

**Addressing the Justice Needs of Crime Victims/Survivors:
Examining the Impact of a Victim Specialist Program within a Central New York Police
Department**

Auburn Police Department, Shawn Butler (Chief of Police)

Cayuga Counseling Services, Sarah VanDoren (Associate Director of Grants and Contract
Program) & Patricia Pysnack-Weaver (Case Manager)

Le Moyne College, Dr. Alison J. Marganski (Director of Criminology)

This report was produced for the International Association of Chiefs of Police by The City of Auburn under grant number 2018-V3-GX-K049, awarded by the Office for Victims of Crime, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. The opinions, findings, and conclusions or recommendations expressed in this report are those of the contributors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice.

Table of Contents

1. Executive Summary (Including Project Deliverables)	III
2. Literature Review	1
2.1 Introduction & Background Information.....	1
2.2 Aim/Purpose.....	7
3. Methodology	8
3.1 Participants & Procedures.....	8
3.2 Data Quality Issues & Challenges.....	8
4. Results	9
4.1 Local Information.....	9
4.2 The Number and Type of Criminal Victimization Reported to APD and the VSP, along with Victim Characteristics.....	9
4.3 The Number and Types of Crime Victims who Connected to the CCS (and the VSP in the APD), along with Victim Characteristics.....	13
4.4 Support Services and/or Justice Participation and Engagement.....	14
5. Discussion	17
5.2 Implications for Practice.....	18
5.3 Limitations & Directions for Future Research.....	19
5.4 Conclusion.....	19
6. References	21
7. Appendix	25

1. Executive Summary

This applied research project represents a collaborative effort among several professionals with backgrounds in law enforcement, victim support/counseling services, and criminological research. It sets out to learn about criminal victimization and crime victims in the local area, along with support utilization and justice-related engagement among crime victims/survivors¹. Additionally, and more specifically, the project centers its investigation on the recent Law Enforcement-Based Victim Specialist Program (VSP) within the Auburn Police Department (APD). The VSP, located in the APD and comprised of a representative from Cayuga Counseling Services (CCS), was created to develop and deliver a trauma-informed approach in responding to crime victims via evidence-based practices (APD, 2020). Through building a partnership designed to enhance interactions with and support for crime victims, it is believed that safety and justice will be improved. According to the International Association of Chiefs of Police National Law Enforcement Policy Center (2010),

“For most crime victims law enforcement represents the gateway to the criminal justice system, and their perceptions of the system can be influenced by the manner in which they are treated at the first response and during the follow-up investigation. How law enforcement agencies treat victims is a direct reflection of agencies’ philosophy of policing and core values. Organizations that place a high priority on addressing the needs of victims of crime are likely to build greater community confidence, increase crime reporting, leverage significant resources through expanded collaborations with community partners, and eventually reduce crime.”

As such, victim-centered practices are an integral part of modern-day policing and paramount to crime victim response. Having a victim specialist co-located in the police department who can build and bridge connections to various services may promote and strengthen practices in ways that facilitate crime victims’ connections to key resources, support, and services, all of which are vital for safety and wellbeing, especially among vulnerable groups.

The current report highlights data related to criminal victimization, crime victims, and victim services in Cayuga County pre- and post-implementation of the VSP in the APD and using data collected/recorded by the APD, the VSP, and CCS to examine patterns of victimization, service participation, and justice engagement. Specifically, the project relies on quantitative information and analysis to answer the following questions:

(1) What does criminal victimization in Cayuga County look like pre- and post-implementation of the VSP in the APD? This includes addressing questions such as: What type of crimes are reported in the county, who are the crime victims coming into contact with the APD/VSP and CCS and do they differ based on backgrounds (e.g., does gender, race, sexual orientation, type of criminal victimization, etc. influence the agency they reach out to for support), and have help-seeking behaviors changed over time?

¹ While the terms “victim” and “survivor” carry different connotations and hold distinct meanings, we mostly use the term “crime victim” and/or “victim” in recognition of the harms perpetrated against individuals in accordance with the criminal-legal system. We understand that “victims” are often “survivors” and some may prefer the use of this term, although this project does not assess who makes the transition to a survivor or self-identifies as such.

(2) What kinds of services are crime victims requesting/using and has the integration of the VSP in the APD helped to respond to crime victims and address their respective justice needs? This includes addressing questions like: How are crime victims connected to programs/services, do practitioners (i.e., the VSP in APD and CCS) serve crime victims with similar or different backgrounds, how many crime victims are served by the VSP and CCS, what programs/services are crime victims requesting and using, what type of criminal justice processes are crime victims engaging in, are there any patterns that indicate changes over time, and what gaps exist in terms of who is/is not being served?

A third research question was formed relating to officer perceptions of crime victims, the VSP and victim-related services, and officer roles/responsibilities in victim response, which may be referred to, but is beyond the scope of the current report and intended for future investigations.

To learn more about criminal victimization, crime victims, and victim services pre- and post-implementation of the VSP, the project approach utilizes data analysis of formal agency crime reports and victim services agency data, which received approval from the Institutional Review Board. As part of the process, data from official police reports as well as data from victim service records were collected, coded, entered into systems, and subsequently cleaned, translated, recoded, and analyzed. Therefore, deliverables for our project include: the current report; an extended report shared with the collaboration team; a dataset relating to crime victims, criminal victimization, service utilization, and justice engagement based on information derived from CCS and the VSP; a dataset relating to victim, offender, and offense details of criminal victimization reported to APD; and workshops on data measures and data analyses.

