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/

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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 Parner & 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. Population & Violence Indicators

Population Landscape

Field Name/Display Name	Values/Format	Disaggregation 🔍= Sub-Category 👥= Race-Ethnicity	Data Source
State	• 50 states • Washington DC • American Samoa • Northern Mariana Islands • Puerto Rico • United States Virgin Islands		• 1,5-8 • 1,5-8 • 3-4 • 3-4 • 2 • 3-4
Age Indicators	• Children (<18) • Adults (18-64) • Older/Aging (65+)		• 1-4 • 1-4 • 1-4
Disability Indicators	• Adults with Disabilities • d/Deaf or Hard of Hearing		• 6 • 6
Gender Identity Indicators	• Female • Male • Transgender		• 1-4 • 1-4 • 6
Households w/ Children Indicators	• All families • Female householders, no spouse present, with children • Same sex households		• 1-4 • 1-4 • 8

Immigration & Language Indicators	• Immigrant Population • % Change in Immigrant Population, 2010-2019 • Limited English Proficiency (LEP)		• 1-4 • 7 • 1-4
Race & Ethnicity Indicators	• Asian • Black / African American • Latinx / Hispanic • Native American / Alaska Native • Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander • White (not Hispanic/Latinx)		• 1-4 • 1-4 • 1-4 • 1-4 • 1-4 • 1-4
Rural/Urban Indicators	• Rural • % Change in Rural Population, 2010-2020 • Urban		• 5 • 5 • 5
Sexual Orientation Indicators	• Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual		• 8
Intersections Indicators	• Population • Gender-Based Violence: IPV, SA • Poverty	🔍, 👥 🔍, 👥 🔍, 👥	• 1-4 • 9 • 1-4
Sub-Category 🔍	• Male • Female		
Race/Ethnicity 👥	• 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	• 50 states • Washington DC • American Samoa • Northern Mariana Islands • Puerto Rico • United States Virgin Islands		• 9 • 9 • n/a • n/a • n/a • n/a

Intimate Partner Violence Indicators	• Lifetime Experience of IPV • First Victimization before 18 years old • Women Experience Coercive Control • Survivors Report IPV-Related Impacts • Stalking	🔍, 👥 🔍	• 9 • 9 • 9 • 9 • 9
Sexual Assault Indicators	• Lifetime Experinece of Sexual Assault • Women's First Sexual Violence Victimization before 18 years old	🔍, 👥	• 9 • 9
Femicide Indicators	• Femicide Rate • Firearm Mortality Rate • Homicide Rate • Number of Missing & Murdered Indigenous Women	👥	• 10 • 11 • 12 • 13
Sub-Category 🔍	• Men • Women • Gay Men • Lesbian Women		
Race/Ethnicity 👥	• All Races/Ethnicities • American Indian / Alaska Native • Asian / Pacific Islander • Black / African American • Hispanic / Latinx • Wite (not Hispanic/Latinx)		

Data Sources

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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
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
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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. Economic Landscape, Safety Indicators

Economic Stability

Field Name/Display Name	Values/Format adding	Disaggregation 🔍= Sub-Category 👥= Race-Ethnicity	[Data Source]
States	• 50 states • Washington DC • American Samoa • Northern Mariana Islands • Puerto Rico • United States Virgin Islands		
Concentrated Disadvantage Indicator	• Concentrated Disadvantage SCORE • Households with cash public assistance income • Population • Poverty Rate • Unemployment Rate	Population: 🔍, 👥 Poverty Rate: 🔍, 👥	• Calculated • 1-3 • 1-3 • 1-3 • 1-3
Consumer Burden Indicators	• % 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)		• 6 • 6 • 6 • 6 • 7 • 8 • 9 • 6 • 10
Economic Stability Indicators	• 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)	Difficulty Paying for Usual Household Expenses: 🔍, 👥 Median Income: 🔍, 👥 Poverty Rate: 🔍, 👥	• 5 • 6 • 6 • 1-3 • 1-3 • 6 • 6

