

# Victims of Crime Act Victim Compensation Formula Grant Program

## Fiscal Year 2015 Data Analysis Report

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*Prepared for*  
Office for Victims of Crime



*Prepared by*  
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## I. Introduction

### Victims of Crime Act Victim Compensation Formula Grant Program

Since its establishment by the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) in 1984, the Crime Victims Fund has supported critical victim services nationwide. Through the VOCA Victim Compensation Formula Grant Program, the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) administers millions of dollars from the Fund for crime victim compensation programs in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. These programs make payments to or on behalf of crime victims for expenses related to their victimization, such as medical costs, funeral and burial costs, mental health counseling, and lost wages or loss of support.

### Revising the Victim Compensation State Performance Report

OVC collects performance data from its Victim Compensation grantees to quantify and communicate its progress toward meeting its objectives at the national level. In 2013, OVC initiated a review of its performance measures and processes for collecting and analyzing performance data for its State Formula Grant programs. With input from VOCA Victim Compensation administrators and other key stakeholders, OVC revised the program's performance measures and data collection protocols to better understand the impact of VOCA funding on crime victims. In March 2015, OVC released the revised State Performance Report questionnaire for the Victim Compensation program and launched a quarterly Web-based data collection process via the Performance Measurement Tool (PMT).

Of the 53 recipients of Victim Compensation Formula Grant funds, all but 1—the Virgin Islands—submitted performance data for federal fiscal year (FY) 2015. This report analyzes the data received from those 52 grantees in the inaugural year of data collection using the revised State Performance Report questionnaire.

### Opportunities and Limitations of the Data

This new and expanded data collection initiative offers exciting opportunities for better understanding the Victim Compensation program and the people it serves. However, the data gathered for FY 2015 must be interpreted with care. Because the revised questionnaire requires more detailed information than the previous questionnaire, many grantees were not yet able to report all data as requested. Collecting data on demographics and payment statistics proved to be especially problematic for FY 2015. Some grantees had not been tracking this information at all; others had been tracking it using categories different from those OVC requested. Grantees who did not track data within the categories the questionnaire provided were permitted to report that information as “Not Tracked” for FY 2015. This represents a temporary hurdle in data collection, and it is expected that all grantees will eventually be able to report within the requested categories. To prevent outliers from skewing the data, this report excludes from its analyses any grantees who did not track the variable in question during the entire year. Additional limitations of the data, specific to each section, are noted throughout the report.

## II. Population Characteristics: Who Sought Victim Compensation?

In previous years, OVC knew relatively little about the people who applied for victim compensation. Until now, the agency could not even capture the total count of people who sought benefits—only the number of claims received. OVC knew even less about the characteristics of those applicants, tracking only the number of victims who fell within three broad age groups. In revising the State Performance Report questionnaire, OVC sought first and foremost to better understand the state applicant population. By counting applicants, OVC gains a new way to measure the reach of compensation programs. By counting everyone included on victim compensation applications, not just the people whose victimization was the basis for those applications, OVC learns more about how victims and their families seek help after experiencing crime. And by gathering more detailed demographic data, OVC becomes better informed about the diversity of victim compensation needs.

### Victim Compensation Applicants

The most important purpose of victim compensation programs is to support people directly victimized by violent crime. Many programs, however, also compensate family members, witnesses, and others who require support following another person's victimization. This reflects a fundamental truth about victimization: a single crime can touch many lives. A homicide victim may leave behind a family grappling with not only the emotional toll of their loss but also funeral expenses and medical bills that are even more difficult to afford with the loss of a financial provider. Children who witness a parent's ongoing abuse may suffer profound psychological trauma, even if they themselves are never physically injured. By extending financial support to victims and others affected by their victimization, compensation programs can do a great deal to alleviate the far-reaching costs of crime.

To better understand how victim compensation programs serve victims and their families, OVC requested a count of victims whose victimization was the basis for the applications submitted and a count of all people included on those applications.

#### A Note on Language

OVC is sensitive to the ways in which labels can impact people by affirming or diminishing their experiences, and this can be especially problematic when describing victims of crime. OVC recognizes that exposure to the trauma associated with victimization in any form can have a direct and devastating impact on people's lives. For this reason, this report avoids use of phrases such as "direct and indirect victims" or "primary and secondary victims" whenever possible, except where required for clarity. When using these terms, it is not OVC's intention to minimize the trauma of any person whose life is touched by crime but rather to describe the diverse group of people whose experiences lead them to seek victim compensation.

**Figure 1. Victim Compensation Applicants**

As shown in Figure 1, nearly 250,000 people applied for Victim Compensation benefits in FY 2015. Of the 249,662 total applicants, 196,057 victims provided the basis for the applications submitted. The remaining 53,605 people included family members, witnesses, and survivors who sought support. This group constituted more than 20 percent of all victim compensation applicants, underscoring the significance of compensation benefits to the many people in victims' lives.

### Victim Demographics

For the first time, victim compensation programs have reported extensive data to OVC on the demographic characteristics of the victims who applied for compensation benefits. The revised State Performance Report questionnaire captures the race and ethnicity, gender, and age of each person whose victimization was the basis for the applications received. These new data offer unprecedented insight into the characteristics of the victim population requesting benefits. With this knowledge, OVC and its grantees can be better informed about underserved groups and potential gaps in services.

Although many grantees already tracked demographic data prior to OVC's revision of the State Performance Report, some were not yet able to report within the categories requested for FY 2015, and others were unable

#### Notes on the Data

Both the total count of applicants and the count of "others who may receive benefits" are almost certainly undercounts, as at least one grantee could not yet report all people listed on victim compensation applications in FY 2015. In reality, this group likely constituted a larger percentage of the applicant pool.

Given the realities of the victim compensation application process, those included in the count of "victims" may not exclusively represent people who were "directly" victimized by a crime. In some cases, witnesses, family members, and survivors may apply for benefits separately, making it difficult to accurately distinguish between victim "types."

to report any demographic data at all. Each analysis in this section includes only grantees that were able to track some or all of the demographic categories OVC requested. Each analysis also includes some victims who chose not to self-report their demographic characteristics. In addition, this demographic profile likely excludes many victims who submitted applications for sexual assault forensic exams (SAFE), as grantees who reimburse third-party providers for those exams often cannot track the characteristics of the victims who receive them. For these reasons, the figures presented here probably undercount the true number of victims in each demographic category.

Because FY 2015 data are preliminary and do not represent the full population of victims applying for compensation, it is not yet possible to reach firm conclusions about the demographic makeup of the victims who applied for benefits. Once all grantees are able to report victim demographics as requested, OVC will compare these data to other sources of victimization data, such as the National Crime Victimization Survey, to determine whether compensation data might reflect broader trends.

### *Race and ethnicity*

FY 2015 data provide the first glimpse into the racial and ethnic makeup of the victim population applying for victim compensation benefits. The victims voluntarily self-report this data on their applications. For FY 2015, these data are rudimentary: race and ethnicity information is missing for more than half (52 percent) of all victims who applied for benefits, either because they did not self-report (24,011 victims) or because their state or territory did not yet track their race or ethnicity category as requested (77,586 victims). Efforts are underway to improve data collection processes, and OVC expects that data gathered in future reporting periods will be much more comprehensive.

Only 11 grantees reported that they could not yet track any race or ethnicity data at all. These grantees are excluded from this analysis so as to focus on the trends that emerged among the 41 grantees that were able to track at least some categories in 1 or more quarters. This means, however, that only 61 percent of all victims who applied for benefits in FY 2015 and self-reported their demographics are represented here, so all observations are preliminary.

Although not all of the grantees were able to track all race and ethnicity categories as requested throughout the year, only a few victims (1,669 victims, or 1.4 percent) fell into categories that were not tracked. The categories grantees most frequently did not track were Asian, Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander, Multiple Races, and Some Other Race.

#### **Notes on the Data**

These demographic data represent the population that sought benefits, not the population that ultimately received benefits. Also, because many grantees are only able to collect demographic information on the people whose victimization is the basis for the applications received, these data do not reflect all people included on those applications. This is especially significant for applications involving deceased victims. They are captured in this demographic profile, but their living beneficiaries are not.

However, a full 20 percent of all victims included in this analysis did not report their race or ethnicity. Although nonreporting affected all but three grantees, it was a much greater problem for some. Five reported that more than half of their applicants had not self-reported their race or ethnicity; for two, the proportion was more than 70 percent. Fortunately, nearly half of the 41 grantees who tracked race and ethnicity experienced nonreporting rates of less than 10 percent. Nonetheless, even low nonreporting rates interfere with data quality, potentially obscuring key information about the victim population and preventing compensation programs from serving those victims to the best of their ability. It is particularly problematic if certain victims' characteristics are preventing them from reporting their race and ethnicity. It may be, for instance, that victims belonging to demographic minorities are hesitant to report their race or ethnicity for fear of discrimination. It may also be that some victims are submitting outdated applications that do not request demographic data because they have limited access to their victim compensation office or the Internet. Because these are factors that can be difficult for grantees to counteract, high nonreporting rates may persist even as grantees improve their ability to track demographic categories as requested by OVC.