Regardless of the source of help-seeking that a crime victim sought out (i.e., the APD or CCS), the results reveal that most crime victims were female/women, most of crime perpetrators were male/men, most crimes involved intimate or familial relationships, and many of the criminal victimizations were crimes of gender violence (e.g., intimate partner violence). While overlap exists between the kinds of crime victims served by the VSP in the APD and CCS, the data suggest that they also serve different types of crime victims, thereby demonstrating a need for continued collaboration. Importantly, there were a few shifts in patterns of criminal victimization observed by both agencies, as indicated by offense variations in 2019 and 2020 in the VSP/APD data. This may suggest that the pandemic has increased some crimes and decreased others, or it may in part be due to some crime victims being more willing to come forward as a result of learning about the VSP in the APD. Last, it appears that the VSP in the APD facilitated engagement in justice-related processes in several ways. The report presents these findings in more detail and closes with a discussion as well as recommendations for future research and practice.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Introduction & Background Information

Each year, millions of Americans become the victims of crime. Following a steady decrease from 1994 to 2015, there has been a slight increase in the prevalence of criminal victimization across the United States, albeit some minor fluctuations in the years that followed. According to The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), in 2018, 3.3 million people 12 years of age and older were the victims of violent crimes and there were an estimated 6.0 million violent incidents (Morgan & Ouwerkerk, 2019); in 2017, there were 3.1 million victims and 5.2 million incidents (Morgan & Truman, 2018). From 2015 to 2018, the portion of U.S. residents age 12 or older who were victims of violent crime rose by about 24% from 0.96% to 1.19% (Morgan & Ouwerkerk, 2019). In the most recent year for which there is data (i.e., 2019), there was a small decline in criminal victimizations except for simple assault (Morgan & Truman, 2020). However, preliminary reports suggests an increase in not only homicides across the country with possibly the largest spike nationwide on record (Coreley, 2021), but also other serious crimes like domestic violence (e.g., Boman & Gallupe, 2020; Sharma & Borah, 2020), which may be due in part to the conditions created by Covid-19 that have impacted individuals economically (e.g., unemployment or the closing of a business) as well as situationally (e.g., increased time at home with the family, with technology, etc.), thereby influencing strain and opportunity affecting the prevalence of these offenses. Such ongoing challenges could signal shifts in the kinds of crimes/crime victims we see and respond to in the future, especially for vulnerable and marginalized persons who are often disproportionately affected (e.g., low-income and racial/ethnic minority groups - see Black et al., 2011; Rennison & Welchans, 2000).

Victimization survey research suggests that about half of criminal victimizations are reported to police (Morgan & Kena, 2017; Morgan & Truman, 2020), with crimes like intimate partner violence (Catalano, 2007) and sexual assault (Patterson et al., 2009) being highly underreported - and when they are reported, commonly follow increases in the frequency and severity of violence victims experience (Fleury et al., 1998). This indicates that support is needed for these crime victims and, in general, agencies can/should also work to find ways to promote services to bridge the gap between crime victims more broadly and law enforcement officers who are, based on the nature of their interactions, victim responders. Disparities in reporting one's victimization exist across different cultural groups, for instance, and may alter as one transitions throughout the life course. For instance, research has found that White women were more likely to seek assistance from mental health and social services while women of color were more likely to use hospital and law enforcement services (Satyen et al., 2019), which impacts how criminal victimization looks like as a function of the data source rather than events. Additionally, research has found that individuals with higher education and socioeconomic status were more likely to engage in formal help-seeking behavior for support than were those who had lower education or socioeconomic status (Lelaurain et al., 2017; Zaykowski et al., 2019), and having children increased the likelihood of reporting crimes to formal agencies for women while being married did so for men (Bosick & Rennison, 2016). Individuals from marginalized groups less often seek help than their counterparts, albeit they experience victimization at higher rates (e.g., Warnken & Lauritsen, 2019). Further, while male and female victimization rates have declined since the 1990s, the reduction has been steeper for males than females, which carries implications in terms strategies for violence prevention and gender-informed approaches. It is

therefore necessary to consider numerous factors (e.g., age, gender, race, sociocultural factors, community resources, etc.) that impact crime victimization and formal help-seeking behaviors.

Various systems are in place to measure criminal victimization in the United States, each with its own set of advantages and disadvantages. Police departments having been moving toward implementation of the National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) with full adaptation planned for 2021 (<https://www.fbi.gov/services/cjis/ucr/nibrs>). This data collection system, which is more detailed than the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Summary Reporting System, contains information about victims, offenders, criminal event, the victim-offender relationship, arrests, and more for offenses among 23 categories with 52 offenses total, thereby enabling researchers and practitioners to learn about criminal events taking place in our communities that are reported or come to the attention of authorities. However, because UCR/NIBRS data do not capture/reflect the dark figure of crime (referring to criminal victimization experiences that are not reported to police), data from victim services is crucial to understandings of victimization patterns and trends. The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) provide estimates of crime victimization nationwide, including how often victims/survivors access services. Likewise, various social service agencies, including domestic and sexual violence agencies, collect data that are often shared in annual reports to the community, although there is no central federal agency that captures all agency data – yet efforts are underway to develop national rosters of entities serving victims (see Oudekerk & Langton, 2018). Nevertheless, social services collect information on victims/survivors who have and who have not reported crimes to police - as well as family, friends, and others who may seek support navigating life in the aftermath of direct/indirect trauma. Still, there are others who do not seek help from formal sources, which points to a need for enhancing knowledge and understanding about how victims and survivors react to crime and what can be done to minimize harms through multiagency collaborations (Xie & Baumer, 2019).

Collaborative and coordinated community responses may prove valuable to narrowing the gap between law enforcement and crime victims (some of whom may be ambivalent about reporting or seeking further support) through the integration of victim support specialists and related services as such approaches signify community care working to meet the various needs of crime victims. Historically, law enforcement has been integral to crime victims obtaining justice in the criminal justice system, yet law enforcement agencies have not always responded to certain kinds of offenses that harm (due to societal norms/challenges relating to legal protections, legal statutes, etc.), and they have largely operated independent of victim services (although there have been some notable exceptions of police-based victim service programs). Prior to the 1970s, family violence was treated as a private matter and arrest was not a common practice; in fact, it was discouraged (Fox et al., 1992). In the 1980s, Sherman & Berk's (1984) landmark study on misdemeanor cases of intimate partner violence, known as the Minneapolis Domestic Violence Experiment, scientifically tested the effects of arrest, mediation, and separation on reducing intimate partner violence, concluding that arrest worked best. This led to adapting preferred or mandatory arrest policies, even though the authors cautioned that replications were needed and the Spousal Assault Replication Program's results that followed showed inconsistent effects (for varied findings of the 6 NIJ studies, see Berk, Campbell, Klap, & Western, 1992; Dunford, 1992; Hirschel & Hutchison, 1996, 2003; Pate, Hamilton, & Annan, 1994; Sherman & Smith, 1992 [not listed]; one of the original researcher's work showed that arrest worked best for those with a stake in conformity while it failed to deter others from repeat violence and in some cases escalated it - Sherman et al., 1992). It also wasn't until the 1990s that marital rape and

