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2018 Biennial Report to Congress on the Effectiveness of the Sexual Assault Services Formula Grant Program (SASP)



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Office on Violence Against Women



United States Department of Justice

Office on Violence Against Women

Working Together to End the Violence

SASP Formula Grant Program

2018 Report

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In addition, we wish to express our appreciation to the Sexual Assault Services Formula Grant Program administrators and subgrantees who collected and reported the data on which this report is based, and who worked with the Muskie School to ensure the accuracy of the data. OVW also thanks the administrators and subgrantees who provided detailed narrative information about their SASP Formula-funded activities and about the impact of SASP Formula funding on their states and communities. This information has added significant depth and detail to this report, providing specific examples of SASP Formula's accomplishments on behalf of survivors of sexual violence.

Rosemarie Hidalgo
Director
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Considerations for the Reader

The Sexual Assault Services Formula Grant Program (SASP Formula) 2018 Report is submitted in fulfillment of the statutory requirement that the United States Attorney General provide a biennial report to Congress on all Office on Violence Against Women (OVW)-funded programs, including how funds were expended and an assessment of the effectiveness of funded programs. This report is based on data submitted by SASP Formula state administrators and SASP Formula subgrantees. It reflects SASP Formula awards made and SASP Formula-funded activities undertaken during calendar years 2015 and 2016.

The following are key notes for the reader to consider when reviewing the 2018 Report.

Report Overview

- The section entitled “Executive Summary” sets out the statutory origins and outlines of SASP Formula—the program’s purpose areas, the distribution of SASP Formula funds, states’ eligibility, reporting requirements, and reporting methods. It also includes figures on key activities conducted by SASP-funded agencies and organizations.
- “SASP Formula 2015 and 2016: How Funds Were Used” describes the sources of the data and how funds were used during calendar years 2015 and 2016—the types of agencies and organizations that received funding, as well as the types of activities in which they engaged and why these activities are important.
- The appendices present data on the number and characteristics of victims served by subgrantees on a state-by-state basis.

The Scope and Burden of Violence

- The Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) and SASP Formula address sexual assault, which predominantly victimizes women. VAWA programs and policies, however, are designed to serve all victims of sexual assault, including men.
- The term “victim” is used in this report instead of “survivor” to emphasize that violence and abuse are criminal in nature, and to account for victims who survive violence and those who do not.

Data Presentation and Interpretation

- Throughout this report, references to “fiscal year” refer to the federal fiscal year (October 1–September 30).
- SASP Formula funds are awarded to states on the federal fiscal year schedule. SASP administrators provide subawards with these funds on various time schedules, and report on the use of funds by calendar year.

- Throughout this report, references to “states” or “states and territories” refer to all recipients of SASP Formula awards—i.e., the 50 states, the five U.S. territories, and the District of Columbia.
- The most frequently reported data are generally included (for example, purpose areas or victim services). For more information about the types of data that grantees provide, refer to the sample forms located on the VAWA MEI website at www.vawamei.org.
- The overall number of victims served represents an unduplicated count; this means that each victim is counted only once by each subgrantee, regardless of the number of times that victim received services during each calendar year. Statutory regulations pertaining to victim confidentiality are among the reasons that OVW cannot report an unduplicated count of victims served across grant programs.
 - Victims are reported only once for each type of service received from each subgrantee during the calendar year. For example, the same victim might seek legal advocacy twice and seek victim advocacy three times. Subgrantees would report two counts of services provided (one legal advocacy service and one victim advocacy service) and one victim served.
- Subgrantee data are often presented as totals across the two-year reporting period. Throughout this report, unless otherwise indicated, “total” represents 2015 and 2016 data added together.
 - For example: Subgrantees received a total of 252,377 hotline calls.
 - In some cases, a total is not available.
 - For example: Some victims may seek multiple services across the two annual reporting periods; hence, providing a total would include duplicated numbers of victims. In those cases, a calculated average across the two annual reporting periods is presented.
 - For example: During the two-year reporting period subgrantees provided services to an annual average of 48,880 victims.
- Subgrantee data are presented as whole integers.
 - For example: During the two-year reporting period, SASP Formula subgrantees served an annual average of 12,831 victims who lived in rural areas.
- Percentages throughout the report may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

Executive Summary

Background

Congress first enacted the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) in 1994 to improve the national criminal justice response to violence against women, ensure services for victims, and create informed policy on the issue. Reauthorized in 2000, 2005, 2013, and 2022, VAWA articulates Congress's commitment to effective strategies for preventing and responding to domestic and sexual violence, holding offenders accountable, and ensuring safety, autonomy, and justice for victims.

The Sexual Assault Services Formula Grant Program (SASP Formula) was first authorized through VAWA 2005 to provide intervention, advocacy, accompaniment, support services, and related assistance for adult, youth, and child victims of sexual assault, as well as their families and others affected by the sexual assault. It is the first federal funding stream solely dedicated to the provision of direct intervention and related assistance for victims of sexual assault.¹

The Office on Violence Against Women (OVW) administers grants under VAWA and provides technical assistance and training to grant recipients so that funds are used to support evidence-based interventions, when and where possible, and so that grantees can effectively combat these crimes in their communities. As of October 2018, OVW administered 15 statutorily authorized discretionary and four formula programs that provide grants to criminal justice agencies, victim services organizations, and other entities that address domestic and sexual violence.

OVW's grantmaking and technical assistance account for the unique ways—and in some cases disproportionate rates at which—these victimizations affect underserved and vulnerable populations, including: women of color, women living in poverty, American Indian and Alaska Native people, people with disabilities, and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer (LGBTQ) individuals.

This Executive Summary highlights the activities and accomplishments of SASP Formula subgrantees in their efforts to help victims and their families recover from the destructive and pervasive effects of sexual assault. The SASP Formula 2018 Report to Congress includes descriptions of subgrantees' aggregate accomplishments spanning the two-year reporting period. These reports include examples, in the words of state administrators and subgrantees, of the ways in which they are using SASP Formula funds to assist victims of sexual assault.

¹SASP funding is distributed by OVW through five grant programs: SASP Formula, SASP Culturally Specific Services Program, Tribal Sexual Assault Services Program, State Coalitions, and Tribal Coalitions. This report covers data from the SASP formula grant program only. More information on the other grant programs can be found in OVW's previously published reports to Congress: <https://www.justice.gov/ovw/reports-congress>.

SASP Formula Program Funding: At a Glance

- During Federal Fiscal Years 2015 and 2016, OVW awarded a total of **\$44,040,206** to states and territories under SASP Formula.
- States and territories in turn made subawards for a total of **\$46,027,427** to an average of **622** subgrantees during each calendar year, including:
 - **336** dual programs (sexual assault and domestic violence);
 - **215** sexual assault programs;
 - **47** community-based organizations;
 - **17** sexual assault/dual coalitions; and
 - **2** tribal sexual assault organizations.

The Scope and Impact of Sexual Assault

OVW relies on current national data and empirical research to inform its understanding of the scope and nature of 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 and some of the adverse outcomes associated with it. National data and research findings, taken with numerical and narrative information that VAWA-funded grantees report about the victims they serve and the services they provide, paint a picture of a persistent public health crisis for which solutions—however innovative and effective—are in limited supply.

OVW uses primarily two national measures of incidence and prevalence to estimate the extent of sexual violence. As 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), conducted by the CDC, is an ongoing telephone survey that collects information from people ages 18 and older about their experiences of sexual violence, domestic and dating violence, and stalking. The NISVS makes national- and state- level data available simultaneously

Subgrantee Perspective

Thanks to the SASP grant, we have been able to increase our services to our sexual assault clients through support group facilitation several times throughout the year and more intensive one-on-one care for clients. To augment these services, Alternatives to Violence of the Palouse has also developed and provided self-help guides for healing from sexual violence to our sexual assault clients. Additionally, we have been able to increase our outreach in rural Latah County by attending city council meetings in the outlying communities and by giving presentations on the services our agency provides to victims of sexual assault. This increased presence coupled with our booths at community fairs has led to an increase in community recognition – recognition that we have been able to reinforce with materials purchased with SASP funds.

Alternatives to Violence of the Palouse, Idaho

For more information on the scope and burden of sexual violence, including prevalence data, adverse effects of experiencing these crimes, economic costs, and more, please see OVW's Reports to Congress available at: <https://www.justice.gov/ovw/reports-congress>.

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), conducted by BJS, 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, which the Federal Bureau of Investigation uses to publish statistics on crimes known to law enforcement, and the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, which monitors behaviors that contribute to violence among youth, are also used to further understand the extent to which sexual assault affects people in the U.S. and its considerable impact on communities.

In addition, OVW uses the findings of studies funded by the National Institute of Justice and other federal agencies to further inform its grant-making. These studies describe the dynamics and impact of sexual assault, including perpetrator behavior and characteristics, physical and mental health outcomes among victims, criminal justice processes and outcomes, and the effectiveness of system- and community-based interventions to prevent and respond to sexual assault and hold offenders accountable.

Subgrantee Perspective

SASP funding has given us the ability to hire a dedicated sexual violence victim advocate. In doing so, we have been able to fine-tune service delivery at the Crisis Center. We recognize that sexual violence victims have a specific set of issues that they are dealing with that may not fall under the same heading of issues faced by domestic violence victims. In the past, all services provided have been focused on domestic violence. Our new advocate provides all the same residential and non-residential services with a focus on sexual violence. This has allowed our service recipients a much more specific tool for healing. In addition, we have been able to increase our support groups offered, increase crisis intervention, and case management services and specialize in victim advocacy.

Women's Crisis Center, Minnesota

Effectiveness of SASP Formula Funding

SASP Formula funding is critical to addressing sexual assault in communities across the country. During the two-year reporting period, the SASP Formula program funded an annual average of **354 full-time equivalent (FTE) staff**, including victim advocates, counselors, outreach workers, legal advocates, and program coordinators and administrative staff. SASP Formula funds are used primarily to provide victim services but can also be used to develop and distribute informational materials, and to conduct outreach to victims. States may use funding to enhance existing programs and services, to fill gaps in services, or to establish programs where none previously existed.