**Figure 2. Race/Ethnicity of Victims Applying for Compensation; N = 41**

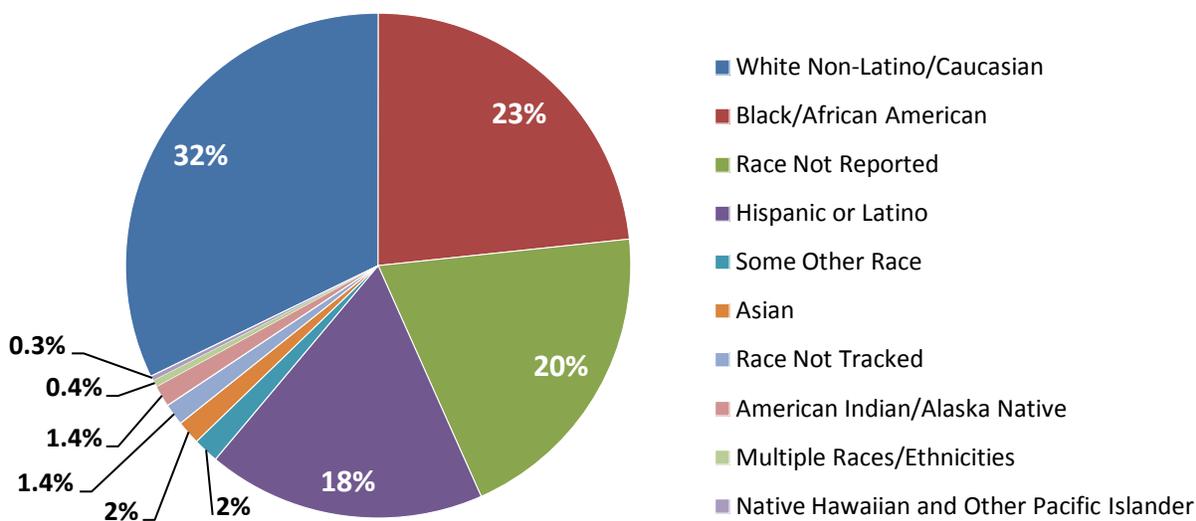


Figure 2 and Table 1 show that among victims who reported their race and/or ethnicity, White Non-Latinos constituted the largest share, at 32 percent (38,715 applicants).<sup>1</sup> African Americans represented the next largest share, at 23 percent (28,031 applicants), and Latinos represented the third-largest share, at 18 percent (21,381 applicants). Asians, American Indians/Alaska Natives, and Native Hawaiians/Other Pacific Islanders each constituted less than 2 percent of the applicant population. Only 532 applicants—less than 1 percent—self-identified as Multiple Races/Ethnicities.

<sup>1</sup> Because there is a separate category for “Hispanic or Latino,” all racial categories listed imply “non-Hispanic.” Although “Hispanic or Latino” represents an ethnicity, a victim who self-reports as both Hispanic or Latino and a specific race is counted in the “Multiple Races” category.

**Table 1. Number of Victims Applying for Compensation by Race/Ethnicity**

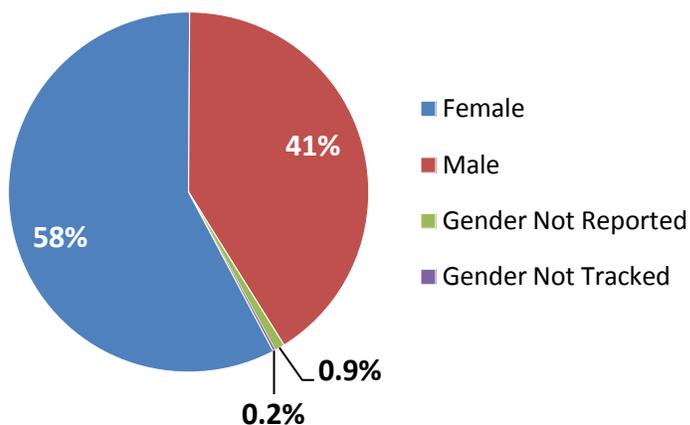
Race/Ethnicity	Victims
American Indian/Alaska Native	1,668
Asian	1,828
Black/African American	28,031
Hispanic or Latino	21,381
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	340
White Non-Latino/Caucasian	38,715
Some Other Race	1,965
Multiple Races/Ethnicities	532
Not Reported	24,011
Not Tracked*	1,669
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>120,140</b>

\* Among 41 grantees who tracked race/ethnicity data in 1 or more reporting periods

### Gender

In addition to race and ethnicity, the revised questionnaire captures the number of victims who self-report as either male or female, illustrated in Table 2.

**Figure 3. Gender of Victims Applying for Compensation; N = 44**



**Table 2. Number of Victims Applying for Compensation by Gender**

Gender	Victims
Female	91,075
Male	64,549
Not Reported	1,422
Not Tracked*	305
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>157,351</b>

\* Among 44 grantees who tracked gender data in one or more reporting periods

This analysis omits the eight grantees that were unable to track any gender data as requested in FY 2015; as a result, only 80 percent of all victims who applied for benefits are represented here (reported by 44 grantees). Less than 1 percent of these victims did not report their gender (see Figure 3).

As with race and ethnicity data for FY 2015, these data can provide only a preliminary look at the gender makeup of the victim population applying for compensation. However, this first glimpse suggests that the majority of victims applying for victim compensation are female. Once more comprehensive gender data have been gathered in future reporting periods, much can be learned by comparing this trend to national trends on victimization rates by gender for the crime types included in the questionnaire.

**Notes on the Data**

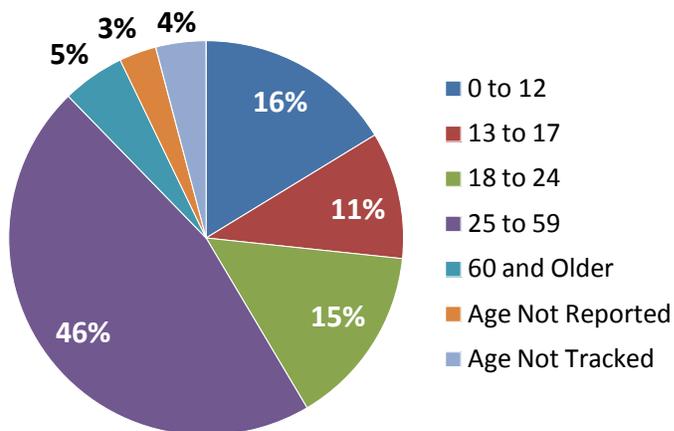
Based on feedback from grantees on the data available to them, OVC chose to limit its gender categories to “male” and “female.”

*Age*

Although the original State Performance Report questionnaire captured some age data, the revised version expands these age categories to capture more meaningful data about the victims who seek compensation benefits. Previously, OVC could distinguish only between victims aged 17 and younger, aged 18 to 64, and aged 65 and older. Now, the questionnaire distinguishes between children (0 to 12), teens (13 to 17), young adults (18 to 24), adults (25 to 59), and elders (60 and older). These categories are consistent with those used by the Office on Violence Against Women and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration on Children and Families, Family and Youth Services Bureau, Division of Family Violence Prevention and Services<sup>2</sup>, except for the additional distinction that OVC makes between children and teens. “Age” is defined as “age at the time of victimization.” Table 3 provides a breakdown of the number of victims applying for compensation by age.

Nine grantees who were unable to track any age data as requested in FY 2015 are excluded from this analysis, so only 79 percent of all victims who applied for benefits (as reported by 43 grantees) are represented in Figure 4.

**Figure 4. Victims Applying for Compensation by Age; N = 43**



**Table 3. Number of Victims Applying for Compensation by Age**

Age	Victims
0 to 12	25,321
13 to 17	16,159
18 to 24	23,006
25 to 59	71,975
60 and older	7,970
Not Reported	4,723
Not Tracked*	6,398
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>155,552</b>

\* Among 43 grantees who tracked age data in one or more reporting periods

<sup>2</sup> [www.acf.hhs.gov/fysb/programs/family-violence-prevention-services](http://www.acf.hhs.gov/fysb/programs/family-violence-prevention-services)

These preliminary findings indicate, unsurprisingly, that the largest share of victim applicants (46 percent) fell within the broadest age category, aged 25 to 59. Youth aged 17 and younger constituted more than a quarter of the applicant population, and more than half of those youth were aged 12 and younger. Five percent (7,970 applicants) were aged 60 and older. Only 3 percent did not self-report their age.

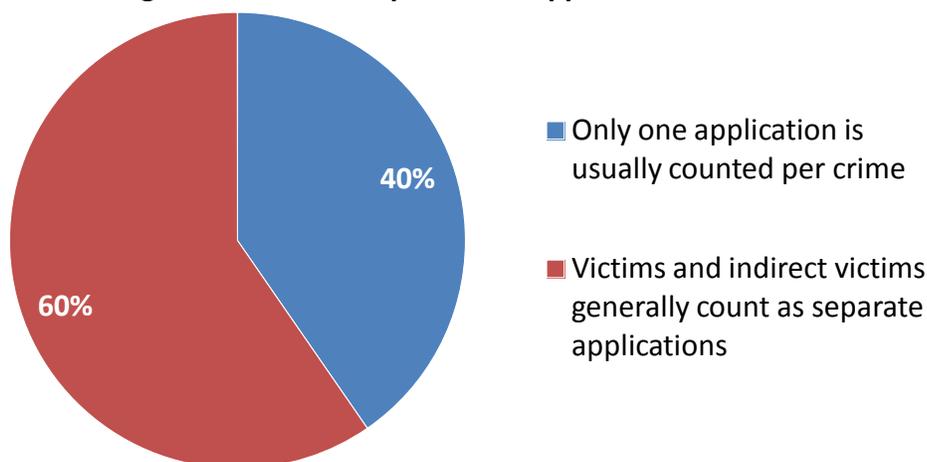
Future analyses may compare these statistics to the known victim population to identify whether any age groups are under- or overrepresented and whether members of the age groups most often victimized are those who most often seek compensation.

### III. The Victim Compensation Application Process

#### Application Procedures

Like the original State Performance Report questionnaire, the revised version counts the number of new claims received and differentiates between two possible application procedures. Grantees are asked to identify whether a) one application is usually counted per crime or b) victims and indirect victims generally count as separate applications. By a small margin, a majority of grantees typically accept separate applications for victims and family members or others who may seek benefits (see Figure 5).

**Figure 5. Victim Compensation Application Procedure**



#### *Victim satisfaction*

Grantees were also asked whether they distribute victim satisfaction surveys. Those who do so were encouraged to report the number of surveys distributed, the number completed, and the number of victims who indicated satisfaction with the victim compensation program that year.

