



U.S. Department of  
**JUSTICE**

# 2018 Biennial Report to Congress on the Effectiveness of the Service \* Training \* Officers\* Prosecutors (STOP) Formula Grant Program



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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*

# **S•T•O•P Program**

**Services • Training • Officers • Prosecutors**

## **2018 Report**

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## **Acknowledgments**

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In addition, we wish to express our appreciation to the STOP (Services • Training • Officers • Prosecutors) Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program (STOP 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 STOP Program-funded activities and about the impact of STOP Program funding on their states and communities. This information has added significant depth and detail to this report, providing specific examples of the STOP Program's accomplishments on behalf of victims of violence.

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

## Considerations for the Reader

This STOP (Services • Training • Officers • Prosecutors) Program 2018 Report is submitted in response to the statutory requirement that the U.S. Attorney General provide a biennial report to Congress on the STOP Program, including how funds were used and an evaluation of the effectiveness of funded programs. This Report is based on data submitted by STOP administrators and STOP subgrantees, reflecting STOP awards made and STOP Program-funded activities engaged in during calendar years 2015 and 2016.

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*OVW uses current research on best practices to respond to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, to invest in proven strategies and solutions to further the common goal of ending domestic and sexual violence. For more information and for current research, please see OVW's Reports to Congress, available at: <https://www.justice.gov/ovw/reports-congress>.*

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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 parameters of the STOP Program—the Program’s goals, the allocation and distribution of STOP Program funds, and states’ eligibility, reporting requirements, and reporting methods. It also includes figures on key activities conducted by STOP-funded agencies and organizations.
- “STOP Program 2015 and 2016: How Funds Were Used” describes the sources of the data and how funds were used during calendar years 2015 and 2016—what types of agencies and organizations received funding, as well as the types of activities in which they engaged and why these activities are important.
- Appendix A and Appendix B present data on the number and amounts of awards 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.

### The Scope and Burden of Violence

- The Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) and the STOP Program address domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, all of which predominantly victimize women. However, VAWA programs and policies are designed to serve all victims of these crimes, 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.

- For brevity, these crimes are referred to throughout this report as “domestic/sexual violence.”

## **Data Presentation and Interpretation**

- Throughout this report, references to “fiscal year” refer to the federal fiscal year (October 1–September 30).
- STOP funds are awarded to states and territories on a fiscal year schedule according to a statutorily determined, population-based formula. The designated STOP administrator in each state or territory then makes subawards of these funds, the timing of which varies between states and territories because it is at the administrators’ discretion, and often mirrors the states’ or territories’ own fiscal year schedule. STOP 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 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 STOP administrators and subgrantees provide, refer to the sample forms located on the Violence Against Women Act Measuring Effectiveness Initiative (VAWA MEI) website: <https://www.vawamei.org/>.
- The overall number of victims served represents an unduplicated count. This means that subgrantees count each victim only once, 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 services three times. In this case, subgrantees would report two counts of services provided (one legal advocacy service and one victim service), and one victim served.
  - Because victims can only be counted once, they must be reported under only one primary victimization, regardless of how many times that victims received services during a calendar year. It is not uncommon for victims to experience more than one type of victimization (e.g., domestic violence and stalking, or domestic violence and sexual assault), but that fact is not reflected in the reported percentages of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking victims served.
- Where possible, subgrantee data are 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 **1,007,784** 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 382,350 victims.
- Subgrantee data is presented as whole integers.
  - For example: During the two-year reporting period, subgrantees served an annual average of 86,603 victims living 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 the 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 STOP (Services • Training • Officers • Prosecutors) Formula Grant Program was established as part of VAWA in 1994 and has been included in every reauthorization since.

The STOP Program, and other programs and policies authorized by VAWA, address domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking. They promote a coordinated community response to these crimes, in which law enforcement, victim services providers, prosecutors, courts, and others work together in a seamless, systemic way.

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. OVW's grantmaking and technical assistance account for the unique ways—and in some cases

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### *Subgrantee Perspective*

*Prior to the STOP Program, advocates and officers had limited contact with each other. The STOP Program has allowed the Domestic Violence Multi-Disciplinary Team to offer organized and consistent follow up and support to survivors of domestic violence. It remains our goal to hold offenders accountable for their abusive behavior in a just and swift manner. It remains our first priority, in every incident of domestic violence, to focus on survivor safety, and emotional and physical well-being. The STOP Program has provided us with the opportunity to assemble a team to provide a coordinated community response to domestic violence for Peoria County. The Peoria County Family Justice Center may never have been established without the STOP grant.*

*Peoria Police Department, Illinois*

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disproportionate rates at which—these victimizations affect underserved and vulnerable populations, including: women of color, women living in poverty, American Indian and Alaska Natives, people with disabilities, and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer (LGBTQ) individuals.



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### ***Subgrantee Perspective***

*This funding has allowed us to build upon the project created when we received federal funding to address domestic violence, stalking, and sexual assault in later life. The STOP funding enabled us to take the training curriculum, modify it, and provide the information to rural parts of the state. With mandatory reporting of elder abuse enacted into law in Colorado on July 1, 2014, professionals across the state need more information on this topic. Though our VAWA funding does not pay for the salaries of [the] City Attorney's Office staff, we have dedicated three trainers to this project as we believe so strongly in the programs and momentum we have built to address abuse in later life.*

***Denver City Attorney's Office, Colorado***

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In developing programs and policies, OVW also considers the particular impact of domestic and sexual violence on men and boys, immigrants, residents of rural areas, elderly, youth, and college students to ensure that services and justice solutions address their needs.

This Executive Summary highlights the activities and accomplishments of the STOP Violence Against Women Formula Program (STOP Program) subgrantees in their efforts to help victims, families, and communities recover from the destructive and pervasive effects of domestic/sexual violence. The accompanying STOP Program 2018 Report to Congress includes descriptions of subgrantees' aggregate accomplishments spanning the two-year report period. These reports also include examples, in the words of state administrators and subgrantees, of the ways in which they are using STOP Program funds to assist victims and administer justice.

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### ***Subgrantee Perspective***

*STOP funding has allowed the Court and its partners to establish and continue to operate the Domestic Violence Intake Center located at the courthouse and the satellite Domestic Violence Center located in an underserved area of the District of Columbia. Domestic violence survivors are able to obtain immediate relief via a temporary protection order (TPO) in the community without coming to the courthouse. The TPO hearing is held via web conferencing. Support services are provided at the Center including victim advocacy services, safety planning, civil legal assistance, mental health services, and housing assistance.*

***Southeast Domestic Violence Intake Center, Washington D.C.***

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## **STOP Formula Program Funding: At a Glance**

- During Fiscal Years 2015 and 2016, OVW awarded a total of **\$290,028,982** to states and territories under the STOP Program.
- States and territories in turn made subawards for a total of **\$273,841,301** to an average

of **2,372** subgrantees during each calendar year:

- **1,072** victim services agencies and organizations (sexual assault, domestic violence, and dual programs, including Tribal);
- **112** state or Tribal coalitions;
- **322** law enforcement agencies;
- **414** prosecutors' offices;
- **58** courts; and
- **396** other organizations and agencies.

## The Scope and Burden of Violence

OVW relies on current national data and empirical research to inform its understanding of the scope and nature of domestic and sexual violence in the United States. National surveys administered by the Bureau of Justice Statistics and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention measure the incidence and prevalence of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, 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-funded grantees 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.



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*For more information on the scope and burden of domestic/sexual violence, such as 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>.*

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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 violence, dating violence, and stalking. 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. The NCVS is a household survey that 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 National Incident Based Reporting System, 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 domestic/sexual violence affect millions of people in the United States and the considerable impact of these crimes on communities.

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### ***Subgrantee Perspective***

*This funding has had a huge impact on our ability to provide ongoing training to law enforcement officers directly in their community and utilize a team approach to role model the need to build relationships with advocates and prosecutors within their local areas. South Dakota is a large, rural state, and it would be very challenging for officers who work in smaller communities to travel long distances for training. This grant allows us to go directly to their community and gives officers the ability to attend trainings with other professionals working in the field, build on teamwork and improve coordinated community responses. The trainings have become so well received that we have had a waiting list for the past three years [by the end of the grant] from communities wanting to schedule domestic violence training.*

***South Dakota Network Against Family Violence and Sexual Assault***

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In addition, OVW uses the findings of studies funded by the National Institute of Justice and other federal agencies to further inform its grantmaking. These studies describe the dynamics and impact of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual violence, and stalking, 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.

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### ***Subgrantee Perspective***

*STOP funding has helped the Center provide full advocacy and legal representation to 706 individuals. In practical terms, this means that the Center is providing safety planning, assessment of case lethality, court accompaniment, individualized information and referral, initial and ongoing legal consultation and representation, in-depth follow-through during the Protective Order period, and case management to each of the individuals served. This extensive range of services truly can make a life-or-death difference by helping to guide victim/survivors out of the dangerous cycle of domestic violence.*

***Southern Maryland Center for Family Advocacy***

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## Effectiveness of STOP Program Funding

STOP Program funding is critical to addressing domestic/sexual violence. During the two-year reporting period, the STOP Program funded an annual average of 2,513 full-time equivalent (FTE) staff, including governmental and non-governmental victim advocates, law enforcement officers, prosecutors, Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners (SANEs), and program coordinators and administrative staff. STOP Program funds are used primarily to provide victim services, training, and dedicated personnel in law enforcement and prosecution for responding effectively to domestic/sexual violence. States may use funding to enhance existing programs and services and to fill gaps in services.

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*STOP Program subgrantees develop and implement policies and procedures directed at more effectively preventing, identifying, and responding to sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking. An annual average of 436, or 18% of all subgrantees, used funds for policies/protocols.*

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*For more information on current best practices of law enforcement, prosecution, courts, and probation and parole agencies in responding to domestic/sexual violence, please see OVW's Reports to Congress, available at: <https://www.justice.gov/ovw/reports-congress>.*

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Grants are awarded to all states and territories 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 statutory 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**;
- **5%** of funding must be allocated to **courts**; and
- The remainder may be allocated at the discretion of the state administering agency, within the program purpose areas.<sup>i</sup>

## Criminal Justice Response

VAWA funding has transformed how criminal justice systems in many communities respond to domestic/sexual violence. Some of the innovations funded by VAWA are law enforcement collaboration with victim services providers and healthcare professionals; use of evidence-based lethality assessments to curb domestic violence-related homicides; improved medical forensic examinations for sexual assault victims; enhanced training opportunities for law enforcement, prosecutors, and judges; 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; specialized courts and dockets; and enhanced offender monitoring strategies. STOP Program grantee data demonstrates that VAWA-funded criminal justice solutions are evolving alongside the changing dynamics of violence and victimization and addressing domestic/sexual violence as they intersect with the use of technology by perpetrators and advances in forensic science.

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### Subgrantee Perspectives

*The STOP funding allows the Homestead Police Department to work as an integral team member with all providers of victim services, victim shelters, the State Attorney's Office and the courts, while holding the perpetrators accountable, through arrest and prosecution. By utilizing the team approach, victims' safety and needs are addressed and met in an expeditious manner, the services are culturally sensitive (important in our large immigrant population) and culturally appropriate, all while ensuring the victims' safety. We have seen a 20% increase in arrests since the implementation of the community coordinated response; this increase is an immeasurable amount of safety for the victims.*

**City of Homestead, Florida**

*Prior to receiving this STOP grant, the Wilmington Police Department lacked the personnel to initially create, and then continually monitor and update the Order of Protection from Abuse (PFA) database. Since domestic violence offenders have the propensity to repeatedly commit criminal acts against victims who are related to them, they need to be targeted for enhanced measures. Since the inception of this STOP grant, this agency has been able to better follow-up and monitor leads regarding the whereabouts of those individuals that need to be served with a PFA.*

**Wilmington Police Department, Delaware**

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During the two-year reporting period, STOP program subgrantees reported the following law enforcement activities:<sup>1</sup>

- An annual average of **315** subgrantees, or **13%** of all subgrantees, used funds for law

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<sup>1</sup> For more detailed information on the types and numbers of law enforcement activities reported, see Tables 16a and 16b.

enforcement activities;

- Subgrantees supported an average of **232** full-time equivalent (FTE) staff each year;
- An annual average of **274** subgrantees used funds to develop, expand, or train specialized law enforcement units;
- Law enforcement officers in STOP-funded agencies responded to and prepared incident reports for **144,758** cases, investigated **149,087** cases, made **56,628** arrests, and referred **65,848** cases to prosecutors; and
- Law enforcement officers in STOP-funded agencies served **30,457** protection/restraining orders and enforced **13,913** warrants.<sup>2</sup>

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### ***Subgrantee Perspective***

*Prior to the grant-funded domestic violence position, domestic violence cases were randomly assigned to available investigators who were also responsible for various other investigations and duties. Many times, due to workload, upcoming trials, or availability, the cases were not always able to be completed promptly. In domestic violence cases the attitude and cooperation level of the victims is often quickly changing. Due to the STOP grant and the dedicated investigator and advocate who work directly with the Deputy District Attorneys responsible for prosecuting domestic violence cases, the number of cases not able to be filed has dropped. The investigator now works directly with the attorney and assignments are immediately made to the investigator. This has proven to be a streamlined method to have investigations assigned and completed promptly, resulting in the initiation of immediate contact with the victims and connecting the victim with the advocate. This process has increased participation among victims who may have otherwise not been made aware of the court process and services available to them.*

***El Dorado County District Attorney, California***

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During the two-year reporting period, STOP program subgrantees reported the following prosecution activities:

- An annual average of **326** subgrantees, or **14%** of all subgrantees, used funds for prosecution activities;
- Subgrantees supported an annual average of **280** full-time equivalent (FTE) prosecutors;
- An annual average of **311** subgrantees used funds to develop, expand, or train specialized prosecution units;
- Prosecutors in STOP-funded agencies received a total of **250,039** cases of domestic violence/dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking;
- **193,024**, or **77%** of those cases were accepted for prosecution; and

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<sup>2</sup> Subgrantees may receive funds for specifically designated law enforcement activities and might not engage in the other activities referred to here. For example, a subgrantee may have received STOP Program funding to support a dedicated domestic violence detective whose only activity was to investigate cases; that subgrantee would not report on calls received or incidents responded to, unless those activities also were supported by the STOP Program.

- STOP Program-funded prosecution offices showed an overall conviction rate of **67%**<sup>3</sup> for cases reaching disposition.<sup>4</sup>

During the two-year reporting period, STOP program subgrantees reported the following courts activities:

- An annual average of **34** subgrantees used funds to develop, expand, or train specialized courts;
- An annual average of **11** subgrantees, or **<1%** of all subgrantees, used funds for court activities;
- An annual average of **7** subgrantees engaged in judicial monitoring for an average of **3,441** offenders, holding an average of **1.9** hearings per offender.

As illustrated in Table 1, **61%** of all violations disposed of by STOP Program-funded courts in 2015, and **56%** in 2016, resulted in partial or full revocation of probation.

**Table 1. Disposition of violations of probation and other court orders in STOP Program-funded courts in 2015 and 2016**

	Total violations			
	2015 (N=978)		2016 (N=1,212)	
Type of disposition	Number	%	Number	%
Partial/full revocation of probation	592	61%	684	56%
Verbal/written warning	104	11%	224	20%
Conditions added	231	24%	111	9%
No action taken	43	4%	158	13%
Fine	8	1%	15	1%
NOTE: N is the total number of dispositions of violations. One offender may have received more than one disposition per violation and may have had multiple violations in the same 12-month period.				

### *Subgrantee Perspective*

*The STOP Program allowed this agency to reduce caseloads for the purpose of intensive supervision of those offenders determined by a risk-needs assessment tool that assessed as moderate and high risk for recidivism. Increased contact with offenders allowed for improved caseload management, referral to services, and compliance with evidenced-based programs (Domestic Violence Program).*

*Butte County Probation Department, California*

<sup>3</sup> This percentage includes cases of deferred adjudication, which represented 20% of all conviction outcomes.

<sup>4</sup> Subgrantees were instructed to report only on the disposition of the original case (which is characterized by the most serious offense), not on the dispositions of lesser charges or counts pled to by the offender. For more information on the dispositions of cases, see Table 17.



During the two-year reporting period:

- An annual average of **22** subgrantees, or **1%** of all subgrantees, used funds for probation activities;
- Subgrantees supported an annual average of **27** full-time equivalent (FTE) probation officers;
- An annual average of **31** subgrantees used funds to develop, expand, or train specialized probation units;
- STOP Program-funded probation officers supervised an annual average of **3,499** offenders and made a total of **126,764** contacts with those offenders; and
- STOP Program-funded agencies made a total of **8,871** contacts to an annual average of **1,685** victims.

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### ***Subgrantee Perspective***

*The Family Violence Intervention Project Liaison is fundamental in sharing information on abusers scheduled to have their probation revoked due to failure to complete domestic violence counseling. The Domestic Violence Probation Officers communicate frequently with the Domestic Violence Prosecutors in regard to defendants' progress/lack thereof on probation. Prior to the STOP Program, this information was not readily available for court hearings, resulting in continuances and petition cases moving slowly through the judicial system.*

***Peoria County Probation, Illinois***

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**Table 2. Disposition of probation violations by STOP Program-funded probation departments in 2015 and 2016**

	Total violations			
	2015 (N = 2,018)		2016 (N= 1,822)	
Type of disposition	Number	%	Number	%
Partial/full revocation of probation	879	44%	1,117	61%
Verbal/written warning	471	23%	366	20%
Conditions added	503	25%	178	10%
No action taken	104	5%	106	6%
Fine	61	3%	55	3%

NOTE: N is the total number of dispositions reported for each reporting period. One offender may have received more than one disposition per violation and may have had multiple violations in the same 12- month period.

As illustrated in Table 2, when offenders supervised by STOP Program-funded probation officers failed to comply with court-ordered conditions, 44% of the total dispositions of violations resulted in revocation (partial or full) of probation in 2015, and 61% in 2016.<sup>5</sup>

## 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 help victims stay safe and establish independence after leaving an abusive relationship, and they connect victims with resources to support their recovery and, if they choose, their pursuit of justice. In particular, the STOP Program 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 violence;
- **Legal advocacy and representation** in civil and criminal matters, which help victims navigate the legal system and obtain favorable outcomes in their cases;
- Assistance with **obtaining orders of protection**, which are one of the most frequently sought legal remedies for domestic violence victims and have been shown to reduce further violence and improve quality of life for victims; and
- **Shelter and transitional housing** for victims fleeing abuse, with accompanying services to help them find employment and permanent housing for themselves and their children.

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### *Subgrantee Perspective*

*During 2015, our STOP-funded staff collaborated with more than 70 community agencies and various professionals, including law enforcement, lawyers, prosecutors, advocates, case managers, medical professionals, and mental health professionals. We find victims [now] have a more positive experience with moving through the various systems and minimizing re-victimization by various systems. We see more positive outcomes in regard to victims' recovery. In our program we received 27 end of treatment surveys to evaluate the following outcomes: 89% reported increased functioning and feelings of well-being (both counseling and crisis clients); 80% of clients discharged from services completed their treatment goals; 100% of clients report their therapist was sensitive to their cultural background.*

*EMPACT-SPC Trauma Healing Services, Arizona*

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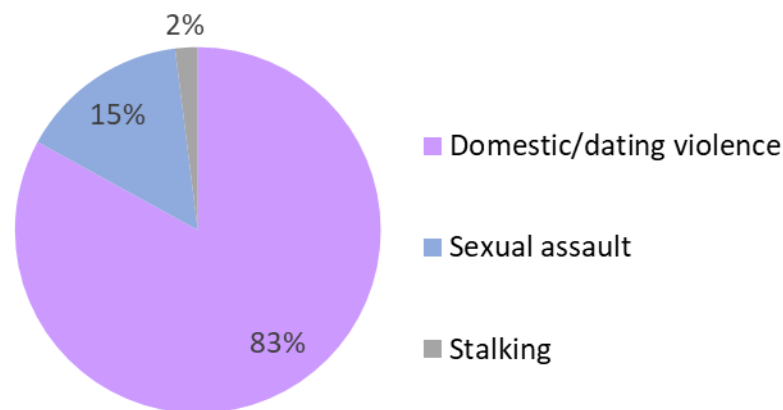
During the two-year reporting period, an annual average of 1,557, or 66% of subgrantees, used funds for victim services. These subgrantees provided services to an annual average of 382,350

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<sup>5</sup> The overwhelming majority of dispositions of violations were reported under “Other conditions of probation or parole.” These high numbers could include technical violations (e.g., use of alcohol or controlled substances, failure to report) or they could also indicate the subgrantees’ inability to report dispositions in the specific categories provided on the reporting form. Those categories are for the following violations: protection order, new criminal behavior, failure to attend batterer intervention program (BIP), or failure to attend other mandated treatment. For more detail on dispositions for these specific categories, see Tables 20a and 20b.

victims (99% of those seeking services). Figure 1 displays victims served by presenting victimization, or the type of victimization for which the victim first requested services.

**Figure 1: Provision of victim services by STOP Program subgrantees, by presenting victimization in 2015 and 2016**



**Table 3. Victims receiving STOP Program-funded services in 2015 and 2016**

Type of service	Victims served	
	2015	2016
Victim advocacy <sup>6</sup>	203,104	178,172
Crisis intervention	184,660	155,866
Criminal justice advocacy	148,942	132,854
Civil legal advocacy	100,571	95,445
Counseling/support group	95,388	83,913
Transportation	21,995	17,744

NOTE: Each victim is reported only once in each category of service, regardless of the number of times that service was provided to the victim during the reporting period. Only the most frequently reported categories are presented; for a complete listing of categories of services provided to victims, see Table 12.

<sup>6</sup> This number represents advocacy provided to victims by both governmental and nongovernmental advocates. For the purposes of reporting victim services activities provided by STOP subgrantees, advocacy provided by victim assistants or advocates located in governmental agencies are considered victim services; however, these victim services activities may also be considered to fulfill the statutorily mandated percentage allocations for law enforcement, prosecution, and state and local courts as reported by STOP administrators, and are not considered to fulfill the statutorily mandated percentage allocations for victim services, which refers to nonprofit victim services only.

