



U.S. Department of  
**JUSTICE**

# 2024 Biennial Report to Congress on the Effectiveness of Grant Programs Under the Violence Against Women Act



December 13, 2024

Office on Violence Against Women

# 2024 Biennial Report

The 2024 Biennial Report to Congress on the Effectiveness of the  
**Grant Funds under the Violence Against Women Act**

Discretionary Grant Program Data from July 2021 - June 2022

STOP Formula Data from January 2021 - December 2022

SASP Formula Data from January 2021 - December 2022

United States Department of Justice  
**Office on Violence Against Women**

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# Letter from the OVW Director

I am pleased to present the 2024 Biennial Report to Congress on the Effectiveness of Grant Funds under the Violence Against Women Act (2024 Biennial Report). In commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), this report includes a brief overview of accomplishments and progress over the last three decades of implementing VAWA. The report also presents the most recently available data from grantees and subgrantees on VAWA grant-funded efforts between 2021 and 2022.

Over the past 30 years, VAWA has transformed how our nation responds to domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking (collectively referred to as gender-based violence) by centering the lived realities and leadership of survivors, bolstering critical services and support for survivors through a coordinated community response, and working to hold offenders accountable. OVW's Biennial Reports to Congress are important tools for understanding what works well that can continue to be scaled up, and what gaps and barriers remain to be addressed.

The 2024 report provides snapshots of the impact of VAWA grant programs, showing how that impact has grown significantly with each subsequent reauthorization and expansion of VAWA. It describes how VAWA grant funds have been used to answer survivors' calls for safety, services, and justice in communities across the country, and it includes examples from every state and territory illustrating how these grants have helped survivors rebuild their lives and access justice.

The Office on Violence Against Women (OVW) gratefully acknowledges the staff of the VAWA Measuring Effectiveness Initiative (VAWA MEI) at the University of Southern Maine, who support OVW's data collection, analysis, and reporting.

We also wish to recognize and express gratitude for the unwavering commitment of OVW grantees and subgrantees whose work to prevent and address gender-based violence in their communities is reflected in this report. Their dedicated service makes a significant impact in improving the lives of survivors and advancing the well-being of communities. Additionally, the information they provide on grant implementation is integral to understanding how OVW funds are used nationwide and how we can continue working to ensure that safety, healing, and justice are accessible to all.

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



# Report Overview

In response to the reporting requirements authorized by the Violence Against Women Act of 2000 (VAWA 2000) and subsequent reauthorizations, the 2024 Biennial Report to Congress on the Effectiveness of Grant Funds under the Violence Against Women Act (2024 Biennial Report) presents data submitted by OVW grantees and subgrantees under programs administered by the Office on Violence Against Women (OVW).

First, enclosed with this report is **Answering the Call: Thirty Years of VAWA**, which was published in September 2024 in recognition of the 30th anniversary of VAWA. It provides an overview of the history of VAWA, its grant programs and their achievements over the last three decades, and remaining areas of need.

The sections that follow reflect VAWA-funded activities and accomplishments between 2021 and 2022:

- **VAWA Funding Supports Evidence-based Practices** presents grantee-reported data on the implementation of evidence-based programming, which fulfills the requirements in 34 U.S.C. § 10238.
- **Appendix A** contains a complete list of languages in which grantees/subgrantees provided support, services, outreach, and information.
- **Appendices B and C** present state-by-state data on the number and amounts of awards made under the Services\*Training\*Officers\*Prosecutors (STOP) Formula Grant Program in the mandated allocation categories (i.e., victim services, law enforcement, prosecution, and courts), culturally specific awards, allocations by victimization, and the number and characteristics of victims served. These appendices fulfill the requirements in 34 U.S.C. § 10448(b).
- **Appendices D and E** present state-by-state data on the number and amounts of awards made under the Sexual Assault Services Formula Grant Program (SASP Formula), as well as the number and characteristics of victims served. These appendices contain data that OVW has historically submitted alongside its reports that fulfill the requirements in 34 U.S.C. § 10448(b).
- **Appendix F** presents data on the number and characteristics of victims served under each discretionary grant program, in fulfillment of the requirements in 34 U.S.C. § 10238.
- **Appendix G** presents additional data on the activities of grantees under the Grants to Reduce Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking on Campus Program, in fulfillment of the requirements in 34 U.S.C. § 20125(d)(4).
- **Appendix H** presents additional information and data on the activities of grantees under the Grants to Enhance Culturally Specific Services for Victims of Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking Program, in fulfillment of the requirements in 34 U.S.C. § 20124(d).
- **Appendix I** presents additional information and data on the activities of grantees under the Transitional Housing Assistance Grants for Victims of Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking, in fulfillment of the requirements in 34 U.S.C. § 12351(f).
- Finally, **Appendix J** presents information on the LGBT Specific Services Program, in fulfillment of the requirements found at 34 U.S.C. § 20129(d).

# Terminology

- The Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) and the programs it authorizes address domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, sex trafficking, and stalking, all of which predominantly victimize women. However, VAWA programs and policies are designed to serve all victims of these crimes, including men. For brevity, these crimes are referred to throughout this report as "domestic/sexual violence."
- Recipients of VAWA funding under discretionary grant programs receive awards directly from OVW and are therefore referred to as grantees. Recipients of VAWA funding under the STOP and SASP Formula grant programs receive awards from administrators in their respective states and territories and are accordingly referred to as subgrantees. Throughout this report, the use of "grantees" refers to data representing activities reported by discretionary grantees, "subgrantees" refers to data representing activities reported by STOP and SASP subgrantees, and the term "grantees/subgrantees" is used to refer to data that reflects activities conducted by both.
- "Gender-based violence" is a term used to describe violence directed at someone because of their gender or perceived gender, or which disproportionately affects people of a certain gender. In the context of this report, gender-based violence refers primarily to the four crimes addressed under Violence Against Women Act grant programs: domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking.
- Under VAWA, "domestic violence" refers to "felony or misdemeanor crimes committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim under the family or domestic violence laws of the jurisdiction receiving grant funding and, in the case of victim services, includes the use or attempted use of physical abuse or sexual abuse, or a pattern of any other coercive behavior committed, enabled, or solicited to gain or maintain power and control over a victim, including verbal, psychological, economic, or technological abuse that may or may not constitute criminal behavior, by a person who — (A) is a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim, or person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim; (B) is cohabitating, or has cohabitated, with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner; (C) shares a child in common with the victim; or (D) commits acts against a youth or adult victim who is protected from those acts under the family or domestic violence laws of the jurisdiction" 34 U.S.C. § 12291(a)(12).
- The term "dating violence" is used to refer to violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim and where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors: the length of the relationship; the type of relationship; and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.
- The term "sexual assault" is defined by VAWA as any nonconsensual sexual act proscribed by Federal, tribal, or State law, including when the victim lacks capacity to consent (Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013).
- VAWA defines "stalking" as engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for his or her safety or the safety of others, or suffer substantial emotional distress (Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005).

# Answering the Call

## Thirty Years of the Violence Against Women Act

Congress passed the first Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) in 1994 with bipartisan support, answering the call from those who testified and wrote letters urging lawmakers to improve legal protections and increase access to services for domestic violence and sexual assault victims to survive the harm perpetrated against them and hold offenders accountable. In the three decades that followed, investments in VAWA grant programs have meant that—in communities in every state and territory, and in Tribal nations across the country—there is someone to respond when a survivor calls for help.

This report chronicles the impact of VAWA grant funding in the United States. It uses research findings, numbers, archival material, and grantees' and survivors' own words to present snapshots of the ways VAWA transforms communities' efforts to support survivors, hold offenders accountable, and work collaboratively to end domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking.

**"I don't even know if my kids and I would be alive today, had it not been for this program."**

- A survivor served by the New Hope Regional Foundation's Transitional Housing Program grant, Nebraska, 2012



# Hope at the Outset

"This is the one assignment I have found that, as a judge, you feel that **you really can make a difference in people's lives.**"

- Circuit Court Judge in Cook County, Illinois from *Snapshots of Success* video series (Leadership, Commitment, and Change)

## OR • 2006 Grantee Perspective

"I received a call from the hospital to go visit a victim who had just come into the emergency room. I went to the hospital, met the victim, offered services including shelter, and provided her with information. When I was done, the first responding officer arrested her for domestic violence assault and took her to jail, where her boyfriend was already lodged for domestic assault (dual arrest). I contacted the follow-up investigator and the advocate who met the victim when she arrived at the jail, the investigator interviewed both combatants, determined who the victim was, and had her released. The advocate transported the victim to the shelter and is helping her through the court system. When the abuser is convicted, he will be added to the caseload of our team probation officer. The follow-up investigator was able to educate the first responding officer about predominate aggressor, defensive wounds, and dual arrest. With Rural Program funds, we were able to minimize the effect of revictimization by the system."

**DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SERVICES, OREGON  
(RURAL PROGRAM)**

In the early 1990s, the United States Senate held hearings on the proposed Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), the bill that ultimately became law as part of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994. Survivors of domestic violence and sexual assault testified at the hearings, as did scholars, legal experts, and advocates. They called for better protections and expanded resources for survivors, stronger laws and better enforcement of existing laws, greater availability of victim advocates, and training for people who are part of criminal and civil justice system responses to domestic violence and sexual assault.

**"Victims of domestic violence cannot be further traumatized by the very system that should be helping them."**

- Survivor testifying before the Senate Judiciary Committee,  
December 11, 1990

VAWA was first designed to equip the justice system with resources, training, and policies to deal with crimes that historically were treated as a private matter.<sup>i</sup> Recognizing that domestic violence and sexual violence require a coordinated response that extends beyond the justice system, Congress subsequently reauthorized and enhanced VAWA, with revisions to its policies and expansions of the grant funding streams, in 2000, 2005, 2013, and, most recently, in 2022. Over the four subsequent iterations of VAWA, the focus progressed toward enhancing comprehensive services for victims; recognizing sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking as serious crimes that communities are under-resourced to address; and strengthening legal protections and civil remedies for all victims, particularly those who may face compounding barriers to accessing safety, services, and justice because of their race, ethnicity, immigration status, age, disability, primary language, economic status, sexual orientation, or gender identity, as well as those living in rural areas, among other factors.

<sup>i</sup> While the title of the Violence Against Women Act reflects the fact that the women face higher rates of the crimes the Act addresses, VAWA's legal protections and grant programs provide protections for survivors regardless of sex.

The first authorized VAWA grant programs reflected the primary emphasis in the 1994 Act on the criminal justice system's role in addressing violence against women. The **Services\*Training\*Officers\*Prosecutors (STOP) Formula Grant Program**, which distributes funds annually to states and territories according to a population-based formula, was created to develop and strengthen justice responses to domestic violence and sexual assault and enhance services for victims. The STOP funds are then distributed as subawards within each state and territory, following the development of state plans, to support: victim services (30%), law enforcement (25%), prosecutors (25%), courts (5%), and discretionary funding (15%). Congress provided \$26 million for the STOP Formula Grant Program in Fiscal Year 1995, marking the first-ever appropriation for a VAWA program. In Fiscal Year 2024, STOP Formula Grant Program funds totaled \$255 million.

VAWA also created two discretionary programs when first enacted in 1994. Unlike with formula grants, which ensure every state and territory has funding to address gaps in victim services and justice solutions, applicants to discretionary grant programs seek funding through a competitive process. They are provided with specialized training and technical assistance and are encouraged to use innovative approaches that may prove instructive to other communities struggling with similar challenges, in order to continue developing promising practices.

The **Grants to Encourage Arrest Policies Program (later renamed Improving Criminal Justice Responses (ICJR) Program)** encouraged state, Tribal, and local governments to treat domestic violence as a serious crime. To be eligible for these grants, applicants had to certify that the laws or policies in their jurisdiction encouraged or mandated the arrest of someone for whom there is probable cause that they committed domestic violence or violated a protection order. Recognizing that these laws could have unintended impacts on survivors, later reauthorizations of the program removed mandatory arrest policies as an eligibility criterion. Grantees must also certify that their laws, policies, or practices discourage dual arrests of offenders and victims and prohibit issuance of mutual protection orders—except in limited, specified circumstances—and do not require victims to pay fees related to the filing of criminal charges against their abusers or the service of protection orders, warrants, and subpoenas. By conditioning eligibility for funding on a jurisdiction having such laws or policies in place, VAWA has promoted through its grant programs significant, nationwide changes in how law enforcement responds to domestic violence calls for service.

The **Rural Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking Program (Rural Program)** was also authorized to provide rural communities with resources to respond to domestic violence and child abuse, supporting "cooperative efforts and projects between law enforcement officers, prosecutors, [and] victim advocacy groups[.]"

#### MN • 2010 Grantee Perspective

*"Immediately following the first training on strangulation, reports were received that law enforcement officers were using the information gained at the training and making arrests for strangulation where previously they had not. Individual law enforcement officers and prosecutors have reported to the various committee and task force members that they are now making arrests due directly to information received at the training."*

#### MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY (ARREST PROGRAM)

#### NV • 2012 Grantee Perspective

*"Funding has allowed us to dedicate investigative staff to cases of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, thus decreasing incident response time, increasing victim trust and cooperation, and improving investigative effectiveness. . . Prior to receiving this funding, [our county] lacked the resources necessary to effectively address domestic violence incidents, the scope of the problem was intangible, agencies acted in isolation, and victims fell through the cracks."*

#### DOUGLAS COUNTY, NEVADA (RURAL PROGRAM)

#### UT • 2004 Grantee Perspective

*"Our Arrest Program-funded efforts kept many victims from having to testify, thus taking the responsibility off the victim and placing it on the criminal justice system."*

#### WEST VALLEY CITY, UTAH (ARREST PROGRAM)

#### MP • 2021 Subgrantee Perspective

*"This grant funds the Victim Assistance Coordinator position, which was created to help address the gap between victims and the criminal justice system. They work alongside the detectives on the cases as well as refer victims to services they may need, such as filing for restraining orders, counseling, and accompanying them to medical examinations."*

#### FAMILY VIOLENCE TASK FORCE - DPS SAIPAN, NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS (STOP)

**AZ • 2004 Grantee Perspective**

"Our total number of domestic violence probationers increased 756%, from 110 in 2000, the first year of funding, to 942 in 2003. Seventy-four percent of domestic violence probationers now graduate from probation, compared with only 6% in 2000. Prior to receiving funds, there was no supervised probation of domestic violence perpetrators in the county."

**COCHISE COUNTY ADULT PROBATION,  
ARIZONA (RURAL PROGRAM)****Tribal • 2022 Grantee Perspective**

"The on-going re-victimization and victim blaming that takes place through the civil and criminal legal process continues to be a huge barrier in survivors seeking help and a life free from abuse."

**MUSCOGEE NATION FAMILY VIOLENCE  
PREVENTION PROGRAM (TRIBAL  
GOVERNMENTS PROGRAM)****NH • 2002 Grantee Perspective**

"In New Hampshire, the Strafford County District Attorney's Office successfully secured increased penalties for offenders convicted of domestic violence misdemeanors."

**STRAFFORD COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S  
OFFICE, NEW HAMPSHIRE (ARREST PROGRAM)**

This notion of a **coordinated community response**—meaning justice professionals and victim advocates working together and involving people from other systems and different parts of the community—became the cornerstone of VAWA grant programs. Later reauthorizations created new grant programs to address specific underserved populations and challenges, but the thread that has run through the grant programs since the beginning is the idea that agencies, service providers, non-profit organizations, and community leaders should collaborate to make their communities safer and increase support for all survivors to navigate the aftermath of violence and access safety, services, and justice.

Congress also authorized that four percent of STOP Formula Program funds be used for grants to Indian Tribal governments. Through subsequent reauthorizations, this allocation grew into a portfolio of comprehensive grant programs designed to support Tribal efforts to prevent and address domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, stalking, and sex trafficking in their communities.

Beyond the grant programs, VAWA 1994 established new provisions and tools meant to ensure that victims could get help during a crisis and improve access to justice. At the federal level, it added a new rule of evidence commonly referred to as a "rape shield law," which limits a defendant's ability to introduce as evidence a sexual assault complainant's prior sexual history. It also addressed jurisdictional issues, revising the federal code to criminalize an offender's crossing state lines to commit domestic violence or violate a protection order. It established "full faith and credit" for protection orders, meaning that states and Tribes had to enforce another state or Tribe's protection order as if it were their own, when a survivor crossed jurisdictional boundaries. Furthermore, VAWA 1994 created specialized legal remedies through the VAWA self-petition to support immigrant victims and made it more difficult for abusive spouses to use immigration laws to prevent victims from seeking safety and leaving an abusive relationship.


In 2000, the Office on Violence Against Women (OVW), which has administered VAWA grant programs since 1995, partnered with the Muskie School of Public Service at the University of Southern Maine to produce a series of videos showing grant funding in action. The series, *Snapshots of Success*, featured people recounting how VAWA had transformed the response to violence against women in their communities.

"[I was at] kind of just a dead-end street. That was before I found out that there was help available to me. [Things are] a lot more bright now that I got the help that I needed. They started me off with all the essential things that I needed to live. And they put me in training for better job skills. And I truly believe that I would probably be in the same situation had it not been for this help."

- A survivor in Detroit, Michigan on how a VAWA-funded agency assisted her,  
*Snapshots of Success* interview, 2000

Throughout the *Snapshots of Success* series, interviewees conveyed that VAWA brought resources to their communities that mitigated long-standing barriers to safety and justice for survivors. The founder of a legal assistance program in rural Vermont remarked that she noticed how many women would obtain temporary protection orders but then not return to court for a final order: "I said, why is this happening? What I saw was that there was this gap that women had of not being able to get to the courthouse." That observation led to her establishing the organization Have Justice Will Travel, so that survivors "could get to the courthouse to get the legal representation they needed. I could go to their homes and sit with them where they're comfortable and look at why they need legal assistance."

Interviewees explained how VAWA transformed the response to violence against women in their communities. A prosecutor in San Diego, California, said of the coordinated community response funded by grants: "Individually, I don't think we would be as successful, but together in collaboration we make things work better." Her colleague added: "We've gone from waiting until we have broken bones and dead bodies, to intervening at the earliest possible stage to stop the violence before it escalates, and that shift has been dramatic. And it hasn't just been the criminal justice system, it's been the criminal justice system in partnership with the entire community."

**NM • 2004 Subgrantee Perspective** 

*"Resources, Inc. created the Stalking Assessment Team within the Albuquerque Police Department in response to a case in which a woman was killed by her stalker. The team provides specialized training to police officers and advocates on investigating and prosecuting stalking cases and assisting stalking victims."*

**RESOURCES, INC., NEW MEXICO (STOP)**

**IN • 2022 Subgrantee Perspective** 

*"This funding allows us to keep our crisis shelter open 24 hours a day. Having night staff allows us to take calls from victims of domestic violence all night and gives them somewhere to escape their situation. This is vital to the safety and survival of those victims."*

**YWCA NORTHEAST INDIANA (STOP)**

# What VAWA Grant Programs Have Achieved

"We are very **grateful that we have been entrusted with these resources** and are able to make a critical difference."

- Coalition to End Gender-based Violence, Washington, 2018 (Disability Program)

## ND • 2021 Subgrantee Perspective

"STOP funding allows us to continue to keep our doors open. Without this funding, we would not be able to make ends meet."

**DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND RAPE CRISIS CENTER, NORTH DAKOTA (STOP)**

## WA • 2002 Grantee Perspective

"In Washington State, VAWA funding enabled Columbia Legal Services 'Las Amigas Unidas' to educate Latina farm workers and teens about domestic violence, provide direct services to victims, and train more than 100 leaders from the farm worker community as lay volunteer advocates to make informal contact with victims about options and resources. Prior to VAWA funding, outreach was not provided to the Latino community."

**COLUMBIA LEGAL SERVICES, WASHINGTON (RURAL PROGRAM)**

## NH • 2002 Grantee Perspective

"Over nine months, we provided free legal services to 199 refugees and immigrant women who were victims or survivors of domestic violence."

**BATTERED IMMIGRANT WOMEN PROJECT, NEW HAMPSHIRE (LEGAL ASSISTANCE FOR VICTIMS PROGRAM)**

Congress reauthorized VAWA in 2000, with new programs and provisions that reflected a broadened understanding of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking (which are referred to collectively under the term "gender-based violence" throughout the remainder of this report). It also reflected a deeper understanding of the ways survivors' vulnerabilities can be exploited by abusers and can also result in additional barriers to safety in systems that are supposed to protect them. VAWA 2000 accounted for the fact that where survivors live, where they choose to go for help, and where they are on their individual paths to safety, healing, and justice have implications for the supports and safeguards they need. VAWA 2000 also recognized stalking and dating violence as separate crimes that require solutions beyond those used to address domestic violence and sexual assault.

Congress created the U visa as a form of relief for undocumented survivors who are willing to help police and prosecutors hold their abusers accountable but fear being deported if they report their victimization. It also created the T visa to support victims of trafficking when it enacted the Trafficking Victims Protection Act in conjunction with the reauthorization of VAWA in 2000.

VAWA 2000 also established funding streams to help fill two of the deepest gaps in services for survivors. The **Legal Assistance for Victims (LAV) Grant Program** supports comprehensive legal services for survivors in matters stemming from their victimization, helping them obtain protection orders and navigate divorce, custody, child support, evictions, and other matters. Research funded by the National Institute of Justice has shown that legal assistance provided by LAV-funded attorneys improves the quality, quantity, and efficiency of legal services for domestic violence survivors, and legal aid attorneys trained on domestic violence attain the most favorable outcomes for their clients on custody matters when compared to victims who represent themselves or have privately retained lawyers who may not have specific training on domestic violence.



LAV grantees often recount in reports on their grant-funded work how they have assisted people whose ability not only to survive violence but to thrive hinges on what happens in court. Caring Unlimited, a grantee in Maine, shared this note its attorneys received from a former client in 2021: "I just wanted to reach out and thank you both so much for advocating for my son and me. You really went out of your way to stand up for us and I will be forever grateful for your support. I cannot thank you enough for everything. You both are in the right line of work, and you are changing the world."

By creating the **Transitional Housing Assistance Grants for Victims of Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking Program (Transitional Housing Program)**, VAWA 2000<sup>ii</sup> helped open doors to survivors who need longer term housing assistance, as a result of violence, beyond emergency shelter services or other crisis intervention services. By filling survivors' most urgent need first through offering a safe place to live, grantees can then work with survivors to recover and plan for long-term safety, healing, and economic stability. Domestic Violence Project, Inc., a Transitional Housing grantee in Ohio, reported in 2020: "It may take six months or more of residency in our program for survivors to begin to engage in any type of change-oriented conversation or actions to increase their chances of long-term stability and permanent housing. It is the trauma-informed setup of the program, and the adequate housing timeframe, that allow residents the opportunity to progress out of the crisis stage, begin to rebuild their lives, and be empowered to make their own choices for their future." Despite increased investments in transitional housing services through VAWA grant programs, a lack of access to safe and affordable housing has always been and remains one of the greatest challenges cited by grantees. The National Network to End Domestic Violence, in its annual survey of domestic violence programs, found that on a single day in 2023 survivors made 13,335 requests for services that programs could not provide because they did not have the resources, and most of those unfilled requests were for emergency shelter, lodging, and transitional housing.<sup>iii</sup>

Recognizing that people with disabilities and older adults have distinct needs and encounter unique barriers to safety and justice when they are victimized, VAWA 2000 created programs to prevent and respond to violence against these populations. The **Enhanced Training and Services to End Abuse in Later Life Program (Abuse in Later Life Program)** started as a training program for law enforcement but now funds a comprehensive approach to addressing elder abuse. Similarly, the **Grants for Training and Services to End Violence Against Individuals with Disabilities and Deaf People Program (Disability Program)** initially only focused on education and training, but now fosters change within and between organizations to improve responses to survivors with disabilities and Deaf survivors. Both of these programs strengthen coordinated community responses by including a focus on organizations and people connected with populations who may be "invisible in the justice system," as one grantee described it, and whose needs may be unaccounted for in services, policies, and protocols.

ii VAWA 2000 authorized Transitional Housing as a U.S. Department of Health and Human Services grant program. The PROTECT Act of 2003 reauthorized it as U.S. Department of Justice grant program.

iii See: National Network to End Domestic Violence. (2024). 18th Annual Domestic Violence Counts Report - National Summary. Available at: <https://nnedv.org/content/domestic-violence-counts-18th-annual-report/>.

#### MT • 2022 Grantee Perspective

*"This grant has allowed us to offer stability in rent, security deposits, utilities, and support services like therapy, financial counseling, and employment advocacy. These tools give clients a real chance to change their lives for the long term."*

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

#### DE • 2012 Grantee Perspective

*"This funding has allowed us to hire dedicated staff to create the connections necessary to implement lasting systems change. We are able to train a core group in the intersections of domestic violence, disabilities, and mental health who can then identify opportunities to disseminate this knowledge and understand and overcome the barriers to change."*

#### DELAWARE COALITION AGAINST DOMESTIC VIOLENCE (DISABILITY PROGRAM)

#### OH • 2004 Grantee Perspective

*"Most important for the long-term elimination of violence against women with disabilities has been the vigorous collaborative community response Educate to Eliminate has led. Prior to its creation, no programs or coordinated community response to violence against people with disabilities existed, although anecdotal evidence from service providers showed the problem was very real."*

#### INDEPENDENT LIVING OPTIONS, OHIO (DISABILITY PROGRAM)

#### TN • 2012 Grantee Perspective

*"The coordinated community response activities have increased the coordination between governmental and nongovernmental advocates in order to better serve elderly victims, leading to an increase in case referrals to victim service organizations by law enforcement and Adult Protective Services. Cross-training increased participants' knowledge of elderly victim service agencies regarding community resources and provided concise information pertaining to individual organizations."*

#### YWCA OF NASHVILLE AND MIDDLE TENNESSEE (ABUSE IN LATER LIFE PROGRAM)



**AL • 2022 Grantee Perspective**

"This funding helps us ensure better services to rape victims across the state of Alabama."

**ALABAMA COALITION AGAINST RAPE (STATE COALITIONS PROGRAM)****RI • 2006 Subgrantee Perspective**

"We have provided advocacy services to numerous victims of these crimes as well as support and referrals to their friends, family members, and professional staff. We have worked with victims who were either dropping out or failing out of college following a sexual assault. We were able to support them and to work with other staff on campus on their behalf. All of these women have stayed on and are in the process of completing school."

**UNIVERSITY OF RHODE ISLAND (CAMPUS PROGRAM)**

In 2002, legislation established the Office on Violence Against Women as a "separate and distinct" component of the U.S. Department of Justice headed by a director who is appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. As a stand-alone office, OVW provides federal leadership to advance programs, policies, and practices to end gender-based violence.

An example of OVW's leadership in developing critical policy guidance is the Justice Department's 2024 *Framework for Prosecutors to Strengthen Our National Response to Sexual Assault & Domestic Violence Involving Adult Victims*. It provides a blueprint for building provable cases in a trauma-informed manner while addressing myths and misconceptions that can lead to the declination of potentially meritorious allegations.


In Denver, Colorado, the city and county government said in 2014 that, if not for an Abuse in Later Life Program grant and the training it provides, they "would not be addressing elder abuse on anything other than a case-by-case basis from siloed perspectives." Disability Program grantees often remark on how the grant funding has afforded them the time and space needed to support survivors with disabilities. The South Dakota Network Against Family Violence and Sexual Assault noted in 2021 that its grant provided "funding and bandwidth to work with people who need more of [staff's] time and attention in working through some horrific experiences."

To foster statewide efforts around the coordinated community response at the core of VAWA, the 2000 reauthorization also created the **State and Territorial Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence Coalitions Program (State Coalitions Program)**. Coalitions advocate for improved policies at the state and local level and provide critical training for advocates, justice system professionals, health-care providers, educational institutions, and others throughout their state or territory. The **Grants to Tribal Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Coalitions Program (Tribal Coalitions Program)** was also created to support the development and operation of Tribal domestic violence and sexual assault coalitions.


VAWA 2000 also strengthened the **Grants to Reduce Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking on Campus Program (Campus Program)**, originally authorized by the Higher Education Amendments of 1998 to address gender-based violence, including dating violence, on campuses. Additionally, the **Safe Havens Pilot Program** was authorized to keep survivors and their children safe during court-ordered supervised visits and custody exchanges, which often coincide with what can be the most dangerous time in a survivor's life: the period immediately following their separation from the abuser, when the violence can significantly escalate.<sup>iv</sup> VAWA 2000 also mandated the Department of Justice's issuance of a national protocol for sexual assault medical forensic examinations and accompanying training standards for health-care providers, which helps ensure sexual assault survivors can get urgently needed treatment and evidence collection.

The 2005 reauthorization of VAWA deepened the original Act's commitment to fostering partnerships that make a community's response to gender-based violence better than merely the sum of its parts. It recognized that, to truly serve the entire community, organizations that offer resources beyond what the criminal and civil justice systems and mainstream victim services agencies can provide need to be part of shaping and implementing responses to violence. VAWA 2005 authorized new programs to ensure that safety, healing, and justice are within reach for survivors who endure unique impacts of gender-based violence and face significant barriers when they seek support, particularly survivors in culturally specific and Tribal communities. Furthermore, it created a Tribal Deputy Director position to lead OVW's efforts in Tribal communities. OVW's Tribal Affairs Division has grown significantly over the years to support expanded grant programs, training, and technical assistance for Tribal governments and other Tribal organizations.

<sup>iv</sup> See, for example: Rezey, M. L. (2020). Separated Women's Risk for Intimate Partner Violence: A Multiyear Analysis Using the National Crime Victimization Survey. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 35(5-6), 1055-1080. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0886260517692334>.

**AR • 2022 Subgrantee Perspective** 

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

**SOUTHWEST ARKANSAS CRISIS AND RESOURCE CENTER (SASP)****Tribal • 2021 Grantee Perspective** 

"Our staff members are familiar with the people in communities and can offer insight into customs and traditions that otherwise would not be known/understood by non-tribal members."

**MISSISSIPPI BAND OF CHOCTAW INDIANS (TRIBAL SASP)****CA • 2020 Grantee Perspective** 

"We cannot stress enough the importance of culturally responsive services for survivors, especially language access. We have received calls from survivors who stayed at other shelters and expressed that they have not fully received or understood the available services due to language/cultural barriers. Language access is a civil right as well as a trauma-informed practice for survivors of domestic violence, which we hope mainstream shelters can improve upon."

