



United States Department of Justice

Office on Violence Against Women

*Working Together to End the Violence*

# S•T•O•P Program

Services • Training • Officers  
• Prosecutors

2016 Report



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## Considerations for the Reader

This STOP (Services • Training • Officers • Prosecutors) Program 2016 Report is submitted in response to the statutory requirement that the U.S. Attorney General provide a biennial report to Congress on the STOP Program, including how funds were used and an evaluation of the effectiveness of funded programs. This Report is based on data submitted by STOP administrators and STOP subgrantees, reflecting STOP awards made and STOP Program-funded activities engaged in during calendar years 2013 and 2014. This report also presents current research on best practices to respond to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, sex trafficking, and stalking, which OVW uses to invest in proven strategies and solutions to further the common goal of ending domestic and sexual violence.

The following are key notes for the reader to consider when reviewing the 2016 Report.

## Report Overview

- The section entitled “Background” (page 1) sets out the statutory origins and outlines of the STOP Program—the Program’s goals, the allocation and distribution of STOP Program funds, and states’ eligibility, reporting requirements, and reporting methods.
- “STOP Program 2013 and 2014: State-Reported Data and Distribution of Funds” (page 8) describes the sources of the data and how funds were used during calendar years 2013 and 2014—what types of agencies and organizations received funding and the types of activities in which they engaged.
- “Effectiveness of the STOP Programs” (page 14) describes key activities carried out with STOP Program funds, discusses why they are important, and provides examples of specific STOP Program-funded programs and initiatives engaging in those activities.
- “STOP Program Aggregate Accomplishments” (page 61) presents the data reported by subgrantees in greater detail.
- Finally, Appendix A and Appendix B present data on the number and amounts of awards in the mandated allocation categories (i.e., victim services, law enforcement, prosecution, and courts), culturally specific awards, allocations by victimization, and the number and characteristics of victims served on a state-by-state basis.

## The Scope and Burden of Violence

- VAWA and the STOP Program 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.
- The term “victim” is used in this report instead of “survivor” to emphasize that violence and abuse are criminal in nature, and to account for victims who survive violence and those who do not.
- For brevity, these crimes are referred to throughout this report as “domestic/sexual violence.”

## Data Presentation and Interpretation

- Throughout this report, references to “fiscal year” refer to the federal fiscal year (October 1–September 30).
- STOP funds are awarded to states on a fiscal year schedule. STOP administrators sub-award these funds on various time schedules, and report on the use of funds by calendar year.
- Throughout this report, references to “states” or “states and territories” refer to all recipients of STOP awards—i.e., the 50 states, the 5 U.S. territories, and the District of Columbia.
- Prevalence data are presented to the tenth decimal place where possible, and presented as whole integers if unavailable.
  - For example: *The 2010 NISVS found that 10% of women and 8% of men who faced housing insecurity were victims of intimate partner violence, as compared with 2.3% of women and 3.1% of men who did not face housing insecurity.*
- The most frequently reported data are generally included (for example, purpose areas or victim services). For more information about the types of data that STOP administrators and subgrantees provide, refer to the sample forms located on the VAWA MEI website: <http://muskie.usm.maine.edu/vawamei/forms.htm>.
- The overall number of victims served represents an unduplicated count. This means that subgrantees count each victim only once, regardless of the number of times that victim received services during each calendar year.
  - Victims are reported only once for each type of service received during the calendar year. For example, the same victim might seek legal advocacy twice and seek victim services three times. In this case, subgrantees would report two counts of services provided (one legal advocacy service and one victim service), and one victim served.
  - Because victims can only be counted once, they must be reported under only one primary victimization, regardless of how many times that victims received

services during a calendar year. It is not uncommon for victims to experience more than one type of victimization (e.g., domestic violence and stalking, or domestic violence and sexual assault), but that fact is not reflected in the reported percentages of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking victims served.

- Where possible, subgrantee data are presented as totals across the two-year reporting period. Throughout this report, unless otherwise indicated, “total” represents 2013 and 2014 data added together.
  - For example: *Subgrantees received a total of **1,255,934** hotline calls.*
- In some cases, a total is not available.
  - For example, some victims may seek multiple services across the two annual reporting periods; hence, providing a total would include duplicated numbers of victims. In those cases, a calculated average across the two annual reporting periods is presented.
  - For example: *During the two-year reporting period, subgrantees provided services to an annual average of **412,330** victims.*
- Subgrantee data is presented as whole integers.
  - For example: *During the two-year reporting period, subgrantees served an annual average of **99,651** victims living in rural areas.*
- Percentages throughout the report may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

## Executive Summary

### Background

Congress first enacted the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) in 1994 to improve the national criminal justice response to violence against women, ensure services for victims, and create informed policy on the issue. Reauthorized in 2000, 2005, and 2013, VAWA articulates the Congress's commitment to effective strategies for preventing and responding to domestic and sexual violence, holding offenders accountable, and ensuring safety, autonomy, and justice for victims. The STOP (Services • Training • Officers • Prosecutors) Formula Grant Program was established as part of VAWA in 1994, and has been included in every reauthorization since.

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

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#### Subgrantee Perspective

*STOP Program Funding has allowed MCASA to provide and build support for the Sexual Assault Response Teams (SARTs) located throughout Maryland. In addition, funding has enabled MCASA to reach out to SART constituents to provide training and technical assistance. Before we received STOP Program Funds, there were limitations to providing statewide training and technical assistance for professionals responding to sexual assault, specifically Forensic Nurse Examiners (FNEs) and SARTs. This grant has allowed us to increase MCASA's statewide support for professionals serving survivors of sexual assault by funding our participation in SART meetings, allowing us to serve as trainers and provide technical assistance to existing SARTs.*

***Maryland Coalition Against Sexual Assault***

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The Office on Violence Against Women (OVW) administers grants under VAWA and provides technical assistance and training to grant recipients so that funds are used to support evidence-based interventions, when and where possible, and so that grantees can effectively combat these crimes in their communities. As of February 2018, OVW administers 15 current statutorily

authorized discretionary and four formula programs that provide grants to criminal justice agencies, victim services organizations, and other entities that address domestic and sexual violence.

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

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

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### Subgrantee Perspective

*During this reporting period, The Tahirih Justice Center's STOP Program-funded Holistic Social Services for Immigrant Women Survivors of Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, and Sex Trafficking Project enabled 41 immigrant women and girls in Maryland who are victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, and sex trafficking to rebuild their lives and progress towards self-sufficiency and stability as a result of culturally competent, linguistically accessible, comprehensive social services case management...Tahirih provides tailored victim services: comprehensive case management spanning intake, needs assessment, and goal planning; as well as referrals for shelter, food, medical services, etc.; accompaniment and assistance navigating the criminal justice system; crisis counseling; and safety planning. Both long-term social service case management and brief supportive counseling services are offered.*

*Tahirih Justice Center, Maryland*

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This Executive Summary highlights the activities and accomplishments of the STOP Violence Against Women Formula Program (STOP Program) subgrantees in their efforts to help victims, families, and communities recover from the destructive and pervasive effects of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking. The accompanying full STOP Program 2016 Report to Congress (2016 Report) includes detailed descriptions of subgrantees' aggregate accomplishments and data on their work spanning the two-year report period. This summary and the full report include examples, many in the words of state administrators and subgrantees, of the ways in which they are using VAWA funds to assist victims and administer justice.

- During Fiscal Years 2013 and 2014, OVW awarded a total of **\$267,482,151** to states and territories under the STOP Program.
- States and territories in turn subawarded a total of **\$263,232,979** to an annual average

of **2,392** subgrantees.

- An annual average of **1,099** victim services agencies and organizations (sexual assault, domestic violence, and dual programs, including tribal), **128** state or tribal coalitions, **351** law enforcement departments, **404** prosecutors' offices, **51** courts, and **361** other organizations and agencies received STOP funding.

OVW requires each state and territory applying for STOP Program funds to submit a plan describing how the state will recognize and address the needs of underserved populations and ensure equitable distribution of funds among those populations. This requirement, and the STOP statute, recognize the disproportionate rates at which these crimes may affect underserved and vulnerable populations, including underserved racial and ethnic populations, persons underserved because of age, people with disabilities, people with limited English proficiency, immigrants or refugees, and those living in rural areas.

## The Scope and Burden of Violence

OVW relies on current national data and empirical research to inform its understanding of the scope and nature of domestic and sexual violence in the United States. National surveys administered by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) measure the incidence and prevalence of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking, and some of the adverse outcomes associated with those crimes. National data and research findings, taken with numerical and narrative information that OVW grantees and subgrantees report about the victims they serve and the services they provide, paint a picture of a persistent criminal justice and public health crisis for which solutions—however innovative and effective—are in limited supply.

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

crimes, including those reported and not reported to law enforcement, against people 12 and older.

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



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

## Effectiveness of STOP Formula Program Funding

STOP Program funding is critical to addressing domestic/sexual violence. During the two-year reporting period, the STOP Program funded an annual average of **2,690** full-time equivalent (FTE) staff, including governmental and non-governmental victim advocates, law enforcement officers, prosecutors, sexual assault nurse examiners (SANEs), and program coordinators and administrative staff. STOP Program funds are used primarily to provide victim services, training, and dedicated personnel in law enforcement and prosecution for responding effectively to sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking. States may use funding to enhance existing programs and services and to fill gaps in services.

Grants are awarded to all states and territories according to a statutorily determined, population-based formula. Each state and territory receives a base amount of \$600,000, and then an additional amount based on population. States must allocate their awards based on the following formula:

- **30%** of funding must be allocated for **victim services** (of which at least 10% must be awarded to culturally specific, community-based organizations);
- **25%** of funding must be allocated for **law enforcement**;
- **25%** of funding must be allocated for **prosecutors**;

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

## Criminal Justice Response

Over the past 20 years, VAWA funding has transformed how criminal justice systems in many communities respond to sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking. Some of the innovations funded by VAWA are law enforcement collaboration with victim services providers and healthcare professionals; use of evidence-based lethality assessments to curb domestic violence-related homicides; improved forensic medical examinations for sexual assault victims; enhanced training opportunities for law enforcement, prosecutors, and judges; investigation and prosecution policies and practices that focus on the offender and account for the effects of trauma on victims; specialized law enforcement and prosecution units; specialized courts and dockets; and enhanced offender monitoring strategies.

### *Snapshots of the impact of STOP Program funds on criminal justice systems*

- ✦ STOP funding to the Office of the District Attorney, 7th Judicial District in Colorado, has expedited charging of sex offense cases that, prior to funding, would often be pending review for months before being processed. The STOP-funded prosecutor turns them around either as a no-file, a request for further investigation, or charges the cases as quickly as possible.
- ✦ STOP Program-funded probation surveillance officers from Pima County, Arizona, have enhanced their monitoring of domestic violent court probationers through random field visits and searches of probationers' property. They have focused on victim contacts, consultations with batterer intervention program (BIP) providers, collaborating with victim advocates, and effective interactions with probationers.
- ✦ The Maine State Police Crime Lab used STOP Program funding to hire a half-time Forensic Chemist to analyze evidence in sexual assault cases. This hire has resulted in a significant decrease in both the sexual assault evidence backlog and the overall turnaround time for processing of sexual assault cases. The turnaround time to process sexual assault cases at the crime laboratory has decreased from about 1.5 years to approximately 6 months.
- ✦ STOP-Program court positions in Santa Rosa County, Florida, manage all the domestic violence, dating, sexual assault, and stalking injunction cases filed with the courts in the county. The funded staff ensure that orders for protection can be served in court, follow up on violations as needed, coordinate civil injunction cases with criminal domestic violence cases, and work with all other agencies serving victims to provide easy access and expedited handling of injunction cases through the court system.



Grantee and subgrantee reports demonstrate that VAWA-funded criminal justice solutions are evolving alongside the changing dynamics of violence and victimization and are used to address sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking as they intersect with the use of technology by perpetrators and advances in forensic science.

During the two-year reporting period, STOP Program subgrantees reported the following accomplishments in criminal cases:

- Law enforcement made **59,211** arrests for sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking offenses, including **5,679** arrests for protection order violations;
- Prosecutors disposed of **186,554** cases, of which **67%**<sup>i</sup> resulted in convictions;
- Courts monitored an annual average of **1,816** offenders for compliance with court-ordered conditions at **7,759** individual review hearings;
- Probation agencies supervised an annual average of **4,048** offenders and conducted **119,643** monitoring activities; and
- Supervised offenders who violated protection orders had their probation partially or fully revoked **68%** of the time.

## Services for Victims and Families

VAWA grant funds are used to provide services to victims and their families as they cope with the immediate and long-term impact of violence in their lives. These services help victims stay safe and establish independence after leaving an abusive relationship, and they connect victims with resources to support their recovery and, if they choose, their pursuit of justice. The STOP Program funds:

- **Crisis intervention and victim advocacy** to help victims deal with their immediate needs after being victimized, find resources, and plan for safety in the aftermath of violence;
- **Legal advocacy and representation** in civil and criminal matters, which help victims navigate the legal system and obtain favorable outcomes in their cases;
- Assistance with **obtaining orders of protection**, which are one of the most frequently sought legal remedies for domestic violence victims and have been shown to reduce further violence and improve quality of life for victims; and
- **Shelter and transitional housing** for victims fleeing abuse, with accompanying services to help them find employment and permanent housing for themselves and their children.

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

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### Subgrantee Perspective

*This funding allows our agency to have almost three full-time crisis workers in the shelter, an on-site counselor that offers free counseling to victims and their non-offending family members, and a rural bilingual legal advocate that spends time in the outermost rural counties to connect victims to services and legal advocacy. This funding also allows staff to operate a 24-hour hotline and emergency shelter, as well as provide services such as orientation and intake, family violence and sexual assault education, safety planning, lethality assessments, child advocacy, child recreational groups, information and referrals, intervention services, legal assistance, transportation and/or arrangement of transportation into the emergency shelter, individualized counseling, support groups, self-sufficiency advocacy, and educational arrangements for children.*

*Women's Shelter of East Texas, Inc.*

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During the two-year reporting period, STOP Program subgrantees provided more than **1.6** million (**1,661,125**) services to victims. On average, they provided services to **513,044** individuals each year, including **412,330** primary victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking. The services that STOP Program subgrantees most frequently provided were:

- Housing bed nights: **2,285,532**
- Hotline calls: **1,255,934**
- Victim advocacy: **417,443**
- Crisis intervention: **370,975**
- Criminal justice advocacy: **281,967**
- Civil legal advocacy: **227,104**

## Coordinated Community Response

Per VAWA, one of the original statutory purposes of the STOP Program was to “support statewide, formal and informal multidisciplinary efforts, to coordinate the response of law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, courts, victim services agencies, and other state agencies and departments, to violent crimes against women, including the crimes of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking.” Like other VAWA-funded grantees, STOP subgrantees work in meaningful ways with community partners to address systems-level issues related to domestic/sexual violence, and to ensure an effective, coordinated response to these crimes.

Multidisciplinary teams shape local approaches for preventing and responding to violence and abuse, provide cross-disciplinary training so each member understands the others’ roles,

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

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### **Subgrantee Perspective**

*During this reporting period, our STOP-funded staff collaborated with 95 community agencies and various professionals, including law enforcement, lawyers, prosecutors, advocates, case managers, medical professionals, and mental health professionals. In providing coordination, we find victims have a more positive experience with moving through the various systems and minimizing re-victimization by various systems. We see more positive outcomes in regards to a victim's healing.*

*La Frontera Impact - SPC, Arizona*

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The agencies and organizations that STOP Program subgrantees met with most frequently were:

- Domestic violence organizations;
- Law enforcement agencies;
- Prosecution offices;
- Sexual assault organizations;
- Courts;
- Social services organizations;
- Health/mental health organizations; and
- Corrections.

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

Victims' experiences and a growing body of research (detailed in the full report) confirm that certain populations are victimized by violence and abuse—and report it—at different rates. These populations may also have less favorable experiences with the criminal justice system when they report. The ways that victims experience, resist, and survive violence can be shaped by a host of cultural, social, and economic factors.

Thus, funds authorized by Congress through VAWA are used to address unique challenges that people from underserved and marginalized populations face when they are victimized. STOP state administrators are required to direct at least 10% of the funds awarded for victim services to culturally specific, community-based organizations. Altogether, states and territories allocated **17%** and **22%** of their yearly funding to these organizations in 2013 and 2014, respectively.

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### Subgrantee Perspective

*STOP funding was instrumental for the translation of nine protection order forms that provide critical information about protection order proceedings and guidance on how to complete a protection order forms...The forms were translated into Spanish, Russian, Chinese, and Arabic. These languages were selected based on a survey of trial courts, which identified the foreign spoken languages with greatest demand for court interpretation.*

*Supreme Court of Ohio*

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

- **8,070** victims who identified as American Indian or Alaska Native;
- **6,523** victims who identified as Asian;
- **87,048** victims who identified as Black or African American;
- **68,688** victims who identified as Latino or Hispanic;
- **41,874** victims who identified as male;
- **2,085** victims who identified as Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander;
- **22,484** victims who were immigrants, refugees, or asylum seekers;
- **26,561** victims with disabilities;
- **34,023** victims with limited English proficiency;
- **99,998** victims who were youth and young adults (ages 13 – 24); and
- **16,562** victims who were 60 or older.

## Training for Professionals

Victims have contact with a range of professionals, including law enforcement, prosecutors, court personnel, health and mental health professionals, and others. Victims' experiences with these people can have a profound effect on their recovery and their willingness to assist the criminal justice system. Whether it is a police officer responding to a call, a forensic nurse conducting a sexual assault medical forensic exam, or a judge hearing a case that involves a history of domestic violence, it is critical that each person respond appropriately, make informed decisions, and prevent further harm. Ongoing training plays a crucial role in equipping people to respond to sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking. One of the primary and original purposes of the STOP Program is to provide training to law enforcement officers, judges, other court personnel, and prosecutors to more effectively identify and

respond to sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking. That training has been expanded to include a broad range of professionals who work directly with victims, or who encounter victims in their work.

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### Subgrantee Perspective

*In 2014 alone, MDAA used VAWA STOP funds to offer 26 trainings, in which approximately 1,562 prosecutors, advocates and law enforcement were trained. MDAA staff attorney trained 186 recruits at the Massachusetts State Police Academy...MDAA trained 375 prosecutors on teen breakup violence based on a high-profile case in Massachusetts at the Annual Prosecutor's Conference. This year, MDAA developed a new advocacy training program for domestic violence and offered this training on two different dates at two separate locations. This training includes a fact pattern and exercises designed to give prosecutors experience with opening statements, motions, and closing arguments in an environment where they had the opportunity to hear feedback from experienced prosecutors.*

*Massachusetts District Attorneys' Association*

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During the two-year period covered by the report, STOP subgrantees used funds to train service providers, criminal justice personnel, and other professionals to improve their response to victims. In total, subgrantees trained **481,970** professionals, including:

- **157,447** law enforcement officers;
- **59,042** victim advocates (both governmental and non-governmental);
- **53,826** health/mental health professionals, including forensic nurse examiners;
- **21,966** court personnel;
- **21,177** educators;
- **19,798** prosecutors;
- **17,271** social service organization staff; and
- **11,368** attorneys and law students.

## Remaining Areas of Need

STOP state administrators and subgrantees are asked in their reports to identify what needs remain unmet. Their responses help OVW understand the emerging and under-resourced issues faced by victims and the systems designed to serve them, and barriers to holding offenders accountable. Administrators identified the following critical areas of unmet need:

- Increasing accountability for offenders, including increased arrests and prosecution, proper enforcement of protection orders, and improved monitoring of defendants;
- Improving access to and standardizing batterers' intervention programs (BIP);

- Increasing training and education for law enforcement, prosecutors, judges, and court personnel on the dynamics of domestic and sexual violence;
- Helping victims to meet their basic needs, including short and long-term affordable housing, transportation, childcare, and employment;
- Improving services and outreach to underserved groups, especially immigrants and refugees, victims with limited English proficiency, LGBT victims, victims with disabilities, and those who are homeless or suffer from mental illness;
- Expanding access to information and services to victims living in rural areas;
- Providing dedicated sexual assault services as well as expanding existing services for victims of sexual assault;
- Improving victims' access to legal resources, especially in cases of divorce and child custody; and
- Maintaining existing levels of service provision given financial constraints and high staff turnover.

The 2016 Report reflects two years of collective efforts to respond to domestic/sexual assault violence in every state and territory. The Report includes information about the types of awards and subgrantees, demographic information on victims served by state, types of services provided, aggregated information on arrests made, case prosecutions and outcomes, offenders supervised and monitored, and professionals trained.

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### **Administrator Perspectives**

*There are large, rural swaths of the state that have no access to a service provider. This is particularly burdensome for sexual assault victims: there are only 29 providers serving 159 counties. The lack of access to services and insurmountable geographic barriers indicate an urgent need for new service providers and/or outreach centers to overcome geographic isolation and lack of transportation.*

***STOP administrator (Georgia)***

*Batterers need to be held accountable in a meaningful way by police, prosecutors and judges, as well as child protective workers...Well-trained, responsive, and supportive police, prosecutors, judges, clerks, social workers, healthcare professionals and the public at large remain the key to making that paradigm shift to truly make domestic violence an unacceptable social behavior.*

***STOP administrator (Kentucky)***

*The ability to fully develop culturally specific services to meet the needs of our diverse populations remains a significant challenge. Wisconsin does not have enough programs providing culturally specific services and not enough resources to provide support in creating capacity to existing programs to respond to the community's needs.*

***STOP administrator (Wisconsin)***

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## Background

### Statutory Purpose Areas of the STOP Program

The STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program, also known as the STOP Program, was authorized by the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) and reauthorized and amended by VAWA 2000, VAWA 2005, and VAWA 2013.<sup>1,2,3,4</sup>

The STOP Program, which funds states and territories, promotes a coordinated, multidisciplinary approach to improving the criminal justice system's response to domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking and increasing the availability of victim services. The program encourages the development and strengthening of effective law enforcement, prosecution, and judicial strategies and victim services.

By statute, STOP Program funds may be used for:

- Training law enforcement officers, judges, other court personnel, and prosecutors to more effectively identify and respond to violent crimes against women, including the crimes of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, including the appropriate use of nonimmigrant status under [subparagraphs \(T\) and \(U\) of section 1101\(a\)\(15\) of Title 8](#);
- Developing, training, or expanding units of law enforcement officers, judges, other court personnel, and prosecutors specifically targeting violent crimes against women, including the crimes of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking;
- Developing and implementing more effective police, court, and prosecution policies, protocols, orders, and services specifically devoted to preventing, identifying, and responding to violent crimes against women, including the crimes of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, as well as the appropriate treatment of victims;
- Developing, installing, or expanding data collection and communication systems, including computerized systems, linking police, prosecutors, and courts or for the purpose of identifying, classifying, and tracking arrests, protection orders, violations of protection orders, prosecutions, and convictions for violent crimes against women, including the crimes of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking;
- Developing, enlarging, or strengthening victim services and legal assistance programs, including sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking programs, developing or improving delivery of victim services to underserved populations, providing specialized domestic violence court advocates in courts where a significant

number of protection orders are granted, and increasing reporting and reducing attrition rates for cases involving violent crimes against women, including crimes of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking;

- Developing, enlarging, or strengthening programs addressing the needs and circumstances of Indian tribes in dealing with violent crimes against women, including the crimes of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking;
- Supporting formal and informal statewide, multidisciplinary efforts, to the extent not supported by state funds, to coordinate the response of state law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, courts, victim services agencies, and other state agencies and departments, to violent crimes against women, including the crimes of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking;
- Training of sexual assault forensic medical personnel examiners in the collection and preservation of evidence, analysis, prevention, and providing expert testimony and treatment of trauma related to sexual assault;
- Developing, enlarging, or strengthening programs to assist law enforcement, prosecutors, courts, and others to address the needs and circumstances of older and disabled women who are victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, including recognizing, investigating, and prosecuting instances of such violence or assault and targeting outreach and support, counseling, and other victim services to such older and disabled individuals;
- Providing assistance to victims of domestic violence and sexual assault in immigration matters;
- Maintaining core victim services and criminal justice initiatives, while supporting complementary new initiatives and emergency services for victims and their families;
- Supporting the placement of special victim assistants (to be known as “Jessica Gonzales Victim Assistants”) in local law enforcement agencies to serve as liaisons between victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking and personnel in local law enforcement agencies in order to improve the enforcement of protection orders. Jessica Gonzales Victim Assistants shall have expertise in domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking and may undertake the following activities:
  - Developing, in collaboration with prosecutors, courts, and victim service providers, standardized response policies for local law enforcement agencies, including the use of evidence-based indicators to assess the risk of domestic and dating violence homicide and prioritize dangerous or potentially lethal cases;
  - Notifying persons seeking enforcement of protection orders as to what responses will be provided by the relevant law enforcement agency;
  - Referring persons seeking enforcement of protection orders to supplementary services (such as emergency shelter programs, hotlines, or legal assistance services); and
  - Taking other appropriate action to assist or secure the safety of the person seeking enforcement of a protection order;
- Providing funding to law enforcement agencies, victim services providers, and state, tribal, territorial, and local governments (which funding stream shall be known as the



Crystal Judson Domestic Violence Protocol Program) to promote:

- The development and implementation of training for local victim domestic violence service providers, and to fund victim services personnel, to be known as “Crystal Judson Victim Advocates,” providing supportive services and advocacy for victims of domestic violence committed by law enforcement personnel;
- The implementation of protocols within law enforcement agencies to ensure consistent and effective responses to the commission of domestic violence by personnel within such agencies (such as the model policy promulgated by the International Association of Chiefs of Police (“Domestic Violence by Police Officers: A Policy of the IACP, Police Response to Violence Against Women Project” July 2003)); and
- The development of such protocols in collaboration with state, tribal, territorial and local victim service providers and domestic violence coalitions;
- Developing and promoting state, local, or tribal legislation and policies that enhance best practices for responding to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking;
- Developing, implementing, or enhancing Sexual Assault Response Teams, or other similar coordinated community responses to sexual assault;
- Developing and strengthening policies, protocols, best practices, and training for law enforcement agencies and prosecutors relating to the investigation and prosecution of sexual assault cases and the appropriate treatment of victims;
- Developing, enlarging, or strengthening programs addressing sexual assault against men, women, and youth in correctional and detention settings;
- Identifying and conducting inventories of backlogs of sexual assault evidence collection kits and developing protocols and policies for responding to and addressing such backlogs, including protocols and policies for notifying and involving victims;
- Developing, enlarging, or strengthening programs and projects to provide services and responses targeting male and female victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, whose ability to access traditional services and responses is affected by their sexual orientation or gender identity, as defined in [section 249\(c\) of Title 18](#); and
- Developing, enhancing, or strengthening prevention and educational programming to address domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, with not more than 5% of the amount allocated to a state to be used for this purpose.

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

For Fiscal Years 2013 and 2014, states were encouraged to develop and support projects to:

- Retain core services to victims;
- Increase support for sexual assault, including services, law enforcement response and prosecution;
- Increase support for underserved populations, particularly communities of color, in a culturally appropriate manner, with a special emphasis on African American, tribal and LGBT communities;
- Increase the use of promising or evidence-building practices, where available;
- Support core services for victims of sexual and domestic violence, particularly support for rape crisis centers and domestic violence shelters;
- Provide culturally specific services and training to underserved communities based on factors such as race, ethnicity, language, sexual orientation, or gender identity;
- Provide basic and advanced training to tribal law enforcement and tribal courts regarding services for victims in tribal communities;
- Provide comprehensive training to victim services, law enforcement, prosecutors, and court personnel on sexual assault, to encourage increased reporting, arrest, and successful prosecution of perpetrators;
- Support Full Faith and Credit training for tribes, states, and territories; and
- Implement evidence-based risk/danger assessments to identify and prioritize victims who are considered to be in relationships with a high risk of lethality.

## **Allocation and Distribution of STOP Program Funds**

The United States Department of Justice's Office on Violence Against Women (OVW) administers the STOP Program according to a statutory formula. All states, plus the U.S. territories and the District of Columbia, are eligible to apply for STOP Program grants to address the crimes of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking. Funds granted to the states and territories are then subgranted to agencies and programs, including state offices and agencies, state and local courts (including juvenile courts), units of local government, victim service providers, and Indian tribal governments. Each state designates an official to serve as STOP administrator who oversees the process by which their state awards subgrants. STOP Program awards may support up to 75% of the costs of all projects receiving subgrants, including the cost of administering those subgrants; the remaining 25% of costs must be covered by nonfederal match sources.<sup>ii</sup>

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<sup>ii</sup>VAWA 2005, as amended, contains a provision eliminating match in certain circumstances and providing for waivers of match in other circumstances (34 U.S.C. § 12291[b][1]). VAWA 2013 further provides that the costs of projects for victim services or tribes for which there is an exemption under the 2005 provision will not count toward the total costs of the projects, for purposes of determining the required amount of nonfederal match (34 U.S.C. § 10446[f]). Data reported by STOP subgrantees and presented in this report reflect activities supported both by STOP Program funding and by required nonfederal match sources.

Grants are awarded to all states and territories according to a statutorily determined, population-based formula. Each state and territory receives a base amount of \$600,000, and then an additional amount based on population.<sup>1,2</sup> 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**;
- **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.

Beginning in 2015, VAWA 2013 required that not less than 20% of the total amount granted to a state shall be allocated for programs or projects in two or more allocation categories (i.e., law enforcement, prosecution, victim services, courts) that meaningfully address sexual assault, including stranger rape, acquaintance rape, alcohol or drug-facilitated rape, and rape within the context of an intimate partner relationship (*see*: 34 U.S.C. § 10446[c][5]). Because this report contains data reflecting activities during calendar years 2013 and 2014, prior to the effective date of this provision, the STOP 2018 Report will be the first to present data addressing this requirement.

