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JUSTICE

2020 Biennial Report to Congress on the Effectiveness of the Services * Training * Officers * Prosecutors (STOP) Formula Grant Program



June 5, 2024

Office on Violence Against Women

2017-2018

S•T•O•P Program Report

The 2020 Biennial Report to Congress on the Effectiveness of the
Services • Training • Officers • Prosecutors Program

United States Department of Justice
Office on Violence Against Women

Table of Contents

Acknowledgments	iii
Considerations for the Reader	iv
Report Overview	iv
The Scope and Burden of Violence	iv
STOP Funding Supports Evidence-based Practices	v
Data Presentation and Interpretation.....	v
Executive Summary	1
STOP Formula Program Funding: At A Glance	2
The Scope and Burden of Violence	3
Effectiveness of STOP Program Funding.....	4
Criminal Justice Response	4
Services for Victims and Families.....	7
Services for and Response to Underserved and Other Vulnerable Populations.....	9
Protection Orders.....	10
Training	11
Coordinated Community Response	11
Remaining Areas of Need.....	12
Conclusion	13
STOP Formula Grant Funding	14
Reporting Requirements	15
Distribution of Funds	15

STOP 2017 and 2018: How Funds Were Used.....	17
Purpose Areas	17
Types of Subgrantee Agencies.....	19
STOP Subgrantee Accomplishments	20
Staff	20
Training	21
Victim Services.....	23
Protection Orders	28
Criminal Justice	28
Remaining Areas of Need.....	37
Conclusion	39
Appendix A: 2017 - STOP funding by state	40
Appendix B: 2017 - STOP-funded activity by state.....	47
Appendix C: 2018 - STOP funding by state	60
Appendix D: 2018 - STOP-funded activity by state.....	67
References	80

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

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

Considerations for the Reader

This STOP (Services • Training • Officers • Prosecutors) Program 2020 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 2017 and 2018.

The following are key notes for the reader to consider when reviewing the 2020 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 Formula Grant Funding” and “STOP Program 2017 and 2018: How Funds Were Used” describe the sources of the data and how funds were used during calendar years 2017 and 2018—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, stalking, and sex trafficking, 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.”

STOP Funding Supports Evidence-based Practices



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

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 provides sub-awards with the funds, the timing of which varies between states and territories because it is at the administrators' discretion, and often mirrors the state or territories' own fiscal year schedule. STOP 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 [VAWA MEI website](#).
- 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 by each subgrantee for every type of service received 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 sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking victims served.
- Where possible, subgrantee data are presented as totals across the two years covered by this report. Throughout this report, unless otherwise indicated, “total” represents 2017 and 2018 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: *In the two years covered by this report, subgrantees provided services to an annual average of **382,350** victims.*
- Subgrantee data are presented as whole integers.
 - For example: *In the two years covered by this report, 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.
- In some cases, due to rounding, <1% is used to indicate that percentages are smaller than 0.5%, but greater than 0%.
- In other cases, due to rounding, numbers may appear the same while their percentages are different.

Executive Summary

Congress first enacted the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) in 1994 to improve the 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/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, addresses sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, 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.

\$304 million in awards

To states and territories in Fiscal Years 2017 and 2018.

2,255 subgrantees/year

An average of 2,255 subgrantees were issued subawards totaling over \$252 million.

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

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

In developing programs and policies, OVW also considers the particular impact of domestic/sexual violence on men and boys, immigrants, residents of rural areas, the 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 2020 Report to Congress includes descriptions of subgrantees' aggregate accomplishments spanning the two-year report period. This report also includes quotes from state administrators and subgrantees that illustrate the ways they are using STOP Program funds to assist victims and administer justice.

STOP Formula Program Funding: At A Glance

- During Fiscal Years 2017 and 2018, OVW awarded a total of **\$304,432,426** to states and territories under the STOP Program.
- States and territories in turn issued subawards totaling **\$252,266,332¹** to an average of **2,255** subgrantees during each calendar year, including:
 - **930** victim services agencies and organizations (sexual assault, domestic violence, and dual programs, including Tribal);
 - **130** state or Tribal coalitions;
 - **337** law enforcement agencies;
 - **420** prosecutors' offices;
 - **62** courts; and
 - **379** other organizations and agencies.

¹ This figure is based on data reported by STOP administrators. The data are not further verified during VAWA MEI's data validation processes. This figure does not include funding used for administrative costs. The data received by VAWA MEI included 41 states in 2017 and 49 states in 2018. Therefore, the total amount issued through subawards by STOP Administrators across all states and territories was significantly higher than reported here, but complete data were not available to be published in this report.

The United States has a diverse and changing population. In 2019, 39.9% of the population identified as a member of a racial or ethnic minority group, such as Asian or Asian American; Black or of African descent; Latinx or Hispanic; Native American or American Indian; Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander; multi-racial; along with other religious and ethnic minorities (U.S. Census Bureau, 2019). As the United States becomes a more diverse country, researchers and practitioners alike must better understand the impact of violence on different communities, the barriers victims face in seeking services, and best practices for systems to respond effectively and in ways that account for cultural and social differences (Gillum, 2019; Lee, 2019; Murshid & Bowen, 2018; Njie-Carr et al., 2019).



AL • Subgrantee Perspective



The STOP funding has allowed the Calhoun/Cleburne County District Attorney's Office to continue to serve more victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. Because of the funding, we have developed important collaborations between law enforcement, prosecutors, and victim service officers, which have provided a safety net for victims of domestic violence. Because the victim service officer concentrates on reaching every domestic violence victim and law enforcement agents now refer victims to the victim service officer, more victims are receiving immediate education on their right to prosecution, protection from abuse orders, bond conditions, shelter service, and more. This has provided for more successful prosecutions and therefore more victims and collateral victims are protected.

CALHOUN COUNTY COMMISSION, ALABAMA

Coordinated community responses foster communication, improve understanding of different roles among members, create changes in practice and policy, and provide opportunities to share critical information that may improve how cases are handled. Typically, representatives of participating organizations increase their knowledge and awareness of each other's roles and responsibilities in their community systems, make professional connections that enable meaningful and increased referrals and services for victims, and influence important decision-making within the legal system (Cole, 2018; Herbert & Bromfield, 2019; Nowell & Foster-Fishman, 2011).



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/sexual violence in the United States. National surveys administered by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) measure the incidence and prevalence of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking, and some of the adverse outcomes associated with those crimes. National data and research findings, taken with numerical and narrative information that VAWA-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.

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

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

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

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

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

About one in four women and one in 10 men have experienced contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner and reported an impact related to intimate partner violence (IPV) during their lifetime (Smith et al., 2018).



FL • Subgrantee Perspective



Since being a victim of violence has ramifications in many areas of a person's life, this funding is critical to ensure that clients who have been victimized receive holistic legal services. For example, someone who is battered, or sexually assaulted, or being stalked, may need an injunction for protection for their physical safety; they also may need assistance with housing to negotiate an end to their lease for safety reasons. Or perhaps they are being threatened with eviction from public housing due to domestic violence – this funding allows us to make sure that the victims' rights are enforced under the Violence Against Women Act public housing provisions, making it unlawful for the victim to be evicted due to domestic violence. Being able to use this funding to provide holistic representation has been such a valuable resource for victims and has given them the best chance of staying safe and remaining out of the situation.

LEGAL SERVICES OF NORTH FLORIDA, INC.

One in four women and about one in 26 men in the United States have experienced a completed or attempted rape at some point in their lifetime (Basile et al., 2022).



Effectiveness of STOP Program Funding

STOP Program funding is critical to addressing domestic/sexual violence. In the two years covered by this report, the STOP Program funded an annual average of **2,387** 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.

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 (Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013).

Criminal Justice Response

Over the past 25 years, 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 forensic medical examinations for sexual assault victims, investigation and prosecution policies and practices that focus on the offender and account for the effects of trauma on victims, specialized law enforcement and prosecution units, specialized courts and dockets, enhanced offender monitoring strategies, and enhanced training opportunities for law enforcement, prosecutors, and judges. STOP Program grantee data demonstrate 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.

In the two years covered by this report, an annual average of **330** STOP Program subgrantees (**15%**) used funds for law enforcement activities:²

- Subgrantees supported an average of **215** full-time equivalent (FTE) law enforcement officers each year;

CA • Subgrantee Perspective



The STOP grant has allowed for the creation of immediate response advocates who provide close to 20-hour coverage for field response. The STOP grant has also funded three additional advocates and investigative software used to assist victims in obtaining admissions or confessions from the abusers. Prior to this grant, our agency was forced to suspend over 3,500 cases (this year alone) due to lack of available detectives and a lack of available resources to assign detectives to work the case. Funding allowed for over 600 hours of overtime, which enabled our team of eight detectives, in the span of two months, to investigate over 700 cases and submit over 500 cases to the District Attorney's office. These cases would have otherwise remained unreviewed and unsubmitted. The victims would not have been served. The grant funding also allowed for the purchase of car seats to transport children of victims when the victim is ready to flee her abuser. Without these car seats, at least five women would not have been able to immediately flee after an assault. The grant funding has allowed our Department to better serve our victims and better connect with our community to bring awareness of what intimate partner violence can look like when physical violence is not present.

**CITY OF FRESNO POLICE DEPARTMENT,
CALIFORNIA**

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 411, or 18% of all subgrantees, used funds for policies/protocols.

DE • Subgrantee Perspective



This funding has allowed the Delaware Capitol Police to provide a dedicated uniformed police officer during all scheduled protection from abuse (PFA) hearings in Family Court on a statewide basis. This would not be possible without the STOP funding, due to officers within the facility being dedicated to other duties. This officer is invaluable in providing security to victims of domestic violence while they are attending their scheduled PFA hearings. The funding has been instrumental in assuring that full attention is given to victims via this officer.

DELAWARE CAPITOL POLICE

² For more detailed information on the types and numbers of law enforcement activities reported, see Tables 12a and 12b.

- An annual average of **323** subgrantees used funds to develop, expand, or train specialized law enforcement units; and
- Law enforcement officers in STOP-funded agencies served **30,104** protection/restraining orders and enforced **15,272** warrants.³

Law Enforcement

In the two years covered by this report, activities carried out by **law enforcement officers** in STOP-funded agencies included:

150,968 CALLS for assistance received	135,833 INCIDENT REPORTS prepared	153,269 CASES investigated	56,168 ARRESTS made	68,083 CASES referred to prosecutors
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In the two years covered by this report, an annual average of **349** STOP Program subgrantees (**15%**) used funds for prosecution activities:

- Subgrantees supported an annual average of **305** full-time equivalent (FTE) prosecutors;
- An annual average of **316** subgrantees used funds to develop, expand, or train specialized prosecution units;
- Prosecutors in STOP-funded agencies accepted **75%** of all cases of sexual assault, domestic violence/dating violence, and stalking they received for prosecution; and STOP Program-funded prosecution offices showed an overall conviction rate of **65%**⁴ for cases reaching disposition.⁵

Prosecution

In the two years covered by this report, STOP-funded **prosecution activities** included:

272,185 cases RECEIVED	202,856 cases ACCEPTED FOR PROSECUTION	177,457 cases DISPOSED OF	114,911 cases RESULTED IN CONVICTIONS⁴
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Without proper training, an officer may not be able to identify the predominant aggressor, may unknowingly minimize a victim's trauma, may fail to collect all relevant evidence, and may mistakenly arrest the victim. Moreover, if an officer sides with an abuser, a victim may not report future assaults. Research shows that law enforcement were most likely to arrest perpetrators when they received training on and followed these best practices: in-person investigating, following up with victims after initial contact, conducting safety planning with victims, assessing the needs of children exposed to the violence, providing victims with 911 telephones, describing protection orders and court procedures, connecting victims with available shelter and services, explaining the effects of domestic violence on children, and helping victims feel safe (Hamby et al., 2015).

IN • Subgrantee Perspective

STOP funding allows the Boone County Prosecutor's Office to continue to retain a Specialized Prosecutor who focuses solely on cases involving special victims, including victims of sexual assault and domestic violence. The STOP grant helps the specialized prosecutor to attend and conduct training of local law enforcement. The training has led to better case reports, improved evidence gathering, and successful prosecution of cases. This in turn results in quicker resolution of cases, including more guilty pleas and less re-victimization.

BOONE COUNTY PROSECUTORS OFFICE, INDIANA

Domestic/sexual violence has lasting impacts on victims' lives and takes a significant toll on communities, affecting millions of people in the United States every year. These crimes can have fatal consequences: in 2017, nearly 11 times more women were killed by intimate partners than by strangers (Violence Policy Center, 2019). Further, those who perpetrate domestic/sexual violence often have extensive criminal histories; they are charged with more assaults and violent offenses than people who do not perpetrate domestic violence and have high rates of recidivism for both domestic violence and non-domestic violence crimes. Therefore, effective responses to these crimes have the potential to widely impact safety (Drake et al., 2013; Katsiyannis et al., 2017; Richards et al., 2013, 2014; Zeoli & Paruk, 2020).

³ 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.

⁴ Convictions include deferred adjudications, which represented 21,010 cases, or 18%, of all conviction outcomes.

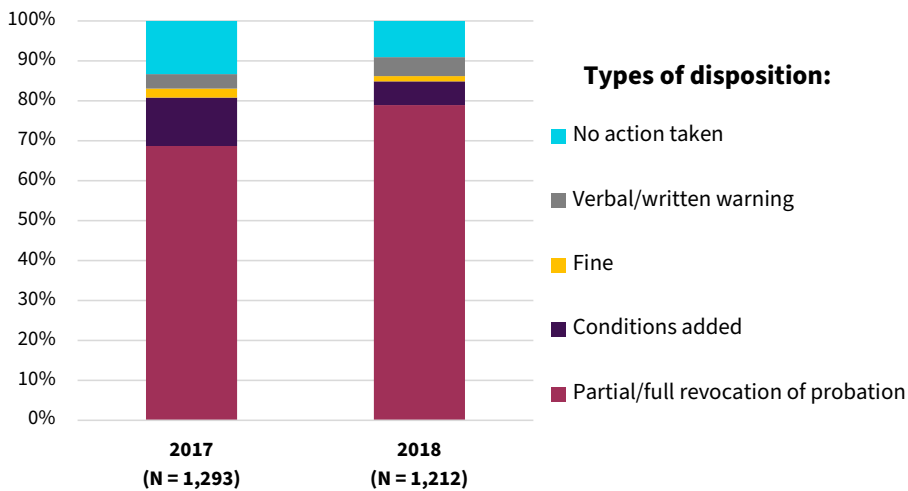
⁵ Subgrantees were instructed to report only on the disposition of the original case (which is characterized by the most serious offense), not on the dispositions of lesser charges or counts pled to by the offender. For more information on the dispositions of cases, see Table 13.

In the two years covered by this report, an annual average of **12** STOP Program subgrantees (**1%**) used funds for court activities:

- An annual average of **39** subgrantees used funds to develop, expand, or train specialized courts units; and
- An annual average of **7** subgrantees engaged in judicial monitoring for an average of **2,071** offenders, holding an average of **4.5** hearings per offender.
- As illustrated in Figure 1, **69%** of all violations disposed of by STOP Program-funded courts in 2017, and **79%** in 2018, resulted in partial or full revocation of probation.

Figure 1 | Disposition of violations of probation and other court orders in STOP Program-funded courts in 2017 and 2018

Total dispositions of violations of probation and other court orders



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.

In the two years covered by this report, an annual average of **23** STOP Program subgrantees (**1%**) used funds for probation activities:

- Subgrantees supported an annual average of **23** full-time equivalent (FTE) probation officers;
- An annual average of **34** subgrantees used funds to develop, expand, or train specialized probation units;
- STOP Program-funded probation officers supervised an annual average of **5,035** offenders and made a total of **130,230** contacts with those offenders; and
- STOP Program-funded agencies made a total of **8,713** contacts to an annual average of **1,638** victims.

Some judges have been leaders in configuring new, specialized court structures and processes, such as criminal domestic violence courts, civil protection order dockets, integrated domestic violence courts, teen or youth courts, sex offender courts, Tribal domestic violence dockets, and sex trafficking courts (Angiolillo, 2016; Leventhal, Angiolillo, & D'Emic, 2014; Martinson & Jackson, 2017). These specialized courts use best practices, such as risk assessment, judicial monitoring, case management/coordination, victim advocacy, expedited hearings, opportunities for victim participation, staff training, and partnerships with key stakeholders (Angiolillo, 2016; Birnbaum, Saini, & Bala, 2016; Buzawa & Buzawa, 2017; Hood & Ray, 2017).

TX • Subgrantee Perspective

This funding has allowed us to screen for high lethality risk DV offenders and conduct numerous (hundreds a year) specialized domestic violence risk assessments to provide all 17 felony court judges with more information regarding the domestic violence lethality risk prior to sentencing. This funding has also allowed victims another chance to have their voices heard and access treatment services through the assessment, or have their voices heard throughout the supervision via the advocate in the Felony Domestic Violence Court program if they choose to participate. This ensures that victim and community safety are at the forefront in addressing offender behavior and accountability.

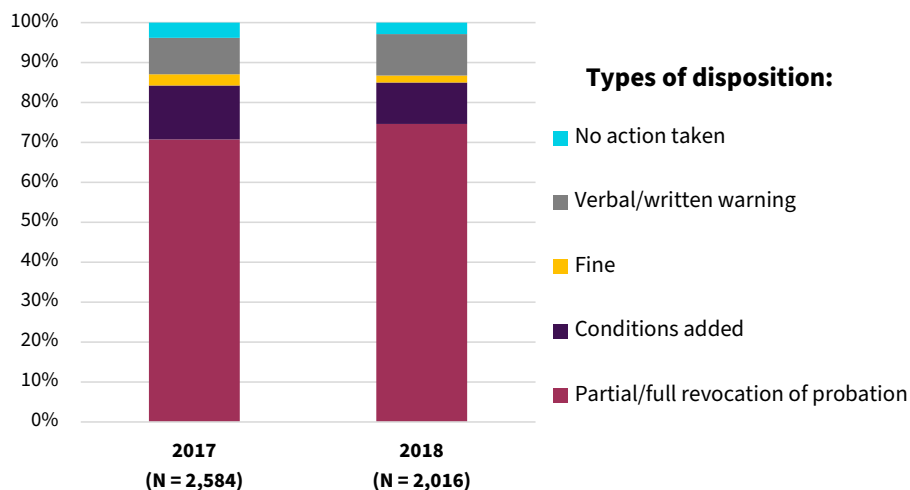
DALLAS COUNTY, TEXAS

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

As illustrated in Figure 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 2017, and **61%** resulted in revocation (partial or full) of probation in 2018.⁶

Figure 2 | Disposition of probation violations by STOP Program-funded probation departments in 2017 and 2018

Total dispositions of violations of probation



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.

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 the two years covered by this report, an annual average of **1,411** subgrantees (**63%**) used funds for victim services. These subgrantees provided services to an annual average of **343,114** victims (**99%** of those seeking services). Figure 3 displays victims served by presenting victimization, or the type of victimization for which the victim first requested services.

⁶ Dispositions of violations were most frequently reported under the category "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 on the form are: 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 16a and 16b.

CA • Subgrantee Perspective



The STOP Program allowed this agency to reduce caseloads for the purpose of intensive supervision of offenders determined to be moderate and high risk for recidivism by a risk-needs assessment tool. Increased contact with offenders allowed for improved caseload management, referral to services, and compliance with evidence-based programs. The funding also allows probation officers to obtain training in facilitating domestic violence classes for offenders without cost to the offenders, allowing those offenders who would not otherwise get preventative education to receive materials and instruction to promote growth and increased awareness about domestic violence. These batterers treatment classes are 26 weeks long for post-release community supervision offenders and 52 weeks long for probationers. This funding also allowed for probation officers to work more closely with their offenders to ensure public safety while promoting compliance with program directives and court orders.

BUTTE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Nearly 1,900 domestic violence programs, and 1,300 rape crisis centers operate nationwide (National Advisory Council on Violence Against Women, 2001; National Network to End Domestic Violence, 2019).



MI • Subgrantee Perspective



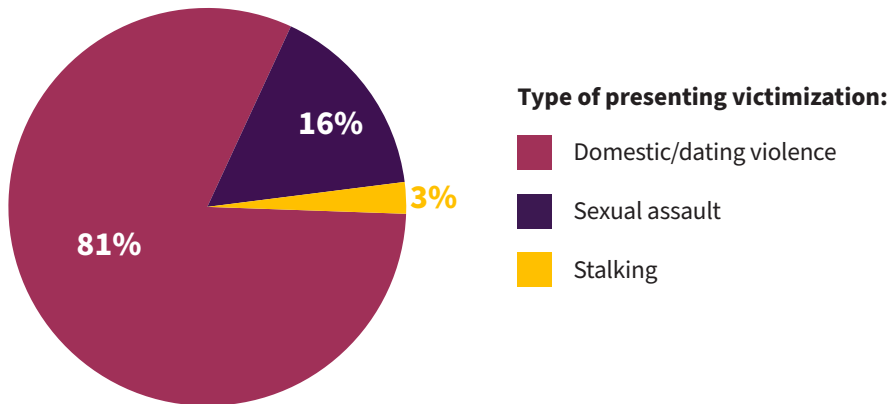
Our Survivor Emergency Response Advocate (SERA) program is available to victims of domestic and sexual violence 24/7/365, which is all made possible with funds we receive from our STOP grant. Without STOP funds, we would not be able to provide crisis intervention, victim assistance, emergency shelter, legal advocacy, referrals, transportation, and criminal justice support, day or night. We believe that having an advocate present at any point during a traumatic event increases victim safety and offender accountability. When SERA contacts a victim, from that moment on, the victim knows that they are not alone and someone is there for them to walk alongside them every step of the way.

RELIEF AFTER VIOLENT ENCOUNTER - IONIA/MONTCALM, INC., MICHIGAN

Figure 3

Victims receiving services from STOP Program subgrantees in 2017 and 2018, by type of victimization

Victims served by type of victimization (annual average)



In particular, STOP Program-funded subgrantees provide a variety of services to victims, including:

- 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; 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.