stalking were fully recognized as crimes across all states, and it wasn't until well into the 2000s that technology-facilitated violence began to be seen as serious issues. The delays in recognizing certain social conditions as social problems and the lack of rights for some groups historically and across time (e.g., women, persons of color, LGBTQA+ individuals, etc.) has shaped perceptions, cultural biases, responses, and more, which may shape misconceptions relating to the nature of offenses that may make their way into practice. To add complication, some policies derived with good intentions in mind may have unanticipated consequences (e.g., decreased reporting - Dugan, 2003; dual arrest or mistakenly identifying victims as aggressors - Hirschel et al., 2021 and Rajan & McCloskey, 2007; coerced legal system involvement - Fleury-Steiner et al., 2006) that hinder public trust in justice processes/personnel. When costs to reporting appear high (e.g., the risk of not being believed, losing custody, experiencing discrimination, or encountering past system failures) and obstacles for crime victims are present (e.g., lack of awareness on rights/services, access challenges, and personal barriers - Robinson et al., 2020), individuals will be less likely to reach out for help and any help-seeking initiated may be hindered. As such, it is necessary for responders to actively assess policies and work to find ways to lower victim costs through creating/increasing support and addressing barriers that may discourage crime victims from seeking help and support.

Over the years, federal, state, and local laws have demonstrated progress that has been made in victim-related support. For example, the Victim and Witness Protection Act of 1982, Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) of 1984 (42 U.S.C. § 10601), Child Victims' Bill of Rights in 1990 and the 1990 Crime Control Act and the Victim Rights & Restitution Act, Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (H.R. 3355; this led to Violence Against Women Act and established the Office on Violence Against Women within the Department of Justice), Crime Victims' Rights Act (18 U.S.C. § 3771), Justice for All Act of 2004, and other similar legislation have established protections for crime victims and encouraged involvement in justice processes. These developments also had the added effect of providing further support for justice-related agencies (e.g., police, courts) and providers (e.g., domestic/sexual violence agencies) through funding personnel and investigations as well as expanding resources and services to reduce negative consequences associated with crime victimization and meet the needs of those who have been harmed, thereby contributing to public safety and crime prevention.

Contemporary practices among law enforcement agencies now include providing victims with information on services (Hart & Klein, 2013), developing specialized units with investigators and responders who are trained on trauma/trauma-informed approaches and other specific issues (e.g., Exum et al., 2014), and cultivating community partnerships and multiagency response teams aimed at improving offender accountability while also strengthening assistance for crime victims/survivors (e.g., Shorey et al., 2014; Ward-Lasher et al., 2017). These practices, which are at the heart of community policing, focus on inclusive collaborations for problem-solving (scanning, analyzing, responding to, and assessing social problems) to work toward crime control and public safety (CPC, 1994; Cordner, 2001). Some police departments have taken initiative in forming and adopting multidisciplinary approaches to helping crime victims while others have been mandated by the state to integrate specialists from outside agencies into their respective systems or include them in response teams (Johnson et al., 2020). These groups set out to bolster, at least in the short-term, physical safety, mental health, and education through removal of perpetrators, resource identification/referrals, and program as well as service opportunities related to housing, counseling, advocacy, and empowerment (e.g., Bennett et al., 2004; Rivas et al., 2016; Satyen et al., 2019). Importantly, they signal that crime victimization is

taken seriously by formal institutions and agents, at least more so than in the past (see Barner & Carney, 2011 for an overview of gender violence) – and they offer a combination of resource capital that enable victims/survivors to learn about possibilities for having various justice needs met and gain that which was lost. Nevertheless, forging meaningful partnerships is challenging.

An integrated response involving law enforcement officers and victim service providers, if done well, can provide crime victims with vital resources that increase personal well-being (e.g., Sullivan & Virden, 2017) and thereby lessen the impact of trauma and likelihood of future victimizations (e.g., Exum et al., 2014; Macy et al., 2013). This may be particularly valuable for gender-based violence as these offenses have historically been under-protected and marked by a longstanding legacy of cultural and social challenges. Further, through collaborative processes that prioritize safety and mobilize support, practitioners can not only enhance their knowledge relating to work other agencies offer, but they may also develop deeper comprehension relating to crime victims' experiences and needs, thereby fostering more informed and empathetic approaches (e.g., Hazelwood & Burgess, 2008). For example, through victim service information that debunks long-standing myths and counters biases about sexual assault, intimate partner violence, and other crimes, officers may develop insights into how trauma affects the brain and behavior that, in turn, improves the way they interact with the victims they come into contact with. Consequently, this may influence victims'/survivors' subsequent engagement with criminal justice processes as well as future reporting, all of which may help to improve public safety. Likewise, victim service personnel may benefit from insights relating to police protocols/procedures, actions, etc. that influence the kinds of support extended to crime victims.

Considering that a sizable percentage of calls for service to police involve repeat residence/offenders, it is important to consider the dynamics of crimes like domestic violence (e.g., intimate partner violence and child maltreatment), which tend to be recurring events. Notably, when domestic violence victims engage in formal help-seeking behaviors, it is typically not after the first episode, but instead after an escalation in the severity of violence (Fleury et al., 1998) or after experiencing multiple *forms* of violence victimization (e.g., physical, sexual, and psychological) – a phenomenon referred to as polyvictimization (Cho et al., 2020). These victimization experiences are linked to more detrimental and deleterious outcomes than single events or forms of abuse (e.g., Liang et al., 2005), thereby signaling an urgency for connecting with victims/survivors in ways that offer support and care. Research suggests that those who reach out to police are more likely to use victim support services (Hart & Kline, 2013), so this presents a critical point in help-seeking and connection whereby officers and victim service specialists can respond to victims in ways that allow the victims to obtain safety and care in the aftermath of trauma. In terms of situational features, broadly speaking, research has indicated that the number of law enforcement personnel serving a community may influence some crime victims' reporting against offenders, with more officers relating to increased reports among White and Hispanic intimate partner violence survivors and more defined protocols and services (Augustyn & Willyard, 2020); this, however, did not hold true for Black women, suggesting that unique issues/gaps may exist and therefore warrant further consideration and resolution (see perceptions and attitudes of police - e.g., Peck, 2015). Nevertheless, studies of crime victims should reflect on community and system factors alongside victim, offender, and incident details to learn about crime and implement successful strategies.

