



Family Violence Prevention and Services Act

Report to Congress

2009-2010

Administration for Children and Families
Administration on Children, Youth and Families

REPORT TO CONGRESS, FY 2009 – FY 2010 FAMILY VIOLENCE PREVENTION AND SERVICES ACT (FVPSA)

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DIVISION OF FAMILY VIOLENCE PREVENTION: FYs 2009 – 2010

Executive Summary



The Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA) funds core crisis and intervention services for the safety of victims of domestic violence and their families. A network of community-based shelters and non-residential services offer safe housing, crisis responses, advocacy, legal assistance, counseling, safety planning and support groups for adults, youth and children. The FVPSA-funded programs endeavor to stop violence before it starts and to ensure children grow up in safe and secure environments. This report provides an overview of the extensive network of services and programming offered by FVPSA-funded programs in fiscal years 2009 and 2010.

FVPSA is the primary federal funding stream supporting emergency shelter and supportive services for victims of family violence and their dependents. First enacted in 1984, FVPSA received an appropriation of \$127.8 million in Fiscal Year (FY) 2009 and \$130 million in FY 2010. The National Domestic Violence Hotline received \$3.2 million in FY 2009 and FY 2010.

- In FYs 2009 and 2010, FVPSA formula grants to States, Territories and Tribes totaled \$206,262,400, providing core funding for over 2,700 community-based domestic violence programs.
- Each year, local programs responded to over 2.7 million crisis calls.
- Local programs provided immediate shelter and supportive services to 921,104 adult and teen victims of domestic violence in 2009 and over 1 million in 2010.
- FVPSA-funded local programs also worked toward breaking the cycle of violence by offering presentations or trainings about domestic violence, dating violence, healthy relationships or available services for victims to 1.9 million children and teens in 2010.
- However, in FYs 2009 and 2010 over 340,500 victims and their children were turned away because shelters were full or programs lacked resources.
- The National Domestic Violence Hotline received 542,008 calls for help and information; a 10% increase over the previous 2-year reporting period.
- FVPSA funding was instrumental in promoting effective outreach and services to previously underserved rural, Tribal, and culturally diverse communities.
- State Domestic Violence Coalitions developed and implemented collaborative intervention and prevention activities with public agencies and other service providers within their respective States.
- A network of ten (10) national resource centers and culturally specific institutes provided comprehensive information, training, and technical assistance to inform, coordinate and strengthen public and private efforts to address domestic violence.
- FVPSA discretionary grants improved the effectiveness of services and explored new

approaches to address and prevent domestic violence by: providing comprehensive strategies for children exposed to domestic violence; building collaborations between domestic violence programs and faith-based organizations, child welfare agencies, health care providers, runaway and homeless youth programs, and more; and, enhancing leadership opportunities for underrepresented populations in the domestic violence field.

Additionally, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) DELTA Program (\$5.5 million in both FY09 and FY10) implemented and evaluated strategies to prevent first-time victimization and perpetration of intimate partner violence in 14 States.

Multi-faceted FVPSA related efforts resulted in:

- Collaborative, innovative service delivery models
- Partnerships with other Federal, State and Tribal agencies
- A solid network of training and technical assistance resources to advance the field

In this time of economic turmoil, FVPSA-funded services are needed more than ever. Couples who report extensive financial strain have a rate of violence more than three times that of couples with low levels of financial strain.¹ FVPSA programs are a proven-effective means to help victims lead violence-free lives² and shelters are particularly crucial when families have few resources with nowhere to turn.

I. THE NEED FOR FVPSA-FUNDED SERVICES

A Survivor's Story

Rhanna's Story

Rhanna immigrated to the United States from Korea with her husband - a tall, elegant man from the United States. Though she couldn't speak English and wasn't familiar with U.S. culture, she dreamt of a family, an education, and a career. But her new life didn't turn out as she imagined.



After they married, he prevented her from going to school and she was verbally and physically abused. Her dreams turned into depression and she often contemplated suicide. When she became pregnant, he insisted on an abortion and the abuse worsened. Rhanna then sought our help at the Asian Domestic Violence Task Force.

Our Korean advocate relocated Rhanna to a partnering domestic violence shelter. Fluent in Korean and English, our advocate helped Rhanna obtain a grant for her education, locate housing, learn English through language classes, and deal with the legal issues that resulted from her domestic violence victimization. And, while at the shelter, Rhanna safely gave birth to her daughter.

Today, she lives in a two-bedroom apartment obtained through the shelter's transitional housing program. Rhanna's English is now so strong that when she occasionally has to go to court, she no longer needs a translator. Since she has finished her job training, she looks forward to contributing to her community. With her newfound safety, Rhanna again holds dreams of the future, for herself and her son.

Domestic violence is a widespread social problem with significant health costs and consequences.

Prevalence

- Approximately 12 million people each year in the United States experience intimate partner violence.³
- Nearly 3 in 10 women and 1 in 10 men in the United States have experienced rape, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner and reported at least one impact of violent behavior in the relationship.⁴
- Most female and male victims of rape, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner (69% of female victims; 53% of male victims) experienced some form of intimate partner violence for the first time before 25 years of age.⁵
- Nearly 1 in 5 women and 1 in 71 men in the United States have been raped at some point in their lives.⁶
- Between one-third and one-half of all battered women are raped by their partners at least once during their relationship. Marital rape accounts for approximately 25% of all rapes.⁷

- Approximately 1 in 6 women and 1 in 19 men in the United States has experienced stalking at some point in their lifetime. This equates to approximately 19.3 million women and 5.9 million men.⁸

Children

- Approximately 15.5 million children are exposed to domestic violence every year.⁹
- Slightly more than half of female victims of intimate partner violence live in households with children under age 12.¹⁰
- Research finds that children who witness domestic violence are at greater risk of developing psychiatric disorders, developmental problems, school failure, committing violence against others, and at risk of low self-esteem.¹¹
- Men exposed to physical abuse, sexual abuse, and domestic violence as children are almost four times more likely than other men to have perpetrated domestic violence as adults.¹²

Health Consequences

- Women experiencing intimate partner violence have medical care costs 60 percent higher than women not experiencing abuse.¹³
- In addition to injuries, domestic violence contributes to a number of chronic health problems including depression, PTSD, alcohol and substance abuse, sexually transmitted diseases such as HIV/AIDS, chronic pain and suicidality. Violence also limits victims' abilities to manage other chronic illnesses such as diabetes and hypertension.¹⁴
- Domestic violence is the second leading cause of death for pregnant women.¹⁵ Some 25 to 50 percent of adolescent mothers experience partner violence before, during, or just after their pregnancy.¹⁶
- In the United States, approximately 35 percent of emergency room visits, 50 percent of all acute injuries, and 21 percent of all injured women requiring urgent surgery were the result of partner violence.¹⁷
- Victims of domestic and sexual violence are more likely to experience: coercive, unprotected sex; birth control sabotage;¹⁸ unintended pregnancy;¹⁹ teen pregnancy;²⁰ rapid repeat pregnancies;²¹ multiple abortions; and sexually transmitted infections, including HIV.²²
- One in three high school girls who has been abused by a boyfriend has become pregnant. Being physically and sexually abused leaves teen-aged girls up to 6 times more likely to become pregnant.²³

Costs to Victims, Survivors and Society

- 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.²⁴
- Intimate partner violence costs a health plan \$19.3 million each year for every 100,000 women between ages 18 and 64 enrolled. Even five years after abuse ends, health care costs for women with a history of intimate partner violence remain 20% higher than for

women with no history of violence.²⁵

- One in eight stalking victims lost time from work because of fear for their safety or to pursue activities such as obtaining a restraining order or testifying in court.²⁶
- Domestic violence victims lose a total of nearly 8 million days of paid work—the equivalent of more than 32,000 full-time jobs—and nearly 5.6 million days of household productivity each year as a result of the violence.²⁷

Whether considered individually or in totality, these data provide compelling evidence of the high prevalence and incidence of intimate partner violence in the U.S. and the ongoing need for both intervention and prevention efforts of the types currently supported by FVPSA.

FVPSA-supported programs are proven to work:

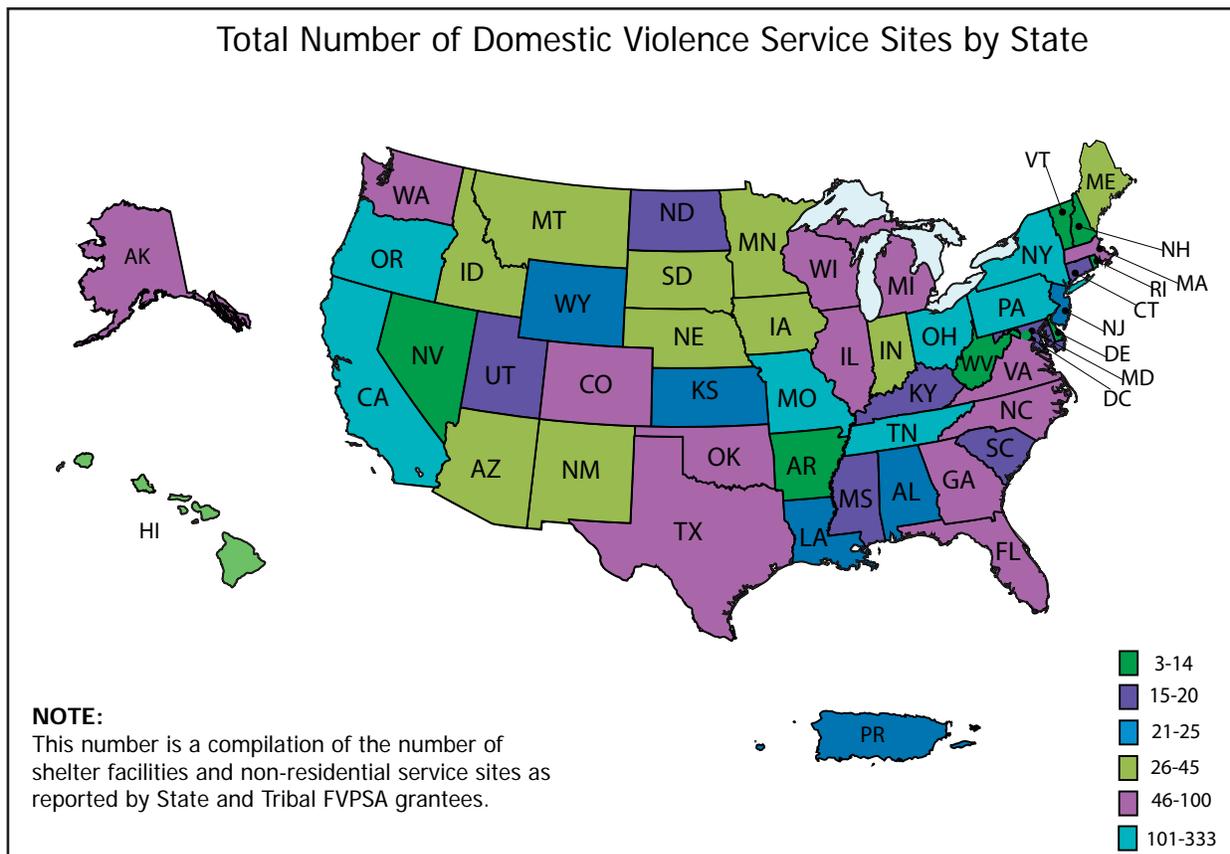
- Shelter programs are among the most effective resources for victims with abusive partners.²⁸
- Staying at a shelter or working with a domestic violence victim advocate significantly reduced the likelihood that a victim would be abused again and improved the victim's quality of life.²⁹ Positive life changes were demonstrated as victims successfully obtained desired community resources and increased their social supports.³⁰
- A FVPSA-funded study conducted through the National Institute of Justice shows conclusively that the nation's domestic violence shelters are addressing both urgent and long-term needs of victims of violence, and are helping victims protect themselves and their children.³¹

II. PURPOSE AND PROGRAM OPERATIONS

A. Program Description

The Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA) provides the primary federal funding stream dedicated to supporting emergency shelter and supportive services for victims of domestic violence and their dependents.

The FVPSA formula grants are awarded to over 200 Tribes and every State and Territory, which subgrant funds to more than 1,600 community-based domestic violence shelters and 1,100 non-residential services programs, providing both a safe haven and an array of intervention and prevention services.



FVPSA also funds the National Domestic Violence Hotline, State Domestic Violence Coalitions, a network of National and Special Issue Resource Centers and Culturally Specific Institutes, and targeted discretionary grants, as well as the Centers for Disease Control's DELTA Program (see Appendix A: Domestic Violence Services Network Infographic of FVPSA-Funded Programs).

B. Statutory Authority

First authorized as part of the Child Abuse Amendments of 1984 (PL 98–457), the FVPSA has been amended eight times. Most recently, the FVPSA was reauthorized for five years by the CAPTA Reauthorization Act of 2010 (P.L. 111-320).

Legislative Charge for the Program

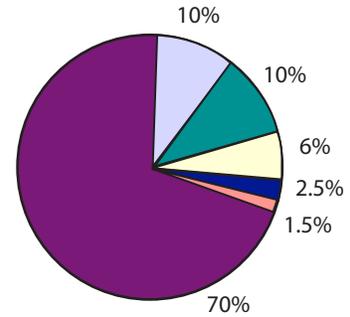
- 1.** Assist States and Indian Tribes in efforts to increase public awareness about, and primary and secondary prevention of, family violence, domestic violence, and dating violence;
- 2.** Assist States and Indian Tribes in efforts to provide immediate shelter and supportive services for victims of family violence, domestic violence, or dating violence, and their dependents;
- 3.** Provide for a national domestic violence hotline;
- 4.** Provide for technical assistance and training relating to family violence, domestic violence, and dating violence programs to States and Indian Tribes, local public agencies (including law enforcement agencies, courts, and legal, social service, and health care professionals in public agencies), nonprofit private organizations (including faith-based and charitable organizations, community-based organizations, and voluntary associations), Tribal organizations, and other persons seeking such assistance and training.

C. Program Operations and Grants Administration

The Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Family and Youth Services Bureau, Division of Family Violence Prevention, also referred to as the Family Violence Prevention and Services Program (FVPSA Program), administers the FVPSA formula grants to States, Territories and Tribes, State Domestic Violence Coalitions, as well as grants for national and special-issue resource centers. All grantees must apply for funds and meet eligibility requirements. Competitive grant applications are peer-reviewed before selection. The FVPSA formula grants are authorized for \$175 million, annually. Appropriations for the FVPSA formula grants in FY 2009 were \$127.8 million and in FY 2010 were \$130 million. When appropriations exceed \$130 million, 25% of the excess above \$130 million will be reserved and made available to fund the newly authorized Specialized Services to Abused Parents and their Children grant program.

The statute specifies how 98.5% of appropriated funds will be allocated, including three formula grant programs and one competitive grant program. The remaining 1.5% is discretionary, and used for competitive grants, technical assistance and special projects that respond to critical or otherwise unaddressed issues. The chart below illustrates the distribution of funds.

- State and Territorial Formula Grants - 70%
- Tribal Formula Grants - 10%
- State Domestic Violence Coalitions Formula Grants - 10%
- National and Special Issue Resource Centers - 6%
- Evaluation, Monitoring and Administration - 2.5%
- Discretionary - 1.5%



The FVPSA Program also administers the National Domestic Violence Hotline, which receives a separate line-item appropriation (\$3.2 million in FY 2009 and FY 2010, respectively). The Hotline is authorized for \$3.5 million annually.

D. Appropriations

For FYs 2009 and 2010, appropriations were allocated as follows in Table 1 (rounded to the nearest \$100 thousand; due to rounding, columns may exceed actual totals – actual totals are used in “Total” row):

Category	FY 2009	FY 2010	% Approp.
State and Territorial Formula Grants	\$89.4 million	\$91 million	70%
Tribal Formula Grants	\$12.8 million	\$13 million	10%
State Domestic Violence Coalitions Formula Grants	\$12.8 million	\$13 million	10%
National and Special Issue Resource Centers	\$6.5 million	\$7 million	5% ^a
Evaluation, Monitoring and Administration	\$3.1 million	\$2.4 million	2.2%
Discretionary	\$3.2 million	\$3.6 million	2.8%
Total	\$127.8 million	\$130 million	100%
National Domestic Violence Hotline	\$3.2 million	\$3.2 million	100%
Demonstration Grants for Community Initiatives/DELTA	\$5.5 million	\$5.5 million	100%

^a National and Special Issue Resource Centers were funded at 5% of total appropriations in FYs 2009 and 2010.