Victim Services

On average, subgrantees most frequently provided the following STOP-funded **victim services** each year:

160,119
victims received
**VICTIM
ADVOCACY**

144,255
victims received
**CRISIS
INTERVENTION**

120,343
victims received
**CRIMINAL
JUSTICE
ADVOCACY**

90,380
victims received
COUNSELING

83,741
victims received
**CIVIL LEGAL
ADVOCACY**



738,354
HOUSING BED NIGHTS



411,063
HOTLINE CALLS

PA • Subgrantee Perspective

In the 2018 STOP project year, STOP funds allowed Wayne County to provide shelter services to victims of domestic violence. This is very exciting because for years shelter was one of the greatest unmet needs in our county. That need has been removed from the unmet list and put onto the accomplishments list! Before this opportunity, victim services were only able to provide a few nights of safety in a hotel. With STOP funding, Wayne County was able to shelter victims for longer periods of time and help them find safe and affordable housing. Being able to provide a safe place for victims allows them the opportunity to work on safety goals and goals of self sufficiency and financial independence. We are pleased to announce that we have success stories in which women found jobs and then got into their own apartments. It is one thing to help in a moment of crisis and yet another thing to watch someone start a new and much safer life. This would not have been possible for Wayne County without shelter services funded by STOP.

VICTIMS' INTERVENTION PROGRAM, PENNSYLVANIA

Multiple studies have shown that services offered to domestic violence victims, such as shelter, advocacy, support groups, and counseling, have positively impacted their short- and long-term safety, mental health, and sense of self-efficacy (Sullivan, 2018). A recent study also found that receiving tangible aid from both formal community providers and informal supports was associated with an increased likelihood that victims would report sexual assault to the police (DePrince et al., 2020).



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 (Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013).

In the two years covered by this report, STOP subgrantees served an annual average of:⁷

- **7,087** victims who identified as American Indian or Alaska Native;
- **5,010** victims who identified as Asian;
- **70,170** victims who identified as Black or African American;
- **60,426** victims who identified as Latinx or Hispanic;
- **1,846** victims who identified as Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander;
- **76,622** victims who were youth and young adults (ages 13–24);⁸
- **15,022** victims who were 60 or older;
- **21,111** victims with disabilities;
- **17,571** victims who were immigrants, refugees, or asylum seekers;
- **25,200** victims with limited English proficiency; and
- **73,621** victims who lived in rural areas.⁹

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

In the two years covered by this report:

- Subgrantees provided training to a total of **6,052** staff members of advocacy organizations for older, disabled, and immigrant populations.
- An annual average of **716** subgrantees (**71%** of subgrantees who used funds for training) reported that they provided training on issues specific to underserved populations.

A recent study confirmed prior research on the positive impacts of culturally specific practices and found that trauma-informed and culturally specific support provided at Latina-serving community-based organizations contributed to Latina survivors' well-being and self-confidence (Serrata et al., 2020).



On the occasion of the 25th anniversary of VAWA (2019), 72 leaders who work in service provision, justice responses, advocacy, and research in the field of domestic/sexual violence told interviewers that enhancing the cultural relevance of responses to violence was a major concern. They reported that all programs, not just those aimed at culturally specific populations, should be prepared to serve victims with intersectional identities and complex experiences, particularly through anti-oppression and social justice approaches. These views point toward the importance of developing and providing training that enhances the flexibility of all programs and agencies that serve victims of domestic/sexual violence, their families, and communities (White et al., 2019).



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

⁸ VAWA 2013 revised the definition of “youth” to mean a person who is 11 to 24 years old, whereas the earlier definition did not include 11- and 12-year-olds. The STOP Program subgrantee reporting form was updated in 2019 to reflect this change, after subgrantees submitted their data for this report.

⁹ For more detailed demographic information on victims served by all states, see Table 10. For state-level demographic information on victims served, see Appendix B, Tables B3a and B4a.

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.

Protection orders 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. In the two years covered by this report, STOP Program subgrantees provided assistance to victims in the protection order process in these and other ways, specifically:

- Law enforcement agencies made **6,298** arrests for violations of protection orders;
- Prosecution offices disposed of **13,589** protection order violations, with **70%** resulting in convictions;¹⁰
- Courts conducted post-conviction judicial monitoring, disposing of **63** violations of protection orders by offenders;
- Courts imposed sanctions such as partial or total revocation of probation, fines, and/or added conditions for **98%** of those violations; and
- Probation agencies supervised offenders who had **346** protection order violations, **99%** of which resulted in the imposition of sanctions.

VAWA defines protection orders broadly, and its full faith and credit provision requires that all valid protection orders be enforced in all jurisdictions within the United States, including Tribal lands and territories (Battered Women's Justice Project, 2016; Richards et al., 2018). However, a limitation to the effectiveness of this provision exists in the fact that not every state allows victims of sexual assault and stalking to petition for and receive protection orders unless they have been the spouse or intimate partner of, or in a family or household relationship with, their abuser (Fields, 2017; National Network to End Domestic Violence, 2018). In addition, some states and counties do not enforce protection orders issued by Tribal courts due to lack of understanding about jurisdiction or lack of compatibility in tracking systems (Walter & Freedman, 2019).



Tribal • Subgrantee Perspective

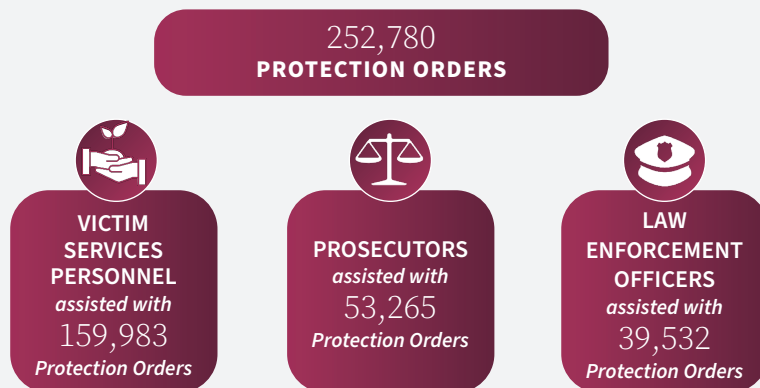


Prior to this funding, victims were frequently on their own in their interactions with the court system. Victims who wanted protection orders, but had not come to the system through a police interaction, would show up at the window of the court, and be on their own. If they lacked the skills to effectively tell their story in writing, they would either not receive a justified order, or would spend up to an hour in open court, as the judge had to walk them through the entire story just to figure out what was taking place, and to create a sufficient record to justify authorizing the order. Now, this difficult task can be completed with an advocate in a private environment, and the order arrives in court already containing sufficient information, and is "valid on its face." This saves time for both the victim and court staff. The advocate also walks the victim through the legal process, so they are no longer in fear of the unknown; they are familiar with what will happen, where it will happen, and how they will be kept safe. The advocate has freed up police and court resources to do their jobs, and has empowered victims, made them feel like they have been heard and have received effective assistance.

SUQUAMISH TRIBE OF THE PORT MADISON RESERVATION, WASHINGTON

Protection Orders

In the two years covered by this report, STOP-funded professionals assisted victims in obtaining:



¹⁰ Convictions include deferred adjudications, which represented 968 cases, or 10% of all conviction outcomes.

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.

In the two years covered by this report, training was the second-most frequent STOP Program-funded activity (after victim services):

- An annual average of **1,008** subgrantees (**45%**) used their STOP Program funds to provide training; and
- Those subgrantees conducted **24,988** training events in 2017 and 2018.

A recent study of nearly 1,000 police from a large urban police department in the U.S. showed that law enforcement personnel who participated in trauma-informed training reported misperceptions about trauma at significantly lower rates than the pre-training sample. These findings indicate that training on the impacts of trauma has the potential to improve outcomes pertaining to first contact with sexual assault and domestic violence victims, case investigations, holding offenders accountable, and public safety (Franklin et al., 2019).



SD • Subgrantee Perspective

This funding has positively impacted our ability to provide ongoing training to law enforcement officers and utilize a team approach to model the need to build relationships with advocates and prosecutors within their local areas. South Dakota is a large, rural state and it is very challenging for officers who work in smaller communities to travel long distances for training. This grant allows us to set up the training in their communities and give officers the ability to attend with other professionals who work in the field. The trainings have been so well received that, by the end of the grant, we frequently have a waiting list of communities who want to schedule domestic violence training. We have continued to educate officers on utilizing lethality assessments as they work on cases in order to improve safety planning with a victim and conduct a more thorough investigation and assessment of the risk.

SOUTH DAKOTA NETWORK AGAINST FAMILY VIOLENCE & SEXUAL ASSAULT

MN • Subgrantee Perspective

Prior to receiving this funding, Isanti County had no sexual assault protocol. There was no formal collaboration between law enforcement, medical, prosecution, advocacy, or any other key members involved in addressing victims and perpetrators of sexual assault. With the funding we were able to create and maintain formal collaboration of law enforcement, medical, advocacy, prosecution, corrections, treatment facilities, child protection, and many others to work together to make the entire process of reporting a sexual assault less frightening for the victim and to hold the offender accountable for their actions. We now have formal policies and procedures in place for victims of sexual assault to make the entire process more efficient without revictimizing them during the process. We have developed the protocol and continue to train all interested parties yearly.

ISANTI COUNTY SMART, MINNESOTA

Training

In the two years covered by this report, STOP-funded subgrantees trained:

509,834
PROFESSIONALS

The majority of trained professionals were:¹¹



LAW ENFORCEMENT
OFFICERS



VICTIM ADVOCATES



HEALTH
PROFESSIONALS

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 sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, 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.

¹¹ A number of categories above combine professional categories from the STOP Program subgrantee reporting form: Victim advocates combines the reported categories of governmental victim assistants and non-governmental victim advocates; Health professionals combines health professionals, mental health professionals, and sexual assault nurse examiners/sexual assault forensic examiners. The category “multidisciplinary” technically had the third-highest number of people reported as trained in 2017, and the fifth-highest number of people reported as trained in 2018. 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. For a complete listing of all individual categories of people trained as they appear on the reporting form, see Table 6.



STOP-funded subgrantees **collaborate across disciplines to address systems-level issues** related to sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and/or stalking:

In the two years covered by this report, STOP-funded subgrantees met regularly with:

-  **LEGAL SERVICES ORGANIZATIONS**
-  **SEXUAL ASSAULT ORGANIZATIONS/PROGRAMS**
-  **PROSECUTION OFFICES**
-  **HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH ORGANIZATIONS**
-  **SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS**
-  **COURTS**
-  **DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ORGANIZATIONS/PROGRAMS**
-  **GOVERNMENT AND TRIBAL GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS**

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.

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 2018 reports, administrators most frequently mentioned the following as the most significant unmet needs:¹²

- Improving access to safe, affordable short- and long-term housing;
- The provision and expansion of basic services;
- Improving offender accountability;
- Improving services and outreach to underserved groups;

A national survey found that service providers who reported collaborating with law enforcement on outreach to culturally specific, immigrant, and limited English proficiency (LEP) communities, reported that law enforcement used qualified interpreters and language lines more often than those who did not report such partnerships (Lee et al., 2013).



MA • Subgrantee Perspective



Prior to receiving STOP funds there was no forum for advocates and police to discuss domestic violence intervention. Trust among police and advocates was low and there was generally a misunderstanding on both sides as to roles and responsibilities. Communication was limited to when there was a problem, which only added to the conflict and misunderstanding. The Domestic Violence Intervention Project (DVIP) has changed this. The DVIP promotes a team approach among advocates and police with joint partnership meetings and trainings that allow for open communication. The trust level has increased so much that police officers now come to the defense of advocates and vice versa. The project policies and protocols have been written collaboratively and encourage the sharing of roles and responsibilities with a common ground in mind. This increase in coordinated services reaps great benefits for victims as well. Before we had STOP funds we were unable to provide an immediate response for victims. Now, with advocates on call weeknights and weekends, police can immediately contact an advocate who can then immediately contact the victim. Advocates work with police to provide safety planning, support in applying for emergency restraining orders, and follow-up referrals to court and hotline services. With this proactive intervention we are reaching many victims who otherwise would not receive services.

NORTHWESTERN DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, MASSACHUSETTS

MI • Subgrantee Perspective



The emergency housing system and domestic violence shelter providers cannot keep up with the housing and safety needs of homeless families, let alone address the specific needs of homeless families who have been traumatized by domestic violence. The average length of domestic violence shelter stays has increased significantly over the last three years, primarily due to the lack of safe, affordable housing to move into once the immediate crisis has passed.

MICHIGAN DOMESTIC & SEXUAL VIOLENCE PREVENTION & TREATMENT BOARD

12 This report only captures Remaining Areas of Need reported by STOP administrators on their 2018 progress reports.

- Increasing training and education for law enforcement, prosecutors, judges, and court personnel;
- Improving the quality and access to specialized sexual assault services;
- Providing increased community education, prevention, and outreach programming; and
- Recruiting, training, and retaining qualified victim services staff.¹³

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.

In the two years covered by this report, states awarded STOP Program funding to an annual average of **2,255** subgrantees. Over **1.3 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 over **400,000** people every year.

It is critical that each person working directly with victims responds appropriately, makes informed decisions, and prevents further harm. In the two years covered by this report, subgrantees used funds to train **509,834** 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, as reflected in the examples cited throughout this report. Law enforcement made **56,168** arrests and prosecutors disposed of **177,457** criminal cases, of which **65%** 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.

VT • Subgrantee Perspective



One remaining area of need is public education in order to improve prevailing attitudes in our jury pools. These crimes largely occur behind closed doors and out of sight; they are not witnessed by the public at large. Since many jurors have not seen or experienced these crimes, they tend to be skeptical of the survivors/victims and do not appropriately credit their testimony. With additional resources, the prosecutors, victims' advocates, and investigators would engage in a public education campaign. By enhancing the visibility and public understanding of these crimes, more survivors/victims would be empowered to report offenses, and offenders would be more likely to be held accountable at trial.

VERMONT CENTER FOR CRIME VICTIM SERVICES

IL • Subgrantee Perspective



With STOP funding, Dove Domestic Violence Program has been able to continue to provide services that were in serious jeopardy as a result of the IL state budget. Local offices have been able to provide hotline services, individual and group counseling, civil legal assistance, information and referrals, and other advocacy, rather than having to refer individuals with such needs to the Macon County office. Having the services in each of our outlying rural offices saves those clients time and travel costs. Without local access, victims would have had limited safety planning and support services. In addition, having a legal advocate's expertise and support is extremely beneficial when trying to maneuver through the often difficult and confusing criminal justice system. Because of our presence in the courtroom, as well as our relationship with law enforcement through the county offices, positive working relationships with all key officials are maintained, which in turn benefits the victims.

DOVE, INC., ILLINOIS

¹³ For more detailed information, see section on Remaining Areas of Need.

STOP Formula Grant Funding

The STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program (STOP Program) was authorized by the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), which was reauthorized and amended in 2000, 2005, 2013, and 2022.

THE STOP PROGRAM, WHICH FUNDS STATES AND TERRITORIES, promotes a coordinated, multidisciplinary approach to improving the criminal justice system's response to sexual assault, domestic/dating violence, and stalking and increasing the availability of victim services. The STOP Program aims to enhance local communities' capacity to establish and strengthen effective victim services and justice solutions addressing these crimes.



TX • Subgrantee Perspective

We have increased the number of services we have provided survivors by 25%, compared to last year. This is a good indicator of how, through the support of our funding, we have been able to build out our direct service program and provide a higher level of holistic support to our survivors. Most importantly, we were able to provide services to every survivor that reached out to the agency.

AFSSA is one of few culturally specific organizations that provides language access in the central Texas region. As of December, we filled the position of therapeutic counselor. This enables us to provide free culturally- and trauma- informed services in-house. In turn, a higher number of survivors have engaged in this service and the program continues to grow.

**ASIAN FAMILY SUPPORT SERVICES OF AUSTIN,
TEXAS**

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

In 2017 and 2018, OVW distributed 112 STOP Formula Grant awards, totaling over \$304,432,426. For more information, see: [OVW Awards by State and Program](#).



Reporting Requirements

VAWA requires the Attorney General to report to Congress on the STOP program after the end of each even-numbered fiscal year. 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
- 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 (VAWA MEI) at the Muskie School of Public Service, University of Southern Maine, to develop meaningful measures of program effectiveness and progress reporting forms for all OVW-administered grant programs, including the STOP Program. VAWA MEI 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**;¹⁴
- **5%** of funding must be allocated for **courts**; and
- The remainder may be allocated at the discretion of the state administering agency, within the program purpose areas (Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013).

AZ • Subgrantee Perspective

As of 2016, Santa Cruz County no longer had funding for a Sexual Assault Response Team (SART), and it became inactive. No entity was responding to the need to establish and implement a protocol after the funded agency left Santa Cruz County. Victims would show up at the emergency room (ER), and the ER would automatically call law enforcement, without seeking the services of an advocate. The local hospital was unaware of the advocacy services available for all victims of abuse, free of charge. There was no follow-up or connecting to services for victims. The current STOP funding has allowed us to start up a new SART within Santa Cruz County. Within this first year of funding, the SART has grown, with several agencies engaged and constant collaboration at every meeting. The first task for the team was to complete the first sexual assault response protocol for Santa Cruz County by involving all agencies who come into contact with survivors. The SART will now be able to move forward with the proper response to survivors of sexual assault, eliminating the barriers that many survivors have had in the past. The local hospital has been an integral partner. With the new collaboration between the hospital and the response team, the social worker and caseworker are now aware of the resources available for victims of both sexual assault and intimate partner violence. The hospital is working on the logistics of providing a space for any survivor of sexual assault to have a forensic exam. Connecting local resources to both law enforcement and the hospital has definitely been successful in increasing victim safety and offender accountability.

**MARIPOSA COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER,
ARIZONA**

KY • Subgrantee Perspective

VAWA funds allow our agency to offer comprehensive, culturally competent intervention and advocacy services to clients who are immigrants, refugees, and/or trafficked. The VAWA-funded advocate provides support groups, supportive case management, crisis support, and hospital advocacy. The advocate interprets for Spanish-speaking clients and contracts interpretation services on behalf of the Center for clients with other native languages. Additionally, the VAWA-funded advocate serves as a resource for other staff members, providing information on cultural competency and facilitating the translation of many of our intake materials into several languages.

**THE CENTER FOR WOMEN AND FAMILIES,
KENTUCKY**

¹⁴ 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 1 | Number and distribution of STOP subgrant awards made in 2017

Allocation category	Number of awards to subgrantees	Total funding in category (\$)	Percentage of total dollars awarded
Courts	86	\$6,936,821	5%
Law enforcement	628	\$37,966,252	26%
Prosecutors	575	\$36,760,125	26%
Victim services	810	\$47,166,706	33%
Discretionary	223	\$8,990,186	6%
Administrative costs	N/A	\$5,940,692	4%
TOTAL	2,322	\$143,760,782	100%

N/A = not applicable

NOTE: These data are presented as they were reported by 41 STOP administrators, using their Annual STOP Administrators Reports. Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding. 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 undertaken with STOP Program funds, based on data from subgrantee Annual Progress Reports, is available on a state-by-state basis in Appendix B.

Table 2 | Number and distribution of STOP subgrant awards made in 2018

Allocation category	Number of awards to subgrantees	Total funding in category (\$)	Percentage of total dollars awarded
Courts	96	\$6,381,799	5%
Law enforcement	836	\$29,380,920	24%
Prosecutors	780	\$30,054,432	25%
Victim services	1,108	\$38,365,749	31%
Discretionary	308	\$10,263,342	8%
Administrative costs	N/A	\$7,938,145	6%
TOTAL	3,128	\$122,384,387	100%

N/A = not applicable

NOTE: These data are presented as they were reported by 49 STOP administrators, using their Annual STOP Administrators Reports. Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding. 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 undertaken with STOP Program funds, based on data from subgrantee Annual Progress Reports, is available on a state-by-state basis in Appendix B.

In 2017, **41** states and territories reported¹⁵ that they made **176** awards totaling **\$10,441,792** to culturally specific victim services organizations, accounting for **22%** of funds awarded for victim services. In 2018, **49** states and territories reported that they made **237** awards totaling **\$10,641,208** to culturally specific victim services organizations, accounting for **20%** of funds awarded for victim services.¹⁶

¹⁵ Throughout this report, aggregate data on STOP funds subgranted—including amounts, allocations, and numbers of subawards—are consolidated from STOP administrators' reports to OVW.

¹⁶ Detailed information regarding amounts of awards/percentages to culturally specific, community-based organizations on a state-by-state basis is available in Appendix A, Tables A3a and A3b.

VA • Subgrantee Perspective

Prior to STOP Funding, very few additional resources and services were provided to victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking. Officers would answer a call for service and deal with the situation at that time. Officers would then leave the scene and the victims, expecting them to know what they should do next or figure it out on their own. Since receiving STOP funding, an Investigator is dedicated to providing assistance to victims. This Investigator focuses solely on assisting victims from a reported incident until its conclusion, whether that is through the court process with criminal charges, or just providing information about resources available if the victim decides to leave the relationship. When a victim is provided resources and support during a traumatic incident, they are more prepared to overcome challenges and fears about the court process, and there are more opportunities for the victim to be successful in stepping away from the abusive relationship. STOP funding allows the victim to feel safe during the court process by providing a support system, accompanying them during court proceedings, and explaining the court process to victims. If the victim feels that an officer is assisting them in being safe from their abuser, the victim is more willing to cooperate with the Commonwealth Attorney and hold the offender accountable in the court of law.

**RUSSELL COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
VIRGINIA**

CA • Subgrantee Perspective

This grant has allowed us to form a team of specialists including an experienced prosecutor and victim advocate who are not burdened by the heavy caseloads typically handled in a large prosecution office. This small but highly qualified team is able to dedicate all of their energy toward the most effective prosecution of the most serious offenders. Batterers who sexually assault or use firearms or knives to inflict physical and psychological harm are the kinds of defendants who push their cases to trial and refuse to waive time in the hopes of gaining advantage. These defendants attempt to use the criminal justice system to re-traumatize victims in the hopes of discouraging victims from coming to court and telling the truth. The STOP program funding has allowed us to address this behavior and we are able to aggressively investigate the crimes and provide resources to victims so they understand their role in the court process. This often leads to a sense of empowerment that victims simply couldn't find without the resources the grant provides.