OVW administers SASP Formula according to a statutorily determined, population-based formula. Each state, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico will be 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 made into subgrants to rape crisis centers and other nonprofit, nongovernmental organizations or tribal programs and activities that provide direct intervention and related services.

Services for Victims and Families

VAWA grant funds are used to provide services to adult, youth, and child victims of sexual assault and their family and household members as they cope with the immediate and long-term impact of sexual violence. These services assist victims in a time of crisis to help them stay safe, connect with resources to support their recovery and, if they choose, support them through the criminal justice process. In particular, SASP Formula funds:

- **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 sexual assault;
- **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 sexual violence;
- **Legal advocacy and court accompaniment** in civil and criminal matters, which help victims navigate the legal system and provide emotional support; and
- **Hospital, clinic, or other medical responses**, which allow for advocates to be present

For more information and research on other types of victim services funded by VAWA, please see OVW's Reports to Congress available at: <https://www.justice.gov/ovw/reports-congress>.

within the medical setting, supporting, and advocating for victims during sexual assault medical forensic exams and other non-forensic medical treatments.

During the two-year reporting period, SASP Formula subgrantees provided more than **224,735** services to victims. They served an annual average of **64,000** individuals, including **48,880** victims of sexual assault. The services that SASP Formula subgrantees most frequently provided to victims were:

- Hotline calls: **96,345**
- Crisis intervention: **58,577**
- Victim advocacy: **50,735**
- Counseling services/support groups: **45,637**
- Hospital/clinic/other medical responses: **17,932**
- Criminal justice advocacy/court accompaniment: **16,151**

Subgrantee Perspective

Many grants limit who can receive services to a particular age range, type of perpetrator, etc. SASP funding allows the Sexual Assault Legal Institute (SALI) to provide comprehensive, wrap around, holistic legal services to all survivors. This is particularly true for victims of child sex abuse. SALI's funding to provide legal services to these victims is often restricted to only providing emergency legal services or services in the criminal justice system. SASP funding has allowed SALI to provide a holistic legal response to these victims, and this year SALI served 40 victims under the age of 18 and several more who were under 18 when they began receiving services from SALI. Using SASP funding, SALI is able to serve both adults and children whether they are survivors of intimate partner violence, child sexual abuse, or assault by a stranger or acquaintance.

Sexual Assault Legal Institute, Maryland

Services for and Response to Underserved and Other Vulnerable Populations

Victims' experiences and a growing body of research confirm that different populations are victimized by violence and abuse—and report it—at different rates. The ways that victims experience, resist, and survive violence can be shaped by a host of cultural, social, and economic factors.

Thus, funds authorized by Congress through VAWA are used to address unique challenges that people from underserved and marginalized populations face when they are victimized. SASP Formula subgrantees are encouraged to deliver community-based, culturally specific services and support mechanisms, including conducting outreach activities, to these populations.²

For more information on the ways in which marginalized populations experience disproportionate violence and unique barriers to seeking services, please see OVW's Reports to Congress available at: <https://www.justice.gov/ovw/reports-congress>.

During the two-year reporting period, SASP subgrantees served an annual average of:³

- 1,213 victims who identified as American Indian or Alaska Native;
- 646 victims who identified as Asian;
- 6,214 victims who identified as Black or African American;
- 8,109 victims who identified as Latina/o/x or Hispanic;
- 470 victims who identified as Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander;
- 6,020 victims who were children (ages 0 to 12);
- 15,170 victims who were youth and young adults (ages 13 to 24);
- 1,091 victims who were 60 or older;
- 4,900 victims with disabilities;
- 1,947 victims who identified as immigrants, refugees, or asylum seekers;
- 3,823 victims with limited English proficiency;
- 165 victims who identified as D/deaf or hard of hearing;
- 12,831 victims who lived in rural areas; and
- 5,438 victims who identified as male.⁴

Subgrantee Perspective

Our agency has been able to increase outreach to underserved populations in our community, resulting in an increase in services provided to survivors of sexual assault. As a result of outreach to the LGBTQ population, the agency has adopted strategies to make services more accessible and ensure services are sensitive to the needs of this population. This has resulted in increased requests for training and new community partnerships.

Safe Place and Rape Crisis Center, Inc., Florida

² In addition to SASP Formula funding, there are two discretionary programs—SASP Culturally Specific Services Program and Tribal Sexual Assault Services Program—that are specifically intended to support services for sexual assault survivors from underserved populations.

³ Victims were reported once in each race/ethnicity category that applied.

⁴ For more detailed demographic information on victims served by all states, see Table 8 in the Victim Services section of, “SASP 2015 and 2016 Data: How Funds Were Used,” further in this report. For demographic information

SASP 2015 and 2016 Data: How Funds Were Used

Background

The Sexual Assault Services Formula Program (SASP Formula), was created by the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (VAWA 2005), and reauthorized by VAWA 2013.^{i,ii} It is the first federal funding stream solely dedicated to the provision of direct intervention and related assistance for victims of sexual assault.⁵

In 2015 and 2016, OVW distributed 112 SASP Formula awards, totaling over \$44,040,206. For more information, see: <https://www.justice.gov/ovw/awards>.

The purpose of SASP Formula, which provides funding to states and territories, is to provide intervention, advocacy, accompaniment, support services, related assistance, and materials for adult, youth, and child victims of sexual assault, their families and household members, and others collaterally affected by the sexual assault. SASP Formula helps victims heal from sexual assault trauma through support to victim service organizations, such as rape crisis centers, with 24-hour sexual assault hotlines, crisis intervention, and medical and criminal justice accompaniment. SASP Formula also funds community-based, culturally specific services, including outreach activities for underserved communities. SASP Formula funds these services through the establishment, maintenance, and expansion of rape crisis centers and other nonprofit, nongovernmental organizations or tribal programs and activities that provide direct intervention and related assistance.

For Fiscal Years 2015 and 2016, states were encouraged to develop and support projects to:

- Support rape crisis centers in providing direct intervention and related assistance;
- Support dual programs that provide sexual assault and domestic violence services to enhance their provision of direct intervention and related assistance tailored for victims of sexual assault;
- Retain core services for victims of sexual assault; and
- Increase support for underserved populations, particularly communities of color, in a culturally appropriate manner, with a special emphasis on addressing the African- American, tribal, and lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) communities, as well as individuals with disabilities and Deaf individuals.

on victims served by individual states see Appendix B 2015 Tables B3a and B4a on pages 37-40 and Appendix B 2016 Tables B3b and B4b on pages 49-52.

⁵ SASP funding is distributed by OVW through five grant programs: SASP Formula, SASP Culturally Specific Services Program, Tribal Sexual Assault Services Program, State Coalitions, and Tribal Coalitions. This report covers data from the formula grant program only. More information on the other grant programs can be found in the 2016 Biennial Report to Congress on the Effectiveness of Grant Programs Under the Violence Against Women Act, located at <https://www.justice.gov/ovw/page/file/933886/dl?inline>.

Reporting Requirements

All SASP administrators and subgrantees are required to submit annual progress reports on how they used funds in the previous calendar year. They must include the number of victims served and partially served, as well as those who sought services but were not served. This reporting requirement is similar to those for other OVW programs that are statutorily required by VAWA 2000 to report on the effectiveness of OVW-funded activities.⁶

In response to these reporting requirements, and as part of a broader effort to improve measurements of program performance, OVW has worked with the VAWA Measuring Effectiveness Initiative at the Muskie School of Public Service, University of Southern Maine (Muskie School), to develop meaningful measures of program effectiveness and progress report forms, and to analyze data for all OVW-administered grant programs, including SASP Formula. The Muskie School provides ongoing, extensive training and technical assistance to state SASP Formula administrators in completing forms. States are required to submit both their SASP Formula Administrator report and their subgrantees' reports annually.

Distribution of Funds

During Fiscal Years 2015 and 2016, OVW awarded a total of **\$44,040,206** to states and territories under the SASP Formula Grant Program. During calendar years 2015 and 2016, states and territories reported that they in turn made subawards a total of **\$46,027,427** to an average of **622** subgrantees during each calendar year.⁷ During the two-year reporting period, on average, these subgrantees included:

- 336 dual programs (sexual assault and domestic violence);
- 215 sexual assault programs;
- 47 community-based organizations;
- 17 sexual assault/dual coalitions; and
- 2 tribal sexual assault organizations.

Subgrantee Perspective

Thanks to SASP funding, the Denver Children's Advocacy Center (DCAC) is able to meet the needs of highly traumatized child sex assault victims whose families cannot afford to pay for mental health treatment.

Denver Children's Advocacy Center, Colorado

⁶ Neither VAWA 2005 nor VAWA 2013 included specific reporting requirements for newly funded programs such as SASP. However, these programs follow the same requirements as programs under VAWA 2000. VAWA 2000 includes provisions requiring that grantees report activities funded by OVW and that the Attorney General submit a biennial report to Congress on the effectiveness of activities of OVW-funded programs [Public Law No. 106–386, Section 1003 (codified at 34 U.S.C. § 12511[c][7]).

⁷ Throughout this report, aggregate data on SASP Formula funds made by subgrants are consolidated from SASP administrators' reports to OVW.

SASP Formula: General Grant Information

This report provides data on the distribution and use of SASP Formula funds during calendar years 2015 and 2016. In 2015, **56** SASP administrators submitted administrator data and **608** subgrantees submitted subgrantee data.⁸ In 2016, **55** administrators submitted administrator data and **636** subgrantees submitted subgrantee data.⁹ Under an award from OVW, the Muskie School analyzed these data.

Purpose Areas

Subgrantees reported using SASP Formula funds for six statutory purposes. Subgrantees most frequently addressed crisis intervention and providing information and referrals.

Table 1. Statutory purpose areas addressed with SASP Formula funds in 2015 and 2016

	Annual Average Subgrantees (N= 622)	
Purpose Area	Annual Average	%
24-hour hotline services	450	72%
Accompaniment and advocacy through medical, criminal justice, and social support systems	503	81%
Crisis intervention	574	92%
Information and referral to assist the sexual assault victim and family	532	86%
Community-based, linguistically and culturally specific services	308	49%
The development and distribution of materials on issues related to sexual assault	206	33%

NOTE: The number of purpose areas identified is greater than the total number (N) of subgrantees.