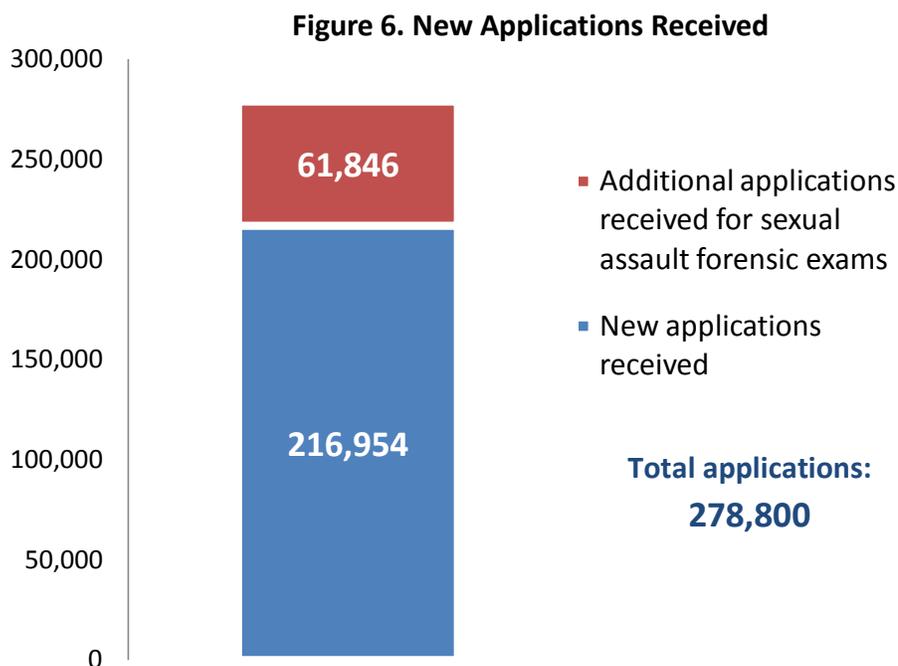
Fourteen grantees (27 percent) reported that they distribute victim satisfaction surveys. Twelve provided survey completion and victim satisfaction rates. Excluding one state that distributed only two surveys and achieved a 100-percent completion rate, the grantee with the highest completion rate was 21 percent. Overall, the completion rate was just 8 percent. Satisfaction rates among the victims who completed surveys ranged from 87–100 percent across these 12 grantees, with an overall satisfaction rate of 93 percent. Although this data indicates fairly high victim satisfaction for victim compensation programs, it represents too small a sample of victims served to be trusted as an indicator of program performance.

#### Applications Received

Like the original State Performance Report questionnaire, the revised questionnaire asks grantees to provide the total number of new applications received, which includes all those received since the end of the last reporting period. This offers another way of measuring the

volume of compensation benefits sought by victims, complementing the total count of applicants that OVC now also tracks.

Although this number does not include applications made solely or primarily for payment of SAFEs—which are counted in another section of the questionnaire—Figure 6 combines these two numbers to determine the total count of all new applications received in FY 2015.



The count of applications received is one of the performance measures that may reasonably be compared to previous years, as this information was collected in the past. However, there is no guarantee that this measure gathers precisely the same data as before.

The 216,954 applications received through grantees' standard procedures in FY 2015 represent a very slight increase from the 216,759 applications reported in FY 2014.<sup>3</sup> However, the 61,846 application count for SAFEs that were received through a separate process is slightly lower than the 62,108 application count reported in FY 2014.<sup>4</sup> Overall, the trend with FY 2015's combined total count of 278,800 applications received is essentially flat when compared against FY 2014's total count of 278,867.<sup>5</sup>

At the end of the fiscal year, grantees were asked to explain any significant change in the number of applications received during the reporting period. Thirty grantees reported no significant change. Five reported an increase in claims received, and most attributed this to the implementation of their programs' expansion and outreach projects. In New Mexico, for instance, an extensive outreach program led to a 10-percent increase in claims received.

<sup>3</sup> [http://ojp.gov/ovc/grants/vocanpr\\_vc14.html](http://ojp.gov/ovc/grants/vocanpr_vc14.html)

<sup>4</sup> Ibid.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid.

Grantees also attributed their influx of claims to an expansion of the crime types reported. In Connecticut, sexual assault cases have increased by 52 percent since last year due to an amendment to victim compensation statutes that now permits the agency to conclude that a crime took place if there is documentation that a victim disclosed a sexual assault to professionals. Georgia saw a similar increase in applications after it began funding a portion of the cost for forensic interviews. Nebraska attributed its increase in applications to improved communication between State Victim Assistance programs.

Meanwhile, 17 grantees reported a decrease in claims. Many attributed this largely to the Affordable Care Act and Medicaid expansion. Others suggested it may be the result of a decrease in violent crime.

## Application Outcomes

### *Applications approved*

Victim Compensation programs nationwide approved 162,906 applications as eligible in FY 2015. This includes all applications that met the state's eligibility criteria, whether or not there were any compensable expenses. Because applications approved in a given reporting period may have been received in an earlier period and may be paid in a subsequent period, no clear comparison can be made between the number of applications received and the number approved. However, these data provide some insight into grantees' activity levels, indicating that many more applications are received in a given year than are approved. By comparison, victim compensation programs nationwide approved slightly more applications (186,773) in FY 2012.

### *Applications denied or closed*

Victim Compensation programs denied or closed 52,645 applications in FY 2015. As with applications approved, applications denied or closed in a given reporting period may have been received in an earlier period. In FY 2014, 55,427 applications were closed or denied as ineligible.

Whereas the previous questionnaire captured only the number of applications denied/closed, the revised questionnaire also tracks the reasons for denying or closing applications. These data document whether the victims who apply meet all of the program requirements. Grantees are responsible for verifying whether applicants have met the eligibility criteria outlined in the Victim Compensation Final Program Guidelines and any additional criteria defined by the laws of their state or territory. Most programs, for instance, require that victims report crimes to law enforcement within a given time period (barring exceptions for certain crime types); cooperate with program staff, investigators, and prosecutors; and have expenses that cannot be covered by another source, such as medical insurance.

This analysis excludes three grantees who did not track any reasons for denying or closing applications.

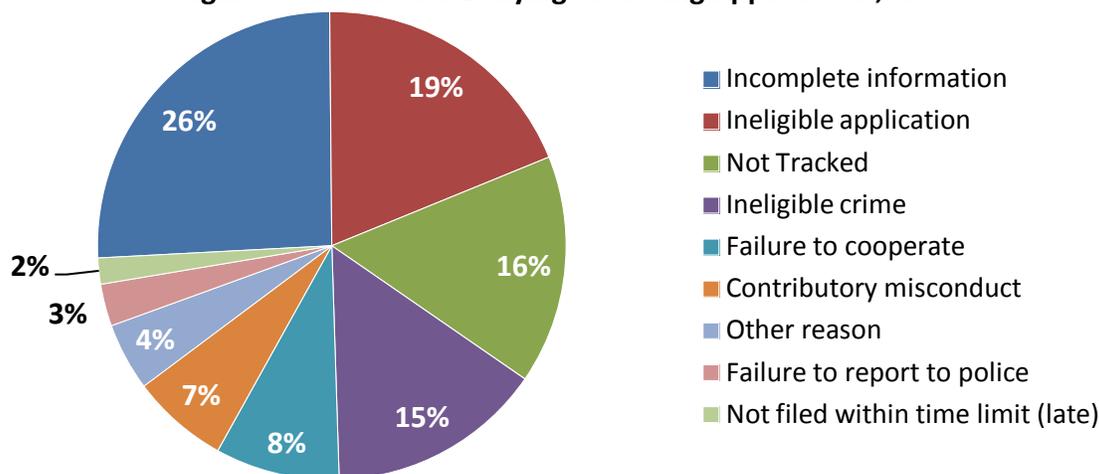
As Table 4 and Figure 7 shows, applications were most often closed or denied due to incomplete information (26 percent). Ineligible applications (19 percent) were deemed to be so for one or more of the following reasons:

- Applicant is incarcerated, on probation, on parole, or convicted
- Application filed out of state
- Applicant not an eligible party
- Duplicate application
- No economic loss
- Unjust enrichment of offender<sup>6</sup>

**Table 4. Number of Applications Denied/Closed by Reason**

Reason Denied or Closed	Applications
Not filed within time limit (late)	859
Failure to report to police	1,397
Failure to cooperate	4,107
Incomplete information	12,305
Contributory misconduct	3,212
Ineligible crime	7,132
Ineligible application	9,090
Other	2,238
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>47,901</b>

**Figure 7. Reasons for Denying or Closing Applications; N = 49**



Others (15 percent) were denied or closed because the crime itself was deemed ineligible for compensation for one or more of the following reasons:

- Crime not substantiated
- Request not compensable or allowed by policy
- No crime
- Property damage

Even among grantees who tracked their reasons for denying and closing applications, a substantial portion of applications (16 percent) could not be categorized within the reasons OVC provided because some grantees had not yet started tracking.

Relatively few applications (8 percent) were denied or closed for failure to cooperate with law enforcement, victim/witness coordinators, or other officials as required. Even fewer were

<sup>6</sup> [www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/42/10602](http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/42/10602)

denied or closed due to contributory misconduct (7 percent), failure to report to the police (3 percent), or late filing (2 percent). Four percent of applications were reported as having been denied or closed for some other reason not listed in the questionnaire, such as “voluntarily withdrawn by applicant.” These applications may merit further investigation, as these victims may belong to groups that are traditionally underserved or in need of outreach services, such as victims of domestic or intimate partner violence or victims of acquaintance or marital rape.

