

# Campaign for Funding to End Domestic and Sexual Violence

FY 2010 APPROPRIATIONS BRIEFING BOOK



# Members:



AMERICAN  
PSYCHOLOGICAL  
ASSOCIATION

Association of  
*VAWA*  
Administrators

**Break the Cycle**  
Empowering Youth to End  
Domestic Violence

casa de esperanza

**Family Violence  
Prevention Fund**

**girls  
inc.**  
Inspiring all girls  
to be strong,  
smart, and bold<sup>SM</sup>

*jwi*  
JEWISH WOMEN INTERNATIONAL  
safe homes. healthy relationships. strong women.



**LEGAL  
momentum**  
Advancing Women's Rights

**NAESV**  
THE NATIONAL ALLIANCE  
TO END SEXUAL VIOLENCE

**nacvcb** National Association of  
Crime Victim Compensation Boards

**navaa** National Association of  
VOCA Assistance Administrators

THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR  
**Victims of Crime**

NATIONAL COALITION AGAINST DOMESTIC VIOLENCE  
**NCADV**  
Every Woman A Safe Home

**NCJ**  
NATIONAL  
JUVENILE AND F

**NCJ**  
National Council of Jewish Women

**NCJFCJ**  
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF  
JUVENILE AND FAMILY COURT JUDGES  
since 1987

**NCJ**  
National Council of Jewish Women

NATIONAL  
LATINO  
ALLIANCE  
FOR THE ELIMINATION  
OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE



ALIANZA  
LATINA  
NACIONAL  
PARA ELIMINAR LA  
VIOLENCIA DOMESTICA

THE NATIONAL CENTER  
**Victims of Crime**

**NNEDV**

National Organization of Sisters  
**SCESA**  
of Color Ending Sexual Assault

**PCAR**  
PENNSYLVANIA COALITION AGAINST RAPE

**RAINN**  
RAPE,  
ABUSE &  
INCEST  
NATIONAL  
NETWORK



Educate. Organize.  
Advocate.  
**Sheila Wellstone INSTITUTE**  
a program of Wellstone Action!



eliminating racism  
empowering women  
**ywca**

# Campaign for Funding to End Domestic and Sexual Violence

FY 2010 APPROPRIATIONS BRIEFING BOOK  
APRIL 2009

The Campaign for Full Funding to End Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault is a coalition of organizations who represent millions of victims, advocates and professionals nationwide. We work in partnership to ensure that funding fulfills the promise of the Violence Against Women Act, Family Violence Prevention and Services Act, and the Victims of Crime Act. We urge Congress to fully fund these vital programs working to prevent and end domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, and dating violence. These programs are a crucial investment in our communities that will save lives, rebuild families, conserve resources, and prevent future crimes.



# Members and Contact Information

**American Psychological Association**

Diane Elmore \* 202-336-6104

**Association of VAWA Administrators**

Barry Bryant \* 919-733-4564

**Break the Cycle**

Juley Fulcher \* 202-824-0707

**Casa de Esperanza**

Rosie Hidalgo \* 703-942-5582

**Family Violence Prevention Fund**

Sally Schaeffer \* 202-682-1212

Kiersten Stewart \* 202-682-1212

**Girls Incorporated**

April Osajima \* 202-463-1881

**Jewish Women International**

Loribeth Weinstein \* 202-857-1300

**Justice Solutions**

David Beatty \* 202-448-1710

**Legal Momentum**

Lisalyn R. Jacobs \* 202-326-0040

**The National Alliance to End Sexual Violence**

Monika Johnson Hostler \* 919-871-1015

Terri Poore \* 850-228-3428

**National Association of Crime Victim Compensation Boards**

Dan Eddy \* 703-780-3200

**National Association of VOCA Assistance Administrators**

Steve Derene \* 608-233-2245

**The National Center for Victims of Crime**

Susan Howley \* 202-467-8722

Ilse Knecht \* 703-732-2446

**National Coalition Against Domestic Violence**

Terri Harper \* 202-745-1211

**National Congress of American Indians**

Virginia Davis \* 202-466-7767

**National Council of Jewish Women**

Emily J. Alfano \* 202-296-2588

**National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges**

Policy Staff \* 202-558-0038

**National Domestic Violence Hotline**

Sheryl Cates \* 512-794-1133

**National Latino Alliance for the Elimination  
of Domestic Violence (Alianza)**

Agnes Maldonado \* 505-224-9080

**National Law Center on Homelessness & Poverty**

Cecilia Friedman Levin \* 202-638-2535

**National Network to End Domestic Violence**

Monica McLaughlin \* 202-543-5566

**National Organization of Sisters of Color  
Ending Sexual Assault**

Luz Marquez-Benbow \* 860-693-2031

**Pennsylvania Coalition Against Rape**

Diane Moyer \* 717-728-9740

**Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network**

Evelyn Fortier \* 202-544-5537

**Sacred Circle National Resource Center To End Violence  
Against Native Women, a project of Cangleska, Inc.**

Karen Artichoker \* 605-341-2050

Brenda Hill \* 605-341-2050

**Sheila Wellstone Institute**

Lonna Stevens \* 651-414-6034

**Stop Family Violence**

Irene Weiser \* 607-539-6856

**YWCA USA**

Randi Schmidt \* 202-467-0801

# Table of Contents

<b>INTRODUCTION</b>	4
Cost-Effective Investments that Save Lives	5
CHART: VAWA Funding	7
<b>COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND THE JUDICIARY BUDGET</b>	
Grants to Combat Violence Against Women/STOP	9
CHART: STOP Formula Grants by State	11
Transitional Housing	13
Grants to Encourage Arrest	14
Court Training and Improvements Program	15
Training for Judicial Personnel	16
Privacy Protections for Victims	17
Research on and Tracking of Violence Against Indian Women	18
Sexual Assault Services Program	19
Services for Rural Victims	20
Civil Legal Assistance for Victims	21
Grants to Stop Abuse of Older or Disabled Individuals	22
Combating Abuse in Public Housing	23
National Resource Center on Workplace Responses	24
Advocates for Youth/Services for Youth Victims (STARY)	25
Training for Schools (STEP)	26
Access to Justice for Youth	27
Violence on College Campuses (Campus Grants)	28
Safe Havens Project (Supervised Visitation)	29
Services for Children and Youth Exposed to Violence	30
Engaging Men and Youth in Prevention Efforts	31
Home Visitation Projects	32
Outreach to Underserved Populations	33
Provisions to Address the Needs of Communities of Color	34
<b>LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES AND EDUCATION BUDGET</b>	
Family Violence Prevention and Services Act	35
CHART: FVPSA Formula Grants by State	36
The National Domestic Violence Hotline	38
Long-Term Stability/Housing for Victims	39
Training and Education of Health Professionals	40
Public Health Responses to Abuse	41
Interventions in Healthcare Settings	42
Community Initiatives to Prevent Abuse (DELTA)	43
The Rape Prevention and Education Grant Program	44
CHART: Rape Prevention and Education Formula Grant by State	45
Evaluating Violence Prevention and Intervention Efforts	47
Training and Collaboration on the Intersection between Domestic Violence & Child Maltreatment	48
<b>VICTIMS OF CRIME ACT (VOCA)</b>	49
Victims of Crime Act Fund (VOCA)	50
CHART: VOCA State Victim Assistance Grants	51
<b>ENDNOTES</b>	53

# Economy Takes Toll on Victims of Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, Dating Violence and Stalking

The economic crisis has a disproportionately high, devastating impact on victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence and stalking. These victims rely on services to escape violence and rebuild their lives. An increasing number of them are reaching out for help, but victim service programs throughout the country cannot meet the increasing demand.

A bad economy does not cause domestic violence or sexual assault but can exacerbate it. During dire economic times, there are significant spikes in requests for services including hotline calls, relocation assistance, counseling, shelter beds, legal services, transitional housing and childcare.

With the collapse of the housing market and financial institutions, housing situations become more precarious, friends and family are less capable of helping, and job losses reduce income and insurance coverage. Financial factors increase emotional stress, which can hinder a victim's ability to cope with the trauma of violence and the practical matters involved in the aftermath of a crime. These conditions result in more victims turning to services for help.

Yet, the downward economic spiral has sharply reduced the amount of funding available for vital services. State, federal and municipal funding cuts in addition to a steep reduction in individual and corporate donations are forcing victim service providers to lay off staff and cut services. A number of programs have even been forced to close their doors completely. Fewer victims are served because programs simply do not have the necessary financial resources.

When victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence or stalking take the difficult step to reach out for help, many are in life-threatening situations and must be able to find immediate refuge. Given the dangerous and potentially lethal nature of these crimes, we cannot afford to ignore victims' needs.

While the harsh economic climate may tempt lawmakers to cut or level fund programs, it is more important than ever to increase investments in efficient, cost-effective programs that save lives.

Each page of this book demonstrates the lifesaving and life-changing nature of victim services funded by VAWA, FVPSA and VOCA.

# Funding the Violence Against Women Act and the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act

## COST-EFFECTIVE INVESTMENTS THAT SAVE LIVES

Domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence and stalking are crimes of epidemic proportions that impact millions of individuals and every community in our nation. To address and prevent these crimes, the federal government created the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) and the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA). VAWA programs administered by the Departments of Justice (DOJ) and Health and Human Services (HHS), have changed federal, tribal, state and local responses to these four crimes. FVPSA, also administered by HHS, is the lifeblood of core domestic violence programs, including shelters and outreach programs. Together, these funding streams create and support comprehensive, cost-effective responses to these pervasive and insidious crimes.

### INVESTING IN THE PROMISE OF VAWA AND FVPSA

**VAWA and FVPSA have made great progress in keeping victims safe and holding perpetrators accountable.**

Funding increases to VAWA and FVPSA are sound investments that will bring fiscal savings, but more importantly, will save lives and secure communities across the nation.

Funding this array of efficient, coordinated programs is essential to reducing domestic and sexual violence, protecting our youth, and creating a safer society.

The importance of fully funding VAWA and FVPSA programs cannot be overstated. In fact, as economic conditions decline, many victims have fewer resources and must turn to free community services for help.

### OVERWHELMING NEED AND GAP IN RESOURCES DESPITE THE PROGRESS

Despite the progress made by FVPSA and VAWA, they remain seriously underfunded, well below their authorized funding levels. An unconscionable gap exists between desperate need and adequate resources. In fact as economic conditions decline, many victims have fewer resources and must turn to free community services for help.

#### Since VAWA first passed in 1994:

- **VAWA saved nearly \$14.8 billion in net averted social costs in its first six years alone.** <sup>1</sup>
- More victims report domestic violence to the police; there has been a 27% to 51% increase in reporting by women and a 37% increase in reporting by men.<sup>2</sup>
- The rate of non-fatal intimate partner violence against women has decreased by 63%. <sup>3</sup>
- The number of individuals killed by an intimate partner has decreased by 24% for women and 48% for men. <sup>4</sup>
- States have passed more than 600 laws to combat domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking. All states have passed laws making stalking a crime and strengthened laws that make date rape or spousal rape on par with stranger rape.

# Funding the Violence Against Women Act and the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act

## COST-EFFECTIVE INVESTMENTS THAT SAVE LIVES

### Overwhelming needs remain:

- 1 in every 4 women will experience domestic violence during her lifetime.<sup>5</sup>
- The cost of intimate partner violence exceeds \$5.8 billion each year, \$4.1 of which is for direct medical and mental health care services.<sup>6</sup>
- 1 in 6 women and 1 in 33 men have experienced an attempted or completed rape.<sup>7</sup>
- More than half of all rapes of women occur before they reach the age of 18.<sup>8</sup>
- In a 12-month period, 3.4 million adults were victims of stalking.<sup>9</sup>
- Men exposed to physical abuse, sexual abuse, and adult domestic violence as children are almost 4 times more likely than other men to have perpetrated domestic violence as adults.<sup>10</sup>
- In 2008, a 24-hour survey of domestic violence programs across the nation found that 60,799 victims were served in one day. Unfortunately, due to a lack of resources, there were 8,927 unmet requests for services.<sup>11</sup>

### STANDING WITH VICTIMS IN 2010

In FY 2009, Congress demonstrated its commitment to victims by providing modest increases to VAWA and FVPSA, which will help to meet the growing demand for services. The President's FY 2010 Budget requests level funding for these programs. While a harsh economy may tempt lawmakers to follow the President's lead and provide level funding to these vital programs this year, it is clear that such programs are needed now more than ever. Congress must continue to invest in these life-saving funding streams to ensure safety and security for victims in these uncertain times.

*Note: Throughout the Appropriations process, updates will be available at [www.nnedv.org/funding](http://www.nnedv.org/funding).*

*In FY 2010 Congress has the opportunity to build upon our progress to keep victims safe and hold perpetrators accountable. By fully funding these vital, cost-effective funding streams, Congress will help end domestic and sexual violence in the United States.*



# Campaign for Funding to End Domestic and Sexual Violence

## VAWA APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEARS '08, '09, '10 AND '11

All numbers are expressed in millions. FY stands for Fiscal Year. Revised 2/26/10.

Name of Grant Program	FY '08 Budget	FY '09 Budget	FY '10 Budget	FY '11 President's Proposed Budget	FY '11 Campaign Request (VAWA Authorization)
<b>COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE APPROPRIATIONS</b>					
<b>Grants to Combat Violence Against Women</b>					
➤ STOP Grants*	\$161.7*	\$169.7*	\$189.0*	\$187.5†	\$225.0*
➤ Transitional Housing (OVW)*	\$17.4*	\$18.0*	\$18.0*	\$25.0†	\$40.0*
Grants to Encourage Arrest Policies	\$59.2	\$60.0	\$60.0	\$47.5	\$75.0
Court Training and Improvements	\$2.8	\$3.0	\$3.0	\$4.0	\$5.0
Privacy Protections for Victims	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$5.0
Training to Assist Probation and Parole Officers (CSOM)**	\$3.3	\$3.5	\$3.5**	\$3.5**	\$5.0
Research on Violence Against Indian Women**	\$0.9	\$1.0	\$1.0**	\$3.0#	\$1.0
National Tribal Sex Offender Registry	\$0.9	\$1.0	\$1.0	\$1.0	\$1.0
Stalker Reduction Database**	\$2.8	\$3.0	\$3.0**	\$3.0**	\$3.0
Federal Victim Assistants	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$1.0
Law Enforcement Training (Trafficking)	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$10.0
National Clearinghouse on Sexual Assault of American Indian and Alaska Native Women≈	-	-	-	\$0.5≈	-
Regional Summits on Violence Against Women in Indian Country≈	-	-	-	\$0.5≈	-
Sexual Assault Services Program (SASP)	\$9.4	\$12.0	\$15.0	\$30.0	\$50.0
Services for Rural Victims	\$40.4	\$41.0	\$41.0	\$41.0	\$55.0
Civil Legal Assistance for Victims	\$36.7	\$37.0	\$41.0	\$50.0	\$65.0
Elder Abuse Grant Program	\$4.2	\$4.3	\$4.25	\$4.25	\$10.0
Protections and Services for Disabled Victims	\$6.6	\$6.8	\$6.75	\$6.75	\$10.0
Combating Abuse in Public Housing	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$10.0
National Resource Center on Workplace Responses	\$0.9	\$1.0	\$1.0	\$1.0	\$1.0
Advocates for Youth/Services for Youth Victims (STARY)	\$2.8	\$3.5	\$3.5	\$3.5	\$15.0
Training for Schools (STEP)	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$2.5	\$0.0	\$5.0
Access to Justice for Youth	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$5.0
Violence on College Campuses (Campus Grants)	\$9.4	\$9.5	\$9.5	\$9.5	\$15.0
Safe Havens Project (Supervised Visitation)	\$13.6	\$14.0	\$14.0	\$14.0	\$20.0
CASA (Court-Appointed Special Advocates)**	\$13.2	\$15.0	\$15.0**	\$10.0**	\$12.0
Services for Children/Youth Exposed to Violence	\$2.8	\$3.0	\$3.0	\$3.0	\$20.0
Engaging Men and Youth in Prevention	\$2.8	\$3.0	\$3.0	\$3.0	\$10.0
Home Visitation Projects	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$7.0
Outreach to Underserved Populations	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$2.0
<b>CJS Total</b>	<b>\$391.8</b>	<b>\$409.3</b>	<b>\$438.0†</b>	<b>\$451.5†</b>	<b>\$683.0</b>

## Campaign for Funding to End Domestic and Sexual Violence

### VAWA Appropriations for Fiscal Years '08, '09 and '10

Name of Grant Program	FY '08 Budget	FY '09 Budget	FY '10 Budget	FY '11 President's Proposed Budget	FY '11 Campaign Request
<b>LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, AND EDUCATION APPROPRIATIONS</b>					
FVPSA/Battered Women Shelters and Services (ACF) <sup>o</sup>	\$122.6	\$127.7	\$130.0	\$140.0	\$175.0
National Domestic Violence Hotline (ACF) <sup>o</sup>	\$2.9	\$3.2	\$3.2	\$5.0	\$3.5
Long-Term Stability/Housing for Victims	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$10.0
Violence Against Women Initiative <sup>‡</sup>	-	\$1.5	\$2.3	- §	\$8.0
Interventions in the Healthcare Setting (CDC/AHRQ)	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$5.0
Community Initiatives to Prevent Abuse/DELTA (CDC) <sup>o</sup>	\$5.0	\$5.5	\$5.5	- §	\$6.0
Rape Prevention and Education (CDC)	\$42.1	\$42.5	\$42.6	\$42.6	\$80.0
Research on Effective Prevention (CDC)	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$2.0
Research on Violence Against Indian Women	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.5
Greenbook/Collaboration on the Intersection of Domestic Violence and Child Abuse	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$5.0
<b>LHHS</b>	<b>\$172.6</b>	<b>\$180.4</b>	<b>\$183.6</b>	<b>\$187.6</b>	<b>\$295.0</b>

Healthcare	Criminal Justice	Services & Intervention
Prevention	Earmarks / Unauthorized	Children/Youth Services

**PLEASE NOTE:** This chart will continue to be updated throughout the FY 2011 Appropriations process.

Updates can be found at [www.nnedv.org/funding](http://www.nnedv.org/funding).

