

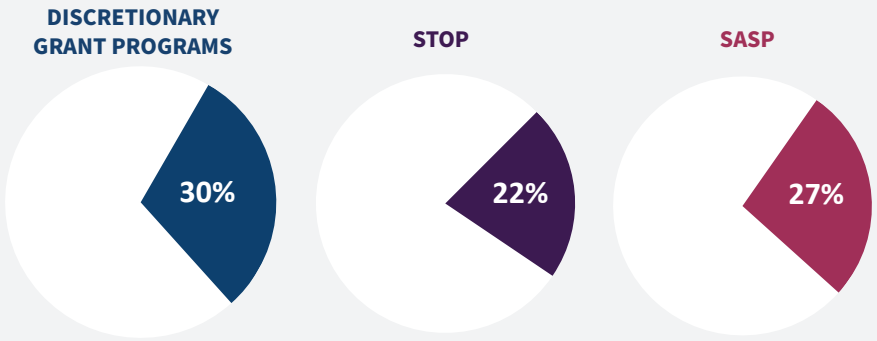
Research suggests that people with disabilities experience particular challenges to reporting domestic/sexual violence with data showing that only 19% of rapes or sexual assaults against persons with disabilities were reported to police, compared to 36% of those against persons without disabilities (Harrell, 2021). Potential barriers to reporting abuse and receiving services for people with disabilities include dependence on caregivers who may be perpetrating the violence, compounding forms of abuse such as destruction of their adaptive equipment by the abuser, and fear of protective intervention as well as a lack of knowledge and collaboration between service providers and presumptions about victims' capacity and credibility (Curry et al., 2009, 2011; McGilloway et al., 2018; Robinson et al., 2017; Shah et al., 2016). Accessible services can help address the specific safety needs of victims with disabilities (Lund, 2011; Lund et al., 2017).

Victims Who Live in Rural Areas

Victims of domestic/sexual violence who live in rural communities face unique challenges and barriers to receiving assistance, including geographic isolation, poor economic structure, strong social and cultural pressures, lack of available services in rural jurisdictions, and lack of anonymity and security when seeking shelter services. These challenges also complicate the criminal justice system's ability to investigate and prosecute cases, and create difficulties for victim service providers to identify and assist victims.

Victims Living in Rural Areas Served Using VAWA Grants

Of all victims served by VAWA grantees/subgrantees in the period of time covered by this report, **ABOUT 1/4 LIVED IN RURAL AREAS:**



Among the discretionary grant programs, the **RURAL PROGRAM** is dedicated to addressing domestic/sexual violence as well as child sexual abuse in rural communities by funding grantees that provide programs and activities tailored to adressing these specific barriers in rural areas, including training, victim services, and criminal justice response. On average, Rural Program grantees served **12,413 victims** each reporting period.

NOTE: These data represent VAWA-funded activity by the discretionary grant programs from July 2019–June 2021 (6-month average) and by STOP and SASP from January 2019–December 2020 (12-month average).

The percentages are based on the number of victims for whom the information was known.

As of the 2020 Census, one in five Americans (20%) lived in rural areas (U.S. Census Bureau, 2022b). Rural victims seeking to escape violence face unique challenges and barriers, including geographic isolation which means they may need to travel great distances to reach a service provider. Beyond geographic obstacles, victims in rural areas may face complex, interweaving cultural and psychological barriers to resources, such as the lack of anonymity in small, isolated communities and a culture of prioritizing family privacy, traditional gender roles, and keeping families intact, even when violence presents a potentially fatal threat (Adi, 2016; Annan, 2011; Burnett et al., 2016; Davidov et al., 2017; DeKeseredy et al., 2016; Dudgeon & Evanson, 2014; Farber & Miller-Cribbs, 2014; Fitzsimons et al., 2011; Gustafsson et al., 2016; Johnson et al., 2014; Johnson & Hiller, 2019; Lynch & Logan, 2017; Peek-Asa et al., 2011; Rennison et al., 2013; Roush & Kurth, 2016; Shepard & Hagemeister, 2013).

Research indicates that these barriers lead to worse psychosocial and physical health outcomes for rural victims compared to their urban counterparts, including higher rates of intimate partner homicide (Edwards, 2015; Martz et al., 2016; Nemeth et al., 2016; Reckdenwald et al., 2018; Strand & Storey, 2019; Walker & Logan, 2018).

OR • Grantee Perspective

"The Rural Program funding has allowed us to fund a rural victim advocate who provides comprehensive advocacy to victims who may have difficulty reporting crimes or accessing services due to their location in the rural areas of the county. The funding has allowed us to improve our response to rural service areas as well as the number of services that are offered. Our advocate is aware of the unique safety issues that rural victims may face and is able to tailor her advocacy to those unique needs. The advocate has also developed relationships with rural law enforcement agencies and is able to respond with them on scene, which has provided support for victims who have clearly been isolated by their abusers."

CLACKAMAS WOMEN'S SERVICES, OREGON (RURAL PROGRAM)

Victims who are Immigrants or Have Limited English Proficiency (LEP)

Victims of domestic/sexual violence who are immigrants or have LEP may face unique challenges and barriers to receiving assistance. For example, LEP victims might be unable to access victim services or the criminal justice system if translation or interpretation services are not available while some victims who are immigrants might be fearful of navigating the criminal justice system or may depend on an abusive spouse for their immigration status.

Immigrant and LEP Victims Served Using VAWA Grants

Grantees/subgrantees from all grant programs serve victims who are immigrants or have LEP. However, victims are not required to disclose this type of demographic information in order to receive services. This means that the actual number of victims from these populations who were served is likely higher.

Based on the available data for the period of time covered by this report, VAWA grantees/subgrantees served at least:

DISCRETIONARY GRANT PROGRAMS	STOP	SASP
10,936 VICTIMS *who are immigrants* (6-month average)	13,813 VICTIMS *who are immigrants* (12-month average)	1,770 VICTIMS *who are immigrants* (12-month average)
12,350 VICTIMS *who have LEP* (6-month average)	19,962 VICTIMS *who have LEP* (12-month average)	3,260 VICTIMS *who have LEP* (12-month average)

VAWA grantees/subgrantees also provide **INTERPRETATION/TRANSLATION SERVICES** to victims, both as one-on-one assistance as well as other resources.

In the period of time covered by this report, victims were provided with grant-funded translation/language services by at least:

232 GRANTEES (6-month average)	409 SUBGRANTEES (12-month average)	150 SUBGRANTEES (12-month average)

Grantees/subgrantees provided support services, outreach, and informational materials in at least **65** languages, including:

Bengali Hindi SPANISH NEPALI Korean Urdu VIETNAMESE AMERICAN SIGN LANGUAGE CHINESE Arabic

NOTE: These data represent VAWA-funded activity by the discretionary grant programs from July 2019–June 2021 (6-month average) and by STOP and SASP from January 2019–December 2020 (12-month average). Data on immigrant victims served is not available for the Tribal Governments, Tribal Jurisdiction, and Tribal SASP programs.

For a complete list of of languages grantees/subgrantees provided support services, outreach, and informational materials in, see Appendix A.

The VAWA self-petition and the T and U visas are remedies available to immigrant and refugee victims of domestic/sexual violence and other crimes to assist them in obtaining safety and escaping their abusers. The VAWA self-petition is designed to prevent an abusive citizen or lawful permanent resident spouse from using immigration-related threats to keep an abused immigrant spouse from reporting the abuse or leaving the abusive relationship. The T and U visas are vehicles of humanitarian relief for victims of certain serious crimes who lack lawful status in the United States and who are helpful, have been helpful, or are likely to be helpful in the investigation or prosecution of the crimes. T visas may be granted to victims of severe forms of trafficking, and among the crimes for which a U visa may be granted are rape, domestic violence, and sexual assault; however, victims must have suffered substantial physical or mental abuse as a result of the crime (Angel & Orloff, 2014; Immigration and Nationality Act; Orloff et al., 2014; Procedure for Granting Immigrant Status, 2013; U. S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, 2020, 2022, 2023; Violence Against Women Act of 1994, 2000; Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005; Warren, 2016).

A national survey of victim service providers who serve immigrant victims of domestic/sexual violence and human trafficking found that, when victims called law enforcement, responding officers were able to identify the language spoken by victims in fewer than half of the cases and often used unqualified interpreters. They further reported that clients experienced bias when courts and law enforcement relied on inappropriate or unqualified interpreters who may misrepresent the victim's statements (Lee et al., 2013). Qualified interpreters, especially those trained in a trauma-informed approach, can make a critical difference and help ensure that LEP victims, as well as those who are Deaf or hard of hearing, may communicate with service providers and the authorities in a clear and transparent way and prevent re-traumatization (Bancroft et al., 2017).

Spotlight on the Culturally Specific Services Program

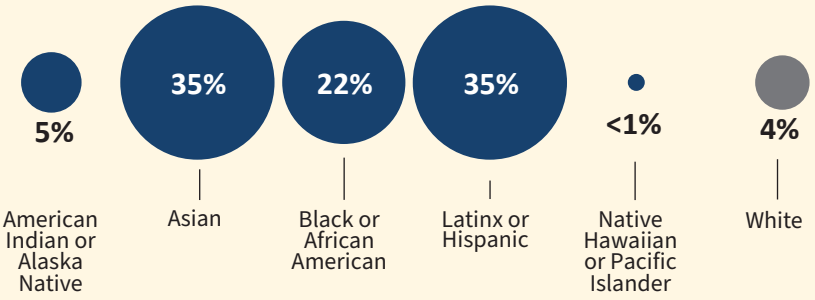
The Culturally Specific Services Program (CSSP) is dedicated to responding to the critical needs of victims of domestic/sexual violence in a manner that affirms a victim's culture and effectively addresses language and communication barriers.

Grantees may either be a culturally specific community-based program with existing expertise in serving victims of domestic/sexual violence, or a culturally specific community-based program that partners with another organization with expertise in serving victims of domestic/sexual violence.

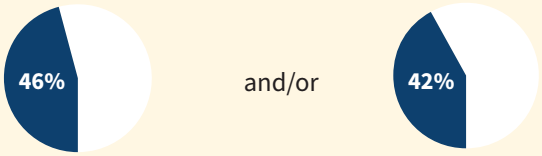
Each reporting period, an average of **48 CSSP grantees** reported data. An average of **39** grantees (81%) used funds to provide victim services and reported:

2,945 **VICTIMS** *served* (6-month average)

These individuals self-identified as:



Additionally, almost half of the victims served by CSSP grantees were:



IMMIGRANTS, REFUGEES, OR ASYLUM SEEKERS (54%)

PEOPLE WITH LIMITED ENGLISH PROFICIENCY (51%)

NY • Grantee Perspective

"CSSP has allowed us to continue funding for our emergency shelter. Though victims often are more sensitive to their surroundings after facing trauma and begin their stay with a distrust of people and the outside world, our staff works tirelessly to create a sense of family and community in the shelter. The success of a shelter depends on its ability to care for and understand its residents. By being able to understand and relate to our residents on a cultural and linguistic level, our caring, bilingual staff can help our residents recover and relearn that they are deserving of dignity and respect."

KOREAN AMERICAN SERVICE CENTER, NEW YORK (CSSP)

NOTE: These data represent VAWA-funded activity as reported by CSSP grantees for the time period of July 2019–June 2021. Percentages are based on the number of victims for whom the information was known.

TX • Grantee Perspective

"Daya's ultimate strength lies in the trusted relationship we maintain with the community and clients. CSSP-funded staff play a major role in interrupting the cycle of violence in the South Asian community. With this funding, Daya is able to ensure proper advocate case loads, staff retention, and high-quality, timely services. This funding has brought healing and justice to survivors in the South Asian community by addressing holistic needs associated with safety, mental health, housing, legal services, and education."

DAYA INCORPORATED, TEXAS (CSSP)

CA • Grantee Perspective

"Thanks to the CSSP funding, we were able to hire staff and advocates who meet the needs of our culturally and linguistically specific target population. As the only Korean-specific domestic violence agency in the county, CSSP is much needed to provide services for this community. Having more staff members who are bilingual and culturally sensitive means a great deal to both us and the survivors that we serve. After we received the CSSP grant, the number of clients we serve increased dramatically."

KOREAN AMERICAN FAMILY SERVICES, CALIFORNIA (CSSP)

WI • Grantee Perspective

"Having funding to support our cultural and linguistic services have been a huge benefit for the center and the community. Being able to hire staff that speak the same language as the primarily Spanish-speaking community helps us give the clients a sense of relief and comfort that they can express themselves without having a third party translate for them. Being able to receive services such as support groups in Spanish for children, teens, and women allows us to give them a space to feel comfortable speaking their native language. These services catered to their culture helps them feel like they have a space in their community where they are assured that they will be heard and understood."

UNITED MIGRANT OPPORTUNITY SERVICES INC., WISCONSIN (CSSP)

Services for Underserved Populations: What is still needed?

The most significant reported area of unmet need grantees/subgrantees identified for victims from underserved and other vulnerable communities is the lack of representational and culturally competent service providers. When systems fail to reflect the ethnically and linguistically diverse communities they serve, they struggle to properly meet the needs of victims.

Grantees/subgrantees reported difficulty in reaching and adequately serving these populations for reasons such as isolation, difficulty ensuring anonymity, fear of reporting due to immigration status, or lack of knowledge of available services.

Particularly, grantees/subgrantees highlighted the inability of victims to understand and be understood by law enforcement, social service providers, judges, and court personnel as a major barrier to seeking assistance and obtaining justice.

To address this issue, grantees/subgrantees called for more bilingual advocates across social service agencies, shelters, law enforcement agencies, and courts, to help underserved and marginalized victims navigate complex and predominantly English-speaking systems.

Additionally, grantees/subgrantees also noted that many victims from other marginalized populations, such as victims with disabilities, victims within LGBTQ populations, and victims who live in rural areas, also remain underserved.

Grantees/subgrantees also identified the need to provide training to law enforcement, judges, court personnel, and service providers on culturally sensitive, trauma-informed practices so they may understand and better serve victims.

Additionally, grantees/subgrantees emphasized the need to improve outreach to chronically underserved populations, so they are aware of the resources, services, and supports available to them.

As it pertains to victim services, grantees/subgrantees often struggled to help victims meet basic needs, especially:

- Emergency, transitional, and long-term housing;
- Mental health counseling;
- Substance abuse treatment;
- Transportation; and
- Child care.

Additionally, grantees/subgrantees identified increased access to free or low-cost civil legal assistance as a specific need in underserved and historically marginalized communities, particularly regarding custody, divorce, and eviction issues.

NOTE: This synopsis is based on the remaining areas of need reported by discretionary grantees on their performance reports for the January–June 2020 and January–June 2021 reporting periods and by STOP and SASP administrators on their performance reports for the 2020 reporting period. Since STOP and SASP administrators' reports summarize the areas of need experienced by their subgrantees, individual subgrantee reports were not included in the analysis to generate this synopsis.

CA • Grantee Perspective

"We continue to struggle with the lack of language capacity and cultural competency at all levels of the process: social and legal services, police stations, judges, etc. Cultural and linguistic barriers preclude many immigrant women from getting the services they need. Many of these victims who come to us are already behind in the process, forcing us to explain to the courts why they have failed to seek legal remedies so late in the game. Victims with limited English proficiency need our help at every level; some cannot even get the police to take a report without our advocacy. Providers should make linguistic and cultural capacity a priority and not rely on victims to adapt or provide their own interpreters."

LEGAL AID FOUNDATION OF LOS ANGELES CALIFORNIA (LAV PROGRAM)

WA • Grantee Perspective

"Training is needed to improve the medical system's response to gay and bisexual men as well as transgender, non-binary, and gender non-conforming people reporting sexual assault. Our experience supporting these victims shows a dismal response from medical providers. Gay, bi, and trans men, trans women, and non-binary people are routinely denied, harassed, shamed, or lied to about many of the existing and legally required protocols for trauma informed care to sexual assault survivors."

THE NORTHWEST NETWORK OF BI, TRANS, LESBIAN, & GAY SURVIVORS OF ABUSE, WASHINGTON (UNDERSERVED PROGRAM)

VA • Grantee Perspective

"Language access continues to be a need. Of the clients we served, 40% spoke a primary language other than English and 23% had limited or no English proficiency. There is a lack of adequately trained trauma-informed interpreters providing services to victims, specifically during court appearances. Lack of training, knowledge and understanding of domestic violence has adversely impacted the ways in which some interpreters have interpreted cases for victims, thereby causing negative outcomes for some of them."

FAIRFAX COUNTY, VIRGINIA (ICJR PROGRAM)

The Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Underserved Populations

The COVID-19 pandemic highlighted and exacerbated many systemic inequities that have long proven to be barriers to safety for underserved and historically marginalized communities. Chronic issues such as a lack of accessible, equitable, and trauma-informed care or a lack of culturally and linguistically appropriate services were made significantly worse due to the pandemic, and added an extra layer of complexity for victims in obtaining critical services and support.

For example, grantees/subgrantees specifically highlighted that underserved communities are much more likely to be without smartphones, computers, or reliable internet and often have difficulty using technology, creating additional barriers for them during the pandemic.

BARRIERS TO ACCESSING REMOTE SERVICES

- Tribal grantees/subgrantees reported that Elders especially faced tremendous barriers utilizing technology to access remote services;
- Grantees/subgrantees working with older adults and victims with disabilities reported that little assistance was provided to victims to access technology, leaving many isolated and without services;
- Grantees/subgrantees serving victims in rural communities emphasized the lack of reliable, high-speed internet and telecommunications infrastructure in their communities, forcing victims to travel great distances and making it more difficult for victims to meet basic health and safety needs; and
- Grantees/subgrantees serving immigrant or limited English proficient communities reported increased communication and translation barriers, as most online platforms were in English only.

Additionally, COVID-19 intensified social isolation, fear of reporting abuse, as well as unemployment and financial concerns, and caused additional challenges for underserved and historically marginalized communities.

CHALLENGES INTENSIFIED BY THE PANDEMIC

- Grantees/subgrantees working with children and youth populations reported that due to COVID-19 stay at home orders, closed schools, and social distancing practices, youth experienced higher incidences of sexual assault, domestic and dating violence, stalking, and sex trafficking;
- Grantees/subgrantees reported that the pandemic increased fear of reporting abuse, as many victims were forced to shelter in place with their abusers, and further that many abusers were using the threat of COVID-19 to exert and maintain power and control over their victims; and
- Grantees/subgrantees serving immigrant communities reported there was little opportunity for their clients to work from home, which led to financial challenges with many being laid off and not eligible for unemployment or the federal stimulus payments.

WI · Grantee Perspective

"Spikes in domestic violence put pressure on programs who are already under tremendous stress to maintain high quality services, often on shoestring budgets. This challenge is even more immense for culturally specific service providers who receive even fewer mainstream resources."

WISCONSIN COALITION AGAINST DOMESTIC VIOLENCE (STATE COALITIONS PROGRAM)

OH · Grantee Perspective

"Violence against victims with disabilities escalated during the pandemic when shelter-at-home orders and the increase of virtual services forced survivors to be under the constant scrutiny of their abusers and receive services in situations where they could not safely ask for help. Those who were able to ask for help found that shelters were at capacity or were not accessible."

LEGAL AID OF WESTERN OHIO (DISABILITY PROGRAM)

WA · Grantee Perspective

"With COVID, there has been an increase in human trafficking, especially among unsheltered youth and young adults. Street dependent youth are consistently the most vulnerable to sex trafficking. With the stay-at-home order, the safe places in which they may seek refuge in, are closed - and traffickers are taking note of that."

FAMILY SUPPORT CENTER SOUTH SOUND WASHINGTON (ICJR PROGRAM)

MA · Grantee Perspective

"COVID-19 showed the expansive linguistic barriers to public safety nets for Asian victims."

ASIAN TASK FORCE AGAINST DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MASSACHUSSETTS (LAV PROGRAM)

TRAINING & TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Victims who come forward to report domestic/sexual violence or seek assistance relating to the victimization they have suffered may come in contact with a range of professionals, including law enforcement officers, prosecutors, court personnel, health and mental health professionals, and others. Victims' interactions and experiences with these professionals can have a profound effect on their recovery and their willingness to assist the criminal justice system in holding offenders accountable. Whether it is a police officer responding to a call, a nurse conducting a sexual assault medical forensic exam, or a judge hearing a case that involves a history of domestic violence, it is critical that each person responds appropriately.

Training plays a crucial role in improving professionals' capacity to respond to violence. Professionals must understand the causes, circumstances, and consequences of domestic/sexual violence, as well as best practices to address it. With this foundation, they can effectively respond to victims, prevent further harm, avoid unintended negative consequences, and hold offenders accountable. Therefore, VAWA grant programs support training for a wide range of professionals who work directly with victims.

In the period of time covered by this report, an average of at least **39%** of discretionary program grantees and **41%** of STOP subgrantees used VAWA funding for training activities. SASP does not provide funding for training.

Training Funded by VAWA Grants

In the period of time covered by this report, VAWA grantees/subgrantees trained:

1,143,998
PROFESSIONALS

The majority of trained professionals were:

- **LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS**
- **VICTIM SERVICES ORGANIZATION STAFF**
- **HEALTH PROFESSIONALS**

NOTE: These data represent VAWA-funded activity by the discretionary grant programs from July 2019–June 2021 and by STOP from January 2019–December 2020. SASP does not provide funding for training activities.

Additionally, VAWA awards funding to technical assistance providers who offer training, site visits, tools and resources, and consultations with experts to VAWA grantees/subgrantees to help them improve their organizational response to domestic/sexual violence. This technical assistance is designed to enhance and support grantees/subgrantees' implementation of their VAWA-funded projects

» **When victims ask for help, it matters how people respond. Training plays a crucial role in ensuring that professionals are equipped to respond competently and compassionately when a victim requests their assistance.**

» **VAWA grantees/subgrantees trained more than 1 million professionals in the time period covered by this report.**

The response victims receive when they disclose their victimization and request support can affect their well-being and willingness to engage with the criminal justice system (see for example: Ahrens et al., 2007; Campbell et al., 2015b; Filipas & Ullman, 2001; Ullman, 2010).

Research shows that training for professionals regarding domestic/sexual violence and best practices to address it can improve their response to victims (see for example: Alvarez et al., 2017; Ambuel et al., 2013; Drumm et al., 2018; Hamby et al., 2015; Jaffe et al., 2018; Oyewuwo-Gassikia, 2019; Pagels et al., 2015; Zachor et al., 2018).

Research shows that training can have a positive effect on law enforcement officers' use of best practices in interviews with sexual assault victims, but that these positive outcomes are affected by officers' attitudes toward victims. Additionally, research suggests that training law enforcement officers on the dynamics of trauma in the context of sexual/domestic violence can reduce their misperceptions regarding victim behavior and potentially improve outcomes related to first contact with victims of domestic/sexual violence, victim well-being, case investigations, holding offenders accountable, and public safety. These findings demonstrate the need for widespread training and education to shift perceptions of victim credibility (Lorenz & Maskaly, 2018; Franklin et al., 2020).

and thereby maximize the impact of the grant funding. Technical assistance also supports grantees/subgrantees in building organizational and community capacity to address domestic/sexual violence with a goal of creating sustainable improvements that will last beyond the grant period. OVW solicits input from grantees/subgrantees to ensure that training and other technical assistance is responsive to their needs, promotes good practices, and helps them implement their VAWA-funded grant activities most effectively.

Spotlight on the State Coalitions Program

The State Coalitions Program funds state and territorial coalitions to collaborate and coordinate with relevant federal, state, and local entities. Each state and territory has either separate domestic violence and sexual assault coalitions, or they have dual domestic violence/sexual assault coalitions.

Coalitions play a number of roles in responding to domestic/sexual violence: they serve as organizing bodies for local agencies; advocate for policy, legislation, or practice changes; and support collaboration between agencies building community relationships.

Each reporting period, an average of **98 State Coalitions Program grantees** reported data.

An average of **87** grantees (**89%**) used funds to provide **TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE** and carried out the following activities:

82,023	1,392
CONSULTATIONS	**SITE VISITS**

AL • Grantee Perspective

"This funding has allowed us to build our capacity to provide technical assistance to our member centers and training to a broader coalition of first responders, including law enforcement, prosecutors, advocates, social services, etc. This helps ensure that those services are compassionate, confidential, effective, and efficient. This funding also helps us provide personnel and travel into rural communities. Without this funding, we would not be able to maintain our work with marginalized communities within Alabama. Ultimately, this funding helps us ensure better services to rape victims across the state of Alabama."

ALABAMA COALITION AGAINST RAPE, INC. (STATE COALITIONS PROGRAM)

NOTE: These data represent VAWA-funded activity as reported by State Coalitions Program grantees for the time period of July 2019–June 2021.

Advocates who are well-trained are better able to support victims seeking to become and remain free from violence. Additionally, training on topics such as managing secondary trauma, reducing compassion fatigue, and improving self-care may also be needed to ensure staff retention and mental health in the chronically under-resourced, high pressure victim services field (Choi, 2016; Frey et al., 2017; Merchant & Whiting, 2015; National Network to End Domestic Violence, 2023).

VAWA funding supports state and tribal coalitions and topically specific technical assistance providers who work to strengthen domestic/sexual violence prevention and response efforts. OVW also helps coordinate all of these efforts by supporting initiatives like the Resource Sharing Project, which compiles and disseminates resources and works with coalitions on issues such as organizational growth, professional development, and policy/protocol development.

For more information visit: *resourcesharingproject.org.*

WI • Grantee Perspective

"This funding allows us to continue to provide varied leadership development opportunities to traditionally marginalized populations. The program also supports technical assistance focused on anti-oppression and culturally-appropriate services to ensure programs are equipped to serve the unique needs of all survivors."

END DOMESTIC ABUSE WISCONSIN (STATE COALITIONS PROGRAM)

AK • Grantee Perspective

"The Yup'ik Women's Coalition provides technical assistance to new tribal grantees. It is very important for new grantees to understand the requirements of their awards and how the system works. Some of the new grantees are more fluent in speaking their Native language, Yup'ik, and providing technical assistance in Yup'ik is so important, using examples of Native oganizations who have experience with awards."

YUP'IK WOMEN'S COALITION, ALASKA (TRIBAL COALITIONS PROGRAM)

Training: What is still needed?

Grantees/subgrantees consistently identified training of professionals working to support victims of domestic/sexual violence as a significant area of unmet need in their communities. They noted that a lack of appropriate trauma-informed training and awareness around issues of domestic/sexual violence continually undermined both victim safety and offender accountability.

Across the broad spectrum of programs, grantees/subgrantees called for:

- Training for all service providers on victim-centered, trauma-informed responses to victims;
- Training for law enforcement on cultural sensitivity and implicit bias when working with underserved and/or marginalized groups;
- Training for judges on the dynamics of domestic/sexual violence;
- Training for law enforcement, judges, and prosecutors on the nature and dynamics of victim-blaming culture;
- Training for prosecutors regarding best practices for prosecuting sexual assault;
- Training for victim service providers, judges, court personnel, and attorneys on immigration proceedings;
- Training for law enforcement regarding protection order enforcement;
- Training for law enforcement and victim service providers in identifying victims of sex trafficking;
- Training for victim service providers, law enforcement, and prosecutors in recognizing, understanding, and prosecuting cases of elder abuse;
- Training for nurses and medical professionals on performing medical forensic exams;
- Specialized training for service providers and victim advocates in understanding and accommodating the communication needs of Deaf or hard of hearing victims and in providing better accessibility for victims with physical disabilities;
- Training for members of campus communities, including students, faculty, and campus law enforcement regarding bystander intervention, campus reporting procedures, and handling of student disclosures;
- Training for religious leaders, judges, law enforcement, and victim service providers regarding cultural competency; and
- Training for service providers and those who work with young people in understanding mandated reporting requirements and in identifying signs of exposure to violence.

NOTE: This synopsis is based on the remaining areas of need reported by discretionary grantees on their performance reports for the January–June 2020 and January–June 2021 reporting periods and by STOP and SASP administrators on their performance reports for the 2020 reporting period. Since STOP and SASP administrators' reports summarize the areas of need experienced by their subgrantees, individual subgrantee reports were not included in the analysis to generate this synopsis.

CA • Grantee Perspective

"There continues to be a need to provide ongoing training for law enforcement officers regarding trauma-informed responses when addressing survivors of relationship violence to minimize the risk of re-traumatization. Continued education for law enforcement on the principles of implicit bias and the impact this has on law enforcement's treatment of people of different backgrounds (gender, race, socio-economic, etc.) is also necessary so that individuals feel safe reaching out for help during a crisis."