## Eligibility Requirements

To be eligible to receive STOP Program funds, states must meet all application requirements and certify that they are in compliance with certain statutory requirements of VAWA. First, the states' laws, policies, and practices must not require victims of domestic/sexual violence to bear the costs associated with the filing of criminal charges against the offender, or the costs associated with the filing, issuance, registration, modification, enforcement, dismissal, withdrawal or services of a warrant, protection order, petition for a protection order, or witness subpoena; and second, states must certify that a government entity incurs the full out-of-pocket costs of forensic medical exams for sexual assault victims and coordinates with health care providers in the region to notify victims of sexual assault of the availability of rape exams at no cost to the victims (*see*: 34 U.S.C. § 10449[a] and 34 U.S.C. § 10450).<sup>4</sup>

At the time they submit their applications, states must submit implementation plans describing how the state will use the funds awarded, including how the state will meet the requirement to award not less than 20% to programs meaningfully addressing sexual assault. States are required to consult and coordinate with the following entities within their state: state sexual assault and domestic violence coalitions, law enforcement and prosecution offices, state and local courts, tribal governments with state or federal recognition, representatives from underserved populations, including culturally specific populations, victim service providers,

population-specific organizations, and other entities as needed (*see*; 34 U.S.C. § 10446[c][2], [i]).<sup>4</sup>

State applications for STOP Program funding also must include:

- Documentation from each member of the implementation planning process as to their participation in that process;
- Documentation from prosecution, law enforcement, court, and victim services programs that demonstrate the need for grant funds, how they intend to use the funds, the expected results, and the demographic characteristics of the populations to be served;
- A description of how the state will ensure subgrantees' consultation with victim service providers during the development of their applications;
- Demographic data on underserved populations and a description of how the state will meet the needs of those populations;
- A description of how the state will meet regulations regarding equitable distribution of funds based on population, geographic area, and needs of underserved populations; and
- Goals and objectives for reducing domestic violence-related homicides.

## Reporting Requirements

VAWA (*see*: 34 U.S.C. § 10448[b]) requires the Attorney General to report to Congress on the STOP program after the end of each even-numbered fiscal year. The report includes the following information for each state receiving funds:

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

To fulfill statutory reporting requirements, and to advance a broader effort to improve measurements of program performance, OVW has worked with the VAWA Measuring Effectiveness Initiative at the Muskie School of Public Service, University of Southern Maine (Muskie School), to develop meaningful measures of program effectiveness and progress report forms for all OVW-administered grant programs, including the STOP Program. The Muskie School provides ongoing, extensive training and technical assistance to state STOP administrators on completing forms. States are required to submit both their STOP administrator report and their subgrantees' reports annually.

## STOP Program 2013 and 2014: State-Reported Data and Distribution of Funds

This report is based on subgrantee data about the distribution and use of program funds during calendar years 2013 and 2014. In 2013, **54** STOP administrators and **2,452** subgrantees submitted data<sup>iii</sup>. In 2014, **55** administrators and **2,332** subgrantees submitted data<sup>iv</sup>. Under a cooperative agreement with OVW, the Muskie School analyzed this data.

### How STOP Program Funds Were Distributed: STOP Administrators

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>v</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.

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<sup>iii</sup> American Samoa and the Virgin Islands did not report in 2013.

<sup>iv</sup> American Samoa did not report in 2014.

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

**Table 1a. Number and distribution of STOP subgrant awards made in 2013**

Allocation category	Number of awards to subgrantees	Total funding in category (\$)	Percentage of total dollars awarded
Courts	223	<b>8,393,050</b>	6%
Law enforcement	869	<b>33,731,870</b>	24%
Prosecutors	745	<b>33,915,124</b>	24%
Victim services	1,217	<b>45,720,786</b>	33%
Administration	NA	10,679,428	8%
Discretionary	279	<b>8,210,352</b>	6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,333</b>	<b>140,650,610</b>	<b>100%</b>

NA = not applicable

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

**Table 1b. Number and distribution of STOP subgrant awards made in 2014**

Allocation category	Number of awards to subgrantees	Total funding in category (\$)	Percentage of total dollars awarded
Courts	274	7,292,954	5%
Law enforcement	857	32,572,470	23%
Prosecutors	772	33,820,855	23%
Victim services	1,300	48,592,681	34%
Administration	NA	11,216,266	8%
Discretionary	329	10,982,837	8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,532</b>	<b>144,478,063</b>	<b>100%</b>

NA = not applicable

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

In 2013, **54** states and territories reported<sup>vi</sup> that they made **242** awards totaling **\$7,608,807** to culturally specific victim services organizations, accounting for **17%** of funds awarded for victim services. In 2014, **54** states and territories reported that they made **249** awards totaling **\$10,496,512** to culturally specific victim services organizations, accounting for **22%** of funds awarded for victim services.<sup>vii</sup>

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

<sup>vii</sup> Detailed information regarding amounts of awards/percentages to culturally specific, community-based organizations on a state-by-state basis is available in Appendix A 2013 Table A3a on page 90 and Appendix A 2014 Table A3b on page 110.

## How STOP Program Funds Were Used: Subgrantees

Subgrantees used STOP Program funds to offer victim services, provide training, and support law enforcement and prosecutors. During the two-year reporting period:

- **96%** of subgrantees used their STOP awards to fund staff positions, most often professional positions providing direct services to victims.
- Staff providing direct services to victims represent **55%** of the total STOP Program-funded full-time equivalents (FTEs).
- On average, subgrantees most frequently used funds to support the following activities:
  - Services to victims (**68%** of subgrantees);
  - Training (**42%**);
  - Supporting a specialized unit (**23%**)
  - Developing or implementing policies (**18%**);
  - Developing and/or distributing products (**17%**);
  - Law enforcement activities (**13%**); and
  - Prosecution activities (**13%**).

## Victim Services

During the two-year reporting period:

- On average, **412,330** of victims who sought services received them during each year (**99%** of those seeking services).
- On average, the majority of those victims were white (**55%**), female (**90%**), and between the ages of 25 and 59 (**69%**).<sup>viii</sup>
- Subgrantees provided victim advocacy (**417,443**), crisis intervention (**370,975**), and criminal justice advocacy (**281,967**) in greater numbers than any other services.
- Subgrantees received more than **687,750** hotline calls from primary victims.

<sup>viii</sup>For more information on the races/ethnicities and other demographic characteristics of victims served, see Table 21 on page 72. To see this information displayed by state, see Appendix Tables A3a on page 90 and B3a on page 99. These percentages are based on the number of victims for whom race/ethnicity was known. Victims may identify with more than one race/ethnicity, or may not report their race/ethnicity at all. Accordingly, these data may represent an undercounting of the true number of underserved victims. Hotline services, for example, generally do not collect this race/ethnicity information, as it could prevent victims from seeking further help. Whenever collecting demographic information on victims presents a barrier to service, or could violate confidentiality or jeopardize a victim's safety, service providers are advised not to collect it.

The percentage of STOP Program-funded projects focused solely on domestic violence and dating violence was **28%** in 2013 and **28%** in 2014. The percentage of projects addressing domestic violence, dating violence, and either sexual assault or stalking was **20%** in 2013 and **20%** in 2014 (Table 2). The percentage of projects focusing on sexual assault alone, stalking alone, or both sexual assault and stalking was **13%** in 2013 and **12%** in 2014.

**Table 2. Types of victimization(s) addressed by STOP Program-funded projects in 2013 and 2014**

Type of victimization	2013 Subgrantees (N = 2,452)		2014 Subgrantees (N = 2,332)	
	Number	%	Number	%
Domestic violence/dating violence only	694	28%	653	28%
Sexual assault only	300	12%	268	11%
Stalking only	3	<1%	6	<1%
Domestic violence/dating violence and sexual assault	418	17%	382	16%
Domestic violence/dating violence and stalking	83	3%	89	4%
Sexual assault and stalking	5	<1%	6	<1%
Domestic violence/dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking	949	39%	928	40%

## Training

From the inception of the STOP Program, states and their subgrantees have recognized the critical need to educate first responders about domestic/sexual violence. The STOP Program continues to fulfill this primary purpose. During the two-year reporting period, a total of **481,970** professionals were trained, including:

- **157,447** law enforcement officers (**33%** of all people trained).
- **59,042** governmental and non-governmental victim advocates (**12%**); and
- **53,826** health and mental health professionals (**11%**), including **10,296** forensic nurse examiners.

## Officers

During the two-year reporting period, law enforcement agencies used STOP Program funds to:

- Respond to **106,800** calls for assistance;
- Investigate **151,024** cases;
- Make **59,211** arrests;
- Refer **74,501** cases to prosecutors; and
- Serve **28,345** protection orders.



## Prosecutors

During the two-year reporting period:

- STOP Program-funded prosecutors disposed of a total of more than **186,500** cases, with a reported overall conviction rate of **67%**.<sup>ix</sup> Approximately **109,800** of the cases disposed of were domestic violence misdemeanor cases, of which **66%**<sup>x</sup> resulted in convictions.

## Statutory Purpose Areas Addressed

Subgrantees most frequently addressed the victim services purpose areas.

**Table 3. Statutory purpose areas addressed with STOP Program funds in 2013 and 2014**

Purpose area	Average Number of Subgrantees (N= 2,392)	
	Annual Average	%
Victim services projects	1,616	68%
Training law enforcement officers, judges, court personnel, and prosecutors	836	35%
Policies, protocols, orders, and services	595	25%
Specialized units (law enforcement, judges, court personnel, prosecutors)	574	24%
Maintaining core victim services and criminal justice initiatives	468	20%
Support of statewide coordinated community responses	417	17%
Assistance to victims in immigration matters	359	15%
Stalking initiatives	303	13%
Development of data collection and communication systems	213	9%
Programs to assist older and disabled victims	200	8%
Training of sexual assault forensic medical personnel examiners	144	6%
Addressing the needs and circumstances of American Indian tribes	74	3%
Supporting the placement of special victim assistants	66	3%
Training, victim services, and protocols addressing domestic violence committed by law enforcement	30	1%

NOTE: Each subgrantee was able to select all relevant purpose areas addressed by their STOP Program-funded activities during calendar years 2013 and 2014. Thus, the total number of purpose areas reported is greater than the total number of subgrantees.

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

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

## Types of Agencies Receiving STOP Program Funds

During the two-year reporting period, those that serve both sexual assault and domestic violence victims were the most common type of organization to receive STOP Program funding, followed by domestic violence programs and prosecution agencies.

**Table 4. Types of agencies receiving STOP Program funds in 2013 and 2014**

Type of agency	2013 Subgrantees (N=2,452)		2014 Subgrantees (N=2,332)	
	Number	%	Number	%
Dual (domestic violence/sexual assault) program	532	22%	517	22%
Prosecution	415	17%	393	17%
Domestic violence program	396	16%	380	16%
Law enforcement	364	15%	337	14%
Sexual assault program	184	8%	157	7%
Community-based organization	123	5%	120	5%
Government agency	57	2%	63	3%
Domestic violence state coalition	64	3%	45	2%
Unit of local government	56	2%	52	2%
Court	48	2%	54	2%
Sexual assault state coalition	38	2%	47	2%
Dual state coalition	32	1%	29	1%
Probation, parole, or other correctional agency	31	1%	25	1%
Tribal domestic violence and/or sexual assault program	14	1%	17	1%
University/school	14	1%	14	1%
Tribal government	1	<1%	4	<1%
Tribal coalition	0	NA	0	NA
Other	83	3%	78	3%

NOTE: Of the organizations listed above, an annual average of 49 reported that they were faith-based and 125 reported that they were culturally specific, community-based organizations. Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

## The Effectiveness of the STOP Program: An Overview

Domestic/sexual violence is a pressing public health concern that has extensive consequences for victims, offenders, families, communities, and our nation. Responsive programming that adapts to meet the evolving needs of victims and their families is an essential component of cultivating safe and secure communities. Victim services and the criminal and civil justice systems continue to evolve as they are evaluated and informed by research and experience.

The following sections discuss the scope and burden of domestic/sexual violence across the nation, why the services funded by the STOP Program are important, and how these services contribute to the goals of improving victim safety and holding offenders accountable. Each section includes peer-reviewed and government-funded research, aggregate subgrantee and administrator data, and anecdotal reports from subgrantees and administrators that demonstrate the effectiveness of STOP-funded activities.

## The Scope and Burden of Violence

### Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking in the U.S.

Domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking affect millions of people in the U.S. every year. These forms of violence encompass a continuum of crimes and related behaviors that primarily, yet not exclusively, affect women and girls. The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS) found that every minute, 20 people in the U.S. are victims of physical violence by an intimate partner.<sup>5</sup> Nearly one in three women and one in six men suffer contact sexual violence (defined as rape, being made to penetrate, sexual coercion, and/or unwanted sexual contact) at some point in their lives, and 1 in 4 women and 1 in 7 men are subject to severe physical violence by an intimate partner during their lifetime<sup>6</sup> It is not uncommon for victims to experience more than one type of victimization, or to be victimized by multiple perpetrators over their lifetimes. More than one-third of female domestic/sexual violence victims suffer multiple forms of physical and sexual violence and stalking.<sup>6</sup> These forms of violence rarely occur as one-time incidents, but rather comprise behaviors that are ongoing, repetitive, and patterned.

Domestic/sexual violence crimes may be perpetrated by those closest to victims, by acquaintances, or by strangers. Offenders may use intimidation, threats, coercion, isolation, or other types of control to dominate victims. They may abuse their victims through physical, sexual, emotional, psychological, or financial means. The violence is generally purposeful—designed to coerce, entrap, and subjugate victims, and to cause fear. It harms the body, mind, and spirit, and may result in severe trauma, protracted recovery, or permanent injuries.

The economic costs of violence are far-reaching; victims rarely receive even partial reparations. Batterers may control or limit their victims' finances and assets, economically exploit them, or sabotage their employment.<sup>7,8,9,10,11</sup> Violence carries a significant national annual economic burden. In 2003, the cost of medical and mental health services and lost productivity related to domestic/sexual violence (measured in losses related to paid labor, household maintenance, and homicide) was estimated to be \$8.3 billion.<sup>12</sup> However, emerging research shows that mobilizing economic support for victims—by removing financial constraints on healthcare services, supporting educational achievement, and developing employment skills—has the potential to improve victim well-being and produce partial cost avoidance for governmental agencies.<sup>13</sup>

The adverse impact of domestic/sexual violence has a ripple effect, expanding well beyond victims to their children, other family members, workplaces, and communities, ultimately affecting all sectors and institutions of society. While violence touches all communities, victims from historically underserved populations may have familial, financial, cultural, and societal

experiences and circumstances that predispose them to poorer outcomes and greater barriers to accessing help from service providers and the justice system. For this reason, Congress authorized STOP Program funding to assist historically underserved victims with the unique challenges they face when seeking freedom from violence.

### **Spotlight on Training: Responding to Sexual Assault**

VAWA 2013 specifically authorized STOP-funded programs to fund training of sexual assault forensic medical personnel examiners to treat trauma related to sexual assault; to collect, preserve, and analyze evidence; and to provide expert testimony. During the two-year reporting period, an annual average of **676** subgrantees used funds for training on responding to sexual assault.

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#### **Subgrantee Perspective**

*STOP funds support the California Clinical Forensic Medical Training Center (CCFMTC), which is part of the California District Attorneys Association. The CCFMTC is the only statewide training organization for sexual assault examiners providing basic, advanced and specialized training using standardized curriculum, and providing examiners with coaching and mentoring through telecommunications technology. The CCFMTC delivers scientific evidence-based curriculum, webinars, and presentations. SAFE/SANE examiners, law enforcement officers and prosecutors rely on the consultation provided by the CCFMTC regarding sexual assault forensic medical examinations and the interpretation of findings.*

*California District Attorneys Association*

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During the two-year reporting period:

- An annual average of **56** subgrantees supported an annual average of **40** full-time equivalent (FTE) Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) staff positions;
- An annual average of **676**, or **66%** of all subgrantees who used funds for training, provided training on sexual assault dynamics, services, statutes and codes related to sexual assault crimes, and forensic examination;
- An annual average of **199**, or **20%** of all subgrantees who used funds for training, trained sexual assault forensic medical personnel;
- Subgrantees trained a total of **10,296** SANEs; and
- SANEs and Sexual Assault Forensic Examiners (SAFEs) conducted a total of **18,409** forensic exams.

During the two-year reporting period, an annual average of:

- **213** sexual assault organizations—**171** local programs and **43** state sexual assault

coalitions<sup>xi</sup>—received STOP Program funds;

- **47,517**, or **12%** of victims served with STOP Program funds, were victims of sexual assault;
- **1,066** subgrantees provided services to sexual assault victims;
- **202** subgrantees engaged in law enforcement activities that addressed sexual assault; and
- **161** subgrantees prosecuted sexual assault cases:
  - STOP Program-funded prosecutors disposed of a total of **4,451** sexual assault cases during 2013 and 2014, with an annual average of **79%**<sup>xii</sup> of those cases resulting in convictions.

## Coordinated Community Response

As communities across the country identified domestic and sexual violence as significant problems in the 1980s and 1990s, victim advocacy organizations and criminal justice agencies began to collaborate to stop violence, protect victims, and hold offenders accountable. This type of collaboration, which frames all grantees' efforts in addressing domestic/sexual violence, is known as a coordinated community response (CCR). Research shows that efforts to address domestic/sexual violence are most effective when combined and integrated in this way.<sup>14,15,16,17</sup>

CCRs foster communication, improve understanding of different roles among members, create changes in practice and policy, and provide opportunities to share critical information that may improve how cases are handled. Typically, representatives of participating organizations increase their knowledge and awareness of each other's roles and responsibilities in their community systems, make professional connections that enable meaningful and increased referrals and services for victims, and influence important decision-making within the legal system.<sup>18</sup> For example, in some states, family violence coordinating councils promote interagency interventions to address domestic violence. The formation and ongoing development of these collaborations may improve the rate at which emergency protection

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### Subgrantee Perspective

*STOP funding has made it possible to create and maintain a domestic violence response team and to develop a county-based Domestic Violence Policy...Data are collected to enhance the community's ability to track each domestic violence case from the initial police response throughout the court action and into the probation phase. Without this funding, victims would not receive assistance at a crucial time... and systems would lose this coordination of services.*

*Caring House, Inc., Michigan*

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<sup>xi</sup> During the two-year reporting period, an average of 525 dual (meaning that they address both domestic violence and sexual assault) programs, 16 tribal dual programs, and 31 dual state coalitions also received STOP Program funds.

<sup>xii</sup> This percentage includes cases of deferred adjudications, which represented 8% of all sexual assault conviction outcomes.

orders become final orders.<sup>19</sup>

First formally developed in Duluth, MN, the CCR framework initially focused on reforms in the criminal legal system and improving the practice of law enforcement officers, prosecutors, judges, probation personnel, and victim advocates. Criminal justice practitioners and victim advocates provided and received training on these changes in approach, and established systems to evaluate adherence to the reforms within each sector. Eventually, CCR efforts expanded to include cross-disciplinary collaborations to examine and revise policies; address system challenges and gaps in services; overcome obstacles to victim safety and offender accountability; and produce recommendations for change. CCRs have been broadened further by grantees to include representatives from schools, workplaces, churches, community groups, neighborhoods, and culturally specific populations. Including employers in the coordinated response, for example, may contribute to changing social attitudes about intimate partner violence through the implementation of workplace policies and procedures that support victims and hold offenders accountable. Furthermore, recognizing that an effective response must account for the unique needs of marginalized and culturally specific populations, some grantees have refocused their collaborative efforts on involving a more diverse range of community stakeholders in meaningful ways.

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#### **Subgrantee Perspective**

*With this funding, we have built a network of community partners that use a holistic approach in serving victims of sexual assault. We have developed relationships by identifying the needs of all Alabamians, and specifically identifying the most vulnerable populations.*

***Alabama Coalition Against Rape***

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The Sexual Assault Response Team (SART) is a broadly implemented example of a CCR. Research shows that SARTs can improve legal outcomes, the help-seeking experiences of victims, and relationships between multidisciplinary responders.<sup>20,21</sup> SARTs bring together professionals from the criminal law, civil legal, medical, mental health, and advocacy sectors to enhance cross-system coordination and strengthen each sector's ability to respond to sexual assault. Some SARTs engage an even broader range of professionals—first responders (i.e., law enforcement, advocates, and healthcare providers) as well as those providing and coordinating ongoing resources for sexual assault victims within the community (e.g., mental health, public health, substance abuse, and other social services)—to improve the community response.<sup>22</sup> Through the use of a national protocol for adult and child sexual assault medical forensic examinations and other best practices, SARTs ensure victims' access to immediate care and services and facilitate evidence collection that can be used to support investigation and prosecution.<sup>23,24</sup>

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### Subgrantee Perspective

*This funding has been essential to maintain Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) coordinator services. The SANE coordinator is essential in providing necessary services for our team. The coordinator, also an active sexual assault nurse examiner, is responsible for managing a SANE call calendar which ensures victims of sexually violent crimes receive medical treatment 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. The SANE Coordinator is also responsible for facilitating monthly SANE meetings and co-facilitating quarterly Mid-Iowa Sexual Assault Response Team (SART) meetings. Our coordinator also responds to educational requests for community members, such as Des Moines University, Camp Dodge, Drake University, Simpson College, and other area schools and agencies. The work of the SANE coordinator is an intensely involved position directly leading and managing a team of 25 pediatric, adolescent and adult SANEs around the clock. Additional job expectations include recruiting, training and sustaining these sexual assault nurse examiners, as well as overseeing and developing protocols that meet best standard of care practices for them. Growing and fostering relationships with partnering exam sites' staff and administrators, local law enforcement agencies, county prosecutor offices and crisis advocates ensures a timely and consistent response to calls from acute victims of sexual violence.*

*Polk County Crisis and Advocacy Services, Iowa*

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During the two-year reporting period, an annual average of:

- **890**, or **37%** of subgrantees, reported daily contact with domestic violence organizations
- **888**, or **37%** of subgrantees, reported daily contact with law enforcement agencies;
- **722**, or **30%** of subgrantees, reported daily contact with courts; and
- **577**, or **24%** of subgrantees, reported daily contact with prosecutors.<sup>xiii</sup>

These interactions may have involved referrals (such as law enforcement referring a victim to a shelter or a victim services agency, or to the court for the victim to obtain a protection order), or consultations between victim services and law enforcement (such as sharing information on behalf of a domestic violence victim on an offender's actions or whereabouts).

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<sup>xiii</sup> More complete data on CCR activities can be found in Tables 12a and 12b on pages 64-65.



**Table 5. Community agencies/organizations with which subgrantees most frequently reported having weekly or monthly meetings in 2013 and 2014**

Agency/organization	Average Number of Subgrantees (N= 2,392)	
	Annual Average	%
Domestic violence organization	1,154	48%
Law enforcement	1,093	46%
Prosecutor's office	908	38%
Sexual assault organization	748	31%
Social services organization	727	30%
Court	709	30%
Health/mental health organization	654	27%

## Criminal Justice Response

Per the STOP Program statute, funds may be used to develop, train, or expand units of law enforcement officers, prosecutors, and judges and other court personnel who focus their efforts on violent crimes against women, including domestic/sexual violence. These are usually referred to as specialized units in law enforcement and prosecution, and specialized domestic violence courts or dockets in the judicial system.

### Subgrantee Perspective

*This grant has provided the District Attorney's Office with the ability to specialize in domestic violence and sexual assault cases in a way in which we were unable to in the past. In the past, every felony and misdemeanor attorney handled domestic violence cases along with their caseload... victims were not able to receive the one-on-one attention that some needed and all deserve. With this grant, the victim advocate, the prosecutor, investigator and paralegal have been able to work more closely with the victims in this case. The prosecutor was able to restructure how cases were opened so that the bulk of the work is completed prior to indictment or accusing the case, so that the entire division knows what the strengths and weaknesses are in a case. By the time that the case gets to the prosecutor, the Victim-Witness advocate has a strong relationship with the victim and is able to provide insight to the prosecutor so that she may make the best decisions possible when drawing the case. We are also able to make decisions on whether or not a case should be dismissed, based on victim wishes or lack of contact earlier in the process. This ensures that cases are not getting too stale and we are not losing contact with the victim... Due to this process, we are able to move both felonies and misdemeanors more efficiently through the legal system and are able to concentrate on cases that need to be taken to trial.*

***Paulding County District Attorney's Office, Georgia***

During the two-year reporting period, an annual average of:

- **574**, or **24%** of subgrantees, used funds to support specialized units in law enforcement, prosecution, courts, and probation or parole;
- **595**, or **25%** of subgrantees, used funds to develop and implement more effective police, court, and prosecution policies specifically addressing violent crimes against women; and
- **213**, or **9%** of subgrantees, used funds to support data and communication systems that link police, prosecutors and courts to assist them in identifying and tracking arrest, protection orders and violations of orders, prosecutions, and convictions for violent crimes against women.

## Law Enforcement

Law enforcement officers are often the gatekeepers to the criminal legal system. Without an appropriate law enforcement response, victims' safety remains in jeopardy and offenders escape accountability, almost invariably committing more violence. In the absence of thorough investigation, probable cause assessment, arrest, and charging, offenders are immune from prosecution and potential sanctions: arrest rates remain low, removal of firearms from perpetrators is inconsistent, and sexual assault kits go untested.<sup>25,26,27,28,29,30</sup>

Gender bias affecting law enforcement's response to domestic and sexual violence is a factor impeding the ability to bring offenders to justice.<sup>31</sup> Sexual assault perpetrators are infrequently arrested, and these low rates persist despite corroborating evidence such as witnesses, physical evidence, weapon use, or evidence obtained through a medical forensic exam.<sup>32,33</sup> Victims' perceived lack of credibility may be used as a reason not to arrest perpetrators.<sup>34</sup> Officers may believe that intimate partner/non-stranger rape is "not real rape," is the victim's fault, and does not implicate public safety as does stranger rape, while others who affirm victim credibility may attribute the low arrest rate in sexual assault cases to a lack of departmental leadership.<sup>33</sup> In addition, arrest rates can decrease when domestic violence suspects flee from the scene of domestic abuse, as officers do not typically pursue fleeing offenders or seek arrest warrants for them, despite the likelihood that these assailants will inflict more serious violence and more frequently reoffend.<sup>35</sup>

In jurisdictions where the discretion of law enforcement is subject to mandatory and preferred arrest laws and policies, arrest practices may compromise the interests of victims or may produce disproportionate arrest rates among marginalized populations, including people of color, and particularly African American men.<sup>36,37</sup> Where departmental policy or law does not require officers to make a primary aggressor determination, victim input may not be fully considered in the investigation process, resulting in dual arrest of the parties, arrest only of the victim, or failure to arrest the perpetrator.<sup>38,39</sup> Accordingly, arrests of both victims and perpetrators (i.e., "dual arrests"), as well as the arrest rate of victims solely, are higher in mandatory/preferred arrest jurisdictions.<sup>36,40,41</sup> The consequent adverse outcomes for arrested victims are significant; victims may be reluctant to seek police assistance if they believe that

they may be arrested.<sup>42</sup> Further, gender, race, and class neutrality in state and federal law and policy mask interpersonal and structural inequalities that influence domestic/sexual violence, and the systemic responses to these crimes.<sup>43,44</sup> Inattention to these inequalities contributes to the disparate rates, patterns, and impacts of victimization based in gender and sexual identity.<sup>45,46</sup>

Law enforcement recovery of firearms from domestic/sexual violence perpetrators who are prohibited from possession of firearms and ammunition by state and federal laws remains infrequent in many jurisdictions.<sup>28,30</sup> This failure can have deadly consequences. A recent study found that women in states with higher rates of gun ownership are at a higher risk of being killed by someone they know.<sup>47</sup> The researchers found that gun ownership rates alone explain 40% of the variation in women's homicide victimization rates, compared to only 1.5% of the variation in men's victimization rates. Many perpetrators are able to acquire or retain guns, as prohibitions against possession or ownership are not always contained in criminal information databases.<sup>48</sup> Thus firearms dealers rely on databases that do not contain all relevant information, and law enforcement seeking to enforce criminal and civil protection orders, and/or mental health commitment laws, may not be able to identify prohibited persons.

Sexual assault kit (SAK) evidence, including DNA, can be a significant resource in sexual assault investigations. It can help identify the assailant in cases of sexual assault committed by a stranger, and it can link a crime—regardless of whether the offender is known—with other crimes committed by the same offender. SAK testing and analysis produces critical evidence that demonstrates intimate contact between victims and suspects, corroborates victims' allegations, and identifies or eliminates possible suspects.<sup>26,27,49</sup> Without evidence beyond a victim's account of what happened, police may elect not to forward cases to prosecutors, who may decline more sexual assault cases than they accept.<sup>50,51</sup> However, untold numbers of untested SAKs remain in police property lockers across the country.<sup>52</sup> Despite Sexual Assault Response Teams (SARTs) that work to expedite rape case prosecution, failure to submit SAKs for testing persists, as a result of victim-blaming beliefs and behaviors by police, absence of formal policies and protocols for submitting kits to a lab, the impact of budget cuts on police and crime lab workforces, frequent turnover in law enforcement leadership, and the lack of community-based advocacy.<sup>27</sup>

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### **Subgrantee Perspective**

*STOP funding allowed us to hire a half-time Forensic Chemist to analyze evidence sexual assault cases. This hire has resulted in a significant decrease in both the sexual assault evidence backlog and the overall turnaround time for processing of sexual assault cases. This analyst completed/closed nearly 200 cases. Nearly 80% of the processed cases yielded samples that were sent on for DNA analysis. When the analyst began casework under VAWA funding, the backlog was at 82 unassigned cases. The backlog of unassigned sexual assault cases at the end of 2014 was 52 cases. The turnaround time to process sexual assault cases at the Crime Laboratory has decreased from about one and a half years to approximately 6 months during this same time period.*

**Maine State Police Crime Laboratory**

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Many law enforcement agencies have adopted significant policy, procedural, and practice changes that have enhanced the criminal legal process, contributed to reduced recidivism, and increased victim safety and satisfaction. Swift responses to reported abuse and thorough investigations, supported with training and resources, can increase the rates at which cases are referred to prosecutors, accepted for prosecution, and that result in convictions.<sup>53</sup> Law enforcement officers who are trained in and adhere to best practices are more likely to arrest perpetrators. These practices include: conducting investigations in-person, following up with victims after initial contact, conducting safety planning with victims, assessing the needs of children exposed to violence, providing victims with emergency cell phones, describing protection orders and court procedures, connecting victims with available shelter and services, explaining the effects of domestic violence on children, and helping victims feel safe.<sup>54</sup>

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### **Subgrantee Perspective**

*STOP Program funding allowed for the hiring of a Domestic Violence Specialist for our police department, which has increased training and awareness for not only the sworn officer, but for the victim advocate as well. Domestic violence is currently the top reported violent crime in Statesville, and third most reported overall crime next to larceny and breaking and/or entering. Since hiring, this officer has "screened" over 400 cases and investigated 160 reported crimes of domestic violence, including 116 cases where children were present, 132 cases with victims with visible injuries, 20 violations of domestic violence protective orders, conducted supplemental investigations on over 200 previously reported crimes of domestic violence, including follow-up interviews, listening to jail calls for evidence, assisting with victim service referral, subpoena service on victims, and further enforcement actions against offenders, etc.*

**Statesville Police Department, North Carolina**

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Recognizing that not all domestic violence is the same, that the risks posed by perpetrator coercive controls and violence vary, that threat management must be individually tailored to constrain each perpetrator, and that uniform response to victims will not effectively support their safety strategies, several evidence-based approaches to assessing lethality risk in domestic violence cases are being implemented in jurisdictions across the country.

