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2020 Biennial Report to Congress on the Effectiveness of the Sexual Assault Services Formula Grant Program (SASP)



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Office on Violence Against Women

2017 – 2018

SASP Formula Report

The 2020 Biennial Report to Congress on the Effectiveness of the
Sexual Assault Services Formula Grant Program

United States Department of Justice
Office on Violence Against Women

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

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

Considerations for the Reader

The 2020 Sexual Assault Services Formula Grant Program (SASP Formula) Report is submitted in fulfillment of the statutory requirement that the United States Attorney General provide a biennial report to Congress on all programs funded by the Office on Violence Against Women (OVW), including how funds were expended and an assessment of the effectiveness of funded programs. This report is based on data submitted by SASP Formula state administrators and SASP Formula subgrantees reflecting SASP Formula awards made and SASP Formula-funded activities engaged in during calendar years 2017 and 2018.

The following are key notes for the reader to consider when reviewing the 2020 SASP Formula Report.

Report Overview

- The section entitled “Executive Summary” sets out the statutory origins and outlines of SASP Formula—the program’s purpose areas, the distribution of SASP Formula funds, states’ eligibility, reporting requirements, and reporting methods. It also includes figures on key activities conducted by SASP-funded agencies and organizations.
- “SASP Formula Grant Funding” and “SASP Formula 2017 and 2018: How Funds Were Used” describes the sources of the data and how funds were used during calendar years 2017 and 2018—the types of agencies and organizations that received funding, as well as the types of activities in which they engaged and why these activities are important.
- Appendix A and Appendix B present data on the number and characteristics of victims served on a state-by-state basis.

The Scope and Burden of Violence

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

SASP 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 and 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).
- SASP Formula funds are awarded to states on a fiscal year schedule. SASP administrators issue subawards with these funds on various time schedules, and report on the use of funds by calendar year.
- Throughout this report, references to "states" or "states and territories" refer to all recipients of SASP awards—i.e., the 50 states, the five U.S. territories, and the District of Columbia.
- The most frequently reported data are generally included (for example, purpose areas or victim services). For more information about the types of data that grantees provide, refer to the sample forms located on the [VAWA MEI website](#).
- The overall number of victims served represents an unduplicated count; this means that each victim is counted only once by each subgrantee, regardless of the number of times that victim received services during each calendar year. Statutory regulations pertaining to victim confidentiality are among the reasons that OVW cannot report an unduplicated count of victims served across grant programs.
 - Victims are reported only once 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 advocacy three times. Subgrantees would report two counts of services provided (one legal advocacy service and one victim advocacy service) and one victim served.
- Subgrantee data are often presented as totals across the two 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 **252,377** hotline calls.*

- In some cases, a total is not available.
 - For example, some victims may seek multiple services across the two annual reporting periods; hence, providing a total would include duplicated numbers of victims. In those cases, a calculated average across the two annual reporting periods is presented.
 - For example: *In the two years covered by this report, subgrantees provided services to an annual average of **48,880** victims.*
- Subgrantee data are presented as whole integers.
 - For example: *In the two years covered by this report, SASP Formula subgrantees served an annual average of **12,831** victims who lived in rural areas.*
- Percentages throughout the report may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.
- 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 national criminal justice response to violence against women, ensure services for victims, and create informed policy on the issue. Reauthorized in 2000, 2005, 2013, and 2022, VAWA articulates Congress's commitment to effective strategies for preventing and responding to domestic and sexual violence, holding offenders accountable, and ensuring safety, autonomy, and justice for victims.

THE SEXUAL ASSAULT SERVICES FORMULA GRANT PROGRAM (SASP Formula) was first authorized through VAWA 2005 to provide intervention, advocacy, accompaniment, support services, and related assistance for adult, youth, and child victims of sexual assault, as well as their families and others affected by the sexual assault. It is the first federal funding stream solely dedicated to the provision of direct intervention and related assistance for victims of sexual assault.

604 Subgrantees Reporting

Between January 1, 2017 and December 31, 2018, an annual average of 604 subgrantees reported activities funded by SASP Formula.

55 Administrators Reporting

In 2017 and 2018 an annual average of 55 administrators submitted SASP data for their state.

64,366 Victims Served

Between January 1, 2017 and December 31, 2018, subgrantees served an annual average of 64,366 victims.

SASP funding is distributed by the Office on Violence Against Women through five grant programs: SASP Formula, SASP Culturally Specific Services Program, Tribal Sexual Assault Services Program, State Coalitions, and Tribal Coalitions. This report covers data from the SASP Formula Grant program only. More information on the other grant programs can be found in the [2020 Biennial Report to Congress on the Effectiveness of Grant Programs Under the Violence Against Women Act](#).

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 Indian and Alaska Natives, people with disabilities, and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer (LGBTQ) individuals.

This Executive Summary highlights the activities and accomplishments of SASP Formula subgrantees in their efforts to help victims and their families recover from the destructive and pervasive effects of sexual assault. The accompanying 2020 SASP Formula Report includes descriptions of subgrantees' aggregate accomplishments spanning two annual reporting periods. These reports include examples, in the words of state administrators and subgrantees, of the ways in which they are using SASP Formula funds to assist victims of sexual assault.

SASP Formula Funding: At A Glance

- During Federal Fiscal Years 2017 and 2018, OVW awarded a total of **\$47,069,199** to states and territories under SASP Formula.
- SASP administrators in the states and territories in turn issued subawards totaling **\$49,995,547¹** during 2017 and 2018. These funds went to an average of **604** subgrantees during each calendar year, including:
 - **352** dual programs (sexual assault and domestic violence);
 - **183** sexual assault programs;
 - **45** community-based organizations;
 - **22** sexual assault/dual coalitions; and
 - **1** Tribal sexual assault organization.

The Scope and Impact of Sexual Assault

OVW relies on current national data and empirical research to inform its understanding of the scope and nature of sexual violence in the United States. National surveys administered by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) measure the incidence and prevalence of sexual assault and some of the adverse outcomes associated with it.

Of the population of the United States, well over one third (43.6%) of women and nearly a quarter (24.8%) of men report experiencing some form of contact sexual violence in their lifetimes (Smith et al., 2018). The majority of sexual assaults are perpetrated by known assailants. The NCVS found that 34% of female victims of rape or sexual violence were assaulted by an intimate partner, 6% by a relative or family member, and 38% by a friend or acquaintance. Twenty-two percent were victimized by a stranger, a figure that remained steady between 1994 and 2010 (Planty et al., 2013).



AZ • Subgrantee Perspective



SASP funding has enabled Community Alliance Against Family Abuse to provide critical sexual violence services in our community. Of course, direct services to victims is the most important result. However, other important developments include creating partnerships with law enforcement agencies and family advocacy centers that enable us to provide those victims with longer-term and more comprehensive services than they receive from first responders. We continue to work on solidifying and creating new partnerships to ensure that victims across our service area, no matter who they first report to, are aware that our services are available to them. SASP funding ensures that we can connect with and serve these sexual violence victims, including those who are geographically isolated, or may otherwise think that only limited service options are available to them. More broadly, our Sexual Assault Services Program funding allows Community Alliance Against Family Abuse to be a key player in the sexual violence services landscape in Arizona's Pinal and Maricopa Counties. Because of our program and the sexual violence expertise that we have developed, we have a significant voice in promoting the need for awareness and resources directed toward sexual violence. Many peer agencies look to us as a leader as they move to establish their own sexual violence programs, or just become more responsive to the needs of sexual violence survivors within their domestic violence programs.

**COMMUNITY ALLIANCE AGAINST FAMILY ABUSE,
ARIZONA**

As measured in the BJS NCVS, the rate of rape or sexual assault increased from 1.4 victimizations per 1,000 persons age 12 or older in 2017 to 2.7 per 1,000 in 2018 (Morgan & Oudekerk, 2019). That rate was 1.7 in 2019 (Morgan & Truman, 2020).



¹ This figure is based on data reported by SASP administrators. The data are not further verified during VAWA MEI's data validation processes. This figure does not include funding used for administrative costs.

National data and research findings, taken with numerical and narrative information that VAWA-funded grantees report about the victims they serve and the services they provide, paint a picture of a persistent public health crisis for which solutions—however innovative and effective—are in limited supply.

OVW uses primarily two national measures of incidence and prevalence to estimate the extent of sexual violence. As one is health-based and the other is criminal justice-based, these surveys generate different data on rates of violence. The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS), conducted by the CDC, is an ongoing telephone survey that collects information from people ages 18 and older about their experiences of sexual violence, domestic and dating violence, and stalking. The NISVS makes national- and state-level data available simultaneously and contributes to an understanding of the impact of violence and abuse on distinct populations. Whereas the NISVS takes a public health approach to measuring incidence and prevalence, the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), conducted by BJS, represents a criminal justice perspective. Through household 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 (UCR), 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 sexual assault affects people in the U.S. and its considerable impact on communities.

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

Effectiveness of SASP Formula Funding

SASP Formula funding is critical to addressing sexual assault in communities across the country. During the two years covered by this report, SASP Formula funded an annual average of **419** full-time equivalent (FTE) staff, including victim advocates, counselors, outreach workers, legal advocates, and program coordinators and administrative staff. SASP Formula funds are used primarily to provide victim services, but can also be used to develop and distribute informational materials, and to conduct outreach to victims. States may use funding to enhance existing programs and services, to fill gaps in services, or to establish programs where none previously existed.

The United States has a history of migration, and a diverse, 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).



Nearly half of the transgender respondents in a recent survey reported that they had been sexually assaulted in their lifetimes. Victimization rates were even higher for transgender respondents who were American Indian (65%), multiracial (59%), Middle Eastern (58%), and Black (53%). These figures underscore the importance of a coordinated community response to sexual violence that takes into account the multiple layers of victims' identities (National Sexual Violence Resource Center, 2019; White et al., 2019).



Tribal • Subgrantee Perspective

Due to SASP Formula funding, we have been able to pay for the 0.3 FTE position in our Domestic Violence/Sexual Assault program. This has helped to offset the increasing workload that has come along with the program's rapid growth. As the program expands, advocates are expected to work in a wide array of service areas including court attendance, crisis response and coordination with our local women's shelter, referrals to counseling, medical treatment, substance abuse counseling, job skills training, legal aid, child care, parenting classes, accompanying clients to the food bank, appointments and more. Additional staff allows services to continue smoothly even when one advocate is called to respond to a crisis, or be in court for long stretches of the day.

KENAITZE INDIAN TRIBE, ALASKA



OVW administers SASP Formula according to a statutorily determined, population-based formula. Each state, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico will be awarded no less than 1.5% of the total amount appropriated in a fiscal year for SASP Formula grants. For all other territories, no less than 0.25% of the total appropriations will be awarded. In addition to this base amount, remaining funds shall be allotted to each state and each territory in an amount that bears the same ratio to such remaining funds as the population of such state and such territory bears to the population of all the States and the territories (see: 34 U.S.C. sections 12511[b][4]). Funds granted to the states are then issued through subawards to sexual assault response programs and other nongovernmental and Tribal agencies that provide direct intervention and related services to victims of sexual assault.

Services for Victims and Families

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

- **Crisis intervention and victim advocacy** to help victims deal with their immediate needs after being victimized, find resources, and plan for safety in the aftermath of sexual assault;
- **Counseling services and support groups** to help address the trauma that victims experience by providing a space, either individually or in a group setting, to work through the physical, emotional, and financial implications of sexual violence;
- **Legal advocacy and court accompaniment** in civil and criminal matters, which help victims navigate the legal system and provide emotional support; and
- **Hospital, clinic, or other medical response**, which allows for advocates to be present within the medical setting, supporting and advocating for victims during sexual assault medical forensic exams and other non-forensic medical treatments.