\* Grants to Combat Violence Against Women are not authorized as a distinct category in VAWA. Rather, STOP Grants are authorized at \$225 million and Transitional Housing is authorized as its own line item for \$40 million. However, Congress traditionally appropriates amounts for Grants to Combat VAW and then deducts unrelated programs and earmarks from it, leaving the remainder for STOP grants. These deductions, including the separately authorized Transitional Housing program, reduce the funding available for STOP formula grants to states.

‡ The President's budget give the authorized Transitional Housing program its own line item in the CJS budget. In previous years Congress funded this and other programs as earmarks out of the Grants to Combat VAW line item, leaving the remainder for the STOP Grant program. The President's budget accurately reflects the statutory intent and will allow Transitional Housing and STOP to increase independent of one another. We urge Appropriators to maintain the separate line items for Transitional Housing and STOP.

\*\* These programs are administered by the Office of Justice Programs (OJP).

# The President's budget moves these programs from the Office of Justice Programs (OJP) back to the Office on Violence Against Women (OVW).

≈ These are new programs created in the President's budget.

† Total include funding for VAWA authorized programs administered by the Office on Violence Against Women (OVW) and the Office of Justice Programs (OJP).

<sup>o</sup> FVPSA, the National Domestic Violence Hotline, and the Community Initiatives to Prevent Abuse (DELTA) are authorized through the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA).

<sup>‡</sup> The Violence Against Women Initiative, previously the Training for Health Professionals (HRSA) and Public Health Responses to Abuse (CDC) programs, will be administered through the Office of Women's Health in FY '10.

§ These figures were unavailable.

# Grants to Combat Violence Against Women/STOP

## FUNDING NEED: \$225 MILLION WITH NO EARMARKS

### THE NEED: COORDINATED COMMUNITY RESPONSE TO COMBAT VIOLENCE

Grants to Combat Violence Against Women (VAW) funds the STOP (Services, Training, Officers, Prosecutors) Grant Program, the largest program authorized in VAWA. STOP funds are awarded to every state and territory in the nation through a formula grant based on population.

STOP's coordinated community approach to reducing domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence and stalking encourages many states to use these funds to establish protocols and special domestic violence units in law enforcement agencies and prosecutors' offices. STOP-funded victim service providers create programs that are culturally competent and available to underserved communities. Because of the breadth and successful implementation of STOP, the criminal justice system and victims in thousands of jurisdictions around the country have experienced the positive impact of VAWA.

According to a 2006 study, STOP grant funding has helped hundreds of thousands of victims to find safety and held thousands of perpetrators accountable for their actions. Thanks to STOP grant funding, in 2005:

- 581,529 victims received services such as advocacy, crisis intervention, hotline call advocacy, counseling and support, victim-witness notification, shelter and civil legal assistance;
- Prosecutors filed 178,016 new charges of domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking; and
- Probation officers supervised 10,400 offenders.<sup>12</sup>

**"Without STOP grant funding, our entire project would be severely hampered. Domestic violence specialists in law enforcement would not have been possible."**

Lancaster County Justice Council, Nebraska

### THE SOLUTION: FULLY FUND STOP AT THE REQUESTED LEVEL, WITHOUT ADDING EARMARKS

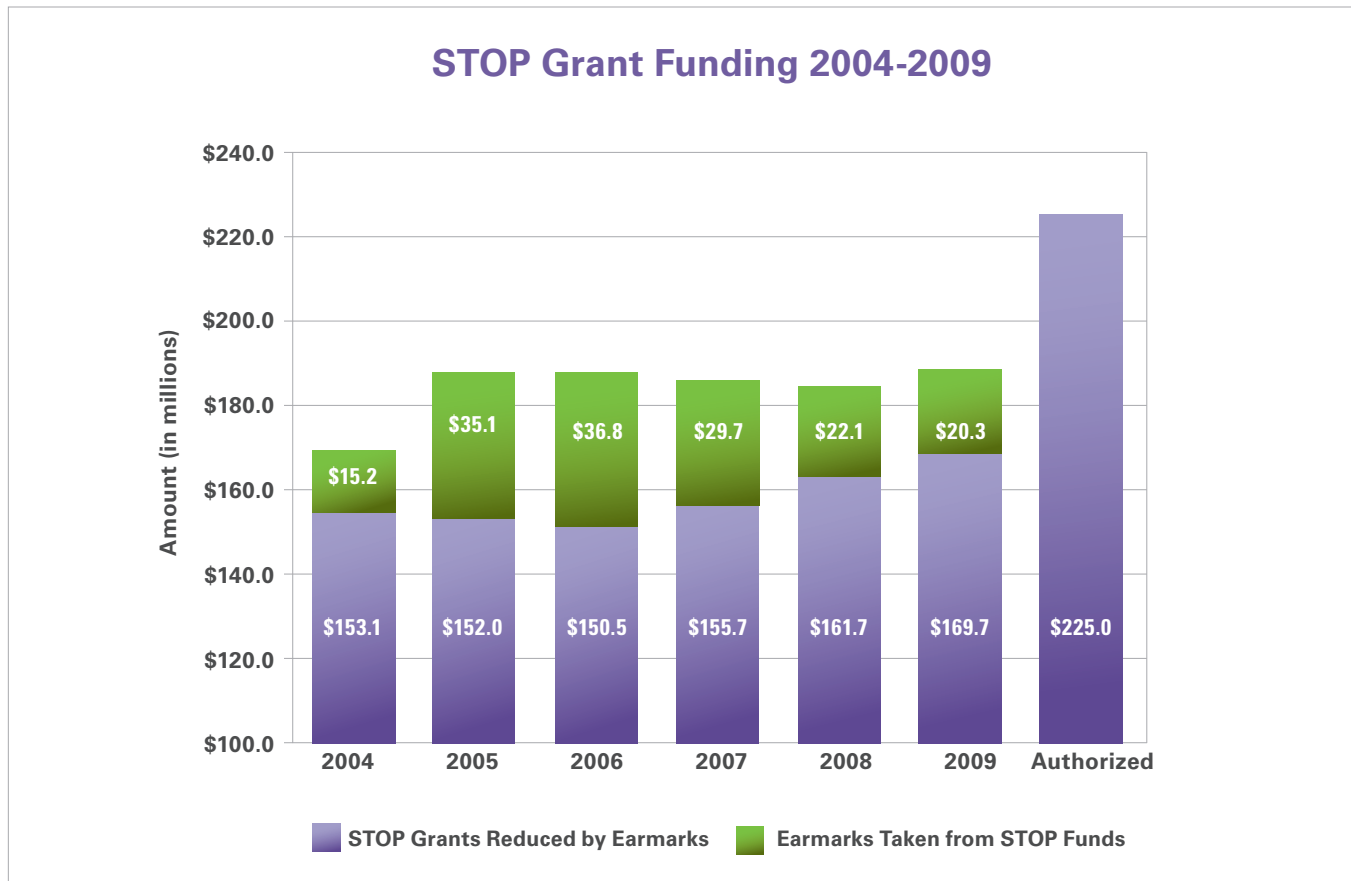
In recognition of STOP's successes and the increased demand for services, **VAWA 2005 authorized STOP at \$225 million for each of fiscal years 2007-2011.** This will also support new purpose areas to address important unmet needs:

- Jessica Gonzalez Victim Assistants to help law enforcement identify potentially lethal cases; and
- Crystal Judson Brame Advocates to help persons abused by law enforcement personnel.

**Amendments were also made to focus state efforts on underserved populations by:**

- Strengthening the requirement to address the needs of underserved communities in state plans; and
- Funding linguistically and culturally specific services for community-based programs and for Communities of Color.

## Grants to Combat Violence Against Women/STOP



### THE DILEMMA: EARMARKS

#### Earmarks reduce funds available for STOP

The Grants to Combat VAW are authorized at \$225 million annually with no subprograms. The states receive a portion called STOP, which is the amount left after earmarks and other programs are deducted from Grants to Combat VAW.

In the FY '10 Congressional budget, these earmarks, particularly the separately authorized Transitional Housing program (pg. 13) and funds for the National Institute of Justice research and evaluation, should receive their own line items or be taken from more appropriate sources of funding.

STOP is the single largest source of funds for states to respond to domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking, but it is stretched tightly from state to state. In FY '09, over \$20 million was taken out of STOP for other authorized programs and unauthorized projects. There is no room in STOP for state-specific earmarks, as all other states suffer as a result.

**Funding Grants to Combat Violence Against Women at the authorized level of \$225 million without earmarks will enable continued progress toward ending domestic and sexual violence, and to accommodate new purpose areas within STOP Grants.**

For more information, contact Rob Valente, National Network to End Domestic Violence, at (202) 543-5566.

## STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grants FY 05-09

Updated 02/23/10

State/Territory	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	FY 09
Alabama	\$1,895,000	\$1,975,042	\$1,759,835	\$1,826,741	\$1,967,741
Alaska	\$759,000	\$769,820	\$742,912	\$754,535	\$771,824
American Samoa*	\$639,000*	\$638,362*	\$614,647	\$615,364	\$619,119
Arizona	\$2,165,000	\$2,313,339	\$2,086,653	\$2,210,582	\$2,429,350
Arkansas	\$1,385,000	\$1,436,781	\$1,307,435	\$1,349,562	\$1,435,344
California	\$10,791,000	\$11,429,859	\$9,732,429	\$10,227,267	\$11,315,645
Colorado	\$1,907,000	\$1,998,733	\$1,791,425	\$1,880,786	\$2,040,098
Connecticut	\$1,603,000	\$1,660,831	\$1,485,199	\$1,529,854	\$1,628,891
Delaware	\$838,000	\$854,789	\$815,440	\$829,494	\$856,468
District of Columbia	\$758,000	\$766,364	\$746,908	\$756,173	\$773,874
Florida	\$5,577,000	\$5,972,025	\$5,165,183	\$5,441,594	\$5,980,815
Georgia	\$3,129,000	\$3,342,713	\$2,966,180	\$3,134,949	\$3,446,859
Guam	\$648,000	\$646,941	\$643,342	\$646,217	\$651,904
Hawaii	\$962,000	\$985,368	\$924,658	\$940,257	\$977,932
Idaho	\$995,000	\$1,027,307	\$966,563	\$993,945	\$1,043,027
Illinois	\$4,241,000	\$4,458,358	\$3,842,155	\$4,013,551	\$4,392,483
Indiana	\$2,387,000	\$2,496,508	\$2,195,754	\$2,285,733	\$2,474,939
Iowa	\$1,446,000	\$1,496,334	\$1,353,244	\$1,393,190	\$1,482,096
Kansas	\$1,378,000	\$1,424,317	\$1,293,968	\$1,332,365	\$1,418,228
Kentucky	\$1,788,000	\$1,862,688	\$1,663,793	\$1,727,471	\$1,855,994
Louisiana	\$1,890,000	\$1,963,393	\$1,679,862	\$1,736,711	\$1,892,912
Maine	\$976,000	\$998,454	\$933,080	\$948,947	\$986,008
Maryland	\$2,191,000	\$2,292,766	\$2,018,676	\$2,092,045	\$2,255,795
Massachusetts	\$2,438,000	\$2,534,683	\$2,226,739	\$2,313,450	\$2,510,667
Michigan	\$3,488,000	\$3,650,572	\$3,143,430	\$3,267,412	\$3,532,266
Minnesota	\$2,049,000	\$2,138,382	\$1,894,303	\$1,968,778	\$2,121,656
Mississippi	\$1,430,000	\$1,481,671	\$1,334,299	\$1,374,023	\$1,462,519
Missouri	\$2,246,000	\$2,350,770	\$2,074,222	\$2,158,743	\$2,334,911
Montana	\$849,000	\$865,673	\$824,092	\$839,040	\$867,456
N. Mariana Islands*	\$0*	\$0*	\$620,898	\$622,527	\$625,545
Nebraska	\$1,097,000	\$1,128,287	\$1,043,933	\$1,068,274	\$1,120,796
Nevada	\$1,261,000	\$1,322,212	\$1,223,728	\$1,274,265	\$1,356,147
New Hampshire	\$972,000	\$996,233	\$932,446	\$949,678	\$987,015
New Jersey	\$3,091,000	\$3,235,426	\$2,804,235	\$2,906,894	\$3,152,344
New Mexico	\$1,093,000	\$1,126,475	\$1,045,534	\$1,074,035	\$1,130,305
New York	\$6,093,000	\$6,407,133	\$5,466,441	\$5,713,883	\$6,316,880
North Carolina	\$3,022,000	\$3,199,568	\$2,816,203	\$2,984,679	\$3,286,934
North Dakota	\$773,000	\$783,041	\$752,594	\$761,341	\$779,027
Ohio	\$3,884,000	\$4,068,301	\$3,502,472	\$3,647,998	\$3,979,202
Oklahoma	\$1,532,000	\$1,589,741	\$1,433,922	\$1,487,162	\$1,589,945
Oregon	\$1,618,000	\$1,689,162	\$1,525,237	\$1,584,858	\$1,702,503
Pennsylvania	\$4,157,000	\$4,362,339	\$3,747,289	\$3,906,278	\$4,263,994
Puerto Rico	\$1,715,000	\$1,750,825	\$1,592,179	\$1,648,040	\$1,763,637
Rhode Island	\$909,000	\$924,398	\$868,932	\$880,106	\$908,053
South Carolina	\$1,802,000	\$1,885,497	\$1,691,189	\$1,769,936	\$1,915,984

## STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grants FY 05-09

State/Territory	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	FY 09
South Dakota	\$803,000	\$815,108	\$780,944	\$794,387	\$817,682
Tennessee	\$2,290,000	\$2,402,966	\$2,126,242	\$2,235,454	\$2,427,174
Texas	\$7,018,000	\$7,485,230	\$6,518,239	\$6,925,723	\$7,724,255
Utah	\$1,277,000	\$1,339,081	\$1,237,918	\$1,295,874	\$1,396,660
Vermont	\$778,000	\$788,219	\$757,565	\$764,896	\$782,510
Virgin Islands	\$631,000	\$632,934	\$627,524	\$628,938	\$632,395
Virginia	\$2,736,000	\$2,887,278	\$2,530,925	\$2,647,939	\$2,883,237
Washington	\$2,353,000	\$2,475,868	\$2,194,506	\$2,295,681	\$2,500,412
West Virginia	\$1,120,000	\$1,149,787	\$1,060,009	\$1,081,735	\$1,133,908
Wisconsin	\$2,168,000	\$2,263,114	\$1,995,022	\$2,078,708	\$2,244,210
Wyoming	\$742,000	\$750,724	\$727,448	\$735,932	\$753,293
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$117,783,000</b>	<b>\$123,291,790</b>	<b>\$108,614,455</b>	<b>\$114,354,000</b>	<b>\$123,700,868</b>

*\*These figures were combined until 2007, when American Samoa and N. Mariana Islands received separate funding.*

# Transitional Housing Assistance Grants

FUNDING NEED: \$40 MILLION

## THE NEED: HELP VICTIMS REBUILD SHATTERED LIVES

Victims of domestic and sexual violence struggle to find permanent housing after fleeing dangerous situations. Many have left in the middle of the night with nothing but the clothes on their backs. With the collapse of the housing and financial markets, long-term housing options are becoming increasingly scarce and battered women are staying longer in emergency domestic violence shelters. As a result, shelters are frequently full and must turn families away.

- In just one day in 2008, 4,053 adults and 6,073 children were housed in domestic violence transitional housing programs.<sup>13</sup>
- On that same day, 1,586 requests for transitional housing were denied due to lack of capacity.<sup>14</sup>
- The average stay at an emergency homeless shelter is 60 days, while the average length of time it takes a homeless family to secure housing is 6-10 months.<sup>15</sup>

Due to a lack of interim housing, victims who leave their abusers frequently lack adequate shelter options or must leave a shelter with nowhere to go.

I came here a year ago with nothing. I did not even have myself. You showed me that I have a future, and there is always hope.

Pennsylvania Transitional  
Housing Client

## THE SOLUTION: TRANSITIONAL HOUSING

VAWA Transitional Housing Assistance Grants provide an essential continuum between emergency shelter and independent living. The majority of battered women in transitional housing programs state that without these programs, they would have returned to their abusers.<sup>16</sup>

### The Transitional Housing Assistance Grants provide:

- Direct assistance for housing-related costs, including rent, security deposits, and utilities;
- Operational expenses to manage transitional housing programs; and
- Support services, such as childcare, transportation and counseling.

Transitional housing helps meet the ongoing need victims have for safe and affordable housing after they leave emergency shelter and work towards safety, self-sufficiency and finding permanent housing.

**Fully funding this crucial program at \$40 million will help victims rebuild their lives. As a separately authorized program, Transitional Housing should be given its own line item, as it was in the FY '04 Congressional Budget and the FY '07 House Request.**

For more information, contact Monica McLaughlin, National Network to End Domestic Violence, at (202) 543-5566.

# Grants to Encourage Arrest

FUNDING NEED: \$75 MILLION

## **THE NEED:** EFFECTIVE CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESPONSE TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, DATING VIOLENCE AND STALKING

Without responsive law enforcement and prosecution, crimes such as domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking may be overlooked.

- Studies show that batterers who are not apprehended are more likely to become repeat offenders<sup>17</sup> and that suspects who flee are less likely to be arrested unless law enforcement has sufficient specialized, trained staff.<sup>18</sup>
- Research also indicates that training for law enforcement officers on the dynamics of sexual and domestic violence improves officers' interactions with victims and enhances victims' participation with the justice system.<sup>19</sup>

**It may be that every domestic violence arrest, starting with the misdemeanor, is a homicide prevention.**

Klein, A. 2004. *The Criminal Justice Response to Domestic Violence*. p. 113. Belmont, CA: Thomson/Wadsworth.

## **THE SOLUTION:** COLLABORATIONS TO ENHANCE CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESPONSE TO VICTIMS

The Grants to Encourage Arrest and Enforce Protection Orders (GTEAEP) Program helps communities have a seamless and comprehensive criminal justice response to crimes of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking, while enhancing victims' safety and holding offenders accountable.