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### **Subgrantee Perspective**

*One of the most important aspects of the grant is the ability for a highly qualified team of professionals—a prosecutor, victim advocate and investigator—to aggressively work cases where local law enforcement simply doesn't have the time, resources or experience to address the complexities that some domestic violence cases present. One case involved the brutal assault of a victim and her friend. Although law enforcement responded, they overlooked several avenues of investigation. Through the grant, we were able to coordinate with the local agency and obtain additional law enforcement assistance to take photographs, obtain medical records and take additional statements from the victims. Our grant-assigned advocate and prosecutor worked extensively with both the domestic violence victim and the secondary victim. The defendant ultimately pled guilty to three strike offenses for a total of 11 years. Without the grant, these victims and this case would not have received the attention needed and a violent offender would have received a slap on the wrist as opposed to the lengthy prison sentence he deserved.*

***Sacramento County District Attorney's Office, California***

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For example, the Lethality Assessment Program (LAP) is an evidence-based intervention now used by law enforcement in 36 states when responding to victims of domestic violence.<sup>55</sup> Responding officers employing the LAP engage domestic violence victims in assessing the levels of risk posed by their intimate partners, and facilitate their access to victim services. Should this assessment tool identify high-risk for repeat, severe, or near-lethal domestic abuse, responding officers, with the permission of victims, place a call to the local domestic violence service program to connect victims with hotline advocates, who can then discuss safety planning, legal and emergency housing options, and crisis services. When first responders use the LAP process,

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*In some jurisdictions, "high-risk response teams," often composed of law enforcement, victim advocates, court personnel, human service providers, and attorneys representing victims, deliberate with victims exposed to high risk of recurring, severe violence about possible heightened deterrence strategies to avert repeat violence. Team representatives may make home visits, accompany victims to legal proceedings, advocate for enhanced protective services, or support victims attempting to access critical counseling or economic resources. For more information, visit: <http://www.dvhr.org/>*

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the frequency and severity of violence decrease, and victims may adopt protective strategies and seek help more often.<sup>56,57</sup> This intervention is also designed to educate victims about risk factors for danger, to improve their decision-making about self-care, and to encourage them to pursue shelter and advocacy services. In other interventions, such as the Domestic Violence Home Visit Intervention (DVHVI), law enforcement and victim advocates forge relationships to provide “second responder outreach” to foster victim engagement in the legal system, offer individualized assistance based on victim needs, enhance victim safety, reduce recidivism, and increase reporting of recurring violence.<sup>58</sup>

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### Subgrantee Perspective

*This grant allowed for the study of usage of the Lethality Assessment Protocol. The initial study revealed officers were only asking mandatory LAP questions 39% of the time at intimate partner domestic violence incidents. These statistics were distributed to each Police Chief throughout the state. Since then, the Chiefs voted to adopt the LAP as part of their response to DV incidents. A training program was developed and offered to each police agency. We conducted 39 training sessions in 20 police departments for 450 police officers. After the first five months, usage by police had increased to 63%.*

*Delaware Capitol Police*

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During the two-year reporting period:

- An annual average of **312** subgrantees, or **13%** of all subgrantees, used funds for law enforcement activities;
- These subgrantees supported an average of **246** full-time equivalent (FTE) staff<sup>xiv</sup> each year;
- **93%** of these subgrantees, or an annual average of **290** used funds to develop, expand, or train specialized law enforcement units;
- Law enforcement officers in STOP-funded agencies responded to and prepared incident reports for **137,125** cases, investigated **151,024** cases, made **59,211** arrests, and referred **74,501** cases to prosecutors; and
- Law enforcement officers in STOP-funded agencies served **28,345** protection/restraining orders and enforced **14,121** warrants.<sup>xv</sup>

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<sup>xiv</sup> For more detailed information on the types and numbers of law enforcement activities reported, see Tables 25a and 25b on pages 76–77.

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

Subgrantees also participated in training and implementing policies to improve response and arrest of offenders. During the two-year reporting period, an annual average of:

- **644** subgrantees provided training on law enforcement response;
- **309** subgrantees provided training on identifying and arresting the predominant aggressor;
- **84** subgrantees developed and/or implemented policies that addressed identification of the primary aggressor; and
- **61** subgrantees developed or implemented pro-arrest policies.

## Prosecution

Since the enactment of VAWA, significant innovations in the prosecution of domestic/sexual violence have been implemented, such as the development of comprehensive investigation policies and procedures; the establishment and expansion of specialized units; technology upgrades; increased numbers of dedicated prosecutors, investigators, and victim advocates; and the availability of training and technical assistance. As demonstrated by grantees, these innovations have resulted in improved victim outreach, enhanced charges for repeat abusers, increased prosecution and conviction rates, upgraded sanctions of convicted abusers, and protections and restitution for victims. However, additional systemic improvements are necessary, as the prosecutorial response to domestic/sexual violence is inconsistent within and across jurisdictions. For example, while laws have been enacted in all states regarding strangulation, it is not prosecuted consistently.<sup>59</sup>

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### Subgrantee Perspective

*STOP funds have permitted this office to continue funding a designated prosecutor on domestic violence, sex abuse, and stalking cases. Although every attorney in this office handles these types of cases, the designated prosecutor is primarily responsible for reviewing each case. It cannot be stressed enough that this office had only two prosecutors a decade ago, and STOP funding means there is a third prosecutor in this office. The impact on this small office of having a third prosecutor is huge, because it means that when the need arises, we have enough elasticity in the office for any one of the prosecutors to dedicate significant time to domestic violence cases. And, because domestic violence cases can require a hands-on approach with the need for immediate attention, and the creation of a personal rapport with the victim, they can be quite time consuming. Having this designated prosecutor permits us to reach out to every victim, try the hard cases, and ask for punishments that fit the crimes committed.*

*Schuyler County District Attorney, New York*

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Victim resistance to participation in prosecution is often cited as the most compelling reason to decline prosecution in cases involving domestic/sexual violence.<sup>25</sup> In many cases, a victim's

reluctance to participate may be due to the knowledge that s/he will lose financial security if her/his abuser is prosecuted.<sup>60</sup> Victim intimidation or tampering with victim-witnesses are often significant reasons for victim reluctance to cooperate in prosecution, and prosecutors may not routinely screen for either of these factors.<sup>61</sup> In addition, prosecutors often decline domestic/sexual violence cases based on factors other than evidence of the crimes alleged, such as a victim's possible prior criminal record or substance use, and whether the victim invited the suspect to her/his residence.<sup>62</sup> These non-evidentiary factors consistently emerge as significant determinants of whether a case is prosecuted, whether a defendant is found guilty, or the severity of the sentence imposed. However, sexual assault cases may be more likely to be investigated and prosecuted, and reach the final stages of prosecution (i.e., conviction at trial and/or guilty plea bargains), after the implementation of a sexual assault nurse examiner (SANE) program.<sup>63</sup>

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### **Subgrantee Perspective**

*During the past reporting period, we have expedited charging of sex offense cases. We attribute this to the sex offense prosecutor funded by STOP. Every request for prosecution that is received by our office is more quickly turned around either as a no-file, a request for further investigation, or charged as quickly as possible. Prior to the funding of this position, these cases often sat pending review several months before they were processed, due to the very specialized case topic and the need to carefully consider the charging of each case. This funding helps victims to more quickly navigate through the criminal justice process.*

***Office of the District Attorney, 7th Judicial District, Colorado***

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Early intervention and victim outreach immediately after defendants are arraigned may lead to an increase in victim participation in prosecution, and an increase in conviction rates.<sup>64,65,66</sup> Prosecutors should engage victims in the justice process by actively seeking their input and inclusion, prioritizing their safety and well-being, and communicating an understanding of the impact of these crimes. Domestic violence victims whose cases are prosecuted in a way that aligns with these principles may be less likely to report both psychological and physical violence after case disposition.<sup>67</sup> Preliminary evidence shows that videotaping statements of domestic violence perpetrators by prosecutorial staff may improve evidence and increase the conviction rate, particularly when victim testimony is not available at trial, when defendants acknowledge the existence of a protection order or when they admit to violating the order.<sup>68</sup>



### Subgrantee Perspective

*Without STOP funding, there would not be the seamless response to domestic violence in the Canton Municipal Court District or the collaboration with the courts, prosecutors, victim services and law enforcement. In fact, in the Canton Municipal Court system all domestic violence cases are fast-tracked. Arraignment to pre-trial is less than one week, and most trials are set within 6-weeks of an arrest. Domestic violence is a unique crime whereby the victim has extra pressure from family and the spouse to drop charges, due to the close relationship of the parties. This is very different than most crimes, even violent ones. Without STOP funding, victims would be lost in the system... Many cases would result in dismissals, there would be less personal attention to victims, and less time to prosecute these unique cases that affect entire families.*

*Canton City Prosecutor's Office, Ohio*

During the two-year reporting period:

- An average of **306** subgrantees used funds for prosecution activities each year;
- These subgrantees supported an annual average of **265** full-time equivalent (FTE) prosecutors;
- An average of **307** subgrantees used funds to develop, expand, or train specialized prosecution units each year;
- Prosecutors in STOP-funded agencies received a total of **274,939** cases of sexual assault, domestic violence/dating violence, and stalking;
- **209,535**, or **76%** of those cases were accepted for prosecution; and
- STOP Program-funded prosecution offices showed an overall conviction rate of **67%**<sup>xvi</sup> for cases reaching disposition.<sup>xvii</sup>

Subgrantees also participated in training and implementing policies to improve the prosecution response to domestic/sexual violence. During the two-year reporting period, an annual average of:

- **367** subgrantees provided training on prosecution response;
- **82** subgrantees developed and/or implemented policies on victim-witness notification; and
- **61** subgrantees addressed policy development and/or implementation regarding protection order violations.

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

<sup>xvii</sup>Subgrantees were instructed to report only on the disposition of the original case (which is characterized by the most serious offense), not on the dispositions of lesser charges or counts pled to by the offender. For more information on the dispositions of cases, see Table 26 on page 78.

## Courts

From pre-trial to post-conviction, VAWA has supported court systems reforms that increase victims' access to justice, improve offender accountability, and reduce recidivism.<sup>69,70</sup> Judges are leaders in configuring new, specialized court structures and processes, such as criminal domestic violence courts, civil protection order dockets, integrated domestic violence courts, teen or youth courts, sex offender courts, tribal domestic violence dockets, and sex trafficking courts.<sup>71,72</sup> These specialized courts use universal best practices, such as risk assessment, judicial monitoring, case management/coordination, victim advocacy, expedited hearings, opportunities for victim participation, staff training, and partnerships with key stakeholders.<sup>71,73</sup>

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### Subgrantee Perspective

*Court positions funded by this grant manage all the domestic violence, dating, sexual assault, and stalking injunction cases filed with the courts in this county. The funded staff ensures that orders for protection can be served in court; monitor Batterers' Intervention treatment and follow up with violations as needed; coordinate civil injunction cases with criminal domestic violence cases; and work with all other agencies serving victims to provide easy access and expedited handling of injunction cases through the court system. Without these positions, there would be no monitoring of court ordered treatment, nor orders served on offenders at their court hearings. Compliance with Batterers' Intervention treatment is greatly enhanced by court monitoring of enrollment and attendance. Another added value of this system is the familiarity that court staff has with the cases, and their history of court contacts.*

***Santa Rosa Board of County Commissioners, Florida***

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A key component of informed judicial decision-making is risk assessment, or the process of appraising an offender's likelihood of recidivism. Judges and judicial officers must evaluate an offender's risk to victims when setting bail and pre-trial release conditions, and determining sentencing, probation, and monitoring terms. Risk assessment tools and processes can be used in civil, criminal, and family law cases to identify red flags for stalking and for severe and potentially fatal domestic/sexual violence.<sup>74,75,76</sup> By performing these assessments, judges can impose sanctions that deter recidivism. Domestic violence offenders who are sentenced appropriately, given the severity of the crimes, are less likely to commit new domestic violence crimes.<sup>77</sup> In addition, emerging innovations in technology, such as automated forecasting models, may augment effective judicial decision-making by accurately predicting the likelihood that offenders will re-offend, potentially improving release decisions.<sup>78</sup>

Judicial monitoring, a system of mandated court appearances before judicial officers to determine offender compliance with sentencing provisions and to impose swift sanctions for noncompliance, may facilitate offender adherence to court orders and sentencing provisions.<sup>79</sup>

Judicial monitoring sessions are opportunities to reiterate and clarify information about requirements, restrictions, and consequences for violations. Likewise, offenders assigned to judicial monitoring may be more likely to understand their obligations and to recognize that noncompliance will result in serious consequences.

Courts have invested significantly in integrated electronic data systems that enhance case management, improve offender accountability, and automate victim notification. Integrated electronic court records can improve the delivery of court information and orders to federal databases, and automate victim notification systems. The VAWA-created federal full faith and credit provision, along with the VAWA and Brady Act firearms prohibitions, encouraged many courts to produce digital orders and files that can be uploaded to the FBI's National Crime Information Center's Protection Order File (NCIC-POF), the Interstate Identification Index (III), and the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) files, thereby improving information exchange.<sup>80</sup> In addition, automated victim notification (AVN) systems in nearly all states can be used to apprise victims and service providers of offender court events and status changes.<sup>81</sup> These systems can enhance victim safety, improve access to offender information and tracking, increase victims' sense of empowerment, and elicit greater involvement in their legal cases.

Specialized courts, in which trained advocates provide support to victims and judges demonstrate knowledge of domestic/sexual violence and appropriate treatment of victims, are designed to promote victim agency, involvement, and empowerment, so that victims are part of the justice process and can explain their unique safety concerns.<sup>82</sup> For example, integrated domestic violence (IDV) courts utilize a "one judge, one family" approach, scheduling criminal, civil, protection orders, and other family-related cases and matters to be heard by the same judge, and whenever possible, on the same day. Advocates can privately share information with victims about court processes, publicly facilitate the presentation of victim impact statements and sentencing requests, and support victims throughout the proceedings. Procedural fairness and justice are important to victims and defendants alike, and may be as important as case outcomes in terms of how victims perceive the fairness of the court's response.<sup>83</sup>

While research is mixed, some findings show that these specialized courts produce greater case efficiency, judicial contact, victim support services and satisfaction, stakeholder collaboration, and more convictions than traditional criminal courts.<sup>73,84,85,86</sup> The judicial supervision and noncompliance sanctions in specialized IDV courts may lead to lower re-arrest rates among some offenders; however, others may be more likely to be re-arrested for criminal contempt charges, such as violations of protection orders.<sup>87</sup> In either case, the close surveillance of offenders and engagement of victim witnesses in the prosecution may explain the higher reported rates of pre-disposition recidivism, since new offenses in these cases might be more likely to be known to the court.<sup>85,88,89,90</sup>

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### **Subgrantee Perspective**

*The court activities supported by STOP funds have been effective in providing a safe and supportive civil court environment for victims of domestic violence and holding offenders accountable for their abusive behavior... Victims have continued to have timely access to advocates who can assist them with the court process and provide referrals to important community resources. Victims coming to court can meet with an advocate at the time they file for their [protection order] and at their subsequent court hearing(s), as well as receive follow-up via phone for additional support once their case has reached disposition. DV Court judges have increased awareness about domestic violence and the risks associated with a victim leaving an abusive relationship, allowing them to make better informed decisions about whether or not to enter a full [protection order]. Finally, DV Court staff have formed and cultivated strong relationships with both court and community partners. These relationships and the resulting collaborations have enabled court staff and volunteers to provide the most comprehensive advocacy services and referrals to victims seeking protection orders through the DV Court.*

***Domestic Relations Services, Family Court of St. Louis County, Missouri***

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Domestic violence criminal courts for youth offenders recognize the developmental needs of juveniles. These courts can offer resources and programs that address the unique assistance and monitoring required by teen abusers, and connect teen victims with specialized services.<sup>91</sup> Teen protection order courts pay special attention to the unique safety requirements of teen victims, such as the overlap of offender and victim social networks and enrollment in the same schools and community programs.<sup>92</sup> Court procedures, rules, and resources for judges and judicial system professionals that enhance teen victim safety and well-being are in varying stages of development.<sup>93</sup>

### Subgrantee Perspective

*The court activities funded by the STOP program enhance victim safety. These activities include victim advocacy at court hearings and enforceable court orders to maintain family safety in the home in every case, including those ultimately dismissed. The Family Violence Intervention Program (FVIP) team provides victim advocacy in the criminal justice system by meeting with each victim prior to court appearances to assess victim safety and to make appropriate recommendations to the victim and/or the court, as needed. Furthermore, they provide referrals for victims to community service agencies, mental health agencies and/or probation, as needed to support the victim throughout the court process. The FVIP, in conjunction with the Juvenile Court, plays an integral role in enhancing safety for maternal victims of youth perpetrated domestic violence by holding youth DV offenders legally accountable; ordering appropriate family services and/or ordering probation for the offender as needed; monitoring offender compliance with court orders and services; and imposing sanctions on youth offenders, when needed.*

*Lucas County Juvenile Court, Ohio*

During the two-year reporting period, an annual average of:

- **17** subgrantees used funds for court activities;
- **10** of these subgrantees engaged in judicial monitoring for an average of **1,816** offenders, holding an average of **2.1** hearings per offender each year;
- **42** subgrantees used funds for specialized courts or court activities addressing sexual assault, domestic violence/dating violence, and/or stalking.

As illustrated in Table 6, **56%** of all violations disposed of by STOP Program-funded courts in 2013, and **53%** in 2014, resulted in partial or full revocation of probation.

**Table 6. Disposition of violations of probation and other court orders in STOP Program-funded courts in 2013 and 2014**

Type of disposition	Total violations			
	2013 (N = 1,671)		2014 (N = 1,450)	
	Number	%	Number	%
Partial/full revocation of probation	928	56%	767	53%
Conditions added	326	20%	345	24%
Verbal/written warning	411	25%	283	20%
No action taken	6	<1%	25	2%
Fine	0	NA	30	2%

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

## Probation

In response to heightened scrutiny and more nuanced sentencing by courts in cases of domestic/sexual violence, probation and parole departments have adopted specialized practices for intensive supervision of offenders, domestic violence or otherwise, and specialized units provide outreach and support to victims.<sup>94</sup> Grantees have developed emerging, evidence-based models for probation supervision of domestic violence offenders that frame probation services as one portion of a larger coordinated community response.<sup>95,96</sup> These models, now being implemented across the country, take an integrated systemic approach that incorporates fundamental principles and guidelines for all participating stakeholders, including criminal justice agencies, advocacy organizations, and victim services providers, to use when intervening and working with victims.<sup>97</sup> They provide consistent accountability mechanisms and treatment for perpetrators, while ensuring victim safety. However, further research on effectiveness of different offender management models is needed.

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### Subgrantee Perspective

*The STOP grant has also provided funding for two Probation surveillance officers to closely monitor DV Court probationers. The enhanced monitoring the two surveillance officers provide through multiple random field visits and searches of probationers' property reinforces probationer compliance and accountability and facilitates behavior change. Their duties have allowed the probation officers to concentrate on victim contacts, consultations with BIP providers, collaborating with victim advocates and quality interactions with probationers in the office.*

### *Adult Probation of the Arizona Superior Court in Pima County*

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Examples of strategies in sex offender management can include the containment approach, where trained supervisory personnel collaborate to provide specialized treatment, supervision, and polygraph assessment for offenders; the Circles of Support and Accountability (COSA) model, in which volunteers provide community supervision after legal supervision is completed; and the use of electronic monitoring using GPS technology.<sup>98</sup> Emerging research shows that GPS programs can produce significantly better outcomes than traditional parole programming.<sup>99</sup> Compliance with parole conditions was higher when offenders were tracked with GPS monitors, while rates of recidivism and re-incarceration were higher among those subjected to traditional parole supervision. Specialized supervision in conjunction with rehabilitation, such as group or individual therapy focused on relapse prevention, appears to be effective in reducing recidivism for sex offenders; however, the use of specialized supervision without rehabilitation does not.<sup>98</sup>

There are many instances when responding to domestic/sexual violence crimes is not straightforward for probation and parole systems. For example, supervision in Indian Country must be developed according to a tribe's goals, expectations, and resources; tribal supervision

plans may include alternate goals and objectives as offenders experience successes or setbacks.<sup>100</sup>

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### Subgrantee Perspective

*With STOP funding, we were able to provide three training events to probation officers, training events that could not have happened without the support of STOP funding. We trained a far greater number of probation officers than originally anticipated, maximizing the funding. This training was specifically focused on evidence-based practices—meaning that the application of these practices have direct impact on reoffending, thereby increasing victim/survivor safety and the greater public safety. Because of the foundation developed through this and previous years' STOP funding, we are now able to reach out to victim services professionals with whom we've worked on this project for other domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking training endeavors. The strengthening of these partnerships has had an effect on a state and county level. These training events have also provided additional peer-to-peer learning and networking opportunities across probation officers from different counties and regions throughout the state. This provides ongoing communities of practice and the dissemination of best practices.*

*Chief Probation Officers of California*

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During the two-year reporting period:

- An average of **27** subgrantees funded probation activities each year;
- These subgrantees supported an annual average of **30** full-time equivalent (FTE) probation officers;
- Subgrantees trained a total of **8,792** corrections, probation, and parole officers;
- STOP Program-funded probation officers supervised an annual average of **4,048** offenders and made a total of **119,643** contacts with those offenders; and
- STOP Program-funded agencies made a total of **8,574** contacts to an average of **1,825** victims each year.

As illustrated in Table 7, when offenders supervised by STOP Program-funded probation officers failed to comply with court-ordered conditions, **54%** of the total dispositions of violations resulted in revocation (partial or full) of probation, and **65%** in 2014.<sup>xviii</sup>

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<sup>xviii</sup>The overwhelming majority of dispositions of violations were reported under “Other conditions of probation or parole.” These high numbers could include technical violations (e.g., use of alcohol or controlled substances, failure to report) or they could also indicate the subgrantees’ inability to report dispositions in the specific categories provided on the reporting form. Those categories are for the following violations: protection order, new criminal behavior, failure to attend batterer intervention program (BIP), or failure to attend other mandated treatment. For more detail on dispositions for these specific categories, see Tables 29a and 29b on page 82.

**Table 7. Disposition of probation violations by STOP Program-funded probation departments in 2013 and 2014**

Type of disposition	Total violations			
	2013 (N =2,997)		2014 ((N = 2,891)	
	Number	%	Number	%
Partial/full revocation of probation	1,604	54%	1,867	65%
Verbal/written warning	679	23%	501	17%
No action taken	321	11%	124	4%
Conditions added	301	10%	348	12%
Fine	92	3%	51	2%

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

## Victim Services

Victims of domestic/sexual violence face multiple physical, emotional, and financial barriers when seeking to become and remain free from violence.<sup>101</sup> In 2010, more than one-quarter of females and more than one-tenth of males experienced domestic/sexual violence and, as a result, reported significant negative impacts requiring support.<sup>5</sup> Research has demonstrated that providing trauma-informed services and support that recognize the impact of trauma on victims can improve victim outcomes.<sup>102</sup> Anecdotally, nearly 1,900 domestic violence programs, and 1,300 rape crisis centers operate nationwide. These programs provide core services such as crisis intervention and advocacy, and a broader network of organizations provide further specialized education, preventive, or culturally specific services.

During the two-year reporting period, services for victims of domestic/sexual violence were the most frequently funded activities under the STOP Program. STOP funds may be used to:

- Develop, enlarge, or strengthen victim services programs, including sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking programs;
- Develop or improve victim services for underserved populations;
- Develop, enlarge, or strengthen programs that address the needs and circumstances of older and disabled women who are victims of domestic violence or sexual assault;
- Provide assistance to victims of domestic violence and sexual assault in immigration matters;
- Maintain core victim services while supporting emergency services for victims and their families; and
- Fund supportive services and advocacy for victims of domestic violence committed by law enforcement personnel.



Advocates and communities have worked diligently to create responsive programs and services that address victims' complex needs. Victims receive a wide range of services, such as victim advocacy (e.g., assistance with obtaining services or resources, including health care, education, finances, transportation, child care, employment, or housing), criminal justice advocacy, civil legal advocacy (assistance in navigating the criminal and/or civil legal systems), counseling and support, victim-witness notification, medical response, language lines, hotline services, transportation, and referrals to community resources and agencies.

Victims receive many of these services through crisis intervention, in which trained professionals, such as victim advocates or social workers, identify, assess, and intervene on behalf of an individual in crisis. Crisis intervention seeks to reduce the psychological stress a victim experiences during an immediate crisis, as well as in the aftermath of violence. It may involve delivering or brokering emergency housing, legal assistance, healthcare, and economic services, coupled with emotional support, risk assessment, and safety planning. Crisis intervention assistance can include 24-hour hotlines, victim advocacy, medical accompaniment, emergency shelter, and referrals to other community-based services.

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#### **Subgrantee Perspective**

*This funding allows our agency to have almost three full time crisis workers in the shelter, an on-site counselor that offers free counseling to victims and their non-offending family members, and a rural bilingual legal advocate that spends time in the outermost rural counties to connect victims to services and legal advocacy. This funding also allows staff to operate a 24-hour hotline and emergency shelter, as well as provide services such as orientation and intake, family violence and sexual assault education, safety planning, lethality assessments, child advocacy, child recreational groups, information and referrals, intervention services, legal assistance, transportation and/or arrangement of transportation into the emergency shelter, individualized counseling, support groups, self-sufficiency advocacy, and educational arrangements for children.*

***Women's Shelter of East Texas, Inc.***

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A core component of crisis intervention is safety planning, done in collaboration with victims.<sup>103,104,105,106,107,108</sup> Ideally, safety plans provide for safety from immediate violence and incorporate longer-term goals, and they can be modified as victim preferences and conditions change. Individualized plans should incorporate risk assessments to gauge the likelihood of further violence to victims and their children. Safety plans may or may not include leaving abusive situations as the ultimate goal, depending on a victim's desired outcomes and the victim's knowledge of how best to stay safe from further abuse. Regardless, safety plans must also incorporate economic, health, housing, and educational needs; and must consider whether the victim will remain in contact with the abusive partner.

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### **Subgrantee Perspective**

*As with all non-profit organizations, a lack of funding for services and staff is our largest barrier. The STOP grant has allowed us to maintain staffing levels for direct victim services for our program. STOP funds those positions who oversee the day-to-day operations of the shelter, outreach program and provide victim advocacy. Funded staff meets with all victims of domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking that come to our facility seeking assistance. An action plan is developed with each client to identify areas of need and set goals to move the client towards safety and self-sufficiency. Once goals are identified with the client, staff assists the client in completing these goals. Action Plans are revisited on a regular basis to ensure progress is being made and any new issues are addressed. Funding is also used to ensure that our domestic violence shelter is staffed 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Shelter staff assists our clients with their Action Plan and ensure that they feel comfortable and safe during their stay.*

***Seekhaven, Inc., Utah***

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If victims fleeing abusers cannot find immediate shelter or new housing, they may have no choice but to stay or return to abusive situations. Shelters can offer victims and their children alternatives to homelessness in the form of short-term emergency housing and support. This can allow victims time to work toward physical, emotional, and economic recovery and to establish permanent, safe, and affordable residential environments for themselves and their children.