In recent times, there has been a great deal of discussion relating to the future of policing, with some calls to strengthen responses to crimes that historically have been tolerated, minimized, and ignored (i.e., gender-based violence), and to improve responses to mental health

and other welfare/well-being calls for service. Further, as the public and policymakers grapple with discussions of (re)investing funds into various systems of care, there may be shifts in the way we respond to crime and crime victims in the time ahead, including through community coordinated response teams. Knowing about crimes that have taken place in communities requires multiple sources of information. Some crime victims disclose their victimization experiences to police while others go to domestic/sexual violence agencies for support. Still, not all disclose to agencies or obtain assistance in the aftermath of crime. In terms of policing practices, polls suggests that individuals who are Black desire the same (Saad, 2020) or greater (Swift, 2015) police presence than their White or Hispanic counterparts, albeit Black Americans are more divided than other groups on police treatment of racial minorities and whether they will be met with respect (Saad, 2020). Collaborative approaches that combine law enforcement with social service providers, then, may improve the quality of interactions in some ways through bringing about diverse skillsets and knowledge/training relating to trauma and trauma-informed care, victim- and survivor-centered strategies, mental health awareness, cultural competence, etc. Such approaches shape professional understandings, dynamics, and interactions in ways that extend beyond traditional police training to enrich practices, widen solutions, and bolster community rapport vital to crime victims' trust and subsequent disclosure. In short, collaborative practices can increase professional insights and create supportive space for victim/survivors.

Complex problems require multidimensional solutions. Research has shown that partnerships among agencies can enable coordinated strategies to social problems that contribute to increased arrests (Corcoran & Allen, 2005) and crime prevention (Barton & Valero-Silva, 2013), albeit some studies have pointed to undesirable or limited criminal-legal outcomes (e.g., DePrince et al., 2012). In general, collaborative approaches between criminal justice and social service agents reflect contemporary practices that can facilitate reciprocal understandings about the nature of each occupation in ways that ultimately improve communications, contribute to service referrals, and coalesce to improve and strengthen community-based intervention and overall crime prevention (Cocoran et al., 2001; Corcoran & Allen, 2005; Uchida et al., 2001). Still, collaborations are not without risks, and they come with many challenges. Some have suggested that combining police and social service agents is akin to mixing "oil and water" (Lonsway & Archambault, 2008), while other have documented successful cooperation between individuals involved in such partnerships that have proved effective when cognizant of one others' roles and responsibilities (Ward-Lasher et al., 2007). Differences in institutional socialization can shape goals, practices, and outcomes (Lonsway & Archambault, 2008; Watson et al., 2014). Police typically focus on offender accountability and social services on victim/survivor safety, but these are not distinct objectives; in fact, true justice requires that we attend to both including the overlap between victims and offenders.

In addition to traditional or standard approaches to crime that focus on offender apprehension, contemporary practices increasingly utilize survivor-centered approaches that recognize "the forgotten ones" – those who have been harmed – to find ways to meet their specific justice needs of physical and psychological safety. Crime victims play a critical role in the justice process, and they contribute to identifying offenders and/or providing information that results in offenders being apprehended and held accountable for harmful, law-violating behaviors. Without them, the system itself would come to a considerable halt. Yet reporting a crime is not always easy and it comes with risks (e.g., increased violence, retaliation, etc.). To increase reporting, then, it is imperative to build a system that contains protections, safeguards,

support and services for those who are at-risk of harm and for those who have been hurt/harmed and seek assistance. This ultimately shapes a safer, more compassionate society for all.

Crime has significant and varying degrees of impact on individuals, families, communities, and society. While some consequences are immediate and short-term (e.g., shock, physical injury, etc.), others are long-term (e.g., post-traumatic stress disorder); some of these consequences may be indirect or related to system treatment (e.g., vicarious victimization, secondary victimization, social consequences and fear of crime, etc.) (see Daigle & Muftic, 2020). Crime victims face a multitude of challenges (Logan et al., 2004), and it is almost impossible to predict precisely what effects an individual victim will suffer as people can react very differently to similar offences. Those considered part of a vulnerable population and who have been previously victimized are more likely to experience a greater impact. Because crime commonly results in harms such as economic, social, and interpersonal resource loss that can be detrimental to one's safety and well-being, building social capital is important. If resource loss is followed by resource gain, distress can be reduced and well-being can be increased. When physical and psychological safety is re-established, justice is achieved, and skills are enhanced. These resource gains may counteract the losses and reduce the negative impact of trauma. As a result, there is a need to support crime victims/survivors, and it is crucial to facilitate referrals effectively to address the traumatic impact that often occurs with crime victimization.

Research indicates that when crime victims receive counseling, supportive services, and/or information about justice processes and their relevant rights, they have better outcomes (Hart & Klein, 2013; Rivas et al., 2016). Although many victims may be reluctant to connect (e.g., Goodman et al., 2013), formal help-seeking through police, social services, and mental health professionals, for example, has been linked to improved physical health, socioemotional health, and safety outcomes for intimate partner violence survivors (Augustyn & Willyard, 2020; Goodman et al., 2003) and can provide material assistance that buffers against ongoing violence (Sullivan & Bybee, 1999; Xie & Lynch, 2017). Generally speaking, if victims are not reached and if trauma is not identified/addressed with specialized victim services (or if victims are responded to in a way that violates their sense of autonomy, safety, or wellbeing), the initial and short-term trauma reactions may be worsening or exacerbated and take a damaging toll. However, culturally competent and accessible services and programs that address not only the reality of victimization and its consequences, but also confront social inequities and structural barriers are essential. To make strides in safety, violence prevention, and justice, then, crime victims need access to a range of services that work to recognize ongoing issues and challenges.