To make the criminal justice system more efficient and user-friendly for victims, GTEAEP supports:

- Innovative collaborations between law enforcement agencies and victim advocates;
- Family Justice Centers, which provide a comprehensive response to domestic violence by bringing together domestic violence advocates, law enforcement officers, prosecutors, probation officers, government victim assistants, forensic medical professionals, civil legal attorneys, chaplains, legal advocates and representatives from community-based organizations into one centralized location; and
- Development of programs and policies that favor arrest and prosecution for domestic and sexual violence.

With the help of better-trained law enforcement officers and prosecutors who collaborate with victim service providers, perpetrators are being held accountable and victims are able to escape dangerous situations.

**Funding this important program at \$75 million will continue to improve the law enforcement response and collaboration with victim services.**

**For more information, contact Ilse Knecht, National Center for Victims of Crime, at (703) 732-2446 or Rob Valente, National Network to End Domestic Violence at (202) 543-5566.**



# Court Training and Improvements Program

FUNDING NEED: \$5 MILLION

## **THE NEED: A COURT SYSTEM WITH THE CAPACITY TO ADDRESS DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT AND STALKING CASES**

The justice system is key to reducing the impact of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking. This is only possible if justice system professionals have the appropriate tools and training.

- According to the 2005 Bureau of Justice Statistics' *Family Violence Statistics*, of the total victims of violence between 1998 and 2002, 11% were victims of family violence.<sup>20</sup>
- Domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking are some of the most significant issues state courts face today,<sup>21</sup> and domestic violence cases are a large and increasing portion of the caseload in state courts.<sup>22</sup>
- Changes in federal law regarding these crimes require state courts to take on stronger protective and enforcement roles in these cases.

## **THE SOLUTION: TRAINING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR COURT STAFF AND JUDGES**

The Court Training and Improvement Program ensures that courts will hold offenders accountable, protect victims, and support community-based work to respond to these crimes by providing training, as well as developing tools, such as bench cards and checklists that will help courts to:

- Identify and resolve issues in cases involving these crimes;
- Exercise leadership in response to these crimes in the community;
- Understand the interplay between federal, state and tribal laws addressing these crimes;
- Develop demonstration projects addressing linguistic and cultural obstacles to court access;
- Develop specialized dockets and improved offender accountability mechanisms; and
- Support effective responses to these crimes in Indian country.

Congress funded this program for the first time in the FY '08 Congressional Budget, but only for \$2.8 million.

**Funding this important program at the full \$5 million will ensure even, effective judicial responses to victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking.**

For more information, contact Kiersten Stewart, Family Violence Prevention Fund, at (202) 682-1212.

# Training for Judicial Personnel

FUNDING NEED: \$3 MILLION

As part of the VAWA appropriations package, Congress funds the Victims Act Model Courts Project (Training for Judicial Personnel), which is focused on improving court practice in handling of child abuse and neglect cases. Continuation of this project will have significant impact on judicial practice and on the more than 510,000 children in the nation's foster care system. Reauthorization of this program is pending in the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

**For more information, contact the National Council on Juvenile and Family Court Judges, at (202) 558-0038.**

# Privacy Protections for Victims

FUNDING NEED: \$5 MILLION

## THE NEED: PROTECTING VICTIMS' PRIVATE INFORMATION

The Privacy Protections for Victims of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Violence and Stalking (Privacy Protections for Victims) program provides funding to address the serious issues related to victim confidentiality. Victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking are especially vulnerable to having their private information tracked by persons who pose a high risk to their safety. Abusers use many forms of technology to control, coerce, and intimidate victims during relationships and after relationships end.

- In a 12-month period, approximately 3.4 million adults were victims of stalking, with 1 in 4 stalking victims reporting some form of cyberstalking.<sup>23</sup>
- Victims are in more danger than ever of being found by their abusers and stalkers as personal data is readily available.
- In fact, 87% of the population in the United States has characteristics that likely make them unique based only on 5-digit ZIP, gender and date of birth.<sup>24</sup>

It is vital that businesses and government entities minimize the potential harm to survivors by securing the confidentiality of all data about survivors that is collected, stored and shared.

## THE SOLUTION: ENSURING VICTIM'S CONFIDENTIALITY AND SAFETY IN DATABASES

The Privacy Protections for victims creates grants and specialized funding for government, tribal, and nonprofits to develop "best practices" for victim privacy and confidentiality. This program will support the implementation of crucial victim confidentiality protections codified in VAWA that prohibit service providers from disclosing victim information to federal agencies and other national databases.

These funds can be used to:

- Ensure victim confidentiality and safety in reporting databases compiled by law enforcement.
- Develop safe uses of technology, improve efforts to address technology issues such as stalking with electronic devices, and provide training for law enforcement on high-tech electronic crimes of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking.
- Provide technical assistance to aid states and other entities in reviewing laws and policies to improve safety, confidentiality and technology to protect victims.

We didn't know how to help a terrified woman whose abuser kept tracking her down by accessing credit, insurance, and government databases.

Domestic violence program in Massachusetts

**Fully funding this program at \$5 million will address this growing problem and enhance safety for victims.**

For more information, contact Monica McLaughlin, National Network to End Domestic Violence, at (202) 543-5566.

# Research on and Tracking of Violence Against Indian Women

**FUNDING NEED: \$2.5 MILLION\***

## **THE NEED:** ADDRESS THE RATES OF VIOLENCE COMMITTED AGAINST NATIVE WOMEN

American Indian and Alaska Native women are battered, raped and stalked at far greater rates than any other population of women in the United States.

The U.S. Department of Justice estimates that:

- 1 out of 3 Native women will be raped, and 6 out of 10 will be physically assaulted in their lifetime.<sup>25</sup>
- 70% of American Indians who are the victims of violent crimes are victimized by someone of a different race.<sup>26</sup>

**Predators attack the unprotected. The failure to prosecute sex crimes against American Indian women is an invitation to prey with impunity.**

Dr. David Lisak, Ph.D.,  
University of Massachusetts

## **THE SOLUTION:** ENABLING TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS TO ADDRESS THE CRISIS

- A two-year authorized research grant (CJS Appropriation) will allow the National Institute of Justice to conduct a baseline study of violence committed against American Indian and Alaska Native women to shed greater light on the nature and extent of violent crimes perpetrated upon Native women. FY '10 funding is critical to continue and complete implementation of the study, which was first funded in FY '08. This study is essential to inform tribal governments as they work to develop comprehensive policies and programs within their nations.
- A groundbreaking study (LHHS Appropriation) authorized in the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, will look at the incidence of injuries and homicides of Indian women caused by domestic and sexual violence, and health care costs for those injuries.
- The National Tribal Sex Offender Registry database will enable law enforcement to better track and apprehend serial offenders who may travel between and among Indian nations. The Tribal Registry must respond to the unique needs of Native communities and should be administered as a distinct registry, separate from other state and federal registries (CJS Appropriation). The Tribal Registry is essential to the efforts of Indian tribes to enforce tribal orders of protection and monitor convicted sex offenders.

**Fully funding these programs at \$2.5 million will look at the incidence of injuries and homicides of Indian women caused by domestic and sexual violence, and health care costs for those injuries.**

*\*This funding need represents the total cost of three programs, two of which fall under the jurisdiction of the CJS Appropriations Subcommittee and one under the LHHS Appropriations Subcommittee.*

**For more information, contact Virginia Davis, National Congress of American Indians, at (202) 466-7767.**

# Sexual Assault Services Program (SASP)

FUNDING NEED: \$50 MILLION

## THE NEED: SUPPORT FOR SEXUAL ASSAULT VICTIMS

- In the United States, a staggering 203,830 people were raped or sexually assaulted in 2008.<sup>27</sup>
- Only 42% of rape and sexual assault victims say they reported the crime to the police.<sup>28</sup>

Many victims of rape and sexual assault are unsure of their options or are afraid of navigating the criminal justice process, the medical system and psychological aftermath alone. Rape crisis centers and other organizations help ease the confusion and fear by offering medical, legal and psychological support to victims and their families and friends.

Unfortunately, rape crisis centers and other organizations serving the needs of sexual assault victims often lack the resources to meet the needs of victims.

According to a 2010 survey of rape crisis centers by the National Alliance to End

Sexual Violence, 70% of programs have experienced a reduction in funding over the past year, 57% have experienced a reduction in staffing, 25% currently have a waiting list for services, and funding and staffing cuts have resulted in an overall 50% reduction in the provision of advocacy services.

Without the funds provided by SASP, some of our programs would have to consider closing their doors, leaving those traumatized by sexual assault with no one to help them.

Florida Council Against  
Sexual Violence

## THE SOLUTION: AVAILABLE, COMPREHENSIVE SERVICES

The Sexual Assault Victim Services Program (SASP) is a new program created through VAWA 2005. This program provides the first federal funding stream dedicated entirely to the provision of *direct services* for victims of sexual violence. **Full funding for SASP is necessary to comprehensively implement the program.** It is imperative that rape crisis centers, state, territorial and tribal coalitions, and culturally specific organizations gain access to federal funds that can be used to provide services to sexual assault victims. SASP funds are distributed to:

- **States, territories and tribes in a formula grant** to assist in their efforts to provide services to adult and minor sexual assault victims and their family and household members, as well as those collaterally affected by the crime.
- **State, territory and tribal sexual assault coalitions** whose assistance is invaluable to service providers nationwide.
- **Culturally specific organizations** that can provide intervention and related assistance for victims within Communities of Color.

Grants can be used for general intervention and advocacy, including accompaniment through medical, criminal justice and social support systems, related assistance and support services. SASP funds can also be used to provide training and technical assistance for various entities who serve victims of sexual violence.

**Fully funding this formula grant program at \$50 million will address the critical needs of victims of sexual violence nationwide.**

For more information, please contact Terri Poore, National Alliance to End Sexual Violence, at (850) 228-3428; Ilse Knecht, National Center for Victims of Crime, at (703) 732-2446; Diane Moyer, Pennsylvania Coalition Against Rape, at (717) 728-9740; or Luz Marquez, National Organization of Sisters of Color Ending Sexual Assault, at (860) 693-2031, for questions relating to SASP's culturally specific grants.

# Services for Rural Victims

FUNDING NEED: \$55 MILLION

## THE NEED: PROVIDING SERVICES IN CHALLENGING ENVIRONMENTS

Rural Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, Stalking and Child Victimization Grants (Services for Rural Victims) address the unique obstacles victims of domestic violence and sexual assault in rural and remote communities face in their efforts to escape abusive relationships and dangerous situations, which include:

- Large geographic areas and hard weather conditions make travel difficult for victims and the nearest emergency shelter or crisis center can be more than 100 miles away;
- Gaps in 911 emergency systems and underfunded/understaffed law enforcement hamper the criminal justice response;
- There is a lack of public transportation, child care and social and legal services; and
- The high rate of nonstranger sexual assault makes victims reluctant to report crimes.

We are such an isolated area and there are so few resources for our families. We have clients arrive barefoot at our door in 60 below weather – they have nowhere else to go.

Alaska Domestic Violence Program

## THE SOLUTION: COMPREHENSIVE COMMUNITY RESPONSES IN RURAL AREAS

The Rural Grants program has allowed communities to develop rural outreach services; create domestic violence task forces; enhance coordination between law enforcement, prosecutors and victim services; and encourage better enforcement of laws against domestic violence and sexual assault.

The grants are designed to:

- Provide treatment, counseling and assistance to victims;
- Fund cooperative efforts between law enforcement, prosecutors, and victim services; and
- Work with rural communities to develop education and prevention strategies.

VAWA 2005 expanded the program to address sexual assault and to include rural areas in non-rural states, such as profoundly rural areas in Alabama, West Virginia and Texas. These much needed improvements have significantly increased the demand for grants. **If appropriations for the Rural Grant program are not increased, existing programs will lose funding and vital services will close their doors.**

**Fully funding of this pioneering program at \$55 million will protect critical services and meet the overwhelming need for services and support for victims in isolated rural areas.**

For more information, contact Monica McLaughlin, National Network to End Domestic Violence, at (202) 543-5566; Monika Johnson Hostler, National Alliance to End Sexual Violence, at (919) 871-1015; or Terri Poore, National Alliance to End Sexual Violence, at (850) 297-2000.

# Civil Legal Assistance for Victims

FUNDING NEED: \$65 MILLION

## THE NEED: VICTIMS' ACCESS TO CIVIL LEGAL REMEDIES

To overcome the damage caused by the perpetrators of violence in their lives, most victims need civil legal remedies including civil protection orders, child support, child custody, immigration representation, and housing and public benefits assistance.

- Despite the great need, victims of domestic violence and sexual assault too often must appear in court by themselves.
- In fact, almost 70% of victims are without legal representation.<sup>29</sup>
- The retainers or hourly fees needed to hire private legal representation are beyond the means of most victims of domestic violence and sexual assault.

To obtain these remedies, victims of domestic violence and sexual assault need knowledgeable legal assistance that helps them navigate the civil legal system.

In this area, it is very difficult for our clients to find legal representation. Many flounder as they try to navigate the system by themselves.

Illinois Domestic Violence Program

## THE SOLUTION: LEGAL ASSISTANCE FOR VICTIMS

Civil legal services is one of the most significant factors in explaining the decline of domestic violence. According to one report, "Because legal services help women with practical matters such as protective orders, custody, and child support, they appear to actually present women with real, long-term alternatives to their relationships."<sup>30</sup>

The Civil Legal Assistance for Victims Program funds efforts to meet the multifaceted civil legal needs of victims of domestic violence and sexual assault. These programs provide:

- Civil legal representation for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking in family law, immigration, housing and public benefits matters;
- Training to improve the delivery of civil legal services;
- Collaborations between domestic violence victim services and legal assistance programs;
- Support to victims navigating the criminal justice system;
- Education for law students on how to serve victims of domestic and sexual violence; and
- The improvement of pro bono civil legal assistance.

The Civil Legal Assistance for Victims Program is the only federal funding program designed to meet all of these needs. The demand for these services is high, and it is one of the most requested grant programs. The Office on Violence Against Women has received almost 300 applications per year, and is only able to fund one-third of the applications.

**Fully funding this program at \$65 million will help meet the demand for crucial legal services and allow more victims to overcome significant legal barriers to their safety.**

For more information, contact Monica McLaughlin or Rob Valente, National Network to End Domestic Violence, at (202) 543-5566.

# Grants to Stop Abuse of Older or Disabled Individuals

FUNDING NEED: \$20 MILLION

## THE NEED: PROTECT EXTREMELY VULNERABLE VICTIMS

Abuse of the elderly and people with disabilities is unique in that the victim's abuser is also often a caretaker. These vulnerable victims face numerous financial, physical and communication barriers to seeking assistance.

### Elderly Victims

- Reports show that victims of elder abuse are harmed primarily by family members (89.7%).<sup>31</sup>
- Women are the most likely victims of elder abuse (76.3%).<sup>32</sup>
- Only 23% of elder abuse victims are able to care for themselves.<sup>33</sup>
- Most victims of elder abuse (over 76%) are dependent on others for at least some care.<sup>34</sup>
- As a result, most elder abuse goes unreported.

### Victims with Disabilities

- One study found that almost two-thirds of women with disabilities reported abuse, violence, and, in cases of domestic violence, they reported staying with their batterers almost twice as long as women without disabilities.<sup>35</sup>
- This may be because of increased physical, economic, social or psychological dependence on others and a fear of abandonment or institutionalization.<sup>36</sup>
- Only 35% of shelters surveyed have disability awareness training for their staff and only 16% have a dedicated staff person to deliver services to victims with disabilities.<sup>37</sup>

## THE SOLUTION: SPECIALIZED TRAINING AND SERVICES

The Training and Services to End Violence Against Women in Later Life and the Training and Services to End Violence Against Women with Disabilities grant programs help protect vulnerable victims by:

- Providing training for first responders so that they recognize the signs of abuse and then take the necessary steps to ensure the victim's safety;
- Training service providers at facilities, such as centers for independent living, where elderly and disabled victims may be more likely to seek assistance; and
- Providing construction and personnel costs for shelters to better serve victims with disabilities.

These are the only programs that offer this type of specialized training and protection and are critical to ensure the safety of elderly and disabled victims.

When we started training police about elder abuse, they told us if they had known this information before, it might have changed how they responded to certain calls. They just weren't identifying cases of elder abuse.

Educator, Vera House,  
New York

**Funding for these essential programs at \$20 million will help protect extremely vulnerable victims of abuse.**

For more information, contact Monica McLaughlin, National Network to End Domestic Violence, at (202) 543-5566.



# Grants to Combat Violence Against Women in Public and Assisted Housing

**FUNDING NEED: \$10 MILLION**

## **THE NEED:** ENABLE VICTIMS AND PUBLIC HOUSING PROJECTS TO STAY SAFE

Studies of TANF recipients and homeless women indicate that over 60% of adult females residing in public and assisted housing are likely to be victims of domestic violence.<sup>38</sup> Despite this overwhelming number, few subsidized housing providers have adequate responses to domestic and sexual violence.

Often, victims of domestic violence and their families across the country face discrimination in public and subsidized housing.<sup>39</sup>

- Landlords and public housing authorities often turn away victims who have protection orders or are otherwise identifiable as victims of domestic violence.
- Housing providers often threaten victims with penalties or evictions or unfairly hold victims accountable for the behavior of their abusers.
- Victims express fear of calling law enforcement if they are in danger because they are concerned they will be evicted.<sup>40</sup>

## **THE SOLUTION:** SUPPORT FOR IMPROVED POLICIES AND PRACTICES

Although VAWA 2005 amended federal housing grant programs to prohibit discrimination, housing providers struggle to comply with the law and need resources to train staff and educate landlords. Grants to Combat Violence Against Women in Public and Assisted Housing provide funds to help public and Indian housing authorities and other assisted housing providers respond to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking in a manner consistent with VAWA 2005.

- The grants will involve public housing authorities as partners and can be used for education and training, development of policies and practices, collaboration with victim service providers and capital improvements designed to improve tenant safety.
- Policies enacted will allow victims to call the police, receive orders of protection, move to a new housing unit when their safety is threatened, and ensure that the housing agency or provider can evict perpetrators and keep their properties safe.