**SACRAMENTO COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S
OFFICE, CALIFORNIA**

STOP 2017 and 2018: How Funds Were Used

This report is based on subgrantee data on the distribution and use of program funds during calendar years 2017 and 2018. In 2017, VAWA MEI received data from 41 STOP administrators and 2,275 subgrantees for analysis. In 2018, VAWA MEI received data from 49 administrators and 2,235 subgrantees. VAWA MEI analyzes and reports these data under a Technical Assistance award from OVW.



AL • Subgrantee Perspective

STOP funds have enabled us to specifically address issues related to the investigation, prosecution, and conviction of offenders of domestic violence and sexual assault. Without STOP funding there would be no law enforcement investigators with specialized training to deal with the escalating violence commonly seen in repeated incidents of domestic violence, and no victim service officers to recognize and ask the right questions to determine injury and need. Prosecutors vigorously prosecute offenders and work tirelessly to address parole boards to keep offenders incarcerated when sentenced. In addition, victim service officers guide victims through the entire charging, court, and sentencing process.

ELMORE COUNTY COMMISSION, ALABAMA

Purpose Areas

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

- Services to victims (**63%** of subgrantees);
- Training (**45%**);
- Supporting a specialized criminal justice unit (**24%**);
- Developing or implementing policies (**18%**);
- Developing and/or distributing products (**17%**);
- Prosecution activities (**15%**); and
- Law enforcement activities (**15%**).



Table 3

Statutory purpose areas addressed with STOP Program funds in 2017 and 2018

Purpose area	2017 Subgrantees (N= 2,275)		2018 Subgrantees (N= 2,235)	
	Number	%	Number	%
Victim services projects	1,478	65%	1,407	63%
Training of law enforcement officers, judges, court personnel, and prosecutors	854	38%	812	36%
Specialized units (law enforcement, judges, court personnel, prosecutors)	613	27%	613	27%
Police, court, and prosecution policies, protocols, orders, and services	611	27%	595	27%
Maintaining core victim services and criminal justice initiatives	461	20%	455	20%
Support of statewide coordinated community responses	423	19%	411	18%
Assistance to victims in immigration matters	293	13%	282	13%
Stalking initiatives	259	11%	249	11%
Development of data collection and communication systems	219	10%	215	10%
Programs to assist older and disabled victims	197	9%	196	9%
Training of sexual assault forensic medical personnel examiners	137	6%	126	6%
Addressing the needs and circumstances of American Indian Tribes	81	4%	74	3%
Supporting the placement of special victim assistants	60	3%	64	3%
Training, victim services, and protocols addressing domestic violence committed by law enforcement	20	1%	30	1%

NOTE: Each subgrantee was able to select all relevant purpose areas addressed by their STOP Program-funded activities during calendar years 2017 and 2018. Thus, the total number of purpose areas reported is greater than the total number of subgrantees.

WY • Subgrantee Perspective

STOP funding has allowed us to develop a Special Victims Unit (SVU) within our office by partially funding a prosecutor and victim witness assistants to focus on sexual assault, domestic violence, and stalking cases. This change has led to a commitment of time previously unavailable from the larger prosecution team. This includes more timely responses to internal case reviews, improving the case review process (we are moving to an electronic format in 2019 that will save time and resources), training from our STOP-funded prosecuting attorney for local law enforcement, and an improvement in the efficiency of initial meetings coordinated by the Victim Witness Program. The SVU is a crucial part of our community response to sexual assault, domestic violence, and stalking cases. Further, through Albany County SART, we are dedicated to expanding our reach through partner agencies and closing gaps in services to victims and survivors of these crimes that we weren't previously able to focus on.

ALBANY COUNTY VICTIM WITNESS PROGRAM, WYOMING

LA • Subgrantee Perspective

This funding was vital to the statewide implementation process of the firearms transfer law. We got legislation passed and developed trainings, forms, and policies. We were able to take information statewide and train the entire state of Louisiana including law enforcement, Clerks of Court, and District Attorneys.

LAFOURCHE PARISH SHERIFF'S OFFICE, LOUISIANA

AZ • Subgrantee Perspective

The STOP grant has provided continued support and maintenance of the Track-Kit tracking system software, which tracks sexual assault kits from collection by a nurse examiner, to a law enforcement agency, and then to the analysis by a forensic laboratory. When fully implemented, victims and prosecutors will have the ability to look up the progress of the sexual assault kit online and receive information regarding the location and status of the kit. A consistent funding source for this software has not yet been identified, so this grant was critically necessary to continue the development and implementation of the software.

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

Types of Subgrantee Agencies

In the two years covered by this report, 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 prosecution agencies, law enforcement agencies, and domestic violence programs.

Table 4 | Types of agencies receiving STOP Program funds in 2017 and 2018

Type of agency	2017 Subgrantees (N=2,275)		2018 Subgrantees (N=2,235)	
	Number	%	Number	%
Dual (domestic violence/sexual assault) program	447	20%	447	20%
Prosecution	421	19%	418	19%
Law enforcement	330	15%	343	15%
Domestic violence program	325	14%	283	13%
Sexual assault program	163	7%	145	6%
Community-based organization	118	5%	119	5%
Court	64	3%	59	3%
Government agency	58	3%	49	2%
Unit of local government	58	3%	58	3%
Sexual assault state coalition	50	2%	49	2%
Dual state coalition	34	1%	41	2%
Probation, parole, or other correctional agency	31	1%	27	1%
Domestic violence state coalition	28	1%	55	2%
Tribal domestic violence and/or sexual assault program	25	1%	24	1%
University/school	17	1%	19	1%
Tribal government	6	<1%	11	<1%
Tribal coalition	0	N/A	2	<1%
Other	100	4%	27	1%

N/A = Not applicable

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.

WA • Subgrantee Perspective

Our Domestic Violence Coordinated Community Response (CCR) team, the King County Domestic Violence Initiative Regional Task Force, is greatly enhanced by the STOP grant, primarily through the active strategic planning and implementation role filled by the STOP-funded coordinator. The coordinator contributes a significant amount of time to planning, facilitating, and overseeing action plans that arise from our quarterly meetings and ad hoc subcommittees. The coordinator serves as a key CCR liaison to prosecution, police, and other agencies county-wide which enhances promotion of best practices. Through STOP funds we are able to send prosecutors, prosecution-based advocates, and staff to respected national trainings and rely on them to train locally in return. Our ability to provide Language Line services to prosecution-based advocates is contingent upon our STOP funds as well. This service is used for immediate contact with non-English-speaking victims to convey critical case information and help plan for safety. The Language Line for advocates helps to bridge gaps in improving our accessibility to the abundant, diverse limited English proficiency and immigrant/refugee communities in our area.

**KING COUNTY PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON**

MA • Subgrantee Perspective

The STOP grant has allowed us to design a pilot model to provide women who have been sexually exploited or trafficked with specialized services while in custody and during the reentry process. The primary services enabled through funding are direct services from a trauma specialist, group and community services provided by a survivor, and training for correctional and counseling staff provided by a social service agency. With the treatment services in place, we garnered attention from law enforcement and social service collaborators. A working group was developed to design a model for the entire process. The interest in our treatment model has led to agencies in each county demonstrating a stronger interest in follow-through for services as the women reenter the community. This grant has had a significant impact on shifting the paradigm from criminal to victim/survivor.

**HAMPDEN COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT,
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 2017 and 2018.

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 **2,136** subgrantees (**95%**) used funds for staff each year. Staff providing direct services to victims represent **50%** of the total STOP Program-funded full-time equivalents (FTEs).

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



Table 5 Full-time equivalent staff funded by STOP Program in 2017 and 2018

Staff	2017		2018	
	Number	%	Number	%
All staff	2,416	100%	2,358	100%
Victim advocate (non-governmental)	592	24%	559	24%
Program Coordinator	307	13%	291	12%
Prosecutor	305	13%	305	13%
Victim assistant (governmental)	242	10%	230	10%
Law Enforcement Officer	215	9%	215	9%
Counselor	131	5%	118	5%
Legal advocate	126	5%	108	5%
Support staff	101	4%	104	4%
Administrator	86	4%	85	4%
Attorney	72	3%	72	3%
Trainer	56	2%	67	3%
Investigator (prosecution-based)	49	2%	62	3%
Paralegal	29	1%	28	1%
Sexual assault forensic examiner/sexual assault nurse examiner (SAFE/SANE)	26	1%	28	1%
Probation Officer	26	1%	20	1%
Court personnel	12	<1%	11	<1%
Information technology staff	10	<1%	8	<1%
Translator/interpreter	6	<1%	4	<1%
Other	25	1%	47	2%

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

FL • Subgrantee Perspective



Receiving STOP Program funding has allowed the Citrus County Sheriff's Office to fund two full-time domestic violence detectives to investigate and follow up on all domestic violence, dating violence and stalking cases. Prior to receiving the STOP funding, we did not have dedicated staff to ensure that these cases were investigated to the fullest extent. The domestic violence detective positions allow for daily review of domestic violence, dating violence and stalking reports to the Sheriff's office. This helps ensure that responding deputies have collected all necessary evidence, obtained adequate statements from involved parties or witnesses, took good quality photographs, and offered appropriate services to the victims. If an arrest is made in a case, the detectives work with the prosecuting attorney to collect any additional evidence needed. This is to ensure that strong cases are being built, offenders are being held accountable, and prosecution of the case is successful. Since the implementation of these positions, we have seen a dramatic decrease in the percentage of cases that have been dropped or no-filed by the state attorney's office. We have seen a significant difference just in the first year of implementing this program in our community.

CITRUS COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE, FLORIDA

AZ • Subgrantee Perspective



Through this STOP grant, we increased our staff hours, which allowed us to provide 37% more advocacy service hours in 2018. We are able to provide an advocate every week in the Winslow Justice Court which has greatly benefited victims during court hearings. The feedback we have received from the victims and court/prosecution personnel is very positive.

ALICE'S PLACE, INC., ARIZONA

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 to improve their response to victims and increase offender accountability. These professionals include law enforcement officers, health and mental health professionals, domestic violence and sexual assault program staff, staff in social services and advocacy organizations, prosecutors, and court personnel. An average of **1,008** subgrantees (**45%**) used funds for training activities. These subgrantees convened a total of **24,988** training events and trained a total of **509,834** professionals during the two years covered by this report, including:

- **150,344** law enforcement officers (**29%** of all people trained);
- **69,541** governmental and non-governmental victim advocates (**14%**); and
- **55,268** health and mental health professionals (**11%**), including **9,462** forensic nurse examiners.

Common training topics included basic overviews of domestic/sexual violence, the dynamics of these crimes, and services available to victims; advocacy and law enforcement responses; victim confidentiality; and domestic violence statutes and codes.

There is a perpetual need for both basic and advanced training and technical assistance for advocates and staff in the victim services field, which is chronically under-resourced and subject to high staff turnover. Many agencies serving victims of domestic/sexual violence operate with limited budgets, and staff are likely to juggle high caseloads. In 2019, the annual Domestic Violence Counts survey found that in a single 24-hour period, victims made 11,336 requests for services that could not be met, because programs did not have the resources to provide these services (National Network to End Domestic Violence, 2019).



UT • Subgrantee Perspective



Without STOP Program funding, the Domestic Violence Program for the Administrative Office of the Utah Courts would not exist. This funding has allowed the Domestic Violence Program Coordinator (DVPC) to train 128 judges and commissioners across Utah on critical subjects such as protective orders, stalking injunctions, domestic violence treatment, and trauma-informed care in the courts. The funding has also allowed the DVPC to train clerks, judicial assistants, interpreters, and other court staff and to provide trainings all throughout Utah. In conjunction with training activities, the DVPC was able to create and distribute critical bench cards for judges and commissioners that outline current Utah statutes and best practices in protective orders, stalking injunctions, and criminal cases involving domestic violence. Each judge and commissioner now has a set of these laminated bench cards with them at the bench for reference.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS, UTAH

A recent study showed that training law enforcement officers on the dynamics of trauma in the context of sexual and domestic violence can reduce their misperceptions regarding victim behavior and potentially improve outcomes related to victim well-being, case attrition, and public safety (Franklin et al., 2019). Another study demonstrated that training can encourage officers' use of best practices in interviews with sexual assault victims, but that these outcomes are influenced by officers' attitudes toward victims. These findings demonstrate the need for widespread education aimed at shifting perceptions of victim credibility (Lorenz & Maskaly, 2018).



Table 6 | People trained with STOP Program funds in 2017 and 2018

People trained	2017 and 2018	
	Number	%
All people trained	509,834	100%
Law enforcement officers	150,344	29%
Victim advocates (non-governmental)	60,863	12%
Multidisciplinary ¹⁷	32,818	6%
Health professionals	32,098	6%
Educators	30,206	6%
Court personnel	26,036	5%
Social service organization staff	22,351	4%
Volunteers	20,597	4%
Prosecutors	19,520	4%
Government agency staff	14,765	3%
Correction personnel	14,381	3%
Attorneys/law students	14,143	3%
Mental health professionals	13,708	3%
Sexual assault forensic examiner	9,462	2%
Victim assistant (governmental)	8,678	2%
Faith-based organization staff	7,672	2%
Advocacy organization staff	7,266	1%
Military command staff	4,102	1%
Elder organization staff	2,957	1%
Legal services staff	2,715	1%
Substance abuse organization staff	2,118	<1%
Batterer intervention program staff	1,949	<1%
Immigrant organization staff	1,563	<1%
Disability organization staff	1,532	<1%
Tribal government/Tribal government agency staff	1,209	<1%
Translators/Interpreters	858	<1%
Sex offender treatment providers	729	<1%
Supervised visitation and exchange center staff	215	<1%
Other	4,979	1%

17 The category "Multidisciplinary" 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.

NM • Subgrantee Perspective

The STOP funding has been invaluable. When we began this effort to educate New Mexico professionals about the lethality of intimate partner strangulation and the long-term medical consequences for those who survive, the advocacy community had tried multiple times unsuccessfully to pass a statute criminalizing this behavior. Due in large part to the hard work and commitment of our fantastic team of trainers, I am happy to report that last March 2018 the New Mexico legislature unanimously passed a statute which added the definitions of strangulation and suffocation to our criminal code, Family Violence Act, and child abuse and neglect civil code. Once we passed this new law it was even more critical than ever to train as many first responders, law enforcement officers, and prosecutors as possible on intimate partner strangulation. This funding has allowed us to provide trainings to multidisciplinary audiences in rural and urban communities.

NEW MEXICO COALITION AGAINST DOMESTIC VIOLENCE**GU • Subgrantee Perspective**

STOP funding awarded to the Judiciary of Guam is used primarily for training for judicial officers, personnel assigned to the Family Violence Court (FVC), and other court staff involved in the daily operation of the FVC. In the past year, training was especially beneficial for the Judiciary's Family Court Judge who was newly assigned to the family violence court docket.

JUDICIARY OF GUAM**MN • Subgrantee Perspective**

This funding has enabled us to travel to rural communities and provide training for nurses who have little to no experience in providing evidentiary exams, and in communities without a sexual assault nurse examiner program. These 8-hour medical forensic trainings give medical professionals the skills to perform compassionate, competent, victim-centered medical forensic evidence collection. Topics covered in the trainings include an overview of sexual assault, the role of the medical examiner, medical considerations, swabbing for evidence, injury identification, kit security, review of anatomy, and working with advocates. This funding has also allowed us to convene statewide policy groups that bring together multidisciplinary stakeholders to discuss the complex issues that surround sexual assault kits such as kit storage, adolescent access to exams, sexual assault kit billing, and kit testing.

MINNESOTA COALITION AGAINST SEXUAL ASSAULT

VICTIM SERVICES

In the two years covered by this report, an annual average of **1,411** subgrantees (**63%**) used funds for victim services. These subgrantees provided services to an annual average of **343,114** victims (**99%** of those seeking services). The majority of those victims were white (**53%**), female (**88%**), and between the ages of 25 and 59 (**70%**).¹⁸ The services subgrantees provided to the greatest number of victims were: victim advocacy (**320,238**), crisis intervention (**288,509**), and criminal justice advocacy (**240,686**).

Victims Seeking Services

A core component of crisis intervention is safety planning, done in collaboration with victims. Ideally, safety plans provide for safety from immediate violence and incorporate longer term goals, and can be modified as victim preferences and conditions change. Individualized plans should incorporate risk assessments to gauge the likelihood that victims and their children might endure further violence. Safety plans may or may not include leaving abusive situations as the ultimate goal, depending on a victim's preferred outcomes and the victim's knowledge of how best to stay safe from further abuse. Regardless, safety plans must also incorporate economic, health, housing, and educational needs; and must consider whether the victim will remain in contact with the abusive partner (Davies & Lyon, 2013; Davies, 2009; Ford-Gilboe et al., 2017; Goodman, Thomas et al., 2016; Kulkarni et al., 2012; Linnell & Davies, 2017; Macy et al., 2016; Messing et al., 2015; Murray et al., 2015; Nichols, 2013; Sullivan, 2018).



Table 7a

Provision of victim services by STOP Program subgrantees in 2017, by level of service and type of victimization

Level of service	All victims		Domestic violence / dating violence victims		Sexual assault victims		Stalking victims	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
All seeking services	348,558	100%	285,763	100%	53,842	100%	8,953	100%
Served	338,770	97%	277,878	97%	52,374	97%	8,518	95%
Partially Served	6,099	2%	4,774	2%	1,038	2%	287	3%
Not served	3,689	1%	3,111	1%	430	1%	148	2%

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.

Table 7b

Provision of victim services by STOP Program subgrantees in 2018, by level of service and type of victimization

Level of service	All victims		Domestic violence / dating violence victims		Sexual assault victims		Stalking victims	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
All seeking services	345,572	100%	279,198	100%	57,504	100%	8,870	100%
Served	335,181	97%	270,648	97%	56,035	97%	8,498	96%
Partially Served	6,177	2%	4,932	2%	1,000	2%	245	3%
Not served	4,214	1%	3,618	1%	469	1%	127	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.

¹⁸ For more information on the races/ethnicities and other demographic characteristics of victims served, see Table 10. To see this information displayed by state, see Appendix B, 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.

WY • Subgrantee Perspective

STOP funding allows SAFE to provide consistent 24-hour advocacy services to people in Albany County. Without these funds, we wouldn't be able to serve nearly as many clients. We are able to pay salaries for full-time advocates so that people can always contact someone at SAFE for services. We staff a shelter and manage an average of 30 volunteers each year. Our program relies on our staff to be able to support all of our efforts, and without STOP funds we wouldn't be able to employ such a great staff. Congress should know that these funds are imperative, critical, and vital to a community program's ability to provide necessary and life-saving support to survivors of gender-based violence and their children.

ALBANY COUNTY SEXUAL ASSAULT FAMILY VIOLENCE EDUCATIONAL PROJECT, WYOMING

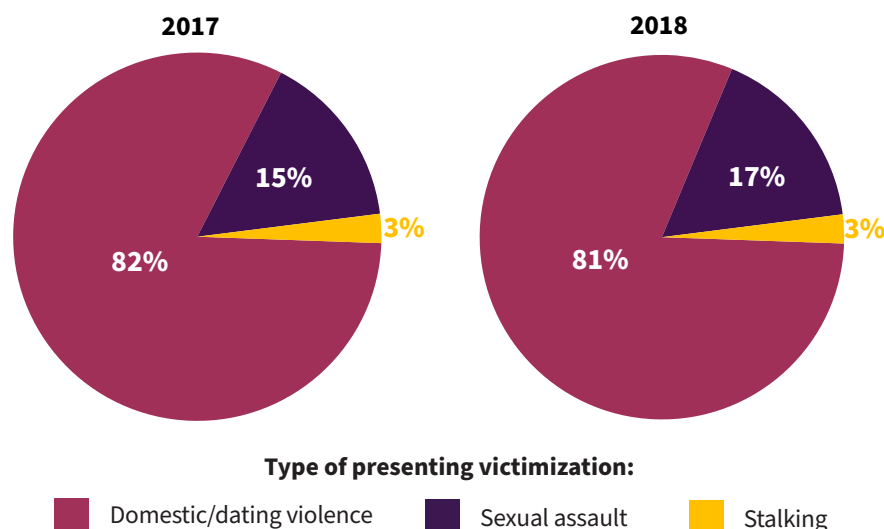
ID • Subgrantee Perspective

We continue to provide sexual assault exams at no charge to the victim and little to no strain on the hospitals. We have established a protocol and have built a strong partnership with the local law enforcement and hospitals. Working with other agencies, we are spreading our knowledge to the rural areas of Idaho and parts of Oregon. This helps create a better environment for the victim to seek help and start the process of going from a victim to a survivor. It also brings the communities together, united to assist those who have survived sexual assault.

NAMPA FAMILY JUSTICE CENTER, IDAHO

Figure 4 Victims receiving services from STOP Program subgrantees in 2017 and 2018, by type of victimization

Victims served by type of victimization



NOTE: Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

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

If victims fleeing abusers cannot find immediate shelter or new housing, they may have no choice but to stay in or return to abusive situations. VAWA-funded shelters and transitional housing programs can offer victims and their children alternatives to homelessness. Shelters offer short-term emergency housing and support, and transitional housing programs provide extended housing and support services. These allow victims time to work toward physical, emotional, and economic recovery and to establish permanent, safe, and affordable residences for themselves and their children. Unfortunately, victims and VAWA-funded service providers consistently report a severe lack of both emergency shelter and affordable long-term housing.