Victim services, most notably advocacy services, play a key role in helping crime victims traverse the negative consequences associated with victimization. They have been shown to decrease a victim's chances for future violence victimization while also increasing their social support, access to community resources, and quality of life (e.g., Bennett et al., 2004) vis-à-vis victim advocates who connect them with institutional agents (e.g., police, healthcare/medical personnel, housing liaisons, attorneys, etc.) that can help meet their specific needs. These advocates work closely with community members and systems to create broad-based change for victims/survivors and other affected by crime. They can be positioned in the community or within systems and their primary goal is to help those who have been harmed. Much like police, the encounters they have with crime victims could influence trust and involvement in the criminal justice process (Hart, 1993). Generally, victim service programs/advocates work with victims to repair the resource loss that usually follows traumatic events and engage with victims/survivors as well as their social networks (e.g., family and friends) in ways that bring

about resource gains. This is commonly accomplished through enhancements to victims/survivors' knowledge, skills, self-concepts, sense of hope, social connections, safety, health, stability, and access to community resources. The expectation is that these improvements will create positive social and emotional well-being over time thereby reducing the likelihood for revictimization through agency and empowerment. This may even reduce the likelihood of future victimization-offending connections (e.g., substance abuse among sexual abuse survivors) and such reductions are integral to law enforcement's public safety goals.

Additionally, officers' knowledge of crime victimization and victim services can shape positive perceptions of victim advocates, and having such knowledge relates to the frequency of referrals to victims (Goodson et al. 2020), which in turn contributes to improved outcomes for crime victims and communities. Therefore, learning about officer perceptions of crime victims, victim services, and responsibilities including resource knowledge, referrals, and engagement practices could be beneficial. This is therefore a recommended area of study for future research.

2.2 Aim/Purpose

The current project aims to examine and analyze crime victimization data before and after the integration of the VSP in the APD to learn about general patterns, service utilization, and justice engagement, and consider ways the information can shape practices (including future data collection/research processes, police/counseling outreach, and more). It asks:

- (1) *What does criminal victimization in Cayuga County look like pre- and post-implementation of the VSP in the APD?* This includes addressing: the type of crime victims/criminal victimizations encountered by agencies (APD, the VSP in APD, & CCS), who the crime victims are and whether they differ by agency and background (e.g., gender, race, sexual orientation, type of criminal victimization, etc.), and whether/how crime victims and criminal victimization have changed over time; and
- (2) *What kinds of services are crime victims requesting/using in the aftermath of criminal victimization, and has the integration of the VSP in the APD helped to respond to crime victims and address the justice needs?* This includes examining: how crime victims are connecting to services, whether practitioners (i.e., the VSP in the APD and CCS) serve crime victims of similar/different victimization backgrounds, the number of crime victims served by the VSP and CCS, the programs/services crime victims are requesting and using, the types of justice processes crime victims are engaging with, and whether there are gaps or areas to improve in terms of who is/is not being served.

These research questions allow us to learn who is affected, by what specific crimes, where victims go to for support and whether they differ, and what kind of help-seeking behaviors victims engage with. By obtaining this information, we can also determine whether gaps in service exist, what resources are being used, how justice looks like, and how we can improve future responses to crime victims.

To reach the above stated goals required that we first worked on building datasets containing information from the APD, the VSP, and CCS. This required collaborating on variables, coding strategies, data entry, and more. After the information was compiled/received, it was translated, recoded, etc. in preparation for analyses, which are subsequently presented.

3. Methodology

3.1 Participants & Procedures

The current study collected data to analyze information on crime victims and criminal victimization in the county in 2019 and 2020. Specifically, formal agency data were collected by APD, the VSP, and CCS relating to crime victims/criminal victimization. Additionally, the VSP and CCS collected data on service participation and justice-related engagement, which was used to explore and learn about crime victims' help-seeking behaviors, including service utilization and justice participation. For purposes of analyses, we focused our examinations on:

- the number and types of criminal victimizations reported to the APD and the VSP in the APD, along with victim characteristics (e.g., age, gender identity, race),
- the number and types of crime victims who connected to CCS, along with victim characteristics (e.g., age, gender identity, race),
- the types of support services used (e.g., advocacy, counseling, etc.) as well as justice-related participation and engagement.

To this end, the study utilized data from the APD crime reports (i.e., UCR/NIBRS law enforcement data) for general information, and data from the VSP as well as CCS (agency intake reports and Sexual Assault Victims Advocate Resource data) for more specific details. The results of our analyses are presented in Section 4 and reveal who is reaching out to police and community services for victimization-related assistance; the types of victimizations individuals experienced along with their characteristics; whether the type of criminal victimization impacted where crime victims go to for help/support; whether changes have been observed by agencies over time in terms of the number of crime victims served, victim characteristics, the types of victimization experienced, etc.; the type of support services crime victims sought out and used; and crime victims' engagement in justice processes. In all, the findings are intended to illuminate patterns, which may help to understand community needs and recommendations for practice.

3.2 Data Quality Issues & Challenges

The data presented in this report are valuable in many respects yet contain some issues and limitations that warrant caution in interpretation. First, there were challenges with the formatting/documentation of original data, so worked around limitations. For CCS data, the researcher-practitioner team collaborated to create a data template containing variables of interest and coding strategies for variables that were then used by CCS staff to input past years' information from CCS; this was also used by the VSP. During the time that CCS staff was working to input data into a spreadsheet, there were staffing changes that affected the data entry process. Nevertheless, CCS did an excellent job to compile information and share the results with the researcher who then cleaned the data, recoded variables (such as when multiple options were present or data was skewed), etc. For APD data, NIBRS reports were shared with the researcher, which required that the researcher compile monthly reports into one dataset for each year, split information into variables based on the file structure specifications, visit the summary codebook to understand coding strategies, locate law manuals for legal codes, and so on (note: given delays in the access to data due to an issue with the Records Management Software vendor

upgrade, the NIBRS component was disabled for several months and became operational toward the latter part of our partnership; in the midst of fixing it, several data fields were lost that required APD to manually enter information from 2020 to generate and submit the necessary reports. Consequently, 2019 data was received/translated during one time, and the 2020 data at another. We decided to use the NIBRS data to report general information on criminal victimization/crime victims and focused the bulk of our report on findings from CCS and the VSP). For both agencies, there were instances where information required cleaning, collapsing, or transforming data (e.g., when ranges were offered instead of one value, when category response rates were low or data was skewed, when multiple items were noted, etc.). Thus, some of the reporting/results may slightly vary from original data. Also, as seen in our findings, many variables have missing data, which points to the need for more systematic data collection to gather information on key variables of interest that can be analyzed in the future.