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### *Subgrantee Perspective*

*This STOP grant allowed us to move our part time victim advocate to full time and hire a part time crisis hotline advocate. Due to the additional staff hours this gave us, we had an increase of 23% more advocacy services (crisis intervention, case management, and adult and children support groups) provided to clients in 2015 over 2014. We had a 9% increase in lay legal advocacy services provided to clients in 2015 over 2014. We had a 52% increase in safety planning services provided to clients in 2015 over 2014. We also added a children's support group for our shelter residents.*

*Alice's Place, Inc., Arizona*

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## **Services for and Response to Underserved and Other Vulnerable Populations**

Victims' experiences and a growing body of research confirm that certain populations are victimized by violence and abuse—and report it—at different rates and may have less favorable experiences with the criminal justice system when they report. STOP state administrators are required to direct at least 10% of the funds awarded for victims services to culturally specific, community-based organizations.<sup>ii</sup>

During the two-year reporting period, STOP subgrantees served an annual average of:<sup>7</sup>

- **8,207** victims who identified as American Indian or Alaska Native;
- **5,971** victims who identified as Asian;
- **78,606** victims who identified as Black or African American;
- **65,060** victims who identified as Latina/o/x or Hispanic;
- **2,311** victims who identified as Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander;
- **90,720** victims who were youth and young adults (ages 13–24);
- **16,471** victims who were 60 or older;
- **24,499** victims with disabilities;
- **19,219** victims who were immigrants, refugees, or asylum seekers;
- **30,490** victims with limited English proficiency; and
- **86,603** who lived in rural areas.<sup>8</sup>

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<sup>7</sup> Victims were reported once in each race/ethnicity category that applied.

<sup>8</sup> For more detailed demographic information on victims served by all states, see Table 14. For demographic information on victims served by individual states see Appendix B 2015 Tables B3a and B4a.

In addition to providing direct services, subgrantees used STOP Program funds for training advocacy organizations serving specific underserved populations, and for developing and implementing policies specific to the needs of underserved victims.

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### ***Subgrantee Perspective***

*STOP funding has allowed JCCDV advocates to go out into the community and educate those who work directly with the elderly and disabled populations about domestic violence and the resources available in the community. STOP funding has allowed staff to attend training about financial abuse and the elderly and thus being more aware of how to prevent financial abuse in our victims.*

***Jennings County Council on Domestic Violence, Indiana***

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During the two-year reporting period:

- Subgrantees provided training to a total of **5,904** staff members of advocacy organizations for older, disabled, and immigrant populations.
- An annual average of **746 (72%)** of subgrantees who used funds for training reported that they provided training on issues specific to underserved populations.

The use of STOP Program funds in these areas demonstrates the commitment of states and subgrantees to better understand the particular challenges faced by victims in underserved populations and to improve responses to the needs of these victims.

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*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>.*

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### ***Administrator Perspective***

*Staff from the Administrative Office of the Courts continue to collaborate with the WomenSpirit Coalition (also known as the Washington State Native American Coalition Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault). This interaction ensures the cultural perspective is being recognized when suggesting or updating new judicial policies and processes. This collaboration enhances the partnerships between Tribal and state courts.*

***STOP administrator, Washington***

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## Training

Training plays a crucial role in equipping professionals to respond to violence. STOP Program subgrantees provide training on issues relating to domestic/sexual violence to improve the response to violence and to increase offender accountability. Grantees prioritize training law enforcement, court personnel, healthcare providers, and advocates, who are often first responders to victims, meaning they may be the first people that victims disclose their victimization to or ask for help.

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### *Subgrantee Perspective*

*STOP funding allowed the coalition to add monthly trainings for the community. These trainings allow for in-depth training on topics essential in understanding sexual assault and the processes that follow. It has allowed organizations that before could not get sexual assault advocate trainings to be able to expand their programs to help sexual assault victims. We have been able to survey programs to find out what the different program training needs are for different agencies. We are finding more and more that there are members of the community who are interested in the dynamics of sexual assault and want to do their part to help survivors. STOP Program funding has allowed us focus on drafting the Benchbook on Crimes of Sexual Violence in Arkansas. The benchbook will serve as a reference for judges and prosecutors on the law as well as offer important context that sets crimes of sexual violence apart from other criminal acts.*

*Arkansas Coalition Against Sexual Assault*

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During the two-year reporting period, training was the second-most frequently STOP Program-funded activity (after victim services):

- An annual average of **1,034** subgrantees, or **44%** of subgrantees, used their STOP Program funds to provide training;
- Those subgrantees conducted **24,635** training events in 2015 and 2016;
- A total of **513,213** professionals were trained; **33%** of those trained were law enforcement officers; and
- **14%** of those trained were victim advocates (governmental and nongovernmental)<sup>9</sup>

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<sup>9</sup> The category “multidisciplinary” technically had the fourth-highest number of people reported as trained in 2015, and the sixth-highest number of people reported as trained in 2016. This category is chosen when subgrantees do not know the specific professions of people who received training, but do know that they are professionals serving or responding to victims.

**Table 4. People trained with STOP Program funds in 2015 and 2016**

	People Trained in 2015 (N=260,418)		People Trained in 2016 (N=252,795)	
<b>Position</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>
Law enforcement officers	89,573	34%	78,234	31%
Victim advocates (governmental and nongovernmental)	35,331	14%	34,955	14%
Health/mental health professionals, including forensic nurse examiners	29,100	11%	29,468	12%
Educators	13,849	5%	14,565	6%
Court personnel	12,580	5%	10,906	4%
Volunteers	9,588	4%	10,252	4%
Prosecutors	8,712	3%	10,203	4%
Social service organization staff	9,330	4%	8,318	3%
Correction personnel	5,118	2%	11,907	5%
Attorneys/law students/legal services staff	8,443	3%	7,144	3%

NOTE: A number of categories above combine professional categories from the STOP Program subgrantee reporting form: Health/mental health professionals combines the reported categories of health professionals, mental health professionals, and sexual assault nurse examiners/sexual assault forensic examiners; victim advocates combines governmental and nongovernmental victim advocates and victim assistants; and attorneys/law students/legal services staff combines the categories attorneys/law students and legal services staff. For a complete listing of all individual categories of people trained as they appear on the reporting form, see Table 9.

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### ***Subgrantee Perspective***

*STOP Program funding has allowed Colorado Judicial Education (CJE) to develop specific training for judicial officers on VAWA-related topics. In addition to providing judges with information on VAWA statutes and regulations, STOP funding has provided judicial officers with a valuable forum (primarily through the annual VAWA Institute; soon to be WikiCourt) in which judges can discuss specific issues of importance, such as protection orders, firearm forfeiture, and sex offender management statewide. Increasing awareness of VAWA issues throughout the entire judicial branch—rural and urban districts often face diverse issues and challenges—cannot be overestimated in providing additional protections to DV and sexual assault victims inside and outside of the courtroom.*

***Colorado Judicial Department – SCAO***

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### **Coordinated Community Response**

Per VAWA, one of the original statutory purposes of the STOP Program was to support statewide, formal and informal multidisciplinary efforts to coordinate the response of law



enforcement agencies, prosecutors, courts, victim services agencies, and other state agencies and departments to violent crimes against women, including the crimes of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking. Like other VAWA-funded grantees, STOP subgrantees work in meaningful ways with community partners, including many other STOP subgrantees, to address systems-level issues related to domestic/sexual violence, and to ensure an effective, coordinated response to these crimes.

Multidisciplinary teams shape local approaches for preventing and responding to violence and abuse, provide cross-disciplinary training so each member understands the others' roles, facilitate referrals, and assess gaps and weaknesses in the community's response. An example of a coordinated community response often funded by the STOP Program is the Sexual Assault Response Team (SART). SARTs are designed to meet victims' needs, improve investigation and prosecution, and foster accountability for each system involved. Another example is domestic violence fatality review teams, which determine what led to a domestic violence homicide and identify system deficiencies in the process. STOP administrators and subgrantees report that collaboration with community partners improves the quality of services and the effectiveness of the justice system response.

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### ***Subgrantee Perspective***

*The STOP Program subgrant allows the prosecutor's office and various governmental and non-governmental advocates to maintain a high level of cooperation throughout the entirety of a criminal case. The Domestic Violence Prosecutor is involved in cases where domestic violence is reported almost immediately following an arrest. If an arrest is not made and a person comes into the prosecutor's office seeking an order of protection, the office is also able to help and advise victims about that process. In either event, the Domestic Violence Prosecutor is able to help with and oversee the administration of safety information to a victim. The office provides information about how a victim can help themselves, and where they can turn to in the event that they need help from others. The Domestic Violence Prosecutor also works with victims from the date of the alleged offense to ensure that the case against the potential defendant is as strong as it can be. Cases involving domestic violence are especially difficult to prosecute due to the close relationship often shared by the defendant and the victim. It is helpful to meet with victims early on in cases to make sure that their questions are answered. Explaining to a victim that the criminal process can be very lengthy with many delays will ensure that a victim does not sit at home wondering if the state has forgotten about their case. The STOP Program subgrant helps ensure that our victims are well informed and know who to contact if they have questions.*

***23rd Judicial District Prosecuting Attorney's Office, Arkansas***

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## **Conclusion**

This report reflects two years of collective efforts, supported by STOP Program funding, to respond to domestic/sexual violence across the nation. It describes significant accomplishments that would not have been possible without STOP Program funding and highlights where challenges remain.

During the two-year reporting period, states awarded STOP Program funding to an annual average of 2,372 subgrantees. Over 1.5 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. Support services, such as shelter, crisis intervention, and advocacy, were provided to nearly half a million individuals every year.

It is critical that each person working directly with victims responds appropriately, makes informed decisions, and prevents further harm. During the two-year reporting period, subgrantees used funds to train 513,213 service providers, criminal justice personnel, and other professionals to improve their response to victims. In addition, subgrantees' reports demonstrate that STOP Program-funded criminal justice solutions are evolving alongside the changing dynamics of violence and victimization. Law enforcement made 56,628 arrests and prosecutors disposed of 174,037 criminal cases, of which 67% resulted in convictions.

This Report to Congress reflects two years of collective efforts to respond to domestic/sexual violence in every state and territory. The Report includes information about the types of awards and subgrantees, demographic information on victims served by state, types of services provided, aggregated information on arrests made, case prosecutions and outcomes, offenders supervised and monitored, and professionals trained. These data further highlight how STOP Program funding helps communities across the nation support victims and hold offenders accountable.

# STOP 2015 and 2016 Data: How Funds Were Used

## Background

The STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program, also known as the STOP Program, was authorized by the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) and reauthorized and amended by VAWA 2000, VAWA 2005, and VAWA 2013.<sup>iii,iv,v,vi</sup>

The STOP Program, which funds states and territories, promotes a coordinated, multidisciplinary approach to improving the criminal justice system's response to domestic/sexual and increasing the availability of victim services. The STOP Program seeks to enhance the capacity of local communities to develop and strengthen effective law enforcement and prosecution strategies to combat violent crimes against women and to develop and strengthen victim services in cases involving violent crimes against women.

The emphasis of the STOP Program remains the implementation of comprehensive strategies addressing violence against women that are sensitive to the immediate and long-term needs and safety of victims and hold offenders accountable for their crimes. States and territories seek to carry out these strategies by forging lasting partnerships between the victim advocacy organizations and the criminal justice system, and by encouraging communities to look beyond traditional resources. States and territories also look to new partners, including community-based organizations, to respond vigorously to crimes of domestic/sexual violence.

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*In 2015 and 2016, OVW distributed 112 STOP Formula awards, totaling over \$290,028,982. For more information, see: <https://www.justice.gov/ovw/awards>.*

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## *Subgrantee Perspective*

*STOP funding has allowed the team to develop significant relationships with Tribal communities and the associated local, state and federal agencies including the FBI, BIA and US Attorney's Office. This laid the groundwork for further projects and collaborations which benefit victims/survivors in Montana and increase the accountability of offenders. The single largest offshoot of the model is the creation of the Montana Native American DV fatality review team, the first of its kind in the country. The team has conducted three reservation-based reviews and is serving as a model for other states with significant Native populations.*

**Montana Department of Justice**

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### ***Subgrantee Perspective***

*The Victim Witness Services Program utilizes semi-monthly meetings between the prosecutors, victim advocates, law enforcement, and our local domestic violence agency partners. Through these meetings, we are able to track our victims, discuss plans of action, request law enforcement support, and work with the domestic violence organization to provide services that may be necessary. If additional services are required or needed, we can refer those individuals to our other community partners, such as Behavioral Health, Adult Protective Services, local churches or rehabilitation centers. Communication within our meetings provides a cohesive plan of action with all partners knowing what direction is being taken and what services are being coordinated for our victims. This task force has proven to be an invaluable tool in expediting filing decisions, eliminating the excess time between arrest and sentencing, and providing positive outcomes with timely disposition.*

***County of Mariposa, California***

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## **Reporting Requirements**

VAWA requires the Attorney General to report to Congress on the STOP program after the end of each even-numbered fiscal year.<sup>vii</sup> The report includes the following information for each state receiving funds:

- The number of grants made and funds distributed;
- A summary of the purposes for which those grants were provided and an evaluation of their progress;
- A statistical summary of persons served, detailing the nature of victimization and providing data on age, sex, relationship to the offender, geographic distribution, race, ethnicity, language, disability, and the membership of persons served in any underserved population; and

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### ***Subgrantee Perspective***

*A full majority of the agencies in Denver that provide victim services... are very involved and familiar with the Denver Metro DV Fatality Review. Agencies use our data and "red-flags" to help with safety planning and forms of risk assessment for victims of domestic violence. In 2015, the city and county of Denver had only one domestic violence homicide. We have to attribute this, at least in part, to the strong collaborative relationships we have as a result of the Denver Domestic Violence Fatality Review. Our 35+ Committee members, who are the most consistent and active, come from a myriad of professions and bring a plethora of expertise for the reviews and subsequent analysis and data. Some of these professionals have been involved for a solid decade - or more - and take information back to their agencies and beyond.*

***Denver Domestic Violence Coordinating Council, Colorado***

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- An evaluation of the effectiveness of programs funded with STOP Program monies.

To fulfill statutory reporting requirements, and to advance 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 for all OVW-administered grant programs, including the STOP Program. The Muskie School provides ongoing, extensive training and technical assistance to state STOP administrators on completing forms. States are required to submit both their STOP administrator report and their subgrantees' reports annually.

## Distribution of Funds

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**;<sup>10</sup>
- **5%** of funding must be allocated to the **courts**; and
- The remainder may be allocated at the discretion of the state administering agency, within the program purpose areas.<sup>viii</sup>

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### *Subgrantee Perspective*

*STOP funding has enabled us to continue to have an experienced bi-lingual advocate, our Special Populations Advocate (SPA), available to survivors living in our shelter... The SPA was a key part of adding partnerships focused on reaching out to survivors with disabilities. She has been involved in the new partnership with The ARC of Greater Indianapolis, which specializes in providing services to the disabled. This partnership has already expedited the application process for getting survivors with disabilities into supportive housing.*

*The Julian Center, Inc., Indiana*

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<sup>10</sup> 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.

**Table 5a. Number and distribution of STOP subgrant awards made in 2015**

<b>Allocation category</b>	<b>Number of awards to subgrantees</b>	<b>Total funding in category (\$)</b>	<b>Percentage of total dollars awarded</b>
Courts	268	7,006,254	5%
Law enforcement	919	34,750,787	25%
Prosecutors	866	35,615,645	26%
Victim services	1382	50,659,139	36%
Administration	0	10,049,739	7%
Discretionary	305	9,508,096	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,740</b>	<b>\$147,589,660</b>	<b>100%</b>

NOTE: This data is presented as it was reported by STOP administrators, using their Annual STOP Administrators Reports. Additional information from STOP administrators by award category on a state-by-state basis is available in Appendix A. More information regarding types of activities engaged in with STOP Program funds, based on data from subgrantee Annual Progress Reports, is available on a state-by-state basis in Appendix B.

**Table 5b. Number and distribution of STOP subgrant awards made in 2016**

<b>Allocation category</b>	<b>Number of awards to subgrantees</b>	<b>Total funding in category (\$)</b>	<b>Percentage of total dollars awarded</b>
Courts	153	8,180,945	6%
Law enforcement	862	33,272,602	23%
Prosecutors	771	35,856,719	25%
Victim services	1,335	48,949,347	34%
Administration	0	8,803,075	6%
Discretionary	298	10,041,767	7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,419</b>	<b>\$145,104,455</b>	<b>100%</b>

NOTE: This data is presented as it was reported by STOP administrators, using their Annual STOP Administrators Reports. Additional information from STOP administrators by award category on a state-by-state basis is available in Appendix A. More information regarding types of activities engaged in with STOP Program funds, based on data from subgrantee Annual Progress Reports, is available on a state-by-state basis in Appendix B.

In 2015, **56** states and territories reported<sup>11</sup> that they made **239** awards totaling **\$10,463,147** to culturally specific victim services organizations, accounting for **21%** of funds awarded for victim services. In 2016, **55** states and territories reported that they made **229** awards totaling

<sup>11</sup> Throughout this report, aggregate data on STOP funds subgranted—including amounts, allocations, and numbers of subawards—are consolidated from STOP administrators' reports to OVW.

**\$11,967,406** to culturally specific victim services organizations, accounting for **24%** of funds awarded for victim services.<sup>12</sup>

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### ***Subgrantee Perspectives***

*Prior to receiving this funding, we did not have a direct liaison with our local Sheriff's Department or Victim Witness Assistance Center. It is really important that we were able to contribute funding to the Sheriff's Department for officer time to participate in DV trainings and assist with the burden of overtime hours for officers dealing with domestic violence cases. Bringing that funding to the table really cemented in our relationship with local law enforcement that our agency is vitally interested in promoting a collaborative partnership where victim service provision and law enforcement activities work together for better outcomes in our communities. This step, in tandem with having a domestic violence advocate co-located with law enforcement staff, has created a much stronger coordinated community response to domestic violence in our county. Prior to this effort, it was not uncommon for our domestic violence program to receive zero referrals for domestic violence services from law enforcement in any given year. In a matter of fewer than two years, this has climbed to 69 annual referrals, greatly increasing the likelihood that survivors will be aware of and access critical support services that can help to interrupt the cycle of violence in our communities.*

***Plumas Rural Services, California***

*The STOP Program funding allowed for a contractor to be hired to review how order of protection cases are handled in different judicial districts. This in-depth review of cases produced some interesting data, and reinforced just how differently cases are handled from district to district. In response to this information, the POC attorney worked closely with the Judicial Information Division (JID) staff to revise the Odyssey Procedures for DV cases. A training for court staff on the revised Odyssey procedures was held in June 2015 for frontline court staff that enter the data to open an order of protection case.*

***Administrative Office of the Courts, New Mexico***

*STOP funding has increased the New Orleans Police Department's (NOPD) ability to increase its investigative capabilities and crime enforcement efforts related to domestic violence and sex offender accountability. These efforts have resulted in increased arrests and sex offender compliance. To date, the NOPD has lost over 400 officers to attrition since 2010 and struggles even with aggressive recruitment efforts. Continued funding for these initiatives give law enforcement agencies the additional resources needed to expand services and investigations where budget and manpower gaps exist.*

***City of New Orleans / New Orleans Police Department, Louisiana***

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<sup>12</sup> Detailed information regarding amounts of awards/percentages to culturally specific, community-based organizations on a state-by-state basis is available in Appendix A 2015 Table A3a and Appendix A 2016 Table A3b.



## STOP Program: General Grant Information

This report is based on subgrantee data about the distribution and use of program funds during calendar years 2015 and 2016. In 2015, **56** STOP administrators submitted administrator data and **2,404** subgrantees submitted subgrantee data. In 2016, **55** administrators and **2,339** subgrantees submitted data.<sup>13</sup> Under a technical assistance award from OVW, the Muskie School analyzed this data.

### Purpose Areas

STOP Program subgrantees most frequently addressed purpose areas related to victim services. On average, subgrantees most frequently used funds to support the following activities:

- Services to victims (**66%** of subgrantees);
- Training (**44%**);
- Supporting a specialized unit (**22%**)
- Developing or implementing policies (**18%**);
- Developing and/or distributing products (**18%**);
- Law enforcement activities (**13%**); and
- Prosecution activities (**14%**).

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### *Subgrantee Perspective*

*While not totally quantifiable, we see improved relations with law enforcement with our office. The VAWA Assistant District Attorney and part-time investigator talk with a large percentage of the officers making the cases. This has at least a two-fold result: getting more information about the details of the case as well as educating the officers about the needs of the prosecutor for better documentation and handling of VAWA cases. The relationship lends itself to law enforcement officers calling the prosecutor for advice in complex cases. The Investigator has tracked down elusive or uncooperative victims and witnesses, obtaining additional statements from them. He has been proactive in working with the victims to obtain their cooperation with our office and with the Victim Assistants. He has certainly enhanced the evidence and case viability for the prosecutor. This, of course, leads to improved percentages of accountability by defendants.*

***Berrien County Board of Commissioners – Alapaha Judicial Circuit D.A.'s Victim-Witness Assistance Program Unit, Georgia***

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<sup>13</sup> The Northern Mariana Islands did not submit a STOP administrators' report in 2016.