MI • Subgrantee Perspective

Our Survivor Emergency Response Advocate (SERA) program is available to victims of domestic and sexual violence 24/7/365, which is all made possible with our STOP grant. Without STOP funds, we would not be able to provide crisis intervention, victim assistance, emergency shelter, legal advocacy, referrals, transportation, and criminal justice support, day or night. We believe that having an advocate present at any point during a traumatic event increases victim safety and offender accountability. When SERA contacts a victim, from that moment on, the victim knows that they are not alone and someone is there to walk alongside them every step of the way.

RELIEF AFTER VIOLENT ENCOUNTER - IONIA/MONTCALM, INC., MICHIGAN

IL • Subgrantee Perspective

STOP funding has allowed us to provide core domestic violence services at Haymarket Center, one of Illinois' leading substance abuse treatment centers, enabling us to serve clients where they can easily access services, long considered a best practice in domestic violence service provision. In fact, many clients served through the Haymarket program may have never accessed our services had the VAWA-funded Counselor/Advocate not been on-site to provide programming. While domestic violence and substance abuse are often found to be co-occurring issues, substance abuse providers do not traditionally offer trauma-informed programming. Our VAWA-funded Counselor/Advocate creates a much-needed bridge between the two fields, ultimately resulting in more impactful services for clients.

CONNECTIONS FOR ABUSED WOMEN AND THEIR CHILDREN, ILLINOIS

Table 8 Victim services provided by STOP Program subgrantees in 2017 and 2018

Type of service	Victims served			
	2017 (N = 344,869)		2018 (N = 341,358)	
	Number	%	Number	%
Victim advocacy	163,992	48%	156,246	46%
Crisis intervention	145,137	42%	143,372	42%
Criminal justice advocacy/court accompaniment	127,970	37%	112,716	33%
Civil legal advocacy/court accompaniment	91,625	27%	75,857	22%
Counseling services/support group	87,130	25%	93,630	27%
Transportation	16,657	5%	21,248	6%
Civil legal assistance	15,849	5%	16,849	5%
Language services	11,142	3%	12,978	4%
Hospital/clinic/other medical response	10,502	3%	12,836	4%
Medical forensic exam	10,375	3%	10,325	3%
Other victim service	1,263	<1%	924	<1%

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

Subgrantees provided additional services in the two years covered by this report:

- An annual average of **13,896** victims as well as **10,864** family members received emergency shelter services and an annual average of **516** victims as well as **691** family members received transitional housing services;
- Over both years, subgrantees provided a total of **1,259,443** emergency shelter bed nights and a total of **217,264** transitional housing bed nights;
- Subgrantees received a total of **822,126** hotline calls,
 - Of these, over **54% (441,449)** were from victims;¹⁹ and
- Subgrantees reported a total of **273,865** victim-witness notification and outreach activities.

Victims' Relationships to Offenders

Table 9a Relationships to offender for victims served with STOP Program funds in 2017						
Relationship to offender	Domestic violence/ dating violence		Sexual assault		Stalking	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Current/former spouse or intimate partner	178,769	69%	8,616	21%	4,546	49%
Other family or household member	25,267	10%	9,405	23%	641	7%
Dating relationship	51,856	20%	3,843	10%	1,666	18%
Acquaintance	3,209	1%	14,027	35%	2,085	22%
Stranger	N/A	N/A	4,524	11%	348	4%
Unknown	27,628	N/A	15,032	N/A	809	N/A

N/A = not applicable

NOTE: The above percentages are based on the total number of known relationships to offender reported. Because victims may have been abused by more than one offender, the total number of reported relationships may be higher than the total number of victims reported as served.

¹⁹ 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.

MO • Subgrantee Perspective



STOP Program funding supports Hope House's Shelter Program. Specifically, funds are used to support Shelter Advocates who staff the program, allowing Hope House to maintain the minimum staffing levels needed to keep beds open to survivors of domestic violence and their children. Additionally, STOP funds allow Hope House to offer survivors more than just a safe place to sleep. Through the services offered by Shelter Advocates, survivors have access to support and advocacy services and are linked with non-grant-funded services such as transitional housing or monitored custody exchanges. When asked what survivors would have done if the Hope House's Emergency Shelter Program did not exist, survivors replied: "Be homeless, I had nowhere to go," "Live on the streets," "Gone back to my abuser," and simply: "He probably would have killed me."

HOPE HOUSE, INC., MISSOURI

ME • Subgrantee Perspective



In 2018, Pine Tree's STOP-funded paralegal worked with more than 500 survivors, providing compassionate, trauma-informed intakes to gather information about each client and case, and supporting staff attorneys, including by serving subpoenas, gathering evidence, and preparing clients for meetings with attorneys. The support of STOP funding has ensured that the number of survivors who are able to access civil legal aid in Southern Maine was not only maintained in 2018, but increased. STOP funding also supported the provision of civil legal aid for survivors of sexual assault in Washington County and included a special focus on providing services to underserved populations including Native Americans and agricultural workers. Before Pine Tree received support from STOP for this project, survivors of sexual assault in Washington County did not have access to legal aid. Over the course of this grant in the Washington County project alone, our attorney has handled 39 cases for survivors of sexual assault with a 92% success rate. It is this provision of holistic legal services that has truly provided stabilization in survivors' lives within this historically isolated and underserved part of our state. The attorney's ongoing presence and established reputation as a powerful advocate for survivors in Washington County courts, including Tribal courts, and her frequent contacts with advocates and other members of these communities has solidified Pine Tree's presence in Washington County as a provider of crucial civil legal aid services. Thank you for the opportunity to do this important work.

PINE TREE LEGAL ASSISTANCE, MAINE

Table 9b Relationships to offender for victims served with STOP Program funds in 2018

Relationship to offender	Domestic violence/ dating violence		Sexual assault		Stalking	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Current/former spouse or intimate partner	180,603	70%	9,880	24%	4,756	52%
Other family or household member	21,739	8%	10,339	25%	626	7%
Dating relationship	51,192	20%	3,993	10%	1,630	18%
Acquaintance	3,320	1%	12,743	31%	1,725	19%
Stranger	N/A	N/A	4,282	10%	370	4%
Unknown	23,946	N/A	17,767	N/A	882	N/A

N/A = not applicable

NOTE: The above percentages are based on the total number of known relationships to offender reported. Because victims may have been abused by more than one offender, the total number of reported relationships may be higher than the total number of victims reported as served.

Reasons Not Served

In the two years covered by this report, subgrantees most frequently noted the following barriers 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;
- Did not meet statutory requirement to be eligible for services under this program;
- Conflict of interest;
- Services not appropriate for victim;
- Service inappropriate or inadequate for victims with mental health issues;
- Transportation;
- Program rules not acceptable to victims;
- Service inappropriate or inadequate for victims with substance abuse issues;
- Lack of child care; or
- Hours of operation.

FL • Subgrantee Perspective



Our STOP Program funding has allowed us to reinstate a formal referral process with our local certified domestic violence shelter as well as expanding legal services provided to domestic violence victims. Although we have continued to prioritize services for victims of domestic violence, the amount of services that we were able to offer them was limited. Due to limited resources and priority-setting, our office did not have the capacity to regularly provide legal representation at domestic violence hearings. Without STOP Program funding, we would not have been able to provide these expanded services to as many victims as we have. This funding has been an integral part to providing legal services to our community's domestic violence victims.

LEGAL AID SOCIETY OF THE ORANGE COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION, INC., FLORIDA

MA • Subgrantee Perspective



The funding provided through the STOP Grant has made the Deaf Survivors Program (DSP) - the only culturally and linguistically accessible program for Deaf survivors in all of Massachusetts - possible. The lack of communication accessibility to the legal system highlights the importance of legal advocacy services provided by advocates fluent in ASL. Moreover, though there appears to be a great deal of trust placed upon law enforcement to assist when sexual violence occurs, many Deaf survivors have had experiences that illuminate barriers to communication and help-seeking. Specific to the Deaf community, these include the ability of 911 dispatchers to use teletype machines, the mislabeling of Deaf persons as drunk or mentally ill when police arrive on the scene, and the misreading of body language as aggressive when a Deaf person is moving in closer to lip-read.

PATHWAYS FOR CHANGE, INC., MASSACHUSETTS

WI • Subgrantee Perspective



Without STOP funding, our small agency (7 full-time staff) would be down an entire position that works primarily with Hispanic families. We are so fortunate to have staff members who are fluent and culturally competent. STOP supports part of two of these positions. Our agency is one of the very few that offers individual counseling with a licensed professional who is a native Spanish speaker who has had significant training and experience counseling interpersonal violence survivors. STOP has been a blessing for Walworth County. It's amazing the difference that one full-time position can make in a community, in a county, and for the primarily Mexican heritage population.

NEW BEGINNINGS APFV, WISCONSIN

Demographics of Victims Served and Partially Served

Table 10 | Demographic characteristics of victims served by STOP Program subgrantees in 2017 and 2018

Characteristics	Victims receiving services			
	2017		2018	
	Number	%	Number	%
Race/ethnicity				
American Indian or Alaska Native	7,210	2%	6,963	2%
Asian	5,254	2%	4,765	2%
Black or African American	70,048	23%	70,292	24%
Hispanic or Latinx	60,554	20%	60,297	20%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	1,996	1%	1,696	1%
White	167,789	54%	153,274	52%
Unknown	34,893	N/A	45,388	N/A
Gender				
Female	290,522	87%	275,543	88%
Male	41,521	13%	39,343	12%
Unknown	12,826	N/A	26,472	N/A
Age				
0–12	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
13–17	16,784	5%	20,560	7%
18–24	60,115	19%	55,785	18%
25–59	219,009	70%	218,709	71%
60+	15,076	5%	14,967	5%
Unknown	33,885	N/A	31,337	N/A
Other demographics				
People with disabilities	21,546	6%	20,675	6%
People with limited English proficiency	25,016	7%	25,384	7%
People who are immigrants/refugees/asylum seekers	18,168	5%	16,973	5%
People who live in rural areas	79,428	23%	67,813	20%

N/A = not applicable

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

CO • Subgrantee Perspective

The STOP funding has allowed us to establish a reputable and reliable program and remain in existence for the past eighteen years. The consistency of this funding has allowed us to retain experienced staff, without having constant turnover. If we did not have the STOP funding, we would not be able to provide services to battered immigrants throughout the state of Colorado and we would not be able to survive. Over the past eighteen years, this funding has helped over 1,300 battered immigrants secure their immigration documents and live without fear of abuse. Many of these survivors are now naturalized citizens, something that would not have been possible without the STOP Program.

SAN LUIS VALLEY IMMIGRANT RESOURCE CENTER, COLORADO

IN • Subgrantee Perspective

Our STOP funding allows us to focus some of our advocacy and outreach efforts on special populations. These populations include immigrants, LGBTQ+ individuals, Spanish-speaking individuals, impoverished individuals, and those who identify as male. We strive to offer inclusive and competent services for all survivors, but also recognize that some survivors have unique needs. STOP funds allow us to offer specially-trained staff to work with these special populations to increase their comfort level and confidence in help-seeking. We also continually seek to find ways to work with community organizations that have earned the trust of the these special populations to work together to help survivors. Our STOP funding does not just provide supportive services, it provides an opportunity for survivors who may have been suffering in silence to get help. It provides a safe space for survivors who have unique cultures and backgrounds to work with an advocate or crisis call manager who understands how their victimization intersects with other systemic barriers.

THE JULIAN CENTER, INC., INDIANA

Emerging research suggests that men with disabilities experience abuse at similar rates to women with disabilities, and more often than non-disabled men, pointing toward the need for targeted intervention strategies (Mitra et al., 2016; Platt et al., 2017). Further, individuals with multiple disability types experience sexual assault rates more than 1.5 times those experienced by people with one disability (Harrell, 2017).



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. In the two years covered by this report, STOP Program-funded victim services, law enforcement, and prosecution staff assisted victims in obtaining **252,780** temporary and final protection orders.

Research has shown that petitioners' perceptions of safety increased after receiving protection orders, even in cases where orders were violated (Cattaneo et al., 2016; Logan & Walker, 2009; Logan et al., 2009). Women using emergency shelter services who also obtained a protection order were found to experience fewer PTSD symptoms and less sexual violence six months after leaving the shelter than sheltered women without protection orders (Messing et al., 2017; Wright & Johnson, 2012).




Table 11 | Protection orders granted with assistance of STOP Program-funded staff in 2017 and 2018

Provider	Total	2017		2018	
		Temp	Final	Temp	Final
All providers	252,780	84,188	49,324	75,193	44,075
Victim services staff	159,983	51,099	34,593	43,373	30,918
Law enforcement	39,532	12,752	7,871	12,600	6,309
Prosecutors	53,265	20,337	6,860	19,220	6,848

In the two years covered by this report, an annual average of **426** subgrantees, (**42%** of all subgrantees using funds for training) addressed the issue of protection order enforcement in the trainings they offered, and **211** subgrantees developed or implemented policies and protocols relating to protection orders. These policies addressed protection order enforcement, immediate access to protection orders, violations of orders, full faith and credit, and mutual restraining orders. Additionally, an annual average of **76** subgrantees used funds for data collection and communication systems for tracking and sharing information about protection orders.

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 of domestic/sexual violence report these crimes, and whether appropriate evidence is collected to enable prosecutors to bring successful cases. Arrest, accompanied by a thorough investigation and meaningful sanctions, reflects that domestic/sexual violence are serious crimes.

MI • Subgrantee Perspective

The funding we received from the STOP grant has allowed us to hire a legal advocate. Without this funding we would not be able to provide this service to the citizens of Hillsdale County. Our legal advocate has worked well with the prosecuting attorney's office and with survivors. We have had great success with getting personal protection orders granted within our court system. Without this funding we would be forced to make staffing cuts and the victims of domestic violence and sexual assault would most likely be underserved here in Hillsdale County.

HILLSDALE COUNTY TASK FORCE ON FAMILY VIOLENCE, MICHIGAN

Law enforcement officers are traditionally the gatekeepers of the criminal legal system. Without an appropriate law enforcement response, victims' safety remains in jeopardy and offenders escape accountability, almost invariably committing more violence. In the absence of thorough investigation, probable cause assessment, arrest, and charging, offenders are immune from prosecution and potential sanctions: arrest rates remain low, removal of firearms from perpetrators is inconsistent, and sexual assault kits go untested (Alderden & Ullman, 2012; Campbell et al., 2015; Campbell et al., 2017; Campbell & Fehler-Cabral, 2017; Lynch et al., 2018; Seave, 2006; Shaw et al., 2016; Valentine et al., 2019; Webster et al., 2010; Wintemute et al., 2015; Zeoli et al., 2016).



In the two years covered by this report, an average of **330** subgrantees (**15%**) used funds for law enforcement. These law enforcement agencies used STOP Program funds to:

- Respond to **150,968** calls for assistance;
- Investigate **153,269** cases;
- Make **56,168** arrests;
- Refer **68,083** cases to prosecutors; and
- Serve **30,104** protection orders.

Tables 12a and 12b summarize STOP Program-funded law enforcement activities during 2017 and 2018. The most frequently reported activities were calls for assistance, case investigations, and incident reports.

Table 12a Law enforcement activities provided with STOP Program funds in 2017²⁰

Activity	Total	Domestic violence/ dating violence	Sexual assault	Stalking
Calls for assistance	75,995	68,695	5,982	1,318
Incident reports	67,830	60,879	5,215	1,736
Cases/incidents investigated	72,865	64,778	6,031	2,056
Forensic medical evidence	1,625	N/A	1,625	N/A
Arrests	26,941	24,997	1,403	541
Protection/ex parte/ temporary restraining orders served	14,634	14,029	238	367
Arrests for violation of bail bond	999	973	13	13
Enforcement of warrants	7,721	7,089	440	192
Arrests for violation of protection order	3,226	3,086	36	104
Protection orders issued	2,674	2,450	111	113
Referrals to prosecutor	33,666	30,105	2,515	1,046
Referrals of federal firearms charges to federal prosecutors	170	169	0	1

N/A = Not applicable

MS • Subgrantee Perspective

With the STOP funding we now have a domestic violence investigator assigned to all DV, sexual assault, and stalking incidents in the city. Now a case can be followed through the court process and victims directed to resources such as the Hope Haven Advocacy Center, Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA), and the Gulf Center for Nonviolence. Prior to this, the victims of misdemeanor domestic violence were simply handed a packet of possible resources without any additional help after that. They would appear in court and the cycle would begin again. Now these women remain in contact with an investigator and several advocates who provide a support network for them.

**CITY OF WAVELAND POLICE DEPARTMENT,
MISSISSIPPI**

NE • Subgrantee Perspective

The Nebraska State Patrol (NSP) Domestic and Sexual Violence (DSV) Program is 100% grant-funded and works to meet a need for ongoing training for law enforcement in addressing DSV crimes. STOP funding allows us to host the Patrol's annual conference on domestic and sexual violence, a multi-disciplinary event featuring national keynote speakers and local experts in fields including stalking via technology, human trafficking investigation, firearms law, and many other topics related to violence against women. Many agencies do not have funding to attend out-of-state conferences. This conference allows them to receive national best practices information locally and for low cost.

NEBRASKA STATE PATROL

AR • Subgrantee Perspective

Our STOP funding has allowed us to staff positions dedicated solely to the investigation of domestic violence cases. Prior to these funds our detectives had to investigate domestic violence cases part-time, along with myriad other criminal cases. We have found that the victim is better served by an investigator who specializes in domestic violence. The investigator will have the knowledge and experience to see the case through to completion. Our investigator, along with the program-funded victim coordinator, walk the victim through the various stages and procedures involved in a successful case. This includes, but is not limited to, filing criminal charges, seeking orders of protection/no contact orders, and accessing available social services. It eases the victim's anxiety and helps obtain the needed cooperation from all parties.

CITY OF TEXARKANA, ARKANSAS

²⁰ 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 12b | Law enforcement activities provided with STOP Program funds in 2018²¹

Activity	Total	Domestic violence/ dating violence	Sexual assault	Stalking
Calls for assistance	74,973	69,353	3,866	1,754
Incident reports	68,003	61,921	4,232	1,850
Cases/incidents investigated	80,404	70,432	7,904	2,068
Forensic medical evidence	1,294	N/A	1,294	N/A
Arrests	29,227	27,228	1,297	702
Protection/ex parte/ temporary restraining orders served	15,470	14,838	175	457
Arrests for violation of bail bond	1,091	1,038	9	44
Enforcement of warrants	7,551	6,613	618	320
Arrests for violation of protection order	3,072	2,840	40	192
Protection orders issued	5,472	5,292	73	107
Referrals to prosecutor	34,417	31,199	2,030	1,188
Referrals of federal firearms charges to federal prosecutors	26	25	1	0

N/A = Not applicable

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. In the two years covered by this report, an annual average of **349** subgrantees (**15%**) used funds for prosecution. These STOP Program-funded prosecutors disposed of a total of **177,457** cases, with a reported overall conviction rate of **65%**.²² The case type most frequently disposed of was domestic violence misdemeanors, with approximately **92,940** cases, of which **63%**²³ resulted in convictions.

²¹ See previous footnote.

²² This percentage includes cases of deferred adjudication, which represented 18% of all conviction outcomes.

²³ This percentage includes cases of deferred adjudication, which represented 24% of all conviction outcomes.

MS • Subgrantee Perspective



STOP Program funding has allowed us to have a full-time Advocate/Investigator and part-time Coordinator to provide services to victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking. This allows us to assist the crime victims through the entire legal process, from initial reporting through the court process and sentencing of the perpetrator and has allowed our department to provide crime victims with dedicated services to assist them in recovery from the trauma associated with being victimized. Having the support of a law enforcement officer to facilitate their case from the time the crime occurs to the time the offender is incarcerated has been a great benefit to the victims we have served. STOP Program funding has made a huge difference in our ability to serve victims.

**JONES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT,
MISSISSIPPI**

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



AR • Subgrantee Perspective



STOP funding enabled our office to prosecute domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking cases in a manner we had not been able to do in the past. This funding provides us with a full-time prosecutor to handle all domestic violence cases from start to finish. This benefits our office internally by having one prosecutor to streamline the process. Outside of our office, victims, law enforcement, and service providers have an immediate point of contact throughout the process of a domestic violence case. Victims benefit from the relationships that the domestic violence prosecutor is able to develop with our office and other local agencies. For example, through the relationship between prosecution and our community's domestic violence shelter, our office is able to keep up-to-date with changes in their policies and services, or their areas of need. In turn, the shelter is able to coordinate with the domestic violence prosecutor regarding court dates, prosecution questions, and quicker referrals to the shelter. This past year, we were able to see that, with collaboration across agencies, our victims can have a better potential for success and safety.

**23RD JUDICIAL DISTRICT PROSECUTING
ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, ARKANSAS**

Table 13 presents data on STOP Program-funded prosecutions of domestic/ dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking cases during 2017 and 2018.

GA • Subgrantee Perspective



Since receiving STOP funds, Lowndes County Solicitor-General's Office has been able to hire a prosecutor dedicated solely to family violence, stalking, sexual assault, and VAWA cases. This prosecutor is able to meet with victims and witnesses before the case goes to trial to better prepare them for testifying in court and gather any further evidence. Although the prosecutor has only been here since August 2018 she has already scheduled 72 victim/witness pretrial interviews with 32 victims/witnesses showing up and completing their interviews. She ensures that the victim's views are considered for sentencing and evaluates any evidence of similar transactions, including those which do not involve the current victim, and those which have not resulted in convictions. Before receiving STOP funds, the first interaction between the victim and prosecutor, in most cases, was just prior to court. This special prosecutor also provides services unique to violence against women cases such as enforcing conditional bonds before trial and seeking to revoke the probation of offenders for violation of the terms of sentencing. From January-September 2018, 65.5 percent of the VAWA cases presented to the Solicitor-General's office were dismissed. The majority of these cases were dismissed due to the staffing and budget issues. Our goal was to see a significant reduction in dismissals after hiring a family violence/VAWA prosecutor. Since this prosecutor has started receiving her own caseload in September 2018 until today, the dismissal rate of VAWA cases has decreased to 47.1 percent already.