Sub-Category 🔍	• 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 👥	• 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	• 50 states • Washington DC • American Samoa • Guam • Northern Mariana Islands • Puerto Rico		
Housing Access Indicator	• Median rent • One-Day Requests for Housing/Shelter • Renters paying over 30% of income on rent	👥 👥	• 1-3 • 11 • 1-3
Housing Outcome Indicator	• 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	🔍, 👥 🔍	• 5 • 12 • 13 • 1-3 • 14
Sub-Category 🔍	• 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 👥	• 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	• 50 states • Washington DC • American Samoa • Northern Mariana Islands • Puerto Rico • United States Virgin Islands		
Child/Family Access Indicators	• Annual Childcare Cost • Child Population • Child Support Cases • Domestic Relations Caseload Rate • Claimed & Received 2021 Child Tax Credit	🔍(total, on TANF, w orders) 🔍(all, civil protection order, custody) 🔍, 👥	• 15 • 1-3 • 16 • 17 • 5
Child/Family Outcome Indicators	• Child Maltreatment/Removal Rate per 1,000 Children • Children below poverty • Food insecure Households w Children (sometimes or often not enough to eat)	👥 🔍, 👥	• 18 • 1-3 • 5
Sub-Category 🔍	• 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		

	• Transgender • With Orders Established		
Race/Ethnicity 👥	• 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	• 50 states • Washington DC • American Samoa • Northern Mariana Islands • Puerto Rico • United States Virgin Islands		
Education & Employment Access Indicators	• High school graduate or higher • Received unemployment insurance benefits since June 1, 2022 • U-Visa Approval Rate	🔍 (male, female) 🔍, 👥	• 1-3 • 5 • 19
Education & Employment Outcome Indicators	• Unemployment Rate • Work Low Wage Jobs	🔍 (male, female)	• 20 • 21
Sub-Category 🔍	• 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 👥	• All • American Indian and Alaska Native alone • Asian • Black / African American • Hispanic/Latino • Multiracial • Native Hawaiian / Pacific		

	Islander • White (non Hispanic/Latino)		

Physical & Mental Health

Field Name/Display Name	Values/Format Disaggregated data adding	Disaggregation 🔍= Sub-Category 👥= Race-Ethnicity	Data Source
State	• 50 states • Washington DC • American Samoa • Northern Mariana Islands • Puerto Rico • United States Virgin Islands		
Health Access Indicators	• Have Health Insurance • Residents per 1 Mental Health Provider • Medical debt	🔍, 👥	• 5 • 22 • 27
Health Outcome Indicators	• 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) 👥	• 23 • 24 • 25 • 25 • 26
Sub-Category 🔍	• 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 👥	• All • American Indian / Alaska Native • Asian • Black / African American • Hispanic/Latino • Multiracial • White (non Hispanic/Latino)		

Data Sources

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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:** The SEED Dashboard includes two state-level policy dashboards—**Coerced Debt Protections** and **Direct Cash Assistance**—to visualize where and how economic policies are advancing safety and well-being for survivors of gender-based violence. These dashboards map the presence, scope, and strength of laws and public programs in each state, and link those policies to available data on survivors' lived economic conditions, local support services, and outcome indicators. Together, they aim to **track the growth of survivor-centered economic policies** and **funding of cash programs**, illuminate **advocacy strategies that catalyzed change**, and offer a cross-sector evidence base to inform **replication and reform efforts in other States.** Ultimately, the dashboards are designed to support policy learning and advocacy by grounding legislative trends in survivor experience and frontline insights.

Users can explore these dashboards independently or in relation to other maps in the SEED Dashboard. When viewing state data, indicators from the coerced debt and direct cash dashboards can be overlaid with survivor survey findings, service landscape data, and narrative excerpts to provide a multi-dimensional view of survivor economic equity.

Dashboard Elements

Map - Population Indicators: [Coerced Debt = GREEN FILL, Direct Cash = BLUE FILL on State map. A deeper, more saturated green means a higher number or percent, e.g. a higher poverty rate; Lighter, more white states mean lower statistics, e.g. lower poverty rate] These indicators provide similar data to the survivor indicators and are meant to illustrate the economic status on debt or financial security for the general population in the state. **How to use this data:** 1) You can compare survivor indicators (orange bubbles) to the overall population. This may help craft arguments about, for example, survivors having higher rates of poverty or lower income or better/worse outcomes than the population as a whole. 2) Not every state has data on survivor indicators, so you may look to your State's general population indicators as proxies.

Map - Survivor Indicators: [ORANGE BUBBLE on State map: The bubble SIZE indicates the relative statistic. States with larger bubbles have higher numbers or percentages, e.g. more direct cash projects in the state or higher rates of coerced debt. Smaller-sized bubbles mean the state has lower statistics, e.g. fewer direct cash projects or lower rates of coerced debt.] These indicators come from various surveys conducted by CSAJ and partners (see list of indicators in charts below), and are meant to share information directly about survivors' economic reality that may be helpful to your state's advocacy efforts. **How to use this data:** Put next to population indicators, or data in other Map 2 Safety Landscape Dashboards, this data can help illuminate survivors' economic reality, disparities compared to the general population, and help you craft arguments to advance coerced debt, direct cash, or other economic policies in your state.