⁸ American Samoa, Arizona, Delaware, North Carolina, and the Virgin Islands did not submit SASP subgrantee reports in 2015.

⁹ The Virgin Islands did not submit SASP administrator reports in 2016. The District of Columbia, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Virgin Islands did not submit SASP subgrantee reports in 2016.

Types of Subgrantee Agencies

During the two-year reporting period, dual programs, meaning those that serve both sexual assault and domestic violence victims, were the most common type of organization to receive SASP Formula funds. Sexual assault programs were the next most frequent recipients, followed by community-based organizations and sexual assault/dual coalitions.

Table 2. Types of organizations receiving SASP Formula funds in 2015 and 2016

	2015 Subgrantees (N = 608)		2016 Subgrantees (N = 636)	
Type of organization	Number	%	Number	%
Dual (domestic violence/sexual assault) program	306	50%	366	58%
Sexual assault program	229	38%	201	32%
Community-based organization	50	8%	43	7%
Sexual assault or dual coalition	14	2%	20	3%
Child Advocacy Center	7	1%	4	1%
Tribal sexual assault program	2	<1%	2	<1%
Other	7	1%	4	1%

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Subgrantee Perspective

[SASP] is one of the few grants that funds services to both primary and secondary victims of sexual assault. Because of this funding, we are able to provide services to child and teen victims as well as their non-offending parents. This is in addition to the services provided to adult victims of sexual assault. These services include ongoing, restorative services and separate support groups for child victims, the parents of the child victims, teen victims, the parents of the teen victims, and adult victims. On evaluations from our clients who have received restorative support services, 96% indicate they are better able to manage the trauma, 100% feel they know more ways to plan for their safety, 96% are aware of community resources, and 96% have greater knowledge of trauma.

Prevail, Inc. of Hamilton County, Indiana

SASP Subgrantee Accomplishments

This section presents aggregate data reflecting the activities and accomplishments funded by SASP Formula in 50 states, four U.S. territories,¹⁰ and the District of Columbia during the two-year reporting period.¹¹

Staff

SASP Formula-funded staff provide crisis intervention, advocacy, accompaniment, and support services to adult, youth, and child victims of sexual assault, their family and household members, and others collaterally affected by the victimization. An annual average of **603**, or **97%**, of subgrantees used their SASP Formula subawards to fund staff positions. Staff providing direct services to victims represent **76%** of the total SASP Formula-funded full-time equivalents (FTEs).¹²

Table 3. Full-time equivalent staff funded by SASP Formula in 2015 and 2016

	2015		2016	
Staff	Number FTE	%	Number FTE	%
All Staff	334	100%	373	100%
Victim advocate	164	49%	184	49%
Counselor	74	22%	83	22%
Program coordinator	36	11%	44	12%
Outreach worker	19	6%	16	4%
Administrator	14	4%	19	5%
Support staff	11	3%	11	3%
Legal advocate	8	2%	7	2%
Children's advocate	6	2%	9	2%
Translator/Interpreter	2	1%	1	<1%
Other	1	<1%	<1	<1%

NOTE: Percentages do not add to 100 due to rounding.

¹⁰ American Samoa, Arizona, Delaware, North Carolina, and the Virgin Islands did not submit SASP subgrantee reports in 2015. The District of Columbia, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Virgin Islands did not submit SASP subgrantee reports in 2016.

¹¹ For a complete list of states that awarded money in each year, see Appendix A.

¹² One FTE is equal to 2,080 hours—40 hours per week over 52 weeks.

Subgrantee Perspective

We recognize that having this funding for staff helps ensure consistent, comprehensive, and highly qualified services allowing our staff members to provide individual counseling, medical advocacy, hotline coverage, legal advocacy, and other important client services. As a result of more in-depth trainings and clinical supervision sessions for staff, both individually and in groups, we have seen increased understanding and skills around crisis intervention and client support. SASP funding enables our counselors to provide more comprehensive and coordinated sexual assault services, especially for survivors with complex trauma in need of referrals for additional support such as emergency shelter, court advocacy, case management services and other life-stabilizing systems.

Health Imperatives, Massachusetts

Victim Services

During the two-year reporting period, SASP Formula subgrantees provided services to an annual average of **48,880** victims (**99.5%** of those seeking services). Approximately **0.5%** of victims seeking services from funded programs did not receive the services they sought. The majority of victims served were white (**59%**), female (**88%**), and between the ages of 25 and 59 (**46%**).¹³ These victims received a wide range of services from subgrantees, the most common being crisis intervention, victim advocacy (assistance with obtaining needed services or resources, including material goods and services), counseling, hospital/clinic/other medical responses, criminal justice advocacy/court accompaniment, and material assistance. In addition, SASP

Subgrantee Perspective

As a result of SASP funding, our agency is able to sustain our 24-hour crisis hotline, the cornerstone of our programming, that provides victims with immediate access to our services. These services include crisis intervention, peer counseling, hospital accompaniment, information and referrals, civil legal advocacy, and safety planning. SASP funding is a crucial piece of the funding puzzle in covering the many costs associate with the 24-hour crisis hotline. These expenses include cell phones, land lines, and an independent call center.

Violence Free Crisis Line, Montana

¹³ For more information on the races/ethnicities and other demographic characteristics of victims served, see Table 8. To see this information displayed by state, see Appendix B, tables B2a and B2b. These percentages are based on the number of victims for whom race/ethnicity, gender, or age was known. Victims may identify with more than one race/ethnicity or may not report their race/ethnicity at all. Accordingly, these data may represent an undercounting of the actual number of underserved victims. Hotline services, for example, generally do not collect this race/ethnicity information, as collecting that information from callers can adversely affect service providers' ability to assist victim callers. Whenever collecting victim demographic information presents a barrier to service, or could violate confidentiality or jeopardize a victim's safety, service providers are advised not to collect it.

Formula subgrantees routinely provide safety planning, referrals, and information to victims, on an as-needed basis.

Victims Seeking Services

Table 4. Number and percentage of victims served, partially served, and not served in 2015 and 2016

	Victims 2015		Victims 2016	
Level of service	Number	%	Number	%
All seeking services	48,829	100%	49,408	100%
Served	48,288	99%	48,655	98%
Partially served	403	1%	413	1%
Not served	138	<1%	340	1%

NOTE: Partially served victims received some, but not all, of the services they sought through SASP Formula-funded programs. "Not served" represents victims who sought services and did not receive the service(s) they were seeking, provided those services were funded under SASP Formula.

Table 5. Victim services provided by SASP Formula subgrantees in 2015 and 2016

	Victims served			
	2015 (N = 114,143)		2016 (N = 110,592)	
Type of service	Number	%	Number	%
Crisis intervention	30,697	27%	27,880	25%
Victim advocacy	25,074	22%	25,661	23%
Counseling services/support group	23,013	20%	22,624	20%
Hospital/clinic/other medical responses	8,594	8%	9,338	8%
Criminal justice advocacy/court accompaniment	8,191	7%	7,960	7%
Material assistance	5,754	5%	5,741	5%
Civil legal advocacy	3,854	3%	4,127	4%
Transportation	3,687	3%	3,412	3%
Language services	2,114	2%	1,704	2%
Financial counseling	1,848	2%	989	1%
Employment counseling	769	1%	863	1%
Job training	378	<1%	92	<1%

NOTE: An individual victim may have received more than one type of service. Victims are reported only once for each type of service received during each reporting period.

Subgrantees provided an array of additional services during the two-year reporting period:

- SASP Formula-funded victim services staff assisted sexual assault victims in obtaining **4,399** temporary and final protection orders.
- Subgrantees provided services to an annual average of **15,121** secondary victims.¹⁴
- Subgrantees received **252,377** hotline calls.¹⁵
- Of these, over **38% (96,345)** were from primary victims.
- Subgrantees reported that they provided outreach and information about services in the forms of **24,357** unsolicited letters, phone calls, and visits to victims.
- On average, **132**, or **21%** of subgrantees used SASP Formula funds for informational materials each year, such as outreach and promotional materials, and websites.

During the reporting period, SASP Formula subgrantees developed, revised, or translated informational materials into Arabic, Bengali, Chinese, Creole, Dena'ina, Filipino, Hindi, Hmong, Inupiaq, Japanese, Korean, Nepali, Mandarin, Russian, Spanish, Thai, Vietnamese, and Yup'ik.

Table 6. Use of SASP Formula funds to develop, substantially revise, or distribute informational materials in 2015 and 2016

	2015		2016	
Informational materials	Number developed or revised	Number used or distributed	Number developed or revised	Number used or distributed
All materials	880	462,330	1,738	1,485,378
Outreach material	297	268,086	925	236,590
Promotional products	404	62,902	323	35,641
Websites	135	129,003	232	1,205,145
Other	44	2,339	258	8,002

¹⁴ Secondary victims are individuals who are indirectly affected by the sexual assault – children, siblings, spouses or intimate partners, grandparents, other relatives, friends, or neighbors – except for the perpetrators of such victimization.

¹⁵ The number of calls is not unduplicated. In addition to victims, hotlines receive calls from intimate partners, family members, friends, and coworkers of victims, and from members of the general public requesting information, some of whom may be victims, but do not identify themselves as such.

Victims Relationships to Offenders

Table 7. Relationship to offender for victims served by SASP Formula subgrantees in 2015 and 2016

	2015		2016	
Relationship to offender	Number	%	Number	%
Current/former spouse or intimate partner	7,568	22%	7,767	22%
Other family or household member	9,678	28%	9,940	29%
Dating relationship	3,318	10%	3,268	9%
Acquaintance	10,454	31%	10,537	30%
Stranger	3,063	9%	3,247	9%
Unknown	15,555	NA	15,050	NA
Total (excluding unknown)	34,081	100%	34,759	100%

NA = not applicable

NOTE: The above percentages are based on the total number of known relationships to offender reported.