HUMAN OPTIONS INC., CALIFORNIA (ICJR PROGRAM)

OK • Administrator Perspective

"Allowing judges to decide whether a victim is granted a protective order without them being educated about domestic/sexual violence is like handing over the keys to a 16-year-old who has never been behind the wheel of a car."

OKLAHOMA DISTRICT ATTORNEYS COUNCIL (STOP PROGRAM)

UT • Grantee Perspective

"One major obstacle faced by survivors with disabilities is service providers that are not disability informed. Many agencies, such as law enforcement and sexual assault service providers, lack specific training on working with people with disabilities and how to provide accessible services. Service providers do not know how to talk about disabilities in a person-centered, empowering way. Additionally, service providers do not know what is considered an accommodation or what accommodations their agencies offer."

UTAH DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES (DISABILITIES PROGRAM)

Tribal • Grantee Perspective

"Our laws should require mandatory training in domestic and sexual violence for judges, prosecutors, and law enforcement—the people who impact survivor's lives—as the on-going re-victimization and victim blaming that takes place through the civil and criminal legal process continues to be a huge barrier in survivors seeking help and a life free from abuse."

MUSCOGEE NATION FAMILY VIOLENCE PREVENTION PROGRAM (TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS PROGRAM)

Technical Assistance: What is still needed?

In their performance reports, technical assistance providers describe the needs they see among the grantees/subgrantees they serve:

Technical assistance providers identified a lack of coordination, collaboration, and communication among agencies in response to domestic/sexual violence as the greatest area of unmet need in their communities. They noted that the absence of a coordinated community response led to disjointed responses from criminal justice professionals, victim service providers, and law enforcement agencies, which discouraged victims from reporting and/or seeking assistance; and compromised victim safety.

To comprehensively address victims' needs, increase safety, reduce barriers to reporting, improve access to services, and hold offenders accountable, technical assistance providers cited the need to help grantees build strong, multi-disciplinary, collaborative relationships with community partners and other service providers. This included collaboration among:

- Law enforcement agencies and victim service providers;
- Other criminal justice professionals and victim service providers;
- Prosecutors and law enforcement agencies; and
- Tribal, state, and local law enforcement and courts.

Technical assistance providers also emphasized the need to expand victim-centered, trauma-informed training to law enforcement, prosecutors, judges, court personnel, and medical professionals to promote best practices and protect victims.

Additionally, technical assistance providers pointed to the need for a stronger commitment to providing language access, specifically the need for qualified interpreters for other languages in addition to Spanish. Technical assistance providers note that, while a vast majority of agencies and organizations have language access plans in place, implementation is lacking—there remains an inconsistent commitment to providing translation services and interpreters, and a failure to recognize its importance as it relates to the safety and accessibility of services for victims.

Finally, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, technical assistance providers saw a huge uptick in the number of requests for technical assistance related to using technology to provide safe and secure remote services to victims.

NOTE: This synopsis is based on the remaining areas of need reported by technical assistance providers with a cooperative agreement under the Technical Assistance Program on their performance reports for the January–June 2020 and January–June 2021 reporting periods.

D.C. • Grantee Perspective

"A remaining need is increased coordination amongst all partners in the criminal justice system, especially between police and prosecutors. Setting clear expectations of how domestic/sexual violence crimes should be investigated and documented will benefit both police and prosecutors. Prosecutors should also provide police with clear guidance on how changes in local or state law may impact investigations."

POLICY EXECUTIVE RESEARCH FORUM, WASHINGTON, D.C. (TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM)

VA • Grantee Perspective

"Law enforcement agencies need to have better connection to and coordination with communities and community-based resources because the current lack of coordination discourages victim participation in the criminal justice system and engenders distrust of law enforcement agencies by both victims and community-based resources."

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE, VIRGINIA (TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM)

MN • Grantee Perspective

"We see that there is a lot of work to be done to increase the participation of culturally specific and racially and ethnically diverse communities. There is an evident gap of knowledge and understanding of the importance of developing strategies that foster equitable and meaningful collaborations which may improve how programs are planned, implemented, and evaluated."

ESPERANZA UNITED, MINNESOTA (TA PROGRAM)

MN • Grantee Perspective

"A particular barrier to Tribal communities' ability to respond is the digital divide in Indian Country: According to a report by the National Congress of American Indians, 41% of Tribal lands and 68% of rural Tribal lands are without access to broadband (compared to the national average of 10%). This lack of basic infrastructure complicates and hinders Tribal programs' ability to provide remote advocacy; with a lasting negative impact on victim/survivor safety."

MENDING THE SACRED HOOP, MINNESOTA (TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM)

The Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Training and Technical Assistance

The COVID-19 pandemic forced a major shift in the way training and technical assistance has historically been provided. Traveling and overnight stays for in-person technical assistance, conference and training events as well as all other in-person meetings were canceled and entirely new ways of supporting grantees had to be developed.

CHALLENGES OF REMOTE TRAININGS

In response to the pandemic, grantees quickly pivoted to offering virtual training opportunities. While this allowed grantees/subgrantees to continue their work, they noted that:

- Virtual trainings do not offer the same networking and skill-building opportunities;
- Online training platforms are not as engaging as in-person meetings;
- Technological barriers prevent some people from participating; and
- Obtaining the specific technology and platforms needed to deliver virtual trainings has been difficult for some.

SHIFTS IN TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE REQUESTS

In addition, technical assistance providers reported that the focus of their work shifted greatly during the pandemic. As they worked to support grantees, technical assistance providers saw an increase in requests for technical assistance related to:

- Using technology to provide safe and secure remote services;
- Coordinating multi-system communication between providers;
- Developing timely and accessible processes for remote services, such as remote counseling sessions, safety planning meetings, or court proceedings;
- Implementing proper safety measures to protect both victims and offenders while delivering remote services; and
- Adapting confidentiality and privacy practices to help protect victims while they receive remote support and services.

Technical assistance providers also identified continued funding and development of remote service options for victims as an important area of need moving forward.

Tribal · Grantee Perspective

"Staff are now participating in virtual training opportunities and are doing a lot of training that is focused on how to provide effective and safe services to survivors while keeping CDC guidelines in place."

LITTLE RIVER BAND OF OTTAWA INDIANS (TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS PROGRAM)

NY · Grantee Perspective

"We advised our grantees regarding ways to adapt their practices to provide virtual support, conduct outreach to isolated survivors, and integrate COVID-19 specific safety planning into their services."

RESEARCH FOUNDATION OF CUNY, NEW YORK (TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM)

MN · Grantee Perspective

"We hosted drop-in calls to connect grantees, share information, and offer ideas to help survivors, advocates, and attorneys respond to the rapidly changing circumstances on the ground. The calls were very well-organized and attended. That kind of coordinated effort is exactly what grantees needed–and will continue to need for the foreseeable future."

BATTERED WOMEN'S JUSTICE PROJECT MINNESOTA (TA PROGRAM)

COMMUNITY EDUCATION, AWARENESS, & PREVENTION

In addition to training for professionals, many VAWA grant programs also provide funds for community education, awareness-raising, and prevention activities. In contrast to training activities that are aimed at professionals and improving their response to victims within their respective roles, these education activities provide information about domestic/sexual violence to the general public or specific groups of community members. Education activities are designed to reduce domestic/sexual violence in the long-term by changing people's attitudes and beliefs that legitimize or promote domestic/sexual violence. Typically, these events and activities provide information about the nature and dynamics of domestic/sexual violence and share available resources as well as strategies for prevention. Some promising approaches in this area involve engaging men and boys in advocacy and outreach, promoting bystander intervention, running social media campaigns, and organizing education and mentoring programs. Additionally, community education can be a tool to connect people who have a common goal of building safe, supportive, and accountable communities.

In the period of time covered by this report, an average of at least **19%** of discretionary program grantees and **19%** of STOP subgrantees used VAWA funding for education activities. SASP does not provide funding for education.

Community Education Funded by VAWA Grants

In the period of time covered by this report, VAWA grantees/subgrantees convened:

27,603
EDUCATION EVENTS

They provided information to groups such as:

- COMMUNITY MEMBERS
- STUDENTS
- PARENTS/GUARDIANS

NOTE: These data represent VAWA-funded activity by the discretionary grant programs from July 2019 –June 2021 and by STOP from January 2019–December 2020. SASP does not provide funding for education activities.

» **Community education can reduce domestic/sexual violence in the long-term by changing people's attitudes and beliefs that legitimize it.**

» **VAWA grantees/subgrantees carried out more than 27,000 education events in the time period covered by this report.**

Research shows that violence prevention education, such as bystander intervention programs, can be effective in changing behavior and reducing dating violence. In some cases, these results have been shown to last several years after program delivery (Coker et al., 2016, 2017; DeGue et al., 2014; Foshee et al., 2004; Jouriles et al., 2018; Taylor et al., 2013; Zapp et al., 2018). By presenting violence as a public health issue that is relevant to everyone, and not just victims, grantees work to change both collective social norms and individual behavior and perceptions. Additionally, emerging research suggests that sexual assault risk reduction programs are particularly effective when combined with efforts directed toward perpetrators and broader social and structural change (Ford et al., 2017; McMahon & Baker, 2011; Orchowski & Gidycz, 2018;Tabachnick & McCartan, 2017; Yoshihama et al., 2012).

PA • Grantee Perspective

"Prior to receiving this grant, efforts to address sexual and gender-based violence in the Athletics Department was sporadic and uncoordinated. We were able to provide a bystander intervention workshop to all student athletes, which was both engaging for students and met several NCAA training requirements. Student learning outcome data showed that it was effective in increasing understanding of the dynamics of sexual violence and decreasing resistance and hesitation to intervening as a bystander. As a result of this initial success,we are now working to develop four different annual trainings that will be mandatory for all athletes."

ARCADIA UNIVERSITY, PENNSYLVANIA (CAMPUS PROGRAM)

Spotlight on the Consolidated Youth Program

The Consolidated Youth Program serves victims aged 0 to 24 and encourages men and boys to work as allies to prevent domestic/sexual violence. To this end, grantees use funding for community organizing and mobilization, such as community-wide events or ongoing educational courses to targeted groups of men and youth, as well as public education/awareness campaigns.

Each reporting period, an average of **59 Consolidated Youth Program grantees** reported data.

An average of **10** grantees (17%) used funds for community organizing events as well as ongoing community organizing activities and reported:

An average of **6** grantees (10%) used funds to create public education campaigns and reported:

D.C. • Grantee Perspective

"This funding allowed us to create new resources, deliver workshops, trainings, and events targeted to Jewish fraternity men on two campuses. We developed a new prevention workshop addressing consent and boundaries during COVID-19 to help students navigate the new reality of developing online relationships while social distancing. We also created the film "As A Jewish Man," addressing Jewish masculinity, which sparked thoughtful discussions amongst students about their own masculinity. None of this work would have been possible without this grant."

JEWISH WOMEN INTERNATIONAL, INC., WASHINGTON D.C. (CONSOLIDATED YOUTH PROGRAM)

NOTE: These data represent VAWA-funded activity as reported by Consolidated Youth Program grantees for the time period of July 2019–June 2021.

The 2013 reauthorization of VAWA authorized two youth-focused grant programs for which Congress has not appropriated funds. Instead, federal appropriations since 2012 funded a Consolidated Youth program which includes purpose areas from previously authorized programs: teen dating violence awareness and prevention, programs that respond to children's exposure to violence in their homes through services and training, and engaging men as leaders and role models.

Programs and campaigns targeted at men may increase men's awareness about gender-based violence, encouraging them to commit to ending it by becoming formally involved in violence prevention efforts, and/or by being a role model and vocal proponent of respectful relationships in their own families and communities (Casey et al., 2013, 2017; Tolman et al., 2017).

ME • Grantee Perspective

"This funding has allowed us to do many things that we otherwise could not do. We have created new relationships and partnerships in essential pockets of our community that we have previously had very little interaction with. It has allowed us to extend our work with fathers, expanding our initial work with soon-to-be dads that began ten years ago. Working with dads of children aged 0-18 has become a reality and is expected to be a significant part of our engaging men's work."

MAINE BOYS TO MEN (CONSOLIDATED YOUTH PROGRAM)

Research shows that children and adolescents are more likely to disclose abuse and bullying, recognize and stop abusive behavior in themselves and others, and engage in positive bystander and self-protective behavior when they receive school-based curricula focusing on building healthy relationships (Lester et al., 2017; Miller et al., 2013; Morrison et al., 2017; Walsh et al., 2018). This form of prevention education is particularly effective when it includes multiple lessons and parental involvement (Finkelhor et al., 2014; Letourneau et al., 2017; Lesneskie & Block, 2016). College students who engage in violence prevention as bystanders report feeling greater responsibility for ending interpersonal violence and more confidence as bystanders; they perceive greater benefits of stepping in to help, and have a greater awareness or knowledge of sexual and partner abuse (Exner-Cortens & Cummings, 2017; Hoxmeier et al., 2017; Labhardt et al., 2017; Moynihan et al., 2015).

Community Education: What is still needed?

Though grantees/subgrantees have made significant inroads in bringing visibility to the nature and dynamics of domestic/sexual violence in their communities, the need for education, awareness, and prevention efforts remains prevalent.

Grantees/subgrantees cited the need for increased community education and awareness activities to:

- Inform victims and community members of available services and resources in their communities;
- Encourage victims to seek services;
- Counter stigma and negative stereotypes about victims of domestic/sexual violence;
- Address gaps in knowledge that persist among law enforcement, criminal justice personnel, community members, and victim service providers;
- Improve the understanding, recognition, and response to stalking;
- Teach youth and adults about consent, healthy relationships, and how to respond to incidents of domestic violence and sexual assault; and
- Strengthen efforts toward increasing offender accountability.

STOP and SASP subgrantees specifically emphasized the need for education and awareness campaigns surrounding sexual assault to help dispel the victim-blaming culture that often accompanies sexual assault.

Grantees/subgrantees also cited the need to expand outreach and awareness activities in the cultural communities in which they work to:

- Educate community leaders, family members, and victims regarding the nature and dynamics of domestic/sexual violence;
- Counter harmful cultural taboos discouraging open discussion of domestic/sexual violence;
- Challenge longstanding cultural beliefs that shame and stigmatize victims; and
- Encourage victims to come forward to report abuse.

Finally, grantees/subgrantees identified the need to increase funding to sustain prevention activities as they note prevention programming is most effective in shifting attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors when it is ongoing, over long periods of time.

NOTE: This synopsis is based on the remaining areas of need reported by discretionary grantees on their performance reports for the January–June 2020 and January–June 2021 reporting periods and by STOP and SASP administrators on their performance reports for the 2020 reporting period. Since STOP and SASP administrators' reports summarize the areas of need experienced by their subgrantees, individual subgrantee reports were not included in the analysis to generate this synopsis.

MI • Grantee Perspective

"A continuing concern is a lot of public misinformation on the nature of sexual assault. Just as first responders require training and education, the public also needs to be educated. There will be a continued reluctance for victims to seek justice because of the response of the public to their disclosure. A public education campaign on emerging research of the effects of trauma on victims, the expected lack of physical evidence in cases of sexual assault, and issues related to non-stranger assaults would be of great benefit."

WAYNE COUNTY PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE, MICHIGAN (ICJR PROGRAM)

FL • Grantee Perspective

"Our community needs education for both youth and adults on victim rights and consent. This will increase safety for victims and enable youth to support their peers experiencing violence. Educating youth and adults in our community on what defines domestic/sexual violence will help them recognize these behaviors and hold offenders accountable."

FLORIDA COALITION AGAINST DOMESTIC VIOLENCE (CONSOLIDATED YOUTH PROGRAM)

MI • Administrator Perspective

"One of the most significant areas of remaining need is survivor-centered, trauma-informed, advocacy-based education for the community as well as the systems interacting with survivors of sexual violence. Continued education is needed in the community around topics of defining sexual violence, coercion, and consent. There is a significant lack of understanding about what sexual violence is. Without this knowledge survivors may not acknowledge an assault or seek the support they need."

MICHIGAN DOMESTIC & SEXUAL VIOLENCE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT BOARD (SASP)

CA • Grantee Perspective

"Now more than ever, within the Latinx community, we must eliminate the stigma associated with reporting sexual violence, as it is often a barrier to services. It is critical that victims and their families know they are not alone."

CASA DE LA FAMILIA, CALIFORNIA (SASP-CS)

The Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Community Education, Awareness, & Prevention

The COVID-19 pandemic brought a sudden and immediate halt to all community education, awareness, and prevention activities. Issues such as stalking prevention, healthy masculinity education, and sex trafficking awareness all had to be pushed to the side as providers instead turned their attention toward assisting victims' with meeting their basic needs.

ADAPTING EDUCATION ACTIVITIES

During the period of time covered by this report, many grantees reported that they were unable to conduct these activities in person as they were either cancelled or postponed.

With the interruption of services, grantees reported that they were examining ways to continue to provide education, awareness, and prevention services in various forums other than face-to-face sessions. Prior to the pandemic, many grantees were already utilizing some of these methods, but it is now clear that most, if not all providers should adopt some form of digital outreach, which may include:

- Sending out newsletters/email blasts;
- Posting on social media;
- Hosting virtual meetings; and
- Hosting online events.

However, grantees also noted that while virtual options for education, awareness, and prevention are a suitable replacement for in-person activities and events during the pandemic, they do not reach all victims as barriers to accessing computers, cell phones, and reliable high-speed internet abound.

Tribal · Grantee Perspective

"Due to the COVID-19 pandemic our community education program came to a standstill."

SHOSHONE BANNOCK TRIBE, IDAHO (TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS PROGRAM)

NY · Grantee Perspective

"With COVID-19, it has been a challenging time to collaborate, have regular meetings, and coordinate events."

UTICA COLLEGE, NEW YORK (CAMPUS PROGRAM)

AZ · Administrator Perspective

"Due to restrictions in response to the COVID-19 pandemic many in-person events were postponed. Virtual services have become more widely used however, they have been difficult to properly implement in rural communities that lack technology or reliable coverage that can facilitate a safe virtual space for victims"

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE OF YOUTH, FAITH AND FAMILY ARIZONA (SASP)

Summary of Grantee-Reported Remaining Areas of Need

VAWA grantees/subgrantees as well as STOP and SASP state administrators are asked on a regular basis to identify what needs remain unmet in their communities. Their responses help OVW understand areas in need of improvement, gaps in services, emerging and under-resourced issues faced by victims and the systems designed to serve them, and barriers to holding offenders accountable. Grantees and state administrators identified the following critical areas of unmet need during the period of time covered by this report:[iv]

- Sustaining core services for victims and families, particularly safe transitional and long-term affordable housing;
- Addressing victim service needs including transportation services, child care, and short-term financial and material assistance;
- Providing culturally and linguistically appropriate services, especially interpretation and translation services, to underserved communities;
- Making available comprehensive victim services to address substance abuse and mental health needs that co-occur with, or result from, victimization;
- Enhancing communication and collaboration between domestic violence and sexual assault service providers and their community partners;
- Recruiting, training, and retaining qualified staff;
- Increasing outreach to chronically underserved populations;
- Increasing organizational capacity to serve a greater number of victims and to provide more comprehensive services;
- Improving offender accountability through monitoring, DVIPs, and stricter enforcement of protective orders;
- Providing free or low-cost civil legal representation for victims in cases involving custody, divorce and eviction issues; and
- Providing trauma-informed training to victim service providers, law enforcement officers, prosecutors, judges, and court personnel.

UT • Administrator Perspective

"Striking a balance between victim needs, population density, access to resources, and equitably distributing our VAWA grant monies often feels like walking a tightrope, without a pole, with both ends of the rope burning."

UTAH OFFICE FOR VICTIMS OF CRIME (STOP PROGRAM)

AZ • Grantee Perspective

"Despite the fact that approximately 30% of Arizona's population is Latino/Hispanic, there is only one culturally specific and linguistically inclusive domestic/sexual violence program for Latinx survivors in the state."

ARIZONA COALITION TO END SEXUAL AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE (STATE COALITIONS PROGRAM)

CA • Grantee Perspective

"There needs to be better intersections of services for victims suffering from multiple afflictions, such as mental health and substance abuse. Advocacy, counseling, case management, etc. does not work when there are underlying mental health and substance abuse issues. Many victims are unable to move forward with self-sufficiency without mental health or substance abuse treatment."

STRONG HEARTED NATIVE WOMEN'S COALITION, CALIFORNIA (TRIBAL COALITIONS PROGRAM)

KY • Grantee Perspective

"We struggle to recruit attorneys for job openings in our rural offices from which we serve the most underserved, targeted counties. We have had openings in one of our rural offices remain open for six-months and the other rural office had a vacant position close to a year."

NORTHERN KENTUCKY LEGAL AID SOCIETY (LAV PROGRAM)

CA • Grantee Perspective

"Legal resources remain woefully under-resourced. It is quite literally impossible to provide trauma-informed expert legal services to every survivor seeking safety. Having to prioritize services to only the very most vulnerable survivors leaves countless survivors to fumble through the civil legal system alone."

JUSTICE AND DIVERSITY CENTER OF THE BAR ASSOCIATION OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA (JFF PROGRAM)

iv This synopsis is based on the remaining areas of need reported by discretionary grantees on their performance reports for the January–June 2020 and January–June 2021 reporting periods and by STOP and SASP administrators on their performance reports for the 2020 reporting period. Since STOP and SASP administrators' reports summarize the areas of need experienced by their subgrantees, individual subgrantee reports were not included in the analysis to generate this synopsis.

Conclusion

This report reflects the collective, VAWA-funded efforts of grantees/subgrantees to respond to domestic/sexual violence. The data submitted by these grantees/subgrantees show that VAWA funding makes a difference in the way that communities across the United States help victims of domestic/sexual violence and hold offenders accountable.

In the period of time covered by this report, over **4 million** services were provided to victims as they coped with the immediate and long-term impact of violence in their lives, to help victims stay safe and establish independence after leaving an abusive relationship, and to connect victims with resources to support their recovery. Additionally, grantees/subgrantees answered more than **1 million** hotline calls and gave many victims and their families a safe place to stay by providing more than **2.5 million** housing bed nights.

In acknowledgment of the necessity that each person working directly with victims responds appropriately, makes informed decisions, and prevents further harm, grantees/subgrantees used their VAWA funds to train more than **1 million** service providers, criminal justice personnel, and other professionals to improve their response to victims.

Grantees/subgrantees' reports also demonstrate that VAWA-funded criminal justice solutions are evolving alongside the changing dynamics of violence and victimization, as reflected in the examples cited throughout this report. In the period of time covered by this report, law enforcement in VAWA-funded agencies made nearly **150,000** arrests and prosecutors in VAWA-funded agencies resolved more than **180,000** criminal cases, of which **63%** resulted in convictions.

Overall, this report describes significant achievements that would not have been possible without VAWA funding, but it also highlights where challenges persist. Much has been accomplished, and much remains to be done.

GA • Subgrantee Perspective

"Simply put, we would not have a sexual assault program without this funding. It allows us to provide contracted SANEs to ensure 24/7 care to victims so they do not need to wait hours for care. This greatly impacts the victims' physical, emotional, and mental health and can greatly impact the opportunity to collect potential DNA evidence to aid law enforcement in their handling of the case."

THE REFUGE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SHELTER, INC. GEORGIA (STOP PROGRAM)

AK • Subgrantee Perspective

"With this funding, we were able to add 4.5 staff positions. This makes up nearly half of all our staff, so it is a significant part of our service delivery. We are one of the only domestic/sexual violence programs in the state with a specialized trauma therapist and the feedback we receive from clients is that the therapeutic services are transformative."

STANDING TOGETHER AGAINST RAPE, ALASKA (SASP)

Tribal • Grantee Perspective

"We are located in a rural area and the only Native-specific service available that can provide transitional housing services to our community members who are fleeing domestic/sexual violence. A lot of the victims that reach out to us do not have the income to pay for the costs that come with fleeing an abuser and that is why so many do not leave. Prior to this funding, we did not have the resources to provide rental and utility assistance to survivors in need. This funding allows us to help relocate those who are fleeing a dangerous and violent situation."

IOWA TRIBE OF OKLAHOMA (TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS PROGRAM)

FL • Subgrantee Perspective

"Florida judges receive only limited domestic violence training when they become a judge, and court staff receive no training at all on this issue. STOP funds ensure that judges and court staff have access to intensive domestic violence training by recognized experts."

OFFICE OF THE STATE COURTS ADMINISTRATOR, FLORIDA (STOP PROGRAM)

Research & Evaluation Initiative

The Research and Evaluation (R&E) Initiative is designed to study and evaluate approaches to preventing and responding to domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking. By generating more knowledge about strategies for serving victims and holding offenders accountable, communities that benefit from VAWA funding will be better equipped to align their work with practices that are known to be effective, and they will be more capable of generating empirical knowledge on the efficacy of new and promising ways of doing things. R&E prioritizes researcher-practitioner partnerships and rigorous mixed-methods evaluation studies for investigating if and how VAWA-funded strategies help keep communities safe and promote justice.

R&E Funding

45 R&E grants since FY 2016, totaling nearly $18 million.

Projects range in duration from 12 to 36 months, and final reports on methods and findings are available at the conclusion of each study.

The Office on Violence Against Women (OVW) continues to build on its research and evaluation efforts to better understand, prevent, and respond to domestic/sexual violence; and identify interventions that are effective for preventing and responding to these crimes. R&E funding supports evaluations of approaches used in law enforcement, prosecution, courts, victim services, and health care, and in educational settings, faith communities, culturally specific organizations, hospitals, and other places.

Examples of recent findings from R&E-funded studies include:

- In FY 2016, OVW funded a study to evaluate the therapeutic and self-sufficiency benefits of a therapeutic horticulture farm program for residents at a domestic violence shelter. New findings from this study suggest therapeutic horticulture programs have beneficial outcomes for various vulnerable and at-risk populations, and especially for women who have survived domestic violence (Renzetti & Follingstad, 2022).
- In FY 2016, OVW funded a community-participatory study designed to evaluate the effectiveness of LA VIDA, a culturally specific victim service program for Latinx survivors of interpersonal violence. The study aimed to understand if and how culturally specific mechanisms of LA VIDA's services improve three survivor outcomes including help-seeking, safety, and emotional well-being. Findings indicate that LA VIDA's approach aligned with the needs expressed by the Latinx survivors, and survivors most often mentioned LA VIDA as responding consistently with a supportive, empowering, and trustworthy response. Further, all the survivors who sought assistance from LA VIDA reported having positive experiences and described LA VIDA as engaging in several activities that enhanced their safety and emotional well-being (Patterson et al., 2021).
- In FY 2018, OVW funded a mixed-methods study of sexual assault victims' decisions to re-engage, or not re-engage, with the justice system when their sexual assault kits are tested after a significant delay. This study also examined how the COVID-19 pandemic affected sexual assault health-care services in one city. Findings revealed disruptions in service provision: The number of services like medical forensic exams, medical advocacy accompaniments, and counseling sessions significantly decreased during the pandemic's initial surge. Results underscore the need for community-based sexual assault healthcare services, so that if public health emergencies limit the availability, accessibility, and safety of hospital emergency department care, sexual assault victims have other settings for obtaining post-assault health care (Campbell et al., 2023).

Research Finding

"Findings have underscored the need for police to provide culturally and linguistically appropriate responses, to help facilitate and maintain victim cooperation, and the importance of officer service referral; all of which could improve how the criminal legal system responds to partner abuse among Latina immigrants."

GARZA ET AL., 2021, P.20

This research is also cited in the U.S. Department of Justice's guidance on *Improving Law Enforcement Response to Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence by Identifying and Preventing Gender Bias.*

Projects Recently Funded Through R&E

OVW's R&E solicitations in recent years have sought proposals for evaluations of VAWA-funded interventions, evaluations of training curricula, tools, and other technical assistance resources, secondary data analyses, and evaluations of emerging innovations.

R&E projects selected for funding in FYs 2019 through 2021 include:

- A study collecting nationally representative data on cyberstalking among adults ages 18-35, including victims' help-seeking actions, access to services, and unmet needs;
- A mixed-methods, quasi-experimental study evaluating e-filing of domestic violence protection orders in one state;
- An evaluation of an abuser intervention program that uses a supportive services model to address risk factors for recidivism;
- A systematic review of the literature and a meta-analysis of experimental and quasi-experimental research examining the effects of college sexual assault prevention programs on sexual assault attitudes and behaviors among college students;

Researcher-Practitioner Partnership

"We learned that with the strong researcher-practitioner partnership, we can conduct a randomized controlled trial, advancing scientific rigor without sacrificing the community's voice. One of our project partners said: 'This project truly embodies community-engaged research that involves community stakeholders in solving community problems. This type of research is so valuable in promoting survivor safety and preventing domestic violence in the Korean American community.'"