**Funding this innovative program at \$10 million will enable victims to access the criminal justice system while maintaining safe housing.**

**For more information, contact Monica McLaughlin, National Network to End Domestic Violence at (202) 543-5566.**

# National Resource Center on Workplace Responses to Assist Victims of Domestic and Sexual Violence

FUNDING NEED: \$1 MILLION

## THE NEED: SAFER WORKPLACES FOR ALL

In almost any workplace, there are likely to be individuals who are affected by domestic or sexual violence. This violence affects not only the victims, but the lives of those around them, including co-workers and employers.

While it is very unusual for domestic violence to lead to violent incidents in the workplace, employees who are victims may need both time off to take steps to address the violence in their lives and workplace accommodations to help protect them and their co-workers.

- Domestic violence costs U.S. employers an estimated \$3 to \$13 billion annually.<sup>41</sup>
- 94% of corporate security and safety directors at companies nationwide rank domestic violence as a high security concern.<sup>42</sup>
- Between one-quarter and one-half of domestic violence victims report that they have lost a job due, at least in part, to domestic violence.<sup>43</sup>
- Almost 50% of sexual assault survivors either lose their jobs or are forced to quit in the aftermath of the crime.<sup>44</sup>
- Of the 30% of workplaces in the U.S. that have some sort of formal workplace violence policy, only 44% have a policy to address domestic violence in the workplace.

## THE SOLUTION: A NATIONAL RESOURCE CENTER ON WORKPLACE RESPONSES TO ASSIST VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE

Victims of sexual and domestic violence need steady jobs and employers committed to keeping their workplaces stable and safe. The resource center will provide employers with information and assistance in developing and implementing proactive policies, guidelines and plans, thus enabling employers to make their workplaces safer and more productive while supporting victims.

After being trained on domestic violence:

- 91% of employees said they were more likely to know where to refer someone who is abused;
- 89% said they were more likely to be supportive of a colleague who is abused; and
- 86% said they were more aware of what to do if a coworker is threatened by domestic violence.<sup>45</sup>

**Fully funding the National Resource Center on Workplace Responses to Assist Victims of Domestic and Sexual Violence at \$1 million will allow businesses to effectively respond to domestic and sexual violence. It will increase safety, productivity and morale while decreasing turnover, retraining and other costs.**

For more information, contact Lisalyn Jacobs, Legal Momentum, at (202) 326-0040.

# Advocates for Youth/Services for Youth Victims (STARY)

FUNDING NEED: \$15 MILLION

## THE NEED: VIOLENCE INTERVENTION AND PREVENTION FOR YOUTH

Domestic and sexual violence are prevalent in the youth population and can have lasting and traumatic effects well into adulthood.

- One-quarter of high school girls have been the victims of physical or sexual abuse or date rape.<sup>46</sup>
- Girls and young women between the ages of 16 and 24 experience the highest rate of intimate partner violence.<sup>47</sup>
- Victims of teen dating violence and sexual assault are more likely to suffer from psychiatric disorder and drug and alcohol abuse in adulthood<sup>48</sup>; use alcohol, tobacco, and cocaine; drive after drinking; engage in unhealthy weight control behaviors; commit sexually risky behaviors; become pregnant<sup>49</sup>; and attempt suicide.<sup>50</sup>

Young people who cannot access the proper support will find it almost impossible to change abusive patterns as adults. Yet, despite the great need for support and services, youth face many barriers including a dearth of appropriate services and resources.

- Young victims of violence often face confusion about the law; lack of access to transportation, shelter and money; and distrust of law enforcement and other authority figures.
- Victim service providers who primarily serve adults often lack resources and expertise to address the unique needs of young people.

Support for programs specifically designed and targeted for teens and young adults is crucial.

## THE SOLUTION: SPECIALIZED DIRECT SERVICES FOR YOUTH

STARY supports advocacy, preventive education, mental health services and legal advocacy for youth between the ages of 12 and 24. This program specifically addresses dating and sexual violence committed by and against youth with an emphasis on early intervention. STARY Grants:

- Enable teen victim service providers, tribal organizations, and community-based organizations that specialize in violence intervention and prevention for youth to provide youth-centered services for dating and sexual violence;
- Encourage collaboration among sexual assault and domestic violence service providers, community-based youth organizations (including those working with runaway and homeless youth), courts, prevention programs and law enforcement; and
- Provides essential training for those who work closely with youth.

These services and collaborations create better recognition of, more consistency around and more productive action on dating violence and sexual assault.

**Fully funding STARY at \$15 million will help provide critical services and support for youth victims.**

For more information, contact Juley Fulcher, Break the Cycle, at (202) 824-0707.

# Supporting Teens Through Education and Protection (STEP)

FUNDING NEED: \$5 MILLION

## THE NEED: COMBAT DOMESTIC AND DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT AND STALKING IN SCHOOL-AGE YOUTH

Young people of middle and high school-age are at enormous risk for interpersonal violence and other forms of sexual assault.

- Nearly 1.5 million high school students nationwide experienced physical abuse from a dating partner in a single year.<sup>51</sup>
- In 2000, girls 6 to 18 years of age reported almost 5,000 incidents of rape, attempted rape or other sexual battery in public schools.<sup>52</sup>
- Unfortunately, as young people begin dating and enter into their early relationships, they have little information or guidance on what to expect and how treat their partners respectfully.

Teachers, coaches and counselors have important roles in the lives of students, and for this reason the school setting could be the key to eliminating dating and sexual violence in the youth population.

- Schools and school personnel, however, currently do not have the knowledge or resources needed to address these issues effectively.
- Schools need effective policies and procedures to address this problem when it occurs among their students and school staff must be taught to recognize the warning signs of abuse and to identify resources available for students dealing with dating and sexual violence.

## THE SOLUTION: SUPPORT FOR SCHOOL POLICIES & PERSONNEL TRAINING TO ADDRESS VIOLENCE

The STEP program helps schools address domestic and dating violence, sexual assault and stalking to ensure that they create a safe place for young people and help them build violence-free lives. Grants under this program will aid middle and high schools to work in collaboration with local domestic violence and sexual assault service providers, law enforcement agencies, courts and other organizations addressing sexual harassment, bullying or gang-related violence in school. Bringing the varying expertise of the local collaborators together, these grants will be used to:

- Provide training to all school personnel;
- Provide support services and referrals for students experiencing abuse;
- Develop and implement policies in the schools to foster appropriate, safe responses to affected students and hold any perpetrators accountable for their actions; and
- Provide educational programming regarding domestic and dating violence, sexual assault and stalking to students, and develop strong mentoring programs to aid students in coping with and understanding these types of violence.

**Fully funding STEP at \$5 million will help schools better serve students and communities by addressing violence among youth and providing them with the services and tools needed to build violence-free lives.**

For more information, contact Juley Fulcher, Break the Cycle, at (202) 824-0707.

# Access to Justice for Youth

FUNDING NEED: \$5 MILLION

## THE NEED: JUSTICE FOR YOUTH VICTIMS AND ACCOUNTABILITY FOR PERPETRATORS

Youth victims of dating and sexual violence often have limited or no access to the justice system, and youth perpetrators are not held accountable for the abuse they commit.

- In 2004, only 36% of victims of rape and sexual assault age 12 and over indicated that they reported the crime to the police. Rape and sexual assault were the violent crimes least often reported to law enforcement.<sup>53</sup>
- Fourteen states do not include a dating relationship in their definition of domestic violence. As a result, youth victims of dating violence cannot apply for a restraining order.
- Very few states allow minors to obtain protection orders. Currently, only one juvenile domestic violence court in the country addresses the specialized needs of young victims.<sup>54</sup>

The legal system can be confusing, burdensome and discouraging, which is a huge barrier for youth victims trying to find safety and deal with the violence they have experienced.

- A teen's confusion about the law and desire for confidentiality are two of the most significant barriers to young victims of violence seeking help.<sup>55</sup>
- A study conducted by the American Bar Association found the onset of violent behavior often occurs between the ages of 12 and 18 and identified this age range as "a window of opportunity" for intervention.<sup>56</sup>

Legal intervention is critical for youth victims. There must be a comprehensive systemic response to cases involving youth victims in order to ensure justice.

## THE SOLUTION: COORDINATED RESPONSES WITH COURTS AND SERVICE PROVIDERS

The Access to Justice for Youth program will bring together systems, resources and experts within the community to develop a comprehensive response to youth domestic and sexual violence. Modeled on the success of VAWA programs addressing adult victims' needs, this program will create collaborations among criminal, family, tribal and juvenile courts, domestic violence and sexual assault service providers, youth organizations, violence prevention programs, batterer intervention and sex offender programs, health care providers and law enforcement agencies.

These demonstration projects and collaborations will develop:

- A comprehensive systemic response to youth domestic and sexual violence;
- Effective protocols for a coordinated community response that will address victims needs for justice, safety and services, and hold offenders accountable for their actions; and
- Training for court staff, child welfare agencies, school personnel and health providers.

**Fully funding Access to Justice for Youth at \$5 million will help communities collaborate to bring justice to youth victims and perpetrators.**

For more information, contact Juley Fulcher, Break the Cycle, at (202) 824-0707.

# Grants to Reduce Violent Crimes Against Women on Campus

FUNDING NEED: \$15 MILLION

## THE NEED: SAFETY ON CAMPUS

Campus communities must be educated about how to prevent sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking, and how to meet the needs of victims. Women are most at risk of being victimized by someone known to them, as either a current or former intimate partner or a more casual acquaintance,<sup>57</sup> and, therefore, simply providing additional security on campus is insufficient.

According to the most recent research:

- One in four college-aged women has been sexually assaulted<sup>58</sup> and 350 rapes are likely to occur annually on a campus with a student population of 10,000;<sup>59</sup>
- Women between the ages of 16 and 24 years experience the highest rate of domestic violence victimization.<sup>60</sup>
- Persons age 18 to 19 and 20 to 24 experienced the highest rates of stalking victimization.<sup>61</sup>

Without accurate education and sufficient services available, individuals on college and university campuses will continue to suffer high rates of sexual assault and dating violence.

Not only can we provide an advocate initially, we can provide “vertical advocacy” – connecting with survivors immediately and continuing to work with them depending on need.

Ohio State University  
Research Foundation

## THE SOLUTION: CAMPUS-WIDE VICTIM SERVICES AND SECURITY PROGRAMS

First authorized in the Higher Education Act of 1999, the Grants to Reduce Violent Crimes Against Women on Campus Program (Campus Program) was reauthorized in VAWA 2005 for \$15 million for each of fiscal years 2008-2011. The Campus Program is designed to help encourage institutions of higher education to adopt comprehensive, coordinated responses to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking. The program:

- Links campus victim services, law enforcement, health services, student organizations, administration and disciplinary boards with local criminal justice agencies and service providers;
- Requires colleges and universities to create prevention programs that work to change the attitudes and beliefs that perpetuate these crimes; and
- Mandates training for campus law enforcement and judicial affairs on these crimes to improve the response to victims in a coordinated and victim-centered manner.

In FY '08, the Office on Violence Against Women received 126 applications for campus-based programs. Out of the \$9.4 million appropriation, 21 grants were awarded.

**Funding the Campus Program at \$15 million will make more campuses safer for women.**

For more information, contact Monika Johnson Hostler, National Alliance to End Sexual Violence, at (919) 871-1015; Terri Poore, National Alliance to End Sexual Violence, at (850) 297-2000; or Juley Fulcher, Break the Cycle, at (202) 824-0707.

# Safe Havens Project (Supervised Visitation Centers)

FUNDING NEED: \$20 MILLION

## THE NEED: SAFE PLACES FOR CHILDREN AND THEIR PARENTS

Family separation and divorce are difficult for children, but in cases of domestic violence, sexual violence or child abuse these circumstances often endanger children and their non-abusing parents. Custody disputes during divorce often result in court-ordered visitation for non-custodial or abusive parents. Visitation that is not properly handled or supervised puts the children at risk for abuse and kidnapping, and the custodial parents at risk for further physical and mental harm.

- It is estimated that 50% of men who frequently abused their wives also abused their children.<sup>62</sup>
- According to one study:
  - » 76% of fathers are psychologically abusive of and threatening to the custodial mother during unsupervised visitations, including threats of physical violence and kidnapping the children; and
  - » 39% of abusers with a history of inflicting ‘severe injury’ to the mother were granted court-ordered unsupervised visitation rights.<sup>63</sup>
- The researchers of this study funded by the U.S. Department of Justice concluded that though supervised visitation centers are the safest options for family visitation, there are an insufficient number of supervised visitation centers and funding for these services is inadequate and intermittent.<sup>64</sup>

## THE SOLUTION: SUPERVISED VISITATION CENTERS

Supervised visitation centers minimize risks by facilitating safe contact between perpetrators of violence and their children. Safe Havens grants support states, local governments and Indian tribal governments that partner with public or private nonprofit entities to focus on providing safe supervised centers for child visitation or monitored exchange of children.

To protect children during visitation, these centers provide services such as:

- One-on-one supervision – one supervisor assigned to a single family;
- Monitored exchanges – supervision of a child’s movement between the residential and the nonresidential parent immediately before and after unsupervised visitation;
- Group supervision – supervision of several families at a time;
- Telephone monitoring – monitoring phone calls from the nonresidential parent to the child; and
- Therapeutic supervision – mental health professionals providing therapy/counseling to the family during the visit.

In addition to protecting children from such trauma, this program can protect parents or caretakers who are victims of domestic or dating abuse from experiencing further violence or threats during child visitation exchanges.

**Fully funding the Safe Havens/Supervised Visitation Centers at \$20 million will protect children and their non-abusing parents from violence, playing an essential role in breaking the cycle of domestic violence and child abuse.**

For more information, contact Kiersten Stewart, Family Violence Prevention Fund, at (202) 682-1212.

# Services for Children and Youth Exposed to Violence

FUNDING NEED: \$20 MILLION

## THE NEED: HELP CHILDREN WITNESSING VIOLENCE AND PREVENT FUTURE VIOLENCE

Research now affirms what common sense told us long ago – children who grow up witnessing domestic violence are themselves at much greater risk of becoming both victims and perpetrators of violence later in their own lives.

- On just one day in 2008, 16,458 children were living in a domestic violence shelter or transitional housing facility. Another 6,430 sought services at non-residential programs.<sup>65</sup>
- Approximately 15.5 million children are exposed to domestic violence every year.<sup>66</sup>
- Children who experience this type of trauma are at a greater risk of having serious adult health problems including tobacco use, substance abuse, obesity, cancer, heart disease, depression, and a higher risk for unintended pregnancy.<sup>67</sup>
- Physical abuse during childhood increases the risk of future victimization among women and the risk of future perpetration of abuse by men more than two-fold.<sup>68</sup>

Children are waiting 4 weeks or longer to see a counselor due to the limited hours of our children's counselor. Our counselor can't increase her hours because of limited funding.

Pennsylvania Domestic Violence Program

## THE SOLUTION: SERVICES FOR CHILDREN PLACED AT RISK BY EXPOSURE TO VIOLENCE

Fortunately, many children and youth can overcome the harm caused by witnessing abuse through effective interventions and developmentally appropriate mental health services. However, few children currently have access to these services. While successful interventions exist, with limited funding they remain unable to reach most children who witness and experience violence. VAWA 2005 recognized this critical need by establishing a new program designed to mitigate the harmful effects of exposure to violence and reduce the risk of future victimization or perpetration.

This program would:

- Provide counseling, advocacy, and mentoring for children who witness violence;
- Provide training, coordination, and advocacy for programs that serve children and youth; and
- Work with child and youth-serving organizations on how to safely and confidentially identify children and families experiencing violence and refer them to programs offering direct services.

**Fully funding this program at \$20 million will help end of domestic and sexual violence by preventing violence before it occurs.**

For more information, contact Kiersten Stewart, Family Violence Prevention Fund, at (202) 682-1212.



# Engaging Men and Youth in Prevention Efforts

FUNDING NEED: \$10 MILLION

## THE NEED: HELPING MEN HELP END VIOLENCE

Just as awareness is growing about the need to strengthen girls' identity and help them reject violent relationships, we now know that boys and men must also have support systems and safe places to develop alternative, culturally specific concepts of manhood that include nonviolence.<sup>69</sup> Boys often encounter harmful messages – through television, movies, music, video games, and the actions of celebrities and sports stars – about what it means to “be a man” and what constitutes appropriate means of interacting with women. Men are leaders in helping shape young men's notions of violence and relationships and must be involved in any efforts to truly prevent and end violence against women and girls.

- Violent behavior starts early; a recent study of 8th and 9th graders found that 25% had been victims of nonsexual dating violence; 8% had been victims of sexual dating violence.<sup>70</sup>
- Research demonstrates that men are willing to help prevent violence against women, particularly through shaping the attitudes of younger men and boys toward violence against women.<sup>71</sup>
- Men are the perpetrators in at least 85% of domestic violence cases and prevention programs must be expanded to address their needs.<sup>72</sup>

## THE SOLUTION: ENGAGE MEN AND YOUTH IN THE PREVENTION OF DOMESTIC AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE

As part of Congress' effort to bring new resources to the prevention of violence, VAWA 2005 included a new primary-prevention program focused on engaging men and youth in the prevention of domestic and sexual violence. Funds would be used to:

- Create public education campaigns and community organizing to encourage men and boys to work as allies with women and girls to prevent domestic and sexual violence;
- Work with youth to help them pursue mutually respectful and nonviolent relationships; and
- Work with youth and youth-serving organizations to help them become informed about resources that are already available to address violence.

**Fully funding this innovative and essential program to Engage Men and Youth in Prevention Efforts at \$10 million will help combat negative influences, allow men to become allies in prevention, and demonstrate a federal commitment to stopping abuse before it starts.**

For more information, contact Kiersten Stewart, Family Violence Prevention Fund, at (202) 682-1212.

# Home Visitation Projects

FUNDING NEED: \$7 MILLION

## THE NEED: PROTECT CHILDREN AND BREAK INTERGENERATIONAL CYCLES OF VIOLENCE

Home visitation programs for pregnant women and families with young children are promising early-intervention efforts that reduce rates of child abuse in families most at risk. Those who visit homes to help new families, often nurses or social workers, are perfectly positioned to identify families where violence is taking place and link all family members with existing community services in order to reduce all forms of violence and abuse including domestic violence and the physical and sexual abuse of children.