E. Evaluation, Monitoring and Administration

(Add up to 2.5% of total appropriation, FY 2009 - \$3,194,700 and FY 2010 - \$3,250,800)

The FVPSA Program administers grant awards with seven full-time staff with up to 2.5% of appropriations. FVPSA Program staff conducts peer reviews of competitive grants and evaluates formula grant applications to award funds. The staff monitors grantees through site visits and desk reviews, provides technical assistance to grantees, and conducts evaluations of programs. The staff also supports multiple departmental intra-agency and federal inter-agency collaborations on a range of issues affecting victims of domestic violence and their families (highlighted in Section IX. Collaborations). Contractors provide administrative and logistical support.

As reported in FY 2008, the FVPSA Program began implementation and nationwide training on a new data collection system to measure outcomes, particularly those adopted to ensure quality services provided to victims of domestic violence and their children. The new data collection requirements were the result of a program assessment and strategic grantee collaborations to identify new program efficiency indicators. In FY 2009, grantees began collecting and reporting new data in a new data collection reporting form.

The new form captures outputs and outcome data directly related to the safety and services provided to victims and the new measures are more clearly aligned with the FVPSA priorities. The new measures track changes at individual and service levels instead of the federal program administration level. With the new tool, multiple new measures were added to count people served at the local level, along with outcome measures related to a victim's safety. Results of these reports are presented in the following section.³²

III. THE PROGRAM'S IMPACT

A. Serving Families in Crisis

Domestic violence shelter programs have been found to be among the most effective resources for victims with abusive partners.³³ Approximately 1,600 shelters and 1,100 non-residential service sites are funded by FVPSA formula grants to States, Territories and Tribes.

These shelters serve a staggering number of victims, yet the need remains greater than their capacity.

In just one day...

On September 15, 2010, 1,746 or 91% of identified local domestic violence programs in the United States and territories participated in the 2010 National Census of Domestic Violence Services. In just one day: 70,648 victims were provided emergency shelter; 33,129 adults and children received non-residential assistance; 23,522 state and local hotline calls were answered; and 30,134 professionals and community members were trained by these programs. While an extraordinary breadth of services were provided, the identified programs denied 9,541 requests for emergency shelter or housing due to lack of capacity.³⁴

Domestic Violence Shelter Services

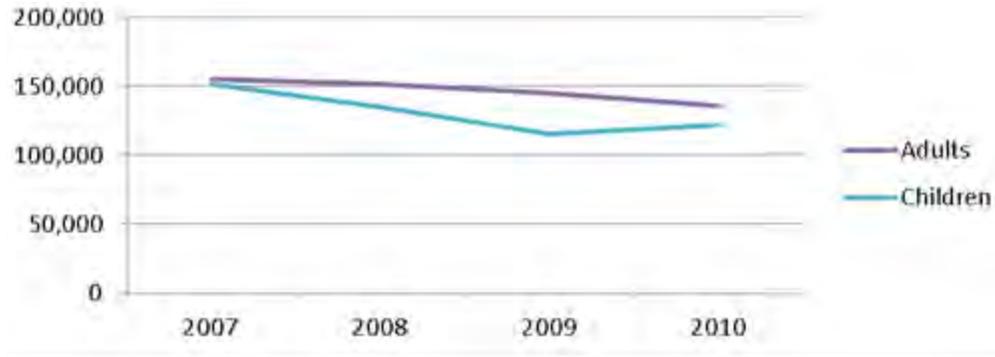
The results from *Meeting Survivors' Needs: A Multi-State Study of Domestic Violence Shelter Experiences*³⁵ help paint a picture of typical programs (see Appendix B: Domestic Violence Shelter Services Infographic for an illustration of these findings):

- Shelters provide immediate safety to victims and their children who are fleeing domestic violence. Shelters also help victims heal emotional wounds, rebuild economic self-sufficiency, connect with communities and stay safe, long-term. Most programs operate shelters, hotlines, and outreach services 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.
- The average domestic violence shelter has 16 to 17 staff and 17 monthly volunteers. Seventy percent of programs have fewer than 20 paid staff, including 38% with less than 10 paid staff. The average starting salary of a full-time, salaried, front-line advocate is \$24,765.
- On average victims remain in shelter for 22 days, and most shelters allow stays of 60 or more days to accommodate victims as they struggle to find safe, affordable housing.
- 98% of sampled shelters have the capacity to accommodate residents with disabilities.
- 82% have bilingual staff, including 71% who have staff who speak Spanish; sampled programs had staff/volunteers who speak 37 different languages.

Local domestic violence programs provide immediate shelter to victims of domestic violence and their dependents. A program may operate its own shelter facility, use contracts with hotels or have access to volunteer safe homes to meet the needs of victims. Although the number of adults and children served shows an overall decrease (see Figure 1: Victims Served in Shelter

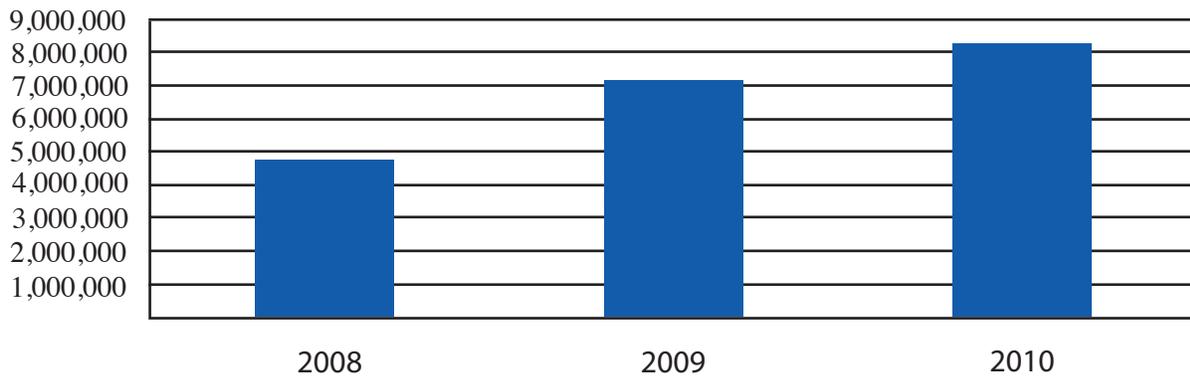
(State Grants Only), 2007-2010)), overall demand for shelter has increased; notwithstanding a slight decrease in individuals served. Ultimately, the economic downturn has resulted in victims having fewer options, thereby increasing their need for longer-term shelter while simultaneously limiting access for others needing safe space in shelter.

Figure 1: Victims Served in Shelter



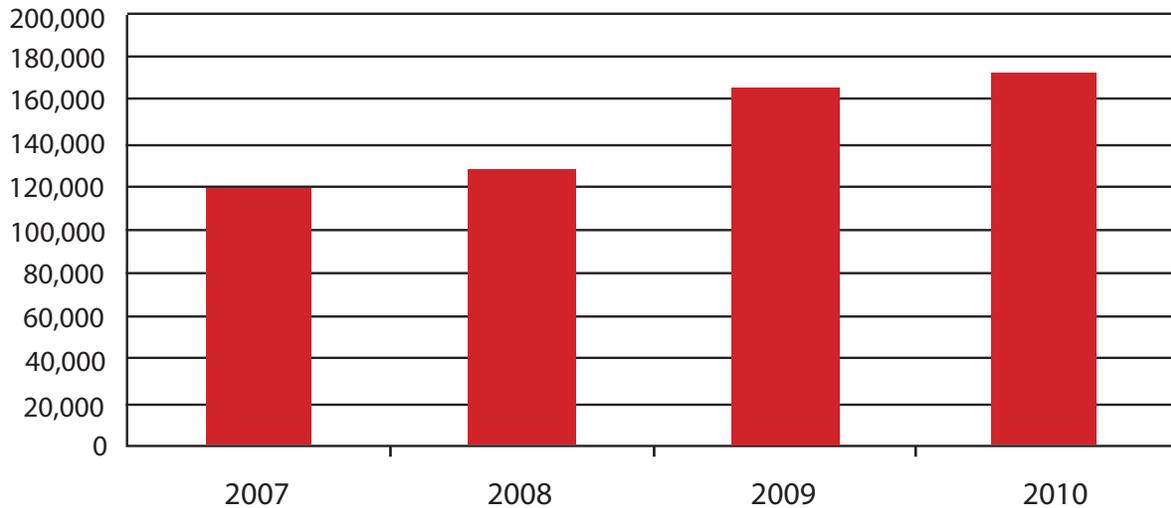
The number of nights victims received shelter has continued to increase since 2008 (see Figure 2: Number of Shelter Nights Provided by States).

Figure 2: Number of Shelter Nights Provided by States



“Shelter nights” is a count of the number of people who arrive at the shelter and are provided a bed multiplied by the number of nights. This number includes onsite shelter, a safe home or a hotel room. Additionally, the number of unmet requests for shelter has seen a steady increase since 2007 (see Figure 3: Unmet Requests for Shelter (State Grants Only)). This number is a count of unmet requests for shelter due to programs being at capacity.

Figure 3: Unmet Requests for Shelter (State Grants Only)



Domestic Violence Non-Residential Services

Preliminary results of “Meeting Survivors’ Needs Through Non-Residential Domestic Violence Services & Supports: Results Of A Multi-State Study”³⁵ indicate the non-residential services most likely to be provided include:

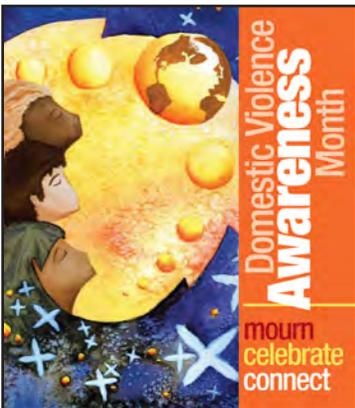
- Support groups for survivors (94%)
- Crisis counseling (93%)
- Case management (92%)
- Help with obtaining a protective or restraining order (88%)
- 24-hour Hotline/Crisis line (84%)
- Court-related support (84%).

Domestic Violence Programs Accessing FVPSA Funds

The statistics collected through the FVPSA Program include a count of all the services for victims of domestic violence and their dependents provided by local domestic violence programs funded wholly or in part with FVPSA funds. Local domestic violence programs may receive additional funds from a state or local government or from a private source.

Local domestic violence programs provided immediate shelter and supportive services to 921,104 adults and teen victims of domestic violence in 2009 and over 1 million in 2010. A detailed graphic of adult and children served in 2009 and 2010 is included in Appendix C: Total Victims Served by State and Year. Each year, local State and Tribal Grantees responded to approximately 2.7 million crisis calls. These calls could include victims calling for crisis counseling, shelter services or other support services.

Community Education



Local domestic violence programs offer community education to the general public. Workshops to community or Tribal leaders or training for health professionals are representative of the kinds of activities conducted. In 2010, 87,569 training presentations were conducted for 2.4 million people. Local domestic violence programs also participated in events that increased public awareness about the issue and promoted outreach to victims. In 2010, 684,300 public awareness events were held.

Children and Youth Services

Between 2009 and 2010 there was a 5% increase in the number of children or youth sheltered due to domestic violence (see previous Figure 1: Victims Served in Shelter (State Grants Only), 2007-2010). While served by a local domestic violence program, children may also receive services to address crisis intervention, safety planning and individual or group counseling. Local domestic violence programs track the number of times they meet with a child to provide individual counseling or advocacy. Programs also track each time a child attends a counseling or advocacy group, e.g., children who are exposed to violence support group or art therapy. Additionally, programs count the number of times they provide mentoring or recreational activities for children. Each of these numbers is referred to as service contacts (see Table 2: Services Provided to Children by State and Tribal Grantees, 2010).

Local domestic violence programs also provide presentations to children and youth about domestic violence, dating violence, healthy relationships or available services for victims (see Figure 5: Youth-targeted Community Education by State and Tribal Grantees, 2010).

Program Reflections

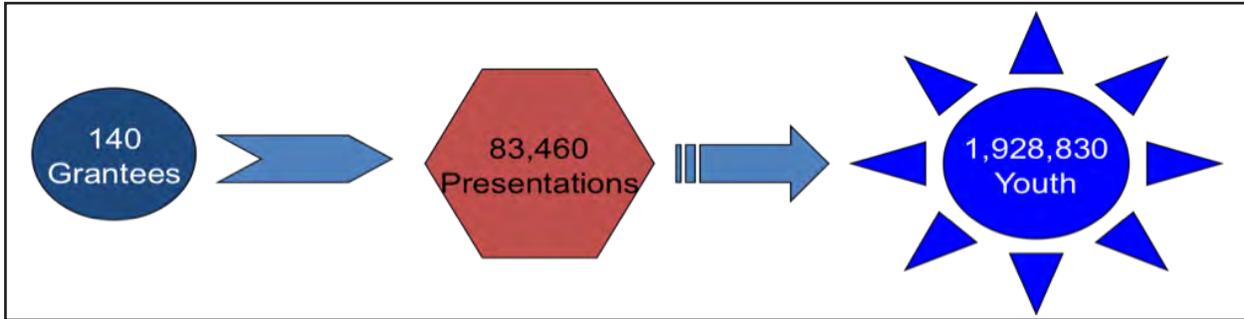
“In FY09 FVPSA funds supported our ability to provide community outreach and education activities: 461 professionals received training and information on Domestic Violence/Sexual Assault at 36 events. 1468 students in grades K-12 received education on personal safety and violence prevention over the course of 28 classes.”

– Alaska Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault

Table 2: Services Provided to Children by State and Tribal Grantees, 2010

	Number of Service Contacts
Individual Counseling/Advocacy	1,109,774
Group Counseling	454,852
Individual Activities	602,860

Figure 5: Youth-targeted Community Education by State and Tribal Grantees, 2010



B. State and Territorial Formula Grants

(70% of total appropriation, \$89.4 million in FY 2009 and \$91 million in FY 2010)

The FVPSA State and Territorial formula grants comprise 70% of FVPSA appropriations. Grants are awarded to State, Territory and Tribal governments and sub-granted to more than 1,600 community-based domestic violence shelter programs and 1,100 non-residential services programs. States and Territories administer grants differently, often through state health, child welfare or criminal justice agencies. Several States contract with their respective State Domestic Violence Coalitions to administer FVPSA funds at the state level. The Pacific Territories (Guam, American Samoa, and the Northern Marianas) have historically applied for and received their funds through their consolidated Social Services Block Grants.

The States and Territories each determine how to allocate FVPSA funds to local domestic violence programs. Some share funds equally among all programs and others use competitive processes. Several have complex formulas based on population and areas served, while others focus on areas of need such as rural communities.

The size of State and Territorial awards depends upon population. For States, the base award is \$600,000 plus an additional amount determined by population. Guam, American Samoa, the United States Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands are allotted not less than 1/8 of 1 percent of the amounts available.

A chart of funds awarded by State is attached as Appendix D: State and Territory Funding FY 2009-2010 and an overview for FYs 2009 and 2010 is as follows in Table 3: Amount of Awards by State and Territory below.

Table 3: Amount of Awards by State and Territory		
	FY 2009	FY 2010
Total Funding for State and Territorial Formula Grants	\$89,443,200	\$90,542,784
Number of State Awards	52	52
Range of State Awards	\$694,424 to \$7,284,240	\$702,624 to \$7,681,641
Number of Awards to Territories	4	4
Amount of Awards to Territories	\$124,731	\$130,052

Underserved Communities – a priority for FVPSA

Of particular importance to the FVPSA Program is meeting the needs of historically marginalized populations. To ensure inclusivity, the FVPSA statutory framework prioritizes underserved communities in every grant program with the network of resource centers and culturally specific institutes to support outreach, training and technical assistance.

Moreover, ethnic, cultural and language diversity issues are also addressed within FVPSA by requiring State formula grantees in their applications to include an explanation of how they will include underserved populations in statewide planning. FVPSA funds can be used flexibly by States to address those communities most in need. Ultimately, organizations funded by FVPSA provide services in dozens of languages with culturally specific and relevant programming that acknowledges the unique characteristics of the individual while focusing on safety, stability, and well-being as overarching goals.

C. Tribal Formula Grants

(10% of total appropriation, \$12.77 million in FY 2009 and \$12.95 million in FY 2010)

In the largest-ever survey of its kind, a 2008 CDC report on health and violence found 39% of American Indian and Alaska Native women surveyed identified as victims of domestic violence in their lifetime, a rate higher than any other race or ethnicity surveyed.³⁷ Native women are also raped and stalked at more than twice the rate of any other group of U.S. women.³⁸ To help address this problem, the FVPSA statute dedicates ten percent of FVPSA appropriations to Federally-recognized Tribes (including Alaska Native Villages) and Tribal organizations that meet the definition of “Indian Tribe” or “Tribal Organization” (at 25 U.S.C. 450b), and are able to demonstrate their capacity to carry out domestic violence prevention and services programs. Tribal Formula Grants are distributed based on population to all eligible Tribal governments that apply. The award amounts are dependent upon the Tribal census and the number of Tribes applying. Currently, only 35% of the Federally-recognized Tribes apply for funds, therefore the size of awards will change if more apply in the future.