LOWNDES COUNTY BOC - SOLICITOR-GENERAL, GEORGIA

Research shows that when victims receive services from civil attorneys and community-based advocates, they experience strengthened protection from revictimization and improved self-efficacy in and out of the courtroom (Cattaneo et al., 2009; Copps Hartley & Renner, 2016). Additionally, victims who had empowering experiences in criminal court reported greater financial stability, mental health, and self-advocacy six months later. They were also more likely to report intending to use the legal system if violence recurred (Cattaneo & Goodman, 2010; Goodman et al., 2016).



Table 13 Prosecution of cases by STOP Program-funded prosecutors in 2017 and 2018

Type of case	2017			2018		
	Total disposed	Number convicted	% convicted ²⁴	Total disposed	Number convicted	% convicted ²⁵
All cases	90,555	52,835	58%	86,902	54,582	63%
Domestic violence/ dating violence ordinance	12,057	6,038	50%	13,022	6,659	51%
Misdemeanor domestic violence/ dating violence	50,036	32,931	66%	42,904	25,437	59%
Felony domestic violence/dating violence	14,835	10,940	74%	15,068	10,596	70%
Domestic violence/ dating violence homicide	55	54	98%	61	60	98%
Misdemeanor sexual assault	326	257	79%	582	465	80%
Felony sexual assault	1,895	1,472	78%	2,626	1,962	75%
Sexual assault homicide	8	5	63%	12	7	58%
Stalking ordinance	42	24	57%	66	43	65%
Misdemeanor stalking	629	464	74%	795	552	69%
Felony stalking	427	361	85%	497	391	79%
Stalking homicide	3	3	100%	0	0	N/A
Violation of bail	815	642	79%	752	636	85%
Violation of probation or parole	2,403	2,164	90%	2,629	2,386	91%
Violation of protection order	6,469	4,608	71%	7,120	4,923	69%
Violation of other court order	454	286	63%	622	352	57%
Other	101	80	79%	146	113	77%

N/A = Not applicable

²⁴ These percentages include deferred adjudication, which represented 21% of all conviction outcomes in 2017.

²⁵ These percentages include deferred adjudication, which represented 18% of all conviction outcomes in 2018.

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 accepting and rejecting negotiated pleas, making findings which could lead to conviction or acquittal in criminal cases after hearings, and rendering decisions in civil matters. They exercise significant discretion in sentencing, including whether they will allow diversion or 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 **12** courts (or court-based programs) that used STOP funding to conduct court activities on average each year,²⁶ 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 **2,071** offenders were monitored; and
- A total of **9,249** individual judicial review hearings were held in 2017 and 2018.

The data in Tables 14a and 14b reflect the consequences imposed by STOP Program-funded courts for violations of probation and other court orders. In 2017, **69%** of all violations disposed of resulted in partial or full revocation of probation; in 2018, **79%** had this result.

²⁶ Although an average of 62 courts received STOP funding in 2017 and 2018, only 12 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.

IA • Subgrantee Perspective

STOP funding has allowed the courts to have a dedicated point of contact who serves as a nexus between other state and local organizations that work to address these crimes. The point of contact has diligently worked with Assistant Legal Counsel to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and with two separate multidisciplinary groups to ensure the court has the tools to effectively communicate with law enforcement, victims/survivors, defendants, and communities regarding the court's intent with regard to public safety and offender accountability. STOP funds provide the court with a position focused on the entirety of these crimes. Our courts would be a less adequate resource without dedicated personnel who possess significant subject matter expertise who can also astutely navigate through formal and informal settings and among both skilled and grassroots practitioners. STOP funds essentially provide the courts with a community translator and the community with a courts translator. Having this resource makes all of us better, more accountable practitioners.

COURT IMPROVEMENT PROJECT, IOWA

ME • Subgrantee Perspective

The State of Maine Judicial Branch is finally replacing its 1991 era Court Computer system. STOP funding allowed us to send our Process Auditor and our Data Analyst to Portland, Oregon to review the new system (Odyssey) in action, to see how it operates, how it is and is not working in that state, and to plan for ways that we need to revise/adapt our new system to better collect data, track cases and offenses, and process DV/Sexual Assault and stalking cases. It is our goal to get our Odyssey product implemented in the best manner possible to better serve victims and survivors in all aspects of our court system (criminal, civil, and family matters) and this trip gave us the opportunity to better plan for this.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS, MAINE

WV • Subgrantee Perspective

The STOP funding has allowed the Supreme Court to provide domestic violence training to all magistrates across the state. It has also allowed us to revise the domestic violence and sexual assault benchbook that is utilized by Family Court judges, magistrates, and court staff.

SUPREME COURT OF APPEALS OF WEST VIRGINIA

Table 14a | Disposition of violations of probation and other court orders by STOP Program-funded courts in 2017

Violation	No action taken		Verbal/ written warning		Fine		Conditions added		Partial/full revocation of probation	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Protection order (N = 183)	62	34%	11	6%	10	5%	50	27%	50	27%
New criminal behavior (N = 96)	9	9%	3	3%	0	N/A	6	6%	78	81%
Failure to attend Batterer Intervention Program (N = 151)	50	33%	17	11%	0	N/A	32	21%	52	34%
Failure to attend Mandated Offender Treatment (N = 72)	18	25%	3	4%	12	17%	13	18%	26	36%
Other conditions (N = 791)	33	4%	13	2%	7	1%	56	7%	682	86%

N/A = Not applicable

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.

Table 14b | Disposition of violations of probation and other court orders by STOP Program-funded courts in 2018

Violation	No action taken		Verbal/ written warning		Fine		Conditions added		Partial/full revocation of probation	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Protection order (N = 63)	1	2%	0	N/A	4	<1%	0	N/A	58	92%
New criminal behavior (N = 96)	14	15%	8	8%	0	N/A	6	6%	60	63%
Failure to attend Batterer Intervention Program (N = 116)	28	24%	13	11%	0	N/A	30	26%	45	39%
Failure to attend Mandated Offender Treatment (N = 74)	17	23%	13	18%	4	5%	7	9%	33	45%
Other conditions (N = 790)	42	5%	20	3%	7	1%	24	3%	697	88%

N/A = Not applicable

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.

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.

During the two years covered by this report, an annual average of **23** subgrantees (**1%**) used funds for probation activities. The average number of offenders supervised by STOP Program-funded probation staff per year was **5,035**; of those, **4,848** were being supervised for domestic violence or dating violence offenses, **139** for sexual assault offenses, and **48** for stalking offenses. These offenders received a total of **121,517** contacts, as shown in Table 15. In addition to offender monitoring, probation officers also contact victims as an additional strategy to increase victim safety. An annual average of **1,638** victims received a total of **8,713** contacts from probation officers funded under the STOP Program per year.

- An annual average of **934** offenders completed probation without violations (**50%** of those completing probation); and
- An annual average of **938** offenders completed probation with violations (**50%** of those completing probation).

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



OK • Subgrantee Perspective

Prior to receiving this funding, we were not able to form the Domestic Violence Court because of the need for a probation officer. Without these funds, our budget would not allow for the hiring or retention of the probation officer. This officer is essential to the Domestic Violence Court because they ensure that offenders are complying with court orders by attending court-ordered services. If the offender does not comply, then the probation officer sends a report to the assigned assistant district attorney, resulting in a hearing before the court. This is an integral part of the Domestic Violence Court due to the immediate sanctions and offender accountability. These efforts have increased the safety of victims of domestic abuse because of the ability to monitor the offenders. The probation officer has received training in domestic violence, has a criminal justice degree, and formerly worked as a dispatcher for the local law enforcement agency. This not only helps with the communication with law enforcement agencies, but also with the offenders themselves. Furthermore, the probation officer is very efficient when reporting violations or successes.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, DISTRICT 2, OKLAHOMA

MT • Subgrantee Perspective

STOP funding has allowed the Gallatin County Sheriff's Office to fully dedicate two full-time VAWA Detective positions to the investigation of violent and sexual crimes against women and children. The two fully-funded VAWA positions help ensure that our sexual and violent offenders receive regular compliance checks and are given the attention needed. Should offenders become out of compliance, they are contacted immediately and prosecuted when necessary. This continues to keep our community and the victims of those offenders safe.

GALLATIN COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE, MONTANA

Table 15 Offender monitoring by STOP Program-funded probation staff in 2017 and 2018, by type and number of contacts

Type of contact	2017		2018	
	Number of offenders	Number of contacts	Number of offenders	Number of contacts
Face-to-face	4,374	41,730	3,065	25,332
Telephone	3,161	27,183	2,209	13,438
Unscheduled surveillance	2,213	9,151	896	4,683

The data in Tables 16a and 16b reflect the dispositions of violations for offenders supervised by STOP Program-funded probation staff in 2017 and 2018. Supervised offenders who violated protection orders had their probation partially or fully revoked **73%** of the time.

Table 16a | Disposition of probation violations for offenders supervised by STOP Program-funded probation staff in 2017

Violation	No action taken		Verbal/ written warning		Fine		Conditions added		Partial/full revocation of probation	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Protection order (N=208)	3	1%	34	16%	10	5%	16	8%	145	70%
New criminal behavior (N=377)	11	3%	22	6%	12	3%	29	8%	303	80%
Failure to attend batterer intervention program (N=456)	45	10%	62	14%	24	5%	50	11%	275	60%
Failure to attend mandated offender treatment (N=262)	24	9%	40	15%	10	4%	53	20%	135	52%
Other condition (N=1,245)	13	1%	76	6%	15	1%	196	16%	945	76%

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 16b | Disposition of probation violations for offenders supervised by STOP Program-funded probation staff in 2018

Violation	No action taken		Verbal/ written warning		Fine		Conditions added		Partial/full revocation of probation	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Protection order (N=138)	1	1%	1	1%	0	N/A	30	22%	106	77%
New criminal behavior (N=377)	1	<1%	1	<1%	0	N/A	37	10%	262	69%
Failure to attend batterer intervention program (N=328)	14	4%	73	22%	19	6%	30	9%	192	59%
Failure to attend mandated offender treatment (N=176)	17	10%	19	11%	9	5%	20	11%	111	63%
Other condition (N=1,073)	25	2%	115	11%	7	1%	92	9%	834	78%

N/A = Not applicable

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

- An annual average of **25** individual subgrantees (**1%**) used STOP Program funds for batterer intervention programs (BIPs);
- An annual average of **3,104** offenders participated in BIPs;
 - This includes an annual average of **1,473** continuing offenders from the last reporting period; and
 - An annual average of **1,631** offenders entering during the current reporting period.

ND • Subgrantee Perspective

STOP funds help support our movement to end violence in the Grand Forks community. New Choices (NC) is a large part of this vision by holding men accountable for their abusive behavior and teaching them how to be non-violent and build healthy relationships. NC breaks down the men's abusive behaviors and the intents behind those behaviors and teaches the participants about the effects abuse has on their partners and children. The men are then provided an opportunity to take responsibility for their abusive actions, analyze what the situation would look like with non-violent behavior, and determine how the impact would be different. Our hope is that one day, all children in our community will be able to grow up in violence-free homes. STOP funds are critical as they are one of the only funding sources that support offender treatment.

**COMMUNITY VIOLENCE INTERVENTION
CENTER, NORTH DAKOTA**

Table 17 | Outcomes for offenders in STOP-funded BIPs in 2017 and 2018

Type of outcome	2017	2018
	Number of offenders	Number of offenders
Completed program	1,122	993
Terminated from program	461	608
Returned to program after termination	110	125
Other	9	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 2018 reports, administrators most frequently mentioned the following as the most significant unmet needs:²⁷

- Improving access to safe, affordable, short- and long-term housing, including emergency shelters, transitional housing, and permanent housing options;
- Enhancing victim safety and independence through the provision and expansion of basic services, including substance abuse treatment, mental health counseling, civil legal advocacy, transportation, childcare, financial support, and employment/job training opportunities;
- Improving offender accountability through increased prosecution, stricter enforcement of protective orders, standardization and improvement of batterer intervention programs (BIPs), and increased coordination and information sharing across the criminal justice system;
- Improving services and outreach to underserved groups, especially victims who live in rural areas, immigrants and refugees, victims with limited English proficiency, LGBTQ victims, victims with physical and developmental disabilities, and youth and teen victims;
- Increasing training and education for law enforcement, prosecutors, judges, and court personnel on the dynamics of domestic/sexual violence in order to promote best practices and protect victims;
- Enhancing victim safety and offender accountability by improving the quality and access to specialized sexual assault services, including better training for sexual assault nurse examiners (SANEs) and sexual assault forensic examiners (SAFEs), wider availability of sexual assault forensic exam services and sexual assault response teams (SARTs), and increased referrals to mental health counseling, especially in rural, remote, and Tribal communities;
- Providing increased community education, prevention, and outreach programming to combat misconceptions and negative stereotypes of victims; and
- Recruiting, training, and retaining qualified victim services staff.

MI • Subgrantee Perspective



The emergency housing system and domestic violence shelter providers cannot keep up with the housing and safety needs of homeless families, let alone address the specific needs of homeless families who have been traumatized by domestic violence. The average length of domestic violence shelter stays has increased significantly over the last three years, primarily due to the lack of safe, affordable housing to move into once the immediate crisis has passed. The shelter census has actually decreased (and the waiting list increased) because the length of stay has increased; fewer beds are turning over each year.

MICHIGAN DOMESTIC & SEXUAL VIOLENCE PREVENTION & TREATMENT BOARD

CO • Subgrantee Perspective



Rural areas in our state are hit especially hard with high turnover of prosecutors and judicial officers. Rural prosecution offices continually battle high turnover rates with their prosecutors and struggle to provide incentives for them to stay when they could move to the Metro areas where they have more opportunities and higher pay. Many courts are seeing high turnover in knowledgeable judges and judicial officers, which can hinder offender accountability and deter victims from coming forward.

COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY/ DIVISION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

FL • Subgrantee Perspective



There is a need for more sexual assault nurse examiners across the state. Florida, a state with 67 counties, has approximately 25 free-standing or hospital-based forensic exam programs. Survivors living in areas without ready access to one of these programs either have to travel long distances for an exam or hope that their local hospital will provide the exam, where it may be conducted by someone with no or minimal training in forensic evidence collection.

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

²⁷ This report only captures Remaining Areas of Need reported by STOP administrators on their 2018 progress reports.

STOP administrators cited the lack of access to safe and affordable housing as the biggest need for victims and their children. Limited availability in shelters, rising rents, and very tight housing markets cause victims to face the difficult choice of staying with or returning to their abusers, or becoming homeless because they cannot afford long-term permanent housing.

Administrators also emphasized the importance of basic services such as mental health and substance abuse counseling, transportation services, childcare, and short-term financial assistance for victims. 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 availability of and victims' access to specialized sexual assault services, especially in rural areas where there are fewer medical facilities, limited access to SANE services, and response times for law enforcement are much longer.

IL • Subgrantee Perspective



The poor economy in the rural areas continues to be problematic for victims, as many are wholly dependent on the abuser. Rural victims are particularly isolated from family, resources, and emergency services and many victims become homeless. In addition, a need remains for additional training for judges on domestic violence in rural counties. Without this training, judges may continue to systematically deny much needed orders of protection which creates serious safety issues for survivors. These survivors feel they are wasting their time with the order of protection process. They become more fearful of their abuser and do not feel validated by the judicial system. This complete absence of acknowledgment of a crime leaves victims hopeless such that they often leave the courthouse and don't return for an order of protection or for services from the domestic violence program.

ILLINOIS CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION AUTHORITY

NH • Subgrantee Perspective



An ongoing issue is the lack of affordable mental health and substance abuse services, as both mental health and substance dependency tend to be contributing factors in many domestic and sexual abuse cases. Victims have mentioned that the high cost of these programs take funds from the family budget which causes them to undergo additional hardship due to the defendant's actions.

NEW HAMPSHIRE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

OK • Subgrantee Perspective



It is often difficult for a perpetrator to get to or afford batterer intervention services, so they are unable to complete treatment or they complete condensed courses. Additionally, many of these programs do not have services for female perpetrators or perpetrators who do not speak English.

OKLAHOMA DISTRICT ATTORNEYS COUNCIL

VT • Subgrantee Perspective



One remaining area of need is public education in order to improve prevailing attitudes in our jury pools. These crimes largely occur behind closed doors and out of sight; they are not witnessed by the public at large. Since many jurors have not seen or experienced these crimes, they tend to be skeptical of the survivors/victims. By enhancing the visibility and public understanding of these crimes, more survivors/victims would be empowered to report offenses, and offenders would be more likely to be held accountable at trial.

VERMONT CENTER FOR CRIME VICTIM SERVICES

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 domestic/sexual violence and hold offenders accountable.

In the two years covered by this report, states awarded STOP Program funding to an annual average of **2,255** subgrantees. Over **1.3 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 over **400,000** people every year. Furthermore, subgrantees used funds to train **509,834** service providers, criminal justice personnel, and other professionals to improve their response to victims. Law enforcement made **56,168** arrests and prosecutors disposed of **177,457** criminal cases, of which **65%** 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: 2017

STOP funding allocation by state

Table A1a | Number of STOP Program awards to subgrantees and amounts allocated, by category, by state, as reported by STOP Administrators: 2017¹

State	Number of subgrantee awards and amounts allocated to subgrantees (\$)												Amount allocated to State Administrators \$
	Victim Services		Law Enforcement		Prosecution		Court		Discretionary		Total		
	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$	
Alaska	6	186,459	3	261,045	3	275,000	2	20,027	1	45,577	15	788,108	84,998
American Samoa	4	123,861	2	154,826	3	154,826	1	30,965	5	92,896	15	557,374	61,931
Arizona	21	1,059,870	14	719,355	8	715,663	2	99,277	0	0	45	2,594,165	2
Arkansas	9	930,643	16	670,031	12	679,258	2	107,020	3	356,357	42	2,743,309	0
California	21	13,536,992	22	11,489,696	9	9,705,984	3	1,942,900	6	1,267,114	61	37,942,686	0
Colorado	9	507,452	10	642,046	8	773,050	1	120,077	4	62,106	32	2,104,731	318,311
Connecticut	8	907,500	6	578,063	4	818,284	2	100,307	1	86,320	21	2,490,474	150,632
Florida	2	3,445,599	2	1,914,221	3	1,950,021	3	422,669	0	0	10	7,732,510	659,265
Guam	7	116,255	2	118,872	2	61,226	2	29,641	2	84,478	15	410,472	59,623
Hawaii	0	0	6	326,558	5	257,030	1	51,220	1	54,007	13	688,815	61,568
Idaho	12	385,484	10	224,556	9	209,459	1	53,950	1	15,000	33	888,449	121,363
Illinois	2	1,418,510	9	1,120,466	5	1,201,753	5	274,953	4	493,995	25	4,509,677	0
Indiana	30	1,133,716	11	536,938	27	1,254,808	2	105,062	0	0	70	3,030,524	46,822
Iowa	11	853,592	9	385,706	14	319,582	2	83,089	2	120,741	38	1,762,710	82,509
Kansas	10	471,705	5	215,904	4	378,307	2	88,102	4	263,313	25	1,417,331	139,184
Kentucky	12	611,677	6	491,250	6	391,326	1	99,231	6	317,553	31	1,911,037	102,465
Louisiana	27	596,871	22	502,497	16	533,452	2	91,184	6	239,410	73	1,963,414	0
Maryland	76	1,444,512	58	1,175,850	42	1,096,199	2	237,970	27	672,226	205	4,626,757	0
Massachusetts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Montana	8	371,519	4	253,670	5	210,515	0	0	0	0	17	835,704	97,136
Nebraska	12	353,558	4	289,755	6	289,755	1	57,951	9	173,853	32	1,164,872	0
Nevada	30	510,253	10	276,946	13	488,944	3	68,405	7	223,226	63	1,567,774	131,955
New Jersey	22	978,862	19	1,309,104	37	976,593	1	157,914	12	414,011	91	3,836,484	170,070
New Mexico	15	366,212	12	343,710	8	298,928	2	31,035	5	144,573	42	1,184,458	133,853
North Carolina	7	829,134	13	1,125,981	16	1,476,634	6	424,081	2	72,428	44	3,928,258	148,793
Ohio	89	2,945,415	46	2,384,523	48	2,255,806	13	341,364	52	1,259,465	248	9,186,573	477,488

¹ Table A1a reflects data as reported by STOP administrators. The data are not further verified during VAWA MEI's data validation processes. No data were received by VAWA MEI representing the following states and territories in 2017: Alabama, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New York, North Dakota, Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, South Dakota, and the Virgin Islands.