Homes visitation projects:

- Serve at least 400,000 children annually;<sup>73</sup>
- Create environments more supportive of children's learning;<sup>74</sup> and
- Have been proven to decrease the incidence of domestic violence against mothers.<sup>75</sup>

## THE SOLUTION: TRAIN HOME VISITATION SERVICE PROVIDERS

In order to effectively meet the needs of at-risk families, home visitation projects must develop and implement model policies and procedures to recognize and address domestic violence in addition to child abuse and neglect. VAWA 2005 recognized the value of home visitation as a cutting-edge strategy to reduce domestic and sexual violence and prevent future violence by creating new programs to develop curriculum, train providers and coordinate services for families.

Funds will be used to train home visitation service providers on how to:

- Safely screen for violence;
- Understand the impact of violence; and
- Link parents and children with existing community resources to address the violence and improve the safety of the children and non-abusing parent.

By supporting home visitation programs, these grant funds leverage existing community resources to better address violence in our nation's homes.

**Fully funding the Strengthening Home Visitation Projects program at \$7 million will help ensure the safety of children in their homes and break the intergenerational cycle of violence.**

For more information, contact Kiersten Stewart, Family Violence Prevention Fund, at (202) 682-1212.

# Outreach to Underserved Populations

FUNDING NEED: \$2 MILLION

## THE NEED: TARGETED OUTREACH TO UNDERSERVED COMMUNITIES

Domestic Violence impacts individuals from all backgrounds however; the impact is often disproportionately felt by individuals from underserved communities. Underserved communities include and are not limited to: those from isolated geographic locations, underserved racial and ethnic populations, and populations underserved because of unique needs (such as language barriers, disabilities, alienage status or age).

Despite the availability of services, victims from underserved communities are often unaware of their service options and unable to access services that meet their physical and/or specific cultural needs. The development of outreach, intervention and prevention methods that recognize and address the unique needs of underserved communities is critical to ensuring the safety of all victims of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking.

## THE SOLUTION: GRANTS TO SUPPORT TARGETED OUTREACH

Specific outreach methods must be developed to engage underserved communities is developing intervention and prevention methods that meet the unique needs of their communities. New initiatives should be developed that focus on increasing leadership from within underserved communities in addition to enhancing the outreach methods of currently existing programs.

The Outreach to Underserved Communities grant program provides \$2 million to eligible entities to:

- Develop local, regional or national public information campaigns focused on addressing adult youth or minor domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking within underserved communities.
- Develop information on available services and prevention strategies aimed at reducing dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking.

**Fully funding the Outreach to Underserved Populations grant program at \$2 million will help reach victims who may not otherwise access services.**

**For more information, contact Luz Marquez, National Organization of Sisters of Color Ending Sexual Assault (SCESA), at (860) 693-2031**

# Provisions to Address the Needs of Communities of Color

## FUNDING NEED: FULL FUNDING OF CJS PROGRAMS

### THE NEED: SERVICES TO ADDRESS THE NEEDS OF COMMUNITIES OF COLOR

In VAWA 1994 and 2000, Congress intended for underserved communities, such as Communities of Color, to receive support to address domestic and sexual violence and stalking. Yet Communities of Color have not received an equitable share of the services funded or monies provided by VAWA grants. Therefore, in VAWA 2005, Congress included language referencing culturally and linguistically specific communities to address the needs of Communities of Color.

The complexities of addressing violence against women within Communities of Color are vast. The lives of Women of Color intersect with many other issues including health care, immigration, disability and economics. Women of Color often do not seek services for fear of becoming isolated from their communities; in effect, forcing victims to choose their communities over their safety. We must provide services that embrace a woman's race, culture, and her safety needs as a victim.

### THE SOLUTION: FUNDING FOR CULTURALLY SPECIFIC PROGRAMS AND ORGANIZATIONS

VAWA 2005 has made a historic shift in service provision by broadening core services and expanding "who" is eligible to provide victim services. Culturally specific services, in a victim's native language, from a service provider within the victim's own culture, must be a core service offered to all victims of these crimes. To truly meet these needs, Communities of Color must receive resources to develop and enhance culturally appropriate services addressing the myriad issues facing their communities.

- **Grants to Enhance Culturally and Linguistically Specific Services for Victims of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault and Stalking:** Provides resources for community-based programs and organizations that are led by and for Communities of Color to work within their own communities to develop or maintain outreach and victim services.
- **STOP Grant Improvements:** Sets aside 10% of STOP victim services' funds to provide resources for community-based organizations that are led by and for Communities of Color.
- **Sexual Assault Services Program:** Allows organizations led by Communities of Color to develop or enhance sexual assault services by providing a 10% set aside for culturally specific organizations.

**Fully funding all the VAWA grant programs will empower Communities of Color to address the diverse needs of victims.**

For more information, contact Luz Marquez, National Organization of Sisters of Color Ending Sexual Assault (SCESA) at (860) 693-2031.

# Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA)

FUNDING NEED: \$175 MILLION

## THE NEED: EMERGENCY SHELTER AND SERVICES FOR VICTIMS AND THEIR FAMILIES

Increased training for police, prosecutors, and court officials has greatly improved the criminal justice system's response to victims of domestic violence. Due to this success, demand has steadily risen for emergency shelter, hotlines, and supportive services.

To respond to the needs of victims of domestic violence, there are over 2,000 community-based domestic violence programs for victims and their children, providing emergency shelter to approximately 300,000 victims and offering services such as counseling, legal assistance, and preventative education to millions of adults and children annually.<sup>76</sup>

In just one day in 2008:

- 60,799 victims were served by 1,553 domestic violence programs.
- Of the 20,307 victims in emergency shelter that day, nearly 50% were children.<sup>77</sup>

These effective programs save and rebuild lives. A recently released multi-state study shows conclusively that the nation's domestic violence shelters are addressing victims' urgent and long-term needs and are helping victims protect themselves and their children.<sup>78</sup>

When victims in life-threatening situations come forward, they must receive immediate assistance or they risk assault or even death. Yet shelters overwhelmingly report that they cannot fulfill the growing need for these services. In just one day in 2008, 8,927 requests for services went unmet because programs lacked the resources to meet the victims' needs.<sup>79</sup>

When asked what he liked best about staying in the shelter, a ten-year-old boy answered, "I can sleep at night."

Maryland Domestic Violence Program

## THE SOLUTION: FUNDING TO SUPPORT LOCAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PROGRAMS

FVPSA supports life-saving emergency shelters, crisis lines, counseling, victim assistance and services for underserved communities provided by local domestic violence programs. These programs are the heart of our nation's response to domestic violence. Additionally, once FVPSA appropriations reach \$130 million, a portion will be dedicated to serving children exposed to domestic violence.

FVPSA is currently funded at \$127.7 million, almost \$50 million below the authorized level of \$175 million.

**Fully funding FVPSA at \$175 million will provide critically needed direct services to victims of domestic violence and their children, which will help to prevent homicides and break the cycle of violence.**

For more information, contact Monica McLaughlin, National Network to End Domestic Violence, at (202) 543-5566, or Terri Harper, National Coalition Against Domestic Violence, at (202) 745-1211.

## FVPSA Grants to States & Territories FY 04-08\*

Updated 11/04/08

State/Territory	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08
Alabama	\$1,459,120	\$1,456,225	\$1,444,002	\$1,443,200	\$1,420,205
Alaska	\$723,849	\$723,880	\$722,895	\$722,850	\$719,499
American Samoa	\$125,648	\$125,630	\$124,731	\$124,731	\$122,552
Arizona	\$1,665,286	\$1,685,611	\$1,699,821	\$1,730,552	\$1,699,721
Arkansas	\$1,120,294	\$1,120,260	\$1,114,636	\$1,115,354	\$1,101,300
California	\$7,373,404	\$7,384,094	\$7,290,846	\$7,284,240	\$7,101,954
Colorado	\$1,468,652	\$1,469,686	\$1,463,884	\$1,471,499	\$1,447,732
Connecticut	\$1,264,919	\$1,262,197	\$1,250,027	\$1,242,583	\$1,225,059
Delaware	\$756,046	\$756,943	\$756,201	\$756,479	\$752,212
District of Columbia	\$707,541	\$704,618	\$701,944	\$706,620	\$703,712
Florida	\$3,848,663	\$3,888,144	\$3,894,275	\$3,916,656	\$3,826,207
Georgia	\$2,257,771	\$2,268,794	\$2,280,033	\$2,316,814	\$2,269,995
Guam	\$125,648	\$125,630	\$124,731	\$124,731	\$122,552
Hawaii	\$840,057	\$838,683	\$836,137	\$835,687	\$829,260
Idaho	\$860,811	\$863,333	\$864,636	\$868,866	\$861,534
Illinois	\$3,015,355	\$3,002,936	\$2,963,484	\$2,952,653	\$2,888,494
Indiana	\$1,782,647	\$1,778,929	\$1,761,426	\$1,757,540	\$1,725,973
Iowa	\$1,161,973	\$1,158,405	\$1,149,297	\$1,146,745	\$1,131,834
Kansas	\$1,119,873	\$1,117,023	\$1,108,253	\$1,106,774	\$1,092,954
Kentucky	\$1,386,026	\$1,383,598	\$1,372,819	\$1,371,155	\$1,350,124
Louisiana	\$1,458,277	\$1,453,501	\$1,437,672	\$1,386,133	\$1,364,694
Maine	\$849,242	\$848,967	\$844,712	\$842,301	\$835,694
Maryland	\$1,651,561	\$1,650,499	\$1,637,064	\$1,629,605	\$1,601,526
Massachusetts	\$1,828,035	\$1,812,749	\$1,784,901	\$1,780,215	\$1,748,029
Michigan	\$2,524,105	\$2,511,332	\$2,474,151	\$2,450,966	\$2,400,489
Minnesota	\$1,565,752	\$1,564,105	\$1,550,477	\$1,547,352	\$1,521,517
Mississippi	\$1,149,990	\$1,148,674	\$1,140,919	\$1,133,627	\$1,119,075
Missouri	\$1,688,893	\$1,687,649	\$1,674,085	\$1,671,221	\$1,642,008
Montana	\$775,159	\$775,182	\$773,265	\$773,192	\$768,469
N. Mariana Islands	\$125,648	\$125,630	\$124,731	\$124,731	\$122,552
Nebraska	\$932,002	\$930,232	\$925,687	\$924,211	\$915,370
Nevada	\$1,027,800	\$1,041,283	\$1,047,167	\$1,057,538	\$1,045,060
New Hampshire	\$845,798	\$845,612	\$842,571	\$841,077	\$834,503
New Jersey	\$2,248,929	\$2,244,128	\$2,214,360	\$2,199,588	\$2,155,965
New Mexico	\$957,833	\$959,730	\$957,093	\$958,362	\$948,589
New York	\$4,263,080	\$4,234,009	\$4,165,516	\$4,139,655	\$4,043,125
North Carolina	\$2,204,807	\$2,214,330	\$2,207,937	\$2,223,779	\$2,179,497
North Dakota	\$720,989	\$719,898	\$717,898	\$716,582	\$713,403
Ohio	\$2,782,908	\$2,765,806	\$2,722,878	\$2,704,413	\$2,647,024
Oklahoma	\$1,270,294	\$1,265,968	\$1,256,987	\$1,256,224	\$1,238,328
Oregon	\$1,279,469	\$1,279,393	\$1,274,240	\$1,278,508	\$1,260,005
Pennsylvania	\$2,960,364	\$2,944,847	\$2,901,680	\$2,880,902	\$2,818,699
Puerto Rico	\$1,340,349	\$1,336,146	\$1,324,423	\$1,320,131	\$1,300,492
Rhode Island	\$805,422	\$804,244	\$799,286	\$795,739	\$790,401

---

State/Territory	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08
South Carolina	\$1,391,624	\$1,393,454	\$1,387,944	\$1,392,271	\$1,370,665
South Dakota	\$745,894	\$745,700	\$743,685	\$743,359	\$739,450
Tennessee	\$1,715,095	\$1,715,309	\$1,704,203	\$1,707,173	\$1,676,979
Texas	\$4,822,063	\$4,850,718	\$4,833,142	\$4,909,990	\$4,792,452
Utah	\$1,048,857	\$1,051,539	\$1,057,311	\$1,067,536	\$1,054,786
Vermont	\$718,177	\$717,446	\$715,375	\$714,389	\$711,270
Virgin Islands	\$125,648	\$125,630	\$124,731	\$124,731	\$122,552
Virginia	\$2,009,930	\$2,009,942	\$2,001,321	\$2,001,270	\$1,963,056
Washington	\$1,770,393	\$1,772,545	\$1,764,349	\$1,772,625	\$1,740,647
West Virginia	\$945,567	\$943,110	\$936,440	\$933,404	\$924,312
Wisconsin	\$1,644,573	\$1,641,231	\$1,625,178	\$1,618,747	\$1,590,965
Wyoming	\$695,679	\$695,741	\$694,306	\$694,424	\$691,844
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$87,953,789</b>	<b>\$87,940,898</b>	<b>\$87,311,763</b>	<b>\$87,311,700</b>	<b>\$85,786,365</b>

\* State allocations represent 70% of FVPSA funding.

# The National Domestic Violence Hotline

FUNDING NEED: \$3.5 MILLION

## THE NEED: CRISIS RESPONSE FOR VICTIMS

For over 13 years, the National Domestic Violence Hotline (NDVH) has been providing 24-hour, confidential services through a toll-free hotline. A multifaceted telecommunications system and comprehensive database allows Hotline advocates to connect callers immediately to service providers in her/his area. Highly trained Hotline advocates provide support, information, referrals, safety planning and crisis intervention to hundreds of thousands of domestic violence victims and perpetrators in more than 170 languages.

The Hotline provides an essential first response to hundreds of thousands of victims each year. Yet increasing call volume, combined with a lack of resources, undermines the Hotline's capacity to answer each call for help.

- In 2008, while the Hotline received 255,047 calls, there were over 42,500 calls (17%) that Hotline advocates were unable to answer due to increased demand.
- There were over 18,140 more callers in 2008 than in 2007 and the Hotline has seen a 13% increase in callers needing assistance in languages other than English.
- Without increased resources, current call trends suggest the Hotline will be unable to answer nearly 45,000 calls in 2009.

The National Teen Dating Abuse Helpline (NTDAH), or [loveisrespect.org](http://loveisrespect.org), was formed to address the alarming and increasing trend of teen dating abuse. Trained peer Helpline advocates offer confidential one-on-one live chat for teens ages 13-18. To date, the Helpline has received 13,654 calls and engaged in 7,446 chats. With increased needs from families and plans to increase publicity of the NTDAH, demand for this vital service will increase beyond the Helpline's current capacity.

## THE SOLUTION: EXPANDING THE NATIONAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HOTLINE AND ITS NATIONAL TEEN DATING ABUSE HELPLINE

The Hotline and Helpline telephone numbers must continue to be widely publicized through diverse media outlets to reach victims, their family, and their friends across the United States. Reaching out to more victims will continue to increase the demand for these vital services. An increase in funding would enable:

- Hotline staff to respond to increased call volume directly tied to the economic downturn, the increase in the needs of families and a proposed increase in publicity efforts; and
- The Helpline to expand the chat hours of operation, respond to the increased calls/chats to the Helpline, aggressively recruit volunteers and enhance its public awareness efforts.

**Fully funding the National Domestic Violence Hotline and the National Teen Dating Abuse Helpline at \$3.5 million will provide all victims, including teenagers, access to valuable services and support.**

For more information, contact Sheryl Cates, National Domestic Violence Hotline, at (512) 794-1133, Monica McLaughlin, National Network to End Domestic Violence, at (202) 543-5566, or Terri Harper, National Coalition Against Domestic Violence, at (202) 745-1211.



# Long-Term Stability/Housing for Victims

FUNDING NEED: \$10 MILLION

## THE NEED: A BRIDGE TO STABILITY

Victims need resources to help them stay safe and self-sufficient over time after crisis. Victims of domestic violence often return to their abusers because they cannot find long-term housing<sup>80</sup>, while others are forced into homelessness.

- 38% of all victims of domestic violence become homeless at some point in their lives.<sup>81</sup>
- 92% of homeless women have experienced severe physical or sexual abuse at some point in their lives.<sup>82</sup>

This is in part due to a lack of affordable and subsidized housing across the country.

- Over five million households in 2003 had “worst case” housing needs: living in substandard housing, doubled-up, or paying over one-half of their income for rent.<sup>83</sup>
- There are not enough federal housing rent vouchers available to accommodate the number of people in need. Some people remain on the waiting list for years, while some lists are closed.<sup>84</sup>

Without assistance to obtain and maintain housing, many victims are forced to choose between life with an abusive partner or homelessness. To enable survivors and their children to end the cycle of violence, families at risk for homelessness need long-term housing solutions.

We have had numerous occasions where women and children returned to their batterers because of lack of housing or room in a shelter.

Maine Domestic Violence Program

## THE SOLUTION: LONG-TERM STABILITY FOR VICTIMS

This innovative grant program will bridge the gap between crisis services and long-term stability. When afforded residential stability, homeless persons are considerably less likely to return to emergency shelter.<sup>85</sup> Modeled after extremely successful affordable housing, community development and “housing first” programs across the nation, the Long-Term Stability for Victims program would fund collaborative efforts to create permanent housing options that help develop communities and leverage private dollars. Funds would be used to:

- Place and help survivors remain housed in long-term housing;
- Provide vouchers or subsidies to help victims rent or buy a home;
- Collaborate with landlords and housing providers to accept victims into their properties or programs; and
- Operate affordable housing units and create partnerships to purchase, build, renovate, repair and convert affordable housing units.

**Fully funding the Long-Term Stability Housing for Victims program at \$10 million will help prevent homelessness and allow victims to escape abusive relationships.**

For more information, contact Monica McLaughlin, National Network to End Domestic Violence, at (202) 543-5566.

# Training and Education of Health Professionals

FUNDING NEED: \$3 MILLION

## THE NEED: HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS TRAINED TO ADDRESS VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Most Americans seek health care services either for routine or emergency care. This places health care providers in a unique position to reach out to victims of violence long before they may seek help from a domestic violence or rape crisis center, or turn to law enforcement. Domestic and sexual violence also have enormous health consequences, even beyond the immediate trauma caused by abuse. Specifically:

- In addition to injuries, research by the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) shows intimate partner violence is linked with a number of health risk behaviors such as smoking, binge drinking, and sexual risk taking, and is linked to a number of major chronic health conditions including asthma, arthritis and stroke.