DR. Y. JOON CHOI, UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

- An evaluation of a novel abuser intervention program aimed at reducing domestic violence recidivism;
- A multi-site evaluation of transitional housing programs to examine the safety, self-sufficiency, and health trajectories of domestic violence victims who use transitional housing services;
- A mixed-methods study of healing and service needs among rural and indigenous women victims of domestic violence;
- A study to understand whether victims' recovery can be facilitated by intervening with both the victim and a victim-identified support person in the early aftermath of sexual assault, using an approach designed to encourage conversations about the assault and decrease negative reactions;
- An evaluation of a rape crisis center's Economic Case Management Program that aims to address the economic needs of sexual violence victims (e.g., emergency shelter, victim compensation, public benefits);
- An evaluation of a program designed to prevent domestic violence and enhance access to community resources for Asian immigrant victims;
- A study of a specialized domestic violence court and associations among victim advocacy, victim participation, and victim outcomes;
- A study of the effects of electronic filing of domestic violence protection orders during the COVID-19 pandemic;
- A formative evaluation of a court-ordered abuser intervention treatment that relies on evidence-based practices in treatment and supervision, including a research-informed assessment of offenders' risks and needs, an individualized treatment model, and supervision by a multi-disciplinary team;
- A mixed-methods study about perceptions of justice held by victims from underserved populations, and the alignment (or lack thereof) of those perceptions with practitioners' notions of justice; and
- Indigenous-led research to better understand the impacts of sex trafficking on Native American victims and what victims need to cope, heal, and achieve safety and justice.

Appendix A: Languages Used by Grantees/ Subgrantees

To appropriately reach and serve all victims in need of services, grantees/subgrantees provide support services, outreach, and information in many languages other than English. The list below represents all languages as reported by discretionary grant program grantees for the time period of July 2019 - June 2021 and by STOP and SASP subgrantees for the time period of January 2019 - December 2020, from most to least frequently mentioned:

- Spanish
- Hindi
- Korean
- Vietnamese
- Arabic
- Chinese
- American Sign Language
- Urdu
- Nepali
- Bengali
- French
- Portuguese (incl. Brazilian Portuguese)
- Punjabi
- Swahili
- Burmese
- Somali
- Mandarin
- Lingala
- Farsi
- Hmong
- Gujarati
- Kinyarwanda
- Dari
- Russian
- Chin
- Pashto
- Indonesian
- Tamil
- Telugu
- Amharic
- Japanese
- Tagalog
- Chuukese
- Kar'en
- Khmer
- Cabo Verdean Creole
- Cantonese
- Haitian Creole
- Hebrew
- Somali Mai Mai
- Marathi
- Thai
- Yiddish
- Creole
- Ilocano
- Samoan
- Congolese
- German
- Kannada
- Kirundi
- Marshallese
- Navajo
- Yupik
- Bhutanese
- Braille
- Cambodian
- Chuj
- Dutch
- Egyptian
- Malayalam
- Polish
- Swedish
- Taiwanese
- Turkish
- Ukrainian

Appendix B: Allocation of STOP Formula Grant Funds, by State

OVW administers STOP Formula funding to each state and territory according to a statutorily determined, population-based formula. Each state and territory receives a base amount of $600,000, and then an additional amount based on population.

States must allocate their awards based on the following formula:

- **30%** of funding must be allocated for **victim services** (of which at least 10% must be awarded to culturally specific, community based organizations);
- **25%** of funding must be allocated for **law enforcement**;
- **25%** of funding must be allocated for **prosecutors**;[i]
- **5%** of funding must be allocated for **courts**; and
- The remainder may be allocated at the discretion of the state administering agency, within the program purpose areas (Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013).

Table 1 | Number and distribution of STOP subgrant awards made in 2019

Allocation category	Number of awards to subgrantees	Total funding in category ($)	Percentage of total dollars awarded
Courts	90	6,420,259	4%
Law enforcement	786	35,846,091	25%
Prosecutors	710	36,337,793	25%
Victim services	1,019	47,707,897	33%
Discretionary	223	11,186,417	8%
Administrative costs	N/A	8,502,401	6%
TOTAL	**2,828**	**146,000,857**	**100%**

N/A = not applicable

NOTE: These data are presented as they were reported by 52 STOP administrators, using their Annual STOP Administrators Reports. Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Table 2 | Number and distribution of STOP subgrant awards made in 2020

Allocation category	Number of awards to subgrantees	Number of awards to subgrantees	Percentage of total dollars awarded
Courts	93	6,896,504	5%
Law enforcement	853	36,574,539	24%
Prosecutors	767	41,466,818	27%
Victim services	1,199	49,116,271	32%
Discretionary	290	11,429,670	7%
Administrative costs	N/A	7,146,385	5%
TOTAL	**3,202**	**152,630,188**	**100%**

N/A = not applicable

NOTE: These data are presented as they were reported by 52 STOP administrators, using their Annual STOP Administrators Reports. Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

i STOP Program funds awarded for law enforcement and prosecutors may be used to support victim advocates and victim assistants/victim-witness specialists in those agencies.

STOP funding allocation by state: 2019

Table 3 Number of STOP Program awards to subgrantees and amounts allocated, by category, by state, as reported by STOP administrators: 2019

State	Number of subgrantee awards and amounts allocated to subgrantees ($)												Amount allocated to state administrators
	Victim Services		Law Enforcement		Prosecution		Court		Discretionary		Total		
	N	$	N	$	N	$	N	$	N	$	N	$	$
Alabama	19	666,935	8	593,569	8	593,569	2	118,714	2	164,061	39	2,374,275	237,428
Alaska	5	237,599	4	146,707	4	210,205	3	34,401	0	0	16	1,412,014	783,103
Arizona	26	1,202,840	7	483,574	14	490,713	0	0	5	194,155	52	2,658,327	287,045
Arkansas	10	1,390,272	21	1,004,700	14	763,589	3	144,336	8	732,227	56	4,035,125	0
California	24	4,223,615	21	4,003,476	13	3,352,450	2	768,597	9	625,000	69	12,973,138	0
Colorado	13	656,270	4	449,504	8	446,873	1	109,139	6	288,552	32	2,166,667	216,329
Connecticut	3	508,500	3	332,250	1	414,000	1	84,375	4	124,971	12	1,577,366	113,270
Delaware	5	375,692	5	219,027	1	200,000	3	75,138	0	0	14	869,857	0
District of Columbia	2	514,141	2	205,325	2	295,139	2	40,108	0	0	8	1,078,720	24,007
Florida	0	3,734,096	2	2,268,522	2	2,461,622	2	514,354	0	0	6	8,978,594	0
Georgia	25	1,753,357	21	1,309,475	20	1,151,866	1	67,118	3	388,136	70	5,060,712	390,760
Guam	1	12,815	0	0	4	148,043	0	0	0	0	5	160,858	0
Hawaii	6	453,376	4	251,875	6	313,109	1	50,375	1	43,512	18	1,211,310	99,063
Idaho	11	469,740	10	276,963	8	253,801	1	55,151	1	962	31	1,178,273	121,656
Illinois	4	2,832,148	6	638,461	4	970,575	2	220,961	10	1,419,433	26	6,323,966	242,388
Indiana	22	720,554	8	571,694	34	1,843,278	2	165,809	0	0	66	3,401,914	100,579
Iowa	6	546,600	15	424,224	0	401,763	1	79,186	1	127,321	23	1,661,722	82,628
Kansas	8	391,969	7	373,407	5	369,764	2	96,888	4	292,448	26	1,607,699	83,223
Kentucky	14	710,929	7	480,162	9	607,612	1	95,280	3	288,747	34	2,182,730	0
Louisiana	28	689,015	34	818,652	18	627,171	3	144,343	9	508,844	92	2,788,025	0
Maine	3	83,179	0	0	2	62,668	0	0	0	0	5	255,922	110,075
Maryland	11	165,471	9	209,518	13	255,122	1	125,707	12	77,893	46	833,711	0
Massachusetts	12	848,666	12	711,613	6	711,613	2	142,323	12	433,294	44	3,164,289	316,781
Michigan	100	1,767,159	98	1,190,303	96	1,409,746	0	0	1	18,036	295	4,385,298	54
Minnesota	4	1,034,814	33	716,159	36	703,135	1	115,483	0	0	74	2,628,766	59,175
Mississippi	14	474,437	6	250,383	7	495,799	2	76,035	2	102,580	31	1,479,741	80,508

Table 3 | Number of STOP Program awards to subgrantees and amounts allocated, by category, by state, as reported by STOP administrators: 2019

State	Number of subgrantee awards and amounts allocated to subgrantees ($)												Amount allocated to state administrators
	Victim Services		Law Enforcement		Prosecution		Court		Discretionary		Total		
	N	$	N	$	N	$	N	$	N	$	N	$	$
Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	178,697	178,697
Montana	15	687,871	8	595,855	4	248,940	2	88,452	3	150,510	32	1,969,322	197,694
Nebraska	13	437,310	4	293,488	4	326,144	1	58,482	9	102,645	31	1,372,549	154,480
Nevada	23	639,539	6	188,194	6	363,647	2	76,566	9	235,597	46	1,672,778	169,235
New Hampshire	1	297,868	2	320,960	5	344,024	1	55,000	0	0	9	1,117,213	99,361
New Jersey	25	1,215,813	17	1,262,510	13	570,673	1	175,000	6	469,232	62	3,909,350	216,122
New Mexico	14	405,383	11	357,131	5	304,758	0	0	4	103,182	34	1,173,182	2,728
New York	55	2,651,084	34	1,693,535	27	1,404,855	1	346,218	8	678,709	125	7,543,774	769,373
North Carolina	15	782,739	13	1,125,500	19	996,731	5	145,070	5	187,234	57	3,443,923	206,649
North Dakota	10	242,536	12	199,345	12	199,345	2	39,869	9	116,275	45	797,370	0
N. Mariana Islands	6	334,341	9	295,591	4	295,591	2	44,500	9	144,256	30	1,238,088	123,809
Ohio	156	4,176,946	59	1,889,819	47	2,294,046	15	548,437	3	8,000	280	9,401,804	484,555
Oklahoma	26	563,670	25	463,605	11	462,403	0	0	15	390,505	77	2,062,480	182,296
Oregon	30	729,792	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	943,395	213,603
Pennsylvania	35	1,621,712	38	1,086,261	36	954,338	1	236,200	0	0	110	4,423,401	524,890
Rhode Island	4	440,373	3	98,355	2	443,224	3	128,645	0	0	12	1,192,386	81,789
South Carolina	0	0	4	244,869	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	244,869	0
South Dakota	12	353,030	2	154,358	4	199,285	0	0	3	39,125	21	779,709	33,911
Tennessee	4	467,805	17	968,351	11	1,203,479	8	391,207	1	75,000	41	3,444,282	338,440
Texas	14	2,077,967	39	4,149,862	37	3,499,170	2	349,908	11	1,971,117	103	12,300,424	252,400
Utah	24	395,126	14	353,290	14	336,068	2	68,459	3	165,311	57	1,483,685	165,431
Vermont	14	306,762	7	230,614	5	232,837	1	41,749	0	32,402	27	927,862	83,498
Virginia	36	1,229,231	28	913,419	21	859,505	1	153,259	12	371,987	98	3,822,792	295,391
Washington	63	965,417	70	872,248	83	1,042,459	1	149,418	0	0	217	3,381,871	352,329
Wisconsin	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Wyoming	48	221,395	16	159,387	5	203,046	0	0	20	115,157	89	726,632	27,647
TOTAL	**1,019**	**47,707,897**	**786**	**35,846,091**	**710**	**36,337,793**	**90**	**6,420,259**	**223**	**11,186,417**	**2,828**	**146,000,857**	**8,502,401**

NOTE: Table 3 reflects data as reported by STOP administrators. The data are not further verified during VAWA MEI's data validation processes. No data were received by VAWA MEI representing the following states and territories in 2019: American Samoa, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and West Virginia.

Table 4 Percentage distribution of STOP Program allocation, by type of victimization, by state, as reported by STOP administrators: 2019

State	Sexual Assault	Domestic Violence	Stalking	TOTAL
Alabama	25%	73%	2%	100%
Alaska	33%	56%	11%	100%
Arizona	36%	59%	5%	100%
Arkansas	1%	98%	1%	100%
California	56%	41%	3%	100%
Colorado	44%	53%	3%	100%
Connecticut	40%	60%	0%	100%
Delaware	36%	63%	1%	100%
District of Columbia	30%	55%	15%	100%
Florida	40%	50%	10%	100%
Georgia	10%	80%	10%	100%
Guam	45%	45%	10%	100%
Hawaii	22%	78%	0%	100%
Idaho	18%	63%	19%	100%
Illinois	50%	50%	0%	100%
Indiana	19%	75%	6%	100%
Iowa	68%	29%	3%	100%
Kansas	32%	65%	3%	100%
Kentucky	35%	55%	10%	100%
Louisiana	28%	66%	6%	100%
Maine	100%	0%	0%	100%
Maryland	40%	50%	10%	100%
Massachusetts	25%	70%	5%	100%
Michigan	20%	77%	3%	100%
Minnesota	47%	53%	0%	100%
Mississippi	33%	61%	6%	100%
Missouri	17%	79%	4%	100%
Montana	30%	65%	5%	100%
Nebraska	26%	68%	6%	100%
Nevada	25%	74%	1%	100%
New Hampshire	34%	61%	5%	100%
New Jersey	14%	77%	9%	100%
New Mexico	28%	55%	17%	100%
New York	37%	63%	0%	100%

Table 4 Percentage distribution of STOP Program allocation, by type of victimization, by state, as reported by STOP administrators: 2019

State	Sexual Assault	Domestic Violence	Stalking	TOTAL
North Carolina	11%	89%	0%	100%
North Dakota	30%	67%	3%	100%
Northern Mariana Islands	30%	60%	10%	100%
Ohio	21%	73%	6%	100%
Oklahoma	29%	65%	6%	100%
Oregon	21%	79%	0%	100%
Pennsylvania	30%	60%	10%	100%
Rhode Island	20%	75%	5%	100%
South Carolina	50%	40%	10%	100%
South Dakota	20%	75%	5%	100%
Tennessee	23%	76%	1%	100%
Texas	36%	62%	2%	100%
Utah	22%	72%	6%	100%
Vermont	20%	75%	5%	100%
Virginia	35%	62%	3%	100%
Washington	30%	68%	2%	100%
Wisconsin	50%	50%	0%	100%
Wyoming	10%	79%	11%	100%

NOTE: Table 4 reflects data as reported by STOP administrators. The data are not further verified during VAWA MEI's data validation processes. No data were received by VAWA MEI representing the following states and territories in 2019: American Samoa, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and West Virginia.

Table 5 Amount and percentage of victim services funds awarded to culturally specific community-based organizations (CSCBOs) by state, as reported by STOP administrators: 2019

State	Total amounts awarded to victim services ($)	Amounts awarded to CSCBOs ($)	Percentage of victim services funds to CSCBOs
Alabama	666,935	71,228	11%
Alaska	237,599	26,312	11%
Arizona	1,202,840	102,759	9%
Arkansas	1,390,272	372,810	27%
California	4,223,615	1,080,000	26%
Colorado	656,270	197,153	30%
Connecticut	508,500	97,500	19%
Delaware	375,692	56,733	15%
District of Columbia	514,141	514,141	100%
Florida	3,734,096	224,046	6%
Georgia	1,753,357	441,825	25%
Guam	12,815	0	0%
Hawaii	453,376	102,921	23%
Idaho	469,740	0	0%
Illinois	2,832,148	0	0%
Indiana	720,554	440,650	61%
Iowa	546,600	193,600	35%
Kansas	391,969	1	<1%
Kentucky	710,929	0	0%
Louisiana	689,015	62,728	9%
Maine	83,179	33,963	41%
Maryland	165,471	253,231	153%
Massachusetts	848,666	109,114	13%
Michigan	1,767,159	357,782	20%
Minnesota	1,034,814	517,407	50%
Mississippi	474,437	114,023	24%
Missouri	0	0	N/A
Montana	687,871	102,000	15%
Nebraska	437,310	35,089	8%
Nevada	639,539	110,000	17%
New Hampshire	297,868	40,000	13%
New Jersey	1,215,813	180,000	15%
New Mexico	405,383	176,866	44%

Table 5 Amount and percentage of victim services funds awarded to culturally specific community-based organizations (CSCBOs) by state, as reported by STOP administrators: 2019

State	Total amounts awarded to victim services ($)	Amounts awarded to CSCBOs ($)	Percentage of victim services funds to CSCBOs
New York	2,651,084	314,170	12%
North Carolina	782,739	27,622	4%
North Dakota	242,536	23,649	10%
Northern Mariana Islands	334,341	24,505	7%
Ohio	4,176,946	482,613	12%
Oklahoma	563,670	74,953	13%
Oregon	729,792	251,701	34%
Pennsylvania	1,621,712	161,640	10%
Rhode Island	440,373	83,770	19%
South Carolina	0	0	N/A
South Dakota	353,030	192,068	54%
Tennessee	467,805	155,771	33%
Texas	2,077,967	363,879	18%
Utah	395,126	165,849	42%
Vermont	306,762	61,000	20%
Virginia	1,229,231	114,348	9%
Washington	965,417	101,862	11%
Wisconsin	0	1	N/A
Wyoming	221,395	472	<1%
TOTAL	**47,707,897**	**8,613,755**	**18% of total**

N/A = not applicable

NOTE: Table 5 reflects data as reported by STOP administrators. The data are not further verified during VAWA MEI's data validation processes. No data were received by VAWA MEI representing the following states and territories in 2019: American Samoa, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and West Virginia.

STOP funding allocation by state: 2020

Table 6 Number of STOP Program awards to subgrantees and amounts allocated, by category, by state, as reported by STOP administrators: 2020

State	Number of subgrantee awards and amounts allocated to subgrantees ($)												Amount allocated to state administrators
	Victim Services		Law Enforcement		Prosecution		Court		Discretionary		Total		
	N	$	N	$	N	$	N	$	N	$	N	$	$
Alabama	20	666,935	8	593,569	9	603,807	2	118,713	3	189,061	42	2,409,512	237,428
Alaska	4	266,924	3	199,990	4	515,794	2	26,000	0	0	13	1,098,651	89,944
American Samoa	4	166,856	1	139,046	1	139,046	1	27,809	1	83,428	8	617,983	61,798
Arizona	22	1,198,900	8	551,214	10	588,042	0	0	9	262,224	49	2,865,752	265,373
Arkansas	10	471,766	10	384,400	8	380,988	1	75,711	3	227,133	32	1,669,442	129,444
California	30	4,979,215	35	5,650,809	32	6,390,620	3	768,597	6	764,000	106	18,553,241	0
Colorado	12	706,735	6	552,362	6	486,413	2	126,561	3	185,351	29	2,243,933	186,511
Connecticut	5	1,117,552	4	608,000	1	552,000	1	115,282	3	151,128	14	2,596,308	52,346
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	1	359,211	2	181,144	1	275,000	1	30,000	0	0	5	883,665	38,310
Florida	29	2,977,344	29	1,856,875	27	2,167,272	2	642,000	0	0	87	7,769,455	125,964
Georgia	39	1,708,883	32	1,231,934	23	1,360,456	1	67,118	3	171,518	98	4,833,684	293,775
Guam	14	341,137	4	297,411	4	297,411	2	29,744	0	0	24	965,703	0
Hawaii	9	727,729	5	380,669	5	380,669	2	76,134	1	19,586	22	1,655,321	70,534
Idaho	7	296,825	10	274,309	10	260,457	1	55,655	6	173,460	34	1,134,297	73,591
Indiana	59	985,075	22	553,579	39	1,631,154	2	152,733	0	0	122	3,482,257	159,716
Iowa	6	551,514	17	392,151	9	498,430	1	79,186	2	127,321	35	1,768,781	120,179
Kansas	9	435,392	7	376,735	3	286,026	2	97,251	3	171,742	24	1,484,026	116,880
Kentucky	14	729,758	7	553,049	6	503,309	1	99,990	5	328,084	33	2,214,190	0
Maine	9	327,204	4	108,798	3	302,160	4	181,780	6	203,626	26	1,123,568	0
Massachusetts	13	889,991	13	757,072	7	732,276	2	146,455	16	474,619	51	3,225,713	225,299
Michigan	28	1,467,648	16	1,125,335	8	1,132,396	1	197,394	0	215,889	53	4,168,364	29,702
Minnesota	4	710,606	31	449,695	35	457,498	1	65,000	0	0	71	1,731,848	49,049
Mississippi	13	455,596	9	410,915	7	495,799	2	76,835	2	140,508	33	1,579,653	0
Missouri	114	1,997,207	30	1,268,170	30	1,538,860	2	147,890	3	66,421	179	5,190,526	171,978
Montana	7	335,758	6	354,686	3	176,198	1	29,871	2	111,980	19	1,008,493	0

Table 6 | Number of STOP Program awards to subgrantees and amounts allocated, by category, by state, as reported by STOP administrators: 2020

State	Number of subgrantee awards and amounts allocated to subgrantees ($)												Amount allocated to state administrators
	Victim Services		Law Enforcement		Prosecution		Court		Discretionary		Total		
	N	$	N	$	N	$	N	$	N	$	N	$	$
Nebraska	13	486,900	4	292,571	5	310,089	1	58,514	7	64,373	30	1,393,946	181,499
Nevada	23	612,493	6	253,352	5	381,605	1	50,007	9	228,963	44	1,696,903	170,483
New Hampshire	12	481,913	5	242,815	7	194,986	1	55,000	0	0	25	1,065,774	91,060
New Jersey	17	824,844	18	1,186,665	1	800,000	1	175,000	12	911,115	49	3,897,624	0
New Mexico	13	405,383	11	357,131	5	304,758	0	0	6	113,182	35	1,180,454	0
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Carolina	24	2,887,161	11	1,156,138	10	1,184,711	2	303,874	10	515,949	57	6,369,143	321,310
North Dakota	9	238,912	12	199,095	10	199,094	2	39,869	6	118,383	39	866,238	70,885
N. Mariana Islands	7	338,052	7	288,067	4	288,067	3	49,984	7	149,955	28	1,237,916	123,791
Ohio	99	2,926,058	53	2,062,079	46	2,334,778	14	499,072	70	1,402,196	282	9,705,984	481,801
Oklahoma	34	557,822	27	598,862	18	494,786	0	0	11	204,613	90	2,006,085	150,001
Oregon	30	729,450	12	955,051	18	1,689,336	3	256,355	0	0	63	3,782,748	152,556
Pennsylvania	81	1,899,244	79	1,082,925	80	1,142,571	1	261,295	2	75,000	243	4,980,234	519,199
Puerto Rico	10	692,754	3	637,000	3	523,598	4	172,651	4	117,898	24	2,335,403	191,502
Rhode Island	4	324,924	10	96,654	1	162,932	3	87,722	0	0	18	722,607	50,375
South Dakota	8	290,948	2	145,815	4	350,489	0	0	0	0	14	787,252	0
Tennessee	7	722,890	17	358,587	15	873,119	4	168,159	2	75,000	45	2,445,974	248,219
Texas	15	3,806,159	27	3,111,897	31	2,940,713	3	550,032	11	1,932,775	87	12,686,093	344,518
Utah	18	460,665	22	608,007	9	338,500	2	110,867	14	413,536	65	2,106,355	174,780
Vermont	19	417,993	5	215,956	4	212,714	1	42,537	1	39,236	30	1,013,510	85,074
Virgin Islands	3	327,144	0	0	1	143,453	0	0	2	70,000	6	668,021	127,424
Virginia	34	1,279,334	23	797,248	21	875,628	1	155,187	11	348,492	90	3,657,833	201,944
Washington	85	947,115	75	884,917	87	1,387,114	1	151,160	0	0	248	3,663,383	293,077
West Virginia	72	1,437,135	73	1,129,665	61	1,159,005	4	213,874	10	415,574	220	4,858,200	502,947
Wisconsin	34	872,881	16	452,264	26	801,480	1	61,636	2	42,918	79	2,365,315	134,136
Wyoming	46	276,336	16	209,860	4	221,212	0	0	16	123,434	82	862,827	31,985
TOTAL	**1,199**	**49,116,271**	**853**	**36,574,539**	**767**	**41,466,818**	**93**	**6,896,504**	**290**	**11,429,670**	**3,202**	**152,630,188**	**7,146,385**

NOTE: Table 6 reflects data as reported by STOP administrators. The data are not further verified during VAWA MEI's data validation processes. No data were received by VAWA MEI representing the following states and territories in 2020: Illinois, Louisiana, Maryland, and South Carolina.

Table 7 Percentage distribution of STOP Program allocation, by type of victimization, by state, as reported by STOP administrators: 2020

State	Sexual Assault	Domestic Violence	Stalking	TOTAL
Alabama	17%	81%	2%	100%
Alaska	33%	59%	8%	100%
American Samoa	20%	55%	25%	100%
Arizona	33%	65%	2%	100%
Arkansas	33%	66%	1%	100%
California	56%	41%	3%	100%
Colorado	39%	55%	6%	100%
Connecticut	40%	60%	0%	100%
Delaware	29%	70%	1%	100%
District of Columbia	30%	55%	15%	100%
Florida	40%	50%	10%	100%
Georgia	10%	80%	10%	100%
Guam	50%	45%	5%	100%
Hawaii	23%	77%	0%	100%
Idaho	28%	59%	13%	100%
Indiana	20%	75%	5%	100%
Iowa	68%	29%	3%	100%
Kansas	29%	68%	3%	100%
Kentucky	33%	57%	10%	100%
Maine	0%	0%	0%	0%
Massachusetts	25%	70%	5%	100%
Michigan	23%	68%	9%	100%
Minnesota	74%	26%	0%	100%
Mississippi	35%	58%	7%	100%
Missouri	16%	81%	3%	100%
Montana	23%	75%	2%	100%
Nebraska	27%	68%	5%	100%
Nevada	25%	74%	1%	100%
New Hampshire	30%	65%	5%	100%
New Jersey	19%	75%	6%	100%
New Mexico	28%	55%	17%	100%
New York	0%	0%	0%	0%
North Carolina	30%	68%	2%	100%
North Dakota	41%	56%	3%	100%

Table 7 Percentage distribution of STOP Program allocation, by type of victimization, by state, as reported by STOP administrators: 2020

State	Sexual Assault	Domestic Violence	Stalking	TOTAL
Northern Mariana Islands	30%	60%	10%	100%
Ohio	21%	72%	7%	100%
Oklahoma	31%	63%	6%	100%
Oregon	18%	82%	0%	100%
Pennsylvania	32%	63%	5%	100%
Puerto Rico	20%	75%	5%	100%
Rhode Island	20%	75%	5%	100%
South Dakota	11%	85%	4%	100%
Tennessee	23%	76%	1%	100%
Texas	44%	54%	2%	100%
Utah	26%	72%	2%	100%
Vermont	20%	75%	5%	100%
Virgin Islands	23%	72%	5%	100%
Virginia	35%	62%	3%	100%
Washington	27%	71%	2%	100%
West Virginia	20%	73%	7%	100%
Wisconsin	45%	45%	10%	100%
Wyoming	10%	79%	11%	100%

NOTE: Table 7 reflects data as reported by STOP administrators. The data are not further verified during VAWA MEI's data validation processes. No data were received by VAWA MEI representing the following states and territories in 2020: Illinois, Louisiana, Maryland, and South Carolina.