Program Reflections

Many woman were scared to ask for help through our Tribe...we've never been able to help before...and to be honest many have felt the Tribe doesn't care...that being abused is simply a condition of being female. We are so excited about all the work we are able to accomplish with this grant. Women in our Tribe know that no matter where they are...we hear their hurt and we can help them (or at least try). We've never been able to do that before.

--a Tribe in Oklahoma receiving its first year of funding

A chart of funds awarded to Tribes is attached as Appendix E: Indian Tribe and Alaska Native Village Funding FY 2009 - 2010. Below is an overview for fiscal years 2009 and 2010 (see Table 4: Amount of Funds Awarded to Tribes).

	FY 2009	FY 2010
Total Funding for Tribal Formula Grants	\$12,777,600	\$12,952,016
Range of Awards	\$26,592 to \$2,326,834	\$26,541 to \$2,219,962
Number of Tribes Funded	192	198
Number of Grants	126	137
Number of Grants under \$27K	66	76
Number of Grants between \$27K and \$99K	38	40
Number of Grants between \$100K and \$700K	20	19
Number of Grants Over \$1,000,000	2	2

In 2010 (the first full year of available data), Tribal domestic violence programs reported serving a total of 18,352 (91%) women and 2,360 (9%) men. Additionally, local Tribal domestic violence programs served a total of 12,128 children. The majority of people served were either American Indian or Alaskan Native (63%) though 23% served were White, 5% Black, 3.6% Hispanic and 5.4% were self-described as other or otherwise unknown.

Although all FVPSA-funded local domestic violence shelters are available to all people, without discrimination, many American Indian victims are hesitant to leave their familiar surroundings and have experienced discomfort and cultural alienation in facilities located off the reservation or not in alignment with their cultural values. Thus, many Tribes strive to have a shelter that meets the unique cultural needs of the Tribal members.

In fiscal years 2009 and 2010, there were approximately 68 shelters on Tribal lands or run by Tribal domestic violence programs. Shelters often combine the structure and accommodations of a regular shelter with cultural, historical traditions, such as sweat lodges, which the Tribes have found supportive to victims. Due to the daunting cost of establishing and maintaining a shelter, many Tribes, particularly the smaller ones, rely on service agreements with other shelters or hotels/motels in neighboring communities to provide emergency housing. Victims' hesitation to reside in off-reservation facilities has also led to the establishment and use of "safe homes" – networks of community members who have expressed a willingness to provide temporary shelter on an immediate basis to a victim of abuse.

Program Reflections

When our people move off of the reservation and a case of domestic violence is referred to us, the women and children will almost always want to move to the shelter here on our reservation. This way they may be closer to their families and feel the strong safety net of our cultural values of caring for each other.

--a Tribe in South Dakota

Tribal domestic violence programs also reported providing 156,739 shelter nights for victims and their dependents in 2010. There were also 1,602 unmet requests for shelter within Tribal programs due to lack of space or resources.

Tribal domestic violence programs provide outreach programs to their Tribal members, which seek to increase the participants' awareness of domestic violence and educate them about the services available for victims and dependents. In addition, the programs are able to provide presentations aimed at preventing the violence from occurring by teaching about healthy relationships to both youth and adults.

In 2010,

- 101 programs provided 3,038 presentations to a general population of 81,925 adults;
- 92 programs provided 1,950 presentations to 39,819 youth;
- 101 programs provided 1,653 community awareness activities, such as displays at health fairs.

IV. HELP IS JUST A PHONE CALL AWAY: THE NATIONAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HOTLINE (Funded through a line-item appropriation, \$3.2 million in FYs 2009 and 2010, respectively)

A Survivor's Story

A hotline advocate answered one of the many calls she received that day to hear a happy voice at the other end of the line. "I just want to say thank you, thank you, thank you: a million times, thank you," the caller gushed. "You guys have been my guardian angels!"

She then shared her story with the advocate. It was a story that spanned over ten years. She first called the Hotline after she had been involved in a physically abusive marriage for over five years. She had suffered broken ribs, bad knees, and damaged vertebrae as a result of the violence perpetrated by her husband. It was only after he had hatefully threatened her son from a previous marriage that she had taken steps towards safety. Her first step, and many steps after that, had been calling the Hotline.

"I continued to call the Hotline over a period of two years," she told me. "You listened to me, helped me understand what I was going through, and made it possible for me to escape what I considered to be a hopeless situation. And today is the three-year anniversary of freedom from my ex-husband. My son and I are alive today because of the many advocates on the Hotline who walked with me along the way."

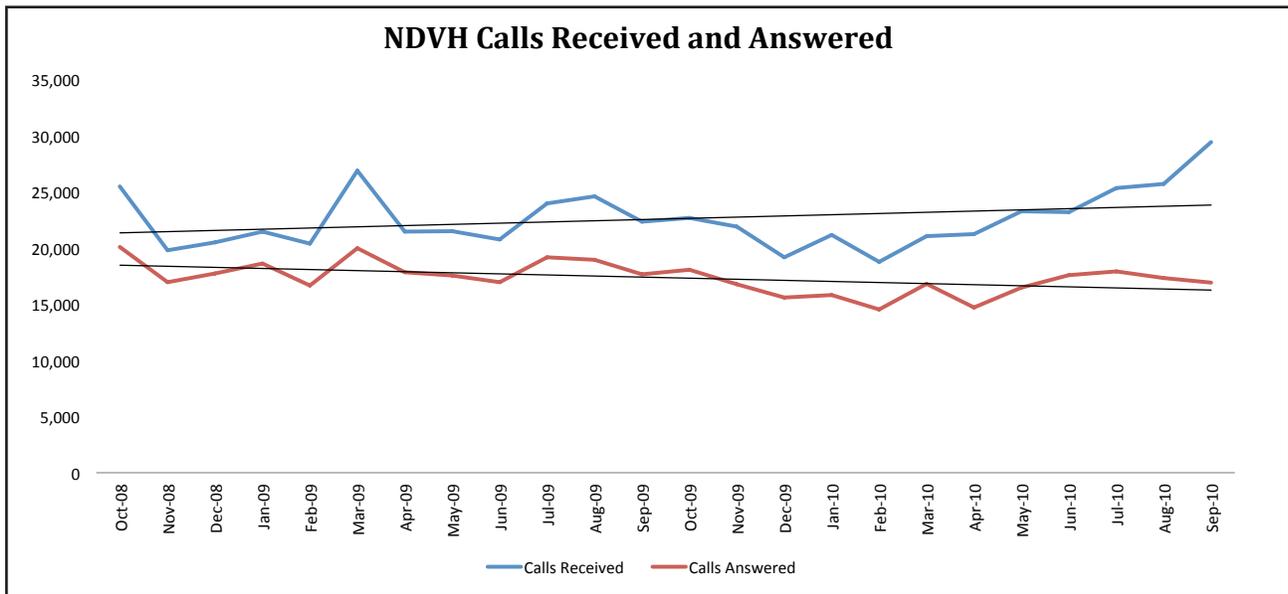


The National Domestic Violence Hotline provides a live and immediate response to thousands of victims and survivors of domestic violence, their families, their friends and concerned others. In FY 2009, the Hotline received 269,125 calls and in FY 2010 it received 272,883 calls. The Hotline directly connects the caller to a seamless referral system of over 5,000 community programs in response to the needs of the women, men, youth and children on the line. The Hotline operates 24 hours a day, 7 days a week and is available in 170 languages. Over 19,000 calls during FYs 2009 and 2010 were received via the language line with over 45 languages represented. Over 91% of callers report this as their first call for help.

The Hotline is funded with a dedicated line-item appropriation and is not part of the formula that funds all other FVPSA grants. Appropriations for the Hotline were \$3.2 million in FY 2009 and FY 2010, respectively.

The Hotline averaged 22,584 calls per month in FYs 2009 and 2010; an 8% increase over the previous reporting period. Current growth rates project the Hotline will receive its 3 millionth call in 2011; less than half the amount of time it took to reach the first million calls. Demand for Hotline services continues to climb steadily due to effective outreach through mass media and community-based public awareness campaigns, improved access for multi-lingual callers and the increased economic challenges facing many victims and survivors.

Not only have total calls increased, but calls have become more complex. The average length of calls increased 16 percent between FY 2009 and FY 2010 – from 8.32 minutes to 9.67 minutes. The number of calls requiring use of translation services provided through the AT&T Language Line increased by 4% between FYs 2009 and 2010. With diminishing resources available to respond to the volume and length of calls, wait times for calls to be answered increased from 33 seconds in FY 2009 to 52 seconds in FY 2010 and calls answered declined from 81% in FY 2009 to 73% in FY 2010. The chart below illustrates these changes.



Additionally, the Hotline reported that response time was affected by call-spikes experienced when the Hotline was featured on nationally syndicated television shows and in other media outlets. Information about the Hotline was mentioned in the documentary *Telling Amy's Story* on PBS; *The Dr. Phil Show*; *Larry King Live*; *Despierta América*; *Levántate*; the Lifetime network show *Army Wives*; *The Today Show*; *Extra*; *The Joy Baher Show*; *48 Hours*; *106 & Park*; *The Oprah Winfrey Show*; and *Univision*.

The Hotline also experiences dramatic call-spikes when domestic violence incidents involving celebrities or other public figures appear in the media. For example, the coverage of the Rihanna and Chris Brown case in 2009 significantly affected call volume. In March, 2009 when Chris Brown was charged with felony assault and making criminal threats, hotline calls jumped by a tremendous 43% that month.

V. SUPPORTING PROGRAMS AND THE COMMUNITY: RESOURCE CENTERS AND INSTITUTES, STATE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE COALITIONS AND OPEN DOORS TO SAFETY DISCRETIONARY GRANTS

A. National and Special Issue Resource Centers and Culturally Specific Institutes

In the period covered by this report (FY's 2009 and 2010), the FVPSA mandated a competitive grant program for one national and one Tribal resource center, along with three special-issue resource centers focused on health care, civil and criminal justice, and child protection and custody (collectively identified as "National and Special Issue Resource Centers."). Using the FVPSA discretionary funds and awarded through a competitive peer-review process, support has also been provided to five culturally specific institutes³⁹ and an institute on domestic violence, trauma and mental health.

Together, the ten centers are national leaders, providing training and technical assistance, as well as conducting research and creating evidenced-based responses to domestic violence. The programs are crucial for disseminating information to both the FVPSA-funded domestic violence service providers and the broader network of professionals including health care providers, law enforcement, court and judicial personnel, child welfare caseworkers, and educators.

In FYs 2009 and 2010, five percent of appropriations were statutorily allocated to National and Special Issue Resource Centers (see Table 5):

	FY 2009	FY 2010
National Resource Center on Domestic Violence (NRCDV)	\$1,778,300	\$1,580,300
Sacred Circle: National Resource Center to End Violence Against Native Women (Sacred Circle)	\$1,357,624	\$1,178,812
Battered Women's Justice Project (BWJP)	\$1,178,811	\$1,178,812
Health Resource Center on Domestic Violence (HRCDV)	\$1,323,811	\$1,178,812
Resource Center on Domestic Violence: Child Protection and Custody (RCDV)	\$1,178,811	\$1,178,812
Total	\$6,817,357	\$6,295,548

Roughly half of discretionary grant funds were awarded to five culturally specific institutes and the National Center on Domestic Violence, Trauma and Mental Health (see Table 6):

	FY 2009	FY 2010
National Center on Domestic Violence, Trauma & Mental Health (NCDVTMH)	\$400,000	\$400,000
Institute on Domestic Violence in the African American Community (IDVAAC)	\$400,000	\$400,000
Asian and Pacific Islander Institute on Domestic Violence (APIIDV)	\$400,000	\$400,000
Encuentro Latino National Institute on Family Violence (ELNIFV)	\$250,000	\$250,000
National Immigrant Family Violence Institute (NIFVI)	\$400,000	\$400,000
Total	\$1,850,000	\$1,850,000

National and Special Issue Resource Centers and Culturally Specific Institutes: Technical Assistance (TA) and Training Statistics (see Table 7):

	TA Request Responses ^b FY 2009	TA Request Responses FY 2010	Trainings FY 2009	Trainings FY 2010	Training Participants FY 2009	Training Participants FY 2010
NRCDDV	2,025	2,083	37	63	4,440	5,180
Sacred Circle	5,673	4,522	45	19	969	247
BWJP	4,783	4,484	69	98	4,203	6,564
HRCDDV	2,125	2,031	45	45	4,568	6,000
RCDV	851	924	15	18	1,609	2,527
NCDVTMH	75	52	23	28	3,000	3,000
IDVAAC	2,100	1,200	39	35	7,653	4,035
APIIDV	215	138	10	30	575	1,700
ENLIFV	13	67	12	19	120	732
NIFVI	286	346	59	19	2,412	7,279
TOTAL	18,146	15,847	354	374	29,549	37,264

^b Calls or other requests for technical assistance to which the grantee responded and provided support.

National and Special Issue Resource Centers and Culturally Specific Institutes Profiles

Asian and Pacific Islander Institute on Domestic Violence (APIIDV) – www.apiahf.org/apidvinstitute



The APIIDV is a national organization committed to improving intervention and prevention efforts for the Asian, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander communities. The APIIDV's training, technical assistance, and research are all focused on ensuring that domestic violence and community-based service programs provide culturally competent responses to victims of domestic violence and their families.

The APIIDV's advocacy and programming address the following:

- Strengthening advocates' skills to improve cultural relevance of services for victims with multiple challenges;
- Promoting community organizations to confront and change cultural as well as gender norms;
- Engaging in policy advocacy to effect systems change and increase community investments in addressing domestic violence; and
- Conducting research to influence systems and program interventions shaping culturally relevant responses.

The APIIDV's work has a significant impact on the field of domestic violence by leading emerging research and dynamic advocacy approaches, systems based responses, and comprehensive community based strategies that encompass the ethnic and demographic diversity of the Asian, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander communities. The APIIDV strengthens the capacity of programs and systems serving Asians, Native Hawaiians, and Pacific Islanders to meet the complex needs of underserved victims and their families through training, technical assistance, consultations, and culturally specific research.

During the reporting period, the APIIDV convened a Hmong Leadership Forum focused on establishing national networks, strategies, and resources for preventing domestic violence, limiting victim blaming, and collecting data. The APIIDV held a Muslim Leadership Forum for the Muslim Advocacy Network on Domestic Violence focused on transnational abandonment, divorce, and marital rape. It also worked in collaboration with the Asian Women's Shelter to hold a national conference for 20 Asian Domestic Violence Programs focused on enhanced advocacy strategies, culturally specific service integration, partnering with interpreters, and resource sharing.

The APIIDV produced several resource guides providing advocacy and programmatic leadership for domestic violence programs, including:

- Domestic Violence Programs for Muslim Communities: Services, Advocacy, & Training Directory;
- Domestic Violence in Asian, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander Homes; and
- Lifetime Spiral of Gender Violence Revised for Chinese, Korean, Punjabi, and Tagalog translations.

Encuentro Latino National Institute on Family Violence (ELNIFV)– www.latinodv.org



The ELNIFV is a culturally specific organization focused on capacity building to address the needs, barriers and complexities of Latino communities. It works to increase the understanding of domestic violence in Latino communities through research, dissemination of

culturally competent approaches, and promoting best practices for Latino populations by providing information and web-based resources on promising programs, implementation, and evaluation.

The ELNIFV also provides technical assistance, training, and advocacy consultation to domestic violence advocates, social workers, community members, and educators. The ELNIFV's advocacy and leadership are informed by the recommendations of Latino survivors of domestic violence.

In FYs 2009 and 2010, the ELNIFV's capacity building work included hosting webinars and teleconferences focused on:

- Community Organizing;
- Limited English Proficiency;
- Cultural Trauma; and
- Economic Advocacy.

During the reporting period, the ELNIFV held national trainings focused on working within Latino communities as an emerging population which included the following topics: *Religion and Domestic Violence in the Latino Communities and Promotoras: A Model that Works*.

The ELNIFV receives and responds to requests for assistance, advocacy information, and educational resources from community based organizations, local domestic violence programs, and state domestic violence coalitions. During FYs 2009 and 2010 the requests ranged from answering questions about domestic violence in Latino communities to requests for referrals to domestic violence programs and Spanish educational materials.

National Immigrant Family Violence Institute (NIFVI) – www.nifvi.org



The NIFVI is a national collaboration of six ethnically diverse immigrant service agencies located throughout the U.S. working to enhance, document, and disseminate promising practices to eliminate domestic violence against immigrant women. The NIFVI's founding organizations are members of the U.S. Committee for Refugees and Immigrants, a national nonprofit organization with members serving more than one million immigrants, annually.