Because victims may have been abused by more than one offender, the total number of reported relationships may be higher than the total number of victims reported as served.

Reasons Not Served

During the two-year reporting period, subgrantees noted the following barriers most frequently as reasons why victims were not served or were only partially served:

- Program unable to provide service due to limited resources/priority-settings;
- Transportation;
- Services inappropriate or inadequate for victims with mental health problems;
- Services not appropriate for victim/survivor;
- Services inappropriate or inadequate for victims/survivors with substance abuse issues;
- Program reached capacity;
- Hours of operation; or
- Lack of child care.

Subgrantee Perspective

Our [SASP-funded] on-campus advocate meets students discreetly on campus and provides crisis intervention, emotional support, information, medical and legal options, advocacy and connects them with our other programs. By providing on on-campus Advocate, we are better able to assist these populations and provide them the services they may otherwise never access.

Stand Up Placer, California

Demographics of Victims Served and Partially Served

Table 8. Demographic characteristics of victims served by SASP Formula subgrantees in 2015 and 2016

	Victims receiving services			
	2015		2016	
Characteristics	Number	%	Number	%
<i>Race/ethnicity</i>				
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,213	3%	1,212	3%
Asian	654	2%	637	2%
Black or African American	6,038	16%	6,390	16%
Hispanic or Latino	8,182	21%	8,036	20%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	265	1%	674	2%
White	22,337	58%	23,601	59%
Unknown	10,458	NA	9,058	NA
<i>Gender</i>				
Female	37,605	88%	39,533	87%
Male	5,202	12%	5,673	13%
Unknown	5,884	NA	3,862	NA
<i>Age</i>				
0–6	2,365	6%	2,429	6%
7–12	3,343	8%	3,903	9%
13–17	6,189	15%	6,379	15%
18–24	9,031	22%	8,741	21%
25–59	18,340	46%	19,627	46%
60+	975	2%	1,206	3%
Unknown	8,448	NA	6,783	NA
<i>Other demographics</i>				
People with disabilities	4,862	10%	4,937	10%
People who are D/deaf or hard of hearing	131	<1%	199	<1%
People with limited English proficiency	3,875	8%	3,771	8%
People who are immigrants/refugees/asylum seekers	2,152	4%	1,742	4%
People who live in rural areas	12,383	25%	13,278	27%

NA = not applicable

NOTE: Percentages for race/ethnicity, gender, and age are based on the number of victims for whom the information was known. Because victims may have identified with more than one race/ethnicity, the total number reported in race/ethnicity may be higher than the total number of victims served and the sum of percentages for race/ethnicity may be greater than 100.

Subgrantee Perspectives

Because of the paid internship position, we were able to hire a trained play therapist to work with our highest risk group of children, those who had experienced sexual abuse. These children might have had to wait a prolonged period on our waitlist to receive the much-needed services that we were able to instead provide in a timely manner. This therapist was also trained to work with the parents of the sexually abused children to help them better understand the impact of the abuse on their child. The therapist helped the parent to create a collaborative environment to promote healing for the child. The therapist also worked closely with CPS, law enforcement, and Children's Advocacy Center to advocate and best meet the needs of our child clients.

Denton County Friends of the Family, Texas

SASP funding makes possible Project Bolo Behen ("Speak Sister"), an outreach and direct service program that specifically targets South Asian women. This is a large and growing population in Hudson County, and one that is especially prone to silence surrounding issues of domestic violence and sexual assault. SASP funding has enabled us to conduct outreach in the South Asian community, engaging women in conversations about violence in their community and making them aware of available resources...Before this funding, the community had no culturally and linguistically competent agency to go to for services.

CarePoint Health Foundation, New Jersey

Remaining Areas of Need

SASP administrators are asked to report on the remaining areas of need in their states for victims of sexual assault, and for offender accountability. Their responses help OVW understand the emerging and under-resourced issues faced by victims, the systems designed to serve them, and barriers to holding offenders accountable. In their reports for 2015 and 2016, administrators most frequently mentioned the following as the most significant unmet needs:

- Improving access to and availability of sexual assault forensic exam services (SAFE services), especially in rural and remote areas;
- Helping victims meet their basic needs, including housing, transportation, childcare, counseling and mental healthcare, and legal assistance;
- Improving training for law enforcement, prosecutors, and judges on the dynamics of sexual violence in order to promote best practices;
- Enhancing the criminal justice response to sexual violence through increased prosecution of sexual assault cases and better offender treatment programs;
- Expanding awareness of and access to victim services, especially in rural areas and among underserved communities;
- Bolstering community education and prevention efforts to combat myths about sexual assault and improve community response;
- Improving services and outreach to underserved groups, especially immigrants and

refugees, victims with limited English proficiency, LGBTQ victims, victims with disabilities, male victims, youth, and those who are homeless or suffer from mental illness;

- Developing dedicated services for victims of human trafficking; and
- Retaining qualified staff in victim service agencies.

SASP administrators consistently reported a scarcity of services specific to victims of sexual assault and the need for dedicated rape crisis centers; specialized sexual assault victim services, especially mental health services and substance abuse counseling; and greater access to SAFE and SANE services. Additionally, they emphasized the need to help victims secure access to housing, transportation, childcare, and legal assistance to rebuild their lives. These needs were made more challenging because of high levels of staff turnover in victim service agencies.

Administrator Perspectives

A recent dialogue in our state re-visited the issues of emergency housing for sexual assault survivors. The eligibility of sexual assault survivors (who are not experiencing current abuse by an intimate partner) to enter "domestic violence" shelter continues to be questioned, and rape crisis counselors who contact domestic violence programs seeking shelter for such a client will get inconsistent answers about eligibility. One SASP-funded rape crisis program addressed the issue as follows: "Housing for sexual assault survivors in Massachusetts has been an ongoing crisis for years, and the housing crisis impacts many aspects of life for survivors and their families. Often, there is not an opportunity or means to flee or find a safe place to reside. Some survivors do not have a safe location that the perpetrator is unaware of which further escalates the vicious cycle for so many victims/survivors."

SASP administrator, Massachusetts

Prior to this project period there were currently 11 counties in West Virginia without access to trained sexual assault advocates. Although a focus during this project period was on expanding services to additional counties by providing sexual assault advocacy training to staff at an existing domestic violence shelter, that is just the first step. An agency that has no experience in providing those services, no materials advertising those services, and does not even include providing sexual assault services as part of its mission is not positioned to provide services just by having advocates attend one training. An agency's capacity for service provision has to be assessed and expanded as well as a plan created for implementing those services within a community.

SASP administrator, West Virginia

Administrators emphasized the need to strengthen the criminal justice response to sexual assault. In addition to providing enhanced training to law enforcement, prosecutors, and judges on trauma-informed practices, evidence collection, and evidence-based prosecution, administrators also suggested interventions to improve offender accountability and protect victims, including enhanced oversight of offenders and an increase in the number of protective orders issued. Administrators called for increased prosecution of acquaintance rape and sexual assault on college campuses. Some administrators also cited the need for enhanced offender treatment programs, and many felt that timely processing of sexual assault kits would improve prosecution rates.

Administrator Perspectives

For victims of sexual assault, protective orders are often not given. Courts often think it's only domestic violence victims that need protection. It's true that victims of domestic violence are most often in physical danger. All victims can be afraid of retaliation from their perpetrator especially after charges have been pressed. Defendants in criminal cases are often released on bail until the trial and this can cause fear and panic for a victim [whether] real or imagined... [Additionally,] centers need money specifically at the coalition [and] state level to provide massive amounts of training. Training to law enforcement agencies, judges and all other court personnel that deal with victims is key. People need to understand trauma and the seemingly suspicious behavior that victims may exhibit because of it. Training is the only way to do this and money is the only way that we can provide this much needed training.

SASP administrator, Alabama

Prosecutors are reluctant to prosecute cases where the perpetrator knows the victim. Unfortunately, most perpetrators know the victim, as a family member, dating partner, spouse, minister/priest, classmate, caregiver, counselor, doctor, teacher or other acquaintance. Prosecutors need to recognize that this acquaintance is the means of access for the perpetrator rather than a barrier to the victim's credibility as a witness. Aggravating factors such as alcohol and drugs should be identified as means used by perpetrators to render the victim vulnerable instead of a victim's tacit consent. The state needs to enforce victim rights and provide a means for public accountability of prosecutors. Prosecutorial discretion should not be absolute; information, including data about prosecutors' management of cases (from moment of law enforcement referral to disposition), should be accessible to the public.

SASP administrator, Illinois

Administrators cited the need for more public outreach and education about available services and the dynamics of sexual assault in order to encourage victims to report crimes and get the help they need. This need was especially pronounced in sparsely populated rural areas where isolation, limited access to services, and a lack of anonymity represented significant obstacles to victim safety.

Administrator Perspectives

Funding continues to be the most significant area of need for all rape crisis programs in New Mexico. New Mexico is known for its unique cultural diversity, wide open spaces, and rural landscapes. In size, we are the fifth largest state. In population size, however, we rank 36th in the United States. One-third of our population lives in rural areas. Even though the need in geographically isolated areas is just as great, rural programs receive smaller amounts of funding due to numbers served.

SASP administrator, New Mexico

Other areas of the state simply do not have a rape crisis center in their vicinity. Due to the remoteness of the rural area, this poses a safety issue for victims of sexual assault as they may not be able to receive comprehensive, trauma-informed services by a trained, specialized professional from a rape recovery center. In addition, many victims may not even know that these services are available to them. In addition to the lack of awareness and accessibility to services, many people living in rural areas face barriers by living in a small town. In general, victims of rape already suffer from a great deal of shame and self-blaming after the assault. When they live in a small town, they are much less likely to report for fear of other people that they know finding out about the rape. Secondly, if they do end up reporting they most often suffer an extreme amount of backlash of embarrassment, judgment, and lack of confidentiality. In sum, assistance for sexual assault victims in rural areas remains a significant area of need.