Effective advocacy requires a diverse set of skills, ongoing training, and strong connections to community partners. Taking a survivor-defined, trauma-informed approach entails following the victim's lead, adapting to their specific strengths and circumstances, facilitating access to community resources, and working to ensure that systems are responsive to their needs and the needs of survivors more broadly (Sullivan & Goodman, 2019). Further, while the provisions of VAWA 2013 made important changes in order to combat discrimination on the basis of gender identity, sexuality, race, color, religion, national origin, sex, or disability, there is still room for improvement to ensure that advocacy is accessible to the most vulnerable victims (Jordan et al., 2020).



CA • Subgrantee Perspective



Continued funding from the SASP grant enabled People Against Rape (PAR) to fund a Victim Advocate (VA) position. The primary goal of the Victim Advocacy Program is to ensure that PAR provides effective, consistent, and quality responses to victims of crime. The Victim Advocate increases the rapid response to and resolution of victim needs, thereby reducing their overall trauma. The VA also helps to manage the volunteer program and provides direct services for victims of sexual assault. SASP Formula funding allowed PAR to recruit, manage, and maintain a full rank of volunteer advocates to take hotline calls and go on hospital accompaniments with victims during their sexual assault forensic exams. The quality of services for survivors in the tri-county area has been improved and the number and diversity of volunteer advocates has increased. This past year PAR trained over 70 new volunteer advocates, and volunteers gave over 12,500 hours of their time to the organization. No shift went uncovered without an advocate on call. The Victim Advocate also helps with criminal justice advocacy, outreach services, and follow-up services for survivors. The SASP Formula funds helped PAR immensely, both in direct services and in continuing the volunteer program. PAR would not have been able to continue the program without this funding.

PEOPLE AGAINST RAPE, CALIFORNIA

Studies have shown that the provision of trauma-informed, culturally sensitive services can significantly improve victims' sense of well-being (Serrata et al., 2020).

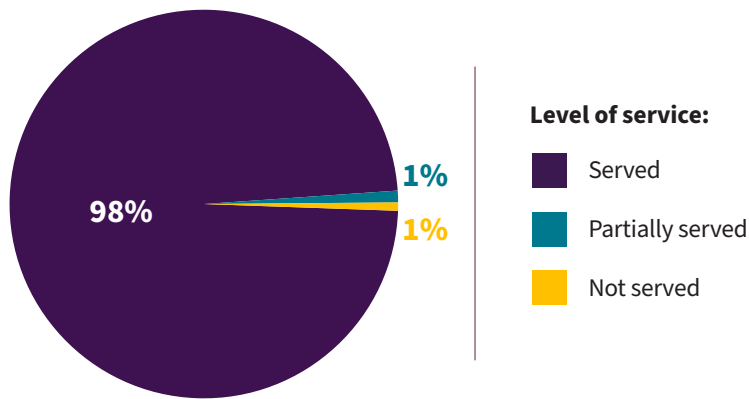


During the two years covered by this report, SASP Formula subgrantees provided more than **227,493** services to victims. They served an annual average of **64,366** individuals, including **50,486** victims of sexual assault.

Figure 1

Percentage of victims served, partially served, and not served in 2017 and 2018

Level of service provided (annual average)



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

Victim Services

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



51,229
HOTLINE CALLS FROM VICTIMS



17,112
OUTREACH TO VICTIMS

CT • Subgrantee Perspective



SASP funding has allowed the Center to continue providing services to our clients and receive more referrals from organizations we collaborate with. The new relationships the Center has made with other agencies and communities have increased the number the clients we serve. Additionally, this funding has also allowed the Center to support staff to provide bilingual services in Creole and Spanish. Additionally, SASP funding has allowed the center to translate materials into Spanish and to accommodate more hours to better serve our clients.

CT ALLIANCE TO END SEXUAL VIOLENCE - CENTER FOR SEXUAL ASSAULT CRISIS COUNSELING, CONNECTICUT

NC • Subgrantee Perspective



SASP funding has allowed us to sustain the position of a part-time sexual assault advocate. This advocate is available to respond immediately for hospital calls during business hours, to follow-up with victims after a hospital response overnight, and to meet with walk-in clients, allowing survivors to receive services expeditiously. Additionally, this funding has helped us support special populations (LGBTQIA, in particular transgender individuals). It has allowed us to provide clothing and undergarments for victims/survivors of sexual assault that are non-gender based, making it appropriate and more comfortable to all clients - females, males, and transgender individuals. This small difference in how we plan to serve survivors makes a big difference in how survivors see their experience as valued by our organization.

DURHAM CRISIS RESPONSE CENTER, NORTH CAROLINA

PA • Subgrantee Perspective



SASP funds have allowed us to maintain superior services for survivors of sexual violence and their significant others. Clients are able to receive crisis counseling, individual counseling, medical and/or legal advocacy and accompaniment, and assistance in obtaining Sexual Violence Protection Orders. Because we serve three counties, our service area is extremely large. In square miles, it is larger than the size of Delaware, yet extremely rural and poor, with a high unemployment rate. Many individuals are unable to use what limited resources are available. PASSAGES, Inc. is able to provide clients with outreach location sites by utilizing donated spaces throughout the communities. Without these outreach sites, those individuals would not receive services.

PASSAGES, INC., PENNSYLVANIA

Services for and Response to Underserved and Other Vulnerable Populations

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

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

During the two years covered by this report, SASP subgrantees served an annual average of:³

- **1,549** victims who identified as American Indian or Alaska Native;
- **850** victims who identified as Asian;
- **6,691** victims who identified as Black or African American;
- **7,854** victims who identified as Latinx or Hispanic;
- **362** victims who identified as Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander;
- **5,017** victims who were children (ages 0 to 12);
- **14,664** victims who were youth and young adults (ages 13 to 24);
- **1,408** victims who were 60 or older;
- **5,293** victims with disabilities;
- **2,196** victims who identified as immigrants, refugees, or asylum seekers;
- **3,817** victims with limited English proficiency;
- **241** victims who identified as D/deaf or hard of hearing;
- **13,619** victims who lived in rural areas; and
- **4,734** victims who identified as male.⁴

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

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

⁴ For more detailed demographic information on victims served by all states, see Table 8. For demographic information on victims served by individual states see Appendix Tables B2a and B3a and Appendix Tables B2b and B3b.

Religious beliefs, cultural practices, race or ethnicity, gender identity or expression, sexuality, age, language, immigration status, geographic location, access to resources, and economic opportunity are all factors that can affect how a victim perceives, manages, and resists violence (Bridges et al., 2018; Cho, 2012; Cho et al., 2020; Cheng & Lo, 2015; O'Neal & Beckman, 2017; Weng, 2016).



FL • Subgrantee Perspective



Historically, victims from Spanish-speaking households have been less likely to seek and receive services and the majority of service providers speak only English. This communication barrier is the primary obstacle for a victim. With SASP funding, we have hired two bilingual victim advocates to meet the needs in this community.

THE VICTIM SERVICE CENTER OF CENTRAL FLORIDA

UT • Subgrantee Perspective



Many victims in rural communities are unable or unwilling to drive to larger communities to seek help and support, which is why it is so valuable to be able to provide therapeutic and support services in their own communities. Through the SASP Formula funding, we are able to provide services in rural communities by providing free confidential therapy and psycho-educational classes to both primary and secondary victims of sexual assault. Therapy is expensive and that is often why victims of sexual assault are unable to begin and continue their healing after their assault. With our funding, we have been able to provide this service for free to victims.

THE CENTER FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN CRISIS, UTAH

WI • Subgrantee Perspective



SASP Formula funding has allowed our agency to maintain a full-time bilingual/bi-cultural Hmong Sexual Assault Advocate, who has provided individual supportive counseling and advocacy to Hmong victims/survivors of sexual assault. In addition, the Advocate facilitates a bi-monthly support group for victims/survivors.

EAU CLAIRE AREA HMONG MUTUAL ASSISTANCE ASSOCIATION, INC., WISCONSIN

A recent National Institute of Justice study showed that more than one in seven (14.4%) American Indian and Alaska Native women had experienced sexual violence in the past year. American Indian and Alaska Native women are also much more likely than any other racial group to experience violence perpetrated by someone of a different race (Deer, 2018; Mending the Sacred Hoop, n.d.; Rosay, 2016).



SASP Formula Grant Funding

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

SASP funding is distributed by OVW through five grant programs: SASP Formula, SASP Culturally Specific Services Program, Tribal Sexual Assault Services Program, State Coalitions, and Tribal Coalitions. This report covers data from the formula grant program only. More information on the other grant programs can be found in the [2020 Biennial Report to Congress on the Effectiveness of Grant Programs Under the Violence Against Women Act](#).

The purpose of SASP Formula is to provide states and territories with funding for intervention, advocacy, accompaniment, support services, related assistance, and materials for adult, youth, and child victims of sexual assault, their families and household members, and others collaterally affected by the sexual assault.

SASP Formula helps victims heal from sexual assault trauma through support to victim service organizations, such as centers for sexual assault, with 24-hour sexual assault hotlines, crisis intervention, and medical and criminal justice accompaniment. SASP Formula also funds community-based, culturally specific services, including outreach activities for underserved communities. SASP Formula funds these services through the establishment, maintenance, and expansion of centers for sexual assault and other nongovernmental and Tribal programs and projects that assist sexual assault victims.

For Fiscal Years 2017 and 2018, states were encouraged to develop and support projects to:

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

Reporting Requirements

All SASP administrators and subgrantees are required to submit annual progress reports on how they used funds in the previous calendar year. They must include the number of victims served and partially served, as well as those who sought services but were not served. This reporting requirement is similar to those for other OVW programs that are statutorily required by VAWA 2000 to report on the effectiveness of OVW-funded activities.⁵

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

⁵ Neither VAWA 2005 nor VAWA 2013 included specific reporting requirements for newly funded programs such as SASP. However, these programs follow the same requirements as programs under VAWA 2000. VAWA 2000 includes provisions requiring that grantees report activities funded by OVW and that the Attorney General submit a biennial report to Congress on the effectiveness of activities of OVW-funded programs [Public Law No. 106-386, Section 1003 (codified at 34 U.S.C. § 12511(c)[7]).

People with intellectual disabilities are sexually assaulted at a rate seven times higher than that of people without disabilities, according to an analysis of Justice Department data (Shapiro, 2018).



MA • Subgrantee Perspective



Almost 20% of the sexual violence cases handled involved individuals with significant disabilities. All too often these survivors present in crisis and, before the counseling staff has the time to become sufficiently familiar with their circumstances to be helpful, they disappear. SASP allowed Pathways to assign a designated counseling staff person who was able to dedicate significantly more time to each of these individuals than would have been possible otherwise. The funding of more direct service counseling hours allowed this staff to provide significant amounts of time early on in the contact to connect with these clients and any collateral agencies to insure that these individuals received the support necessary to allow them to stabilize and, subsequently, benefit from ongoing supportive counseling.

PATHWAYS FOR CHANGE, INC., MASSACHUSETTS

Latina and African American women who are sexually assaulted may bear an additional burden in seeking support, as they are disproportionately affected by income and asset poverty, and may have limited access to legal, medical, and social support services that may aid in violence prevention and recovery (Loya, 2014; Roschelle, 2017).