Despite this, most health care providers do not ask patients about domestic violence and often miss the signs of violence, thereby misdiagnosing patients and missing the opportunity to intervene.

- While 70-81% of patients experiencing abuse would like to have their health care providers ask them privately about intimate partner violence, fewer than 10% of primary care physicians routinely screen patients for domestic violence during new patient visits; fewer than 9% screen during periodic checkups.<sup>86</sup>
- Clinical studies have proven the effectiveness of a 2-minute screening for the detection of abuse of pregnant women.<sup>87</sup>

## THE SOLUTION: TRAINING HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONALS TO RECOGNIZE AND RESPOND TO DOMESTIC AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE

Recognizing this critical need, VAWA 2005 established an innovative grant program designed to enhance health care providers' understanding of, and clinical skills pertinent to, domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and dating violence. This program would:

- Develop interdisciplinary training and education programs that provide health profession students with an understanding of, and clinical skills pertinent to domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, and dating violence;
- Fund training projects for students and residents to identify and provide health care services, including mental or behavioral health care services, and referrals to appropriate community services for victims; and
- Offer community-based training opportunities, including distance learning networks, for students and residents in rural areas.

**Fully funding the Training and Education of Health Professionals program at \$3 million will allow health care professionals to utilize their unique opportunity to help victims of domestic violence at an early stage.**

For more information, contact Sally Schaeffer, Family Violence Prevention Fund, at (202) 682-1212.

# Public Health Responses to Abuse

FUNDING NEED: \$5 MILLION

## **THE NEED:** INTEGRATING VIOLENCE ASSESSMENT, RESPONSE, AND PREVENTION INTO ROUTINE PREVENTIVE HEALTH SERVICES

The health care system has always played an integral role in identifying and preventing serious public health problems, from developing and distributing immunizations to acknowledging the grave dangers posed by tobacco. Now is the time for a major public health initiative that addresses the immense problems posed by domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking.

- The health-related costs of intimate partner violence in the United States exceed \$5.8 billion each year; \$4.1 billion for direct medical and mental health services alone.<sup>88</sup>
- Domestic violence is associated with 8 out of 10 leading health indicators in the Department of Health and Human Services' Healthy People 2010 goals, including substance abuse and obesity prevention, and mental health goals.
- Early identification and treatment of victims and potential victims not only addresses the victims' needs, but can financially benefit health care systems in the long run.<sup>89</sup>

Public health systems must play a unique and pivotal role in preventing domestic and sexual violence and intervening when such violence does occur.

## **THE SOLUTION:** STRENGTHEN STATE AND LOCAL HEALTH CARE SYSTEMS

We need a public health response to domestic and dating violence, sexual assault and stalking that corresponds with the response to other grave challenges like tobacco and HIV/AIDS. To accomplish this, VAWA 2005 established a new initiative aimed at strengthening the response of state, tribal, territorial and local public health care systems to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking. Funds under the initiative could be used to:

- Integrate violence assessment, response and prevention into routine preventive health services in major public health programs;
- Develop training and policies to address childhood exposure to domestic violence and the overlap of child abuse, domestic and sexual violence, dating violence, stalking and elder abuse;
- Enforce strategies to ensure that health information is kept confidential to ensure a victim's safety and prevent insurance discrimination;
- Develop services to address victims' safety, medical, mental health and economic needs;
- Create and implement public education and prevention campaigns;
- Include domestic and sexual violence information in health professional trainings; and
- Integrate these issues into health care accreditation and licensing examinations.

**Fully funding the program for Fostering Public Health Responses at \$5 million will help coordinate a public health response befitting the severity of the sexual and domestic violence crisis.**

For more information, contact Sally Schaeffer, Family Violence Prevention Fund, at (202) 682-1212.

# Interventions in the Healthcare Setting

FUNDING NEED: \$5 MILLION

## THE NEED: HELPING VICTIMS AND MINIMIZING HEALTHCARE COSTS

Screening for intimate partner violence in healthcare settings markedly increases identification of victims of abuse, and emerging research suggests that effective interventions by healthcare providers can make a real difference in the lives of victims of domestic and sexual abuse.

These interventions can also help prevent enormous costs to the health care system.

- Even five years after abuse has ended, health care costs for women with a history of intimate partner violence remain 20% higher than those for women with no history of violence.<sup>90</sup>
- Research shows that intimate partner violence costs a health plan \$19.3 million each year for every 100,000 women between 18 and 64 enrolled.<sup>91</sup>
- Hospital-based domestic violence interventions may reduce healthcare costs by at least 20%.<sup>92</sup>
- Clinical studies have proven the effectiveness of a 2-minute screening for the detection of abuse of pregnant women; additional studies have found a 10-minute intervention highly effective in increasing pregnant abused women's safety.<sup>93</sup>

## THE SOLUTION: UNDERSTANDING THE BEST APPROACH TO INTERVENTION

To improve rates of screening and identification, and determine the most effective interventions, research is needed. VAWA 2005 provided for new investigations in these areas, to be conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Agency for Health Care Research and Quality. Funds would be used to:

- Research the effects of violence and childhood exposure to violence on health behaviors, conditions, and the health status of individuals, families, and populations;
- Test messages and strategies that mobilize public and healthcare provider action;
- Measure the comparative efficacy and outcomes of various efforts; and
- Evaluate the impact on the health care system, including utilization and costs.

**Fully funding the Research on Effective Interventions in Health Care Settings program at \$5 million will support life-saving research into the best means for health care providers to help victims of violence.**

For more information, contact Sally Schaeffer, Family Violence Prevention Fund, at (202) 682-1212.

# Community Initiatives to Prevent Abuse/DELTA

FUNDING NEED: \$6 MILLION

## THE NEED: PRIMARY PREVENTION FOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Experiencing and witnessing abuse is shown to be a predictor for many short and long-term problems,<sup>94</sup> as well as increased healthcare utilization.<sup>95</sup> Beyond the human costs, intimate partner violence (IPV) has significant financial implications, both in the immediate and long term. To address these issues and to ultimately end domestic violence, we must simultaneously work on prevention and intervention.

## THE SOLUTION: COMMUNITY-BASED PROGRAMS FOCUSING ON PRIMARY PREVENTION

Domestic Violence Prevention Enhancement and Leadership Through Alliances (DELTA) integrates primary prevention principles and practices into local coordinated community responses that address and reduce the incidence of IPV. One of the few sources of funding for prevention work, DELTA programs use innovative strategies including:

- Peer education programs for men about family and relationships;
- Community changes initiatives focused on engaging men in prevention efforts;
- School-based education to prevent youth bullying that often carries into adulthood; and
- Youth-led initiatives to prevent dating violence and promote healthy relationships.

### Examples of DELTA-funded projects:

**Wisconsin:** A community-based organization started a peer education program in the Hmong community that engages men in classes about family and relationships. Past participants of the classes become facilitators. In March 2006, they hosted a conference that drew 250 people to discuss family issues in the Hmong community.

**California:** Advocates created “Steps to Respect,” an 11-week curriculum confronting community attitudes that support violence and lack of tolerance. The program involves all school personnel, from the principal to bus drivers. In August 2006, the school and county board of supervisors adopted resolutions to fully support the anti-bullying efforts for the entire school district.

**Delaware:** Grantees work with youth in middle and high schools to promote healthy relationships. A group of young men and women at one high school formed “Teens Talking About Relationships” (TTAR), a volunteer club that uses skits, monologues, poetry, music, and pledge cards to change the culture of their school into one that promotes healthy, equal, and respectful relationships.

**New York:** One community change initiative is focused on engaging men. “Northern New York Call 2 Men” meets monthly, shares leadership with women, and sponsors trainings and events that increase their knowledge and capacity to mobilize the larger community to challenge men’s violence against women.

**Fully funding the Community Initiatives to Prevent Abuse/DELTA program at \$6 million will help prevent domestic violence and its costs to communities.**

For more information, contact Monica McLaughlin, National Network to End Domestic Violence, at (202) 543-5566.

# The Rape Prevention and Education Grant Program

FUNDING NEED: \$80 MILLION

## THE NEED: PREVENT RAPE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT

Rape and sexual assault are prevalent crimes with lasting and damaging impacts on individuals and communities. It is imperative that communities can prevent these crimes.

- 1 in 6 women and 1 in 33 men in the U.S. have experienced an attempted or completed rape.<sup>96</sup>
- Rape survivors are 13 times more likely to attempt suicide than non-crime victims, and 6 times more likely than victims of other crimes.<sup>97</sup>
- Annual victim costs for rape are estimated at \$127 billion, followed by \$93 billion per year for assault, and \$56 billion per year in child abuse.<sup>98</sup>
- Parents and students alike want school-based primary prevention programs to teach students how to avoid sexually violent behavior and information on what to do if a friend or family member is sexually assaulted.<sup>99</sup>

While an obvious need for rape prevention education exists, community-based sexual assault programs are increasingly reporting that it is more and more difficult to meet the demand for these critical public awareness activities.

## THE SOLUTION: EDUCATE PEOPLE TO PREVENT SEXUAL VIOLENCE BEFORE IT STARTS

The Rape Prevention and Education (RPE) grants in VAWA provide crucial formula grant funding to states and territories to support rape prevention and education programs conducted by rape crisis centers, state sexual assault coalitions, and other public and private nonprofit entities. Many promising and effective programs working with youth and communities have been supported with RPE funds over the past ten years.

RPE funding assists communities with programming such as:

- Outreach activities that are crucial in changing public attitudes and behaviors toward rape;
- Reaching sexual assault victims who have not previously sought help; and
- Training for allied professionals on issues related to sexual violence, enabling service providers to better understand victims and make more appropriate referrals for survivors.

RPE funding also supports the National Sexual Violence Resource Center (NSVRC), a program of the Pennsylvania Coalition Against Rape. The NSVRC provides up-to-date information, materials, research data and resources regarding sexual violence to policy-makers, government agencies, college campuses, sexual assault and domestic violence coalitions, local programs, the media and the public.

Students have opened up to teachers and counselors about situations they may not have had the courage to bring up prior to [RPE] programs.

Guidance Counselor, PA

**Funding the Rape Prevention and Education grant program at \$80 million is crucial to support ongoing efforts to address and stop rape and sexual violence in our country.**

For more information, contact Monika Johnson Hostler, National Alliance to End Sexual Violence, at (919) 871-1015; Terri Poore, National Alliance to End Sexual Violence, at (850) 297-2000; or Ilse Knecht, National Center for Victims of Crime, at (703) 732-2446.

## Funding for Rape Prevention & Education FY 04-08

Updated 1/16/09

State/Territory	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08
Alabama	\$645,956	\$653,289	\$635,650	\$616,593	\$603,565
Alaska	\$91,064	\$94,159	\$91,617	\$87,884	\$85,120
American Samoa*	\$9,506	\$11,979	\$11,655	\$10,185	\$0
Arizona	\$745,240	\$753,331	\$732,991	\$711,008	\$696,322
Arkansas	\$388,320	\$393,685	\$383,055	\$373,470	\$364,709
California	\$4,919,966	\$4,959,936	\$4,826,018	\$4,681,150	\$4,596,766
Colorado	\$624,772	\$631,943	\$614,881	\$596,573	\$583,896
Connecticut	\$494,670	\$500,847	\$487,324	\$472,583	\$462,083
Delaware	\$113,820	\$117,089	\$113,927	\$110,483	\$106,340
District of Columbia	\$83,094	\$86,129	\$83,803	\$81,311	\$77,680
Florida	\$2,321,492	\$2,341,620	\$2,278,396	\$2,210,068	\$2,169,065
Georgia	\$1,189,108	\$1,200,588	\$1,168,172	\$1,133,207	\$1,111,109
Guam	\$22,459	\$25,031	\$24,355	\$22,032	\$19,411
Hawaii	\$175,980	\$179,724	\$174,871	\$169,715	\$164,531
Idaho	\$187,950	\$191,785	\$186,607	\$181,166	\$175,782
Illinois	\$1,803,942	\$1,820,117	\$1,770,974	\$1,717,858	\$1,685,496
Indiana	\$883,210	\$892,354	\$868,260	\$842,236	\$825,246
Iowa	\$425,058	\$430,704	\$419,075	\$406,639	\$397,296
Kansas	\$390,502	\$395,884	\$385,195	\$373,864	\$365,097
Kentucky	\$587,080	\$593,963	\$577,926	\$560,640	\$548,594
Louisiana	\$649,133	\$656,490	\$638,765	\$619,634	\$606,552
Maine	\$185,187	\$189,001	\$183,898	\$178,402	\$173,066
Marshall Islands	\$9,896	\$12,372	\$12,038	\$11,765	\$9,355
Maryland	\$769,332	\$777,607	\$756,612	\$733,990	\$718,900
Massachusetts	\$922,226	\$931,668	\$906,513	\$879,343	\$861,701
Michigan	\$1,443,590	\$1,457,014	\$1,417,674	\$1,375,166	\$1,348,820
Micronesia	\$17,982	\$20,519	\$19,965	\$18,083	\$15,562
Minnesota	\$714,570	\$722,427	\$702,921	\$681,856	\$667,682
Mississippi	\$413,196	\$418,751	\$407,445	\$395,227	\$386,085
Missouri	\$812,722	\$821,328	\$799,152	\$775,214	\$759,401
Montana	\$131,046	\$134,447	\$130,817	\$126,910	\$122,478
N. Mariana Islands	\$10,445	\$12,925	\$12,576	\$14,134	\$11,682
Nebraska	\$248,566	\$252,864	\$246,036	\$238,679	\$232,285
Nevada	\$290,254	\$294,870	\$286,908	\$278,344	\$271,254
New Hampshire	\$179,502	\$183,273	\$178,324	\$172,998	\$167,757
New Jersey	\$1,222,211	\$1,233,944	\$1,200,627	\$1,164,639	\$1,141,989
New Mexico	\$264,222	\$268,640	\$261,387	\$253,586	\$246,930
New York	\$2,756,390	\$2,779,839	\$2,704,783	\$2,623,663	\$2,575,399
North Carolina	\$1,169,188	\$1,180,516	\$1,148,642	\$1,114,206	\$1,092,441
North Dakota	\$93,282	\$96,394	\$93,791	\$91,000	\$87,199

## Funding for Rape Prevention & Education FY 04-08

State/Territory	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08
Ohio	\$1,649,080	\$1,664,073	\$1,619,143	\$1,570,728	\$1,540,948
Oklahoma	\$501,218	\$507,445	\$493,744	\$478,955	\$468,344
Oregon	\$496,970	\$503,165	\$489,579	\$474,913	\$464,371
Palau**	\$2,726	\$5,147	\$5,008	\$0	\$0
Pennsylvania	\$1,783,862	\$1,799,884	\$1,751,287	\$1,698,785	\$1,666,748
Puerto Rico	\$553,213	\$559,838	\$544,723	\$527,470	\$516,005
Rhode Island	\$152,272	\$155,835	\$151,627	\$147,100	\$142,314
South Carolina	\$582,758	\$589,608	\$573,688	\$556,691	\$544,714
South Dakota	\$109,644	\$112,881	\$109,833	\$106,574	\$102,499
Tennessee	\$826,386	\$835,097	\$677,549	\$788,206	\$772,164
Texas	\$3,028,794	\$3,054,323	\$2,971,856	\$2,882,720	\$2,829,907
Utah	\$324,374	\$329,251	\$320,361	\$310,771	\$303,112
Vermont	\$88,434	\$91,509	\$89,038	\$86,396	\$82,675
Virgin Islands	\$17,564	\$20,098	\$19,555	\$18,991	\$16,454
Virginia	\$1,028,176	\$1,038,428	\$1,010,390	\$980,115	\$960,704
Washington	\$856,140	\$865,078	\$841,721	\$816,518	\$799,980
West Virginia	\$262,668	\$267,074	\$259,863	\$252,243	\$245,611
Wisconsin	\$779,091	\$787,440	\$766,179	\$743,230	\$727,978
Wyoming	\$71,723	\$74,671	\$72,655	\$70,601	\$67,158
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$41,521,222</b>	<b>\$41,979,891</b>	<b>\$40,711,425</b>	<b>\$39,616,511</b>	<b>\$38,786,332</b>

\* American Samoa did not submit a request for funding in FY 08

\*\* Palau did not submit a request for funding in FY 07 or FY 08



# Research on Effective Prevention

FUNDING NEED: \$2 MILLION

## THE NEED: IDENTIFYING EFFECTIVE EFFORTS TO PREVENT DOMESTIC AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE

The tragic effects of violence on families are indisputable. In addition to the immediate trauma caused by abuse, domestic and sexual violence result in a myriad of health and behavioral problems, many of which can span a victim's lifetime. Witnesses of such violence are similarly affected, many carrying the legacy of abuse throughout their lives. However, few studies have been done that looked at the most effective interventions to prevent the violence or stop it once it started. In addition, few studies actually tell us about the most effective intervention strategy for helping victims and their children heal from abuse.

- A study of young adolescents in the Cleveland area found that "recent exposure to violence at home...was one of the most significant predictors of a teen's use of subsequent violence at school or in the community."<sup>100</sup>
- A high percentage of the nearly half a million 14-24 year olds who leave the juvenile justice system, federal or state prisons or local jails annually have experienced or witnessed violence at home.<sup>101</sup>

## THE SOLUTION: UNDERSTANDING SUCCESSFUL PREVENTION AND INTERVENTION STRATEGIES

In order to effectively identify, respond to and ultimately prevent domestic and sexual violence, we must first improve our understanding of which prevention and intervention strategies work and why they are successful.

VAWA 2005 recognized this need and called on the Secretary of Health and Human Services, acting through the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, to provide grants for the evaluation of the best practices for reducing and preventing violence against women and children.

Funds could be used to:

- Support research to examine prevention and intervention programs;
- Further the understanding of sexual and domestic violence by and against adults, youth, and children; and
- Study strategies addressing underserved communities.

These studies will help us understand which programs are most effective, allowing us to target our future efforts and model future programs on current successes.