**ASIAN WOMEN'S SHELTER, CALIFORNIA (CULTURALLY SPECIFIC SERVICES PROGRAM)****WY • 2021 Grantee Perspective** 

"We have three focus areas: primary prevention programming, outreach and awareness, and the ongoing support of the SAFE Men project. With grant funds, we are developing a primary prevention program for 8th and 9th grade boys to learn about healthy relationships. Local adults and university students will serve as mentors and guides to this group throughout the year."

**WYOMING COALITION AGAINST DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT (CONSOLIDATED YOUTH PROGRAM)**

VAWA 2005 also established the first permanent federal funding stream exclusively for services for sexual assault survivors. The **Sexual Assault Services Formula Grant Program (SASP Formula)** provides annual funding to states and territories according to a formula, which they then distribute as subawards to rape crisis centers and similar organizations. Furthermore, two grant programs were created as set-asides from the SASP funding—meaning Congress designates specific allocations within SASP—to support, respectively, culturally specific services for sexual assault survivors and services for survivors in Tribal communities. The Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma explained in 2021 that with "these culturally specific services, victims are more likely to put their trust in our program because they feel more comfortable sharing their stories to someone who is like them." Similarly, Nisaa African Family Services, a SASP-Culturally Specific Services-funded organization in Iowa, noted in 2020 that "to build a strong working relationship with survivors and their support system, [advocates] need to understand the survivor's history, and have thorough knowledge of the norms, values, and boundaries."

VAWA 2005 created the **Grants to Indian Tribal Governments Program** to bolster Tribes' capacity to respond to violence against Native women. These grants consolidate various funding sources to support law enforcement, prosecution, victim services, legal assistance, supervised visitation, and prevention programming—all consistent with Tribal laws and customs. The Tribal Government of St. Paul Island in Alaska reported in 2012 that "when a victim feels that services and the response were sensitive and respectful, the information is soon spread throughout the community. This is a significant step because where there was no trust, now there's hope and more options."

Over time it became evident that there is no "one-size-fits-all solution" and that it is important to provide a range of options for survivors to seek safety and services, particularly for survivors from historically marginalized and underserved populations. To address the needs of these survivors, who often encounter barriers to service, Congress authorized the **Culturally Specific Services Program (CSSP)**, which funds organizations that primarily focus on serving survivors from culturally specific communities. Our Sisters' House, in Tacoma, Washington, described in 2022 how its CSSP grant provides critical services "for Black and African American survivors in an area that is predominantly white and caters to the mainstream. We have been providing services since 1995 but had to scrape and scrap for funding for years."

VAWA 2005 also established several youth- and prevention-focused grant programs designed to serve young people directly victimized by or exposed to violence, as well as to encourage youth and men to get involved in efforts to prevent gender-based violence. Beginning in 2012, when Congress first appropriated funds for a consolidated **Children and Youth and Engaging Men (CYEM) Program**, OVW has administered grants through funding opportunities that combine elements of VAWA 2005 programs that focused on services for young people as well as prevention.

**WV • 2012 Grantee Perspective**

"We had an advocate call last week with a delicate situation, asking for technical assistance. We serve as a safety net for those providing services to sexual assault and stalking victims. Many professionals just do not have the training, resources or background to handle the many nuances that often are part of complicated cases. Through our resources and assistance, we help them provide the quality of services victims deserve."

**WEST VIRGINIA FOUNDATION FOR RAPE INFORMATION AND SERVICES (STATE COALITIONS PROGRAM)****SC • 2020 Subgrantee Perspective**

"There have been several occasions lately where the hospital billed the victim for the sexual assault kit. Sometimes this is a clerical error, but recently a victim was told by the hospital that she was responsible for her bill since she chose the anonymous reporting option. Our advocate was able to intervene to inform the hospital that it is against the law to bill victims when they have exercised their right to have the kit collected, but want to decide later about reporting to law enforcement."

**HOPEFUL HORIZONS, SOUTH CAROLINA (SASP)****Tribal • 2018 Grantee Perspective**

"Claiming jurisdiction over non-Native men who commit crimes of domestic/dating violence, or who violate a protection order against a victim who lives on tribal land, is instrumental in keeping Native women safe."

**PORT GAMBLE S'KLLAM TRIBE (TRIBAL JURISDICTION PROGRAM)**

"We have always known that non-Indians can come onto our lands and they can beat, rape and murder us and there is nothing we can do about it [...]. Now, our tribal officers have jurisdiction for the first time to do something about certain crimes. But it is just the first sliver of the full moon that we need to protect us."

**INTERGENERATIONAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SURVIVOR**

(quoted in the National Congress of American Indians' 2018 OWW-funded report "VAWA 2013's Special Domestic Violence Criminal Jurisdiction (SDVCJ) Five-Year Report," available at: [https://archive.ncai.org/resources/ncai-publications/SDVCJ\\_5\\_Year\\_Report.pdf](https://archive.ncai.org/resources/ncai-publications/SDVCJ_5_Year_Report.pdf)).

The **Courts Training and Improvement Program** was authorized to support judicial education and specialized court processes. The Maryland Administrative Office of the Courts noted in 2014 that their grant "allowed judges to attend an intensive domestic violence program that was not an option prior to funding. Judges continue to praise the training and have started using the info they garnered at the training in their home courts."

In addition to creating new grant programs, the 2005 reauthorization further conditioned grant funding on compliance with requirements meant to protect survivors. For instance, it added rules to the STOP Formula Program concerning sexual assault survivors' access to medical forensic examinations, making funding contingent on states certifying that survivors cannot be required to make a police report before getting an exam. VAWA 2005 also imposed confidentiality requirements addressing how victim services providers must treat survivors' personal information. Additionally, the 2005 Act provided that Tribes could enter and obtain protection order information in federal databases, extended federal firearms prohibitions to people convicted of misdemeanor domestic violence in Tribal courts, and enacted new housing protections for survivors.

The next reauthorization, which followed in 2013, enhanced tools and programs to help communities serve *all* survivors effectively. It bolstered support for sexual assault survivors and clarified that grant funds could be used to help survivors who have also been trafficked for sex. Several grant programs were amended to include the funding of legal services for survivors, thereby expanding those programs' ability to fill a chronic deficit that grantees regularly cite as keeping survivors vulnerable to further abuse. The Oregon Law Center reported in 2018 that their Rural Program grant "effectively resurrected legal services for survivors, resulting in more safety and protection in our area."

VAWA 2013 built on earlier reauthorizations' efforts to curb high rates of violence against American Indian and Alaska Native women by providing Tribal-specific resources and recognizing Tribes' inherent sovereignty to administer justice. The 2013 reauthorization restored Tribal jurisdiction to prosecute and convict non-Native domestic violence offenders and protection order violators in Tribal courts. Before this landmark provision in VAWA, a 1978 Supreme Court decision held that a Tribe could not prosecute a non-Native offender, including one who assaulted their Native spouse or intimate partner. Furthermore, VAWA 2013 established a grant program to support Tribes in preparing to implement, and ultimately to exercise, this jurisdiction, funding not only investigation and prosecution but also other necessary elements, including counsel for defendants, reconstitution of Tribal courts' jury pools to include non-Natives, and revisions to Tribal laws. Later, the 2022 reauthorization of VAWA expanded recognition of special Tribal criminal jurisdiction to cover more crimes committed by non-Indians, including those involving sexual violence, sex trafficking, stalking, and violence against children.

KY • 2022 Grantee Perspective 

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

**JOHNSON COUNTY FISCAL COURT, KENTUCKY  
(JUSTICE FOR FAMILIES PROGRAM)**

The cornerstone of VAWA is the coordinated community response, which fosters an approach that is survivor-centered and trauma-informed, bringing together victim service providers, criminal and civil justice systems, community-based organizations, health-care providers, and other partners at the local level to meet the diverse needs of survivors on their path to safety, justice, healing, and well-being. *The U.S. National Plan to End Gender-Based Violence: Strategies for Action* was launched in May 2023 to further advance this concept by establishing a "federal coordinated community response." This plan serves as a comprehensive blueprint for a whole-of-government approach that builds on the lessons learned and achievements made through the efforts of survivors, advocates, and others, aiming to enhance strategies to prevent and address gender-based violence effectively and more comprehensively.

Another grant program established by the 2013 reauthorization is the **Grants for Outreach and Services to Underserved Populations Program**,<sup>v</sup> which funds outreach and services to survivors in underserved populations.<sup>vi</sup> Furthermore, VAWA 2013 added a nondiscrimination provision prohibiting grantees from discriminating on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, gender identity, sexual orientation, or disability.

VAWA 2013 also created a **Justice for Families Program** that consolidated activities previously supported by the Safe Havens Pilot Program and Courts Training and Improvement Program and includes legal assistance for survivors, court watch programs, and other strategies for improving how civil and criminal justice systems respond to gender-based violence.

**VAWA was reauthorized for a fourth time in 2022.** This reauthorization modified existing programs to better meet the needs of survivors who endure multiple forms of victimization and need holistic support to recover. For example, it added a new statutory definition of "forced marriage," which recognizes that forced marriage can be both a cause and a consequence of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking. Similarly, it updated statutory definitions that direct how grant funds can be used to include technological abuse—a growing challenge in the effort to stop gender-based violence—and economic abuse, which traps survivors in unsafe situations and requires strategies beyond what the justice system and victim services typically can offer.

To further address economic needs that stand in the way of survivors' safety and recovery, Congress first authorized a **Financial Assistance Program** in Fiscal Year 2023 to provide flexible financial assistance to help survivors mitigate costs they endure as a result of violence.

VAWA 2022 also opened pathways for survivors to seek services and support focused on restorative practices. Specifically, it authorized a **Pilot Program on Restorative Practices** with an evaluation component that will support, strengthen, and expand existing restorative practices programs that prevent or address gender-based violence and will focus on building evidence for victim-centered, trauma-informed, and culturally restorative practices addressing these harms.

The 2022 reauthorization also created the new **Demonstration Program on Trauma-Informed, Victim-Centered Training for Law Enforcement on Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking** (also known as the Abby Honold Act program) to improve how law enforcement

<sup>v</sup> A Grants for Outreach to Underserved Populations Program was first authorized in VAWA 2005 but never received appropriations. VAWA 2013 added services as a focus of this program and designated that a percentage of funds appropriated for two other grant programs be set aside to support the Underserved Program. In Fiscal Year 2023 Congress provided for the first time a direct appropriation for the program to supplement the set-aside amount.

<sup>vi</sup> The term "underserved populations" means populations who face barriers in accessing and using victim services, and includes populations underserved because of geographic location, religion, sexual orientation, or gender identity; underserved racial and ethnic populations; and populations underserved because of special needs (such as language barriers, disabilities, alienage status, or age).



responds to gender-based violence, an **LGBT Specific Services Program** to maintain and replicate LGBT-specific victim services, and a **Supporting Access to Nurse Exams (SANE) Act Program** to ensure that survivors can access high-quality medical forensic care after an assault.

Two newly authorized programs are designed to equip communities to respond to the rapidly changing ways technology is used to perpetrate abuse: **Local Law Enforcement Grants for Enforcement of Cybercrimes** will increase resources for the prevention, investigation, and prosecution of cybercrimes, and the **National Cybercrime Resource Center** will serve as a resource and training hub for advancing strategies used to combat cybercrimes.

VAWA 2022 included policies and programs that strengthen support for Tribal communities' efforts to prevent and respond to gender-based violence. In addition to expanding recognition of special Tribal criminal jurisdiction, it authorized a **Reimbursement to Tribal Governments Program** that covers expenses Tribes incur in exercising special Tribal criminal jurisdiction, and the **Tribal Access Program**, which expands on Department of Justice efforts that began in 2015 to provide Tribes access to criminal information databases that are powerful tools for keeping communities safe.

"Every time VAWA has been up for reauthorization, it has provided an opportunity to identify what is working well that can be enhanced further and where there are gaps and barriers that need to be addressed to make sure all survivors have a pathway to safety, services, and justice," said OVV Director Rosemarie Hidalgo earlier this year.

**"I see a little bit of light at the end of the tunnel."**

- A California survivor served by the Jenesse Center's  
Legal Assistance for Victims grant, 2022

**NY** • 2018 Grantee Perspective



*"An 18-year-old student, born and raised in Korea, was raped and went to the local police station alone to report the rape, without any interpretation or support services. She was brought to the hospital for a medical forensic exam but after that she never heard back for the follow-up. A week after the incident, the client came to us after getting connected through her roommate. Confused and overwhelmed, the client displayed clear signs of severe trauma. Our counselor, experienced in such cases of sexual assault trauma, calmly explained the next steps and offered emotional support. She contacted the police and followed up with the detective and the hospital. In the meantime, the client received weekly trauma-focused counseling. The client is already showing progress in her recovery and is looking forward to starting college this fall."*

**KOREAN AMERICAN FAMILY SERVICES, NEW YORK (SASP-CULTURALLY SPECIFIC)**

**TX** • 2012 Grantee Perspective



*"A survivor thanked us recently for continuing to build a relationship with her and being transparent in our decision-making as we provided services. She stated, 'I wasn't sure I could trust that someone could keep my family safe, but I saw how you kept an ongoing relationship with me and my son's father and that made all the difference.'"*

**DALLAS COUNTY, TEXAS (SAFE HAVENS PROGRAM)**

# Places Where Survivors' Calls are Answered

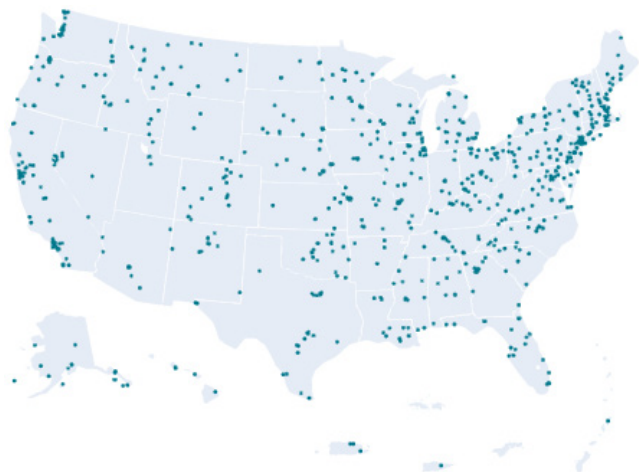
"[Our agencies] are **a spot of hope** for the state of Louisiana because of the change we are making and the fact that we are saving lives."

- Parish of Ouachita, Louisiana, 2020 (Improving Criminal Justice Response Program)

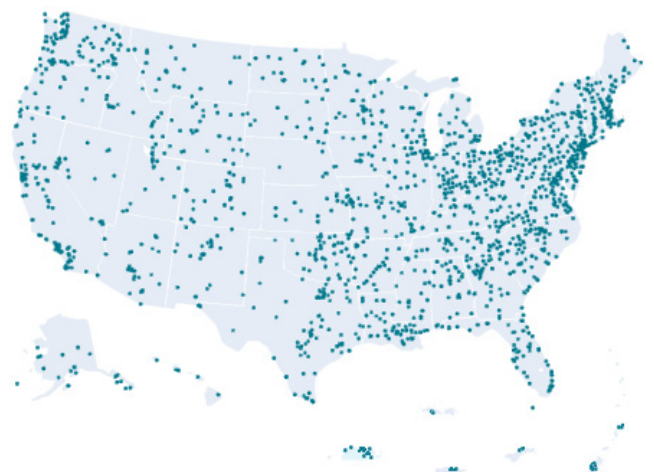
The Violence Against Women Act has transformed the way gender-based violence is handled and talked about in the United States. At the national level, it sustains funding streams and authorizes programs and policies to improve responses to these crimes. At the state level, it fills resource gaps and supports coordinated solutions, from task forces and initiatives to standard policies and protocols. In local communities throughout the country, VAWA has charted paths away from harm and toward a better future for millions of people who have suffered violence and needed somewhere safe to go for help. In every state and territory in the nation, because of VAWA and other funding streams, there is a shelter where a domestic violence survivor can take her children in the middle of the night when she knows it might be her only chance of seeing another day. Because of VAWA, many law enforcement agencies, prosecutors' offices, and courts are better equipped to hold offenders to account while making the justice system more navigable for survivors. Because of VAWA, sexual assault survivors can go to the hospital to get medical care and evidence collection after an assault, even if they have not decided yet about involving law enforcement. Because of VAWA, a survivor who is afraid to report a crime of domestic violence or sexual assault for fear of being deported can seek protection through a U visa. Because of VAWA, survivors doing the deeply personal work of healing from abuse can find a trusted advocate at a culturally specific organization.

Because of VAWA and the training and awareness-building efforts it has supported over three decades, there are more people in the justice system and in schools, hospitals, places of worship, legal aid offices, and other community spaces—and in families and friendship circles—who can respond with compassion and competence when someone discloses that they have been victimized.

Grantees Reporting in 2003



Grantees Reporting in 2022





## Victim Services Providers

"Survivors report this funding has given them hope for a brighter future. One client we are working with has struggled with substance abuse resulting from prescription pain medications prescribed for her foot, a severe physical disability, living in a home where domestic violence has taken place, and losing her children to foster care. She reports, after working with us for over one year beginning in the transition house, she has left the abusive home, has had surgery to repair her disfigured foot and is able to walk, has maintained her apartment, gained employment, is working on her sobriety, and gained back full custody of her children who are very happy to be back with their mom and are thriving."

**RAPPAHANNOCK GOODWILL INDUSTRIES, VIRGINIA, 2018  
(TRANSITIONAL HOUSING PROGRAM)**

## Legal Services Providers

"Prior to the formation of the Sexual Assault Legal Institute (SALI), many sexual assault survivors, particularly those who had experienced a non-domestic sexual assault, had no access to legal assistance and were not provided with information about their legal options outside of the criminal justice system. Thanks to LAV funding, SALI attorneys now provide comprehensive and holistic legal advice and representation to survivors."

**MARYLAND COALITION AGAINST SEXUAL ASSAULT, 2020 (LEGAL ASSISTANCE FOR VICTIMS PROGRAM)**

## Hospitals

"Hospital social work staff can now link victims to services outside of the hospital, support victims, and provide education to hospital staff."

**AMERICAN SAMOA STATE ADMINISTRATOR, 2008 (STOP)**

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

**THE REFUGE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SHELTER INC., GEORGIA, 2022 (STOP)**

## Law Enforcement Agencies

"The OWW-funded domestic violence investigator states: 'My number one priority is to contact victims after incidents to make sure they're safe. I also gather enough evidence so the case can be prosecuted without the victims having to face the offender. Victims have told me they don't feel like the system has failed them! This funding has helped us make offenders more accountable for their actions and gives victims the opportunity to tap into resources to keep them safe and help end domestic violence in their lives.'"

**TULALIP TRIBE, 2012 (TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS PROGRAM)**

## Prosecutors' offices

"The grant enabled the VAWA-funded Assistant Attorney General to take the lead on the largest sexual assault case likely ever prosecuted in Michigan and one of the largest ever prosecuted in the country. The victims reported they were sexually assaulted during the course of their treatment by a doctor, while the doctor claimed he used legitimate medical techniques. The abuse spanned over twenty years. It's difficult to imagine local county prosecutors having the time, resources, and expertise to take on such a large scale and complex investigation. The funding also allowed us to take a second look at a number of cases which were closed, or which required additional time and resources to reopen and prosecute. One pending case involves charges brought against an interstate truck driver defendant who was identified by DNA and through CODIS hits as the perpetrator of a sexual assault. That defendant has now been linked to 10 other sexual assaults, spanning three other states over the course of 25 years. We are the only state to bring charges against this serial offender. At the heart of our work is providing support, resources and information to victims. At each step, we attempt to support victims in a way that is compassionate, non-judgmental, honest, and empowering."

**MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, 2016-18 (ICJR PROGRAM)**

## Courts

"In our trainings, professionals from all fields were able to discuss improvements, dig deeper into one another's roles, and openly and honestly discuss how we can improve services so they are safer for victims and children. One judge who attended reported: 'I will look for flags of possible intimate partner violence and if I do not have a guardian ad litem report, or if it is inadequate, I will make sure I get the information I need to make informed decisions.'"

**THE PARENTING PLACE, WISCONSIN, 2021 (JUSTICE FOR FAMILIES PROGRAM)**

## Supervised Visitation Centers

*"Having a Visitation Monitor in the room with them at all times gives the children and the survivor comfort, knowing that the children will not be used to gain information about the survivor or that any negative comments will be tolerated about the survivor or their family."*

**ERICA'S HOUSE, GUAM, 2019 (STOP)**

## Family Justice Centers

*"This funding has supported the creation of the Buncombe County Family Justice Center (FJC), one safe and welcoming place for survivors of domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking to begin their journey to strength, safety, and hope."*

**BUNCOMBE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA, 2020 (ICJR PROGRAM)**

## Culturally Specific Programs

*"Grant funding geared toward culturally and linguistically specific services is crucial in responding to the needs of immigrant survivors. Women tend to feel comfortable with organizations working in the South Asian community that are familiar with their cultural practices and linguistic differences. Even when South Asian women do seek help from mainstream agencies, they are not always served adequately. South Asian survivors state that they face considerable difficulties in seeking services from these agencies due to differences in language and religious and cultural practices. It is clear that interventions with South Asian victims of abuse can be effective only when the workers better understand the factors that affect the individual."*

**MANAVI, INC., NEW JERSEY, 2012 (CULTURALLY SPECIFIC SERVICES PROGRAM)**

## Transitional Housing Programs

*"The rental assistance funding has saved victims from becoming homeless when they have no other options available for them and their children. With this funding we are able to assist survivors so they do not have to return to their abusers. We are able to give our clients a chance and the hope that they can start a new life free from violence."*

**PARENTS AND CHILDREN TOGETHER, HAWAII, 2014 (TRANSITIONAL HOUSING PROGRAM)**

## Places of Worship

*"Outreach and educational material, requested by faith leaders themselves, continues to be an effective strategy to engage more faith leaders and their communities in expanding the outreach of the Tu Paz Cuenta (Your Peace Counts) program, increasing referrals, and increasing attendance at training, prevention, and education activities."*

**TALLER SALUD INC., PUERTO RICO, 2021 (CULTURALLY SPECIFIC SERVICES PROGRAM)**

## Tribal Programs

*"This program has been effective in bringing awareness within the tribal community that domestic violence is not okay. There is help and hope available for survivors that had never been available before within the reservation. While leaving their abuser is still a huge step that will take time for many survivors to be ready to take, the community is aware of services and supports available to help them remain safe when they make that decision."*

**SAC AND FOX NATION OF MISSOURI IN KANSAS AND NEBRASKA, 2014 (TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS PROGRAM)**

## Schools

*"As a result of participating in events at [a university], our staff were invited to open a new outreach space to provide on-campus services to students. One student said, 'I'm so glad I came down this hallway and saw you were here. I feel more aware that what he has been doing to me is stalking and abuse.'"*

**HOPE AND JUSTICE PROJECT, MAINE, 2012 (RURAL PROGRAM)**

# What More is Needed

"Beyond working on individual victim situations, staff also work on identifying and **fixing systemic problems** that put barriers in front of victims seeking safety and justice."

- Kentucky Coalition Against Domestic Violence, 2018 (STOP)

OVW asks grantees to report not only about what they have accomplished with their funding, but also what they see as areas of remaining need in their communities. Grantees consistently identify resource shortfalls, training deficits, and other gaps that are barriers to safety and justice for the survivors they serve. While VAWA funding has made responses to gender-based violence better in communities across the country—and countless victims have survived violence in part because of help from people whose work VAWA grants funded—the following areas of unmet need remain the most frequently cited by grantees and subgrantees:

## Scarcity of safe and affordable housing.

*"Affordable housing continues to be the greatest unaddressed need. Without the funds to move to a new living situation, victims are often forced to stay with their abusive partner. This is especially true for parents of small children who cannot afford the childcare needed for them to work a full-time job. Without safe, affordable housing, victims are often forced to choose between their family's mental, physical, and emotional safety and homelessness."*

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE OF CRIME CONTROL AND PREVENTION, MARYLAND, 2020 (ICJR PROGRAM)

*"The most significant area of remaining need regarding increasing victim and survivor safety is access to safe and affordable housing. Safety concerns and financial dependence are among the leading reasons victims and survivors return to their abusers and unsafe situations. Locating and securing safe, affordable housing for victims and survivors and their children is the highest priority for victims and survivors fleeing their previous residence as a result of domestic abuse. The lack of safe, affordable housing is the greatest barrier for victims and survivors to overcome."*

UNITY HOUSE OF TROY, NEW YORK, 2022 (TRANSITIONAL HOUSING PROGRAM)

## Survivors not having enough money to meet their and their children's basic needs, with poverty or near-poverty conditions preventing them from escaping abuse, healing from harm, and succeeding on their own.

*"Many of the families we work with are unable to establish independence and safety because of financial issues. Establishing an income or transitioning from two incomes to one, affording childcare, overcoming potential damage to credit, finding employment, and accessing education are all significant barriers to obtaining a safe situation in the region."*

MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH, 2018 (RURAL PROGRAM)

*"We see a continued need for financial support for survivors. Poverty doesn't cause domestic or sexual violence, but it does exacerbate already terrible situations. Someone living in poverty doesn't have the same choices as a person with money. Physical and mental safety are often put on the back burner in favor of a place to stay or food to eat."*

THE DOVES PROGRAM, NEBRASKA, 2022 (RURAL PROGRAM)

*"We have found that economic dependency is the strongest predictor of a survivor's decision to remain, leave, or return to an abusive relationship—stronger than physical safety issues."*

CONNECTICUT COALITION AGAINST DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, 2012 (STATE COALITIONS PROGRAM)

### **Dearth of legal services that leaves survivors and their children vulnerable to ongoing abuse.**

*"A large remaining need is access to affordable legal representation. This is especially true in rural communities when their options are few and far between."*

YWCA OF TOPEKA, KANSAS, 2021 (RURAL PROGRAM)

*"We've seen some families remain separated or left in unsafe situations due to their inability to obtain legal representation."*

ASSAULT CARE CENTER EXTENDING SHELTER AND SUPPORT, IOWA, 2018 (TRANSITIONAL HOUSING PROGRAM)

*"Legal support for victims engaged in protective order, divorce, and custody matters prove challenging, particularly with legal fees being out of reach for many survivors."*

DESCHUTES COUNTY, OREGON, 2021 (ICJR PROGRAM)

*"A significant area of remaining need is affordable and accessible legal representation, especially for non-English speaking survivors and survivors of sexual assault and stalking."*

YWCA SILICON VALLEY, CALIFORNIA, 2021 (ICJR PROGRAM)

### **Lack of offender accountability precipitated by a range of factors, including but not limited to: failure to use a trauma-informed approach for investigation and prosecution, gender bias and other biases, under-resourced and under-staffed divisions within criminal justice agencies, and inadequate training.**

*"Prosecutors and judges often will not pursue or may dismiss cases where a survivor is unwilling to testify. Law enforcement should receive additional training on obtaining evidence to secure convictions without survivor testimony."*

MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY, 2022 (STOP)

### **Survivors struggling to maintain long-term economic security and independence, due to limited or unsustainable employment options, difficulty obtaining public benefits, credit problems, and lack of childcare.**

*"Our clients do not have the credit history, current employment or ability to pay rent in any traditional rentals. Most of them have children and so the needs and costs are even greater. This often leads to hopelessness that puts them in further danger of returning to violent relationships."*

SUQUAMISH TRIBE, 2014 (TRIBAL GOVERNMENT PROGRAM)

### **Meager or nonexistent measures to ensure people with disabilities, people who are Deaf or hard of hearing, and people who speak a language other than English can obtain services, safety, and justice solutions that are available to others.**

*"Responding to and supporting victims with disabilities is not an added service. Having comprehensive services to all victims of abuse means being prepared to provide appropriate supports to victims with disabilities."*

CITY OF LOS ANGELES MAYOR'S OFFICE OF PUBLIC SAFETY, CALIFORNIA, 2018 (DISABILITY PROGRAM)

### **Lack of access to health care, including general health care, post-assault forensic health care, and mental health and substance abuse treatment.**

*"Sexual assault victims often receive forensic exams from emergency room nurses and doctors who are uncomfortable or lack experience with these exams and are often unsure how to collect or store the evidence properly. When skilled SANEs provide exams, victims are more likely to feel supported and believe that the invasive exam will prove helpful in obtaining evidence to prosecute an offender."*

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, 2021 (SASP)

### **Insufficient resources for culturally specific and community-based organizations.**

*"Native American victims face unique cultural barriers, based upon historical and current events, and may be hesitant to seek help from non-Indian service providers."*

NATIVE ALLIANCE AGAINST VIOLENCE, 2016 (TRIBAL COALITIONS PROGRAM)

*"St. Croix is unique, as a part of the U.S. Virgin Islands, in addressing its domestic violence issues. There are cultural and language barriers particular to the region and a need for education about domestic violence and its prevention."*

LEGAL SERVICES OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS, INC., 2022 (STOP)

### **Inadequate training and difficulty keeping new staff trained in VAWA-funded jobs that have high turnover.**

*"The training of first responders is an ongoing challenge. Particularly in rural areas, new staff are seemingly 'jumping on moving trains' as they begin providing services with limited training. With the pandemic, where before training may have focused more on emerging issues, we increasingly find the need for providing foundational information."*

WEST VIRGINIA FOUNDATION FOR RAPE INFORMATION AND SERVICES, 2022 (RURAL PROGRAM)

**Lack of transportation, especially in rural, Tribal, and isolated communities.**

*"With program funding, we can reach a population that is underserved and, for lack of words, forgotten. Some of the barriers that they are facing when seeking counseling are, lack of childcare, not being able to afford missing work, not being able to afford counseling sessions, and not being able to travel to where services are available for fear of being stopped (many are undocumented), among an endless list of other circumstances."*

MHP SALUD, TEXAS, 2018 (UNDERSERVED POPULATIONS PROGRAM)

**Need to strengthen, modernize, and expand prevention and community education to stop violence before it starts.**

*"There is such a stigma surrounding sexual assault that victims may suffer in silence, rather than report and have the perpetrator prosecuted. Hopefully, increased community education and awareness, along with the knowledge about criminal prosecution, will increase safety and reduce these crimes."*

YUROK TRIBE, 2011 (TRIBAL SASP)

# Studying VAWA's Impact

"Collaboration not only aids us in providing holistic legal services to victims but also provides us with a team of colleagues who are **committed to learning from each other.**"

- Pennsylvania Immigration Resource Center, 2014  
(Legal Assistance for Victims Program)

## PA • 2022 Grantee Perspective

*"Before receiving this grant, Mazzoni Center did not have the capacity or staffing to provide education or training to professionals specific to sexual violence in LGBTQ+ communities. This funding created opportunities for partnership-building and the exchange of expertise between service providing agencies with overlapping target populations."*

**MAZZONI CENTER, PENNSYLVANIA  
(UNDERSERVED POPULATIONS  
PROGRAM)**

## DC • 2018 Grantee Perspective

*"AEquitas (which provides TTA to prosecutors) has committed to working with jurisdictions to review and end practices that may be harmful to victim safety. Requests for technical assistance are addressed 24/7 by an AEquitas attorney who communicates directly with the requester. AEquitas is able to provide a response that is data-driven, nuanced, and tailored to the needs of the particular jurisdiction and issue."*

**AEQUITAS: THE PROSECUTOR'S  
RESOURCE ON VIOLENCE AGAINST  
WOMEN, WASHINGTON, D.C.  
(TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM)**

Beyond resourcing communities' responses to gender-based violence, VAWA programs create opportunities to enhance the effectiveness of those responses. Most of the grant programs support training, including cross-training so that everyone involved in the community's response understands each other's roles.