SASP administrator, Utah

Many victims express fear or judgment from other members of their community/village if they come forward and report a sexual assault. More so than the fear of judgment is the fear for their and their families safety if they report or seek services. Many victims have reported they feel they will face retaliation and harassment from other community members as well as the perpetrator and the perpetrator's family. Even if a perpetrator is arrested and removed from the village it is usually for a short time period. There are no safe options for victims in rural communities unless they are willing to relocate to ensure their safety. There is also no way for a victim to report these crimes confidentially in the village setting.

SASP administrator, Alaska

Administrator Perspectives

Spanish-speaking survivors need more therapeutic services and options. While there are many case management and info/referral pieces available in the system in Spanish, it is the more advanced therapy and trauma services that are in severely limited supply.

SASP administrator, New York

Cultivating culturally specific community partnerships, engagement, outreach, and response services are the most significant area of need for our communities. Often services are not visible or not inclusive for individuals from communities of color, those facing immigration concerns, those with disabilities, those who are part of the LGBTQ community, or those who identify as transgender or gender nonconforming. We strive to continue to create partnerships within those communities and to ensure services are compassionate, inclusive, and equitable for all individuals impacted by sexual assault.

SASP administrator, Idaho

Subgrantee Perspective

Often when we think of victim advocacy, we envision court accompaniment and criminal justice support. While those things are very important, we have found that when advocates pay attention to the details of a victim's day-to-day functioning, we often end up providing support in ways that do not fit that traditional vision. For example, we were working with a survivor who had multiple health issues prior to her assault, and has had difficulty managing all of her medical conditions in addition to her anxiety. Post-assault, she required wound care that was hard for her to schedule. We filled out an application for homeless medical services over the phone and submitted it on her behalf. She failed to show at her appointment. Later she called for assistance obtaining bandages, at which time an advocate realized how difficult it was for her to perform all the steps needed to access medical care. So, the advocate, with her permission, made a new appointment for her, and promised to meet her at the doctor office for support. When the advocate arrived, the survivor had just called to cancel the appointment. The advocate called her back and asked if she could come get her, which she did, and the victim obtained needed medical care. It affirmed to her that someone cared, and that with some communication her challenges could be managed.

AWARE, Inc., Alaska

Finally, administrators emphasized the challenges service providers, law enforcement, and court personnel faced in aiding victims from underserved communities, including immigrants and refugees, victims with limited English proficiency, LGBTQ victims, victims with disabilities, male victims, youth, those who are homeless or suffer from mental illness, and victims of human trafficking. In addition to lacking culturally and linguistically appropriate services, administrators

also reported difficulty reaching underserved groups, especially those that lack confidence in law enforcement or fear they will not be believed.

Conclusion

The data from subgrantees included in the SASP Formula 2018 Report show that SASP Formula funding makes a difference in the way that communities across the United States help victims of sexual violence and hold offenders accountable.

During the two-year reporting period, states awarded SASP Formula funding to an annual average of 622 subgrantees. Nearly 225,000 services, such as crisis intervention and victim advocacy; counseling services and support groups; hospital, clinic or other medical responses; and criminal justice advocacy and court accompaniment were provided to victims. On average, supportive services were provided to 64,000 individuals each year. In addition, hotline calls were received from over 44,000 victims each year.

This 2018 SASP Formula Grant Program Report reflects two years of collective efforts to respond to sexual assault across the nation. It describes significant accomplishments that would not have been possible in the absence of SASP Formula funding, and it highlights where much work remains to be done.

Appendix A:
Allocation of SASP Formula Grant Funds in 2015 and 2016

Table A. Amounts of SASP Formula awards to subgrantees and administrative costs, by state: 2015 and 2016¹⁶

	2015		2016¹⁷	
State	Amount awarded to subgrantees (\$)	Administrative costs (\$)	Amount awarded to subgrantees (\$)	Administrative costs (\$)
Alabama	317,750	14,287	271,975	31,903
Alaska	432,574	1,866	262,548	13,725
American Samoa	127,776	6,673	146,533	6,475
Arizona	295,667	4,111	295,667	1,888
Arkansas	106,215	5,193	297,003	0
California	1,587,744	168	2,457,884	0
Colorado	0	0	225,680	10,716
Connecticut	297,432	5,210	333,792	4,164
Delaware	305,148	22,587	286,292	23,183
District of Columbia	251,400	0	0	1,637
Florida	996,217	52,433	1,476,862	74,777
Georgia	422,436	21,122	314,471	19,106
Guam	20,000	741	43,684	2,384
Hawaii	278,648	0	308,254	0
Idaho	55,000	1,681	292,097	11,607
Illinois	436,105	19,118	507,055	16,038
Indiana	426,789	34,135	784,809	17,013
Iowa	319,140	20,776	366,154	13,516
Kansas	0	1,053	302,139	16,670
Kentucky	423,076	0	629,226	33,110
Louisiana	294,605	15,194	339,042	17,537
Maine	538,735	9,943	146,870	6,625

¹⁶ Table A reflects data as reported by SASP administrators and reflect awards SASP administrators reported making to subgrantees during calendar years 2015 and 2016.

¹⁷ The Virgin Islands did not submit a SASP administrators report in 2016.

Table A. Amounts of SASP Formula awards to subgrantees and administrative costs, by state: 2015 and 2016¹⁶

	2015		2016¹⁷	
State	Amount awarded to subgrantees (\$)	Administrative costs (\$)	Amount awarded to subgrantees (\$)	Administrative costs (\$)
Maryland	12,067	7,047	474,092	12,628
Massachusetts	342,371	16,800	359,415	18,881
Michigan	0	0	253,875	0
Minnesota	358,069	4,621	400,391	32,961
Mississippi	491,123	3,462	501,385	23,269
Missouri	167,729	8,269	436,067	31,735
Montana	500,228	25,696	482,172	15,554
Nebraska	306,474	566	306,474	16,758
Nevada	543,014	4,875	476,977	28,381
New Hampshire	263,793	11,289	145,347	17,170
New Jersey	986,760	792	1,250,441	0
New Mexico	0	5,688	573,681	15,164
New York	1,510,579	15,371	1,687,297	36,828
North Carolina	1,066,545	43,145	846,919	43,420
North Dakota	541,265	7,406	611,240	11,743
N. Mariana Islands	65,723	0	144,192	1,004
Ohio	354,689	0	942,394	0
Oklahoma	65,489	0	321,139	18,714
Oregon	96,362	0	371,279	6,838
Pennsylvania	457,829	0	532,866	26,643
Puerto Rico	50,000	0	153,871	0
Rhode Island	260,680	13,058	288,277	20,926
South Carolina	360,690	5,783	316,187	16,009
South Dakota	181,921	0	251,040	0
Tennessee	320,315	14,105	399,989	14,274

Table A. Amounts of SASP Formula awards to subgrantees and administrative costs, by state: 2015 and 2016¹⁶

	2015		2016¹⁷	
State	Amount awarded to subgrantees (\$)	Administrative costs (\$)	Amount awarded to subgrantees (\$)	Administrative costs (\$)
Texas	764,275	0	1,429,572	0
Utah	257,251	16,670	290,261	3,020
Vermont	0	4,613	282,928	10,432
Virgin Islands	0	0	NA	NA
Virginia	361,108	0	396,668	0
Washington	312,843	10,940	429,611	13,273
West Virginia	296,194	15,534	360,183	12,557
Wisconsin	215,479	11,209	325,956	19,945
Wyoming	135,801	894	318,080	1,721
TOTAL	19,579,123	484,124	26,448,303	791,925

Appendix B:
SASP Formula Grant-funded Activities in 2015

Table B1a. SASP Formula subgrantees using funds for victim services and victims seeking/receiving services, by state: 2015

	Victims seeking services							
State	Total	Served	Partially served	Not served	Hotline calls from victims	Walk-in information and referrals to victims	Web-based information and referrals to victims	Outreach to victims
Alabama	1,426	1,424	2	0	1,009	27	8	291
Alaska	197	195	2	0	68	33	0	30
Arkansas	297	295	2	0	184	12	25	85
California	2,311	2,306	5	0	3,527	869	50	304
Colorado	1,557	1,508	49	0	0	0	0	70
Connecticut	835	835	0	0	1,150	1,005	0	0
District of Columbia	1,644	1,644	0	0	1,620	334	0	0
Florida	693	693	0	0	396	0	0	49
Georgia	1,097	1,090	7	0	660	211	4	1,231
Guam	12	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	337	337	0	0	223	0	0	30
Idaho	700	650	50	0	4,117	2,679	251	75
Illinois	2,010	2,010	0	0	617	182	0	2
Indiana	894	877	12	5	646	162	19	139
Iowa	798	791	7	0	1,124	95	26	125
Kansas	760	760	0	0	340	6	9	1,051
Kentucky	458	458	0	0	155	0	0	41
Louisiana	1,265	1,261	4	0	1,175	123	4	376
Maine	653	638	15	0	517	52	0	257
Maryland	1,465	1,394	5	66	978	59	0	126
Massachusetts	613	613	0	0	2,041	28	8	0
Michigan	490	480	10	0	0	0	0	0

Table B1a. SASP Formula subgrantees using funds for victim services and victims seeking/receiving services, by state: 2015

	Victims seeking services							
State	Total	Served	Partially served	Not served	Hotline calls from victims	Walk-in information and referrals to victims	Web-based information and referrals to victims	Outreach to victims
Minnesota	1,408	1,408	0	0	151	88	21	93
Mississippi	630	630	0	0	527	22	12	526
Missouri	1,114	984	107	23	1,067	28	9	154
Montana	479	474	5	0	3,242	246	25	180
Nebraska	641	639	2	0	1,483	915	207	197
Nevada	1,477	1,472	3	2	250	92	21	189
New Hampshire	340	339	1	0	1,244	219	1	0
New Jersey	3,414	3,406	6	2	1,101	14	3	3
New Mexico	917	905	0	12	461	459	1	120
New York	1,445	1,413	31	1	596	15	21	0
North Dakota	436	436	0	0	481	198	6	188
N. Mariana Islands	22	21	1	0	48	3	0	0
Ohio	544	543	1	0	932	74	4	140
Oklahoma	832	816	16	0	326	77	50	91
Oregon	755	755	0	0	2,402	700	57	311
Pennsylvania	2,543	2,535	7	1	1,962	161	22	176
Puerto Rico	59	59	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	295	295	0	0	142	34	4	138
South Carolina	1,949	1,935	12	2	1,324	54	38	43
South Dakota	373	373	0	0	155	78	5	159
Tennessee	296	294	2	0	148	99	0	204
Texas	3,123	3,120	1	2	3,417	58	11	1,061