4. Results

4.1 Local Information

The City of Auburn is the seat of local government in Cayuga County, which is located in the Central New York Region of upstate NY. The city has a population size of 26,454 within 8.4 sq. miles. Of those residents, 85.5% are White, 8.7% are Black/African American, 3.7% Hispanic or Latino, 0.4% Asian American, 0.5% Native American, and 4.0% two or more races present. The City's population is 49% female and 51% male with 19.8% under 18 years of age and 16.8% those 65 years and over. Approximately 10.65% of those under the age of 65 are identified as having a disability. The City of Auburn is considered a federally economically distressed community due to nearly one-in-five residents (17.6%) living below the poverty level. The median household income is \$40,708, which is only 70% of the national median household income average of \$57,652. The northwest quadrant of the city has been federally designated as a Qualified Opportunity Zone.

As the second largest city in Central New York, Auburn is well-connected to the surrounding region via Interstate 90 and New York State (NYS) Routes 5 and 20 and 34 and 38. This makes the city easily accessible to the surrounding larger metropolitan areas of Syracuse and Rochester, NY. In 2015, NYS saw shifting crime rates in upstate New York. For the first time in its history, Auburn ranked 17th of the 20 most dangerous cities, towns and villages with populations above 5,000 based on metrics of a "crime score" by aggregating crime counts (Axelson, 2019). It had a crime score of 1132 consisting of 133 violent crimes and 989 property crimes. Overall, there is a higher chance of becoming a crime victim in Auburn, NY than in New York State on the whole (<https://www.neighborhoodscout.com/ny/auburn/crime>). More concerning, however, is that Auburn's number of violent crimes continues to rise despite the decline in non-violent offenses. In 2019, there were 156 violent and 719 property crimes.

4.2 The Number and Type of Criminal Victimitizations Reported to APD and the VSP in the APD, along with Victim Characteristics

APD is a small jurisdiction composed of sworn police officers, which make up the three different patrol units, one identification bureau, one detective's unit, one narcotics unit, and the school resources officer program. They receive various calls for service, some of which are documented as criminal offenses.

Calls for Service

In **2019**, APD had 57 officers and received 35,137 calls for service. They investigated crimes against persons, property, society (in addition to quality of life and traffic related encounters), including 65 assault allegations, 1,242 domestic violence, 609 harassment, 124 protection order violations, 89 sex offenses, 15 robberies, 133 for burglary, 305 drug investigations, 679 larcenies, 339 mental health calls, 190 suicide attempts, 136 overdoses, 136 missing persons, 1 homicide, and 1,246 motor vehicle accidents.

In **2020**, APD had 62 officers and 32,884 calls for service. investigated 60 assault allegations, 1,413 for domestic violence, 549 harassment, 103 protection orders violated, 74 sex offenses, 19 robberies, 120 for burglary, 229 drug investigations, 710 larcenies, 354 mental health calls, 232 suicide attempts, 152 overdoses, 97 missing persons, and 972 motor vehicle accidents. This indicates a slight uptick in reports of domestic violence, robbery, larceny, mental health calls, suicide attempts, and overdoses, and a slight decline in other events. Domestic calls along with motor vehicle accidents appear to be most prevalent calls for service.

Offenses as Documented via NIBRS

NIBRS tracks reports where offenses were documented; not all reports conclude with documentation of offenses, such as when officers determine that a criminal violation has *not* occurred. For example, in a situation where a verbal argument took place between husband/wife and police were called to mitigate the situation, it is possible that no crime was committed. Due to the relationship of parties involved, this is documented on a Domestic Incident Report, but it doesn't get submitted to NIBRS because NIBRS only records incidents where an offense occurred. Consequently, while domestic violence call are almost the most common calls for service, they represent a smaller, yet still notable, portion of offenses captured by NIBRS. The NIBRS data received for 2019 and 2020 contains 7,500 offenses including 6,330 Criminal Solicitation offenses and 943 criminal procedure offenses documented by the APD. Larceny was the most common criminal offense both years, representing 45.6% of the reports.

In **2019**, there were 4,109 reports, with 3,362 for Criminal Solicitation and 598 for Criminal Procedure. See Table 1a. June and July had the highest number of offenses (16.8% and 14.5%), followed by January and February (11.7% and 10.4%); December and September had the lowest (4.4% and 4.6%, respectively). If looking at *Criminal Procedure offenses only*, data show that 92.8% were Bench Warrants (CPL 530.70) while 4.0% were Sentencing Violations (CPL 410.40) and 3.2% were Arrest Warrants (CPL 120.60). For *Criminal Solicitation offenses only*, data show that 26.1% were Petit Larceny (PL 155.25), 10.8% were Criminal Mischief (PL 145.00), 10.2% were Harassment, 2nd (PL 240.26), 4.9% were Grand Larceny (PL 155.30), 3.4% were Criminal Contempt, 2nd (PL 215.50), 2.6% were Endangering the Welfare of a Child (PL 260.10), 2.5% were Trespassing (PL 140.05), 2.3% were Burglary, 2nd (PL 140.25), 1.9% were Criminal Trespassing, 2nd (PL 140.15), 1.9% Burglary, 3rd (PL 140.20), 1.8% were Resisting Arrest (PL 205.30), 1.7% were Aggravated Harassment (PL 240.30), 1.5% were Criminal Sale of a Controlled Substance (PL 220.39), 1.1% were Criminal Contempt, 1st (PL 215.51), 1% were PL 220.45), 1% were Possession of a Hypodermic Instrument (PL 220.45), Obstruction of Government (PL 195.05), and the remaining offenses that occurred represented less than 1% of all criminal solicitation categories.

