

DATA & METHODOLOGY

Overview

This document includes methodology and process-related documentation to ensure transparency around our process and allow the public and other stakeholders to recreate the data.

The following discussions with documentation are included below:

Preferred Citation:

Center for Survivor Agency & Justice. "Survivor Economic Equity Data Dashboard: [Map Number], [Dashboard Title]", [Date accessed], <https://csaj.org/>

Contents

Map 1. Population & Landscape of Violence	2
Overview	2
Defining Terminology	2
Map 1. Data Documentation	3
Population Landscape	3
Landscape of Violence	4
Data Sources	5
Map 2. Safety Landscapes	7
Overview	7
Defining Terminology	7
Map 2. Data Documentation	8
Economic Stability	8
Housing Stability	9
Family and Child Well-Being	10
Education & Employment	11
Physical & Mental Health	12
Data Sources	13
Map 3. Policy & Funding Landscape	16
Overview	16
Defining Terminology	16
Map 3. Data Documentation	16
Data Sources	17

Map 1. Population & Landscape of Violence

Overview

While anyone can experience abuse, not everyone can access the resources and support they need to be, get, and stay safe. Survivors from oppressed communities are disproportionately impacted by domestic violence due to policies and systems that impede their access to resources and safety.

The purpose of Map 1 is to know who's in your state, who's impacted by GBV in your state, and to help craft the unique story and vision of what safety looks like & requires in your state.

Defining Terminology

Term	Definition
Race/Ethnicity terminology	Because this dashboard draws upon multiple sources that label and define demographic groups differently (e.g. Hispanic vs Latina/o/x), we strove for consistent labels across all dashboards and thus prioritized the consistent use of community/advocate identified labels that generally refer to these groups. However, Latinx and Hispanic, for example, are not entirely the same population. Refer to original data sources when citing.
Intimate Partner Violence	Often interchangeable with “domestic violence.” We use intimate partner violence (IPV) to be expansive of all forms of intimate relationships, and to be consistent with the National Intimate Partner & Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS), our primary data source. NISVS defines IPV as “physical violence, sexual violence, stalking, psychological aggression (including coercive tactics), and control of reproductive or sexual health by a current or former intimate partner.” And “an intimate partner is described as a romantic or sexual partner and includes spouses, boyfriends, girlfriends, people with whom they dated, were seeing, or ‘hooked up.’”
Gender-based Violence	The umbrella term used when referring to any or all forms of violence that are based in or motivated by gender and/or sexual identity. This includes intimate partner violence, sexual assault, femicide, gender/sex discrimination, sex/gender-based hate crimes, etc.
Sexual Assault	Refers to any contact sexual violence (Contact SV), as defined by NISVS: “a combined measure that includes rape, being made to penetrate someone else, sexual coercion, and/or unwanted sexual contact.”

Femicide	The World Health Organization defines femicide as “the intentional murder of women because they are women, but broader definitions include any killings of women or girls.” We include female presenting individuals as well. The Centers for Disease Control & Prevention reports that “homicides occur in women of all ages and among all races/ethnicities, but young, racial/ethnic minority women are disproportionately affected. Over half of female homicides for which circumstances were known were related to intimate partner violence (IPV).” Racial/ethnic (and other) disparities in gender-based violence can be further illuminated when looking at IPV across varying levels of severity.
----------	---



Map 1. Data Documentation

Population Landscape

Field Name/Display Name	Values/Format	Disaggregation 🔍 = Sub-Category 👤 = Race-Ethnicity	Data Source
State	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50 states • Washington DC • American Samoa • Northern Mariana Islands • Puerto Rico • United States Virgin Islands 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,5-8 • 1,5-8 • 3-4 • 3-4 • 2 • 3-4
Age Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children (<18) • Adults (18-64) • Older/Aging (65+) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1-4 • 1-4 • 1-4
Disability Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adults with Disabilities • d/Deaf or Hard of Hearing 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 • 6
Gender Identity Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Female • Male • Transgender 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1-4 • 1-4 • 6
Households w/ Children Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All families • Female householders, no spouse present, with children • Same sex households 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1-4 • 1-4 • 8