**Fully funding the Evaluation of Violence Prevention and Intervention Efforts at \$2 million will help us understand the most effective ways to prevent domestic and sexual violence.**

For more information, contact Kiersten Stewart, Family Violence Prevention Fund, at (202) 682-1212.

# Training and Collaboration on the Intersection Between Domestic Violence and Child Maltreatment

FUNDING NEED: \$5 MILLION

## THE NEED: PROTECT NON-ABUSIVE PARENTS AND CHILDREN

Domestic violence and child abuse often occur in the same family. But when child welfare agencies work alone in responding to child maltreatment, they may not understand the complexity of the domestic violence situation and “preemptively” remove the child without offering services to the adult victim. This can have a devastating result for both the child and the non-abusive caretaker.

By supporting agencies in cooperative efforts to provide services to victims – both children and their non-abusive caretakers – it is possible to keep families safe and united during the difficult process of ending abuse.

- Approximately 44.8% of female caregivers of children reported for child maltreatment have experienced intimate partner violence in their lifetime and 29% in the past year.
- In a study of families investigated for child maltreatment, 31% of female caregivers reported experiencing intimate partner violence in the past year; however, child welfare workers only identified this abuse in 12% of the families.<sup>102</sup>

## THE SOLUTION: IMPROVE COOPERATION BETWEEN CHILD WELFARE AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ADVOCATES

Building on what was commonly known as the “Greenbook Project,” this program creates grants for training and collaboration on the intersection between domestic violence and child maltreatment. It will ensure that non-abusive family members receive the services they need to keep their families safe, and community services can deal with both problems simultaneously, allowing for a better use of limited resources. As the two problems often occur together, dealing with one problem and not the other is at the peril of our children.

Previously a demonstration grant program supported entirely by federal funding, this grant program was formally authorized in VAWA 2005.

**Fully funding Training and Collaboration on the Intersection Between Domestic Violence and Child Maltreatment at \$5 million will help keep children and their non-abusive parents safe.**

For more information, contact Kiersten Stewart, Family Violence Prevention Fund, at (202) 682-1212, or Terri Harper, National Coalition Against Domestic Violence, at (202) 745-1211.

# Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) Fund

The Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) Fund was created by Congress in 1984 to provide federal support to state and local programs that assist victims of crime. The VOCA Fund is derived entirely from fines and penalties paid by offenders at the federal level, not taxpayer revenues, and is largely distributed to states through formula grants.

The funding supports both crime victim compensation programs, which pay many of the out-of-pocket expenses incurred by victims, and victim assistance programs such as rape crisis centers, domestic violence shelters, victim assistants in law enforcement and prosecutors' offices and other direct services to victims of all types of crime.

Please see the VOCA State Victim Assistance Grants chart and full explanation of the funding need for VOCA on the following pages.

# Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) Assistance Grants

FUNDING NEED: \$705 MILLION VOCA CAP

## THE NEED: ASSISTANCE FOR VICTIMS OF ALL TYPES OF CRIME

Over 4,000 agencies rely on continued VOCA assistance grants to provide critical direct services for over 4 million victims a year. Vital and lifesaving services include crisis intervention, assistance with the criminal justice process, safety planning, counseling, support, court accompaniment, and much more. Domestic violence, sexual assault, and general victim services programs all have pressing needs to expand their outreach and services. And yet, there are still too few services for disabled victims, rural victims, teen victims, elder victims, non-English speaking victims and others.

## THE SOLUTION: SETTING THE CAP TO MEET THE GROWING DEMAND FOR SERVICES

Each year, Congress “caps” the VOCA Fund distribution, which is meant to ensure that the annual funding distributed to states is stable and can meet the growing demand for services. According to projections, there will be more than enough money in the Fund to sustain funding for many years.

- However, in FY '08 the VOCA cap was cut by an unprecedented \$35 million. State assistance grants were further reduced by unauthorized administrative fees of \$30 million.
- Additionally, grants to states for victim assistance are reduced as funding for other VOCA programs increase.
- As a result, between FY '06 and FY '08, state victim assistance grants declined by \$86.9 million.

The President's FY 2010 Budget request of \$700 million for the VOCA cap is a great step in the right direction. Congress should set the FY '10 VOCA cap at \$705 million, a level that restores the amount state VOCA assistance grants received in FY '06.

The VOCA fund was created specifically as a non-taxpayer source of funding to provide basic services and compensation to victims of crime. **Therefore, Congress must guard against the creation of new or expanded use of earmarks from the Crime Victims Fund for federal administrative expenses, special projects or other purposes.**

**Increasing FY '10 VOCA cap to \$705 million will restore previously cut funding, begin to meet the growing demand for victim services, and address the rising costs of providing services.**

For more information, contact Steve Derene, National Association of VOCA Assistance Administrators, at (608) 233-2245; Susan Howley, National Center for Victims of Crime, at (202) 467-8700, or Monica McLaughlin, National Network to End Domestic Violence, at (202) 543-5566

## Victims of Crime Act, State Victim Assistance Grants FY 04-08

Updated 1/28/09

State/Territory	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08
Alabama	\$5,543,000	\$5,773,000	\$6,108,000	\$5,694,000	\$4,769,000
Alaska	\$1,224,000	\$1,260,000	\$1,311,000	\$1,257,000	\$1,122,000
Am. Samoa	\$264,000	\$267,000	\$271,000	\$265,159	\$254,159
Arizona	\$6,633,000	\$7,038,000	\$7,610,000	\$7,298,000	\$6,224,000
Arkansas	\$3,546,000	\$3,693,000	\$3,907,398	\$3,670,000	\$3,109,000
California	\$39,969,000	\$42,073,000	\$44,933,000	\$41,785,000	\$34,342,000
Colorado	\$5,565,000	\$5,831,477	\$6,190,000	\$5,825,000	\$4,912,000
Connecticut	\$4,390,000	\$4,581,000	\$4,837,000	\$4,498,000	\$3,753,000
Delaware	\$1,407,145	\$1,458,000	\$1,528,000	\$1,461,000	\$1,292,000
District of Columbia	\$1,142,000	\$1,160,000	\$1,185,000	\$1,165,000	\$1,040,000
Florida	\$19,285,000	\$20,439,000	\$22,036,000	\$20,790,000	\$17,292,000
Georgia	\$10,122,000	\$10,675,000	\$11,430,000	\$10,929,000	\$9,192,000
Guam	\$374,000	\$381,000	\$392,000	\$377,000	\$359,000
Hawaii	\$1,899,000	\$1,973,000	\$2,063,000	\$1,954,000	\$1,693,000
Idaho	\$2,007,000	\$2,101,000	\$2,225,000	\$2,132,000	\$1,861,000
Illinois	\$14,663,000	\$15,325,000	\$16,238,000	\$15,077,000	\$12,411,000
Indiana	\$7,423,000	\$7,759,000	\$8,221,385	\$7,655,000	\$6,361,000
Iowa	\$3,801,000	\$3,949,000	\$4,157,000	\$3,886,150	\$3,268,150
Kansas	\$3,553,000	\$3,691,000	\$3,886,000	\$3,638,000	\$3,066,000
Kentucky	\$5,100,000	\$5,324,000	\$5,632,000	\$5,265,000	\$4,404,000
Louisiana	\$5,538,000	\$5,768,000	\$6,090,000	\$5,647,000	\$4,480,000
Maine	\$1,955,000	\$2,030,000	\$2,131,000	\$2,005,000	\$1,727,000
Maryland	\$6,635,000	\$6,954,000	\$7,380,000	\$6,883,000	\$5,713,000
Massachusetts	\$7,725,000	\$8,037,000	\$8,443,000	\$7,846,154	\$6,475,154
Michigan	\$11,796,000	\$12,309,125	\$13,018,000	\$12,034,000	\$9,871,000
Minnesota	\$6,142,000	\$6,427,000	\$6,814,382	\$6,354,000	\$5,296,000
Mississippi	\$3,728,000	\$3,876,000	\$4,094,000	\$3,821,000	\$3,202,000
Missouri	\$6,876,000	\$7,183,000	\$7,624,000	\$7,121,000	\$5,924,000
Montana	\$1,522,000	\$1,575,000	\$1,647,000	\$1,567,000	\$1,377,000
N. Mariana Islands	\$278,000	\$281,000	\$286,000	\$279,000	\$277,000
Nebraska	\$2,444,000	\$2,538,000	\$2,663,000	\$2,508,000	\$2,141,000
Nevada	\$2,943,000	\$3,126,000	\$3,390,000	\$3,255,000	\$2,817,000
New Hampshire	\$1,933,000	\$2,009,000	\$2,109,000	\$1,992,000	\$1,721,000
New Jersey	\$10,155,000	\$10,621,000	\$11,268,000	\$10,438,000	\$8,599,000
New Mexico	\$2,585,000	\$2,696,000	\$2,856,000	\$2,699,000	\$2,314,000
New York	\$22,033,000	\$22,983,000	\$24,301,000	\$22,557,000	\$18,421,000
North Carolina	\$9,852,000	\$10,350,000	\$11,073,000	\$10,403,000	\$8,721,000
North Dakota	\$1,213,000	\$1,243,000	\$1,285,000	\$1,225,000	\$1,090,000
Ohio	\$13,337,000	\$13,898,000	\$14,685,000	\$13,599,000	\$11,155,000
Oklahoma	\$4,427,000	\$4,614,000	\$4,862,000	\$4,546,000	\$3,822,000
Oregon	\$4,458,000	\$4,670,000	\$4,950,000	\$4,655,000	\$3,935,000
Pennsylvania	\$14,364,000	\$14,987,000	\$15,858,000	\$14,666,000	\$12,048,000
Puerto Rico	\$4,837,000	\$5,044,000	\$5,321,359	\$4,967,000	\$4,146,000
Rhode Island	\$1,702,000	\$1,761,000	\$1,838,000	\$1,726,000	\$1,491,000

## Victims of Crime Act, State Victim Assistance Grants FY 04-08

State/Territory	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08
South Carolina	\$5,116,000	\$5,359,000	\$5,697,000	\$5,350,000	\$4,511,000
South Dakota	\$1,355,000	\$1,395,000	\$1,454,000	\$1,385,000	\$1,226,000
Tennessee	\$7,016,000	\$7,344,000	\$7,805,000	\$7,301,000	\$6,106,000
Texas	\$24,980,000	\$26,414,000	\$28,340,000	\$26,683,000	\$22,321,000
Utah	\$3,103,000	\$3,255,000	\$3,457,000	\$3,344,000	\$2,867,000
Vermont	\$1,193,000	\$1,225,000	\$1,269,000	\$1,211,000	\$1,079,000
Virgin Islands	\$622,000	\$627,000	\$634,387	\$624,000	\$601,000
Virginia	\$8,698,000	\$9,154,000	\$9,734,408	\$9,138,000	\$7,595,000
Washington	\$7,321,000	\$7,683,000	\$8,180,000	\$7,685,000	\$6,437,000
West Virginia	\$2,525,000	\$2,621,000	\$2,747,000	\$2,572,000	\$2,188,000
Wisconsin	\$6,616,000	\$6,911,000	\$7,320,000	\$6,812,000	\$5,658,000
Wyoming	\$1,061,000	\$1,087,000	\$1,127,000	\$1,081,000	\$978,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$355,994,145</b>	<b>\$372,806,602</b>	<b>\$395,912,319</b>	<b>\$370,600,463</b>	<b>\$309,054,463</b>

## Index

---

- <sup>1</sup> Andersen Clark, K., et al. (2002). "A Cost-Benefit Analysis of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994." *Violence Against Women*, 8, 417.
- <sup>2</sup> Intimate Partner Violence in the U.S. "U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Jan 2008.; Archer, C., et al Institute for Law and Justice, National Evaluation of the Grants to Encourage Arrest Policies Programs 14 (Nov. 2002).
- <sup>3</sup> Intimate Partner Violence in the U.S. "U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Jan 2008.
- <sup>4</sup> Intimate Partner Violence in the U.S. "U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Jan 2008
- <sup>5</sup> Tjaden, P. & Thoennes, N. (2000). "Extent, nature and consequences of Intimate Partner Violence: Findings from the National Violence Against Women Survey." National Institute of Justice and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
- <sup>6</sup> *Costs of Intimate Partner Violence Against Women in the United States*. (2003). Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Centers for Injury Prevention and Control, Atlanta, GA.
- <sup>7</sup> "Prevalence, Incidence, and Consequences of Violence Against Women. Findings from the National Violence Against Women Survey." (1998). U.S. Department of Justice.
- <sup>8</sup> "Prevalence, Incidence, and Consequences of Violence Against Women. Findings from the National Violence Against Women Survey." (1998). U.S. Department of Justice.
- <sup>9</sup> Katrina Baum, Shannan Catalano, Michael Rand, and Kristina Rose, U.S. Department of Justice, "Stalking Victimization in the United States," (2009).
- <sup>10</sup> Whitfield, C.L., Anda, R.F., Dube, S.R., & Felitti, V.J. (2003). "Violent childhood experiences and the risk of intimate partner violence in adults." *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 18, 166-185.
- <sup>11</sup> *Domestic Violence Counts 08: A 24-hour census of domestic violence shelters and services across the United States*. The National Network to End Domestic Violence (Feb. 2009).
- <sup>12</sup> Services, Training, Officers, Prosecutors (STOP) Program, Annual Report 2006. U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Violence Against Women.
- <sup>13</sup> *Domestic Violence Counts 08: A 24-Hour census of domestic violence shelters and services across the United States*. The National Network to End Domestic Violence. (Jan. 2009).
- <sup>14</sup> *Domestic Violence Counts 08: A 24-Hour census of domestic violence shelters and services across the United States*. The National Network to End Domestic Violence. (Jan. 2009).
- <sup>15</sup> *Lifting the Voices of Homeless Women*, Roofless Women's Action Research Mobilization, Women's Institute for Housing and Economic Development, 1997.
- <sup>16</sup> Melbin, Anna, Chris Sullivan & Debra Cain. "Transitional Supportive Housing Programs: Battered Women's Perspectives and Recommendations" *AFFILIA*, Vol. 18 No. 4. 2003.
- <sup>17</sup> Cassandra Archer et al., Institute for Law and Justice, National Evaluation of the Grants to Encourage Arrest Policies Program 14 (Nov. 2002).
- <sup>18</sup> Cassandra Archer et al., Institute for Law and Justice, National Evaluation of the Grants to Encourage Arrest Policies Program 14 (Nov. 2002).
- <sup>19</sup> Mary A. Finn, Ph.D., U.S. Department of Justice, Effects of Victims' Experiences with Prosecutors on Victim Empowerment and Re-Occurrence of Intimate Partner Violence, Final Report 102 (August 2003).
- <sup>20</sup> U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Family Violence Statistics: Including Statistics on Strangers and Acquaintances, June 2005.
- <sup>21</sup> Susan Keilitz, Ann M. Jones, and Brian J. Ostrom, "Tracking and Understanding Family Violence Caseloads," Caseload Highlights: Examining the Work of State Courts, April 1999.
- <sup>22</sup> Brian J. Ostrom and Neal B. Kauder (eds.), *Examining the Work of State Courts, 1997: A National Perspective from the Court Statistics Project*, 1998.
- <sup>23</sup> Baum, K., Catalano, S., Rand, M. & Rose K. (2000). U.S. Department of Justice, "Stalking Victimization in the United States."
- <sup>24</sup> Sweeney, L. (2000) *Uniqueness of Simple Demographics in the U.S. Population, LIDAP-WP4*. Carnegie Mellon University, Laboratory for International Data Privacy, Pittsburgh, PA.

## Index

---

- <sup>25</sup> Tjaden, P. & Thoennes, N. (2000). U.S. Department of Justice, "Full Report on the Prevalence, Incidence, and Consequences of Violence Against Women," 22.
- <sup>26</sup> U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, American Indians and Crime, February 1999, VI.
- <sup>27</sup> BJS, *National Crime Victimization Survey*, 2007.
- <sup>28</sup> BJS, *National Crime Victimization Survey*, 2007.
- <sup>29</sup> Carter, T. (2004) Pour It On: Activists Cite Rising Need for Lawyers to Respond to Domestic Violence, A.B.A. Journal, pg. 73.
- <sup>30</sup> See: Amy Farmer & Jull Tiefenthaler, "Explaining the Recent Decline in Domestic Violence" *Oxford's Journals* (2003); Judith MacFarlane et al., "Protection Orders and Intimate Partner Violence: An 18-Month Study of 150 Black, Hispanic and White Women."
- <sup>31</sup> Toshio Tatara et al., American Public Human Services Association, The National Elder Abuse Incidence Study: Final Report, (Sept. 1998).
- <sup>32</sup> Toshio Tatara et al., American Public Human Services Association, The National Elder Abuse Incidence Study: Final Report, (Sept. 1998).
- <sup>33</sup> Toshio Tatara et al., American Public Human Services Association, The National Elder Abuse Incidence Study: Final Report, (Sept. 1998).
- <sup>34</sup> Toshio Tatara et al., American Public Human Services Association, The National Elder Abuse Incidence Study: Final Report, (Sept. 1998).
- <sup>35</sup> Young, M.E., Nosek, M.A., Howland, C.A., Chanpong, G., Rintala, D.H.: (1997) Prevalence of abuse of women with physical disabilities. *Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation Special Issue*, 78 (12, Suppl. 5) S34-S38.
- <sup>36</sup> See Margaret A. Nosek, Ph.D. & Carol A. Howland, M.P.H., Abuse and Women with Disabilities, 2 (Feb. 1998).
- <sup>37</sup> Margaret A. Nosek, Ph.D. et al., Baylor College of Medicine, Violence Against Women with Disabilities – Fact Sheet #1: Findings from Studies 1992-2002.
- <sup>38</sup> See: Lawrence, Sharmila. 2002. *Domestic Violence and Welfare Policy: Research Findings That Can Inform Policies on Marriage and Child Well-Being*. Research Forum on Children, Families, and the New Federalism. National Center for Children in Poverty, Issue Brief; Browne, A. & Bassuk, S., "Intimate Violence in the Lives of Homeless and Poor Housed Women: Prevalence and Patterns in an Ethnically Diverse Sample," *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry*, 67(2) 261-278, April 1997; Browne, A., "Responding to the Needs of Low Income and Homeless Women Who are Survivors of Family Violence," *Journal of American Medical Association*, 53(2), 57-64. Spring 1998.
- <sup>39</sup> See: National Law Center on Homelessness and Poverty and National Network to End Domestic Violence. *Lost Housing, Lost Safety: Survivors of Domestic Violence Experience Housing Denials and Evictions Across the Country*. February 2007; National Coalition Against Domestic Violence. *Interviews with State Coalitions and Local Shelter Programs*. Spring 2003.
- <sup>40</sup> Texas Council on Family Violence and National Coalition Against Domestic Violence. Spring 2003.
- <sup>41</sup> Bureau of National Affairs Special Rep. No. 32, Violence and Stress: The Work/Family Connection 2 (1990); Joan Zorza, *Women Battering: High Costs and the State of the Law*, Clearinghouse Rev., Vol. 28, No. 4, 383, 385; National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, *Costs of Intimate Partner Violence Against Women in the United States*, Atlanta: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2003.
- <sup>42</sup> Joseph A. Kinney, National Safe Workplace Institute, *Domestic Violence Moves Into Workplace* (1994).
- <sup>43</sup> U.S. General Accounting Office, Domestic Violence Prevalence and Implications for Employment Among Welfare Recipients 19 (Nov. 1998).
- <sup>44</sup> S. Rep. No. 138, 103rd Congress, 2d Session 54, n. 69 citing E. Ellis, B. Atkeson and K. Calhoun, *An Assessment of the Long Term Reaction to Rape*, 50 J. Abnormal Psychology No. 3, 264 (1981).
- <sup>45</sup> B. Younger Urban, *Evaluation Report, Harman International Domestic Violence Prevention Project* (May 2004).
- <sup>46</sup> Schoen, C. et al., "The Commonwealth Fund Survey for the Health of Adolescent Girls," November 1997.
- <sup>47</sup> Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice and Statistics, "Intimate Partner Violence in the United States, 1993-2004." December 2006.
- <sup>48</sup> Kendler, K.S., Bulik, C. M., Silberg, J., Hettema, J.M., Myers, J., Prescott, C.A. (2000). "Childhood Sexual Abuse and Adult Psychiatric and Substance Abuse Disorders in Women." *Archives of General Psychiatry*, 57.