Table 8 Amount and percentage of victim services funds awarded to culturally specific community-based organizations (CSCBOs) by state, as reported by STOP administrators: 2020

State	Total amounts awarded to victim services ($)	Amounts awarded to CSCBOs ($)	Percentage of victim services funds to CSCBOs
Alabama	666,935	71,228	11%
Alaska	266,924	24,013	9%
American Samoa	166,856	25,000	15%
Arizona	1,198,900	92,366	8%
Arkansas	471,766	391,755	83%
California	4,979,215	1,168,833	23%
Colorado	706,735	214,174	30%
Connecticut	1,117,552	230,900	21%
Delaware	0	56,733	N/A
District of Columbia	359,211	359,211	100%
Florida	2,977,344	419,143	14%
Georgia	1,708,883	377,010	22%
Guam	341,137	39,656	12%
Hawaii	727,729	149,194	21%
Idaho	296,825	0	0%
Indiana	985,075	121,545	12%
Iowa	551,514	193,600	35%
Kansas	435,392	44,716	10%
Kentucky	729,758	0	0%
Maine	327,204	0	0%
Massachusetts	889,991	117,379	13%
Michigan	1,467,648	545,049	37%
Minnesota	710,606	772,493	109%
Mississippi	455,596	114,023	25%
Missouri	1,997,207	205,096	10%
Montana	335,758	90,878	27%
Nebraska	486,900	35,109	7%
Nevada	612,493	125,500	20%
New Hampshire	481,913	40,000	8%
New Jersey	824,844	359,998	44%
New Mexico	405,383	176,866	44%
New York	0	0	N/A
North Carolina	2,887,161	51,975	2%

Table 8 Amount and percentage of victim services funds awarded to culturally specific community-based organizations (CSCBOs) by state, as reported by STOP administrators: 2020

State	Total amounts awarded to victim services ($)	Amounts awarded to CSCBOs ($)	Percentage of victim services funds to CSCBOs
North Dakota	238,912	26,212	11%
Northern Mariana Islands	338,052	31,847	9%
Ohio	2,926,058	530,480	18%
Oklahoma	557,822	61,970	11%
Oregon	729,450	206,566	28%
Pennsylvania	1,899,244	352,611	19%
Puerto Rico	692,754	161,600	23%
Rhode Island	324,924	83,770	26%
South Dakota	290,948	230,736	79%
Tennessee	722,890	155,771	22%
Texas	3,806,159	984,653	26%
Utah	460,665	196,649	43%
Vermont	417,993	61,000	15%
Virgin Islands	327,144	212,144	65%
Virginia	1,279,334	367,926	29%
Washington	947,115	118,839	13%
West Virginia	1,437,135	92,173	6%
Wisconsin	872,881	208,104	24%
Wyoming	276,336	16,538	6%
TOTAL	**49,116,271**	**10,713,032**	**22% of total**

N/A = not applicable

NOTE: Table 8 reflects data as reported by STOP administrators. The data are not further verified during VAWA MEI's data validation processes. No data were received by VAWA MEI representing the following states and territories in 2020: Illinois, Louisiana, Maryland, and South Carolina.

Appendix C: STOP Formula Grant-funded Activities, by State

STOP Formula Grant-funded activities by state: 2019

Table 1 Number of STOP Program awards reported by activities funded, by state: 2019

State	Staff	Training	Education	Policies	Products	Data collection & communication systems	Specialized units	System improvement	Victim services	Legal services	Law enforcement	Prosecution	Courts	Probation & parole	DVIP
Alabama	37	22	8	5	9	10	12	4	22	3	6	10	0	0	0
Alaska	3	5	1	2	3	1	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	26	8	4	3	7	3	15	1	12	1	13	2	0	0	0
California	65	47	29	14	18	11	25	5	48	4	17	13	1	5	0
Colorado	19	9	8	2	5	2	4	2	7	0	3	6	0	0	0
Connecticut	11	2	2	0	0	0	0	7	11	0	0	0	0	0	1
Delaware	14	6	3	3	2	1	5	1	6	0	3	2	0	0	0
District of Columbia	3	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	2	1	1	0	0	0
Florida	86	30	13	2	12	8	31	8	52	22	16	14	1	0	0
Georgia	56	22	10	3	8	4	24	3	20	3	9	15	1	1	0
Guam	10	10	2	1	3	1	2	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	14	9	4	0	2	1	8	3	5	1	4	3	0	0	0
Idaho	16	11	3	2	1	1	2	1	15	2	0	3	0	0	0
Indiana	62	30	14	18	7	9	26	5	36	2	7	25	0	0	0
Iowa	23	15	9	4	1	1	13	1	6	0	8	6	0	0	0
Kansas	23	7	3	4	2	1	8	0	15	1	2	4	1	0	1
Kentucky	30	15	7	5	7	8	5	4	22	4	4	2	0	0	0
Louisiana	56	8	8	4	7	10	19	4	34	0	21	5	0	0	1
Maine	15	9	2	2	3	0	2	1	14	2	2	0	0	0	0
Maryland	43	19	9	7	1	2	10	4	33	6	2	6	0	0	2
Massachusetts	34	17	10	5	6	4	4	2	32	4	0	2	0	0	0

Table 1 | Number of STOP Program awards reported by activities funded, by state: 2019

State	Staff	Training	Education	Policies	Products	Data collection & communication systems	Specialized units	System improvement	Victim services	Legal services	Law enforcement	Prosecution	Courts	Probation & parole	DVIP
Michigan	54	20	13	4	1	1	7	4	51	0	3	4	0	0	0
Minnesota	29	20	8	14	7	6	4	5	7	1	5	2	0	0	0
Mississippi	33	18	11	4	6	6	7	2	21	0	5	4	0	0	0
Missouri	57	6	5	2	1	5	14	3	37	4	9	9	1	0	1
Montana	18	13	4	3	2	1	4	0	8	2	4	1	0	0	0
Nebraska	16	13	5	7	4	2	6	3	14	1	3	4	0	0	1
Nevada	43	5	6	1	4	4	6	4	37	5	0	2	1	0	0
New Hampshire	18	8	4	4	4	2	6	3	10	2	1	5	0	0	0
New Jersey	61	38	15	4	11	2	1	3	52	2	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	26	12	3	3	5	3	2	1	15	4	0	2	0	0	0
New York	108	60	35	14	13	9	23	6	86	12	8	22	0	3	0
North Carolina	79	24	10	15	15	25	32	7	31	1	18	16	0	0	12
North Dakota	37	13	5	2	2	5	0	2	34	0	0	0	0	0	3
Ohio	105	40	18	9	13	5	26	5	71	1	16	12	1	1	0
Oklahoma	35	18	15	1	1	0	18	3	16	0	11	8	0	3	0
Oregon	47	18	4	5	7	1	2	7	41	0	0	2	0	0	1
Pennsylvania	37	34	10	23	12	6	25	11	32	9	22	25	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	10	2	0	0	1	0	2	0	8	5	0	1	0	0	0
South Carolina	26	11	8	3	4	2	8	0	15	3	4	6	0	0	1
South Dakota	16	3	5	2	1	3	4	2	10	0	0	5	0	0	0
Tennessee	33	22	8	8	6	5	19	2	7	3	10	9	0	0	0
Texas	107	65	17	16	16	8	44	11	23	2	22	28	2	4	0
Utah	27	16	5	7	6	4	8	2	16	1	7	3	0	0	0
Vermont	17	8	4	3	1	3	5	2	12	2	3	4	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	7	1	2	0	0	0	2	1	3	1	0	1	0	0	2
Virginia	88	57	26	8	16	10	19	5	56	6	15	12	0	0	2
Washington	92	42	1	2	3	7	10	6	65	0	15	8	0	0	0

Table 1 | Number of STOP Program awards reported by activities funded, by state: 2019

State	Staff	Training	Education	Policies	Products	Data collection & communication systems	Specialized units	System improvement	Victim services	Legal services	Law enforcement	Prosecution	Courts	Probation & parole	DVIP
Wisconsin	20	12	1	4	3	1	4	2	10	1	0	5	0	0	0
Wyoming	32	9	10	3	2	1	3	3	35	0	0	2	0	0	0
TOTAL	**1,924**	**911**	**407**	**257**	**271**	**205**	**527**	**163**	**1,225**	**126**	**299**	**321**	**9**	**17**	**28**

NOTE: No STOP subgrantee reports were received for American Samoa, Arizona, Illinois, the Northern Mariana Islands, Rhode Island, and West Virginia in 2019.

Table 2 | Number of STOP Program subgrantees using funds for victim services and victims seeking/receiving services, by state: 2019

State	Total number of subgrantees	Subgrantees using funds for victim services		Victims seeking services				Primary victimization of victims receiving services			
		Number	% of total	Served	Partially Served	Not served	TOTAL seeking services	Domestic violence	Sexual assault	Stalking	TOTAL receiving services
Alabama	38	22	58%	9,563	30	36	9,629	9,106	447	40	9,593
Alaska	6	2	33%	142	85	125	352	191	33	3	227
Arkansas	28	12	43%	2,662	74	1	2,737	2,456	263	17	2,736
California	65	48	74%	11,571	90	603	12,264	7,014	4,499	148	11,661
Colorado	19	7	37%	2,011	109	554	2,674	2,058	54	8	2,120
Connecticut	12	11	92%	11,574	0	0	11,574	11,153	421	0	11,574
Delaware	15	6	40%	3,961	13	131	4,105	2,040	1,861	73	3,974
District of Columbia	5	3	60%	468	22	66	556	164	317	9	490
Florida	86	52	60%	16,976	162	71	17,209	16,219	771	148	17,138
Georgia	57	20	35%	6,129	77	43	6,249	4,206	1,448	552	6,206
Guam	13	7	54%	716	14	5	735	387	306	37	730
Hawaii	17	5	29%	333	17	2	352	328	21	1	350
Idaho	18	15	83%	3,389	0	57	3,446	2,281	567	541	3,389
Indiana	64	36	56%	10,308	11	444	10,763	8,332	1,042	945	10,319
Iowa	28	6	21%	870	8	0	878	289	566	23	878
Kansas	24	15	63%	2,782	28	102	2,912	2,413	369	28	2,810
Kentucky	31	22	71%	4,065	35	67	4,167	3,564	462	74	4,100
Louisiana	70	34	49%	8,019	119	236	8,374	6,361	1,391	386	8,138
Maine	16	14	88%	2,808	72	4	2,884	2,124	702	54	2,880
Maryland	46	33	72%	6,711	303	391	7,405	6,317	512	185	7,014
Massachusetts	35	32	91%	8,320	1,193	0	9,513	7,043	2,341	129	9,513
Michigan	54	51	94%	13,259	341	8	13,608	11,369	1,547	684	13,600
Minnesota	31	7	23%	1,445	3	0	1,448	1,032	416	0	1,448
Mississippi	34	21	62%	3,159	54	21	3,234	2,845	322	46	3,213

Table 2 | Number of STOP Program subgrantees using funds for victim services and victims seeking/receiving services, by state: 2019

State	Total number of subgrantees	Subgrantees using funds for victim services		Victims seeking services				Primary victimization of victims receiving services			
		Number	% of total	Served	Partially Served	Not served	TOTAL seeking services	Domestic violence	Sexual assault	Stalking	TOTAL receiving services
Missouri	57	37	65%	6,008	265	1,053	7,326	5,253	658	362	6,273
Montana	18	8	44%	1,322	0	0	1,322	1,131	121	70	1,322
Nebraska	16	14	88%	5,207	63	21	5,291	4,348	776	146	5,270
Nevada	46	37	80%	7,673	214	4	7,891	6,278	1,334	275	7,887
New Hampshire	19	10	53%	2,282	78	129	2,489	1,728	262	370	2,360
New Jersey	68	52	76%	15,354	79	63	15,496	14,369	872	192	15,433
New Mexico	28	15	54%	1,826	6	29	1,861	1,482	323	27	1,832
New York	109	86	79%	17,367	705	155	18,227	12,597	5,021	454	18,072
North Carolina	83	31	37%	5,581	48	21	5,650	5,119	287	223	5,629
North Dakota	39	34	87%	1,407	12	21	1,440	1,072	319	28	1,419
Ohio	108	71	66%	26,511	1,076	148	27,735	20,940	5,120	1,527	27,587
Oklahoma	36	16	44%	3,738	27	51	3,816	3,051	563	151	3,765
Oregon	48	41	85%	5,914	292	47	6,253	4,375	1,607	224	6,206
Pennsylvania	39	32	82%	10,259	34	301	10,594	8,560	1,606	127	10,293
Puerto Rico	11	8	73%	9,131	84	53	9,268	9,108	91	16	9,215
South Carolina	26	15	58%	2,726	0	12	2,738	1,639	1,063	24	2,726
South Dakota	17	10	59%	2,459	39	80	2,578	2,256	182	60	2,498
Tennessee	35	7	20%	927	43	134	1,104	551	281	138	970
Texas	114	23	20%	10,409	323	86	10,818	6,182	4,119	431	10,732
Utah	27	16	59%	3,256	83	19	3,358	2,720	418	201	3,339
Vermont	18	12	67%	874	0	0	874	638	187	49	874
Virgin Islands	7	3	43%	155	3	0	158	112	38	8	158
Virginia	90	56	62%	10,155	300	155	10,610	8,767	1,500	188	10,455

Table 2 | Number of STOP Program subgrantees using funds for victim services and victims seeking/receiving services, by state: 2019

State	Total number of subgrantees	Subgrantees using funds for victim services		Victims seeking services				Primary victimization of victims receiving services			
		Number	% of total	Served	Partially Served	Not served	TOTAL seeking services	Domestic violence	Sexual assault	Stalking	TOTAL receiving services
Washington	107	65	61%	5,695	0	0	5,695	4,797	852	46	5,695
Wisconsin	21	10	48%	990	2	30	1,022	812	150	30	992
Wyoming	35	35	100%	4,067	13	1	4,081	3,022	495	563	4,080
TOTAL	**2,034**	**1,225**	**60%**	**292,534**	**6,649**	**5,580**	**304,763**	**240,199**	**48,923**	**10,061**	**299,183**

NOTE: No STOP subgrantee reports were received for American Samoa, Arizona, Illinois, the Northern Mariana Islands, Rhode Island, and West Virginia in 2019.

Table 3 | Race/ethnicity of victims receiving STOP Program-funded services, by state: 2019

State	American Indian / Alaska Native	Asian	Black / African American	Hispanic / Latinx	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	White	Some other race, ethnicity, or origin	Unknown
Alabama	41	28	3,570	284	3	5,515	125	29
Alaska	69	12	9	19	2	91	3	23
Arkansas	2	15	950	140	11	1,560	6	52
California	265	371	1,283	4,608	85	3,474	190	1,407
Colorado	53	19	116	328	15	992	24	573
Connecticut	9	34	2,926	3,189	18	4,059	335	1,006
Delaware	9	25	1,289	388	5	1,682	39	657
District of Columbia	2	10	225	126	0	88	37	2
Florida	39	138	4,567	2,704	16	6,740	376	2,594
Georgia	11	98	3,585	531	2	1,340	134	505
Guam	0	121	3	4	579	23	0	0
Hawaii	4	64	10	25	146	102	5	4
Idaho	36	31	42	575	8	2,562	4	132
Indiana	28	88	2,382	1,514	7	5,693	104	512
Iowa	89	4	38	101	7	516	22	102
Kansas	46	31	610	183	1	1,655	23	270
Kentucky	21	28	410	467	6	3,040	32	99
Louisiana	42	48	3,214	415	3	4,131	67	239
Maine	16	16	136	20	4	1,788	17	885
Maryland	17	193	2,533	1,076	5	2,496	186	550
Massachusetts	20	428	1,172	1,165	9	5,466	63	1,255
Michigan	99	137	4,149	2,471	18	6,045	283	443
Minnesota	900	4	71	17	5	393	19	39
Mississippi	52	29	1,650	126	5	1,333	9	44
Missouri	45	33	1,093	360	11	4,347	64	351
Montana	309	4	12	65	7	875	0	50
Nebraska	182	89	477	736	15	3,078	158	535
Nevada	132	254	1,537	1,653	60	3,473	244	577
New Hampshire	5	20	137	96	4	1,742	1,316	347
New Jersey	15	232	2,834	2,494	40	5,692	286	4,035
New Mexico	92	21	40	1,177	0	408	1	93
New York	119	510	4,443	3,406	29	8,142	514	1,323

Table 3 | Race/ethnicity of victims receiving STOP Program-funded services, by state: 2019

State	American Indian / Alaska Native	Asian	Black / African American	Hispanic / Latinx	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	White	Some other race, ethnicity, or origin	Unknown
North Carolina	15	39	1,164	719	8	2,588	38	1,065
North Dakota	267	30	91	84	6	899	26	16
Ohio	55	155	6,080	1,030	24	14,724	975	4,612
Oklahoma	332	20	262	1,112	8	1,903	91	61
Oregon	292	81	203	998	72	3,198	156	1,294
Pennsylvania	13	69	1,537	599	10	6,783	213	1,103
Puerto Rico	0	1	0	9,167	0	38	3	6
South Carolina	0	29	1,177	329	0	937	182	72
South Dakota	1,686	6	29	43	2	529	65	138
Tennessee	1	5	362	86	2	428	17	69
Texas	39	165	1,218	3,575	7	2,741	2,207	780
Utah	85	46	84	625	45	2,027	212	391
Vermont	16	27	25	18	0	627	4	164
Virgin Islands	0	1	78	40	0	7	32	0
Virginia	29	235	2,391	998	13	6,199	132	539
Washington	221	135	374	1,124	48	3,644	149	0
Wisconsin	21	81	125	298	5	266	14	276
Wyoming	279	30	105	449	51	3,015	46	129
TOTAL	**6,120**	**4,290**	**60,818**	**51,757**	**1,427**	**139,094**	**9,248**	**29,448**

NOTE: No STOP subgrantee reports were received for American Samoa, Arizona, Illinois, the Northern Mariana Islands, Rhode Island, and West Virginia in 2019.

Table 4 | Gender of victims receiving STOP Program-funded services, by state: 2019

State	Female	Male	Transgender / gender nonconforming	Unknown
Alabama	8,193	1,335	5	60
Alaska	219	7	0	1
Arkansas	2,274	457	0	5
California	7,967	3,196	92	406
Colorado	1,832	287	1	0
Connecticut	9,711	1,292	7	564
Delaware	3,576	388	10	0
District of Columbia	433	57	0	0
Florida	14,127	2,868	7	136
Georgia	5,203	866	2	135
Guam	667	63	0	0
Hawaii	328	22	0	0
Idaho	3,099	284	0	6
Indiana	8,977	1,294	7	41
Iowa	759	84	7	28
Kansas	2,246	427	3	134
Kentucky	3,651	388	10	51
Louisiana	7,007	1,017	45	69
Maine	2,448	304	18	110
Maryland	6,017	642	3	352
Massachusetts	8,423	887	19	184
Michigan	11,963	1,499	18	120
Minnesota	1,275	163	3	7
Mississippi	3,075	132	4	2
Missouri	5,658	545	10	60
Montana	1,145	155	1	21
Nebraska	4,636	476	14	144
Nevada	6,093	1,499	10	285
New Hampshire	1,884	467	2	7
New Jersey	10,650	1,923	34	2,826
New Mexico	1,625	187	1	19
New York	15,983	1,770	133	186
North Carolina	3,912	867	10	840

Table 4 | Gender of victims receiving STOP Program-funded services, by state: 2019

State	Female	Male	Transgender / gender nonconforming	Unknown
North Dakota	1,235	175	7	2
Ohio	21,925	3,312	567	1,783
Oklahoma	3,408	313	25	19
Oregon	4,820	570	40	776
Pennsylvania	9,215	987	51	40
Puerto Rico	8,010	1,204	1	0
South Carolina	2,187	176	2	361
South Dakota	2,086	403	1	8
Tennessee	870	72	1	27
Texas	8,654	1,816	78	184
Utah	2,713	531	21	74
Vermont	820	41	6	7
Virgin Islands	108	50	0	0
Virginia	9,259	1,063	23	110
Washington	4,667	993	35	0
Wisconsin	710	145	5	132
Wyoming	3,299	681	17	83
TOTAL	**249,042**	**38,380**	**1,356**	**10,405**

NOTE: No STOP subgrantee reports were received for American Samoa, Arizona, Illinois, the Northern Mariana Islands, Rhode Island, and West Virginia in 2019.

Table 5 Age of victims receiving STOP Program-funded services, by state: 2019

State	11-17 years	18-24 years	25-59 years	60+ years	Unknown
Alabama	279	1,329	7,279	465	241
Alaska	1	22	190	7	7
Arkansas	142	744	1,501	108	241
California	832	1,911	6,610	328	1,980
Colorado	19	296	1,513	38	254
Connecticut	204	3,332	6,767	529	742
Delaware	294	736	1,971	280	693
District of Columbia	6	114	353	15	2
Florida	384	3,064	12,244	1,169	277
Georgia	762	840	3,552	328	724
Guam	241	121	347	21	0
Hawaii	1	43	268	36	2
Idaho	178	510	2,435	197	69
Indiana	556	1,781	7,280	332	370
Iowa	187	164	479	28	20
Kansas	100	457	1,980	135	138
Kentucky	278	747	2,840	141	94
Louisiana	664	1,321	5,523	318	312
Maine	82	319	2,012	123	344
Maryland	289	940	4,852	255	678
Massachusetts	198	1,559	6,930	588	238
Michigan	318	2,721	9,840	434	287
Minnesota	153	203	551	39	502
Mississippi	167	665	2,189	121	71
Missouri	319	844	4,258	217	635
Montana	57	179	991	64	31
Nebraska	226	875	3,875	156	138
Nevada	621	1,239	4,315	1,115	597
New Hampshire	96	424	1,641	111	88
New Jersey	202	2,051	8,477	782	3,921
New Mexico	101	263	1,323	75	70
New York	1,456	3,329	11,618	703	966
North Carolina	220	647	3,261	236	1,265

Table 5 Age of victims receiving STOP Program-funded services, by state: 2019

State	11-17 years	18-24 years	25-59 years	60+ years	Unknown
North Dakota	87	277	995	47	13
Ohio	1,436	4,318	15,210	1,504	5,119
Oklahoma	148	594	2,867	118	38
Oregon	265	1,054	3,907	439	541
Pennsylvania	585	1,846	6,982	629	251
Puerto Rico	141	1,759	6,464	410	441
South Carolina	217	644	1,396	55	414
South Dakota	635	385	1,297	43	138
Tennessee	38	139	733	18	42
Texas	1,071	1,993	6,242	352	1,074
Utah	126	525	2,182	100	406
Vermont	28	130	566	29	121
Virgin Islands	18	19	63	50	8
Virginia	505	1,710	7,187	636	417
Washington	442	987	3,851	415	0
Wisconsin	173	118	372	32	297
Wyoming	216	716	2,686	290	172
TOTAL	**15,764**	**51,004**	**192,265**	**14,661**	**25,489**

NOTE: No STOP subgrantee reports were received for American Samoa, Arizona, Illinois, the Northern Mariana Islands, Rhode Island, and West Virginia in 2019.

Table 6 | Other demographic information for victims receiving STOP Program-funded services, by state: 2019

State	People who are lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, or queer (LGBTQ)	People with disabilities	People who are Deaf or hard of hearing	People whith limited English proficiency	People who are immigrants/ refugees/ asylum seekers	People who live in rural areas	People who are in correctional settings
Alabama	140	770	13	158	74	1,419	16
Alaska	1	16	1	4	6	60	0
Arkansas	25	95	12	79	26	313	0
California	206	478	154	1,310	413	712	1,503
Colorado	47	79	7	89	96	266	3
Connecticut	79	621	4	740	572	1,051	4
Delaware	171	460	2	149	69	454	120
District of Columbia	4	3	1	105	119	0	10
Florida	136	559	10	1,365	724	2,475	188
Georgia	70	235	6	480	469	452	11
Guam	0	10	0	10	3	397	0
Hawaii	2	22	0	8	6	296	0
Idaho	46	254	36	314	307	652	5
Indiana	88	453	18	930	841	1,219	49
Iowa	37	241	15	85	78	617	21
Kansas	25	143	4	36	29	338	158
Kentucky	101	730	11	365	447	2,580	14
Louisiana	89	410	7	317	264	2,498	149
Maine	53	350	2	116	98	1,210	170
Maryland	70	657	13	998	802	1,716	1
Massachusetts	296	704	79	649	446	660	1,757
Michigan	134	1,180	23	1,034	810	1,870	23
Minnesota	13	72	4	1	10	386	9
Mississippi	32	149	5	50	38	1,377	7
Missouri	78	1,188	33	287	287	3,129	10
Montana	10	164	2	11	4	736	64
Nebraska	68	675	32	308	210	1,815	76
Nevada	231	365	27	645	441	1,453	490
New Hampshire	23	145	4	50	22	214	1
New Jersey	272	662	39	1,162	410	243	279
New Mexico	62	137	0	660	728	562	0

Table 6 | Other demographic information for victims receiving STOP Program-funded services, by state: 2019

State	People who are lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, or queer (LGBTQ)	People with disabilities	People who are Deaf or hard of hearing	People whith limited English proficiency	People who are immigrants/ refugees/ asylum seekers	People who live in rural areas	People who are in correctional settings
New York	638	1,776	24	1,591	1,449	2,364	82
North Carolina	33	117	7	685	254	968	7
North Dakota	15	121	9	48	19	553	17
Ohio	597	1,768	255	792	440	6,739	376
Oklahoma	47	109	2	850	806	1,291	85
Oregon	126	611	12	397	97	2,876	33
Pennsylvania	284	1,031	43	219	104	4,019	134
Puerto Rico	6	170	1	116	136	798	0
South Carolina	59	86	15	391	10	292	19
South Dakota	11	58	10	35	17	2,227	4
Tennessee	17	122	1	43	30	264	7
Texas	517	384	11	1,037	245	2,461	430
Utah	45	234	11	330	251	920	153
Vermont	17	101	4	32	27	290	4
Virgin Islands	5	5	1	46	39	93	0
Virginia	197	680	27	753	582	3,838	10
Washington	22	308	12	311	166	1,518	3
Wisconsin	52	98	41	246	18	442	3
Wyoming	68	294	22	55	43	1,590	12
TOTAL	**5,365**	**20,100**	**1,072**	**20,492**	**13,582**	**64,713**	**6,517**

NOTE: No STOP subgrantee reports were received for American Samoa, Arizona, Illinois, the Northern Mariana Islands, Rhode Island, and West Virginia in 2019.

Table 7 Victims' relationships to offender for victims served with STOP Program funds, by state: 2019

State	Current/ former spouse or intimate partner	Other family or household member	Current/ former dating relationship	Acquaintance	Stranger	Relationship unknown
Alabama	5,000	483	3,364	292	25	586
Alaska	205	7	1	7	0	8
Arkansas	908	465	1,121	96	15	133
California	5,927	776	1,326	1,217	375	3,023
Colorado	1,401	15	578	2	1	124
Connecticut	7,974	101	2,970	111	38	388
Delaware	1,895	461	550	759	457	140
District of Columbia	147	8	59	139	132	14
Florida	9,306	2,013	5,044	473	103	342
Georgia	2,731	1,087	737	608	99	1,041
Guam	385	243	3	69	33	0
Hawaii	292	23	3	17	0	19
Idaho	2,265	279	304	220	49	279
Indiana	4,348	1,433	3,115	735	54	1,016
Iowa	295	163	21	184	19	243
Kansas	1,247	448	621	96	45	370
Kentucky	2,761	234	722	272	53	409
Louisiana	4,881	840	1,499	623	87	381
Maine	2,303	205	65	118	7	415
Maryland	5,898	411	841	138	44	478
Massachusetts	3,419	828	2,835	477	602	1,397
Michigan	10,805	555	1,214	539	167	577
Minnesota	1,053	64	48	215	39	29
Mississippi	2,223	306	555	127	42	67
Missouri	3,534	449	965	265	39	1,311
Montana	791	206	224	47	9	52
Nebraska	2,411	203	794	241	31	1,595
Nevada	3,164	1,259	1,431	216	64	1,830
New Hampshire	1,222	337	415	28	11	356
New Jersey	9,481	1,523	3,779	291	104	1,176
New Mexico	1,398	120	79	144	43	106
New York	9,687	1,989	2,790	1,781	742	1,567
North Carolina	2,433	584	1,238	151	17	1,235

Table 7 | Victims' relationships to offender for victims served with STOP Program funds, by state: 2019

State	Current/ former spouse or intimate partner	Other family or household member	Current/ former dating relationship	Acquaintance	Stranger	Relationship unknown
North Dakota	783	136	299	164	32	28
Ohio	15,425	4,210	2,372	2,080	513	3,561
Oklahoma	2,441	311	745	215	71	255
Oregon	3,689	594	559	486	135	961
Pennsylvania	5,845	1,111	2,568	610	111	369
Puerto Rico	8,829	19	325	30	0	22
South Carolina	1,091	134	783	129	163	457
South Dakota	1,402	261	152	51	13	651
Tennessee	572	53	241	77	21	119
Texas	4,940	1,461	1,240	1,726	370	1,356
Utah	2,555	209	170	192	41	194
Vermont	707	99	58	157	14	40
Virgin Islands	93	58	33	40	3	0
Virginia	7,529	1,324	563	695	112	310
Washington	2,600	1,188	1,477	359	71	9
Wisconsin	450	154	136	45	7	314
Wyoming	2,191	408	860	384	42	236
TOTAL	**172,932**	**29,848**	**51,892**	**18,138**	**5,265**	**29,589**

NOTE: No STOP subgrantee reports were received for American Samoa, Arizona, Illinois, the Northern Mariana Islands, Rhode Island, and West Virginia in 2019.