Table B1a. SASP Formula subgrantees using funds for victim services and victims seeking/receiving services, by state: 2015

	Victims seeking services							
State	Total	Served	Partially served	Not served	Hotline calls from victims	Walk-in information and referrals to victims	Web-based information and referrals to victims	Outreach to victims
Utah	1,343	1,343	0	0	899	159	35	141
Vermont	345	343	2	0	1,720	10	6	0
Virginia	1,261	1,248	6	7	1,010	205	31	746
Washington	467	466	0	1	215	40	0	0
West Virginia	533	523	9	1	1,397	164	3	51
Wisconsin	855	832	19	4	1,560	107	126	128
Wyoming	421	410	2	9	2,732	528	21	289
TOTAL	48,829	48,288	403	138	51,539	10,724	1,144	9,610

Table B2a. Race/ethnicity, gender, and age of victims receiving SASP Formula-funded services, by state: 2015

	Race/ethnicity							Gender			Age						
State	American Indian/Alaska Native	Asian	Black/African - American	Hispanic/Latino	Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	White	Unknown	Female	Male	Unknown	0-6	7-12	13-17	18-24	25-29	60+	Unknown
Alabama	4	12	467	24	0	730	189	1,258	95	73	23	21	145	382	714	36	105
Alaska	161	0	0	0	0	34	2	168	29	0	3	3	4	18	155	14	0
Arkansas	19	1	13	13	2	250	3	213	84	0	3	2	10	59	208	13	2
California	30	41	231	949	22	556	487	1,989	207	115	305	132	272	372	824	62	344
Colorado	14	17	81	420	1	842	182	1,117	439	1	336	472	329	35	324	24	37
Connecticut	6	6	61	325	3	364	70	725	107	3	52	92	165	120	382	24	0
District of Columbia	0	0	15	3	0	5	1,621	22	1	1,621	0	0	0	8	16	0	1,620
Florida	1	4	136	44	3	423	82	657	33	3	0	0	61	205	400	14	13
Georgia	0	1	153	39	0	296	611	418	98	581	122	123	66	60	111	4	611
Guam	0	1	0	0	11	0	0	12	0	0	0	6	4	0	2	0	0
Hawaii	0	62	9	22	114	88	42	283	54	0	17	40	74	58	134	4	10
Idaho	51	15	5	85	2	474	72	628	72	0	47	79	110	183	229	27	25
Illinois	34	25	329	347	11	1,413	66	1,838	156	16	79	174	433	483	764	47	30
Indiana	2	3	108	50	0	600	126	774	89	26	52	76	125	172	376	9	79
Iowa	29	15	31	148	10	530	35	660	126	12	31	87	154	161	331	34	0
Kansas	17	6	41	85	3	577	31	635	125	0	60	94	95	144	354	13	0
Kentucky	0	0	31	20	2	388	17	386	72	0	71	80	85	63	141	8	10
Louisiana	10	4	389	45	1	807	9	1,086	177	2	84	110	190	158	676	17	30
Maine	2	3	77	3	0	191	377	544	108	1	18	31	65	80	197	15	247
Maryland	7	17	325	120	1	584	354	1,272	112	15	36	99	166	199	566	29	304

Table B2a. Race/ethnicity, gender, and age of victims receiving SASP Formula-funded services, by state: 2015

	Race/ethnicity							Gender			Age						
State	American Indian/Alaska Native	Asian	Black/African - American	Hispanic/Latino	Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	White	Unknown	Female	Male	Unknown	0-6	7-12	13-17	18-24	25-29	60+	Unknown
Massachusetts	2	7	47	84	2	303	186	515	51	47	0	2	25	113	322	18	133
Michigan	2	1	209	174	1	72	31	459	30	1	3	3	57	79	319	12	17
Minnesota	64	24	138	110	2	584	486	983	179	246	13	39	190	450	419	29	268
Mississippi	3	3	238	20	0	344	50	575	55	0	44	65	69	132	233	39	48
Missouri	10	5	150	61	2	706	163	1,051	40	0	7	9	94	236	583	22	140
Montana	70	3	5	16	0	324	61	402	22	55	18	20	40	141	195	7	58
Nebraska	18	5	25	84	1	455	54	564	61	16	6	19	62	168	330	13	43
Nevada	19	29	416	278	16	510	207	1,435	28	12	63	37	320	674	346	5	30
New Hampshire	5	3	3	10	0	230	89	292	48	0	26	27	43	78	103	12	51
New Jersey	1	28	140	120	1	315	2,815	652	89	2,671	2	9	108	233	294	11	2,755
New Mexico	98	10	5	296	1	210	285	633	134	138	109	123	99	71	211	17	275
New York	10	63	217	321	9	771	54	1,249	191	4	29	72	211	373	703	23	33
North Dakota	89	2	17	6	1	307	14	396	39	1	24	36	86	116	167	6	1
N. Mariana Islands	0	14	0	0	8	0	0	21	1	0	0	6	1	4	11	0	0
Ohio	0	26	91	53	0	274	100	464	59	21	10	75	89	94	197	10	69
Oklahoma	156	9	112	112	1	514	20	779	48	5	4	1	141	202	438	14	32
Oregon	54	3	13	244	1	399	41	721	32	2	19	35	128	177	340	14	42
Pennsylvania	6	24	312	678	4	1,350	194	2,075	467	0	113	225	301	438	1,422	41	2
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	59	0	0	0	50	9	0	17	5	6	6	25	0	0

Table B2a. Race/ethnicity, gender, and age of victims receiving SASP Formula-funded services, by state: 2015

	Race/ethnicity						Gender			Age							
State	American Indian/Alaska Native	Asian	Black/African - American	Hispanic/Latino	Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	White	Unknown	Female	Male	Unknown	0-6	7-12	13-17	18-24	25-29	60+	Unknown
Rhode Island	0	5	21	52	0	217	0	234	61	0	31	45	40	75	94	10	0
South Carolina	9	8	570	110	0	1,002	248	1,560	378	9	245	376	314	305	506	15	186
South Dakota	124	0	6	3	1	222	17	337	36	0	14	26	44	70	197	10	12
Tennessee	0	1	32	31	1	221	10	258	38	0	8	18	89	38	136	2	5
Texas	7	30	314	1,638	9	847	292	2,763	336	22	103	123	331	616	1,612	94	242
Utah	31	13	45	237	10	756	251	1,159	183	1	7	9	299	305	501	8	214
Vermont	7	10	17	5	0	256	51	292	39	14	0	1	38	131	128	10	37
Virginia	0	8	285	190	4	694	73	1,111	131	12	30	48	101	324	657	74	20
Washington	8	9	7	204	4	185	49	402	57	7	29	75	124	71	162	5	0
West Virginia	0	2	19	4	0	404	103	433	59	40	22	39	46	120	176	18	111
Wisconsin	22	73	72	203	0	369	124	682	82	87	6	7	94	152	406	29	157
Wyoming	11	3	10	37	0	344	14	373	35	4	24	47	46	79	203	13	0
TOTAL	1,213	654	6,038	8,182	265	22,337	10,458	37,605	5,202	5,884	2,365	3,343	6,189	9,031	18,340	975	8,448

Table B3a. Additional demographic information about people receiving SASP Formula-funded services, by state: 2015¹⁸

State	People with disabilities	People who are D/deaf or hard of hearing	People with Limited English proficiency	People who are Immigrants/refugees/asylum seekers	People who live in rural areas
Alabama	162	3	8	1	213
Alaska	23	2	0	0	197
Arkansas	9	2	7	2	94
California	111	5	255	66	207
Colorado	219	1	249	0	70
Connecticut	151	2	124	73	0
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	92	1	1	1	0
Georgia	95	1	26	25	212
Guam	2	0	0	1	12
Hawaii	58	4	0	0	15
Idaho	132	3	60	53	332
Illinois	158	10	75	0	208
Indiana	90	0	20	3	282
Iowa	104	3	48	38	580
Kansas	127	5	20	6	356
Kentucky	57	1	10	9	298
Louisiana	184	7	33	28	793
Maine	61	0	67	72	121
Maryland	128	0	127	59	536
Massachusetts	237	3	39	9	52
Michigan	35	0	143	0	0

¹⁸ American Samoa, Arizona, Delaware, North Carolina, and the Virgin Islands did not submit SASP subgrantee reports in 2015.

Table B3a. Additional demographic information about people receiving SASP Formula-funded services, by state: 2015¹⁸

State	People with disabilities	People who are D/deaf or hard of hearing	People with Limited English proficiency	People who are Immigrants/ refugees/asylum seekers	People who live in rural areas
Minnesota	300	0	70	59	257
Mississippi	100	4	11	5	197
Missouri	166	4	52	47	460
Montana	59	1	4	2	262
Nebraska	26	1	28	16	404
Nevada	155	2	202	12	140
New Hampshire	85	0	1	4	40
New Jersey	68	1	44	23	12
New Mexico	80	1	33	21	489
New York	145	20	222	164	339
North Dakota	49	0	0	2	42
N. Mariana Islands	2	0	9	7	22
Ohio	37	0	59	45	375
Oklahoma	147	6	53	2	296
Oregon	105	1	245	65	534
Pennsylvania	363	22	498	495	737
Puerto Rico	11	0	18	5	4
Rhode Island	15	0	5	0	28
South Carolina	88	1	63	32	827
South Dakota	18	0	4	4	257
Tennessee	53	0	17	14	186
Texas	66	4	405	201	243
Utah	152	2	91	97	114
Vermont	32	2	4	2	156

Table B3a. Additional demographic information about people receiving SASP Formula-funded services, by state: 2015¹⁸

State	People with disabilities	People who are D/deaf or hard of hearing	People with Limited English proficiency	People who are Immigrants/refugees/asylum seekers	People who live in rural areas
Virginia	112	1	133	118	644
Washington	56	1	104	46	48
West Virginia	41	1	3	3	271
Wisconsin	64	1	171	213	179
Wyoming	32	2	14	2	242
TOTAL	4,862	131	3,875	2,152	12,383

Table B4a. Relationship to offender of victims served with SASP Formula funds, by state: 2015¹⁹

State	Current/former spouse or intimate partner	Other family or household member	Dating	Acquaintance	Stranger	Relationship unknown
Alabama	250	170	116	510	239	167
Alaska	12	15	2	33	7	128
Arkansas	16	22	12	59	44	205
California	271	326	165	468	161	923
Colorado	0	1,046	17	365	70	113
Connecticut	87	271	35	219	71	152
District of Columbia	1	0	0	11	8	1,624
Florida	67	73	59	216	64	216
Georgia	36	111	27	186	29	708
Guam	0	9	0	4	0	1
Hawaii	18	108	11	112	29	61

¹⁹ American Samoa, Arizona, Delaware, North Carolina and the Virgin Islands did not submit SASP subgrantee reports in 2015.