OVW also provides grantees with training and technical assistance (TTA) so they can align their work with practices that are proven to help survivors and hold offenders accountable. Moreover, the 2022 reauthorization of VAWA required that OVW make TTA available as broadly as possible so that advocates, law enforcement officers, prosecutors, and others can access tools to do their work better.

Just as grantees strive to use research-backed strategies, OVW is committed to rigorously examining the impact of VAWA-funded efforts. Through research and data analysis, OVW learns about what works to curb gender-based violence and ensure that survivors can heal and thrive. Therefore, OVW established its Research and Evaluation (R&E) Initiative in 2016 to support researcher-practitioner partnerships to study VAWA-funded interventions. The Principal Investigator of an R&E project at the University of Georgia, studying a program that teaches Korean American faith leaders how to support congregants who are enduring domestic violence, shared that she and her colleagues "learned that with a strong researcher-practitioner partnership, we can conduct a randomized controlled trial, advancing scientific rigor without sacrificing the community's voice," and noted that a project partner said the "project truly embodies community-engaged research that involves community stakeholders in solving community problems."

Since its inception, R&E has supported 52 awards totaling \$21 million to study efforts to enhance the response to gender-based violence in the fields of victim services, law enforcement, prosecution, and courts. Information on these projects and their findings is available at <https://www.vawamei.org/report/studying-vawas-impact>.

The *VAWA Funding Supports Evidence-based Practices* chapter of this report shows how the grants finance evidence-based approaches like advocacy, specialized law enforcement and prosecution units, legal assistance from Legal Aid attorneys, Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) programs, and culturally specific services.



# Looking Forward

"We are facing some serious challenges in my community, and this funding is essential. For some of us, it is a matter of life and death. These funds are **an essential investment**, and they create public value."

- A listening session participant, May 2024

In the spring of 2024, OVW convened listening sessions in English and Spanish with frontline workers in VAWA-funded jobs. The purpose was to learn what VAWA means for their work, ask what they see as survivors' most pressing needs, and find out about their hopes for the future of VAWA. Frontline workers have the most direct interaction with survivors, so their perspectives offer unique insight into what VAWA grants have accomplished and what needs remain.

Listening session participants cited housing, short-term financial needs, and long-term economic stability as the most acute challenges survivors face. A participant stated that "housing and finances are a recurring theme with most of the clients I see. With nowhere to go and no money to access basic resources, it tends to keep them stuck in the abusive relationship. Especially if there are children involved." Another participant further described how poverty creates conditions that escalate risk for violence:

"Violencia de género, pero también tenemos un elemento de raza, de clase, de nivel socioeconómico. Aquí en Puerto Rico hay un problema severo de lo que es vivir bajo el nivel de pobreza. La mayoría de mis participantes están bajo el nivel de pobreza, así que todas tienen ingresos de \$20,000 o menos. Pues imaginar verlas cubrir todos los gastos, especialmente cuando se tienen menores dependientes."

"Gender-based violence also has the element of race, class, and socioeconomic status. Here in Puerto Rico we have a severe problem with folks living under the poverty line. Most of my participants live below the poverty line, they all make less than \$20,000. Imagine them covering all their costs with that, especially if they have dependent children."

Moreover, participants talked about how, for survivors who are immigrants, these challenges are aggravated by unequal access to justice, discrimination, and legal vulnerabilities. "Cómo no tienen los documentos, no tienen acceso. / If they don't have [immigration] documentation, they don't have access," is how an advocate summed it up. Additionally, several participants described common occurrences of non-English-speaking survivors not getting referrals for services, not being able to access justice and services, and being forced into situations where their children are used as interpreters.

Among other worries these frontline workers expressed for the people they serve were that violence that has increased in brutality (i.e., it involves guns, strangulation, and/or severe violence) and puts survivors at heightened risk for being killed, and that there is more widespread use of technology to stalk and abuse survivors. An advocate explained that "years ago we went to a training and could address problems" related to technology-facilitated abuse, "but now the tech advances so fast that what you learned a year ago may have changed."

Participants also described how they struggle to make it through busy workdays with limited resources:

**"I am constantly struggling to keep the doors open and keep people here. To get pens to get five different signatures. I am still very committed to this work. For me, I see hope and opportunity. We have seen so much progress, and we can do so much more. With these resources we can tackle the challenges survivors face and effectuate change in a more systemic way. You get one success, and it is enough to keep you going."**

In thanking OVW for convening the listening sessions, an advocate said: "I hope you get good sense of what is going on the field, and we hope that it guides your work at the federal level."

**"VAWA funding played a big role in me being alive today."**

- A survivor and VAWA-funded frontline victim services worker, 2024

**OK • 2008 Grantee Perspective**



*"Without this grant we would be back to business as usual: don't ask, don't tell. I know this first-hand as I was a student 25 years ago on this campus and one of my closest friends was victimized. In our area all she could do was take a shower and go on with her life, she tried hard but never got over it and attempted suicide on numerous occasions because she could not get past the shame and pain. That was years ago, she is now an advocate and outspoken leader. If this grant allows us to keep one person from going through that, it will be the best money ever awarded."*

**EASTERN OKLAHOMA STATE COLLEGE  
(CAMPUS PROGRAM)**

**Tribal • 2020 Grantee Perspective**



*"This funding has been what has kept the program functioning. It has been the source of safety, healing, and comfort for clients and their children. It provides counseling to many, including children who witness the violence in their homes, so the impact on their lives will be great. Without this funding, there would not be a program. The funding provides so much for victims."*

**COEUR D'ALENE TRIBE, IDAHO (TRIBAL  
GOVERNMENT PROGRAM)**

# Considerations for Data Interpretation

- This report offers a snapshot of evidence of the effectiveness of VAWA-funded practices and activities; it is not a comprehensive picture of what studies on VAWA-funded interventions have reported or of VAWA-funded activities and accomplishments. More information on the evidence base for VAWA programs can be found in the full 2022 Biennial Report to Congress on the Effectiveness of the Grant Programs under the Violence Against Women Act (available at <https://www.justice.gov/ovw/reports-congress>), the National Institute of Justice's Compendium of Research on Violence Against Women (available at <https://www.ojp.gov/pdffiles1/nij/223572/223572.pdf>), and many scholarly sources.
- In response to VAWA's reporting requirements, OVW entered into a cooperative agreement with the Violence Against Women Act Measuring Effectiveness Initiative (VAWA MEI) at the Catherine E. Cutler Institute for Health and Social Policy at the University of Southern Maine to develop and implement state-of-the-art reporting tools to capture data that demonstrate the effectiveness of VAWA grant funding. For more information see <https://www.vawamei.org/>.
- The presented data reflect activities conducted with VAWA discretionary grant funding, STOP Formula funding, and SASP Formula funding. These three funding streams operate under the VAWA authorization but have separate funding mechanisms, different reporting requirements, and are each dedicated to supporting distinct types of projects. STOP and SASP data are reported on an annual basis, aligned with the calendar year, while discretionary grant program data is reported twice a year, reflecting activities conducted from January through June and July through December. The 2024 Biennial Report includes STOP and SASP data from 2021 and 2022 as well as discretionary data from July 2021 through June 2022. Due to challenges with the Department of Justice's JustGrants system, OVW only recently obtained access to its discretionary programs' grantees' data spanning July 2022 through June 2023. Those data will be included in a future report.
- STOP and SASP funding is awarded to states and territories on a fiscal year schedule according to a statutorily determined, population-based formula. The designated STOP or SASP administrator in each state or territory then provides subgrants with these funds, the timing of which varies among states and territories because it is at the administrators' discretion and often mirrors the state or territories' own fiscal year schedule. STOP and SASP administrators collect and report data from subgrantees on the use of funds by calendar year.
- The overall number of victims served represents an unduplicated count. This means that grantees/subgrantees count each victim only once, regardless of the number of times that victim received services during each reporting period. However, victims who receive services under multiple grant programs may be counted more than once where data are aggregated across grant programs. Statutory regulations pertaining to victim confidentiality are among the reasons that OVW cannot report an unduplicated count of victims served across grant programs.
- Demographic data are presented as reported by grantees/subgrantees. They are not independently verified by OVW. Belonging to a certain demographic population is not a condition for receiving services; grantees/subgrantees serve all victims that request services, to the extent that they are able to meet the demand. Grantees/subgrantees are instructed to collect and report demographic data only to the extent that it does not interfere with providing services, and only when victims voluntarily disclose this information.
- Where possible, grantee/subgrantee data are presented as totals across the time covered by this report. Unless otherwise indicated, "total" represents data from all the reporting periods covered by this report added together.
- Where a total is not available, a calculated average across the two 12-month reporting periods is presented for formula data, and a calculated average across the two 6-month reporting periods is presented for discretionary data.
- Percentages throughout the report may not add to 100% due to rounding.
- In some cases, due to rounding, numbers may appear the same while their percentages are different.

# VAWA Funding Supports Evidence-based Practices

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

VAWA funding is administered by the Department of Justice's Office on Violence Against Women and is distributed nationwide through discretionary grant programs, as well as the Services\*Training\*Officers\*Prosecutors (STOP) Formula Grant Program and the Sexual Assault Services Formula Grant Program (SASP Formula). VAWA grantees/subgrantees use this funding to serve victims and to improve the criminal justice response to gender-based violence using evidence-based interventions. This section presents aggregate data reflecting VAWA-funded activities and accomplishments from January 2021 to December 2022.

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

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

In the period of time covered by this report:



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

Overall, in a 12-month period, grantees/subgrantees:



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

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

In a 12-month period, grantees/subgrantees:



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



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

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

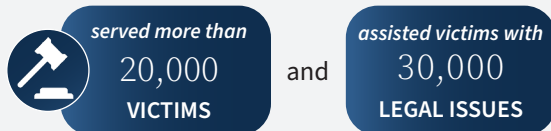
In a 12-month period, grantees/subgrantees:



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

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

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



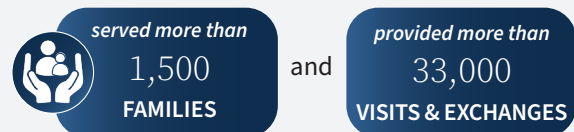
Additionally, in a 12 month period, grantees/subgrantees:



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

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

Every 6 months, discretionary program grantees:



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

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

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

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

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

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

In a 12-month period, grantees/subgrantees:



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



In a 12-month period, these officers' agencies:





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

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

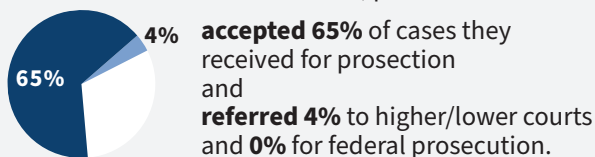
In the period of time covered by this report, VAWA grants supported specialized prosecution units and:



In a 12-month time period, these prosecutors' agencies:



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



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

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

In a 12-month period, VAWA-funded advocates, legal professionals, law enforcement officers, and prosecutors assisted victims with:



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

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

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

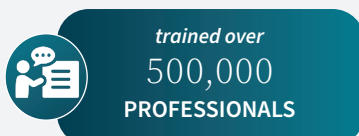
In the period of time covered by this report, VAWA funds were used to support criminal justice activities carried out through local courts, probation and parole offices, and domestic violence intervention programs. Additionally, funds were used to train judges, court personnel, probation officers, and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

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

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

**Training** plays a crucial role in ensuring that professionals are equipped to respond competently and compassionately when a victim requests their assistance.<sup>13</sup>

In a 12-month period, grantees/subgrantees:



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

In a 12-month period, **CAMPUS PROGRAM** grantees:





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

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

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

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

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

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

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



The majority of these victims were:



**immigrants, refugees,  
or asylum seekers**

and/or



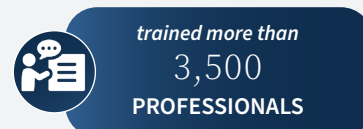
**people with limited  
English proficiency**

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

People with disabilities are at a much greater risk for abuse—and face greater barriers to accessing help and justice—than people without disabilities. In fact, people with intellectual disabilities are sexually assaulted at a rate seven times higher than people without disabilities, according to an analysis of Justice Department data.

**Accessible services for victims with disabilities** can help address these victims' unique safety needs.<sup>17</sup>

In a 12-month period, **DISABILITY PROGRAM** grantees:

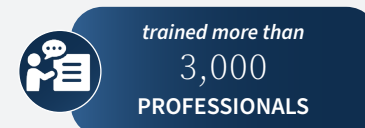


to increase their capacity to provide more effective services to victims with disabilities.

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

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

In a 12-month period, **ABUSE IN LATER LIFE PROGRAM** grantees:



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

# Appendix A: Languages Used by Grantees/ Subgrantees

To appropriately reach and serve all victims in need of services, grantees/subgrantees provide support services, outreach, and information in many languages other than English. The list below represents all languages as reported by discretionary grant program grantees for the time period of July 2021 - June 2022 and by STOP and SASP subgrantees for the time period of January 2021 - December 2022, from most to least frequently mentioned:

- Spanish
- Hindi
- American Sign Language
- Korean
- Chinese
- Arabic
- Nepali
- Portuguese  
(incl. Brazilian Portuguese)
- Urdu
- French
- Bengali
- Vietnamese
- Mandarin
- Pashto
- Russian
- Swahili
- Haitian Creole
- Burmese
- Dari
- Gujarati
- Navajo
- Samoan
- Somali
- Farsi / Persian
- Amharic
- Hmong
- Punjabi
- Japanese
- Kar'en
- Mongolian
- Telugu
- Chuukese
- German
- Kinyarwanda
- Apache
- Cabo Verdean Creole
- HMoob
- Hopi
- Marshallese
- Ojibwe
- Oromo
- Tagalog
- Tigrinya
- Ukrainian
- Bosnian
- Braille
- Cambodian
- Indonesian
- Italian
- Khmer
- Kurdish
- Palauan
- Tamil
- Thai
- Turkish

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

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

States must allocate their awards based on the following formula:

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

**Table 1** | Number and distribution of STOP subgrant awards made in 2021

Allocation category	Number of awards to subgrantees	Total funding in category (\$)	Percentage of total dollars awarded
Courts	131	\$11,834,266	5%
Law enforcement	798	\$88,543,725	39%
Prosecutors	791	\$41,942,065	18%
Victim services	1,388	\$65,330,612	29%
Discretionary	246	\$12,137,766	5%
Administrative costs	N/A	\$9,172,754	4%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,354</b>	<b>\$228,961,190</b>	<b>100%</b>

N/A = not applicable

**NOTE:** These data are presented as they were reported by 55 STOP administrators, using their Annual STOP Administrators Reports. Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

**Table 2** | Number and distribution of STOP subgrant awards made in 2022

Allocation category	Number of awards to subgrantees	Total funding in category (\$)	Percentage of total dollars awarded
Courts	87	\$6,092,149	4%
Law enforcement	618	\$34,131,888	23%
Prosecutors	568	\$36,354,572	24%
Victim services	1,139	\$52,161,810	35%
Discretionary	258	\$11,537,639	8%
Administrative costs	N/A	\$9,095,126	6%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,669</b>	<b>\$149,373,184</b>	<b>100%</b>

N/A = not applicable

**NOTE:** These data are presented as they were reported by 55 STOP administrators, using their Annual STOP Administrators Reports. Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

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

## STOP funding allocation by state/territory: 2021

**Table 3** | Number of STOP Program awards to subgrantees and amounts allocated, by category, by state/territory, as reported by STOP administrators: 2021

State/Territory	Number of subgrantee awards and amounts allocated to subgrantees (\$)											Amount allocated to state administrators \$	
	Victim Services		Law Enforcement		Prosecution		Court		Discretionary		Total		
	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$	N		\$
Alabama	22	785,320	8	531,000	8	542,000	2	83,076	2	158,403	42	2,124,426	24,627
Alaska	2	234,648	2	336,737	1	85,341	1	32,252	2	16,173	8	705,151	0
American Samoa	5	108,230	1	154,612	1	154,612	1	30,922	1	108,230	9	618,451	61,845
Arizona	32	1,548,297	24	874,211	18	660,121	2	192,854	7	258,531	83	3,826,819	292,806
Arkansas	3	440,281	11	508,957	6	377,056	1	75,411	3	304,442	24	1,909,084	202,937
California	29	4,689,620	25	3,807,809	12	3,352,450	1	768,597	3	206,000	70	13,098,977	274,501
Colorado	10	625,891	4	393,426	9	482,172	2	88,438	6	158,729	31	1,904,413	155,757
Connecticut	10	1,064,658	3	397,662	2	457,600	3	184,150	0	0	18	2,205,228	101,157
Delaware	5	315,692	6	282,566	1	230,000	2	105,078	1	17,713	15	951,049	0
District of Columbia	1	250,000	3	382,848	1	205,000	1	42,000	0	0	6	894,490	14,642
Florida	48	2,720,038	17	1,816,870	26	2,065,509	3	574,861	0	0	94	7,345,059	167,780
Georgia	28	1,824,972	14	948,263	22	1,222,016	6	2,365,533	0	0	70	6,623,284	262,500
Guam	5	155,292	2	148,570	1	109,859	0	0	1	84,685	9	564,437	66,031
Hawaii	9	549,311	15	920,301	11	655,440	7	180,760	3	109,309	45	2,525,851	110,730
Idaho	12	572,637	10	281,305	9	262,206	1	55,845	0	0	32	1,291,377	119,384
Illinois	14	2,558,119	6	677,240	5	1,245,413	4	339,396	0	0	29	5,334,985	514,817
Indiana	28	969,929	23	474,809	42	1,407,645	1	112,500	0	0	94	3,266,675	301,792
Iowa	8	735,930	16	447,150	7	369,448	1	81,844	1	117,135	33	1,893,152	141,645
Kansas	10	496,482	8	354,619	4	323,240	3	243,781	3	168,395	28	1,688,147	101,630
Kentucky	10	718,514	8	599,777	5	338,860	1	99,629	4	359,856	28	2,116,636	0
Louisiana	31	787,454	25	561,233	18	656,078	4	246,758	7	647,170	85	3,131,557	232,864
Maine	35	744,017	3	107,257	3	446,058	0	0	0	0	41	1,369,542	72,210
Maryland	166	8,381,706	33	50,314,676	25	615,766	21	1,508,816	27	350,377	272	61,448,331	276,990
Massachusetts	11	869,560	14	739,652	7	704,467	2	145,171	12	441,760	46	2,900,610	0

**Table 3** | Number of STOP Program awards to subgrantees and amounts allocated, by category, by state/territory, as reported by STOP administrators: 2021

State/Territory	Number of subgrantee awards and amounts allocated to subgrantees (\$)											Amount allocated to state administrators \$	
	Victim Services		Law Enforcement		Prosecution		Court		Discretionary		Total		
	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$	N		\$
Michigan	29	2,070,673	15	1,304,451	12	1,488,554	2	178,952	0	0	58	5,083,420	40,790
Minnesota	6	1,115,162	36	887,530	35	852,637	3	226,901	11	380,475	91	3,469,891	7,185
Mississippi	38	967,761	11	451,753	3	187,030	1	70,526	0	0	53	1,677,070	0
Missouri	0	0	1	30,321	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	250,497	220,175
Montana	10	458,932	4	257,045	2	153,676	0	0	2	127,704	18	1,117,724	120,367
Nebraska	24	900,778	8	585,682	10	624,596	2	117,568	14	127,891	58	2,469,555	113,039
Nevada	24	660,653	7	393,162	8	484,256	1	77,132	10	255,743	50	2,043,279	172,333
New Hampshire	7	280,700	10	306,572	13	248,588	2	59,317	1	34,000	33	1,035,748	106,571
New Jersey	32	1,428,303	19	1,059,994	44	1,793,554	2	350,000	8	616,499	105	5,414,394	166,044
New Mexico	13	405,383	11	357,131	5	304,758	0	0	6	196,210	35	1,263,482	0
New York	82	4,089,740	66	3,397,428	68	3,391,862	2	679,474	18	2,077,552	236	15,145,999	1,509,943
North Carolina	8	1,012,967	9	891,414	9	862,635	2	196,343	11	560,204	39	3,523,563	0
North Dakota	9	249,792	14	208,160	9	208,160	2	41,633	6	124,895	40	909,972	77,332
N. Mariana Islands	3	167,008	2	139,174	2	139,174	2	27,836	2	83,504	11	618,551	61,855
Ohio	181	4,484,101	49	2,228,349	54	2,421,013	18	508,435	0	0	302	10,120,815	478,918
Oklahoma	25	593,266	20	552,984	15	529,934	0	0	9	416,250	69	2,224,828	132,395
Oregon	30	721,397	5	290,596	8	621,761	1	38,268	0	0	44	1,694,520	22,497
Pennsylvania	66	2,970,893	67	1,725,243	68	1,810,148	1	239,441	0	0	202	7,277,815	532,090
Puerto Rico	8	465,739	3	524,397	3	475,794	3	161,609	3	185,386	20	2,001,493	188,568
Rhode Island	11	569,805	0	0	2	249,617	2	45,857	0	0	15	963,999	98,720
South Carolina	14	860,198	9	519,304	6	767,029	0	0	1	69,243	30	2,367,447	151,673
South Dakota	9	359,470	1	140,045	4	240,389	0	0	0	0	14	771,669	31,766
Tennessee	4	393,551	12	748,737	8	633,050	3	131,737	10	856,742	37	2,910,972	147,155
Texas	18	4,093,414	25	2,932,360	35	2,846,948	3	529,468	12	1,601,405	93	12,210,777	207,182
Utah	18	473,103	14	453,355	10	388,302	2	78,275	8	278,698	52	1,865,661	193,929
Vermont	15	336,283	6	215,955	3	236,869	2	42,537	1	16,235	27	930,192	82,313



**Table 3** | Number of STOP Program awards to subgrantees and amounts allocated, by category, by state/territory, as reported by STOP administrators: 2021

State/Territory	Number of subgrantee awards and amounts allocated to subgrantees (\$)											Amount allocated to state administrators \$	
	Victim Services		Law Enforcement		Prosecution		Court		Discretionary		Total		
	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$	N		\$
Virginia	35	1,283,539	23	797,248	21	875,628	1	155,187	11	348,491	91	3,710,990	250,897
Washington	66	933,083	34	541,154	59	1,249,768	1	153,708	0	0	160	3,140,379	262,666
West Virginia	18	231,846	17	217,495	15	217,998	1	43,500	3	130,497	54	937,897	96,561
Wisconsin	5	358,711	1	118,645	7	474,582	2	122,891	0	0	15	1,205,463	130,634
Wyoming	46	247,765	18	206,490	9	195,398	0	0	16	143,234	89	865,399	72,512
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,388</b>	<b>65,330,612</b>	<b>798</b>	<b>88,543,725</b>	<b>791</b>	<b>41,942,065</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>11,834,266</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>12,137,766</b>	<b>3,354</b>	<b>228,961,190</b>	<b>9,172,754</b>

**NOTE:** Table 3 reflects data as reported by STOP administrators. Dollar amounts are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. These data are not further verified during VAWA MEI's data validation processes. Some data submitted by state administrators might be missing from the data presented in the table above. Where data reported as "zero" were received by VAWA MEI, this has been recorded as a "0." In instances where VAWA MEI has not received any data, these states or territories are omitted from the table. No data were received by VAWA MEI representing the following states and territories in 2021: the Virgin Islands.

**Table 4** | Percentage distribution of STOP Program allocation, by type of victimization, by state/territory, as reported by STOP administrators: 2021

State/Territory	Sexual Assault	Domestic Violence	Stalking	TOTAL
Alabama	22%	76%	2%	100%
Alaska	38%	53%	9%	100%
American Samoa	20%	70%	10%	100%
Arizona	47%	28%	25%	100%
Arkansas	33%	66%	1%	100%
California	56%	41%	3%	100%
Colorado	46%	49%	5%	100%
Connecticut	40%	60%	0%	100%
Delaware	27%	72%	1%	100%
District of Columbia	35%	45%	20%	100%
Florida	40%	50%	10%	100%
Georgia	20%	75%	5%	100%
Guam	45%	50%	5%	100%
Hawaii	45%	55%	0%	100%
Idaho	26%	66%	8%	100%
Illinois	50%	50%	0%	100%
Indiana	20%	75%	5%	100%
Iowa	29%	69%	2%	100%
Kansas	27%	67%	6%	100%
Kentucky	36%	54%	10%	100%
Louisiana	26%	69%	5%	100%
Maine	30%	61%	9%	100%
Maryland	40%	50%	10%	100%
Massachusetts	25%	70%	5%	100%
Michigan	16%	76%	8%	100%
Minnesota	50%	50%	0%	100%
Mississippi	21%	69%	10%	100%
Missouri	0%	100%	0%	100%
Montana	23%	75%	2%	100%
N. Mariana Islands	30%	60%	10%	100%
Nebraska	28%	66%	6%	100%
Nevada	25%	74%	1%	100%
New Hampshire	15%	80%	5%	100%
New Jersey	21%	70%	9%	100%

**Table 4** | Percentage distribution of STOP Program allocation, by type of victimization, by state/territory, as reported by STOP administrators: 2021

State/Territory	Sexual Assault	Domestic Violence	Stalking	TOTAL
New Mexico	28%	55%	17%	100%
New York	38%	56%	6%	100%
North Carolina	21%	64%	15%	100%
North Dakota	34%	64%	2%	100%
Ohio	53%	34%	13%	100%
Oklahoma	31%	63%	6%	100%
Oregon	17%	83%	0%	100%
Pennsylvania	33%	63%	4%	100%
Puerto Rico	5%	90%	5%	100%
Rhode Island	20%	75%	5%	100%
South Carolina	50%	45%	5%	100%
South Dakota	18%	79%	3%	100%
Tennessee	23%	74%	3%	100%
Texas	35%	64%	1%	100%
Utah	36%	59%	5%	100%
Vermont	20%	75%	5%	100%
Virginia	35%	62%	3%	100%
Washington	23%	75%	2%	100%
West Virginia	20%	75%	5%	100%
Wisconsin	45%	45%	10%	100%
Wyoming	19%	65%	16%	100%

**NOTE:** Table 4 reflects data as reported by STOP administrators. These data are not further verified during VAWA MEI's data validation processes. Some data submitted by state administrators might be missing from the data presented in the table above. Where data reported as "zero" were received by VAWA MEI, this has been recorded as a "0." In instances where VAWA MEI has not received any data, these states or territories are omitted from the table. No data were received by VAWA MEI representing the following states and territories in 2021: the Virgin Islands.

**Table 5** | Amount and percentage of victim services funds awarded to culturally specific community-based organizations (CSCBOs), by state/territory, as reported by STOP administrators: 2021

State/Territory	Total amounts awarded to victim services (\$)	Amounts awarded to CSCBOs (\$)	Percentage of victim services funds to CSCBOs
Alabama	785,320	72,262	9%
Alaska	234,648	25,000	11%
American Samoa	108,230	61,875	57%
Arizona	1,548,297	48,344	3%
Arkansas	440,281	175,633	40%
California	4,689,620	1,168,834	25%
Colorado	625,891	107,748	17%
Connecticut	1,064,658	187,768	18%
Delaware	315,692	56,733	18%
District of Columbia	250,000	250,000	100%
Florida	2,720,038	422,444	16%
Georgia	1,824,972	403,131	22%
Guam	155,292	0	0%
Hawaii	549,311	107,446	20%
Idaho	572,637	111,100	19%
Illinois	2,558,119	300,000	12%
Indiana	969,929	244,857	25%
Iowa	735,930	213,600	29%
Kansas	496,482	41,721	8%
Kentucky	718,514	0	0%
Louisiana	787,454	78,788	10%
Maine	744,017	76,231	10%
Maryland	8,381,706	239,098	3%
Massachusetts	869,560	113,800	13%
Michigan	2,070,673	656,503	32%
Minnesota	1,115,162	270,082	24%
Mississippi	967,761	130,744	14%
Missouri	0	0	N/A
Montana	458,932	90,878	20%
Northern Mariana Islands	167,008	167,008	100%
Nebraska	900,778	36,124	4%
Nevada	660,653	90,053	14%
New Hampshire	280,700	173,312	62%

**Table 5** | Amount and percentage of victim services funds awarded to culturally specific community-based organizations (CSCBOs), by state/territory, as reported by STOP administrators: 2021

State/Territory	Total amounts awarded to victim services (\$)	Amounts awarded to CSCBOs (\$)	Percentage of victim services funds to CSCBOs
New Jersey	1,428,303	135,000	9%
New Mexico	405,383	176,866	44%
New York	4,089,740	596,000	15%
North Carolina	1,012,967	51,975	5%
North Dakota	249,792	51,191	20%
Ohio	4,484,101	618,031	14%
Oklahoma	593,266	78,585	13%
Oregon	721,397	220,060	31%
Pennsylvania	2,970,893	0	0%
Puerto Rico	465,739	160,000	34%
Rhode Island	569,805	41,837	7%
South Carolina	860,198	0	0%
South Dakota	359,470	160,629	45%
Tennessee	393,551	87,855	22%
Texas	4,093,414	2,191,778	54%
Utah	473,103	143,568	30%
Vermont	336,283	66,870	20%
Virginia	1,283,539	372,131	29%
Washington	933,083	118,839	13%
West Virginia	231,846	0	0%
Wisconsin	358,711	163,187	45%
Wyoming	247,765	2,730	1%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>65,330,612</b>	<b>11,558,248</b>	<b>18% of total</b>

N/A = not applicable

**NOTE:** Table 5 reflects data as reported by STOP administrators. These data are not further verified during VAWA MEI's data validation processes. Some data submitted by state administrators might be missing from the data presented in the table above. Where data reported as "zero" were received by VAWA MEI, this has been recorded as a "0." In instances where VAWA MEI has not received any data, these states or territories are omitted from the table. No data were received by VAWA MEI representing the following states and territories in 2021: the Virgin Islands.