**Table 6. Statutory purpose areas addressed with STOP Program funds in 2015 and 2016**

	2015 (N= 2,404)		2016 (N= 2,339)	
Purpose area	Number of subgrantees	%	Number of Subgrantees	%
Victim services projects	1,637	68%	1,555	66%
Training law enforcement officers, judges, court personnel, and prosecutors	858	36%	890	38%
Policies, protocols, orders, and services	598	25%	612	26%
Specialized units (law enforcement, judges, court personnel, prosecutors)	591	25%	610	26%
Maintaining core victim services and criminal justice initiatives	490	20%	473	20%
Support of statewide coordinated community responses	438	18%	441	19%
Assistance to victims in immigration matters	363	15%	314	13%
Stalking initiatives	270	11%	265	11%
Development of data collection and communication systems	213	9%	220	9%
Programs to assist older and disabled victims	192	8%	213	9%
Training of sexual assault forensic medical personnel examiners	141	6%	142	6%
Addressing the needs and circumstances of American Indian tribes	85	4%	85	4%
Supporting the placement of special victim assistants	67	3%	65	3%
Training, victim services, and protocols addressing domestic violence committed by law enforcement	23	1%	33	1%

NOTE: Each subgrantee was able to select all relevant purpose areas addressed by their STOP Program-funded activities during calendar years 2015 and 2016. Thus, the total number of purpose areas reported is greater than the total number of subgrantees.

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## Subgrantee Perspective

*Because of STOP funding, legal counsel...was able to serve as co-chair of the statewide collaboration trying to reduce barriers to services for victims with disabilities, and provided technical assistance to one of the newly formed local collaborations in Louisville, KY.*

**Kentucky Coalition Against Domestic Violence**

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### 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 STOP Program funding, followed by domestic violence programs and prosecution agencies.

**Table 7. Types of agencies receiving STOP Program funds in 2015 and 2016**

	Subgrantees in 2015 (N=2,404)		Subgrantees in 2016 (N=2,339)	
Type of agency	Number	%	Number	%
Dual (domestic violence/sexual assault) program	511	21%	478	20%
Prosecution	417	17%	410	18%
Domestic violence program	365	15%	335	14%
Law enforcement	315	13%	328	14%
Sexual assault program	221	9%	191	8%
Community-based organization	132	5%	125	5%
Court	53	2%	62	3%
Unit of local government	58	2%	53	2%
Government Agency	54	2%	55	2%
Sexual assault state coalition	42	2%	52	2%
Domestic violence state coalition	39	2%	31	1%
Dual state coalition	31	1%	29	1%
Probation, parole, or other correctional agency	28	1%	31	1%
Tribal domestic violence and/or sexual assault program	16	1%	26	1%
University/school	14	1%	15	1%
Tribal government	8	<1%	4	<1%
Tribal coalition	0	NA	0	NA
Other	100	4%	114	5%

NOTE: Of the organizations listed above, an annual average of 44 reported that they were faith-based and 150 reported that they were culturally specific, community-based organizations. Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

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## **Subgrantee Perspectives**

*This completed three-year grant project has been one of the most successful projects we have ever participated in. The law enforcement scholarship program increases the skills and expertise of the officers responding to these types of crimes and has fostered mutual respect and collaboration like never before. Rural police departments short on operating funds would never be able to commit the funds to get this kind of training for their officers. The domestic violence and sexual assault trainings increase their skills in all areas of their job performance and addressing the needs of the victim in all cases. In the past year, we had developed and implemented the risk assessment and in our first year of utilizing this project the police have completed over 225 risk assessments that include victim referrals and has enabled over 180 victims to access supportive services. Many of the police officers involved in these trainings have been promoted to department heads or in turn do outside trainings for other departments. In the law enforcement community, thanks to these trainings, the tide is shifting. We are seeing more victim-centered approaches.*

**Women's Help Center, Pennsylvania**

*Without the [STOP-funded] Domestic Violence Investigator (DVI) position, DV victims would have to file reports to BPD patrol officers, and they would likely have to speak with a different officer each time they contacted law enforcement. The full-time DVI offers consistency to victims. Victims can provide additional information, sometimes even filing new reports, speaking only with the DVI rather than retelling their stories with each police contact. Victims are therefore not re-victimized by having to repeat their statements multiple times to many different people. STOP funds are also used to enhance the DVI's role by providing for Support Officers (SOs). The SOs are sworn BPD officers...who devote their time to enforcing DV-related warrants and serving DV-related orders of protection. Without STOP monies, the BPD would not be able to fund the SO shifts. Therefore, these warrants and orders of protection would be served by BPD patrol officers as time allowed. Due to short-staffing and a high volume of calls for service (911 calls), BPD patrol officers are left with very little time to focus on warrants or orders of protection. The use of the SOs sends a message to victims, offenders, and the community that there are consequences for violence against women.*

**Billings Police Department, Montana**

*The Deaf Survivors Program's (DSP) staff's involvement in facilitating trainings has greatly improved the agency's ability to provide proper training to new sexual assault counselors on dealing with survivors of sexual assault who have disabilities, and specifically are Deaf or hard of hearing. The DSP Coordinator has facilitated multiple sessions on Deaf culture as well as the idiosyncrasies of sexual violence within the Deaf community and co-facilitated more generic topics to address how the subject impacts survivors who are Deaf. In addition, the DSP Coordinator provided significant training to disability organization staff regarding sexual violence in the Deaf community which resulted in over 30% more requests for services from the Deaf community than in the previous year.*

**Pathways for Change, Inc., Massachusetts**

## STOP Subgrantee Accomplishments

This section presents aggregate data reflecting the activities and accomplishments funded by the STOP Program in all states and U.S. territories for which data was reported in 2015 and 2016.<sup>14</sup>

### Staff

STOP Program-funded staff members provide training and victim services and engage in law enforcement, prosecution, court, and probation activities to increase victim safety and offender accountability. An average of **2,261**, or **95%** of subgrantees, used funds for staff each year. Staff providing direct services to victims represent **52%** of the total STOP Program-funded full-time equivalents (FTEs).

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#### *Subgrantee Perspectives*

*STOP grant funding has provided two support officers (SOs) to assist the nine probation officers (POs) in the DV Unit, so that basic contact levels can be maintained. The POs are still expected to conduct field work, but the assistance of the SOs gives them a little bit of breathing room so they can accomplish other case management tasks like conferring with Batterer Intervention Program providers on probationers' progress, reaching out to victims, and collaborating with Emerge. The increase in resources helps Probation hold DV offenders more accountable and quickly respond to violations that jeopardize victims' safety. Due to state budget cuts, without STOP funds the DV Unit would not have these SO positions.*

***The Arizona Superior Court in Pima County***

*Prior to receiving the STOP Program funding there were not dedicated individuals to work on domestic violence cases. A person could be working on a DUI case and then a domestic violence case. Domestic violence cases take care and training to be able to navigate the unique issues and often take more time assisting victims through the criminal justice system. The grant has allowed our office to be able to have a team approach to domestic violence cases. This team approach includes a division of specialized duties to provide an efficient and effective prosecution of the abusers and help for victims...The STOP Program staff are dedicated to helping the victim through the trauma they have endured to make sure their voice is heard every step of the way.*

***Pennington County State's Attorney, South Dakota***

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<sup>14</sup> 2015 STOP data does not include data for the state of Delaware. 2016 STOP data does not include data for the Northern Mariana Islands.

**Table 8. Full-time equivalent staff funded by STOP Program in 2015 and 2016**

Staff	2015		2016	
	Number	%	Number	%
All staff	2,611	100%	2,414	100%
Victim advocate (nongovernmental)	648	25%	558	23%
Program coordinator	307	12%	305	13%
Prosecutor	276	11%	285	12%
Victim assistant (governmental)	273	10%	260	11%
Law enforcement officer	240	9%	224	9%
Legal advocate	151	6%	136	6%
Counselor	153	6%	126	5%
Support staff	112	4%	113	5%
Administrator	100	4%	103	4%
Attorney	84	3%	70	3%
Trainer	57	2%	49	2%
Investigator (prosecution-based)	51	2%	47	2%
Sexual assault nurse examiner/sexual assault forensic examiner (SANE/SAFE)	39	1%	34	1%
Probation officer/offender monitor	29	1%	26	1%
Paralegal	29	1%	24	1%
Court personnel	18	1%	10	<1%
Information technology staff	12	<1%	15	1%
Translator/interpreter	4	<1%	4	<1%
Other	31	1%	26	1%

NOTE: Categories are rounded to the nearest whole number. Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

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### ***Subgrantee Perspective***

*STOP money funds our Stalking Advocate. Our office has a cyber-investigator funded by another grant and a stalking coordinator formerly funded by VAWA that is now a city position. This team has made tremendous strides. They coordinate daily with two Columbus Ohio Police stalking detectives; meet weekly with the county prosecutors, and train law enforcement and the public about stalking and protection orders. Our stalking cases have better evidence, better advocacy and better prosecution, which leads to better resolution for the victims.*

***Columbus City Attorney's Office, Criminal Division, Ohio***

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## Training

From the inception of the STOP Program, states and their subgrantees have recognized the particular need to educate first responders about domestic/sexual violence. STOP Program subgrantees provide training to professionals on domestic/sexual violence issues to improve their response to victims and increase offender accountability. These professionals include law enforcement officers, health and mental health providers, domestic violence and sexual assault program staff, staff in social services and advocacy organizations, prosecutors, and court personnel. During the two-year reporting period, an average of **1,034** (44% of all subgrantees) convened a total of **24,635** training events and trained a total of **513,213** professionals, including:

- **167,807** law enforcement officers (**33%** of all people trained).
- **70,286** governmental and non-governmental victim advocates (**14%**); and
- **58,568** health and mental health professionals (**11%**), including **10,694** forensic nurse examiners.

The most common topics of training events were domestic violence overview, dynamics, and services; advocate response; law enforcement response; safety planning for victims; sexual assault overview, dynamics, and services; domestic violence statutes/codes; and confidentiality.

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### *Subgrantee Perspective*

*This STOP Program funding has allowed the Pace Women's Justice Center (PWJC) to create, coordinate and conduct four collaborative rural trainings in underserved areas of New York State with a focus on the offenses of sexual assault, domestic violence, elder abuse, and stalking. This funding enabled the research and outreach needed to work with our local partners in these underserved areas to craft a program that would best serve the unique needs of their populations and concerns. These trainings are a collaborative event, providing the opportunity for these rural and often isolated geographic locations to bring together participants from multiple disciplines to educate participants on legislation, best practice models, investigation and prosecution innovations along with local concerns and practices. For example, this year's funding allowed PWJC to work with our local partner in Jefferson County, NY to craft a training focusing on domestic violence issues tailored to the needs of this community where many victims are housed and have a connection to Fort Drum. As a result, the intersection of military laws and assistance along with NYS laws and victims assistance agencies for many of these immigrant victims (some without status) who may be partners to military service members at Fort Drum, required a tailored training to address these unique concerns. In crafting this legal training, PWJC worked with our local partner to create a panel to address the intersection of military and state laws and assistance.*

*Pace University, New York*

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**Table 9. People trained with STOP Program funds in 2015 and 2016**

	Number	%
All people trained	513,213	100%
Law enforcement officers	167,807	33%
Victim advocates (non-governmental)	61,203	12%
Health professionals	34,505	7%
Educators	28,414	6%
Multidisciplinary	25,597	5%
Court personnel	23,486	5%
Volunteers	19,840	4%
Prosecutors	18,915	4%
Social service organization staff	17,648	3%
Correction personnel	17,025	3%
Mental health professionals	13,369	3%
Attorneys/law students	12,623	2%
Government agency staff	11,314	2%
Sexual assault forensic examiner	10,694	2%
Victim assistants (governmental)	9,083	2%
Faith-based organization staff	9,043	2%
Advocacy organization staff	6,445	1%
Military command staff	6,136	1%
Legal services staff	2,964	<1%
Batterer intervention program staff	2,455	<1%
Elder organization staff	2,382	<1%
Disability organization staff	2,297	<1%
Substance abuse organization staff	1,716	<1%
Immigrant organization staff	1,225	<1%
Tribal government/Tribal government agency staff	1,200	<1%
Translators/interpreters	801	<1%
Supervised visitation and exchange center staff	419	<1%
Sex offender treatment providers	304	<1%
Other	4,303	1%

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### ***Subgrantee Perspectives***

*The domestic violence training we help support in our area is unequivocally the most successful example of what STOP funds provide that would otherwise not be available. Attended by just under 570 people spanning across professions and disciplines, it serves as a premier training forum for local and regional prosecution agencies with more than sufficient keynotes and workshops relevant to prosecution of VAW crimes. It provides both a training and dialoguing platform for prosecution staff and their colleagues in gender-based violence response and promotes collaboration, networking and information sharing. We are grateful to have been provided the opportunity to support this training.*

***King County Prosecutor's Office, Washington***

*STOP funding has enabled us to train a significant number of professionals in the metro Richmond area, raise awareness and bring attention to this issue, facilitate collaboration among agencies, and become a resource for other localities seeking to address the issue of sexual and domestic violence in later life. We are able to work toward a more coordinated community response within each locality, as well as across localities.*

***Central Virginia Task Force on Domestic Violence in Later Life***

*Beyond working on individual victim situations, staff also work on identifying and fixing systemic problems that throw up barriers in front of victims seeking safety and justice. Without STOP funding, the myriad calls that come into KCADV that have to do with legal matters would not be addressed and systemic problems and remedies would be harder to identify. As the protective order process and criminal prosecutions remain critical components of establishing safety for victims, such technical assistance, training and collaboration with other agencies on legal issues is an invaluable asset for the state. In 2015, a new form of protective order was passed into law in Kentucky, which gives protection to victims of dating violence, stalking, and sexual assault. Without STOP funding, KCADV staff would not have been able to spend the hundreds of hours it did devoted to getting the word out about the new form of protection and giving training to hundreds of professionals on this new part of the victim safety net.*

***Kentucky Coalition Against Domestic Violence***

### ***Administrator Perspective***

*The Alaska Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (ANDVSA) continues to offer advocates trainings, webinars, and access to the ANDVSA intranet resource site, Basecamp, to Tribal-based advocates statewide. In 2015, ANDVSA provided training to all advocates and attorneys on Tribal courts. Additionally, ANDVSA provided training for all advocates on human trafficking, immigration law and working with interpreters. Finally, an ANDVSA training project did rural trainings in 2015 with the Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium on domestic violence and sexual assault basics in multiple rural locations.*

***STOP administrator, Alaska***

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## Victim Services

During the two-year reporting period, an annual average of **1,557**, or **66%** of subgrantees, used funds for victim services. These subgrantees provided services to an annual average of **382,350** victims (**99%** of those seeking services). The majority of those victims were white (**54%**), female (**89%**), and between the ages of 25 and 59 (**69%**).<sup>15</sup> Subgrantees provided victim advocacy (**381,276**), crisis intervention (**340,526**), and criminal justice advocacy (**281,796**) to the greatest number of victims.

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### Subgrantee Perspective

*The addition of even one part-time advocate has allowed us to expand our services. Most notable is the outreach and services to elderly victims of domestic violence. The additional advocacy is critical because of the challenges facing this population...senior victims are empowered by the contact and support of an advocate who allows each individual to navigate the "journey" in his or her own time.*

*Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department, Nevada*

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### Victims Seeking Services

**Table 10a. Provision of victim services by STOP Program subgrantees in 2015, by level of service and type of victimization**

	All victims		Domestic violence/ dating violence victims		Sexual assault victims		Stalking victims	
Level of service	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
All seeking services	408,242	100%	341,256	100%	58,812	100%	8,174	100%
Served	392,722	96%	327,548	96%	57,390	98%	7,784	95%
Partially Served	9,805	2%	8,481	2%	1,049	2%	275	3%
Not served	5,715	1%	5,227	2%	373	1%	115	1%

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

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<sup>15</sup> For more information on the races/ethnicities and other demographic characteristics of victims served, see Table 14. To see this information displayed by state, see Appendix Tables B3a and B3b. These percentages are based on the number of victims for whom race/ethnicity 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 true number of underserved victims. Hotline services, for example, generally do not collect this race/ethnicity information, as it could prevent victims from seeking further help. Whenever collecting demographic information on victims presents a barrier to service, or could violate confidentiality or jeopardize a victim's safety, service providers are advised not to collect it.

**Table 11. Victims receiving services from STOP Program subgrantees in 2015 and 2016, by type of victimization**

Type of Victimization	2015		2016	
All victimization	402,527	100%	362,172	100%
Domestic violence/dating violence	336,029	83%	297,981	82%
Sexual Assault	58,439	15%	56,223	16%
Stalking	8,059	2%	7,968	2%

STOP Program subgrantees provide an array of services to victims of domestic/sexual violence, including safety planning, referrals, and information as needed.

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

- An annual average of **17,841** victims and **14,610** family members received a total of **1,501,392** emergency shelter bed nights across both years.
- Annual average of **744** victims and **639** family members received a total of **206,724** transitional housing bed nights across both years.
- Subgrantees received **1,007,784** hotline calls.
  - Of these, over **56% (561,074)** were from victims.<sup>16</sup>
- Subgrantees reported a total of **294,101** victim-witness notification and outreach activities.

**Table 12. Victim services provided by STOP Program subgrantees in 2015 and 2016: Victims served**

Type of service	2015 (N = 402,527)		2016 (N = 362,172)	
	Number	%	Number	%
Victim advocacy	203,104	50%	178,172	49%
Crisis intervention	184,660	46%	155,866	43%
Criminal justice advocacy/court accompaniment	148,942	37%	132,854	37%
Civil legal advocacy/court accompaniment	100,571	25%	95,445	26%
Counseling services/support group	95,388	24%	83,913	23%
Transportation	21,995	5%	17,744	5%
Civil legal assistance	23,321	6%	16,402	5%
Language services	14,179	4%	11,039	3%
Hospital/clinic/other medical response	14,035	3%	12,992	4%
Forensic exam	11,163	3%	9,779	3%
Other victim service	1,771	<1%	1,005	<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.

<sup>16</sup> 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 13a. Relationships to offender for victims served with STOP Program funds in 2015**

	Domestic violence/dating violence		Sexual assault		Stalking	
Relationship to offender	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Current/former spouse or intimate partner	211,049	70%	9,825	21%	4,349	51%
Other family or household member	31,300	10%	10,430	22%	510	6%
Dating relationship	54,833	18%	4,654	10%	1,632	19%
Acquaintance	4,280	1%	15,810	34%	1,839	21%
Stranger	6	<1%	6,402	14%	263	3%
Unknown	38,838	NA	14,030	NA	972	NA
Total (excluding unknown)	301,468	100%	47,121	100%	8,593	100%

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.

**Table 13b. Relationships to offender for victims served with STOP Program funds in 2016**

	Domestic violence/dating violence		Sexual assault		Stalking	
Relationship to offender	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Current/former spouse or intimate partner	188,847	70%	8,697	20%	4,261	54%
Other family or household member	28,852	11%	9,788	22%	568	7%
Dating relationship	50,108	18%	4,157	10%	1,317	17%
Acquaintance	3,294	1%	15,056	35%	1,603	20%
Stranger	0	NA	5,879	13%	202	3%
Unknown	31,613	NA	14,384	NA	926	NA
Total (excluding unknown)	271,101	100%	43,577	100%	7,951	100%

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 reached capacity;
- Program unable to provide service due to limited resources/priority-setting;
- Conflict of interest;
- Did not meet statutory requirement;
- Services not appropriate for victim;
- Service inappropriate or inadequate for victims with mental health issues;
- Transportation;
- Program rules not acceptable to victims; or
- Service inappropriate or inadequate for victims with substance abuse issues.

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### *Administrator Perspective*

*STOP funds allowed the inclusion of a new program with the United Houma Nation (UHN) in Golden Meadow. Cultural competency has been a significant barrier and gap that prevents many Tribal citizens from speaking out against the violence that exists within our communities. The UHN has experienced success in many programs by providing services at the community level by fellow Tribal members who share similar experiences and understanding of trust with non-natives. The need created by this gap is for culturally competent case management and advocacy services specifically for United Houma Nation Tribal members who are victims of domestic and/or sexual violence including stalking and dating violence. The Cafa Ogla - One People to STOP Violence Program will provide the necessary services to meet this need and fill this gap that allows many crimes to go unpunished.*

***STOP administrator, Louisiana***

### *Subgrantee Perspective*

*The STOP Program funding has allowed our funded counselor to provide services at our satellite location in North Riverside, which is in the suburbs of Chicago. Recent studies have shown that the immigrant population is shifting from urban areas to the suburbs and rural areas, but services have not kept up with the population change. By having a sexual assault counselor provide services at our North Riverside office, we are able to address the unmet need for culturally and linguistically appropriate services for survivors of sexual violence.*

***Mujeres Latinas En Acción, Illinois***

## Demographics of Victims Served and Partially Served

**Table 14. Demographic characteristics of victims served by STOP Program subgrantees in 2015 and 2016: Victims receiving services**

	2015		2016	
<b>Characteristics</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>
<i>Race/ethnicity</i>				
American Indian or Alaska Native	8,551	2%	7,862	2%
Asian	6,525	2%	5,417	2%
Black or African American	82,158	22%	75,054	23%
Hispanic or Latino	70,132	19%	59,988	18%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	2,541	1%	2,080	1%
White	198,246	54%	174,892	54%
Unknown	36,416	NA	38,413	NA
<i>Gender</i>				
Female	350,556	89%	308,970	88%
Male	42,812	11%	41,741	12%
Unknown	9,159	NA	11,461	NA
<i>Age</i>				
0–12	NA	NA	NA	NA
13–17	20,224	5%	18,908	6%
18–24	76,130	21%	66,178	20%
25–59	254,612	69%	226,929	69%
60+	17,284	5%	15,658	5%
Unknown	34,277	NA	34,499	NA
<i>Other demographics</i>				
People with disabilities	25,943	6%	23,054	6%
People with limited English proficiency	33,276	8%	27,704	8%
People who are immigrants/refugees/ asylum seekers	20,866	5%	17,572	5%
People who live in rural areas	90,698	23%	82,508	23%

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.

## Protection Orders

The STOP Program funds activities that provide support to victims seeking protection orders, including providing advocacy in the courtroom, increasing police enforcement of protection order violations, and training advocates and judges on the effectiveness and use of orders. STOP Program subgrantees, whether they are providing victim services or engaging in criminal justice activities, are in a position to provide assistance to victims in the protection order process. During the two-year reporting period, STOP Program-funded victim services, law enforcement, and prosecution staff assisted domestic violence victims in obtaining **298,505** temporary and final protection orders.