AZ • Subgrantee Perspective



SASP funds ensure quality services to adult and minor sexual assault victims and their families. They are also utilized for critically important intervention and advocacy services, especially accompaniment through criminal justice systems and family law procedures. This funding has also permitted us to become a dual agency providing services to sexual assault and domestic violence survivors and to expand awareness of sexual assault in our communities by offering sexual assault support groups, both in English and Spanish. Emphasizing sexual abuse awareness was not a priority prior to receiving funds from SASP. Sexual assault advocacy programs are a critical part of any community response and it is critical that advocates respond to victims of sexual assault in a non-judgmental and supportive manner, suggesting options, and allowing the victim to decide what course of action to take.

VERDE VALLEY SANCTUARY, ARIZONA

Distribution of Funds

During Fiscal Years 2017 and 2018, OVW awarded a total of **\$47,069,199** to states and territories under the SASP Formula Grant Program. During calendar years 2017 and 2018, states and territories reported that they in turn issued subawards totaling **\$49,995,547** to an average of **604** subgrantees during each calendar year.⁶ During the two years covered by this report, on average, these subgrantees included:

- **352** dual programs (sexual assault and domestic violence);
- **183** sexual assault programs;
- **45** community-based organizations;
- **22** sexual assault/dual coalitions; and
- **1** Tribal sexual assault organization.

WI • Subgrantee Perspective



Funding has provided Wisconsin Coalition Against Sexual Assault (WCASA) the ability to center the voices of survivors of color in planning events and project activities. This focus has supported efforts to connect directly with survivors and advocates of color from around the state, as we strive to elevate their voices and experiences. Many times, survivors and advocates of color are asked to train and present at no cost. This funding has allowed WCASA to seek out the expertise of culturally specific programs to present at training and events, to ensure their voices are heard, and they are compensated for their efforts. Access is also an issue, especially for survivors from marginalized communities. To support participation, we have also been able to offer scholarships to survivors to attend events. We also offer interpretation services, as needed, to ensure participants can engage in events in their native languages.

WISCONSIN COALITION AGAINST SEXUAL ASSAULT

NJ • Subgrantee Perspective



One way SASP funds are used in our agency is to focus on male victims of sexual abuse and assault. This population can often be hesitant to come forward. It is our hope we can provide a safe, trauma-informed space for male survivors to seek quality care where cost is not a barrier.

ST. FRANCIS COMMUNITY CENTER, LBICC, INC., NEW JERSEY

OR • Subgrantee Perspective



The SASP funding has opened significant doors in Wallowa County that were previously closed. Prior to SASP funding, Safe Harbors had very little presence in the local junior and senior high schools. Now the SASP-funded advocate has formed partnerships with three of the four local high schools and is working on the fourth. The SASP-funded advocate has been able to have office hours, provide Sexual Assault Awareness presentations, and meet with victims during school hours in a confidential manner. This programing has led to school administrations seeing Safe Harbors as an ally and they have called us for help when they are facing problems with students engaging in predatory behavior. The SASP funding has also allowed Safe Harbors to begin the work of reaching out to the LGBTQ community, providing cultural competency training to community partners and local schools, and removing the isolation and fear LGBTQ victims often face, especially in rural regions. This particular work has led to bringing the LGBTQ community together to discuss needs, barriers, and solutions in ways that have never happened before.

SAFE HARBORS, OREGON

⁶ Throughout this report, aggregate data on SASP Formula funds issued through subawards are consolidated from SASP administrators' reports to OVW.

SASP 2017 and 2018: How Funds Were Used

The Office on Violence Against Women (OVW) administers SASP Formula grants to state administrators who then issue subawards to programs and agencies that provide direct intervention and related services to victims of sexual assault. This report is based on data from those subgrantees about the distribution and use of program funds during calendar years 2017 and 2018. VAWA MEI analyzes and reports this data under a technical assistance award from OVW.



WV • Subgrantee Perspective

Some of our newer SASP advocates came to us with backgrounds in domestic violence victim advocacy and services, but did not have extensive sexual assault or human trafficking response training, which we were able to provide with SASP Formula funds. We have also used SASP funding to supervise volunteers and service learning students working on projects which are rooted in sexual assault awareness or advocacy, including providing sexual assault, stalking, and human trafficking training to hotline advocacy volunteers. In addition, SASP has allowed us to erase a gap in our coverage availability, since other grant funding restricts clients by age. Under SASP, our staff are able to work to support children who have experienced assault and abuse, when otherwise we would not be able to do so.

**RAPE AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE INFORMATION CENTER INCORPORATED,
WEST VIRGINIA**

General Grant Information

This report provides data on the distribution and use of SASP Formula funds during calendar years 2017 and 2018. In 2017, **55** SASP administrators submitted administrator data and **603** subgrantees submitted subgrantee data.⁷ In 2018, **55** administrators and **605** subgrantees submitted data.⁸

⁷ The Virgin Islands did not submit SASP administrator reports in 2017. American Samoa and the Virgin Islands did not submit SASP subgrantee reports in 2017.

⁸ The Virgin Islands did not submit SASP administrator reports in 2018. The Virgin Islands did not submit SASP subgrantee reports in 2018.

Purpose Areas

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

Table 1 | Statutory purpose areas addressed with SASP Formula funds in 2017 and 2018

Purpose area	Annual Average Subgrantees (N= 604)	
	Annual Average	%
24-hour hotline services	447	74%
Accompaniment and advocacy through medical, criminal justice, and social support systems	485	80%
Crisis intervention	556	92%
Information and referral to assist the sexual assault victim and family	521	86%
Community-based, linguistically and culturally specific services	300	50%
Development and distribution of materials on issues related to sexual assault	196	32%

NOTE: Each subgrantee was able to select all purpose areas addressed by its SASP Formula-funded activities during calendar years 2017 and 2018. Thus, the number of purpose areas identified is greater than the total number (N) of subgrantees.

Types of Subgrantee Agencies

During 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 SASP Formula funds. Sexual assault programs were the next most frequent recipients, followed by community-based organizations and sexual assault/dual coalitions.

Table 2 | Types of organizations receiving SASP Formula funds in 2017 and 2018

Type of organization	2017 Subgrantees (N = 603)		2018 Subgrantees (N = 605)	
	# subgrantees	%	# subgrantees	%
Dual (domestic violence/ sexual assault) program	353	59%	350	58%
Sexual assault program	178	30%	188	31%
Community-based organization	44	7%	45	7%
Sexual assault or dual coalition	23	4%	20	3%
Tribal sexual assault program	2	<1%	0	0%
Other	3	<1%	2	<1%

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

ME • Subgrantee Perspective



In Maine, the majority of SASP funds are used at the local level to support stipends for 'on-call' helpline advocates. While the helpline traditionally was staffed by either staff members or volunteers, the challenge of training and maintaining effective, long-term volunteers posed a significant drain on staff time. Stipends have changed that very much for the better. A local center reports: "These funds have allowed us to both recruit and most importantly retain advocates, which in turn provides a more consistent level of quality to those we are serving. We have had more longevity and experience on the other end of the phone. It is clear that although these stipends are minimal in amount, without them it would be very difficult and almost impossible to provide the expected level of service we offer today." We deeply appreciate the ability to offer these stipends - and as a result, the helpline service - as a result of SASP funds.

MAINE COALITION AGAINST SEXUAL ASSAULT

DE • Subgrantee Perspective



Our Center would not be able to serve the number of survivors who come in without the operational support SASP funding provides. It covers our base contracts for the 24/7 Helpline, translation services, access to office space in three facilities, and supports training of advocates, background checks, and shift stipends. SASP funding supports our ability to address the community at large with a website and communications through social media, brochures, magnets, community guides, professional memberships and conference training opportunities. The operational administrative costs of supporting the center and staff (payroll expenses, insurance, finance and HR support) are also covered by SASP. Funding ensures we can meet the needs of clients who identify with the disabilities, hearing impaired, and homeless communities.

YWCA DELAWARE SEXUAL ASSAULT RESPONSE CENTER

MT • Subgrantee Perspective



As the sole provider of sexual violence services in a region the size of New Hampshire, SASP funding is critical to the function of our organization. SASP funding is fundamental to our ability to advertise our services, outreach to the 21 communities within our "Frontier" service area, employ dedicated staff members who are then able to train volunteers, provide access to services via the 24/7 Crisis Hotline, and to provide material support and emergency shelter to victims of sex crimes. Because of all this, Community Support Center is able to empower survivors to regain control and independence in their lives.

WOMEN'S RESOURCE/COMMUNITY SUPPORT CENTER, MONTANA

SASP Subgrantee Accomplishments

This section presents aggregate data reflecting the activities and accomplishments funded by SASP Formula in 50 states, four U.S. territories,⁹ and the District of Columbia during the two annual reporting periods.¹⁰

STAFF

SASP Formula-funded staff provide intervention, advocacy, accompaniment, and support services to adult, youth, and child victims of sexual assault, their family and household members, and others collaterally affected by the victimization. An annual average of **591**, or **98%** of subgrantees used their SASP Formula awards to fund staff positions. Staff providing direct services to victims represent **75%** of the total SASP Formula-funded full-time equivalents (FTEs).¹¹

When advocates are present in proceedings following a rape, victims fare better in both the short- and long-term, experiencing less psychological distress, physical health struggles, sexual risk-taking behaviors, self-blame, guilt, depression, and barriers to continued engagement in legal matters (Patterson & Campbell, 2010; Patterson & Tringali, 2015; Xie & Lynch, 2016). A recent study found that access to and utilization of victim services reduced the associated risk of revictimization by 40% (Xie & Lynch, 2016). Another study found that rape survivors with advocates were more likely to have police reports taken (59% of the time) than those without advocates, whose reports were taken only 41% of the time (Campbell, 2006).



SC • Subgrantee Perspective



The victim advocate acts as the liaison between law enforcement, prosecutors, and the client, which helps to ensure that victims receive the proper updates on their cases. There have been several occasions in this last year where the hospital has billed the victim for the sexual assault kit. Sometimes this is a matter of clerical error, with the wrong code being entered in the system, but most recently we had a victim who was told by the hospital that she was responsible for her bill since she chose the anonymous reporting option. Our victim advocate was able to intervene on behalf of the victim to inform the hospital that it is against the law to bill victims when they have exercised their right to have the kit performed, but want to decide later on if they want to report to law enforcement. The SASP funding has allowed us to ensure that every client we serve receives appropriate follow up, support, and wrap-around services. On a systems level, the victim advocate has worked collaboratively with community partners to develop the Sexual Assault Response Team of the Lowcountry.

HOPEFUL HORIZONS, SOUTH CAROLINA

MT • Subgrantee Perspective



This grant has given Safe Space the ability to employ a full-time Sexual Assault Specialist to better meet the needs of survivors in our vast coverage area. It has also allowed survivors to have a single point of contact who works with them from beginning to end. This decreases revictimization by preventing victims from having to tell their stories to multiple advocates or individuals outside of the shelter. Having an advocate available to respond to crisis in person or on the phone and to provide ongoing support is important to all areas we serve. The Sexual Assault Specialist is specifically trained and focuses on providing services to these survivors.

SAFE SPACE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT PROGRAM, MONTANA

Table 3 Full-time equivalent staff funded by SASP Formula in 2017 and 2018

Staff	2017		2018	
	Number of FTEs	%	Number of FTEs	%
All staff	398	100%	441	100%
Victim advocate	200	50%	214	48%
Counselor	87	22%	95	21%
Program coordinator	48	12%	52	12%
Administrator	20	5%	25	6%
Outreach worker	14	3%	20	4%
Support staff	9	2%	12	3%
Legal advocate	9	2%	9	2%
Children's advocate	6	1%	9	2%
Translator/interpreter	3	1%	1	<1%
Other	3	1%	3	1%

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

VICTIM SERVICES

During the two years covered by this report, SASP Formula subgrantees provided services to an annual average of **50,486** victims (**99%** of those seeking services). Approximately **1%** of victims seeking services from funded programs did not receive the services they sought. The majority of victims served were white (**46%**), female (**77%**), and between the ages of 25 and 59 (**41%**).¹²

⁹ American Samoa and the Virgin Islands did not submit SASP subgrantee reports in 2017. The Virgin Islands did not submit SASP subgrantee reports in 2018.