## STOP funding allocation by state/territory: 2022

**Table 6** | Number of STOP Program awards to subgrantees and amounts allocated, by category, by state/territory, as reported by STOP administrators: 2022

State/Territory	Number of subgrantee awards and amounts allocated to subgrantees (\$)											Amount allocated to state administrators \$	
	Victim Services		Law Enforcement		Prosecution		Court		Discretionary		Total		
	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$	N		\$
Alabama	22	637,646	5	531,371	13	535,264	1	106,274	2	318,823	43	2,365,544	236,165
Alaska	3	234,572	2	200,991	4	247,157	1	31,125	4	110,692	14	824,537	0
Arizona	25	1,548,005	31	900,081	23	693,807	3	230,000	8	883,309	90	4,602,812	347,611
Arkansas	4	632,475	11	524,621	5	301,924	1	70,288	1	81,904	22	1,785,895	174,684
California	23	4,315,684	29	3,709,546	22	2,839,450	1	768,597	11	731,082	86	13,396,212	1,031,853
Colorado	10	684,426	6	511,809	16	357,109	2	115,468	12	397,678	46	2,271,090	204,599
Connecticut	9	1,017,522	3	535,403	1	421,475	4	211,476	0	0	17	2,286,213	100,337
Delaware	4	315,692	6	299,480	3	280,000	1	47,494	1	16,097	15	1,006,424	47,661
District of Columbia	2	260,000	4	376,470	1	205,000	2	120,000	0	0	9	970,091	8,621
Florida	0	0	0	0	14	2,902,102	0	0	0	0	14	3,588,939	686,837
Georgia	29	1,322,229	15	923,263	20	1,214,855	5	385,308	2	425,000	71	4,533,692	263,037
Guam	7	199,053	2	152,650	3	152,650	4	60,245	0	0	16	564,598	0
Hawaii	5	620,444	0	0	0	0	1	19,143	0	0	6	795,101	155,514
Idaho	17	634,111	16	346,341	12	360,859	1	54,194	0	0	46	1,395,505	0
Illinois	6	2,617,764	5	2,701,090	2	1,067,020	0	0	1	295,602	13	6,945,947	264,471
Indiana	12	1,095,551	11	634,259	14	1,429,767	0	125,571	0	0	37	3,373,695	88,547
Iowa	7	579,873	13	431,116	7	366,575	2	77,163	1	114,588	30	1,724,317	155,002
Kansas	9	445,953	7	409,694	4	355,249	0	0	3	172,947	23	1,478,843	95,000
Kentucky	12	697,148	7	508,475	7	533,003	1	99,118	5	320,483	32	2,158,227	0
Louisiana	30	778,836	25	502,459	13	499,392	2	110,497	4	334,895	74	2,379,389	153,310
Maine	17	481,531	8	486,280	2	395,560	0	0	0	0	27	1,439,538	76,167
Maryland	20	855,951	7	499,057	9	471,088	3	223,740	5	129,048	44	2,422,130	243,246
Massachusetts	14	886,131	14	704,042	7	723,637	2	146,538	21	491,124	58	3,220,379	268,907
Michigan	32	1,943,877	12	1,437,402	14	2,033,597	2	178,952	0	0	60	5,642,170	48,342

**Table 6** | Number of STOP Program awards to subgrantees and amounts allocated, by category, by state/territory, as reported by STOP administrators: 2022

State/Territory	Number of subgrantee awards and amounts allocated to subgrantees (\$)												Amount allocated to state administrators \$
	Victim Services		Law Enforcement		Prosecution		Court		Discretionary		Total		
	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$	
Minnesota	2	647,662	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	339,000	15	1,084,434	97,772
Mississippi	44	1,812,427	12	618,694	5	313,553	2	272,070	0	0	63	3,094,013	77,269
Missouri	102	2,325,114	27	1,491,625	24	1,551,238	2	156,614	6	103,777	161	5,858,784	230,417
Montana	18	443,544	4	221,772	3	221,672	0	0	0	0	25	973,471	86,483
Nebraska	23	873,877	8	585,682	9	606,036	2	117,568	13	117,140	55	2,312,810	12,507
Nevada	20	465,300	5	359,569	3	355,876	1	77,500	9	241,969	38	1,500,214	0
New Hampshire	6	280,700	7	300,117	8	287,954	1	55,000	0	0	22	1,035,510	111,739
New Jersey	30	1,374,854	13	693,329	31	1,482,649	0	175,000	12	866,462	86	4,767,882	175,588
New Mexico	22	822,189	14	605,399	8	576,752	0	0	11	594,441	55	2,598,781	0
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Carolina	18	2,350,100	9	830,892	8	890,962	2	177,945	5	246,454	42	4,911,839	415,487
North Dakota	18	254,280	20	211,900	8	211,900	4	42,380	10	93,268	60	907,807	94,079
N. Mariana Islands	2	167,011	2	139,176	2	139,176	2	27,835	2	83,506	10	618,560	61,856
Ohio	143	3,910,127	56	2,204,358	50	2,215,520	16	452,589	2	15,905	267	9,255,026	456,527
Oklahoma	65	1,279,893	32	892,515	21	896,740	0	0	15	555,313	133	3,780,594	156,133
Oregon	31	717,452	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	955,789	238,337
Pennsylvania	5	516,975	1	42,900	2	42,900	1	218,985	0	0	9	1,308,393	486,633
Puerto Rico	7	420,928	1	370,175	1	370,175	1	74,035	2	75,658	12	1,485,979	175,008
Rhode Island	3	417,880	0	243,619	2	467,872	2	102,491	0	0	7	1,333,572	101,710
South Carolina	17	1,006,857	6	519,303	8	762,642	0	0	1	52,225	32	2,341,027	0
South Dakota	11	378,290	2	160,806	4	215,476	0	0	0	0	17	791,722	37,150
Tennessee	4	393,551	12	748,737	8	633,050	3	131,737	10	856,742	37	2,910,972	147,155
Texas	8	3,878,125	25	2,563,071	36	2,793,354	3	513,477	11	1,483,836	83	11,431,210	199,346
Utah	20	501,121	11	298,302	10	415,894	2	76,784	8	296,922	51	1,743,230	154,207
Vermont	15	300,658	5	217,290	2	201,308	1	40,262	0	0	23	840,041	80,523
Virgin Islands	7	702,113	4	169,245	0	0	0	0	6	140,497	17	1,011,855	0
Virginia	35	1,151,661	21	743,322	20	842,292	1	155,187	11	322,811	88	3,454,190	238,917

**Table 6** | Number of STOP Program awards to subgrantees and amounts allocated, by category, by state/territory, as reported by STOP administrators: 2022

State/Territory	Number of subgrantee awards and amounts allocated to subgrantees (\$)											Amount allocated to state administrators \$	
	Victim Services		Law Enforcement		Prosecution		Court		Discretionary		Total		
	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$	N		\$
Washington	64	829,573	33	907,464	42	844,546	0	0	0	0	139	2,893,874	312,290
West Virginia	23	314,708	26	296,406	21	300,853	1	43,500	3	130,497	74	1,210,247	124,283
Wisconsin	13	596,461	4	213,875	3	143,875	1	0	0	0	21	1,092,735	138,524
Wyoming	44	223,905	19	156,445	13	183,766	0	0	27	97,945	103	697,337	35,275
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,139</b>	<b>52,161,810</b>	<b>618</b>	<b>34,131,888</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>36,354,572</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>6,092,149</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>11,537,639</b>	<b>2,669</b>	<b>149,373,184</b>	<b>9,095,126</b>

**NOTE:** Table 6 reflects data as reported by STOP administrators. Dollar amounts are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. These data are not further verified during VAWA MEI's data validation processes. Some data submitted by state administrators might be missing from the data presented in the table above. Where data reported as "zero" were received by VAWA MEI, this has been recorded as a "0." In instances where VAWA MEI has not received any data, these states or territories are omitted from the table. No data were received by VAWA MEI representing the following states and territories in 2022: American Samoa.

**Table 7**

Percentage distribution of STOP Program allocation, by type of victimization, by state/territory, as reported by STOP administrators: 2022

State/Territory	Sexual Assault	Domestic Violence	Stalking	TOTAL
Alabama	30%	65%	5%	100%
Alaska	33%	58%	9%	100%
Arizona	54%	43%	3%	100%
Arkansas	24%	75%	1%	100%
California	56%	41%	3%	100%
Colorado	45%	50%	5%	100%
Connecticut	49%	50%	1%	100%
Delaware	30%	69%	1%	100%
District of Columbia	30%	60%	10%	100%
Florida	40%	50%	10%	100%
Georgia	20%	75%	5%	100%
Guam	45%	45%	10%	100%
Hawaii	20%	80%	0%	100%
Idaho	31%	62%	7%	100%
Illinois	50%	50%	0%	100%
Indiana	30%	65%	5%	100%
Iowa	30%	60%	10%	100%
Kansas	29%	67%	4%	100%
Kentucky	37%	53%	10%	100%
Louisiana	24%	69%	7%	100%
Maine	21%	68%	11%	100%
Maryland	0%	0%	0%	0%
Massachusetts	25%	70%	5%	100%
Michigan	18%	74%	8%	100%
Minnesota	50%	50%	0%	100%
Mississippi	16%	74%	10%	100%
Missouri	19%	77%	4%	100%
Montana	27%	63%	10%	100%
Nebraska	28%	66%	6%	100%
Nevada	25%	74%	1%	100%
New Hampshire	20%	70%	10%	100%
New Jersey	22%	71%	7%	100%
New Mexico	38%	59%	3%	100%
New York	0%	0%	0%	0%

**Table 7** | Percentage distribution of STOP Program allocation, by type of victimization, by state/territory, as reported by STOP administrators: 2022

State/Territory	Sexual Assault	Domestic Violence	Stalking	TOTAL
North Carolina	30%	68%	2%	100%
North Dakota	25%	74%	1%	100%
Northern Mariana Islands	30%	60%	10%	100%
Ohio	22%	71%	7%	100%
Oklahoma	29%	65%	6%	100%
Oregon	9%	91%	0%	100%
Pennsylvania	33%	63%	4%	100%
Puerto Rico	5%	90%	5%	100%
Rhode Island	20%	75%	5%	100%
South Carolina	50%	45%	5%	100%
South Dakota	18%	75%	7%	100%
Tennessee	23%	74%	3%	100%
Texas	32%	66%	2%	100%
Utah	30%	66%	4%	100%
Vermont	21%	75%	4%	100%
Virgin Islands	20%	76%	4%	100%
Virginia	36%	60%	4%	100%
Washington	33%	64%	3%	100%
West Virginia	20%	75%	5%	100%
Wisconsin	25%	70%	5%	100%
Wyoming	17%	66%	17%	100%

**NOTE:** Table 7 reflects data as reported by STOP administrators. These data are not further verified during VAWA MEI's data validation processes. Some data submitted by state administrators might be missing from the data presented in the table above. Where data reported as "zero" were received by VAWA MEI, this has been recorded as a "0." In instances where VAWA MEI has not received any data, these states or territories are omitted from the table. No data were received by VAWA MEI representing the following states and territories in 2022: American Samoa.



**Table 8**

Amount and percentage of victim services funds awarded to culturally specific community-based organizations (CSCBOs), by state/territory, as reported by STOP administrators: 2022

State/Territory	Total amounts awarded to victim services (\$)	Amounts awarded to CSCBOs (\$)	Percentage of victim services funds to CSCBOs
Alabama	637,646	72,262	11%
Alaska	234,572	19,041	8%
Arizona	1,548,005	94,700	6%
Arkansas	632,475	122,725	19%
California	4,315,684	1,042,000	24%
Colorado	684,426	146,416	21%
Connecticut	1,017,522	202,655	20%
Delaware	315,692	56,733	18%
District of Columbia	260,000	240,000	92%
Florida	0	1	N/A
Georgia	1,322,229	330,762	25%
Guam	199,053	40,162	20%
Hawaii	620,444	0	0%
Idaho	634,111	32,081	5%
Illinois	2,617,764	55,000	2%
Indiana	1,095,551	193,377	18%
Iowa	579,873	206,625	36%
Kansas	445,953	46,650	10%
Kentucky	697,148	0	0%
Louisiana	778,836	104,210	13%
Maine	481,531	38,115	8%
Maryland	855,951	277,756	32%
Massachusetts	886,131	116,500	13%
Michigan	1,943,877	517,319	27%
Minnesota	647,662	680,753	105%
Mississippi	1,812,427	229,952	13%
Missouri	2,325,114	201,241	9%
Montana	443,544	110,886	25%
Nebraska	873,877	67,356	8%
Nevada	465,300	47,000	10%
New Hampshire	280,700	0	0%
New Jersey	1,374,854	450,000	33%
New Mexico	822,189	373,170	45%

**Table 8** | Amount and percentage of victim services funds awarded to culturally specific community-based organizations (CSCBOs), by state/territory, as reported by STOP administrators: 2022

State/Territory	Total amounts awarded to victim services (\$)	Amounts awarded to CSCBOs (\$)	Percentage of victim services funds to CSCBOs
New York	0	0	N/A
North Carolina	2,350,100	48,940	2%
North Dakota	254,280	25,428	10%
Northern Mariana Islands	167,011	167,008	100%
Ohio	3,910,127	698,612	18%
Oklahoma	1,279,893	133,400	10%
Oregon	717,452	210,839	29%
Pennsylvania	516,975	450,000	87%
Puerto Rico	420,928	96,650	23%
Rhode Island	417,880	41,837	10%
South Carolina	1,006,857	119,250	12%
South Dakota	378,290	88,335	23%
Tennessee	393,551	87,855	22%
Texas	3,878,125	3,101,724	80%
Utah	501,121	54,430	11%
Vermont	300,658	59,653	20%
Virgin Islands	702,113	702,113	100%
Virginia	1,151,661	366,220	32%
Washington	829,573	118,839	14%
West Virginia	314,708	0	0%
Wisconsin	596,461	0	0%
Wyoming	223,905	53,734	24%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>52,161,810</b>	<b>12,740,314</b>	<b>24% of total</b>

N/A = not applicable

**NOTE:** Table 8 reflects data as reported by STOP administrators. These data are not further verified during VAWA MEI's data validation processes. Some data submitted by state administrators might be missing from the data presented in the table above. Where data reported as "zero" were received by VAWA MEI, this has been recorded as a "0." In instances where VAWA MEI has not received any data, these states or territories are omitted from the table. No data were received by VAWA MEI representing the following states and territories in 2022: American Samoa.

# Appendix C: STOP Formula Grant-funded Activities, by State/Territory

## STOP Formula Grant-funded activities by state/territory: 2021

**Table 1** | Number of STOP Program awards reported by activities funded, by state/territory: 2021

State/Territory	Staff	Training	Education	Policies	Products	Data collection & communication systems	Specialized units	System improvement	Victim services	Legal services	Law enforcement	Prosecution	Courts	Probation & parole	DVIP
Alabama	38	22	15	8	8	8	13	5	20	2	5	10	0	0	0
Alaska	3	4	0	1	1	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
American Samoa	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Arizona	25	20	13	8	7	7	6	3	16	2	2	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	29	6	6	3	4	1	15	0	11	3	14	3	0	0	0
California	69	46	27	19	14	9	21	6	48	5	19	9	0	5	0
Colorado	18	11	1	4	5	2	6	2	3	0	2	6	0	0	0
Connecticut	6	1	2	0	2	1	1	1	4	0	0	1	0	0	1
Delaware	15	5	0	1	2	2	6	2	7	0	3	1	0	0	0
District of Columbia	4	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	3	2	1	1	0	0	0
Florida	63	16	6	5	8	5	25	5	33	13	15	12	0	0	0
Georgia	54	20	3	8	9	7	21	4	22	5	6	12	1	0	1
Guam	14	7	3	2	3	0	1	4	11	1	0	2	0	0	0
Hawaii	13	6	3	1	2	1	5	0	9	0	2	3	0	0	0
Idaho	17	9	4	5	2	2	2	2	14	2	0	2	0	0	0
Illinois	48	19	17	3	5	3	2	4	41	2	3	4	0	5	1
Indiana	51	26	8	10	6	10	28	7	22	0	8	27	0	0	0
Iowa	22	10	8	4	1	1	13	3	7	0	7	7	0	0	0
Kansas	25	8	4	3	4	2	8	1	17	1	3	4	1	0	1
Kentucky	27	12	7	4	5	2	4	6	18	2	3	3	0	0	0
Louisiana	59	6	2	3	5	8	21	0	34	0	20	7	0	0	0

**Table 1** | Number of STOP Program awards reported by activities funded, by state/territory: 2021

State/Territory	Staff	Training	Education	Policies	Products	Data collection & communication systems	Specialized units	System improvement	Victim services	Legal services	Law enforcement	Prosecution	Courts	Probation & parole	DVIP
Maine	17	10	2	6	5	4	4	4	11	2	3	0	0	0	2
Maryland	42	13	9	2	4	1	7	3	35	5	1	4	0	0	4
Massachusetts	34	18	8	4	8	3	4	3	28	3	0	2	0	0	0
Michigan	32	7	5	3	1	5	14	5	17	0	7	5	1	1	0
Minnesota	21	17	4	14	9	7	4	7	4	0	2	2	0	0	0
Mississippi	25	13	4	2	2	3	3	1	16	0	2	4	0	0	0
Missouri	59	10	5	4	0	5	16	6	40	6	9	10	1	0	1
Montana	18	11	7	3	4	2	4	0	12	2	4	1	0	0	0
Nevada	37	4	2	1	4	3	5	0	32	1	2	1	1	0	0
New Hampshire	21	9	3	4	4	5	6	2	13	2	2	5	0	0	0
New Jersey	75	33	20	7	14	8	4	8	61	3	0	0	0	0	0
New York	91	46	25	11	11	11	10	10	69	12	1	10	0	1	0
North Carolina	100	22	18	11	12	28	28	10	40	4	17	12	0	0	19
North Dakota	34	9	2	1	1	1	0	0	32	1	0	0	0	0	2
N. Mariana Islands	3	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0
Ohio	102	35	24	9	12	7	23	10	70	2	14	11	0	0	0
Oklahoma	32	18	13	1	1	1	18	2	14	0	10	8	0	3	0
Oregon	38	12	0	4	6	2	3	5	35	1	0	3	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	39	31	8	17	11	2	31	11	33	10	23	27	0	1	0
Puerto Rico	10	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	8	7	0	1	0	0	0
Rhode Island	5	3	2	1	1	2	2	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0
South Carolina	26	9	5	4	4	1	8	1	15	2	5	5	0	0	0
South Dakota	14	4	6	1	2	2	5	2	10	0	0	4	0	0	0
Tennessee	31	17	4	8	6	7	17	5	6	1	9	10	1	0	0
Texas	95	49	22	15	14	7	38	9	25	4	20	27	2	2	0
Utah	20	12	6	2	7	2	9	2	12	2	4	3	0	0	0
Vermont	16	7	2	6	1	3	4	2	12	2	3	2	0	0	0

**Table 1** | Number of STOP Program awards reported by activities funded, by state/territory: 2021

State/Territory	Staff	Training	Education	Policies	Products	Data collection & communication systems	Specialized units	System improvement	Victim services	Legal services	Law enforcement	Prosecution	Courts	Probation & parole	DVIP
Virgin Islands	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	1
Virginia	87	44	17	5	9	12	23	4	55	6	16	11	0	0	1
Washington	89	20	1	1	1	9	10	8	64	0	13	12	0	0	0
West Virginia	22	7	2	3	2	1	6	3	16	0	12	7	0	0	1
Wisconsin	17	12	1	7	1	3	5	5	7	1	0	5	0	0	0
Wyoming	36	8	11	0	1	2	3	1	36	0	0	2	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,896</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>1,179</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>36</b>

**NOTE:** The abbreviation DVIP refers to Domestic Violence Intervention Program.

No STOP subgrantee reports were received by VAWA MEI for Nebraska and New Mexico in 2021.

**Table 2** | Number of STOP Program subgrantees using funds for victim services and victims seeking/receiving services, by state/territory: 2021

State/Territory	Total number of subgrantees	Subgrantees using funds for victim services		Victims seeking services				Primary victimization of victims receiving services			
		Number	% of total	Served	Partially Served	Not served	TOTAL seeking services	Domestic violence	Sexual assault	Stalking	TOTAL receiving services
Alabama	41	20	49%	7,819	328	137	8,284	7,330	799	18	8,147
Alaska	6	1	17%	163	81	53	297	199	42	3	244
American Samoa	5	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	28	16	57%	3,578	4	29	3,611	1,826	1,712	44	3,582
Arkansas	30	11	37%	1,995	23	5	2,023	1,847	163	8	2,018
California	69	48	70%	16,839	255	126	17,220	11,580	4,989	525	17,094
Colorado	18	3	17%	331	0	0	331	279	20	32	331
Connecticut	8	4	50%	8,149	50	0	8,199	7,577	622	0	8,199
Delaware	15	7	47%	6,016	506	107	6,629	3,890	2,629	3	6,522
District of Columbia	5	3	60%	428	3	93	524	270	151	10	431
Florida	63	33	52%	12,429	37	21	12,487	11,649	647	170	12,466
Georgia	58	22	38%	6,022	182	99	6,303	4,351	1,496	357	6,204
Guam	19	11	58%	831	149	15	995	571	263	146	980
Hawaii	17	9	53%	634	5	30	669	537	102	0	639
Idaho	17	14	82%	2,617	19	15	2,651	1,989	357	290	2,636
Illinois	50	41	82%	8,685	8	0	8,693	7,245	1,184	264	8,693
Indiana	52	22	42%	8,250	11	91	8,352	6,578	1,052	631	8,261
Iowa	27	7	26%	1,094	1	0	1,095	501	573	21	1,095
Kansas	28	17	61%	3,213	40	30	3,283	2,864	311	78	3,253
Kentucky	28	18	64%	3,452	35	79	3,566	3,081	356	50	3,487
Louisiana	64	34	53%	10,159	201	505	10,865	8,475	1,228	657	10,360
Maine	27	11	41%	2,041	125	20	2,186	1,667	431	68	2,166
Maryland	44	35	80%	8,849	228	434	9,511	7,977	789	311	9,077
Massachusetts	34	28	82%	10,406	375	1,237	12,018	8,133	2,593	55	10,781



**Table 2** | Number of STOP Program subgrantees using funds for victim services and victims seeking/receiving services, by state/territory: 2021

State/Territory	Total number of subgrantees	Subgrantees using funds for victim services		Victims seeking services				Primary victimization of victims receiving services			
		Number	% of total	Served	Partially Served	Not served	TOTAL seeking services	Domestic violence	Sexual assault	Stalking	TOTAL receiving services
Michigan	32	17	53%	6,157	135	0	6,292	5,076	624	592	6,292
Minnesota	24	4	17%	164	3	1	168	6	160	1	167
Mississippi	25	16	64%	2,303	130	132	2,565	1,986	384	63	2,433
Missouri	60	40	67%	6,425	185	742	7,352	5,650	623	337	6,610
Montana	18	12	67%	2,538	37	1	2,576	2,294	174	107	2,575
Nevada	39	32	82%	6,035	190	360	6,585	5,465	566	194	6,225
New Hampshire	22	13	59%	2,985	72	47	3,104	2,260	563	234	3,057
New Jersey	81	61	75%	9,205	28	9	9,242	8,755	406	72	9,233
New York	96	69	72%	12,712	442	81	13,235	9,758	3,100	296	13,154
North Carolina	103	40	39%	12,155	75	23	12,253	10,911	936	383	12,230
North Dakota	35	32	91%	1,351	23	18	1,392	1,026	309	39	1,374
N. Mariana Islands	6	3	50%	80	0	0	80	71	8	1	80
Ohio	104	70	67%	25,608	703	383	26,694	20,119	4,644	1,548	26,311
Oklahoma	32	14	44%	3,339	23	5	3,367	2,679	521	162	3,362
Oregon	42	35	83%	4,863	127	4	4,994	4,147	690	153	4,990
Pennsylvania	39	33	85%	10,065	88	283	10,436	8,676	1,399	78	10,153
Puerto Rico	11	8	73%	2,437	340	40	2,817	2,737	31	9	2,777
Rhode Island	5	4	80%	8,944	10	14	8,968	8,639	292	23	8,954
South Carolina	26	15	58%	2,276	35	128	2,439	1,418	888	5	2,311
South Dakota	14	10	71%	2,910	3	13	2,926	2,668	150	95	2,913
Tennessee	33	6	18%	1,161	0	0	1,161	675	483	3	1,161
Texas	103	25	24%	12,851	2,092	879	15,822	11,980	2,477	486	14,943
Utah	20	12	60%	2,476	316	78	2,870	1,391	1,290	111	2,792

**Table 2** | Number of STOP Program subgrantees using funds for victim services and victims seeking/receiving services, by state/territory: 2021

State/Territory	Total number of subgrantees	Subgrantees using funds for victim services		Victims seeking services				Primary victimization of victims receiving services			
		Number	% of total	Served	Partially Served	Not served	TOTAL seeking services	Domestic violence	Sexual assault	Stalking	TOTAL receiving services
Vermont	18	12	67%	965	1	1	967	716	187	63	966
Virgin Islands	4	3	75%	218	39	0	257	194	36	27	257
Virginia	88	55	63%	10,121	269	388	10,778	8,985	1,165	240	10,390
Washington	104	64	62%	5,193	0	0	5,193	4,443	730	20	5,193
West Virginia	23	16	70%	1,306	1	1	1,308	1,083	154	70	1,307
Wisconsin	18	7	39%	1,005	1	0	1,006	905	89	12	1,006
Wyoming	36	36	100%	4,409	6	1	4,416	3,179	562	674	4,415
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,014</b>	<b>1,179</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>286,257</b>	<b>8,040</b>	<b>6,758</b>	<b>301,055</b>	<b>238,308</b>	<b>46,150</b>	<b>9,839</b>	<b>294,297</b>

**NOTE:** No STOP subgrantee reports were received by VAWA MEI for Nebraska and New Mexico in 2021.

**Table 3** Race/ethnicity of victims receiving STOP Program-funded services, by state/territory: 2021

State/Territory	American Indian / Alaska Native	Asian	Black / African American	Hispanic / Latinx	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	White	Some other race, ethnicity, or origin	Unknown
Alabama	26	29	3,091	343	2	4,414	77	173
Alaska	65	12	11	19	2	110	9	16
American Samoa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	214	26	154	995	21	1,539	108	559
Arkansas	4	10	455	104	87	1,321	0	41
California	242	663	1,165	7,150	82	5,693	339	1,833
Colorado	55	6	14	87	2	117	3	47
Connecticut	37	59	1,367	2,122	14	2,140	326	2,325
Delaware	4	29	848	395	6	970	55	4,215
District of Columbia	2	6	171	136	0	37	14	65
Florida	28	107	3,912	2,712	13	4,634	158	922
Georgia	8	84	3,302	632	0	1,560	109	509
Guam	0	129	16	7	712	45	20	71
Hawaii	6	116	31	28	225	186	18	29
Idaho	37	20	40	614	77	1,609	33	206
Illinois	66	207	2,375	1,687	26	3,816	182	729
Indiana	3	107	1,970	845	4	4,947	27	358
Iowa	75	7	77	160	3	700	26	47
Kansas	30	41	704	196	7	1,819	20	436
Kentucky	10	20	396	400	3	2,514	42	110
Louisiana	42	91	4,846	379	5	4,831	19	149
Maine	9	12	201	24	3	1,201	31	685
Maryland	22	285	3,595	1,127	8	2,829	295	956
Massachusetts	27	511	1,176	1,022	24	5,186	70	3,054
Michigan	50	118	2,081	618	8	2,685	216	574
Minnesota	24	3	8	5	1	94	1	31
Mississippi	24	29	1,158	106	3	1,144	17	80
Missouri	34	26	1,416	331	8	4,331	200	296
Montana	590	12	40	102	3	1,635	11	182
Nevada	80	200	1,351	1,271	55	2,531	95	642
New Hampshire	5	29	209	290	0	2,214	61	249
New Jersey	14	155	2,107	1,923	24	3,664	122	1,288

**Table 3** Race/ethnicity of victims receiving STOP Program-funded services, by state/territory: 2021

State/Territory	American Indian / Alaska Native	Asian	Black / African American	Hispanic / Latinx	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	White	Some other race, ethnicity, or origin	Unknown
New York	72	446	3,395	2,248	17	5,368	684	1,023
North Carolina	25	67	4,977	797	4	4,316	126	1,963
North Dakota	249	11	65	51	3	888	24	83
N. Mariana Islands	0	26	0	0	52	2	0	0
Ohio	32	182	5,586	1,176	137	15,882	416	2,914
Oklahoma	402	21	357	948	4	1,399	9	222
Oregon	325	24	148	729	29	2,507	75	1,230
Pennsylvania	12	89	1,656	914	15	6,243	238	1,072
Puerto Rico	12	1	0	2,716	0	22	21	5
Rhode Island	46	76	1,053	1,265	8	4,827	273	1,586
South Carolina	3	19	778	519	2	806	96	88
South Dakota	1,621	13	60	41	4	794	23	357
Tennessee	7	6	239	73	2	792	12	30
Texas	25	221	1,756	6,593	9	7,152	278	1,772
Utah	66	34	74	528	49	1,752	2	291
Vermont	6	17	49	27	3	746	10	125
Virgin Islands	0	4	137	73	0	15	8	21
Virginia	25	217	2,612	1,035	14	6,155	93	290
Washington	153	114	297	944	59	3,539	84	3
West Virginia	5	4	73	5	1	1,148	0	75
Wisconsin	23	83	78	70	0	134	16	602
Wyoming	318	21	114	422	7	3,143	17	383
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,260</b>	<b>4,845</b>	<b>61,791</b>	<b>47,004</b>	<b>1,847</b>	<b>138,146</b>	<b>5,209</b>	<b>35,012</b>

**NOTE:** Demographic data are presented as reported by STOP subgrantees. Subgrantees are instructed to collect and report demographic data only to the extent that it does not interfere with providing services, and only when victims voluntarily disclose this information.