The NIFVI's focus is to enhance the delivery of domestic violence services to immigrants by identifying culturally appropriate outreach and engagement, prevention and intervention services for domestic violence among immigrants, and national dissemination of materials. The NIFVI's guiding principle is to engage in practitioner-driven community services research using the practice wisdom of a range of experts, including survivors, immigrant community leaders, attorneys, social workers, researchers, and mainstream domestic violence service providers.

The NIFVI's advocacy and programming focuses on the following:

- Developing a framework for common practices in outreach, engagement, prevention, and intervention to address domestic violence in immigrant communities;
- Impacting the evaluation of practices to address domestic violence in immigrant communities;
- Providing services to immigrant victims of domestic violence; and
- Serving as a clearinghouse resource network disseminating promising practices and lessons learned for addressing domestic violence in immigrant communities.

The NIFVI's technical assistance focuses on meeting the complex needs of under-served immigrant victims and their families through training, technical assistance, and consultations. The NIFVI's technical assistance work focuses on immigration legal issues regarding U Visas and VAWA petitions.

During the reporting period, the NIFVI developed and disseminated culturally appropriate and promising practices for domestic violence services to immigrant victims in 18 U.S. cities. The NIFVI also developed advocacy and assessment tools, legal protocols, and a culturally attuned safety plan to serve as best practices models and resources when working with immigrant victims of domestic violence.

Institute on Domestic Violence in the African American Community (IDVACC) – www.dvinstitute.org



The IDVAAC is a national organization focused on the unique circumstances of African Americans as they face issues related to domestic violence including intimate partner violence, child abuse, elder maltreatment and community violence. The IDVAAC's mission is to enhance society's understanding of and ability to end violence in the African-American community.

The IDVAAC has many years of national leadership experience focused on increasing cultural relevance awareness among domestic violence advocates, researchers, policymakers and other supporting systems. The IDVAAC works to equip advocates and programs with knowledge tools and skills needed to enhance the cultural relevance of their programming and services.

The IDVAAC's advocacy and programming focuses on the following:

- Raising community consciousness of the impact of domestic violence in the African American community;
- Informing public policy;
- Creating a community of African American scholars and practitioners focused on violence in the African American community;
- Furthering scholarship regarding violence in the African American community;
- Disseminating information on community needs and promising practices; and,
- Organizing experts to provide coordinated outreach and technical assistance to communities on domestic violence in the African American community.

The IDVAAC has a significant impact in the field of domestic violence by leading emerging advocacy approaches and community based strategies that are culturally relevant and mirror the diversity of the African American community. The IDVAAC currently leads the following national initiatives:

- **Community Insights:** an initiative focused on understanding the causes and consequences of domestic violence as well as identifying useful solutions in preventing domestic violence in African American communities across the United States;
- **Safe Return:** an initiative providing technical assistance and support to grantees of the Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative led by the federal government;
- **Fatherhood and Domestic Violence:** an initiative focused on developing strategies to support mothers and children affected by domestic violence while encouraging batterer accountability, non-abusive behavior, and positive contributions of fathers to the well being of their children; and,
- **Supervised Visitation and Safe Exchange:** an initiative providing technical assistance to Safe Havens: Supervised Visitation and Safe Exchange grantees to enhance the delivery of supervised visitation and exchange services to culturally specific and culturally diverse communities.

The IDVAAC's conferences and trainings convene a diverse group of individuals, advocates, and scholars focused on raising awareness about domestic violence in the African American community. In 2009, the IDVAAC focused their national conference on healing; the prevailing theme of this conference was that adults who witness violence as children as well as other victims can successfully engage in the process of healing even if they tread different pathways in their journeys. A Journey to Healing: Finding the Path, held in 2009 featured 50 presenters and more than 600 participants.

In FYs 2009 and 2010, the IDVAAC responded to 3,300 requests for technical assistance by providing support to advocates, domestic violence programs, faith-based organizations, and community based organizations. Also during the reporting period the IDVAAC held 74 trainings reaching 11,700 individuals.

Battered Women's Justice Project: Criminal and Civil Justice Center (BWJP) – www.bwjp.org



The BWJP promotes change within the civil and criminal justice systems to enhance their effectiveness in providing safety, security and justice for victims of domestic violence and their families. The BWJP provides technical assistance to advocates, civil attorneys, judges, court personnel, law enforcement officers, prosecutors, probation officers, batterers' intervention program staff, defense attorneys and policymakers, and to victims of domestic violence and their families and friends.

The BWJP's advocacy and technical assistance includes trainings and consultations, disseminating up-to-date information on emerging research findings, and promoting the implementation of best practices and policies from pioneering communities around the country.

The BWJP offers teleconferences on emerging issues to domestic violence advocates and key stakeholders in the field. Every teleconference has over 100 participants. Teleconference topics covered in 2009 included:

- Prevention Education with Migrant Men;
- Tax Issues for Battered Women;
- American Recovery and Reinvestment Act or Victim Services Programs and Survivors;
- Fatality Reviews; and
- Supervised Visitation Centers.

During the reporting period, the BWJP led several trainings on building a coordinated community response to domestic violence cases in Gainesville, Florida, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, Duluth, Minneapolis, and Trois Rivieres, Canada.

A major focus of the BWJP training continues to be the enhancement of local efforts to coordinate the response of the criminal justice system to domestic violence cases. Each year the BWJP sponsors a meeting of the Coalition Advocates and Attorneys Network to convene staff from domestic violence coalitions across the country that are engaged in legal policy work in their individual states. Local, state, and national programs are supported through the exchange of expertise within the group and from other national experts.

The BWJP has a significant impact on the field of domestic violence by leading emerging advocacy approaches and systemic advocacy coordination that impacts attorney/advocate collaborations and addresses systemic barriers victims face within the criminal and civil legal systems.

In FYs 2009 and 2010, BWJP responded to approximately 9,200 requests for technical assistance providing support to advocates, civil attorneys, judges and court personnel, law enforcement officers, prosecutors, probation officers, batterers intervention program staff, defense attorneys and policy makers, and to victims of domestic violence and their families and friends. Also during that time BWJP trained 10,770 individuals by conducting nearly 170 trainings.

National Clearinghouse for the Defense of Battered Women (NCDBW) – www.ncdbw.org

The logo for the National Clearinghouse for the Defense of Battered Women (NCDBW) consists of the letters "NCDBW" in a white, serif font, centered within a light blue rectangular background.

The NCDBW is a project of the Battered Women's Justice Project, providing specialized technical assistance to defense teams (attorneys, expert witnesses, and advocates) working on cases involving battered women charged with crimes related to their abuse. Most cases are about battered women who defended themselves against their batterers' violence and were charged with assault or homicide. NCDBW is leading the development of comprehensive coordinated community responses to battered women charged with crimes.

The NCDBW continues to partner intensively with five sites across the country – West Virginia, Washington, Michigan, Kentucky, and Delaware – to help them develop or improve their responses to charged and incarcerated battered women, as well as to battered women returning to their communities after incarceration.



Formerly Family Violence Prevention Fund

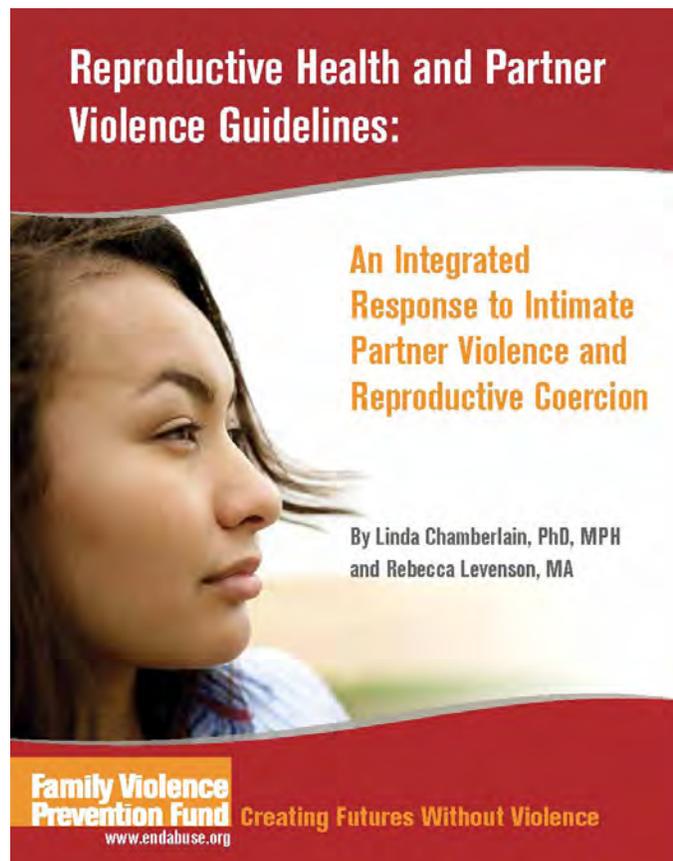
The HRCDV is a project of Futures Without Violence (formerly the Family Violence Prevention Fund), focused on improving health and public health responses to victims of family violence. The HRCDV offers model strategies and tools to health care providers, domestic violence programs, and sexual violence programs to address and prevent the chronic health issues associated with exposure to abuse.

As a national leader the HRCDV works closely with the American Medical Association and other professional health associations to produce policy guidelines for health care professionals responding to domestic violence.

The HRCDV provides technical assistance, training, public policy recommendations, and materials and responds to thousands of requests for technical assistance, annually. The HRCDV's technical assistance and advocacy includes developing patient safety cards with messages about reproductive coercion, pregnancy wheels with prompts for providers to ask about reproductive coercion and posters for reproductive health care settings.

In addition to its technical assistance, the HRCDV coordinates a number of special projects including a multiyear project in Indian country to improve health care to American Indian/Alaska Native survivors of abuse; and a comprehensive reproductive health campaign designed to help health care providers and advocates reduce risk for unintended pregnancy, exposure to sexually transmitted diseases and improve reproductive health through violence prevention. Finally, the HRCDV conducts a biennial National Conference on Health and Domestic Violence.

In FY 2009, the HRCDV launched a new program to improve education for health care providers and to promote partnerships between public health providers and prevention advocates in seven states across the U.S. The goal of the initiative is to improve health and safety by integrating violence prevention and responses into maternal child health programs, family planning programs, home visitation and adolescent health programs.



Safety Planning

If you are being hurt by a partner it is not your fault. You deserve to be safe and treated with respect.

If your safety is at risk:

1. Call 911 if you are in immediate danger.
2. Prepare an emergency kit in case you have to leave suddenly with: money, checkbook, keys, medicines, a change of clothes, and important documents.
3. Talk to your home visitor for help calling the local or national domestic violence hotline for additional information on safety planning.



Are you in an UNHEALTHY relationship?

Ask yourself:

- ✓ Does my partner mess with my birth control or try to get me pregnant when I don't want to be?
- ✓ Does my partner refuse to use condoms when I ask?
- ✓ Does my partner make me have sex when I don't want to?
- ✓ Does my partner tell me who I can talk to or where I can go?

If you answered YES to any of these questions, your health and safety may be in danger.

In addition to its training the HRCDV continues its national reproductive health campaign designed to help health care providers and advocates reduce risk for unintended pregnancy and exposure to sexually transmitted diseases, and improve reproductive health through violence prevention. The HRCDV partners with major health associations to help them integrate violence prevention into efforts to promote wellness and prevention as part of any effort to decrease chronic health care costs.

In FYs 2009 and 2010, HRCDV responded to 4,150 requests for technical assistance providing support to advocates, domestic violence programs, medical providers, hospitals, and community based organizations. Also during that time the HRCDV trained nearly 10,500 people by conducting 90 training workshops/conferences.

Resource Center on Domestic Violence, Child Protection and Custody (RCDVCC) –
www.ncjfcj.org/dept/fvd



The Family Violence Department of the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges provides leadership and assistance to consumers and professionals dealing with the issue of child protection and custody in the context of domestic violence through operation of the Resource Center on Domestic Violence: Child Protection and Custody (RCDVCC). The RCDVCC provides access to the best possible sources of information and tangible products to those working in the fields of domestic violence, child protection and custody. The RCDVCC provides technical assistance, training, policy development, and other resources that increase safety, promote stability, and enhance the well-being of battered parents and their children.

In FY 2009, to promote the development of sound domestic violence policies in the child welfare system, the RCDVCC hosted the Child and Family Services Review (CFSR) Strategic Planning Meeting in Washington, DC. Representatives from national and local child welfare and domestic violence nonprofit organizations, the judiciary, and federal agencies met to discuss ways to increase the number of states with effective domestic violence policies in the child welfare system. The overarching consensus of all parties was and continues to be the greater need for structured and coordinated efforts to address the overlap of domestic violence and child maltreatment. The Strategic Development Meeting was an important step toward the goal of promoting policy that will help children and families experiencing domestic violence to achieve positive outcomes.

In July of 2009, the RCDVCC convened a conference in collaboration with the Domestic Violence and Mental Health Policy Initiative to explore the development of resources to improve court practices involving mental health and trauma related allegations against battered women. The collaboration focused on issues facing survivors experiencing the mental health effects of abuse and how to work with their attorneys as well as with judges and other legal system representatives. Other matters addressed were: the responses of judges regarding the use of mental health diagnoses to guide interventions; the traumatic effects of exposure to domestic violence on children; and, how stakeholders can prevent abusers from using commitment laws against their partners as tools of abuse.

In FYs 2009 and 2010, the RCDVCC responded to 1,770 requests for technical assistance providing support to advocates, domestic violence programs, social service agencies, attorneys, and judges. During that same period over 4,100 people received training.

The National Center on Domestic Violence, Trauma, and Mental Health (NCDVTMH) -
www.nationalcenterdvtraumamh.org



The NCDVTMH leads comprehensive, accessible, and culturally relevant responses to the range of trauma- and mental health-related issues faced by domestic violence survivors and their children.

The NCDVTMH is designed to cultivate a deeper understanding of the mental health and advocacy needs of survivors of domestic violence and their children and the impact of trauma on individual healing and social change. The NCDVTMH facilitates collaboration among domestic violence advocates, mental health professionals, disability rights organizations and a variety of community-based service providers, as well as state domestic violence coalitions, state agencies, and other policy organizations at the state and national levels. The NCDVTMH focuses on improving responses of domestic violence programs, mental health systems, and the criminal justice and civil legal systems to domestic violence survivors and their children who are experiencing the traumatic effects of abuse and/or psychiatric disabilities.

The NCDVTMH focuses its programming in three main arenas: promoting dialogue among domestic violence and mental health organizations, policy-makers, and survivor/advocacy groups; helping local agencies, state coalitions, and state mental health systems increase their capacities to provide effective assistance to survivors of domestic violence experiencing the traumatic effects of abuse and/or living with mental illness; and, improving policies affecting the complex life circumstances of domestic violence survivors and their children.

In FY 2009, the NCDVTMH worked with the National Domestic Violence Hotline to enhance its capacity to work with survivors experiencing a range of mental health concerns. Technical assistance strategies included needs assessment, planning, and training. The needs assessment identified a number of additional areas for continued collaboration, including: 1) using hotline call data to track shelter eligibility exclusions related to mental health and developing strategies to respond to this information; 2) compiling information about commitment laws in each state so advocates can be better informed when talking with survivors whose abusive partners have threatened them with commitment proceedings; 3) generating information about Adult Protective Services in each state to better address mental health problems when abuse is emotional or financial; and 4) providing information on the relationships between battering and mental health diagnoses among batterers.

Also during the reporting period, the NCDVTMH produced a series of brief documents for advocates with practical tips about how to make domestic violence programs more welcoming and accessible to survivors of domestic violence who are experiencing the mental health consequences of abuse:

- Tips for Enhancing Emotional Safety in Domestic Violence Programs
- Tips for Making Connections with Survivors who have Psychiatric Disabilities
- Tips for Discussing a Mental Health Referral with Domestic Violence Survivors
- Practical Tips for Creating a Welcoming Domestic Violence Advocacy Environment

In FYs 2009 and 2010, NCDVTMH responded to over 125 requests for technical assistance by providing support to advocates, domestic violence and social service programs, attorneys, and judges. During the same period, NCDVTMH also conducted 60 trainings reaching 6000 individuals.

Sacred Circle: A National Resource Center to End Violence Against Native Women



Sacred Circle, formerly located in Rapid City, South Dakota^c, was established in 1998 as the fifth member of the domestic violence resource center network created in 1993 by the US Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. Sacred Circle provided technical assistance, policy development, training, materials, and resource information regarding violence against Native women, and assisted in developing tribal strategies and responses to end the violence. Sacred Circle was a project of Cangleska, Inc. a private non-profit, tribally chartered organization on the Pine Ridge Reservation.

The goals of Sacred Circle were to increase Indian Nations' capacities to provide direct services and advocacy to women and their children victimized by battering and sexual assault through technical assistance, model programming, training and information that was culturally relevant; to enhance tribes' and tribal organizations' creation of coordinated community response efforts, including advocacy and shelter programs, criminal justice, law enforcement and other related systems; and to enhance Tribal justice systems' abilities to provide for victim safety and batterer accountability through analysis and development of models for codes, policies, procedures and protocols. In FYs 2009 and 2010, Sacred Circle responded to 10,200 requests for technical assistance and conducted 64 trainings that reached over 1200 participants.