Chart - Policy / Funding Tracker: Provides a count and status tracker, as well as additional information, about State coerced debt legislation and funding source of direct cash projects. Links to actual policies, advocacy strategies used, and details about scope/coverage of policy and/or budget will be added in the future.

Stories - Embedded Quotes & Audio: Two sections below the US map with dropdown lists feature vignettes of quotes as well as audio recordings of survivor and advocate stories related to the selected survivor indicator. Where available, the quotes and audio are from the selected State. These quotes also came from the surveys reported below.

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]."
Coerced Debt	**Coerced debt** is defined as "All non-consensual, credit-related transactions that occur in a relationship where one person uses coercive control to dominate the other person" (Littwin, 2012).1 For example, an abusive partner could take out a credit card in a survivor's name without the survivor's knowledge, ensure utilities or

	leases are in the survivors' name but they control payment (and never or rarely pay), or pressure the survivor into buying a car on credit. See CSAJ's Compendium on Coerced Debt for more details. As of the publishing of this policy dashboard, eight (8) States have passed legislation to provide legal protections and/or relief from coerced debt. In the Coerced Debt Policy Status Count section of the Dashboard, CSAJ is defining Coerced Debt Relief as; Relief that defines coerced debt, identity theft, and or financial fraud or coercion and triggers federal credit report relief and or state relief to credit reports for survivors of domestic violence *This is an in-progress definition and laws and relief may include more expansive or varied language but meet similar spirit of relief.* Federal policy and regulation via the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau has also been pursued. See CSAJ and NCLC Petition the CFPB for FCRA Rulemaking on Coerced Debt
Direct Cash / Flex Funding	**Direct cash assistance projects** are programs, often run by local domestic violence organizations, that provide cash assistance directly to survivors with the intent to provide immediate and short-term support to survivors to meet their safety and material needs on their own terms. Often used interchangeably with **flex funding projects**, flex funding projects were historically part of housing and transitional housing programs with the intent to provide survivors with supplemental direct cash or other resources in addition to free or subsidized housing. Direct cash / flex funding projects vary in the types of funding (e.g. direct cash payments, resource provision via third party vendors, reimbursements, or recurring payments/income), delivery methods (e.g. via check, cash, direct deposit, or payment apps), and other program features. In 2025, a Policy & Organizing Workgroup designed a survey to build a national directory of direct cash projects and assess key program features that reduce survivor and operational barriers and strengthen impact. Via research, discussion, and individual insight and expertise of working group members, the following five characteristics were identified and collectively defined as key characteristics of flex funding/direct cash programs: **Low-barrier, flexibility, directness, conditionality, and survivor-centered design.** Initial findings on the number, scope, funding & policy sources, and financial impact of direct cash projects are shared in this policy dashboard. Look for additional research reports, the directory, and other resources coming soon.

Map 3. Data Indicators

*NOTE: In addition to the indicators listed in the charts below, data on State coerced debt legislation are drawn from publicly available legislation and advocacy networks, and reflect policy language as verified through legal databases and expert review. While the dashboards focus on statutory and programmatic presence, they do not yet reflect implementation quality or survivor access—a future area of expansion.

**NOTE: Quotes and audio recordings of transcripts are drawn from the same surveys, based on coding qualitative responses. Unless otherwise indicated, the featured quotes on the dashboard come from the same source as the selected Survivor Indicator.

Coerced Debt Policy Dashboard

Field Name/Display Name	Sub-Items to-add	Data Source
Prevalence Indicators		
Types of Abuse	• Rate of any Intimate Partner Violence • Rate of Economic Abuse • Rate of psychological abuse • Rate of physical abuse	Survivor Economic Well-Being Survey (EWB), 2019
Economic Abuse Tactics	• control spending • hide financial information • force them take out loans • put bills in their name • take out loans in their name without permission	EWB, 2019
Survivors with Coerced Debt	• Percent of survivors with coerced debt • Number of Coerced Debt Survivors Served (by advocates/attorneys)	• EWB, 2019 • National Survey on Barriers to Addressing Coerced Debt (CD), 2025
Debt Types	• Percent of survivors with any debt • Percent of survivors with unpaid medical bills • Percent of survivors with credit card bills • Percent of survivors with vehicle loans • Percent of survivors with unpaid utility bills • Percent of survivors with pay day loans • Percent of survivors with student loans	EWB, 2019