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### **Subgrantee Perspective**

*STOP funding allows us to provide free, mental health counseling with a licensed mental health professional. Free counseling services are difficult to come by and we are the only agency providing these services that are specific to the needs of DV survivors in our three-county area. Our counselors are trained to meet the specific needs of people who have experienced abuse and are trained continually on evidence-based practices in our field. Our counselors speak with survivors every day who are in danger and are in need of safety planning. Often, outreach counseling and associated referrals can stave off a shelter stay, allowing us to have adequate bed space for individuals who have no other options.*

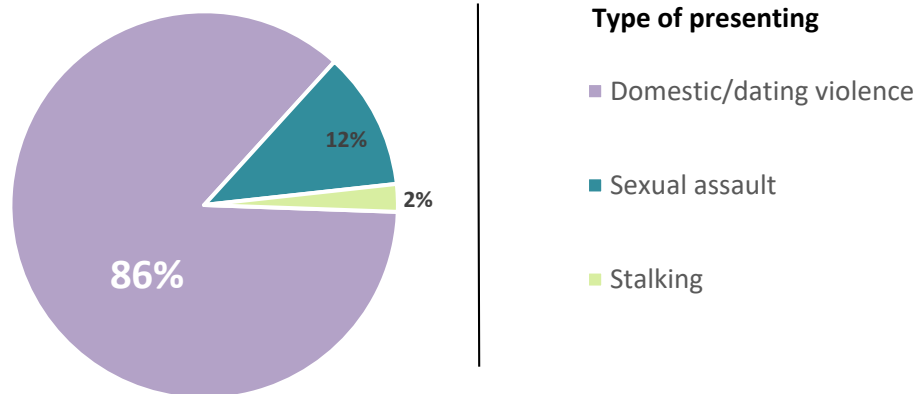
***The Edna Brooks Foundation, Inc. (dba My Sister's Place), Ohio***

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Women and men who have experienced housing insecurity are at higher risk for rape, physical violence, or stalking. The 2010 NISVS found that 10% of women and 8% of men who faced housing insecurity were victims of intimate partner violence, as compared with 2.3% of women and 3.1% of men who did not face housing insecurity.<sup>109</sup> Housing instability can also be a strong predictor of poor health outcomes for those in abusive relationships, such as post-traumatic

stress disorder (PTSD), higher levels of depression, reduced quality of life, increased absence from work and/or school, and increased hospital and emergency room use.<sup>110</sup> Unfortunately, victims and service providers consistently reported a severe lack of both emergency shelter and affordable long-term housing, and this shortfall was cited by communities across the country that were visited during the VAWA National Tour conducted by OVW staff in 2014 and 2015.<sup>111</sup>

During the two-year reporting period, subgrantees provided services to an annual average of **412,330** victims. Of those, **86%** were victims of domestic violence, **12%** were victims of sexual assault, and **2%** were victims of stalking.

**Figure 1****Provision of victim services by STOP Program subgrantees,  
by type of presenting victimization****Victims served by type of victimization (annual average)**

**Table 8. Victims receiving STOP Program-funded services in 2013 and 2014**

Type of service	Victims served	
	2013	2014
Victim advocacy <sup>xix</sup>	219,145	198,298
Crisis intervention	189,153	181,822
Criminal justice advocacy	144,954	137,013
Civil legal advocacy	120,693	106,411
Counseling/support group	102,442	95,692
Transportation	22,469	24,571

NOTE: Each victim is reported only once in each category of service, regardless of the number of times that service was provided to the victim during the reporting period. Only the most frequently reported categories are presented; for a complete listing of categories of services provided to victims, see Table 23.

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

While domestic/sexual violence affects all communities, historically marginalized and underserved populations experience unique challenges and barriers in becoming and remaining free from violence. The types of violence or control used, the familial structure and gender roles, and the social or cultural norms can be distinct from those in the dominant culture. Victims may perceive, manage, and resist violence based on their access to resources, religious beliefs, cultural practices, race or ethnicity, gender identity or expression, sexuality, language, immigration status, geographic location, and economic opportunity.<sup>112,113,114,115</sup> Further, race and gender bias in policing, coupled with a lack of training and clear policies for mitigating those biases, adversely affects women, LGBT

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*VAWA defines “underserved populations” as including “populations underserved because of geographic location, underserved racial and ethnic populations, populations underserved because of special needs (such as language barriers, disabilities, alien status, or age), and any other population determined to be underserved by the Attorney General or by the Secretary of Health and Human Services, as appropriate.” VAWA 2013 further expands the definition of “underserved populations” to include populations underserved because of sexual orientation, gender identity, or religion.*

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

victims, and victims of color.<sup>116,117</sup> For example, a recent study of law enforcement's use of exceptional clearance in rape cases found that almost half (47%) of cases are exceptionally cleared, which suggests widespread misuse of this clearance category for rape cases.<sup>118</sup> A 2008 study of police officers' attitudes toward women and rape found that most officers did not endorse blatantly sexist beliefs, but findings indicated that "they are more likely to discredit victims that do not adhere to stereotyped victim characteristics."<sup>119</sup>

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### **Subgrantee Perspective**

*These funds have supported a prosecutor with a reduced caseload focused on sexual assault cases involving women who are elderly, disabled, non-English speaking, substance addicted, and homeless. This position was established in response to an increase in the number of cases of sexual assaults against these particularly vulnerable victims, and because these cases are complex, time-consuming and require sustained attention to victims. The prosecutor's work has yielded lengthy sentences on behalf of these vulnerable victims. Cases are prosecuted vigorously, consistent with the District Attorney's Office mission to ensure community safety by removing the most serious and violent sex offenders from our streets.*

*San Francisco District Attorney's Office, California*

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Research documenting domestic/sexual violence in underserved communities is limited, in part due to research designs that do not adequately identify, recruit, and retain minority participants.<sup>115,120,121,122,123,124,125</sup> Studies that do not include culturally competent research protocols may limit the disclosure of abuse, contributing to the pervasive underreporting of domestic/sexual violence. Both researchers and service providers point to the need for community-based, participatory research to better determine the prevalence of these crimes and culturally appropriate interventions.<sup>126,127</sup>

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, in 2015, over one-third (38.4%) of the population identified as a member of a racial or ethnic minority group, such as Asian or Asian American; Black or of African descent; Latino or Hispanic; Native American or American Indian; Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander; multi-racial; along with other religious and ethnic minorities.<sup>128</sup> Some studies indicate that some minority populations may experience disproportionately higher rates of domestic/sexual violence; other studies show prevalence rates that are similar to the general public.<sup>5,109,113,129,130,131,132</sup> Regardless of prevalence, racial, ethnic, and/or religious minorities may encounter barriers to seeking services and becoming free from violence due to factors such as poverty, racism, isolation, exclusion, cultural norms, limited access to services, and a dearth of linguistically and/or culturally appropriate services.<sup>115,133,134,135,136,137,138,139,140,141,142</sup> As the U.S. continues to become a more diverse country, researchers and practitioners alike must better determine the prevalence of violence in different communities, the barriers that victims face in seeking services, and best practices to improve culturally appropriate systemic responses.

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### Subgrantee Perspective

*This funding has allowed the agency to continue to have an additional bilingual/bicultural staff person to serve Hispanic victims. Sussex County remains the county in Delaware that has experienced exponential growth within the Hispanic community during the last five years, ranked #5 in the nation with the highest percentage of Guatemalan presence/ancestry. The majority of our Hispanic victim clients are non-English speaking or very low literate, essentially unable to read and/or write their own language (Spanish) and unable to communicate in English. The funding has been critical to the agency with regard to providing assistance to Latina victims while the immigration attorney is in a meeting, in court or out of the office. Without this funding... critical interpretation and translation services, plus all types of informational and advocacy services, would be much less available for the Spanish speaking, Latino immigrant victims served at our agency's Victim Services Department.*

*La Esperanza, Inc., Delaware*

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In addition to racial and ethnic minorities, other historically underserved and vulnerable populations, such as immigrants and refugees; people with disabilities; elderly persons; children and youth; people living in rural areas; and LGBT people face unique challenges and barriers to accessing criminal justice, receiving services, and obtaining social and economic supports.

VAWA and OVW require states to specify in their implementation planning process how they will use STOP funds to address the needs of underserved victims. The statutory purpose areas of the STOP Program include specific references to the delivery of services to underserved populations, addressing the needs of American Indian tribes, addressing the needs of older and disabled victims, and assisting victims in immigration matters.

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

- **8,070** victims who identified as American Indian or Alaska Native;
- **6,523** victims who identified as Asian;
- **87,048** victims who identified as Black or African American;
- **68,688** victims who identified as Latino or Hispanic;
- **2,085** victims who identified as Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander;
- **22,484** victims who were immigrants, refugees, or asylum seekers;
- **26,561** victims with disabilities;
- **34,023** victims with limited English proficiency;
- **99,998** victims who were youth and young adults (ages 13–24); and

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

- **16,562** victims who were 60 or older.<sup>xxi</sup>

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

During the two-year reporting period:

- Subgrantees provided training to a total of **7,835** staff members of advocacy organizations for older, disabled, and immigrant populations.
- An annual average of **698 (68%)** of subgrantees who used funds for training reported that they provided training on issues specific to underserved populations; and
- An average of **232 (54%)** of subgrantees who used funds for policy development reported that they established and/or implemented policies regarding appropriate responses to underserved populations in victim services, the criminal justice system, and health care each year.

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

## American Indians and Alaska Natives

American Indians (AI) and Alaska Natives (AN) are a diverse people, represented by 566 federally recognized tribes.<sup>143</sup> In 2014, the estimated combined total population of American Indians and Alaska Natives (alone and in combination with other races) reached 5.4 million, or about 2% of the total U.S. population.<sup>144</sup> Approximately 78% of American Indian and Alaska Natives (alone and in combination with other races) live outside tribal lands, an increase of 3% since the 2000 Census. Due to a history of colonization, displacement, and racism, AI/AN persons and communities face disproportionately high rates of housing instability, food insecurity, alcohol and drug misuse and abuse, limited income and education, and ill health.<sup>145,146,147</sup> Nearly 25% of AI/AN people live in poverty.<sup>144,148</sup>

AI/AN women report higher rates of intimate partner violence than women of any other ethnic or racial background.<sup>149,150</sup> A nationally representative study found that AI/AN women were about 20% more likely to experience domestic violence than non-Hispanic white women.<sup>151</sup> More than half (55%) of AI/AN women had experienced some type of sexual violence other than rape during their lifetimes.<sup>5</sup>

On some reservations, AI/AN women may be murdered at more than 10 times the national average.<sup>152</sup> Due to the high rates of domestic/sexual violence and many other public health

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<sup>xxi</sup>For more detailed demographic information on victims served by all states, see Table 21 on page 72; for demographic information on victims served by individual states see Appendix B 2011 Tables B3a and B4a on pages 99-102 and Appendix B 2012 Tables B3b and B4b on pages 119-122.

disparities, AI/AN women may suffer from an elevated risk of PTSD.<sup>153,154,155,156</sup> Coordinated tribal, community, and federal efforts that are culturally appropriate are essential in responding to these epidemic rates of violence.

AI/AN persons and communities routinely face barriers to accessing criminal justice and supportive services. The public safety challenges in Indian Country vary widely across states and regions—and from tribe to tribe—depending on jurisdictional issues, geography, tribal cultures, and myriad other factors. Due to early treaties and allotment policies, tribal, federal, state, and local lands may be intermingled in a “checkerboard” fashion, which complicates law enforcement and prosecution efforts. Adding to that, the ratio of law enforcement officers to the population served reportedly remains lower on Indian reservations than in other jurisdictions across the country.<sup>157</sup> In many places, the local FBI field office, the U.S. Attorney’s Office, and the federal courthouse are located many miles away from where tribal members reside, which only compounds the difficulties facing investigators and prosecutors, as well as victims, witnesses, and defendants involved in a federal prosecution.<sup>158</sup>

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#### **Administrator Perspective**

*Nevada has over 25 Native American tribes, bands and councils. While several of the larger tribal populations have local access to tribal social services, including victim services, many of the smaller populations do not. Due to tribal cultural differences and differing levels of tribal accessibility, enhancing or developing services can be met with varying degrees of success and is often a process that takes longer periods of time to facilitate. Tribal courts have jurisdiction over most misdemeanors, while the FBI/federal courts have jurisdiction for most felonies creating a bifurcated system, which is further complicated if the perpetrator is not Native American. Developing service providers and culturally appropriate/aware services that reflect the demographics of the victims seeking services is an important consideration in utilizing and maximizing STOP resources.*

***STOP administrator (Nevada)***

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Efforts to protect AI/AN victims are further complicated because many live in isolated rural communities with limited or no access to cellular/landline phone services, transportation, or emergency care; and limited criminal justice, legal assistance, and safe housing resources.<sup>159</sup> Getting to or receiving services can often be tremendously challenging. Frequently, incidents of domestic violence are underreported or undocumented because victims are not able to obtain assistance from police or medical professionals.<sup>160</sup> Less than one-third of Native American land is within a 60-minute driving distance of healthcare centers that offer SART/SANE services.<sup>159</sup>



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**Administrator Perspective**

*Currently, the State of Utah, through VAW funding, supports two specific agencies which serve Native American Tribes. One agency provides services to the Utah Strip of the Navajo Nation and the other provides services to the Northwest Band of the Shoshone. Both agencies have facilitated one-on-one advocacy between Native American victims and victim assistants. Issues about jurisdiction, enforcement of laws, and sovereignty continue to be problematic but reports from these agencies indicate that trust has been increased, lines of communication have opened and mutual respect has been built.*

***STOP administrator (Utah)***

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In many parts of Indian Country, tribal courts are holding lawbreakers accountable, protecting victims, providing youth prevention and intervention programs, and dealing with precursors to crime such as alcohol and substance abuse. However, until the passage of VAWA 2013, tribal courts could not exercise jurisdiction over crimes committed by non-Indian domestic violence offenders on tribal land.<sup>161</sup> The restriction resulted from the U.S. Supreme Court's 1978 decision in *Oliphant v. Suquamish Indian Tribe*, which held that tribes had no criminal jurisdiction over non-Indian defendants. The ruling extended to domestic violence and dating violence committed by non-Indian abusers against their Indian spouses, intimate partners, and dating partners. The historic VAWA 2013 reauthorization recognized the inherent power of "participating tribes" to exercise "special domestic violence criminal jurisdiction" (SDVCJ) over both Indians and non-Indians who assault Indian spouses, intimate partners, or dating partners, or who violate certain protection orders, in Indian Country.<sup>162</sup> The Act also specifies the rights that a participating tribe must provide to defendants in SDVCJ cases.<sup>161</sup>

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**Subgrantee Perspective**

*This funding has allowed the team to develop significant relationships with tribal communities and myriad local, state and federal agencies including the FBI, BIA, and the U.S. Attorney's Office. This laid the groundwork for further projects and collaboration which benefit victim/survivors and help hold offenders accountable. The largest offshoot of the model is the creation of the MT Native American DV fatality review team, the first of its kind in the country. The team has conducted two Reservation-based reviews and is serving as a model for other states with significant Native populations.*

***Montana Department of Justice***

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During the two-year reporting period:

- An annual average of **18** subgrantees were tribal sexual assault and/or domestic violence programs, tribal coalitions or tribal governments;<sup>xxii</sup>
- An annual average of **51** subgrantees reported that their projects specifically addressed tribal populations;
- An annual average of **8,070 (2%)** of those receiving services were American Indian or Alaska Native individuals;
- An annual average of **126** subgrantees provided training on issues specific to American Indian/Alaska Native victims; and
- **894** tribal government and tribal agency staff were trained with STOP funds.

## Immigrants and Refugees

Approximately 40 million people in the U.S., or 13% of the population, are foreign-born.<sup>163</sup> About half are women, and another half are between the ages of 18 and 44. In FY 2015, the U.S. admitted nearly 70,000 refugees—a 20% increase from 2012—and in FY 2013 (the most recent data available), approximately 25,000 individuals were granted asylum.<sup>164,165</sup> Most of these individuals were from Iraq, Burma, Bhutan, and Somalia; 46% of refugees and 49% of asylees were women.<sup>164</sup>

Women who are refugees and asylum seekers are often victims of sexual violence, famine, economic displacement, and war in their home countries, and are unable or unwilling to repatriate to those countries because of fear of persecution or death based on their race, ethnicity, religion, political or social affiliations, or other statuses.<sup>166,167,168,169</sup> The violence they suffered may have been state-sponsored or organized by sectarian groups. Increasingly, human trafficking is the violence from which women immigrants, refugees, and asylum seekers are fleeing.<sup>170</sup>

Training on providing services for immigrant and refugee victims of domestic/sexual violence is critical. The social, cultural, and legal issues these victims face are complex and the consequences of reporting their victimization are often more serious than for others. Immigrant and refugee victims of domestic/sexual violence face many barriers to safety including lack of English proficiency, limited knowledge of the systems in place to help them in their new countries, and cultural barriers, such as pressure to keep these crimes secret for fear of bringing shame upon their families or communities.<sup>135,171,172</sup> In addition to cultural and linguistic barriers, structural barriers to serving immigrant and refugee victims, such as social inequality, isolation, exclusion, financial instability, unemployment, and lack of available social services, can make it difficult for women to exit abusive relationships, and become and remain safe from violence.<sup>173,174,175,176,177,178,179</sup>

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<sup>xxii</sup>The Grants to Tribal Governments Program provides funding to tribal governments and agencies and is separate from the STOP Program. Activities supported by that grant program are reported on in the 2010, 2012, 2014, and 2016 Biennial Reports.

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**Subgrantee Perspective**

*STOP Program funding has enabled the Refugee Family Violence Prevention Project (RFVPP) to provide comprehensive community outreach, education, transportation, interpretation and translation, advocacy, counseling, and appropriate cultural and linguistic interventions and services for battered refugee and immigrant women. Like all abused victims, refugee and immigrant women experience physical danger, low self-esteem, emotional and financial dependence on the batterer, guilt, isolation from family and friends, and a sense of hopelessness. Refugee women also face significant cultural barriers including unfamiliarity with American systems, lack of transportation, and community stigma against seeking help. Refugee Family Services provides a safe haven for these women to receive confidential services without being judged or questioned about their situation or decisions. We provide the support they need and ensure that they make informed decisions about their lives. During the past twelve months our case manager has provided crisis intervention and follow-up services to 55 primary victims of domestic violence from countries including Afghanistan, Bhutan, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Sudan, Somalia, Burundi, Rwanda, Tunisia, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Burma, Iraq, Iran, Pakistan, Palestine, India, Cameroon, and the Democratic Republic of Congo.*

*Refugee Family Services/New American Pathways, Georgia*

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Even where services are available, victims of domestic/sexual violence who have limited English proficiency face challenges (e.g., waits of hours, days, or even weeks) in their attempts to access services such as counseling, healthcare, housing, and education if no qualified interpreter is available and service providers do not speak their language.<sup>172,180,181</sup> These victims may also encounter language barriers when seeking help from law enforcement. A national survey found that when immigrant victims called law enforcement, responding officers were able to identify the victims' language in fewer than half of the cases; in 30% of those cases, unqualified interpreters were used.<sup>181</sup>

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**Subgrantee Perspective**

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

*The Center for Women and Families, Inc., Kentucky*

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Fear of deportation is a tremendous concern for some immigrant victims of domestic/sexual violence, and can result in victims not calling the police for help.<sup>178,179,182,183</sup> Undocumented immigrant victims, in particular, may be afraid to report abuse to the police, believing it will result in their own deportation. The VAWA self-petition and the U and T visas are remedies available to immigrant and refugee victims of domestic/sexual violence and other crimes to assist them in obtaining safety and escaping their abusers.<sup>171,184,185</sup>

During the two-year reporting period, an annual average of:

- **359, or 15%** of subgrantees used funds to assist victims of domestic/sexual violence with immigration matters;
- **22,484, or 5%** of victims served, were immigrants, refugees, or asylum seekers;
- **287** subgrantees provided training on issues specific to immigrant, refugee, or asylum seeking victims; and
- subgrantees provided language services (such as interpreters, language lines, and translation of materials into languages other than English); designed to remove barriers to accessing critical services and to effectively dealing with the criminal justice system.

## Victims with Disabilities and Older Victims

The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) defines an individual with a disability as a person who has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities, a person who has a history or record of such an impairment, or a person who is perceived by others as having such an impairment.<sup>186</sup> A growing body of research has documented that individuals who are Deaf and/or have a disability experience domestic/sexual violence at higher rates than their hearing counterparts and people without disabilities.<sup>187,188,189,190,191,192</sup>

College students and young adults with disabilities are nearly twice as likely to have experienced psychological, sexual, or physical abuse as those without disabilities.<sup>190,193</sup>

Likewise, a growing body of research shows that Deaf college students may be twice as likely to experience physical assault, sexual coercion, or psychological aggression as hearing students.<sup>194,195</sup>

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*In the U.S., approximately 56.7 million people, 18.7% of the population, live with one or more of a wide array of disabilities, including communicative disabilities such as hearing, sight, and speech challenges; mental disabilities such as intellectual and learning disabilities; and physical disabilities such as mobility challenges, musculoskeletal difficulties, and head and spinal trauma.*

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The consequence of these high rates of domestic/sexual violence among individuals who are Deaf and/or disabled are severe. Persons with disabilities may experience significant barriers to disclosing abuse, such as dependence on caregivers who may be responsible for this violence. Victims with disabilities experience other forms of abuse such as destruction of their adaptive equipment and financial exploitation by their perpetrator, in addition to physical and sexual abuse.<sup>196</sup> When these victims disclose abuse, they may risk protective intervention that could result in losing their independence or being compelled to leave their own homes, particularly if the abuser is also their caregiver.<sup>197</sup> Further, victims may encounter barriers when attempting to obtain services, such as inaccessible shelters or lack of interpreting assistance.

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**Subgrantee Perspective**

*Barrier Free Justice (BFJ) has served more than 3,500 victims with disabilities since the program launched in 2000 with a VAWA STOP grant. Victims of interpersonal violence with disabilities who come into contact with the criminal justice system and are connected with BFJ have access to working with a collaborative coordinated response team that is both disability-informed and trauma-informed... These efforts have begun to bridge the still huge gap between research statistics and the number of domestic violence and sexual assault cases reported and being prosecuted... Grant funding has enabled highly structured advocacy for survivors with disabilities and disability focused trainings to over 400 people.*

***Kings County District Attorney's Office Victim Services Unit, New York***

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In order to serve Deaf and/or disabled persons most effectively, cross-training between disability services and victim services organizations must occur. Because victims with disabilities come from various cultural, racial, and ethnic populations, and have diverse disabilities, it is critical that victim services, law enforcement agencies, and other first responders tailor their programs to appropriately respond to the full spectrum of assistance these victims need.<sup>198,199</sup>

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### **Subgrantee Perspective**

*This award has allowed a multi-agency collaboration between the Department of Human Services' (DHS) Division of Developmental Disabilities (DDD) and Division of Disability Services (DDS), New Jersey Coalition for Battered Women (NJC BW) and New Jersey Coalition Against Sexual Assault (NJCASA) to focus on conducting empowerment-focused education and training sessions for women with disabilities, direct support staff and support coordinators that work directly with women with disabilities as well as domestic violence and sexual assault providers. This grant cycle, our focus was on adapting and developing training curricula targeting persons with disabilities; case managers who work with the targeted population; and victim service providers.*

***Department of Human Services Division of Disability Services, New Jersey***

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In 2010, the U.S. Census reported a record high number (40.3 million) and percentage (13%) of people aged 65 or older.<sup>200</sup> By 2030, over 20% of Americans, or 73 million people, are expected to be over 65; approximately 40 million of them will be women.<sup>201</sup>

An aging population becomes increasingly reliant on others for day-to-day living; this dependency can increase older persons' vulnerability to abuse. Many older women are retired, receiving public assistance and/or Social Security benefits, and are dependent upon family members for their care; these circumstances increase perpetrators' ability to wield control over the lives of their victims.<sup>202,203,204</sup> Those in long-standing relationships with few social supports are more likely to report experiencing some form of abuse, as they may perceive their options as limited.<sup>205,206,207</sup> Non-physical intimate partner violence persists into later life, and may become more severe as physical violence decreases, yet this type of violence is often overlooked.<sup>208</sup>

In a nationally representative study, one in ten adults aged 60 or older experienced emotional, physical, or sexual mistreatment or potential neglect in the past year.<sup>205</sup> Other research shows that nearly half of women aged 55 and older experience some type of physical, verbal, psychological, sexual, and/or financial abuse.<sup>209</sup> Further, 14% of women over 65 report having been physically or sexually assaulted, or both, by intimate partners during their lifetime, and many of them exhibit symptoms of PTSD, depression, and anxiety even decades after the trauma.<sup>210,211</sup>

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**Subgrantee Perspective**

*This funding has allowed the Judicial Council to create and sustain comprehensive educational programs for judicial officers and court staff and provide court-specific technical assistance. Our program includes live programming, bench manuals, videotapes, online resources and discussion forums for the judicial branch. One of our primary grant objectives is a project to provide technical support and local education for the trial courts. This allows courts to develop specialized educational programs to meet their local needs. The project created a bench-guide for handling elder abuse cases entitled "Abuse in Later Life", and five additional chapters will be developed in the upcoming year. Additionally, the project offered courses on handling elder abuse issues through the year.*

*Judicial Council of California*

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Intimate partner violence among older victims is often overlooked or misidentified. Confusion can arise about appropriate responses and services: historically, neither the domestic/sexual violence services nor the adult protective services (APS) fields have adequately served older victims.<sup>212,213</sup> Only a small percentage of elder abuse is reported to authorities.<sup>205,206</sup> When reported, it is primarily the responsibility of APS agencies, which investigate, prosecute, and protect against abuse, neglect, and/or exploitation of vulnerable adults.<sup>214</sup> Historically, these agencies have focused on services associated with family, caregiver, and financial abuse—not domestic/sexual abuse or stalking. Domestic violence services, by comparison, specifically address abuse related to domestic violence, intimate partner sexual assault, and/or stalking. These organizations typically promote agency and empowerment, and define perpetrators primarily as intimate partners. Because of this, they are often unresponsive to the needs of older adults who may need particular assistance or may be victimized by a relative or caregiver, not an intimate partner. Many sexual assault programs are similarly issue-specific. It is thus critical that domestic violence and sexual assault agencies respond to older victims' specific needs and circumstances, and develop effective collaborations with adult protective services and others supporting older adults.<sup>215,216</sup>

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### Subgrantee Perspective

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

*Denver City Attorney's Office, Colorado*

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During the two-year reporting period:

- An annual average of **200**, or **8%** of all subgrantees, reported that their programs assisted criminal justice agencies and others in addressing the needs of older and disabled victims of domestic violence or sexual assault;
- Subgrantees served an annual average of **26,561** victims with disabilities, or 6% of all victims served;
- Subgrantees served an annual average of **16,562** victims, or 4% of victims served, who were over the age of 60;
- An annual average of **394** subgrantees who used funds for training provided training on issues specific to elderly or disabled victims;
- Subgrantees trained **3,204** staff members of disability and elder advocacy organizations; and
- An annual average of **166** subgrantees developed or implemented policies addressing the needs of victims who are elderly or who have disabilities.

## Victims and Families Living in Rural Areas

As of the 2010 Census, nearly 20%, or one in five Americans, lived in rural areas.<sup>217</sup> Rural victims seeking to become and remain safe from violence experience unique challenges and barriers, such as geographic isolation, limited infrastructure and available services, few material resources, strong social and cultural pressures, and lack of anonymity and security when seeking shelter and services.<sup>218,219,220,221</sup> Rural victims of violence may have worse psychosocial and physical health outcomes than their urban counterparts, due to these challenges.<sup>219,222</sup>



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**Subgrantee Perspective**

*Before the agency received STOP funding, it was unable to provide SANE Program and sexual assault services in the four rural counties it serves. Help-In-Crisis initiated the program in the four counties in 1997, and is still the single provider of rape response, trained S/A Advocates, and the SANE Program, including a newly operational SANE Program located at a local hospital. The Sexual Assault Services Coordinator funded by STOP provides coordination, trained advocates, and SANE Nurses for all five hospitals. Help-In-Crisis is a pioneer in the establishment of both domestic violence and sexual assault services in the four rural counties. Without the funding provided by the STOP Program, coordination of a four-county SANE Program and other sexual assault support services would be severely compromised.*

***Help-In-Crisis, Inc., Oklahoma***

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Rural victims of domestic/sexual violence often face geographic challenges in reaching service providers. They may need to travel great distances, and there may be limited public transportation services in their communities. In one study, over 25% of women in small rural and isolated areas lived more than 40 miles from the closest service provider, compared to less than 1% of women in urban settings.<sup>220</sup>

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**Subgrantee Perspective**

*The STOP grant is a critical source of support for Pisgah Legal Services' Mountain Violence Prevention Project (MVPP), the primary resource for free legal assistance for low-income victims of domestic violence and sexual assault in a six-county area of Western North Carolina. The grant funds two full-time-equivalent (FTE) attorneys and two-thirds of a paralegal focused on domestic violence and sexual assault. To help increase our services to Polk, Rutherford, and Transylvania Counties, funding for one FTE attorney position was allocated amongst three PLS-staff attorneys serving these rural counties during this six-month period. Despite the reduction in federal and state domestic violence funding in recent years, the MVPP program continues to be a highly productive and effective legal services program, and a critical resource for DV and SA victims in our mostly rural region.*

***Pisgah Legal Services, North Carolina***

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Beyond geographic obstacles, victims residing in rural areas may face a complex interweaving of cultural, psychological, emotional, and systemic barriers to resources. Small, isolated communities may prioritize family privacy, traditional gender roles, and keeping families intact, even when violence is present.<sup>223</sup> This culture can reinforce the normative belief that one should not report crimes because they are private concerns.<sup>224</sup> Further, victims might be reluctant to report domestic/sexual violence in rural communities because there are more practical barriers to maintaining confidentiality and anonymity.<sup>225,226</sup>

During the two-year reporting period:

- Subgrantees served an annual average of **99,651** victims, or **24%** of all victims served, living in rural areas (including reservations and Indian Country); and
- An annual average of **382**, or **38%** of subgrantees used funds for training, provided training about issues specific to victims who live in rural areas.

## Training

Nearly all VAWA-funded grant programs provide training and expert technical assistance to a wide variety of professionals on a broad range of topics related to domestic/sexual violence. In the course of seeking services, victims may interact with

advocates, law enforcement, prosecutors, court personnel, health and mental health professionals, campus personnel, educators, and government agency staff. To best serve victims of domestic/sexual violence, professionals must understand the causes, circumstances, and consequences of violence, as well as best practices for addressing violence and victimization. With this foundation, they can effectively respond to victims, prevent further harm, avoid unintended negative consequences, and hold offenders accountable. Grantees prioritize training law enforcement, court personnel, healthcare providers, and advocates, who are often first responders to victims, meaning they may be the first people that victims disclose their victimization to or ask for help.