Immigration & Language Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immigrant Population • % Change in Immigrant Population, 2010-2019 • Limited English Proficiency (LEP) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1-4 • 7 • 1-4
Race & Ethnicity Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asian • Black / African American • Latinx / Hispanic • Native American / Alaska Native • Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander • White (not Hispanic/Latinx) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1-4 • 1-4 • 1-4 • 1-4 • 1-4 • 1-4
Rural/Urban Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural • % Change in Rural Population, 2010-2020 • Urban 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 • 5 • 5
Sexual Orientation Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8
Intersections Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population • Gender-Based Violence: IPV, SA • Poverty 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1-4 • 9 • 1-4
Sub-Category 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Male • Female 		
Race/Ethnicity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All • Asian • Black / African American • Latinx / Hispanic • Native American / Alaska Native • Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander • White (not Hispanic/Latinx) 		

Landscape of Violence

Field Name/Display Name	Values/Format	Disaggregation  = Sub-Category  = Race-Ethnicity	Data Source
State	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50 states • Washington DC • American Samoa • Northern Mariana Islands • Puerto Rico • United States Virgin Islands 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 9 • 9 • n/a • n/a • n/a • n/a

Intimate Partner Violence Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Lifetime Experience of IPV ● First Victimization before 18 years old ● Women Experience Coercive Control ● Survivors Report IPV-Related Impacts ● Stalking 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 9 ● 9 ● 9 ● 9 ● 9
Sexual Assault Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Lifetime Experience of Sexual Assault ● Women's First Sexual Violence Victimization before 18 years old 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 9 ● 9
Femicide Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Femicide Rate ● Firearm Mortality Rate ● Homicide Rate ● Number of Missing & Murdered Indigenous Women 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 10 ● 11 ● 12 ● 13
Sub-Category	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Men ● Women ● Gay Men ● Lesbian Women 		
Race/Ethnicity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● All Races/Ethnicities ● American Indian / Alaska Native ● Asian / Pacific Islander ● Black / African American ● Hispanic / Latinx ● White (not Hispanic/Latinx) 		

Data Sources

1. U.S. Census Bureau, 2021 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Table: S0201:
[https://data.census.gov/table?t=001:Age+and+Sex:Health+Insurance&g=0100000US\\$0400000&tid=ACSSPP1Y2021.S0201](https://data.census.gov/table?t=001:Age+and+Sex:Health+Insurance&g=0100000US$0400000&tid=ACSSPP1Y2021.S0201)
2. U.S. Census Bureau, 2021 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Table: S0201PR:
[https://data.census.gov/table?t=001:Age+and+Sex:Health+Insurance&g=0100000US\\$0400000&tid=ACSSPP1Y2021.S0201](https://data.census.gov/table?t=001:Age+and+Sex:Health+Insurance&g=0100000US$0400000&tid=ACSSPP1Y2021.S0201)
3. U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Decennial Census of Island Areas, Table: DP3
<https://data.census.gov/table?g=0400000US60,66,78&tid=DECENNIALDPAS2020.DP3>
4. U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Decennial Census of Island Areas, Table: P1:
<https://data.census.gov/table?g=0400000US60,66,78&tid=DECENNIALDPVI2020.DP1>
5. Calculated based on: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 List of 2020 Census Urban Areas [UACE codes]:
<https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/geography/guidance/geo-areas/urban-rural.html>
6. U.S. Census Bureau, Household Pulse Survey, November 2 - November 14, 2022.
<https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/household-pulse-survey/data.html>

7. Migration Policy Institute (MPI) tabulation of data from U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 and 2019 American Community Surveys (ACS), and 1990 and 2000 Decennial Census.
Source:
[https://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/frequently-requested-statistics-immigrants-and-immigration-united-states-2020#demographic-educational-linguistic~:text=and%20Vermont%20\(French\)-,\(see%20Figure%20,-\)](https://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/frequently-requested-statistics-immigrants-and-immigration-united-states-2020#demographic-educational-linguistic~:text=and%20Vermont%20(French)-,(see%20Figure%20,-))
8. Movement Advancement Project (MAP) analysis of Gallup Polling (2012-2017) and data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC; 2015 and 2017 YRBS):
https://www.lgbtmap.org/equality-maps/lgbt_populations
9. Smith, S.G., Chen, J., Basile, K.C., Gilbert, L.K., Merrick, M.T., Patel, N., Walling, M., & Jain, A. (2017). "The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS): 2010-2012 State Report." Atlanta, GA: National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
<https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/NISVS-StateReportBook.pdf>
10. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2020). "WISQARS Fatal Injury Data Visualization,": <https://bit.ly/40yl3eW>
11. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2021). "Firearm Mortality by State,": https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/pressroom/sosmap/firearm_mortality/firearm.htm
12. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2021). "Homicide Mortality by State,": https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/pressroom/sosmap/homicide_mortality/homicide.htm
13. Lucchesi, A. & Echo-Hawk, A. (2016). "Missing and murdered indigenous women & girls: A snapshot of data from 71 urban cities in the United States." Urban Indian Health Institute:
<https://www.uihi.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/Missing-and-Murdered-Indigenous-Women-and-Girls-Report.pdf>