## Sexual Assault Forensic Exams

Victim compensation programs are a crucial source of funding for SAFEs.<sup>7</sup> Two-thirds of states use compensation funds to pay for some of these exams, and more than a third use these funds to pay for all exams. Most of the rest of the funding for SAFEs comes from sources such as state health, mental health, or human services; law enforcement and/or prosecution; county funds; and special dedicated medical forensic exam funds.<sup>8</sup> The only other federal funding dedicated for this purpose is the Services\*Training\*Officers\*Prosecutors (STOP) Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program, and only two states use these funds to cover exams.<sup>9</sup> However, if the case is federally investigated, the federal investigating agency is responsible for paying for it under the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA).<sup>10</sup> Thanks to this combination of federal and state funding sources, nearly all victims may receive SAFEs free of charge and without being required to report to law enforcement.<sup>11</sup>

### *SAFE applications received*

As previously noted, 61,846 applications for SAFEs were received through a process different from grantees’ standard procedures. Most of these were likely third-party payments, such as bills received from hospitals. As shown in Figure 8, most grantees use this approach to process payments for exams. Some, however, process applications made solely or primarily for SAFEs through their standard procedures. These exams are not included in the total count of exam applications received; instead, the exams are captured as a portion of the 216,954 applications that grantees received through their standard procedures.

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<sup>7</sup> [www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/247314.pdf](http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/247314.pdf), pages iii and 20.

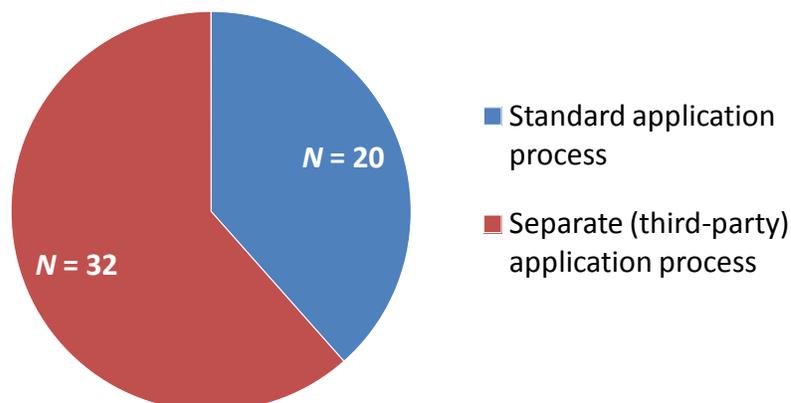
<sup>8</sup> *Ibid*, page 21.

<sup>9</sup> [Ibid.](#)

<sup>10</sup> [www.ovc.gov/AIANSane-Sart/pdf/NCC\\_June2014\\_FinalReport\\_508.pdf](http://www.ovc.gov/AIANSane-Sart/pdf/NCC_June2014_FinalReport_508.pdf), page 14.

<sup>11</sup> [www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/247314.pdf](http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/247314.pdf)

**Figure 8. How Do Grantees Process Applications for Sexual Assault Forensic Exams?**



### *SAFE expenditures*

Though not all state compensation programs use VOCA plus match funds to pay for SAFEs, the majority of these programs do. Thirty-nine grantees reported that they use VOCA to fund exams for adult victims, and 37 reported using them to fund exams for children. Only 13 grantees reported that they do not use any VOCA funding for SAFEs. (Two grantees did not confirm whether they use VOCA funding on exams for children because they reported no applications paid for child sexual abuse in FY 2015.)

Grantees reported that they spent a total of \$39,043,116 in VOCA plus match funds for SAFEs for victims of all ages in FY 2015. Those who were able to track expenditures by age or suspected offense reported a total of \$12,475,945 spent on exams for adult victims of suspected sexual assault and \$16,845,147 spent on exams for child victims of suspected sexual abuse.

### **Improving the Process**

At the end of the year, grantees reported on the operation of the Victim Compensation program. They were asked to reflect on their own efforts to improve the process of victim compensation services and any external factors that may have influenced their ability to do so during the year.

#### *Grantee efforts to improve Victim Compensation*

Many grantees reported aiming to improve their programs by prioritizing information sharing; offering training on specific crime types, such as domestic violence that affects children; optimizing service quality; and reducing processing time for claims. To enact these changes, grantees participated in training sessions, conferences, workshops, and other outreach programs. For example, many adopted the “Plain Language Initiative,”<sup>12</sup> to clarify user guides and instructions for the application process and make them easier for the public to understand.

<sup>12</sup> [www.plainlanguage.gov](http://www.plainlanguage.gov)

Grantees who had previously received applications only by mail are not only using email and fax but are also making concerted efforts to transition to a completely paperless process. Grantees are using their resources to create online systems that allow clients to submit claims online and check their application status. Besides making it easier to apply, this new process will significantly reduce processing time.

Other states have recently expanded services and expenses related to specific crimes and victim types, such as the recent launch of an informational hotline to assist victims of violent crimes in navigating the system (in Illinois) and the addition of benefit eligibility for minors who witness a parent experiencing domestic violence (in Montana). SAFEs have received expanded compensation coverage in multiple states. Maine has expanded coverage for certain types of mental health therapy, Pennsylvania has digitized the filing process for clients, and Washington uses sexual assault exams to expedite claims processing. New Mexico's newly implemented Priority Process Program guarantees that families of homicide victims will have their applications processed within 72 hours, ensuring expedited payment for expenses such as funerals and counseling services.

### Notes on the Data

Given the new level of detail required by the revised questionnaire, OVC anticipated that some grantees might not yet be able to track all data as requested. Twelve grantees could not yet report specific expense payments for each crime and instead reported totals spent on each crime across all expense types. Ten of these grantees also reported totals spent on each expense type across all crime types; two could not do so. The amounts reported by these 12 grantees are reflected in the aggregated totals for each crime and expense but are omitted from the crime-specific analyses that follow.

In interpreting these data, it is also important to note that not all grantees compensate victims for all crime and expense types. Grantees who do not compensate certain expense types as a matter of policy reported these as "Not Applicable" and were not included in these analyses.

## IV. Payment Statistics

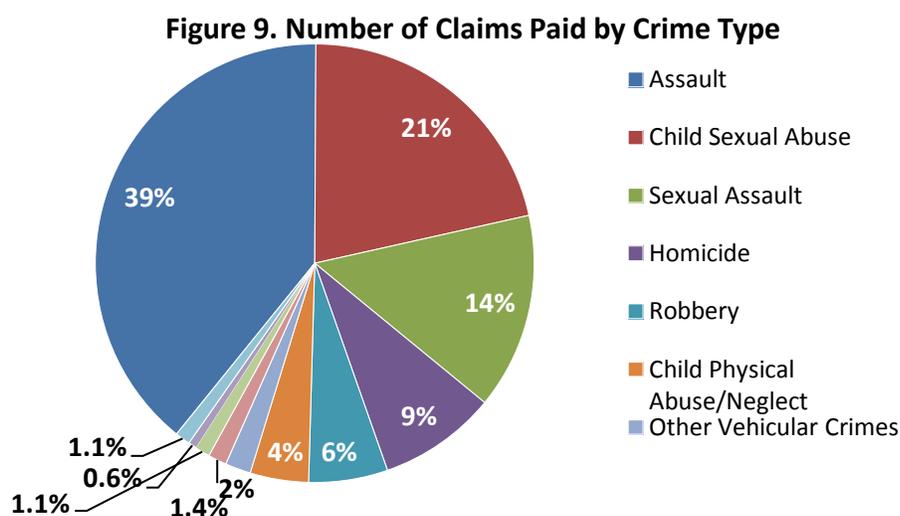
Victim compensation programs provide reimbursement for a broad range of services to help offset the expenses that crime victims face. All programs must award compensation for medical expenses, mental health care, loss of wages or other economic support, and funeral or burial expenses. Many, however, award compensation for a wide variety of other costs, such as crime scene cleanup; nonmedical care for dependent children or elders; moving assistance; replacement of clothing, bedding, or other property seized during an investigation; SAFEs; and travel for medical treatment or court proceedings. Some programs offer emergency awards to assist victims with immediate needs, such as food, medications, and temporary shelter. In all of these forms, the financial support afforded by victim compensation programs is essential to ensuring victims' well-being during very difficult times.

The revised State Performance Report questionnaire sheds new light on the many ways in which compensation programs support victims in their time of need. Previously, programs

reported only the total amounts paid by crime and expense type. Starting in FY 2015, programs report the amount paid for every expense type within each crime category, offering insight into the key expenses associated with each crime (see [Appendix](#)). The questionnaire also tracks a broader set of both crime and expense types. Notable, for example, is the division of “child abuse” into more specific categories: child physical abuse/neglect, child sexual abuse, and child pornography. By pursuing more detailed victim compensation data, OVC hopes to gain valuable understanding of how compensation programs across the country meet victims’ needs.

## Number of Claims Paid by Crime Type

Victim compensation programs paid a total of 209,604 claims in FY 2015. Most, by far, were paid for claims related to assault (39 percent). The second largest share of claims paid were for child sexual abuse (21 percent), followed by sexual assault (14 percent) and homicide (9 percent) (see Figure 9).



In contrast, few claims were paid for kidnapping, terrorism, arson, human trafficking, fraud and other financial crimes, and child pornography (see Figure 10).

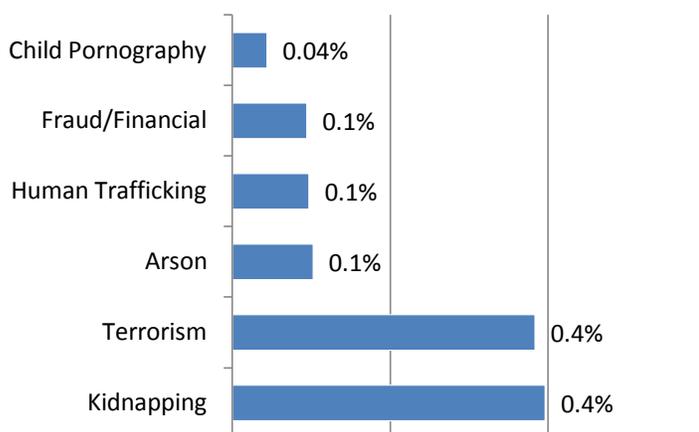
### Notes on the Data

The number of claims paid (both in total and for each crime type) does not represent a unique count of victims served but rather the number of payments made during the reporting period. A single victim may have multiple claims paid within 1 year or even 1 quarter. The count of claims paid simply describes the level of payment activity that took place during the year.