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*Grantees provide technical assistance in a variety of ways: webinars, roundtables, monthly conference calls, mentoring, peer-to-peer consultations, site visits, presentations, and more.*

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Subgrantees provide training for:

- Criminal justice personnel (i.e., law enforcement officers, prosecutors, judges, and other court personnel), including those in specialized units;
- Sexual assault forensic examiners; and
- Victim advocates providing services to victims of domestic violence committed by law enforcement personnel.

Research shows that law enforcement were most likely to appropriately arrest perpetrators when they received training on and followed these best practices: conducting investigations in-person, following up with victims after initial contact, conducting safety planning with victims, assessing the needs of children exposed to the violence, providing victims with emergency cell phones, describing protection orders and court procedures, connecting victims with available shelter and advocacy services, explaining the effects of domestic violence on children, and helping victims feel safe. **Error! Bookmark not defined.** Without proper training, an officer may not be able to identify the predominant aggressor in a domestic violence situation, may unknowingly minimize a victim's trauma, may fail to collect all relevant evidence, and may mistakenly arrest the victim.

Specialized training for nurses and other medical forensic professionals who examine and treat victims of sexual assault is essential to ensure proper collection and storage of forensic evidence; provision of information and treatment on related medical issues and prophylactic care; coordination with advocates to ensure that crisis intervention, advocacy, and support services are offered before, during, and after the exam; heightened understanding of common trauma responses to sexual assault; and being prepared to offer testimony in court.<sup>23,24</sup>

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### **Subgrantee Perspective**

*Education and collaboration with a broad range of professionals in the systems that sexual assault victims with intellectual disabilities and/or developmental disabilities (ID/DD) interact with enhances critical early intervention and support. Project Shield targets professionals working within these systems, in order to improve service delivery and to assist in providing more supportive interactions with the various systems victims with ID/DD come into contact with when first reporting a crime such as sexual assault. We cover identifying signs of sexual abuse in persons with ID/DD, best practice and communication techniques for working with persons with ID/DD, and consent and forensic exams. This year, Project Shield continued their work with the New York City Alliance Against Sexual Assault by speaking at their Forensic Nurse Examiners trainings. Project Shield trained numerous medical students and residents from Brooklyn hospitals. We trained New York City police officers and prosecutors from the Sex Crimes Bureau of the Kings County District Attorney's Office on issues of ID/DD and sexual assault. In addition, a significant number of those trained by Project Shield are from the disability community... All in all, Project Shield trained approximately 900 professionals this year.*

***Project Shield/Kings County District Attorney's Office- Victim Services Unit, New York***

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Trained professionals involved in divorce, custody, or child protection cases (e.g., judges, guardians ad litem, custody evaluators, caseworkers, and attorneys) can support victims navigating the criminal and civil legal systems.<sup>227</sup> Training on risk assessment and safety planning is especially important in domestic violence and sexual assault cases, because victims may face greater danger when they attempt to leave.<sup>228,229</sup> Without training, domestic/sexual violence may be minimized or remain unrecognized, and professionals may make inappropriate or even harmful recommendations and decisions.<sup>230</sup>

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### Subgrantee Perspective

*STOP funding allowed us to reach new audiences and educate a variety of professionals about the dynamics of domestic violence, effects on children, importance of changing the focus from why victims stay to why batterers batter, laws and legal remedies related to DV and how each profession can work together to promote safety. In 2014, STOP funding allowed us to present training to a new group of Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASAs) in six counties. CASAs work directly with children who are involved with the Department of Child Services and often come from homes where domestic violence is occurring. Each of these individuals is a voice for children in and out of court. Additionally, the Director of Legal Services worked with Family Services Case Managers in two counties for the first time. These trainings resulted in advocates and case managers throughout each of these counties having a clearer understanding of domestic violence and a greater ability to recognize it and respond appropriately.*

*Columbus Regional Shelter for Victims of Domestic Violence, Inc. (dba Turning Point),  
Indiana*

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

- An annual average of **1,017** subgrantees, or 42% of subgrantees, used their STOP Program funds to provide training;
- A total of **481,970** professionals were trained;
- **33%** of those trained were law enforcement officers; and
- **12%** of those trained were victim advocates (governmental and nongovernmental).<sup>xxiii</sup>

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<sup>xxiii</sup> The category “multidisciplinary” technically had the second-highest number of people reported as trained; this category is chosen when subgrantees do not know the specific professions of people who received training, but do know that they are professionals serving or responding to victims.

**Table 9. People trained with STOP Program funds in 2013 and 2014**

Position	2013 People Trained (N = 240,452)		2014 People Trained (N = 241,518)	
	Number	%	Number	%
Law enforcement officers	75,151	31%	82,296	34%
Victim advocates (governmental and nongovernmental)	27,752	12%	31,290	13%
Health/mental health professionals, including forensic nurse examiners	25,952	11%	27,874	12%
Court personnel	10,821	4%	11,145	5%
Educators	10,739	4%	10,438	4%
Prosecutors	9,100	4%	10,698	4%
Social service organization staff	8,499	4%	8,772	4%
Attorneys/law students/legal services staff	6,854	3%	7,246	3%
Government agency staff	6,054	2%	5,153	2%
Correction personnel	4,594	2%	4,198	2%

NOTE: A number of categories above combine professional categories from the STOP Program subgrantee reporting form: Health/mental health professionals combines the reported categories of health professionals, mental health professionals, and sexual assault nurse examiners/sexual assault forensic examiners; victim advocates combines governmental and nongovernmental victim advocates and victim assistants; and attorneys/law students/legal services staff combines the categories attorneys/law students and legal services staff. For a complete listing of all individual categories of people trained as they appear on the reporting form, see Table 11.

## Remaining Areas of Need

STOP administrators are asked to report on the remaining areas of need in their states for victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking, and for offender accountability. In their reports for 2013 and 2014, administrators most frequently mentioned the following as the most significant unmet needs:

- Increasing accountability for offenders, including increased arrests and prosecution, proper enforcement of protection orders, and improved monitoring of defendants;
- Improving access to and standardizing batterers' intervention programs (BIP);
- Increasing training and education for law enforcement, prosecutors, judges, and court personnel on the dynamics of domestic and sexual violence in order to promote best practices;
- Helping victims to meet their basic needs, including short and long-term affordable housing, transportation, childcare, and employment;
- Improving services and outreach to underserved groups, especially immigrants and refugees, victims with limited English proficiency, LGBT victims, victims with disabilities, and those who are homeless or suffer from mental illness;
- Expanding access to information and services to victims living in rural areas;

- Providing dedicated sexual assault services as well as expanding existing services for victims of sexual assault;
- Improving victims' access to legal resources, especially in cases of divorce and child custody; and
- Maintaining existing levels of service provision given financial constraints and high staff turnover.

STOP administrators emphasize the need for ongoing efforts and outreach in order to help victims achieve self-sufficiency and independence from their abusers. Despite years of concerted effort to provide victims with services, many still struggle to fulfill their basic needs, including housing, transportation, childcare, and employment. Victims living in remote rural areas often face even greater challenges, as services are less readily available and transportation can be a challenge. Victims often struggle to find affordable legal representation, especially in civil cases, and mental health and substance abuse counseling can be particularly hard to come by.

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### **Administrator Perspectives**

*Often the only recourse for a victim who needs an order of protection which includes issues of custody and support is an attorney. Legal aid is supposed to help fill that gap for survivors; however, increasingly more legal aid offices in rural areas are losing attorneys and taking on fewer, less complicated cases.*

***STOP administrator (Illinois)***

*Of special note is the continued need for housing services (especially long-term housing options such as transitional housing) as stable, affordable housing that allows victims to recover without fear of further trauma is critical in the healing process as well as in the victim's decision to leave their abuser. The fear of homelessness due to lack of long-term, affordable housing is often cited by victims as one of the primary reasons that they return to their abusers.*

***STOP administrator (Nevada)***

*Many programs, particularly in the northern Virginia area, address the issue of the lack of affordable housing for victims of sexual and domestic violence. Because many victims do not make a wage that is high enough to sustain a household by themselves, they often feel compelled to return to the person that has abused them. This creates an unsafe environment for the victims and their children. Many times, victims must leave the area in search of less expensive housing, creating difficulty with finding new employment and arranging transportation. Though many shelter programs are moving towards the rapid rehousing model, these resources are limited and hard to access with all of the other obstacles that victims of sexual and domestic violence face.*

***STOP administrator (Virginia)***

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Administrators report a need for increased offender accountability through higher rates of arrest and prosecution, proper enforcement of protective orders, improved monitoring of defendants, and more widely available batterers' intervention programs (BIP). Many administrators felt that more training, especially among law enforcement and court personnel, would improve outcomes for victims.

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### **Administrator Perspectives**

*Even when a civil protective order or criminal no contact order is in place, a lack of clarity in the order, along with inexperienced officers, leads to problems with interpretation in the field and a reluctance by officers to enforce the order. There needs to be better training for judges in issuing clear and effective orders, particularly with respect to communications on social media and through third parties, and better training for officers to improve investigation and identify violations of the order in common, but challenging situations, (i.e., in third-party contact situations and when the contact involves social media).*

**STOP administrator (Minnesota)**

*More training regarding the nature and dynamics of domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking particularly in the context of court cases, is needed for lawyers, prosecuting attorneys, judges, court personnel, social service workers and law enforcement officers. Survivors of domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking would benefit greatly by a judicial system that is composed of persons who understand such crimes... Even when allied professionals have been trained on these topic areas, there is still a continued need to update skill and knowledge to remain current regarding changes in the law. Further, additional and continued education training is needed for law enforcement officers who often respond to scenes where victims/survivors of domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking are assisted and interacted with. Law enforcement officers would benefit from more training regarding the nature and dynamics of domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking in much the same way court personnel would.*

**STOP administrator (Missouri)**

*STOP projects report a need for more arrests in both domestic violence and sexual assault cases. Although all projects participate in law enforcement training initiatives emphasizing offender accountability, there is a significant rate of turnover among law enforcement officers/state troopers, which requires ongoing training. Additionally, the judiciary needs to understand the difference between anger management programs and batterer intervention services. Without such an understanding, batterers are placed into inappropriate diversionary programs that fail to address power and control issues which spur the batterer's beliefs and behaviors. As a related issue, prosecutors need to hold offenders accountable and to prosecute cases based on evidence rather than solely on victim testimony.*

**STOP administrator (Pennsylvania)**

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### **Administrator Perspectives**

*We continue to face challenges with bail setting procedures by the courts, and we see that legislative change is not always consistent with practice. Advocates, prosecutors and law enforcement all have expressed frustration when repeat domestic violence offenders continue to get released on the same conditions, again and again, without increased consequences for repeat offenses.*

***STOP administrator (Vermont)***

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STOP administrators also emphasized the need to improve service provision among underserved groups, including immigrants and those with limited English proficiency, LGBT victims, victims with disabilities, and victims who are homeless or mentally ill. Of particular need were culturally competent and linguistically appropriate services for non-English speakers.

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### **Administrator Perspectives**

*Several programs discussed the need for more culturally specific services for victims that are member of the LGBTQ community. This is especially true for rural localities where stigma and social isolation prevent these victims from accessing services and programs do not have the resources to adequately address the issues that members of this community face.*

***STOP administrator (Virginia)***

*Some victims with limited English proficiency face language barriers when trying to report their victimization to law enforcement. Law enforcement agencies need to be trained to better receive calls from such victims, and officers need to know that with family and sexual violence cases, it is not appropriate to use family members as interpreters. Immigrant crime victims face challenges with getting law enforcement officers and other criminal justice professionals to sign the certification form necessary for the victim's U-Visa application. There are inconsistent practices around the state, with some jurisdictions having established, multidisciplinary review teams to approve requests for certifications, and other jurisdictions having a policy of refusing all requests.*

***STOP administrator (Minnesota)***

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## Conclusion

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

During the two-year reporting period, states awarded STOP program funding to an average of **2,392** subgrantees each year. Over **1.6 million** services were provided to victims as they coped with the immediate and long-term impact of violence in their lives, to help victims stay safe and establish independence after leaving an abusive relationship, and to connect victims with resources to support their recovery. On average, supportive services such as shelter, crisis intervention, and advocacy were provided to more than **half a million (513,044)** individuals every year.

It is critical that each person working directly with victims responds appropriately, makes informed decisions, and prevents further harm. During the two-year reporting period, subgrantees used funds to train **481,970** service providers, criminal justice personnel, and other professionals to improve their response to victims. In addition, subgrantees' reports demonstrate that STOP Program-funded criminal justice solutions are evolving alongside the changing dynamics of violence and victimization. Law enforcement made **59,211** arrests and prosecutors disposed of **186,554** criminal cases, of which **67%** resulted in convictions.

The following sections present aggregate quantitative data from STOP Administrators and subgrantees. These data further highlight how STOP Program funding helps communities across the nation support victims, and hold offenders accountable.

## STOP Program Aggregate Accomplishments

This section presents aggregate data reflecting the activities and accomplishments funded by the STOP Program in all states, all five U.S. territories, and the District of Columbia in 2013 and 2014.

STOP Program-funded staff members provide training and victim services and engage in law enforcement, prosecution, court, and probation activities to increase victim safety and offender accountability.

- Average number of subgrantees using funds for staff each year: **2,294 (96% of all subgrantees)**

**Table 10. Full-time equivalent staff funded by STOP Program in 2013 and 2014**

Staff	2013		2014	
	Number	%	Number	%
All staff	<b>2,754</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,627</b>	<b>100</b>
Victim advocate (nongovernmental)	743	27%	712	27%
Program coordinator	310	11%	298	11%
Victim assistant (governmental)	293	11%	279	11%
Prosecutor	266	10%	264	10%
Law enforcement officer	261	9%	231	9%
Counselor	164	6%	147	6%
Legal advocate	138	5%	139	5%
Support staff	127	5%	122	5%
Administrator	98	4%	97	4%
Attorney	94	3%	89	3%
Trainer	52	2%	62	2%
Investigator (prosecution-based)	49	2%	45	2%
Sexual assault nurse examiner/sexual assault forensic examiner (SANE/SAFE)	46	2%	35	1%
Probation officer/offender monitor	30	1%	29	1%
Paralegal	24	1%	25	1%
Court personnel	28	1%	20	1%
Information technology staff	11	<1%	6	<1%
Translator/interpreter	4	<1%	5	<1%
Other	15	1%	21	1%

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

## Training

STOP Program subgrantees provide training to professionals on issues relating to sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking to improve their response to victims and increase offender accountability. These professionals include law enforcement officers, health and mental health providers, domestic violence and sexual assault program staff, staff in social services and advocacy organizations, prosecutors, and court personnel.

- Average number of subgrantees using funds for training per year: **1,017 (42% of all subgrantees)**
- Total number of people trained: **481,970**
- Total number of training events: **23,597**

**Table 11. People trained with STOP Program funds in 2013 and 2014**

People trained	2013 and 2014	
	Number	%
All people trained	<b>481,970</b>	100%
Law enforcement officers	157,447	33%
Victim advocates (non-governmental)	52,536	11%
Multidisciplinary	45,459	9%
Health professionals	31,279	6%
Court personnel	21,966	5%
Educators	21,177	4%
Prosecutors	19,798	4%
Social service organization staff	17,271	4%
Volunteers	16,380	3%
Mental health professionals	12,251	3%
Attorneys/law students	11,368	2%
Government agency staff	11,207	2%
Sexual assault nurse examiners/sexual assault forensic examiners	10,296	2%
Correction personnel	8,792	2%
Victim assistants (governmental)	6,506	1%
Faith-based organization staff	6,029	1%
Advocacy organization staff	5,808	1%
Military command staff	5,773	1%
Elder organization staff	4,252	1%
Legal services staff	2,732	1%
Disability organization staff	2,156	<1%
Batterer intervention program staff	1,793	<1%
Immigrant organization staff	1,427	<1%
Substance abuse organization staff	1,398	<1%
Tribal government/Tribal government agency staff	894	<1%
Supervised visitation and exchange center staff	659	<1%
Translators/interpreters	639	<1%
Sex offender treatment providers	273	<1%
Other	4,404	1%

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

## Coordinated Community Response (CCR)

STOP administrators engage in an inclusive and collaborative planning process to improve their state's responses to victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking. STOP Program subgrantees closely interact with other community agencies or organizations; these CCR activities include providing and receiving victim referrals, consulting, providing technical assistance, and/or attending meetings with other agencies or organizations.

**Table 12a. STOP Program-funded referrals/consultations/technical assistance to and meetings with community agencies in 2013**

Agency/organization	Victim referrals, consultations, technical assistance			Meetings		
	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Weekly	Monthly	Quarterly
Advocacy organization	46	128	276	21	188	226
Batterer intervention program	91	288	369	80	319	266
Corrections	144	366	508	77	458	385
Court	738	658	313	239	496	452
Domestic violence organization	896	571	376	354	786	490
Educational institution/organization	76	272	546	35	380	362
Faith-based organization	50	247	523	17	256	299
Government agency	258	476	411	41	373	316
Health/mental health organization	294	653	588	71	609	442
Law enforcement	913	691	348	369	747	503
Legal organization	277	513	470	57	405	367
Prosecutor's office	584	630	402	295	621	463
Sex offender management	17	43	201	12	121	115
Sexual assault organization	350	413	516	182	574	472
Social service organization	416	615	410	104	639	420
Tribal government/tribal government agency	7	42	149	10	85	82
Other	24	41	51	15	82	46

**Table 12b. STOP Program-funded referrals/consultations/technical assistance to and meetings with community agencies in 2014**

Agency/organization	Victim referrals, consultations, technical assistance			Meetings		
	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Weekly	Monthly	Quarterly
Advocacy organization	40	103	270	19	186	217
Batterer intervention program	73	243	349	78	276	277
Corrections	134	348	487	85	432	369
Court	706	635	269	233	450	426
Domestic violence organization	884	527	377	361	807	463
Educational institution/organization	59	273	547	38	327	376
Faith-based organization	42	207	517	15	240	304
Government agency	268	449	380	45	369	320
Health/mental health organization	278	640	549	84	544	433
Law enforcement	864	627	328	342	727	487
Legal organization	258	510	446	60	375	374
Prosecutor's office	569	561	382	305	594	434
Sex offender management	16	42	169	13	108	112
Sexual assault organization	346	393	480	185	554	451
Social service organization	415	590	387	82	628	386
Tribal government/tribal government agency	9	50	144	10	79	81
Other	29	48	54	20	76	54

## Policies

STOP Program subgrantees develop and implement policies and procedures directed at more effectively preventing, identifying, and responding to sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking.

- Average number of subgrantees using funds for policies/protocols each year: **429 (18% of all subgrantees)**

**Table 13a. Use of STOP Program funds to revise or implement policies or protocols in 2013**

Policy/protocol	2013 Subgrantees using funds (N = 443)	
	Number	%
Appropriate response to underserved populations (victim services)	169	38%
Providing information to victims/survivors about victim services (law enforcement)	169	38%
Confidentiality (victim services)	159	36%
Victims/survivors informed about Crime Victims Compensation and Victim Impact Statements (victim services)	141	32%
Appropriate response to victims/survivors who are elderly or have disabilities (victim services)	131	30%
Sexual assault response and protocols (law enforcement)	130	29%
Mandatory training standards for staff and volunteers (victim services)	117	26%
Appropriate response to victims/survivors with substance abuse issues and/or mental health diagnoses (victim services)	115	26%
Advocate response to emergency room (health care)	96	22%
Protection order enforcement (including full faith and credit) (law enforcement)	96	22%

**Table 13b. Use of STOP Program funds to revise or implement policies or protocols in 2014**

Policy/protocol	2014 Subgrantees using funds (N= 415)	
	Number	%
Providing information to victims/survivors about victim services (law enforcement)	159	38%
Appropriate response to underserved populations (victim services)	149	36%
Confidentiality (victim services)	140	34%
Sexual assault response and protocols (law enforcement)	127	31%
Victims/survivors informed about Crime Victims Compensation and Victim Impact Statements (victim services)	120	29%
Appropriate response to victims/survivors with substance abuse issues and/or mental health diagnoses (victim services)	112	27%
Appropriate response to victims/survivors who are elderly or have disabilities (victim services)	107	26%
Mandatory training standards for staff and volunteers (victim services)	103	25%
Protection order enforcement (including full faith and credit) (law enforcement)	102	25%
Advocate response to emergency room (health care)	91	22%

## Data Collection and Communication Systems

STOP Program subgrantees develop, install, or expand data collection and communication systems relating to sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking against women. These systems link police, prosecutors, and the courts for the purposes of identifying and tracking arrests, protection orders, violations of protection orders, prosecutions, and convictions.

- Average number of subgrantees using funds for data collection and communication systems each year: **225** (9% of all subgrantees)

**Table 14. Subgrantees reporting use of STOP Program funds for data collection activities and/or communication systems in 2013 and 2014**

Activity	Subgrantees using funds			
	2013 (N = 225)		2014 (N = 225)	
	Number	%	Number	%
Manage data collection and communication	131	58%	131	58%
Expand existing data collection/communication systems	100	44%	94	42%
Share information with other community partners	87	39%	88	39%
Purchase computers and other equipment	56	25%	57	25%
Develop new data collection/communication systems	43	19%	53	24%
Linked existing data collection/communication systems	25	11%	25	11%
Install data collection/communication systems	16	7%	18	8%

**Table 15. Most frequently reported purposes of data collection and/or communication systems in 2013 and 2014**

Purpose	2013 Subgrantees reporting	2014 Subgrantees reporting
Case management	130	121
Arrest/charges	109	106
Protection orders	107	101
Incident reports	103	98
Evaluation/outcome measures	95	101
Violations of protection orders	86	88



## Specialized Units

STOP Program subgrantees develop, train, and/or expand specialized units of law enforcement officers, prosecutors, judges and other court staff, and probation officers who are responsible for handling sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking cases.

- Average number of subgrantees using funds for specialized units each year: **539 (23% of all subgrantees)**

**Table 16a. Subgrantees reporting use of STOP Program funds for specialized unit activities in 2013**

Activity	Law enforcement	Prosecution	Court	Probation/parole
Develop a new unit	23	18	3	2
Support, expand, or coordinate an existing unit	268	298	38	37
Train a specialized unit	55	31	3	3
Other	8	10	3	4

**Table 16b. Subgrantees reporting use of STOP Program funds for specialized unit activities in 2014**

Activity	Law enforcement	Prosecution	Court	Probation/parole
Develop a new unit	14	18	1	8
Support, expand, or coordinate an existing unit	253	283	32	34
Train a specialized unit	61	31	8	8
Other	8	7	3	2

**Table 17a. Number of specialized units addressing type of victimization in 2013**

Victimization	Law enforcement	Prosecution	Court	Probation/parole
Sexual assault	221	219	33	23
Domestic violence/dating violence	283	308	41	41
Stalking	201	220	29	25

**Table 17b. Number of specialized units addressing type of victimization in 2014**

Victimization	Law enforcement	Prosecution	Court	Probation/parole
Sexual assault	201	214	27	21
Domestic violence/dating violence	271	295	40	40
Stalking	192	215	27	22

## System Improvement

To more effectively respond to the needs of victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking, STOP Program subgrantees engage in system improvement activities. These include convening meetings between tribal and nontribal entities, making language lines available, translating forms and documents, and making facilities safer.

- Average number of subgrantees using funds for system improvement each year: **203 (8% of all subgrantees)**

**Table 18a. Subgrantees reporting use of STOP Program funds for system improvement activities in 2013**

Activity	Victim services	Law enforcement	Prosecution	Court	Probation/parole
Evaluation	63	43	27	18	11
Interpreters	57	12	14	19	0
Language lines	30	4	3	4	0
Meetings between tribal and nontribal entities	15	8	4	7	2
Safety audits	15	16	7	7	4
Security personnel or equipment	10	16	4	3	1
Translation of forms and documents	55	10	7	6	1
Other	18	18	11	11	8

**Table 18b. Subgrantees reporting use of STOP Program funds for system improvement activities in 2014**

Activity	Victim services	Law enforcement	Prosecution	Court	Probation/parole
Evaluation	59	37	27	16	9
Interpreters	50	14	15	20	0
Language lines	19	2	3	3	0
Meetings between tribal and nontribal entities	15	7	6	8	1
Safety audits	14	12	5	3	2
Security personnel or equipment	7	9	2	1	1
Translation of forms and documents	58	11	9	11	1
Other	14	20	10	9	7

## Victim Services

During the two-year reporting period, an average of **1,617**, or **68%** of subgrantees, used funds for victim services per year. Subgrantees provided services to an annual average of **412,330** victims (**99%** of those seeking services). Approximately **1%** of victims seeking services from funded programs did not receive services from those programs. (See Tables 19a, 19b, 20, and 21 for information on the level of service provided, the types of victims served, and the reasons victims were partially served or not served by subgrantees in 2013 and 2014.)

- Average number of subgrantees using funds for victim services each year: **1,617 (68%** of all subgrantees)

**Table 19a. Provision of victim services by STOP Program subgrantees in 2013, by level of service and type of victimization**

Level of service	All victims		Domestic violence/ dating violence victims		Sexual assault victims		Stalking victims	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
All seeking services	429,789	100%	371,004	100%	49,790	100%	8,995	100%
Served	412,532	96%	356,014	96%	47,936	96%	8,582	95%
Partially Served	11,892	3%	10,220	3%	1,347	3%	325	4%
Not served	5,365	1%	4,770	1%	507	1%	88	1%

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

**Table 19b. Provision of victim services by STOP Program subgrantees in 2014, by level of service and type of victimization**

Level of service	All victims		Domestic violence/ dating violence victims		Sexual assault victims		Stalking victims	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
All seeking services	406,811	100%	350,207	100%	46,450	100%	10,154	100%
Served	390,538	96%	336,276	96%	44,621	96%	9,641	95%
Partially Served	9,697	2%	8,198	2%	1,130	2%	369	4%
Not served	6,576	2%	5,733	2%	699	2%	144	1%

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

**Table 20. Victims receiving services from STOP Program subgrantees in 2013 and 2014, by type of victimization**

Type of Victimization	Victims served			
	2013		2014	
All victimization	424,424	100%	400,235	100%
Domestic violence/dating violence	366,234	86%	344,474	86%
Sexual Assault	49,283	12%	45,751	11%
Stalking	8,907	2%	10,010	3%

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

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

## Demographics of Victims Served

During the two-year reporting period, on average, subgrantees served **412,330** victims each year. The majority of those victims were white (**54-56%**), female (**90%**), and age 25 to 59 (**69-70%**).

**Table 21. Demographic characteristics of victims served by STOP Program subgrantees in 2013 and 2014**

Characteristics	Victims receiving services			
	2013		2014	
	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Race/ethnicity</b>				
American Indian or Alaska Native	7,258	2%	8,881	2%
Asian	6,972	2%	6,073	2%
Black or African American	87,989	23%	86,106	23%
Hispanic or Latino	70,129	18%	67,246	18%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	2,183	1%	1,987	1%
White	214,811	56%	199,707	54%
Unknown	37,540	NA	32,311	NA
<b>Gender</b>				
Female	369,755	90%	349,971	90%
Male	42,813	10%	40,935	10%
Unknown	11,856	NA	9,329	NA
<b>Age</b>				
0–12	NA	NA	NA	NA
13–17	17,726	5%	16,476	4%
18–24	86,746	22%	79,048	21%
25–59	267,130	69%	257,050	70%
60+	17,074	4%	16,050	4%
Unknown	35,748	NA	31,611	NA
<b>Other demographics</b>				
People with disabilities	27,470	6%	25,651	6%
People with limited English proficiency	35,993	8%	32,053	8%
People who are immigrants/refugees/asylum seekers	24,443	6%	20,525	5%
People who live in rural areas	106,087	25%	93,215	23%

NA = not applicable

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

**Table 22a. Relationships to offender for victims served with STOP Program funds in 2013**

Relationship to offender	Domestic violence/dating violence		Sexual assault		Stalking	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Current/former spouse or intimate partner	240,290	70%	9,423	22%	4,425	46%
Other family or household member	33,589	10%	8,979	21%	693	7%
Dating relationship	63,140	18%	5,067	12%	1,673	17%
Acquaintance	4,797	1%	13,589	32%	2,346	24%
Stranger	227	<1%	5,417	13%	555	6%
Unknown	28,835	NA	9,167	NA	891	NA
Total (excluding unknown)	342,043	100%	42,475	100%	9,692	100%

NA = not applicable

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

**Table 22b. Relationships to offender for victims served with STOP Program funds in 2014**

Relationship to offender	Domestic violence/dating violence		Sexual assault		Stalking	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Current/former spouse or intimate partner	231,610	71%	9,854	24%	4,891	44%
Other family or household member	32,216	10%	8,974	21%	859	8%
Dating relationship	57,848	18%	4,735	11%	2,306	21%
Acquaintance	4,397	1%	13,258	32%	2,551	23%
Stranger	173	<1%	4,964	12%	468	4%
Unknown	23,876	NA	7,040	NA	980	NA
Total (excluding unknown)	326,244	100%	41,785	100%	11,134	100%

NA = not applicable

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

## Types of Services Provided to Victims

STOP Program subgrantees provide an array of services to victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking. These services include victim advocacy (actions designed to help the victim obtain needed resources or services, such as material goods and resources, health care, education, finances, transportation, child care, employment, and housing), crisis intervention, counseling/support groups, and legal advocacy (help navigating the criminal and/or civil legal systems). Subgrantees most frequently provided **victim advocacy**. In addition to the services listed in Table 23, subgrantees routinely provide safety planning, referrals, and information to victims as needed.