¹⁰ For a complete list of states that awarded money in each year, see Appendix A.

¹¹ One FTE is equal to 2,080 hours—40 hours per week over 52 weeks.

¹² For more information on the races/ethnicities and other demographic characteristics of victims served, see Table 8. To see this information displayed by state, see Appendix B, tables B2a and B2b. These percentages are based on the number of victims for whom race/ethnicity, gender, or age was known. Victims may identify with more than one race/ethnicity, or may not report their race/ethnicity at all. Accordingly, these data may represent an undercounting of the actual number of underserved victims.

These victims received a wide range of services from subgrantees, the most common being crisis intervention, victim advocacy (assistance with obtaining needed services or resources, including material goods and services), counseling, hospital/clinic/other medical response, criminal justice advocacy/court accompaniment, and material assistance. In addition, SASP Formula subgrantees routinely provide safety planning, referrals, and information to victims, on an as-needed basis.

Victim Seeking Services

Table 4 | Number and percentage of victims served, partially served, and not served in 2017 and 2018

Level of service	Victims			
	2017		2018	
	Number	%	Number	%
All seeking services	46,648	100%	55,011	100%
Served	45,777	98%	54,212	99%
Partially served	503	1%	479	1%
Not served	368	1%	320	1%

NOTE: Partially served victims received some, but not all, of the services they sought through SASP Formula-funded programs. "Not served" represents victims who sought services and did not receive the service(s) they were seeking, provided those services were funded under SASP Formula. Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Table 5 | Victim services provided by SASP Formula subgrantees in 2017 and 2018

Type of service	Victims served			
	2017 (N = 46,280)		2018 (N = 54,691)	
	Number	%	Number	%
Crisis intervention	27,872	60%	30,933	57%
Victim advocacy	23,990	52%	28,737	53%
Counseling services/ support group	19,969	43%	22,740	42%
Hospital/clinic/other medical response	8,331	18%	9,994	18%
Criminal justice advocacy/ court accompaniment	7,711	17%	8,950	16%
Material assistance	5,418	12%	6,304	12%
Civil legal advocacy	4,086	9%	5,061	9%
Transportation	3,915	8%	4,493	8%
Language services	1,669	4%	2,198	4%
Financial counseling	1,217	3%	1,227	2%
Employment counseling	1,000	2%	928	2%
Job training	137	<1%	246	<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.

Since civil and criminal justice processes can often be confusing and intimidating, attorneys and advocates can enhance victims' experience in the legal system and improve outcomes by supporting them through attorney access, support with self-representation, and language and disability assistance (National Center for Access to Justice, 2018).



IN • Subgrantee Perspective

SASP funds have allowed us to provide both crisis intervention and restorative support services to the victims we serve. Crisis intervention is always a priority. We want to ensure that we meet the immediate needs of our clients – especially safety. But to help clients cope with their trauma, we also need to provide longer-term services. SASP funds allow us to provide these restorative services, including continued contact, emotional support, education, information and referrals, safety planning, court support, and advocacy with other agencies. It is one of the few grants that funds services to both primary and secondary victims of sexual assault. With this funding, we are able to provide services to child and teen victims as well as their non-offending parents and family members, in addition to the services provided to adult victims of sexual assault.

PREVAIL, INC., INDIANA

OK • Subgrantee Perspective

One of the major services SASP funding has allowed us to provide is legal aid. Before the embedded Legal Aid attorney was at the Latino Agency, we would direct our clients to the legal aid hotline if they needed legal aid services. This created a barrier for our clients because the hotline has a limited number of Spanish speakers. The partnership with Legal Aid has allowed us to direct clients to our embedded attorney who provides bilingual and culturally competent legal aid to our clients, thus eliminating this barrier and serving clients in the most efficient way possible. Our new advocate has also been very proactive with engaging in the Latino community through outreach. Our advocates have been able to translate for several Victim Protective Orders, and in custody hearings, attorney's offices, and juvenile courts.

LATINO COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AGENCY, OKLAHOMA

A growing body of research indicates that services to rural domestic/sexual violence victims provided using telehealth technologies have the potential to increase access to SANE/SAFE services, mental health counseling, and follow-up medical care (Gray et al., 2015; Walsh et al., 2019).



Subgrantees provided an array of additional services during the two years covered by this report:

- SASP Formula-funded victim services staff assisted sexual assault victims in obtaining **5,461** temporary and final protection orders.
- Subgrantees provided services to an annual average of **13,881** secondary victims.¹³
- Subgrantees received **205,401** hotline calls.¹⁴
- Of these, over **50% (102,457)** were from primary victims.
- Subgrantees reported that they provided outreach and information about services in the form of **34,223** unsolicited letters, phone calls, and visits to victims.
- On average, **140 (23%)** of subgrantees used SASP Formula funds for informational materials each year, such as outreach and promotional materials, and websites.

VA • Subgrantee Perspective



Prior to receiving SASP funding, we were not able to offer consistent counseling and advocacy for calls regarding sexual assault due to time and funding constraints. We could offer limited advocacy response, but by adding personnel hours to our staff, we have been able to ensure consistent and excellent victim services by highly-trained advocates. By spreading the crisis response out to a therapist who has been partially SASP-funded for crisis-specific counseling and an advocate who is partially funded by the SASP grant, we have made it possible to respond to multiple crisis situations simultaneously and to offer more consistent care to secondary victims, concurrent with caring for the primary victim. We find that offering crisis care for secondary victims while responding to primary victimization means a greater likelihood that the primary victim will follow through on referrals for mental health, medical, and victim services and have a better outcome long-term.

THE COLLINS CENTER, VIRGINIA

IL • Subgrantee Perspective



Sexual Assault and Family Emergencies (SAFE) is increasing efforts to reach underserved populations within our service region. Specifically, our SASP counselor is currently organizing support groups within the Hispanic population in Clinton and Washington Counties. Providing education and resources to this specific group of individuals is intended to empower minority women to report sexual assault and other violent crimes, as well as receive advocacy and counseling to heal from these experiences. SASP funds are also being used to translate current educational materials into Spanish for Hispanic children attending schools where prevention education is provided. Together, SAFE's Prevention Program staff and SAFE's SASP-funded counselor are eliminating the language barrier that has existed for far too long.

SEXUAL ASSAULT AND FAMILY EMERGENCIES, ILLINOIS

WY • Subgrantee Perspective



SASP funds allow us to offer sexual assault outreach in the community, which is imperative. Almost 95% of our sexual assault clients attend the University of Wyoming or Laramie County Community College, and outreach to these students is so important. The more that we are able to talk about our services and host awareness month activities, the more we are doing to mitigate sexual violence in our community. I do not know what our program would do without SASP funding.

ALBANY COUNTY SEXUAL ASSAULT FAMILY VIOLENCE EDUCATIONAL PROJECT, WYOMING

Table 6 | Use of SASP Formula funds to develop, substantially revise, or distribute informational materials in 2017 and 2018

Informational materials	2017		2018	
	Number developed or revised	Number used or distributed	Number developed or revised	Number used or distributed
All materials	2,285	1,795,312	1,898	1,119,252
Outreach material	1,133	880,199	1,015	302,746
Promotional products	939	55,784	701	59,981
Websites	16	854,833	165	747,726
Other	197	4,496	17	8,799

¹³ Secondary victims are individuals who are indirectly affected by the sexual assault – children, siblings, spouses or intimate partners, grandparents, other relatives, friends, or neighbors – except for the perpetrators of such victimization.

¹⁴ The number of calls is not unduplicated. In addition to victims, hotlines receive calls from intimate partners, family members, friends, and coworkers of victims, and from members of the general public requesting information, some of whom may be victims, but do not identify themselves as such.

Victims' Relationship to Offender

Table 7 Relationship to offender for victims served by SASP Formula subgrantees in 2017 and 2018

Relationship to offender	2017		2018	
	Number	%	Number	%
Current/former spouse or intimate partner	7,392	22%	9,569	25%
Other family or household member	8,752	26%	10,219	27%
Dating relationship	3,667	11%	4,057	11%
Acquaintance	10,481	31%	11,165	29%
Stranger	2,989	9%	3,447	9%
Unknown	14,091	N/A	17,699	N/A
Total (excluding unknown)	33,281	100%	38,457	100%

N/A = not applicable

NOTE: The above percentages are based on the total number of known relationships to offender reported. Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding. Because victims may have been abused by more than one offender, the total number of reported relationships may be higher than the total number of victims reported as served.

Reasons Not Served

During the two years covered by this report, subgrantees noted the following barriers most frequently as reasons why victims were not served or were only partially served:

- Program reached capacity;
- Program unable to provide service due to limited resources/priority setting;
- Services inappropriate or inadequate for victims with mental health problems;
- Transportation;
- Services not appropriate for victim;
- Services inappropriate or inadequate for victims with substance abuse issues;
- Program rules not acceptable to victim;
- Hours of operation;
- Did not meet statutory requirements; or
- Lack of child care.

NH • Subgrantee Perspective



SASP funding has allowed Turning Points Network to continue to offer support groups at the Sullivan County House of Corrections. The support group is an informational workshop for incarcerated women and the jail has identified that all support group participants are victims of sexual assault. This support group allows the facilitator to build a relationship with the survivor, offer resources and support, and provide advocacy when they are released from jail. The support group focuses on empowerment, teaching life skills and healthy coping skills, recognizing healthy relationships and toxic red flags, and building self-esteem. It has been imperative for survivors to know they have an agency to turn to for support when they need it most and a strong connection when they are released.

TURNING POINTS NETWORK, NEW HAMPSHIRE

FL • Subgrantee Perspective



This funding has enabled us to reach out to the rural communities as well as survivors with culturally specific needs by hiring advocates who can provide services in what were previously isolated communities. These survivors often do not have transportation and Project HELP is now able to provide services in these rural areas. These advocates are bilingual and knowledgeable about the populations they serve and can connect with the survivors in ways that we were not previously able to do. They have outreached to groups, organizations, and businesses that also serve these populations in order to make them aware of our sexual assault services. Without this funding, these victims would not know about or have the ability to access the help they need to deal with their victimizations.