### Notes on the Data

Because of the reporting challenges faced by the 12 previously mentioned grantees, the aggregated total amount paid for all victim compensation claims in FY 2015 differs when summed across all reported crimes compared with all reported expenses. All reported payments by crime (across all expense types) totaled \$344,697,242, yet all reported payments by expense (across all crime types) totaled \$365,469,732. It is expected that these inconsistencies will eventually be resolved as grantees continue to upgrade their data collection systems.

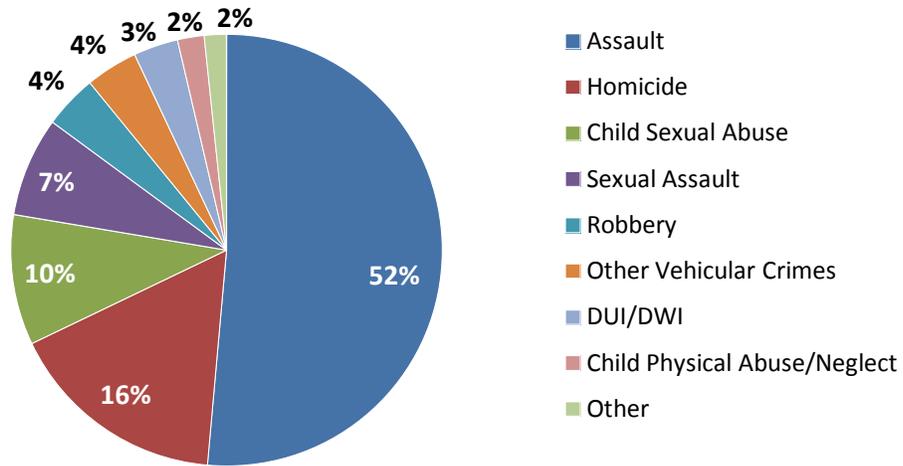
**Figure 10. Claims Paid: Other Offenses**



### Amount Paid by Crime Type

Across all crime types, victim compensation programs reported payments totaling \$344,697,242. Assault claims constituted more than half of the dollars paid to claimants (52 percent) (see Figure 11). Homicide came in at a distant second (16 percent), followed by child sexual abuse (10 percent) and sexual assault (7 percent). Less than 5 percent of the total amount paid was spent in each of the following crime categories: robbery, DUI/DWI, other vehicular crimes, and child physical abuse/neglect.

**Figure 11. Amount Paid by Crime Type**



Just 2 percent of the total was spent on all other crime categories combined (see Figure 12). These included claims related to stalking, terrorism, burglary, kidnapping, arson, fraud and other financial crimes, human trafficking, and child pornography.

**Figure 12. Amount Paid: Other Offenses**

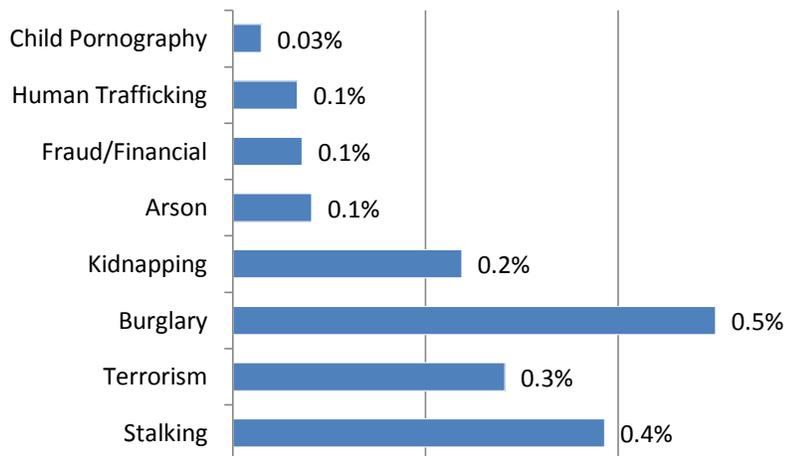


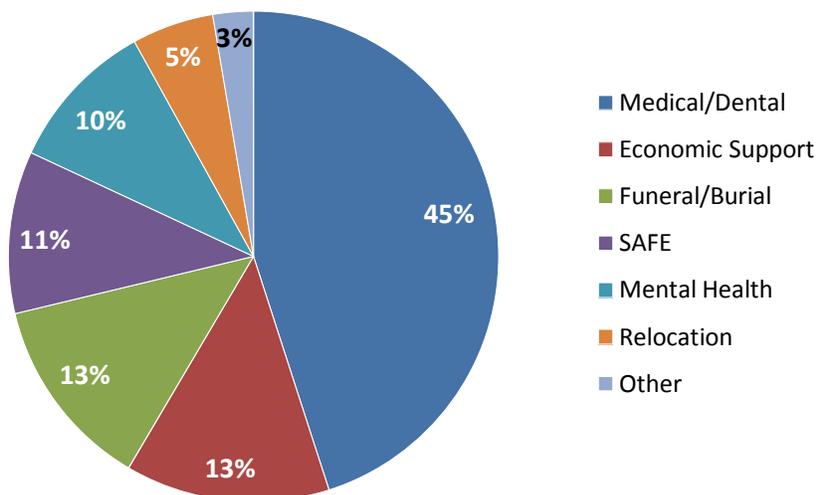
Table 5 provides a summary of the number of claims paid and amounts paid by crime type across all 52 grantees who submitted data for FY 2015.

**Table 5. Summary of Claims Paid by Crime Type**

Crime Type	Claims Paid	Amount Paid
Arson	214	\$281,311
Assault	82,276	\$177,823,805
Burglary	2,342	\$1,724,472
Child Physical Abuse/Neglect	9,022	\$6,882,894
Child Pornography	92	\$101,753
Child Sexual Abuse	44,891	\$32,844,309
DUI/DWI	2,851	\$11,631,972
Fraud/Financial Crimes	197	\$247,881
Homicide	18,191	\$56,807,128
Human Trafficking	203	\$230,624
Kidnapping	830	\$817,594
Other Vehicular Crimes	3,960	\$13,445,831
Robbery	12,211	\$13,910,239
Sexual Assault	30,268	\$25,648,289
Stalking	1,253	\$1,327,557
Terrorism	803	\$971,582
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>209,604</b>	<b>\$344,697,242</b>

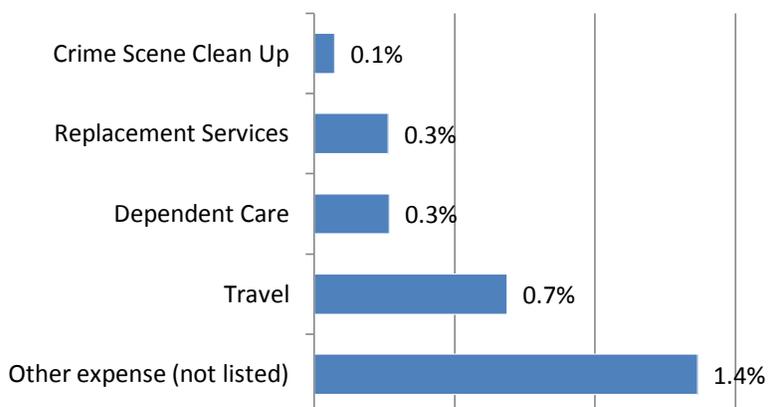
## Amount Paid by Expense Type

Across all expense types, victim compensation programs reported payments totaling \$365,469,732. As Figure 13 shows, medical and dental expenses made up the bulk of compensation payments (45 percent). At a distant second was economic support (13 percent), followed by funeral/burial (13 percent), SAFEs (11 percent), and mental health (10 percent).

**Figure 13. Amount Paid by Expense Type**

By comparison, very little was spent on travel, dependent care, replacement services,<sup>13</sup> and crime scene cleanup (see Figure 14). A small portion (1.4 percent) was spent on expenses grantees reported as “other,” which included items such as security measures, temporary lodging, and nonmedical forensic interviews.

**Figure 14. Other Expense Types**



## Payment Statistics by Crime Type

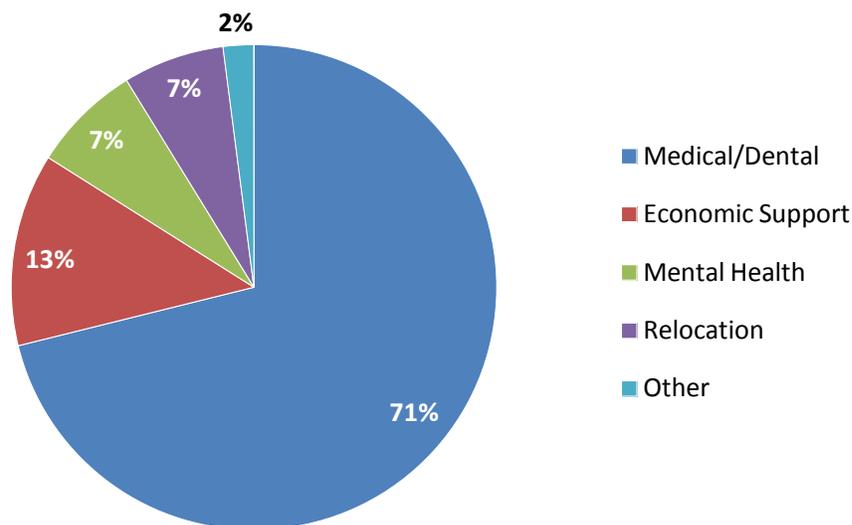
With the newly detailed data grantees provided in FY 2015, it is now possible to identify not just aggregated spending totals but also spending patterns within each crime category. This section outlines the breakdown of expenses paid for four key crime types: assault, child abuse, homicide, and sexual assault.