^c Sacred Circle dissolved in 2011.

National Resource Center on Domestic Violence (NRCDV) – www.nrcdv.org and www.vawnet.org



The NRCDV's primary goal is to improve societal and community responses to domestic violence and, ultimately, prevent its occurrence. The NRCDV employs three key strategies to enhance domestic

violence intervention and prevention efforts – technical assistance and training, developing and disseminating specialized resource materials, and designing and implementing special projects that allow the NRCDV to focus more deeply on a particular issue or constituency group.

The NRCDV has four main projects:

- The Domestic Violence Awareness Project (DVAP) supporting community awareness and educational efforts of domestic violence programs which also includes that national coordination of the Domestic Violence Awareness Month Campaign every October;
- The Women of Color Network promoting and supporting the leadership of women of color activists on local, statewide, and national levels;
- Building Comprehensive Solutions to Domestic Violence promoting holistic programming and policy responses to domestic violence;
- VAWnet: The National Online Resource Center on Violence Against Women—the NRCDV's website initiative connecting individuals to research on emerging issues relating to domestic violence, sexual violence, public policy and primary prevention.

VAWnet, the NRCDV's online resource center supported by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, received 1,194,853 visitors in FY 2010, averaging 3,308 visitors per day and averaging 2,234 downloads per day. The NRCDV continues to develop and widely disseminate its publications and resources as well as those of the FVPSA-funded Domestic Violence Resource Network grantees.

The Women of Color Network, a project of the NRCDV, provides expert technical assistance, training, and support on issues relating to communities of color, domestic violence, community activism, and leadership. The Women of Color Network works to build the capacity of women of color activists through their Call to Action conference calls for women of color, allies, young women of color advocates, and intergenerational advocates of color.

Through the NRCDV's technical assistance, training, resource development and special projects, each year thousands of practitioners, policymakers, individuals and organizations have access to comprehensive, high quality, and free assistance, resources and support for their domestic violence intervention and prevention efforts. The NRCDV's collaborative approach allows it to extend and enhance both its efforts and those of its partners as they identify, organize and disseminate a wide range of materials and resources.

Over the course of FYs 2009 and 2010, the NRCDV completed 17 Applied Research Papers on a range of priority domestic and sexual violence topics including: *Domestic Violence Awareness: Action for Social Change Part II* and the *2009 DVAM Resource Packet* (22,000 page views to the website); and, final development and planned dissemination of the Building Comprehensive Services for Domestic Violence Project's *A Leadership and Organizational Guide*, and *Advocacy Beyond Leaving: Helping Battered Women in Contact with Current or Former Partners* (developed in partnership with the Family Violence Prevention Fund).

Also, during the same period, the NRCDV developed 7 new online special collections (*Immigrant Women and Domestic Violence, Violence in the Lives of Persons Who are Deaf or Hard of Hearing, H1N1 Information, American Recovery and Reinvestment Act Funding Information, Preventing and Responding to Teen Dating Violence, Conflict Resolution for Domestic Violence Program Staff, and Online Learning Tools*) and significantly updated 5 policy related online special collections.

In FY 2010 alone, the NRCDV responded to 2,083 requests for technical assistance providing support to advocates, domestic violence programs, community based organizations, faith based organizations, government agencies, students and members of the general public. It also provided training to over 5,180 individuals.

B. State Domestic Violence Coalition Formula Grants

(10% of total appropriation, \$12.8 million in FY 2009 and \$13 million in FY 2010)

Each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands have a federally recognized Domestic Violence Coalition. The Coalitions serve as information clearinghouses and coordinate statewide domestic violence programs, outreach and activities. They provide technical assistance to local domestic violence programs (most of which are funded through sub-grants from FVPSA State, Territorial and Tribal formula grants) and encourage appropriate responses to domestic violence in their respective States and Territories. They also partner with the State formula grantees to accomplish statewide needs' assessments and participate in the planning and monitoring of the distribution of State formula grants. Coalition activities cover a spectrum of intersecting social issues, which may include economic advocacy, human rights, homelessness and criminal and civil justice. Noted activities include: collaboration with and technical assistance for homeless service providers to screen for domestic violence and ensure victim safety; coordination and cross-training with homicide service organizations to address grief and trauma; and, systems reform efforts and statewide planning with crime victim service organizations and local and state governments.

Each State Coalition receives 1/53rd of the total State Domestic Violence Coalition (10% of the FVPSA appropriation) allotment and each Territorial Coalition receive a share of the remaining allotment.⁴⁰ Each State Coalition received \$241,087 in FY 2009 and \$245,381 in FY 2010. The Virgin Islands' Coalition received \$241,087 in FY 2009. In FY 2010, the Virgin Islands' Coalition and Guam each received \$122,690 (as Guam was officially designated that year). The Coalition in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands did not receive official designation in time to receive funding in FY 2010. A snapshot of the coalitions' work is highlighted below:

Program Snapshots

The Arizona Coalition Against Domestic Violence (ACADV) conducted 187 trainings in FY 2010 with over 5000 people in attendance including 100% of newly appointed Child Protective Services' staff. It also responded to 615 technical assistance requests to domestic violence shelters, media outlets, government agencies, survivors, students and concerned others. In the same year, the coalition responded to over 2300 calls on its legal advocacy hotline where advocates assist callers with navigating the civil and criminal justice systems.

The Georgia Coalition Against Domestic Violence (GCADV) hosted two multi-day meetings between local domestic violence advocates and the Department of Family and Child Services (DFCS) to develop a protocol for child welfare cases involving domestic violence. The group developed shared definitions, identified key components along with essential steps in the case process, and developed an action plan for completing the protocol. The work culminated in a statewide protocol. GCADV and DFCS workers are currently laying the groundwork for implementation.

The Guam Coalition Against Sexual Assault & Family Violence (GCASAFV) created a public service announcement (PSA) on domestic violence that was adapted and placed on Tri-Vision Media Group's animated billboard located in the village of Tamuning. The PSA was 15 seconds long and played 14,095 times from October 17th, 2010 to October 30th, 2010. The PSA's contents included stills of people of different ethnicities with statements such as "having sex with someone without their consent is a crime" and "if my wife says 'stop it,' it means no."

The Iowa Coalition Against Domestic Violence (ICADV) provides certification training for domestic violence advocates statewide. Approximately 300 advocates throughout Iowa in 2010 received certifications in multiple training areas including: Cultural Competency; Domestic Abuse and Primary Prevention - A Public Health Model; Support Group Skills; Compassion Fatigue; Batterers and Stalking; Collaboration Skills; PTSD and Stockholm Syndrome; Protection Orders; Listening Skills Practice; Suicide Intervention; and, Trauma Informed Services.

The Louisiana Coalition Against Domestic Violence (LCADV) released its findings and recommendations of the Louisiana Domestic Violence Fatality Review Project. Over 2000 copies of the report were initially distributed and resulted in considerable media coverage and increased awareness of the impact of domestic violence in Louisiana. The report garnered media interest following its June 2010 release to highlight that Louisiana continuously leads the nation in domestic violence homicides.

C. Open Doors Grants
(Discretionary grants, \$1.2M in FYs 2009 and 2010)

The Open Doors to Safety grants were awarded in 2009 and 2010, the final years of a 3-year grant program. Grants were awarded to 5 state domestic violence coalitions and 1 national technical assistance provider. Generally, this discretionary program advanced opportunities for addressing distinct issues within hard-to-serve communities and for broadening programmatic accessibility. Specifically, the funding supported collaborative solutions to address the co-occurrence of domestic violence and substance abuse and/or mental illness as well as the challenges of incarcerated or formerly incarcerated victims of domestic violence. Best practices were identified by the grantees to expand the accessibility of services to these underserved populations in local programs and will be disseminated nationally as well.

As part of the Open Doors grants, trauma-informed interventions and programming were infused into practice to better support those with co-occurring substance abuse and mental health concerns. The New Hampshire Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence hired a trauma specialist to provide training and individual consultation with participating project partners to address specific issues surrounding trauma, substance abuse and mental health. Of the many activities funded, advocates at participating programs were able to receive coaching by the trauma specialist on client interviewing and assessment to improve service provision and to connect advocates to other community resources that served victims with substance abuse and mental health challenges.

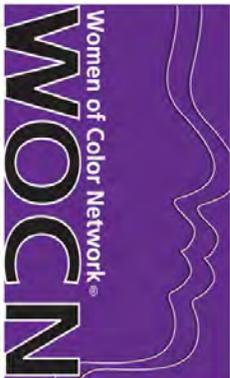
Re-entry programs, mental health departments and substance abuse treatment centers began new or deepened collaborations and relationships with the grantees as a result of the funding. The rate of domestic and sexual violence victimization of incarcerated or formerly incarcerated women is extremely high. Studies have reported that many women enter prison or jail with extensive histories as victims of sexual and physical assault.⁴¹ Therefore, some of the Open Doors partnerships led to the creation of support group curricula to be used in jails as well as workshops for advocates and other professionals working with charged and incarcerated battered women. Other collaborations involved strategic planning for enhancing services to incarcerated victims of domestic violence.

In the final year of the grant project, the national technical assistance provider expanded its scope of work to further dialogue among the grantees and others to address domestic violence shelter rules. This issue has been identified among domestic violence experts as ripe for further analysis to create promising and/or best practices to expand shelter accessibility for underserved communities. A national report will be disseminated detailing the culmination of the 3-year project including findings from the 3rd year's shelter rules' analysis.

In FY 2010 each grantee received approximately \$200,000. The National Network to End Domestic Violence received a grant of \$200,000 to provide technical assistance to the grantees.

VI. DEVELOPING LEADERSHIP

Discretionary Grants to Expand Leadership Opportunities within the Domestic Violence Field For Members of Underrepresented Groups (\$500,000 in FYs 2009 and 2010)



A grant was awarded to the Women of Color Network (WOCN), a project of the National Resource Center on Domestic Violence and the Pennsylvania Coalition Against Domestic Violence, to develop the first federally-funded leadership academy within the domestic violence field.

The project's purpose is to extend and strengthen ongoing national outreach efforts to serve all victims of domestic violence by enhancing, promoting, and increasing the presence of leaders of underrepresented groups and promising aspiring allies within domestic violence programs and state coalitions. The WOCN, along with collaborative partners representing diverse communities, including immigrant, Tribal and

Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender communities, and four participating State Domestic Violence Coalitions, are lending their expertise to the project.

Over the next four years, two 18-month Leadership Academies will be offered in two state coalition blended cohorts. The Academies will consist of face-to-face training, webinars, social networking, and outreach to state & local programs, Tribes, and FVPSA State Administrators. The first cohort includes: the Minnesota Coalition for Battered Women, the New Jersey Coalition for Battered Women, the Vermont Network to End Sexual and Domestic Violence and the Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance. The second cohort includes; the Arizona Coalition Against Domestic Violence, the California Partnership to End Domestic Violence, Jane Doe Inc. (The Massachusetts Coalition Against Sexual Assault and Domestic), the Oregon Coalition Against Domestic Violence and the West Virginia Coalition Against Domestic Violence.

VII. BREAKING THE CYCLE: PRIORITIZING CHILDREN AND YOUTH

A. Enhanced Services for Children and Youth Exposed to Domestic Violence Discretionary Grants (FY 2010 - \$850,000)

In FY 2010, grants were awarded to four statewide capacity building projects and one national technical assistance provider to expand services for children and youth exposed to domestic violence. The five grantees are leaders for expanding a broader network of support for developing evidence-based interventions for children, youth and parents exposed to domestic violence, and for building national implementation strategies that will assist local improvements in domestic violence programs and community-based interventions. The grantees represent the following states: Alaska, Idaho, New Jersey, and Wisconsin.



Four Statewide Capacity Building Projects:

- The New Jersey Coalition for Battered Women is working to expand an established model program for children who have been exposed to domestic violence. The Peace: A Learned Solution (PALS) program provides children ages 3 through 17 with creative arts therapy to help them heal from exposure to domestic violence.
- The Wisconsin Coalition Against Domestic Violence has launched the Safe Together Project, to increase the capacity of Wisconsin domestic violence programs, particularly those serving under-represented or culturally specific populations, to support non-abusing parents and mitigate the impact of exposure to domestic violence on their children.
- The Alaska Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault is working to improve services and responses to Alaska's families by addressing the lack of coordination between domestic violence agencies and the child welfare system. Its work includes cross education and development of an integrated training curriculum and policies. This project also includes creation of a community based multi-disciplinary team in four Alaskan communities: Dillingham, Fairbanks, Juneau, and Kodiak.
- The Idaho Coalition Against Sexual and Domestic Violence has launched the Idaho Alliance to Expand Services for Children and Youth Exposed to Domestic Violence. The Idaho Alliance is focused on building and sustaining domestic violence programs' capacities to deliver trauma informed and developmentally sensitive parent/child services for non-abusing parents, children, and youth affected by domestic violence as well as other trauma.

National Technical Assistance & Resource Development:

- Futures Without Violence serves as national technical assistance support network for the domestic violence field and the four Enhancing Services for Children and Youth grantees. Futures is striving to improve technical assistance and resource development

for domestic violence programs and allied organizations serving children and youth by convening expert advisors on services for children and youth, identifying evidence-based and promising practices, identifying and developing training and technical assistance resources, and building standards of quality practice.

B. Runaway and Homeless Youth

(Funded through discretionary grants, \$540,468 in FY 2009)



Runaway and Homeless Youth often experience violence in their homes and are particularly vulnerable to teen dating violence. As one researcher states, “the physical abuse and assault they experience and/or witness may be internalized and become part of their interaction style, which increases their chances of associating with others who are also violent or become violent themselves.”⁴² In one study, 70% of both male and female transition-aged, shelter-based youth indicated high levels of physical violence in their relationships.⁴³ In collaboration with the Runaway and Homeless Youth Program in the Family and Youth Services Bureau (FYSB), Administration on Children, Youth and

Families, the FVSPA Program offered grants to eight states and community-based organizations to address the issue of teen dating violence among runaway and homeless youth.

Each grantee created innovative prevention and intervention services on teen dating violence, for example:

- The Hoyleton Youth and Family Services and the Violence Prevention Center of Southwestern Illinois in Hoyleton, IL conducted teen-driven forums to gain a greater understanding of this issue from the teen’s perspective and launched Project Safe Date, which garnered an estimated 489,975 impressions/views through public service announcements.

Program Reflections

“There is a symbiotic formula where the key ingredients are domestic violence and homeless youth. That formula includes the facts that: ...[sic] millions of youth witness acts of violence in the home each year; 40% of abusive partners are also abusive to the children; children who grow up in violent homes are exponentially more likely to become victims or abusers in their adult lives; witnessing violence in the home, coupled with the media’s constant barrage of violent imagery, create a normalized view of violence at a very impressionable time in one’s life – the violence becomes a reality because these youth believe it to be true. As a result, many youth run away from home or “couch-surf” (sleeping at one or more friend’s homes over a period of time) to escape the physical and emotional abuse they witness and experience daily.”

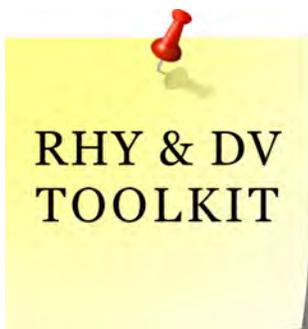
--Hoyleton Youth and Family Services and the Violence Prevention Center of Southwestern Illinois; Hoyleton, IL

- The Texas Network of Youth Services created an extensive curriculum specifically geared to address teen dating violence among runaway and homeless youth and provided small groups for teens on teen dating violence where 92.2% of participants reported increasing their skills for healthy relationships
- The Janus Center and the Center for Women and Family in Bridgeport, CT held an eight-week session called the “Lion Within,” a sexual assault/ dating violence reduction program.

Program Reflections

Before this program, 11% either strongly agreed with or didn't know about the statement: “it was okay to force someone to do something they don't feel comfortable doing (even if you think it won't hurt them).” By the end of this program, 100% either disagreed or strongly disagreed with this statement.

--The Janus Center; Bridgeport, CT



Runaway and Homeless Youth Relationship Violence Toolkit - <http://www.nrcdv.org/rhydvtoolkit>

This Toolkit was developed by and for advocates in the runaway and homeless youth (RHY) and domestic and sexual assault (DV/SA) fields to help programs better address relationship violence with runaway and homeless youth. The Toolkit organizes information, resources, tips and tools drawn from the lessons learned by collaborative projects funded by the Family and Youth Services Bureau (FYSB) of the U.S.