	● Percent of survivors with unpaid rent / mortgage ● Percent of survivors with other forms of debt	
Debt Amount	● CALCULATED: Percent of survivors have <$10,000 in debt ● CALCULATED: Percent of survivors with debt loads above the State media ● Percent don't know the amount of debt ● Percent with <$1,000 in debt ● Percent with $1,001 - $5,000 in debt ● Percent with $5,001 - $10,000 in debt ● Percent with $10,001 - $20,000 in debt ● Percent with $20,001 - $60,000 in debt ● Percent with >$60,000 in debt	EWB, 2019
Available Economic Services / Advocacy	● Number of DV Orgs Provide Economic Advocacy ● Number of DV Orgs with designated EJ staff ● Number of DV Orgs provide consumer training ● Number of DV Orgs do EJ policy advocacy	CSAJ National Needs Assessment on the Landscape of Economic Advocacy (NA), 2024
Types of Consumer Legal Advocacy	● Percent (%) orgs provide help with prioritizing debts / bills ● Percent (%) orgs provide help with coerced debt ● Percent (%) orgs provide help with identity theft ● Percent (%) orgs provide help with student loans ● Percent (%) orgs provide help with other consumer legal matters ● Percent (%) orgs provide help with access to credit, loans, and financing ● Percent (%) orgs provide help with building credit and credit repair ● Percent (%) orgs provide help with debt collection ● Percent (%) orgs provide help with credit cards and high cost credit (payday loans)	NA, 2024

Survivor Help-Seeking	● Percent of Survivors Received All the Help they Needed with Financial Concerns ● Percent of Survivors sought any type of EJ help ● Percent of Survivors sought help with bills ● Percent of Survivors sought help with debt collection ● Percent of Survivors sought help with coerced debt	EWB, 2019
Success Rate	● Percent of advocates say few-none succeed disputing coerced debt ● Percent of advocates say most-all survivors succeed disputing coerced debt	CD, 2025
Survivor Barriers to the Dispute Process	● difficulty gathering additional financial information ● lack resources, knowledge, or time to start a legal proceeding ● difficulty obtaining a credit report ● fear of obtaining a police report required to dispute ● complexity of the dispute process	CD, 2025
Credit Reporting Agencies (CRAs) Response to Survivor Disputes	● accept documentation of coerced from anyone other than police/law enforcement ● respond at all ● actually remove it from credit reports (will only mark as disputed) ● respond in survivor’s language ● respond in a timely manner ● block (or remove) coerced debt even with a police report	CD, 2025
Financial Stress	● Survivors’ Level of Financial Stress (10 = highest stress level) ● Percent (%) of survivors who say they're unable to make debt payments	EWB, 2019
Credit Damage	● Percent (%) of survivors who say their credit history keeps them from getting things they need ● Percent (%) of survivors who say their credit is never/rarely approved ● Percent (%) of survivors who say they have to pay extra deposits for utility services ● Percent (%) of survivors who say they	EWB, 2019

	have to pay a high interest rate to borrow money	
Credit-Related Barriers to Safety	• Percent of Advocates Say a Top Credit-Related Barrier is Housing • access to loans or credit • getting a car loan / vehicle • employment barriers • credit hurts legal outcomes • other	

Direct Cash / Flex Funding Policy Dashboard

Field Name/Display Name	Values/Format to-add	Data Source
Prevalence Indicators		
Survivors' Average Monthly Paycheck		Survivor Economic Well-Being Survey (EWB), 2019
Percent of Survivor with Income Below the State Median		EWB, 2019* (a calculation comparing survivor-reported income to median income of the general state population)
Percent of Survivors Employed		EWB, 2019
Percent of Survivors Receive Public Assistance		EWB, 2019
Percent of Survivors Receive Unemployment Insurance		EWB, 2019

Sources of Survivors' Income	- Employment - Public Assistance, SNAP, Section 8, Medicaid/Medicare - Public Assistance, TANF, SSI/SSDI - Side Job - Unemployment Insurance - Retirement - From Family - From Other Adult(s) in Household - Child Support	EWB, 2019
Available Economic Services / Advocacy	- Number of DV Orgs Provide Economic Advocacy - Number of DV Orgs with designated EJ staff - Number of DV Orgs provide consumer training - Number of DV Orgs do EJ policy advocacy	CSAJ National Needs Assessment on the Landscape of Economic Advocacy (NA), 2024
Available Advocacy & Services		
Top Types of Financial Advocacy Provided	- Percent of Advocates Who Help Survivors Find Financial Assistance - Basic Needs - Employment Advocacy, General - Employment Advocacy, Job Protection - Employment Advocacy, Living Wage Jobs - Public Benefits Advocacy	NA, 2024
Number of Guaranteed Income Projects		ESP
Number of Direct Cash/Flex Funding Projects		CSAJ National Assessment oft Direct Cash / Flex Funding Project (DCP), 2025
Total Number Survivors Reached by Direct Cash /Flex Funding Projects		DCP, 2025