STOP Formula Grant-funded activities by state: 2020

Table 8 | Number of STOP Program awards reported by activities funded, by state: 2020

State	Staff	Training	Education	Policies	Products	Data collection & communication systems	Specialized units	System improvement	Victim services	Legal services	Law enforcement	Prosecution	Courts	Probation & parole	DVIP
Alabama	37	22	13	5	12	7	13	6	20	2	5	11	0	0	1
Alaska	3	4	1	1	2	1	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	23	19	8	6	8	4	5	3	14	1	2	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	27	6	6	2	6	2	12	1	12	3	13	3	0	0	0
California	65	45	24	16	10	8	23	6	47	3	17	10	0	5	0
Colorado	17	8	4	2	3	1	5	1	7	0	3	6	0	0	0
Connecticut	30	3	1	0	2	0	2	4	25	0	0	1	0	0	1
Delaware	15	5	2	4	3	5	6	3	8	0	3	2	1	0	0
District of Columbia	3	1	1	1	0	0	2	0	2	2	1	1	0	0	0
Florida	72	19	4	3	10	7	27	7	40	19	15	12	1	0	0
Georgia	57	21	5	4	7	3	23	7	22	3	8	16	1	1	0
Guam	7	3	0	1	2	0	1	0	6	0	0	1	0	0	0
Hawaii	13	6	2	0	0	1	6	0	6	0	3	3	0	0	0
Idaho	12	5	3	3	3	1	2	2	12	2	0	2	0	0	0
Illinois	50	18	22	2	3	3	4	5	42	1	3	4	0	5	0
Indiana	62	25	12	16	7	10	29	6	35	3	8	27	0	0	0
Iowa	24	9	6	3	1	2	14	1	6	0	7	7	0	0	0
Kansas	23	5	5	3	2	2	7	1	16	1	3	3	1	0	1
Kentucky	30	13	6	5	6	3	6	7	19	4	3	4	0	0	0
Louisiana	53	9	3	4	5	5	18	0	33	0	19	5	0	0	0
Maryland	41	13	10	5	4	3	8	7	37	6	1	4	0	0	4
Massachusetts	18	10	4	5	5	2	2	1	16	2	0	0	0	0	0
Michigan	31	6	1	3	1	6	14	4	16	0	8	4	1	1	0
Minnesota	22	15	6	11	8	5	4	5	8	1	4	2	0	0	0
Mississippi	26	11	8	2	3	5	3	3	18	0	4	3	0	0	0

Table 8 | Number of STOP Program awards reported by activities funded, by state: 2020

State	Staff	Training	Education	Policies	Products	Data collection & communication systems	Specialized units	System improvement	Victim services	Legal services	Law enforcement	Prosecution	Courts	Probation & parole	DVIP
Missouri	59	7	2	4	0	4	15	5	40	6	9	10	1	0	1
Montana	14	6	2	4	4	4	4	2	8	0	4	1	0	0	0
Nebraska	16	11	3	6	4	2	5	3	14	1	3	4	0	0	1
Nevada	45	3	3	1	4	2	7	1	39	3	1	3	1	0	0
New Hampshire	19	10	3	3	5	2	7	3	11	2	2	5	0	0	0
New Jersey	51	29	16	5	11	2	1	4	40	1	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	25	9	2	3	5	2	2	2	15	4	0	3	0	0	0
New York	100	50	27	13	9	9	20	5	76	12	6	22	0	3	0
North Carolina	91	25	11	14	21	28	27	11	37	3	17	15	0	0	14
North Dakota	38	9	3	3	0	1	0	0	36	1	0	0	0	0	3
Ohio	107	35	19	11	14	7	26	7	73	2	16	12	1	1	0
Oklahoma	34	12	12	1	2	1	19	2	15	0	11	8	0	3	0
Oregon	38	9	0	2	6	3	2	4	35	0	0	3	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	36	29	10	27	11	5	29	9	33	10	23	27	0	0	0
South Carolina	26	10	5	3	2	3	8	0	15	2	5	6	0	0	1
Tennessee	32	19	7	8	4	6	18	3	9	4	8	9	1	0	0
Texas	99	49	16	14	12	7	48	8	20	1	25	28	2	4	0
Utah	27	19	10	5	8	4	11	4	16	2	9	4	0	0	0
Vermont	19	8	2	4	0	2	5	3	13	2	3	3	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	5	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	1
Virginia	89	42	16	8	12	10	19	5	57	6	16	11	0	0	2
Washington	91	19	1	1	0	7	12	6	64	0	14	12	0	0	0
West Virginia	25	6	2	4	1	2	5	2	19	0	16	11	0	0	1
Wisconsin	17	11	0	4	2	1	5	3	7	1	0	5	0	0	0
Wyoming	35	10	10	1	0	1	2	2	35	0	0	2	0	0	0
TOTAL	**1,899**	**738**	**341**	**256**	**250**	**201**	**534**	**176**	**1,199**	**118**	**318**	**336**	**11**	**23**	**31**

NOTE: No STOP subgrantee reports were received for American Samoa, Maine, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, and South Dakota in 2020.

Table 9 | Number of STOP Program subgrantees using funds for victim services and victims seeking/receiving services, by state: 2020

State	Total number of subgrantees	Subgrantees using funds for victim services		Victims seeking services				Primary victimization of victims receiving services			
		Number	% of total	Served	Partially Served	Not served	TOTAL seeking services	Domestic violence	Sexual assault	Stalking	TOTAL receiving services
Alabama	39	20	51%	8,832	152	117	9,101	8,201	753	30	8,984
Alaska	6	2	33%	142	112	55	309	207	41	6	254
Arizona	27	14	52%	3,061	42	2	3,105	2,227	820	56	3,103
Arkansas	28	12	43%	2,975	16	4	2,995	2,752	216	23	2,991
California	65	47	72%	10,036	102	206	10,344	6,887	3,113	138	10,138
Colorado	17	7	41%	1,310	2	529	1,841	1,250	32	30	1,312
Connecticut	32	25	78%	11,769	0	0	11,769	11,618	151	0	11,769
Delaware	15	8	53%	5,297	126	37	5,460	2,461	2,936	26	5,423
District of Columbia	4	2	50%	175	7	65	247	161	15	6	182
Florida	72	40	56%	13,832	102	22	13,956	13,307	402	225	13,934
Georgia	58	22	38%	6,240	131	38	6,409	4,599	1,500	272	6,371
Guam	10	6	60%	388	89	3	480	274	147	56	477
Hawaii	16	6	38%	111	0	0	111	98	13	0	111
Idaho	13	12	92%	2,568	13	23	2,604	1,861	276	444	2,581
Illinois	50	42	84%	9,620	13	1	9,634	8,369	1,061	203	9,633
Indiana	63	35	56%	9,271	79	187	9,537	7,500	949	901	9,350
Iowa	27	6	22%	800	1	0	801	308	484	9	801
Kansas	24	16	67%	2,382	15	3	2,400	2,094	244	59	2,397
Kentucky	31	19	61%	3,582	23	51	3,656	3,133	381	91	3,605
Louisiana	62	33	53%	8,621	33	381	9,035	7,120	1,076	458	8,654
Maryland	45	37	82%	8,029	196	536	8,761	7,287	724	214	8,225
Massachusetts	18	16	89%	5,473	459	446	6,378	5,212	642	78	5,932
Michigan	33	16	48%	5,009	91	37	5,137	4,248	492	360	5,100
Minnesota	24	8	33%	671	4	0	675	177	498	0	675

Table 9 | Number of STOP Program subgrantees using funds for victim services and victims seeking/receiving services, by state: 2020

State	Total number of subgrantees	Subgrantees using funds for victim services		Victims seeking services				Primary victimization of victims receiving services			
		Number	% of total	Served	Partially Served	Not served	TOTAL seeking services	Domestic violence	Sexual assault	Stalking	TOTAL receiving services
Mississippi	26	18	69%	3,149	53	37	3,239	2,802	359	41	3,202
Missouri	60	40	67%	6,128	222	669	7,019	5,191	663	496	6,350
Montana	15	8	53%	1,300	11	0	1,311	1,169	83	59	1,311
Nebraska	16	14	88%	4,640	87	0	4,727	3,838	739	150	4,727
Nevada	46	39	85%	7,455	283	144	7,882	6,598	850	290	7,738
New Hampshire	20	11	55%	2,764	60	39	2,863	2,110	273	441	2,824
New Jersey	52	40	77%	7,020	376	4	7,400	7,172	125	99	7,396
New Mexico	28	15	54%	4,226	106	0	4,332	2,917	1,169	246	4,332
New York	101	76	75%	13,771	599	134	14,504	10,596	3,433	341	14,370
North Carolina	97	37	38%	5,532	18	20	5,570	4,958	471	121	5,550
North Dakota	41	36	88%	1,484	16	17	1,517	1,126	337	37	1,500
Ohio	108	73	68%	25,251	961	375	26,587	20,191	4,222	1,799	26,212
Oklahoma	34	15	44%	2,920	2	0	2,922	2,419	387	116	2,922
Oregon	42	35	83%	5,438	135	2	5,575	4,112	1,290	171	5,573
Pennsylvania	39	33	85%	9,632	86	251	9,969	8,106	1,432	180	9,718
South Carolina	26	15	58%	2,986	50	37	3,073	1,954	1,074	8	3,036
Tennessee	33	9	27%	1,980	23	140	2,143	1,577	298	128	2,003
Texas	112	20	18%	6,244	264	87	6,595	4,535	1,488	485	6,508
Utah	28	16	57%	3,507	93	0	3,600	2,589	925	86	3,600
Vermont	20	13	65%	900	6	6	912	718	138	50	906
Virgin Islands	5	3	60%	184	6	0	190	144	25	21	190
Virginia	91	57	63%	8,400	347	248	8,995	7,580	1,002	165	8,747
Washington	104	64	62%	4,921	0	0	4,921	4,158	741	22	4,921

Table 9 | Number of STOP Program subgrantees using funds for victim services and victims seeking/receiving services, by state: 2020

State	Total number of subgrantees	Subgrantees using funds for victim services		Victims seeking services				Primary victimization of victims receiving services			
		Number	% of total	Served	Partially Served	Not served	TOTAL seeking services	Domestic violence	Sexual assault	Stalking	TOTAL receiving services
West Virginia	26	19	73%	1,682	6	0	1,688	1,429	158	101	1,688
Wisconsin	18	7	39%	687	1	0	688	495	184	9	688
Wyoming	35	35	100%	3,880	1	1	3,882	2,844	453	584	3,881
TOTAL	**2,002**	**1,199**	**60%**	**256,275**	**5,620**	**4,954**	**266,849**	**212,679**	**39,285**	**9,931**	**261,895**

NOTE: No STOP subgrantee reports were received for American Samoa, Maine, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, and South Dakota in 2020.

Table 10 | Race/ethnicity of victims receiving STOP Program-funded services, by state: 2020

State	American Indian / Alaska Native	Asian	Black / African American	Hispanic / Latinx	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	White	Some other race, ethnicity, or origin	Unknown
Alabama	33	15	3,379	221	4	4,630	639	71
Alaska	61	11	9	19	1	133	4	16
Arizona	218	55	157	996	20	1,480	115	69
Arkansas	10	11	643	211	84	2,002	0	30
California	272	294	803	3,604	27	3,329	200	1,611
Colorado	32	9	131	304	4	635	5	192
Connecticut	42	122	2,097	2,712	18	3,426	209	3,143
Delaware	8	9	551	213	4	838	39	3,761
District of Columbia	0	4	70	102	0	6	0	0
Florida	21	108	3,759	2,341	20	5,117	177	2,399
Georgia	7	77	3,688	557	6	1,437	138	461
Guam	0	70	7	2	367	20	7	13
Hawaii	0	6	0	3	90	12	0	0
Idaho	15	15	25	582	7	1,777	7	158
Illinois	71	143	2,462	1,711	20	4,585	157	839
Indiana	7	108	1,948	1,122	7	5,409	123	626
Iowa	24	7	55	158	5	462	14	76
Kansas	38	33	532	154	4	1,407	76	153
Kentucky	6	22	445	404	9	2,551	36	146
Louisiana	68	69	4,111	375	12	3,858	37	140
Maryland	17	273	2,624	1,192	6	3,207	206	700
Massachusetts	18	448	929	642	0	3,436	47	790
Michigan	61	159	1,375	518	6	2,327	110	687
Minnesota	259	1	32	15	4	291	39	34
Mississippi	28	29	1,671	122	3	1,337	13	32
Missouri	36	41	1,468	420	3	3,780	153	586
Montana	239	2	22	43	0	926	19	69
Nebraska	131	85	430	778	4	2,745	52	502
Nevada	123	264	1,445	1,324	68	3,018	135	1,452
New Hampshire	5	18	208	245	1	2,069	41	259
New Jersey	12	137	1,420	1,469	21	3,063	431	859
New Mexico	357	111	211	2,032	49	1,376	149	82

Table 10 | Race/ethnicity of victims receiving STOP Program-funded services, by state: 2020

State	American Indian / Alaska Native	Asian	Black / African American	Hispanic / Latinx	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	White	Some other race, ethnicity, or origin	Unknown
New York	132	527	3,306	2,814	22	6,156	430	1,053
North Carolina	9	53	988	555	6	1,887	50	2,002
North Dakota	277	20	59	67	7	974	24	77
Ohio	51	145	5,971	1,151	20	14,837	527	3,554
Oklahoma	263	14	301	731	3	1,382	19	213
Oregon	299	42	116	848	41	2,731	85	1,438
Pennsylvania	18	72	1,454	792	8	6,252	196	1,015
South Carolina	5	23	1,246	519	0	1,035	50	158
Tennessee	2	22	587	159	2	1,093	21	117
Texas	28	194	1,231	2,220	5	1,690	191	1,001
Utah	78	37	93	620	27	1,793	18	1,046
Vermont	12	61	44	20	2	641	8	127
Virgin Islands	2	1	77	56	0	23	1	30
Virginia	16	198	1,907	915	10	5,411	95	269
Washington	150	115	291	817	40	3,397	87	25
West Virginia	5	10	88	15	1	1,544	5	40
Wisconsin	31	120	46	58	1	225	1	206
Wyoming	267	17	117	368	16	2,694	68	374
TOTAL	**3,864**	**4,427**	**54,629**	**37,316**	**1,085**	**124,454**	**5,254**	**32,701**

NOTE: No STOP subgrantee reports were received for American Samoa, Maine, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, and South Dakota in 2020.

Table 11 | Gender of victims receiving STOP Program-funded services, by state: 2020

State	Female	Male	Transgender / gender nonconforming	Unknown
Alabama	7,361	1,541	9	73
Alaska	248	5	0	1
Arizona	2,743	329	19	12
Arkansas	2,540	445	1	5
California	7,797	1,749	28	564
Colorado	788	176	11	337
Connecticut	9,535	2,078	22	134
Delaware	3,949	185	92	1,197
District of Columbia	175	7	0	0
Florida	11,192	2,625	3	114
Georgia	5,307	942	5	117
Guam	403	74	0	0
Hawaii	100	10	1	0
Idaho	2,300	265	16	0
Illinois	8,077	829	18	709
Indiana	7,951	1,247	5	147
Iowa	736	56	5	4
Kansas	1,837	449	6	105
Kentucky	3,129	458	4	14
Louisiana	7,450	1,196	6	2
Maryland	7,132	753	14	326
Massachusetts	5,369	440	28	95
Michigan	4,581	411	10	98
Minnesota	585	66	2	22
Mississippi	3,054	142	6	0
Missouri	5,734	485	39	92
Montana	1,167	122	2	20
Nebraska	4,059	593	34	41
Nevada	5,832	1,639	24	243
New Hampshire	2,198	615	0	11
New Jersey	6,007	1,181	5	203
New Mexico	3,864	421	1	46
New York	12,164	1,770	103	333

Table 11 | Gender of victims receiving STOP Program-funded services, by state: 2020

State	Female	Male	Transgender / gender nonconforming	Unknown
North Carolina	3,704	730	3	1,113
North Dakota	1,338	149	10	3
Ohio	21,860	3,257	120	975
Oklahoma	2,643	252	6	21
Oregon	4,216	666	43	648
Pennsylvania	8,519	1,078	49	72
South Carolina	2,371	228	2	435
Tennessee	1,595	378	3	27
Texas	5,142	976	39	351
Utah	2,451	403	30	716
Vermont	826	65	13	2
Virgin Islands	134	39	2	15
Virginia	7,757	950	17	23
Washington	4,088	797	33	3
West Virginia	1,488	196	2	2
Wisconsin	537	35	6	110
Wyoming	2,942	712	147	80
TOTAL	**216,975**	**34,215**	**1,044**	**9,661**

NOTE: No STOP subgrantee reports were received for American Samoa, Maine, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, and South Dakota in 2020.

Table 12 | Age of victims receiving STOP Program-funded services, by state: 2020

State	11-17 years	18-24 years	25-59 years	60+ years	Unknown
Alabama	352	1,505	6,125	500	502
Alaska	1	32	206	8	7
Arizona	207	330	2,363	178	25
Arkansas	134	518	2,032	166	141
California	883	1,273	5,778	294	1,910
Colorado	62	228	880	32	110
Connecticut	59	2,754	7,587	602	767
Delaware	124	690	1,893	259	2,457
District of Columbia	1	10	165	6	0
Florida	375	2,431	9,880	1,012	236
Georgia	770	1,068	3,453	323	757
Guam	122	58	260	26	11
Hawaii	1	13	89	6	2
Idaho	117	382	1,888	161	33
Illinois	410	1,668	6,272	346	937
Indiana	368	1,849	6,463	310	360
Iowa	115	158	464	27	37
Kansas	68	429	1,675	116	109
Kentucky	84	766	2,504	178	73
Louisiana	738	1,501	5,742	437	236
Maryland	250	1,192	5,542	317	924
Massachusetts	60	831	4,206	353	482
Michigan	84	697	3,610	216	493
Minnesota	124	112	403	9	27
Mississippi	163	721	2,114	155	49
Missouri	137	1,051	4,399	247	516
Montana	36	188	954	59	74
Nebraska	202	802	3,435	181	107
Nevada	506	1,661	3,997	529	1,045
New Hampshire	83	406	1,897	157	281
New Jersey	102	933	5,164	522	675
New Mexico	247	1,048	2,609	359	69
New York	901	2,431	9,510	681	847

Table 12 | Age of victims receiving STOP Program-funded services, by state: 2020

State	11-17 years	18-24 years	25-59 years	60+ years	Unknown
North Carolina	106	571	2,744	196	1,933
North Dakota	94	284	1,048	56	18
Ohio	1,663	4,881	14,581	1,401	3,686
Oklahoma	107	380	1,956	196	283
Oregon	232	747	3,421	400	773
Pennsylvania	503	1,616	6,641	674	284
South Carolina	223	717	1,439	119	538
Tennessee	85	332	1,421	84	81
Texas	221	1,273	4,083	274	657
Utah	166	451	1,832	108	1,043
Vermont	34	135	599	49	89
Virgin Islands	6	24	127	13	20
Virginia	408	1,319	6,227	675	118
Washington	384	861	3,335	337	4
West Virginia	71	352	1,054	181	30
Wisconsin	109	73	232	10	264
Wyoming	225	744	2,474	243	195
TOTAL	**12,523**	**44,496**	**166,773**	**13,788**	**24,315**

NOTE: No STOP subgrantee reports were received for American Samoa, Maine, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, and South Dakota in 2020.

Table 13 | Other demographic information for victims receiving STOP Program-funded services, by state: 2020

State	People who are lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, or queer (LGBTQ)	People with disabilities	People who are Deaf or hard of hearing	People whith limited English proficiency	People who are immigrants/ refugees/ asylum seekers	People who live in rural areas	People who are in correctional settings
Alabama	137	408	14	145	121	3,331	136
Alaska	8	44	0	11	17	113	0
Arizona	105	387	20	443	296	1,371	1
Arkansas	66	92	11	212	77	380	0
California	203	358	37	900	348	879	589
Colorado	35	70	10	85	144	330	0
Connecticut	153	678	10	586	200	414	0
Delaware	108	606	14	152	124	102	10
District of Columbia	4	0	0	99	121	0	0
Florida	85	283	10	1,305	506	1,686	43
Georgia	89	294	5	520	460	814	10
Guam	5	21	1	3	1	337	0
Hawaii	1	4	0	3	1	61	0
Idaho	22	142	75	249	206	924	7
Illinois	266	274	41	1,041	764	2,326	2
Indiana	86	252	15	787	624	868	4
Iowa	24	148	6	138	89	585	25
Kansas	39	93	2	34	21	186	68
Kentucky	99	518	20	353	372	1,834	18
Louisiana	51	411	7	216	1,845	1,390	21
Maryland	152	595	34	983	955	2,515	16
Massachusetts	181	171	7	555	465	226	471
Michigan	81	420	8	504	431	326	0
Minnesota	36	114	6	0	1	293	11
Mississippi	40	185	6	56	29	1,130	1
Missouri	225	826	37	259	283	3,108	2
Montana	22	38	1	4	1	581	1
Nebraska	88	557	22	773	312	1,633	79
Nevada	187	238	27	466	331	1,178	9
New Hampshire	16	89	8	59	42	291	1
New Jersey	118	353	14	644	219	181	168

Table 13 | Other demographic information for victims receiving STOP Program-funded services, by state: 2020

State	People who are lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, or queer (LGBTQ)	People with disabilities	People who are Deaf or hard of hearing	People whith limited English proficiency	People who are immigrants/ refugees/ asylum seekers	People who live in rural areas	People who are in correctional settings
New Mexico	275	298	6	625	547	579	3
New York	385	1,258	24	1,453	1,319	2,698	71
North Carolina	37	222	12	450	221	795	5
North Dakota	41	159	13	29	24	610	17
Ohio	761	1,731	220	920	434	7,445	69
Oklahoma	30	127	10	597	527	1,091	11
Oregon	92	353	20	681	132	2,530	12
Pennsylvania	247	961	42	315	128	3,953	105
South Carolina	30	61	11	498	51	199	13
Tennessee	37	155	8	70	63	299	3
Texas	427	453	13	525	230	226	167
Utah	58	180	30	470	179	1,060	5
Vermont	35	113	3	70	74	397	9
Virgin Islands	8	12	8	55	32	134	0
Virginia	176	577	51	611	462	3,409	18
Washington	40	257	23	260	143	1,356	13
West Virginia	15	186	4	9	3	1,236	0
Wisconsin	13	42	4	165	35	298	2
Wyoming	47	292	21	43	34	1,509	11
TOTAL	**5,486**	**16,106**	**991**	**19,431**	**14,044**	**59,217**	**2,227**

NOTE: No STOP subgrantee reports were received for American Samoa, Maine, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, and South Dakota in 2020.

Table 14 Victims' relationships to offender for victims served with STOP Program funds, by state: 2020

State	Current/ former spouse or intimate partner	Other family or household member	Current/ former dating relationship	Acquaintance	Stranger	Relationship unknown
Alabama	4,058	352	3,383	278	99	989
Alaska	203	12	6	11	0	23
Arizona	1,851	391	291	332	94	171
Arkansas	1,088	566	1,038	133	21	148
California	4,540	698	1,225	875	191	2,717
Colorado	988	4	223	5	3	99
Connecticut	10,688	46	670	25	10	699
Delaware	2,121	1,193	944	990	457	288
District of Columbia	138	12	24	3	14	1
Florida	6,881	1,940	4,498	318	20	291
Georgia	2,619	1,179	762	566	92	1,541
Guam	196	204	75	61	6	11
Hawaii	53	42	6	10	0	0
Idaho	1,752	253	421	209	24	120
Illinois	3,236	1,115	3,827	399	41	1,333
Indiana	3,992	1,404	2,920	636	123	1,263
Iowa	408	127	37	129	31	107
Kansas	1,327	428	409	81	36	181
Kentucky	2,565	300	566	244	41	187
Louisiana	5,277	1,027	1,661	519	70	210
Maryland	5,678	347	1,656	288	104	956
Massachusetts	3,135	593	1,560	268	426	635
Michigan	3,409	401	827	247	29	436
Minnesota	229	70	49	234	76	17
Mississippi	2,037	360	561	108	49	142
Missouri	4,268	1,160	1,512	260	104	305
Montana	743	143	237	104	7	78
Nebraska	2,293	229	981	311	81	862
Nevada	2,834	815	1,342	320	56	2,420
New Hampshire	1,868	416	277	41	13	270
New Jersey	3,408	773	1,286	66	8	2,035
New Mexico	2,232	378	1,059	484	225	70
New York	7,446	1,537	2,112	1,316	544	2,016

Table 14 | Victims' relationships to offender for victims served with STOP Program funds, by state: 2020

State	Current/ former spouse or intimate partner	Other family or household member	Current/ former dating relationship	Acquaintance	Stranger	Relationship unknown
North Carolina	1,883	297	581	297	89	2,508
North Dakota	931	139	246	126	36	49
Ohio	16,196	3,629	2,347	1,930	477	2,363
Oklahoma	1,572	282	787	201	37	276
Oregon	3,115	840	439	233	74	918
Pennsylvania	5,096	1,122	2,560	500	123	436
South Carolina	1,100	188	752	321	150	555
Tennessee	1,124	210	486	40	19	183
Texas	2,904	734	1,220	409	43	1,374
Utah	1,713	336	258	207	18	1,138
Vermont	738	57	40	114	27	28
Virgin Islands	118	20	37	8	5	3
Virginia	6,306	1,229	617	457	68	219
Washington	2,134	1,073	1,352	319	46	2
West Virginia	1,120	264	187	92	13	86
Wisconsin	199	121	55	119	5	259
Wyoming	2,106	488	891	341	41	47
TOTAL	**141,916**	**29,544**	**49,300**	**15,585**	**4,366**	**31,065**

NOTE: No STOP subgrantee reports were received for American Samoa, Maine, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, and South Dakota in 2020.

Appendix D: Allocation of SASP Formula Grant Funds, by State

OVW administers SASP Formula funding to each state and territory according to a statutorily determined, population-based formula. Each state, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico is awarded no less than 1.5% of the total amount appropriated in a fiscal year for SASP Formula grants. For all other territories, no less than 0.25% of the total appropriations will be awarded. In addition to this base amount, remaining funds shall be allotted to each state and each territory in an amount that bears the same ratio to such remaining funds as the population of such state and such territory bears to the population of all the States and the territories (see: 34 U.S.C. sections 12511[b][4]).

Funds granted to the states are then subgranted to sexual assault response programs and other nongovernmental and tribal agencies that provide direct intervention and related services to victims of sexual assault.

Table 1 | Amounts of SASP Formula awards to subgrantees and administrative costs: 2019 and 2020

State	2019		2020	
	Amount awarded to subgrantees ($)	Administrative Costs ($)	Amount awarded to subgrantees ($)	Administrative Costs ($)
Alabama	831,025	20,558	809,004	26,051
Alaska	763,884	3,660	381,049	29,465
American Samoa	168,233	8,855	59,435	3,128
Arizona	436,490	37,880	436,490	7,524
Arkansas	383,024	0	793,369	0
California	820,033	0	1,339,718	0
Colorado	771,916	18,789	191,081	25,051
Connecticut	422,913	15,714	408,832	2,901
Delaware	334,690	4,509	358,618	19,318
District of Columbia	673,044	0	311,177	0
Florida	1,608,057	49,916	1,661,293	23,843
Georgia	658,361	40,869	702,840	79,116
Guam	0	3,466	121,952	0
Hawaii	386,396	0	413,572	54
Idaho	447,606	37,603	419,551	19,477
Illinois	538,160	17,834	525,000	46,297
Indiana	501,040	23,412	451,795	28,297
Iowa	800,065	16,585	0	16,534
Kansas	428,493	17,363	402,067	20,880
Kentucky	0	0	436,277	12,977
Louisiana	457,634	23,498	436,768	19,786
Maine	350,612	11,340	601,829	32,162

Table 1 | Amounts of SASP Formula awards to subgrantees and administrative costs: 2019 and 2020

State	2019		2020	
	Amount awarded to subgrantees ($)	Administrative Costs ($)	Amount awarded to subgrantees ($)	Administrative Costs ($)
Maryland	722,640	34,616	379,992	19,752
Massachusetts	642,986	21,381	838,548	21,423
Michigan	1,239,401	0	1,297,235	0
Minnesota	501,898	3,981	N/A	N/A
Mississippi	709,515	28,977	0	7,980
Missouri	0	28,925	868,901	13,944
Montana	763,832	29,350	1,013,595	28,904
Nebraska	383,113	18,368	0	21,897
Nevada	382,744	20,521	430,477	15,673
New Hampshire	340,165	14,265	722,587	21,270
New Jersey	154,674	0	829,418	0
New Mexico	350,910	17,205	0	0
New York	636,389	20,094	675,653	0
North Carolina	523,954	32,285	60,895	25,161
North Dakota	1,018,938	15,451	687,199	22,005
Northern Mariana Islands	58,679	0	124,356	6,217
Ohio	413,883	0	413,883	0
Oklahoma	132,553	14,683	252,761	16,344
Oregon	674,902	17,074	0	22,850
Pennsylvania	567,543	11,362	574,320	10,400
Puerto Rico	694,384	0	468,702	12,000
Rhode Island	336,086	11,056	0	2,507
South Carolina	814,136	17,675	1,232,105	2,767
South Dakota	626,589	48,848	107,461	4,784
Tennessee	499,468	35,215	292,007	44,015
Texas	1,049,166	0	0	0
Utah	437,487	8,584	404,109	13,703
Vermont	350,376	18,813	397,022	17,828
Virgin Islands	0	0	N/A	N/A
Virginia	528,340	0	389,981	0
Washington	512,174	18,666	430,307	6,135
West Virginia	435,826	14,812	438,150	18,280
Wisconsin	22,984	0	501,058	13,626
Wyoming	322,690	0	344,582	0
TOTAL	**28,630,099**	**854,059**	**25,437,023**	**802,327**

NOTE: Table 1 reflects data as reported by SASP administrators, and reflect awards SASP administrators reported making to subgrantees during calendar years 2019 and 2020. The data are not further verified during VAWA MEI's data validation processes. Dollar amounts are rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

N/A = not applicable. Minnesota and the Virgin Islands did not submit a SASP administrators report in 2020.