PROJECT HELP, INC., FLORIDA

WA • Subgrantee Perspective



Sexual assault programs continue to have challenges recruiting and maintaining bilingual and bicultural therapy providers, which is an ongoing gap. Additional culturally competent services are needed, including interpretation and translation for Limited English Proficiency survivors, culturally responsive advocacy services, outreach to Spanish-speaking survivors about victim rights and how to access medical and mental health services, as well as more mobile advocacy models (meeting survivors where they are). Long-term, stable funding allows sexual assault programs to sustain infrastructure, capacity, and staffing in order to provide a continuity of comprehensive sexual assault services.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON

Demographics of Victims Served and Partially Served

Table 8 | Demographic characteristics of victims served by SASP Formula subgrantees in 2017 and 2018

Characteristics	Victims receiving services			
	2017		2018	
	Number	%	Number	%
Race/ethnicity				
American Indian/Alaska Native	1,243	3%	1,854	4%
Asian	790	2%	910	2%
Black or African American	6,093	17%	7,288	17%
Hispanic or Latinx	6,987	19%	8,720	20%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	400	1%	324	1%
White	21,660	59%	24,377	57%
Unknown	9,857	N/A	11,664	N/A
Gender				
Female	35,218	89%	42,671	89%
Male	4,329	11%	5,139	11%
Unknown	6,733	N/A	6,881	N/A
Age				
0–6	1,715	4%	1,932	4%
7–12	3,046	8%	3,340	7%
13–17	5,656	15%	5,890	13%
18–24	8,321	22%	9,461	21%
25–59	18,322	48%	23,047	51%
60+	1,345	4%	1,470	3%
Unknown	7,875	N/A	9,551	N/A
Other demographics				
People with disabilities	4,873	11%	5,713	12%
People who are D/deaf or hard of hearing	179	<1%	303	1%
People with limited English proficiency	3,420	7%	4,213	9%
People who are immigrants/refugees/asylum seekers	1,935	4%	2,456	5%
People who live in rural areas	12,855	28%	14,382	31%

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. Percentages for the Age and Gender categories may not add to 100 due to rounding.

SD • Subgrantee Perspective

Call to Freedom (CTF) has been able to add a sex and labor trafficking advocate and case manager along with increasing our outreach case management services to Tribal populations. Approximately 50% of Call to Freedom clients are Native, both urban and rural. The funded Tribal case manager is focused on establishing Tribal relationships and increasing connections with Native American service providers. CTF has also worked on establishing a partnership with Native Hope to begin educating reservation providers.

CALL TO FREEDOM, INC., SOUTH DAKOTA

TN • Subgrantee Perspective

Without SASP funding, many of the children the Sexual Assault Center (SAC) saw last fiscal year would have nowhere else to go for specialized care related to child sexual abuse. Most cannot afford the \$150 per session fee of a clinician in private practice who specializes in treating children who have been sexually abused. Often private practices have limited capacity to simultaneously treat multiple siblings and non-offending caregivers of the same family. The same challenges exist in more affordable group practices/counseling centers that accept health insurance and utilize sliding fee scales. Often those clinicians are generalists versus specialists and do not have access to supervision and professional development opportunities necessary to develop a specialized skill set. SASP funding also ensures SAC staff receive the specialized supervision and continuing education necessary to work with child survivors. Therapists rely on evidence-based practices to help children and families reach their goals.

SEXUAL ASSAULT CENTER, TENNESSEE

OR • Subgrantee Perspective

SASP funding has allowed us to serve more people with disabilities who have experienced sexual assault. We have been able to provide individual peer counseling, empowerment groups, and a culturally specific resource guide for survivors with disabilities. We have reached out to the underserved community and engaged with people who otherwise might not have received services. We have worked with people with disabilities to define sexual assault; incidence and prevalence; power and control; safety risks and barriers; reasons for staying when the abuser is a family member, partner, or caregivers; and community action steps.

HANDICAP AWARENESS & SUPPORT LEAGUE, OREGON

Remaining Areas of Need

SASP administrators are asked to report on the remaining areas of need in their states for victims of sexual assault, and for offender accountability. Their responses help OVW understand the emerging and under-resourced issues faced by victims, the systems designed to serve them, and barriers to holding offenders accountable. In their reports for 2017 and 2018, administrators most frequently mentioned the following as the most significant unmet needs:

- Improving access to and availability of sexual assault forensic exam services (SAFE services), especially in rural and remote areas;
- Helping victims meet their basic needs, including housing, transportation, childcare, counseling and mental healthcare, and legal assistance;
- Improving training for law enforcement, prosecutors, and judges on the dynamics of sexual violence in order to promote best practices;
- Enhancing the criminal justice response to sexual violence through increased prosecution of sexual assault cases and better offender treatment programs;
- Expanding awareness of and access to victim services, especially in rural areas and among underserved communities;
- Bolstering community education and prevention efforts to combat myths about sexual assault and improve community response;
- Improving services and outreach to underserved groups, especially immigrants and refugees, victims with limited English proficiency, LGBTQ victims, victims with disabilities, male victims, youth, and those who are homeless or suffer from mental illness;
- Developing dedicated services for victims of human trafficking; and
- Retaining qualified staff in victim service agencies.

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

TN • Subgrantee Perspective

Funding to support SANE nurses across the state, as well as training for them, would provide better medical care for sexual assault victims. While SASP does not allow for funding to be used on forensic examiner projects, many of the programs would benefit from increased funding and support. Many areas of the state need proper equipment in their centers and hospitals where forensic exams are performed.

**OFFICE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROGRAMS,
TENNESSEE**

OK • Subgrantee Perspective

Transportation is a central issue for Oklahoma. Given its rural nature, in many communities, the distance between a victim and a service provider or other agency is significant. Many do not have reliable transportation. Further, many victims in rural areas will not call law enforcement because of how long it will take them to respond to the call. Additionally, once a victim does seek services, it is difficult for them to continue with treatment due to transportation issues.

OKLAHOMA DISTRICT ATTORNEYS COUNCIL

WA • Subgrantee Perspective

The capacity of sexual assault programs to recruit and retain qualified and experienced staff to maintain and grow their programs has historically been a significant challenge. Many sexual assault programs and other organizations currently providing crime victim services are experiencing significant barriers to service continuity and depth due to lack of capacity to provide appropriate compensation to their staff, especially to direct service staff.

**DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, OFFICE OF CRIME
VICTIMS ADVOCACY, WASHINGTON**

MT • Subgrantee Perspective

Training is the most significant area of need for improving support for sexual assault survivors. The training needs to extend beyond victim advocates and should include targeted trauma-informed and victim-centered practices for prosecutors and judges. We are still experiencing victim-blaming, adherence to rape myth and culture, and disbelief in reporting, particularly within the judicial realm. Law enforcement officers should be required to take two credits of sexual assault training annually as a requirement of Peace Officers Standards Training.

**DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS, CRIME CONTROL
BUREAU, MONTANA**

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

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

Finally, administrators emphasized the challenges service providers, law enforcement, and court personnel faced in aiding victims from underserved communities, including immigrants and refugees, victims with limited English proficiency, LGBTQ victims, victims with disabilities, male victims, youth, those who are homeless or suffer from mental illness, and victims of human trafficking. In addition to lacking culturally and linguistically appropriate services, administrators also reported difficulty reaching underserved groups, especially those that lack confidence in law enforcement or fear they will not be believed.

MO • Subgrantee Perspective



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

MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

MI • Subgrantee Perspective



There continues to be limited understanding and awareness of the impact of historical trauma on African American and other marginalized cultural groups as it pertains to reporting, responding to, and healing from sexual violence. In addition to a lack of awareness and acceptance of culturally specific models and healing practices, there remains a significant disparity in the distribution of resources between mainstream/historically funded and culturally specific programs, services, and models. In reviewing the backlog of untested rape kits in the City of Detroit, the data clearly indicates that marginalized and primarily Black/African American women are the primary group of victims represented in the untested kits. However, there remains a significant disparity in access to programs and services for this population of victims/survivors. Within the greater Detroit area there is only one organization dedicated to providing Black/African American culturally specific sexual assault healing groups. Additionally, systems, organizations, support, and practices dedicated to addressing the broad spectrum and complex intersections of sexual violence experienced by Black/African American women are practically non-existent.

MDSVPTB/MDHHS, MICHIGAN

MS • Subgrantee Perspective



Community education and awareness is where the greatest need is. If the general population was better educated on the impact of sexual assault, victims would be less likely to be re-victimized when they disclose their assault. If our jurors (who are our general population) were better educated, there might be more accountability for sex offenders. Another significant area of need pertains to the amount of time it takes for a sexual assault case to be prosecuted. Often, victims have to wait upwards of one year or longer for their case to go to court. During the interim, the victim may be living in the same community with the suspect and does not feel safe or supported by law enforcement. The suspect will have months to persuade the victim that the sexual assault was not as serious as the victim thought it was. This level of victim/witness tampering leads to issues with prosecution and makes the jury less likely to believe the victim, even when all of the evidence points to a guilty verdict.

MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

Conclusion

The data from subgrantees included in the 2020 SASP Formula Report show that SASP Formula funding makes a difference in the way that communities across the United States help victims of sexual violence and hold offenders accountable.

During the two years covered by this report, states awarded SASP Formula funding to an annual average of **604** subgrantees. SASP subgrantees provided **227,493** services to victims, such as crisis intervention and victim advocacy; counseling services and support groups; hospital, clinic or other medical response; and criminal justice advocacy and court accompaniment. On average, supportive services were provided to **50,486** individuals each year. In addition, hotline calls were received from over **49,000** victims each year.

This 2020 SASP Formula Report reflects two years of collective efforts to respond to sexual assault across the nation. It describes significant accomplishments that would not have been possible in the absence of SASP Formula funding, and it highlights where much work remains to be done.

Appendix A: 2017 & 2018

SASP funding allocation, by state

Table A | Amounts of SASP Formula awards to subgrantees and administrative costs, by state: 2017 and 2018¹

State	2017 ²		2018 ³	
	Amount awarded to subgrantees (\$)	Administrative costs (\$)	Amount awarded to subgrantees (\$)	Administrative costs (\$)
Alabama	0	4,417	0	0
Alaska	176,793	20,268	425,782	15,973
American Samoa	54,811	2,884	54,818	2,886
Arizona	813,822	233	436,490	10,111
Arkansas	383,206	19,165	400,415	0
California	1,734,294	0	3,212,811	0
Colorado	219,910	18,015	317,833	16,562
Connecticut	382,726	8,455	430,268	18,444
Delaware	334,635	8,171	334,654	17,506
District of Columbia	450,352	15,394	238,348	2,341
Florida	263,450	20,074	1,617,780	44,868
Georgia	314,224	42,666	805,344	26,516
Guam	47,099	1,116	65,649	3,740
Hawaii	416,439	0	807,649	0
Idaho	272,866	19,134	399,647	19,862
Illinois	505,276	16,650	503,870	11,825
Indiana	689,868	3,013	660,982	27,983
Iowa	16,430	23,349	408,179	15,006
Kansas	341,711	12,018	323,184	14,303
Kentucky	405,247	17,382	810,335	33,954
Louisiana	402,841	13,617	490,258	35,555
Maine	299,051	9,040	481,727	12,256
Maryland	375,127	13,744	196,145	25,482
Massachusetts	250,483	5,155	379,846	26,990
Michigan	295,804	0	666,333	0
Minnesota	0	9,040	400,629	7,711
Mississippi	573,236	27,888	336,151	3,538
Missouri	0	17,348	450,329	32,176

¹ Table A reflects data as reported by SASP administrators, and reflect awards SASP administrators reported making to subgrantees during calendar years 2017 and 2018. The data are not further verified during VAWA MEI's data validation processes. Dollar amounts are rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

² The Virgin Islands did not submit a SASP administrators report in 2017.

³ The Virgin Islands did not submit a SASP administrators report in 2018.