Department of Health and Human Services, which brought together domestic violence programs and runaway and homeless youth agencies to address relationship violence among street youth. DV/SA providers will find information designed to increase their understanding of runaway and homeless youth and the network of programs and services working with them and RHY providers will find resources on intimate partner violence and the programs and networks that provide protections and support to victims of violence.

VIII. WORKING TO PREVENT VIOLENCE BEFORE IT OCCURS: THE DELTA PROGRAM (Funded through a separate appropriation and administered by CDC, \$5.5 million in Fiscal Years 2009 and 2010, respectively)

The FVPSA statute authorizes Demonstration Grants for Community Initiatives, which are administered by the Centers for Disease Control, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control. The Grants are administered as the Domestic Violence Prevention Enhancements and Leadership Through Alliances (DELTA) Program. The DELTA Program focuses on “primary prevention” – preventing violence before it ever happens.

Like many public health problems, intimate partner violence is not simply an individual problem. It is a problem rooted in community and societal norms. FVPSA authorizes distribution of federal funds to support coordinated community responses that address intimate partner violence. A coordinated community response (CCR) is an organized effort to prevent and respond to intimate partner violence in a community. It typically coordinates the work of diverse service sectors, such as organizations involved in victim services, law enforcement, prosecution, public health, and faith-based initiatives. The DELTA Program funds 14 state domestic violence coalitions to provide prevention-focused training, technical assistance, and financial support to local CCRs. Communities implement and evaluate strategies focused on preventing first-time perpetration and victimization. Grantees are located in Alaska, California, Delaware, Florida, Kansas, Michigan, Montana, North Carolina, North Dakota, New York, Ohio, Rhode Island, Virginia, and Wisconsin.

The DELTA-funded state domestic violence coalitions have established effective working relationships with key stakeholders and organizations in their state, resulting in programmatic and policy successes. For example:

- The California Partnership to End Domestic Violence funds a local CCR that collaborates with their local school district to implement a comprehensive anti-bullying program aimed primarily at grade-school children. Research indicates there are similar risk and protective factors associated with IPV perpetration and bullying. Preliminary data indicate promising results in addressing bullying behavior in the rural community.
- The Alaska Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (ANDVSA) features youth development as a protective factor in their intimate partner and sexual violence prevention work. Examples include: 1) Fourth R, a healthy relationship curriculum, which was adapted for Native Alaskan youth and is being implemented in health classes by teachers in three Native communities; 2) Stand Up Speak Up, the media arm of their youth-focused prevention campaign focusing on promoting healthy relationships and respect; and 3) Alaska LEAD ON!, a prevention summit where youth from several Alaska communities learn prevention and healthy relationship strategies. ANDVSA supports implementation and early evaluation work of these efforts.
- The North Carolina Coalition Against Domestic Violence (NCCADV) is partnering with the North Carolina Department of Public Instruction (DPI) following the passage of legislation in 2005, which required every school to assess their work around violence prevention and for DPI to investigate how to strengthen violence prevention initiatives in schools. NCCADV and DPI co-sponsored a series of trainings for school professionals and local domestic violence advocates about preventing violence in schools. Since 2005,

two additional pieces of legislation have passed in NC. *The School Violence Prevention Act (2009)* requires schools to maintain and enforce comprehensive anti-bullying policies. In addition, the *Healthy Youth Act (2009)* provides for comprehensive sex education in schools, including education about the development of healthy relationships. NCCADV is still working with DPI with the goal of introducing a requirement that each school submit a domestic violence response and prevention protocol as part of its annual Safe Schools Plan.

IX. COLLABORATIONS



The FVPSA Program supports the national network of domestic violence services consisting of nearly 2,700 FVPSA – funded domestic violence programs, state domestic violence coalitions, national resource centers, and the National Domestic Violence Hotline. The FVPSA Program works on a number of intra- and interagency efforts to link this network of domestic violence services to the range of human services programs administered by the Department. These include:

Asset Building for Victims of Domestic Violence

HHS launched a new coordinated effort to ensure that more victims of domestic violence file for Federal refundable tax credits like the Earned Income Tax Credit, use low-cost tax preparation services, and use tax time as an opportunity to access tools like savings bonds that help them save for the future. HHS also expanded its Asset Building programming to include a specific focus on the economic needs and challenges of domestic violence survivors. The Asset Building for Domestic Violence Victims Project was created to expand the network of Individual Development Accounts programs experts and domestic violence service providers who are knowledgeable with specific strategies to help victims of domestic violence benefit from asset building and financial empowerment. The Division of Family Violence Prevention partnered with the Assets for Independence (AFI) Program to co-lead the capacity building of the domestic violence field, AFI grantees, and financial services providers in local communities.

Increasing Head Start Families' Connections to Services



The FVPSA Program is collaborating with the Office of Head Start to achieve universal domestic violence awareness among Head Start Center staff and increase staff capacity to: identify domestic violence; understand its impact on families and children; and, increase the ability to make appropriate service referrals. The collaboration connects with pregnant women and parents of young children to prevent and respond to domestic violence as well as increase collaborations with local service providers. In January 2011, Head Start Centers in 6 States (Alabama, Florida, Michigan, Montana, New Mexico, and South Carolina) launched a community-based “Safe Families, Safe Homes” early education curriculum.

This effort will help Head Start staff and community partners identify and respond to young children exposed to violence, build collaborative partnerships with domestic violence services providers, and increase connections to services. HHS also sent guidance to thousands of Head Start and other early childhood programs across the country urging them to address domestic violence by providing these programs with information about the “Safe Families, Safe Homes” curriculum and other available resources.



Recent activities include:

- Pilot testing a domestic violence curriculum with Tribal Head Start personnel in the Eight Northern Pueblo Tribes
- Promoting collaboration through annual Head Start training needs assessments and conference presentations for Head Start State Collaboration Directors and State Domestic Violence Coalitions

Examining the Health Consequences of Domestic Violence

The FVPSA program and the HHS Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) staff have increased opportunities to learn about the connections between health and intimate partner violence, particularly postpartum depression and domestic violence. The collaboration has resulted in training for Federal employees, representation on HRSA's Expert Steering Committee, and increased collaborations with HRSA's Violence Prevention Work Group. The FVPSA program also connected the Health Resource Center on Domestic Violence with HRSA in an effort to expand the capacity of HRSA staff and grantees to address the health impact and consequences of intimate partner violence as well as reproductive coercion.

Child Support Enforcement

The FVPSA Program is working with the HHS, Administration for Children, Office of Child Support Enforcement (OCSE) to identify training, policy and programmatic efforts to address domestic violence in the child support context. Joint efforts focus on promoting training and technical assistance to increase domestic violence screening, improve caseworker understanding of a range of options for safe enforcement of protection orders, and increasing partnerships with local domestic violence programs. Efforts to date include:

- Consultation on domestic violence policy options and program development for the prison reentry program to address safe enforcement of child support in cases of domestic violence
- Expanded training and technical assistance by the National Resource Center on Domestic Violence focusing on access to public benefits (Temporary Aid to Needy Families, child support, etc.) and competent practice in cases involving domestic violence
- Creating a joint work plan for expanding collaboration to support federal guidance to state child support agencies and to provide web-based training and technical assistance
- Partnering to support OCSE and the Children's Bureau's efforts to ensure electronic data exchanges between state and federal agencies comply with confidentiality requirements and victim safety best practices

Child Welfare

Within the Administration on Children, Youth and Families, FYSB and the Children's Bureau (CB) have collaborated on the co-occurrence of domestic violence and child maltreatment, including a major interagency initiative known as the Greenbook Project, to promote cross-systems best practices. Current efforts focus on:

- Convening the Domestic Violence and Children Subcommittee of the Interagency Work Group on Child Abuse and Neglect, co-chaired by the FVPSA Program Director; its focus is on interagency initiatives addressing children exposed to domestic violence and promotes information exchange and joint planning
- Collaboration between CB and the FVPSA program on CAPTA reauthorization implementation
- Fatality Review project to analyze cross-systems policies and practices to prevent child and family homicides and suicides
- Working to analyze and expand a protective factor framework that promotes resiliency and supports the social and emotional well-being of children and families

Temporary Assistance to Needy Families

The FVPSA Program works with the Administration for Children and Families' Office of Family Assistance (OFA) to improve access for domestic violence survivors and programs to TANF Assistance, particularly non-recurrent short-term benefits under the TANF Emergency Fund, and to promote implementation of the family violence option as appropriate. Current activities include:

- Funded the National Resource Center on Domestic Violence to enhance training and technical assistance for domestic violence programs and TANF jurisdictions to include webinars, conference presentations, and the development of guidance and work aids. These efforts are targeted to improve access to benefits, and worker competency in identifying and responding to domestic violence affecting TANF applicants and recipients.

Tribal Workgroups

In FY 2009 and FY 2010, the FVPSA program participated in several Tribal focused working groups:

The Inter Agency Working Group on Indian Affairs Training (Subcommittee) (IWGIA) was formed by the U.S. Department of the Interior's Office of Native American Affairs to foster interagency collaboration and coordination and to improve federal-Tribal consultation and the delivery of services to Indian Tribes. IWGIA members coordinate their individual efforts and collaborate across agencies on policy issues affecting Tribal and Indian communities.

The Indian Collaboration Working Group was initiated by the Department of Justice (DOJ) to share information that would help coordinate the agency's activities and events and to find possible ventures for collaboration. **The Tribal Justice, Safety and Wellness Working Group (TJSW)** is a spin-off of the Indian Collaboration working group. Since December 2006, DOJ and its federal partners have worked steadily on responding to stated needs through a series of TJSW consultation, training and technical assistance sessions held across the country. These sessions address public safety and criminal justice and health and welfare issues as well as economic development, safe housing and safe communities.

Other Collaborative Efforts

The FVPSA Program supports the National Advisory Committee on Violence Against Women, which provides guidance for the Department of Justice and HHS on issues related to domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking.

The FVPSA Program also works with the Office on Women's Health to co-chair the HHS Steering Committee on Violence Against Women to support collaborative intra-agency efforts to address intimate partner violence.

The Office of the Vice President convenes workgroups including the Interagency Work Group on Violence Against Women of which the Administration on Children, Youth and Families, including the FVPSA Program, participate to ensure HHS constituencies and programming are an integral part of nationwide planning.

The FVPSA Program is building collaborations with Federal agencies to address the pervasive impact of trauma across the lifespan on victims of domestic violence and their children. Outcomes are expected to expand trauma-informed and developmentally appropriate responses/interventions for adults and children; enhance protective factors for children exposed to violence by supporting non-abusing parent/child bonding, and addressing underlying trauma over the lifetime. The FVPSA Program collaborative efforts focus on adopting trauma-informed approaches, evidence based models, researching promising practices, increasing technical assistance, and increasing cross-training.

X. BUILDING ON SUCCESS: NEXT STEPS

Immediate Safety and Stability Increase Healing and Long Term Well-being

In harsh economic times, both victims and perpetrators of domestic violence have fewer options and resources. Victims with fewer financial resources more often seek shelter because choices are nonexistent; therefore, shelter demand is high. Foreclosure, lay-offs and multiple other stressors may lead to increased violence or trap victims in dangerous relationships:



- Couples who reported extensive financial strain had a rate of violence more than three times that of couples with low levels of financial strain.⁴⁴ Women whose male partners experienced two or more periods of unemployment over a 5-year study were almost three times as likely to be victims of intimate violence as were women whose partners were in stable jobs.⁴⁵

Victims frequently report economic needs: 93% of victims requested help with economic issues in *Meeting Survivors' Needs: A Multi-State Study of Domestic Violence Shelter Experiences*. Sixty-one percent needed three or more of the five kinds of economic help listed (a job or job training, affordable housing, education/school, transportation, and help with budgeting). However, this cluster of needs was the least likely to be fully met by domestic violence programs⁴⁶ because the necessary community resources are strained.

The Federal government offers supportive solutions and dynamic programming to prevent domestic violence and to intervene during crises. FVPSA-funded shelters and programs can save a life in crisis and have demonstrated efficacy to create individual change. They help to create a culture that supports victims and their children and hold perpetrators accountable. The FVPSA funds services to help victims and their children overcome the violence in their homes while giving them hope for their futures.

Addressing Trauma and Evidence-Informed Practice

When an individual victim or child receives services that are tailored to their needs, taking into account the range of traumas experienced by their victimization, they take those initial steps toward safety and are more likely to lead lives that are defined by their own choices. FVPSA-funded programs strive every day to provide supportive programming that engages adults, youth and children in their healing and recovery from abuse.

The Open Doors to Safety grantees have created trauma-informed practice models to address co-occurring mental health and substance abuse issues. The Enhancing Services to Children and Youth grantees have begun three year projects to identify trauma informed, best practices that will support children and youth who witness domestic violence while supporting the non-abusive parent to strengthen parent-child relationships.

The FVPSA program, as part of the Administration on Children, Youth and Families, is working to create long-term, evidence-based, trauma informed programming to promote long-term safety and social and emotional well-being for domestic violence victims and their families. Efforts are underway to proactively identify research and practice that defines an evidence base to help grantees support the complicated needs and challenges of those suffering the long-term effects of abuse. Expanding the capacity of domestic violence service providers to offer trauma-informed, developmentally appropriate services to parents and their children affected by domestic violence is a priority. Promoting protective factors, resiliency, and healthy development to achieve positive outcomes for families experiencing domestic violence are important strategies. Therefore, increasing emotional well-being is ultimately the goal with a focus on: promoting safety; improving the coping skills of parents and children; reducing behavioral challenges in children; increasing parent-child attachments; and promoting healthier development.

Helping Victims and Families No Matter Where They Seek Help

The Administration for Children and Families (ACF) is working stridently to ensure that every division within its purview can: recognize domestic violence and the impact on victims and families; serve victims appropriately within a trauma informed framework; and, refer victims and their children to the appropriate sister agency within the ACF structure depending upon the individual needs of those seeking assistance. All of this is meant to mirror the success of individual grantees across the U.S. whose constant efforts ensure that abuse victims are linked to human services every day.

The FVPSA program has a critical role in supporting these efforts. Whether a victim accesses child support services, applies and receives TANF, or needs childcare, she or he ought to receive a consistent and appropriate response no matter which door is opened. The FVPSA program will endeavor to ensure that domestic violence information and responses are integrated into all ACF and HHS programs. Conversely, the program is also working to ensure that the services and programs offered by other ACF and HHS components are integrated into the knowledge base of domestic violence service providers. Ultimately, successful collaborations between all HHS divisions are the foundation for successful and meaningful supports to promote the health and well-being of victims of domestic violence and their children.

FVPSA-funded services are just one part of a community's network to address domestic violence, but they are often the hub. Local shelter programs and State Domestic Violence Coalitions collaborate with police, healthcare providers, housing authorities, businesses, churches, schools and more. So too at the Federal level, the FVPSA Program works closely with other agencies and divisions such as the Family and Youth Services Bureau's Runaway and Homeless Youth Program, the HHS Office on Women's Health, and DOJ's Office on Violence Against Women and National Institute of Justice. Leveraging resources and coordinating Federal activities is necessary to enable FVPSA grantees to do the same.

Programs and Services that Reflect the Diversity and Unique Needs of the Community

The FVPSA-funded network of national resource centers, culturally specific institutes, and state domestic violence coalitions is extending key services to underserved and historically

marginalized populations, developing best practices, and providing technical assistance to ensure a consistent, quality response to victims nationwide. Extending FVPSA services to “hard to serve” victims such as those struggling with both substance abuse and mental illness and developing services that support victims within their communities – including religious, linguistic and ethnic minority communities – remain priorities for the FVPSA Program.

Benefiting All Our Communities



Reducing domestic violence would most likely have a significant fiscal impact; FVPSA-funded programs are pivotal in this equation. Based on prior studies, the Academy on Violence and Abuse estimated the healthcare costs of violence and abuse. They found that victims of abuse access healthcare 2 to 2.5 times more frequently than those who did not suffer abuse.⁴⁷ Approximately 25% of women and 8% of men have experienced domestic violence during their lifetimes.⁴⁸ Based on annual healthcare expenditures, predicted incremental costs to the healthcare system range from \$462 to \$620 billion, annually, or 23% to 31% of total healthcare dollars.⁴⁹ These are healthcare costs alone – domestic violence costs significantly more when the costs of police responses, court fees, lost productivity, uses of the child welfare system and other factors are considered.

In FYs 2009 and 2010, the FVPSA program provided shelter and supportive services to over 2.5 million people. Each year, local programs responded to over 2.7 million crisis calls and they provided immediate shelter and supportive services to 921,104 adult and teen victims of domestic violence in 2009 and over 1 million in 2010. The FVPSA-funded services are effective for those accessing them, but they cannot meet the overwhelming demand for shelter. During the reporting period 340,500 victims and their children were turned away because programs lacked resources. The FVPSA Program is, therefore, committed to building upon demonstrated success to efficiently use resources and collaborate across divisions to achieve the goal of serving more victims and saving more lives.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SERVICES NETWORK INFOGRAPHIC OF FVPSA-FUNDED PROGRAMS

Domestic Violence Services Network

Throughout the U.S. domestic and dating violence support services are provided free of charge, in a confidential and private manner, 365 days of the year.