**Table 15. Protection orders granted with assistance of STOP Program-funded staff in 2015 and 2016**

		2015		2016	
Provider	Total	Temp	Final	Temp	Final
All providers	<b>298,505</b>	99,043	60,299	89,486	49,677
Victim services staff	<b>204,389</b>	65,430	45,259	56,940	36,760
Law enforcement	<b>40,656</b>	13,247	6,496	13,952	6,961
Prosecutors	<b>53,460</b>	20,366	8,544	18,594	5,956

During the two-year reporting period, an annual average of **441 (43%)** of all subgrantees using funds for training addressed the issue of protection order enforcement, and an average of **159** developed or implemented policies and protocols relating to protection orders. These policies addressed protection order enforcement, immediate access, violations of orders, full faith and credit, and mutual restraining orders. An annual average of **97** subgrantees also used funds for data collection and communication systems for tracking and sharing information about protection orders.

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### *Subgrantee Perspective*

*Victim finances are often a barrier to services. For example, many victims would otherwise be unable to pay for the services of an attorney to assist with the protective order filing, hearings, and inner workings of the criminal justice system. Funding through the STOP Program removes this barrier and makes accessible things like protective orders to those victims who would otherwise have no means to pay for the assistance of an attorney in these crucial proceedings.*

*Anderson County, Texas*

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## Criminal Justice

The STOP Program promotes a coordinated community approach that includes law enforcement, prosecution, courts, probation, victim services, and public and private community resources.

### **Law Enforcement**

How a law enforcement officer responds can significantly influence whether victims report the crimes they have experienced, and whether appropriate evidence is collected to enable prosecutors to bring successful cases. Arrest, accompanied by a thorough investigation and meaningful sanctions, demonstrates to offenders that they have committed a serious crime and communicates to victims that they do not have to endure an offender's abuse.

During the two-year reporting period, an average of **315 (13%** of all subgrantees) used funds for law enforcement. These law enforcement agencies used STOP Program funds to:

- Respond to **113,459** calls for assistance;
- Investigate **149,087** cases;
- Make **56,628** arrests;
- Refer **65,848** cases to prosecutors; and
- Serve **30,457** protection orders.

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### **Subgrantee Perspective**

*The STOP Program subgrant has been a vital grant for nearly two decades. With recent budget cuts on the state level, these designated funds have been absolutely integral to ensuring law enforcement officers across the state, including state troopers, municipal police officers, village public safety officers, village police officers, and correctional officers to receive consistent and ongoing training in domestic violence and sexual assault related issues. Additionally, these funds help equip officers with the needed supplies to effectively investigate these crimes. In its current state, the Division of Alaska State Troopers is unable to approve almost any type of training that is not required by statute or licensing for peace officers. Many municipal agencies are in same position due to increased burdens as the state cuts its budget. STOP funds have a consistent, protected supply of monies that ensure despite these cuts, law enforcement can still be best equipped to respond to domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking victims.*

**Alaska State Troopers**

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Tables 16a and 16b summarize STOP Program-funded law enforcement activities during 2015 and 2016. The most frequently reported activities were case investigations and incident reports.

**Table 16a. Law enforcement activities provided with STOP Program funds in 2015<sup>17</sup>**

Activity	Sexual assault	Domestic violence / dating violence	Stalking	Total activities
Cases/incidents investigated	3,995	64,941	1,884	70,820
Incident reports	3,269	65,715	1,476	70,460
Calls for assistance	3,204	48,469	1,449	53,122
Referrals of cases to prosecutor	1,617	30,965	553	33,135
Arrests	941	21,765	510	23,216
Protection/ex parte/temporary restraining orders served	156	13,444	389	13,989
Enforcement of warrants	441	6,086	149	6,676
Protection orders issued	27	2,748	27	2,802
Arrests for violation of protection order	27	2,474	153	2,654
Forensic medical evidence	1,011	NA	NA	1,011
Arrests for violation of bail bond	5	660	12	677
Referrals of federal firearms charges to federal prosecutors	0	14	0	14

### ***Subgrantee Perspective***

*The grant funds allow the prosecutor and investigator to enhance [elder abuse] cases and work with extremely vulnerable victims in a way that local law enforcement is simply not often willing or is likely unable to do. Most police departments take a "case closed by arrest" mentality...but the funds received under this grant allow our office to take great care to see that arrest is the beginning of the process, not the end. The grant funds allow the investigator to work on case enhancement, all in an effort to improve the likelihood the case does not rest solely on the elderly victim.*

***Westchester County, New York***

<sup>17</sup> Subgrantees may receive funds for specifically designated law enforcement activities and might not engage in the other activities referred to here. For example, a subgrantee may have received STOP Program funding to support a dedicated domestic violence detective whose only activity was to investigate cases; that subgrantee would not report on calls for assistance or incidents reports, unless those activities also were supported by STOP Program funds or required match.

**Table 16b. Law enforcement activities provided with STOP Program funds in 2016<sup>18</sup>**

Activity	Sexual assault	Domestic violence / dating violence	Stalking	Total activities
Cases/incidents investigated	4,733	71,494	2,040	78,267
Incident reports	3,953	68,627	1,718	74,298
Calls for assistance	4,721	53,855	1,761	60,337
Referrals of cases to prosecutor	1,580	30,410	723	32,713
Arrests	1,064	24,881	695	26,640
Protection/ex parte/temporary restraining orders served	339	15,639	490	16,468
Enforcement of warrants	530	6,301	406	7,237
Arrests for violation of protection order	185	2,508	182	2,875
Protection orders issued	82	1,912	38	2,032
Forensic medical evidence	1,166	NA	NA	1,166
Arrests for violation of bail bond	11	525	30	566
Referrals of federal firearms charges to federal prosecutors	4	27	1	32

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### ***Subgrantee Perspective***

*STOP Program funding has been a significant reason we have successfully increased collaboration and coordination among Denver's criminal justice system agencies and community based services in addressing both domestic violence and sexual assault. Funding has been vital to strengthening collaborative work to help ensure there are more appropriate and consistent sanctions to perpetrators, and increased safety for victims. These [STOP-funded] staff positions within the District Attorney's Office have greatly facilitated the ability of the District Attorney's Office to provide leadership in this effort...Collaboration with the police department has resulted in improved training and protocol regarding domestic violence investigation requirements. Improvement in evidence collection has greatly assisted in the most appropriate charges being filed as well as better plea dispositions and prosecution of cases.*

***Office of the District Attorney, 2nd Judicial District, Colorado***

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<sup>18</sup> See previous footnote.

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### ***Subgrantee Perspectives***

*The STOP grant has improved our county's law enforcement response to sexual and domestic violence. Having an embedded domestic violence investigator is pivotal to strengthening our response to these crimes. Most domestic assaults happen in the evening when this office is closed. Although prosecutors are on-call and available to officers after hours, most charging decisions are made quickly when police are dealing with volatile situations. Our office learns about the case for the first time, generally speaking, the next business morning. When that happens, there are usually questions and the officer who handled the case is usually not on duty or unavailable to answer those questions. Having an embedded DV investigator means that we can start to investigate those questions immediately. It also means that we can provide a little comfort to victims the next day, when things have started to settle down and the victim is trying to figure out how to move forward without the abuser. The DV investigator is very helpful in tracking down medical records, and getting updated photos of injuries that often look worse the next day. Additionally, our DV investigator tries to provide routine feedback to the original police officer, to help brainstorm what else could have been done at the scene or when the case first came in. The goal is that all DV cases will be handled with the same diligence regardless of what time or which agency.*

***Rutland County State's Attorney's Office, Vermont***

*Prior to this grant, the DA's Office did not have any type of specialized unit. Attorneys...handled every type of case depending on which courtroom [to which] they had been assigned. Every victim-witness advocate handled all case types...there was not a large emphasis on specialized training. The VAWA funds have been used to create an entire Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Unit – funding both the prosecutor and victim-witness advocate.*

***Paulding County Board of Commissioners, Georgia***

*Our 2015 statistics showed that cases in which the survivor had contact with our advocates had a conviction rate 24% higher than cases in which survivors had no contact with advocates. This project not only produces long-term results of increased safety and well-being for domestic violence survivors as demonstrated by the outcomes achieved, but also served to increase the conviction rates for crimes of domestic violence.*

***City of Cincinnati, Ohio***

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### **Prosecution**

After police arrest a suspect, it is usually up to the prosecutor to decide whether to prosecute the case. However, in some states and local jurisdictions, police officers both arrest and charge offenders and grand juries are responsible for deciding whether felonies will be prosecuted. Generally, city and county prosecutors handle ordinance-level offenses in municipal courts, misdemeanors in district courts, and felony offenses in superior courts. During the two-year reporting period, an annual average of **326** (**14%** of all subgrantees) used funds for prosecution. These STOP Program-funded prosecutors disposed of a total of more than **174,037** cases, with a reported overall conviction rate of **67%**.<sup>19</sup> Approximately **98,648** of the cases disposed of were domestic violence misdemeanor cases, of which **65%**<sup>20</sup> resulted in convictions.

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### **Subgrantee Perspective**

*The VAWA funds have enabled us to implement best practices for prosecuting domestic violence and sexual assault cases to a greater degree. The grant funds the VAWA prosecutor position. The position is responsible for sexual assaults, stalking, and more serious domestic violence cases. Given the smaller caseload, the VAWA prosecutor can invest more time in investigating prior convictions that may support an other acts motion, obtain 911 calls, and obtain and review jail calls from the offender to the victim. The prosecutor also routinely requests follow up investigation to obtain corroborating evidence – whether it be interviewing additional witnesses or drafting warrants or subpoenas to obtain communication records. The VAWA prosecutor is also available to the investigating officer when the officer needs assistance or has questions. Overall, the grant funds enable the VAWA prosecutor to build strong cases with a greater ability to secure convictions and hold offenders accountable. Without the funds, many of these cases would have been reduced to lesser charges.*

***Brown County District Attorney's Office, Wisconsin***

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Table 17 presents data on STOP Program-funded prosecutions of sexual assault, domestic/dating violence, and stalking cases during 2015 and 2016.

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<sup>19</sup> This percentage includes cases of deferred adjudication, which represented 20% of all conviction outcomes.

<sup>20</sup> This percentage includes cases of deferred adjudication, which represented 26% of all conviction outcomes.

**Table 17. Prosecution of cases by STOP Program-funded prosecutors in 2015 and 2016**

	2015			2016		
Type of case	Total disposed	Number convicted	% convicted <sup>21</sup>	Total disposed	Number convicted	% convicted
Domestic violence/ dating violence ordinance	10,975	5,875	54%	12,079	6,461	53%
Misdemeanor domestic violence/dating violence	49,749	32,149	65%	48,899	32,372	66%
Felony domestic violence/dating violence	12,983	9,793	75%	13,058	9,518	73%
Domestic violence/ dating violence homicide	45	39	87%	48	44	92%
Misdemeanor sexual assault	341	302	89%	488	427	88%
Felony sexual assault	1,757	1,366	78%	1,722	1,363	79%
Sexual assault homicide	0	0	NA	2	1	50%
Stalking ordinance	268	125	47%	192	69	36%
Misdemeanor stalking	564	402	71%	668	473	71%
Felony stalking	342	287	84%	338	274	81%
Stalking homicide	0	0	NA	3	3	100%
Violation of bail	697	508	73%	581	469	81%
Violation of probation or parole	1,861	1,702	91%	2,313	2,180	94%
Violation of protection order	6,892	4,641	67%	6,048	4,256	70%
Violation of other court order	425	318	75%	640	533	83%
Other	33	10	30%	26	17	65%
<b>Total</b>	<b>86,932</b>	<b>57,517</b>	<b>66%</b>	<b>87,105</b>	<b>58,460</b>	<b>67%</b>

<sup>21</sup> These percentages include deferred adjudication, which represented 20% of all conviction outcomes in 2015 and 2016.

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### ***Subgrantee Perspectives***

*For the previous eight years, STOP funds have supported a prosecutor with a reduced caseload focused on sexual assault cases involving women who are elderly, disabled, non-English speaking, substance addicted and homeless. This position was established in response to an increase in the number of cases of sexual assaults committed against these particularly vulnerable victims and because these cases are complex, time-consuming, and require sustained attention to victims. The STOP Prosecutor's work has yielded lengthy sentences on behalf of these vulnerable victims. Cases are prosecuted vigorously, consistent with the District Attorney's Office mission to ensure community safety by removing the most serious and violent sex offenders from our streets. In 2015, the Sexual Assault Unit had a 78% trial conviction rate consistent with the unit's highly successful six-year trend.*

***San Francisco District Attorney's Office, California***

*The 2015 VAWA grant has allowed one prosecutor to review all domestic violence related reports referred to the Douglas County District Attorney's Office. In 2015, the VAWA-funded prosecutor reviewed 818 reports. The VAWA-funded prosecutor is therefore able to familiarize herself with repeat offenders, notice patterns and identify primary aggressors, and most importantly build rapport and relationships with victims....In 2015, the VAWA-funded prosecutor was able to make contact the same day charges were filed with 286 victims. This included face-to-face meetings and telephone conversations. The ability to make contact with a victim the same day charges are filed greatly increases the likelihood of victim involvement and successful prosecution.*

***Office of the Douglas County District Attorney, Kansas***

*STOP funding for our office has been extremely helpful and crucial to effectively prosecuting cases. Clay County is a rural area with somewhat limited resources. Before STOP Program funding, only one full time attorney was available to serve all of Clay County in criminal and civil matters. This meant many cases, particularly domestic violence cases which are most often emotional and time consuming, had to be plea bargained to lesser charges or even dismissed because of lack of staff. Offenders walked away or paid only a small fine and were not held accountable. Now, with the ongoing services of a deputy State's Attorney, cases can be fully prosecuted and the offender is held accountable (most likely with fines, jail time, anger management and parenting classes together with alcohol treatment to help prevent further acts of violence). The interests of justice are much better served as a result of STOP funding.*

***Clay County State's Attorney, South Dakota***

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## Courts

Judges have two distinct roles in responding to domestic/sexual violence crimes—administrative and judicial. In their administrative role, judges are responsible for overseeing court dockets, activities, and services and for ensuring that courthouses are accessible, safe, and user-friendly for all who have business in the courts. In their judicial role, judges are responsible for presiding over court hearings and ensuring that due process is accorded to victims and defendants in criminal proceedings and to all parties in civil litigation. They have broad powers to hold offenders accountable and improve the safety of victims through rejecting or approving negotiated pleas, convicting, or acquitting defendants in criminal cases after hearing, and rendering decisions in civil matters. They exercise significant discretion in sentencing, including whether they will allow diversion and deferred sentences. Courts may monitor offenders to review progress and compliance with conditions of both civil (e.g., protection from abuse) and criminal (e.g., probation) court orders.

Of the **11** courts (or court-based programs) that used STOP funding to conduct court activities on average each year,<sup>22</sup> an annual average of **7** used STOP Program funds to conduct review hearings on offenders' compliance with conditions of probation and other court-ordered conditions:

- An annual average of **3,441** offenders were monitored; and
- A total of **13,086** individual judicial review hearings were held in 2015 and 2016.

The data in Tables 18a and 18b reflect the consequences imposed by STOP Program-funded courts for violations of probation and other court orders. In 2015, **61%** of all violations disposed of resulted in partial or full revocation of probation; in 2016, **56%** had this result.

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## Subgrantee Perspective

*The STOP Program funding has made it possible for the court to retain its Domestic Violence Court Compliance Officer. This in turn has substantially increased the likelihood that offenders will actually complete their required counseling due to the on-going monitoring of enrollment and attendance, as well as the effective and timely imposition of sanctions. This is important because without counseling, many offenders will simply rotate in and out of Clark County Detention Center (CCDC) never addressing the underlying issues involved in domestic violence and some may eventually escalate their violence to the felony level and, in some cases, it will result in homicides.*

*Las Vegas Justice Court, Nevada*

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<sup>22</sup> Although an average of 58 courts received STOP funding in 2015 and 2016, only 11 of those courts used funds specifically for court activities. Other activities that court subgrantees conducted with STOP funding included training, CCR, policies, products, data/communication systems, security, interpreters/translators, and language lines.



**Table 18a. Disposition of violations of probation and other court orders by STOP Program-funded courts in 2015**

	No action taken		Verbal / written warning		Fine		Conditions added		Partial/full revocation of probation	
<b>Violation</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>%</b>
Protection order (N = 55)	0	NA	3	5%	0	NA	21	38%	31	56%
New criminal behavior (N=234)	15	6%	25	11%	1	<1%	63	27%	130	56%
Failure to attend BIP (N = 135)	8	6%	21	16%	0	NA	74	55%	32	24%
Failure to attend mandated treatment (N=93)	20	22%	3	3%	7	8%	12	13%	51	55%
Other conditions (N = 461)	0	NA	52	11%	0	<1%	61	13%	348	75%

NOTE: N is the number of dispositions reported for each category of violation. One offender may have received more than one disposition per violation and may have had multiple violations in the same 12-month period. Percentages may not add to 100% because of rounding.

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### ***Subgrantee Perspective***

*The STOP Grant has contributed to Probation's ability to attend Community Response Team (CRT) and high-risk case review meetings. Probation brought a case to the high-risk review team involving an offender who was continuing to abuse his victim. The victim did not want to make a police report, but continued to go to the hospital to receive care for her injuries. With the help of the CRT and high-risk team, the offender was able to be quickly picked up on a new unrelated law violation, and held in custody for a short time. This brief opening allowed the victim a chance to get services and the help she needed including moving out of the home and re-locate to another state.*

***Domestic Violence Council / Douglas County Community Response Team, Nebraska***

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**Table 18b. Disposition of violations of probation and other court orders by STOP Program-funded courts in 2016**

	No action taken		Verbal / written warning		Fine		Conditions added		Partial/full revocation of probation	
<b>Violation</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>%</b>
Protection order (N = 55)	31	20%	22	14%	6	4%	46	29%	51	33%
New criminal behavior (N=234)	20	12%	22	13%	0	NA	12	7%	112	67%
Failure to attend BIP (N = 135)	60	28%	46	22%	0	NA	34	16%	72	34%
Failure to attend mandated treatment (N=93)	12	14%	9	10%	9	10%	13	15%	44	51%
Other conditions (N = 461)	35	6%	145	25%	0	NA	6	1%	405	69%

NOTE: N is the number of dispositions reported for each category of violation. One offender may have received more than one disposition per violation and may have had multiple violations in the same 12-month period. Percentages may not add to 100% because of rounding.

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### ***Subgrantee Perspective***

*Another project that otherwise may not have been able to start initial planning this year is supporting the expansion on our DV Protection Order resources to support Stalking Protection Orders. With the passage of the Jennifer Paulsen Stalking Protection Order Act, new allowances were created for victims of stranger or acquaintance stalking. These victims would formerly fall into a service gap as they would not qualify for DV services, yet they were often in much danger. The resource will provide victims of this type of stalking with information and court forms to petition for a protection order. Much like our DV resources before, we anticipate that it will be an extremely useful tool for this victim population.*

***King County Prosecutor's Office, Washington***

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### ***Subgrantee Perspectives***

*This funding has allowed our department to commit one Deputy Probation Officer and one Probation Aide position to provide evidence-based community supervision to our highest risk probationers...The size of this caseload is smaller than the average caseload, therefore allowing better supervision of the probationers. The Probation Aide gathers and analyzes statistical data, allowing the Deputy Probation Officer to increase contact with probationers and victims in the community as well as in the office...The Deputy Probation Officer has constant contact with the probationers, therefore reducing recidivism rates.*

***San Francisco, City and County, Adult Probation Department, California***

*Deputy Probation Officers (DPO) in the Fresno Probation Department are normally assigned caseloads of 100 to 150 felony offenders. The [STOP-funded] Violent Offender Intensive Supervision Endeavor (VOISE) program provides for a reduction in caseload (maximum of 40 probationers), which allows the DPO to have more interaction with offenders assigned to the VOISE program. All probationers on the VOISE caseload are classified as High Violent offenders in the Static Risk Assessment (STR). They are among the most dangerous and violent probationers and are rated at the highest risk to re-offend among all cases assigned to the Domestic Violence Unit. The reduced caseload allows time for increased supervision, which enables the VOISE DPO to be proactive. Solving problems before offenders violate the conditions of their probation prevents further involvement in the criminal justice system--encouraging safe homes and avoiding involvement of law enforcement and the courts. The VOISE DPO believes that intensive supervision of these violent, dangerous, high-risk offenders has had a considerable impact and contributed to the low recidivism of those enrolled in the VOISE caseload.*

***County of Fresno, Probation Department, California***

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### ***Probation***

Probation officers monitor offenders to review progress and compliance with court orders. They may meet with offenders in person, by telephone, or via unscheduled surveillance. If a probationer violates any terms of the probation, the officer has the power to return the probationer to court for a violation hearing, which could result in a verbal reprimand or warning, a fine, additional conditions imposed, a short period of incarceration (i.e., partial probation revocation), or full revocation of probation. As arrests of offenders have increased, probation and parole officers have adopted policies and practices specifically targeted to offenders who commit violent crimes against women.

The average number of offenders supervised by STOP Program-funded probation staff during 2015 and 2016 was **3,499**; of those, **3,379** were being supervised for domestic violence or dating violence offenses, **90** for sexual assault offenses, and **30** for stalking offenses. These

offenders received a total of **135,635** contacts, as shown in Table 19. In addition to offender monitoring, probation officers also contact victims as an additional strategy to increase victim safety. An annual average of **1,685** victims received a total of **8,871** contacts from probation officers funded under the STOP Program during 2015 and 2016.