Table B4a. Relationship to offender of victims served with SASP Formula funds, by state: 2015¹⁹

State	Current/former spouse or intimate partner	Other family or household member	Dating	Acquaintance	Stranger	Relationship unknown
Idaho	112	192	90	175	35	104
Illinois	107	591	151	669	165	399
Indiana	227	222	109	178	22	157
Iowa	141	144	109	220	23	161
Kansas	129	106	29	144	60	311
Kentucky	51	247	14	87	12	48
Louisiana	130	461	52	430	119	141
Maine	50	64	28	126	40	365
Maryland	391	265	66	178	69	440
Massachusetts	124	66	86	104	41	194
Michigan	139	39	16	45	64	187
Minnesota	91	135	49	228	28	877
Mississippi	87	180	77	194	64	32
Missouri	387	128	68	230	103	223
Montana	143	70	63	130	33	40
Nebraska	162	75	79	99	26	207
Nevada	524	210	275	199	84	207
New Hampshire	58	75	11	105	13	78
New Jersey	143	137	59	171	48	2,861
New Mexico	90	266	18	181	42	308
New York	374	282	159	311	104	232
North Dakota	75	99	19	187	37	30
N. Mariana Islands	6	13	1	2	0	0
Ohio	73	102	20	189	29	131
Oklahoma	300	156	65	261	138	86

Table B4a. Relationship to offender of victims served with SASP Formula funds, by state: 2015¹⁹

State	Current/former spouse or intimate partner	Other family or household member	Dating	Acquaintance	Stranger	Relationship unknown
Oregon	275	128	172	93	34	53
Pennsylvania	435	705	213	606	131	478
Puerto Rico	42	8	0	3	0	6
Rhode Island	49	32	42	68	38	66
South Carolina	146	631	92	413	133	554
South Dakota	119	84	16	93	26	35
Tennessee	127	97	4	59	15	12
Texas	509	604	196	706	265	928
Utah	206	127	74	384	62	496
Vermont	38	62	79	203	30	5
Virginia	383	260	157	282	106	103
Washington	57	154	2	120	17	116
West Virginia	114	133	49	123	29	92
Wisconsin	105	121	43	173	42	367
Wyoming	91	56	22	102	14	127
TOTAL	7,568	9,678	3,318	10,454	3,063	15,555

Appendix C:
SASP Formula Grant-funded Activities in 2016

Table B1b. SASP Formula subgrantees using funds for victim services and victims seeking/receiving services, by state: 2016²⁰

State	Victims seeking services							
	Total	Served	Partially served	Not served	Hotline calls from victims	Walk-in information and referrals to victims	Web-based information and referrals to victims	Outreach to victims
Alabama	1,408	1,406	2	0	1,761	139	14	428
Alaska	211	207	4	0	76	48	0	40
American Samoa	4	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
Arizona	820	820	0	0	589	310	5	136
Arkansas	455	451	4	0	566	10	5	1,160
California	2,996	2,963	26	7	3,310	682	14	162
Colorado	1,669	1,640	29	0	2	0	29	503
Connecticut	1,345	1,345	0	0	1,138	529	0	0
Delaware	399	397	2	0	530	4	0	112
Florida	693	693	0	0	1,199	10	0	15
Georgia	1,590	1,589	1	0	597	574	15	1,605
Guam	82	82	0	0	54	0	0	31
Hawaii	425	425	0	0	263	33	0	11
Idaho	783	759	24	0	2,422	1,515	270	113
Illinois	2,019	2,019	0	0	700	59	0	0
Indiana	1,076	1,073	3	0	591	122	116	498
Iowa	972	967	5	0	525	184	9	200
Kansas	732	732	0	0	302	30	17	1,883
Kentucky	671	671	0	0	227	0	0	251
Louisiana	1,565	1,554	3	8	1,557	76	4	464

²⁰ The District of Columbia, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Virgin Islands did not submit SASP subgrantee reports in 2016.

Table B1b. SASP Formula subgrantees using funds for victim services and victims seeking/receiving services, by state: 2016²⁰

State	Victims seeking services							
	Total	Served	Partially served	Not served	Hotline calls from victims	Walk-in information and referrals to victims	Web-based information and referrals to victims	Outreach to victims
Maine	446	446	0	0	160	213	0	28
Maryland	1,154	1,154	0	0	418	160	0	187
Massachusetts	591	591	0	0	2,276	46	12	4
Michigan	573	565	8	0	61	11	0	97
Minnesota	1,280	1,229	51	0	1,424	156	5	60
Mississippi	598	589	4	5	903	45	22	512
Missouri	1,127	835	70	222	512	41	13	29
Montana	435	433	2	0	807	217	826	540
Nebraska	750	746	4	0	1,186	1,034	26	44
Nevada	525	513	12	0	109	47	7	46
New Hampshire	298	293	5	0	454	105	9	0
New Jersey	2,536	2,513	11	12	2,699	6	3	6
New Mexico	1,033	1,025	8	0	697	228	48	687
New York	1,011	992	11	8	273	43	2	40
North Carolina	1,216	1,186	30	0	911	317	214	401
North Dakota	478	478	0	0	289	235	4	7
Ohio	949	893	8	48	430	23	1	70
Oklahoma	882	872	10	0	327	136	0	46
Oregon	300	278	16	6	563	377	3	561
Pennsylvania	1,916	1,909	7	0	1,371	219	27	170
Puerto Rico	32	32	0	0	2	0	3	0
Rhode Island	306	306	0	0	51	4	165	159

Table B1b. SASP Formula subgrantees using funds for victim services and victims seeking/receiving services, by state: 2016²⁰

	Victims seeking services							
State	Total	Served	Partially served	Not served	Hotline calls from victims	Walk-in information and referrals to victims	Web-based information and referrals to victims	Outreach to victims
South Carolina	2,539	2,530	6	3	765	125	49	386
South Dakota	302	302	0	0	232	73	7	122
Tennessee	386	386	0	0	319	210	0	74
Texas	2,672	2,671	1	0	2,505	78	8	906
Utah	1,223	1,211	12	0	481	59	5	513
Vermont	339	336	3	0	1,965	9	7	0
Virginia	1,550	1,536	7	7	1,580	215	44	767
Washington	451	447	4	0	211	3	0	0
West Virginia	604	593	4	7	718	164	9	73
Wisconsin	602	582	14	6	498	391	3	242
Wyoming	389	388	1	0	3,200	824	27	358
TOTAL	49,408	48,655	413	340	44,806	10,139	2,047	14,747

Table B2b. Race/ethnicity, gender, and age of victims receiving SASP Formula-funded services, by state: 2016²¹

	Race/ethnicity							Gender			Age						
State	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian	Black/ African - American	Hispanic/Latino	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	White	Unknown	Female	Male	Unknown	0-6	7-12	13-17	18-24	25-29	60+	Unknown
Alabama	2	0	330	39	3	973	61	1,222	182	4	36	38	156	255	844	31	48
Alaska	135	2	3	5	1	51	14	210	1	0	0	0	3	42	116	3	47
American Samoa	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Arizona	54	6	32	353	3	359	13	767	53	0	29	43	74	154	457	30	33
Arkansas	4	1	48	33	0	367	2	383	70	2	9	7	17	118	289	15	0
California	43	73	228	1,010	35	802	798	2,529	377	83	189	222	293	517	1,109	68	591
Colorado	13	10	78	465	4	748	414	1,030	483	156	424	536	349	18	52	12	278
Connecticut	0	7	129	409	6	608	186	1,133	207	5	96	145	261	219	516	106	2
Delaware	0	3	73	15	0	142	176	370	27	2	8	5	60	68	115	6	137
Florida	0	5	130	134	0	391	33	647	32	14	2	2	66	206	385	12	20
Georgia	1	8	234	42	0	463	842	689	145	756	107	215	212	124	189	14	729
Guam	0	14	0	0	49	5	14	78	4	0	9	24	11	10	11	1	16
Hawaii	1	43	9	12	108	76	176	264	41	120	26	39	63	50	114	7	126
Idaho	36	16	7	115	10	538	87	697	73	13	56	63	82	158	365	23	36
Illinois	57	26	348	308	13	1,425	60	1,845	122	52	49	84	449	458	934	37	8
Indiana	3	11	218	58	0	705	93	937	121	18	47	101	157	188	511	21	51
Iowa	15	8	47	225	6	612	68	810	152	10	57	90	171	233	388	33	0
Kansas	17	3	39	107	2	526	38	667	65	0	27	42	64	147	439	11	2
Kentucky	10	13	52	23	5	502	66	558	113	0	102	141	160	86	149	15	18
Louisiana	16	6	396	94	349	473	223	1,242	112	203	74	97	135	181	810	26	234

²¹ The District of Columbia, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Virgin Islands did not submit SASP subgrantee reports in 2016.