Appendix E: SASP Formula Grant-funded Activities, by State

SASP Formula Grant-funded activities by state: 2019

Table 1 | SASP Formula subgrantees using funds for victim services and victims seeking/receiving services, by state: 2019

State	Total number of subgrantees	Victims seeking services			
		Served	Partially served	Not served	TOTAL seeking services
Alaska	4	203	0	3	206
Alabama	14	1,575	0	0	1,575
Arkansas	8	1,082	0	0	1,082
Arizona	5	511	7	68	586
California	6	878	0	0	878
Colorado	5	550	0	0	550
District of Columbia	1	195	0	0	195
Delaware	2	1,947	2	1	1,950
Florida	8	994	0	0	994
Georgia	11	699	17	1	717
Guam	1	48	0	0	48
Hawaii	3	575	0	0	575
Iowa	3	1,098	0	0	1,098
Idaho	12	934	0	0	934
Indiana	12	908	17	0	925
Kansas	8	747	1	3	751
Kentucky	13	640	0	0	640
Louisiana	12	1,732	10	0	1,742
Massachusetts	10	297	0	0	297
Maryland	17	1,762	7	1	1,770
Maine	1	391	0	0	391
Michigan	3	727	48	17	792
Minnesota	2	726	0	0	726
Missouri	13	1,149	30	43	1,222
Mississippi	10	818	30	0	848
Montana	9	895	1	35	931
Nebraska	17	836	8	0	844
New Hampshire	11	290	7	0	297

Table 1 SASP Formula subgrantees using funds for victim services and victims seeking/receiving services, by state: 2019

State	Total number of subgrantees	Victims seeking services			
		Served	Partially served	Not served	TOTAL seeking services
New Jersey	19	5,362	11	0	5,373
New Mexico	12	952	0	0	952
Nevada	15	845	0	0	845
New York	43	1,179	10	0	1,189
North Carolina	23	935	46	3	984
North Dakota	13	910	6	4	920
Ohio	6	239	0	0	239
Oklahoma	8	1,289	9	23	1,321
Oregon	4	326	0	0	326
Pennsylvania	46	2,331	35	0	2,366
Puerto Rico	5	379	6	0	385
South Carolina	15	2,284	2	1	2,287
South Dakota	8	1,014	14	6	1,034
Tennessee	5	528	0	0	528
Texas	21	1,967	1	1	1,969
Utah	11	1,214	3	0	1,217
Virginia	36	1,340	20	1	1,361
Vermont	2	315	13	0	328
Washington	8	569	0	0	569
Wisconsin	8	604	0	29	633
West Virginia	10	546	1	0	547
Wyoming	24	421	2	0	423
TOTAL	**563**	**48,756**	**364**	**240**	**49,360**

NOTE: No SASP subgrantee reports were received for American Samoa, Conneticut, Illinois, the Northern Mariana Islands, Rhode Island, and the Virgin Islands in 2019.

Table 2 | Race/ethnicity of victims receiving SASP-funded services, by state: 2019

State	American Indian / Alaska Native	Asian	Black / African American	Hispanic / Latinx	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	White	Unknown
Alabama	2	9	387	69	0	870	238
Alaska	83	3	13	3	1	89	11
Arizona	122	4	40	122	2	185	43
Arkansas	12	29	340	36	2	648	15
California	9	26	69	370	4	250	150
Colorado	4	2	11	184	4	299	46
Delaware	1	3	512	182	0	600	654
District of Columbia	0	0	110	5	0	80	0
Florida	2	6	237	262	0	451	36
Georgia	3	8	155	154	0	334	62
Guam	0	5	0	0	32	3	8
Hawaii	12	110	15	40	201	151	93
Idaho	26	22	74	79	15	648	80
Indiana	1	8	174	84	0	593	73
Iowa	24	8	116	116	7	759	68
Kansas	8	7	52	133	1	504	47
Kentucky	2	5	34	50	1	473	93
Louisiana	16	12	434	360	1	746	173
Maine	2	4	67	2	0	168	148
Maryland	8	21	308	136	1	762	544
Massachusetts	1	4	29	52	0	139	72
Michigan	2	0	511	150	1	83	28
Minnesota	14	16	65	98	4	428	101
Mississippi	7	4	300	32	2	434	76
Missouri	9	4	107	62	6	674	318
Montana	146	2	15	27	2	517	196
Nebraska	31	10	54	93	3	552	107
Nevada	14	21	172	225	29	307	91
New Hampshire	0	5	5	10	0	200	78
New Jersey	4	355	169	175	3	356	4,313
New Mexico	87	15	15	488	22	249	81
New York	18	32	173	230	1	599	136

Table 2 | Race/ethnicity of victims receiving SASP-funded services, by state: 2019

State	American Indian / Alaska Native	Asian	Black / African American	Hispanic / Latinx	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	White	Unknown
North Carolina	13	4	308	121	1	444	97
North Dakota	136	4	41	43	3	569	121
Ohio	0	65	64	110	0	0	0
Oklahoma	122	14	94	539	3	459	79
Oregon	32	0	7	143	4	74	66
Pennsylvania	14	28	427	180	2	1,528	193
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	192	0	2	191
South Carolina	5	4	477	110	3	662	1,025
South Dakota	563	4	18	14	3	323	103
Tennessee	1	0	72	33	1	410	11
Texas	11	29	225	782	10	753	167
Utah	34	20	35	247	11	773	143
Vermont	4	4	17	3	0	187	113
Virginia	8	20	352	164	3	730	87
Washington	9	15	13	300	5	115	112
West Virginia	4	1	19	8	0	423	92
Wisconsin	51	44	54	211	1	236	7
Wyoming	31	7	18	32	2	322	16
TOTAL	**1,708**	**1,023**	**7,004**	**7,261**	**397**	**21,161**	**10,802**

NOTE: No SASP subgrantee reports were received for American Samoa, Conneticut, Illinois, the Northern Mariana Islands, Rhode Island, and the Virgin Islands in 2019.

Table 3 | Gender of victims receiving SASP-funded services, by state: 2019

State	Female	Male	Unknown
Alabama	1,292	145	138
Alaska	157	21	25
Arizona	481	37	0
Arkansas	1,047	35	0
California	742	97	39
Colorado	414	114	22
Delaware	1,738	172	39
District of Columbia	189	6	0
Florida	751	235	8
Georgia	665	50	1
Guam	41	2	5
Hawaii	475	93	7
Idaho	851	79	4
Indiana	875	48	2
Iowa	962	132	4
Kansas	692	51	5
Kentucky	511	110	19
Louisiana	1,131	177	434
Maine	328	63	0
Maryland	1,404	222	143
Massachusetts	236	15	46
Michigan	756	18	1
Minnesota	618	105	3
Mississippi	763	70	15
Missouri	892	36	251
Montana	786	94	16
Nebraska	786	49	9
Nevada	780	62	3
New Hampshire	261	32	4
New Jersey	1,176	157	4,040
New Mexico	794	151	7
New York	958	183	48
North Carolina	824	114	43

Table 3 | Gender of victims receiving SASP-funded services, by state: 2019

State	Female	Male	Unknown
North Dakota	710	51	155
Ohio	206	17	16
Oklahoma	1,261	33	4
Oregon	261	13	52
Pennsylvania	1,974	346	46
Puerto Rico	201	33	151
South Carolina	1,497	327	462
South Dakota	916	97	15
Tennessee	417	108	3
Texas	1,717	187	64
Utah	1,056	96	65
Vermont	282	30	16
Virginia	1,272	85	3
Washington	504	48	17
West Virginia	400	85	62
Wisconsin	517	85	2
Wyoming	389	31	3
TOTAL	**37,956**	**4,647**	**6,517**

NOTE: No SASP subgrantee reports were received for American Samoa, Conneticut, Illinois, the Northern Mariana Islands, Rhode Island, and the Virgin Islands in 2019.

Table 4 | Age of victims receiving SASP-funded services, by state: 2019

State	0-6 years	7-12 years	13-17 years	18-24 years	25-59 years	60+ years	Unknown
Alabama	0	60	103	280	820	50	262
Alaska	1	3	9	33	154	3	0
Arizona	8	9	13	50	379	59	0
Arkansas	3	4	8	184	818	39	26
California	42	67	116	191	330	32	100
Colorado	115	176	135	29	60	7	28
Delaware	7	4	190	478	427	198	645
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	190	5	0
Florida	2	49	316	179	390	35	23
Georgia	33	66	119	215	206	5	72
Guam	2	4	7	4	18	0	13
Hawaii	57	98	98	79	190	6	47
Idaho	30	63	86	193	488	56	18
Indiana	17	55	97	191	511	15	39
Iowa	19	47	159	186	639	44	4
Kansas	21	36	47	161	448	32	3
Kentucky	75	122	108	74	198	20	43
Louisiana	60	78	126	223	740	60	455
Maine	7	12	40	65	200	18	49
Maryland	72	149	185	212	626	36	489
Massachusetts	0	0	15	63	148	25	46
Michigan	15	15	58	137	529	11	10
Minnesota	32	83	96	128	164	7	216
Mississippi	54	71	103	157	359	17	87
Missouri	7	13	48	197	611	30	273
Montana	30	41	89	125	423	20	168
Nebraska	11	16	85	227	471	22	12
Nevada	55	85	265	116	259	29	36
New Hampshire	31	33	54	58	71	10	40
New Jersey	3	22	109	268	686	92	4,193
New Mexico	113	128	222	74	316	27	72
New York	26	45	165	231	581	55	86
North Carolina	19	29	91	201	526	37	78

Table 4 | Age of victims receiving SASP-funded services, by state: 2019

State	0-6 years	7-12 years	13-17 years	18-24 years	25-59 years	60+ years	Unknown
North Dakota	26	65	131	198	462	23	11
Ohio	16	16	42	30	94	12	29
Oklahoma	3	5	113	211	930	20	16
Oregon	3	18	32	73	134	12	54
Pennsylvania	75	214	271	508	1,164	112	22
Puerto Rico	26	33	73	33	77	6	137
South Carolina	199	266	284	332	357	52	796
South Dakota	120	134	111	154	459	16	34
Tennessee	13	49	125	59	274	8	0
Texas	31	70	189	488	996	60	134
Utah	20	33	145	341	589	21	68
Vermont	13	13	25	95	119	2	61
Virginia	26	55	202	331	682	48	16
Washington	29	85	147	89	201	7	11
West Virginia	21	33	50	94	263	19	67
Wisconsin	36	70	98	108	278	12	2
Wyoming	18	19	39	130	187	14	16
TOTAL	**1,642**	**2,861**	**5,439**	**8,283**	**20,242**	**1,546**	**9,107**

NOTE: No SASP subgrantee reports were received for American Samoa, Conneticut, Illinois, the Northern Mariana Islands, Rhode Island, and the Virgin Islands in 2019.

Table 5 | Other demographic information for victims receiving SASP-funded services, by state: 2019

State	People with disabilities	People who are Deaf or hard of hearing	People with limited English proficiency	People who are immigrants/ refugees/ asylum seekers	People who live in rural areas
Alabama	113	6	34	10	390
Alaska	58	2	6	6	44
Arizona	114	9	86	10	311
Arkansas	47	12	27	20	270
California	46	5	141	26	104
Colorado	49	0	55	2	178
Delaware	295	3	39	1	249
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	56	7	72	35	334
Georgia	51	1	131	96	218
Guam	10	0	1	0	48
Hawaii	117	8	13	6	236
Idaho	203	8	105	107	427
Indiana	156	0	52	1	40
Iowa	338	10	56	42	565
Kansas	108	1	39	4	126
Kentucky	130	5	14	32	384
Louisiana	247	6	364	58	706
Maine	25	1	43	52	391
Maryland	121	1	54	42	842
Massachusetts	100	2	33	22	15
Michigan	52	7	143	134	0
Minnesota	196	1	56	58	231
Mississippi	119	5	11	5	210
Missouri	235	4	33	25	480
Montana	79	2	6	1	498
Nebraska	165	79	40	25	525
Nevada	53	2	26	26	195
New Hampshire	56	1	2	5	71
New Jersey	113	4	136	97	6
New Mexico	120	12	85	41	612
New York	229	9	154	75	336

Table 5 | Other demographic information for victims receiving SASP-funded services, by state: 2019

State	People with disabilities	People who are Deaf or hard of hearing	People with limited English proficiency	People who are immigrants/ refugees/ asylum seekers	People who live in rural areas
North Carolina	69	5	75	19	315
North Dakota	304	7	25	18	134
Ohio	12	2	55	66	18
Oklahoma	56	4	453	452	200
Oregon	46	5	38	30	183
Pennsylvania	308	17	43	20	765
Puerto Rico	12	0	118	0	95
South Carolina	49	2	39	7	759
South Dakota	39	3	4	4	560
Tennessee	137	11	8	2	357
Texas	108	4	112	80	198
Utah	234	3	83	61	286
Vermont	36	6	3	4	180
Virginia	115	10	85	79	604
Washington	41	10	93	38	116
West Virginia	103	4	2	2	301
Wisconsin	69	3	124	127	30
Wyoming	42	3	7	8	341
TOTAL	**5,581**	**312**	**3,424**	**2,081**	**14,484**

NOTE: No SASP subgrantee reports were received for American Samoa, Conneticut, Illinois, the Northern Mariana Islands, Rhode Island, and the Virgin Islands in 2019.

Table 6 Victims' relationships to offender for victims receiving SASP-funded services, by state: 2019

State	Current/ former spouse or intimate partner	Other family or household member	Current/ former dating relationship	Acquaintance	Stranger	Relationship unknown
Alabama	322	100	194	588	154	242
Alaska	35	143	9	20	2	14
Arizona	288	78	41	17	3	91
Arkansas	500	347	49	115	19	55
California	218	179	52	178	51	201
Colorado	5	298	8	160	11	70
Delaware	269	193	290	664	446	87
District of Columbia	0	125	9	60	0	1
Florida	124	78	48	253	104	387
Georgia	155	89	51	130	26	265
Guam	14	13	0	8	4	9
Hawaii	29	180	17	187	42	124
Idaho	312	206	130	183	51	154
Indiana	236	164	156	209	56	155
Iowa	378	229	35	248	54	154
Kansas	58	112	77	155	33	313
Kentucky	76	246	22	136	20	140
Louisiana	288	530	66	368	142	460
Maine	66	78	39	141	12	55
Maryland	250	201	123	161	78	958
Massachusetts	39	42	39	50	11	117
Michigan	159	19	44	93	100	360
Minnesota	58	129	18	240	47	247
Mississippi	85	229	25	246	95	179
Missouri	350	101	146	184	91	323
Montana	287	104	18	228	91	172
Nebraska	188	128	109	243	67	150
Nevada	136	172	160	182	55	164
New Hampshire	50	85	9	86	13	54
New Jersey	229	155	86	249	174	4,490
New Mexico	88	316	54	250	45	199
New York	276	148	85	151	74	463
North Carolina	166	157	105	171	48	362

Table 6 Victims' relationships to offender for victims receiving SASP-funded services, by state: 2019

State	Current/ former spouse or intimate partner	Other family or household member	Current/ former dating relationship	Acquaintance	Stranger	Relationship unknown
North Dakota	233	86	105	132	42	319
Ohio	69	47	22	55	12	48
Oklahoma	666	122	43	291	130	120
Oregon	106	70	33	48	17	52
Pennsylvania	423	739	231	539	184	343
Puerto Rico	20	80	8	44	12	221
South Carolina	173	636	109	281	98	1,082
South Dakota	93	119	10	86	23	697
Tennessee	119	146	135	104	21	64
Texas	382	285	86	399	164	988
Utah	181	151	109	231	75	498
Vermont	38	61	13	169	17	63
Virginia	348	243	205	375	78	170
Washington	67	128	14	117	33	212
West Virginia	151	155	32	115	25	71
Wisconsin	125	175	66	168	32	60
Wyoming	156	62	52	94	13	48
TOTAL	**9,084**	**8,679**	**3,587**	**9,602**	**3,195**	**16,271**

NOTE: No SASP subgrantee reports were received for American Samoa, Conneticut, Illinois, the Northern Mariana Islands, Rhode Island, and the Virgin Islands in 2019.

SASP Formula Grant-funded activities by state: 2020

Table 7 | SASP Formula subgrantees using funds for victim services and victims seeking/receiving services, by state: 2020

State	Total number of subgrantees	Victims seeking services			
		Served	Partially served	Not served	TOTAL seeking services
Alabama	15	1,223	8	1	1,232
Alaska	3	349	0	0	349
Arizona	5	507	30	52	589
Arkansas	8	852	5	72	929
California	6	826	0	0	826
Colorado	5	568	0	0	568
Connecticut	10	404	0	0	404
Delaware	2	3,897	121	0	4,018
District of Columbia	1	150	0	0	150
Florida	8	842	0	0	842
Georgia	10	650	0	0	650
Guam	2	68	0	0	68
Hawaii	3	384	0	0	384
Idaho	12	712	0	0	712
Indiana	11	496	13	0	509
Iowa	3	1,175	0	0	1,175
Kansas	8	541	1	1	543
Kentucky	13	373	0	0	373
Louisiana	12	1,418	10	3	1,431
Maine	1	563	14	6	583
Maryland	18	1,712	21	80	1,813
Massachusetts	10	355	0	0	355
Michigan	15	1,170	25	0	1,195
Minnesota	2	627	0	0	627
Mississippi	10	682	18	0	700
Missouri	14	751	55	108	914
Montana	8	262	3	1	266
Nebraska	17	758	6	0	764
Nevada	14	865	31	4	900
New Hampshire	12	345	5	3	353
New Jersey	22	5,323	20	12	5,355
New Mexico	12	996	0	0	996
New York	46	1,672	11	9	1,692
North Carolina	17	691	13	48	752

Table 7 | SASP Formula subgrantees using funds for victim services and victims seeking/receiving services, by state: 2020

State	Total number of subgrantees	Victims seeking services			
		Served	Partially served	Not served	TOTAL seeking services
North Dakota	12	790	2	18	810
Ohio	5	237	0	0	237
Oklahoma	6	937	2	0	939
Oregon	4	284	0	0	284
Pennsylvania	46	1,789	5	0	1,794
South Carolina	15	1,011	0	1	1,012
Tennessee	5	699	0	0	699
Texas	18	1,745	43	36	1,824
Utah	10	1,170	20	4	1,194
Vermont	2	287	5	2	294
Virginia	19	1,055	46	13	1,114
Washington	8	394	0	0	394
West Virginia	11	319	6	0	325
Wisconsin	9	1,535	51	2	1,588
Wyoming	24	461	7	4	472
TOTAL	**549**	**44,920**	**597**	**480**	**45,997**

NOTE: No SASP subgrantee reports were received for American Samoa, Illinois, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, South Dakota, and the Virgin Islands in 2020.

Table 8 | Race/ethnicity of victims receiving SASP-funded services, by state: 2020

State	American Indian / Alaska Native	Asian	Black / African American	Hispanic / Latinx	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	White	Unknown
Alabama	4	10	250	82	1	730	154
Alaska	98	23	38	26	22	108	37
Arizona	112	4	26	73	2	292	34
Arkansas	9	3	234	41	1	541	28
California	9	15	64	296	1	205	236
Colorado	5	3	18	204	0	288	64
Connecticut	3	1	27	83	1	165	124
Delaware	1	2	121	34	1	181	3,678
District of Columbia	0	5	90	6	0	49	0
Florida	7	14	173	265	3	384	29
Georgia	0	6	146	146	1	291	68
Guam	0	4	2	0	45	0	17
Hawaii	13	96	14	33	121	122	76
Idaho	19	27	92	77	3	408	92
Indiana	1	3	60	27	0	360	58
Iowa	22	11	137	130	8	805	62
Kansas	5	6	43	68	2	372	46
Kentucky	0	4	13	19	4	275	58
Louisiana	21	9	320	482	0	545	56
Maine	7	1	6	5	1	288	269
Maryland	6	12	397	132	0	629	560
Massachusetts	2	7	37	60	0	155	105
Michigan	9	7	427	123	3	559	108
Minnesota	9	10	49	75	1	326	157
Mississippi	2	4	237	47	0	399	24
Missouri	14	3	73	63	0	593	73
Montana	37	2	1	4	2	172	47
Nebraska	21	4	49	90	1	475	126
Nevada	15	27	116	230	3	408	97
New Hampshire	0	1	7	5	0	225	112
New Jersey	4	86	190	179	4	380	4,523
New Mexico	76	20	4	564	2	217	113

Table 8 | Race/ethnicity of victims receiving SASP-funded services, by state: 2020

State	American Indian / Alaska Native	Asian	Black / African American	Hispanic / Latinx	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	White	Unknown
New York	16	53	237	462	18	661	240
North Carolina	20	9	210	63	7	226	181
North Dakota	128	5	66	26	0	471	96
Ohio	0	101	65	71	0	0	0
Oklahoma	69	6	75	435	2	301	63
Oregon	30	2	9	137	13	72	21
Pennsylvania	9	15	242	241	6	1,068	213
South Carolina	5	2	190	51	4	398	361
Tennessee	1	1	79	24	0	577	17
Texas	13	42	208	802	2	575	146
Utah	23	16	24	184	36	586	348
Vermont	6	2	13	7	0	202	62
Virginia	0	22	267	94	3	668	47
Washington	4	15	7	182	2	88	96
West Virginia	2	0	20	3	0	265	35
Wisconsin	83	65	330	161	0	677	308
Wyoming	34	5	10	53	3	340	26
TOTAL	**974**	**791**	**5,513**	**6,665**	**329**	**18,122**	**13,491**

NOTE: No SASP subgrantee reports were received for American Samoa, Illinois, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, South Dakota, and the Virgin Islands in 2020.

Table 9 | Gender of victims receiving SASP-funded services, by state: 2020

State	Female	Male	Unknown
Alabama	978	148	105
Alaska	279	69	1
Arizona	507	29	1
Arkansas	714	143	0
California	717	80	29
Colorado	446	117	5
Connecticut	295	41	68
Delaware	2,670	69	1,279
District of Columbia	141	9	0
Florida	713	123	6
Georgia	578	68	4
Guam	67	1	0
Hawaii	323	52	9
Idaho	608	103	1
Indiana	477	22	10
Iowa	1,009	155	11
Kansas	498	31	13
Kentucky	295	67	11
Louisiana	809	135	484
Maine	476	72	29
Maryland	1,172	87	474
Massachusetts	307	19	29
Michigan	1,092	89	14
Minnesota	522	101	4
Mississippi	666	33	1
Missouri	766	30	10
Montana	210	52	3
Nebraska	700	55	9
Nevada	724	166	6
New Hampshire	292	53	5
New Jersey	835	107	4,401
New Mexico	825	143	28
New York	1,397	221	65

Table 9 | Gender of victims receiving SASP-funded services, by state: 2020

State	Female	Male	Unknown
North Carolina	544	48	112
North Dakota	698	93	1
Ohio	195	29	13
Oklahoma	902	22	15
Oregon	248	17	19
Pennsylvania	1,501	232	61
South Carolina	667	131	213
Tennessee	572	124	3
Texas	1,544	205	39
Utah	1,059	98	33
Vermont	265	17	10
Virginia	995	105	1
Washington	358	27	9
West Virginia	300	25	0
Wisconsin	1,168	187	231
Wyoming	406	56	6
TOTAL	33,530	4,106	7,881

NOTE: No SASP subgrantee reports were received for American Samoa, Illinois, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, South Dakota, and the Virgin Islands in 2020.

Table 10 | Age of victims receiving SASP-funded services, by state: 2020

State	0-6 years	7-12 years	13-17 years	18-24 years	25-59 years	60+ years	Unknown
Alabama	4	35	92	244	616	36	204
Alaska	0	31	32	66	189	29	2
Arizona	1	4	8	73	417	21	13
Arkansas	5	9	15	163	615	30	20
California	24	45	97	128	362	45	125
Colorado	118	135	144	51	82	6	32
Connecticut	9	35	59	57	147	33	64
Delaware	1	3	105	527	755	186	2,441
District of Columbia	0	0	8	25	110	7	0
Florida	6	15	152	222	397	33	17
Georgia	53	73	81	182	222	9	30
Guam	7	5	4	7	28	1	16
Hawaii	24	50	64	60	161	8	17
Idaho	38	58	44	102	432	19	19
Indiana	6	22	49	127	250	13	42
Iowa	34	39	175	221	651	53	2
Kansas	8	34	25	120	331	15	9
Kentucky	41	43	86	59	98	30	16
Louisiana	68	56	105	155	524	29	491
Maine	6	10	57	112	297	29	66
Maryland	43	83	174	160	739	22	512
Massachusetts	0	0	14	57	218	34	32
Michigan	31	42	101	222	679	70	50
Minnesota	22	33	94	123	315	37	3
Mississippi	32	56	90	155	328	16	23
Missouri	5	11	37	139	552	33	29
Montana	7	12	29	61	144	2	10
Nebraska	13	22	49	189	453	17	21
Nevada	77	134	285	87	254	14	45
New Hampshire	24	34	66	61	100	12	53
New Jersey	3	10	90	179	546	50	4,465
New Mexico	165	118	159	82	370	17	85
New York	105	126	239	233	771	55	154

Table 10 | Age of victims receiving SASP-funded services, by state: 2020

State	0-6 years	7-12 years	13-17 years	18-24 years	25-59 years	60+ years	Unknown
North Carolina	9	17	23	152	388	39	76
North Dakota	22	54	135	192	347	15	27
Ohio	12	34	33	48	81	7	22
Oklahoma	0	2	85	159	673	14	6
Oregon	7	25	23	71	131	12	15
Pennsylvania	62	112	226	303	951	72	68
South Carolina	40	118	110	152	246	36	309
Tennessee	7	32	102	98	415	38	7
Texas	13	30	149	433	977	53	133
Utah	0	11	119	308	518	20	214
Vermont	4	8	20	95	139	5	21
Virginia	21	64	198	228	557	24	9
Washington	13	54	103	71	143	10	0
West Virginia	5	4	18	59	209	12	18
Wisconsin	12	60	43	185	1,006	39	241
Wyoming	11	29	46	92	240	30	20
TOTAL	**1,218**	**2,037**	**4,262**	**7,095**	**19,174**	**1,437**	**10,294**

NOTE: No SASP subgrantee reports were received for American Samoa, Illinois, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, South Dakota, and the Virgin Islands in 2020.