- Annual average number of subgrantees using funds for probation: **22** (1% of all subgrantees)
- Annual average number of offenders completing probation without violations: **539** (58% of those completing probation)
- Annual average number of offenders completing probation with violations: **387** (42% of those completing probation)

**Table 19. Offender monitoring by STOP Program-funded probation staff in 2015 and 2016, by type and number of contacts**

Type of contact	2015		2016	
	Number of offenders	Number of contacts	Number of offenders	Number of contacts
Face-to-face	3,322	30,593	3,213	30,234
Telephone	2,834	24,289	2,883	22,697
Unscheduled surveillance	1,957	9,495	2,078	9,456

The data in Tables 20a and 20b reflect the dispositions of violations for offenders supervised by STOP Program-funded probation staff in 2015 and 2016. Supervised offenders who violated protection orders had their probation partially or fully revoked 70% of the time.

**Table 20a. Disposition of probation violations for offenders supervised by STOP Program-funded probation staff in 2015**

Violation	No action taken		Verbal / written warning		Fine		Conditions added		Partial/full revocation of probation	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Protection order (N=137)	2	1%	12	9%	0	NA	30	22%	93	68%
New criminal behavior (N=345)	23	7%	72	21%	15	4%	55	16%	180	52%
Failure to attend BIP (N=489)	27	6%	140	29%	16	3%	97	20%	209	43%
Failure to attend mandated offender treatment (N=213)	22	10%	59	28%	10	5%	44	21%	78	37%
Other condition (N=834)	30	4%	220	26%	20	2%	245	29%	319	38%

NOTE: N is the number of dispositions reported for each category of violation. One offender may have received more than one disposition per violation and may have had multiple violations in the same 12-month period. Percentages may not add to 100 % because of rounding. Mandated offender treatment does not include BIP.

**Table 20b. Disposition of probation violations for offenders supervised by STOP Program-funded probation staff in 2016**

	No action taken		Verbal / written warning		Fine		Conditions added		Partial/full revocation of probation	
Violation	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Protection order (N=143)	1	1%	17	12%	0	NA	22	15%	103	72%
New criminal behavior (N=371)	19	5%	38	10%	16	4%	48	13%	250	67%
Failure to attend BIP (N=425)	50	12%	31	7%	20	5%	69	16%	255	60%
Failure to attend mandated offender treatment (N=202)	23	11%	18	9%	9	4%	49	24%	103	51%
Other condition (N=681)	13	2%	74	11%	10	1%	178	26%	406	60%

NOTE: N is the number of dispositions reported for each category of violation. One offender may have received more than one disposition per violation and may have had multiple violations in the same 12-month period. Percentages may not add to 100 % because of rounding. Mandated offender treatment does not include BIP.

#### ***Batterer Intervention Program***

- Annual average number of individual subgrantees using STOP Program funds for batterer intervention programs (BIP): **21 (1% of all subgrantees)**
- Annual average number of offenders in BIP: **3,001**
- Annual average number of continuing offenders from last reporting period: **1, 212**
- Annual average number of offenders entering during current reporting period: **1,790**

**Table 21. Outcomes for offenders in STOP-funded BIP programs in 2015 and 2016**

	2015	2016
Type of outcome	Number of offenders	Number of offenders
Completed program	1,106	974
Terminated from program	653	671
Returned to program after termination	139	138
Other (outcomes were "transferred")	2	0

## Remaining Areas of Need

STOP administrators are asked to report on the remaining areas of need in their states for victims of domestic/sexual violence, 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 victims' access to legal resources, especially in civil cases such as divorce and child custody;
- Enhancing victim safety through the provision of basic services, including short and long-term affordable housing, transportation, childcare, substance abuse treatment and counseling, and employment, especially in rural areas;
- Promoting accountability for offenders, including increased arrests and prosecution, thorough enforcement of protective orders, and improved monitoring of defendants, including electronic monitoring;
- Improving access to and standardizing batterers' intervention programs (BIP);
- Increasing training and education for law enforcement, prosecutors, judges, and court personnel on the dynamics of domestic and sexual violence in order to promote best practices and protect victims;
- Educating law enforcement, prosecutors, and judges on the use of technology in domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking cases;
- Improving services and outreach to underserved groups, especially immigrants and refugees, victims with limited English proficiency, LGBTQ victims, victims with physical and developmental disabilities, youth and teens, and those who are homeless or suffering from mental illness;
- Enhancing sexual assault services and prosecution of sexual assault cases; and
- Training and retaining qualified victim services staff.

STOP administrators cited access to free and low-cost civil legal assistance as the biggest unmet need within their jurisdictions. Without legal means to separate from their abusers and resolve custody issues, victims struggled to achieve independence and break the cycle of violence. Administrators also emphasized the importance of affordable long and short-term housing, transportation, and childcare for victims, as well as short-term financial assistance. These needs were especially pronounced in rural areas, where high unemployment, low availability of housing, and lack of access to public transportation presented serious obstacles to receiving assistance and achieving independence. Administrators also worried about the ability of victim services organizations to retain qualified staff given the financial constraints under which these organizations operate.

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## **Administrator Perspectives**

*Domestic violence victimization continues to rise, but the nature of the desired services is beginning to change. Victims need assistance with legal issues, with their finances including bad credit and (partner) identity theft along with specialized services for themselves and their children.*

**STOP administrator, Indiana**

*Lack of affordable housing and/or safe temporary housing is one of the major barriers to leaving an abusive relationship. The shelters have very limited space, and the housing market in Hawaii is among the highest in the nation. As a result, many victims face the impossible choice between staying with or returning to their abusers, or becoming homeless because they cannot find or afford long-term permanent housing.*

**STOP administrator, Hawaii**

*The lack of legal aid service providers in rural areas is a significant detriment to victims. Often the only recourse for a victim who needs an order of protection which includes issues of custody and support is an attorney. Legal aid can fill that gap for many survivors; however, increasingly more legal aid offices in rural areas are losing attorneys and taking on fewer, less complicated cases. Those are the cases for which victims need attorneys.*

**STOP administrator, Illinois**

*Victims in rural areas can experience long delays in receiving even the basic police response. For victims living along the Utah Strip of the Navajo Nation, cell phone reception is poor, at best, in other areas, it can be non-existent for tens of miles. In these areas, few, if any, victim service agencies are available. Peace House, located in the mountains east of Salt Lake report that many rural areas have, "few to no social services or community supports. Some towns do not have a local police department and emergency response times are long. Courthouses are typically at least 20-60 miles away and there is no public transportation." Striking a balance between victim needs, population density, access to resources and equitably distributing available VAW grant monies often feels like walking a tightrope, without a pole, with both ends of the rope burning.*

**STOP administrator, Utah**

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Administrators, particularly in predominantly rural states, pointed to a pressing need for greater availability of SANE services and specialized support services for victims of sexual violence.

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### ***Administrator Perspective***

*Kentucky's rape crisis centers, healthcare facilities and law enforcement agencies have come a long way in improving their response to victims/survivors of sexual assault. Professionals are trained to use a victim-centered, trauma-informed approach to victims/survivors of sexual assault. But, in spite of the education provided and the work to build sexual assault response teams (SARTs) and/or sexual assault inter-agency councils (SAICs) in communities statewide, there continues to be a gap between the needs of sexual assault victims/survivors and the services available to them. There is a need for the use of Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners (SANEs) in each facility that provides 24-hour access to medical care. Kentucky regulations require these facilities to have staffing available to perform forensic exams; however, the requirements are very broad in that they allow for any provider with the ability to perform a speculum exam to also collect forensic evidence. They have very little, if any, training on forensic evidence collection, such as a SANE, and victims are at risk of receiving an inadequate forensic exam. The lack of support from some healthcare facilities has made it difficult for nurses to attend training and/or complete the SANE credentialing.*

***STOP administrator, Kentucky***

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Despite efforts to educate law enforcement, prosecutors, and court personnel about the dynamics of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, many administrators reported that offenders are not always held accountable for their actions. They called for higher rates of arrest, proper enforcement of protective orders, and more use of evidence-based prosecution, especially in cases where victims are unwilling or unable to testify. They also emphasized the need for enhanced monitoring of offenders, including electronic monitoring. Many called for standardized, bilingual, and more widely available BIP. Some felt that more training was needed to combat biases among law enforcement and judges against victims of domestic violence and sexual assault. In rural areas, administrators worried about insufficient police presence and its impact on offender accountability. Many administrators pointed to the need to update domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking laws to better target crimes such as cyber stalking and harassment.



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## **Administrator Perspectives**

*The most significant areas of remaining need with respect to improving services to victims and increasing victim safety in Alaska are having a sufficient local law enforcement presence within the community and ongoing training. Compared to US states, Alaska is the smallest in terms of population but the largest in terms of geography. There are over 400,000 square miles of rural or “bush” Alaska encompassing over 350 native villages and small towns. The bush is generally described as any community not on the road system, making it accessible only by means of snowmobile, all-terrain vehicle, aircraft, or boat. Most of these communities lack infrastructure such as local law enforcement.*

**STOP administrator, Alaska**

*With the decrease in local revenues many jurisdictions have been limited in their ability to support/sustain specialized units to address violence against women. This has been reported most commonly in the area of supervised probation for domestic violence cases. Many of the domestic violence cases are misdemeanors, not felonies, and with the cutbacks in staff and hiring freezes, probation departments are not capable of providing as much time to misdemeanor cases.*

**STOP administrator, Arizona**

*Victim-blaming by judges, police and social workers adversely impacts victims in their attempts to leave their abusers. Our court system especially demonstrates quite a bit of gender bias and callousness towards women seeking protection and it seems no matter what the victim does, she is penalized for her actions. Batterers need to be held accountable in a meaningful way by police, prosecutors and judges, as well as child protective workers. Well- trained and responsive, understanding, and supportive police, prosecutors, judges, clerks, social workers, health care professionals and the public at large remains the key to making that paradigm shift to truly make domestic violence an unacceptable social behavior.*

**STOP administrator, Kentucky**

*There is a need for resources and training for law enforcement on investigating harassment by offenders through multiple electronic means: emails, spoof calls, postings on Facebook, setting up harassing websites, posting sexually explicit ads with the victim’s contact information, etc. There is currently a legislative initiative to address what is termed (in shorthand fashion) as “revenge porn.” Expansion of our criminal and civil statutes to more explicitly be able to address this harassment and stalking behavior will necessarily need to be accompanied with further training of law enforcement personnel.*

**STOP administrator, Minnesota**

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STOP administrators also stressed the need to conduct outreach and provide adequate and appropriate services to underserved groups, particularly immigrants, refugees, and those with limited English proficiency. Administrators were particularly concerned about the lack of bilingual services available to non-English speakers. They also cited LGBTQ victims, victims with physical and intellectual disabilities, and youth and teen victims as chronically underserved groups.

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### ***Administrator Perspectives***

*STOP programs in the State of Illinois report that issues related to immigration status continue to create major barriers for victims. Many of these victims are fearful of calling the police. An additional concern regarding some law enforcement agencies is that they can be uncooperative in providing the required law enforcement certifications necessary for U Visa [a nonimmigrant visa set aside for victims of crime] and VAWA processes. Although existing programs dedicated to serve victims of domestic violence are offering quality services, there continues to be insufficient culturally and linguistically relevant services for Latina domestic violence victims.*

***STOP administrator, Illinois***

*With regard to Deaf victims seeking help, there is often a lack of awareness about deafness and Deaf culture among hearing people. Many hearing people, including law enforcement and those involved in the judicial process, often do not know how to initiate a conversation with a Deaf person. The inability to effectively communicate can make encounters awkward and frustrating, which can contribute to a hesitancy among Deaf victims to reach out for help.*

***STOP administrator, Florida***

*There are inadequate services for elderly and disabled victims of sexual and domestic violence as well as victims who suffer from mental illness. Appropriate services are needed for victims of ethnic minorities, particularly those who speak Spanish and victims of sexual and domestic violence who are gay, lesbian, bisexual, transgender, and queer. Law enforcement officers, prosecutors, court personnel, victim advocates continue to express a need for training and resources in these areas to respond effectively to these individuals.*

***STOP administrator, Virginia***

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## Conclusion

These data from STOP administrators and subgrantees show that STOP Program 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 STOP Program funding to an annual average of **2,372** subgrantees. Over **1.5 million** services were provided to victims as they coped with the immediate and long-term impact of violence in their lives. These services help victims stay safe and establish independence after leaving an abusive relationship and connect victims with resources to support their recovery. On average, supportive services such as shelter, crisis intervention, and advocacy were provided to nearly half a million (**471,113**) individuals every year. Furthermore, subgrantees used funds to train **513,213** service providers, criminal justice personnel, and other professionals to improve their response to victims. Law enforcement made **56,628** arrests and prosecutors disposed of **174,037** criminal cases, of which **67%** resulted in convictions.

This report describes two years of efforts by STOP Program administrators and subgrantees to respond to domestic/sexual violence across the country. Much has been accomplished, and much remains to be done.

## **Appendix A 2015**

**Table A1: Number of STOP Program awards to subgrantees and amounts allocated, by category, by state, as reported by STOP Administrators: 2015<sup>23</sup>**

	Number of subgrantee awards						Amount allocated to subgrantees (\$)						
State	Total	VS	LE	PRO	CRT	DISC	VS	LE	PRO	CRT	DISC	Total	ADMIN
Alabama	38	16	8	8	1	5	539,812	505,598	502,372	100,819	174,842	1,823,443	0
Alaska	18	3	2	3	2	8	206,375	118,067	184,261	33,735	135,236	677,674	50,768
American Samoa	37	20	8	4	4	1	835,526	595,702	595,702	120,607	78,993	2,226,530	247,393
Arizona	32	14	9	7	2	0	1,060,050	591,503	716,427	99,277	0	2,467,257	277,394
Arkansas	59	7	13	14	3	22	771,041	609,335	698,070	164,840	481,169	2,724,455	178,216
California	221	162	32	25	2	0	4,917,811	4,112,174	3,411,323	700,788	0	13,142,096	974,772
Colorado	35	12	11	8	2	2	662,280	521,975	495,809	106,385	113,005	1,899,454	226,579
Connecticut	24	8	11	4	1	0	1,158,790	989,168	1,077,684	99,449	0	3,325,091	79,128
Delaware	18	5	7	2	4	0	351,295	334,393	240,000	44,066	0	969,754	45,668
District of Columbia	16	4	5	3	3	1	558,234	459,943	460,857	64,914	37,760	1,581,708	55,642
Florida	12	3	3	3	3	0	3,993,654	1,746,168	1,746,168	349,234	0	7,835,224	200,148
Georgia	59	23	13	16	4	3	1,299,475	791,129	942,701	222,150	265,202	3,520,657	0
Guam	28	14	5	4	2	3	344,810	279,186	284,776	58,569	263,782	1,231,123	195,394
Hawaii	17	7	4	4	1	1	414,518	241,936	241,936	48,387	51,076	997,853	93,305
Idaho	35	16	8	9	1	1	422,022	257,821	249,258	51,557	1,500	982,158	34,750
Illinois	7	2	0	1	0	4	1,339,362	0	55,030	0	424,995	1,819,387	350,029
Indiana	76	40	6	27	2	1	1,089,534	293,647	911,695	123,209	74,750	2,492,835	287,120
Iowa	49	17	16	11	2	3	617,036	350,944	363,615	72,625	91,556	1,495,776	76,035
Kansas	33	14	7	5	3	4	484,400	255,440	239,916	92,672	121,951	1,194,379	196,871
Kentucky	37	12	7	10	5	3	526,011	276,068	490,915	262,259	249,468	1,804,721	217,174
Louisiana	83	31	22	20	2	8	579,303	529,298	535,615	97,457	396,209	2,137,882	0
Maine	29	10	12	5	2	0	299,592	293,490	181,754	24,150	0	798,986	265,769

<sup>23</sup> Table A1 reflects data as reported by STOP administrators. The data are not further verified during the Measuring Effectiveness Initiative's data validation processes.

	Number of subgrantee awards						Amount allocated to subgrantees (\$)						
State	Total	VS	LE	PRO	CRT	DISC	VS	LE	PRO	CRT	DISC	Total	ADMIN
Maryland	140	59	34	27	1	19	777,947	545,824	654,248	117,310	275,848	2,371,177	254,100
Massachusetts	54	13	21	9	2	9	751,502	658,044	658,573	141,669	389,855	2,599,643	125,195
Michigan	377	94	94	96	92	1	1,471,476	967,354	1,004,560	186,030	91,173	3,720,593	123,488
Minnesota	107	7	50	49	1	0	935,335	839,983	840,749	109,566	0	2,725,633	180,414
Mississippi	83	39	22	15	7	0	1,174,652	681,161	699,865	162,195	0	2,717,873	266,193
Missouri	25	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	25	5
Montana	23	10	5	6	1	1	324,668	205,762	198,185	54,060	8,203	790,878	93,314
Nebraska	36	12	5	5	2	12	332,773	277,311	277,311	55,462	166,387	1,109,244	153,597
Nevada	45	24	7	8	2	4	417,004	325,407	349,763	33,333	227,000	1,352,507	130,926
New Hampshire	27	8	7	10	1	1	318,196	243,559	298,595	55,000	22,500	937,850	59,895
New Jersey	94	20	23	48	1	2	888,130	803,992	1,114,360	144,476	166,000	3,116,958	162,849
New Mexico	48	18	14	10	1	5	424,689	339,350	338,839	58,800	113,553	1,275,231	119,230
New York	117	44	34	27	1	11	1,989,816	1,693,535	1,404,855	316,213	919,834	6,324,253	702,695
North Carolina	34	12	6	6	3	7	1,498,786	826,392	898,315	205,297	569,223	3,998,013	185,924
North Dakota	116	36	28	25	5	22	437,751	361,152	374,455	74,891	225,684	1,473,933	168,550
N. Mariana Islands	23	4	8	2	2	7	359,487	270,714	270,716	54,142	127,806	1,082,865	120,317
Ohio	253	78	51	57	11	56	2,538,868	1,851,537	2,197,610	260,128	1,216,808	8,064,951	444,526
Oklahoma	69	26	14	15	3	11	429,310	311,351	433,537	13,121	392,861	1,580,180	199,925
Oregon	60	45	7	6	2	0	866,345	557,623	527,494	118,164	0	2,069,626	208,516
Pennsylvania	102	30	36	34	2	0	1,855,780	1,083,540	1,089,680	274,299	0	4,303,299	476,218
Puerto Rico	21	14	2	0	2	3	583,899	391,706	0	153,168	135,973	1,264,746	138,164
Rhode Island	19	3	11	1	1	3	244,811	159,987	203,136	43,017	151,878	802,829	125,627
South Carolina	103	54	24	21	0	4	1,528,387	822,501	874,265	0	208,346	3,433,499	217,270
South Dakota	34	26	2	5	1	0	265,795	385,649	265,777	8,518	0	925,739	29,097
Tennessee	55	22	21	9	3	0	974,095	593,159	630,447	95,492	0	2,293,193	273,345
Texas	71	16	23	21	8	3	2,648,575	2,139,738	2,032,917	542,281	338,689	7,702,200	608,574
Utah	43	18	12	8	1	4	527,806	306,593	304,313	67,806	203,458	1,409,976	0
Vermont	34	13	11	8	1	1	318,422	285,447	262,869	40,197	2,625	909,560	80,685
Virgin Islands	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	143,157	0	5,815	0	148,972	0

	Number of subgrantee awards						Amount allocated to subgrantees (\$)						
State	Total	VS	LE	PRO	CRT	DISC	VS	LE	PRO	CRT	DISC	Total	ADMIN
Virginia	87	35	20	18	1	13	934,602	766,904	739,447	137,349	355,914	2,934,216	0
Washington	205	72	61	71	1	0	931,427	839,506	848,203	133,192	0	2,752,328	0
West Virginia	70	21	25	18	1	5	331,866	314,195	308,223	57,088	156,323	1,167,695	85,938
Wisconsin	56	18	12	17	9	0	895,885	445,518	753,835	316,308	0	2,411,546	149,790
Wyoming	144	46	14	16	42	26	210,118	160,146	134,614	34,713	80,656	620,247	113,217
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,740</b>	<b>1,382</b>	<b>919</b>	<b>866</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>50,659,139</b>	<b>34,750,787</b>	<b>35,615,645</b>	<b>7,006,254</b>	<b>9,508,096</b>	<b>137,539,921</b>	<b>10,049,739</b>

**Table A2. Percentage distribution of STOP Program allocation, by type of victimization, by state, as reported by STOP Administrators: 2015<sup>24</sup>**

State	Sexual Assault (%)	Domestic/dating Violence (%)	Stalking (%)	Total
Alabama	20	80	0	100
Alaska	35	60	5	100
American Samoa	50	50	0	100
Arizona	34	65	1	100
Arkansas	22	75	3	100
California	41	56	3	100
Colorado	41	55	4	100
Connecticut	40	59	1	100
Delaware	35	65	0	100
District of Columbia	57	33	10	100
Florida	32	56	12	100
Georgia	42	37	21	100
Guam	33	66	1	100
Hawaii	32	68	0	100
Idaho	17	74	9	100
Illinois	50	50	0	100
Indiana	15	80	5	100
Iowa	40	56	4	100
Kansas	21	74	5	100
Kentucky	35	55	10	100
Louisiana	30	67	3	100
Maine	13	87	0	100
Maryland	28	70	2	100
Massachusetts	25	70	5	100
Michigan	30	67	3	100

<sup>24</sup> Table A2 reflects data as reported by STOP administrators. The data are not further verified during the Measuring Effectiveness Initiative's data validation processes.