### *Assault*

Assault has consistently ranked as the primary category for which victims are compensated, in terms of both the number of claims and amount of compensation paid. In past years, assault-related claims constituted approximately half of all claims paid. The 39 percent reported in FY 2015 represents about a 10-percent decrease from this norm.

Nonetheless, assault remained the primary crime type that compensation programs funded in FY 2015. All 52 reporting grantees paid claims related to adult physical assault, distributing a total of \$177,823,805 to reimburse 82,276 claims. Of these, 40 grantees were able to report the amount they paid for assault-related claims in each expense category (see Figure 15). The vast majority of spending on assault claims was dedicated to medical and dental costs (71 percent). A much smaller fraction went to economic support (13 percent), mental health (7 percent), and relocation (7 percent). Other expenses (2 percent) included travel, funeral and burial costs, dependent care, replacement services, and crime scene cleanup.

<sup>13</sup> Replacement services include costs for clothing, bedding, or property seized as evidence or rendered unusable as a result of the investigation.

**Figure 15. Expenses Paid for Assault Claims; N = 40**

Although it is unsurprising that victims of assault require substantial assistance in paying for medical and/or dental care, the amount of compensation funding dedicated to this expense type suggests that these victims were unable to have their costs fully paid through medical insurance. Given that victim compensation programs are intended to be the payer of last resort, this may mean that among assault victims, compensation funding is most vital for those who lack health insurance or whose health insurance does not cover all expenses. Forty-five percent (or 36,080 claims) of the assault claims paid by grantees were related to domestic and family violence among grantees who tracked that information.

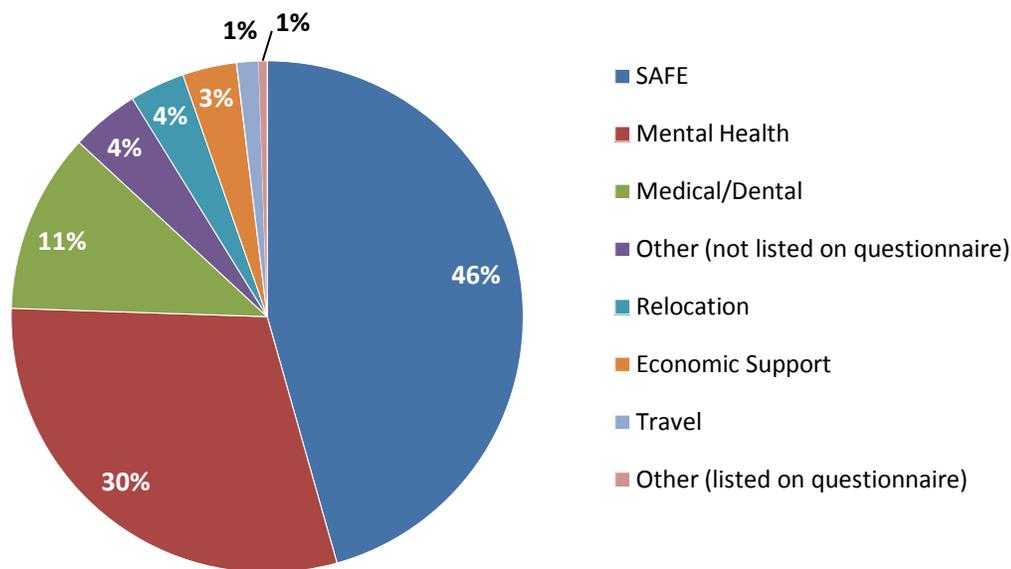
### *Child abuse*

In past years, the State Performance Report questionnaire captured all forms of child victimization within a single child abuse category. To better understand the services that compensation programs reimburse for these victims, the revised questionnaire divides this category into three: child physical abuse and neglect, child sexual abuse, and child pornography. In future reporting periods, this breakdown of payment statistics by type of abuse will offer vital new insight into the expenses paid to support child victims with a broad spectrum of needs. In FY 2015, however, some grantees were not yet prepared to report payment statistics as requested on the revised questionnaire, particularly for SAFEs. These grantees reported only the expenses paid for child abuse claims overall. To best represent the available data for this year, the present analysis examines child abuse as a single category, as before. However, the [Appendix](#) provides a complete breakdown of payment statistics that includes the distribution of payments reported by grantees who tracked subcategories separately.

Forty-nine grantees reported the number and amount paid for claims related to child sexual abuse; eight reported on claims related to child pornography. Two grantees reported only the total number and amount paid for claims related to all forms of child abuse combined. Overall, 58,684 claims were paid for child abuse.

As shown in Figure 16, nearly half of these funds (46 percent) were devoted to SAFEs. It is unsurprising that, as with adult sexual assault, forensic exams constitute a critical expense that victim compensation programs fund for victims of child sexual abuse. As noted previously, though, some grantees could not yet reliably report separate amounts paid to reimburse exams for child victims as opposed to adult victims.

**Figure 16. Expenses Paid for Child Abuse Claims**



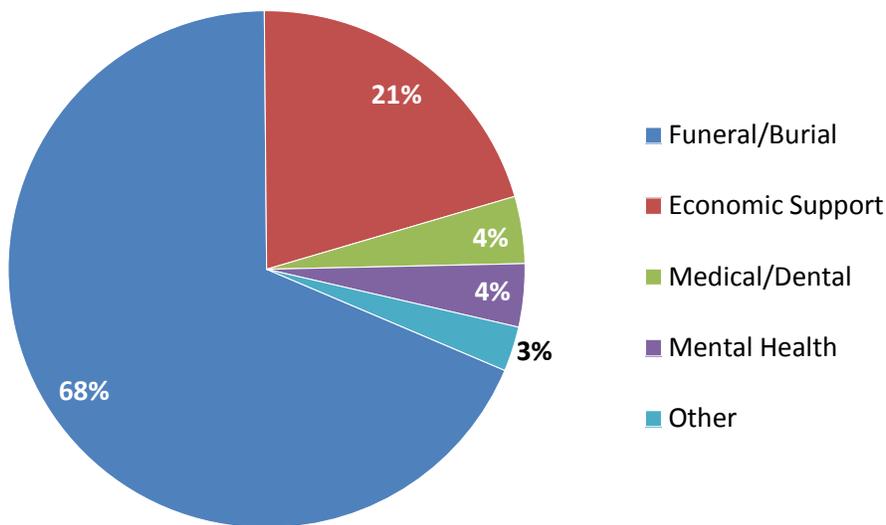
Thirty percent went toward mental health expenses, and 11 percent went toward medical/dental expenses. Four percent covered expenses that grantees reported as “Other,” including “pain and suffering” (Tennessee) and nonmedical “forensic interviews” (Georgia). Relocation (4 percent), economic support (3 percent), and travel (1 percent) constituted smaller shares of funding. Just 1 percent of funds covered all payments for dependent care, funeral/burial, replacement services, and crime scene cleanup combined.

### *Homicide*

Homicide is another major crime type for which state programs compensate victims. In FY 2015, all 52 reporting grantees paid claims related to homicide, distributing a total of \$56,807,128 to reimburse 18,191 claims. Although homicide ranked as the fourth most frequently paid claim type, it was second in terms of the amount paid. This speaks to the considerable financial needs of homicide survivors.

Forty grantees were able to report the amount they paid for homicide-related claims in each expense category (see Figure 17). By far the most funding went toward funeral and burial costs (68 percent), followed by economic support (21 percent). Medical and dental expenses and mental health expenses constituted a much smaller fraction (4 percent each). All of the remaining expense categories—such as travel, dependent care, relocation, and crime scene cleanup—collectively constituted a relatively tiny portion of spending (3 percent).

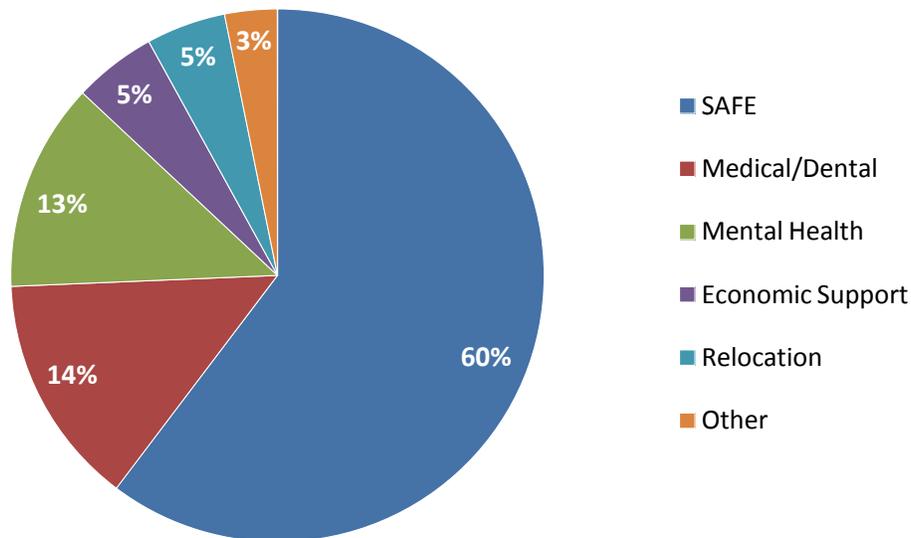
**Figure 17. Expenses Paid for Homicide Claims; N = 40**



*Sexual assault*

Sexual assault was the third most frequently compensated crime type for claims paid nationwide. All 52 reporting grantees paid claims related to sexual assault, distributing a total of \$25,648,289 to reimburse 30,268 claims. Of these, 40 grantees were able to report the amount they paid for sexual assault-related claims in each expense category (see Figure 18).