Table A1a | Number of STOP Program awards to subgrantees and amounts allocated, by category, by state, as reported by STOP Administrators: 2017¹

State	Number of subgrantee awards and amounts allocated to subgrantees (\$)												Amount allocated to State Administrators \$
	Victim Services		Law Enforcement		Prosecution		Court		Discretionary		Total		
	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$	
Oklahoma	19	543,846	9	367,233	9	503,735	0	0	9	407,588	46	1,822,402	388,093
Oregon	39	738,705	7	243,991	6	260,198	1	54,274	0	0	53	1,297,168	177,469
Pennsylvania	44	1,784,432	57	1,470,565	45	1,242,979	1	231,927	0	0	147	4,729,903	515,392
Rhode Island	3	395,407	0	0	1	219,617	1	43,934	0	0	5	658,958	97,631
South Carolina	22	810,456	14	464,678	13	749,096	2	116,328	4	186,158	55	2,326,716	225,478
Tennessee	8	835,518	10	710,648	8	630,447	2	95,492	4	313,191	32	2,585,296	222,213
Texas	20	4,405,461	32	3,342,215	30	2,920,884	6	578,034	3	599,995	91	11,846,589	370,583
Utah	13	297,648	20	256,070	15	462,212	3	117,530	5	170,049	56	1,303,509	74,777
Vermont	13	272,989	16	308,534	12	304,903	1	41,547	1	17,839	43	945,812	83,094
Virginia	39	1,112,209	29	1,116,881	23	919,070	1	155,187	19	565,660	111	3,869,007	0
Washington	60	858,948	55	925,805	59	895,236	1	144,038	0	0	175	2,824,027	328,620
West Virginia	23	333,822	24	262,751	16	286,752	1	57,102	5	110,819	69	1,051,246	126,893
Wisconsin	11	482,736	15	840,902	17	454,547	4	263,034	1	42,011	48	2,083,230	203,592
Wyoming	46	208,878	19	144,410	8	138,046	0	0	12	118,227	85	609,561	78,883
TOTAL	810	47,166,706	628	379,66,252	575	36,760,125	86	6,936,821	223	8,990,186	2322	137,820,090	5,940,692

Table A2a | Percentage distribution of STOP Program allocation, by type of victimization, by state, as reported by STOP Administrators: 2017²

State	Sexual Assault	Domestic Violence	Stalking	TOTAL
Alaska	43%	54%	3%	100%
American Samoa	50%	50%	0%	100%
Arizona	22%	77%	1%	100%
Arkansas	22%	74%	4%	100%
California	56%	41%	3%	100%
Colorado	57%	40%	3%	100%
Connecticut	39%	60%	1%	100%
Florida	45%	55%	0%	100%
Guam	40%	45%	15%	100%
Hawaii	16%	84%	0%	100%
Idaho	15%	68%	17%	100%
Illinois	50%	50%	0%	100%
Indiana	19%	76%	5%	100%
Iowa	34%	64%	2%	100%
Kansas	26%	71%	3%	100%
Kentucky	35%	55%	10%	100%
Louisiana	28%	67%	5%	100%
Maryland	29%	68%	3%	100%
Massachusetts	25%	70%	5%	100%
Missouri	20%	77%	3%	100%
Montana Dept	30%	65%	5%	100%
Nebraska	28%	66%	6%	100%
Nevada	32%	60%	8%	100%
New Jersey	25%	75%	0%	100%
New Mexico	45%	50%	5%	100%
North Carolina	20%	80%	0%	100%
Ohio	23%	72%	5%	100%
Oklahoma	31%	63%	6%	100%
Oregon	30%	70%	0%	100%
Pennsylvania	28%	69%	3%	100%
Rhode Island	5%	93%	2%	100%
South Carolina	63%	34%	3%	100%

² Table A2a reflects data as reported by STOP administrators. The data are not further verified during VAWA MEI's data validation processes. No data were received by VAWA MEI representing the following states and territories in 2017: Alabama, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New York, North Dakota, Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, South Dakota, and the Virgin Islands.

Table A2a | Percentage distribution of STOP Program allocation, by type of victimization, by state, as reported by STOP Administrators: 2017²

State	Sexual Assault	Domestic Violence	Stalking	TOTAL
Tennessee	8%	88%	4%	100%
Texas	31%	63%	6%	100%
Utah	25%	69%	6%	100%
Vermont	20%	75%	5%	100%
Virginia	31%	65%	4%	100%
Washington	22%	75%	3%	100%
West Virginia	20%	73%	7%	100%
Wisconsin	45%	50%	5%	100%
Wyoming	10%	79%	11%	100%

Table A3aAmount and percentage of victim services funds awarded to culturally specific community-based organizations (CSCBOs) by state, as reported by STOP Administrators: 2017³

State	Total amounts awarded to victim services	Amounts awarded to CSCBOs	Percent of victim services funds to CSCBOs
Alaska	\$186,459	\$43,750	23.5%
American Samoa	\$123,861	\$33,000	26.6%
Arizona	\$1,059,870	\$81,029	7.6%
Arkansas	\$930,643	\$409,279	44.0%
California	\$13,536,992	\$3,115,500	23.0%
Colorado	\$507,452	\$203,253	40.1%
Connecticut	\$907,500	\$496,500	54.7%
Florida	\$3,445,599	\$206,736	6.0%
Guam	\$116,255	\$20,597	17.7%
Hawaii	\$0	\$1	N/A
Idaho	\$385,484	\$60,238	15.6%
Illinois	\$1,418,510	\$1,418,510	100.0%
Indiana	\$1,133,716	\$159,149	14.0%
Iowa	\$853,592	\$173,230	20.3%
Kansas	\$471,705	\$43,161	9.1%
Kentucky	\$611,677	\$51,145	8.4%
Louisiana	\$596,871	\$61,944	10.4%
Maryland	\$1,444,512	\$349,984	24.2%
Massachusetts	\$0	\$2	N/A
Missouri	\$0	\$4	N/A
Montana Dept	\$371,519	\$50,473	13.6%
Nebraska	\$353,558	\$34,771	9.8%
Nevada	\$510,253	\$95,000	18.6%
New Jersey	\$978,862	\$303,956	31.1%
New Mexico	\$366,212	\$127,395	34.8%
North Carolina	\$829,134	\$199,393	24.0%
Ohio	\$2,945,415	\$529,911	18.0%
Oklahoma	\$543,846	\$62,724	11.5%
Oregon	\$738,705	\$127,207	17.2%
Pennsylvania	\$1,784,432	\$103,138	5.8%
Rhode Island	\$395,407	\$42,339	10.7%
South Carolina	\$810,456	\$108,525	13.4%

³ Table A3a reflects data as reported by STOP administrators. The data are not further verified during VAWA MEI's data validation processes. No data were received by VAWA MEI representing the following states and territories in 2017: Alabama, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New York, North Dakota, Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, South Dakota, and the Virgin Islands.

Table A3aAmount and percentage of victim services funds awarded to culturally specific community-based organizations (CSCBOs) by state, as reported by STOP Administrators: 2017³

State	Total amounts awarded to victim services	Amounts awarded to CSCBOs	Percent of victim services funds to CSCBOs
Tennessee	\$835,518	\$74,562	8.9%
Texas	\$4,405,461	\$1,136,917	25.8%
Utah	\$297,648	\$112,013	37.6%
Vermont	\$272,989	\$25,000	9.2%
Virginia	\$1,112,209	\$123,793	11.1%
Washington	\$858,948	\$134,141	15.6%
West Virginia	\$333,822	\$34,262	10.3%
Wisconsin	\$482,736	\$82,924	17.2%
Wyoming	\$208,878	\$6,336	3.0%
TOTAL	\$47,166,706	\$10,441,792	22.1% of total

N/A = not applicable

Appendix B: 2017 STOP-funded activity by state

Table B1a | Number of STOP Program awards reported by activities funded, by state: 2017⁴

State	Staff	Training	Policies	Products	Data collection & communication systems	Specialized units	System improvement	Victim services	Law enforcement	Prosecution	Courts	Probation and parole	BIP
Alabama	37	22	5	10	8	9	6	24	7	10	0	0	0
Alaska	4	6	0	3	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	22	18	9	6	3	4	1	19	2	3	0	1	0
Arkansas	21	5	1	4	1	11	0	10	10	3	0	0	0
California	67	42	19	22	11	27	5	49	19	11	0	6	1
Colorado	21	14	5	6	0	5	2	11	1	7	0	0	0
Connecticut	33	7	1	3	0	2	7	27	0	1	0	0	1
Delaware	15	12	3	4	4	4	5	6	2	2	0	0	0
District of Columbia	4	3	0	0	0	3	0	2	1	1	0	0	0
Florida	80	27	10	13	3	22	7	55	11	13	1	0	0
Georgia	51	23	6	8	2	18	3	24	12	14	1	1	0
Guam	10	5	2	6	0	2	1	8	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	14	8	2	0	0	5	1	7	4	3	0	0	0
Idaho	16	10	5	0	0	0	0	14	0	3	0	0	0
Illinois	37	17	4	3	1	4	0	34	4	4	0	3	0
Indiana	76	34	30	11	9	27	6	44	12	24	0	0	0
Iowa	32	15	8	4	0	17	1	7	10	8	0	0	0
Kansas	24	9	3	6	1	8	2	15	1	3	1	0	1
Kentucky	28	11	5	5	5	4	1	21	3	3	0	0	0
Louisiana	61	14	9	8	9	28	3	37	20	7	0	0	1
Maine	24	12	6	7	1	5	3	11	5	2	0	0	0
Maryland	72	23	13	9	10	12	6	55	2	6	0	0	2
Massachusetts	39	22	10	14	0	6	4	35	3	2	0	0	0
Michigan	55	21	11	5	2	5	4	52	2	6	1	1	0
Minnesota	35	25	18	13	13	4	10	9	3	0	0	1	0
Mississippi	35	14	3	4	4	5	4	23	8	4	1	0	0
Missouri	64	15	7	3	3	14	3	44	9	9	2	0	2
Montana	21	14	5	4	0	4	0	9	4	1	0	0	0

4 No STOP subgrantee reports were received for American Samoa in 2017.

Table B1a | Number of STOP Program awards reported by activities funded, by state: 2017⁴

State	Staff	Training	Policies	Products	Data collection & communication systems	Specialized units	System improvement	Victim services	Law enforcement	Prosecution	Courts	Probation and parole	BIP
Nebraska	16	10	6	4	3	7	3	13	3	5	0	0	3
Nevada	43	9	5	9	5	7	4	35	1	2	2	0	0
New Hampshire	20	10	4	3	2	8	1	11	2	6	1	0	0
New Jersey	95	50	7	20	2	5	6	88	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	41	22	8	5	2	4	4	23	3	4	0	0	0
New York	110	66	27	24	6	20	8	86	10	22	0	3	0
North Carolina	52	29	18	15	10	20	6	14	12	12	0	0	5
North Dakota	43	10	6	1	4	0	5	40	0	0	0	0	1
N. Mariana Islands	5	2	1	0	3	4	0	4	0	1	0	1	0
Ohio	97	37	12	13	7	27	7	68	17	14	0	0	0
Oklahoma	29	18	2	2	1	15	2	15	8	6	0	3	0
Oregon	48	16	10	6	2	4	6	44	1	3	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	33	32	22	13	5	27	9	30	19	24	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	12	2	2	0	0	5	2	10	0	1	0	0	0
Rhode Island	6	4	1	1	1	2	0	5	0	1	0	0	0
South Carolina	29	12	12	8	4	8	2	19	6	6	1	0	1
South Dakota	15	3	2	3	1	4	2	12	0	4	0	0	0
Tennessee	32	24	11	12	4	12	2	13	8	8	0	0	0
Texas	107	50	20	7	11	44	10	28	25	30	1	3	0
Utah	30	17	9	6	2	4	3	23	5	1	0	0	0
Vermont	20	10	5	0	2	9	1	10	4	5	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	6	2	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	2	0	0	1
Virginia	97	57	13	47	10	21	4	58	13	12	0	0	0
Washington	87	43	8	0	14	10	3	61	16	10	0	0	0
West Virginia	27	11	8	2	1	3	1	19	17	14	1	0	1
Wisconsin	25	18	5	5	0	5	2	12	0	5	0	0	0
Wyoming	38	10	3	4	4	3	3	38	0	1	0	0	0
TOTAL	2,161	1,022	427	391	196	536	182	1,436	325	349	13	23	20

Table B2a | Number of STOP Program subgrantees using funds for victim services and victims seeking/receiving services, by state: 2017⁵

State	Total number of subgrantees	Subgrantees using funds for victim services		Victims seeking services				Victims receiving services			
		Number	% of total	Served	Partially Served	Not served	TOTAL seeking services	Domestic violence	Sexual assault	Stalking	TOTAL receiving services
Alabama	37	24	65%	8,573	133	52	8,758	7,104	1,535	67	8,706
Alaska	6	2	33%	286	8	205	499	253	41	0	294
Arizona	23	19	83%	6,629	242	2	6,873	5,799	932	140	6,871
Arkansas	22	10	45%	2,519	3	10	2,532	2,128	380	14	2,522
California	67	49	73%	10,375	129	17	10,521	7,571	2,840	93	10,504
Colorado	21	11	52%	2,327	28	49	2,404	1,438	909	8	2,355
Connecticut	35	27	77%	5,048	0	0	5,048	4,555	493	0	5,048
Delaware	21	6	29%	2,928	19	79	3,026	2,006	938	3	2,947
District of Columbia	5	2	40%	221	63	85	369	252	17	15	284
Florida	82	55	67%	16,603	143	71	16,817	15,866	645	235	16,746
Georgia	53	24	45%	9,184	154	127	9,465	7,288	1,571	479	9,338
Guam	12	8	67%	612	53	0	665	499	155	11	665
Hawaii	18	7	39%	421	2	0	423	319	89	15	423
Idaho	17	14	82%	2,724	49	0	2,773	1,878	418	477	2,773
Illinois	39	34	87%	8,967	106	23	9,096	8,005	1,068	0	9,073
Indiana	76	44	58%	8,234	24	38	8,296	7,245	600	413	8,258
Iowa	32	7	22%	1,106	194	0	1,300	657	640	3	1,300
Kansas	25	15	60%	3,141	0	37	3,178	2,872	237	32	3,141
Kentucky	28	21	75%	4,040	92	22	4,154	3,542	529	61	4,132
Louisiana	70	37	53%	13,421	14	176	13,611	11,488	1,508	439	13,435
Maine	25	11	44%	2,364	35	10	2,409	2,074	276	49	2,399
Maryland	74	55	74%	13,742	528	339	14,609	12,440	1,571	259	14,270
Massachusetts	39	35	90%	8,493	112	27	8,632	7,159	1,159	287	8,605

5 No STOP subgrantee reports were received for American Samoa in 2017.

Table B2a | Number of STOP Program subgrantees using funds for victim services and victims seeking/receiving services, by state: 2017⁵

State	Total number of subgrantees	Subgrantees using funds for victim services		Victims seeking services				Victims receiving services			
		Number	% of total	Served	Partially Served	Not served	TOTAL seeking services	Domestic violence	Sexual assault	Stalking	TOTAL receiving services
Michigan	55	52	95%	11,525	221	120	11,866	9,730	1,553	463	11,746
Minnesota	43	9	21%	2,031	38	46	2,115	1,518	443	108	2,069
Mississippi	36	23	64%	3,310	41	76	3,427	2,888	424	39	3,351
Missouri	64	44	69%	8,860	288	499	9,647	7,843	1,056	249	9,148
Montana	21	9	43%	1,779	161	31	1,971	1,577	262	101	1,940
Nebraska	16	13	81%	5,026	14	26	5,066	4,416	568	56	5,040
Nevada	43	35	81%	9,364	140	47	9,551	8,024	1,307	173	9,504
New Hampshire	22	11	50%	2,707	68	65	2,840	2,307	258	210	2,775
New Jersey	96	88	92%	26,815	209	204	27,228	23,825	3,026	173	27,024
New Mexico	45	23	51%	2,901	22	46	2,969	2,147	635	141	2,923
New York	110	86	78%	16,641	807	147	17,595	12,318	5,056	74	17,448
North Carolina	57	14	25%	4,437	182	103	4,722	4,119	259	241	4,619
North Dakota	44	40	91%	2,346	7	14	2,367	1,939	391	23	2,353
N. Mariana Islands	6	4	67%	217	33	0	250	223	20	7	250
Ohio	102	68	67%	24,458	302	105	24,865	19,159	4,633	968	24,760
Oklahoma	30	15	50%	3,384	19	0	3,403	2,652	592	159	3,403
Oregon	52	44	85%	6,290	225	70	6,585	5,269	1,112	134	6,515
Pennsylvania	34	30	88%	11,976	73	37	12,086	9,831	2,090	128	12,049
Puerto Rico	12	10	83%	7,825	0	27	7,852	7,754	64	7	7,825
Rhode Island	6	5	83%	3,878	410	236	4,524	4,129	143	16	4,288
South Carolina	31	19	61%	4,634	37	26	4,697	2,900	1,378	393	4,671
South Dakota	15	12	80%	2,690	4	0	2,694	2,310	292	92	2,694
Tennessee	34	13	38%	1,912	29	194	2,135	1,644	179	118	1,941
Texas	116	28	24%	11,451	159	32	11,642	6,703	4,590	317	11,610

Table B2a | Number of STOP Program subgrantees using funds for victim services and victims seeking/receiving services, by state: 2017⁵

State	Total number of subgrantees	Subgrantees using funds for victim services		Victims seeking services				Victims receiving services			
		Number	% of total	Served	Partially Served	Not served	TOTAL seeking services	Domestic violence	Sexual assault	Stalking	TOTAL receiving services
Utah	30	23	77%	4,539	210	43	4,792	4,011	471	267	4,749
Vermont	21	10	48%	1,313	0	0	1,313	982	244	87	1,313
Virgin Islands	7	3	43%	152	0	0	152	143	5	4	152
Virginia	106	58	55%	9,962	196	84	10,242	8,442	1,538	178	10,158
Washington	102	61	60%	5,651	55	2	5,708	5,070	591	45	5,706
West Virginia	27	19	70%	2,919	0	0	2,919	2,510	279	130	2,919
Wisconsin	26	12	46%	2,219	6	38	2,263	1,231	983	11	2,225
Wyoming	39	38	97%	3,600	12	2	3,614	2,600	419	593	3,612
TOTAL	2,275	1,436	63%	338,770	6,099	3,689	348,558	282,652	53,412	8,805	344,869

Table B3a | Race/ethnicity, gender, and age of victims receiving STOP Program-funded services, by state: 2017⁶

State	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	18-24	25-59	60+	Unknown
Alabama	329	30	2,710	274	6	4,428	929	6,851	1,066	789	306	1,341	5,515	557	987
Alaska	129	10	9	18	7	84	42	285	6	3	0	28	249	11	6
Arizona	318	602	299	2,407	4	2,141	1,102	5,568	934	369	266	562	3,239	192	2,612
Arkansas	5	16	421	175	1	1,860	44	2,124	391	7	140	454	1,713	150	65
California	269	252	913	4,149	73	3,364	1,485	8,817	1,545	142	530	1,911	6,574	325	1,164
Colorado	17	16	222	748	2	1,279	71	1,934	368	53	230	469	1,529	69	58
Connecticut	13	46	1,246	1,360	13	1,865	505	4,437	592	19	297	1,081	3,136	239	295
Delaware	2	25	747	261	3	1,261	648	2,271	230	446	106	414	1,780	112	535
District of Columbia	0	3	134	128	2	14	3	262	22	0	4	36	237	5	2
Florida	26	160	5,359	2,674	9	7,938	594	13,776	2,900	70	382	2,978	12,216	909	261
Georgia	30	202	4,818	727	13	2,725	1,517	7,304	1,800	234	432	1,192	4,577	262	2,875
Guam	0	84	5	5	510	28	33	567	98	0	124	97	384	17	43
Hawaii	3	104	5	40	237	181	43	412	11	0	22	42	343	16	0
Idaho	17	15	42	664	9	1,938	94	2,447	325	1	140	568	1,873	163	29
Illinois	94	123	2,036	2,103	23	4,198	1,266	7,418	890	765	493	1,525	5,647	578	830
Indiana	13	73	1,636	1,070	55	5,067	346	7,444	691	123	391	1,465	5,873	227	302
Iowa	64	2	39	539	3	563	90	1,066	228	6	131	240	830	46	53
Kansas	19	32	518	278	13	1,593	688	2,667	472	2	114	622	1,770	125	510
Kentucky	2	22	397	569	6	2,718	421	3,473	351	308	169	738	2,584	205	436
Louisiana	77	39	5,916	452	19	6,658	291	11,675	1,604	156	970	2,584	8,905	639	337
Maine	22	17	92	22	6	1,901	339	2,153	236	10	34	356	1,686	195	128

6 No STOP subgrantee reports were received for American Samoa in 2017.

Table B3a | Race/ethnicity, gender, and age of victims receiving STOP Program-funded services, by state: 2017⁶

State	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	18-24	25-59	60+	Unknown
Maryland	35	294	5,116	1,947	5	4,752	2,124	12,214	969	1,087	661	2,027	8,719	544	2,319
Massachusetts	27	101	1,393	1,838	5	4,146	1,113	7,386	901	318	226	1,588	5,870	395	526
Michigan	162	95	2,769	1,213	28	7,038	512	10,676	942	128	528	2,176	8,240	440	362
Minnesota	545	23	169	557	1	719	55	1,774	246	49	239	314	1,337	64	115
Mississippi	64	24	1,686	292	18	1,182	85	3,166	169	16	153	745	2,167	83	203
Missouri	67	39	1,732	483	12	6,632	242	8,109	877	162	338	1,499	6,554	363	394
Montana	272	9	34	73	4	1,501	47	1,649	285	6	170	258	1,406	91	15
Nebraska	187	52	481	805	9	3,008	521	4,506	495	39	384	838	3,371	196	251
Nevada	149	371	1,666	2,049	66	4,657	578	7,658	1,676	170	612	1,483	6,099	755	555
New Hampshire	6	24	127	178	2	2,062	376	2,101	663	11	80	377	2,004	110	204
New Jersey	18	552	5,129	5,332	209	10,151	5,633	19,815	3,239	3,970	553	4,347	15,475	1,169	5,480
New Mexico	497	19	74	1,317	35	793	193	2,358	503	62	121	412	2,062	87	241
New York	86	478	4,040	3,560	141	7,555	1,644	15,323	1,649	476	1,317	3,436	11,047	635	1,013
North Carolina	36	36	1,645	385	4	2,391	122	3,727	850	42	298	955	2,836	272	258
North Dakota	552	15	138	99	17	1,480	52	2,142	211	0	138	451	1,655	69	40
N. Mariana Islands	0	36	1	0	84	2	127	194	54	2	25	29	157	17	22
Ohio	49	135	5,773	841	49	13,936	4,137	20,410	3,036	1,314	1,537	4,598	13,697	890	4,038
Oklahoma	325	14	307	528	5	2,001	265	3,051	259	93	127	462	2,381	122	311
Oregon	297	96	181	1,063	84	3,979	912	5,743	559	213	289	999	4,215	375	637
Pennsylvania	29	89	1,606	825	17	8,423	1,072	10,816	1,204	29	572	2,132	8,314	826	205
Puerto Rico	0	0	7	7,798	0	15	5	6,746	1,034	45	90	1,710	5,601	338	86
Rhode Island	17	33	429	683	4	3,069	53	3,719	567	2	151	1,398	2,600	126	13

Table B3a | Race/ethnicity, gender, and age of victims receiving STOP Program-funded services, by state: 2017⁶