State	Sexual Assault (%)	Domestic/dating Violence (%)	Stalking (%)	Total
Minnesota	50	50	0	100
Mississippi	34	60	6	100
Missouri	25	72	3	100
Montana	26	69	5	100
Nebraska	32	63	5	100
Nevada	28	70	2	100
New Hampshire	35	60	5	100
New Jersey	55	40	5	100
New Mexico	45	52	3	100
New York	38	62	0	100
North Carolina	20	74	6	100
North Dakota	29	69	2	100
Northern Mariana Islands	30	60	10	100
Ohio	20	76	4	100
Oklahoma	17	80	3	100
Oregon	30	70	0	100
Pennsylvania	32	63	5	100
Puerto Rico	20	79	1	100
Rhode Island	21	78	1	100
South Carolina	45	52	3	100
South Dakota	28	61	11	100
Tennessee	16	81	3	100
Texas	27	68	5	100
Utah	18	74	8	100
Vermont	20	75	5	100
Virgin Islands	20	70	10	100
Virginia	27	69	4	100
Washington	39	58	3	100
West Virginia	20	73	7	100

State	Sexual Assault (%)	Domestic/dating Violence (%)	Stalking (%)	Total
Wisconsin	61	36	3	100
Wyoming	7	83	10	100

**Table A3. Amount and percentage of victim services funds awarded to culturally specific community-based organizations (CSCBOs) by state, as reported by STOP Administrators: 2015<sup>25</sup>**

State	Total amounts awarded to victim services	Amounts awarded to CSCBOs	% of victim services funds to CSCBOs
Alabama	\$539,812	\$60,377	11.2
Alaska	\$206,375	\$50,898	24.7
American Samoa	\$835,526	\$10,000	1.2
Arizona	\$1,060,050	\$81,029	7.6
Arkansas	\$771,041	\$452,060	58.6
California	\$4,917,811	\$933,835	19
Colorado	\$662,280	\$80,000	12.1
Connecticut	\$1,158,790	\$443,935	38.3
Delaware	\$351,295	\$86,733	24.7
District of Columbia	\$558,234	\$558,234	100
Florida	\$3,993,654	\$185,645	4.6
Georgia	\$1,299,475	\$349,813	26.9
Guam	\$344,810	\$202,642	58.8
Hawaii	\$414,518	\$125,461	30.3
Idaho	\$422,022	\$60,238	14.3
Illinois	\$1,339,362	\$1,339,366	100
Indiana	\$1,089,534	\$103,598	9.5
Iowa	\$617,036	\$60,365	9.8
Kansas	\$484,400	\$97,776	20.2
Kentucky	\$526,011	\$114,255	21.7
Louisiana	\$579,303	\$105,337	18.2
Maine	\$299,592	\$47,020	15.7
Maryland	\$777,947	\$246,322	31.7
Massachusetts	\$751,502	\$84,333	11.2

<sup>25</sup> Table A3 reflects data as reported by STOP administrators. The data are not further verified during the Measuring Effectiveness Initiative's data validation processes.

State	Total amounts awarded to victim services	Amounts awarded to CSCBOs	% of victim services funds to CSCBOs
Michigan	\$1,471,476	\$119,941	8.2
Minnesota	\$935,335	\$678,636	72.6
Mississippi	\$1,174,652	\$235,386	20
Missouri	\$5	\$5	0
Montana	\$324,668	\$39,060	12
Nebraska	\$332,773	\$27,423	8.2
Nevada	\$417,004	\$157,889	37.9
New Hampshire	\$318,196	\$40,000	12.6
New Jersey	\$888,130	\$258,956	29.2
New Mexico	\$424,689	\$112,151	26.4
New York	\$1,989,816	\$314,170	15.8
North Carolina	\$1,498,786	\$119,738	8
North Dakota	\$437,751	\$33,339	7.6
Northern Mariana Islands	\$359,487	\$67,114	18.7
Ohio	\$2,538,868	\$364,371	14.4
Oklahoma	\$429,310	\$53,012	12.3
Oregon	\$866,345	\$127,207	14.7
Pennsylvania	\$1,855,780	\$124,855	6.7
Puerto Rico	\$583,899	\$180,411	30.9
Rhode Island	\$244,811	\$24,377	10
South Carolina	\$1,528,387	\$167,109	10.9
South Dakota	\$265,795	\$94,911	35.7
Tennessee	\$974,095	\$122,053	12.5
Texas	\$2,648,575	\$507,795	19.2
Utah	\$527,806	\$100,531	19
Vermont	\$318,422	\$54,455	17.1
Virgin Islands	\$0	\$1	0
Virginia	\$934,602	\$83,793	9
Washington	\$931,427	\$136,075	14.6

State	Total amounts awarded to victim services	Amounts awarded to CSCBOs	% of victim services funds to CSCBOs
West Virginia	\$331,866	\$34,252	10.3
Wisconsin	\$895,885	\$184,414	20.6
Wyoming	\$210,118	\$20,445	9.7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$50,659,139</b>	<b>\$10,463,147</b>	<b>20.7</b>

## **Appendix B 2015**

**Table B1. Number of STOP Program awards reported by activities funded, by state: 2015<sup>26</sup>**

State	Staff	Training	Policies	Products	Data collection and comms. systems	Specialized units	System improvement	Victim services	Law enforcement	Prosecution	Courts	Probation and parole	BIP
Alabama	35	17	6	8	5	11	4	22	8	10	0	0	0
Alaska	3	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
American Samoa	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	21	15	10	9	3	4	3	19	1	3	0	1	0
Arkansas	26	5	0	2	0	13	0	15	8	3	0	0	0
California	118	60	20	35	17	31	11	104	17	11	0	6	1
Colorado	27	16	4	5	1	6	2	17	1	6	0	0	0
Connecticut	35	6	2	4	3	2	7	27	1	1	0	0	1
District of Columbia	5	2	2	0	0	1	1	3	0	1	0	0	0
Florida	89	33	10	16	6	32	5	60	16	15	1	0	0
Georgia	53	24	7	10	0	20	2	22	8	14	0	0	0
Guam	9	4	1	4	1	1	0	9	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	17	8	4	1	1	7	1	8	4	3	0	0	0
Idaho	23	12	5	5	4	1	5	17	0	3	0	0	0
Illinois	44	16	3	6	2	3	1	41	4	5	0	4	0
Indiana	74	31	22	12	5	22	6	46	8	20	0	1	0
Iowa	41	22	13	4	0	17	2	17	10	9	0	0	0
Kansas	24	10	3	7	3	8	0	16	1	3	1	0	1
Kentucky	29	13	7	3	3	6	2	23	2	3	0	0	0
Louisiana	68	9	5	5	8	28	3	36	20	10	0	0	1
Maine	21	10	9	4	2	6	3	13	6	2	0	0	0
Maryland	70	18	14	9	10	12	9	55	2	5	0	0	1
Massachusetts	42	20	6	14	2	7	4	37	3	2	0	0	0
Michigan	50	30	10	6	1	3	5	46	2	4	0	0	0
Minnesota	38	25	19	15	9	2	19	15	3	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	35	12	1	2	3	5	1	21	8	4	1	0	0
Missouri	63	15	8	4	2	15	4	44	9	8	2	0	2
Montana	23	16	5	4	2	3	2	12	4	1	0	0	0
Nebraska	14	13	5	2	4	6	2	11	3	5	0	0	2
Nevada	44	15	11	10	7	5	8	35	2	1	1	0	0
New Hampshire	22	13	6	4	6	7	2	11	2	6	0	0	0
New Jersey	97	49	11	16	5	8	4	90	0	0	0	0	0

<sup>26</sup> No STOP subgrantee reports were received for Delaware in 2015.

State	Staff	Training	Policies	Products	Data collection and comms. systems	Specialized units	System improvement	Victim services	Law enforcement	Prosecution	Courts	Probation and parole	BIP
New Mexico	38	12	6	7	4	7	1	27	4	3	0	0	0
New York	101	68	24	22	6	19	7	77	8	23	0	1	0
North Carolina	72	31	21	18	15	20	12	34	13	11	0	0	6
North Dakota	44	16	8	3	4	1	4	35	1	0	0	0	3
N. Mariana Islands	6	2	1	0	2	3	0	3	0	1	0	2	0
Ohio	100	33	12	11	9	29	7	71	16	14	0	0	0
Oklahoma	27	12	2	1	0	10	2	13	6	6	0	3	0
Oregon	49	17	6	6	3	5	5	44	0	3	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	34	30	25	17	5	25	5	30	19	22	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	13	3	0	0	1	3	1	11	0	1	0	0	0
Rhode Island	12	7	3	2	1	2	1	9	0	1	0	0	0
South Carolina	27	14	8	10	2	6	1	17	4	2	1	0	1
South Dakota	33	4	6	5	1	5	3	29	0	5	0	0	0
Tennessee	32	16	5	10	5	11	3	15	5	7	0	0	0
Texas	113	54	18	11	13	36	13	54	16	20	1	4	0
Utah	39	23	13	9	4	5	5	31	5	1	0	0	0
Vermont	17	7	2	1	3	8	1	9	4	7	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	4	2	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	2	0	0	2
Virginia	85	57	10	49	9	19	4	58	12	11	0	0	0
Washington	91	44	10	0	8	8	7	65	15	7	0	0	0
West Virginia	29	12	10	3	1	4	0	20	17	13	1	0	1
Wisconsin	28	19	9	5	4	5	2	13	1	4	0	0	0
Wyoming	39	12	7	5	4	4	4	40	0	1	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2295</b>	<b>1038</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>1601</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>22</b>



**Table B2. Number of STOP Program subgrantees using funds for victim services and victims seeking/receiving services, by state: 2015<sup>27</sup>**

				Victims seeking services				Victims receiving services		
State	Subgrants	Subgrants using funds for victim services	Total	Served	Partially Served	Not Served	Total	Domestic violence	Sexual assault	Stalking
Alabama	35	22	8,372	8,156	74	142	8,230	7,310	836	84
Alaska	4	1	493	208	38	247	246	210	33	3
American Samoa	2	2	157	149	8	0	157	115	42	0
Arizona	22	19	5,025	4,936	63	26	4,999	4,054	853	92
Arkansas	26	15	4,713	4,656	47	10	4,703	3,981	687	35
California	136	104	22,665	22,006	420	239	22,426	12,843	9,449	134
Colorado	28	17	5,548	5,316	56	176	5,372	4,442	863	67
Connecticut	38	27	4,520	4,520	0	0	4,520	4,062	458	0
District of Columbia	6	3	785	717	0	68	717	215	486	16
Florida	89	60	19,663	19,438	163	62	19,601	18,511	777	313
Georgia	54	22	7,766	7,323	354	89	7,677	4,851	2,298	528
Guam	11	9	1,337	1,230	103	4	1,333	1,002	308	23
Hawaii	20	8	405	405	0	0	405	336	69	0
Idaho	24	17	2,942	2,777	87	78	2,864	2,122	475	267
Illinois	47	41	18,838	18,766	49	23	18,815	17,265	1,540	10
Indiana	74	46	10,300	10,004	113	183	10,117	9,068	591	458
Iowa	41	17	1,501	1,481	5	15	1,486	1,005	457	24
Kansas	26	16	2,572	2,528	0	44	2,528	2,212	293	23
Kentucky	29	23	6,578	5,923	277	378	6,200	5,647	534	19
Louisiana	70	36	16,955	16,776	42	137	16,818	14,924	1,575	319
Maine	24	13	2,921	2,882	34	5	2,916	2,295	513	108
Maryland	74	55	15,258	14,619	419	220	15,038	13,584	1,313	141

<sup>27</sup> No STOP subgrantee reports were received for Delaware in 2015.

				Victims seeking services				Victims receiving services		
State	Subgrants	Subgrants using funds for victim services	Total	Served	Partially Served	Not Served	Total	Domestic violence	Sexual assault	Stalking
Massachusetts	42	37	11,311	10,935	255	121	11,190	10,077	817	296
Michigan	50	46	13,078	12,898	85	95	12,983	11,406	1,375	202
Minnesota	43	15	3,043	2,843	112	88	2,955	1,782	1,167	6
Mississippi	35	21	4,113	4,113	0	0	4,113	3,255	789	69
Missouri	63	44	9,791	8,924	205	662	9,129	7,617	1,058	454
Montana	23	12	2,679	2,501	152	26	2,653	2,023	504	126
Nebraska	15	11	4,651	4,569	64	18	4,633	4,095	487	51
Nevada	46	35	11,911	10,496	1,354	61	11,850	10,953	720	177
New Hampshire	22	11	2,061	1,984	52	25	2,036	1,597	279	160
New Jersey	97	90	22,689	22,409	136	144	22,545	19,697	2,720	128
New Mexico	44	27	2,363	2,320	18	25	2,338	1,903	365	70
New York	101	77	16,367	15,633	524	210	16,157	11,935	4,189	33
North Carolina	75	34	6,219	6,011	146	62	6,157	4,724	1,358	75
North Dakota	47	35	2,257	2,255	0	2	2,255	1,924	274	57
N. Mariana Islands	7	3	242	177	55	10	232	209	18	5
Ohio	103	71	25,353	23,900	1,054	399	24,954	20,633	3,381	940
Oklahoma	28	13	2,610	2,544	66	0	2,610	2,429	162	19
Oregon	51	44	6,496	6,343	87	66	6,430	5,450	847	133
Pennsylvania	35	30	14,887	14,681	137	69	14,818	12,092	2,572	154
Puerto Rico	13	11	6,738	6,714	20	4	6,734	6,638	42	54
Rhode Island	12	9	5,324	4,126	564	634	4,690	4,456	222	12
South Carolina	27	17	3,879	3,746	71	62	3,817	2,594	1,198	25
South Dakota	34	29	6,050	6,042	0	8	6,042	5,399	445	198
Tennessee	32	15	2,425	2,329	47	49	2,376	2,164	179	33
Texas	118	54	18,605	18,087	249	269	18,336	14,308	3,523	505
Utah	40	31	10,003	8,357	1,369	277	9,726	8,535	751	440

				Victims seeking services				Victims receiving services		
State	Subgrants	Subgrants using funds for victim services	Total	Served	Partially Served	Not Served	Total	Domestic violence	Sexual assault	Stalking
Vermont	18	9	1,252	1,235	17	0	1,252	988	214	50
Virgin Islands	6	1	191	191	0	0	191	179	10	2
Virginia	88	58	12,221	11,741	315	165	12,056	10,307	1,584	165
Washington	107	65	6,006	6,003	3	0	6,006	5,372	607	27
West Virginia	29	20	6,744	6,724	13	7	6,737	6,343	307	87
Wisconsin	32	13	3,435	3,163	262	10	3,425	1,741	1,470	214
Wyoming	41	40	3,934	3,912	21	1	3,933	3,150	355	428
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,404</b>	<b>1,601</b>	<b>408,242</b>	<b>392,722</b>	<b>9,805</b>	<b>5,715</b>	<b>402,527</b>	<b>336,029</b>	<b>58,439</b>	<b>8,059</b>

**Table B3. Race/ethnicity, gender, and age of victims receiving STOP Program-funded services, by state: 2015<sup>28</sup>**

State	Total Served	Race/ethnicity							Gender			Age				
		American Indian / Alaska Native	Asian	Black / African American	Hispanic / Latino	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	White	Unknown	Female	Male	Unknown	13-17	16-24	25-59	60+	Unknown
Alabama	8,230	14	20	3,326	192	4	4,616	151	7,168	969	93	476	1,577	5,629	343	205
Alaska	246	49	14	3	12	6	104	64	221	6	19	1	28	202	3	12
American Samoa	157	0	29	0	0	64	11	58	85	32	40	0	38	99	20	0
Arizona	4,999	251	90	222	1,909	5	1,842	695	4,208	731	60	200	602	2,136	196	1,865
Arkansas	4,703	16	36	1,337	284	0	2,987	43	4,002	696	5	649	1,012	2,781	209	52
California	22,426	344	634	2,212	7,870	131	6,825	4,412	18,569	3,120	737	2,137	3,931	12,566	682	3,110
Colorado	5,372	71	39	353	1,783	17	2,743	366	4,680	620	72	197	947	3,685	139	404
Connecticut	4,520	12	30	1,320	1,243	9	1,529	377	3,797	651	72	350	774	3,009	185	202
District of Columbia	717	0	11	346	199	1	109	51	655	55	7	2	159	541	8	7
Florida	19,601	34	134	6,442	2,899	18	9,037	1,054	15,913	3,638	50	504	4,018	13,247	877	955
Georgia	7,677	14	145	2,564	475	3	3,234	1,263	5,716	840	1,121	651	1,611	3,790	293	1,332
Guam	1,333	0	167	12	5	1,003	43	106	1,114	213	6	249	224	638	41	181
Hawaii	405	3	85	23	39	142	90	23	397	8	0	26	36	324	10	9
Idaho	2,864	69	4	22	554	8	2,083	139	2,644	220	0	139	386	2,079	137	123
Illinois	18,815	90	212	5,974	3,194	420	6,599	2,962	15,129	1,486	2,200	622	2,836	11,677	446	3,234
Indiana	10,117	14	77	2,054	1,429	10	5,867	668	9,278	830	9	445	2,227	6,788	256	401
Iowa	1,486	8	162	162	255	2	818	79	1,323	161	2	79	291	1,054	36	26
Kansas	2,528	15	18	332	206	4	1,464	489	2,080	353	95	99	495	1,457	147	330
Kentucky	6,200	11	103	926	688	13	3,893	566	5,317	621	262	200	1,332	3,948	284	436
Louisiana	16,818	45	130	8,322	442	17	6,817	1,045	15,280	1,467	71	1,373	3,672	9,870	458	1,445
Maine	2,916	20	11	75	20	1	2,167	624	2,562	346	8	67	454	1,646	91	658
Maryland	15,038	16	294	5,357	2,284	8	5,088	2,026	13,720	1,205	113	590	2,438	9,629	472	1,909
Massachusetts	11,190	25	239	1,913	2,486	11	5,350	1,212	9,791	1,086	313	294	2,652	7,391	457	396
Michigan	12,983	119	49	3,254	1,994	12	7,115	494	12,238	677	68	393	2,979	8,930	364	317

<sup>28</sup> No STOP subgrantee reports were received for Delaware in 2015.

State	Total Served	Race/ethnicity							Gender			Age				
		American Indian / Alaska Native	Asian	Black / African American	Hispanic / Latino	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	White	Unknown	Female	Male	Unknown	13 17	16 24	25 59	60+	Unknown
Minnesota	2,955	664	57	437	658	2	963	174	2,746	164	45	264	777	1,735	69	110
Mississippi	4,113	104	21	1,937	113	7	2,028	66	3,714	280	119	359	1,020	2,460	136	138
Missouri	9,129	69	69	1,751	471	10	6,404	400	8,579	549	1	204	1,810	6,259	316	540
Montana	2,653	406	12	33	98	2	1,984	118	2,285	368	0	366	428	1,710	70	79
Nebraska	4,633	205	43	428	658	7	2,751	541	4,263	338	32	295	817	2,995	126	400
Nevada	11,850	221	335	1,493	3,243	48	5,647	863	9,872	1,421	557	245	2,267	7,444	609	1,285
New Hampshire	2,036	0	10	80	117	2	1,442	385	1,551	480	5	58	261	1,303	53	361
New Jersey	22,545	18	726	4,259	4,471	21	9,758	3,339	18,797	2,614	1,134	571	3,488	13,505	936	4,045
New Mexico	2,338	427	24	25	1,147	3	638	74	2,033	305	0	100	388	1,702	92	56
New York	16,157	96	623	4,066	2,963	24	7,223	1,260	14,602	1,404	151	1,211	3,246	10,380	556	764
North Carolina	6,157	17	104	1,418	677	14	3,506	421	5,230	849	78	446	1,136	3,256	478	841
North Dakota	2,255	528	19	122	77	6	1,469	35	2,053	200	2	78	545	1,519	100	13
N. Mariana Islands	232	0	67	0	0	162	6	9	201	22	9	8	34	171	14	5
Ohio	24,954	47	117	6,039	992	10	14,830	2,921	22,190	2,339	425	1,169	5,001	15,075	1,297	2,412
Oklahoma	2,610	264	9	181	526	7	1,440	187	2,457	147	6	103	345	1,941	71	150
Oregon	6,430	439	68	216	982	58	4,129	603	5,819	580	31	188	1,083	4,461	402	296
Pennsylvania	14,818	29	184	2,172	1,220	9	9,948	1,258	13,626	1,171	21	944	2,799	10,213	728	134
Puerto Rico	6,734	56	4	7	6,279	0	199	189	6,230	504	0	115	1,314	4,573	675	57
Rhode Island	4,690	25	62	547	616	0	3,380	110	3,855	779	56	276	1,309	2,933	155	17
South Carolina	3,817	105	19	1,097	93	2	2,053	463	3,334	465	18	396	769	2,187	87	378
South Dakota	6,042	2,675	32	157	137	13	2,694	335	5,456	547	39	322	1,016	4,129	98	477
Tennessee	2,376	57	10	512	325	1	1,434	37	2,066	305	5	51	440	1,438	373	74
Texas	18,336	77	200	3,192	7,284	36	6,552	1,022	16,130	1,896	310	833	3,887	10,908	1,559	1,149
Utah	9,726	229	107	223	2,182	108	6,064	1,166	8,219	1,197	310	352	1,293	5,945	494	1,642
Vermont	1,252	14	18	36	18	3	1,013	155	1,172	73	7	26	255	788	42	141
Virgin Islands	191	0	1	89	88	0	13	0	132	59	0	66	13	108	4	0
Virginia	12,056	21	250	3,528	1,088	8	6,888	318	10,749	1,218	89	491	2,112	8,556	653	244
Washington	6,006	232	349	284	1,529	51	3,561	0	5,223	783	0	328	1,175	4,222	281	0
West Virginia	6,737	5	23	744	27	3	5,651	284	5,836	895	6	190	1,214	4,566	373	394

		Race/ethnicity							Gender			Age				
State	Total Served	American Indian / Alaska Native	Asian	Black / African American	Hispanic / Latino	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	White	Unknown	Female	Male	Unknown	13 17	16 24	25 59	60+	Unknown
Wisconsin	3,425	59	214	454	1,170	2	1,266	394	2,834	319	272	271	419	2,222	102	411
Wyoming	3,933	222	15	80	421	13	2,881	322	3,415	510	8	155	750	2,792	181	55
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>402,527</b>	<b>8,551</b>	<b>6,525</b>	<b>82,158</b>	<b>70,132</b>	<b>2,541</b>	<b>198,246</b>	<b>36,416</b>	<b>350,556</b>	<b>42,812</b>	<b>9,159</b>	<b>20,224</b>	<b>76,130</b>	<b>254,612</b>	<b>17,284</b>	<b>34,277</b>

**Table B4. Number of individuals with disabilities/limited English proficiency/who are immigrants/living in rural areas receiving STOP Program-funded services, by state: 2015<sup>29</sup>**

State	People with disabilities	People with limited English proficiency	Immigrants / refugees / asylum seekers	People who live in rural areas
Alabama	345	96	76	1,199
Alaska	40	18	8	109
American Samoa	0	10	14	0
Arizona	258	701	537	1,229
Arkansas	116	188	124	803
California	877	3,605	1,341	2,170
Colorado	861	723	176	1,299
Connecticut	461	291	134	11
District of Columbia	21	194	247	0
Florida	672	1,531	975	1,278
Georgia	732	404	450	2,086
Guam	74	13	3	142
Hawaii	13	35	35	51
Idaho	187	323	339	1,532
Illinois	900	1,287	908	1,724
Indiana	736	908	883	2,338
Iowa	291	455	314	633
Kansas	126	110	58	511
Kentucky	589	472	545	2,450
Louisiana	673	265	163	5,083
Maine	235	40	35	1,560
Maryland	902	2,107	1,561	3,131
Massachusetts	742	1,026	432	338
Michigan	1,135	636	344	2,615
Minnesota	656	466	571	1,439
Mississippi	123	43	11	1,158
Missouri	999	308	283	4,646
Montana	113	17	9	1,466
Nebraska	241	383	396	1,708

<sup>29</sup> No STOP subgrantee reports were received for Delaware in 2015.