No STOP subgrantee reports were received by VAWA MEI for Nebraska and New Mexico in 2021.

**Table 4** Gender of victims receiving STOP Program-funded services, by state/territory: 2021

State/Territory	Female	Male	Transgender / gender nonconforming	Unknown
Alabama	6,695	1,348	8	96
Alaska	233	7	0	4
American Samoa	0	0	0	0
Arizona	2,610	441	30	501
Arkansas	1,667	341	0	10
California	11,819	4,708	85	482
Colorado	159	8	4	160
Connecticut	6,745	1,207	10	237
Delaware	5,701	691	29	101
District of Columbia	399	32	0	0
Florida	9,693	2,678	6	89
Georgia	5,242	833	14	115
Guam	860	119	0	1
Hawaii	566	72	0	1
Idaho	2,348	271	13	4
Illinois	7,259	804	31	599
Indiana	7,195	1,043	1	22
Iowa	963	102	20	10
Kansas	2,433	590	9	222
Kentucky	2,997	423	4	63
Louisiana	8,724	1,583	1	52
Maine	1,935	105	61	65
Maryland	8,034	798	28	217
Massachusetts	7,812	906	25	2,038
Michigan	5,618	553	15	106
Minnesota	134	4	10	19
Mississippi	2,213	101	15	104
Missouri	6,055	410	31	114
Montana	2,230	257	14	74
Nevada	4,679	1,243	62	241
New Hampshire	2,250	667	0	140
New Jersey	7,710	1,298	53	172
New York	10,920	1,672	76	486

**Table 4** | Gender of victims receiving STOP Program-funded services, by state/territory: 2021

State/Territory	Female	Male	Transgender / gender nonconforming	Unknown
North Carolina	9,251	2,047	18	914
North Dakota	1,234	115	3	22
Northern Mariana Islands	64	16	0	0
Ohio	22,015	3,441	164	691
Oklahoma	3,081	255	5	21
Oregon	4,000	700	41	249
Pennsylvania	9,030	1,019	38	66
Puerto Rico	2,548	229	0	0
Rhode Island	7,222	1,690	11	31
South Carolina	1,663	144	6	498
South Dakota	2,376	486	2	49
Tennessee	959	192	4	6
Texas	13,239	996	120	588
Utah	2,208	473	67	44
Vermont	864	60	25	17
Virgin Islands	168	70	19	0
Virginia	9,151	1,201	26	12
Washington	4,130	1,018	45	0
West Virginia	1,112	110	0	85
Wisconsin	888	63	6	49
Wyoming	3,273	820	124	198
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>242,374</b>	<b>40,460</b>	<b>1,379</b>	<b>10,085</b>

**NOTE:** Demographic data are presented as reported by STOP subgrantees. Subgrantees are instructed to collect and report demographic data only to the extent that it does not interfere with providing services, and only when victims voluntarily disclose this information.

No STOP subgrantee reports were received by VAWA MEI for Nebraska and New Mexico in 2021.



**Table 5** | Age of victims receiving STOP Program-funded services, by state/territory: 2021

State/Territory	11-17 years	18-24 years	25-59 years	60+ years	Unknown
Alabama	406	2,078	5,010	442	211
Alaska	0	20	215	5	4
American Samoa	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	1,462	343	1,560	129	88
Arkansas	53	404	1,425	86	50
California	1,536	1,981	7,862	1,206	4,509
Colorado	17	47	209	12	46
Connecticut	115	1,883	5,500	442	259
Delaware	359	3,121	2,317	568	157
District of Columbia	1	74	339	12	5
Florida	323	2,355	8,832	809	147
Georgia	566	825	3,738	357	718
Guam	148	107	631	42	52
Hawaii	98	73	423	32	13
Idaho	109	374	1,935	155	63
Illinois	392	1,385	5,768	469	679
Indiana	416	1,712	5,762	178	193
Iowa	223	180	612	38	42
Kansas	82	589	2,191	155	236
Kentucky	155	647	2,351	254	80
Louisiana	1,130	1,568	6,750	519	393
Maine	15	154	1,604	97	296
Maryland	238	1,244	6,173	377	1,045
Massachusetts	84	1,190	6,774	592	2,141
Michigan	85	752	4,821	320	314
Minnesota	44	28	70	2	23
Mississippi	82	387	1,652	205	107
Missouri	150	893	4,817	305	445
Montana	149	194	1,905	148	179
Nevada	388	1,241	3,416	705	475
New Hampshire	85	351	2,067	154	400
New Jersey	161	1,116	6,470	513	973
New York	670	2,334	8,542	641	967

**Table 5** | Age of victims receiving STOP Program-funded services, by state/territory: 2021

State/Territory	11-17 years	18-24 years	25-59 years	60+ years	Unknown
North Carolina	361	1,903	7,612	1,005	1,349
North Dakota	126	207	968	55	18
Northern Mariana Islands	2	10	60	8	0
Ohio	1,838	5,214	15,788	1,388	2,083
Oklahoma	123	612	2,389	178	60
Oregon	157	777	3,126	415	515
Pennsylvania	532	1,667	7,203	572	179
Puerto Rico	37	489	2,041	189	21
Rhode Island	43	1,203	7,033	636	39
South Carolina	273	353	1,026	156	503
South Dakota	216	377	1,850	59	411
Tennessee	32	194	840	64	31
Texas	958	2,265	8,836	861	2,023
Utah	264	680	1,507	87	254
Vermont	29	143	728	36	30
Virgin Islands	14	43	131	17	52
Virginia	575	1,716	7,403	569	127
Washington	447	820	3,491	435	0
West Virginia	40	153	868	104	142
Wisconsin	35	94	305	20	552
Wyoming	300	817	2,789	229	280
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16,144</b>	<b>49,387</b>	<b>187,735</b>	<b>17,052</b>	<b>23,979</b>

**NOTE:** Demographic data are presented as reported by STOP subgrantees. Subgrantees are instructed to collect and report demographic data only to the extent that it does not interfere with providing services, and only when victims voluntarily disclose this information.

No STOP subgrantee reports were received by VAWA MEI for Nebraska and New Mexico in 2021.

**Table 6** | Other demographic information for victims receiving STOP Program-funded services, by state/territory: 2021

State/Territory	People who are lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, or queer (LGBTQ)	People with disabilities	People who are Deaf or hard of hearing	People with limited English proficiency	People who are immigrants/refugees/asylum seekers	People who live in rural areas	People who are in correctional settings
Alabama	81	452	17	210	116	3,755	116
Alaska	8	43	0	13	18	127	0
American Samoa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	142	404	14	300	126	721	2
Arkansas	14	64	22	113	30	423	0
California	531	1,371	304	5,116	372	2,328	599
Colorado	15	34	5	56	66	62	2
Connecticut	96	530	12	588	236	117	0
Delaware	51	1,306	3	201	181	779	121
District of Columbia	4	0	0	112	117	0	0
Florida	146	292	9	1,579	546	1,499	8
Georgia	159	284	4	434	393	881	5
Guam	14	79	8	3	0	680	0
Hawaii	2	51	0	16	9	148	0
Idaho	31	204	12	363	304	992	1
Illinois	440	233	36	988	543	1,586	4
Indiana	42	120	6	558	501	258	124
Iowa	82	243	17	109	64	734	2
Kansas	62	158	4	32	18	214	10
Kentucky	174	376	23	338	349	1,603	41
Louisiana	32	410	5	140	145	1,448	21
Maine	98	348	3	86	149	812	58
Maryland	202	517	29	943	876	1,541	10
Massachusetts	268	717	40	671	519	1,069	417
Michigan	130	359	29	598	438	526	1
Minnesota	12	0	3	3	0	1	0
Mississippi	44	114	4	53	13	941	0
Missouri	222	693	37	238	250	2,462	10
Montana	28	182	7	14	8	1,439	1
Nevada	280	577	40	753	468	1,136	47
New Hampshire	11	60	0	116	118	50	0

**Table 6** | Other demographic information for victims receiving STOP Program-funded services, by state/territory: 2021

State/Territory	People who are lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, or queer (LGBTQ)	People with disabilities	People who are Deaf or hard of hearing	People with limited English proficiency	People who are immigrants/refugees/asylum seekers	People who live in rural areas	People who are in correctional settings
New Jersey	155	607	17	1,041	661	33	208
New York	350	1,080	61	950	917	1,823	34
North Carolina	144	817	10	529	117	2,465	29
North Dakota	24	114	6	36	17	488	11
N. Mariana Islands	0	1	0	9	13	0	0
Ohio	868	1,544	207	847	534	8,230	168
Oklahoma	33	128	7	682	705	1,213	0
Oregon	140	471	16	349	55	2,272	10
Pennsylvania	191	751	32	435	143	3,589	38
Puerto Rico	28	219	3	444	86	685	0
Rhode Island	210	244	5	479	297	0	0
South Carolina	28	70	8	542	52	224	8
South Dakota	59	248	22	57	16	1,499	11
Tennessee	35	163	13	10	3	495	17
Texas	404	462	85	487	313	319	32
Utah	99	143	38	268	119	915	5
Vermont	55	119	4	19	23	194	21
Virgin Islands	4	13	46	3	37	226	0
Virginia	233	704	46	799	655	3,939	14
Washington	35	231	13	282	240	786	3
West Virginia	12	236	0	10	2	917	0
Wisconsin	12	48	4	64	30	173	3
Wyoming	86	314	31	56	29	1,724	9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,626</b>	<b>18,948</b>	<b>1,367</b>	<b>23,142</b>	<b>12,037</b>	<b>60,541</b>	<b>2,221</b>

**NOTE:** Demographic data are presented as reported by STOP subgrantees. Subgrantees are instructed to collect and report demographic data only to the extent that it does not interfere with providing services, and only when victims voluntarily disclose this information.

No STOP subgrantee reports were received by VAWA MEI for Nebraska and New Mexico in 2021.

**Table 7** | Victims' relationships to offender for victims served with STOP Program funds, by state/territory: 2021

State/Territory	Current/ former spouse or intimate partner	Other family or household member	Current/ former dating relationship	Acquaintance	Stranger	Relationship unknown
Alabama	3,347	740	2,563	1,040	148	398
Alaska	255	15	8	15	0	16
American Samoa	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	1,231	750	302	327	92	985
Arkansas	710	751	512	42	10	69
California	5,102	1,144	1,634	1,140	331	7,831
Colorado	198	6	117	9	0	6
Connecticut	6,817	150	828	172	76	175
Delaware	3,450	286	639	386	803	1,493
District of Columbia	241	20	29	33	71	40
Florida	5,839	2,413	3,397	376	111	351
Georgia	2,774	825	1,032	535	93	987
Guam	544	257	42	113	15	17
Hawaii	473	90	34	34	6	8
Idaho	1,820	270	307	228	39	80
Illinois	2,779	975	3,320	394	52	1,460
Indiana	3,208	1,368	2,934	528	50	499
Iowa	469	174	55	229	21	150
Kansas	2,247	234	563	91	42	262
Kentucky	2,457	426	378	279	47	163
Louisiana	5,631	1,450	2,341	619	92	336
Maine	1,757	160	97	78	56	139
Maryland	6,360	337	1,064	255	94	1,834
Massachusetts	3,574	1,013	3,465	274	228	2,305
Michigan	4,377	530	994	243	41	217
Minnesota	9	41	16	57	19	25
Mississippi	1,425	299	506	140	42	101
Missouri	4,679	830	790	253	75	868
Montana	2,052	421	69	93	38	121
Nevada	2,555	726	1,125	234	58	1,625
New Hampshire	2,038	517	324	49	25	124
New Jersey	4,855	1,016	1,995	125	29	1,391
New York	6,728	1,418	2,666	1,186	352	1,062

**Table 7** | Victims' relationships to offender for victims served with STOP Program funds, by state/territory: 2021

State/Territory	Current/ former spouse or intimate partner	Other family or household member	Current/ former dating relationship	Acquaintance	Stranger	Relationship unknown
North Carolina	4,456	1,343	2,522	427	156	3,619
North Dakota	799	122	176	122	46	122
Northern Mariana Islands	32	19	28	1	0	0
Ohio	15,107	3,891	2,453	1,833	501	3,533
Oklahoma	1,596	339	1,018	279	107	293
Oregon	3,491	713	256	172	50	530
Pennsylvania	5,091	1,271	2,705	512	99	653
Puerto Rico	2,591	18	187	27	3	14
Rhode Island	3,973	1,622	2,553	82	28	1,269
South Carolina	871	216	326	178	125	641
South Dakota	1,940	159	96	63	16	669
Tennessee	383	482	246	87	22	68
Texas	3,539	1,063	981	315	93	9,116
Utah	1,808	378	166	220	44	341
Vermont	785	32	59	131	24	33
Virgin Islands	159	59	48	15	9	0
Virginia	7,316	1,566	837	565	97	185
Washington	2,696	1,107	1,141	235	30	8
West Virginia	910	216	57	101	10	87
Wisconsin	140	49	54	24	24	726
Wyoming	2,715	436	835	386	52	36
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>150,399</b>	<b>34,753</b>	<b>50,890</b>	<b>15,352</b>	<b>4,692</b>	<b>47,081</b>

**NOTE:** No STOP subgrantee reports were received by VAWA MEI for Nebraska and New Mexico in 2021.



## STOP Formula Grant-funded activities by state/territory: 2022

**Table 8** | Number of STOP Program awards reported by activities funded, by state/territory: 2022

State/Territory	Staff	Training	Education	Policies	Products	Data collection & communication systems	Specialized units	System improvement	Victim services	Legal services	Law enforcement	Prosecution	Courts	Probation & parole	DVIP
Alabama	38	24	11	5	7	6	12	3	23	2	5	10	0	0	1
Alaska	3	5	1	1	2	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	25	22	16	6	8	6	6	3	17	2	2	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	25	8	5	1	2	0	16	0	7	2	13	3	0	0	0
California	73	45	29	16	19	4	22	6	46	4	18	11	0	5	0
Colorado	18	12	3	2	4	2	7	3	3	0	2	6	0	0	1
Connecticut	7	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	5	0	0	1	0	0	1
Delaware	15	5	1	2	4	1	6	2	6	0	2	1	1	1	0
District of Columbia	5	2	1	0	0	0	3	1	4	2	1	1	0	0	0
Florida	60	21	8	4	9	5	27	7	31	13	14	12	0	0	0
Georgia	56	21	10	5	9	7	23	5	23	5	7	14	2	0	1
Guam	14	10	0	0	1	0	5	0	11	0	0	2	0	0	0
Hawaii	13	8	4	1	2	2	6	1	9	1	2	3	0	0	0
Idaho	17	10	5	1	2	2	1	3	14	3	0	1	0	0	0
Illinois	38	11	14	1	3	2	2	4	30	2	3	4	0	4	0
Indiana	56	29	13	11	5	11	30	7	26	2	11	28	0	0	0
Iowa	22	8	6	3	1	0	12	1	8	0	8	6	0	0	0
Kansas	22	6	4	1	2	1	5	1	16	1	3	4	0	0	1
Kentucky	27	14	7	4	10	2	4	8	19	4	2	4	0	0	0
Louisiana	61	8	5	2	7	4	21	1	33	0	19	7	0	0	0
Maine	20	8	4	8	2	4	4	5	13	2	4	0	0	0	2
Maryland	15	3	3	1	1	0	0	2	14	4	0	0	0	0	1
Massachusetts	36	19	5	4	7	2	3	3	32	4	0	2	0	0	0
Michigan	32	4	1	1	1	3	11	7	17	0	7	6	1	1	0

**Table 8** | Number of STOP Program awards reported by activities funded, by state/territory: 2022

State/Territory	Staff	Training	Education	Policies	Products	Data collection & communication systems	Specialized units	System improvement	Victim services	Legal services	Law enforcement	Prosecution	Courts	Probation & parole	DVIP
Minnesota	25	18	10	11	8	9	3	6	6	0	4	2	0	0	0
Mississippi	28	15	10	1	2	5	5	0	19	0	2	4	1	0	1
Missouri	54	7	5	3	2	2	15	6	37	8	9	8	0	0	1
Montana	19	11	7	2	4	1	4	3	12	2	4	1	0	0	0
Nevada	37	7	3	2	2	3	7	1	30	2	2	1	1	0	0
New Hampshire	18	9	4	2	3	2	6	4	11	1	2	5	0	0	0
New Jersey	80	33	23	8	13	9	5	9	68	3	1	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	25	11	1	4	5	2	1	1	17	4	0	1	0	0	0
New York	95	53	30	12	8	6	10	7	74	13	2	10	0	1	0
North Carolina	78	20	17	6	9	16	23	6	33	7	17	9	0	0	15
North Dakota	32	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	30	1	0	0	0	0	3
N. Mariana Islands	3	2	0	0	0	1	2	0	3	0	1	1	0	0	0
Ohio	111	38	23	11	10	10	26	15	81	2	14	12	1	0	0
Oklahoma	35	20	15	0	1	1	18	2	18	0	9	7	0	3	0
Oregon	38	12	0	4	6	4	3	4	35	0	0	3	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	38	29	8	10	4	2	28	10	33	9	22	27	0	1	0
Puerto Rico	11	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	9	8	0	1	0	0	0
Rhode Island	5	3	2	1	1	2	2	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0
South Carolina	27	9	4	3	2	2	8	3	16	2	5	5	0	0	1
South Dakota	16	6	8	1	2	1	5	1	12	0	0	4	0	0	0
Tennessee	34	21	3	7	6	4	18	3	9	0	9	12	1	0	0
Texas	91	44	20	18	5	9	39	4	25	4	18	27	2	2	0
Utah	24	14	8	3	6	5	12	3	12	2	6	4	0	0	0
Vermont	20	7	6	5	1	3	5	2	14	3	3	3	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	6	2	2	0	2	1	0	2	4	2	0	0	0	0	2
Virginia	85	43	17	7	11	13	19	3	56	6	15	11	0	0	2
Washington	77	27	0	2	0	7	10	8	56	0	16	7	0	0	0

**Table 8** | Number of STOP Program awards reported by activities funded, by state/territory: 2022

State/Territory	Staff	Training	Education	Policies	Products	Data collection & communication systems	Specialized units	System improvement	Victim services	Legal services	Law enforcement	Prosecution	Courts	Probation & parole	DVIP
West Virginia	13	4	3	3	1	0	3	1	10	0	7	3	0	0	1
Wisconsin	16	13	3	4	2	1	5	3	6	1	0	5	0	0	0
Wyoming	37	7	8	0	1	1	1	2	37	0	0	1	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,876</b>	<b>794</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>1,185</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>34</b>

**NOTE:** The abbreviation DVIP refers to Domestic Violence Intervention Program.

No STOP subgrantee reports were received by VAWA MEI for American Samoa and Nebraska in 2022.

**Table 9** | Number of STOP Program subgrantees using funds for victim services and victims seeking/receiving services, by state/territory: 2022

State/Territory	Total number of subgrantees	Subgrantees using funds for victim services		Victims seeking services				Primary victimization of victims receiving services			
		Number	% of total	Served	Partially Served	Not served	TOTAL seeking services	Domestic violence	Sexual assault	Stalking	TOTAL receiving services
Alabama	40	23	58%	7,613	140	1	7,754	6,254	1,467	32	7,753
Alaska	6	1	17%	169	126	28	323	249	44	2	295
Arizona	28	17	61%	3,096	48	8	3,152	1,563	1,517	64	3,144
Arkansas	25	7	28%	550	9	20	579	361	192	6	559
California	73	46	63%	11,918	35	120	12,073	7,284	4,409	260	11,953
Colorado	18	3	17%	430	0	112	542	367	34	29	430
Connecticut	8	5	63%	9,893	0	0	9,893	9,190	703	0	9,893
Delaware	15	6	40%	6,665	169	262	7,096	3,400	3,301	133	6,834
District of Columbia	6	4	67%	495	1	102	598	247	201	48	496
Florida	60	31	52%	9,525	15	44	9,584	8,620	792	128	9,540
Georgia	58	23	40%	6,350	122	703	7,175	4,844	1,351	277	6,472
Guam	20	11	55%	827	43	49	919	471	311	88	870
Hawaii	17	9	53%	1,221	10	0	1,231	798	433	0	1,231
Idaho	17	14	82%	2,285	66	56	2,407	1,613	399	339	2,351
Illinois	38	30	79%	9,355	10	0	9,365	8,145	717	503	9,365
Indiana	56	26	46%	9,747	2	87	9,836	7,936	1,057	756	9,749
Iowa	25	8	32%	2,125	0	1	2,126	1,349	713	63	2,125
Kansas	24	16	67%	2,316	31	43	2,390	1,858	427	62	2,347
Kentucky	28	19	68%	3,920	45	15	3,980	3,281	584	100	3,965
Louisiana	66	33	50%	8,403	225	356	8,984	6,550	1,331	747	8,628
Maine	23	13	57%	2,751	181	29	2,961	2,508	355	69	2,932
Maryland	16	14	88%	5,263	265	244	5,772	5,151	249	128	5,528
Massachusetts	37	32	86%	8,510	72	292	8,874	8,029	492	61	8,582
Michigan	32	17	53%	6,795	152	13	6,960	5,703	463	781	6,947

**Table 9** | Number of STOP Program subgrantees using funds for victim services and victims seeking/receiving services, by state/territory: 2022

State/Territory	Total number of subgrantees	Subgrantees using funds for victim services		Victims seeking services				Primary victimization of victims receiving services			
		Number	% of total	Served	Partially Served	Not served	TOTAL seeking services	Domestic violence	Sexual assault	Stalking	TOTAL receiving services
Minnesota	27	6	22%	588	23	10	621	219	369	23	611
Mississippi	28	19	68%	2,688	47	12	2,747	2,182	477	76	2,735
Missouri	54	37	69%	5,686	58	680	6,424	4,801	593	350	5,744
Montana	19	12	63%	938	61	5	1,004	842	104	53	999
Nevada	40	30	75%	5,237	149	157	5,543	4,626	528	232	5,386
New Hampshire	20	11	55%	2,671	131	41	2,843	2,140	241	421	2,802
New Jersey	83	68	82%	13,188	215	45	13,448	12,642	522	239	13,403
New Mexico	28	17	61%	4,233	12	55	4,300	3,786	319	140	4,245
New York	100	74	74%	13,944	642	57	14,643	10,390	3,748	448	14,586
North Carolina	85	33	39%	5,673	102	33	5,808	4,191	1,371	213	5,775
North Dakota	33	30	91%	1,575	12	11	1,598	1,162	363	62	1,587
N. Mariana Islands	5	3	60%	96	7	4	107	100	3	0	103
Ohio	112	81	72%	28,474	1,142	1,028	30,644	23,140	5,089	1,387	29,616
Oklahoma	35	18	51%	3,665	44	21	3,730	3,151	390	168	3,709
Oregon	42	35	83%	5,805	65	1	5,871	4,723	883	264	5,870
Pennsylvania	39	33	85%	10,472	65	282	10,819	8,820	1,620	97	10,537
Puerto Rico	12	9	75%	8,601	12	64	8,677	8,520	74	19	8,613
Rhode Island	5	4	80%	9,126	9	14	9,149	8,869	245	21	9,135
South Carolina	28	16	57%	3,795	17	42	3,854	2,481	1,330	1	3,812
South Dakota	16	12	75%	2,991	1	0	2,992	2,777	151	64	2,992
Tennessee	35	9	26%	1,411	0	39	1,450	954	452	5	1,411
Texas	98	25	26%	10,183	4,149	2,266	16,598	12,239	1,894	199	14,332
Utah	24	12	50%	2,163	35	38	2,236	1,409	715	74	2,198

**Table 9** | Number of STOP Program subgrantees using funds for victim services and victims seeking/receiving services, by state/territory: 2022

State/Territory	Total number of subgrantees	Subgrantees using funds for victim services		Victims seeking services				Primary victimization of victims receiving services			
		Number	% of total	Served	Partially Served	Not served	TOTAL seeking services	Domestic violence	Sexual assault	Stalking	TOTAL receiving services
Vermont	21	14	67%	1,300	24	10	1,334	1,013	232	79	1,324
Virgin Islands	7	4	57%	421	27	8	456	382	32	34	448
Virginia	85	56	66%	12,552	311	307	13,170	11,360	1,315	188	12,863
Washington	90	56	62%	6,430	0	0	6,430	5,900	466	64	6,430
West Virginia	13	10	77%	672	4	0	676	547	79	50	676
Wisconsin	17	6	35%	413	8	5	426	369	35	17	421
Wyoming	39	37	95%	3,429	35	5	3,469	2,463	374	627	3,464
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,976</b>	<b>1,185</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>288,642</b>	<b>9,174</b>	<b>7,825</b>	<b>305,641</b>	<b>241,969</b>	<b>45,556</b>	<b>10,291</b>	<b>297,816</b>

**NOTE:** No STOP subgrantee reports were received by VAWA MEI for American Samoa and Nebraska in 2022.



**Table 10** Race/ethnicity of victims receiving STOP Program-funded services, by state/territory: 2022

State/Territory	American Indian / Alaska Native	Asian	Black / African American	Hispanic / Latinx	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	White	Some other race, ethnicity, or origin	Unknown
Alabama	18	50	2,511	422	4	4,394	108	247
Alaska	81	18	11	18	6	130	9	22
Arizona	303	26	130	1,049	10	1,277	131	218
Arkansas	0	0	200	23	0	308	2	27
California	165	321	847	4,264	39	4,079	234	2,006
Colorado	51	4	11	130	1	105	84	44
Connecticut	44	55	1,377	2,603	12	2,204	710	3,487
Delaware	4	5	580	244	0	822	17	5,162
District of Columbia	0	2	185	101	0	38	29	141
Florida	16	82	3,383	1,801	19	3,641	102	511
Georgia	5	137	3,256	667	2	1,728	158	620
Guam	0	122	7	7	619	37	6	101
Hawaii	6	244	50	102	486	370	24	86
Idaho	17	29	21	507	7	1,681	34	55
Illinois	92	277	2,235	2,202	35	4,676	245	93
Indiana	7	89	2,549	1,097	10	5,538	16	445
Iowa	32	12	252	235	16	1,352	50	177
Kansas	24	28	521	208	6	1,276	20	297
Kentucky	21	27	400	468	8	2,834	70	146
Louisiana	36	70	3,363	242	8	4,606	37	272
Maine	32	17	94	32	1	1,734	59	963
Maryland	8	133	1,984	809	4	1,832	173	585
Massachusetts	31	495	1,359	1,195	10	4,539	103	1,085
Michigan	101	104	2,192	563	16	3,353	134	726
Minnesota	186	2	43	42	0	270	27	44
Mississippi	13	38	1,412	144	4	1,030	17	81
Missouri	35	43	1,519	415	14	3,241	149	365
Montana	175	6	12	35	2	698	21	88
Nevada	63	183	985	1,454	38	2,146	165	370
New Hampshire	2	13	99	278	0	1,029	11	1,370
New Jersey	16	205	2,231	3,228	28	5,076	219	2,408
New Mexico	370	97	178	2,198	11	1,322	10	123

**Table 10** Race/ethnicity of victims receiving STOP Program-funded services, by state/territory: 2022

State/Territory	American Indian / Alaska Native	Asian	Black / African American	Hispanic / Latinx	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	White	Some other race, ethnicity, or origin	Unknown
New York	96	502	3,238	2,536	44	5,155	790	2,246
North Carolina	18	90	2,091	423	5	2,666	162	367
North Dakota	298	14	71	82	10	998	38	76
N. Mariana Islands	0	21	0	1	56	0	0	25
Ohio	36	240	6,699	1,210	20	16,900	504	4,052
Oklahoma	308	18	438	828	4	1,690	82	341
Oregon	444	68	278	948	58	2,896	120	1,095
Pennsylvania	17	112	1,534	1,036	14	6,456	228	1,200
Puerto Rico	0	1	5	8,546	0	19	13	29
Rhode Island	55	168	827	1,332	7	4,590	253	2,026
South Carolina	6	17	1,497	120	31	988	75	1,086
South Dakota	1,777	14	78	40	4	804	23	252
Tennessee	1	11	326	167	1	844	23	38
Texas	92	274	1,682	5,525	7	3,994	182	3,185
Utah	84	32	43	503	17	1,294	30	195
Vermont	21	27	56	33	4	938	7	259
Virgin Islands	0	0	326	61	0	31	0	38
Virginia	57	296	3,126	1,174	8	6,890	219	1,176
Washington	211	108	437	1,003	91	4,445	97	44
West Virginia	3	8	29	13	0	596	2	33
Wisconsin	1	40	88	53	0	95	6	144
Wyoming	233	9	65	304	10	2,493	30	329
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,712</b>	<b>5,004</b>	<b>56,931</b>	<b>52,721</b>	<b>1,807</b>	<b>132,148</b>	<b>6,058</b>	<b>40,601</b>

**NOTE:** Demographic data are presented as reported by STOP subgrantees. Subgrantees are instructed to collect and report demographic data only to the extent that it does not interfere with providing services, and only when victims voluntarily disclose this information.

No STOP subgrantee reports were received by VAWA MEI for American Samoa and Nebraska in 2022.