Map 2. Safety Landscapes

Overview

Safety does not only mean the absence of physical abuse, but for survivors to have economic security, opportunity, community, and well-being across many domains of life. While this data is not specific to survivors (it reflects your general population), remember that survivors are often overrepresented in groups with the poorest outcomes due to the compounding effects of physical, economic, and emotional/mental/spiritual trauma. That is particularly true for survivors with multiple marginalized identities. What do these safety landscapes look like generally in your state (i.e. are opportunities for economic security, housing, health, etc generally accessible to survivors)? Are there differences in outcomes for different populations (ie. across race/ethnicity or disability status)? Where are your current advocacy/service priorities creating bridges to these safety-related factors? Are there gaps you could fill via individual advocacy? What gaps might require systems/policy change?

Defining Terminology

First, it is important to level set and define terms that have been synonymously employed to capture similar but different concepts. Table 1 provides an overview of definitions used throughout CSAJ background documentation, research and dashboards.







Safety Landscapes Definitions



Term	Definition
Economic Security	Safety requires economic security. 99% of survivors report experiencing economic abuse. Over 75% want help with financial matters as a result of abuse, but report multiple barriers to getting that help. A survivors' access to economic stability can be assessed historically, structurally, and interpersonally.
Housing Stability	Nationally, 92% of homeless women have experienced severe physical or sexual abuse in their lives. And some U.S. cities report that DV is the main driver of homelessness.
Family & Child Well-being	Access to childcare is a top barrier to safety. In different studies, 83-percent of survivors say they cannot support themselves and their children on their income, and 38% say childcare sabotage impacts their ability to work (Source). Having children should not be a predictor of violence or poverty.
Civil Rights & Opportunity	"Certain 'opportunity structures' lead to stability and personal advancement in our society. These opportunity structures include high-performing schools, affordable housing, sustainable employment, safety from crime,

	environmentally safe neighborhoods, home equity and wealth, access to affordable health care, and others.” - Kirwan Institute
Physical & Mental Health	Not only do survivors often need medical attention as a direct result of domestic or sexual violence, but over the course of their lives they incur higher healthcare costs (up to 2.5 times higher, in some studies) that last longer than the and poorer health outcomes. States that work to reduce healthcare costs, relieve medical debt, and expand access to trauma-informed and patient centered care will create landscapes of health equity.








Map 2. Data Documentation


Economic Stability

Field Name/Display Name	Values/Format adding	Disaggregation  = Sub-Category  = Race-Ethnicity	Data Source
States	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50 states Washington DC American Samoa Northern Mariana Islands Puerto Rico United States Virgin Islands 		
Concentrated Disadvantage Indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concentrated Disadvantage SCORE Households with cash public assistance income Population Poverty Rate Unemployment Rate 	   	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Calculated 1-3 1-3 1-3 1-3
Consumer Burden Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % w Any Debt % w Credit Card Debt % w Home Debt % w vehicle debt Bankruptcy Filings Consumers w Collections Fell Behind on Bills Median Debt Payday Lenders (# per 100,000 population) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6 6 6 6 7 8 9 6 10
Economic Stability Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Difficulty Paying for Usual Household Expenses Have checking account (%) Have savings account (%) Median Income Poverty Rate Median Net Wealth Median Net Wealth (excluding home equity) 	     	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5 6 6 1-3 1-3 6 6











Sub-Category 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total • Adult Population (18-64) With a Disability • d/Deaf or Hard of Hearing • Divorced/separated • Female (18+) • LGB/non-het • Older/Aging (65+) • Race/Ethnicity • Transgender 		
Race/Ethnicity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American Indian and Alaska Native • Asian • Black / African American • Hispanic/Latino • Multiracial • Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone • White (non Hispanic/Latino) 		