State	People with disabilities	People with limited English proficiency	Immigrants / refugees / asylum seekers	People who live in rural areas
Nevada	528	2,006	534	1,985
New Hampshire	101	24	15	267
New Jersey	848	2,525	1,176	655
New Mexico	260	481	320	950
New York	1,183	1,617	1,054	2,054
North Carolina	336	509	362	1,996
North Dakota	170	24	16	776
Northern Mariana Islands	2	18	31	64
Ohio	1,917	652	342	6,751
Oklahoma	115	404	49	1,111
Oregon	852	535	339	3,701
Pennsylvania	1,509	326	216	4,516
Puerto Rico	67	165	127	557
Rhode Island	13	303	13	6
South Carolina	376	76	35	1,282
South Dakota	294	71	57	3,330
Tennessee	169	283	273	771
Texas	1,270	2,459	1,908	4,089
Utah	915	1,418	788	2,248
Vermont	131	27	18	515
Virgin Islands	0	70	0	191
Virginia	722	729	681	3,690
Washington	355	967	903	2,250
West Virginia	258	23	20	2,275
Wisconsin	270	826	603	607
Wyoming	164	83	14	1,352
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25,943</b>	<b>33,276</b>	<b>20,866</b>	<b>90,698</b>



**Table B5. Victims' relationships to offender for victims served with STOP Program funds, by state: 2015<sup>30</sup>**

State	Current/ former spouse or intimate partner	Other family or household member	Dating	Acquaintance	Stranger	Relationship unknown
Alabama	4,053	969	2,345	321	87	470
Alaska	222	18	17	2	0	9
American Samoa	55	42	4	5	2	54
Arizona	2,222	451	270	241	70	1,846
Arkansas	2,196	938	1,539	169	42	91
California	6,840	1,631	1,522	2,256	1,107	9,455
Colorado	3,007	192	780	237	131	1,043
Connecticut	1,582	713	746	152	39	1,288
District of Columbia	256	16	89	124	129	103
Florida	11,016	2,578	4,647	518	126	768
Georgia	2,811	677	815	810	234	2,438
Guam	574	375	177	105	17	85
Hawaii	319	21	16	21	7	21
Idaho	2,196	282	297	222	85	185
Illinois	9,521	2,023	4,686	963	358	2,831
Indiana	5,821	963	1,731	558	38	1,105
Iowa	937	122	146	196	40	85
Kansas	1,949	120	101	190	9	162
Kentucky	4,098	554	505	237	68	974
Louisiana	6,817	1,139	3,372	590	145	4,946
Maine	1,806	297	436	90	27	307
Maryland	11,680	1,007	1,414	522	155	928
Massachusetts	5,041	1,394	3,820	406	63	490
Michigan	10,272	421	1,267	505	223	393
Minnesota	1,177	291	256	201	513	518
Mississippi	2,708	446	498	289	74	132
Missouri	5,941	896	1,241	462	137	656
Montana	1,849	296	205	195	54	77
Nebraska	2,109	94	728	234	24	1,463
Nevada	7,345	1,310	1,602	234	27	1,683
New Hampshire	1,355	219	88	25	3	360

<sup>30</sup> No STOP subgrantee reports were received for Delaware in 2015.

State	Current/ former spouse or intimate partner	Other family or household member	Dating	Acquaintance	Stranger	Relationship unknown
New Jersey	10,622	1,806	4,288	575	244	5,097
New Mexico	1,670	252	118	185	47	70
New York	9,373	1,762	2,194	1,758	736	462
North Carolina	2,688	717	1,380	798	141	476
North Dakota	1,677	206	94	149	30	157
Northern Mariana Islands	121	65	41	2	3	0
Ohio	15,023	3,891	2,276	1,443	302	2,371
Oklahoma	1,505	318	514	190	18	109
Oregon	4,214	566	926	290	46	448
Pennsylvania	8,723	1,925	2,572	932	263	846
Puerto Rico	5,645	13	924	59	5	88
Rhode Island	1,286	340	699	104	21	2,822
South Carolina	2,193	380	405	325	66	553
South Dakota	4,596	392	638	272	45	133
Tennessee	1,510	264	676	74	16	33
Texas	8,923	2,997	3,280	1,234	232	2,486
Utah	7,176	1,042	526	667	53	326
Vermont	991	79	141	175	24	20
Virgin Islands	118	52	15	4	2	0
Virginia	8,900	1,660	719	681	146	196
Washington	3,774	951	968	254	59	3
West Virginia	3,593	1,305	1,384	202	12	244
Wisconsin	1,457	401	457	225	81	831
Wyoming	1,670	361	524	251	45	1,103
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>225,223</b>	<b>42,240</b>	<b>61,119</b>	<b>21,929</b>	<b>6,671</b>	<b>53,840</b>

## **Appendix C 2016**

**Table C1: Number of STOP Program awards to subgrantees and amounts allocated, by category, by state, as reported by STOP Administrators: 2016<sup>31</sup>**

	Number of subgrantee awards						Amount allocated to subgrantees (\$)						
State	Total	VS	LE	PRO	CRT	DISC	VS	LE	PRO	CRT	DISC	Total	ADMIN
Alaska	10	4	1	3	2	0	447,197	69,889	291,370	16,976	51,940	877,372	22,742
Alabama	42	20	9	8	3	2	76,351	62,607	1,079,959	270,326	273,000	1,762,243	217,840
Arkansas	31	5	10	10	2	4	113,991	132,935	800,378	89,640	444,388	1,581,332	0
American Samoa	10	2	2	2	2	2	336,482	263,734	750,124	159,874	158,239	1,668,453	131,516
Arizona	37	15	11	9	2	0	0	373,946	761,376	99,280	0	1,234,602	2
California	217	204	9	2	1	1	3,939,962	1,773,137	0	666,000	125,000	6,504,099	0
Colorado	39	13	11	9	1	5	92,107	460,252	1,785,758	447,187	203,563	2,988,867	297,959
Connecticut	23	9	7	4	2	1	503,250	655,550	1,396,239	406,337	86,320	3,047,696	159,331
District of Columbia	7	3	2	1	1	0	53,000	60,374	378,283	99,282	0	590,939	62,841
Delaware	20	4	9	1	5	1	25,000	199,467	319,048	131,472	7,500	682,487	45,224
Florida	10	3	2	3	2	0	3,566,144	1,662,168	8,606,759	1,662,168	0	15,497,239	295,918
Georgia	79	29	18	25	7	0	70,716	95,000	1,635,079	193,793	0	1,994,588	335,731
Guam	14	7	3	2	2	0	159,238	146,791	0	29,358	0	335,387	0
Hawaii	15	5	4	4	1	1	378,730	238,949	7,332	47,790	50,445	723,246	7,332
Iowa	37	7	15	11	2	2	485,725	417,654	312,099	128,426	272,646	1,616,550	82,414
Idaho	36	16	8	10	1	1	422,823	240,300	1,208,526	240,300	1,500	2,113,449	8,818
Illinois	35	2	14	7	5	7	1,294,012	1,398,159	1,704,267	338,972	569,476	5,304,886	406,692
Indiana	75	28	14	28	5	0	870,854	594,994	2,748,250	444,151	0	4,658,249	101,265
Kansas	29	11	7	4	2	5	58,010	202,387	897,733	188,490	267,830	1,614,450	110,645
Kentucky	34	16	6	9	1	2	800,804	422,860	2,291,525	401,988	123,309	4,040,486	203,650
Louisiana	100	38	30	17	4	11	205,477	138,275	1,078,963	271,582	538,145	2,232,442	0
Massachusetts	55	14	19	8	3	11	39,527	27,381	742,400	147,247	453,477	1,410,032	114,431
Maryland	133	48	39	28	1	17	511,729	398,351	2,041,838	398,351	315,014	3,665,283	0

<sup>31</sup> Table A1 reflects data as reported by STOP administrators. The data are not further verified during the Measuring Effectiveness Initiative's data validation processes.

	Number of subgrantee awards						Amount allocated to subgrantees (\$)						
State	Total	VS	LE	PRO	CRT	DISC	VS	LE	PRO	CRT	DISC	Total	ADMIN
Maine	38	16	12	9	1	0	299,767	243,748	354,989	74,567	0	973,071	2,183
Michigan	292	98	94	96	2	2	285,837	169,587	1,878,381	374,587	145,000	2,853,392	126,942
Minnesota	35	7	13	14	1	0	1,010,316	154,078	596,650	154,078		1,915,122	51,596
Missouri	50	0	21	20	6	3	33,410	513,685	1,998,785	675,948	90,841	3,312,669	76,016
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Montana	22	9	5	6	1	1	326,365	248,656	0	41,548	10,000	626,569	97,678
North Carolina	33	8	10	9	6	0	1,086,963	799,807	383,631	358,983	0	2,629,384	976,922
North Dakota	119	36	28	27	4	24	442,407	390,657	1,018,169	229,539	257,257	2,338,029	171,518
Nebraska	40	13	9	6	1	11	0	272,783	389,238	54,557	163,670	880,248	127,779
New Hampshire	20	6	5	8	1	0	260,926	235,119	379,292	114,380	0	989,717	102,136
New Jersey	70	17	22	29	1	1	90,000	760,396	2,563,883	760,396	90,000	4,264,675	253,246
New Mexico	41	17	12	7	1	4	389,520	290,172	58,154	61,687	100,779	900,312	85,932
Nevada	52	29	7	8	4	4	823,411	288,021	1,966,934	313,993	255,726	3,648,085	151,953
New York	128	55	34	27	1	11	2,618,467	1,693,535	0	350,126	1,073,074	5,735,202	640,511
Ohio	252	85	52	47	13	55	2,702,028	2,070,349	5,229,935	1,320,814	1,227,415	12,550,541	459,318
Oklahoma	56	19	15	14	0	8	357,231	253,655	1,505,395	250,648	245,358	2,612,287	43,355
Oregon	47	35	5	5	1	1	0	0	412,139	88,592	20,000	520,731	0
Pennsylvania	106	32	38	35	1	0	1,711,625	1,226,045	613,750	405,476	0	3,956,896	524,389
Puerto Rico	20	12	3	1	1	3	80,166	524,357	591,883	225,953	78,046	1,500,405	37,743
Rhode Island	20	3	14	1	1	1	251,915	195,846	605,254	64,171	125,359	1,242,545	102,352
South Carolina	36	13	9	9	2	3	0	45,000	830,835	113,155	210,695	1,199,685	0
South Dakota	31	20	4	5	1	1	48,064	257,304	622,867	232,727	45,789	1,206,751	24,206
Tennessee	40	15	10	11	4	0	587,113	611,001	2,306,975	621,224	0	4,126,313	232,505
Texas	94	17	29	31	8	9	2,132,516	2,098,533	1,786,561	937,231	1,047,525	8,002,366	0
Utah	33	12	9	9	1	2	358,989	234,502	0	64,416	77,015	734,922	0
Virginia	92	36	23	18	1	14	934,840	756,334	0	137,349	468,231	2,296,754	0
Virgin Islands	9	4	0	1	2	2	236,647	0	341,807	28,631	24,305	631,390	0
Vermont	37	16	11	7	2	1	336,411	254,846	1,033,859	209,343	25,609	1,860,068	81,551
Washington	198	66	64	64	2	2	78,641	103,293	1,358,326	233,581	69,342	1,843,183	143,897

	Number of subgrantee awards						Amount allocated to subgrantees (\$)						
State	Total	VS	LE	PRO	CRT	DISC	VS	LE	PRO	CRT	DISC	Total	ADMIN
Wisconsin	51	18	14	14	5	0	96,241	375,192	1,031,843	261,494	0	1,764,770	174,222
West Virginia	109	21	24	17	2	45	0	38,000	340,874	75,104	170,337	624,315	0
Wyoming	109	46	16	11	19	17	213,548	150,868	389,119	80,915	78,602	913,052	39,313
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,368</b>	<b>1284</b>	<b>862</b>	<b>771</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>32,244,493</b>	<b>25,290,529</b>	<b>61,426,834</b>	<b>15,794,203</b>	<b>10,041,767</b>	<b>144,797,826</b>	<b>7,331,615</b>

**Table C2. Percentage distribution of STOP Program allocation, by type of victimization, by state: 2016<sup>32</sup>**

State	Sexual Assault (%)	Domestic/dating Violence (%)	Stalking (%)	Total
Alabama	20	80	0	100
Alaska	34	61	5	100
Arizona	11	84	5	100
Arkansas	20	77	3	100
California	16	82	2	100
Colorado	35	63	2	100
Connecticut	35	65	0	100
Delaware	25	75	0	100
District of Columbia	40	55	5	100
Florida	34	55	11	100
Georgia	19	80	1	100
Guam	21	78	1	100
Hawaii	40	59	1	100
Idaho	18	77	5	100
Illinois	50	50	0	100
Indiana	13	84	3	100
Iowa	25	72	3	100
Kansas	19	77	4	100
Kentucky	19	81	0	100
Louisiana	24	71	5	100
Maryland	28	70	2	100
Massachusetts	20	75	5	100
Michigan	31	66	3	100
Minnesota	50	50	0	100

<sup>32</sup> Table C2 reflects data as reported by STOP administrators. The data are not further verified during the Measuring Effectiveness Initiative's data validation processes. The Northern Mariana Islands did not submit a STOP administrators report in 2016.

State	Sexual Assault (%)	Domestic/dating Violence (%)	Stalking (%)	Total
Mississippi	34	60	6	100
Missouri	25	72	3	100
Montana	26	68	6	100
Nebraska	20	74	6	100
Nevada	17	81	2	100
New Hampshire	23	67	10	100
New Jersey	60	40	0	100
New Mexico	25	70	5	100
New York	29	69	2	100
North Carolina	18	6	76	100
North Dakota	15	85	0	100
Northern Mariana Islands	15	80	5	100
Ohio	17	77	6	100
Oklahoma	18	78	4	100
Oregon	25	75	0	100
Pennsylvania	34	63	3	100
Puerto Rico	5	90	5	100
Rhode Island	22	77	1	100
South Carolina	49	51	0	100
South Dakota	29	56	15	100
Tennessee	13	84	3	100
Texas	21	75	4	100
Utah	17	77	6	100
Vermont	16	78	6	100
Virgin Islands	20	75	5	100
Virginia	17	79	4	100
Washington	32	66	2	100
West Virginia	17	76	7	100
Wisconsin	31	66	3	100



State	Sexual Assault (%)	Domestic/dating Violence (%)	Stalking (%)	Total
Wyoming	33	33	34	100

**Table C3. Amount and percentage of victim services funds awarded to culturally specific community-based organizations (CSCBOs) by state, 2016<sup>33</sup>**

State	Total amounts awarded to victim services	Amounts awarded to CSCBOs	% of victim services funds to CSCBOs
Alabama	\$707,012	\$108,703	15.4
Alaska	\$447,197	\$25,000	5.6
American Samoa	\$336,482	\$50,000	14.9
Arizona	\$1,059,541	\$81,029	7.6
Arkansas	\$636,123	\$408,141	64.2
California	\$4,131,294	\$1,203,598	29.1
Colorado	\$662,280	\$80,000	12.1
Connecticut	\$914,250	\$499,202	54.6
Delaware	\$277,295	\$56,733	20.5
District of Columbia	\$334,646	\$281,646	84.2
Florida	\$3,566,144	\$199,460	5.6
Georgia	\$1,634,994	\$368,576	22.5
Guam	\$159,238	\$17,615	11.1
Hawaii	\$378,730	\$89,673	23.7
Idaho	\$422,823	\$59,080	14
Illinois	\$1,294,012	\$1,294,012	100
Indiana	\$870,854	\$237,967	27.3
Iowa	\$485,725	\$95,277	19.6
Kansas	\$444,597	\$26,754	6
Kentucky	\$800,804	\$229,727	28.7
Louisiana	\$759,937	\$147,109	19.4
Maine	\$381,553	\$45,066	11.8
Maryland	\$703,863	\$252,968	35.9
Massachusetts	\$866,858	\$92,937	10.7

<sup>33</sup> Table C3 reflects data as reported by STOP administrators. The data are not further verified during the Measuring Effectiveness Initiative's data validation processes. The Northern Mariana Islands did not submit a STOP administrators report in 2016.

State	Total amounts awarded to victim services	Amounts awarded to CSCBOs	% of victim services funds to CSCBOs
Michigan	\$1,587,983	\$119,941	7.6
Minnesota	\$1,010,316	\$653,267	64.7
Mississippi	\$0	\$1	NA
Missouri	\$1,507,440	\$212,615	14.1
Montana	\$326,365	\$46,723	14.3
Nebraska	\$327,339	\$27,018	8.3
Nevada	\$1,219,497	\$270,000	22.1
New Hampshire	\$260,926	\$40,000	15.3
New Jersey	\$764,268	\$360,000	47.1
New Mexico	\$389,520	\$116,332	29.9
New York	\$2,618,467	\$314,170	12
North Carolina	\$1,086,963	\$414,399	38.1
North Dakota	\$442,407	\$27,337	6.2
Ohio	\$2,749,040	\$457,366	16.6
Oklahoma	\$544,241	\$25,800	4.7
Oregon	\$611,066	\$127,207	20.8
Pennsylvania	\$1,711,625	\$118,767	6.9
Puerto Rico	\$567,762	\$155,616	27.4
Rhode Island	\$251,915	\$24,206	9.6
South Carolina	\$652,495	\$54,671	8.4
South Dakota	\$273,301	\$93,847	34.3
Tennessee	\$1,030,674	\$100,000	9.7
Texas	\$2,465,337	\$1,470,429	59.6
Utah	\$358,989	\$127,070	35.4
Vermont	\$336,411	\$24,944	7.4
Virgin Islands	\$236,647	\$236,647	100
Virginia	\$934,840	\$83,793	9
Washington	\$964,531	\$141,198	14.6
West Virginia	\$336,443	\$32,463	9.6

State	Total amounts awarded to victim services	Amounts awarded to CSCBOs	% of victim services funds to CSCBOs
Wisconsin	\$892,739	\$131,918	14.8
Wyoming	\$213,548	\$9,388	4.4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$48,949,347</b>	<b>\$11,967,406</b>	<b>24.4</b>

## **Appendix D 2016**

**Table D1. Number of STOP Program awards reported by activities funded, by state: 2016<sup>34</sup>**

State	Staff	Training	Policies	Products	Data collection and comms. systems	Specialized units	System improvement	Victim services	Law enforcement	Prosecution	Courts	Probation and parole	BIP
Alabama	37	20	7	9	4	10	4	26	7	10	0	0	0
Alaska	3	4	1	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
American Samoa	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0
Arizona	21	17	8	8	1	4	2	19	2	3	0	1	0
Arkansas	19	4	1	3	0	11	0	7	8	3	0	0	0
California	111	61	23	32	23	32	10	85	20	11	0	7	1
Colorado	29	18	3	5	1	5	3	18	1	6	0	0	0
Connecticut	33	8	1	4	0	2	8	26	0	1	0	0	1
Delaware	24	12	1	4	4	9	3	11	5	1	0	0	0
District of Columbia	5	3	1	0	0	1	0	4	0	1	1	0	0
Florida	91	27	12	17	6	29	7	61	14	15	1	0	0
Georgia	52	24	7	12	1	17	3	23	11	12	1	1	0
Guam	12	5	2	5	1	2	1	10	0	1	0	0	0
Hawaii	25	10	7	0	1	7	2	12	4	3	0	0	0
Idaho	19	12	4	5	1	1	2	15	1	3	0	0	0
Illinois	46	21	11	4	2	8	3	35	5	5	0	2	1
Indiana	80	36	24	12	6	29	7	49	12	21	0	0	0
Iowa	26	12	4	4	0	13	1	6	9	9	0	0	0
Kansas	24	11	1	7	2	9	1	14	1	3	1	0	1
Kentucky	24	10	6	2	3	4	1	18	3	2	0	0	0
Louisiana	63	8	6	7	6	14	6	37	20	8	0	0	1
Maine	17	12	5	3	2	6	2	10	5	2	0	0	0
Maryland	72	17	16	9	11	11	7	59	2	5	0	0	1
Massachusetts	41	21	6	14	1	6	6	37	3	2	0	0	0
Michigan	52	25	9	8	2	4	4	48	2	4	1	1	0
Minnesota	35	26	20	16	8	4	12	11	2	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	39	13	3	2	4	5	1	25	9	5	1	0	0
Missouri	66	17	6	2	2	14	3	45	10	9	2	0	2
Montana	25	15	9	6	2	4	3	12	4	1	0	0	0
Nebraska	16	13	6	3	3	7	2	13	3	5	0	0	3
Nevada	45	16	9	11	5	8	7	36	2	3	2	0	0
New Hampshire	21	12	5	4	4	8	1	11	2	6	0	0	0

<sup>34</sup> No STOP grantee reports were received for the Northern Mariana Islands in 2016.