In **2020**, there were 3,391 reports, 2,968 of which were for Criminal Solicitation and 345 for Criminal Procedure. See Table 1b. July and August had the highest frequency (12.1% and 10.5%), followed by October and June (10.3% and 10.0%) while February, January and March had the lowest (5.3%, 5.4%, and 5.5%). When examining *Criminal Procedure offenses only*, data show that 87.2% were Bench Warrants (CPL 530.70) while 9.9% were Sentencing Violations (CPL 410.40), 2.6% were Arrest Warrants (CPL 120.60), and .3% involved an other category. For *Criminal Solicitation offenses only*, data show that 20.7% were Petit Larceny (PL 155.25), 17.5% were Harassment, 2nd (PL 240.26), 10.7% were Criminal Mischief (PL 145.00), 3.9% were Criminal Contempt, 2nd (PL 215.50), 3.4% were Grand Larceny (PL 155.30), 2.6% were Aggravated Harassment, 2nd (PL 240.3), 2.1% were Trespassing (PL 140.05), 2.6% were Endangering the Welfare of a Child (PL 260.10), 1.8% were Trespassing, 2nd (PL 140.15), 1.8% were Resisting Arrest (PL 205.30), 1.7% were Criminal Possession of a Weapon (PL 265.01), 1.7% were Criminal Contempt (PL 215.51), 1.6% were Assault (PL 120.05), 1.4% were Burglary, 3rd (PL 140.20), 1.3% were Disorderly Conduct (PL 240.2), 1.3% were Criminal Possession of a Controlled Substance (PL 220.03), 1.3% were Criminal Mischief, 3rd (PL 145.05), 1.3% were Reckless Endangerment of Property (PL 140.25), 1.3% were Menacing, 2nd (PL 120.14), 1.2% were Criminal Sale of a Controlled Substance (PL 220.39), and 1% were Grand Larceny (PL 155.35), with other categories being less than 1% of solicitation offenses.

When looking at **Victim Information** from NIBRS during the two-year period, most offenses against persons occurred in the summer months (13.6% in June, 13.3% in July) with the least happening in the spring (6.0% in April and 6.7% in March). More offenses occurred in 2019 than 2020 (4022 contrasted with 3439). The average age of crime victims, among data where this was known, was about 36 years ($M = 36.4$, $SD = 16.7$) (note: ranges were excluded). Over half the offenses were against persons half (56.5%) while about one-third were against society (33.8%), followed by businesses (8.8%), and then law enforcement, government, religion establishments, and other (each below 1%). Most crime victims were female (56.4%, $n = 2,411$) followed by male (43.3%, $n = 1849$), then unknown (.3%, $n = 12$). Also, of cases where race was reported, most crime victims were White (84.8%), followed by Black (14.0%), then other groups at less than 1% (law enforcement, religious establishments, firefighters, and other being less than 1%). Given the racial makeup of the city, this indicates that persons who from underrepresented groups reported greater victimization (e.g., African-American persons comprise about 8.7% of the population in the city of Auburn, yet were about 14% of crime victims). Nearly all were residents. When looking at crimes with known perpetrators, the largest categories of perpetrators included acquaintances (20.8%), then former intimate partners (17.9%), current intimates (16.6%), stranger (11.3%), parent (5.3%), child (6.0%), neighbor (5.9%), spouse (3.6%), friend (3.6%), sibling (3.1%), other family (2.7%), and other groups. If the variable is collapsed to familial relationships (spouse, intimate, parent, child, etc.), non-familial knowns (peer/acquaintance), and strangers, the results show that 57.6% were perpetrated by familial relationships, 31.1% by non-familial knowns, and 11.3% by strangers. The average age of perpetrators was 33 ($M = 33.0$, $SD = 12.5$), and most were male (53.5%), then female (23.3%), then unknown (23.2%), meaning that for known cases, males represented about 70% of the perpetrators. For cases where the race of the perpetrator was known, most were White (72.4%), followed by Black (27.4%), then other groups. Most appeared normal (40.1%) while 6.4% were impaired with alcohol, 3.5% were impaired with drugs, and 2.5% had a mental condition.

In **2019**, the average age of crime victims for those who reported their victimization to police was 36 years ($M = 36.1$, $SD = 16.8$). Over half (52.9%) were against an individual, over

one-third were against society/public (36.5%), one in ten were against businesses (9.6%), and less were against others. Most crime victims were female (54.8%, n = 1182) followed by male (44.8%, n = 966), then unknown (.3%, n = 7). Also, of cases where race was reported, most crime victims were White (85.5%), followed by Black (13.5%), then other groups at less than 1%. Nearly all were residents. When looking at crimes with known perpetrators, the data show that the largest categories of perpetrators included acquaintances (24.5%), then former intimate partners (16.2%), current intimates (15.2%), stranger (12.8%), child (6.2%), parent (5.9%), neighbor (4.6%), friend (3.7%), spouse (2.8%), sibling (2.1%), other family (2.4%), and other groups. *However*, if the variable is collapsed to familial relationships (spouse, intimate, parent, child, etc.), non-familial knowns (e.g., peer/acquaintance), and strangers, the results show that 53.2% were perpetrated by familial/intimate relationships, 33.9% by non-familial knowns (e.g., acquaintances), and 12.9% by strangers. The average age of perpetrators was 33 (M = 32.9, SD = 12.6), and most were male (52.7%), then female (23.4%), then unknown (23.9%), meaning that for known cases, males represented about 70% of the perpetrators. For cases where the race of the perpetrator was known, most were White (71.5%), followed by Black (28.3%), then other. Most appeared normal (38.0%), and 6.6% were impaired with alcohol, 3.6% were impaired with drugs, and 2.3% appeared to have a mental condition.

In **2020**, the average age of crime victims for those who reported their victimization to police was 37 years (M = 36.8, SD = 16.5). Over half (60.7%) were against an individual, almost one-third were against society/public (30.6%), and less were against businesses (9.6%), or against others (with law enforcement, religious establishments, and other being less than 1%). Most crime victims were female (58.1%, n = 1229), then male (41.7%, n = 883), then unknown (.2%, n = 5). Also, of cases where race was reported, most crime victims were White (84.1%), followed by Black (14.5%), then other groups at less than 1%. Nearly all were residents. When looking at crimes with known perpetrators, the data show that the largest categories of perpetrators were former intimate partners (19.5%), current intimates (17.8%), then acquaintances (17.3%), then stranger (9.8%), neighbors (7.1%), child (5.8%), parent (4.8%), spouse (4.4%), sibling (4.1%), friend (3.5%), other family (3.1%), and other groups. If the variable is collapsed, the results show 61.8% were perpetrated by familial relationships, 28.4% by non-familial knowns, and 9.8% by strangers. Overall, it appears that *there has been an uptick in domestic violence cases being reported to police this year*. The average age of perpetrators was 33 (M = 33.1, SD = 12.5), and most were male (56.4%), then female (23.1%), then unknown (22.4%), meaning that for known cases, males represented about 70% of the perpetrators. For cases where the race of the perpetrator was known, most were White (73.5%), followed by Black (26.3%), then other. Most appeared normal (42.4%), and 6.2% were impaired with alcohol, 3.4% were impaired with drugs, and 2.7% appeared to have a mental condition.