Table A | Amounts of SASP Formula awards to subgrantees and administrative costs, by state: 2017 and 2018¹

State	2017 ²		2018 ³	
	Amount awarded to subgrantees (\$)	Administrative costs (\$)	Amount awarded to subgrantees (\$)	Administrative costs (\$)
Montana	623,785	12,742	689,035	14,516
Nebraska	357,555	16,629	697,714	17,051
Nevada	370,926	3,519	363,784	21,195
New Hampshire	452,123	16,396	519,926	13,320
New Jersey	1,250,440	70	937,490	70
New Mexico	652,288	23,772	720,722	8,433
New York	0	25,300	0	39,147
North Carolina	723,425	21,233	795,343	7,091
North Dakota	331,859	8,292	663,759	18,260
Northern Mariana Islands	147,076	6,843	164,367	5,767
Ohio	604,550	0	842,106	11,070
Oklahoma	321,139	27,692	308,043	10,978
Oregon	312,614	14,071	0	19,704
Pennsylvania	0	26,643	530,443	24,220
Puerto Rico	411,416	0	585,131	0
Rhode Island	0	15,231	353,775	19,205
South Carolina	385,574	8,852	448,110	5,677
South Dakota	248,001	3,309	317,388	15,284
Tennessee	572,327	14,619	589,966	24,013
Texas	325,771	0	1,307,087	0
Utah	320,159	24,399	702,100	25,014
Vermont	330,005	10,867	354,017	9,127
Virginia	449,351	0	465,206	0
Washington	470,510	22,935	470,511	17,390
West Virginia	409,449	18,297	389,288	17,479
Wisconsin	138,594	24,950	322,093	24,129
Wyoming	240,304	5,487	333,746	0
TOTAL	20,468,940	700,386	29,526,606	793,727

Appendix B: 2017

SASP-funded activity, by state

Table B1a | SASP Formula subgrantees using funds for victim services and victims seeking/receiving services, by state: 2017¹

State	Total number of subgrantees	Victims seeking services				Hotline calls from victims	Walk-in information & referrals to victims	Web-based information & referrals to victims	Outreach to victims
		Served	Partially served	Not served	TOTAL seeking services				
Alabama	15	1,723	42	29	1,794	1,051	31	23	266
Alaska	5	246	3	8	257	49	64	0	92
Arizona	9	659	4	38	701	529	269	12	169
Arkansas	6	322	0	0	322	601	16	3	1,094
California	6	686	0	0	686	548	44	23	121
Colorado	1	127	0	0	127	52	5	3	0
Connecticut	9	1,371	0	0	1,371	1,009	417	0	0
Delaware	2	318	3	0	321	1,147	9	38	233
District of Columbia	2	223	2	0	225	3,709	0	0	0
Florida	7	654	0	0	654	1,401	0	0	80
Georgia	6	785	49	12	846	536	318	19	782
Guam	2	50	0	0	50	21	0	0	0
Hawaii	3	428	0	0	428	223	1	0	61
Idaho	11	965	0	0	965	2,752	1,373	315	66
Illinois	28	1,926	0	23	1,949	689	86	0	0
Indiana	17	915	11	0	926	1,273	133	144	423
Iowa	4	876	3	0	879	1,359	197	34	261
Kansas	9	717	0	9	726	162	37	22	0
Kentucky	13	626	0	0	626	191	0	0	232
Louisiana	12	1,711	8	5	1,724	1,444	30	14	433
Maine	1	310	0	0	310	189	0	0	0
Maryland	15	1,182	0	11	1,193	310	70	10	15
Massachusetts	10	485	1	0	486	237	62	0	23
Michigan	3	815	7	0	822	3	6	0	125
Minnesota	3	950	5	0	955	1,154	151	175	300
Mississippi	11	742	21	7	770	1,341	31	27	398
Missouri	13	1,174	55	108	1,337	703	8	19	21

¹ American Samoa and the Virgin Islands did not submit SASP subgrantee reports in 2017.

Table B1a | SASP Formula subgrantees using funds for victim services and victims seeking/receiving services, by state: 2017¹

State	Total number of subgrantees	Victims seeking services				Hotline calls from victims	Walk-in information & referrals to victims	Web-based information & referrals to victims	Outreach to victims
		Served	Partially served	Not served	TOTAL seeking services				
Montana	11	426	5	0	431	1,202	212	105	439
Nebraska	16	751	2	0	753	940	846	105	1,003
Nevada	11	577	10	1	588	601	48	17	266
New Hampshire	12	269	5	0	274	175	37	3	0
New Jersey	19	4,649	65	30	4,744	4,936	11	59	269
New Mexico	13	1,040	0	0	1,040	979	253	8	893
New York	46	1,041	10	4	1,055	728	49	19	772
North Carolina	20	1,082	6	0	1,088	1,316	499	23	425
North Dakota	11	693	0	0	693	643	603	91	150
Northern Mariana Islands	1	16	0	0	16	48	0	0	0
Ohio	7	631	8	5	644	265	47	35	114
Oklahoma	9	798	0	0	798	440	193	10	91
Oregon	5	288	21	1	310	653	437	9	614
Pennsylvania	49	1,858	62	0	1,920	1,102	247	36	193
Puerto Rico	3	141	0	1	142	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	1	320	0	0	320	10	22	165	0
South Carolina	15	1,996	6	3	2,005	1,021	117	100	155
South Dakota	7	287	11	44	342	50	28	2	11
Tennessee	5	438	11	0	449	142	92	23	156
Texas	19	2,176	0	0	2,176	1,734	44	29	206
Utah	11	1,274	8	0	1,282	766	175	13	291
Vermont	2	286	10	0	296	1,652	12	21	0
Virginia	37	1,503	15	0	1,518	1,222	165	24	817
Washington	10	534	0	0	534	236	15	0	0
West Virginia	10	683	1	0	684	594	80	9	39
Wisconsin	8	652	30	29	711	856	247	8	26
Wyoming	22	382	3	0	385	4,503	995	35	818
TOTAL	603	45,777	503	368	46,648	49,497	8,832	1,830	12,943

Table B2a Race/ethnicity, gender, and age of victims receiving SASP Formula-funded services, by state: 2017²

State	Race/ethnicity							Gender			Age						
	American Indian / Alaska Native	Asian	Black / African American	Hispanic / Latinx	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	White	Unknown	Female	Male	Unknown	0-6	7-12	13-17	18-24	25-29	60+	Unknown
Alabama	5	5	337	32	3	929	463	1,150	173	442	17	28	92	279	832	50	467
Alaska	127	7	9	8	1	78	20	244	5	0	1	0	2	51	177	2	16
Arizona	106	6	37	203	4	275	32	615	44	4	24	32	66	106	414	16	5
Arkansas	2	7	23	13	1	263	13	313	9	0	2	6	14	69	218	13	0
California	9	18	50	268	9	188	144	570	96	20	45	64	79	135	223	19	121
Colorado	0	1	0	42	0	77	7	106	21	0	34	44	29	6	11	1	2
Connecticut	0	7	159	467	1	617	120	1,251	119	1	60	154	255	294	486	122	0
Delaware	0	1	82	15	1	111	112	221	16	84	3	4	55	46	93	10	110
District of Columbia	0	6	127	20	0	67	5	204	21	0	0	0	0	73	102	50	0
Florida	2	11	132	134	0	359	33	615	35	4	18	8	80	185	318	19	26
Georgia	0	1	127	164	1	358	183	584	112	138	114	210	142	84	119	16	149
Guam	0	4	0	1	41	3	2	47	3	0	2	11	15	3	13	0	6
Hawaii	6	89	12	22	151	117	42	362	66	0	55	50	102	58	158	5	0
Idaho	54	22	23	124	4	704	67	861	102	2	62	128	105	216	407	39	8
Illinois	47	29	321	351	8	1,254	155	1,712	164	50	51	93	417	408	862	63	32
Indiana	9	5	204	63	5	538	111	859	57	10	16	57	91	228	442	28	64
Iowa	7	7	43	157	4	601	60	751	128	0	41	91	160	155	399	31	2
Kansas	38	4	72	59	11	448	85	642	48	27	10	34	42	151	435	17	28
Kentucky	1	4	52	16	9	481	63	507	111	8	91	146	118	69	157	11	34
Louisiana	19	3	335	435	1	722	423	1,211	103	405	79	80	121	166	839	23	411
Maine	4	9	69	1	1	132	94	255	48	7	4	4	22	41	184	18	37
Maryland	3	12	198	110	2	483	375	749	122	311	30	88	136	170	419	21	318
Massachusetts	3	17	37	110	1	276	55	440	26	20	0	2	21	114	319	15	15

² American Samoa and the Virgin Islands did not submit SASP subgrantee reports in 2017.

Table B2a Race/ethnicity, gender, and age of victims receiving SASP Formula-funded services, by state: 2017²

State	Race/ethnicity							Gender			Age						
	American Indian / Alaska Native	Asian	Black / African American	Hispanic / Latinx	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	White	Unknown	Female	Male	Unknown	0-6	7-12	13-17	18-24	25-29	60+	Unknown
Michigan	5	1	422	166	0	168	60	803	19	0	38	15	83	193	483	9	1
Minnesota	25	8	83	232	1	381	225	761	95	99	20	48	138	180	427	19	123
Mississippi	7	3	310	24	1	386	32	705	58	0	50	59	96	138	285	32	103
Missouri	9	4	161	106	1	648	313	945	37	247	20	22	35	248	597	25	282
Montana	81	4	7	17	0	310	12	389	36	6	17	31	59	109	206	7	2
Nebraska	33	3	33	108	2	507	68	701	48	4	18	28	86	191	378	18	34
Nevada	19	19	99	177	13	231	68	539	48	0	30	65	108	147	200	10	27
New Hampshire	1	0	8	6	0	210	49	237	36	1	9	20	49	45	99	10	42
New Jersey	1	80	164	158	2	346	3,964	917	107	3,690	0	5	106	269	451	76	3,807
New Mexico	59	8	8	460	1	139	380	579	125	336	109	161	142	106	157	14	351
New York	19	48	156	183	0	594	60	911	125	15	26	49	135	246	478	59	58
North Carolina	3	8	251	96	0	666	65	1,001	81	6	19	23	124	336	512	37	37
North Dakota	113	5	37	29	1	452	57	359	84	250	13	24	93	199	331	14	19
N. Mariana Islands	0	4	0	0	12	0	0	15	1	0	0	0	4	2	10	0	0
Ohio	0	100	39	317	0	10	173	442	22	175	8	30	57	48	190	35	271
Oklahoma	124	12	94	91	4	526	12	769	29	0	1	6	132	188	448	16	7
Oregon	13	2	6	120	0	107	61	297	9	3	0	8	74	53	136	17	21
Pennsylvania	6	25	253	160	2	1,228	263	1,596	309	15	91	165	239	378	957	55	35
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	139	0	1	1	123	18	0	3	64	30	17	27	0	0
Rhode Island	2	5	35	14	1	185	78	250	69	1	48	116	62	23	61	5	5
South Carolina	4	8	589	115	1	915	370	1,542	420	40	260	336	331	303	529	30	213
South Dakota	118	1	4	5	0	142	28	272	25	1	10	29	39	51	136	9	24
Tennessee	1	1	34	34	0	368	11	366	82	1	20	40	204	39	145	1	0
Texas	14	28	274	563	6	914	385	1,760	177	239	25	78	236	456	1,049	54	278

Table B2a | Race/ethnicity, gender, and age of victims receiving SASP Formula-funded services, by state: 2017²

State	Race/ethnicity							Gender			Age						
	American Indian / Alaska Native	Asian	Black / African American	Hispanic / Latinx	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	White	Unknown	Female	Male	Unknown	0-6	7-12	13-17	18-24	25-29	60+	Unknown
Utah	38	19	36	217	5	817	150	1,037	235	10	14	16	327	284	501	26	114
Vermont	11	8	18	9	0	217	33	244	43	9	4	3	34	73	138	7	37
Virginia	7	15	356	165	64	869	59	1,388	130	0	26	78	123	397	818	56	20
Washington	10	7	18	196	6	204	93	450	66	18	28	64	129	83	217	13	0
West Virginia	3	3	38	9	1	563	67	629	54	1	10	32	70	156	328	22	66
Wisconsin	54	83	97	214	0	192	42	569	85	28	23	67	115	152	214	70	41
Wyoming	21	3	14	42	17	283	14	353	27	5	16	30	32	104	187	10	6
TOTAL	1,243	790	6,093	6,987	400	21,660	9,857	35,218	4,329	6,733	1,715	3,046	5,656	8,321	18,322	1,345	7,875