**Figure 18. Expenses Paid for Sexual Assault Claims; N = 40**



Not surprisingly, SAFEs constituted the largest expense category for claims related to sexual assault. Medical/dental expenses (14 percent) and mental health expenses (13 percent)

followed. Economic support and relocation constituted relatively minor expense categories (5 percent each), and the remaining expense types (included as Other in Figure 18)—including travel, replacement services, dependent care, funeral and burial costs, and crime scene cleanup—made up only 3 percent of total spending.

## Victimization Types

In addition to these crime types, OVC seeks to learn more about other types of victimization experienced by victims who receive compensation. These victimization types can manifest through a variety of offenses; a hate crime, for instance, might take the form of an assault, homicide, arson, or any other offense motivated by bias. To capture the overlap between crime and victimization types, the revised State Performance Report asks grantees to report the number of claims paid in each crime category that related to each of five victimization types: bullying, domestic and family violence, elder abuse/neglect, hate crimes, and mass violence.

### *Domestic and family violence*

Of these victimization types, the previous State Performance Report questionnaire tracked only domestic violence, which has long been a priority of victim compensation programs. States channel more VOCA funds to support victims of domestic violence than any other victimization type,<sup>14</sup> and the information gathered through the State Performance Report has been invaluable in measuring the extent to which VOCA funds support critical resources for victims of intimate partner violence and other forms of domestic abuse.

In addition to physical injuries, victims of domestic and family violence are at a high risk of emotional distress in the form of depression, anxiety, and posttraumatic stress disorder. Because victims of domestic abuse may be socially isolated and financially dependent on those who abuse them, financial support can be particularly vital to their recovery. Given that the vast majority of domestic violence (77 percent) occurs in or near the victim's home,<sup>15</sup> these victims may be in particular need of financial support to help them relocate and rebuild their lives. Even when it is necessary for a victim's safety, leaving an abusive home can be difficult both emotionally and financially; in fact, the process of leaving can be the most dangerous time for a domestic violence victim.<sup>16</sup> Victim compensation programs provide monetary support that can help make these transitions possible.

The effects of domestic violence often extend well beyond the person targeted by the abuse. Children who witness domestic violence in their homes may experience serious trauma, even if they are not physically injured. These children are also more likely to experience abuse and

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<sup>14</sup> [www.ovc.gov/pubs/reporttonation2013/dom\\_vlnc.html](http://www.ovc.gov/pubs/reporttonation2013/dom_vlnc.html)

<sup>15</sup> [www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/ndv0312.pdf](http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/ndv0312.pdf)

<sup>16</sup> [www.unce.unr.edu/publications/files/cy/2011/fs1176.pdf](http://www.unce.unr.edu/publications/files/cy/2011/fs1176.pdf); Buzawa, Eve S., and Carl G. Buzawa. "What does research suggest are the primary risk and protective factors for intimate partner violence (IPV) and what is the role of economic factors?" *Journal of Policy Analysis and Management* 32, no. 1 (2013): 128–137; Dichter, Melissa E., and Richard J. Gelles. "Women's perceptions of safety and risk following police intervention for intimate partner violence." *Violence Against Women* 18, no. 1 (2012): 44–63.

neglect themselves.<sup>17</sup> By terming this victimization type “domestic and family violence,” the revised State Performance Report questionnaire clarifies that this category includes all types of domestic abuse, not just intimate partner violence.

The data captured for FY 2015 describe the proportion of claims that supported victims who experienced domestic and family violence and provide insight into the crime types that are most often associated with this form of abuse.

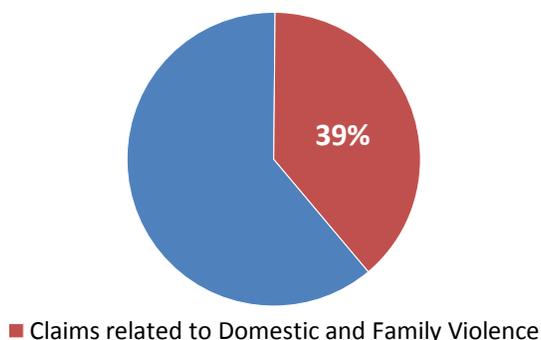
Domestic and family violence was reported as a factor in nearly half of all assault claims (45 percent), and 39 percent of all assault and homicide claims combined (see Figure 19).

Of all the crime types included in the questionnaire, stalking was most often associated with domestic and family violence (see Table 6). Nearly two-thirds of stalking claims paid (60 percent) were related to this victimization type, which is unsurprising, given that stalking is most often committed by people with whom the victim has a relationship of some kind.<sup>18</sup> Domestic violence was also a factor in 37 percent of kidnapping claims, 23 percent of child physical abuse and neglect claims, and less than 10 percent of claims paid for homicide, child sexual abuse, and sexual assault.

### Notes on the Data

Although domestic violence was tracked on the previous State Performance Report questionnaire, some grantees reported that they could not provide accurate domestic violence statistics for FY 2015. Five grantees were unable to track domestic violence for any crime types in any reporting period. Many more could track this information for some crime types but not others or could track it only in certain reporting periods. For some grantees, it was not yet possible to report this information separately for child physical abuse/neglect, child pornography, and child sexual abuse. One program noted that SAFEs were a key expense type paid in cases of domestic and family violence, yet because applications for those exams are handled through a separate process, it was not possible to confirm how many related to each victimization type. For these reasons, the figures reported in this section almost certainly undercount the true number of claims paid for victims of domestic and family violence.

**Figure 19. Assault and Homicide Claims; N = 36**



<sup>17</sup> [www.safehorizon.org/page/domestic-violence-statistics--facts-52.html](http://www.safehorizon.org/page/domestic-violence-statistics--facts-52.html)

<sup>18</sup> [www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/nisvs\\_report2010-a.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/nisvs_report2010-a.pdf)

Given that the perpetrators of child physical abuse and neglect are most often the child's own parents or relatives,<sup>19</sup> it is notable that less than a quarter of claims paid for this crime type were reported as related to domestic and family violence. This likely reflects differences in how states define domestic violence and whether children are typically included.<sup>20</sup> These variations make it challenging to determine the national total number of child abuse compensation claims that relate to domestic and family violence in a given year.

**Table 6. Claims Related to Domestic/Family Violence**

Crime Type	Total Claims Paid*	Claims Related to Domestic and Family Violence	Percent Related	Grantees Tracking
Assault	80,117	36,080	45%	36
Child Physical Abuse/Neglect	7,547	1,729	23%	25
Child Sexual Abuse	39,911	3,517	9%	31
Homicide	17,473	1,735	10%	36
Kidnapping	810	509	37%	28
Sexual Assault	26,366	2,097	8%	32
Stalking	1,244	748	60%	24

\* Among grantees who tracked domestic and family violence in one or more reporting periods

### Emerging victimization trends

OVC has asked grantees to begin collecting data on four additional victimization types to learn more about how victim compensation programs are responding to emerging victimization trends. Though these forms of victimization are not new, there is growing awareness of the forms they take, their impact on victims, and how programs such as victim compensation can help those affected by them.

### Bullying

Not all states consider bullying to be a criminal offense,<sup>21</sup> however. In those states that do, it is typically only cases rising to the level of more specific criminal charges that

### Notes on the Data

These four victimization types present serious data collection challenges that some grantees are only beginning to overcome. Because these victimization types are not recognized as offenses in some states' criminal codes, victim compensation program staff cannot always refer to official reports to determine whether these victimization types are present in a given application. Instead, grantees must rely on more subjective methods, such as applicants' self-reports and assessments by law enforcement or program staff.

Although some grantees have been able to report on emergent victimization types, many could not do so for FY 2015. As a result, the data received for this year were not statistically significant. However, OVC is collaborating with grantees to overcome these data-tracking obstacles and reach meaningful conclusions in future years.

<sup>19</sup> [www.americanhumane.org/children/stop-child-abuse/fact-sheets/child-abuse-and-neglect-statistics.html](http://www.americanhumane.org/children/stop-child-abuse/fact-sheets/child-abuse-and-neglect-statistics.html)

<sup>20</sup> <https://www.childwelfare.gov/pubPDFs/defdomvio.pdf>

<sup>21</sup> Ramirez, Marizen. "Anti-bullying Laws: A Blueprint for Prevention." (2015). Accessed August 15, 2016, at [http://phlr.org/sites/default/files/uploaded\\_images/PHLRKnowledgeAsset\\_AntiBullying\\_Full\\_9June15.pdf](http://phlr.org/sites/default/files/uploaded_images/PHLRKnowledgeAsset_AntiBullying_Full_9June15.pdf).

are prosecuted, such as assault, attack, sexual assault, and bias crime, as the term “bullying” tends to connote less criminal behavior.<sup>22</sup> As a result, many victims of bullying who have suffered serious harm may be unable to access victim compensation. This makes it extremely difficult for victim compensation programs to identify criminal cases that may also be instances of bullying, as bullying is largely handled in a school context without involving the criminal justice system at all. Criminal cases that do include physical violence in schools may simply be prosecuted and tracked as “assault” or “child abuse” without being examined for signs of bullying. It is unsurprising, therefore, that just six cases of bullying were reported by victim compensation grantees in FY 2015.

### *Elder abuse and neglect*

Statutes around the country on elder abuse vary, as do conceptualizations about what constitutes elder abuse.<sup>23</sup> For these reasons, many struggle to define it because the victim’s age is not sufficient grounds to classify a crime as elder abuse. This was evident in grantees’ reporting in FY 2015: only one state reported any applications related to elder abuse or neglect, and it was later found that those 520 cases simply included all applications in which the victim was age 65 or older.