**Table 11** Gender of victims receiving STOP Program-funded services, by state/territory: 2022

State/Territory	Female	Male	Transgender / gender nonconforming	Unknown
Alabama	6,089	1,564	28	72
Alaska	282	9	1	3
Arizona	2,451	531	68	94
Arkansas	496	63	0	0
California	8,643	2,375	134	801
Colorado	359	65	6	0
Connecticut	7,433	1,852	12	596
Delaware	4,901	312	32	1,589
District of Columbia	423	26	1	46
Florida	7,335	1,948	5	252
Georgia	5,461	912	16	83
Guam	751	107	0	12
Hawaii	1,124	103	2	2
Idaho	2,117	223	6	5
Illinois	8,567	709	33	56
Indiana	8,550	1,183	5	11
Iowa	1,859	239	20	7
Kansas	1,906	340	6	95
Kentucky	3,176	667	78	44
Louisiana	7,187	1,387	3	51
Maine	2,641	139	84	68
Maryland	5,026	417	7	78
Massachusetts	7,508	849	23	202
Michigan	5,718	1,130	20	79
Minnesota	531	61	8	11
Mississippi	2,517	202	6	10
Missouri	4,640	969	36	99
Montana	770	175	2	52
Nevada	4,029	1,149	203	5
New Hampshire	1,335	273	1	1,193
New Jersey	10,634	1,863	22	884
New Mexico	3,529	707	4	5
New York	12,282	1,861	140	303

**Table 11** Gender of victims receiving STOP Program-funded services, by state/territory: 2022

State/Territory	Female	Male	Transgender / gender nonconforming	Unknown
North Carolina	4,491	1,013	59	212
North Dakota	1,370	167	12	38
Northern Mariana Islands	68	10	0	25
Ohio	23,829	4,428	223	1,136
Oklahoma	3,243	368	30	68
Oregon	5,003	617	54	196
Pennsylvania	9,265	1,082	63	127
Puerto Rico	7,401	1,199	1	12
Rhode Island	7,437	1,674	12	12
South Carolina	2,484	318	5	1,005
South Dakota	2,464	477	1	50
Tennessee	1,084	319	2	6
Texas	11,738	853	65	1,676
Utah	1,764	330	52	52
Vermont	1,193	99	18	14
Virgin Islands	374	74	0	0
Virginia	10,443	1,729	25	666
Washington	5,146	1,223	40	21
West Virginia	590	81	2	3
Wisconsin	357	19	4	41
Wyoming	2,592	596	20	256
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>242,606</b>	<b>41,086</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>12,424</b>

**NOTE:** Demographic data are presented as reported by STOP subgrantees. Subgrantees are instructed to collect and report demographic data only to the extent that it does not interfere with providing services, and only when victims voluntarily disclose this information.

No STOP subgrantee reports were received by VAWA MEI for American Samoa and Nebraska in 2022.

**Table 12** | Age of victims receiving STOP Program-funded services, by state/territory: 2022

State/Territory	11-17 years	18-24 years	25-59 years	60+ years	Unknown
Alabama	376	1,342	5,246	482	307
Alaska	0	24	257	9	5
Arizona	912	465	1,115	162	490
Arkansas	30	114	347	37	31
California	1,101	1,634	6,861	388	1,969
Colorado	15	50	322	9	34
Connecticut	276	2,396	6,415	360	446
Delaware	123	694	2,318	146	3,553
District of Columbia	2	75	353	19	47
Florida	364	1,739	6,561	551	325
Georgia	618	1,010	3,799	288	757
Guam	244	66	433	46	81
Hawaii	195	121	807	56	52
Idaho	99	392	1,698	120	42
Illinois	435	1,536	6,882	418	94
Indiana	452	2,012	6,847	203	235
Iowa	273	305	1,350	105	92
Kansas	98	431	1,613	118	87
Kentucky	217	678	2,730	265	75
Louisiana	1,108	1,139	5,765	463	153
Maine	31	288	2,130	133	350
Maryland	103	616	3,820	236	753
Massachusetts	102	893	6,748	516	323
Michigan	98	892	5,175	366	416
Minnesota	86	161	313	29	22
Mississippi	161	873	1,457	137	107
Missouri	217	788	3,993	295	451
Montana	35	120	692	61	91
Nevada	250	941	3,254	650	291
New Hampshire	59	257	985	81	1,420
New Jersey	231	1,384	8,733	759	2,296
New Mexico	64	854	2,708	574	45
New York	849	2,148	8,419	885	2,285

**Table 12** | Age of victims receiving STOP Program-funded services, by state/territory: 2022

State/Territory	11-17 years	18-24 years	25-59 years	60+ years	Unknown
North Carolina	240	1,094	3,657	296	488
North Dakota	126	301	1,073	67	20
Northern Mariana Islands	1	12	63	2	25
Ohio	1,715	5,282	17,509	1,366	3,744
Oklahoma	153	529	2,526	220	281
Oregon	146	795	4,094	442	393
Pennsylvania	598	2,175	6,967	619	178
Puerto Rico	76	1,712	6,472	280	73
Rhode Island	36	1,148	6,744	1,177	30
South Carolina	290	530	1,851	96	1,045
South Dakota	387	435	1,971	88	111
Tennessee	55	226	988	92	50
Texas	982	2,102	8,120	665	2,463
Utah	128	366	1,363	108	233
Vermont	32	247	848	35	162
Virgin Islands	79	50	275	18	26
Virginia	605	1,728	8,951	834	745
Washington	308	1,217	4,351	551	3
West Virginia	28	111	451	67	19
Wisconsin	18	47	215	20	121
Wyoming	191	510	2,243	191	329
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15,418</b>	<b>47,055</b>	<b>190,878</b>	<b>16,201</b>	<b>28,264</b>

**NOTE:** Demographic data are presented as reported by STOP subgrantees. Subgrantees are instructed to collect and report demographic data only to the extent that it does not interfere with providing services, and only when victims voluntarily disclose this information.

No STOP subgrantee reports were received by VAWA MEI for American Samoa and Nebraska in 2022.

**Table 13** | Other demographic information for victims receiving STOP Program-funded services, by state/territory: 2022

State/Territory	People who are lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, or queer (LGBTQ)	People with disabilities	People who are Deaf or hard of hearing	People with limited English proficiency	People who are immigrants/refugees/asylum seekers	People who live in rural areas	People who are in correctional settings
Alabama	141	442	34	281	167	3,075	158
Alaska	2	39	0	26	26	141	0
Arizona	156	397	18	227	108	1,017	8
Arkansas	7	41	10	24	4	192	0
California	266	347	22	802	347	1,285	1,170
Colorado	21	39	5	82	80	64	1
Connecticut	165	659	10	813	230	418	4
Delaware	52	904	7	176	9	231	85
District of Columbia	5	3	0	85	109	0	0
Florida	147	522	6	1,257	359	1,202	1
Georgia	131	308	4	464	539	1,209	6
Guam	9	106	14	5	2	789	0
Hawaii	20	89	0	20	8	916	1
Idaho	36	96	4	255	186	770	5
Illinois	469	342	73	1,673	521	2,165	0
Indiana	80	96	7	811	769	391	13
Iowa	83	396	16	156	133	1,288	6
Kansas	48	162	6	40	21	490	57
Kentucky	184	539	35	246	291	2,207	60
Louisiana	23	370	2	126	619	1,646	36
Maine	147	475	10	97	38	1,179	155
Maryland	97	345	13	641	489	1,189	0
Massachusetts	482	747	102	781	549	670	104
Michigan	193	464	25	487	336	587	0
Minnesota	90	153	0	10	4	180	25
Mississippi	118	126	5	128	41	1,171	34
Missouri	182	793	27	267	237	1,567	1
Montana	12	189	8	14	13	782	4
Nevada	244	516	30	830	375	889	6
New Hampshire	9	48	1	108	124	35	0
New Jersey	202	584	32	1,416	871	53	183



**Table 13** | Other demographic information for victims receiving STOP Program-funded services, by state/territory: 2022

State/Territory	People who are lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, or queer (LGBTQ)	People with disabilities	People who are Deaf or hard of hearing	People with limited English proficiency	People who are immigrants/refugees/asylum seekers	People who live in rural areas	People who are in correctional settings
New Mexico	16	98	4	390	335	638	0
New York	524	1,494	62	1,315	1,121	2,099	87
North Carolina	167	380	24	431	188	2,469	6
North Dakota	60	230	10	26	18	498	69
N. Mariana Islands	0	4	0	3	0	23	0
Ohio	1,152	1,946	206	890	551	8,150	74
Oklahoma	84	140	14	652	532	1,316	0
Oregon	171	585	27	445	111	2,276	26
Pennsylvania	317	996	79	409	143	3,579	57
Puerto Rico	10	62	3	856	97	532	0
Rhode Island	343	204	7	597	401	0	0
South Carolina	32	108	9	666	61	287	15
South Dakota	69	200	24	48	22	1,687	7
Tennessee	34	140	6	51	51	423	27
Texas	375	170	24	1,213	347	677	5
Utah	88	180	40	270	119	894	3
Vermont	64	99	7	44	44	183	26
Virgin Islands	5	30	6	87	45	372	4
Virginia	249	642	25	632	518	3,873	35
Washington	58	297	21	368	162	1,292	1
West Virginia	14	84	1	15	14	613	0
Wisconsin	22	25	2	64	8	102	0
Wyoming	68	248	14	50	27	1,103	5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,743</b>	<b>18,699</b>	<b>1,141</b>	<b>21,870</b>	<b>12,520</b>	<b>60,884</b>	<b>2,570</b>

**NOTE:** Demographic data are presented as reported by STOP subgrantees. Subgrantees are instructed to collect and report demographic data only to the extent that it does not interfere with providing services, and only when victims voluntarily disclose this information.

No STOP subgrantee reports were received by VAWA MEI for American Samoa and Nebraska in 2022.

**Table 14** | Victims' relationships to offender for victims served with STOP Program funds, by state/territory: 2022

State/Territory	Current/ former spouse or intimate partner	Other family or household member	Current/ former dating relationship	Acquaintance	Stranger	Relationship unknown
Alabama	2,927	565	2,628	521	210	902
Alaska	318	29	3	5	0	10
Arizona	1,252	1,115	321	462	105	377
Arkansas	152	91	190	56	42	37
California	4,606	765	1,689	912	214	3,852
Colorado	227	15	135	8	1	44
Connecticut	7,909	225	1,331	221	40	252
Delaware	3,121	319	785	770	870	1,063
District of Columbia	198	9	34	28	40	188
Florida	3,520	2,110	2,338	184	86	1,315
Georgia	3,591	825	698	397	86	892
Guam	453	294	19	89	13	12
Hawaii	804	197	46	62	11	168
Idaho	1,437	238	347	284	33	126
Illinois	6,331	926	1,018	484	47	704
Indiana	3,762	1,860	3,563	532	97	1,205
Iowa	1,155	423	123	233	42	168
Kansas	1,300	337	293	80	49	290
Kentucky	2,422	496	564	719	62	288
Louisiana	4,600	1,353	1,642	772	109	284
Maine	2,403	169	101	179	11	164
Maryland	3,455	255	764	48	11	1,638
Massachusetts	3,768	875	3,106	163	36	964
Michigan	4,911	629	932	322	108	117
Minnesota	273	179	147	49	10	133
Mississippi	1,558	357	578	140	45	72
Missouri	4,210	992	642	335	73	170
Montana	649	94	152	53	12	40
Nevada	2,177	633	1,319	132	66	1,125
New Hampshire	1,032	280	229	37	12	1,231
New Jersey	7,545	1,382	2,373	161	19	2,254
New Mexico	2,158	805	1,210	64	24	35
New York	7,945	1,498	2,141	1,266	501	1,903

**Table 14** | Victims' relationships to offender for victims served with STOP Program funds, by state/territory: 2022

State/Territory	Current/ former spouse or intimate partner	Other family or household member	Current/ former dating relationship	Acquaintance	Stranger	Relationship unknown
North Carolina	2,249	773	1,532	461	229	767
North Dakota	990	219	185	167	48	120
Northern Mariana Islands	34	26	37	5	0	1
Ohio	17,824	4,752	2,779	2,025	437	2,502
Oklahoma	1,993	279	812	273	96	390
Oregon	3,959	599	570	268	70	485
Pennsylvania	4,823	1,487	3,112	701	93	712
Puerto Rico	8,287	16	268	32	0	39
Rhode Island	4,127	1,660	2,937	78	18	872
South Carolina	1,319	262	864	220	132	1,093
South Dakota	2,216	255	100	66	16	347
Tennessee	446	422	514	129	39	69
Texas	3,822	865	882	385	236	8,909
Utah	1,302	257	100	150	30	372
Vermont	1,122	98	79	281	33	44
Virgin Islands	261	100	60	70	11	4
Virginia	7,479	2,583	746	1,341	87	799
Washington	3,584	1,248	1,387	150	42	34
West Virginia	498	118	14	54	4	38
Wisconsin	98	26	21	28	7	243
Wyoming	2,159	335	740	239	36	151
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>160,761</b>	<b>36,720</b>	<b>49,200</b>	<b>16,891</b>	<b>4,749</b>	<b>40,014</b>

**NOTE:** No STOP subgrantee reports were received by VAWA MEI for American Samoa and Nebraska in 2022.

# Appendix D: Allocation of SASP Formula Grant Funds, by State/Territory

OVW administers SASP Formula funding to each state and territory according to a statutorily determined, population-based formula. Each state, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico are 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]).

The states and territories use the funds granted to them to then provide subgrants to sexual assault response programs and other non-governmental and Tribal agencies that provide direct intervention and related services to victims of sexual assault.

**Table 1** | Amounts of SASP Formula awards to subgrantees and administrative costs: 2021 and 2022

State/Territory	2021		2022	
	Amount awarded to subgrantees (\$)	Administrative Costs (\$)	Amount awarded to subgrantees (\$)	Administrative Costs (\$)
Alabama	842,381	22,237	938,400	8,561
Alaska	388,778	18,033	398,479	20,955
American Samoa	59,435	3,128	65,486	3,273
Arizona	675,194	20,192	639,455	17,240
Arkansas	1,236,413	10,554	470,375	1,879
California	1,105,638	0	1,418,721	0
Colorado	1,251,888	63,680	290,884	22,932
Connecticut	1,047,889	5,676	602,805	11,263
Delaware	363,454	24,496	400,926	4,762
District of Columbia	342,097	0	938,183	25
Florida	2,182,978	143,571	752,946	18,698
Georgia	508,149	37,999	359,024	23,659
Guam	0	3,065	N/A	N/A
Hawaii	389,251	452	429,011	231
Idaho	999,738	27,303	0	20,282
Illinois	525,000	21,490	106,881	0
Indiana	188,187	32,710	498,524	16,625
Iowa	0	41,522	564,557	9,585
Kansas	487,600	25,215	480,176	24,274
Kentucky	622,919	1,302	228,568	13,483
Louisiana	1,062,384	51,067	692,022	34,601
Maine	708,043	36,338	283,446	8,562

**Table 1** Amounts of SASP Formula awards to subgrantees and administrative costs: 2021 and 2022

State/Territory	2021		2022	
	Amount awarded to subgrantees (\$)	Administrative Costs (\$)	Amount awarded to subgrantees (\$)	Administrative Costs (\$)
Maryland	1,306,670	7,765	0	0
Massachusetts	1,257,822	31,630	0	0
Michigan	338,881	0	282,237	0
Minnesota	0	4,846	500,214	3,739
Mississippi	637,300	21,552	332,495	14,963
Missouri	14,615	18,582	1,655,070	19,295
Montana	1,353,732	42,542	36,136	8,380
Nebraska	0	3,594	0	0
Nevada	458,405	13,304	0	16,619
New Hampshire	369,398	19,697	932,702	11,335
New Jersey	1,158,528	0	313,406	0
New Mexico	1,102,556	44,376	761,504	38,074
New York	1,357,850	85,753	1,347,836	51,471
North Carolina	1,971,903	85,524	426,128	4,834
North Dakota	757,366	23,595	909,190	9,681
Northern Mariana Islands	178,929	9,100	65,562	1,013
Ohio	218,688	0	723,498	0
Oklahoma	201,045	25,979	0	0
Oregon	1,001,805	20,583	0	21,353
Pennsylvania	35	53,634	1,189,901	25,454
Puerto Rico	3,950,564	936	461,276	0
Rhode Island	333,339	30,920	0	9,458
South Carolina	785,476	11,158	611,567	31,428
South Dakota	393,540	26,913	275,000	4,774
Tennessee	848,387	45,108	731,093	23,522
Texas	1,764,305	0	1,196,626	46,370
Utah	505,082	21,069	397,136	23,423
Vermont	434,773	22,576	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	N/A	N/A
Virginia	389,981	0	302,504	0
Washington	499,999	36,659	505,130	51,666
West Virginia	423,622	9,450	331,866	16,736
Wisconsin	501,058	11,250	501,058	16,500
Wyoming	763,761	0	197,414	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>40,266,832</b>	<b>1,318,126</b>	<b>25,545,418</b>	<b>710,978</b>

**NOTE:** Table 1 reflects data as reported by SASP administrators, and reflect awards SASP administrators reported making to subgrantees during calendar years 2021 and 2022. Dollar amounts are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. These data are not further verified during VAWA MEI's data validation processes. Some data submitted by state administrators might be missing from the data presented in the table above. Where data reported as "zero" were received by VAWA MEI, this has been recorded as a "0." In instances where VAWA MEI has not received any data, these states or territories are marked "not applicable" (N/A) in the the table above. No data were received by VAWA MEI representing the following states and territories in 2022: Guam and the Virgin Islands.

# Appendix E: SASP Formula Grant-funded Activities, by State/Territory

## SASP Formula Grant-funded activities by state/territory: 2021

**Table 1** | SASP Formula subgrantees using funds for victim services and victims seeking/receiving services, by state/territory: 2021

State/Territory	Total number of subgrantees	Victims seeking services			TOTAL seeking services
		Served	Partially served	Not served	
Alabama	16	1,307	93	0	1,400
Alaska	4	625	2	0	627
Arizona	12	573	17	25	615
Arkansas	10	791	4	1	796
California	6	673	0	0	673
Colorado	5	673	23	0	696
Connecticut	1	1,626	0	0	1,626
Delaware	2	4,429	564	14	5,007
District of Columbia	1	400	0	0	400
Florida	8	913	0	0	913
Georgia	10	500	35	2	537
Guam	1	25	0	0	25
Hawaii	2	271	0	0	271
Idaho	13	718	0	0	718
Illinois	2	192	0	0	192
Indiana	9	485	2	0	487
Iowa	3	1,233	0	0	1,233
Kansas	7	567	0	0	567
Kentucky	13	539	0	0	539
Louisiana	13	1,737	0	2	1,739
Maine	1	294	6	3	303
Maryland	17	1,856	78	126	2,060
Massachusetts	10	505	0	0	505
Michigan	3	537	11	9	557
Minnesota	2	436	2	0	438
Mississippi	8	820	151	48	1,019
Missouri	13	860	19	97	976
Montana	8	512	5	0	517

**Table 1** | SASP Formula subgrantees using funds for victim services and victims seeking/receiving services, by state/territory: 2021

State/Territory	Total number of subgrantees	Victims seeking services			TOTAL seeking services
		Served	Partially served	Not served	
Nevada	11	904	2	12	918
New Hampshire	12	432	2	0	434
New Jersey	22	2,818	3	18	2,839
New York	43	2,247	28	11	2,286
North Carolina	15	971	48	59	1,078
North Dakota	12	364	2	2	368
Northern Mariana Islands	1	22	0	0	22
Ohio	6	1,050	0	0	1,050
Oklahoma	6	1,118	0	0	1,118
Oregon	6	459	5	0	464
Pennsylvania	47	1,533	9	0	1,542
Puerto Rico	2	1,421	0	0	1,421
Rhode Island	1	277	0	0	277
South Carolina	15	1,893	7	0	1,900
South Dakota	6	498	10	14	522
Tennessee	1	41	2	0	43
Texas	15	1,262	12	36	1,310
Utah	9	1,415	1	0	1,416
Vermont	2	443	13	0	456
Virginia	24	1,202	23	53	1,278
Washington	7	462	0	0	462
West Virginia	11	509	16	1	526
Wisconsin	9	1,595	92	0	1,687
Wyoming	22	341	4	0	345
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>47,374</b>	<b>1,291</b>	<b>533</b>	<b>49,198</b>

**NOTE:** No SASP subgrantee reports were received by VAWA MEI for American Samoa, Nebraska, New Mexico, and the Virgin Islands in 2021.



**Table 2** Race/ethnicity of victims receiving SASP-funded services, by state/territory: 2021

State/Territory	American Indian / Alaska Native	Asian	Black / African American	Hispanic / Latinx	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	White	Unknown
Alabama	4	4	300	70	1	713	307
Alaska	195	13	46	20	10	191	152
Arizona	71	2	13	157	1	185	164
Arkansas	4	4	180	62	2	484	59
California	7	12	47	211	3	133	260
Colorado	7	3	8	203	2	433	56
Connecticut	15	14	119	433	2	645	756
Delaware	0	9	378	158	3	278	4,167
District of Columbia	0	10	200	11	0	179	0
Florida	9	10	193	97	5	579	58
Georgia	0	9	108	149	1	187	86
Guam	0	3	2	0	19	1	0
Hawaii	15	101	16	36	90	115	28
Idaho	33	9	13	77	1	513	72
Illinois	14	7	67	20	1	77	6
Indiana	4	3	63	43	0	286	88
Iowa	17	9	131	159	5	834	78
Kansas	10	7	58	81	10	360	41
Kentucky	1	3	28	21	9	364	113
Louisiana	7	14	318	568	5	576	249
Maine	3	3	10	6	0	97	181
Maryland	5	20	515	136	1	691	571
Massachusetts	2	9	32	96	0	203	169
Michigan	1	2	263	128	1	98	55
Minnesota	5	4	37	52	1	180	159
Mississippi	3	3	349	29	0	501	94
Missouri	2	3	81	54	2	677	61
Montana	53	36	5	18	1	273	131
Nevada	15	15	118	215	3	353	194
New Hampshire	0	1	11	10	3	283	143
New Jersey	5	92	157	172	7	244	2,144
New York	15	51	306	452	2	808	643

**Table 2** Race/ethnicity of victims receiving SASP-funded services, by state/territory: 2021

State/Territory	American Indian / Alaska Native	Asian	Black / African American	Hispanic / Latinx	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	White	Unknown
North Carolina	35	5	301	68	19	340	276
North Dakota	84	3	15	9	1	225	29
N. Mariana Islands	0	11	0	0	9	2	0
Ohio	2	50	726	260	0	11	1
Oklahoma	112	2	64	584	2	309	53
Oregon	17	3	5	197	17	85	140
Pennsylvania	1	18	181	137	1	959	259
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	582	0	0	839
Rhode Island	3	6	47	54	0	167	0
South Carolina	7	3	291	66	1	525	1,007
South Dakota	102	6	9	18	2	228	143
Tennessee	0	0	35	0	0	8	0
Texas	12	35	271	467	5	443	67
Utah	31	16	28	268	8	636	452
Vermont	2	8	2	7	1	336	100
Virginia	7	25	253	204	9	635	121
Washington	20	10	15	70	5	116	226
West Virginia	4	2	37	10	0	422	50
Wisconsin	116	123	491	139	4	539	275
Wyoming	19	3	6	33	4	273	9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,096</b>	<b>814</b>	<b>6,949</b>	<b>7,117</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>17,800</b>	<b>15,332</b>

**NOTE:** Demographic data are presented as reported by SASP subgrantees. Subgrantees are instructed to collect and report demographic data only to the extent that it does not interfere with providing services, and only when victims voluntarily disclose this information.

No SASP subgrantee reports were received by VAWA MEI for American Samoa, Nebraska, New Mexico, and the Virgin Islands in 2021.

**Table 3** Gender of victims receiving SASP-funded services, by state/territory: 2021

State/Territory	Female	Male	Unknown
Alabama	1,053	135	211
Alaska	401	39	187
Arizona	442	33	115
Arkansas	762	31	2
California	575	77	21
Colorado	531	148	17
Connecticut	1,312	158	156
Delaware	4,350	542	101
District of Columbia	386	14	0
Florida	801	105	7
Georgia	485	29	21
Guam	23	2	0
Hawaii	238	33	0
Idaho	658	49	11
Illinois	175	12	5
Indiana	440	29	18
Iowa	1,057	165	11
Kansas	526	32	9
Kentucky	419	88	32
Louisiana	831	124	782
Maine	236	38	26
Maryland	1,335	118	481
Massachusetts	359	24	122
Michigan	503	31	14
Minnesota	359	63	16
Mississippi	880	31	60
Missouri	776	46	57
Montana	451	40	26
Nevada	594	307	5
New Hampshire	380	48	7
New Jersey	663	108	2,050
New York	1,974	254	47
North Carolina	758	103	158

**Table 3** | Gender of victims receiving SASP-funded services, by state/territory: 2021

State/Territory	Female	Male	Unknown
North Dakota	337	23	6
Northern Mariana Islands	20	2	0
Ohio	907	123	20
Oklahoma	1,075	34	9
Oregon	354	46	64
Pennsylvania	1,233	251	58
Puerto Rico	397	99	925
Rhode Island	225	50	2
South Carolina	944	187	769
South Dakota	418	28	62
Tennessee	40	3	0
Texas	1,119	109	46
Utah	926	339	151
Vermont	382	40	34
Virginia	1,105	84	36
Washington	401	40	21
West Virginia	481	41	3
Wisconsin	1,326	320	41
Wyoming	320	24	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>36,743</b>	<b>4,899</b>	<b>7,023</b>

**NOTE:** Demographic data are presented as reported by SASP subgrantees. Subgrantees are instructed to collect and report demographic data only to the extent that it does not interfere with providing services, and only when victims voluntarily disclose this information.

No SASP subgrantee reports were received by VAWA MEI for American Samoa, Nebraska, New Mexico, and the Virgin Islands in 2021.

**Table 4** | Age of victims receiving SASP-funded services, by state/territory: 2021

State/Territory	0-6 years	7-12 years	13-17 years	18-24 years	25-59 years	60+ years	Unknown
Alabama	11	35	79	278	600	47	349
Alaska	10	5	27	81	278	15	211
Arizona	3	5	12	57	367	42	104
Arkansas	11	12	18	221	498	28	7
California	16	50	89	141	235	15	127
Colorado	94	179	194	73	81	38	37
Connecticut	57	158	348	325	642	95	1
Delaware	1	15	361	2,994	1,050	493	79
District of Columbia	0	0	25	39	326	10	0
Florida	3	23	171	266	415	31	4
Georgia	9	23	102	136	153	39	73
Guam	0	5	9	0	11	0	0
Hawaii	31	28	50	42	115	5	0
Idaho	19	47	69	147	384	28	24
Illinois	2	3	12	28	145	2	0
Indiana	3	12	41	104	287	14	26
Iowa	31	45	194	238	676	42	7
Kansas	5	18	34	136	342	26	6
Kentucky	45	69	97	90	193	16	29
Louisiana	51	74	139	206	451	32	784
Maine	1	4	17	42	164	12	60
Maryland	41	105	137	225	810	25	591
Massachusetts	2	1	18	72	258	41	113
Michigan	19	16	43	113	312	15	30
Minnesota	20	56	69	71	107	7	108
Mississippi	11	51	128	146	510	47	78
Missouri	6	24	62	163	567	31	26
Montana	18	45	79	117	196	13	49
Nevada	68	107	252	83	294	20	82
New Hampshire	25	42	96	45	97	9	121
New Jersey	2	9	65	159	438	33	2,115
New York	81	155	264	363	874	78	460
North Carolina	7	32	53	299	454	31	143

**Table 4** | Age of victims receiving SASP-funded services, by state/territory: 2021

State/Territory	0-6 years	7-12 years	13-17 years	18-24 years	25-59 years	60+ years	Unknown
North Dakota	9	13	61	96	171	14	2
Northern Mariana Islands	1	0	5	4	12	0	0
Ohio	77	156	206	184	389	20	18
Oklahoma	0	1	80	225	786	26	0
Oregon	31	29	50	78	207	12	57
Pennsylvania	52	163	317	231	674	38	67
Puerto Rico	10	42	46	27	217	30	1,049
Rhode Island	34	93	75	33	36	6	0
South Carolina	99	146	168	220	366	19	882
South Dakota	44	51	68	103	189	12	41
Tennessee	0	0	2	8	33	0	0
Texas	17	31	144	173	781	63	65
Utah	8	21	194	453	420	42	278
Vermont	6	12	26	143	223	9	37
Virginia	30	38	136	280	666	31	44
Washington	48	36	106	90	165	17	0
West Virginia	13	29	45	115	265	29	29
Wisconsin	24	40	64	258	1,184	65	52
Wyoming	2	5	48	85	180	13	12
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,208</b>	<b>2,359</b>	<b>5,195</b>	<b>10,306</b>	<b>19,294</b>	<b>1,826</b>	<b>8,477</b>

**NOTE:** Demographic data are presented as reported by SASP subgrantees. Subgrantees are instructed to collect and report demographic data only to the extent that it does not interfere with providing services, and only when victims voluntarily disclose this information.

No SASP subgrantee reports were received by VAWA MEI for American Samoa, Nebraska, New Mexico, and the Virgin Islands in 2021.

**Table 5** | Other demographic information for victims receiving SASP-funded services, by state/territory: 2021

State/Territory	People with disabilities	People who are Deaf or hard of hearing	People with limited English proficiency	People who are immigrants/ refugees/ asylum seekers	People who live in rural areas
Alabama	71	5	33	13	373
Alaska	71	3	3	6	29
Arizona	22	3	50	22	164
Arkansas	116	6	41	18	347
California	17	1	76	10	20
Colorado	61	5	40	6	444
Connecticut	268	6	182	122	0
Delaware	1,274	29	208	9	635
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	145	2	28	52	30
Georgia	26	0	171	73	135
Guam	0	0	0	0	25
Hawaii	84	2	5	4	47
Idaho	95	3	19	19	179
Illinois	36	4	3	3	14
Indiana	52	2	18	4	81
Iowa	316	17	63	38	682
Kansas	107	0	14	0	85
Kentucky	84	4	4	5	338
Louisiana	193	2	74	0	515
Maine	27	0	4	5	3
Maryland	103	3	94	76	1,000
Massachusetts	188	3	70	59	143
Michigan	53	1	116	94	0
Minnesota	89	1	39	15	107
Mississippi	71	5	23	2	516
Missouri	187	9	39	40	485
Montana	83	3	9	6	326
Nevada	61	5	29	14	404
New Hampshire	62	1	4	8	110
New Jersey	89	3	96	29	35
New York	323	12	232	129	428



**Table 5** | Other demographic information for victims receiving SASP-funded services, by state/territory: 2021

State/Territory	People with disabilities	People who are Deaf or hard of hearing	People with limited English proficiency	People who are immigrants/ refugees/ asylum seekers	People who live in rural areas
North Carolina	165	3	55	20	288
North Dakota	66	3	4	2	129
Northern Mariana Islands	4	0	5	4	22
Ohio	25	1	120	91	0
Oklahoma	31	5	216	33	242
Oregon	42	3	77	32	212
Pennsylvania	210	12	34	5	576
Puerto Rico	1	0	1,381	0	0
Rhode Island	14	0	23	0	0
South Carolina	72	2	8	1	178
South Dakota	54	3	3	1	165
Tennessee	2	0	0	0	0
Texas	80	6	67	42	197
Utah	281	20	143	76	504
Vermont	57	0	4	5	40
Virginia	83	7	140	151	392
Washington	48	5	10	7	24
West Virginia	197	5	4	4	184
Wisconsin	450	41	123	74	523
Wyoming	31	0	15	10	276
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,287</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>4,219</b>	<b>1,439</b>	<b>11,652</b>

**NOTE:** Demographic data are presented as reported by SASP subgrantees. Subgrantees are instructed to collect and report demographic data only to the extent that it does not interfere with providing services, and only when victims voluntarily disclose this information.