Table 11 | Other demographic information for victims receiving SASP-funded services, by state: 2020

State	People with disabilities	People who are Deaf or hard of hearing	People with limited English proficiency	People who are immigrants/ refugees/ asylum seekers	People who live in rural areas
Alabama	56	10	46	18	415
Alaska	67	3	4	6	30
Arizona	56	3	8	4	411
Arkansas	31	1	17	3	376
California	28	5	184	15	105
Colorado	68	8	45	0	86
Connecticut	43	1	45	2	0
Delaware	567	12	50	11	0
District of Columbia	0	0	5	0	0
Florida	102	7	22	12	246
Georgia	59	1	117	32	272
Guam	5	0	0	0	68
Hawaii	91	3	6	4	152
Idaho	100	3	93	142	421
Indiana	48	1	8	1	97
Iowa	310	18	65	53	568
Kansas	93	3	12	1	96
Kentucky	43	0	7	8	251
Louisiana	156	1	474	13	481
Maine	37	2	5	2	24
Maryland	66	1	46	30	793
Massachusetts	158	0	44	22	39
Michigan	192	4	97	80	134
Minnesota	160	0	60	62	227
Mississippi	110	7	14	9	154
Missouri	200	6	35	35	483
Montana	16	0	2	2	224
Nebraska	144	8	31	22	449
Nevada	55	1	38	33	404
New Hampshire	94	0	0	2	47
New Jersey	194	13	63	38	36
New Mexico	109	3	140	30	524

Table 11 | Other demographic information for victims receiving SASP-funded services, by state: 2020

State	People with disabilities	People who are Deaf or hard of hearing	People with limited English proficiency	People who are immigrants/ refugees/ asylum seekers	People who live in rural areas
New York	233	19	147	113	412
North Carolina	107	3	42	28	165
North Dakota	109	2	3	3	166
Ohio	15	2	122	91	55
Oklahoma	28	3	244	161	122
Oregon	48	7	56	36	196
Pennsylvania	226	11	88	6	500
South Carolina	75	6	14	6	322
Tennessee	116	11	2	7	523
Texas	54	2	283	122	134
Utah	209	3	86	31	305
Vermont	44	2	3	5	22
Virginia	74	6	46	43	482
Washington	21	0	67	21	51
West Virginia	51	1	1	1	164
Wisconsin	279	17	99	79	555
Wyoming	34	3	9	13	303
TOTAL	**5,181**	**223**	**3,095**	**1,458**	**12,090**

NOTE: No SASP subgrantee reports were received for American Samoa, Illinois, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, South Dakota, and the Virgin Islands in 2020.

Table 12 | Victims' relationships to offender for victims receiving SASP-funded services, by state: 2020

State	Current/ former spouse or intimate partner	Other family or household member	Current/ former dating relationship	Acquaintance	Stranger	Relationship unknown
Alabama	285	192	191	342	98	158
Alaska	87	45	19	87	59	52
Arizona	332	47	39	9	4	151
Arkansas	353	254	27	157	50	16
California	199	170	62	133	21	241
Colorado	50	257	11	167	13	71
Connecticut	34	109	20	117	28	101
Delaware	962	1,123	872	978	448	143
District of Columbia	50	65	35	0	0	0
Florida	105	97	61	206	130	243
Georgia	131	149	47	173	36	114
Guam	7	29	10	14	2	6
Hawaii	34	107	5	149	22	79
Idaho	169	135	72	209	17	170
Indiana	109	94	35	165	39	107
Iowa	417	209	43	259	68	179
Kansas	36	89	38	120	17	245
Kentucky	36	140	23	82	12	80
Louisiana	181	356	77	274	100	525
Maine	59	86	46	155	48	183
Maryland	224	105	169	142	29	1,074
Massachusetts	61	43	46	80	13	115
Michigan	147	272	52	344	133	273
Minnesota	57	91	10	374	24	71
Mississippi	62	175	79	233	91	81
Missouri	336	94	131	131	46	104
Montana	50	33	57	51	25	51
Nebraska	143	115	96	236	51	128
Nevada	126	216	128	257	60	109
New Hampshire	48	69	12	106	12	103
New Jersey	239	222	118	177	43	4,551
New Mexico	123	320	26	162	41	329
New York	426	271	116	276	94	503

Table 12 | Victims' relationships to offender for victims receiving SASP-funded services, by state: 2020

State	Current/ former spouse or intimate partner	Other family or household member	Current/ former dating relationship	Acquaintance	Stranger	Relationship unknown
North Carolina	110	60	66	117	20	337
North Dakota	84	229	84	237	46	112
Ohio	49	71	23	45	10	44
Oklahoma	522	83	17	237	107	15
Oregon	83	59	38	64	14	26
Pennsylvania	454	467	189	385	93	245
South Carolina	59	261	32	169	61	496
Tennessee	350	212	50	130	34	81
Texas	228	326	191	420	209	481
Utah	191	108	44	338	45	480
Vermont	59	38	10	123	23	39
Virginia	236	259	178	237	51	207
Washington	53	99	8	86	32	119
West Virginia	123	51	14	67	28	42
Wisconsin	459	363	125	107	30	566
Wyoming	247	55	56	81	15	16
TOTAL	**8,985**	**8,520**	**3,898**	**9,208**	**2,692**	**13,662**

NOTE: No SASP subgrantee reports were received for American Samoa, Illinois, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, South Dakota, and the Virgin Islands in 2020.

Appendix F: Discretionary Grant-funded Activities, by Grant Program

In addition to data reported by the 15 discretionary grant programs, this appendix includes data reported by the FAST and Tribal SAUSA special initiatives. Data for the Tribal COVID-19 special initiative were not available at the time of this report.

This appendix does not include data reported by the Technical Assistance, Tribal Coalitions, and State Coalitions Programs, since these grant programs do not provide funding for victim services.

Discretionary Grant-funded activities by grant program: July-December 2019

Table 1 | Number of discretionary program grantees using funds for victim services and victims seeking/receiving services, by grant program: July - December 2019

Discretionary Grant Program	Total number of Grantees	Grantees using funds for victim services		Victims seeking services			
		Number	% of total	Served	Partially Served	Not served	TOTAL seeking services
Abuse in Later Life (ALL) Program	38	23	61%	975	17	15	1,007
Campus Program	181	48	27%	569	20	24	613
Consolidated Youth (CY) Program	63	23	37%	1,120	100	15	1,235
Culturally Specific Services Program (CSSP)	53	38	72%	2,434	44	3	2,481
Disability Program	38	4	11%	25	0	0	25
Improving Criminal Justice Response (ICJR) Program	191	145	76%	35,633	1,251	173	37,057
Justice for Families (JFF) Program	78	41	53%	6,545	245	237	7,027
Legal Assistance for Victims (LAV) Program	198	184	93%	21,137	2,976	1,519	25,632
Rural Program	173	136	79%	13,453	384	154	13,991
Sexual Assault Services Program - Culturally Specific (SASP-CS)	37	30	81%	1,322	16	1	1,339
Transitional Housing Program	233	204	88%	2,601	361	1,253	4,215
Tribal Governments Program	192	152	79%	5,909	261	147	6,317

Table 1 | Number of discretionary program grantees using funds for victim services and victims seeking/receiving services, by grant program: July - December 2019

Discretionary Grant Program	Total number of Grantees	Grantees using funds for victim services		Victims seeking services			
		Number	% of total	Served	Partially Served	Not served	TOTAL seeking services
Tribal Jurisdiction Program	24	2	8%	41	0	0	41
Tribal Sexual Assault Services Program (T-SASP)	37	37	100%	927	14	10	951
Underserved Program	34	25	74%	1,621	8	27	1,656
TOTAL	**1,570**	**1,092**	**70%**	**94,312**	**5,697**	**3,578**	**103,587**

NOTE: Data for the FAST and Tribal SAUSA special initiatives are not available for this reporting period because these special initiatives only began reporting data in the July-December 2020 reporting period.

Table 2 | Race/ethnicity of victims receiving Discretionary Grant-funded services, by grant program: July-December 2019

Discretionary Grant Program	American Indian / Alaska Native	Asian	Black / African American	Hispanic / Latinx	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	White	Some other race, ethnicity, or origin	Unknown
Abuse in Later Life (ALL) Program	85	15	82	293	2	472	N/A	43
Campus Program	8	16	104	74	5	309	N/A	90
Consolidated Youth (CY) Program	40	34	208	224	1	683	N/A	83
Culturally Specific Services Program (CSSP)	199	652	472	830	9	107	N/A	213
Disability Program	3	1	2	3	0	16	N/A	0
Improving Criminal Justice Response (ICJR) Program	579	1,337	7,593	7,545	143	15,555	1,147	3,553
Justice for Families (JFF) Program	184	156	2,325	1,178	48	2,847	N/A	1,238
Legal Assistance for Victims (LAV) Program	502	1,523	3,521	6,528	215	10,434	N/A	1,522
Rural Program	1,545	142	516	1,588	167	8,523	258	1,189
Sexual Assault Services Program - Culturally Specific (SASP-CS)	200	318	189	581	0	32	N/A	18
Transitional Housing Program	159	153	944	523	32	1,173	N/A	68
Tribal Governments Program	4,478	31	201	114	7	987	N/A	387
Tribal Jurisdiction Program	36	0	0	2	0	2	N/A	1
Tribal Sexual Assault Services Program (T-SASP)	797		18	13	3	118	N/A	1
Underserved Program	81	133	99	273	7	161	N/A	881
TOTAL	**8,896**	**4,511**	**16,274**	**19,769**	**639**	**41,419**	**1,405**	**9,287**

N/A = not applicable.

NOTE: There are some differences among the race/ethnicity categories for which various grant programs report data. Categories are marked "N/A" if there are currently no data available for the respective grant program.

Data for the FAST and Tribal SAUSA special initiatives are not available for this reporting period because these special initiatives only began reporting data in the July-December 2020 reporting period.

Table 3 | Gender of victims receiving Discretionary Grant-funded services, by grant program: July-December 2019

Discretionary Grant Program	Female	Male	Gender nonconforming / transgender / some other gender	Unknown
Abuse in Later Life (ALL) Program	781	207	N/A	4
Campus Program	498	60	N/A	31
Consolidated Youth (CY) Program	804	298	N/A	118
Culturally Specific Services Program (CSSP)	2,240	189	N/A	49
Disability Program	23	2	N/A	0
Improving Criminal Justice Response (ICJR) Program	32,165	3,787	72	860
Justice for Families (JFF) Program	5,847	877	N/A	66
Legal Assistance for Victims (LAV) Program	22,241	1,402	N/A	470
Rural Program	12,184	1,376	112	165
Sexual Assault Services Program - Culturally Specific (SASP-CS)	1,245	87	N/A	6
Transitional Housing Program	2,861	84	N/A	17
Tribal Governments Program	5,423	458	N/A	289
Tribal Jurisdiction Program	40	1	0	0
Tribal Sexual Assault Services Program (T-SASP)	841	96	N/A	4
Underserved Program	1,149	281	N/A	199
TOTAL	**88,342**	**9,205**	**184**	**2,278**

N/A = not applicable.

NOTE: Grantees from all grant programs serve victims of all gender identities. However, there are some differences in the gender categories for which various grant programs report data. Categories are marked "N/A" if there are currently no data available for the respective grant program.

Data for the FAST and Tribal SAUSA special initiatives are not available for this reporting period because these special initiatives only began reporting data in the July-December 2020 reporting period.

Table 4 | Age of victims receiving Discretionary Grant-funded services, by grant program: July-December 2019

Discretionary Grant Program	0-17 years	18-24 years	25-59 years	60+ years	Unknown
Abuse in Later Life (ALL) Program	N/A	N/A	369	558	65
Campus Program	2	453	89	1	44
Consolidated Youth (CY) Program	713	348	N/A	N/A	159
Culturally Specific Services Program (CSSP)	35	296	1,369	406	372
Disability Program	0	2	23	0	0
Improving Criminal Justice Response (ICJR) Program	985	5,443	26,373	1,766	2,317
Justice for Families (JFF) Program	135	763	5,055	298	539
Legal Assistance for Victims (LAV) Program	532	2,868	19,095	902	716
Rural Program	1,545	1,804	8,896	700	892
Sexual Assault Services Program - Culturally Specific (SASP-CS)	189	144	946	37	22
Transitional Housing Program	5	351	2,481	79	46
Tribal Governments Program	234	836	4,425	274	401
Tribal Jurisdiction Program	2	6	31	2	0
Tribal Sexual Assault Services Program (T-SASP)	242	103	464	27	105
Underserved Program	59	258	804	232	276
TOTAL	**4,678**	**13,675**	**70,420**	**5,282**	**5,954**

N/A = not applicable.

NOTE: There are some differences in the age range of victims the various grant programs provide funds to serve. Age categories are marked "N/A" if the respective grant program does not allow use of funds to serve victims in that age range.

Additionally, there is some variation within the 0-17 years age category: The Campus, CSSP, Disability, LAV, Tribal Governments, Transitional Housing, and Underserved Programs only serve victims aged 13 and older, the ICJR, JFF, and Tribal Jurisdiction Programs serve victims aged 11 and older, and the CY, Rural, SASP-CS, and T-SASP Programs serve victims as young as 0 years old.

Finally, the ALL Program only serves victims aged 50 years or older.

Data for the FAST and Tribal SAUSA special initiatives are not available for this reporting period because these special initiatives only began reporting data in the July-December 2020 reporting period.

Table 5 Other demographic information for victims receiving Discretionary Grant-funded services, by grant program: July-December 2019

Discretionary Grant Program	People who are lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, or queer (LGBTQ)	People with disabilities	People who are Deaf or hard of hearing	People with limited English proficiency	People who are immigrants/ refugees/ asylum seekers	People who live in rural areas
Abuse in Later Life (ALL) Program	N/A	252	N/A	113	18	177
Campus Program	N/A	29	N/A	7	10	129
Consolidated Youth (CY) Program	425	84	1	38	61	327
Culturally Specific Services Program (CSSP)	N/A	139	7	1,155	1,164	54
Disability Program	N/A	4	22	6	1	5
Improving Criminal Justice Response (ICJR) Program	549	2,852	70	3,881	2,130	3,077
Justice for Families (JFF) Program	76	385	24	703	492	696
Legal Assistance for Victims (LAV) Program	N/A	2,502	N/A	5,609	6,250	5,227
Rural Program	399	1,716	54	911	700	13,827
Sexual Assault Services Program - Culturally Specific (SASP-CS)	N/A	248	7	515	517	79
Transitional Housing Program	N/A	505	N/A	401	390	631
Tribal Governments Program	N/A	339	N/A	18	N/A	3,906
Tribal Jurisdiction Program	0	0	0	0	N/A	0
Tribal Sexual Assault Services Program (T-SASP)	N/A	97	3	2	N/A	580
Underserved Program	N/A	180	115	237	260	42
TOTAL	**1,449**	**9,332**	**303**	**13,596**	**11,993**	**28,757**

N/A = not applicable.

NOTE: Grantees from all grant programs serve victims from all of these populations. However, the demographic categories that data are collected for vary by grant program. Categories are marked "N/A" if there are currently no data available for the respective grant program.

Data for the FAST and Tribal SAUSA special initiatives are not available for this reporting period because these special initiatives only began reporting data in the July-December 2020 reporting period.

Table 6 | Victims' relationships to offender for victims served with Discretionary Grantfunds, by grant program: July-December 2019

Discretionary Grant Program	Current/ former spouse or intimate partner	Other family or household member	Current/ former dating relationship	Acquaintance	Stranger	Relationship unknown
Abuse in Later Life (ALL) Program	308	222	72	65	4	252
Campus Program	135	62	141	168	25	114
Consolidated Youth (CY) Program	92	248	515	143	85	246
Culturally Specific Services Program (CSSP)	1,669	273	501	109	53	219
Disability Program	16	6	0	2	1	2
Improving Criminal Justice Response (ICJR) Program	22,099	2,641	6,366	1,697	494	4,708
Justice for Families (JFF) Program	4,426	781	591	284	10	973
Legal Assistance for Victims (LAV) Program	20,415	1,704	2,182	1,286	413	478
Rural Program	8,835	1,698	1,584	1,027	135	1,122
Sexual Assault Services Program - Culturally Specific (SASP-CS)	375	228	93	186	231	293
Transitional Housing Program	2,351	156	393	52	24	116
Tribal Governments Program	4,662	651	407	216	41	418
Tribal Jurisdiction Program	18	8	11	3	0	1
Tribal Sexual Assault Services Program (T-SASP)	253	201	36	127	25	313
Underserved Program	557	290	140	139	46	585
TOTAL	**66,211**	**9,169**	**13,032**	**5,504**	**1,587**	**9,840**

NOTE: Some grant programs report data for additional offender relationship categories. In addition to the type of relationships listed above, ALL Program grantees reported 78 relationships in the "Parent/grandparent" and 13 in the "Patient/client care receiver" categories, while CY Program grantees reported 69 relationship in the "Current/former spouse or intimate partner of parent/caregiver" and 56 in the "Current/former dating relationship of parent/caregiver" categories.

Data for the FAST and Tribal SAUSA special initiatives are not available for this reporting period because these special initiatives only began reporting data in the July-December 2020 reporting period.

Discretionary Grant-funded activities by grant program: January-June 2020

Table 7 | Number of discretionary program grantees using funds for victim services and victims seeking/receiving services, by grant program: January-June 2020

Discretionary Grant Program	Total number of Grantees	Grantees using funds for victim services		Victims seeking services			
		Number	% of total	Served	Partially Served	Not served	TOTAL seeking services
Abuse in Later Life (ALL) Program	33	20	61%	897	29	8	934
Campus Program	161	44	27%	372	4	1	377
Consolidated Youth (CY) Program	57	18	32%	856	162	11	1,029
Culturally Specific Services Program (CSSP)	48	40	83%	3,693	41	20	3,754
Disability Program	33	2	6%	18	0	0	18
Improving Criminal Justice Response (ICJR) Program	165	127	77%	28,048	970	138	29,156
Justice for Families (JFF) Program	68	40	59%	4,674	160	177	5,011
Legal Assistance for Victims (LAV) Program	184	182	99%	18,165	2,450	905	21,520
Rural Program	163	132	81%	11,657	370	107	12,134
Sexual Assault Services Program - Culturally Specific (SASP-CS)	34	31	91%	1,080	65	31	1,176
Transitional Housing Program	223	208	93%	2,433	312	1,099	3,844
Tribal Governments Program	180	144	80%	4,891	290	90	5,271
Tribal Jurisdiction Program	24	3	13%	25	0	0	25
Tribal Sexual Assault Services Program (T-SASP)	34	34	100%	562	10	14	586
Underserved Program	29	23	79%	981	41	39	1,061
TOTAL	**1,436**	**1,048**	**73%**	**78,352**	**4,904**	**2,640**	**85,896**

NOTE: Data for the FAST and Tribal SAUSA special initiatives are not available for this reporting period because these special initiatives only began reporting data in the July-December 2020 reporting period.

Table 8 | Race/ethnicity of victims receiving Discretionary Grant-funded services, by grant program: January-June 2020

Discretionary Grant Program	American Indian / Alaska Native	Asian	Black / African American	Hispanic / Latinx	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	White	Some other race, ethnicity, or origin	Unknown
Abuse in Later Life (ALL) Program	85	9	78	297	0	399	N/A	58
Campus Program	0	13	57	46	0	175	N/A	91
Consolidated Youth (CY) Program	18	9	105	103	3	347	N/A	452
Culturally Specific Services Program (CSSP)	69	1,036	1,295	969	16	128	N/A	424
Disability Program	3		0	3	0	10	N/A	2
Improving Criminal Justice Response (ICJR) Program	605	1,213	5,688	6,143	116	11,748	1,319	2,537
Justice for Families (JFF) Program	96	113	1,629	855	7	2,052	N/A	942
Legal Assistance for Victims (LAV) Program	474	1,787	2,792	5,773	135	8,221	N/A	1,567
Rural Program	1,253	104	473	1,633	111	7,052	208	1,285
Sexual Assault Services Program - Culturally Specific (SASP-CS)	35	388	191	467	3	20	N/A	41
Transitional Housing Program	123	152	854	491	28	1,130	N/A	48
Tribal Governments Program	4,198	12	95	53	31	689	N/A	110
Tribal Jurisdiction Program	21	0	0	3	0	1	N/A	0
Tribal Sexual Assault Services Program (T-SASP)	461	0	7	13	0	95	N/A	7
Underserved Program	58	142	157	180	8	269	N/A	211
TOTAL	**7,499**	**4,978**	**13,421**	**17,029**	**458**	**32,336**	**1,527**	**7,775**

N/A = not applicable.

NOTE: There are some differences among the race/ethnicity categories for which various grant programs report data. Categories are marked "N/A" if there are currently no data available for the respective grant program.

Data for the FAST and Tribal SAUSA special initiatives are not available for this reporting period because these special initiatives only began reporting data in the July-December 2020 reporting period.

Table 9 | Gender of victims receiving Discretionary Grant-funded services, by grant program: January-June 2020

Discretionary Grant Program	Female	Male	Gender nonconforming / transgender / some other gender	Unknown
Abuse in Later Life (ALL) Program	761	161	N/A	4
Campus Program	306	26	N/A	44
Consolidated Youth (CY) Program	548	184	N/A	286
Culturally Specific Services Program (CSSP)	3,215	347	N/A	172
Disability Program	15	3	N/A	0
Improving Criminal Justice Response (ICJR) Program	25,469	2,593	74	882
Justice for Families (JFF) Program	4,221	525	N/A	88
Legal Assistance for Victims (LAV) Program	19,148	1,207	N/A	260
Rural Program	10,602	1,146	49	230
Sexual Assault Services Program - Culturally Specific (SASP-CS)	1,021	79	N/A	45
Transitional Housing Program	2,683	52	N/A	10
Tribal Governments Program	4,722	444	N/A	15
Tribal Jurisdiction Program	21	4	0	0
Tribal Sexual Assault Services Program (T-SASP)	513	57	N/A	2
Underserved Program	773	88	N/A	161
TOTAL	**74,018**	**6,916**	**123**	**2,199**

N/A = not applicable.

NOTE: Grantees from all grant programs serve victims of all gender identities. However, there are some differences in the gender categories for which various grant programs report data. Categories are marked "N/A" if there are currently no data available for the respective grant program.

Data for the FAST and Tribal SAUSA special initiatives are not available for this reporting period because these special initiatives only began reporting data in the July-December 2020 reporting period.

Table 10 | Age of victims receiving Discretionary Grant-funded services, by grant program: January-June 2020

Discretionary Grant Program	0-17 years	18-24 years	25-59 years	60+ years	Unknown
Abuse in Later Life (ALL) Program	N/A	N/A	368	531	27
Campus Program	5	272	31	10	58
Consolidated Youth (CY) Program	466	134	N/A	N/A	418
Culturally Specific Services Program (CSSP)	182	326	2,406	546	274
Disability Program	0	1	15	0	2
Improving Criminal Justice Response (ICJR) Program	778	4,374	20,856	1,368	1,642
Justice for Families (JFF) Program	55	549	3,596	194	440
Legal Assistance for Victims (LAV) Program	450	2,508	16,276	758	623
Rural Program	1,262	1,511	7,761	676	817
Sexual Assault Services Program - Culturally Specific (SASP-CS)	240	160	657	26	62
Transitional Housing Program	10	255	2,399	66	15
Tribal Governments Program	123	841	3,654	227	336
Tribal Jurisdiction Program	1	3	19	2	0
Tribal Sexual Assault Services Program (T-SASP)	136	80	313	26	17
Underserved Program	11	134	666	77	134
TOTAL	**3,719**	**11,148**	**59,017**	**4,507**	**4,865**

N/A = not applicable.

NOTE: There are some differences in the age range of victims the various grant programs provide funds to serve. Age categories are marked "N/A" if the respective grant program does not allow use of funds to serve victims in that age range.

Additionally, there is some variation within the 0-17 years age category: The Campus, CSSP, Disability, LAV, Tribal Governments, Transitional Housing, and Underserved Programs only serve victims aged 13 and older, the ICJR, JFF, and Tribal Jurisdiction Programs serve victims aged 11 and older, and the CY, Rural, SASP-CS, and T-SASP Programs serve victims as young as 0 years old.

Finally, the ALL Program only serves victims aged 50 years or older.

Data for the FAST and Tribal SAUSA special initiatives are not available for this reporting period because these special initiatives only began reporting data in the July-December 2020 reporting period.

Table 11 Other demographic information for victims receiving Discretionary Grant-funded services, by grant program: January-June 2020

Discretionary Grant Program	People who are lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, or queer (LGBTQ)	People with disabilities	People who are Deaf or hard of hearing	People whith limited English proficiency	People who are immigrants/ refugees/ asylum seekers	People who live in rural areas
Abuse in Later Life (ALL) Program	N/A	167	N/A	176	2	408
Campus Program	N/A	17	N/A	11	15	67
Consolidated Youth (CY) Program	511	57	3	16	27	163
Culturally Specific Services Program (CSSP)	N/A	87	5	1,237	1,188	74
Disability Program	N/A	5	14	2	2	3
Improving Criminal Justice Response (ICJR) Program	517	2,073	100	3,077	2,121	3,846
Justice for Families (JFF) Program	69	277	28	469	300	297
Legal Assistance for Victims (LAV) Program	N/A	2,091	N/A	5,169	5,718	4,444
Rural Program	281	1,455	51	947	553	12,013
Sexual Assault Services Program - Culturally Specific (SASP-CS)	N/A	86	4	561	548	73
Transitional Housing Program	N/A	533	N/A	414	383	577
Tribal Governments Program	N/A	307	N/A	8	N/A	3,430
Tribal Jurisdiction Program	0	0	0	0	N/A	5
Tribal Sexual Assault Services Program (T-SASP)	N/A	57	2	2	N/A	412
Underserved Program	N/A	188	187	165	198	71
TOTAL	**1,378**	**7,400**	**394**	**12,254**	**11,055**	**25,883**

N/A = not applicable.

NOTE: Grantees from all grant programs serve victims from all of these populations. However, the demographic categories that data are collected for vary by grant program. Categories are marked "N/A" if there are currently no data available for the respective grant program.

Data for the FAST and Tribal SAUSA special initiatives are not available for this reporting period because these special initiatives only began reporting data in the July-December 2020 reporting period.

Table 12 | Victims' relationships to offender for victims served with Discretionary Grantfunds, by grant program: January-June 2020

Discretionary Grant Program	Current/ former spouse or intimate partner	Other family or household member	Dating relationship	Acquaintance	Stranger	Relationship unknown
Abuse in Later Life (ALL) Program	347	189	41	41	7	216
Campus Program	96	33	71	101	10	81
Consolidated Youth (CY) Program	25	135	431	153	21	250
Culturally Specific Services Program (CSSP)	1,953	249	368	62	25	1,350
Disability Program	14	3	0	0	0	1
Improving Criminal Justice Response (ICJR) Program	17,489	1,932	5,187	1,357	324	3,728
Justice for Families (JFF) Program	3,264	537	572	96	13	578
Legal Assistance for Victims (LAV) Program	17,438	1,381	1,535	1,126	369	694
Rural Program	7,978	1,669	1,337	796	131	733
Sexual Assault Services Program - Culturally Specific (SASP-CS)	343	183	68	117	176	313
Transitional Housing Program	2,364	171	260	54	17	62
Tribal Governments Program	3,798	498	301	233	48	462
Tribal Jurisdiction Program	13	0	10	3	0	1
Tribal Sexual Assault Services Program (T-SASP)	169	180	58	98	17	69
Underserved Program	649	142	123	134	23	114
TOTAL	**55,940**	**7,302**	**10,362**	**4,371**	**1,181**	**8,652**

NOTE: Some grant programs report data for additional offender relationship categories. In addition to the type of relationships listed above, ALL Program grantees reported 98 relationships in the "Parent/grandparent" and 4 in the "Patient/client care receiver" categories, while CY Program grantees reported 59 relationships in the "Current/former spouse or intimate partner of parent/caregiver" and 13 in the "Current/former dating relationship of parent/caregiver" categories.

Data for the FAST and Tribal SAUSA special initiatives are not available for this reporting period because these special initiatives only began reporting data in the July-December 2020 reporting period.