State	Staff	Training	Policies	Products	Data collection and comms. systems	Specialized units	System improvement	Victim services	Law enforcement	Prosecution	Courts	Probation and parole	BIP
New Jersey	97	50	11	21	3	4	6	89	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	35	18	6	2	2	5	5	22	2	4	0	0	0
New York	100	64	23	21	8	19	7	77	9	22	0	3	0
North Carolina	40	19	11	11	6	13	5	11	9	9	0	0	3
North Dakota	41	12	4	1	3	0	4	37	1	0	0	0	2
Ohio	102	33	14	11	8	32	7	72	18	14	1	0	0
Oklahoma	31	16	4	4	1	17	3	16	9	6	0	3	0
Oregon	51	18	7	8	4	5	8	47	1	3	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	33	31	28	15	3	25	9	30	20	24	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	8	2	1	1	0	4	1	6	0	1	0	0	0
Rhode Island	10	5	1	1	1	2	1	8	0	1	0	0	0
South Carolina	18	7	6	3	2	7	1	9	7	3	0	0	1
South Dakota	30	3	5	3	1	5	3	27	1	5	0	0	0
Tennessee	33	22	14	11	8	13	4	14	8	7	0	0	0
Texas	100	52	25	13	13	38	12	30	21	25	1	3	0
Utah	27	17	7	6	2	4	3	21	5	1	0	0	0
Vermont	20	7	4	0	2	7	2	11	7	6	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	5	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	2
Virginia	88	59	14	46	10	19	4	58	14	10	0	0	0
Washington	89	40	7	3	15	9	7	65	15	6	0	0	0
West Virginia	28	12	9	3	1	2	0	19	17	13	1	0	1
Wisconsin	24	21	7	8	0	5	4	14	0	5	0	0	0
Wyoming	40	9	4	4	4	3	4	41	0	1	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,226</b>	<b>1,029</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>1,512</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>20</b>

**Table D2. Number of STOP Program subgrantees using funds for victim services and victims seeking/receiving services, by state: 2016<sup>35</sup>**

				Victims seeking services				Victims receiving services		
State	Subgrants	Subgrants using funds for victim services	Total	Served	Partially Served	Not Served	Total	Domestic violence	Sexual assault	Stalking
Alabama	37	26	8,562	8,375	44	143	8,419	7,727	674	18
Alaska	4	1	541	275	35	231	310	227	79	4
American Samoa	3	2	170	170	0	0	170	85	70	15
Arizona	22	19	6,368	6,281	83	4	6,364	5,265	997	102
Arkansas	19	7	2,182	2,168	9	5	2,177	1,696	448	33
California	117	85	17,475	17,290	172	13	17,462	10,213	7,114	135
Colorado	30	18	5,314	5,035	53	226	5,088	4,250	817	21
Connecticut	35	26	4,693	4,693	0	0	4,693	4,240	453	0
Delaware	29	11	2,849	2,831	6	12	2,837	2,041	792	4
District of Columbia	7	4	737	646	12	79	658	269	368	21
Florida	92	61	17,103	16,831	140	132	16,971	15,937	771	263
Georgia	53	23	10,003	9,604	268	131	9,872	7,646	1,724	502
Guam	15	10	1,051	1,004	21	26	1,025	835	178	12
Hawaii	26	12	536	536	0	0	536	421	115	0
Idaho	20	15	2,789	2,738	45	6	2,783	2,041	425	317
Illinois	48	35	6,538	6,538	0	0	6,538	5,205	1,333	0
Indiana	80	49	8,946	8,874	7	65	8,881	7,739	727	415
Iowa	27	6	382	344	38	0	382	137	224	21
Kansas	26	14	3,005	2,910	0	95	2,910	2,635	242	33
Kentucky	24	18	4,638	4,361	250	27	4,611	3,855	715	41
Louisiana	73	37	13,539	13,339	34	166	13,373	11,640	1,393	340

<sup>35</sup> No STOP subgrantee reports were received for the Northern Mariana Islands in 2016.



				Victims seeking services				Victims receiving services		
State	Subgrants	Subgrants using funds for victim services	Total	Served	Partially Served	Not Served	Total	Domestic violence	Sexual assault	Stalking
Maine	23	10	1,601	1,571	25	5	1,596	1,325	221	50
Maryland	74	59	15,446	14,542	482	422	15,024	13,299	1,497	228
Massachusetts	41	37	12,166	11,716	324	126	12,040	10,834	1,047	159
Michigan	52	48	11,735	11,503	121	111	11,624	9,922	1,326	376
Minnesota	39	11	2,593	2,340	232	21	2,572	1,509	1,028	35
Mississippi	39	25	4,028	3,915	109	4	4,024	3,445	401	178
Missouri	66	45	10,195	9,465	238	492	9,703	8,279	1,017	407
Montana	26	12	2,379	2,162	158	59	2,320	1,820	420	80
Nebraska	16	13	4,967	4,905	60	2	4,965	4,415	477	73
Nevada	47	36	12,069	11,906	159	4	12,065	10,949	895	221
New Hampshire	22	11	2,674	2,625	4	45	2,629	2,169	234	226
New Jersey	97	89	25,434	25,256	105	73	25,361	22,292	2,984	85
New Mexico	38	22	2,554	2,529	0	25	2,529	1,927	468	134
New York	100	77	17,331	16,572	602	157	17,174	12,768	4,319	87
North Carolina	42	11	3,289	3,184	11	94	3,195	3,013	171	11
North Dakota	43	37	2,733	2,719	0	14	2,719	2,251	431	37
Ohio	105	72	29,282	27,932	1,043	307	28,975	23,391	4,442	1,142
Oklahoma	32	16	2,806	2,776	30	0	2,806	2,028	580	198
Oregon	53	47	6,737	6,409	205	123	6,614	5,632	795	187
Pennsylvania	34	30	15,218	14,948	242	28	15,190	12,496	2,566	128
Puerto Rico	8	6	3,153	3,126	3	24	3,129	3,060	3	66
Rhode Island	10	8	4,176	3,469	453	254	3,922	3,716	192	14
South Carolina	21	9	1,383	1,358	20	5	1,378	833	525	20
South Dakota	31	27	4,211	4,205	5	1	4,210	3,799	300	111
Tennessee	33	14	2,390	2,022	192	176	2,214	1,823	294	97
Texas	111	30	13,673	13,406	95	172	13,501	8,943	4,401	157

				Victims seeking services				Victims receiving services		
State	Subgrants	Subgrants using funds for victim services	Total	Served	Partially Served	Not Served	Total	Domestic violence	Sexual assault	Stalking
Utah	28	21	4,705	4,618	87	0	4,705	3,929	523	253
Vermont	20	11	1,580	1,511	69	0	1,580	1,250	244	86
Virgin Islands	6	2	53	53	0	0	53	51	2	0
Virginia	93	58	11,870	11,344	309	217	11,653	9,691	1,815	147
Washington	104	65	5,955	5,955	0	0	5,955	5,300	618	37
West Virginia	28	19	4,671	4,666	0	5	4,666	4,192	317	157
Wisconsin	28	14	2,977	2,751	226	0	2,977	1,246	1,664	67
Wyoming	42	41	3,044	3,033	11	0	3,044	2,280	347	417
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,339</b>	<b>1,512</b>	<b>366,499</b>	<b>355,335</b>	<b>6,837</b>	<b>4,327</b>	<b>362,172</b>	<b>297,981</b>	<b>56,223</b>	<b>7,968</b>

**Table D3. Race/ethnicity, gender, and age of victims receiving STOP Program-funded services, by state: 2016<sup>36</sup>**

State	Total Served	Race/ethnicity							Gender			Age				
		American Indian / Alaska Native	Asian	Black / African American	Hispanic / Latino	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	White	Unknown	Female	Male	Unknown	13 17	16 24	25 59	60+	Unknown
Alabama	8,419	11	17	3,494	161	4	4,332	455	6,851	1,270	298	142	1,219	5,164	1,216	678
Alaska	310	55	14	11	19	10	131	70	304	6	0	5	36	242	19	8
American Samoa	170	0	2	0	0	168	0	0	138	32	0	28	68	61	10	3
Arizona	6,364	310	354	278	2,625	8	2,040	815	5,416	873	75	256	531	3,094	181	2,302
Arkansas	2,177	15	39	283	275	0	1,510	55	1,930	247	0	187	464	1,397	81	48
California	17,462	337	483	1,783	5,726	161	4,866	4,156	14,712	2,094	656	1,732	2,962	9,896	689	2,183
Colorado	5,088	66	48	399	1,487	14	2,734	340	4,170	666	252	207	950	3,521	146	264
Connecticut	4,693	17	41	1,013	1,310	8	1,783	521	4,018	623	52	512	836	2,398	181	766
Delaware	2,837	4	29	770	493	5	1,027	521	2,443	292	102	116	483	1,903	79	256
District of Columbia	658	1	12	316	169	0	88	72	579	72	7	8	147	476	18	9
Florida	16,971	38	144	5,193	2,903	22	8,050	636	13,869	3,005	97	411	3,413	11,944	900	303
Georgia	9,872	11	184	4,400	729	9	3,324	1,409	7,813	1,820	239	1,339	1,170	4,124	300	2,939
Guam	1,025	4	124	7	7	838	34	47	855	170	0	155	193	582	46	49
Hawaii	536	6	108	20	54	193	129	26	505	31	0	39	91	385	21	0
Idaho	2,783	36	17	37	484	17	2,092	104	2,425	354	4	102	587	1,955	99	40
Illinois	6,538	49	36	1,698	959	76	2,947	973	5,061	672	805	475	1,267	3,770	223	803
Indiana	8,881	16	100	1,738	1,258	52	5,242	647	8,118	752	11	475	1,707	6,083	255	361
Iowa	382	2	1	22	171	0	168	18	247	114	21	44	67	109	5	157
Kansas	2,910	20	38	483	252	1	1,537	579	2,396	431	83	117	576	1,701	118	398
Kentucky	4,611	12	34	451	689	1	3,029	395	3,920	406	285	183	905	2,957	131	435
Louisiana	13,373	130	53	6,316	360	15	6,221	290	11,763	1,505	105	1,002	2,658	8,841	367	505
Maine	1,596	5	14	109	15	2	1,200	251	1,361	187	48	40	254	997	75	230
Maryland	15,024	15	226	4,901	2,081	10	4,648	3,218	11,811	1,065	2,148	702	2,424	8,739	403	2,756
Massachusetts	12,040	38	457	2,531	2,828	4	4,951	1,246	10,477	1,141	422	424	2,553	7,679	881	503
Michigan	11,624	153	72	3,375	1,221	20	6,479	385	10,619	956	49	357	3,129	7,359	431	348

<sup>36</sup> No STOP subgrantee reports were received for the Northern Mariana Islands in 2016.

State	Total Served	Race/ethnicity							Gender			Age				
		American Indian / Alaska Native	Asian	Black / African American	Hispanic / Latino	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	White	Unknown	Female	Male	Unknown	13 17	16 24	25 59	60+	Unknown
Minnesota	2,572	658	40	332	644	0	578	320	2,394	178	0	138	372	1,642	74	346
Mississippi	4,024	81	27	1,905	108	8	1,677	222	3,688	191	145	161	902	2,551	103	307
Missouri	9,703	75	58	1,961	471	13	6,810	382	8,957	653	93	373	1,884	6,646	327	473
Montana	2,320	478	8	30	80	5	1,623	107	2,027	293	0	217	416	1,506	61	120
Nebraska	4,965	178	45	369	828	8	2,963	580	4,486	465	14	418	880	3,234	128	305
Nevada	12,065	221	410	1,875	2,823	48	6,068	631	10,006	1,767	292	594	2,121	8,065	674	611
New Hampshire	2,629	6	19	109	196	3	1,842	454	2,062	496	71	106	388	1,783	81	271
New Jersey	25,361	23	422	5,142	5,692	16	9,427	4,640	20,078	3,197	2,086	620	4,285	14,739	1,041	4,676
New Mexico	2,529	458	26	41	1,014	1	729	262	2,037	400	92	141	382	1,675	100	231
New York	17,174	103	426	4,154	3,160	22	7,840	1,528	15,252	1,579	343	1,182	3,506	10,962	560	964
North Carolina	3,195	25	18	744	212	10	1,861	325	2,724	451	20	216	486	2,111	227	155
North Dakota	2,719	528	23	149	120	12	1,818	69	2,518	197	4	112	564	1,950	67	26
Ohio	28,975	37	110	7,187	1,029	28	15,478	5,154	24,434	3,414	1,127	1,144	5,503	16,117	1,259	4,952
Oklahoma	2,806	352	14	218	476	4	1,548	231	2,503	213	90	97	457	1,941	95	216
Oregon	6,614	410	71	201	958	61	3,992	986	5,735	620	259	121	879	4,380	559	675
Pennsylvania	15,190	20	128	1,934	1,155	15	10,376	1,574	13,845	1,291	54	977	2,777	10,471	625	340
Puerto Rico	3,129	12	1	0	3,106	2	8	0	2,684	437	8	39	695	2,303	78	14
Rhode Island	3,922	29	37	463	552	1	2,816	44	3,208	710	4	226	1,174	2,380	140	2
South Carolina	1,378	1	5	294	45	0	740	294	1,348	30	0	188	157	747	26	260
South Dakota	4,210	2,065	25	86	82	6	1,718	228	3,814	395	1	397	677	2,836	68	232
Tennessee	2,214	3	25	652	370	1	1,117	47	1,903	304	7	72	502	1,519	67	54
Texas	13,501	26	195	2,989	5,310	27	3,778	1,230	11,519	1,705	277	615	2,954	8,361	397	1,174
Utah	4,705	127	51	101	1,420	54	2,437	564	3,920	483	302	183	734	3,067	243	478
Vermont	1,580	10	28	73	37	3	1,207	235	1,471	100	9	37	219	1,133	41	150
Virgin Islands	53	0	0	31	16	2	1	3	53	0	0	1	4	46	2	0
Virginia	11,653	21	247	3,263	1,201	19	6,559	394	10,404	1,197	52	540	1,867	8,326	691	229
Washington	5,955	300	147	354	1,242	53	3,859	0	5,043	912	0	338	1,004	4,077	536	0
West Virginia	4,666	9	25	380	23	1	4,104	124	4,080	579	7	228	872	3,129	268	169
Wisconsin	2,977	54	121	306	1,011	5	1,021	463	2,314	322	341	241	378	1,572	78	708
Wyoming	3,044	201	18	83	331	14	2,335	93	2,662	378	4	128	449	2,283	167	17
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>362,172</b>	<b>7,862</b>	<b>5,417</b>	<b>75,054</b>	<b>59,988</b>	<b>2,080</b>	<b>174,892</b>	<b>38,413</b>	<b>308,970</b>	<b>41,741</b>	<b>11,461</b>	<b>18,908</b>	<b>66,178</b>	<b>226,929</b>	<b>15,658</b>	<b>34,499</b>

**Table D4. Number of individuals with disabilities/limited English proficiency/who are immigrants/living in rural areas receiving STOP Program-funded services, by state: 2016<sup>37</sup>**

State	People with disabilities	People with limited English proficiency	Immigrants / refugees / asylum seekers	People who live in rural areas
Alabama	412	141	93	1,212
Alaska	54	26	7	165
American Samoa	3	130	16	21
Arizona	424	772	698	1,878
Arkansas	48	223	193	514
California	1,201	2,265	740	2,433
Colorado	669	706	266	1,799
Connecticut	379	279	130	151
Delaware	123	327	349	372
District of Columbia	28	183	203	0
Florida	563	1,505	849	1,110
Georgia	628	421	460	1,069
Guam	51	28	4	27
Hawaii	37	23	31	300
Idaho	207	279	275	1,321
Illinois	246	562	433	1,050
Indiana	653	902	754	2,213
Iowa	31	110	99	120
Kansas	159	89	54	349
Kentucky	584	567	570	2,495
Louisiana	658	229	100	4,491
Maine	289	93	103	852
Maryland	826	1,811	1,360	4,272
Massachusetts	802	1,340	565	739
Michigan	1,018	674	466	2,242
Minnesota	756	463	554	707
Mississippi	206	108	73	1,145

<sup>37</sup> No STOP subgrantee reports were received for the Northern Mariana Islands in 2016.

State	People with disabilities	People with limited English proficiency	Immigrants / refugees / asylum seekers	People who live in rural areas
Missouri	1,181	351	345	4,840
Montana	173	6	23	1,235
Nebraska	148	441	422	2,145
Nevada	466	1,279	622	1,720
New Hampshire	159	70	40	113
New Jersey	916	2,264	1,133	468
New Mexico	224	373	113	861
New York	1,430	1,495	1,348	2,530
North Carolina	52	69	41	1,069
North Dakota	235	20	31	827
Ohio	1,588	839	349	6,638
Oklahoma	130	351	183	1,329
Oregon	739	585	310	3,274
Pennsylvania	1,597	268	112	4,576
Puerto Rico	19	22	15	113
Rhode Island	14	271	5	0
South Carolina	18	18	9	333
South Dakota	192	46	29	2,543
Tennessee	80	299	297	189
Texas	485	1,902	559	1,877
Utah	180	659	682	1,544
Vermont	150	33	25	887
Virgin Islands	4	6	7	17
Virginia	655	759	681	3,451
Washington	423	536	361	2,175
West Virginia	276	18	21	2,548
Wisconsin	330	420	350	928
Wyoming	135	48	14	1,231
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>23,054</b>	<b>27,704</b>	<b>17,572</b>	<b>82,508</b>

**Table D5. Victims' relationships to offender for victims served with STOP Program funds, by state: 2016<sup>38</sup>**

State	Current/ former spouse or intimate partner	Other family or household member	Dating	Acquaintance	Stranger	Relationship unknown
Alabama	4,963	825	1,860	248	77	446
Alaska	246	42	13	11	0	0
American Samoa	116	35	16	2	1	0
Arizona	2,643	450	346	295	118	2,556
Arkansas	896	439	634	119	38	51
California	6,745	1,403	1,726	1,667	569	5,488
Colorado	3,240	79	752	486	136	416
Connecticut	2,295	594	552	146	43	1,063
Delaware	1,914	142	199	191	223	168
District of Columbia	299	8	66	106	97	93
Florida	11,007	2,142	2,991	360	111	447
Georgia	5,898	1,018	709	787	238	1,314
Guam	468	294	149	66	19	35
Hawaii	395	57	8	40	14	26
Idaho	1,715	265	433	210	47	122
Illinois	1,740	1,070	2,812	478	186	495
Indiana	5,254	1,023	1,338	458	40	1,133
Iowa	179	35	23	96	9	53
Kansas	1,886	256	411	174	19	165
Kentucky	3,020	642	482	262	111	365
Louisiana	8,902	1,110	3,272	567	126	814
Maine	1,032	138	263	35	28	143
Maryland	10,155	727	1,265	516	242	2,334
Massachusetts	4,909	1,824	3,903	461	102	876
Michigan	8,945	432	1,209	548	217	635
Minnesota	1,007	181	56	150	412	766
Mississippi	2,902	277	443	190	26	192
Missouri	5,937	888	1,996	466	120	741
Montana	1,451	238	376	185	44	68
Nebraska	3,126	87	534	54	9	1,155
Nevada	6,209	1,452	1,833	211	75	2,299

<sup>38</sup> No STOP subgrantee reports were received for the Northern Mariana Islands in 2016.

State	Current/ former spouse or intimate partner	Other family or household member	Dating	Acquaintance	Stranger	Relationship unknown
New Hampshire	1,699	294	126	32	3	475
New Jersey	12,335	2,155	4,436	703	269	5,576
New Mexico	1,663	291	95	186	49	252
New York	8,822	1,782	2,883	1,871	501	1,569
North Carolina	1,584	437	688	208	11	268
North Dakota	1,569	187	388	320	55	218
Ohio	15,634	4,588	2,532	1,879	446	4,592
Oklahoma	1,823	380	423	182	73	267
Oregon	4,020	790	704	403	112	669
Pennsylvania	8,561	2,266	2,594	807	176	1,091
Puerto Rico	2,114	185	487	214	3	166
Rhode Island	749	229	493	49	6	2,673
South Carolina	521	220	227	71	51	296
South Dakota	3,346	270	252	176	49	117
Tennessee	1,354	192	604	66	14	101
Texas	4,884	2,050	3,706	928	371	2,159
Utah	3,287	583	306	325	46	208
Vermont	1,427	74	93	218	23	15
Virgin Islands	49	2	0	1	1	0
Virginia	8,220	1,492	973	771	185	247
Washington	2,967	1,133	1,553	254	51	3
West Virginia	2,912	835	746	137	27	65
Wisconsin	1,197	374	237	283	30	861
Wyoming	1,574	226	366	284	32	576
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>201,805</b>	<b>39,208</b>	<b>55,582</b>	<b>19,953</b>	<b>6,081</b>	<b>46,923</b>



## Endnotes

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- <sup>i</sup> Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2013, 34 U.S.C. § 10446gg-1(c)(3) (2013).
- <sup>ii</sup> Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2013, 34 U.S.C. § 10446gg-1(c)(3) (2013).
- <sup>iii</sup> The Violence Against Women Act of 1994, Pub. L. No. 103–322 (1994).
- <sup>iv</sup> The Violence Against Women Act of 2000, Pub. L. No. 106–386 (2000).
- <sup>v</sup> The Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005, Pub. L. No. 109–162 (2005).
- <sup>vi</sup> The Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013, Pub. L. No. 113–4 (2013).
- <sup>vii</sup> Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2013, 34 U.S.C. § 10448gg-3(b) (2013).
- <sup>viii</sup> Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2013, 34 U.S.C. § 10446gg-1(c)(3) (2013).