Total Amount Distributed by Direct Cash/ /Flex Funding Projects		DCP, 2025
Number of Local/State Policies related to Direct Cash / Flex Funding Projects		DCP, 2025
Funding Source of Direct Cash/ /Flex Funding Projects	● ARPA ● HUD ● VAWA ● VOCA ● Medicaid ● Other Federal Funding Source ● Private Philanthropy ● Individual Donations ● State Funds ● Other Funding Source ● City Funds ● County Funds	DCP, 2025
Impact Indicators		
Percent of Survivors Lack Basic Needs		EWB, 2019
Percent of Survivors Live Paycheck to Paycheck		EWB, 2019
Percent of Advocates Say Direct Cash Would Have the Biggest Impact on Survivor Safety		NA, 2024

Data Sources & Included States

The Coerced Debt & Direct Cash Policy Dashboards share data from national surveys conducted by CSAJ and partners. Unlike Census, labor, and economic data shared in Map 2 of the SEED Dashboard, not all States are represented because not all participated in the surveys, and the data is not generalizable to the entire advocacy and/or survivor population in the State because of the smaller number of participants. As a result, only a few States in each region will have data for the indicators listed above, and some data may reflect regional vs state findings due to small numbers of respondents.

See the table below for the states included in each survey as well as other details about each survey, including links to original reports.

Don't see data for your state? Some of the reported data is regional, so use the data from other states in your region. Or look to states that are nearby or may have similar make-ups to yours and use the data as approximate estimates. You may also have access to data on similar indicators for your State or City, or could use the indicators and related surveys as models for data you could collect.

[Source chart begins on the following page. Scroll down to view.]

Survey Name	States Included	Links to Reports	Population Surveyed	Focus of Survey
Survivor Economic Well-Being Survey, 2019	Total States: 13 Midwest: South Dakota, Michigan Northeast: New Jersey, Massachusetts South: Texas, Louisiana Southeast: Kentucky, North Carolina West: Washington, Idaho, California, Arizona, Colorado	National Report Midwest Report, Northeast Report, South Report, Southeast Report, West Report	English & Spanish-speaking **survivors of Intimate Partner Violence** who have sought help / were received services from a domestic violence program/agency.	Their experiences of abuse (including economic abuse and coerced debt), economic well-being, and financial help-seeking.
CSAJ National Needs Assessment on the Landscape of Economic Advocacy, 2024	Total States: 43 Midwest: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin Northeast: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts,New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island South: Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas	N/A (contact info@csaj.org for information)	Direct-service providers (mostly advocates and attorneys) and organizational representatives from **community-based domestic violence programs, legal services agencies, state and national coalitions** from across the country.	Practices and barriers to survivor-centered economic advocacy at the individual, organizational, and policy levels. The survey includes special sections on advocacy barriers to coerced debt and capacity to engage in economic policy advocacy.

	Southeast: Alabama, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia West: Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming			
National Survey on Barriers to Addressing Coerced Debt (CD), 2025	Total States: 40 Midwest: Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Wisconsin Northeast: New Hampshire, Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island South: Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas Southeast: District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, North Carolina, West Virginia, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia West: Arizona, California, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Alaska,	Open data dashboard & explainer NCLC Companion report: Disregarded & In Debt	**Legal and non-legal advocates** working with survivors and other populations who have experienced coerced debt.	The scope of survivors served with coerced debt and feedback on barriers to addressing coerced debt with credit reporting agencies via existing pathways.

	Montana, Utah, Washington			
CSAJ National Assessment of Direct Cash / Flex Funding Project, 2025	Total States: 17 Midwest: Illinois, Indiana, Nebraska, Ohio Northeast: Delaware, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania South: Texas Southeast: District of Columbia, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina West: California, Nevada, Utah	N/A (coming in 2026)	**Org/Project representatives** (or those running/administering direct cash projects)	Description and scope of service of direct cash project, including feedback on barriers, flexibility, conditionality, and directness of project design.