**Table 23. Victim services provided by STOP Program subgrantees in 2013 and 2014**

Type of service	Victims served			
	2013 (N = 424,424)		2014 (N = 400,235)	
	Number	%	Number	%
Victim advocacy	219,145	52%	198,298	50%
Crisis intervention	189,153	45%	181,822	45%
Criminal justice advocacy/court accompaniment	144,954	34%	137,013	34%
Civil legal advocacy/court accompaniment	120,693	28%	106,411	27%
Counseling services/support group	102,442	24%	95,692	24%
Transportation	22,469	5%	24,571	6%
Civil legal assistance	18,862	4%	21,210	5%
Language services	14,762	3%	15,005	4%
Hospital/clinic/other medical response	13,947	3%	13,448	3%
Forensic exam	9,297	2%	9,112	2%
Other victim service	1,060	<1%	1,759	<1%

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

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

- Annual average of **21,067** victims and **19,523** family members received a total of **1,938,613** emergency shelter bed nights across both years.
- Annual average of **1,135** victims and **1,002** family members received a total of **346,919** transitional housing bed nights across both years.
- Subgrantees received **1,255,934** hotline calls.

- Of these, over **50% (687,750)** were from victims.<sup>xxiv</sup>
- Subgrantees reported a total of **364,013** victim-witness notification and outreach activities.

## Protection Orders

The STOP Program funds activities that provide support to victims seeking protection orders, including providing advocacy in the courtroom, increasing police enforcement of protection order violations, and training advocates and judges on the effectiveness and use of orders. STOP Program subgrantees, whether they are providing victim services or engaging in criminal justice activities, are in a position to provide assistance to victims in the protection order process. During the two-year reporting period, STOP Program-funded victim services, law enforcement, and prosecution staff assisted domestic violence victims in obtaining **331,851** temporary and final protection orders.

**Table 24. Protection orders granted with assistance of STOP Program-funded staff in 2013 and 2014**

Provider	Total	2013		2014	
		Temp	Final	Temp	Final
All providers	<b>331,851</b>	105,162	65,389	100,646	60,654
Victim services staff	<b>227,210</b>	66,920	50,514	63,938	45,838
Law enforcement	<b>39,747</b>	12,722	6,456	14,993	5,576
Prosecutors	<b>64,894</b>	25,520	8,419	21,715	9,240

During the two-year reporting period, an annual average of **478 (47%)** of all subgrantees using funds for training) addressed the issue of protection order enforcement, and an average of **171** developed or implemented policies and protocols relating to protection orders. These policies addressed protection order enforcement, immediate access, violations of orders, full faith and credit, and mutual restraining orders. An annual average of **104** subgrantees also used funds for data collection and communication systems for tracking and sharing information about protection orders.

## Criminal Justice

The STOP Program promotes a coordinated community approach that includes law enforcement, prosecution, courts, probation, victim services, and public and private community resources. Criminal justice data in this report reflect only those activities supported with STOP Program funds.

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



## Law Enforcement

The response and attitude of law enforcement officers can significantly influence whether victims report sexual assault, domestic violence, or stalking offenses, and whether appropriate evidence is collected to enable prosecutors to bring successful cases. Arrest, accompanied by a thorough investigation and meaningful sanctions, demonstrates to offenders that they have committed a serious crime and communicates to victims that they do not have to endure an offender's abuse.

Tables 25a and 25b summarize STOP Program-funded law enforcement activities during 2013 and 2014. The most frequently reported activities were case investigations and incident reports.

- Average number of subgrantees using funds for law enforcement each year: **312 (13% of all subgrantees)**

**Table 25a. Law enforcement activities provided with STOP Program funds in 2013<sup>xxv</sup>**

Activity	Sexual assault	Domestic violence/dating violence	Stalking	Total activities
Cases/incidents investigated	4,658	72,692	1,197	78,547
Incident reports	3,355	66,105	1,100	70,560
Calls for assistance	2,858	53,038	1,148	57,044
Referrals of cases to prosecutor	1,701	35,536	448	37,685
Arrests	808	24,733	322	25,863
Protection/ex parte/temporary restraining orders served	199	15,738	297	16,234
Enforcement of warrants	358	6,668	102	7,128
Protection orders issued	118	4,205	48	4,371
Arrests for violation of protection order	38	2,799	262	3,099
Forensic medical evidence	1,006	NA	NA	1,006
Arrests for violation of bail bond	11	654	12	677
Referrals of federal firearms charges to federal prosecutors	0	28	0	28

NA = Not applicable

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

**Table 25b. Law enforcement activities provided with STOP Program funds in 2014<sup>xxvi</sup>**

Activity	Sexual assault	Domestic violence/dating violence	Stalking	Total activities
Cases/incidents investigated	4,775	65,893	1,809	72,477
Incident reports	3,423	61,794	1,348	66,565
Calls for assistance	3,101	45,366	1,289	49,756
Referrals of cases to prosecutor	1,577	34,447	792	36,816
Arrests	935	24,714	527	26,176
Protection/ex parte/temporary restraining orders served	150	11,534	427	12,111
Enforcement of warrants	461	6,348	184	6,993
Protection orders issued	75	3,050	41	3,166
Arrests for violation of protection order	30	2,420	130	2,580
Forensic medical evidence	936	NA	NA	936
Arrests for violation of bail bond	35	760	21	816
Referrals of federal firearms charges to federal prosecutors	2	23	1	26

NA= Not applicable

## Prosecution

After police arrest a suspect, it is usually up to the prosecutor to decide whether to prosecute the case. However, in some states and local jurisdictions, police officers both arrest and charge offenders and grand juries are responsible for deciding whether felonies will be prosecuted. Generally, city and county prosecutors handle ordinance-level offenses in municipal courts, misdemeanors in district courts, and felony offenses in superior courts.

Table 26 presents data on STOP Program-funded prosecutions of sexual assault, domestic/dating violence, and stalking cases during 2013 and 2014.

- Average number of subgrantees using funds for prosecution each year: **306 (13% of all subgrantees)**

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

**Table 26. Prosecution of sexual assault, domestic violence/dating violence, stalking and related cases by STOP Program-funded prosecutors in 2013 and 2014**

Type of case	2013			2014		
	Total disposed	Number convicted	% convicted <sup>xxvii</sup>	Total disposed	Number convicted	% convicted <sup>xxviii</sup>
Domestic violence/dating violence ordinance	8,612	4,652	54%	11,144	5,980	54%
Misdemeanor domestic violence/dating violence	57,649	38,643	67%	52,183	33,712	65%
Felony domestic violence/dating violence	14,555	10,847	75%	13,855	10,129	73%
Domestic violence/dating violence homicide	63	61	97%	84	78	93%
Misdemeanor sexual assault	417	309	74%	300	238	79%
Felony sexual assault	1,894	1,525	81%	1,831	1,422	78%
Sexual assault homicide	5	4	80%	4	4	100%
Stalking ordinance	179	97	54%	75	61	81%
Misdemeanor stalking	911	508	56%	539	387	72%
Felony stalking	424	328	77%	444	368	83%
Stalking homicide	1	1	100%	1	1	100%
Violation of bail	816	650	80%	544	419	77%
Violation of probation or parole	2,091	1,795	86%	2,343	1,983	85%
Violation of protection order	7,331	4,958	68%	7,388	5,264	71%
Violation of other court order	463	345	75%	391	278	71%
Other	17	17	100%	0	0	N/A
Total	95,428	64,740	68%	91,126	60,324	66%

## Courts

Judges have two distinct roles in responding to sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking—administrative and judicial. In their administrative role, judges are responsible for overseeing court dockets, activities, and services and for ensuring that court

<sup>xxvii</sup> These percentages include deferred adjudications, which represented 22% of all conviction outcomes in 2013.

<sup>xxviii</sup> These percentages include deferred adjudications, which represented 17% of all conviction outcomes in 2014.

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

Of the **17** courts (or court-based programs) that received STOP funding to conduct court activities each year,<sup>xxix</sup> an annual average of **10** used STOP Program funds to conduct review hearings on offenders' compliance with conditions of probation and other court-ordered conditions:

- An annual average of **1,816** offenders were monitored in 2013 and 2014.
- A total of **7,759** individual judicial review hearings were held in 2013 and 2014.

The data in Tables 27a and 27b reflect the consequences imposed by STOP Program-funded courts for violations of probation and other court orders. In 2013, **56%** of all violations disposed of resulted in partial or full revocation of probation; in 2014, **53%** had this result.

- Average number of subgrantees using funds for court each year: **17 (1% of all subgrantees)**

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<sup>xxix</sup> Although an average of 51 courts received STOP funding in 2013 and 2014, only 17 of those courts used funds specifically for court activities. Other activities that court subgrantees conducted with STOP funding included training, CCR, policies, products, data/communication systems, security, interpreters/translators, and language lines.

**Table 27a. Disposition of violations of probation and other court orders by STOP Program-funded courts in 2013**

Violation	No action taken		Verbal/ written warning		Fine		Conditions added		Partial/full revocation of probation	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Protection order (N = 295)	0	NA	4	1%	0	NA	20	7%	271	92%
New criminal behavior (N = 183)	4	2%	17	9%	0	NA	74	40%	88	48%
Failure to attend BIP (N = 492)	0	NA	280	57%	0	NA	94	19%	118	24%
Failure to attend mandated treatment (N = 75)	0	NA	25	33%	0	NA	27	36%	23	31%
Other conditions (N = 626)	2	<1%	85	14%	0	NA	111	18%	428	68%

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

**Table 27b. Disposition of violations of probation and other court orders by STOP Program-funded courts in 2014**

Violation	No action taken		Verbal/ written warning		Fine		Conditions added		Partial/full revocation of probation	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Protection order (N = 127)	2	2%	6	5%	0	NA	46	36%	73	57%
New criminal behavior (N = 216)	9	4%	18	8%	0	NA	70	32%	119	55%
Failure to attend BIP (N = 375)	3	1%	160	43%	3	1%	84	22%	125	33%
Failure to attend mandated treatment (N = 126)	6	5%	28	22%	27	21%	29	23%	36	29%
Other conditions (N = 606)	5	1%	71	12%	0	NA	116	19%	414	68%

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

## Probation

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

The average number of offenders supervised by STOP Program-funded probation staff during 2013 and 2014 was **4,048**; of those, **3,820** were being supervised for domestic violence or dating violence offenses, **187** for sexual assault offenses, and **42** for stalking offenses. These offenders received a total of **119,643** contacts, as shown in Table 28. In addition to offender monitoring, probation officers also contact victims as an additional strategy to increase victim safety. An annual average of **1,825** victims received a total of **8,574** contacts from probation officers funded under the STOP Program during 2013 and 2014.

- Average number of subgrantees using funds for probation each year: **27 (1% of all subgrantees)**

**Table 28. Offender monitoring by STOP Program-funded probation staff in 2013 and 2014, by type and number of contacts**

Type of contact	2013		2014	
	Number of offenders	Number of contacts	Number of offenders	Number of contacts
Face-to-face	2,900	28,866	3,895	29,426
Telephone	2,264	17,944	2,861	20,239
Unscheduled surveillance	1,681	14,445	1,842	8,723

- Average annual number of offenders completing probation without violations: **597 (43% of those completing probation)**
- Average annual number of offenders completing probation with violations: **799 (57% of those completing probation)**

The data in Tables 29a and 29b reflect the dispositions of violations for offenders supervised by STOP Program-funded probation staff in 2013 and 2014. Supervised offenders who violated protection orders had their probation partially or fully revoked **68%** of the time.

**Table 29a. Disposition of probation violations for offenders supervised by STOP Program-funded probation staff in 2013**

Violation	No action taken		Verbal/ written warning		Fine		Conditions added		Partial/full revocation of probation	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Protection order (N=227)	11	5%	44	19%	24	11%	22	10%	126	56%
New criminal behavior (N=412)	59	14%	74	18%	16	4%	22	5%	241	58%
Failure to attend BIP (N=672)	104	15%	174	26%	20	3%	67	10%	307	46%
Failure to attend MOT (N=257)	72	28%	54	21%	8	3%	27	11%	96	37%
Other condition (N=1,429)	75	5%	333	23%	24	2%	163	11%	834	58%

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

**Table 29b. Disposition of probation violations for offenders supervised by STOP Program-funded probation staff in 2014**

Violation	No action taken		Verbal/ written warning		Fine		Conditions added		Partial/full revocation of probation	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Protection order (N=199)	1	1%	16	8%	0	0%	20	10%	162	81%
New criminal behavior (N=543)	30	6%	107	20%	8	1%	48	9%	350	64%
Failure to attend BIP (N=652)	40	6%	138	21%	10	2%	96	15%	368	56%
Failure to attend MOT (N=259)	18	7%	65	25%	12	5%	39	15%	125	48%
Other condition (N=1,238)	35	3%	175	14%	21	2%	145	12%	862	70%

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

## Batterer Intervention Program

- Average number of individual subgrantees using STOP Program funds for batterer intervention programs (BIP) each year: **19 (1% of all subgrantees)**
- Average annual number of offenders in BIP: **1,952**
- Average annual number of continuing offenders from last reporting period: **740**
- Average annual number of offenders entering during current reporting period: **1,212**

**Table 30. Outcomes for offenders in STOP-funded BIP programs in 2013 and 2014**

Type of outcome	2013	2014
	Number of offenders	Number of offenders
Completed program	673	633
Terminated from program	451	484
Returned to program after termination	108	131
Other <sup>xxx</sup>	7	7

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<sup>xxx</sup>Other outcomes included the following: transferred, deceased, referred to other court.



## Appendix A 2013

**Table A1a: Number of STOP Program awards to subgrantees and amounts allocated, by category, by state, as reported by STOP Administrators: 2013<sup>xxxi</sup>**

State	Number of subgrantee awards						Amount allocated to subgrantees (\$)						
	Total	VS	LE	PRO	CRT	DISC	VS	LE	PRO	CRT	DISC	Total	ADMIN
Alabama	40	20	11	8	1	0	963,254	735,535	538,095	0	0	2,236,884	289,042
Alaska	12	2	4	2	2	2	374,131	213,875	190,413	7,842	78,365	864,626	35,850
Arizona	25	11	6	6	2	0	1,177,085	852,928	1,062,265	205,770	0	3,298,048	319,163
Arkansas	28	7	6	8	2	5	599,143	271,311	434,212	68,797	660,714	2,034,177	0
California	82	37	17	24	4	0	4,072,164	3,651,015	3,537,386	617,057	0	11,877,622	1,173,270
Colorado	40	15	9	11	3	2	792,901	499,449	508,791	82,776	174,088	2,058,005	243,367
Connecticut	12	5	6	0	1	0	550,183	415,200	0	79,320	0	1,044,703	89,689
Delaware	14	5	7	1	1	0	262,996	254,031	213,856	0	0	730,883	44,381
District of Columbia	24	18	2	2	2	0	217,563	111,449	297,735	33,799	0	660,546	41,857
Florida	8	4	2	1	1	0	4,055,213	1,495,818	1,495,818	299,164	0	7,346,013	202,855
Georgia	88	38	23	20	7	0	1,326,491	1,150,618	942,063	35,000	0	3,454,172	214,777
Guam	35	21	4	4	3	3	533,827	444,856	444,886	59,344	177,963	1,660,876	197,715
Hawaii	15	4	5	5	1	0	419,832	251,110	251,619	46,648	0	969,209	95,625
Idaho	23	8	5	4	2	4	306,481	248,066	252,066	49,414	151,239	1,007,266	67,746
Illinois	34	0	9	5	4	16	0	957,352	1,143,529	199,144	476,796	2,776,821	696,476
Indiana	73	39	9	23	2	0	1,052,013	376,889	629,812	28,314	0	2,087,028	655,930
Iowa	55	19	18	12	2	4	432,774	395,484	357,446	71,489	219,326	1,476,519	75,252
Kansas	29	12	7	5	2	3	456,941	315,189	236,225	80,358	155,826	1,244,539	123,264
Kentucky	43	14	11	12	2	4	772,598	545,787	563,761	94,599	268,671	2,245,416	99,578
Louisiana	79	30	28	16	3	2	522,521	569,740	453,021	46,070	58,848	1,650,200	255,211
Maryland	130	46	40	25	1	18	630,753	626,604	596,953	0	260,534	2,114,844	303,940
Massachusetts	75	24	29	9	4	9	722,627	629,160	643,464	141,654	369,261	2,506,166	0
Michigan	372	94	94	92	92	0	1,420,431	969,251	981,268	24,156	0	3,395,106	174,565
Minnesota	70	8	33	29	0	0	879,396	782,804	992,046	0	0	2,654,246	467,358
Mississippi	50	27	13	8	2	0	719,435	399,880	349,733	55,499	0	1,524,547	152,456
Missouri	70	46	11	9	3	1	1,220,287	401,079	642,966	93,704	86,369	2,444,405	257,924
Montana	30	10	10	7	1	2	334,893	225,169	211,793	39,533	20,900	832,288	79,065
Nebraska	38	11	12	5	2	8	318,899	265,750	265,750	53,150	0	903,549	115,900
Nevada	83	37	17	13	4	12	412,750	345,498	315,118	75,881	236,376	1,385,623	108,834

<sup>xxxi</sup> Table A1a reflects data as reported by STOP administrators. The data are not further verified during the Measuring Effectiveness Initiative's data validation processes. American Samoa and Maine did not submit a STOP administrators report in 2013.

**Table A1a: Number of STOP Program awards to subgrantees and amounts allocated, by category, by state, as reported by STOP Administrators: 2013<sup>xxxxi</sup>**

State	Number of subgrantee awards						Amount allocated to subgrantees (\$)						
	Total	VS	LE	PRO	CRT	DISC	VS	LE	PRO	CRT	DISC	Total	ADMIN
New Hampshire	23	9	5	8	1	0	333,500	285,125	275,000	65,000	0	958,625	0
New Jersey	111	22	24	39	1	25	963,206	879,702	703,694	0	405,050	2,951,652	390,453
New Mexico	41	19	11	5	1	5	394,568	247,143	261,035	0	56,446	959,192	96,483
New York	116	50	34	27	1	4	2,185,800	1,522,900	1,768,000	0	232,500	5,709,200	258,263
North Carolina	32	10	5	8	3	6	1,259,333	851,469	860,043	192,218	598,068	3,761,131	0
North Dakota	71	19	14	13	7	18	205,751	179,078	179,078	25,977	107,447	697,331	79,591
Northern Mariana Islands	10	2	3	1	1	3	166,100	138,416	138,416	27,683	83,050	553,665	61,518
Ohio	281	79	57	49	18	78	2,493,802	2,252,923	2,182,003	234,124	1,823,385	8,986,237	0
Oklahoma	38	13	6	12	4	3	418,356	315,212	305,099	76,740	167,507	1,282,914	169,750
Oregon	56	32	9	11	2	2	623,242	495,307	498,889	78,138	12,320	1,707,896	0
Pennsylvania	132	61	35	34	2	0	1,940,890	1,036,389	1,069,192	208,000	0	4,254,471	436,324
Puerto Rico	12	3	2	3	2	2	524,788	233,457	482,065	22,464	35,803	1,298,577	158,510
Rhode Island	20	3	14	1	1	1	246,357	308,139	237,781	0	122,652	914,929	53,748
South Carolina	42	22	9	8	0	3	731,643	378,357	441,131	0	77,847	1,628,978	198,992
South Dakota	34	26	2	6	0	0	251,890	319,497	276,224	0	0	847,611	40,509
Tennessee	39	18	12	8	1	0	765,289	525,943	607,033	45,491	0	1,943,756	246,499
Texas	95	31	29	22	7	6	2,586,296	2,251,731	2,265,915	429,756	528,370	8,062,068	811,231
Utah	43	16	13	9	1	4	491,931	316,615	339,290	0	144,492	1,292,328	148,695
Vermont	26	9	9	7	1	0	270,975	256,225	231,367	0	0	758,567	39,215
Virgin Islands	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	147,032	0	0	0	147,032	0
Virginia	90	36	21	17	5	11	971,598	691,902	688,112	143,663	319,008	2,814,283	322,191
Washington	214	86	62	59	1	6	1,192,920	867,457	738,584	123,419	68,999	2,991,379	277,011
West Virginia	68	24	22	14	1	7	438,265	261,829	278,844	55,237	32,132	1,066,307	89,335
Wisconsin	60	15	22	18	5	0	716,704	569,125	536,239	39,683	0	1,861,751	220,020
Wyoming	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,333</b>	<b>1,217</b>	<b>869</b>	<b>745</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>45,720,786</b>	<b>33,731,870</b>	<b>33,915,124</b>	<b>4,356,076</b>	<b>8,210,352</b>	<b>125,934,208</b>	<b>10,679,428</b>

**Table A2a. Percentage distribution of STOP Program allocation, by type of victimization, by state, as reported by STOP Administrators: 2013<sup>xxxii</sup>**

State	Sexual Assault %	Domestic Violence %	Stalking %	Total %
Alaska	34	61	5	100
Alabama	20	80	0	100
Arkansas	20	77	3	100
Arizona	11	84	5	100
California	16	82	2	100
Colorado	35	63	2	100
Connecticut	35	65	0	100
District of Columbia	40	55	5	100
Delaware	25	75	0	100
Florida	34	55	11	100
Georgia	19	80	1	100
Guam	21	78	1	100
Hawaii	40	59	1	100
Iowa	25	72	3	100
Idaho	18	77	5	100
Illinois	50	50	0	100
Indiana	13	84	3	100
Kansas	19	77	4	100
Kentucky	19	81	0	100
Louisiana	24	71	5	100
Massachusetts	20	75	5	100
Maryland	28	70	2	100
Michigan	31	66	3	100
Minnesota	50	50	0	100
Missouri	25	72	3	100
Northern Mariana Islands	15	80	5	100
Mississippi	34	60	6	100
Montana	26	68	6	100
North Carolina	18	6	76	100
North Dakota	15	85	0	100

<sup>xxxii</sup> Table A2a reflects data as reported by STOP administrators. The data are not further verified during the Measuring Effectiveness Initiative's data validation processes. American Samoa and Maine did not submit a STOP administrators report in 2013.

**Table A2a. Percentage distribution of STOP Program allocation, by type of victimization, by state, as reported by STOP Administrators: 2013<sup>xxxii</sup>**

State	Sexual Assault %	Domestic Violence %	Stalking %	Total %
Nebraska	20	74	6	100
Nevada	17	81	2	100
New Hampshire	23	67	10	100
New Jersey	60	40	0	100
New Mexico	25	70	5	100
New York	29	69	2	100
Ohio	17	77	6	100
Oklahoma	18	78	4	100
Oregon	25	75	0	100
Pennsylvania	34	63	3	100
Puerto Rico	5	90	5	100
Rhode Island	22	77	1	100
South Carolina	49	51	0	100
South Dakota	29	56	15	100
Tennessee	13	84	3	100
Texas	21	75	4	100
Utah	17	77	6	100
Virginia	17	79	4	100
Virgin Islands	20	75	5	100
Vermont	16	78	6	100
Washington	32	66	2	100
Wisconsin	31	66	3	100
West Virginia	17	76	7	100
Wyoming	33	33	34	100

**Table A3a. Amount and percentage of victim services funds awarded to culturally specific community-based organizations (CSCBOs) by state, as reported by STOP Administrators: 2013<sup>xxxiii</sup>**

State	Total amounts awarded to victim services	Amounts awarded to CSCBOs	% of victim services funds to CSCBOs
Alaska	\$374,131	\$37,413	10.0
Alabama	\$963,254	\$77,083	8.0
Arkansas	\$599,143	\$140,007	23.4
Arizona	\$1,177,085	\$80,802	6.9
California	\$4,072,164	\$1,186,767	29.1
Colorado	\$792,901	\$105,089	13.3
Connecticut	\$550,183	\$122,662	22.3
District of Columbia	\$217,563	\$108,063	49.7
Delaware	\$262,996	\$78,571	29.9
Florida	\$4,055,213	\$179,798	4.4
Georgia	\$1,326,491	\$497,293	37.5
Guam	\$533,827	\$356,063	66.7
Hawaii	\$419,832	\$93,439	22.3
Iowa	\$432,774	\$140,362	32.4
Idaho	\$306,481	\$35,112	11.5
Illinois	\$0	\$4	NA
Indiana	\$1,052,013	\$184,184	17.5
Kansas	\$456,941	\$36,608	8.0
Kentucky	\$772,598	\$188,910	24.5
Louisiana	\$522,521	\$56,413	10.8
Massachusetts	\$722,627	\$113,155	15.7
Maryland	\$630,753	\$278,987	44.2
Michigan	\$1,420,431	\$119,951	8.4
Minnesota	\$879,396	\$399,396	45.4
Missouri	\$1,220,287	\$160,835	13.2
Northern Mariana Islands	\$166,100	\$16,610	10.0
Mississippi	\$719,435	\$3	<1
Montana	\$334,893	\$33,489	10.0
North Carolina	\$1,259,333	\$93,900	7.5
North Dakota	\$205,751	\$12,345	6.0
Nebraska	\$318,899	\$31,890	10.0
New Hampshire	\$333,500	\$40,000	12.0

<sup>xxxiii</sup> Table A3a reflects data as reported by STOP administrators. The data are not further verified during the Measuring Effectiveness Initiative's data validation processes. American Samoa and Maine did not submit a STOP administrators report in 2013.

**Table A3a. Amount and percentage of victim services funds awarded to culturally specific community-based organizations (CSCBOs) by state, as reported by STOP Administrators: 2013<sup>xxxiii</sup>**

State	Total amounts awarded to victim services	Amounts awarded to CSCBOs	% of victim services funds to CSCBOs
New Jersey	\$963,206	\$263,117	27.3
New Mexico	\$394,568	\$115,940	29.4
Nevada	\$412,750	\$85,000	20.6
New York	\$2,185,800	\$362,000	16.6
Ohio	\$2,493,802	\$431,332	17.3
Oklahoma	\$418,356	\$46,044	11.0
Oregon	\$623,242	\$57,207	9.2
Pennsylvania	\$1,940,890	\$228,669	11.8
Puerto Rico	\$524,788	\$99,505	19.0
Rhode Island	\$246,357	\$25,583	10.4
South Carolina	\$731,643	\$100,743	13.8
South Dakota	\$251,890	\$56,826	22.6
Tennessee	\$765,289	\$27,173	3.6
Texas	\$2,586,296	\$384,420	14.9
Utah	\$491,931	\$67,870	13.8
Virginia	\$971,598	\$92,068	9.5
Virgin Islands	\$0	\$100	0.0
Vermont	\$270,975	\$30,000	11.1
Washington	\$1,192,920	\$102,707	8.6
Wisconsin	\$716,704	\$457	0.1
West Virginia	\$438,265	\$26,841	6.1
Wyoming	\$0	\$1	0.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$45,720,786</b>	<b>\$7,608,807</b>	<b>16.6</b>





## Appendix B 2013

**Table B1a. Number of STOP Program awards reported by activities funded, by state: 2013<sup>xxxiv</sup>**

State	Staff	Training	Policies	Products	Data collection and communication systems	Specialized units	System improvement	Victim services	Law enforcement	Prosecution	Courts	Probation and parole	BIP
Alabama	39	17	9	9	6	11	6	26	10	10	0	0	0
Alaska	4	4	1	2	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	25	19	10	11	4	7	8	19	2	4	1	2	0
Arkansas	33	9	2	6	1	17	2	19	11	3	0	0	0
California	60	32	12	15	10	26	4	45	8	14	0	6	1
Colorado	28	12	4	4	0	5	4	19	0	6	0	0	0
Connecticut	33	5	3	5	0	1	10	27	0	1	0	0	1
Delaware	15	5	3	2	5	4	1	9	3	1	1	0	0
District of Columbia	4	2	1	1	0	1	0	4	0	1	1	0	0
Florida	82	21	16	15	4	23	5	61	16	8	1	0	0
Georgia	56	18	11	6	2	17	5	32	8	11	1	1	0
Guam	10	6	0	3	0	1	0	7	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	27	17	5	2	3	11	4	11	4	2	0	0	0
Idaho	17	11	4	3	2	3	2	15	2	2	0	0	0
Illinois	42	20	1	3	3	7	1	47	5	5	0	4	0
Indiana	74	32	17	12	5	19	6	49	8	19	0	0	0
Iowa	63	27	15	7	2	23	5	31	15	12	0	0	0
Kansas	29	8	4	6	2	10	1	19	2	7	1	0	1
Kentucky	37	16	8	7	2	10	4	26	5	4	0	0	0
Louisiana	74	14	9	6	11	27	3	43	24	9	0	0	0
Maine	23	8	7	2	3	4	3	15	5	2	0	0	0
Maryland	70	16	14	12	6	15	7	52	4	5	0	0	1
Massachusetts	56	20	5	19	2	8	1	48	4	3	0	0	0
Michigan	49	28	15	4	3	4	5	47	2	4	0	0	0
Minnesota	33	18	18	14	7	5	15	13	1	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	39	2	2	1	2	0	0	23	10	4	0	0	0
Missouri	61	14	9	3	2	14	1	44	11	7	1	0	2

<sup>xxxiv</sup> No STOP subgrantee reports were received for American Samoa or Virgin Islands in 2013.