These services include immediate crisis counseling via hotlines, emergency shelter and safe housing, counseling advocacy, legal and medical assistance, and other services that make up a coordinated community response to abuse and violence in intimate relationships. Each of the national, Tribal, state, and local victim service providers work collaboratively to promote practices and strategies to improve our nation's response to domestic and dating violence to make safety and justice not just a priority, but also a reality.

LOCAL

1,600 Domestic violence shelters

1,100 Non-residential service programs

STATE

55 State/Territory domestic violence coalitions and networks, many of these are dual domestic and sexual violence programs

TRIBAL

200 Tribal programs

NATIONAL

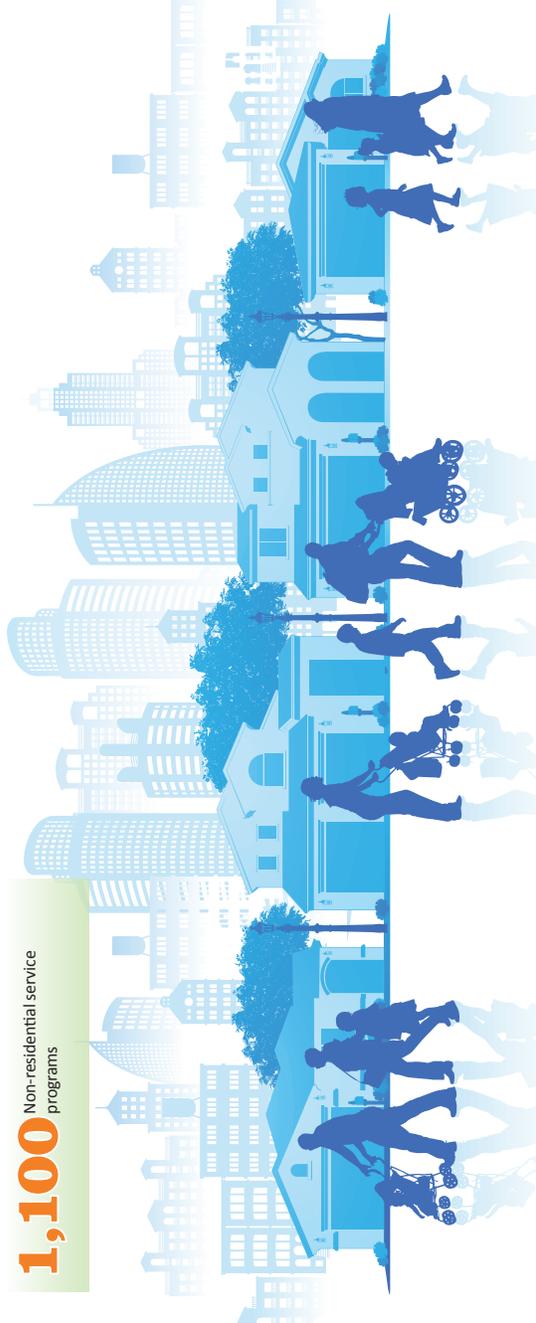
2 Domestic & dating violence hotlines (available 24/7)

2 Resource centers focused on broad-based technical assistance, resource development, public policy, training, and on expanding the work of Tribal Nations

5 Special issue resource centers focused on public health, civil/criminal legal response, child protection and custody, mental health, trauma, and working with incarcerated victims

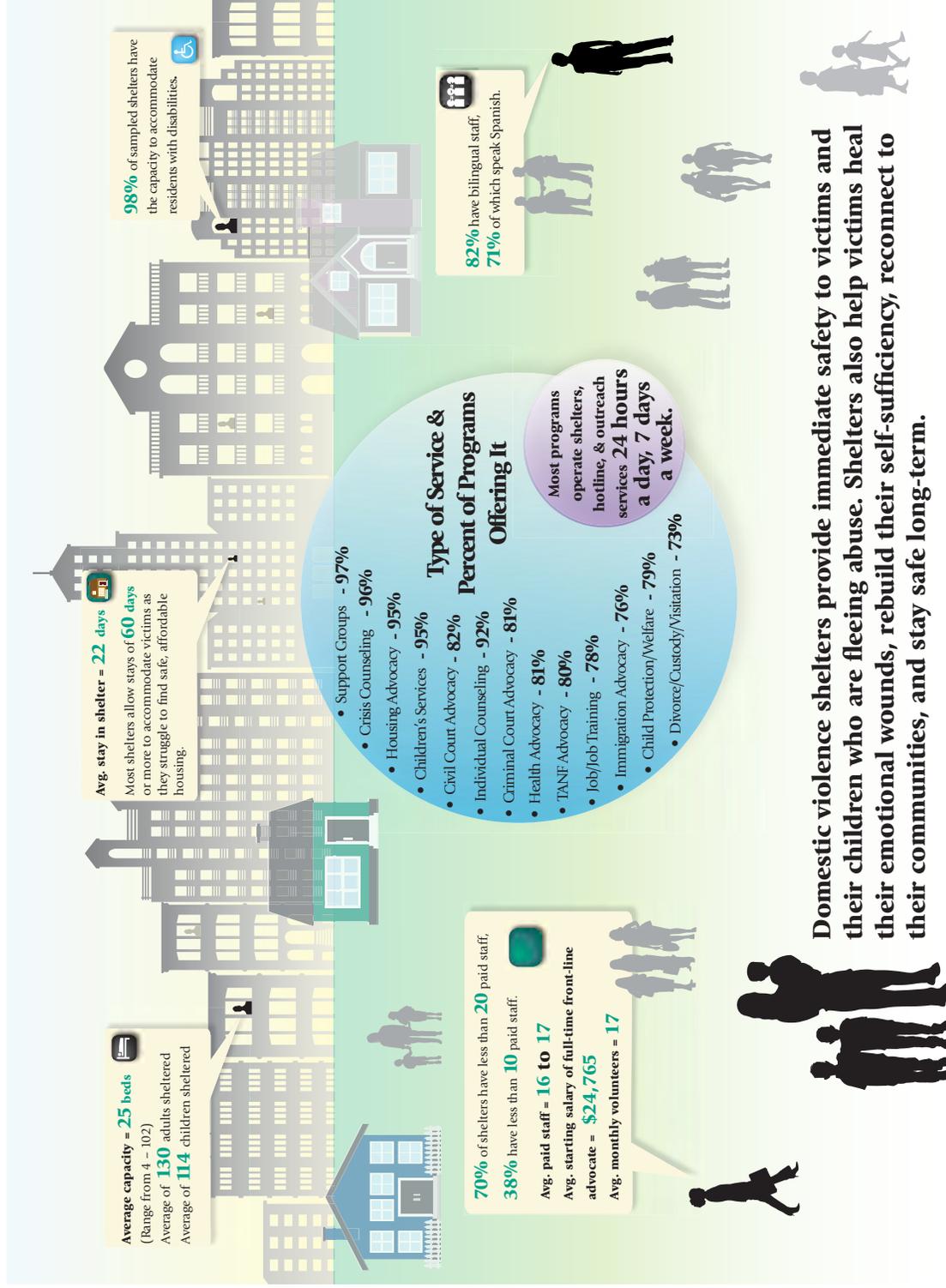
3 National Culturally Specific Institutes and organizations focused on communities of color including African-Americans, Asian Pacific Islanders, Hispanic/Latinas, and immigrant populations

On September 15, 2010, during a 24-hour survey period, local domestic violence programs answered 22,292 calls and the National Domestic Violence Hotline answered 1,230 calls, resulting in more than 16 hotline calls every minute. The National Domestic Violence Hotline can be contacted at 1-800-799-7233.



Domestic violence hotlines are a lifeline for victims in danger, providing support, information, safety planning, discussion of options, and referrals to resources that are available in local communities.

APPENDIX B: DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SHELTER SERVICES INFOGRAPHIC



**APPENDIX C:
TOTAL VICTIMS SERVED BY STATE AND YEAR***

		Adults		Children		Total	
		2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010
AK	Residential	2,998	2,413	1,677	1,642	4,675	4,055
	Non-residential	4,936	5,615	1,324	1,386	6,260	7,001
	Total	7,934	8,028	3,001	3,028	10,935	11,056
AL	Residential	1,272	1,148	1,074	776	2,346	1,924
	Non-residential	7,059	7,000	537	344	7,596	7,344
	Total	8,331	8,148	1,611	1,120	9,942	9,268
AR	Residential	473	588	140	566	613	1,154
	Non-residential	2,707	5,918	443	877	3,150	6,795
	Total	3,180	6,506	583	1,443	3,763	7,949
AZ	Residential	1,099	1,097	1,276	1,310	2,375	2,407
	Non-residential	5,261	4,591	3,092	1,835	8,353	6,426
	Total	6,360	5,688	4,368	3,145	10,728	8,833
CA	Residential	7,355	9,852	8,444	10,558	15,799	20,410
	Non-residential	71,304	88,821	10,561	14,603	81,865	103,424
	Total	78,659	98,673	19,005	25,161	97,664	123,834
CO	Residential	2,611	2,618	1,996	2,138	4,607	4,756
	Non-residential	14,944	17,244	4,232	5,660	19,176	22,904
	Total	17,555	19,862	6,228	7,798	23,783	27,660
CT	Residential	1,142	1,355	965	734	2,107	2,089
	Non-residential	0	3,230	0	788	0	4,018
	Total	1,142	4,585	965	1,522	2,107	6,107
DC	Residential	144	10	87	24	231	34
	Non-residential	417	246	5	15	422	261
	Total	561	256	92	39	653	295
DE	Residential	214	232	249	194	463	426
	Non-residential	495	318	6	7	501	325
	Total	709	550	255	201	964	751
FL	Residential	7,940	8,277	6,727	7,237	14,667	15,514
	Non-residential	12,902	36,924	21,028	4,513	33,930	41,437
	Total	20,842	45,201	27,755	11,750	48,597	56,951
GA	Residential	4,120	3,783	3,914	3,742	8,034	7,525
	Non-residential	19,700	22,827	15,250	15,234	34,950	38,061
	Total	23,820	26,610	19,164	18,976	42,984	45,586
HI	Residential	703	838	818	777	1,521	1,615
	Non-residential	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	703	838	818	777	1,521	1,615

* Including reports from 80% of the tribes.

		Adults		Children		Total	
		2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010
IA	Residential	2,428	2,908	1,996	2,572	4,424	5,480
	Non-residential	14,152	17,658	3,362	6,385	17,514	24,043
	Total	16,580	20,566	5,358	8,957	21,938	29,523
ID	Residential	2,080	859	531	874	2,611	1,733
	Non-residential	3,749	8,938	6,006	3,999	9,755	12,937
	Total	5,829	9,797	6,537	4,873	12,366	14,670
IL	Residential	2,585	3,963	2,738	3,437	5,323	7,400
	Non-residential	45,920	42,608	6,436	5,545	52,356	48,153
	Total	48,505	46,571	9,174	8,982	57,679	55,553
IN	Residential	12,166	2,444	1,018	2,225	13,184	4,669
	Non-residential	11,157	5,440	9,309	6,848	20,466	12,288
	Total	23,323	7,884	10,327	9,073	33,650	16,957
KS	Residential	1,466	1,415	1,247	1,325	2,713	2,740
	Non-residential	13,747	12,372	4,115	3,971	17,862	16,343
	Total	15,213	13,787	5,362	5,296	20,575	19,083
KY	Residential	2,157	2,289	1,829	1,827	3,986	4,116
	Non-residential	22,544	26,412	694	1,212	23,238	27,624
	Total	24,701	28,701	2,523	3,039	27,224	31,740
LA	Residential	2,395	2,452	2,228	2,154	4,623	4,606
	Non-residential	10,241	10,501	3,746	3,944	13,987	14,445
	Total	12,636	12,953	5,974	6,098	18,610	19,051
MA	Residential	865	487	933	371	1,798	858
	Non-residential	110	204	281	66	391	270
	Total	975	691	1,214	437	2,189	1,128
MD	Residential	5,385	1,493	1,226	1,138	6,611	2,631
	Non-residential	19,196	20,259	1,271	1,295	20,467	21,554
	Total	24,581	21,752	2,497	2,433	27,078	24,185
ME	Residential	490	494	419	432	909	926
	Non-residential	10,900	11,506	455	542	11,355	12,048
	Total	11,390	12,000	874	974	12,264	12,974
MI	Residential	5,707	5,305	6,070	5,512	11,777	10,817
	Non-residential	28,577	27,817	3,732	4,013	32,309	31,830
	Total	34,284	33,122	9,802	9,525	44,086	42,647
MN	Residential	4,479	8,070	4,305	4,814	8,784	12,884
	Non-residential	3,618	525	518	37	4,136	562
	Total	8,097	8,595	4,823	4,851	12,920	13,446
MO	Residential	4,790	4,685	4,398	4,208	9,188	8,893
	Non-residential	18,654	20,151	10,106	12,643	28,760	32,794
	Total	23,444	24,836	14,504	16,851	37,948	41,687

		Adults		Children		Total	
		2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010
MS	Residential	1,053	987	1,089	1,123	2,142	2,110
	Non-residential	1,545	1,297	348	512	1,893	1,809
	Total	2,598	2,284	1,437	1,635	4,035	3,919
MT	Residential	1,416	1,427	1,097	1,419	2,513	2,846
	Non-residential	6,728	6,734	2,492	2,345	9,220	9,079
	Total	8,144	8,161	3,589	3,764	11,733	11,925
NC	Residential	6,447	6,544	5,317	4,846	11,764	11,390
	Non-residential	46,272	38,651	7,239	6,850	53,511	45,501
	Total	52,719	45,195	12,556	11,696	65,275	56,891
ND	Residential	409	472	421	447	830	919
	Non-residential	711	4,503	169	373	880	4,876
	Total	1,120	4,975	590	820	1,710	5,795
NE	Residential	1,931	3,622	1,612	2,089	3,543	5,711
	Non-residential	10,755	15,409	5,933	7,157	16,688	22,566
	Total	12,686	19,031	7,545	9,246	20,231	28,277
NH	Residential	273	343	157	213	430	556
	Non-residential	9,269	14,359	1,073	1,003	10,342	15,362
	Total	9,542	14,702	1,230	1,216	10,772	15,918
NJ	Residential	1,543	1,533	1,811	1,688	3,354	3,221
	Non-residential	7,681	9,934	1,363	3,472	9,044	13,406
	Total	9,224	11,467	3,174	5,160	12,398	16,627
NM	Residential	2,117	1,926	1,796	1,989	3,913	3,915
	Non-residential	5,525	5,309	1,576	1,355	7,101	6,664
	Total	7,642	7,235	3,372	3,344	11,014	10,579
NV	Residential	1,049	897	960	743	2,009	1,640
	Non-residential	3,799	4,069	3,602	465	7,401	4,534
	Total	4,848	4,966	4,562	1,208	9,410	6,174
NY	Residential	7,102	6,575	8,674	7,094	15,776	13,669
	Non-residential	33,878	57,304	11,160	10,979	45,038	68,283
	Total	40,980	63,879	19,834	18,073	60,814	81,952
OH	Residential	3,138	2,751	2,491	2,202	5,629	4,953
	Non-residential	12,074	16,989	9,585	5,229	21,659	22,218
	Total	15,212	19,740	12,076	7,431	27,288	27,171
OK	Residential	4,195	3,993	3,738	3,487	7,933	7,480
	Non-residential	12,503	17,240	3,707	3,336	16,210	20,576
	Total	16,698	21,233	7,445	6,823	24,143	28,056
OR	Residential	2,823	2,927	2,355	2,425	5,178	5,352
	Non-residential	20,339	20,812	3,638	3,560	23,977	24,372
	Total	23,162	23,739	5,993	5,985	29,155	29,724