Housing Stability

Field Name/Display Name	Values/Format Disaggregated data adding	Disaggregation  = Sub-Category  = Race-Ethnicity	Data Source
State	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50 states • Washington DC • American Samoa • Guam • Northern Mariana Islands • Puerto Rico 		
Housing Access Indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Median rent • One-Day Requests for Housing/Shelter • Renters paying over 30% of income on rent 	 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1-3 • 11 • 1-3
Housing Outcome Indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very or Somewhat Likely to have to leave home due to eviction in the next 2 months • Eviction Filings • Foreclosure Rate (per 100,000) • Home owners • Homeless 	  	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 • 12 • 13 • 1-3 • 14
Sub-Category 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total • Adult Population (18-64) With a Disability • d/Deaf or Hard of Hearing • Families • Female (18+) • LGB/non-het • Older/Aging (65+) • Race/Ethnicity • Transgender • Unaccompanied Youth • Unmet Requests 		








Race/Ethnicity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total population • American Indian and Alaska Native alone • Asian • Black / African American • Hispanic/Latino • Multiracial • Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone • Some other race alone • White (non Hispanic/Latino) 		
---	--	--	--

Family and Child Well-Being

Field Name/Display Name	Values/Format Disaggregated data adding	Disaggregation  = Sub-Category  = Race-Ethnicity	Data Source
State	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50 states • Washington DC • American Samoa • Northern Mariana Islands • Puerto Rico • United States Virgin Islands 		
Child/Family Access Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Childcare Cost • Child Population • Child Support Cases • Domestic Relations Caseload Rate • Claimed & Received 2021 Child Tax Credit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  (total, on TANF, w orders)  (all, civil protection order, custody)  ,  	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15 • 1-3 • 16 • 17 • 5
Child/Family Outcome Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child Maltreatment/Removal Rate per 1,000 Children • Children below poverty • Food insecure Households w Children (sometimes or often not enough to eat) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">   ,  	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 18 • 1-3 • 5
Sub-Category 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total • Adult Population (18-64) With a Disability • All Cases Types per 100,000 • Civil Protection Order Case Rate per 100,000 • Collections for Families/Foster Care Receiving TANF • Custody Case Rate per 100,000 • d/Deaf or Hard of Hearing • Female (18+) • Household receives benefits from the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) or the Food Stamp Program • LGB/non-het • Older/Aging (65+) • Race/Ethnicity • Total Caseload 		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transgender • With Orders Established 		
Race/Ethnicity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American Indian / Alaska Native • Asian • Black / African American • Hispanic/Latino • Multiracial • Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander • White (non Hispanic/Latino) 		

Education & Employment

Field Name/Display Name	Values/Format Disaggregated data adding	Disaggregation  = Sub-Category  = Race-Ethnicity	Data Source
State	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50 states • Washington DC • American Samoa • Northern Mariana Islands • Puerto Rico • United States Virgin Islands 		
Education & Employment Access Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High school graduate or higher • Received unemployment insurance benefits since June 1, 2022 • U-Visa Approval Rate 	 (male, female) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1-3 • 5 • 19
Education & Employment Outcome Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unemployment Rate • Work Low Wage Jobs 	 (male, female)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20 • 21
Sub-Category 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total • Adult Population (18-64) With a Disability • d/Deaf or Hard of Hearing • Female (18+) • LGB/non-het • Male • Older/Aging (65+) • Race/Ethnicity • Transgender 		
Race/Ethnicity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All • American Indian and Alaska Native alone • Asian • Black / African American • Hispanic/Latino • Multiracial • Native Hawaiian / Pacific 		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Islander White (non Hispanic/Latino) 		
--	---	--	--

Physical & Mental Health

Field Name/Display Name	Values/Format <i>Disaggregated data adding</i>	Disaggregation 🔍 = Sub-Category 👤 = Race-Ethnicity	Data Source
State	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50 states Washington DC American Samoa Northern Mariana Islands Puerto Rico United States Virgin Islands 		
Health Access Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Have Health Insurance Residents per 1 Mental Health Provider Medical debt 	🔍, 👤	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5 22 27
Health Outcome Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women Who Report Fair or Poor Health Status Maternal Mortality Rate IPV Survivor With Self-Reported Health Issues IPV Survivor With Any Diagnosed Health Condition Women Average Number of Poor Mental Health Days Reported in the Last 30 Days 	👤 🔍 (history/no of IPV) 🔍 (history/no of IPV) 👤	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 23 24 25 25 26
Sub-Category 🔍	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total Adult Population (18-64) With a Disability d/Deaf or Hard of Hearing Female (18+) LGB/non-het No History of IPV Older/Aging (65+) Race/Ethnicity Transgender With History of IPV 		
Race/Ethnicity 👤	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All American Indian / Alaska Native Asian Black / African American Hispanic/Latino Multiracial White (non Hispanic/Latino) 		