Table B1a. Number of STOP Program awards reported by activities funded, by state: 2013<sup>xxxiv</sup>

State	Staff	Training	Policies	Products	Data collection and communication systems	Specialized units	System improvement	Victim services	Law enforcement	Prosecution	Courts	Probation and parole	BIP
Montana	24	12	4	4	1	3	1	16	4	1	0	0	0
Nebraska	15	10	7	3	3	7	4	11	3	5	0	1	2
Nevada	35	10	7	3	5	5	5	30	2	1	2	0	0
New Hampshire	24	15	7	6	5	9	1	12	3	6	0	0	0
New Jersey	113	46	12	18	8	3	4	108	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	36	13	5	6	3	7	2	23	2	3	0	0	0
New York	115	75	30	33	16	31	7	95	11	21	0	5	2
North Carolina	77	38	26	20	15	23	17	42	8	8	2	0	3
North Dakota	40	14	4	2	5	3	2	32	3	0	0	0	2
Northern Mariana Islands	7	4	3	1	3	4	2	3	0	1	1	2	0
Ohio	79	23	18	9	8	28	5	57	17	9	0	0	0
Oklahoma	30	13	2	1	2	8	1	14	6	5	0	3	0
Oregon	58	17	7	7	3	5	6	52	0	3	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	33	29	20	17	5	27	9	31	19	22	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	9	1	0	0	0	1	0	8	1	1	0	0	0
Rhode Island	11	9	3	1	2	2	1	9	0	1	0	0	0
South Carolina	36	20	10	10	5	9	3	22	4	5	2	0	1
South Dakota	34	7	6	7	1	6	3	30	0	6	0	0	0
Tennessee	34	17	5	11	2	13	1	16	6	7	0	0	0
Texas	133	57	22	12	9	37	5	71	19	20	2	3	0
Utah	39	23	8	13	4	4	5	33	4	1	0	0	0
Vermont	10	6	3	2	1	3	1	8	4	4	0	0	0
Virginia	86	56	6	51	10	19	4	60	13	10	0	0	0
Washington	80	59	3	0	14	6	8	63	9	6	0	0	0
West Virginia	21	11	5	3	3	2	1	13	15	12	1	0	1
Wisconsin	36	22	10	4	1	7	6	14	4	4	0	0	0
Wyoming	43	8	5	2	4	4	3	42	0	1	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,341</b>	<b>1,016</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>1,667</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>17</b>

**Table B2a. Number of STOP Program subgrantees using funds for victim services and victims seeking/receiving services, by state: 2013<sup>xxxv</sup>**

State	Subgrants	Subgrants using funds for victim services	Victims seeking services				Victims receiving services			
			Total	Served	Partially Served	Not Served	Total	Domestic violence	Sexual assault	Stalking
Alabama	39	26	7,906	7,589	164	153	7,753	7,017	681	55
Alaska	4	1	513	243	47	223	290	252	35	3
Arizona	26	19	6,891	6,861	12	18	6,873	6,292	393	188
Arkansas	33	19	4,160	3,999	159	2	4,158	3,640	475	43
California	60	45	12,237	11,510	276	451	11,786	7,836	3,790	160
Colorado	28	19	6,176	6,109	36	31	6,145	5,381	711	53
Connecticut	35	27	4,474	4,474	0	0	4,474	3,459	1,015	0
Delaware	18	9	2,562	2,533	23	6	2,556	2,261	285	10
District of Columbia	5	4	1,028	939	0	89	939	142	787	10
Florida	82	61	18,523	18,199	227	97	18,426	16,901	1,094	431
Georgia	57	32	9,386	8,788	484	114	9,272	7,300	1,641	331
Guam	12	7	1,134	1,090	41	3	1,131	931	169	31
Hawaii	30	11	1,315	1,313	0	2	1,313	1,216	97	0
Idaho	18	15	3,617	3,609	0	8	3,609	2,985	472	152
Illinois	52	47	25,544	25,409	98	37	25,507	23,469	1,936	102
Indiana	74	49	10,177	9,923	146	108	10,069	9,115	520	434
Iowa	63	31	4,000	3,898	29	73	3,927	3,336	556	35
Kansas	30	19	4,952	4,884	2	66	4,886	4,476	270	140
Kentucky	40	26	6,625	6,438	120	67	6,558	6,002	513	43
Louisiana	80	43	13,062	12,670	297	95	12,967	11,283	1,504	180
Maine	26	15	3,666	3,572	79	15	3,651	3,119	407	125

<sup>xxxv</sup> No STOP subgrantee reports were received for American Samoa or Virgin Islands in 2013.

**Table B2a. Number of STOP Program subgrantees using funds for victim services and victims seeking/receiving services, by state: 2013<sup>xxxvi</sup>**

State	Subgrants	Subgrants using funds for victim services	Victims seeking services				Victims receiving services			
			Total	Served	Partially Served	Not Served	Total	Domestic violence	Sexual assault	Stalking
Maryland	72	52	14,378	13,436	842	100	14,278	12,175	2,015	88
Massachusetts	56	48	12,087	11,695	290	102	11,985	11,273	584	128
Michigan	49	47	12,287	12,142	116	29	12,258	10,556	1,433	269
Minnesota	35	13	2,863	2,777	62	24	2,839	2,033	790	16
Mississippi	39	23	4,759	4,739	18	2	4,757	3,947	751	59
Missouri	61	44	10,495	9,268	344	883	9,612	8,034	769	809
Montana	24	16	3,350	3,243	81	26	3,324	2,615	543	166
Nebraska	15	11	5,723	5,599	110	14	5,709	4,950	511	248
Nevada	38	30	9,560	9,021	271	268	9,292	8,762	318	212
New Hampshire	24	12	1,848	1,678	49	121	1,727	1,442	123	162
New Jersey	113	108	24,721	24,518	116	87	24,634	20,916	3,649	69
New Mexico	41	23	2,233	2,153	50	30	2,203	1,701	420	82
New York	115	95	22,624	20,023	2,035	566	22,058	18,591	3,370	97
North Carolina	82	42	10,336	9,257	984	95	10,241	8,965	716	560
North Dakota	44	32	1,428	1,419	8	1	1,427	1,224	160	43
Northern Mariana Islands	9	3	151	151	0	0	151	118	30	3
Ohio	82	57	17,682	16,969	521	192	17,490	15,509	1,252	729
Oklahoma	30	14	2,529	2,508	19	2	2,527	2,210	245	72
Oregon	59	52	6,862	6,460	81	321	6,541	5,472	879	190
Pennsylvania	34	31	14,060	13,760	249	51	14,009	11,018	2,871	120
Puerto Rico	9	8	3,997	3,987	10	0	3,997	3,869	30	98

<sup>xxxvi</sup> No STOP subgrantee reports were received for American Samoa or Virgin Islands in 2013.

**Table B2a. Number of STOP Program subgrantees using funds for victim services and victims seeking/receiving services, by state: 2013<sup>xxxvii</sup>**

State	Subgrants	Subgrants using funds for victim services	Victims seeking services				Victims receiving services			
			Total	Served	Partially Served	Not Served	Total	Domestic violence	Sexual assault	Stalking
Rhode Island	11	9	5,901	4,610	1,079	212	5,689	5,437	244	8
South Carolina	37	22	6,778	6,453	302	23	6,755	5,295	1,294	166
South Dakota	34	30	4,445	4,412	22	11	4,434	3,843	389	202
Tennessee	34	16	3,246	3,091	102	53	3,193	3,000	157	36
Texas	137	71	30,085	29,487	552	46	30,039	27,155	2,537	347
Utah	40	33	11,097	10,317	583	197	10,900	9,409	926	565
Vermont	11	8	1,168	1,095	51	22	1,146	906	193	47
Virginia	88	60	13,391	12,995	325	71	13,320	12,285	858	177
Washington	114	63	6,474	6,457	17	0	6,474	5,954	482	38
West Virginia	21	13	6,097	6,075	9	13	6,084	5,459	534	91
Wisconsin	39	14	4,598	4,235	251	112	4,486	2,066	2,374	46
Wyoming	43	42	4,588	4,452	103	33	4,555	3,632	485	438
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,452</b>	<b>1,667</b>	<b>429,789</b>	<b>412,532</b>	<b>11,892</b>	<b>5,365</b>	<b>424,424</b>	<b>366,234</b>	<b>49,283</b>	<b>8,907</b>

<sup>xxxvii</sup> No STOP subgrantee reports were received for American Samoa or Virgin Islands in 2013.

Table B3a. Race/ethnicity, gender, and age of victims receiving STOP Program-funded services, by state: 2013<sup>xxxviii</sup>

State	Total Served	Race/ethnicity								Gender			Age				
		American Indian /Alaska Native	Asian	Black /African American	Hispanic /Latino	Native Hawaiian /Pacific Islander	White	Unknown		Female	Male	Unknown	13-17	16-24	25-59	60+	Unknown
Alabama	7,753	15	30	3,089	223	1	4,119	303		6,730	843	180	206	1,517	4,980	454	596
Alaska	290	52	11	2	12	18	144	62		273	2	15	0	35	235	5	15
Arizona	6,873	232	60	319	2,444	18	2,983	842		5,477	1,250	146	213	1,258	4,722	415	265
Arkansas	4,158	19	49	1,049	236	4	2,709	92		3,443	687	28	628	767	2,502	169	92
California	11,786	311	384	1,266	3,152	76	4,492	2,105		10,008	1,472	306	839	2,200	7,133	391	1,223
Colorado	6,145	88	66	505	1,712	17	3,106	662		5,369	651	125	201	1,074	4,062	144	664
Connecticut	4,474	12	61	1,223	1,084	16	1,870	211		3,938	496	40	236	813	3,066	104	255
Delaware	2,556	6	19	707	416	7	1,300	101		2,204	283	69	106	422	1,881	79	68
District of Columbia	939	0	18	586	120	0	169	46		875	62	2	2	364	371	21	181
Florida	18,426	24	126	4,959	3,006	17	9,089	1,207		15,089	3,230	107	522	4,044	11,910	752	1,198
Georgia	9,272	11	289	4,039	1,041	4	3,270	623		8,478	687	107	416	1,681	5,944	204	1,027
Guam	1,131	1	175	6	6	798	49	96		958	167	6	119	203	620	27	162
Hawaii	1,313	5	330	26	49	449	231	223		1,304	9	0	25	118	961	6	203
Idaho	3,609	66	15	27	726	12	2,723	47		3,307	302	0	163	726	2,426	132	162
Illinois	25,507	121	269	8,780	3,761	26	8,736	4,347		20,970	1,687	2,850	816	4,391	15,808	563	3,929
Indiana	10,069	13	66	2,101	1,349	6	5,742	794		9,246	801	22	402	2,066	6,780	215	606
Iowa	3,927	108	100	297	434	12	2,790	190		3,687	239	1	140	791	2,760	183	53
Kansas	4,886	32	78	827	491	9	3,161	319		4,074	812	0	131	1,174	3,187	214	180
Kentucky	6,558	7	41	853	521	4	4,725	411		6,033	326	199	88	1,349	4,199	290	632
Louisiana	12,967	56	104	6,361	411	15	5,837	222		11,717	1,245	5	1,095	3,671	7,696	309	196
Maine	3,651	28	19	203	16	2	2,812	571		3,170	414	67	60	603	2,000	613	375
Maryland	14,278	7	250	4,862	2,271	7	4,981	1,900		11,929	1,859	490	388	3,105	8,445	359	1,981
Massachusetts	11,985	34	358	1,640	2,597	0	6,145	1,302		10,702	1,055	228	360	2,272	8,101	737	515
Michigan	12,258	204	66	3,552	967	6	6,955	540		11,391	714	153	349	3,027	8,178	378	326
Minnesota	2,839	632	38	268	774	7	995	125		2,582	244	13	347	722	1,520	126	124
Mississippi	4,757	70	25	2,312	134	4	2,102	110		4,381	353	23	255	1,117	3,036	128	221
Missouri	9,612	43	44	1,925	340	15	7,037	239		9,018	578	16	187	2,069	6,666	468	222

<sup>xxxviii</sup> No STOP subgrantee reports were received for American Samoa or Virgin Islands in 2013.

Table B3a. Race/ethnicity, gender, and age of victims receiving STOP Program-funded services, by state: 2013<sup>xxxviii</sup>

State	Total Served	Race/ethnicity								Gender			Age				
		American Indian /Alaska Native	Asian	Black /African American	Hispanic /Latino	Native Hawaiian /Pacific Islander	White	Unknown		Female	Male	Unknown	13-17	16-24	25-59	60+	Unknown
Montana	3,324	494	13	30	104	11	2,527	260		3,003	317	4	435	654	1,984	152	99
Nebraska	5,709	110	34	282	1,062	4	3,604	614		4,747	671	291	331	1,051	3,536	116	675
Nevada	9,292	201	272	1,009	2,301	28	4,828	699		7,712	1,084	496	149	1,838	5,992	504	809
New Hampshire	1,727	5	12	66	148	7	1,355	134		1,401	306	20	50	286	1,130	105	156
New Jersey	24,634	20	744	5,187	4,457	11	10,163	4,060		19,494	2,759	2,381	885	3,690	13,473	1,087	5,499
New Mexico	2,203	163	24	61	1,168	21	482	284		2,012	190	1	97	337	1,578	43	148
New York	22,058	231	663	4,512	3,753	27	11,420	1,624		20,027	1,572	459	1,230	4,893	13,513	1,151	1,271
North Carolina	10,241	39	172	2,840	1,311	12	5,166	708		8,873	1,183	185	505	2,138	6,751	417	430
North Dakota	1,427	217	15	90	59	2	1,031	17		1,291	136	0	52	397	938	35	5
Northern Mariana Islands	151	0	62	0	0	89	0	0		137	14	0	3	16	127	4	1
Ohio	17,490	29	91	3,726	501	10	11,190	2,217		15,661	1,418	411	916	3,932	8,745	544	3,353
Oklahoma	2,527	258	13	138	411	9	1,690	8		2,420	107	0	58	364	1,696	98	311
Oregon	6,541	275	61	209	1,209	75	4,135	646		5,927	587	27	130	1,226	4,424	483	278
Pennsylvania	14,009	34	110	2,397	1,199	19	9,338	946		12,926	1,032	51	759	3,097	9,095	678	380
Puerto Rico	3,997	0	2	0	3,815	0	61	119		3,954	43	0	33	1,063	2,418	280	203
Rhode Island	5,689	134	64	588	677	1	3,639	590		4,518	1,111	60	396	2,490	2,538	265	0
South Carolina	6,755	159	21	2,686	315	1	3,279	497		5,715	831	209	366	1,262	4,579	179	369
South Dakota	4,434	1,680	32	133	138	11	2,274	211		4,029	373	32	181	946	2,941	80	286
Tennessee	3,193	3	18	567	236	3	2,263	103		2,691	500	2	79	710	2,199	113	92
Texas	30,039	105	319	6,160	11,855	23	9,352	2,434		26,305	2,772	962	712	5,997	19,534	968	2,828
Utah	10,900	274	137	269	2,868	109	6,548	1,017		9,955	734	211	283	2,247	7,403	552	415
Vermont	1,146	8	19	34	17	3	821	248		1,082	57	7	26	155	775	33	157
Virginia	13,320	45	319	3,797	1,153	61	7,340	667		11,333	1,640	347	434	2,441	9,260	589	596
Washington	6,474	204	237	437	1,301	66	4,229	0		5,490	984	0	296	1,349	4,458	371	0
West Virginia	6,084	7	30	338	23	9	4,726	951		5,065	642	377	340	745	3,408	276	1,315
Wisconsin	4,486	117	376	560	1,375	0	1,699	370		3,878	561	47	459	763	2,587	187	490
Wyoming	4,555	249	21	89	380	21	3,379	426		3,756	721	78	227	1,080	2,859	278	111
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>424,424</b>	<b>7,258</b>	<b>6,972</b>	<b>87,989</b>	<b>70,129</b>	<b>2,183</b>	<b>214,811</b>	<b>37,540</b>		<b>369,755</b>	<b>42,813</b>	<b>11,856</b>	<b>17,726</b>	<b>86,746</b>	<b>267,130</b>	<b>17,074</b>	<b>35,748</b>



**Table B4a. Number of individuals with disabilities/limited English proficiency/who are immigrants/living in rural areas receiving STOP Program-funded services, by state: 2013<sup>xxxix</sup>**

State	Disabled	Limited English proficiency	Immigrants/refugees/ asylum seekers	Live in rural areas
Alabama	408	163	115	1,936
Alaska	34	33	17	162
Arizona	405	1,019	824	552
Arkansas	61	133	89	827
California	705	906	457	759
Colorado	778	570	241	1,931
Connecticut	437	333	67	283
Delaware	94	221	220	684
District of Columbia	26	78	102	0
Florida	1,011	1,835	971	1,460
Georgia	741	1,016	938	1,795
Guam	57	11	5	260
Hawaii	31	70	86	251
Idaho	447	435	422	2,368
Illinois	1,480	1,819	937	4,840
Indiana	583	1,022	801	2,273
Iowa	387	337	326	1,773
Kansas	101	105	30	720
Kentucky	999	404	176	3,358
Louisiana	736	258	168	4,565
Maine	297	48	133	1,969
Maryland	570	2,225	1,065	3,115
Massachusetts	887	1,506	855	797
Michigan	1,120	637	411	2,899
Minnesota	259	252	476	1,907
Mississippi	280	90	37	1,026
Missouri	846	224	201	4,691
Montana	303	25	17	2,503
Nebraska	227	674	574	2,839
Nevada	914	2,646	2,134	1,954
New Hampshire	268	48	55	73
New Jersey	845	2,690	1,694	370
New Mexico	152	551	463	842

<sup>xxxix</sup> No STOP subgrantee reports were received for American Samoa or Virgin Islands in 2013.

**Table B4a. Number of individuals with disabilities/limited English proficiency/who are immigrants/living in rural areas receiving STOP Program-funded services, by state: 2013<sup>xxxix</sup>**

State	Disabled	Limited English proficiency	Immigrants/refugees/ asylum seekers	Live in rural areas
New York	1,682	2,148	1,923	4,497
North Carolina	530	1,550	613	2,403
North Dakota	162	52	40	498
Northern Mariana Islands	1	56	53	73
Ohio	952	291	133	6,388
Oklahoma	79	267	243	1,425
Oregon	754	814	238	3,905
Pennsylvania	1,432	682	180	4,439
Puerto Rico	285	0	64	469
Rhode Island	16	169	7	0
South Carolina	262	243	102	1,553
South Dakota	146	64	45	2,663
Tennessee	138	198	186	798
Texas	1,761	2,936	2,440	6,875
Utah	778	1,841	1,246	2,477
Vermont	206	28	31	747
Virginia	636	773	676	3,353
Washington	286	518	341	2,219
West Virginia	357	63	25	3,132
Wisconsin	237	864	740	677
Wyoming	281	52	10	1,714
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>27,470</b>	<b>35,993</b>	<b>24,443</b>	<b>106,087</b>

**Table B5a. Victims' relationships to offender for victims served with STOP Program funds, by state: 2013<sup>xl</sup>**

State	Current/ former spouse or intimate partner	Other family or household member	Dating	Acquaintance	Stranger	Relationship unknown
Alabama	3,822	993	2,038	446	86	403
Alaska	298	12	15	0	0	2
Arizona	4,302	1,357	158	472	124	619
Arkansas	1,868	726	1,277	187	26	170
California	4,160	602	881	1,224	525	4,411
Colorado	4,169	192	1,009	229	45	503
Connecticut	2,929	633	290	324	65	233
Delaware	2,139	175	114	109	31	86
District of Columbia	158	17	195	152	293	124
Florida	11,755	2,064	2,625	559	192	1,446
Georgia	5,265	692	1,747	497	141	947
Guam	748	237	31	68	10	39
Hawaii	1,211	44	2	28	11	17
Idaho	2,755	410	767	371	144	78
Illinois	13,497	2,876	5,524	1,092	466	3,407
Indiana	6,452	836	1,853	498	41	436
Iowa	2,703	132	481	182	52	487
Kansas	3,150	534	724	189	51	238
Kentucky	5,470	479	379	136	44	204
Louisiana	7,093	1,331	2,765	674	208	1,134
Maine	2,668	281	688	95	15	150
Maryland	10,518	373	1,635	453	187	1,306
Massachusetts	5,513	1,886	3,684	504	70	559
Michigan	9,054	464	1,923	529	254	424
Minnesota	938	413	520	328	158	484
Mississippi	3,292	538	574	258	46	58
Missouri	6,268	1,174	1,202	830	126	284
Montana	2,229	355	478	195	50	54
Nebraska	3,452	179	1,193	113	81	700
Nevada	6,126	1,013	1,152	253	77	713
New Hampshire	975	207	399	68	5	83
New Jersey	10,978	1,881	4,606	1,062	224	6,335

<sup>xl</sup> No STOP subgrantee reports were received for American Samoa or Virgin Islands in 2013.

**Table B5a. Victims' relationships to offender for victims served with STOP Program funds, by state: 2013<sup>xl</sup>**

State	Current/ former spouse or intimate partner	Other family or household member	Dating	Acquaintance	Stranger	Relationship unknown
New Mexico	1,502	107	182	127	55	241
New York	12,826	2,483	3,516	1,266	538	1,555
North Carolina	5,200	866	2,438	561	328	921
North Dakota	931	91	257	128	19	11
Northern Mariana Islands	119	8	8	1	18	0
Ohio	9,784	2,020	3,370	886	119	1,489
Oklahoma	1,772	213	199	112	14	227
Oregon	4,299	494	1,116	379	91	185
Pennsylvania	8,088	1,749	1,956	841	213	1,270
Puerto Rico	3,328	12	525	64	17	51
Rhode Island	2,820	558	2,230	130	30	7
South Carolina	4,283	318	1,234	365	124	499
South Dakota	3,029	385	579	280	44	145
Tennessee	1,794	439	819	91	22	44
Texas	18,752	4,237	5,329	765	240	2,554
Utah	7,420	1,339	783	618	98	775
Vermont	793	71	159	98	14	101
Virginia	9,851	1,500	858	488	97	695
Washington	3,695	1,138	1,351	242	37	23
West Virginia	3,783	721	571	251	30	830
Wisconsin	1,566	694	720	642	175	831
Wyoming	2,548	712	751	272	28	305
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>254,138</b>	<b>43,261</b>	<b>69,880</b>	<b>20,732</b>	<b>6,199</b>	<b>38,893</b>

## Appendix A 2014

**Table A1b: Number of STOP Program awards to subgrantees and amounts allocated, by category, by state: 2014<sup>xli</sup>**

State	Number of subgrantee awards						Amount allocated to subgrantees (\$)						
	Total	VS	LE	PRO	CRT	DISC	VS	LE	PRO	CRT	DISC	Total	ADMIN
Alabama	13	4	3	6	0	0	170,250	223,750	283,320	0	0	677,320	276,094
Alaska	13	3	2	4	2	2	259,435	191,063	505,747	36,319	111,018	1,103,582	13,692
Arizona	24	11	5	5	3	0	1,174,291	770,337	681,374	205,770	0	2,831,772	293,370
Arkansas	31	7	6	9	3	6	591,622	304,424	396,955	149,670	299,816	1,742,487	178,429
California	82	39	24	17	2	0	4,168,776	3,502,568	3,324,976	602,295	0	11,598,615	1,019,381
Colorado	40	15	9	11	3	2	792,901	423,784	508,791	107,960	174,088	2,007,524	229,077
Connecticut	21	9	10	1	1	0	1,072,319	621,004	372,936	78,168	0	2,144,427	132,797
Delaware	14	5	6	1	0	2	262,996	263,005	226,658	0	25,071	777,730	43,486
District of Columbia	20	3	5	4	4	4	422,808	388,631	439,221	65,548	209,980	1,526,188	68,386
Florida	8	3	2	2	1	0	4,046,188	1,397,620	1,458,587	282,894	0	7,185,289	215,044
Georgia	65	25	14	17	4	5	1,305,513	928,114	995,295	221,820	409,232	3,859,974	336,818
Guam	46	23	8	7	4	4	519,022	402,734	420,023	88,447	353,671	1,783,897	261,979
Hawaii	16	6	4	5	1	0	454,852	227,284	244,600	45,457	0	972,193	100,943
Idaho	21	7	5	4	1	4	298,334	239,658	243,378	47,931	160,418	989,719	94,367
Illinois	28	2	7	5	4	10	1,185,622	986,757	1,182,576	199,144	663,883	4,217,982	454,425
Indiana	74	40	8	23	3	0	1,012,804	357,073	651,178	124,485	0	2,145,540	269,010
Iowa	52	20	16	11	2	3	638,035	383,821	362,950	72,625	90,650	1,548,081	75,904
Kansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	130,159
Kentucky	40	11	11	11	2	5	627,437	559,391	557,643	76,680	310,897	2,132,048	132,577
Louisiana	82	31	25	19	3	4	550,086	513,231	489,454	138,211	122,893	1,813,875	0
Maine	38	16	11	7	3	1	373,363	236,632	251,711	110,495	49,587	1,021,788	91,691
Maryland	124	49	35	23	1	16	694,178	477,253	540,993	105,213	312,409	2,130,046	299,928
Massachusetts	51	13	21	8	2	7	776,176	734,835	716,565	136,592	264,000	2,628,168	217,545
Michigan	382	96	96	96	94	0	1,450,313	981,336	1,017,218	189,413	0	3,638,280	141,321
Minnesota	37	6	15	14	2	0	916,964	323,644	182,604	154,772	0	1,577,984	211,773
Mississippi	42	20	11	8	3	0	598,117	318,344	337,400	66,319	0	1,320,180	31,897
Missouri	197	132	27	28	8	2	2,750,247	1,233,561	1,823,200	485,230	175,200	6,467,438	508,518
Montana	29	10	5	11	1	2	335,418	197,449	211,579	50,250	23,881	818,577	94,363
Nebraska	34	12	6	5	2	9	308,555	257,129	257,129	51,426	154,278	1,028,517	95,106

<sup>xli</sup> Table A1b reflects data as reported by STOP administrators. The data are not further verified during the Measuring Effectiveness Initiative's data validation processes. American Samoa did not submit a STOP administrators report in 2014.

**Table A1b: Number of STOP Program awards to subgrantees and amounts allocated, by category, by state: 2014<sup>xli</sup>**

State	Number of subgrantee awards						Amount allocated to subgrantees (\$)						
	Total	VS	LE	PRO	CRT	DISC	VS	LE	PRO	CRT	DISC	Total	ADMIN
Nevada	87	45	19	13	3	7	642,689	348,562	349,371	45,856	168,430	1,554,908	159,541
New Hampshire	25	9	6	9	1	0	333,500	285,125	279,082	65,000	0	962,707	80,313
New Jersey	95	22	22	31	1	19	911,861	765,172	821,056	153,033	499,399	3,150,521	284,662
New Mexico	39	16	11	6	1	5	340,035	349,970	266,139	70,288	108,107	1,134,539	105,722
New York	116	44	34	27	1	10	1,989,816	1,693,535	1,404,855	326,335	1,112,174	6,526,715	725,191
North Carolina	40	9	11	8	5	7	1,290,545	844,732	911,883	226,677	430,682	3,704,519	371,767
North Dakota	126	37	28	24	9	28	428,129	351,090	364,393	72,879	219,646	1,436,137	164,078
Northern Mariana Islands	11	2	3	1	1	4	158,759	132,299	132,299	26,459	79,383	529,199	58,799
Ohio	269	82	49	53	15	70	2,494,847	1,811,869	2,080,590	380,711	1,722,572	8,490,589	0
Oklahoma	30	10	7	7	3	3	414,393	337,256	372,478	79,102	182,276	1,385,505	174,277
Oregon	59	38	6	7	1	7	657,281	375,752	390,690	61,760	70,000	1,555,483	0
Pennsylvania	121	42	38	40	1	0	1,855,353	1,090,507	1,095,612	221,577	0	4,263,049	469,004
Puerto Rico	19	13	1	3	2	0	545,932	258,990	303,338	137,338	0	1,245,598	437,615
Rhode Island	18	5	11	0	1	1	257,481	223,426	0	40,884	122,921	644,712	0
South Carolina	69	37	16	14	0	2	835,440	405,848	448,496	0	41,233	1,731,017	0
South Dakota	35	26	2	6	1	0	248,288	305,919	277,530	103,050	0	934,787	34,288
Tennessee	46	20	14	8	4	0	795,289	533,117	590,479	85,327	0	2,004,212	250,474
Texas	106	28	27	29	6	16	2,506,903	2,246,363	2,019,751	471,522	1,461,904	8,706,443	819,756
Utah	64	24	21	12	1	6	453,253	302,629	371,961	67,453	201,438	1,396,734	191,213
Vermont	27	9	9	6	1	2	305,625	273,175	261,941	40,606	764	882,111	40,606
Virgin Islands	5	3	0	0	1	1	237,149	0	0	29,271	37,812	304,232	0
Virginia	89	35	22	18	1	13	931,070	682,698	704,438	137,349	358,413	2,813,968	0
Washington	146	45	55	42	1	3	886,394	663,628	660,174	117,321	34,999	2,362,516	279,236
West Virginia	61	23	18	14	1	5	403,184	266,880	256,441	53,340	100,945	1,080,790	80,296
Wisconsin	50	13	10	13	13	1	714,860	359,981	558,179	351,133	5,169	1,989,322	412,957
Wyoming	155	45	20	19	40	31	197,983	219,515	215,618	35,549	113,598	782,263	58,391
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,532</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>857</b>	<b>772</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>48,592,681</b>	<b>32,572,470</b>	<b>33,820,855</b>	<b>7,292,954</b>	<b>10,982,837</b>	<b>133,261,797</b>	<b>11,216,266</b>

**Table A2b. Percentage distribution of STOP Program allocation, by type of victimization, by state: 2014<sup>xlii</sup>**

State	Sexual Assault %	Domestic Violence %	Stalking %	Total %
Alabama	30	65	5	100
Alaska	31	64	5	100
Arizona	10	85	5	100
Arkansas	17	80	3	100
California	36	61	3	100
Colorado	36	62	2	100
Connecticut	36	64	0	100
Delaware	30	70	0	100
District of Columbia	51	40	9	100
Florida	32	57	11	100
Georgia	19	79	2	100
Guam	17	82	1	100
Hawaii	78	22	0	100
Idaho	10	83	7	100
Illinois	50	50	0	100
Indiana	12	83	5	100
Iowa	33	66	1	100
Kansas	16	79	5	100
Kentucky	30	70	0	100
Louisiana	27	69	4	100
Maine	20	75	5	100
Maryland	29	69	2	100
Massachusetts	25	70	5	100
Michigan	28	69	3	100
Minnesota	50	50	0	100
Mississippi	47	51	2	100
Missouri	25	72	3	100
Montana	27	67	6	100
Nebraska	24	69	7	100
Nevada	8	89	3	100
New Hampshire	28	62	10	100
New Jersey	60	40	0	100

<sup>xlii</sup> Table A2b reflects data as reported by STOP administrators. The data are not further verified during the Measuring Effectiveness Initiative's data validation processes. American Samoa did not submit a STOP administrators report in 2014.