No SASP subgrantee reports were received by VAWA MEI for American Samoa, Nebraska, New Mexico, and the Virgin Islands in 2021.

**Table 6** Victims' relationships to offender for victims receiving SASP-funded services, by state/territory: 2021

State/Territory	Current/ former spouse or intimate partner	Other family or household member	Current/ former dating relationship	Acquaintance	Stranger	Relationship unknown
Alabama	293	162	117	394	97	448
Alaska	90	40	15	71	45	366
Arizona	260	59	39	23	25	184
Arkansas	450	105	32	133	34	43
California	81	109	5	88	40	350
Colorado	150	313	24	153	28	45
Connecticut	168	415	107	418	128	429
Delaware	2,178	212	398	391	788	1,026
District of Columbia	12	326	50	12	0	0
Florida	93	191	48	219	125	243
Georgia	138	72	34	119	39	135
Guam	1	17	0	7	0	0
Hawaii	23	112	7	93	23	58
Idaho	214	220	71	143	57	87
Illinois	90	12	11	12	6	65
Indiana	150	62	48	78	55	98
Iowa	386	240	41	308	80	178
Kansas	31	64	20	90	15	347
Kentucky	49	216	22	88	18	146
Louisiana	205	368	53	310	107	788
Maine	11	55	38	85	9	102
Maryland	470	106	126	148	44	1,055
Massachusetts	75	52	60	88	8	230
Michigan	147	53	12	95	65	176
Minnesota	42	76	10	143	25	142
Mississippi	284	214	49	264	99	64
Missouri	377	129	85	169	47	104
Montana	136	116	20	149	32	72
Nevada	146	230	94	167	55	226
New Hampshire	90	111	22	115	17	80
New Jersey	207	114	81	161	55	2,203
New York	737	216	122	270	82	874
North Carolina	215	79	102	162	23	476

**Table 6** | Victims' relationships to offender for victims receiving SASP-funded services, by state/territory: 2021

State/Territory	Current/ former spouse or intimate partner	Other family or household member	Current/ former dating relationship	Acquaintance	Stranger	Relationship unknown
North Dakota	40	55	72	112	48	39
Northern Mariana Islands	5	11	0	2	0	4
Ohio	83	107	28	80	14	741
Oklahoma	601	80	93	196	162	23
Oregon	109	87	50	60	20	139
Pennsylvania	230	514	117	391	80	292
Puerto Rico	3	87	0	58	3	1,270
Rhode Island	31	57	1	25	3	160
South Carolina	117	319	35	174	34	1,222
South Dakota	35	45	15	49	16	348
Tennessee	20	0	8	0	13	2
Texas	513	279	109	191	44	242
Utah	185	96	50	366	62	657
Vermont	90	37	24	249	18	38
Virginia	224	280	128	275	68	273
Washington	17	90	22	65	24	250
West Virginia	138	117	39	136	23	72
Wisconsin	361	142	123	101	46	916
Wyoming	110	71	61	82	13	13
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10,911</b>	<b>7,340</b>	<b>2,938</b>	<b>7,778</b>	<b>2,962</b>	<b>17,541</b>

**NOTE:** No SASP subgrantee reports were received by VAWA MEI for American Samoa, Nebraska, New Mexico, and the Virgin Islands in 2021.

## SASP Formula Grant-funded activities by state/territory: 2022

**Table 7** | SASP Formula subgrantees using funds for victim services and victims seeking/receiving services, by state/territory: 2022

State/Territory	Total number of subgrantees	Victims seeking services			TOTAL seeking services
		Served	Partially served	Not served	
Alabama	17	1,621	35	2	1,658
Alaska	3	416	1	0	417
Arizona	8	824	71	5	900
Arkansas	14	929	17	0	946
California	6	955	0	0	955
Colorado	5	741	1	1	743
Connecticut	1	516	0	0	516
Delaware	2	4,351	169	26	4,546
District of Columbia	1	124	0	0	124
Florida	8	824	0	0	824
Georgia	10	564	53	11	628
Guam	2	46	2	0	48
Hawaii	2	298	0	0	298
Idaho	14	868	25	10	903
Illinois	3	191	0	0	191
Indiana	9	479	0	5	484
Iowa	4	1,423	0	0	1,423
Kansas	7	621	0	0	621
Kentucky	13	591	0	0	591
Louisiana	12	2,123	0	7	2,130
Maine	2	276	6	5	287
Maryland	11	288	13	0	301
Massachusetts	10	810	7	0	817
Michigan	3	570	7	0	577
Minnesota	2	625	0	0	625
Mississippi	9	693	8	0	701
Missouri	14	1,070	35	514	1,619
Montana	9	1,319	11	1	1,331
Nevada	9	704	0	6	710
New Hampshire	11	535	0	1	536
New Jersey	8	597	41	0	638
New Mexico	12	737	0	0	737
New York	45	3,728	70	15	3,813
North Carolina	15	1,010	20	54	1,084

**Table 7** | SASP Formula subgrantees using funds for victim services and victims seeking/receiving services, by state/territory: 2022

State/Territory	Total number of subgrantees	Victims seeking services			TOTAL seeking services
		Served	Partially served	Not served	
North Dakota	12	450	6	1	457
Northern Mariana Islands	1	21	0	0	21
Ohio	6	1,006	0	0	1,006
Oklahoma	9	1,116	9	1	1,126
Oregon	6	670	6	5	681
Pennsylvania	48	2,215	6	3	2,224
Puerto Rico	2	1,558	0	0	1,558
Rhode Island	1	242	0	0	242
South Carolina	15	2,167	12	0	2,179
South Dakota	8	406	16	16	438
Tennessee	3	253	2	0	255
Texas	15	2,396	819	1,761	4,976
Utah	9	1,142	19	14	1,175
Vermont	2	344	3	5	352
Virginia	24	1,689	12	27	1,728
Washington	7	511	0	0	511
West Virginia	11	680	8	1	689
Wisconsin	9	1,490	181	4	1,675
Wyoming	21	343	0	0	343
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>50,166</b>	<b>1,691</b>	<b>2,501</b>	<b>54,358</b>

**NOTE:** No SASP subgrantee reports were received by VAWA MEI for American Samoa, Nebraska, and the Virgin Islands in 2022.

**Table 8** Race/ethnicity of victims receiving SASP-funded services, by state/territory: 2022

State/Territory	American Indian / Alaska Native	Asian	Black / African American	Hispanic / Latinx	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	White	Unknown
Alabama	6	9	339	150	0	903	256
Alaska	150	14	32	23	2	139	81
Arizona	69	10	20	172	1	182	473
Arkansas	3	4	260	89	6	518	66
California	15	9	52	407	4	196	272
Colorado	8	4	27	217	4	453	37
Connecticut	0	4	26	310	0	92	84
Delaware	0	2	385	86	0	429	3,618
District of Columbia	0	3	90	10	0	21	0
Florida	5	12	193	90	1	496	27
Georgia	2	18	128	94	2	228	147
Guam	0	8	1	0	39	0	0
Hawaii	8	90	10	31	102	103	14
Idaho	24	11	11	163	1	615	88
Illinois	3	7	64	21	0	80	16
Indiana	1	5	85	53	0	242	103
Iowa	18	15	105	229	7	1,004	45
Kansas	15	5	46	97	2	409	49
Kentucky	2	1	38	12	2	445	91
Louisiana	6	13	340	1,020	2	620	122
Maine	4	2	30	3	0	93	150
Maryland	1	6	63	21	1	156	55
Massachusetts	1	12	35	106	0	236	439
Michigan	5	2	268	130	1	102	69
Minnesota	8	5	57	79	1	307	168
Mississippi	4	2	224	29	0	324	132
Missouri	7	6	143	60	5	806	79
Montana	80	4	6	11	1	205	1,037
Nevada	37	17	73	149	5	373	50
New Hampshire	2	5	11	18	1	340	164
New Jersey	0	77	118	314	0	68	66
New Mexico	67	29	12	407	3	178	41

**Table 8** Race/ethnicity of victims receiving SASP-funded services, by state/territory: 2022

State/Territory	American Indian / Alaska Native	Asian	Black / African American	Hispanic / Latinx	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	White	Unknown
New York	60	60	460	738	2	1,153	1,330
North Carolina	44	8	276	79	0	393	230
North Dakota	127	3	18	14	1	232	61
Northern Mariana Islands	0	8	0	0	13	0	0
Ohio	2	46	712	188	6	39	13
Oklahoma	101	8	75	355	2	492	111
Oregon	13	5	18	275	5	181	209
Pennsylvania	7	21	311	171	26	1,308	387
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	1,488	0	2	68
Rhode Island	4	2	27	63	1	121	24
South Carolina	7	6	476	81	0	743	866
South Dakota	86	2	20	9	2	215	88
Tennessee	1	1	164	8	1	75	5
Texas	44	108	511	737	6	804	1,005
Utah	29	16	19	289	9	631	173
Vermont	7	6	4	5	1	285	39
Virginia	10	34	281	209	8	790	370
Washington	15	8	21	72	5	127	263
West Virginia	3	2	27	11	0	475	170
Wisconsin	126	93	502	174	8	723	100
Wyoming	14	3	11	39	1	244	33
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,251</b>	<b>851</b>	<b>7,225</b>	<b>9,606</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>19,396</b>	<b>13,584</b>

**NOTE:** Demographic data are presented as reported by SASP subgrantees. Subgrantees are instructed to collect and report demographic data only to the extent that it does not interfere with providing services, and only when victims voluntarily disclose this information.

No SASP subgrantee reports were received by VAWA MEI for American Samoa, Nebraska, and the Virgin Islands in 2022.



**Table 9** Gender of victims receiving SASP-funded services, by state/territory: 2022

State/Territory	Female	Male	Unknown
Alabama	1,237	311	108
Alaska	381	24	12
Arizona	449	33	413
Arkansas	804	91	51
California	786	136	33
Colorado	581	152	9
Connecticut	381	79	56
Delaware	3,686	253	581
District of Columbia	111	13	0
Florida	757	49	18
Georgia	566	41	10
Guam	45	3	0
Hawaii	264	34	0
Idaho	828	57	8
Illinois	170	21	0
Indiana	372	27	80
Iowa	1,243	164	16
Kansas	573	41	7
Kentucky	481	79	31
Louisiana	902	125	1,096
Maine	215	44	23
Maryland	254	16	31
Massachusetts	416	27	374
Michigan	546	22	9
Minnesota	534	74	17
Mississippi	568	43	90
Missouri	972	71	62
Montana	248	14	1,068
Nevada	586	111	7
New Hampshire	439	66	30
New Jersey	594	34	10
New Mexico	628	104	5
New York	3,270	424	104

**Table 9** Gender of victims receiving SASP-funded services, by state/territory: 2022

State/Territory	Female	Male	Unknown
North Carolina	766	116	148
North Dakota	409	35	12
Northern Mariana Islands	20	1	0
Ohio	788	105	113
Oklahoma	1,056	48	21
Oregon	515	60	101
Pennsylvania	1,737	427	57
Puerto Rico	374	71	1,113
Rhode Island	202	36	4
South Carolina	1,267	354	558
South Dakota	309	42	71
Tennessee	238	17	0
Texas	2,837	269	109
Utah	1,015	78	68
Vermont	297	40	10
Virginia	1,486	159	56
Washington	394	48	69
West Virginia	584	65	39
Wisconsin	1,426	231	14
Wyoming	293	32	18
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>39,900</b>	<b>5,017</b>	<b>6,940</b>

**NOTE:** Demographic data are presented as reported by SASP subgrantees. Subgrantees are instructed to collect and report demographic data only to the extent that it does not interfere with providing services, and only when victims voluntarily disclose this information.

No SASP subgrantee reports were received by VAWA MEI for American Samoa, Nebraska, and the Virgin Islands in 2022.

**Table 10** | Age of victims receiving SASP-funded services, by state/territory: 2022

State/Territory	0-6 years	7-12 years	13-17 years	18-24 years	25-59 years	60+ years	Unknown
Alabama	10	19	98	387	793	54	295
Alaska	2	10	20	77	289	12	7
Arizona	1	3	76	66	290	28	431
Arkansas	14	7	10	239	588	25	63
California	8	118	120	124	361	32	192
Colorado	138	168	151	65	210	9	1
Connecticut	18	52	117	101	195	31	2
Delaware	2	15	137	605	1,653	111	1,997
District of Columbia	0	0	6	15	45	58	0
Florida	1	53	199	207	323	36	5
Georgia	9	12	69	147	265	20	95
Guam	1	13	16	11	7	0	0
Hawaii	18	39	58	53	123	7	0
Idaho	19	48	156	161	462	29	18
Illinois	9	27	20	28	102	3	2
Indiana	2	8	44	105	216	14	90
Iowa	55	89	227	258	741	51	2
Kansas	7	19	34	139	378	40	4
Kentucky	68	88	104	86	196	11	38
Louisiana	58	116	94	235	504	26	1,090
Maine	0	8	31	29	157	15	42
Maryland	8	32	27	43	159	9	23
Massachusetts	4	2	21	80	304	33	373
Michigan	26	11	37	126	323	24	30
Minnesota	13	33	131	116	301	21	10
Mississippi	1	24	67	116	346	26	121
Missouri	22	36	67	185	745	31	19
Montana	5	17	31	67	200	13	997
Nevada	28	66	172	72	299	57	10
New Hampshire	16	46	93	63	98	14	205
New Jersey	1	11	39	139	416	17	15
New Mexico	39	70	178	93	290	19	48
New York	174	303	483	495	1,082	94	1,167

**Table 10** | Age of victims receiving SASP-funded services, by state/territory: 2022

State/Territory	0-6 years	7-12 years	13-17 years	18-24 years	25-59 years	60+ years	Unknown
North Carolina	7	37	59	280	514	42	91
North Dakota	18	19	81	101	223	10	4
Northern Mariana Islands	0	1	5	3	12	0	0
Ohio	66	188	192	125	397	25	13
Oklahoma	0	52	58	181	738	77	19
Oregon	4	45	57	110	331	38	91
Pennsylvania	94	223	410	384	1,001	64	45
Puerto Rico	18	35	32	28	159	23	1,263
Rhode Island	19	56	53	19	84	11	0
South Carolina	64	205	182	363	619	37	709
South Dakota	20	45	50	104	150	19	34
Tennessee	0	15	36	66	132	6	0
Texas	5	10	323	508	1,222	136	1,011
Utah	4	6	52	337	662	27	73
Vermont	3	6	15	129	138	2	54
Virginia	18	39	245	393	684	37	285
Washington	77	28	84	102	199	21	0
West Virginia	24	20	60	121	356	23	84
Wisconsin	14	38	99	252	1,196	55	17
Wyoming	6	18	34	85	163	11	26
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,238</b>	<b>2,649</b>	<b>5,260</b>	<b>8,424</b>	<b>21,441</b>	<b>1,634</b>	<b>11,211</b>

**NOTE:** Demographic data are presented as reported by SASP subgrantees. Subgrantees are instructed to collect and report demographic data only to the extent that it does not interfere with providing services, and only when victims voluntarily disclose this information.

No SASP subgrantee reports were received by VAWA MEI for American Samoa, Nebraska, and the Virgin Islands in 2022.

**Table 11** | Other demographic information for victims receiving SASP-funded services, by state/territory: 2022

State/Territory	People with disabilities	People who are Deaf or hard of hearing	People with limited English proficiency	People who are immigrants/refugees/asylum seekers	People who live in rural areas
Alabama	107	11	65	32	557
Alaska	174	3	14	14	115
Arizona	10	0	75	71	169
Arkansas	149	4	45	7	353
California	43	0	81	14	7
Colorado	104	5	30	2	155
Connecticut	100	1	85	60	5
Delaware	873	7	40	2	0
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	154	12	59	38	17
Georgia	62	2	134	129	122
Guam	0	0	0	0	40
Hawaii	96	3	5	3	53
Idaho	115	6	52	35	378
Illinois	43	2	7	7	29
Indiana	53	3	22	10	54
Iowa	287	33	73	55	1,072
Kansas	207	5	23	4	90
Kentucky	89	2	3	2	375
Louisiana	184	6	1,031	5	615
Maine	26	3	17	25	232
Maryland	39	0	15	8	144
Massachusetts	186	2	83	52	197
Michigan	64	1	123	112	2
Minnesota	89	2	56	50	285
Mississippi	76	7	15	5	157
Missouri	166	8	39	41	301
Montana	109	2	2	4	107
Nevada	36	1	29	1	484
New Hampshire	68	0	4	8	160
New Jersey	40	2	254	200	21
New Mexico	66	4	47	32	372

**Table 11** | Other demographic information for victims receiving SASP-funded services, by state/territory: 2022

State/Territory	People with disabilities	People who are Deaf or hard of hearing	People with limited English proficiency	People who are immigrants/refugees/asylum seekers	People who live in rural areas
New York	327	13	315	194	367
North Carolina	164	6	59	16	318
North Dakota	109	1	10	4	134
Northern Mariana Islands	4	0	2	3	21
Ohio	31	2	118	97	0
Oklahoma	84	18	300	284	516
Oregon	62	15	114	68	289
Pennsylvania	273	18	49	11	803
Puerto Rico	4	0	1,511	1	0
Rhode Island	17	0	4	0	0
South Carolina	118	8	35	9	442
South Dakota	38	3	4	1	185
Tennessee	8	0	1	0	0
Texas	396	52	126	34	366
Utah	180	7	49	12	373
Vermont	36	2	3	4	21
Virginia	204	11	109	97	371
Washington	57	2	14	8	24
West Virginia	101	3	10	0	282
Wisconsin	422	44	174	195	644
Wyoming	32	2	12	10	191
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,482</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>5,547</b>	<b>2,076</b>	<b>12,015</b>

**NOTE:** Demographic data are presented as reported by SASP subgrantees. Subgrantees are instructed to collect and report demographic data only to the extent that it does not interfere with providing services, and only when victims voluntarily disclose this information.

No SASP subgrantee reports were received by VAWA MEI for American Samoa, Nebraska, and the Virgin Islands in 2022.

**Table 12** Victims' relationships to offender for victims receiving SASP-funded services, by state/territory: 2022

State/Territory	Current/ former spouse or intimate partner	Other family or household member	Current/ former dating relationship	Acquaintance	Stranger	Relationship unknown
Alabama	302	239	227	566	169	193
Alaska	161	74	12	62	67	43
Arizona	168	89	34	41	20	546
Arkansas	448	164	78	130	55	91
California	131	177	23	141	73	410
Colorado	74	338	35	165	54	97
Connecticut	54	128	33	119	42	140
Delaware	2,178	180	423	553	854	332
District of Columbia	0	65	13	46	0	0
Florida	73	92	74	250	180	155
Georgia	128	46	57	112	96	186
Guam	2	36	2	9	0	1
Hawaii	26	122	11	106	24	52
Idaho	287	242	142	186	40	62
Illinois	47	21	9	27	10	87
Indiana	153	85	74	72	13	129
Iowa	546	292	51	350	72	112
Kansas	26	60	17	79	24	415
Kentucky	54	245	21	91	20	160
Louisiana	194	427	51	336	122	1,104
Maine	41	24	15	60	4	138
Maryland	99	54	43	49	28	29
Massachusetts	97	67	91	93	12	458
Michigan	159	58	16	110	73	161
Minnesota	62	91	15	238	37	182
Mississippi	229	132	63	143	51	140
Missouri	511	152	77	143	52	178
Montana	109	36	22	78	22	1,090
Nevada	155	212	94	174	31	48
New Hampshire	106	146	37	175	30	57
New Jersey	216	109	29	55	106	123
New Mexico	147	155	49	79	18	295
New York	1,494	637	136	604	222	722

**Table 12** Victims' relationships to offender for victims receiving SASP-funded services, by state/territory: 2022

State/Territory	Current/ former spouse or intimate partner	Other family or household member	Current/ former dating relationship	Acquaintance	Stranger	Relationship unknown
North Carolina	163	169	148	168	19	385
North Dakota	51	74	65	121	58	87
Northern Mariana Islands	5	7	1	3	0	5
Ohio	69	126	21	89	49	652
Oklahoma	717	59	134	137	78	22
Oregon	161	101	35	112	27	247
Pennsylvania	346	728	194	519	112	374
Puerto Rico	49	105	0	57	18	1,329
Rhode Island	10	212	0	12	3	5
South Carolina	139	356	40	222	54	1,373
South Dakota	56	113	18	149	46	40
Tennessee	39	23	3	101	68	27
Texas	515	406	309	364	152	1,547
Utah	239	84	66	200	66	510
Vermont	42	46	30	162	16	53
Virginia	301	207	117	511	89	500
Washington	32	83	11	90	25	272
West Virginia	243	147	39	113	36	110
Wisconsin	414	166	127	170	44	750
Wyoming	143	64	51	57	12	20
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12,211</b>	<b>8,271</b>	<b>3,483</b>	<b>8,799</b>	<b>3,593</b>	<b>16,244</b>

**NOTE:** No SASP subgrantee reports were received by VAWA MEI for American Samoa, Nebraska, and the Virgin Islands in 2022.



# Appendix F: Discretionary Grant-funded Activities, by Grant Program

In addition to data reported by the 15 discretionary grant programs, this appendix includes data reported by the FAST, Tribal COVID-19, and Tribal SAUSA special initiatives if available.

This appendix does not include data reported by the Technical Assistance, Tribal Coalitions, and State Coalitions Programs, since these grant programs do not provide funding for victim services.

## Discretionary Grant-funded activities by grant program: July-December 2021

**Table 1** | Number of discretionary program grantees using funds for victim services and victims seeking/receiving services, by grant program: July - December 2021

Discretionary Grant Program	Total number of Grantees	Grantees using funds for victim services		Victims seeking services			
		Number	% of total	Served	Partially Served	Not served	TOTAL seeking services
Abuse in Later Life (ALL) Program	34	20	59%	601	20	11	632
Campus Program	168	43	26%	386	1	6	393
Consolidated Youth (CY) Program	71	25	35%	587	0	0	587
Culturally Specific Services Program (CSSP)	43	32	74%	1,557	78	32	1,667
Disability Program	36	5	14%	92	0	2	94
Improving Criminal Justice Response (ICJR) Program	168	104	62%	21,445	444	80	21,969
Justice for Families (JFF) Program	81	36	44%	5,295	181	144	5,620
Legal Assistance for Victims (LAV) Program	212	182	86%	18,783	3,073	989	22,845
Rural Program	164	106	65%	8,706	175	54	8,935
Sexual Assault Forensic-Medical and Advocacy Services for Tribes (FAST) Initiative	5	3	60%	605	1	1	607
Sexual Assault Services Program - Culturally Specific (SASP-CS)	27	22	81%	529	33	35	597

**Table 1** | Number of discretionary program grantees using funds for victim services and victims seeking/receiving services, by grant program: July - December 2021

Discretionary Grant Program	Total number of Grantees	Grantees using funds for victim services		Victims seeking services			TOTAL seeking services
		Number	% of total	Served	Partially Served	Not served	
Transitional Housing Program	243	192	79%	1,964	375	737	3,076
Tribal Governments Program	138	98	71%	2,806	124	102	3,032
Tribal Jurisdiction Program	33	6	18%	113	7	0	120
Tribal Sexual Assault Services Program (T-SASP)	24	16	67%	255	4	2	261
Tribal Special Assistant U.S. Attorney Fellowship Initiative (Tribal SAUSA)	8	0	0%	0	0	0	0
Underserved Program	31	20	65%	1,179	65	61	1,305
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,486</b>	<b>910</b>	<b>62%</b>	<b>64,903</b>	<b>4,581</b>	<b>2,256</b>	<b>71,740</b>

**NOTE:** Data for the Tribal COVID special initiative are not available for this reporting period.

**Table 2** Race/ethnicity of victims receiving Discretionary Grant-funded services, by grant program: July-December 2021

Discretionary Grant Program	American Indian / Alaska Native	Asian	Black / African American	Hispanic / Latinx	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	White	Some other race, ethnicity, or origin	Unknown
Abuse in Later Life (ALL) Program	29	8	124	80	2	336	N/A	46
Campus Program	1	21	57	38	0	225	N/A	53
Consolidated Youth (CY) Program	29	12	57	128	4	301	N/A	72
Culturally Specific Services Program (CSSP)	3	731	296	482	11	52	N/A	60
Disability Program	4	0	19	5	0	66	N/A	2
Improving Criminal Justice Response (ICJR) Program	490	792	4,512	4,728	144	8,893	645	2,015
Justice for Families (JFF) Program	51	162	2,080	950	4	2,256	N/A	936
Legal Assistance for Victims (LAV) Program	500	1,433	3,276	6,497	83	8,174	N/A	2,195
Rural Program	777	54	593	1,232	22	5,129	201	939
Sexual Assault Forensic-Medical and Advocacy Services for Tribes (FAST) Initiative	240	3	6	19	0	180	16	142
Sexual Assault Services Program - Culturally Specific (SASP-CS)	67	106	87	259	3	24	N/A	16
Transitional Housing Program	78	120	732	364	21	1,015	N/A	80
Tribal Governments Program	2,270	8	67	38	2	482	N/A	79
Tribal Jurisdiction Program	116	0	0	0	0	3	N/A	1
Tribal Sexual Assault Services Program (T-SASP)	208	3	2	6	1	44	N/A	0
Tribal Special Assistant U.S. Attorney Fellowship Initiative (Tribal SAUSA)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Underserved Program	70	140	161	151	5	301	N/A	429
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,933</b>	<b>3,593</b>	<b>12,069</b>	<b>14,977</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>27,481</b>	<b>862</b>	<b>7,065</b>

N/A = not applicable.

**NOTE:** Demographic data are presented as reported by grantees. Grantees are instructed to collect and report demographic data only to the extent that it does not interfere with providing services, and only when victims voluntarily disclose this information.

There are some differences among the race/ethnicity categories for which various grant programs report data. Categories are marked "N/A" if there are currently no data available for the respective grant program.

Data for the Tribal COVID special initiative are not available for this reporting period.

**Table 3** Gender of victims receiving Discretionary Grant-funded services, by grant program: July-December 2021

Discretionary Grant Program	Female	Male	Gender nonconforming / transgender / some other gender	Unknown
Abuse in Later Life (ALL) Program	532	84	N/A	5
Campus Program	314	19	N/A	54
Consolidated Youth (CY) Program	471	86	N/A	30
Culturally Specific Services Program (CSSP)	1,553	71	N/A	11
Disability Program	86	6	N/A	0
Improving Criminal Justice Response (ICJR) Program	18,906	2,222	78	683
Justice for Families (JFF) Program	4,755	501	N/A	220
Legal Assistance for Victims (LAV) Program	19,714	1,463	N/A	679
Rural Program	7,623	1,061	38	159
Sexual Assault Forensic-Medical and Advocacy Services for Tribes (FAST) Initiative	408	42	13	143
Sexual Assault Services Program - Culturally Specific (SASP-CS)	474	40	N/A	48
Transitional Housing Program	2,274	54	N/A	11
Tribal Governments Program	2,649	273	N/A	8
Tribal Jurisdiction Program	109	11	0	0
Tribal Sexual Assault Services Program (T-SASP)	238	21	0	0
Tribal Special Assistant U.S. Attorney Fellowship Initiative (Tribal SAUSA)	0	0	0	0
Underserved Program	871	143	N/A	230
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>60,977</b>	<b>6,097</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>2,281</b>

N/A = not applicable.

**NOTE:** Demographic data are presented as reported by grantees. Grantees are instructed to collect and report demographic data only to the extent that it does not interfere with providing services, and only when victims voluntarily disclose this information.

Grantees from all grant programs serve victims of all gender identities. However, there are some differences in the gender categories for which various grant programs report data. Categories are marked "N/A" if there are currently no data available for the respective grant program.

Data reported in the "Transgender or gender nonconforming" category for the ICJR, Rural, and Tribal Jurisdictions Programs as well as data reported in the "Gender nonconforming or some other gender" category for the FAST and Tribal SAUSA Special Initiatives are both displayed in the "Gender nonconforming / transgender / some other gender" category.

Data for the Tribal COVID special initiative are not available for this reporting period.

**Table 4** | Age of victims receiving Discretionary Grant-funded services, by grant program: July-December 2021

Discretionary Grant Program	0-17 years	18-24 years	25-59 years	60+ years	Unknown
Abuse in Later Life (ALL) Program	N/A	N/A	260	355	6
Campus Program	4	294	56	0	33
Consolidated Youth (CY) Program	470	84	N/A	N/A	33
Culturally Specific Services Program (CSSP)	13	184	1,272	105	61
Disability Program	0	10	71	11	0
Improving Criminal Justice Response (ICJR) Program	665	3,210	15,830	1,146	1,038
Justice for Families (JFF) Program	67	591	4,183	270	365
Legal Assistance for Victims (LAV) Program	534	2,404	16,952	960	1,006
Rural Program	1,610	1,208	5,250	413	400
Sexual Assault Forensic-Medical and Advocacy Services for Tribes (FAST) Initiative	118	54	274	10	150
Sexual Assault Services Program - Culturally Specific (SASP-CS)	69	121	350	18	4
Transitional Housing Program	8	290	1,972	49	20
Tribal Governments Program	132	356	2,112	265	65
Tribal Jurisdiction Program	11	29	80	0	0
Tribal Sexual Assault Services Program (T-SASP)	87	21	139	6	6
Tribal Special Assistant U.S. Attorney Fellowship Initiative (Tribal SAUSA)	0	0	0	0	0
Underserved Program	18	116	753	39	318
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,806</b>	<b>8,972</b>	<b>49,554</b>	<b>3,647</b>	<b>3,505</b>

N/A = not applicable.