Table B3a

Number of individuals with disabilities, who are D/deaf or hard of hearing, with limited English proficiency, who are immigrants/refugees/asylum seekers, or are living in rural areas receiving SASP Program funded services, by state: 2017³

State	With disabilities	D/deaf or hard of hearing	Limited English proficiency	Immigrants/refugees/asylum seekers	Live in rural areas
Alabama	56	5	17	2	348
Alaska	41	3	4	6	120
Arizona	87	2	90	18	316
Arkansas	35	1	6	8	171
California	35	3	119	12	67
Colorado	0	0	12	0	127
Connecticut	137	1	193	55	7
Delaware	12	1	2	0	13
District of Columbia	0	0	1	0	0
Florida	44	0	11	6	15
Georgia	101	1	35	13	213
Guam	2	0	5	0	50
Hawaii	67	3	5	4	46
Idaho	297	4	28	31	568
Illinois	190	11	72	7	334
Indiana	137	6	36	20	117
Iowa	139	4	48	31	527
Kansas	90	2	5	4	109
Kentucky	50	1	5	21	476
Louisiana	154	2	407	171	767
Maine	21	1	62	76	41
Maryland	59	0	147	63	609
Massachusetts	186	9	47	37	70
Michigan	55	2	142	3	1
Minnesota	223	5	190	223	200
Mississippi	117	4	7	5	289
Missouri	153	6	71	44	376
Montana	84	2	1	1	305
Nebraska	123	4	49	46	503
Nevada	45	6	32	36	104

³ American Samoa and the Virgin Islands did not submit SASP subgrantee reports in 2017.

Table B3a

Number of individuals with disabilities, who are D/deaf or hard of hearing, with limited English proficiency, who are immigrants/refugees/asylum seekers, or are living in rural areas receiving SASP Program funded services, by state: 2017³

State	With disabilities	D/deaf or hard of hearing	Limited English proficiency	Immigrants/refugees/asylum seekers	Live in rural areas
New Hampshire	70	0	3	5	56
New Jersey	83	3	132	66	24
New Mexico	107	0	50	15	570
New York	200	11	121	93	293
North Carolina	170	4	56	24	479
North Dakota	89	1	4	5	23
Northern Mariana Islands	4	1	2	0	16
Ohio	11	1	179	157	31
Oklahoma	96	8	48	10	280
Oregon	59	8	114	100	173
Pennsylvania	258	14	82	46	566
Puerto Rico	8	0	93	4	0
Rhode Island	15	0	8	0	0
South Carolina	82	4	70	18	1,008
South Dakota	15	2	4	1	156
Tennessee	50	0	12	10	215
Texas	119	4	137	75	272
Utah	224	5	79	80	221
Vermont	22	3	3	4	178
Virginia	141	8	73	71	670
Washington	56	1	89	39	37
West Virginia	132	3	16	3	418
Wisconsin	65	8	188	165	58
Wyoming	57	1	8	1	222
TOTAL	4,873	179	3,420	1,935	12,855

Table B4a Relationship to offender of victims served with SASP Formula funds, by state: 2017⁴

State	Current/former spouse or other intimate partner	Other household member	Dating	Acquaintance	Stranger	Unknown
Alabama	355	132	132	419	230	510
Alaska	97	20	14	56	23	39
Arizona	280	158	55	109	36	25
Arkansas	85	36	43	102	23	33
California	88	112	33	150	82	221
Colorado	1	43	0	48	0	35
Connecticut	173	418	46	374	103	257
Delaware	65	34	11	138	35	39
District of Columbia	0	137	24	47	16	1
Florida	88	200	27	196	71	85
Georgia	65	238	40	271	28	192
Guam	12	23	0	17	0	7
Hawaii	21	116	5	160	51	75
Idaho	252	300	91	256	89	48
Illinois	147	539	151	635	158	399
Indiana	259	146	193	204	35	101
Iowa	227	158	61	214	28	191
Kansas	27	79	52	78	18	463
Kentucky	34	292	171	22	18	89
Louisiana	293	532	59	308	115	520
Maine	9	38	12	58	8	185
Maryland	113	188	74	128	67	612
Massachusetts	69	51	87	165	50	76
Michigan	163	42	58	119	95	345
Minnesota	108	119	11	238	60	419
Mississippi	93	238	31	292	79	30
Missouri	420	130	95	189	79	386
Montana	80	49	49	141	20	92
Nebraska	181	136	60	183	36	157
Nevada	113	116	68	153	69	104

⁴ American Samoa and the Virgin Islands did not submit SASP subgrantee reports in 2017.

Table B4a Relationship to offender of victims served with SASP Formula funds, by state: 2017⁴

State	Current/former spouse or other intimate partner	Other household member	Dating	Acquaintance	Stranger	Unknown
New Hampshire	40	66	7	108	14	39
New Jersey	228	113	86	384	90	3,815
New Mexico	54	290	43	140	42	476
New York	256	253	126	247	59	122
North Carolina	252	161	147	228	61	242
North Dakota	62	60	151	102	48	274
Northern Mariana Islands	4	9	0	0	0	3
Ohio	108	62	19	131	10	309
Oklahoma	240	115	67	238	128	88
Oregon	70	48	70	80	34	40
Pennsylvania	231	511	196	592	130	332
Puerto Rico	6	71	13	32	6	13
Rhode Island	73	54	4	46	3	140
South Carolina	170	662	231	454	93	455
South Dakota	56	98	10	85	32	25
Tennessee	103	175	20	106	10	49
Texas	469	300	96	530	209	819
Utah	158	95	128	389	72	452
Vermont	28	33	69	180	9	8
Virginia	413	317	245	379	84	126
Washington	60	141	14	114	44	175
West Virginia	192	117	54	206	38	77
Wisconsin	80	135	72	157	33	205
Wyoming	121	46	46	83	18	71
TOTAL	7,392	8,752	3,667	10,481	2,989	14,091

Appendix C: 2018

SASP-funded activity, by state

Table B1b | SASP Formula subgrantees using funds for victim services and victims seeking/receiving services, by state: 2018¹

State	Total number of subgrantees	Victims seeking services				Hotline calls from victims	Walk-in information & referrals to victims	Web-based information & referrals to victims	Outreach to victims
		Served	Partially served	Not served	TOTAL seeking services				
Alabama	16	2,122	0	1	2,123	1,726	472	30	905
Alaska	8	771	9	0	780	1,290	339	30	1,181
American Samoa	2	12	12	26	50	0	24	0	3
Arizona	5	596	0	56	652	533	27	5	71
Arkansas	7	461	3	0	464	1,189	51	8	2,127
California	6	721	0	0	721	392	74	20	172
Colorado	5	623	1	0	624	107	7	1	217
Connecticut	9	1,409	0	0	1,409	744	553	0	0
Delaware	2	350	6	0	356	455	6	6	126
District of Columbia	2	482	0	0	482	981	0	0	0
Florida	8	946	0	0	946	1,388	349	8	120
Georgia	10	847	77	1	925	1,764	48	14	2,511
Guam	1	31	0	0	31	31	0	0	5
Hawaii	3	359	0	0	359	179	1	1	56
Idaho	12	1,056	0	0	1,056	2,625	830	487	181
Illinois	28	1,899	0	0	1,899	514	118	200	0
Indiana	15	1,344	20	0	1,364	1,261	277	40	801
Iowa	3	972	4	0	976	1,030	70	13	155
Kansas	9	712	0	0	712	67	38	6	0
Kentucky	13	693	0	0	693	223	0	0	249
Louisiana	14	1,641	2	1	1,644	1,765	100	32	585
Maine	1	217	0	0	217	125	0	14	0
Maryland	17	1,532	0	0	1,532	571	118	0	77
Massachusetts	10	598	3	0	601	597	138	0	38
Michigan	3	1,109	6	0	1,115	0	0	237	56
Minnesota	2	615	0	0	615	357	172	15	160
Mississippi	9	657	7	7	671	1,189	20	78	189

¹ The Virgin Islands did not submit SASP subgrantee reports in 2018.

Table B1b | SASP Formula subgrantees using funds for victim services and victims seeking/receiving services, by state: 2018¹

State	Total number of subgrantees	Victims seeking services				Hotline calls from victims	Walk-in information & referrals to victims	Web-based information & referrals to victims	Outreach to victims
		Served	Partially served	Not served	TOTAL seeking services				
Missouri	13	1,150	45	126	1,321	873	75	62	82
Montana	9	512	5	3	520	647	78	1	443
Nebraska	18	874	2	2	878	2,730	1,302	203	1,011
Nevada	10	562	9	0	571	289	27	8	110
New Hampshire	12	234	9	2	245	108	31	3	0
New Jersey	18	6,021	0	0	6,021	6,452	20	5	621
New Mexico	12	1,009	0	0	1,009	937	321	19	924
New York	42	1,304	21	0	1,325	649	39	1	9
North Carolina	21	1,256	37	0	1,293	1,821	701	176	247
North Dakota	10	571	0	0	571	427	472	20	612
Northern Mariana Islands	1	16	2	0	18	18	3	0	0
Ohio	7	645	3	0	648	108	57	3	1,867
Oklahoma	8	1,348	19	0	1,367	262	133	4	88
Oregon	5	341	6	5	352	403	225	1	588
Pennsylvania	46	2,224	73	0	2,297	1,650	310	19	505
Puerto Rico	3	188	11	2	201	8	1	0	23
Rhode Island	1	304	0	0	304	219	13	165	69
South Carolina	15	2,379	4	2	2,385	1,269	152	138	205
South Dakota	9	527	16	28	571	186	35	2	34
Tennessee	5	548	1	0	549	782	1,009	14	165
Texas	19	4,142	1	19	4,162	4,857	209	17	1,089
Utah	11	1,135	4	23	1,162	603	146	8	246
Vermont	2	241	26	0	267	822	26	41	1
Virginia	36	1,380	28	0	1,408	1,475	151	32	903
Washington	10	541	0	0	541	293	34	2	0
West Virginia	10	583	0	0	583	194	59	2	105
Wisconsin	8	714	1	14	729	596	287	39	67
Wyoming	24	688	6	2	696	3,179	904	62	1,281
TOTAL	605	54,212	479	320	55,011	52,960	10,652	2,292	21,280

Table B2b Race/ethnicity, gender, and age of victims receiving SASP Formula-funded services, by state: 2018²

State	Race/ethnicity							Gender			Age						
	American Indian / Alaska Native	Asian	Black / African American	Hispanic / Latinx	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	White	Unknown	Female	Male	Unknown	0-6	7-12	13-17	18-24	25-29	60+	Unknown
Alabama	12	3	450	35	2	784	837	1,067	242	813	22	21	106	324	711	47	891
Alaska	310	5	46	48	10	336	29	720	52	8	17	60	33	126	515	18	11
American Samoa	0	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	18	6	0	0
Arizona	54	8	54	131	0	290	59	564	23	9	3	7	7	61	486	24	8
Arkansas	10	6	50	30	0	356	12	436	28	0	9	5	10	92	330	16	2
California	7	22	57	276	5	208	146	571	100	50	57	55	87	156	225	16	125
Colorado	7	7	12	155	0	367	76	444	154	26	143	175	180	28	55	2	41
Connecticut	3	19	89	533	3	610	152	1,205	184	20	89	105	216	183	707	101	8
Delaware	1	0	116	36	0	158	45	313	43	0	4	1	53	92	142	19	45
District of Columbia	6	14	234	20	0	143	65	423	37	22	0	0	1	178	281	22	0
Florida	5	9	126	230	5	493	78	838	33	75	5	30	91	236	433	31	120
Georgia	33	35	254	308	3	233	58	823	101	0	88	109	81	219	355	35	37
Guam	0	4	0	2	20	2	3	30	1	0	3	1	6	3	12	0	6
Hawaii	5	54	9	13	100	90	95	228	44	87	29	35	57	36	109	6	87
Idaho	29	14	32	97	4	823	57	972	84	0	35	51	72	218	607	53	20
Illinois	39	38	336	299	7	1,271	122	1,672	171	56	88	154	462	363	767	54	11
Indiana	7	10	267	96	1	862	121	1,262	87	15	28	66	118	301	748	27	76
Iowa	28	7	68	140	6	688	67	839	135	2	27	106	155	128	526	33	1
Kansas	5	11	61	113	1	447	100	642	68	2	5	22	29	197	430	24	5
Kentucky	2	4	50	22	0	525	90	532	137	24	95	152	130	74	179	13	50
Louisiana	38	11	415	206	4	905	64	1,371	147	125	71	97	136	217	945	49	128
Maine	0	2	4	1	0	204	6	175	38	4	14	25	30	24	115	5	4
Maryland	1	128	216	133	17	576	468	1,349	172	11	64	108	151	173	493	38	505

² The Virgin Islands did not submit SASP subgrantee reports in 2018.