**Table A2b. Percentage distribution of STOP Program allocation, by type of victimization, by state: 2014<sup>xlii</sup>**

State	Sexual Assault %	Domestic Violence %	Stalking %	Total %
New Mexico	30	65	5	100
New York	38	62	0	100
North Carolina	20	75	5	100
North Dakota	22	67	11	100
Northern Mariana Islands	30	65	5	100
Ohio	17	78	5	100
Oklahoma	18	77	5	100
Oregon	25	75	0	100
Pennsylvania	31	65	4	100
Puerto Rico	5	90	5	100
Rhode Island	23	76	1	100
South Carolina	46	51	3	100
South Dakota	27	62	11	100
Tennessee	16	81	3	100
Texas	27	66	7	100
Utah	18	74	8	100
Vermont	20	75	5	100
Virgin Islands	21	73	6	100
Virginia	27	69	4	100
Washington	17	80	3	100
West Virginia	17	76	7	100
Wisconsin	51	46	3	100
Wyoming	6	82	12	100

**Table A3b. Amount and percentage of victim services funds awarded to culturally specific community-based organizations (CSCBOs) by state, 2014<sup>xliii</sup>**

State	Total amounts awarded to victim services	Amounts awarded to CSCBOs	% of victim services funds to CSCBOs
Alaska	\$259,435.00	\$29,981.00	11.6
Alabama	\$170,250.00	\$16,592.00	9.7
Arkansas	\$591,622.00	\$226,839.00	38.3
Arizona	\$1,174,291.00	\$78,010.00	6.6
California	\$4,168,776.00	\$1,357,869.00	32.6
Colorado	\$792,901.00	\$105,089.00	13.3
Connecticut	\$1,072,319.00	\$329,755.00	30.8
District of Columbia	\$422,833.00	\$279,746.00	66.2
Delaware	\$262,996.00	\$78,571.00	29.9
Florida	\$4,046,188.00	\$169,737.00	4.2
Georgia	\$1,305,513.00	\$387,617.00	29.7
Guam	\$519,022.00	\$519,022.00	100.0
Hawaii	\$454,852.00	\$53,430.00	11.7
Iowa	\$638,035.00	\$160,246.00	25.1
Idaho	\$298,334.00	\$34,989.00	11.7
Illinois	\$1,185,622.00	\$1,185,626.00	100.0
Indiana	\$1,012,804.00	\$169,886.00	16.8
Kansas	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.0
Kentucky	\$627,437.00	\$135,637.00	21.6
Louisiana	\$550,086.00	\$55,285.00	10.1
Massachusetts	\$776,176.00	\$85,960.00	11.1
Maryland	\$694,178.00	\$163,665.00	23.6
Maine	\$373,363.00	\$40,726.00	10.9
Michigan	\$1,450,313.00	\$119,951.00	8.3
Minnesota	\$916,964.00	\$613,229.00	66.9
Missouri	\$2,750,247.00	\$401,657.00	14.6
Northern Mariana Islands	\$158,759.00	\$15,876.00	10.0
Mississippi	\$598,117.00	\$115,595.00	19.3
Montana	\$335,418.00	\$67,830.00	20.2
North Carolina	\$1,290,545.00	\$94,500.00	7.3
North Dakota	\$428,129.00	\$34,583.00	8.1
Nebraska	\$308,555.00	\$30,856.00	10.0

<sup>xliii</sup> Table A3b reflects data as reported by STOP administrators. The data are not further verified during the Measuring Effectiveness Initiative's data validation processes. American Samoa did not submit a STOP administrators report in 2014.

**Table A3b. Amount and percentage of victim services funds awarded to culturally specific community-based organizations (CSCBOs) by state, 2014<sup>xliii</sup>**

State	Total amounts awarded to victim services	Amounts awarded to CSCBOs	% of victim services funds to CSCBOs
Nevada	\$642,689.00	\$155,000.00	24.1
New Hampshire	\$333,500.00	\$40,000.00	12.0
New Jersey	\$911,861.00	\$270,000.00	29.6
New Mexico	\$340,035.00	\$113,523.00	33.4
New York	\$1,989,816.00	\$314,170.00	15.8
Ohio	\$2,494,847.00	\$374,679.00	15.0
Oklahoma	\$414,393.00	\$57,318.00	13.8
Oregon	\$657,281.00	\$117,207.00	17.8
Pennsylvania	\$1,855,353.00	\$156,272.00	8.4
Puerto Rico	\$545,932.00	\$71,289.00	13.1
Rhode Island	\$257,481.00	\$37,125.00	14.4
South Carolina	\$835,440.00	\$175,547.00	21.0
South Dakota	\$248,288.00	\$55,579.00	22.4
Tennessee	\$795,289.00	\$57,173.00	7.2
Texas	\$2,506,903.00	\$553,513.00	22.1
Utah	\$453,253.00	\$104,919.00	23.1
Virginia	\$931,070.00	\$83,793.00	9.0
Virgin Islands	\$237,149.00	\$237,149.00	100.0
Vermont	\$305,625.00	\$60,000.00	19.6
Washington	\$886,394.00	\$101,930.00	11.5
Wisconsin	\$714,860.00	\$146,231.00	20.5
West Virginia	\$403,184.00	\$35,229.00	8.7
Wyoming	\$197,983.00	\$20,511.00	10.4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$48,592,706.00</b>	<b>\$10,496,512.00</b>	<b>21.6</b>



## Appendix B 2014

**Table B1b. Number of STOP Program awards reported by activities funded, by state: 2014<sup>xliv</sup>**

State	Staff	Training	Policies	Products	Data collection and comm. systems	Specialized units	System improvement	Victim services	Law enforcement	Prosecution	Courts	Probation and parole	BIP
Alabama	33	14	5	8		6	10	4	23	8	8	0	0
Alaska	3	4	1	1		1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Arizona	26	17	9	7		3	6	8	19	2	3	1	2
Arkansas	25	5	1	3		1	12	1	15	6	3	0	0
California	63	35	13	17		9	26	4	48	16	11	0	6
Colorado	27	16	4	5		1	6	2	17	0	6	0	0
Connecticut	36	8	1	4		0	3	8	26	0	1	0	0
Delaware	8	1	5	3		3	1	1	5	2	0	1	0
District of Columbia	5	1	2	0		1	1	0	3	0	1	1	0
Florida	77	31	17	17		9	24	7	55	15	8	1	0
Georgia	57	21	7	11		2	22	3	27	8	14	1	1
Guam	9	5	0	3		0	1	0	8	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	22	14	3	4		3	7	1	8	3	3	0	0
Idaho	22	12	4	4		3	3	2	18	2	3	0	0
Illinois	13	9	5	4		2	4	1	17	5	5	0	4
Indiana	71	32	20	10		6	18	5	46	8	18	0	1
Iowa	44	21	16	8		3	16	1	19	10	11	0	0
Kansas	25	11	4	5		1	8	1	17	1	3	1	0
Kentucky	32	15	6	8		1	7	3	24	4	3	0	0
Louisiana	68	13	6	7		7	29	2	42	22	9	1	0
Maine	23	11	8	3		2	9	2	13	6	2	0	0
Maryland	74	19	12	11		8	14	8	56	5	5	0	0
Massachusetts	60	21	7	14		2	8	2	52	6	3	0	0
Michigan	51	29	11	3		1	5	6	48	2	5	0	0
Minnesota	30	21	18	15		8	3	13	12	1	0	0	0
Mississippi	35	13	1	1		2	6	0	23	6	4	2	0
Missouri	63	14	9	4		3	15	3	44	10	8	2	0

<sup>xliv</sup> No STOP subgrantee reports were received for the Virgin Islands in 2013

Table B1b. Number of STOP Program awards reported by activities funded, by state: 2014<sup>xliiv</sup>

State	Staff	Training	Policies	Products	Data collection and comm. systems	Specialized units	System improvement	Victim services	Law enforcement	Prosecution	Courts	Probation and parole	BIP
Montana	24	12	3	2	2	4	2	15	4	1	0	0	0
Nebraska	15	9	7	2	3	7	4	11	3	5	0	0	2
Nevada	31	9	7	8	4	2	3	27	2	1	1	0	0
New Hampshire	24	16	8	6	5	9	3	12	3	5	0	0	0
New Jersey	95	43	9	19	5	5	5	88	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	30	14	2	7	4	5	3	21	3	3	0	0	0
New York	112	68	27	30	13	29	7	93	11	21	0	4	1
North Carolina	83	38	20	15	14	23	10	38	9	12	1	0	5
North Dakota	39	12	3	0	5	1	2	32	2	0	0	0	2
Northern Mariana Islands	5	2	1	1	1	3	0	3	0	1	1	1	0
Ohio	98	37	16	11	8	29	8	71	18	10	0	0	0
Oklahoma	31	16	5	2	2	11	2	12	7	6	0	3	0
Oregon	50	18	7	8	3	3	6	44	1	2	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	33	30	25	16	3	26	8	31	20	21	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	12	3	0	0	1	2	0	10	0	1	0	0	0
Rhode Island	11	8	2	2	1	2	0	9	0	1	0	0	0
South Carolina	33	17	10	6	4	9	0	21	3	4	1	0	1
South Dakota	34	7	4	4	2	6	3	29	0	6	0	0	0
Tennessee	34	22	4	13	4	11	1	16	6	7	0	0	0
Texas	119	57	20	8	16	30	13	61	13	20	1	4	0
Utah	40	23	12	10	5	6	6	32	6	1	0	0	0
Vermont	11	5	2	2	2	3	2	8	4	5	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	6	2	0	0	0	2	1	3	0	1	0	0	2
Virginia	83	51	7	45	10	18	4	56	12	10	0	0	0
Washington	86	42	5	0	10	3	4	63	12	6	0	0	0
West Virginia	27	10	2	3	3	4	1	19	17	13	1	0	1
Wisconsin	34	23	6	6	3	6	3	12	3	4	0	0	0
Wyoming	44	10	6	2	4	4	3	43	0	1	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,246</b>	<b>1,017</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>1,566</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>21</b>

**Table B2b. Number of STOP Program subgrantees using funds for victim services and victims seeking/receiving services, by state: 2014<sup>xlv</sup>**

State	Subgrants	Subgrants using funds for victim services	Victims seeking services				Victims receiving services			
			Total	Served	Partially Served	Not Served	Total	Domestic violence	Sexual assault	Stalking
Alabama	33	23	7,547	7,382	50	115	7,432	6,885	494	53
Alaska	4	1	459	188	46	225	234	217	14	3
Arizona	26	19	6,615	6,405	142	68	6,547	5,952	450	145
Arkansas	25	15	3,686	3,589	94	3	3,683	3,230	449	4
California	63	48	12,889	11,439	523	927	11,962	8,114	3,713	135
Colorado	27	17	5,487	5,305	139	43	5,444	4,895	519	30
Connecticut	38	26	4,275	4,275	0	0	4,275	3,788	487	0
Delaware	9	5	1,550	1,550	0	0	1,550	1,483	67	0
District of Columbia	6	3	282	188	17	77	205	63	132	10
Florida	77	55	19,219	19,013	131	75	19,144	17,954	580	610
Georgia	57	27	8,801	8,345	203	253	8,548	6,949	1,158	441
Guam	11	8	1,214	1,166	36	12	1,202	882	294	26
Hawaii	22	8	459	425	0	34	425	355	70	0
Idaho	24	18	3,525	3,385	60	80	3,445	2,874	342	229
Illinois	21	17	21,895	21,854	12	29	21,866	20,515	1,208	143
Indiana	71	46	9,769	9,525	136	108	9,661	8,521	614	526
Iowa	44	19	1,168	1,128	16	24	1,144	750	365	29
Kansas	27	17	3,860	3,834	1	25	3,835	3,413	274	148
Kentucky	35	24	7,625	7,359	59	207	7,418	6,960	425	33
Louisiana	70	42	12,424	12,156	167	101	12,323	10,698	1,295	330
Maine	26	13	3,175	3,109	51	15	3,160	2,533	496	131

<sup>xlv</sup> No STOP subgrantee reports were received for the Virgin Islands in 2014.



Table B2b. Number of STOP Program subgrantees using funds for victim services and victims seeking/receiving services, by state: 2014<sup>xlvi</sup>

State	Subgrants	Subgrants using funds for victim services	Victims seeking services				Victims receiving services			
			Total	Served	Partially Served	Not Served	Total	Domestic violence	Sexual assault	Stalking
Maryland	76	56	13,096	12,284	526	286	12,810	11,385	1,311	114
Massachusetts	63	52	12,881	12,585	227	69	12,812	11,900	628	284
Michigan	51	48	12,090	11,953	102	35	12,055	10,323	1,566	166
Minnesota	32	12	4,346	3,876	452	18	4,328	3,817	506	5
Mississippi	35	23	5,278	5,262	16	0	5,278	4,475	687	116
Missouri	63	44	9,489	8,602	303	584	8,905	7,275	816	814
Montana	24	15	3,045	2,852	132	61	2,984	2,312	473	199
Nebraska	15	11	5,139	5,027	99	13	5,126	4,649	363	114
Nevada	33	27	7,209	6,530	220	459	6,750	6,113	260	377
New Hampshire	24	12	1,873	1,754	62	57	1,816	1,438	177	201
New Jersey	95	88	20,690	20,481	126	83	20,607	18,077	2,510	20
New Mexico	37	21	2,184	2,133	34	17	2,167	1,815	295	57
New York	112	93	19,869	17,692	1,083	1,094	18,775	15,866	2,833	76
North Carolina	87	38	8,088	7,403	583	102	7,986	6,511	1,190	285
North Dakota	42	32	1,406	1,403	0	3	1,403	1,203	148	52
Northern Mariana Islands	6	3	154	154	0	0	154	129	22	3
Ohio	99	71	25,240	24,356	721	163	25,077	20,527	3,579	971
Oklahoma	31	12	1,889	1,885	4	0	1,889	1,707	152	30
Oregon	52	44	6,555	6,274	151	130	6,425	5,426	811	188
Pennsylvania	34	31	15,595	15,332	217	46	15,549	12,175	3,166	208
Puerto Rico	12	10	5,804	5,770	32	2	5,802	5,622	66	114

<sup>xlvi</sup> No STOP subgrantee reports were received for the Virgin Islands in 2014.

**Table B2b. Number of STOP Program subgrantees using funds for victim services and victims seeking/receiving services, by state: 2014<sup>xlvi</sup>**

State	Subgrants	Subgrants using funds for victim services	Victims seeking services				Victims receiving services			
			Total	Served	Partially Served	Not Served	Total	Domestic violence	Sexual assault	Stalking
Rhode Island	11	9	4,069	3,117	742	210	3,859	3,650	205	4
South Carolina	33	21	6,977	6,860	73	44	6,933	5,151	1,411	371
South Dakota	35	29	6,083	6,053	23	7	6,076	5,366	518	192
Tennessee	34	16	2,626	2,587	30	9	2,617	2,431	160	26
Texas	126	61	25,090	24,534	349	207	24,883	21,823	2,664	396
Utah	41	32	9,915	8,833	817	265	9,650	8,169	950	531
Vermont	12	8	1,221	1,221	0	0	1,221	990	168	63
Virgin Islands	7	3	134	118	16	0	134	121	10	3
Virginia	84	56	12,607	12,054	431	122	12,485	10,681	1,581	223
Washington	101	63	5,805	5,805	0	0	5,805	5,351	420	34
West Virginia	27	19	5,644	5,629	1	14	5,630	5,155	376	99
Wisconsin	37	12	4,053	3,795	209	49	4,004	2,005	1,912	87
Wyoming	45	43	4,743	4,704	33	6	4,737	3,805	371	561
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,332</b>	<b>1,566</b>	<b>406,811</b>	<b>390,538</b>	<b>9,697</b>	<b>6,576</b>	<b>400,235</b>	<b>344,474</b>	<b>45,751</b>	<b>10,010</b>

<sup>xlvi</sup> No STOP subgrantee reports were received for the Virgin Islands in 2014.

Table B3b. Race/ethnicity, gender, and age of victims receiving STOP Program-funded services, by state: 2014<sup>xlvi</sup>

State	Total Served	Race/ethnicity								Gender			Age				
		American Indian /Alaska Native	Asian	Black /African American	Hispanic/Latino	Native Hawaiian /Pacific Islander	White	Unknown		Female	Male	Unknown	13-17	16-24	25-59	60+	Unknown
Alabama	7,432	9	12	3,132	210	10	4,006	132		6,428	876	128	216	1,458	4,931	345	482
Alaska	234	45	6	5	13	8	107	58		224	5	5	0	25	195	7	7
Arizona	6,547	205	53	319	2,440	11	2,767	763		5,204	1,169	174	232	977	4,145	397	796
Arkansas	3,683	15	17	731	210	0	2,685	25		3,114	566	3	389	714	2,404	159	17
California	11,962	273	356	1,329	3,778	74	4,133	2,084		9,899	1,482	581	674	2,268	6,750	378	1,892
Colorado	5,444	92	52	518	1,470	12	2,656	710		4,797	646	1	226	679	2,634	112	1,793
Connecticut	4,275	7	42	1,093	1,193	4	1,557	379		3,568	641	66	121	747	3,020	166	221
Delaware	1,550	5	15	399	358	4	744	33		1,412	138	0	20	252	1,240	37	1
District of Columbia	205	0	3	112	47	0	36	10		192	13	0	0	64	131	10	0
Florida	19,144	67	124	6,193	3,045	43	8,758	930		15,616	3,440	88	412	4,356	12,995	853	528
Georgia	8,548	12	196	3,884	1,270	10	2,696	484		7,168	1,107	273	359	1,433	5,934	372	450
Guam	1,202	4	145	11	9	964	58	11		1,024	178	0	215	215	698	42	32
Hawaii	425	1	75	6	42	174	99	30		416	9	0	16	42	327	8	32
Idaho	3,445	67	32	32	508	2	2,719	87		3,119	302	24	117	750	2,385	152	41
Illinois	21,866	79	180	9,592	2,126	31	5,729	4,188		17,581	1,393	2,892	362	3,316	13,781	440	3,967
Indiana	9,661	13	92	1,844	1,380	2	5,638	710		8,535	1,083	43	448	2,115	6,237	362	499
Iowa	1,144	10	166	122	209	4	586	50		1,059	82	3	89	234	765	27	29
Kansas	3,835	29	52	553	485	13	2,616	90		3,176	642	17	178	987	2,487	144	39
Kentucky	7,418	5	63	1,149	774	4	4,929	495		6,898	496	24	137	1,607	4,925	383	366
Louisiana	12,323	20	105	5,748	336	6	5,870	246		11,134	1,185	4	732	2,777	8,136	377	301
Maine	3,160	21	17	207	14	1	2,355	546		2,865	293	2	96	443	2,032	120	469
Maryland	12,810	22	191	4,456	2,183	11	4,481	1,496		11,664	1,033	113	340	2,228	8,583	398	1,261
Massachusetts	12,812	24	203	2,062	2,776	5	6,462	1,325		11,559	1,100	153	385	2,850	8,510	608	459
Michigan	12,055	159	71	2,996	1,083	13	7,337	425		11,322	697	36	374	2,936	7,919	382	444
Minnesota	4,328	1,190	64	628	859	0	1,217	370		3,634	281	413	341	980	2,318	111	578
Mississippi	5,278	59	39	2,302	145	4	2,555	174		4,590	585	103	280	1,146	3,528	143	181
Missouri	8,905	64	59	1,855	438	7	6,343	186		8,412	485	8	276	2,173	5,967	323	166

<sup>xlvi</sup> No STOP subgrantee reports were received for the Virgin Islands in 2014.

Table B3b. Race/ethnicity, gender, and age of victims receiving STOP Program-funded services, by state: 2014<sup>xlviii</sup>

State	Total Served	Race/ethnicity								Gender			Age				
		American Indian /Alaska Native	Asian	Black /African American	Hispanic/Latino	Native Hawaiian /Pacific Islander	White	Unknown		Female	Male	Unknown	13-17	16-24	25-59	60+	Unknown
Montana	2,984	516	14	40	92	10	2,142	178		2,712	269	3	305	521	2,006	90	62
Nebraska	5,126	129	36	355	842	9	2,890	865		4,341	522	263	382	910	2,926	74	834
Nevada	6,750	180	276	665	1,678	39	3,764	151		5,206	1,035	509	158	1,410	4,107	475	600
New Hampshire	1,816	13	21	95	205	1	1,299	182		1,503	308	5	51	348	1,263	63	91
New Jersey	20,607	7	464	3,990	3,868	7	9,256	3,022		17,034	2,446	1,127	407	3,346	12,526	1,082	3,246
New Mexico	2,167	358	26	28	1,115	7	588	52		1,932	233	2	81	346	1,621	57	62
New York	18,775	186	643	4,339	3,783	20	8,712	1,195		17,015	1,521	239	1,262	3,782	12,211	868	652
North Carolina	7,986	33	174	1,945	1,093	25	4,409	312		7,078	880	28	308	1,540	5,287	296	555
North Dakota	1,403	253	8	89	52	3	989	11		1,300	103	0	41	325	990	47	0
Northern Mariana Islands	154	0	61	0	0	88	0	5		143	11	0	8	20	115	9	2
Ohio	25,077	28	126	6,876	831	18	14,369	2,840		22,760	1,972	345	1,283	5,427	13,813	834	3,720
Oklahoma	1,889	245	13	129	411	4	1,040	57		1,817	72	0	75	345	1,344	77	48
Oregon	6,425	399	66	193	1,210	57	4,070	518		5,816	573	36	171	1,217	4,500	295	242
Pennsylvania	15,549	31	166	2,313	1,207	21	10,865	1,052		14,206	1,297	46	933	2,961	10,317	915	423
Puerto Rico	5,802	92	0	27	5,354	0	175	154		5,389	281	132	67	1,529	3,830	192	184
Rhode Island	3,859	44	48	470	574	2	2,844	166		3,208	585	66	143	1,635	1,861	220	0
South Carolina	6,933	70	28	2,660	353	3	3,355	464		5,611	1,108	214	365	1,265	4,561	282	460
South Dakota	6,076	2,861	29	138	127	10	2,638	290		5,569	439	68	436	1,259	3,866	116	399
Tennessee	2,617	1	21	462	250	3	1,841	39		2,199	416	2	78	502	1,801	155	81
Texas	24,883	128	218	4,812	10,049	30	8,294	1,616		22,199	2,007	677	713	4,763	16,395	940	2,072
Utah	9,650	258	130	213	2,806	82	5,566	977		8,810	736	104	298	1,928	6,308	506	610
Vermont	1,221	18	28	32	26	4	969	145		1,151	65	5	35	212	840	36	98
Virgin Islands	134	0	1	60	66	0	4	3		105	29	0	30	10	89	5	0
Virginia	12,485	45	207	3,753	1,077	45	7,007	387		11,071	1,331	83	695	2,414	8,584	545	247
Washington	5,805	198	159	269	1,350	64	3,765	0		4,867	938	0	178	1,166	4,111	350	0
West Virginia	5,630	3	44	357	26	3	4,435	763		5,077	553	0	316	645	3,125	266	1,278
Wisconsin	4,004	67	609	416	995	1	1,578	526		3,207	578	219	482	649	2,191	118	564
Wyoming	4,737	221	27	102	405	14	3,704	304		4,035	700	2	140	801	3,485	281	30
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>400,235</b>	<b>8,881</b>	<b>6,073</b>	<b>86,106</b>	<b>67,246</b>	<b>1,987</b>	<b>199,707</b>	<b>32,311</b>		<b>349,971</b>	<b>40,935</b>	<b>9,329</b>	<b>16,476</b>	<b>79,048</b>	<b>257,050</b>	<b>16,050</b>	<b>31,611</b>

**Table B4b. Number of individuals with disabilities/limited English proficiency/who are immigrants/living in rural areas receiving STOP Program-funded services, by state: 2014<sup>xlix</sup>**

State	Disabled	Limited English proficiency	Immigrants/refugees/asylum seekers	Live in rural areas
Alabama	294	140	94	892
Alaska	19	14	7	120
Arizona	356	798	633	515
Arkansas	98	143	115	843
California	450	1,742	714	1,035
Colorado	802	479	254	1,839
Connecticut	152	290	154	8
Delaware	49	284	301	412
District of Columbia	0	45	45	0
Florida	796	1,585	1,013	1,465
Georgia	511	464	425	1,321
Guam	55	19	1	73
Hawaii	4	53	67	135
Idaho	424	498	288	2,171
Illinois	1,918	324	181	767
Indiana	691	918	783	2,164
Iowa	111	273	259	523
Kansas	125	102	31	731
Kentucky	508	487	163	1,993
Louisiana	490	209	102	4,865
Maine	198	171	180	2,007
Maryland	667	1,999	1,430	3,122
Massachusetts	684	1,115	561	523
Michigan	1,095	570	339	2,532
Minnesota	426	400	537	1,454
Mississippi	183	76	73	920
Missouri	1,159	367	296	4,507
Montana	249	31	21	1,811
Nebraska	162	628	448	2,042
Nevada	547	1,289	422	1,657
New Hampshire	204	53	45	157
New Jersey	748	2,264	1,172	653
New Mexico	262	486	344	1,021

<sup>xlix</sup> No STOP subgrantee reports were received for the Virgin Islands in 2014.

**Table B4b. Number of individuals with disabilities/limited English proficiency/who are immigrants/living in rural areas receiving STOP Program-funded services, by state: 2014<sup>xlix</sup>**

State	Disabled	Limited English proficiency	Immigrants/refugees/ asylum seekers	Live in rural areas
New York	1,272	2,356	2,141	3,696
North Carolina	571	1,572	324	2,049
North Dakota	172	25	17	309
Northern Mariana Islands	2	20	31	76
Ohio	1,269	582	255	6,264
Oklahoma	85	340	38	874
Oregon	694	785	364	3,795
Pennsylvania	1,678	529	284	5,004
Puerto Rico	177	30	110	847
Rhode Island	17	124	2	5
South Carolina	339	249	190	1,585
South Dakota	283	75	58	3,554
Tennessee	149	211	219	948
Texas	1,602	2,816	2,040	6,082
Utah	849	1,610	1,192	2,417
Vermont	192	32	36	807
Virgin Islands	0	39	17	0
Virginia	683	743	646	3,305
Washington	292	491	412	2,058
West Virginia	222	36	29	2,537
Wisconsin	327	987	606	509
Wyoming	339	85	16	2,216
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25,651</b>	<b>32,053</b>	<b>20,525</b>	<b>93,215</b>

**Table B5b. Victims' relationships to offender for victims served with STOP Program funds, by state: 2014<sup>1</sup>**

State	Current/ former spouse or intimate partner	Other family or household member	Dating	Acquaintance	Stranger	Relationship unknown
Alabama	3,730	893	1,994	257	71	523
Alaska	261	7	3	1	0	5
Arizona	3,731	1,306	211	346	54	991
Arkansas	1,930	781	1,068	156	21	9
California	5,226	565	1,012	1,137	424	3,745
Colorado	4,016	164	922	172	79	154
Connecticut	3,829	124	26	162	43	91
Delaware	1,496	21	47	21	1	6
District of Columbia	58	12	25	57	35	20
Florida	11,233	2,165	4,243	314	116	1,104
Georgia	5,824	409	453	442	218	1,199
Guam	603	241	215	77	32	34
Hawaii	352	23	7	22	6	15
Idaho	2,617	359	1,033	246	126	107
Illinois	12,275	2,411	4,953	727	677	2,670
Indiana	5,153	1,029	1,815	602	52	1,113
Iowa	676	79	119	145	36	163
Kansas	2,573	400	539	230	44	49
Kentucky	5,265	645	1,198	172	70	325
Louisiana	7,503	1,007	3,080	517	171	163
Maine	2,128	230	551	94	22	266
Maryland	9,965	639	1,146	438	150	719
Massachusetts	6,003	1,915	4,046	551	101	630
Michigan	8,842	404	1,356	456	243	1,027
Minnesota	2,249	407	685	223	36	729
Mississippi	3,717	602	481	367	51	188
Missouri	5,643	1,004	2,196	504	135	241
Montana	1,910	250	475	269	47	62
Nebraska	2,521	150	1,391	99	33	1,023
Nevada	3,881	1,112	956	267	34	638
New Hampshire	1,298	273	124	74	10	58
New Jersey	10,014	1,787	4,495	573	161	3,764

<sup>1</sup> No STOP subgrantee reports were received for the Virgin Islands in 2014.

**Table B5b. Victims' relationships to offender for victims served with STOP Program funds, by state: 2014<sup>1</sup>**

State	Current/ former spouse or intimate partner	Other family or household member	Dating	Acquaintance	Stranger	Relationship unknown
New Mexico	1,476	216	203	186	50	49
New York	10,975	2,179	3,216	1,263	462	866
North Carolina	4,159	789	2,007	617	155	339
North Dakota	1,013	80	159	120	30	10
Northern Mariana Islands	74	36	31	6	4	3
Ohio	14,812	3,256	3,157	2,169	296	1,469
Oklahoma	1,342	152	172	237	13	51
Oregon	4,090	690	953	292	68	411
Pennsylvania	9,362	2,183	2,081	952	264	901
Puerto Rico	5,348	42	236	70	9	97
Rhode Island	1,905	413	1,551	83	22	0
South Carolina	4,326	352	937	541	187	655
South Dakota	4,846	352	457	271	42	113
Tennessee	1,947	298	482	114	17	66
Texas	16,152	3,428	4,347	977	259	2,177
Utah	6,576	1,246	562	679	94	518
Vermont	1,076	80	55	104	15	21
Virgin Islands	94	37	3	0	0	1
Virginia	9,233	1,585	729	704	112	308
Washington	3,661	1,140	844	124	37	0
West Virginia	3,482	821	698	164	14	453
Wisconsin	1,528	611	532	425	119	805
Wyoming	2,356	649	612	390	37	752
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>246,355</b>	<b>42,049</b>	<b>64,889</b>	<b>20,206</b>	<b>5,605</b>	<b>31,896</b>



## Endnotes

<sup>1</sup>The Violence Against Women Act of 1994, Pub. L. No. 103–322.

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