State	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	18-24	25-59	60+	Unknown
South Carolina	23	16	2,055	83	6	1,885	603	4,204	438	29	368	725	2,846	104	628
South Dakota	1,550	15	34	53	3	777	265	2,254	396	44	363	429	1,620	54	228
Tennessee	6	25	570	219	1	1,070	69	1,583	352	6	76	460	1,294	60	51
Texas	54	201	1,799	4,574	10	2,771	2,379	9,658	1,395	557	416	1,812	6,265	297	2,820
Utah	128	54	129	1,404	62	2,924	267	3,831	648	270	161	943	3,021	179	445
Vermont	13	16	41	22	2	1,016	204	1,223	83	7	70	186	898	33	126
Virgin Islands	1	0	79	55	0	12	5	130	22	0	0	22	113	2	15
Virginia	20	225	2,464	1,082	10	5,948	444	9,063	1,041	54	512	1,751	7,121	519	255
Washington	230	128	371	1,176	57	3,740	4	4,790	916	0	379	1,213	3,716	396	2
West Virginia	9	13	155	13	2	2,647	80	2,579	331	9	166	452	2,014	160	127
Wisconsin	76	134	171	891	5	935	112	1,849	266	110	234	298	1,350	84	259
Wyoming	231	19	113	453	25	2,768	42	3,124	485	3	149	887	2,284	179	113
TOTAL	7,210	5,254	70,048	60,554	1,996	167,789	34,893	290,522	41,521	12,826	16,784	60,115	219,009	15,076	33,885

Table B4a

Number of individuals with disabilities/limited English proficiency/who are immigrants/living in rural areas receiving STOP Program-funded services, by state: 2017⁷

State	With disabilities	Limited English proficiency	Immigrants/refugees/asylum seekers	Live in rural areas
Alabama	634	200	91	1,535
Alaska	22	16	5	87
Arizona	306	698	829	1,792
Arkansas	129	164	147	694
California	455	1,575	728	1,253
Colorado	96	315	176	244
Connecticut	376	197	232	217
Delaware	101	152	151	322
District of Columbia	0	150	180	0
Florida	482	1,218	612	947
Georgia	622	310	350	905
Guam	40	12	0	135
Hawaii	9	20	15	396
Idaho	235	404	418	1,353
Illinois	252	1,078	883	1,979
Indiana	406	707	636	1,584
Iowa	231	338	335	613
Kansas	74	78	22	195
Kentucky	651	475	566	2,180
Louisiana	541	274	196	5,583
Maine	262	74	68	1,530
Maryland	738	1,610	1,582	3,438
Massachusetts	887	1,028	478	597
Michigan	1,082	438	552	2,565
Minnesota	290	336	462	1,416
Mississippi	197	239	262	1,304
Missouri	1,243	338	308	4,357
Montana	170	8	19	1,089
Nebraska	250	409	231	1,761
Nevada	444	983	670	1,231
New Hampshire	143	72	24	255
New Jersey	730	2,387	861	613
New Mexico	197	631	584	943

7 No STOP subgrantee reports were received for American Samoa in 2017.

Table B4a

Number of individuals with disabilities/limited English proficiency/who are immigrants/living in rural areas receiving STOP Program-funded services, by state: 2017⁷

State	With disabilities	Limited English proficiency	Immigrants/refugees/ asylum seekers	Live in rural areas
New York	1,561	1,859	1,732	3,110
North Carolina	483	295	57	1,210
North Dakota	180	26	32	765
N. Mariana Islands	4	4	16	41
Ohio	1,666	601	358	5,614
Oklahoma	78	329	212	1,500
Oregon	760	401	172	3,091
Pennsylvania	1,530	285	171	5,367
Puerto Rico	57	93	21	575
Rhode Island	10	15	0	0
South Carolina	143	48	13	732
South Dakota	63	30	12	2,006
Tennessee	88	107	94	208
Texas	513	1,384	483	791
Utah	236	529	538	1,348
Vermont	88	14	10	624
Virgin Islands	1	47	42	104
Virginia	553	876	770	3,484
Washington	405	514	236	1,848
West Virginia	250	10	3	1,625
Wisconsin	311	551	468	888
Wyoming	271	64	55	1,384
TOTAL	21,546	25,016	18,168	79,428

Table B5a Victims' relationships to offender for victims served with STOP Program funds, by state: 2017⁸

State	Current/ former spouse or intimate partner	Other family or household member	Dating	Acquaintance	Stranger	Relationship unknown
Alabama	3,740	558	2,098	440	174	1,700
Alaska	308	11	5	3	0	5
Arizona	2,958	564	347	246	90	2,691
Arkansas	966	589	732	221	49	13
California	4,715	620	1,566	734	321	2,672
Colorado	1,432	83	104	387	156	193
Connecticut	2,518	262	979	138	36	1,115
Delaware	1,957	70	88	444	61	357
District of Columbia	231	7	48	6	4	1
Florida	10,513	2,139	3,446	279	106	317
Georgia	5,880	771	753	702	270	1,472
Guam	364	161	47	56	14	28
Hawaii	333	20	17	51	2	0
Idaho	1,675	228	441	303	32	132
Illinois	2,483	1,397	4,395	510	144	660
Indiana	5,143	1,056	1,559	333	43	458
Iowa	667	86	46	162	8	352
Kansas	2,237	313	366	112	23	91
Kentucky	3,271	401	293	255	37	92
Louisiana	8,932	959	2,745	579	158	229
Maine	1,269	286	637	75	22	135
Maryland	9,338	757	1,391	484	228	2,398
Massachusetts	3,609	1,173	2,894	349	91	560
Michigan	8,250	623	1,500	711	164	616
Minnesota	1,006	248	197	139	24	455
Mississippi	2,268	239	387	145	36	278
Missouri	6,176	884	1,248	517	83	730
Montana	1,329	230	205	133	21	50
Nebraska	1,684	70	842	106	23	2,315
Nevada	3,820	1,205	1,993	455	65	2,077
New Hampshire	1,817	415	280	40	4	227
New Jersey	13,001	2,276	5,001	782	208	5,995

⁸ No STOP subgrantee reports were received for American Samoa in 2017.

Table B5a Victims' relationships to offender for victims served with STOP Program funds, by state: 2017⁸

State	Current/ former spouse or intimate partner	Other family or household member	Dating	Acquaintance	Stranger	Relationship unknown
New Mexico	1,950	241	112	231	86	328
New York	8,687	2,023	2,835	1,546	510	1,998
North Carolina	2,749	642	590	367	50	233
North Dakota	1,394	233	377	312	40	54
N. Mariana Islands	33	71	28	1	2	115
Ohio	12,875	4,195	2,519	1,807	411	3,335
Oklahoma	1,626	289	583	174	40	937
Oregon	3,932	661	786	488	117	586
Pennsylvania	7,134	1,595	2,217	790	169	991
Puerto Rico	7,501	20	128	17	2	157
Rhode Island	1,169	154	2,880	41	5	67
South Carolina	1,312	406	924	521	120	1,436
South Dakota	1,808	196	177	147	62	518
Tennessee	1,053	228	587	69	19	59
Texas	5,033	1,536	2,317	805	189	2,961
Utah	3,388	575	368	285	42	135
Vermont	1,018	74	79	255	19	57
Virgin Islands	132	3	15	2	0	0
Virginia	7,247	1,353	594	749	168	220
Washington	2,819	1,064	1,529	254	45	5
West Virginia	1,904	489	246	180	19	107
Wisconsin	1,176	317	181	122	27	403
Wyoming	2,101	247	643	261	33	353
TOTAL	191,931	35,313	57,365	19,321	4,872	43,469

Appendix C: 2018

STOP funding allocation by state

Table A1b | Number of STOP Program awards to subgrantees and amounts allocated, by category, by state: 2018⁹

State	Number of subgrantee awards and amounts allocated to subgrantees (\$)												Amount allocated to State Administrators \$
	Victim Services		Law Enforcement		Prosecution		Courts		Discretionary		Total		
	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$	
Alabama	19	623,368	8	594,036	8	594,036	2	118,807	2	208,283	39	2,138,530	237,615
Alaska	7	215,658	2	183,790	2	171,337	2	32,003	0	0	13	602,788	80,561
American Samoa	19	574,606	5	589,855	4	580,252	4	116,116	4	309,440	36	2,170,269	257,554
Arizona	14	1,202,841	5	603,369	6	391,033	1	104,077	1	74,663	27	2,375,983	256,955
Arkansas	6	925,941	9	731,222	11	675,738	1	85,486	5	441,653	32	2,860,040	643,484
California	14	8,973,493	15	7,571,254	6	6,526,792	2	1,434,597	6	1,222,385	43	25,728,521	0
Colorado	13	500,144	11	655,350	12	585,593	1	120,077	6	258,106	43	2,119,270	261,740
Connecticut	8	1,106,873	5	600,250	4	154,500	3	115,011	4	509,043	24	2,485,677	109,611
Delaware	8	397,502	7	298,123	2	240,000	1	45,225	1	5,000	19	985,850	27,250
District of Columbia	2	425,000	1	161,820	1	230,501	1	40,108	0	0	5	857,429	33,413
Florida	2	3,600,695	3	2,238,347	3	2,129,211	3	524,607	0	0	11	8,492,860	744,432
Georgia	35	1,401,079	18	960,922	22	1,271,866	5	315,196	4	467,918	84	4,416,981	349,375
Guam	8	229,009	3	169,965	3	93,159	2	29,609	0	0	16	521,742	0
Hawaii	6	406,968	0	0	0	0	1	36,623	0	0	7	443,591	111,563
Illinois	2	1,393,226	6	677,240	6	1,463,304	3	557,287	8	987,381	25	5,078,438	0
Indiana	27	1,180,543	10	441,879	25	994,849	1	85,038	6	403,475	69	3,105,784	101,768
Iowa	9	687,652	14	394,087	9	319,582	2	77,966	3	211,105	37	1,690,392	96,177
Kansas	10	504,830	5	220,580	4	323,749	2	88,627	4	245,608	25	1,383,394	137,716
Louisiana	27	559,726	30	696,009	18	543,941	3	117,323	8	343,518	86	2,260,517	0
Maine	15	421,207	3	105,509	1	105,224	2	52,673	0	0	21	684,613	109,314
Maryland	106	792,226	79	597,946	54	650,795	6	159,607	56	409,330	301	2,609,904	0
Massachusetts	15	952,547	12	678,000	5	675,000	1	135,000	10	408,000	43	2,848,547	369,808
Michigan	102	1,835,296	98	1,084,024	96	1,243,311	2	339,986	0	0	298	4,502,617	273,288
Minnesota	2	692,897	29	584,999	29	593,263	0	0	0	0	60	1,871,159	208,963
Mississippi	28	937,265	20	792,769	12	765,469	6	225,508	2	150,678	68	2,871,689	0
Missouri	77	1,401,717	30	1,178,955	54	933,203	3	177,084	3	81,757	167	3,772,716	161,148
Montana	8	366,410	4	304,221	2	114,846	1	44,002	1	55,000	16	884,479	98,275

⁹ Table A1b reflects data as reported by STOP administrators. The data are not further verified during VAWA MEI's data validation processes. No data were received by VAWA MEI representing the following states and territories in 2018: Idaho, Kentucky, North Dakota, Puerto Rico, South Dakota, Tennessee, and the Virgin Islands.

Table A1b | Number of STOP Program awards to subgrantees and amounts allocated, by category, by state: 2018⁹

State	Number of subgrantee awards and amounts allocated to subgrantees (\$)												Amount allocated to State Administrators \$
	Victim Services		Law Enforcement		Prosecution		Courts		Discretionary		Total		
	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$	
Nebraska	10	345,422	4	287,852	4	236,598	1	57,571	10	172,711	29	1,100,154	182,680
Nevada	30	450,001	5	193,361	6	409,929	1	68,330	8	197,933	50	1,319,554	100,898
New Hampshire	8	342,999	5	331,000	9	335,671	1	55,000	0	0	23	1,064,670	108,265
New Jersey	20	860,994	9	630,233	22	623,319	1	173,222	14	455,524	66	2,743,292	372,627
New Mexico	12	371,370	11	301,789	5	301,789	1	47,628	7	171,851	36	1,194,427	127,215
New York	55	2,651,084	34	1,693,535	27	1,404,855	1	352,451	9	767,709	126	6,869,634	783,225
North Carolina	13	309,836	14	351,872	12	368,367	9	239,122	2	56,755	50	1,325,952	158,223
N. Mariana Islands	6	314,206	9	272,454	3	272,454	2	47,500	6	133,671	26	1,040,285	137,351
Ohio	86	2,842,751	42	1,794,577	43	2,200,875	12	373,268	62	1,373,506	245	8,584,977	479,254
Oklahoma	35	595,210	23	531,146	26	657,552	0	0	16	273,713	100	2,057,621	158,884
Oregon	39	738,705	12	822,072	12	831,725	3	185,234	10	336,650	76	2,914,386	170,554
Pennsylvania	52	2,382,048	55	1,488,118	53	1,502,242	1	236,960	1	150,000	162	5,759,368	526,577
Rhode Island	1	357,432	3	80,046	0	0	1	43,934	0	0	5	481,412	29,693
South Carolina	15	898,526	6	528,614	7	817,524	0	0	2	71,761	30	2,316,425	140,912
Texas	15	2,558,606	40	4,544,115	34	3,249,501	6	701,428	7	1,074,977	102	12,128,627	567,189
Utah	24	398,136	9	182,688	13	286,917	2	57,260	3	123,910	51	1,048,911	249,723
Vermont	13	272,989	13	301,052	13	379,043	1	41,722	0	0	40	994,806	83,443
Virginia	39	1,088,268	33	1,137,202	23	915,997	1	155,187	19	722,833	115	4,019,487	0
Washington	57	996,942	73	896,846	74	1,064,103	1	143,825	0	0	205	3,101,716	288,142
West Virginia	38	738,515	37	540,152	31	577,729	2	113,454	6	227,017	114	2,196,867	252,120
Wisconsin	5	427,214	10	730,946	9	790,899	3	237,233	1	77,558	28	2,263,850	191,374
Wyoming	46	238,700	17	155,855	8	136,070	1	1	19	106,493	91	637,119	7,306
TOTAL	1,208	52,488,673	896	40,910,046	833	39,733,713	112	8,507,973	336	13,286,915	3,385	154,927,320	9,785,665

Table A2b | Percentage distribution of STOP Program allocation, by type of victimization, by state: 2018¹⁰

State	Sexual Assault	Domestic Violence	Stalking	TOTAL
Alabama	25%	73%	2%	100%
Alaska	34%	57%	9%	100%
American Samoa	45%	45%	10%	100%
Arizona	43%	53%	4%	100%
Arkansas	1%	98%	1%	100%
California	56%	41%	3%	100%
Colorado	58%	39%	3%	100%
Connecticut	40%	59%	1%	100%
Delaware	28%	72%	0%	100%
District of Columbia	30%	55%	15%	100%
Florida	45%	55%	0%	100%
Georgia	10%	68%	22%	100%
Guam	45%	45%	10%	100%
Hawaii	20%	75%	5%	100%
Illinois	50%	50%	0%	100%
Indiana	20%	75%	5%	100%
Iowa	68%	29%	3%	100%
Kansas	31%	66%	3%	100%
Louisiana	26%	69%	5%	100%
Maine	55%	41%	4%	100%
Maryland	29%	69%	2%	100%
Massachusetts	25%	70%	5%	100%
Michigan	22%	74%	4%	100%
Minnesota	50%	50%	0%	100%
Mississippi	31%	63%	6%	100%
Missouri	17%	79%	4%	100%
Montana	30%	65%	5%	100%
Nebraska	26%	69%	5%	100%
Nevada	25%	74%	1%	100%
New Hampshire	35%	60%	5%	100%
New Jersey	25%	73%	2%	100%
New Mexico	49%	49%	2%	100%

10 Table A2b reflects data as reported by STOP administrators. The data are not further verified during VAWA MEI's data validation processes. No data were received by VAWA MEI representing the following states and territories in 2018: Idaho, Kentucky, North Dakota, Puerto Rico, South Dakota, Tennessee, and the Virgin Islands.

Table A2b | Percentage distribution of STOP Program allocation, by type of victimization, by state: 2018¹⁰

State	Sexual Assault	Domestic Violence	Stalking	TOTAL
New York	38%	62%	0%	100%
North Carolina	20%	80%	0%	100%
Northern Mariana Islands	30%	60%	10%	100%
Ohio	22%	73%	5%	100%
Oklahoma	25%	68%	7%	100%
Oregon	24%	76%	0%	100%
Pennsylvania	29%	65%	6%	100%
Rhode Island	10%	87%	3%	100%
South Carolina	50%	40%	10%	100%
Texas	32%	60%	8%	100%
Utah	20%	72%	8%	100%
Vermont	20%	75%	5%	100%
Virginia	34%	62%	4%	100%
Washington	29%	69%	2%	100%
West Virginia	20%	73%	7%	100%
Wisconsin	40%	55%	5%	100%
Wyoming	10%	79%	11%	100%

Table A3bAmount and percentage of victim services funds awarded to culturally specific community-based organizations (CSCBOs) by state, 2018¹¹

State	Total amounts awarded to victim services	Amounts awarded to CSCBOs	Percentage of victim services funds to CSCBOs
Alabama	\$623,368	\$104,479	16.8%
Alaska	\$215,658	\$6,890	3.2%
American Samoa	\$574,606	\$143,000	24.9%
Arizona	\$1,202,841	\$287,833	23.9%
Arkansas	\$925,941	\$245,344	26.5%
California	\$8,973,493	\$2,085,985	23.2%
Colorado	\$500,144	\$204,725	40.9%
Connecticut	\$1,106,873	\$496,500	44.9%
Delaware	\$397,502	\$56,733	14.3%
District of Columbia	\$425,000	\$300,000	70.6%
Florida	\$3,600,695	\$216,042	6.0%
Georgia	\$1,401,079	\$425,838	30.4%
Guam	\$229,009	\$17,765	7.8%
Hawaii	\$406,968	\$187,841	46.2%
Illinois	\$1,393,226	\$75,010	5.4%
Indiana	\$1,180,543	\$410,187	34.7%
Iowa	\$687,652	\$178,406	25.9%
Kansas	\$504,830	\$1	N/A
Louisiana	\$559,726	\$61,747	11.0%
Maine	\$421,207	\$33,963	8.1%
Maryland	\$792,226	\$138,830	17.5%
Massachusetts	\$952,547	\$112,500	11.8%
Michigan	\$1,835,296	\$295,176	16.1%
Minnesota	\$692,897	\$346,000	49.9%
Mississippi	\$937,265	\$116,778	12.5%
Missouri	\$1,401,717	\$336,068	24.0%
Montana	\$366,410	\$51,000	13.9%
Nebraska	\$345,422	\$34,542	10.0%
Nevada	\$450,001	\$150,000	33.3%
New Hampshire	\$342,999	\$40,000	11.7%
New Jersey	\$860,994	\$292,672	34.0%
New Mexico	\$371,370	\$122,385	33.0%

11 Table A3b reflects data as reported by STOP administrators. The data are not further verified during VAWA MEI's data validation processes. No data were received by VAWA MEI representing the following states and territories in 2018: Idaho, Kentucky, North Dakota, Puerto Rico, South Dakota, Tennessee, and the Virgin Islands.