Table B2b. Race/ethnicity, gender, and age of victims receiving SASP Formula-funded services, by state: 2016²¹

	Race/ethnicity							Gender			Age						
State	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian	Black/ African - American	Hispanic/Latino	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	White	Unknown	Female	Male	Unknown	0-6	7-12	13-17	18-24	25-29	60+	Unknown
Maine	7	1	17	3	0	209	209	371	66	9	9	10	40	66	304	17	0
Maryland	2	14	284	160	10	516	175	704	169	281	63	99	132	203	517	26	114
Massachusetts	4	14	48	104	0	348	91	543	21	27	0	4	32	141	389	16	9
Michigan	4	5	278	165	0	117	9	558	12	3	10	11	38	138	356	11	9
Minnesota	35	11	100	243	3	525	363	1,065	159	56	27	43	159	370	495	11	175
Mississippi	5	2	265	23	1	298	21	548	45	0	38	54	67	120	282	4	28
Missouri	10	9	107	91	3	594	117	801	34	70	16	10	43	181	521	23	111
Montana	73	3	4	11	0	271	73	334	32	69	11	20	46	102	162	7	87
Nebraska	21	9	48	81	2	535	57	706	35	9	7	16	79	213	383	20	32
Nevada	9	20	145	209	15	144	17	501	23	1	9	36	179	137	143	5	16
New Hampshire	0	3	8	19	0	191	77	245	51	2	26	30	42	51	101	8	40
New Jersey	0	37	194	187	0	355	1,751	962	98	1,464	1	12	104	227	468	19	1,693
New Mexico	97	9	14	393	1	157	362	737	171	125	64	118	106	72	251	35	387
New York	8	34	153	166	0	569	73	929	72	2	21	32	95	264	523	28	40
North Carolina	1	10	237	118	0	681	170	1,092	114	10	37	34	100	225	597	73	150
North Dakota	106	2	17	13	1	316	23	439	37	2	14	24	66	110	255	5	4
Ohio	0	46	59	186	0	277	333	851	48	2	5	49	98	133	314	18	284
Oklahoma	134	12	114	111	1	542	30	844	37	1	1	5	163	185	491	19	18
Oregon	10	1	6	99	1	136	57	273	15	6	0	4	34	31	162	20	43
Pennsylvania	2	21	258	159	17	1,243	218	1,644	267	5	100	205	299	357	879	62	14
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	32	0	0	0	31	1	0	3	8	13	2	6	0	0

Table B2b. Race/ethnicity, gender, and age of victims receiving SASP Formula-funded services, by state: 2016²¹

	Race/ethnicity							Gender			Age						
State	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian	Black/ African - American	Hispanic/Latino	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	White	Unknown	Female	Male	Unknown	0-6	7-12	13-17	18-24	25-29	60+	Unknown
Rhode Island	2	2	27	10	2	188	75	71	221	14	28	92	54	27	85	11	9
South Carolina	7	9	734	137	1	1,231	417	1,929	604	3	380	670	353	305	560	41	227
South Dakota	73	1	6	9	0	173	40	283	19	0	9	25	39	49	146	6	28
Tennessee	0	1	58	34	0	291	2	321	65	0	15	31	97	55	183	5	0
Texas	14	21	309	901	7	941	480	2,221	254	197	71	126	265	533	1,139	51	487
Utah	34	13	39	222	5	666	244	947	266	10	5	30	324	241	391	22	210
Vermont	5	15	13	7	0	271	28	278	47	14	0	2	32	108	157	8	32
Virginia	8	11	380	229	4	876	39	1,423	110	10	37	74	178	476	653	98	27
Washington	9	6	9	218	2	153	55	383	47	21	34	69	116	57	166	9	0
West Virginia	3	1	21	3	0	519	50	529	65	3	16	28	54	114	291	22	72
Wisconsin	107	37	31	199	0	203	19	527	63	6	3	1	99	124	290	18	61
Wyoming	15	2	6	47	1	299	19	362	25	2	22	37	50	92	171	17	0
TOTAL	1,212	637	6,390	8,036	674	23,601	9,058	39,533	5,673	3,862	2,429	3,903	6,379	8,741	19,627	1,206	6,783

Table B3b. Additional demographic information about people receiving SASP Formula-funded services, by state: 2016²²

	People with disabilities	People who are D/deaf or hard of hearing	People with limited English proficiency	People who are Immigrants/ refugees/ asylum seekers	People who live in rural areas
Alabama	177	3	14	0	305
Alaska	17	0	4	2	124
American Samoa	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	33	11	78	88	337
Arkansas	22	0	29	12	152
California	220	6	331	43	254
Colorado	59	5	263	7	153
Connecticut	225	4	202	66	0
Delaware	38	2	5	0	8
Florida	57	5	36	27	67
Georgia	105	4	18	9	270
Guam	0	0	1	0	82
Hawaii	62	3	0	0	51
Idaho	136	5	51	38	511
Illinois	163	14	64	0	167
Indiana	156	2	34	5	189
Iowa	123	4	47	31	483
Kansas	90	4	35	6	132
Kentucky	45	0	8	7	454
Louisiana	191	4	249	27	903
Maine	25	0	8	12	92
Maryland	95	0	137	102	683

²² The District of Columbia, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Virgin Islands did not submit SASP subgrantee reports in 2016.

Table B3b. Additional demographic information about people receiving SASP Formula-funded services, by state: 2016²²

	People with disabilities	People who are D/deaf or hard of hearing	People with limited English proficiency	People who are Immigrants/ refugees/ asylum seekers	People who live in rural areas
Massachusetts	204	2	39	28	76
Michigan	37	14	156	0	14
Minnesota	236	2	190	221	217
Mississippi	100	5	17	3	180
Missouri	131	1	57	53	505
Montana	56	4	3	2	258
Nebraska	45	1	34	23	372
Nevada	14	0	60	43	13
New Hampshire	82	0	2	0	78
New Jersey	85	4	110	35	10
New Mexico	101	2	63	18	496
New York	174	15	137	96	298
North Carolina	140	5	64	35	512
North Dakota	75	0	0	2	23
Ohio	50	0	210	98	185
Oklahoma	109	13	55	45	316
Oregon	70	4	85	53	149
Pennsylvania	327	5	97	33	602
Puerto Rico	4	0	31	0	0
Rhode Island	12	0	6	0	0
South Carolina	89	6	51	18	1,115
South Dakota	24	1	2	2	149
Tennessee	58	0	22	18	254

Table B3b. Additional demographic information about people receiving SASP Formula-funded services, by state: 2016²²

	People with disabilities	People who are D/deaf or hard of hearing	People with limited English proficiency	People who are Immigrants/ refugees/ asylum seekers	People who live in rural areas
Texas	133	6	199	56	265
Utah	142	2	51	37	212
Vermont	25	1	6	8	161
Virginia	160	21	102	72	706
Washington	53	2	127	92	17
West Virginia	66	1	4	4	342
Wisconsin	64	4	166	161	56
Wyoming	32	2	11	4	280
TOTAL	4,937	199	3,771	1,742	13,278

Table B4b. Relationship to offender of victims served with SASP Formula funds, by state: 2016²³

	Current/former spouse or intimate partner	Other family or household member	Dating	Acquaintance	Stranger	Relationship unknown
Alabama	265	201	141	427	194	223
Alaska	85	13	4	68	17	29
American Samoa	1	1	0	1	0	0
Arizona	173	172	36	377	57	5
Arkansas	105	61	28	96	26	139
California	338	396	122	460	224	1,449
Colorado	1	962	22	443	40	246
Connecticut	119	390	60	359	109	308
Delaware	12	41	32	93	82	139
Florida	55	72	42	92	51	389
Georgia	63	206	46	363	67	845
Guam	3	39	4	27	6	12
Hawaii	13	91	9	109	29	174
Idaho	268	197	81	157	39	115
Illinois	126	509	155	562	178	563
Indiana	224	281	159	209	47	162
Iowa	236	138	61	217	28	292
Kansas	229	75	29	84	15	300
Kentucky	60	362	41	120	25	65
Louisiana	208	561	63	367	150	292
Maine	8	53	23	89	18	256
Maryland	233	234	66	160	73	392
Massachusetts	139	63	150	126	34	79

²³ The District of Columbia, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Virgin Islands did not submit SASP subgrantee reports in 2016.

Table B4b. Relationship to offender of victims served with SASP Formula funds, by state: 2016²³

	Current/former spouse or intimate partner	Other family or household member	Dating	Acquaintance	Stranger	Relationship unknown
Michigan	123	54	9	3	28	356
Minnesota	106	110	27	174	33	830
Mississippi	66	201	36	239	49	2
Missouri	355	136	103	171	77	136
Montana	94	58	29	82	35	137
Nebraska	161	85	66	116	35	290
Nevada	61	83	128	123	104	46
New Hampshire	53	67	17	89	11	61
New Jersey	185	166	49	265	101	1,759
New Mexico	77	213	20	143	48	544
New York	326	186	92	220	53	149
North Carolina	269	220	77	280	68	302
North Dakota	62	109	78	169	36	24
Ohio	270	112	76	204	49	195
Oklahoma	250	99	47	285	164	75
Oregon	102	63	33	47	19	73
Pennsylvania	267	592	138	517	135	313
Puerto Rico	1	17	0	10	0	4
Rhode Island	59	48	1	33	4	161
South Carolina	181	862	113	517	199	664
South Dakota	61	92	10	84	20	35
Tennessee	161	103	17	84	17	19
Texas	400	323	209	486	215	1,066
Utah	138	83	57	291	58	600
Vermont	46	48	75	200	15	5

Table B4b. Relationship to offender of victims served with SASP Formula funds, by state: 2016²³

	Current/former spouse or intimate partner	Other family or household member	Dating	Acquaintance	Stranger	Relationship unknown
Virginia	454	311	234	314	60	188
Washington	58	143	10	99	23	123
West Virginia	261	107	52	76	25	78
Wisconsin	61	77	55	121	38	245
Wyoming	95	54	36	89	19	96
TOTAL	7,767	9,940	3,268	10,537	3,247	15,050

Endnotes

ⁱ The Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005, Pub. L. No. 109–162 (2005).

ⁱⁱ The Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013, Pub. L. No. 113–4 (2013).