Table B2b Race/ethnicity, gender, and age of victims receiving SASP Formula-funded services, by state: 2018²

State	Race/ethnicity							Gender			Age						
	American Indian / Alaska Native	Asian	Black / African American	Hispanic / Latinx	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	White	Unknown	Female	Male	Unknown	0-6	7-12	13-17	18-24	25-29	60+	Unknown
Massachusetts	3	11	45	96	1	270	178	446	30	125	2	1	36	110	342	41	69
Michigan	0	1	691	218	0	132	73	1,096	19	0	18	19	52	140	854	23	9
Minnesota	9	3	51	189	0	291	72	553	61	1	24	82	101	119	246	7	36
Mississippi	4	7	218	27	0	374	45	595	69	0	58	67	96	150	249	13	31
Missouri	2	2	155	65	4	741	229	973	41	181	13	16	40	245	659	34	188
Montana	86	4	13	12	2	356	57	463	47	7	30	20	56	133	231	10	37
Nebraska	32	9	56	110	4	577	90	820	40	16	14	22	96	215	479	24	26
Nevada	12	25	126	216	30	147	41	548	20	3	7	43	204	127	178	3	9
New Hampshire	1	2	2	7	1	146	84	205	37	1	16	18	46	59	50	11	43
New Jersey	2	79	142	246	0	416	5,138	1,712	170	4,139	3	14	119	256	576	38	5,015
New Mexico	109	12	16	462	1	205	204	734	184	91	95	183	215	91	279	16	130
New York	20	51	178	339	0	622	115	1,170	135	20	65	62	147	290	651	36	74
North Carolina	16	7	252	140	2	683	194	1,129	95	69	15	22	124	336	622	40	134
North Dakota	108	4	33	20	1	355	51	506	61	4	19	39	99	128	262	12	12
N. Mariana Islands	0	6	0	0	11	1	0	16	2	0	0	1	1	5	10	1	0
Ohio	0	75	41	342	0	10	183	427	35	186	11	35	52	76	215	14	245
Oklahoma	189	12	120	501	3	531	46	1,322	42	3	4	3	139	231	949	25	16
Oregon	28	3	7	128	0	103	78	299	13	35	2	18	36	67	168	19	37
Pennsylvania	5	21	402	169	4	1,522	179	1,974	304	19	102	210	319	465	1,084	89	28
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	197	0	2	0	189	10	0	19	59	56	22	41	0	2
Rhode Island	1	3	31	16	0	253	0	237	67	0	34	96	56	31	80	7	0
South Carolina	6	19	591	126	2	999	640	1,785	419	179	189	378	320	461	535	46	454
South Dakota	351	4	9	16	2	142	20	477	42	24	14	25	75	96	307	4	22
Tennessee	5	2	42	33	1	447	19	456	93	0	16	46	223	47	205	10	2

Table B2b | Race/ethnicity, gender, and age of victims receiving SASP Formula-funded services, by state: 2018²

State	Race/ethnicity							Gender			Age						
	American Indian / Alaska Native	Asian	Black / African American	Hispanic / Latinx	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	White	Unknown	Female	Male	Unknown	0-6	7-12	13-17	18-24	25-29	60+	Unknown
Texas	12	37	609	1,221	5	1,634	637	3,525	332	286	73	129	382	909	2,063	135	452
Utah	28	20	20	192	9	703	195	898	186	55	27	26	92	287	525	36	146
Vermont	3	3	10	7	0	208	36	229	24	14	2	10	40	48	125	3	39
Virginia	6	17	371	154	3	796	68	1,264	143	1	30	107	134	422	660	54	1
Washington	12	9	23	201	3	195	98	428	82	31	23	56	102	77	268	15	0
West Virginia	1	3	26	8	22	414	109	504	67	12	28	20	37	93	292	20	93
Wisconsin	81	43	52	279	1	250	9	593	118	4	63	75	115	154	286	21	1
Wyoming	120	5	10	59	0	481	26	622	70	2	20	53	69	124	379	30	19
TOTAL	1,854	910	7,288	8,720	324	24,377	11,664	42,671	5,139	6,881	1,932	3,340	5,890	9,461	23,047	1,470	9,551

Table B3b

Number of individuals with disabilities, who are D/deaf or hard of hearing, with limited English proficiency, who are immigrants/refugees/asylum seekers, or are living in rural areas receiving SASP Program funded services, by state: 2018³

State	With disabilities	D/deaf or hard of hearing	Limited English proficiency	Immigrants/refugees/asylum seekers	Live in rural areas
Alabama	121	0	45	2	408
Alaska	135	20	7	6	281
American Samoa	0	0	24	0	24
Arizona	109	3	20	23	180
Arkansas	43	6	18	6	244
California	45	51	73	21	76
Colorado	64	3	69	0	263
Connecticut	15	3	201	22	0
Delaware	55	3	8	0	0
District of Columbia	0	6	5	0	0
Florida	128	3	170	89	101
Georgia	21	3	412	261	188
Guam	0	0	0	0	31
Hawaii	55	4	5	3	176
Idaho	192	4	31	47	618
Illinois	198	14	75	0	369
Indiana	177	10	30	12	157
Iowa	191	8	52	32	538
Kansas	123	2	58	24	74
Kentucky	77	6	8	9	476
Louisiana	194	3	181	91	708
Maine	12	1	5	6	156
Maryland	107	0	312	57	573
Massachusetts	200	3	66	38	114
Michigan	77	1	187	151	0
Minnesota	188	2	143	142	233
Mississippi	110	6	14	5	245
Missouri	176	8	35	35	501
Montana	53	2	1	1	279
Nebraska	147	14	42	29	561
Nevada	42	0	35	35	11

³ The Virgin Islands did not submit SASP subgrantee reports in 2018.

Table B3b

Number of individuals with disabilities, who are D/deaf or hard of hearing, with limited English proficiency, who are immigrants/refugees/asylum seekers, or are living in rural areas receiving SASP Program funded services, by state: 2018³

State	With disabilities	D/deaf or hard of hearing	Limited English proficiency	Immigrants/refugees/asylum seekers	Live in rural areas
New Hampshire	43	0	2	2	57
New Jersey	149	3	80	34	54
New Mexico	73	9	78	37	661
New York	226	9	128	59	363
North Carolina	76	4	107	69	375
North Dakota	93	2	2	4	52
Northern Mariana Islands	1	0	3	3	18
Ohio	21	3	156	144	57
Oklahoma	133	14	415	410	353
Oregon	82	8	109	64	185
Pennsylvania	277	12	19	9	582
Puerto Rico	14	0	0	6	8
Rhode Island	13	0	10	0	0
South Carolina	128	8	89	14	970
South Dakota	44	3	16	17	422
Tennessee	116	1	9	7	284
Texas	440	10	194	74	254
Utah	229	5	96	46	339
Vermont	30	4	3	6	56
Virginia	141	9	83	70	698
Washington	76	0	80	33	86
West Virginia	71	1	5	3	264
Wisconsin	91	2	188	190	48
Wyoming	91	7	9	8	611
TOTAL	5,713	303	4,213	2,456	14,382

Table B4b Relationship to offender of victims served with SASP Formula funds, by state: 2018⁴

State	Current/former spouse or other intimate partner	Other household member	Dating	Acquaintance	Stranger	Unknown
Alabama	243	110	142	427	220	982
Alaska	187	160	70	175	58	130
American Samoa	0	0	24	0	0	0
Arizona	314	87	24	35	11	125
Arkansas	151	63	46	125	29	52
California	121	140	43	169	58	190
Colorado	21	339	8	182	20	84
Connecticut	145	463	64	294	108	335
Delaware	54	46	50	112	83	13
District of Columbia	72	70	0	100	125	115
Florida	75	71	71	159	112	461
Georgia	229	314	57	158	55	131
Guam	4	6	8	0	4	9
Hawaii	28	93	10	85	30	130
Idaho	315	252	112	194	50	213
Illinois	199	637	148	487	121	326
Indiana	279	229	270	240	66	317
Iowa	249	164	55	243	39	226
Kansas	70	84	75	159	27	318
Kentucky	39	289	36	185	18	126
Louisiana	343	616	74	391	125	354
Maine	5	52	8	36	4	112
Maryland	238	214	55	189	76	768
Massachusetts	102	81	58	110	46	226
Michigan	202	7	72	107	93	634
Minnesota	95	143	20	253	42	62
Mississippi	62	188	69	226	51	74
Missouri	450	103	82	232	86	252
Montana	140	92	26	177	35	58
Nebraska	241	137	118	236	70	127

⁴ The Virgin Islands did not submit SASP subgrantee reports in 2018.

Table B4b | Relationship to offender of victims served with SASP Formula funds, by state: 2018⁴

State	Current/former spouse or other intimate partner	Other household member	Dating	Acquaintance	Stranger	Unknown
Nevada	81	79	139	160	82	61
New Hampshire	29	39	12	83	15	65
New Jersey	240	208	74	260	58	5,203
New Mexico	103	340	40	217	41	268
New York	340	297	79	245	60	308
North Carolina	211	172	141	278	89	432
North Dakota	66	119	76	214	45	68
Northern Mariana Islands	4	6	0	4	0	4
Ohio	160	115	15	113	24	221
Oklahoma	611	109	66	346	235	79
Oregon	94	69	41	58	18	80
Pennsylvania	358	672	272	601	165	377
Puerto Rico	28	85	6	36	8	36
Rhode Island	62	48	0	56	1	137
South Carolina	203	770	276	436	79	686
South Dakota	192	120	26	119	24	62
Tennessee	175	185	71	94	18	85
Texas	876	525	135	963	329	1,516
Utah	183	126	139	332	65	347
Vermont	25	32	16	154	11	57
Virginia	363	310	223	382	89	106
Washington	76	130	17	103	39	189
West Virginia	149	107	42	130	28	127
Wisconsin	92	217	57	173	32	151
Wyoming	175	89	199	122	30	84
TOTAL	9,569	10,219	4,057	11,165	3,447	17,699

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