Data Sources

1. U.S. Census Bureau, 2021 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Table: S0201:
[https://data.census.gov/table?t=001:Age+and+Sex:Health+Insurance&g=0100000US\\$0400000&tid=ACSSPP1Y2021.S0201](https://data.census.gov/table?t=001:Age+and+Sex:Health+Insurance&g=0100000US$0400000&tid=ACSSPP1Y2021.S0201)
2. U.S. Census Bureau, 2021 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Table: S0201PR:
[https://data.census.gov/table?t=001:Age+and+Sex:Health+Insurance&g=0100000US\\$0400000&tid=ACSSPP1Y2021.S0201](https://data.census.gov/table?t=001:Age+and+Sex:Health+Insurance&g=0100000US$0400000&tid=ACSSPP1Y2021.S0201)
3. U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Decennial Census of Island Areas, Table: DP3
<https://data.census.gov/table?g=0400000US60.66.78&tid=DECENNIALDPAS2020.DP3>
4. U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Decennial Census of Island Areas, Table: P1:
<https://data.census.gov/table?g=0400000US60.66.78&tid=DECENNIALDPVI2020.DP1>
5. U.S. Census Bureau, Household Pulse Survey, November 2 - November 14, 2022.
<https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/household-pulse-survey/data.html>
6. U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation, Survey Year 2021, Public Use Data:
<https://www.census.gov/data/tables/2021/demo/wealth/state-wealth-asset-ownership.html>
7. U.S. Bankruptcy Courts—Bankruptcy Cases Filed, Terminated, and Pending—During the 12-Month Periods Ending September 30, 2021 and 2022:
<https://www.uscourts.gov/statistics/table/f/bankruptcy-filings/2022/09/30>
8. Federal Reserve Bank of New York/Equifax Consumer Credit Panel, tabulated by the Federal Reserve Banks of Philadelphia and Minneapolis and accessed via the Consumer Credit Explorer, 2022:
<https://www.philadelphiafed.org/surveys-and-data/community-development-data/consumer-credit-explorer>
9. [Prosperity Now Scorecard](#). Retrieved from: 2017 FDIC National Survey of Unbanked and Underbanked Households. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, 2018.
<https://www.fdic.gov/analysis/household-survey/>
10. Graves, S.M. California State University, Northridge. “McDonald’s vs. Payday Lenders - 2006”: https://www.csun.edu/~sq4002/research/research_home.html
11. National Network to End Domestic Violence. (2022). “16th Annual Domestic Violence Counts Report.”:
<https://nnedv.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/05/16th-Annual-Domestic-Violence-Counts-Full-DV-Counts-Report-FINAL.pdf>
12. Eviction Lab. (2018). “National Eviction Map”:
<https://evictionlab.org/map/?m=model&c=p&b=efr&s=all&r=counties&y=2018&lang=en>
13. ATTOM. (2022). “U.S. Foreclosure Activity Continues to Increase Quarterly Nearing Pre-Pandemic Levels”:
<https://www.attomdata.com/news/market-trends/foreclosures/attom-september-and-q3-2022-u-s-foreclosure-market-report/>