Discretionary Grant-funded activities by grant program: July-December 2020

Table 13 | Number of discretionary program grantees using funds for victim services and victims seeking/receiving services, by grant program: July-December 2020

Discretionary Grant Program	Total number of Grantees	Grantees using funds for victim services		Victims seeking services			
		Number	% of total	Served	Partially Served	Not served	TOTAL seeking services
Abuse in Later Life (ALL) Program	34	22	65%	914	11	8	933
Campus Program	191	44	23%	458	9	1	468
Consolidated Youth (CY) Program	58	20	34%	439	3	7	449
Culturally Specific Services Program (CSSP)	44	37	84%	2,294	193	166	2,653
Disability Program	34	1	3%	11	3	0	14
Improving Criminal Justice Response (ICJR) Program	172	125	73%	26,020	456	168	26,644
Justice for Families (JFF) Program	71	38	54%	4,522	126	126	4,774
Legal Assistance for Victims (LAV) Program	193	177	92%	18,194	2,630	1,017	21,841
Rural Program	165	122	74%	11,750	382	225	12,357
Sexual Assault Forensic-Medical and Advocacy Services for Tribes Initiative (FAST)	5	1	20%	366	0	0	366
Sexual Assault Services Program - Culturally Specific (SASP-CS)	33	31	94%	890	29	72	991
Transitional Housing Program	229	193	84%	2,210	384	613	3,207
Tribal Governments Program	184	119	65%	4,033	295	144	4,472
Tribal Jurisdiction Program	32	4	13%	62	0	0	62
Tribal Sexual Assault Services Program (T-SASP)	30	30	100%	517	19	4	540
Tribal Special Assistant U.S. Attorney Fellowship Initiative (Tribal SAUSA)	9	0	0%	0	0	0	0
Underserved Program	28	19	68%	1,513	4	15	1,532
TOTAL	**1,512**	**983**	**65%**	**74,193**	**4,544**	**2,566**	**81,303**

Table 14 | Race/ethnicity of victims receiving Discretionary Grant-funded services, by grant program: July-December 2020

Discretionary Grant Program	American Indian / Alaska Native	Asian	Black / African American	Hispanic / Latinx	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	White	Some other race, ethnicity, or origin	Unknown
Abuse in Later Life (ALL) Program	113	13	206	71	4	481	N/A	44
Campus Program	6	16	47	65	2	277	N/A	60
Consolidated Youth (CY) Program	17	8	73	97	1	223	N/A	38
Culturally Specific Services Program (CSSP)	114	1,040	226	964	9	101	N/A	34
Disability Program	5	0	0	1	0	8	N/A	0
Improving Criminal Justice Response (ICJR) Program	497	927	5,161	5,812	87	10,614	1,449	2,484
Justice for Families (JFF) Program	57	125	1,617	751	6	2,161	N/A	702
Legal Assistance for Victims (LAV) Program	424	1,510	2,966	5,721	146	8,324	N/A	1,930
Rural Program	985	97	681	1,278	102	7,465	215	1,360
Sexual Assault Forensic-Medical and Advocacy Services for Tribes Initiative (FAST)	0	3	28	11	166	157	0	1
Sexual Assault Services Program - Culturally Specific (SASP-CS)	88	209	198	396	5	15	N/A	11
Transitional Housing Program	100	166	780	432	24	1,096	N/A	45
Tribal Governments Program	3,580	21	71	55	7	564	N/A	71
Tribal Jurisdiction Program	58	0	5	4	1	4	N/A	0
Tribal Sexual Assault Services Program (T-SASP)	363	8	10	13	1	128	N/A	20
Tribal Special Assistant U.S. Attorney Fellowship Initiative (Tribal SAUSA)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Underserved Program	15	136	251	139	5	390	N/A	581
TOTAL	**6,422**	**4,279**	**12,320**	**15,810**	**566**	**32,008**	**1,664**	**7,381**

N/A = not applicable.

NOTE: There are some differences among the race/ethnicity categories for which various grant programs report data. Categories are marked "N/A" if there are currently no data available for the respective grant program.

Table 15 | Gender of victims receiving Discretionary Grant-funded services, by grant program: July-December 2020

Discretionary Grant Program	Female	Male	Gender nonconforming / transgender / some other gender	Unknown
Abuse in Later Life (ALL) Program	759	163	N/A	3
Campus Program	399	32	N/A	36
Consolidated Youth (CY) Program	374	46	N/A	22
Culturally Specific Services Program (CSSP)	1,978	167	N/A	342
Disability Program	14	0	N/A	0
Improving Criminal Justice Response (ICJR) Program	23,021	2,569	65	821
Justice for Families (JFF) Program	4,139	485	N/A	24
Legal Assistance for Victims (LAV) Program	19,078	1,304	N/A	442
Rural Program	10,685	1,181	41	225
Sexual Assault Forensic-Medical and Advocacy Services for Tribes Initiative (FAST)	299	62	5	0
Sexual Assault Services Program - Culturally Specific (SASP-CS)	844	58	N/A	17
Transitional Housing Program	2,535	50	N/A	9
Tribal Governments Program	3,902	417	N/A	9
Tribal Jurisdiction Program	46	14	0	2
Tribal Sexual Assault Services Program (T-SASP)	491	44	N/A	1
Tribal Special Assistant U.S. Attorney Fellowship Initiative (Tribal SAUSA)	0	0	0	0
Underserved Program	923	126	N/A	468
TOTAL	**69,487**	**6,718**	**111**	**2,421**

N/A = not applicable.

NOTE: Grantees from all grant programs serve victims of all gender identities. However, there are some differences in the gender categories for which various grant programs report data. Categories are marked "N/A" if there are currently no data available for the respective grant program.

Data reported in the "Transgender or gender nonconforming" category for the ICJR, Rural, and Tribal Jurisdictions Programs as well as data reported in the "Gender nonconforming or some other gender" category for the FAST and Tribal SAUSA Special Initiatives are both displayed in the "Gender nonconforming / transgender / some other gender" category.

Table 16 | Age of victims receiving Discretionary Grant-funded services, by grant program: July-December 2020

Discretionary Grant Program	0-17 years	18-24 years	25-59 years	60+ years	Unknown
Abuse in Later Life (ALL) Program	N/A	N/A	378	541	6
Campus Program	3	285	76	12	91
Consolidated Youth (CY) Program	258	137	N/A	N/A	47
Culturally Specific Services Program (CSSP)	112	269	1,699	163	244
Disability Program	0	3	11	0	0
Improving Criminal Justice Response (ICJR) Program	813	3,935	18,961	1,276	1,491
Justice for Families (JFF) Program	51	549	3,500	202	346
Legal Assistance for Victims (LAV) Program	371	2,303	16,592	771	787
Rural Program	1,353	1,627	7,697	673	782
Sexual Assault Forensic-Medical and Advocacy Services for Tribes Initiative (FAST)	0	0	0	0	366
Sexual Assault Services Program - Culturally Specific (SASP-CS)	136	115	576	22	70
Transitional Housing Program	4	290	2,201	85	14
Tribal Governments Program	172	492	3,261	325	78
Tribal Jurisdiction Program	20	9	30	3	0
Tribal Sexual Assault Services Program (T-SASP)	80	58	342	44	12
Tribal Special Assistant U.S. Attorney Fellowship Initiative (Tribal SAUSA)	0	0	0	0	0
Underserved Program	7	142	760	403	205
TOTAL	**3,380**	**10,214**	**56,084**	**4,520**	**4,539**

N/A = not applicable.

NOTE: There are some differences in the age range of victims the various grant programs provide funds to serve. Age categories are marked "N/A" if the respective grant program does not allow use of funds to serve victims in that age range.

Additionally, there is some variation within the 0-17 years age category: The Campus, CSSP, Disability, LAV, Tribal Governments, Transitional Housing, and Underserved Programs only serve victims aged 13 and older, the ICJR, JFF, and Tribal Jurisdiction Programs as well as the Tribal SAUSA Special Initiative serve victims aged 11 and older, and the CY, Rural, SASP-CS, and T-SASP Programs as well as the FAST Special Initiative serve victims as young as 0 years old.

Finally, the ALL Program only serves victims aged 50 years or older.

Table 17 Other demographic information for victims receiving Discretionary Grant-funded services, by grant program: July-December 2020

Discretionary Grant Program	People who are lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, or queer (LGBTQ)	People with disabilities	People who are Deaf or hard of hearing	People with limited English proficiency	People who are immigrants/ refugees/ asylum seekers	People who live in rural areas
Abuse in Later Life (ALL) Program	N/A	321	N/A	50	6	127
Campus Program	N/A	28	N/A	2	3	145
Consolidated Youth (CY) Program	75	38	11	8	13	168
Culturally Specific Services Program (CSSP)	N/A	35	4	1,179	1,636	65
Disability Program	N/A	12	6	3	0	3
Improving Criminal Justice Response (ICJR) Program	454	1,888	145	2,463	1,330	3,171
Justice for Families (JFF) Program	79	257	23	556	221	227
Legal Assistance for Victims (LAV) Program	N/A	2,171	N/A	4,967	5,512	3,843
Rural Program	236	1,454	62	709	659	12,007
Sexual Assault Forensic-Medical and Advocacy Services for Tribes Initiative (FAST)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual Assault Services Program - Culturally Specific (SASP-CS)	N/A	137	4	530	347	45
Transitional Housing Program	N/A	461	N/A	366	360	597
Tribal Governments Program	N/A	354	N/A	43	N/A	3,180
Tribal Jurisdiction Program	2	2	2	0	N/A	36
Tribal Sexual Assault Services Program (T-SASP)	N/A	44	5	1	N/A	346
Tribal Special Assistant U.S. Attorney Fellowship Initiative (Tribal SAUSA)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Underserved Program	N/A	211	144	156	279	117
TOTAL	**846**	**7,413**	**406**	**11,033**	**10,366**	**24,077**

N/A = not applicable.

NOTE: Grantees from all grant programs serve victims from all of these populations. However, the demographic categories that data are collected for vary by grant program. Categories are marked "N/A" if there are currently no data available for the respective grant program.

Table 18 | Victims' relationships to offender for victims served with Discretionary Grantfunds, by grant program: July-December 2020

Discretionary Grant Program	Current/ former spouse or intimate partner	Other family or household member	Current/ former dating relationship	Acquaintance	Stranger	Relationship unknown
Abuse in Later Life (ALL) Program	393	261	74	137	15	68
Campus Program	105	44	84	151	9	100
Consolidated Youth (CY) Program	19	172	141	63	14	33
Culturally Specific Services Program (CSSP)	1,825	208	418	44	4	329
Disability Program	5	3	0	3	2	0
Improving Criminal Justice Response (ICJR) Program	17,204	2,016	4,625	986	291	2,042
Justice for Families (JFF) Program	3,515	373	546	161	7	276
Legal Assistance for Victims (LAV) Program	16,980	1,235	1,763	1,214	328	1,106
Rural Program	7,495	1,636	1,457	969	133	838
Sexual Assault Forensic-Medical and Advocacy Services for Tribes Initiative (FAST)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sexual Assault Services Program - Culturally Specific (SASP-CS)	251	145	95	95	179	248
Transitional Housing Program	2,094	311	269	39	20	74
Tribal Governments Program	2,846	757	377	228	52	232
Tribal Jurisdiction Program	32	27	0	2	0	1
Tribal Sexual Assault Services Program (T-SASP)	197	97	68	72	30	87
Tribal Special Assistant U.S. Attorney Fellowship Initiative (Tribal SAUSA)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Underserved Program	707	269	213	95	57	294
TOTAL	**53,668**	**7,554**	**10,130**	**4,259**	**1,141**	**5,728**

N/A = not applicable.

NOTE: Some grant programs report data for additional offender relationship categories. In addition to the type of relationships listed above, ALL Program grantees reported 88 relationships in the "Parent/grandparent" and 16 relationships in the "Patient/client care receiver" categories, CY Program grantees reported 36 relationships in the "Current/former spouse or intimate partner of parent/caregiver" and 27 relationships in the "Current/former dating relationship of parent/caregiver" categories, and Disability Program grantees reported 1 relationship in the "Recipient of personal care service" category.

The FAST and T-SAUSA special initiatives do not report data on victims' relationships to offender.

Discretionary Grant-funded activities by grant program: January-June 2021

Table 19 | Number of discretionary program grantees using funds for victim services and victims seeking/receiving services, by grant program: January-June 2021

Discretionary Grant Program	Total number of Grantees	Grantees using funds for victim services		Victims seeking services			
		Number	% of total	Served	Partially Served	Not served	TOTAL seeking services
Abuse in Later Life (ALL) Program	31	19	61%	764	0	5	769
Campus Program	174	48	28%	408	1	19	428
Consolidated Youth (CY) Program	58	22	38%	567	5	5	577
Culturally Specific Services Program (CSSP)	47	41	87%	2,956	126	55	3,137
Disability Program	37	2	5%	56	0	0	56
Improving Criminal Justice Response (ICJR) Program	161	122	76%	26,108	516	83	26,707
Justice for Families (JFF) Program	70	41	59%	4,665	127	258	5,050
Legal Assistance for Victims (LAV) Program	177	172	97%	18,622	2,927	1,008	22,557
Rural Program	156	134	86%	11,266	391	72	11,729
Sexual Assault Forensic-Medical and Advocacy Services for Tribes Initiative (FAST)	11	4	36%	683	2	1	686
Sexual Assault Services Program - Culturally Specific (SASP-CS)	30	27	90%	894	21	15	930
Transitional Housing Program	233	203	87%	201	418	651	1,270
Tribal Governments Program	174	123	71%	5,135	223	42	5,400
Tribal Jurisdiction Program	31	5	16%	115	0	0	115
Tribal Sexual Assault Services Program (T-SASP)	31	31	100%	486	17	8	511
Tribal Special Assistant U.S. Attorney Fellowship Initiative (Tribal SAUSA)	10	0	0%	0	0	0	0
Underserved Program	28	22	79%	1,335	17	100	1,452
TOTAL	**1,459**	**1,016**	**70%**	**74,261**	**4,791**	**2,322**	**81,374**

Table 20 | Race/ethnicity of victims receiving Discretionary Grant-funded services, by grant program: January-June 2021

Discretionary Grant Program	American Indian / Alaska Native	Asian	Black / African American	Hispanic / Latinx	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	White	Some other race, ethnicity, or origin	Unknown
Abuse in Later Life (ALL) Program	33	4	150	54	3	459	N/A	65
Campus Program	3	13	52	56	1	218	N/A	69
Consolidated Youth (CY) Program	26	10	57	109	1	303	N/A	75
Culturally Specific Services Program (CSSP)	207	1,105	457	1,065	12	142	N/A	99
Disability Program	3	0	11	3	0	39	N/A	4
Improving Criminal Justice Response (ICJR) Program	540	895	4,984	5,853	144	10,531	1,271	3,030
Justice for Families (JFF) Program	126	107	1,612	995	23	2,082	N/A	856
Legal Assistance for Victims (LAV) Program	504	1,358	3,121	6,165	60	8,465	N/A	2,052
Rural Program	999	92	609	1,476	104	6,956	285	1,247
Sexual Assault Forensic-Medical and Advocacy Services for Tribes Initiative (FAST)	187	6	32	19	166	251	12	14
Sexual Assault Services Program - Culturally Specific (SASP-CS)	189	125	57	493	0	17	N/A	35
Transitional Housing Program	67	176	812	420	27	1,132	N/A	62
Tribal Governments Program	4,535	8	64	72	24	596	N/A	84
Tribal Jurisdiction Program	111	0	0	0	0	3	N/A	1
Tribal Sexual Assault Services Program (T-SASP)	404	6	11	13	2	77	N/A	0
Tribal Special Assistant U.S. Attorney Fellowship Initiative (Tribal SAUSA)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Underserved Program	76	176	196	129	6	418	N/A	358
TOTAL	**8,010**	**4,081**	**12,225**	**16,922**	**573**	**31,689**	**1,568**	**8,051**

N/A = not applicable.

NOTE: There are some differences among the race/ethnicity categories for which various grant programs report data. Categories are marked "N/A" if there are currently no data available for the respective grant program.

Table 21 | Gender of victims receiving Discretionary Grant-funded services, by grant program: January-June 2021

Discretionary Grant Program	Female	Male	Gender nonconforming / transgender / some other gender	Unknown
Abuse in Later Life (ALL) Program	598	151	N/A	15
Campus Program	347	23	N/A	39
Consolidated Youth (CY) Program	483	53	N/A	36
Culturally Specific Services Program (CSSP)	2,651	198	N/A	233
Disability Program	49	7	N/A	0
Improving Criminal Justice Response (ICJR) Program	23,006	2,391	64	1,163
Justice for Families (JFF) Program	4,283	481	N/A	28
Legal Assistance for Victims (LAV) Program	19,606	1,420	N/A	523
Rural Program	10,381	1,033	70	173
Sexual Assault Forensic-Medical and Advocacy Services for Tribes Initiative (FAST)	562	116	7	0
Sexual Assault Services Program - Culturally Specific (SASP-CS)	820	83	N/A	12
Transitional Housing Program	2,575	70	N/A	6
Tribal Governments Program	4,836	456	N/A	66
Tribal Jurisdiction Program	98	15	0	2
Tribal Sexual Assault Services Program (T-SASP)	471	32	N/A	0
Tribal Special Assistant U.S. Attorney Fellowship Initiative (Tribal SAUSA)	0	0	0	0
Underserved Program	889	149	N/A	314
TOTAL	**71,655**	**6,678**	**141**	**2,610**

N/A = not applicable.

NOTE: Grantees from all grant programs serve victims of all gender identities. However, there are some differences in the gender categories for which various grant programs report data. Categories are marked "N/A" if there are currently no data available for the respective grant program.

Data reported in the "Transgender or gender nonconforming" category for the ICJR, Rural, and Tribal Jurisdictions Programs as well as data reported in the "Gender nonconforming or some other gender" category for the FAST and Tribal SAUSA Special Initiatives are both displayed in the "Gender nonconforming / transgender / some other gender" category.

Table 22 | Age of victims receiving Discretionary Grant-funded services, by grant program: January-June 2021

Discretionary Grant Program	0-17 years	18-24 years	25-59 years	60+ years	Unknown
Abuse in Later Life (ALL) Program	N/A	N/A	285	467	12
Campus Program	3	293	54	1	58
Consolidated Youth (CY) Program	306	241	N/A	N/A	25
Culturally Specific Services Program (CSSP)	152	280	2,015	328	307
Disability Program	0	2	44	9	1
Improving Criminal Justice Response (ICJR) Program	861	3,529	19,489	1,272	1,473
Justice for Families (JFF) Program	51	641	3,597	210	293
Legal Assistance for Victims (LAV) Program	553	2,667	16,662	920	747
Rural Program	1,416	1,575	7,484	523	659
Sexual Assault Forensic-Medical and Advocacy Services for Tribes Initiative (FAST)	86	54	175	3	367
Sexual Assault Services Program - Culturally Specific (SASP-CS)	57	108	652	42	56
Transitional Housing Program	33	331	2,199	69	3
Tribal Governments Program	490	733	3,603	373	159
Tribal Jurisdiction Program	18	6	66	4	21
Tribal Sexual Assault Services Program (T-SASP)	129	69	267	36	2
Tribal Special Assistant U.S. Attorney Fellowship Initiative (Tribal SAUSA)	0	0	0	0	0
Underserved Program	21	142	772	128	289
TOTAL	**4,176**	**10,671**	**57,364**	**4,385**	**4,472**

N/A = not applicable.

NOTE: There are some differences in the age range of victims the various grant programs provide funds to serve. Age categories are marked "N/A" if the respective grant program does not allow use of funds to serve victims in that age range.

Additionally, there is some variation within the 0-17 years age category: The Campus, CSSP, Disability, LAV, Tribal Governments, Transitional Housing, and Underserved Programs only serve victims aged 13 and older, the ICJR, JFF, and Tribal Jurisdiction Programs as well as the Tribal SAUSA Special Initiative serve victims aged 11 and older, and the CY, Rural, SASP-CS, and T-SASP Programs as well as the FAST Special Initiative serve victims as young as 0 years old.

Finally, the ALL Program only serves victims aged 50 years or older.

Table 23 Other demographic information for victims receiving Discretionary Grant-funded services, by grant program: January-June 2021

Discretionary Grant Program	People who are lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, or queer (LGBTQ)	People with disabilities	People who are Deaf or hard of hearing	People with limited English proficiency	People who are immigrants/ refugees/ asylum seekers	People who live in rural areas
Abuse in Later Life (ALL) Program	N/A	250	N/A	26	6	54
Campus Program	N/A	31	N/A	5	6	93
Consolidated Youth (CY) Program	95	46	3	16	23	174
Culturally Specific Services Program (CSSP)	N/A	196	9	1,361	1,377	148
Disability Program	N/A	51	6	4	1	17
Improving Criminal Justice Response (ICJR) Program	104	2,355	73	3,581	1,645	3,245
Justice for Families (JFF) Program	457	341	22	525	261	300
Legal Assistance for Victims (LAV) Program	N/A	2,350	N/A	5,187	5,555	3,909
Rural Program	289	1,363	70	815	675	11,493
Sexual Assault Forensic-Medical and Advocacy Services for Tribes Initiative (FAST)	23	53	1	1	0	261
Sexual Assault Services Program - Culturally Specific (SASP-CS)	N/A	217	2	408	241	65
Transitional Housing Program	N/A	490	N/A	381	369	589
Tribal Governments Program	N/A	340	N/A	8	N/A	2,715
Tribal Jurisdiction Program	3	4	4	17	N/A	48
Tribal Sexual Assault Services Program (T-SASP)	N/A	77	6	3	N/A	369
Tribal Special Assistant U.S. Attorney Fellowship Initiative (Tribal SAUSA)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Underserved Program	N/A	370	211	178	170	126
TOTAL	**971**	**8,534**	**407**	**12,516**	**10,329**	**23,606**

N/A = not applicable.

NOTE: Grantees from all grant programs serve victims from all of these populations. However, the demographic categories that data are collected for vary by grant program. Categories are marked "N/A" if there are currently no data available for the respective grant program.

Table 24 | Victims' relationships to offender for victims served with Discretionary Grantfunds, by grant program: January-June 2021

Discretionary Grant Program	Current/ former spouse or intimate partner	Other family or household member	Current/ former dating relationship	Acquaintance	Stranger	Relationship unknown
Abuse in Later Life (ALL) Program	287	141	38	79	28	69
Campus Program	89	48	111	86	13	83
Consolidated Youth (CY) Program	39	123	163	58	12	144
Culturally Specific Services Program (CSSP)	2,270	360	278	28	14	355
Disability Program	48	17	6	7	5	0
Improving Criminal Justice Response (ICJR) Program	15,896	1,878	5,556	971	198	3,102
Justice for Families (JFF) Program	3,767	393	418	272	7	166
Legal Assistance for Victims (LAV) Program	17,856	1,547	1,831	1,177	390	664
Rural Program	7,207	1,702	1,317	819	160	995
Sexual Assault Forensic-Medical and Advocacy Services for Tribes Initiative (FAST)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sexual Assault Services Program - Culturally Specific (SASP-CS)	330	166	51	105	208	167
Transitional Housing Program	2,180	343	220	88	23	92
Tribal Governments Program	3,738	1,065	335	306	45	185
Tribal Jurisdiction Program	79	27	1	7	0	10
Tribal Sexual Assault Services Program (T-SASP)	148	154	24	60	22	104
Tribal Special Assistant U.S. Attorney Fellowship Initiative (Tribal SAUSA)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Underserved Program	784	209	155	122	21	141
TOTAL	**54,718**	**8,173**	**10,504**	**4,185**	**1,146**	**6,277**

N/A = not applicable.

NOTE: Some grant programs report data for additional offender relationship categories. In addition to the type of relationships listed above, ALL Program grantees reported 133 relationships in the "Parent/grandparent" and 7 relationships in the "Patient/client care receiver" categories, while CY Program grantees reported 40 relationships in the "Current/former spouse or intimate partner of parent/caregiver" and 22 relationships in the "Current/former dating relationship of parent/caregiver" categories.

The FAST and T-SAUSA special initiatives do not report data on victims' relationships to offender.

Appendix G: Activities of Grantees Receiving Federal Funds Under the Grants to Reduce Violent Crimes Against Women on Campus Program

July 2019 - June 2021

The Office on Violence Against Women (OVW) established the Grants to Reduce Violent Crimes Against Women on Campus Program (Campus Program) in accordance with the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA). Under this grant program, institutions of higher education may use funds for enhancing victim services and developing programs to prevent violent crimes against women on campuses, including domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

The provisions at 42 U.S.C. 14045(b)(4) require the Attorney General to submit an annual report to the committees of the House of Representatives and the Senate responsible for issues relating to higher education and crime. The report must address the activities of grantees receiving federal funds under the Campus Program, provide information about the effectiveness of these programs, and include a summary of persons served. Specifically, the Attorney General must report to Congress on the number of grants and the amount of funds distributed; a summary of the purposes for which the grants were provided and an evaluation of the progress made under the grants; a statistical summary of the persons served, detailing the nature of victimization, and providing data on age, sex, race, ethnicity, language, disability, relationship to offender, geographic distribution, and type of campus; and an evaluation of the effectiveness of programs funded.

Funding Summary

As required by VAWA, the Campus Program grantees that received awards in Fiscal Years 2019-2021 were geographically diverse and distributed between private and public institutions of higher education located in rural, urban, and suburban communities.

- In FY 2019, a total of $15,220,310 was awarded through 50 grants to institutions in 29 different states. Awards ranged in amount from $249,991 - $550,000.
- In FY 2020, a total of $16,712,621 was awarded through 52 grants to institutions in 27 different states. Awards ranged in amount from $284,135 - $749,751.
- In FY 2021, a total of $16,230,135 was awarded through 52 grants to institutions in 24 different states. Awards ranged in amount from $270,000 - $550,000.

Statutory Purpose Areas Addressed by Campus Program Grantees

The Campus Program enhances the safety of victims by supporting higher education institutions in the development of services and programs uniquely designed to address and prevent the four crimes on campuses. Purpose areas include:

- Providing personnel, training, technical assistance, and data collection, to increase apprehension, investigation, and adjudication;
- Developing and implementing campus policies, protocols, and services that more effectively identify and respond to these crimes;
- Implementing educational programming on prevention;
- Developing or strengthening victim services programs, including providing legal, medical, or psychological counseling;
- Providing assistance and information about victims' options on and off campus to bring disciplinary or other legal action, including assistance to victims in immigration or trafficking matters;
- Expanding data collection and communication systems;
- Providing capital improvements including improved lighting and communications facilities;
- Supporting improved coordination among campus administrators, campu security personnel, and local law;
- Developing or adapting and providing developmental, culturally appropriate, and linguistically accessible print or electronic materials to address both prevention and intervention; and
- Developing and promoting population-specific strategies and projects for victims from underserved populations on campus.

Campus Program Grantees' July 2019-June 2021 Activites

TABLE 1 | STAFF POSITIONS FUNDED

Reporting Period	No. of grantees reporting staff	Full-time equivalent staff funded
July-December 2019	148	163
January-June 2020	153	161
July-December 2020	161	168
January-June 2021	150	154

TABLE 2 | VICTIMS SERVED AND NOT SERVED

Reporting Period	No. victims served & partially served	No. victims not served	No. sexual assault victims	No. dating/domestic violence victims	No. stalking victims
July-December 2019	589	24	309	224	56
January-June 2020	376	1	202	137	37
July-December 2020	467	1	301	140	26
January-June 2021	409	19	255	134	20

NOTE: VAWA grantees count victims served by "presenting victimization", meaning the victimization for which the victim first requested services. Many victims served by VAWA grantees have suffered multiple victimizations and receive services accordingly. For example, a victim might request services related to dating violence, but s/he might also receive services related to sexual assault victimization.

TABLE 3 | TRAINING

Reporting Period	No. of people trained
July-December 2019	8,247
January-June 2020	3,894
July-December 2020	7,585
January-June 2021	5,849

TABLE 4 | PREVENTION EDUCATION

Reporting Period	No. incoming students total	No. of program events for incoming students	No. of incoming students receiving Campus Program prevention education (Campus-funded and/or funded with other sources)	Percentage of incoming students receiving Campus Program prevention education (Campus-funded and/or funded with other sources)
July-December 2019	399,812	2,251	223,611	56%
January-June 2020	146,476	773	63,352	43%
July-December 2020	355,013	1,366	241,995	68%
January-June 2021	90,023	858	53,571	60%

NOTE: Colleges/universities might be educating all of their incoming students, but during different reporting periods, so the percentage of incoming students educated in a given six-month period can be under 100%.

TABLE 5 | CRIMES REPORTED AND ACTIONS TAKEN

	On campus crimes			Off campus crimes			Accountability actions	
Reporting Period	No. of victims reporting crimes that ocurred on campus	No. of on campus crimes reported to campus police	No. of on campus crimes reported to community law enforcement	No. victims reporting crimes that occurred off campus	No. of off campus crimes reported to campus police	No. of off campus crimes reported to community law enforcement	No. of offenses resulting in criminal charges filed in local jurisdiction	No. of offenses resulting in campus disciplinary action or judicial board actions
July-December 2019	112	97	15	102	39	63	135	401
January-June 2020	62	57	5	47	14	33	80	195
July-December 2020	48	37	11	35	7	28	179	279
January-June 2021	40	30	10	49	21	28	168	107

Endnotes: Executive Summary

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2022 Biennial Report

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