### *Hate crimes*

In FY 2015, only one claim was reported that related to a hate crime (Connecticut). Given that thousands of hate crimes are reported by law enforcement via the Unified Crime Report (UCR) each year<sup>24</sup> and hate groups and rates of violent extremism remain a credible threat,<sup>25</sup> it is evident that victim compensation programs have difficulty tracking these crimes.

### *Mass violence*

Unlike the other victimization types discussed here, which may be hidden or difficult to identify, mass violence usually grabs headlines. These incidents rock entire communities and can even reverberate across the country. Schools, workplaces, religious buildings, and other public gathering sites may be attacked by individuals or groups with the aim of harming as many as possible. Though these incidents often target strangers, some cases of mass violence may include the perpetrators’ family members and acquaintances, and incidents may be linked to

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<sup>22</sup> Finkelhor, David, et al. “A behaviorally specific, empirical alternative to bullying: Aggravated peer victimization.” *Journal of Adolescent Health* (2016), p. 4. Article in press accessed August 15, 2016, at [www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1054139X16301021](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1054139X16301021).

<sup>23</sup> Jackson, Shelly L. “The shifting conceptualization of elder abuse in the United States: From social services, to criminal justice, and beyond.” *International Psychogeriatrics* 28, no. 1 (2016): 1–8.

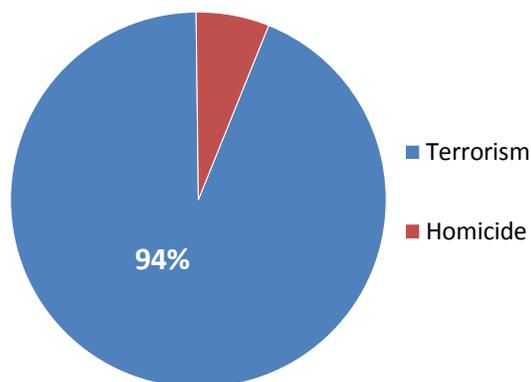
<sup>24</sup> [www.fbi.gov/news/stories/2015/november/latest-hate-crime-statistics-available/latest-hate-crime-statistics-available](http://www.fbi.gov/news/stories/2015/november/latest-hate-crime-statistics-available/latest-hate-crime-statistics-available).

<sup>25</sup> [www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/hcv0412st.pdf](http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/hcv0412st.pdf); <https://www.splcenter.org/fighting-hate/intelligence-report/2015/year-hate-and-extremism-0>.

hate crimes, (domestic or international), workplace violence, or any number of other motivations.<sup>26</sup>

Unlike the other victimization types discussed here, which may be hidden or difficult to identify, mass violence usually grabs headlines. These incidents rock entire communities and can even reverberate across the country. Schools, workplaces, religious buildings, and other public gathering sites may be attacked by individuals or groups with the aim of harming as many as possible. Though these incidents often target strangers, some cases of mass violence may include the perpetrators' family members and acquaintances, and incidents may be linked to hate crimes, terrorism (domestic or international), workplace violence, or any number of other motivations.<sup>27</sup>

**Figure 20. Applications related to Mass Violence; N = 222**



Five state grantees reported that they paid a total of 222 applications related to mass violence in FY 2015 (see Figure 20). Of these 222 applications, nearly all (94 percent, or 208 applications) were related to terrorism; the other 14 applications were related to homicide. All compensation applications related to terrorism and mass violence were reported by two states: Massachusetts and New York. Notably, many more applications related to terrorism were reported by other grantees in FY 2015 (803 in total), although a number of these were later found to be cases involving criminal threats rather than terrorism. Three other grantees, however, reported that they are simply not yet able to track mass violence in their systems, which suggests that this number may rise in the future.

## V. Conclusion

This year marks a turning point in OVC's understanding of the myriad ways in which victim compensation programs support crime victims nationwide. As a result of the data that grantees entered in the revised State Performance Report questionnaire, OVC can report how many victims sought benefits for themselves and their families, shedding new light on the demand for reimbursement of critical crime victim expenses. OVC can also more precisely describe these victims, enabling the agency and its grantees to better understand the diverse populations they serve. Perhaps most notably, OVC has gained new insight into how its grantees allocate funds

<sup>26</sup> Yeomans, William. *Time*. "This Is What It Takes for 'Mass Murder' to Be Terrorism." (December 5, 2015.) Available at <http://time.com/4136457/terrorism-definition/>.

<sup>27</sup> Yeomans, William. *Time*. "This Is What It Takes for 'Mass Murder' to Be Terrorism." (December 5, 2015.) Available at <http://time.com/4136457/terrorism-definition/>.

for victims with varying needs. Though these findings are tentative, they hold great promise for future years.

## Appendix: Payment Statistics

Types of Crime	Total Number of Applications Paid	Expense Types Paid (in dollars)												Total Amount Paid (by crime type)	Types of Victimitizations Related to a Crime Type				
		Crime Scene Clean Up	Dependent Care	Economic Support	Funeral/Burial	Medical/Dental (except mental health)	Mental Health	Relocation	Replacement Services	Sexual Assault Forensic Exams	Travel	Other*	All Expense Types (not reported as requested)		Bullying	Domestic and Family Violence	Elder Abuse/Neglect	Hate Crimes	Mass Violence
Arson	214	\$9,750	\$0	\$55,974	\$10,884	\$46,420	\$17,582	\$33,101	\$72		\$3,692	\$28,205	\$75,631	\$281,311	0	45	0	0	0
Assault	82,276	\$72,843	\$220,573	\$19,529,061	\$406,743	\$108,474,664	\$11,078,700	\$10,299,655	\$132,415		\$768,399	\$1,509,599	\$25,331,151	\$177,823,805	3	36,080	170	1	0
Burglary	2,342	\$4,747	\$0	\$273,807	\$5,000	\$868,423	\$27,602	\$29,904	\$6,879		\$16,951	\$333,093	\$158,065	\$1,724,472	0	86	70	0	0
Child Physical Abuse/Neglect	9,022	\$910	\$55,170	\$277,690	\$44,129	\$713,490	\$3,318,430	\$134,299	\$1,128		\$64,184	\$157,095	\$2,116,370	\$6,882,894	3	1,729	0	0	0
Child Pornography	92	\$0	\$0	\$26,186	\$0	\$1,672	\$64,698	\$8,041	\$0		\$1,156	\$0	\$0	\$101,753	0	0	0	0	0
Child Sexual Abuse	44,891	\$809	\$62,976	\$950,594	\$0	\$3,447,228	\$7,599,724	\$1,141,499	\$34,374	\$16,845,147	\$437,379	\$1,429,853	\$894,726	\$32,844,309	0	3,517	0	0	0
DUI/DWI	2,851	\$0	\$19,039	\$2,435,422	\$1,127,993	\$6,236,235	\$84,615	\$7,081	\$11,520		\$66,719	\$57,054	\$1,586,295	\$11,631,972	0	103	0	0	0
Fraud/Financial Crimes	197	\$0	\$0	\$240,686	\$0	\$2,857	\$2,788	\$0	\$28		\$1,522	\$0	\$0	\$247,881	0	0	149	0	0
Homicide	18,191	\$100,404	\$542,472	\$10,616,269	\$35,106,717	\$2,147,482	\$2,025,189	\$172,212	\$12,175		\$581,349	\$23,844	\$5,479,015	\$56,807,128	0	1,735	3	0	14
Human Trafficking	203	\$0	\$0	\$32,924	\$0	\$22,780	\$105,638	\$44,383	\$0		\$4,409	\$7,438	\$13,051	\$230,624	0	10	0	0	0
Kidnapping	830	\$0	\$500	\$161,132	\$10,862	\$156,000	\$297,144	\$90,792	\$1,911		\$8,091	\$3,158	\$88,003	\$817,594	0	301	0	0	0
Other Vehicular Crimes	3,960	\$1,690	\$30,389	\$2,758,727	\$1,471,454	\$6,754,059	\$199,055	\$25,557	\$15,866		\$84,879	\$92,446	\$2,011,710	\$13,445,831	0	57	0	0	0
Robbery	12,211	\$13,539	\$0	\$1,814,779	\$25,626	\$8,678,332	\$986,515	\$343,811	\$343,514		\$31,610	\$85,373	\$1,587,141	\$13,910,239	0	157	102	0	0
Sexual Assault	30,268	\$5,223	\$33,109	\$1,036,003	\$5,336	\$2,903,376	\$2,621,152	\$1,002,989	\$63,236	\$12,475,945	\$118,951	\$433,303	\$4,949,666	\$25,648,289	0	2,097	26	0	0
Stalking	1,253	\$130	\$2,015	\$191,841	\$0	\$52,723	\$231,393	\$343,367	\$5,194		\$15,219	\$116,662	\$369,015	\$1,327,557	0	748	0	0	0
Terrorism	803	\$0	\$0	\$273,322	\$2,830	\$191,988	\$399,975	\$93,808	\$632		\$1,503	\$7,525	\$0	\$971,582	0	290	0	0	208
All Crime Types (not reported as requested)		\$57,365	\$9,851	\$8,686,641	\$8,465,059	\$24,357,971	\$7,579,124	\$5,196,101	\$362,467	\$9,722,023	\$300,751	\$694,975							
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>209,604</b>	<b>\$267,411</b>	<b>\$976,093</b>	<b>\$49,361,056</b>	<b>\$46,682,634</b>	<b>\$165,055,701</b>	<b>\$36,639,325</b>	<b>\$18,966,600</b>	<b>\$991,409</b>	<b>\$39,043,116</b>	<b>\$2,506,763</b>	<b>\$4,979,623</b>			<b>6</b>	<b>46,955</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>222</b>

\*Other expenses include security measures, temporary lodging, non-medical forensic exams, etc.

Total Amount Paid by Crime Type:	\$344,697,242
Total Amount Paid by Expense Type:	\$365,469,732