14. National Alliance to End Homelessness (using Point-in-Time Count, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development). (2020):
<https://endhomelessness.org/resource/archived-state-of-homelessness/>
15. Economic Policy Institute (using data from U.S. Department of Health & Human Services), (2019). The cost of childcare in the United States,":
<https://www.epi.org/child-care-costs-in-the-united-states/#:~:text=How%20does%20your%20state%20stack%20up%3F>
16. Office of Child Support Enforcement, Office of the Administration for Children & Families. (2021). "FY 2021 Preliminary Data Report and Tables:
<https://www.acf.hhs.gov/css/data>
17. Court Statistics Project. (2021). "CSP STAT Domestic Relations,":
<https://www.courtstatistics.org/court-statistics/interactive-caseload-data-displays/csp-stat-nav-cards-second-row/csp-stat-domestic-relations>
18. U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. (2021). "Child Maltreatment 2020,":
<https://www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/report/child-maltreatment-2020>
19. U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services. (2020). "U Visa Approval and Denial Ratios, FY16-FY20,":
<https://www.uscis.gov/sites/default/files/document/data/U%20Visa%20Approval%20and%20Denial%20Ratios%2C%20FY16-FY20.pdf>
20. U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Table 14. (2022). "Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment, 2022,":
<https://www.bls.gov/opub/geographic-profile/home.htm>
21. U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. (2022). "Alternative Measures of Labor Underutilization for States, Third Quarter of 2022 through Second Quarter of 2023 averages,":
<https://www.bls.gov/lau/stalt.htm>
22. University Wisconsin Population Health Institute. (2020). "Access to Mental Health Providers by State,":
<https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/explore-health-rankings/county-health-rankings-model/health-factors/clinical-care/access-to-care/mental-health-providers?year=2020&state=45>
23. Kaiser Family Foundation. (2021). "Women Who Report Fair or Poor Health Status by Race/Ethnicity," Analysis of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)'s 2021 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS):
<https://www.kff.org/racial-equity-and-health-policy/state-indicator/women-fair-or-poor-health-status-by-race-ethnicity/?currentTimeframe=0&sortModel=%7B%22collId%22:%22Location%22,%22sort%22:%22asc%22%7D>
24. Kaiser Family Foundation. (2021). "Average Number of Poor Mental Health Days Reported in the Last 30 Days Among All Women by Race/Ethnicity," Analysis of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), National Vital Statistics System, "Maternal deaths and mortality rates: Each state, the District of Columbia, United States, 2018-2021":
<https://www.kff.org/other/state-indicator/maternal-deaths-and-mortality-rates-per-100000-live-births/?currentTimeframe=0&sortModel=%7B%22collId%22:%22Location%22,%22sort%22:%22asc%22%7D>

25. Smith, S.G., Chen, J., Basile, K.C., Gilbert, L.K., Merrick, M.T., Patel, N., Walling, M., & Jain, A. (2017). "The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS): 2010-2012 State Report." Atlanta, GA: National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
<https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/NISVS-StateReportBook.pdf>
26. Kaiser Family Foundation. (2021). "Average Number of Poor Mental Health Days Reported in the Last 30 Days Among All Women by Race/Ethnicity," Analysis of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)'s 2021 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS):
<https://www.kff.org/mental-health/state-indicator/women-reporting-poor-mental-health-days-by-race-ethnicity/?currentTimeframe=0&sortModel=%7B%22colId%22:%22Location%22,%22sort%22:%22asc%22%7D>
27. Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. (2022). "Medical Debt Burden in the United States,":
https://files.consumerfinance.gov/f/documents/cfpb_medical-debt-burden-in-the-united-states_report_2022-03.pdf

Map 3. Policy & Funding Landscape

Overview

An equity approach to anti-violence advocacy must acknowledge the structural inequities that impact survivors’ options for safety. We must not only acknowledge this, but identify what systems, policies, or practices create it and then seek to address it. Data on the scope and impact of specific policies (like this [LGBTQ+ Equality Tally](#)) or evaluating the practices of specific systems (like this [Justice Index](#)) can help our advocacy efforts by drawing a clear line between policy and outcome.

- **Funding Landscape:** Contact your State Administrator to access the STOP Implementation Planning Data Dashboard, produced and hosted by the [Alliance of Local Service Organizations](#)
- **Policy Landscape:** Coming soon!

Defining Terminology

Term	Definition
Structural inequity	Adapted from The Aspen Roundtable Structural Racism & Community Revitalization Project’s definition of “structural racism”: “the complex ways in which historical oppression, culture, ideology are formed, enacted and interact through our political economy, public policies and institutional practices to produce social dynamics that reproduce and reinforce a hierarchy of color [and other hierarchies of social dominance] that privileges whiteness [and cis-gendered, heteronormative patriarchy].”

Map 3. Data Documentation

Table 1: Funding Landscape: Contact your State Administrator to access the STOP Implementation Planning Data Dashboard, produced and hosted by the [Alliance of Local Service Organizations](#)

Table 2: Policy Landscape: coming soon!

Field Name/Display Name	Values/Format <i>Disaggregated data</i>	Disaggregation 🔍 = Sub-Category 👤 = Race-Ethnicity	Data Source
State	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50 states • Washington DC • American Samoa • Northern Mariana Islands • Puerto Rico • United States Virgin Islands 		

Data Sources

Table 1: Funding Landscape: Contact your State Administrator to access the STOP Implementation Planning Data Dashboard, produced and hosted by the [Alliance of Local Service Organizations](#)

Table 2: Policy Landscape: coming soon!

1.