**NOTE:** Demographic data are presented as reported by grantees. Grantees are instructed to collect and report demographic data only to the extent that it does not interfere with providing services, and only when victims voluntarily disclose this information.

There are some differences in the age range of victims the various grant programs provide funds to serve. Age categories are marked "N/A" if the respective grant program does not allow use of funds to serve victims in that age range.

Additionally, there is some variation within the 0-17 years age category: The Campus, CSSP, Disability, LAV, Tribal Governments, Transitional Housing, and Underserved Programs only serve victims aged 13 and older, the ICJR, JFF, and Tribal Jurisdiction Programs serve victims aged 11 and older, and the CY, Rural, SASP-CS, and T-SASP Programs serve victims as young as 0 years old.

Finally, the ALL Program only serves victims aged 50 years or older.

Data for the Tribal COVID special initiative are not available for this reporting period.

**Table 5** | Other demographic information for victims receiving Discretionary Grant-funded services, by grant program:  
July-December 2021

Discretionary Grant Program	People who are lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, or queer (LGBTQ)	People with disabilities	People who are Deaf or hard of hearing	People with limited English proficiency	People who are immigrants/refugees/asylum seekers	People who live in rural areas
Abuse in Later Life (ALL) Program	N/A	219	N/A	56	9	48
Campus Program	N/A	30	N/A	4	13	96
Consolidated Youth (CY) Program	89	52	1	11	20	160
Culturally Specific Services Program (CSSP)	N/A	36	7	902	843	96
Disability Program	N/A	68	26	5	2	15
Improving Criminal Justice Response (ICJR) Program	421	1,738	55	2,856	1,067	1,966
Justice for Families (JFF) Program	134	273	10	425	259	175
Legal Assistance for Victims (LAV) Program	N/A	2,296	N/A	5,162	5,868	3,882
Rural Program	287	1,101	68	630	499	8,871
Sexual Assault Forensic-Medical and Advocacy Services for Tribes (FAST) Initiative	41	89	3	13	2	400
Sexual Assault Services Program - Culturally Specific (SASP-CS)	N/A	86	3	175	243	77
Transitional Housing Program	N/A	513	N/A	299	311	529
Tribal Governments Program	N/A	234	N/A	36	N/A	2,122
Tribal Jurisdiction Program	0	5	0	0	N/A	56
Tribal Sexual Assault Services Program (T-SASP)	N/A	19	1	2	N/A	209
Tribal Special Assistant U.S. Attorney Fellowship Initiative (Tribal SAUSA)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Underserved Program	N/A	257	193	158	163	58
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>972</b>	<b>7,016</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>10,734</b>	<b>9,299</b>	<b>18,760</b>

N/A = not applicable.

**NOTE:** Demographic data are presented as reported by grantees. Grantees are instructed to collect and report demographic data only to the extent that it does not interfere with providing services, and only when victims voluntarily disclose this information.

Grantees from all grant programs serve victims from all of these populations. However, the demographic categories that data are collected for vary by grant program. Categories are marked "N/A" if there are currently no data available for the respective grant program.

Data for the Tribal COVID special initiative are not available for this reporting period.

**Table 6** | Victims' relationships to offender for victims served with Discretionary Grant funds, by grant program: July-December 2021

Discretionary Grant Program	Current/ former spouse or intimate partner	Other family or household member	Current/ former dating relationship	Acquaintance	Stranger	Relationship unknown
Abuse in Later Life (ALL) Program	302	124	15	77	27	21
Campus Program	84	36	94	133	7	67
Consolidated Youth (CY) Program	10	157	135	67	7	159
Culturally Specific Services Program (CSSP)	1,180	172	280	12	4	84
Disability Program	69	14	6	12	5	0
Improving Criminal Justice Response (ICJR) Program	12,710	1,532	4,874	780	222	2,556
Justice for Families (JFF) Program	3,469	556	602	325	16	796
Legal Assistance for Victims (LAV) Program	17,490	1,708	2,119	1,242	419	566
Rural Program	5,489	1,668	807	796	125	595
Sexual Assault Forensic-Medical and Advocacy Services for Tribes (FAST) Initiative	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sexual Assault Services Program - Culturally Specific (SASP-CS)	254	211	104	107	108	102
Transitional Housing Program	1,936	330	237	94	26	56
Tribal Governments Program	2,097	463	163	140	33	170
Tribal Jurisdiction Program	68	14	32	6	0	1
Tribal Sexual Assault Services Program (T-SASP)	78	98	12	31	14	27
Tribal Special Assistant U.S. Attorney Fellowship Initiative (Tribal SAUSA)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Underserved Program	826	183	132	52	19	173
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>46,062</b>	<b>7,266</b>	<b>9,612</b>	<b>3,874</b>	<b>1,032</b>	<b>5,373</b>

**NOTE:** Some grant programs report data for additional offender relationship categories. In addition to the type of relationships listed above, ALL Program grantees reported 66 relationships in the "Parent/grandparent" and 5 in the "Patient/client care receiver" categories, while CY Program grantees reported 74 relationships in the "Current/former spouse or intimate partner of parent/caregiver" and 16 in the "Current/former dating relationship of parent/caregiver" categories.

The FAST and T-SAUSA special initiatives do not report data on victims' relationships to offender.

Data for the Tribal COVID special initiative are not available for this reporting period.

## Discretionary Grant-funded activities by grant program: January-June 2022

**Table 7**

Number of discretionary program grantees using funds for victim services and victims seeking/receiving services, by grant program: January-June 2022

Discretionary Grant Program	Total number of Grantees	Grantees using funds for victim services		Victims seeking services			TOTAL seeking services
		Number	% of total	Served	Partially Served	Not served	
Abuse in Later Life (ALL) Program	33	23	70%	717	33	20	770
Campus Program	167	58	35%	699	14	7	720
Consolidated Youth (CY) Program	63	21	33%	550	1	4	555
COVID-19/Violence Against Women Assistance to Tribes Solicitation (Tribal COVID)	31	16	52%	699	3	15	717
Culturally Specific Services Program (CSSP)	50	41	82%	2,384	12	0	2,396
Disability Program	38	4	11%	62	6	1	69
Improving Criminal Justice Response (ICJR) Program	151	100	66%	18,976	438	36	19,450
Justice for Families (JFF) Program	82	39	48%	6,443	200	160	6,803
Legal Assistance for Victims (LAV) Program	196	185	94%	18,155	2,983	1,381	22,519
Rural Program	171	138	81%	12,748	487	135	13,370
Sexual Assault Forensic-Medical and Advocacy Services for Tribes (FAST) Initiative	5	3	60%	750	0	0	750
Sexual Assault Services Program - Culturally Specific (SASP-CS)	39	35	90%	787	14	63	864
Transitional Housing Program	221	193	87%	2,034	132	874	3,040
Tribal Governments Program	179	129	72%	5,610	302	83	5,995
Tribal Jurisdiction Program	34	3	9%	72	0	0	72
Tribal Sexual Assault Services Program (T-SASP)	33	27	82%	392	20	4	416
Tribal Special Assistant U.S. Attorney Fellowship Initiative (Tribal SAUSA)	4	0	0%	0	0	0	0
Underserved Program	33	25	76%	1,327	61	23	1,411
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,530</b>	<b>1,040</b>	<b>68%</b>	<b>72,405</b>	<b>4,706</b>	<b>2,806</b>	<b>79,917</b>



**Table 8** Race/ethnicity of victims receiving Discretionary Grant-funded services, by grant program: January-June 2022

Discretionary Grant Program	American Indian / Alaska Native	Asian	Black / African American	Hispanic / Latinx	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	White	Some other race, ethnicity, or origin	Unknown
Abuse in Later Life (ALL) Program	57	12	124	116	1	391	N/A	52
Campus Program	6	21	105	55	1	395	N/A	133
Consolidated Youth (CY) Program	41	6	56	149	2	224	N/A	90
COVID-19/Violence Against Women Assistance to Tribes Solicitation (Tribal COVID)	494	2	13	5	0	132	11	45
Culturally Specific Services Program (CSSP)	11	763	309	1,178	14	205	N/A	64
Disability Program	9	0	17	7	0	39	N/A	2
Improving Criminal Justice Response (ICJR) Program	262	616	3,536	4,680	134	8,017	474	1,994
Justice for Families (JFF) Program	67	240	2,401	835	61	2,226	N/A	1,716
Legal Assistance for Victims (LAV) Program	567	1,428	3,122	6,433	103	8,031	N/A	1,760
Rural Program	1,383	85	619	1,937	80	7,519	258	1,434
Sexual Assault Forensic-Medical and Advocacy Services for Tribes (FAST) Initiative	318	0	7	12	5	200	20	188
Sexual Assault Services Program - Culturally Specific (SASP-CS)	10	257	168	323	0	8	N/A	35
Transitional Housing Program	93	122	638	419	27	930	N/A	45
Tribal Governments Program	4,789	21	88	62	7	720	N/A	256
Tribal Jurisdiction Program	71	0	0	0	0	1	N/A	0
Tribal Sexual Assault Services Program (T-SASP)	311	2	3	2	0	73	N/A	21
Tribal Special Assistant U.S. Attorney Fellowship Initiative (Tribal SAUSA)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Underserved Program	8	150	217	207	5	562	N/A	266
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8,497</b>	<b>3,725</b>	<b>11,423</b>	<b>16,420</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>29,673</b>	<b>763</b>	<b>8,101</b>

N/A = not applicable.

**NOTE:** Demographic data are presented as reported by grantees. Grantees are instructed to collect and report demographic data only to the extent that it does not interfere with providing services, and only when victims voluntarily disclose this information.

There are some differences among the race/ethnicity categories for which various grant programs report data. Categories are marked "N/A" if there are currently no data available for the respective grant program.

**Table 9** Gender of victims receiving Discretionary Grant-funded services, by grant program: January-June 2022

Discretionary Grant Program	Female	Male	Gender nonconforming / transgender / some other gender	Unknown
Abuse in Later Life (ALL) Program	608	108	N/A	34
Campus Program	602	46	N/A	65
Consolidated Youth (CY) Program	434	102	N/A	15
COVID-19/Violence Against Women Assistance to Tribes Solicitation (Tribal COVID)	639	63	0	0
Culturally Specific Services Program (CSSP)	2,222	133	N/A	41
Disability Program	62	6	N/A	0
Improving Criminal Justice Response (ICJR) Program	16,733	1,936	174	571
Justice for Families (JFF) Program	5,472	552	N/A	619
Legal Assistance for Victims (LAV) Program	19,210	1,463	N/A	465
Rural Program	11,440	1,202	90	503
Sexual Assault Forensic-Medical and Advocacy Services for Tribes (FAST) Initiative	495	70	12	173
Sexual Assault Services Program - Culturally Specific (SASP-CS)	718	39	N/A	44
Transitional Housing Program	2,092	62	N/A	12
Tribal Governments Program	5,125	579	N/A	208
Tribal Jurisdiction Program	69	2	1	0
Tribal Sexual Assault Services Program (T-SASP)	356	48	0	8
Tribal Special Assistant U.S. Attorney Fellowship Initiative (Tribal SAUSA)	0	0	0	0
Underserved Program	1,050	184	N/A	154
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>67,327</b>	<b>6,595</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>2,912</b>

N/A = not applicable.

**NOTE:** Demographic data are presented as reported by grantees. Grantees are instructed to collect and report demographic data only to the extent that it does not interfere with providing services, and only when victims voluntarily disclose this information.

Grantees from all grant programs serve victims of all gender identities. However, there are some differences in the gender categories for which various grant programs report data. Categories are marked "N/A" if there are currently no data available for the respective grant program.

Data reported in the "Transgender or gender nonconforming" category for the ICJR, Rural, and Tribal Jurisdictions Programs as well as data reported in the "Gender nonconforming or some other gender" category for the FAST, Tribal COVID-19, and Tribal SAUSA Special Initiatives are both displayed in the "Gender nonconforming / transgender / some other gender" category.

**Table 10** | Age of victims receiving Discretionary Grant-funded services, by grant program: January-June 2022

Discretionary Grant Program	0-17 years	18-24 years	25-59 years	60+ years	Unknown
Abuse in Later Life (ALL) Program	N/A	N/A	338	409	3
Campus Program	1	518	132	4	58
Consolidated Youth (CY) Program	447	91	N/A	N/A	13
COVID-19/Violence Against Women Assistance to Tribes Solicitation (Tribal COVID)	27	72	541	20	42
Culturally Specific Services Program (CSSP)	27	165	1,947	208	49
Disability Program	2	6	49	10	1
Improving Criminal Justice Response (ICJR) Program	709	2,823	13,449	1,199	1,234
Justice for Families (JFF) Program	62	643	4,536	321	1,081
Legal Assistance for Victims (LAV) Program	582	2,593	16,469	818	676
Rural Program	2,118	1,524	8,206	706	681
Sexual Assault Forensic-Medical and Advocacy Services for Tribes (FAST) Initiative	171	71	313	10	185
Sexual Assault Services Program - Culturally Specific (SASP-CS)	82	124	521	34	40
Transitional Housing Program	9	265	1,805	80	7
Tribal Governments Program	508	929	3,818	326	331
Tribal Jurisdiction Program	3	10	55	4	0
Tribal Sexual Assault Services Program (T-SASP)	129	31	209	25	18
Tribal Special Assistant U.S. Attorney Fellowship Initiative (Tribal SAUSA)	0	0	0	0	0
Underserved Program	15	171	960	70	172
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,892</b>	<b>10,036</b>	<b>53,348</b>	<b>4,244</b>	<b>4,591</b>

N/A = not applicable.

**NOTE:** Demographic data are presented as reported by grantees. Grantees are instructed to collect and report demographic data only to the extent that it does not interfere with providing services, and only when victims voluntarily disclose this information.

There are some differences in the age range of victims the various grant programs provide funds to serve. Age categories are marked "N/A" if the respective grant program does not allow use of funds to serve victims in that age range.

Additionally, there is some variation within the 0-17 years age category: The Campus, CSSP, Disability, LAV, Tribal Governments, Transitional Housing, and Underserved Programs only serve victims aged 13 and older, the ICJR, JFF, and Tribal Jurisdiction Programs as well as the Tribal SAUSA Special Initiative serve victims aged 11 and older, and the CY, Rural, SASP-CS, and T-SASP Programs as well as the FAST Special Initiative serve victims as young as 0 years old.

Finally, the ALL Program only serves victims aged 50 years or older.

**Table 11**Other demographic information for victims receiving Discretionary Grant-funded services, by grant program:  
January-June 2022

Discretionary Grant Program	People who are lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, or queer (LGBTQ)	People with disabilities	People who are Deaf or hard of hearing	People with limited English proficiency	People who are immigrants/refugees/asylum seekers	People who live in rural areas
Abuse in Later Life (ALL) Program	N/A	280	N/A	66	5	139
Campus Program	N/A	40	N/A	9	23	119
Consolidated Youth (CY) Program	81	43	4	11	17	157
COVID-19/Violence Against Women Assistance to Tribes Solicitation (Tribal COVID)	8	83	0	2	0	513
Culturally Specific Services Program (CSSP)	N/A	59	7	1,403	1,531	128
Disability Program	N/A	53	8	8	0	11
Improving Criminal Justice Response (ICJR) Program	405	1,324	44	1,215	811	2,110
Justice for Families (JFF) Program	190	531	26	422	265	280
Legal Assistance for Victims (LAV) Program	N/A	2,345	N/A	5,268	6,008	3,952
Rural Program	394	1,651	111	1,076	771	13,090
Sexual Assault Forensic-Medical and Advocacy Services for Tribes (FAST) Initiative	46	83	2	8	0	552
Sexual Assault Services Program - Culturally Specific (SASP-CS)	N/A	25	2	309	275	71
Transitional Housing Program	N/A	411	N/A	330	341	544
Tribal Governments Program	N/A	382	N/A	23	N/A	3,331
Tribal Jurisdiction Program	0	4	1	0	N/A	59
Tribal Sexual Assault Services Program (T-SASP)	N/A	30	6	0	N/A	299
Tribal Special Assistant U.S. Attorney Fellowship Initiative (Tribal SAUSA)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Underserved Program	N/A	242	175	230	271	68
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,124</b>	<b>7,586</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>10,380</b>	<b>10,318</b>	<b>25,423</b>

N/A = not applicable.

**NOTE:** Demographic data are presented as reported by grantees. Grantees are instructed to collect and report demographic data only to the extent that it does not interfere with providing services, and only when victims voluntarily disclose this information.

Grantees from all grant programs serve victims from all of these populations. However, the demographic categories that data are collected for vary by grant program. Categories are marked "N/A" if there are currently no data available for the respective grant program.

**Table 12** | Victims' relationships to offender for victims served with Discretionary Grant funds, by grant program: January-June 2022

Discretionary Grant Program	Current/ former spouse or intimate partner	Other family or household member	Current/ former dating relationship	Acquaintance	Stranger	Relationship unknown
Abuse in Later Life (ALL) Program	358	122	28	68	23	96
Campus Program	212	30	139	173	32	179
Consolidated Youth (CY) Program	1	167	165	53	4	124
COVID-19/Violence Against Women Assistance to Tribes Solicitation (Tribal COVID)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Culturally Specific Services Program (CSSP)	2,337	212	181	76	10	114
Disability Program	36	14	9	8	1	0
Improving Criminal Justice Response (ICJR) Program	11,958	1,727	3,186	848	250	2,016
Justice for Families (JFF) Program	4,088	473	632	171	12	1,635
Legal Assistance for Victims (LAV) Program	16,971	1,590	1,730	1,386	438	785
Rural Program	8,381	2,058	1,423	935	197	1,168
Sexual Assault Forensic-Medical and Advocacy Services for Tribes (FAST) Initiative	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sexual Assault Services Program - Culturally Specific (SASP-CS)	274	160	42	124	52	224
Transitional Housing Program	1,881	322	171	103	28	83
Tribal Governments Program	4,220	969	395	313	47	686
Tribal Jurisdiction Program	17	11	42	1	0	1
Tribal Sexual Assault Services Program (T-SASP)	121	154	20	55	36	31
Tribal Special Assistant U.S. Attorney Fellowship Initiative (Tribal SAUSA)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Underserved Program	1,008	180	124	68	18	86
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>51,863</b>	<b>8,189</b>	<b>8,287</b>	<b>4,382</b>	<b>1,148</b>	<b>7,228</b>

N/A = not applicable.

**NOTE:** Some grant programs report data for additional offender relationship categories. In addition to the type of relationships listed above, ALL Program grantees reported 69 relationships in the "Parent/grandparent" and 19 relationships in the "Patient/client care receiver" categories, CY Program grantees reported 43 relationships in the "Current/former spouse or intimate partner of parent/caregiver" and 11 relationships in the "Current/former dating relationship of parent/caregiver" categories, and Disability Program grantees reported 1 relationship in the "Patient/client care receiver" category.

The FAST, Tribal COVID, and T-SAUSA special initiatives do not report data on victims' relationships to offender.

## Appendix G:

# Activities of Grantees Receiving Federal Funds Under the Grants to Reduce Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault and Stalking on Campus Program

July 2021 - June 2022

The Office on Violence Against Women (OVW) established the Grants to Reduce Violent Crimes Against Women on Campus Program (Campus Program) in accordance with the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA). Under this grant program, institutions of higher education may use funds for enhancing victim services and developing programs to prevent violent crimes against women on campuses, including domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

The provisions at 42 U.S.C. 14045(b)(4) require the Attorney General to submit an annual report to the committees of the House of Representatives and the Senate responsible for issues relating to higher education and crime. The report must address the activities of grantees receiving federal funds under the Campus Program, provide information about the effectiveness of these programs, and include a summary of persons served. Specifically, the Attorney General must report to Congress on the number of grants and the amount of funds distributed; a summary of the purposes for which the grants were provided and an evaluation of the progress made under the grants; a statistical summary of the persons served, detailing the nature of victimization and providing data on age, sex, race, ethnicity, language, disability, relationship to offender, geographic distribution, and type of campus; and an evaluation of the effectiveness of programs funded.

## Funding Summary

As required by VAWA, the Campus Program grantees that received awards in Fiscal Years 2021-2022 were geographically diverse and distributed between private and public institutions of higher education located in rural, urban, and suburban communities.

- In FY 2021, a total of **\$16,230,135** was awarded through **52** grants to institutions in **24** different states and territories. Awards ranged in amount from **\$270,000 - \$550,000**.
- In FY 2022, a total of **\$10,688,200** was awarded through **36** grants to institutions in **24** different states and territories. Awards ranged in amount from **\$269,309 - \$300,000**.

The full list of Campus Program awards issued in FY 2024 and earlier is available at: <https://www.justice.gov/ovw/awards>.

## Statutory Purpose Areas Addressed by Campus Program Grantees

The Campus Program enhances the safety of victims by supporting higher education institutions in the development of services and programs uniquely designed to address and prevent the four crimes on campuses. Purpose areas include:

- Providing personnel, training, technical assistance, and data collection, to increase apprehension, investigation, and adjudication;
- Developing and implementing campus policies, protocols, and services that more effectively identify and respond to these crimes;
- Implementing educational programming on prevention;
- Developing or strengthening victim services programs, including providing legal, medical, or psychological counseling;
- Providing assistance and information about victims' options on and off campus to bring disciplinary or other legal action, including assistance to victims in immigration or trafficking matters;
- Expanding data collection and communication systems;
- Providing capital improvements including improved lighting and communications facilities;
- Supporting improved coordination among campus administrators, campus security personnel, and local law enforcement;
- Developing or adapting and providing developmental, culturally appropriate, and linguistically accessible print or electronic materials to address both prevention and intervention; and
- Developing and promoting population-specific strategies and projects for victims from underserved populations on campus.

## Campus Program Grantees' July 2021-June 2022 Activities

**Table 1** | Staff positions funded

Reporting Period	No. of grantees reporting staff	Full-time equivalent staff funded
July-December 2021	133	143
January-June 2022	151	167

**Table 2** | Victims served and not served

Reporting Period	No. victims served & partially served	No. victims not served	No. sexual assault victims	No. dating/domestic violence victims	No. stalking victims
July-December 2021	387	6	227	124	36
January-June 2022	713	7	370	285	58

**NOTE:** VAWA grantees count victims served by “presenting victimization,” meaning the victimization for which the victim first requested services. Many victims served by VAWA grantees have suffered multiple victimizations and receive services accordingly. For example, a victim might request services related to dating violence, but they might also receive services related to sexual assault victimization.

**Table 3** | Training

Reporting Period	No. of people trained
July-December 2021	6,260
January-June 2022	4,192



**Table 4** | Prevention education

Reporting Period	No. incoming students total	No. of program events for incoming students	No. of incoming students receiving Campus Program prevention education (Campus-funded and/or funded with other sources)	Percentage of incoming students receiving Campus Program prevention education (Campus-funded and/or funded with other sources)
July-December 2021	289,399	1,095	201,512	70%
January-June 2022	119,259	742	66,650	56%

**NOTE:** Colleges/universities might be educating all of their incoming students, but during different reporting periods, so the percentage of incoming students educated in a given six-month period can be under 100%.

**Table 5** | Crimes reported and actions taken

Reporting Period	On campus crimes			Off campus crimes			Accountability actions	
	No. of victims reporting crimes that occurred on campus	No. of on campus crimes reported to campus police	No. of on campus crimes reported to community law enforcement	No. victims reporting crimes that occurred off campus	No. of off campus crimes reported to campus police	No. of off campus crimes reported to community law enforcement	No. of offenses resulting in criminal charges filed in local jurisdiction	No. of offenses resulting in campus disciplinary action or judicial board actions
July-December 2021	85	67	18	51	28	23	214	172
January-June 2022	88	80	8	76	22	54	96	180

## Appendix H:

# Information on the Grants to Enhance Culturally Specific Services for Victims of Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking Program

July 2021 - June 2022

The Culturally Specific Services Program (CSSP) supports the maintenance and replication of existing successful services in community-based programs providing culturally specific services to address domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, as well as the development of innovative culturally specific strategies and projects to enhance access to services and resources for victims who face obstacles to using more traditional services and resources. CSSP-funded programs respond to a survivor's needs in a manner that affirms the survivor's culture and effectively addresses language and communication barriers.

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

In Fiscal Years 2022 and 2023, OVW issued **93** CSSP awards totaling nearly **\$38 million**. Information about OVW awards is available on OVW's website at: <https://www.justice.gov/ovw/awards>.

CSSP grantees develop and enhance culturally accessible programs, strategies, and training. This includes working with state and local governments and social service agencies to develop and enhance effective strategies; providing training for law enforcement, prosecution, courts, probation, and correctional facilities on culturally specific responses to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking; working to increase the capacity of communities to provide culturally specific resources, education, and prevention strategies; and examining the dynamics of culture and its impact on victimization and healing. Some CSSP funds support projects under OVW's Technical Assistance Program, which ensures grantees have training and tools to maximize the impact of their work.

CSSP grantees also work to identify and replicate promising ways of providing culturally specific services. For example, the Korean American Family Service Center in Flushing, New York, reported in 2022 that they trained hotline dispatchers to work on a "24-hour bilingual Korean/English hotline, the only one of its kind on the East Coast," noting that the hotline is "a critical entry point and crisis intervention tool that offers immediate assistance to Korean immigrant survivors."

CSSP grantees reported serving an average of about **2,000** survivors every six months. More information about survivors served under this program is available in Appendix F.

## Appendix I:

# Information on Transitional Housing Assistance Grants for Victims of Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking

July 2021 - June 2022

Transitional Housing Assistance Grants for Victims of Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking (Transitional Housing) grants fund programs offering transitional housing, short-term housing assistance, and related support services to victims, their children, and other dependents.

In Fiscal Years 2022 and 2023, OVW issued **153** Transitional Housing awards totaling nearly **\$79 million**. Information about these awards is available on OVW's website: <https://www.justice.gov/ovw/awards>.

Between July 2021 and June 2022, an average of **232** Transitional Housing grantees reported serving an average of **2,253** victims, **3,054** children, and **75** other dependents of victims every six months. Along with transitional housing and short-term housing assistance, Transitional Housing grantees offer support services including case management, counseling, legal advocacy, court accompaniment, crisis intervention, job training, and material assistance.

Over 12 months, grantees provided **1,556** victims with **192,831** transitional bed nights. Those figures were **2,072** and **253,532** respectively for children, and **37** and **4,827** for other dependents.

VAWA grantees/subgrantees consistently report that there is a great and chronic need for both emergency shelter and affordable long-term housing in their communities. Transitional Housing grantees reported that the total number of victims and children not served or partially served due to lack of available housing averaged **751** and **696**, respectively, across the six-month reporting periods (July 2021 - June 2022). No other dependents were reported as not served or partially served due to lack of available housing during this time.

The following table presents the average number of months victims, children, and other dependents received assistance from Transitional Housing grantees before exiting or having their services terminated for reasons such as non-compliance with program rules or violation of lease agreement during the time covered in this report.

**Table 1**

Length of stay of victims, children and other dependents in grant-funded transitional housing programs, average across 6-month reporting periods (July 2021-June 2022)

Number of months	Victims, children, and other dependents who exited			Victims, children, and other dependents who were terminated		
	Victims	Children	Other dependents	Victims	Children	Other dependents
1	45	34	1	10	7	0
2	22	23	0	9	7	2
3	32	37	1	3	7	0
4	28	33	0	3	2	0
5	16	21	0	4	4	0
6	41	64	4	21	35	0
7	16	12	0	3	1	0
8	13	13	0	1	1	0
9	14	18	0	2	4	0
10	13	11	0	3	3	0
11	12	11	0	0	0	0
12	38	48	3	7	3	0
13	15	28	1	2	5	1
14	8	10	0	0	0	0
15	9	10	1	1	2	0
16	9	10	0	1	0	0
17	11	14	1	1	1	0
18	12	15	1	1	0	0
19	9	12	1	0	0	0
20	6	9	1	1	0	0
21	7	11	1	2	3	0
22	9	16	1	1	2	0
23	8	9	1	1	2	0
24	49	87	1	4	1	0
25	8	10	1	0	0	0
26	7	14	0	0	0	0
27	3	3	0	0	0	0
28	0	0	0	1	1	0
29	1	2	0	0	0	0
30	8	9	0	1	0	0

See Appendix F for more information regarding the client population served as well as the number of people requesting services that Transitional Housing grantees were unable to serve as a result of a lack of resources.

# Appendix J:

## Information about the LGBT Specific Services Program

The 2022 reauthorization of VAWA created an LGBT Specific Services Program. The program's statute mandates a biennial report to include information on the distribution of funding under the LGBT Specific Services Program, the progress made in replicating and supporting increased services to LGBT victims, and the types of LGBT-specific programs, strategies, technical assistance, and training developed or enhanced through the program. The report requirement can be found at 34 U.S.C. § 20129(d). The statute does not stipulate the exact cadence for this biennial report's issuance, nor does it specify the report's recipient(s).

Congress provided \$1 million in each of the previous fiscal years (2023 and 2024) for the LGBT Specific Services Program. Because purposes for which LGBT Specific Services Program dollars can be used align with the purpose areas of the Grants for Outreach and Services to Underserved Populations Program (Underserved Program), OVW administered the two programs in a consolidated fashion in FYs 2023 and 2024.

### Grant Awards

LGBT Specific Services Program funds supported in part or whole the following four awards issued under the Underserved Program:

- FY 2023
  - The TransLatin@ Coalition, in California - **\$600,000**. This project aims to strengthen client case management, provides counseling and safe housing, and supports survivors in navigating criminal justice processes.
  - Proyecto Matria, Inc., in Puerto Rico - **\$500,000**. The grant funds support greater outreach to survivors, enhanced organizational capacity to provide survivor services, and strengthened partnerships with other community resources and the justice system.
- FY 2024
  - Gay & Lesbian Community Center, in Nevada - **\$599,927**. This project involves advocacy for survivors, workshops for youth and families, and developing an online resource hub.
  - Rainbow Access Initiative, Inc., in New York - **\$600,000**. The grant award is to increase survivor services and conduct education and awareness-building efforts.

### Technical Assistance

The Alliance of Local Service Organizations (ALSO) serves as the training and technical assistance provider to the Underserved Program under which LGBT Specific Services Program funds have been administered. ALSO's efforts focus on developing materials, identifying gaps in services, and conducting trainings on culturally appropriate services. For example, in 2023 ALSO created a summary document on addressing the needs of LGBT survivors and designed an accessible website of resources for Underserved Program grantees.

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