Table A3bAmount and percentage of victim services funds awarded to culturally specific community-based organizations (CSCBOs) by state, 2018¹¹

State	Total amounts awarded to victim services	Amounts awarded to CSCBOs	Percentage of victim services funds to CSCBOs
New York	\$2,651,084	\$314,170	11.9%
North Carolina	\$309,836	\$44,391	14.3%
N. Mariana Islands	\$314,206	\$27,142	8.6%
Ohio	\$2,842,751	\$569,293	20.0%
Oklahoma	\$595,210	\$45,065	7.6%
Oregon	\$738,705	\$127,207	17.2%
Pennsylvania	\$2,382,048	\$260,572	10.9%
Rhode Island	\$357,432	\$41,933	11.7%
South Carolina	\$898,526	\$1	N/A
Texas	\$2,558,606	\$1,033,393	40.4%
Utah	\$398,136	\$140,161	35.2%
Vermont	\$272,989	\$25,000	9.2%
Virginia	\$1,088,268	\$123,793	11.4%
Washington	\$996,942	\$107,911	10.8%
West Virginia	\$738,515	\$65,732	8.9%
Wisconsin	\$427,214	\$121,940	28.5%
Wyoming	\$238,700	\$19,264	8.1%
TOTAL	\$52,488,673	\$10,641,208	20.3% of total

N/A = not applicable

Appendix D: 2018

STOP-funded activity by state

Table B1b | Number of STOP Program awards reported by activities funded, by state: 2018¹²

State	Staff	Training	Policies	Products	Data collection & communication systems	Specialized units	System improvement	Victim services	Law enforcement	Prosecution	Courts	Probation and parole	BIP
Alabama	36	20	8	11	8	11	6	24	7	10	0	0	1
Alaska	3	5	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
American Samoa	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0
Arizona	18	18	7	10	4	2	2	14	2	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	14	2	1	2	0	8	1	5	6	3	0	0	0
California	72	48	26	24	10	30	3	54	21	16	0	8	1
Colorado	21	14	4	5	0	5	2	10	2	6	0	0	0
Connecticut	42	5	0	1	0	2	7	38	0	1	0	0	1
Delaware	16	10	3	3	3	3	3	8	2	1	0	0	0
District of Columbia	3	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	1	0	0	0
Florida	85	32	8	13	6	29	7	50	17	14	1	0	0
Georgia	46	17	5	7	3	25	4	15	15	17	1	1	0
Guam	9	8	1	4	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	16	8	1	1	1	5	2	7	3	3	0	0	0
Idaho	21	11	6	3	1	3	2	20	0	3	0	0	0
Illinois	24	13	1	0	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	0
Indiana	66	32	23	12	9	24	6	40	8	23	0	0	0
Iowa	28	14	6	3	1	12	2	8	9	8	0	0	0
Kansas	23	11	4	6	1	7	1	14	1	4	1	0	1
Kentucky	29	12	6	8	3	4	3	20	4	3	0	0	0
Louisiana	57	11	7	8	6	23	4	37	20	7	0	0	0
Maine	17	9	6	3	2	4	3	12	5	1	0	0	0
Maryland	67	16	8	7	5	13	5	53	3	6	0	0	4
Massachusetts	40	21	11	13	3	5	4	37	2	2	0	0	0
Michigan	55	23	8	3	1	7	1	51	3	5	1	1	0
Minnesota	27	19	17	6	4	3	4	5	3	0	0	1	0
Mississippi	35	12	3	6	5	5	4	23	7	3	1	0	0
Missouri	60	10	7	3	5	14	4	39	10	9	1	0	1

12 No STOP subgrantee reports were received for the Virgin islands in 2018.

Table B1b | Number of STOP Program awards reported by activities funded, by state: 2018¹²

State	Staff	Training	Policies	Products	Data collection & communication systems	Specialized units	System improvement	Victim services	Law enforcement	Prosecution	Courts	Probation and parole	BIP
Montana	18	13	3	3	0	3	0	9	4	1	0	0	0
Nebraska	16	11	5	4	2	7	3	14	3	5	0	0	2
Nevada	42	7	6	2	2	9	2	36	1	2	2	0	0
New Hampshire	19	9	4	3	3	7	1	10	2	6	0	0	0
New Jersey	102	52	10	20	3	2	6	92	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	33	23	7	9	3	4	2	15	2	3	0	0	0
New York	109	65	20	23	8	21	6	86	9	21	0	3	0
North Carolina	67	28	19	14	20	26	3	18	17	15	0	0	10
North Dakota	38	12	6	3	3	0	2	34	0	0	0	0	3
N. Mariana Islands	5	3	0	0	1	2	0	4	0	1	0	1	0
Ohio	94	35	13	9	4	26	5	62	15	14	0	1	0
Oklahoma	35	18	2	3	0	18	2	16	11	8	0	3	0
Oregon	45	15	5	5	1	3	5	42	1	2	0	0	1
Pennsylvania	33	31	26	12	4	26	8	30	21	24	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	12	1	2	0	1	3	1	10	0	1	0	0	0
Rhode Island	5	3	2	2	2	2	1	4	0	1	0	0	0
South Carolina	26	12	8	5	2	6	1	14	7	6	1	0	1
South Dakota	15	1	1	4	2	4	2	12	0	4	0	0	0
Tennessee	32	21	12	9	2	12	5	11	6	9	0	0	0
Texas	103	55	21	10	11	45	10	28	25	29	1	4	0
Utah	28	16	7	5	3	3	2	21	5	2	0	0	0
Vermont	19	9	5	0	2	8	1	11	5	4	0	0	0
Virginia	105	64	13	44	11	24	5	61	15	13	0	0	1
Washington	91	50	7	1	13	11	4	64	18	9	0	0	0
West Virginia	26	11	7	3	1	5	1	19	17	14	0	0	2
Wisconsin	23	13	1	4	1	0	1	10	0	5	0	0	0
Wyoming	37	11	4	1	1	4	3	36	0	2	0	0	0
TOTAL	2,110	993	395	361	188	530	162	1,386	335	348	10	23	29

Table B2b | Number of STOP Program subgrantees using funds for victim services and victims seeking/receiving services, by state: 2018¹³

State	Total number of subgrantees	Subgrantees using funds for victim services		Victims seeking services				Victims receiving services			
		Number	% of total	Served	Partially Served	Not Served	TOTAL seeking services	Domestic violence	Sexual assault	Stalking	TOTAL receiving services
Alabama	38	24	63%	9,086	0	29	9,115	8,262	803	21	9,086
Alaska	6	1	17%	155	24	132	311	154	24	1	179
American Samoa	3	2	67%	237	21	15	273	159	97	2	258
Arizona	21	14	67%	2,448	16	0	2,464	1,788	647	29	2,464
Arkansas	14	5	36%	1,674	4	0	1,678	1,657	21	0	1,678
California	73	54	74%	9,695	624	1	10,320	6,857	3,318	144	10,319
Colorado	21	10	48%	1,479	76	44	1,599	530	1,024	1	1,555
Connecticut	45	38	84%	8,327	0	0	8,327	7,771	556	0	8,327
Delaware	18	8	44%	2,456	118	85	2,659	1,982	586	6	2,574
District of Columbia	4	2	50%	258	17	108	383	256	12	7	275
Florida	88	50	57%	17,300	167	31	17,498	16,494	755	218	17,467
Georgia	49	15	31%	5,397	6	160	5,563	4,674	366	363	5,403
Guam	14	4	29%	358	1	0	359	213	141	5	359
Hawaii	19	7	37%	371	0	3	374	312	59	0	371
Idaho	24	20	83%	2,173	12	32	2,217	1,513	294	378	2,185
Illinois	24	24	100%	3,500	27	48	3,575	2,693	834	0	3,527
Indiana	67	40	60%	9,522	43	38	9,603	7,957	1,010	598	9,565
Iowa	30	8	27%	1,702	0	0	1,702	675	996	31	1,702
Kansas	24	14	58%	2,803	39	65	2,907	2,394	374	74	2,842
Kentucky	29	20	69%	4,074	8	48	4,130	3,601	388	93	4,082
Louisiana	65	37	57%	11,974	46	424	12,444	10,295	1,288	437	12,020

13 No STOP subgrantee reports were received for the Virgin Islands in 2018.

Table B2b | Number of STOP Program subgrantees using funds for victim services and victims seeking/receiving services, by state: 2018¹³

State	Total number of subgrantees	Subgrantees using funds for victim services		Victims seeking services				Victims receiving services			
		Number	% of total	Served	Partially Served	Not Served	TOTAL seeking services	Domestic violence	Sexual assault	Stalking	TOTAL receiving services
Maine	22	12	55%	2,769	36	0	2,805	1,970	803	32	2,805
Maryland	69	53	77%	11,474	356	427	12,257	10,593	1,043	194	11,830
Massachusetts	40	37	93%	8,779	44	2	8,825	6,810	1,884	129	8,823
Michigan	55	51	93%	13,666	351	100	14,117	11,517	1,825	675	14,017
Minnesota	32	5	16%	1,596	5	0	1,601	1,191	407	3	1,601
Mississippi	35	23	66%	3,244	23	15	3,282	2,845	335	87	3,267
Missouri	60	39	65%	5,646	605	729	6,980	5,150	769	332	6,251
Montana	19	9	47%	1,489	97	60	1,646	1,313	204	69	1,586
Nebraska	16	14	88%	4,803	1	26	4,830	3,910	782	112	4,804
Nevada	44	36	82%	7,989	194	3	8,186	6,582	1,549	52	8,183
New Hampshire	21	10	48%	4,067	126	67	4,260	3,403	409	381	4,193
New Jersey	103	92	89%	24,512	85	94	24,691	21,008	3,347	242	24,597
New Mexico	35	15	43%	2,205	8	78	2,291	1,447	706	60	2,213
New York	109	86	79%	15,841	761	114	16,716	11,520	4,937	145	16,602
North Carolina	70	18	26%	5,028	130	46	5,204	4,572	277	309	5,158
North Dakota	40	34	85%	1,652	12	13	1,677	1,299	340	25	1,664
N. Mariana Islands	9	4	44%	185	12	0	197	155	41	1	197
Ohio	97	62	64%	21,604	669	62	22,335	16,511	4,711	1,051	22,273
Oklahoma	37	16	43%	4,122	20	80	4,222	3,354	617	171	4,142
Oregon	49	42	86%	6,060	347	130	6,537	5,268	941	198	6,407
Pennsylvania	34	30	88%	11,087	33	12	11,132	9,091	1,872	157	11,120
Puerto Rico	12	10	83%	7,762	23	81	7,866	7,714	34	37	7,785

Table B2b | Number of STOP Program subgrantees using funds for victim services and victims seeking/receiving services, by state: 2018¹³

State	Total number of subgrantees	Subgrantees using funds for victim services		Victims seeking services				Victims receiving services			
		Number	% of total	Served	Partially Served	Not Served	TOTAL seeking services	Domestic violence	Sexual assault	Stalking	TOTAL receiving services
Rhode Island	5	4	80%	3,529	426	385	4,340	3,840	109	6	3,955
South Carolina	26	14	54%	3,744	27	8	3,779	2,106	1,592	73	3,771
South Dakota	16	12	75%	3,092	27	1	3,120	2,852	173	94	3,119
Tennessee	33	11	33%	1,710	18	139	1,867	1,418	183	127	1,728
Texas	111	28	25%	32,036	51	100	32,187	22,077	9,661	349	32,087
Utah	29	21	72%	4,128	179	78	4,385	3,574	498	235	4,307
Vermont	21	11	52%	1,106	12	3	1,121	884	185	49	1,118
Virginia	113	61	54%	10,803	227	83	11,113	9,586	1,243	201	11,030
Washington	107	64	60%	5,882	0	0	5,882	5,013	847	22	5,882
West Virginia	27	19	70%	2,795	5	0	2,800	2,428	272	100	2,800
Wisconsin	24	10	42%	1,652	0	14	1,666	1,340	300	12	1,652
Wyoming	39	36	92%	4,135	18	1	4,154	3,002	546	605	4,153
TOTAL	2,235	1,386	62%	335,181	6,177	4,214	345,572	275,580	57,035	8,743	341,358

Table B3b | Race/ethnicity, gender, and age of victims receiving STOP Program-funded services, by state: 2018¹⁴

State	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	18-24	25-59	60+	Unknown
Alabama	26	26	3,208	245	2	5,067	514	7,612	1,259	215	228	1,584	6,417	521	336
Alaska	47	7	5	15	5	66	41	173	6	0	1	20	147	5	6
American Samoa	0	15	9	0	186	7	41	149	72	37	45	71	93	12	37
Arizona	259	42	142	1,003	1	789	228	2,180	282	2	182	320	1,810	132	20
Arkansas	3	18	621	38	0	984	14	1,365	310	3	29	455	1,107	75	12
California	261	259	1,131	4,146	85	3,235	1,203	8,313	1,591	415	571	1,822	6,321	485	1,120
Colorado	29	18	111	447	16	877	57	1,332	206	17	272	307	902	53	21
Connecticut	18	73	1,771	1,848	19	2,962	1,636	6,996	1,279	52	439	1,833	5,392	479	184
Delaware	2	23	771	343	2	1,234	221	2,304	270	0	100	413	1,808	99	154
District of Columbia	0	2	113	138	2	15	5	254	18	3	2	27	191	9	46
Florida	65	178	5,147	2,810	20	7,488	1,784	14,464	2,848	155	462	2,693	12,455	1,028	829
Georgia	6	196	3,056	637	3	988	521	4,282	941	180	251	844	2,918	274	1,116
Guam	0	58	3	3	282	13	0	327	32	0	109	52	193	5	0
Hawaii	17	54	6	16	193	86	9	365	6	0	20	38	292	21	0
Idaho	74	30	24	415	17	1,531	94	1,942	240	3	140	345	1,585	91	24
Illinois	47	76	719	719	8	1,799	342	3,083	269	175	328	488	2,396	102	213
Indiana	39	92	2,057	1,554	2	5,379	442	8,493	1,038	34	450	1,664	7,052	203	196
Iowa	214	9	117	68	6	1,128	162	1,468	209	25	267	354	948	42	91
Kansas	20	32	477	269	4	1,553	519	2,382	432	28	110	445	1,790	100	397

14 No STOP subgrantee reports were received for the Virgin Islands in 2018.

Table B3b | Race/ethnicity, gender, and age of victims receiving STOP Program-funded services, by state: 2018¹⁴

State	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	18-24	25-59	60+	Unknown
Kentucky	13	22	334	583	49	2,598	483	3,403	312	367	93	681	2,441	401	466
Louisiana	81	60	5,086	601	58	5,429	730	9,938	1,439	643	1,016	2,024	7,804	514	662
Maine	8	12	96	39	2	1,770	879	2,163	223	419	97	380	1,547	187	594
Maryland	13	202	4,363	1,701	15	3,794	1,742	9,437	1,229	1,164	314	1,592	7,766	376	1,782
Massachusetts	30	327	1,251	1,328	6	4,323	1,618	7,198	893	732	208	1,111	5,459	430	1,615
Michigan	164	134	3,834	1,782	61	7,336	794	12,632	1,267	118	478	2,843	9,477	629	590
Minnesota	784	8	143	25	2	548	91	1,363	222	16	139	252	946	68	196
Mississippi	65	23	1,717	206	2	1,243	55	3,109	149	9	176	718	2,077	110	186
Missouri	93	48	883	476	168	4,220	396	5,669	537	45	321	830	4,382	227	491
Montana	274	11	20	63	3	1,146	75	1,400	186	0	138	201	1,075	139	33
Nebraska	169	80	346	620	8	2,664	917	4,127	501	176	381	891	3,219	152	161
Nevada	110	191	1,303	2,051	47	3,838	754	6,449	1,447	287	490	1,308	5,256	535	594
New Hampshire	9	50	204	306	8	2,859	757	3,400	763	30	122	630	2,870	189	382
New Jersey	63	461	4,548	4,958	24	7,858	6,695	19,801	2,799	1,997	428	3,994	13,665	957	5,553
New Mexico	184	17	67	1,166	3	552	247	1,811	358	44	107	306	1,629	62	109
New York	90	445	3,569	2,960	17	7,990	1,550	14,607	1,582	413	1,291	3,124	10,520	675	992
North Carolina	4	93	2,011	667	0	2,159	224	4,124	850	184	158	869	3,451	272	408
North Dakota	357	17	99	75	4	1,082	36	1,478	178	8	123	326	1,147	50	18
N. Mariana Islands	0	26	1	2	92	2	74	107	26	64	7	10	98	6	76
Ohio	61	166	5,412	1,007	27	11,815	3,791	18,978	2,173	1,122	1,211	4,279	11,979	1,043	3,761

Table B3b | Race/ethnicity, gender, and age of victims receiving STOP Program-funded services, by state: 2018¹⁴

State	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	18-24	25-59	60+	Unknown
Oklahoma	372	19	332	1,219	4	1,994	212	3,731	285	126	182	617	3,097	101	145
Oregon	354	79	174	994	76	3,910	911	5,600	670	137	178	917	4,281	509	522
Pennsylvania	21	66	1,720	756	9	7,440	1,256	9,707	1,030	383	594	1,867	7,545	621	493
Puerto Rico	2	0	5	7,709	0	54	15	6,703	1,076	6	81	1,661	5,583	440	20
Rhode Island	17	38	407	749	3	2,704	37	3,452	502	1	135	1,243	2,468	98	11
South Carolina	0	24	1,607	140	3	1,548	449	2,886	630	255	365	691	2,054	236	425
South Dakota	1,657	8	63	55	8	1,053	278	2,569	525	25	283	418	1,913	57	448
Tennessee	1	12	466	166	2	1,031	50	1,419	290	19	22	385	1,188	100	33
Texas	122	358	6,907	9,119	9	5,234	10,421	14,499	1,857	15,731	5,854	2,301	19,896	401	3,635
Utah	115	55	80	708	53	2,901	540	3,467	582	258	106	637	2,581	190	793
Vermont	13	12	35	15	0	873	175	1,021	74	23	39	153	797	34	95
Virginia	19	243	2,869	1,098	21	6,327	500	9,781	1,215	34	513	1,811	7,707	600	399
Washington	204	132	480	1,117	41	3,908	0	4,718	1,164	0	407	1,519	3,592	364	0
West Virginia	2	16	142	25	2	2,540	77	2,503	290	7	132	396	1,977	202	93
Wisconsin	31	73	119	553	0	242	652	1,253	125	274	126	184	645	9	688
Wyoming	334	29	111	544	16	3,088	74	3,556	586	11	239	841	2,760	247	66
TOTAL	6,963	4,765	70,292	60,297	1,696	153,274	45,388	275,543	39,343	26,472	20,560	55,785	218,709	14,967	31,337

Table B4b

Number of individuals with disabilities/limited English proficiency/who are immigrants/living in rural areas receiving STOP Program-funded services, by state: 2018¹⁵

State	With disabilities	Limited English proficiency	Immigrants/refugees/asylum seekers	Live in rural areas
Alabama	938	184	90	2,006
Alaska	18	9	3	80
American Samoa	0	137	27	113
Arizona	207	463	512	529
Arkansas	124	28	0	0
California	453	1,578	308	1,058
Colorado	153	274	188	289
Connecticut	577	479	195	354
Delaware	173	165	152	281
District of Columbia	0	148	172	0
Florida	545	1,389	806	1,265
Georgia	74	824	521	199
Guam	19	12	3	72
Hawaii	23	7	7	189
Idaho	140	217	152	954
Illinois	125	545	178	901
Indiana	355	1,133	1,044	1,227
Iowa	345	48	26	1,313
Kansas	192	38	31	244
Kentucky	658	461	548	1,920
Louisiana	569	372	296	3,828
Maine	167	78	45	1,377
Maryland	704	1,461	1,242	3,084
Massachusetts	783	953	501	974
Michigan	1,382	960	715	2,556
Minnesota	157	4	23	1,042
Mississippi	210	138	152	1,292
Missouri	876	327	336	2,700
Montana	134	4	13	765
Nebraska	554	382	313	1,537
Nevada	235	881	527	1,382
New Hampshire	227	126	72	148
New Jersey	673	2,594	1,731	532

15 No STOP subgrantee reports were received for the Virgin Islands in 2018.

Table B4b

Number of individuals with disabilities/limited English proficiency/who are immigrants/living in rural areas receiving STOP Program-funded services, by state: 2018¹⁵

State	With disabilities	Limited English proficiency	Immigrants/refugees/ asylum seekers	Live in rural areas
New Mexico	114	500	511	753
New York	1,613	1,549	1,499	3,647
North Carolina	43	335	74	277
North Dakota	124	26	17	521
N. Mariana Islands	4	6	12	47
Ohio	1,468	656	345	4,591
Oklahoma	133	1,018	782	1,708
Oregon	842	443	286	2,448
Pennsylvania	1,382	345	132	4,200
Puerto Rico	185	143	102	905
Rhode Island	9	133	120	0
South Carolina	85	36	8	274
South Dakota	68	20	7	2,109
Tennessee	127	94	70	212
Texas	687	1,619	623	532
Utah	227	320	226	1,484
Vermont	102	16	15	800
Virginia	630	777	732	3,562
Washington	417	403	158	1,520
West Virginia	166	29	29	1,672
Wisconsin	83	443	257	331
Wyoming	376	54	39	2,009
TOTAL	20,675	25,384	16,973	67,813

Table B5b | Victims' relationships to offender for victims served with STOP Program funds, by state: 2018¹⁶

State	Current/ former spouse or intimate partner	Other family or household member	Dating	Acquaintance	Stranger	Relationship unknown
Alabama	4,150	578	2,740	384	172	1,103
Alaska	173	13	3	4	1	9
American Samoa	232	41	24	18	12	34
Arizona	1,549	400	186	112	42	180
Arkansas	456	331	837	79	1	28
California	2,896	686	1,890	794	285	3,895
Colorado	511	95	163	337	100	349
Connecticut	5,794	144	1,337	121	39	892
Delaware	1,851	126	112	135	131	237
District of Columbia	161	6	46	9	6	53
Florida	11,073	1,862	3,748	435	127	386
Georgia	2,831	769	904	206	36	679
Guam	216	108	0	23	15	7
Hawaii	302	37	11	12	5	4
Idaho	1,441	204	228	201	28	96
Illinois	1,086	472	1,342	371	25	338
Indiana	5,264	1,069	2,462	477	23	740
Iowa	818	216	112	310	29	231
Kansas	1,675	461	398	135	53	168
Kentucky	2,902	314	558	203	50	353
Louisiana	7,438	882	2,025	735	118	1,038
Maine	1,480	327	325	135	38	559
Maryland	7,724	429	1,672	376	161	1,865
Massachusetts	2,981	903	2,538	180	40	2,292
Michigan	10,359	570	1,409	916	202	749
Minnesota	1,164	133	45	215	24	20
Mississippi	2,163	299	374	271	36	137
Missouri	3,776	653	702	350	63	1,051
Montana	1,170	133	180	87	47	28
Nebraska	1,691	103	412	98	22	2,478
Nevada	2,933	1,290	1,441	198	25	2,319
New Hampshire	2,350	503	423	66	8	843

16 No STOP subgrantee reports were received for the Virgin Islands in 2018.

Table B5b | Victims' relationships to offender for victims served with STOP Program funds, by state: 2018¹⁶

State	Current/ former spouse or intimate partner	Other family or household member	Dating	Acquaintance	Stranger	Relationship unknown
New Jersey	12,086	2,048	4,198	589	178	5,661
New Mexico	1,270	142	172	252	92	360
New York	9,324	1,818	1,859	1,976	522	1,260
North Carolina	2,717	427	1,329	376	63	419
North Dakota	924	196	329	191	37	32
N. Mariana Islands	85	55	43	9	1	5
Ohio	11,960	3,669	2,394	1,928	438	3,083
Oklahoma	2,743	367	746	156	114	246
Oregon	3,990	525	1,023	371	45	512
Pennsylvania	6,227	1,249	2,042	623	140	1,066
Puerto Rico	6,865	8	851	16	22	23
Rhode Island	1,147	56	2,636	8	3	105
South Carolina	1,501	411	880	268	355	380
South Dakota	2,219	151	257	113	31	370
Tennessee	1,058	103	508	61	16	83
Texas	20,026	3,210	5,165	969	282	4,804
Utah	3,210	334	142	272	38	335
Vermont	1,011	121	106	204	26	23
Virginia	8,096	1,376	653	583	102	324
Washington	2,782	1,213	1,547	279	82	0
West Virginia	1,882	474	206	159	23	75
Wisconsin	1,349	142	123	38	16	38
Wyoming	2,157	452	959	354	62	230
TOTAL	195,239	32,704	56,815	17,788	4,652	42,595

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