## Index

---

- <sup>49</sup> See Silverman, J.G., Raj, A., Mucci, L.A., & Hathaway, J.E. (2001). "Dating violence against adolescent girls and associated substance use, unhealthy weight control, sexual risk behavior, pregnancy, and suicidality." *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 286(5), 572-9
- <sup>50</sup> Ackard, D. M., & Neumark-Sztainer, D. (2002). "Date violence and date rape among adolescents: Associations with disordered eating behaviors and psychological health." *Child Abuse and Neglect*, 26(5), 455-73.
- <sup>51</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, "Physical Dating Violence Among High School Students – United States, 2003," *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, May 19, 2006, Vol. 55, No. 19.
- <sup>52</sup> Miller, A.K., & Chandler, C. (2003). *Violence in U.S. public schools: 2000 school survey on crime and safety, statistical analysis report*. U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics 2004-314. Retrieved April 26, 2004 from <http://nces.ed.gov/pubs2004/2004314.pdf>
- <sup>53</sup> Catalano, Shannon. September 2005. *National Crime Victimization Survey: Criminal Victimization, 2004*. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice.
- <sup>54</sup> I. Sagatun-Edwards, E. Hyman, et al. "The Santa Clara County Juvenile Domestic and Family Violence Court," *Journal of the Center for Families, Children & the Courts*. 2003.
- <sup>55</sup> Veronique Autphenne, Amy Gluckin, & Ellen Iverson, *Teen Relationship Abuse: Regional Needs Assessment*. Children's Hospital/Los Angeles, Division of Adolescent Medicine, funded by the California Department of Health Services, Maternal and Child Health Branch/Domestic Violence Section. 2000.
- <sup>56</sup> Rosado, Lourdes, *The Pathways to Youth Violence; How Child Maltreatment and Other Risk Factors Lead Children to Chronically Aggressive Behavior*. 2000. American Bar Association Juvenile Justice Center.
- <sup>57</sup> Robin, Warsaw, *I Never Called it Rape: The Ms. Report on Recognizing, Fighting and Surviving Date and Acquaintance Rape*, New York: Harper Perennial, 1994
- <sup>58</sup> Robin, Warsaw, *I Never Called it Rape: The Ms. Report on Recognizing, Fighting and Surviving Date and Acquaintance Rape*, New York: Harper Perennial, 1994
- <sup>59</sup> Donnie S. Fisher, Francis T. Cullen and Michael G. Turner, "The Sexual Victimization of College Women." Washington, D.C.: National Institute for Justice, December 2000.
- <sup>60</sup> Greenfield, Lawrence, et al. "Violence by Intimates: Analysis of Data on Crimes by Current or Former Spouses, Boyfriends and Girlfriends," Bureau of Justice Statistics Factbook, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, March 1998.
- <sup>61</sup> Patricia Tjaden and Nancy Thoennes, Prevalence, Incident, and Consequences of Violence Against Women: Findings from the National Violence Against Women Survey, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, National Institute of Justice, November 1998.
- <sup>62</sup> Strauss, Murray A., Gelles, Richard J., and Smith, Christine. 1990. *Physical Violence in American Families; Risk Factors and Adaptations to Violence in 8,145 Families*. New Brunswick: Transaction Publishers.
- <sup>63</sup> O'Sullivan, C., King, L., Levin-Russell, K. Horowitz, E. (2006). *Supervised and Unsupervised Parental Access in Domestic Violence Cases: Court Orders and Consequences*. (Document No. 213712). National Criminal Justice Reference Service, U.S. Department of Justice. Retrieved February 04, 2009, from <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/213712>.
- <sup>64</sup> O'Sullivan, C., King, L., Levin-Russell, K. Horowitz, E. (2006). *Supervised and Unsupervised Parental Access in Domestic Violence Cases: Court Orders and Consequences*. (Document No. 213712). National Criminal Justice Reference Service, U.S. Department of Justice. Retrieved February 04, 2009, from <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/213712>.
- <sup>65</sup> Domestic Violence Counts 08: *A 24-hour census of domestic violence shelters and services across the United States*. The National Network to End Domestic Violence (Feb. 2009).
- <sup>66</sup> McDonald, R., et al. (2006). "Estimating the Number of American Children Living in Partner-Violence Families." *Journal of Family Psychology*, 30(1), 137-142.
- <sup>67</sup> Anda, Robert. Block, Robert. Felitti, Vincent. 2003. Adverse Childhood Experiences Study. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Kaiser Permanente's Health Appraisal Clinic in San Diego. Available at <http://www.cdc.gov/NCCDPHP/ACE/index.htm>
- <sup>68</sup> Whitfield, CL, Anda RF, Dube SR, Felittle VJ. 2003. Violent Childhood Experiences and the Risk of Intimate Partner Violence in Adults: Assessment in a Large Health Maintenance Organization. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*. 18(2): 166-185.

## Index

---

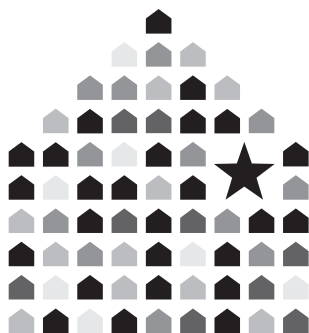
- <sup>69</sup> Raphael, Jody, "Trapped by Poverty, Trapped by Abuse: New Evidence Documenting the Relationship Between Domestic Violence and Welfare," Project for Research on Welfare, Work, and Domestic Violence, a collaborative project of Taylor Institute and the University of Michigan Research Development Center on Poverty, Risk and Mental Health (April 1997).
- <sup>70</sup> Foshee, V.A., Lindner, G.F., Bauman, K.E., Langwick, S.A., Arriga, X. B., Health, J.L., McMahon, P.M., Bangdiwala, S. The Safe Dates Project: Theoretical Basis, Evaluation Design, and Selected Baseline Findings. Youth Violence Prevention: Description and baseline data from 13 evaluation projects (K. Powell, D. Hawkins, Eds.). *American Journal of Preventive Medicine*, Supplement, 1996, 12(5), 39-47.
- <sup>71</sup> E. Klein, J. Campbell, E. Soler, and M. Ghez., *Ending Domestic Violence: Changing Public Perceptions/ Halting the Epidemic*. (London: Sage Publications, 1997). See also research on behalf of the Family Violence Prevention Fund by Peter D. Hart Research Associates, 2000 and 2001, including a national public opinion poll of adult men, dial sessions to explore men's reactions to various PSA and video segments, and a series of focus groups with men of different ages and races.
- <sup>72</sup> Rennison, Callie Marie and Sarah Welchans. (2003). *Intimate Partner Violence 1993-2001*. U.S. Department of Justice Bureau of Justice Statistics. Washington, DC.
- <sup>73</sup> H.R. 2343: Hearing on The Education Begins at Home Act. 110th Cong., 1st Sess. (2008) (testimony of Child Welfare League of America).
- <sup>74</sup> Olds, D. et al. (2004). "Effects of Home Visits by Paraprofessionals and by Nurses: Age 4 Follow-Up Results of a Randomized Trial." *Pediatrics*, 114(6), pp. 1560-1568.
- <sup>75</sup> Olds, D. et al. (2004). "Effects of Home Visits by Paraprofessionals and by Nurses: Age 4 Follow-Up Results of a Randomized Trial." *Pediatrics*, 114(6), pp. 1560-1568.
- <sup>76</sup> National Coalition Against Domestic Violence, *Detailed Shelter Surveys* (2001).
- <sup>77</sup> Domestic Violence Counts 08: A 24-hour census of domestic violence shelters and services across the United States. The National Network to End Domestic Violence. (Jan. 2009)
- <sup>78</sup> Lyon, E., & Lane, S. (2009). "Meeting Survivors' Needs: A Multi-State Study of Domestic Violence Shelter Experiences." *National Resource Center on Domestic Violence and UConn School of Social Work*. Found at <http://www.vawnet.org>. For additional information on effectiveness of domestic violence programs, see also: Berk, R. A., Newton, P. J., & Berk, S. F. (1986). "What a difference a day makes: An empirical study of the impact of shelters for battered women." *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, 48, 481-490; Bybee, D.I., & Sullivan, C.M. (2002). "The process through which a strengths-based intervention resulted in positive change for battered women over time." *American Journal of Community Psychology*, 30(1), 103-132; Constantino, R., Kim, Y., & Crane, P.A. (2005). "Effects of a social support intervention on health outcomes in residents of a domestic violence shelter: A pilot study." *Issues in Mental Health Nursing*, 26, 575-590; Goodkind, J., Sullivan, C.M., & Bybee, D.I. (2004). "A contextual analysis of battered women's safety planning." *Violence Against Women*, 10(5), 514-533; Sullivan, C.M. (2000). "A model for effectively advocating for women with abusive partners." In J.P. Vincent & E.N. Jouriles (Eds.), *Domestic violence: Guidelines for research-informed practice* (pp. 126-143). London: Jessica Kingsley Publishers; Sullivan, C.M., & Bybee, D.I. (1999). "Reducing violence using community-based advocacy for women with abusive" partners. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, 67(1), 43-53.
- <sup>79</sup> Domestic Violence Counts 08: A 24-hour census of domestic violence shelters and services across the United States. The National Network to End Domestic Violence. (Jan. 2009)
- <sup>80</sup> Correia, A., *Housing and Battered Women: A case study of domestic violence programs in Iowa*. Harrisburg, PA: National Resource Center on Domestic Violence. March, 1999.
- <sup>81</sup> Charlene K. Baker, Cook, Sarah L., Norris, Fran H., "Domestic Violence and Housing Problems: A Contextual Analysis of Women's Help-seeking, Received Informal Support, and Formal System Response," *Violence Against Women* 9, no. 7 (2003): 754-783.
- <sup>82</sup> Browne, A. & Bassuk, S., "Intimate Violence in the Lives of Homeless and Poor Housed Women: Prevalence and Patterns in an Ethnically Diverse Sample," *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry*, 67(2) 261-278, April 1997; Browne, A., "Responding to the Needs of Low Income and Homeless Women Who are Survivors of Family Violence," *Journal of American Medical Association*, 53(2), 57-64. Spring 1998.
- <sup>83</sup> Office of Policy Development and Research, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, *Affordable Housing Needs: A Report to Congress on the Significant Need for Housing, Annual Compilation of a Worst Case Housing Needs Survey* (December, 2005).
- <sup>84</sup> Davies, J. & Hammeal-Urban, R. *Federal Housing and Domestic Violence: Introduction to Programs, Policy, and Advocacy Opportunities*, National Resource Center on Domestic Violence. 1999.
- <sup>85</sup> See: Shinn, M., Weitzman, B. C., Stojanovic, D., Knickman, J. R. Jimenez, L. Duchon, L. and Krantz, D. H. (1998). Predictors of homelessness among families in New York City: From shelter request to housing stability. *American Journal of Public Health*, 88(11), 1651-1657; Friedman, D.H., Meschede,

## Index

---

- T. and Hayes, M. (2003). Surviving against the odds: Families' journeys off welfare and out of homelessness. *Cityscape: A Journal of Policy Development and Research*, 6(2), 187-206; Culhane, D. P. (1992). The quandaries of shelter reform: An appraisal of efforts to "manage" homelessness. *Social Service Review*, 66, 428-440; Stretch, J. J. & Krueger, L. W. (1992). Five year cohort study of homeless families: A joint policy research venture. *Journal of Sociology & Social Welfare*, XIX(4), 73-88.
- <sup>86</sup> Rodriguez, M., Bauer, H., McLoughlin, E., Grumbach, K. 1999. "Screening and Intervention for Intimate Partner Abuse: Practices and Attitudes of Primary Care Physicians." *The Journal of the American Medical Association*. 282(5).
- <sup>87</sup> Soeken, K., McFarlane, J., Parker, B. 1998. "The Abuse Assessment Screen. A Clinical Instrument to Measure Frequency, Severity and Perpetrator of Abuse Against Women." *Beyond Diagnosis: Intervention Strategies for Battered Women and Their Children*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.
- <sup>88</sup> *Costs of Intimate Partner Violence Against Women in the United States*. 2003. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control. Atlanta, GA.
- <sup>89</sup> Wisner, C., Gilmer, T., Saltzman, L., & Zink, T. 1999. "Intimate Partner Violence Against Women: Do Victims Cost Health Plans More?" *The Journal of Family Practice*, 48(6).
- <sup>90</sup> Rivara, F., et al. 2007. "Healthcare Utilization and Costs for Women with a History of Intimate Partner Violence." *American Journal of Preventive Medicine*. 32:89-96.
- <sup>91</sup> Rivara, F., et al. 2007. "Healthcare Utilization and Costs for Women with a History of Intimate Partner Violence." *American Journal of Preventive Medicine*. 32:89-96.
- <sup>92</sup> Burke, E., Kelley, L., Rudman, W. & MacLeod, B. Initial findings from the Health Care Cost Study on Domestic Violence. Pittsburgh, PA. 2002.
- <sup>93</sup> Soeken, K., McFarlane, J., Parker, B. 1998. "The Abuse Assessment Screen: A Clinical Instrument to Measure Frequency, Severity and Perpetrator of Abuse Against Women." *Beyond Diagnosis: Intervention Strategies for Battered Women and Their Children*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.
- <sup>94</sup> See: Edleson, J.L., "Children's witnessing of domestic violence," *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 14:839-70 (1999); Harris, W. W., Putnam, F. W. and Fairbank, J. A., "Mobilizing Trauma Resources for Children," Paper presented at Johnson and Johnson Pediatric Institute: Shaping the Future of Children's Health (2004), 4-6; Singer, M.I., Miller, D.B., Guo, S. et. al., "The mental health consequences of children's exposure to violence," Cleveland, Ohio: Cuyahoga County Community Mental Health Research Institute, Mandel School of Applied Social Sciences, Case Western Reserve University (1998) as quoted in Rosewater, A., "Promoting Prevention, Targeting Teens: An Emerging Agenda to Prevent Domestic Violence," Family Violence Prevention Fund (2003), 6.
- <sup>95</sup> Rivara, F., et al. 2007. "Healthcare Utilization and Costs for Women with a History of Intimate Partner Violence." *American Journal of Preventive Medicine*. 32:89-96.
- <sup>96</sup> U.S. Department of Justice, *Prevalence, Incidence, and Consequences of Violence Against Women: Findings from the National Violence Against Women Survey* (1998).
- <sup>97</sup> *Rape in America: A Report to the Nation*. National Victim Center and Crime Victims Research and Treatment Center, University of South Carolina, Charleston. (1992).
- <sup>98</sup> Ted Miller, Mark Cohen, & Brian Wiersema, U.S. Department of Justice, *Victim Cost & Consequences: A New Look* (1996).
- <sup>99</sup> "Sex Education in America: A View from Inside the Nation's Classrooms," Kaiser Family Foundation and Princeton Research Survey Associates, Menlo Park, CA: The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation (September 2000).
- <sup>100</sup> Claire Smrekar, James W. Guthrie, Debra E. Owens et al, "March Toward Excellence: School Success and Minority Student Achievement in Department of Defense Schools," A Report to the National Education Goals Panel, September 2001, available at <http://www.negp.gov/reports/DoDFinal921.pdf>
- <sup>101</sup> Hirozako Yoshikawa and Elisa A. Rosman, "A Research Agenda for Primary Prevention of Domestic Violence Perpetration in Young Adulthood," (paper prepared for the Family Violence Prevention Fund and The Hewlett Foundation, New York University, April 2002), p.4.
- <sup>102</sup> Hazen, A., Connelly, D., Kelleher, K., Landsverk, J., & Barth, R. (2003). "Intimate partner violence among female caregivers of children reported for child maltreatment. *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 28, pp. 3

*Printing made possible*



**NNEDV**

**navaa** National Association of  
VOCA Assistance Administrators



For more information contact  
Monica McLaughlin  
National Network to End Domestic Violence  
2001 S Street, NW  
Suite 400  
Washington, DC 20009  
(202) 543-5566  
[www.nnedv.org](http://www.nnedv.org)