		Adults		Children		Total	
		2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010
PA	Residential	4,859	4,853	4,197	4,182	9,056	9,035
	Non-residential	77,231	74,174	3,355	3,022	80,586	77,196
	Total	82,090	79,027	7,552	7,204	89,642	86,231
PR	Residential	625	537	342	691	967	1,228
	Non-residential	756	1,113	447	388	1,203	1,501
	Total	1,381	1,650	789	1,079	2,170	2,729
RI	Residential	331	627	367	312	698	939
	Non-residential	9,209	10,778	702	566	9,911	11,344
	Total	9,540	11,405	1,069	878	10,609	12,283
SC	Residential	1,783	1,774	1,242	1,418	3,025	3,192
	Non-residential	10,024	13,308	3,788	6,589	13,812	19,897
	Total	11,807	15,082	5,030	8,007	16,837	23,089
SD	Residential	2,132	2,266	2,522	1,523	4,654	3,789
	Non-residential	9,305	9,859	1,529	1,622	10,834	11,481
	Total	11,437	12,125	4,051	3,145	15,488	15,270
TN	Residential	2,001	2,210	1,525	1,725	3,526	3,935
	Non-residential	10,443	18,560	1,502	3,138	11,945	21,698
	Total	12,444	20,770	3,027	4,863	15,471	25,633
TX	Residential	15,210	11,946	10,562	14,697	25,772	26,643
	Non-residential	38,135	37,545	13,104	16,681	51,239	54,226
	Total	53,345	49,491	23,666	31,378	77,011	80,869
UT	Residential	1,736	1,502	1,864	1,334	3,600	2,836
	Non-residential	11,590	103	2,049	103	13,639	206
	Total	13,326	1,605	3,913	1,437	17,239	3,042
VA	Residential	2,835	2,928	2,450	2,334	5,285	5,262
	Non-residential	12,739	11,641	3,551	1,854	16,290	13,495
	Total	15,574	14,569	6,001	4,188	21,575	18,757
VT	Residential	361	444	182	292	543	736
	Non-residential	6,994	6,075	1,062	1,068	8,056	7,143
	Total	7,355	6,519	1,244	1,360	8,599	7,879
WA	Residential	2,636	2,764	2,373	2,675	5,009	5,439
	Non-residential	11,607	11,178	437	775	12,044	11,953
	Total	14,243	13,942	2,810	3,450	17,053	17,392
WI	Residential	3,655	3,603	3,685	3,262	7,340	6,865
	Non-residential	28,594	28,623	5,500	5,679	34,094	34,302
	Total	32,249	32,226	9,185	8,941	41,434	41,167
WV	Residential	1,029	1,149	647	724	1,676	1,873
	Non-residential	13,129	14,284	2,648	1,721	15,777	16,005
	Total	14,158	15,433	3,295	2,445	17,453	17,878

		Adults		Children		Total	
		2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010
WY	Residential	539	541	384	333	923	874
	Non-residential	3,844	4,441	1,360	1,105	5,204	5,546
	Total	4,383	4,982	1,744	1,438	6,127	6,420
Total	Residential	150,292	140,216	120,165	125,854	270,457	266,070
	Non-residential	756,969	851,417	199,428	186,709	956,397	1,038,126
	Total	907,261	991,633	319,593	312,563	1,226,854	1,304,196

**APPENDIX D:
STATE AND TERRITORY FUNDING FY 2009 – 2010**

State	FY 2009	FY 2010	State	FY 2009	FY 2010
Alabama	\$4,132,771	\$4,132,771	Nebraska	\$943,755	\$943,601
Alaska	\$732,282	\$732,223	Nevada	\$1,101,180	\$1,100,955
Arizona	\$1,852,904	\$1,852,343	New Hampshire	\$853,621	\$853,507
Arkansas	\$1,150,374	\$1,150,127	New Jersey	\$2,273,575	\$2,272,826
California	\$7,684,814	\$7,681,641	New Mexico	\$982,483	\$982,312
Colorado	\$1,552,076	\$1,551,649	New York	\$4,356,737	\$4,355,055
Connecticut	\$1,274,863	\$1,274,561	North Carolina	\$2,377,612	\$2,376,816
Delaware	\$768,288	\$768,212	North Dakota	\$723,645	\$723,590
Dist of Columbia	\$714,075	\$714,024	Ohio	\$2,813,899	\$2,812,907
Florida	\$4,132,771	\$4,131,189	Oklahoma	\$1,302,062	\$1,301,747
Georgia	\$2,466,918	\$2,466,082	Oregon	\$1,330,531	\$1,330,203
Hawaii	\$848,299	\$848,188	Pennsylvania	\$2,999,395	\$2,998,320
Idaho	\$893,714	\$893,583	Puerto Rico	\$1,340,686	\$1,361,796
Illinois	\$3,086,765	\$3,085,651	Rhode Island	\$802,538	\$802,448
Indiana	\$1,829,121	\$1,828,570	South Carolina	\$1,463,477	\$1,463,091
Iowa	\$1,178,740	\$1,178,481	South Dakota	\$755,008	\$754,938
Kansas	\$1,140,109	\$1,139,867	Tennessee	\$1,797,914	\$1,797,378
Kentucky	\$1,422,893	\$1,422,525	Texas	\$5,289,002	\$5,286,902
Louisiana	\$1,450,177	\$1,449,796	Utah	\$1,127,443	\$1,127,207
Maine	\$853,746	\$853,632	Vermont	\$719,749	\$719,696
Maryland	\$1,685,871	\$1,685,384	Virginia	\$2,097,485	\$2,096,814
Massachusetts	\$1,852,477	\$1,851,916	Washington	\$1,862,357	\$1,861,792
Michigan	\$2,528,151	\$2,527,287	West Virginia	\$949,737	\$949,580
Minnesota	\$1,606,226	\$1,605,775	Wisconsin	\$1,684,786	\$1,684,300
Mississippi	\$1,166,416	\$1,166,162	Wyoming	\$702,671	\$702,624
Montana	\$786,473	\$786,390			
TOTALS			FY 2009		FY2010
			\$91,442,662		\$91,438,434

**APPENDIX E:
INDIAN TRIBE AND ALASKA NATIVE VILLAGE FUNDING FY 2009 – 2010**

Tribal Grantee	FY 2009	FY 2010
<i>Alabama</i>		
Poarch Band of Creek Indians	\$26,592	\$26,232
<i>Alaska</i>		
Alatna Tribal Council	\$26,592	\$26,232
Aleutian/Pribilof Island Assoc Inc	\$46,537	\$45,906
Allakaket Tribal Council	\$26,592	\$26,232
Anvik Traditional Council	\$26,592	\$26,232
Beaver Village Council	\$26,592	\$26,232
Bristol Bay	\$86,425	\$85,254
Chalkyitsik Village Council		\$26,232
Chugachmiut		\$26,232
DOT Lake	\$26,592	\$26,232
Eastern Aleutian Tribes, Inc Agdaagux Tribal Council Akutan Traditional Council False Pass Tribal Council Nelson Lagoon Village Council Qagan Tayagungin and Unga Tribal Council Unga Tribal Council	\$132,960	\$157,392
Evansville Tribal Council	\$26,592	\$26,232
Fairbanks Native Association	\$59,833	\$59,022
Gwichyaa Zhee Gwich'in (Ft Yukon)	\$26,592	\$26,232
Holy Cross Village Council	\$26,592	\$26,232
Hughes Village Hudotl'eekka Tribe	\$26,592	\$26,232
Huslia Village Council	\$26,592	\$26,232
Kaltag Tribal Council	\$26,592	\$26,232
Kodiak Area Native Association	\$46,537	\$45,906
Koyukuk Tribal Council	\$26,592	\$26,232
Louden Tribal Council		\$26,232
Maniilaq Association		\$26,232
McGrath Native Village Council	\$26,592	\$26,232
Mendas Cha~Ag Tribe		\$26,232
Minto Tribal Council	\$2,6592	\$26,232
Native Village of Afognak	\$2,6592	\$26,232
Native Village of Eagle		\$26,232
Native Village of Eyak	\$2,6592	\$26,232
Nenana Native Council	\$2,6592	\$26,232
Nikolai Edzeno Village Council	\$26,592	\$26,232
Northway Village Council	\$26,592	\$26,232
Nulato Tribal Council	\$26,592	\$26,232
Ruby Tribal Council	\$26,592	\$26,232
Shageluk IRA Council	\$26,592	\$26,232
South Central Foundation	\$305,813	\$301,667
Sun'aq Tribe of Kodiak	\$26,592	\$26,232
Takotna Tribal Council	\$2,6592	\$26,232
Tanacross Village Council	\$26,592	\$26,232

Telida Village Council	\$26,592	\$26,232
Tetlin Tribal Council	\$26,592	\$26,232
Tlingit & Haida Indian Tribes	\$226,035	\$222,971
TOK Native Association	\$26,592	\$26,232
Native Village of Tanana		\$26,232
<u>Arizona</u>		
Hualapai Tribal Council	\$26,592	\$26,232
Navajo Nation	\$2,326,834	\$2,295,289
Tohono O'odham Nation	\$139,610	\$137,717
Yavapai Prescott Indian Tribe	\$26,592	\$26,232
<u>California</u>		
Dry Creek Rancheria	\$26,592	\$26,232
Fort Mojave Indian Tribe	\$26,592	\$26,232
Inter-Tribal Council of California		
Big Pine Tribe		
Big Sandy Rancheria		
Big Valley Rancheria		
Blue Lake		
Bridgeport		
Cahto Indian Tribe		
Campo Band of Mission Indians		
Chemehuevi Tribe		
Chuckchansi Tribe		
Cold Springs Rancheria		
Cortina Tribe		
Elem Colony		
FT Bidwell Reservation		
Greenville Tribe		
Grindstone Rancheria		
Hopland Indian Tribe		
Elk Valley		
Ione Band of Minwoc	\$658,153	\$682,032
Lone Pine		
Manchester/Point Arena		
Pinoleville Tribe		
Pit River Tribe		
Potter Valley		
Quartz Valley Reservation		
Redding Rancheria		
Redwood Valley		
Resighini Tribe		
Robinson		
Scotts Valley Tribe		
Sherwood Tribe		
Stewarts Point Rancheria		
Soboba Tribe		
Susanville Indian Rancheria		
Tubatulabals		
Washoe Band of Nevada and California		

La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians		\$26,232
Smith River Rancheria	\$26,592	\$26,232
Southern Indian Health Council		
Barona Tribe		
Campo Band of Kumeyaay Indians		
Capitan Grande		
Cuyapaipa		
Ewiiapaayp Band	\$239,328	\$236,088
Jamul		
La Posta Tribe		
Manzanita		
Sycuan		
Viejas		
Wiyot Tribe	\$26,592	\$26,232
<u>Idaho</u>		
Coeur D'Alene Tribe	\$26,592	\$26,232
Shoshone-Bannock Tribes	\$59,833	\$59,022
<u>Kansas</u>		
Kickapoo Tribe of Kansas	\$26,592	\$26,232
<u>Maine</u>		
Aroostook Band of Micmacs	\$26,592	
Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians	\$26,592	\$26,232
Pleasant Point Passamaquoddy Tribe	\$26,592	\$26,232
<u>Massachusetts</u>		
Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head	\$26,592	\$26,232
<u>Michigan</u>		
Bay Mills	\$26,592	\$26,232
Grand Traverse	\$26,592	\$26,232
Hannahville Indian Community	\$26,592	\$26,232
Lac Vieux Desert Lake Superior	\$26,592	\$26,232
Little River Band of Ottawa Indians	\$26,592	
Saginaw Chippewa Tribe	\$46,537	\$45,906
Sault St Marie Chippewa	\$26,592	\$26,232
<u>Minnesota</u>		
Bois Forte Reservation	\$26,592	\$26,232
Grand Portage Reservation	\$26,592	\$26,232
Leech Lake Reservation	\$73,129	\$72,138
Red Lake Chippewa	\$86,425	\$85,254
White Earth Reservation	\$59,833	\$59,022
<u>Mississippi</u>		
Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians	\$73,129	\$72,138
<u>Montana</u>		
Blackfeet Tribe	\$126,314	\$124,601
Confederated Salish and Kootenai	\$99,722	\$98,370
Fort Belknap Community Council	\$46,537	\$45,906
Fort Peck Tribes Assiniboine and Sioux		
Assiniboine Tribe		\$52,464
Sioux Tribe		

Northern Cheyenne Tribal Council	\$73,129	\$72,138
<u>Nebraska</u>		
Native American Family Services		
Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska	\$79,776	\$26,232
Praire Band of Potawatomi Indians in Kansas		
Sac and Fox Tribe of Missouri		
Ponca Tribe of Nebraska	\$46,537	\$45,906
Santee Sioux Tribe	\$46,537	\$45,906
Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska	\$46,537	\$45,906
<u>Nevada</u>		
Elko Band Council	\$26,592	\$26,232
Inter-Tribal Council of Nevada		
Battle Mountain Tribe		
Battle Mountain Tribe (CA)		
Confederated Tribes of Goshute (UT)		
Duckwater Shoshone		
Ely Shoeshone Council		
Ft McDermitt		
Las Vegas Paiute		
Lovelock Paiute Tribe		
Moapa River Reservation		
Pyramid Lake		
Reno/Sparks	\$212,736	\$341,061
Shoshone Paiute Tribes of the Duck Valley Reservation		
Summit lake Pauite Tribe		
Summit Lake Pauite Tribe (CA)		
Te-Moak Tribe		
Walker River		
Walker River Pauite		
Washoe Tribe		
Yerington Paiute Tribe		
Yomba Shoshone Tribe		
<u>New Mexico</u>		
Eight Northern Indian Pueblos		
Pueblo of Ildefonso		
Pueblo of Nambre		
Pueblo of Picuris		
Pueblo of Pojoaque	\$212,736	\$209,856
Pueblo of San Juan		
Pueblo of Santa Clara		
Pueblo of Taos		
Pubelo of Tesuque		
Pueblo of Isleta	\$46,537	\$45,906
Santo Domingo Tribe	\$59,833	\$59,022

Zuni Tribe	\$172,851	\$170,507
<u>New York</u>		
St Regis Mohawk	\$46,537	\$45,906
<u>North Carolina</u>		
Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians	\$99,721	\$98,37
<u>North Dakota</u>		
Fort Berthold Reservation	\$99,721	\$26,232
Spirit Lake of Ft Totten	\$59,833	\$59,022
Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa	\$126,214	\$124,601
<u>Oklahoma</u>		
Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma		\$45,906
Absentee Shawnee Tribe	\$99,722	\$98,370
Apache Tribe of Oklahoma		\$26,232
Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma	\$1,662,025	\$1,639,492
Chickasaw	\$332,405	\$327,898
Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma	\$41,2182	\$406,594
Citizen Potawatomi Nation	\$99,721	\$98,370
Comanche Indian Tribe	\$99,722	\$98,370
Fort Still Apache Tribe	\$26,592	\$26,232
Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma	\$26,592	\$26,232
Muscogee Creek Nation	\$252,628	\$249,203
Osage Tribal of Oklahoma	\$99,721	\$98,370
Otoe-Missouria Tribe	\$26,592	\$26,232
Ponca Tribe of Indians		\$45,906
Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma	\$26,592	\$26,232
Sac and Fox Nation	\$86,425	\$85,254
Wichita and Affiliated Tribes	\$26,592	\$26,232
<u>Oregon</u>		
Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde	\$598,33	\$59,022
Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs Reservation	\$59,833	\$59,022
Klamath Tribe	\$46,537	\$45,906
<u>Rhode Island</u>		
Narragansett Indian Tribe	\$26,592	\$26,232
<u>South Carolina</u>		
Catawba Indian Nation	\$26,592	\$26,232
<u>South Dakota</u>		
Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe	\$139,610	
Crow Creek Sioux Tribe	\$46,537	\$45,906
Lower Brule Sioux Tribe	\$26,592	
Oglala Lakota Nation	\$199,443	\$196,739
Rosebud Sioux Tribe	\$226,035	\$222,971
Sisseton-Wahpeton Dakota Nation	\$59,833	\$59,022
Standing Rock Sioux Tribe	\$172,851	\$170,507
<u>Utah</u>		
Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah	\$26,592	\$26,232
<u>Washington</u>		
Lummi Nation	\$46,537	\$45,906
Muckleshoot Tribe		\$45,906
Puyallup Tribe of Indians	\$26,592	\$26,232
Skokomish Indian Tribe	\$26,592	\$26,232

South Puget Intertribal Planning Agency		
Chehalis		
Nisqually Tribe of Washington	\$132,960	\$104,928
Shoalwater Bay Tribe of Washington		
Squaxin Island		
Spokane Tribe of Indians	\$46,537	\$45,906
Swinomish Tribal Community	\$26,592	\$26,232
Yakama Indian Nation	\$113,018	\$111,485
<u>Wisconsin</u>		
Stockbridge- Munsee		\$26,232
Bad River Band of Lake Superior	\$26,592	\$26,232
Ho-Chunk Nation	\$26,592	\$26,232
Lac Du Flambeau Lake Superior Chippewa	\$46,537	\$45,906
Menominee Tribe	\$59,833	\$59,022
Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewas	\$26,592	\$26,232
Sokaogon Chippewa Community	\$26,592	\$26,232
<u>Wyoming</u>		
Northern Arapaho Business Council	\$99,721	\$98,370

APPENDIX F: ENDNOTES

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³² In 2012, a FVPSA-funded research study will be published that analyzes the results of surveys conducted in four states to determine the effectiveness of non-residential, supportive services.

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⁴⁰ In December 2010, the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act was reauthorized in P.L. 111-320 which changed the funding formula to create parity between the Territorial and State Coalitions so that all receive equal funding.

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