The VSP in the APD

Since the VSP began in the APD (i.e., February 2020) through March 2021, 167 *crime victims* have been provided with direct supportive services following victimization. This includes 125 in 2021 and 42 in the first three months for which information exists. The data analyzed below focuses on information from the *first full year of the VSP in the APD*. Because the VSP started in February 2020, data from January 2021 was used in place of the missing month to represent the first year (February 2020-January 2021, n = 143). Due to low counts for certain

categories, and because information was missing for various variables, some data were collapsed or were reported in ways that protect the confidentiality of crime victims.

In the first full year of the VSP, all crime victims (occasionally referred to as “clients” hereafter as they were seeking/utilizing support services) were direct victims of crime (100%), with nearly all being adults at time of intake and at age of victimization (over 97%). The most common victimizations experienced included: multiple victimization (40.6%), domestic/family violence (28.7%), and then other offenses at lower rates, such as sexual assault (4.8%), non-intimate/familial physical violence (2.4%), and less frequent offenses. The majority of crime victims (86%) were female; male victims accounted for 14% (note: due to low categories of non-binary or transgender individuals, all were placed in the category they identify). About 87% of these individuals were White, followed by Black/Other category (13.3%). Nearly all were heterosexual (98%) in cases where sexual orientation was known. Further, most were perpetrated by adults (over 90%), persons who were White (75.2%), then Black (25.0%), then other groups. About 23.8% were repeat victims. See Tables 2a-2c for the VSP only data.

4.3 The Number and Types of Crime Victims who Connected to the CCS (and the VSP), along with Victim Characteristics

CCS is a social service agency formed from the collective efforts of civic-minded persons seeking to improve the quality of life for persons who reside in the Auburn area. It sets out to “enable all individuals to reach their full potential, to improve the quality of their lives and to promote emotional health and well-being, with special emphasis on providing services to children, young adults, and families without regard to race, color, creed, sex, or national origin” (CCS, 2021). To this end, the agency offers various resources and services including a child advocacy center, support for victims of sexual assault, mental health programs, criminal court diversion programs, family court programs, preventative services, service coordination, employee assistance, and an on-site pharmacy, to help individuals as well as families in ways that bring about positive outcomes. In 2019, CCS had 88 staff. In 2020, they had 83.

In **2019**, CCS served 571 clients, who experienced a range of crimes as documented by the agency, the most common of which was multiple victimizations/complex trauma (40.1%), followed by child sexual assault (36.6%), domestic/family violence (11.9%), adult sexual assault (5.4%), and then various other crimes. When collapsed by the type of behavior, the most common victimization was sexual (43.6%), followed by poly/multiple (40.1%), physical (13.3%), and then other such as psychological offenses like bullying, stalking, etc. (3.0%). Three-quarters involved direct victimization (76.1%), meaning that some individuals served were there for exposure to another’s victimization or trauma. According to the data, most clients identified as female or women (78.8%) while a smaller percentage identified as male or man (21.2%), and most were White (85.8%), followed by Biracial (9.1%), Black (3.8%), and then other groups. Most perpetrators were also White (85.2%), followed by Black (9.3%), then other groups. Additionally, the majority were Non-Hispanic (97.0%), heterosexual (74.6%), had an average age of 27 years at intake ($M = 26.6$, $SD = 17.3$; children and adolescents were served at higher rates when considering their makeup in the general [population](#)), and were 24 years of age at time of victimization ($M = 24.4$, $SD = 17.1$). Most had less than a high school education (49.4%), followed by high school/GED completion (41.5%), and some college or more (9.1%). About 1 in 6 had a disability (16.4%), the most common categories for which were intellectual (9.0%) and physical (4.0%) impairments. About 1 in 5 had a mental health issue (19.9%), with

multiple conditions being most common, and about the same noted substance use/abuse was present in their home (21.1%; in 2/3rds of the cases, someone other than the client was (ab)using). About 1 in 5 were not employed (19.7%) and a small percentage needed housing assistance (5.3%). Clients visited CCS during Winter (30.3%), Summer (25.5%), Fall (23.1%), and Spring (19.9%). The most common source of referral was the Child Advocacy Center (32.9%), followed by self (22.9%), DV Agency (12.7%), Community agency (7.4%), Therapist (6.5%), Other (5.8%), family/friend (4.0%), police (2.6%), CPS (2.5%), unknown (1.6%), and DA's Office (1.1%). Refer to Tables 2a-2c.

In **2020**, CSS served 651 clients over a one-year period, most of whom were directly served through the agency (78.0%; n = 508) while the VSP (a representative of CCS housed in the APD) served a notable portion during the first year in operation as previously noted (22.0%, n = 143). The most common victimization was multiple victimizations/complex trauma (34.7%), followed by child sexual assault (31.8%), domestic/family violence (13.8%), other (8.6%), adult sexual assault (5.5%), and then various other crimes. When collapsed based on behavior, the most common victimization was sexual (39.0%), followed by poly/multiple (34.7%), physical (17.7%), and other (8.6%), suggesting slight increases in the number of clients who experienced physical and other crimes. Similar to the past year, the majority experienced direct victimization (80.1%). Most clients (81.1%) identified as female or women (male or man represented 18.9%), and most were White (88.2%), followed by Other (6.5%) and Black (5.3%). Most perpetrators were also White (84.9%), followed by Black (12.0%), then Other (3.1%). Additionally, most were Non-Hispanic (97.3%), heterosexual (63.7%), had an average age of 29 years at intake ($M = 29.4$, $SD = 17.2$), and were 27 years at time of victimization ($M = 27.4$, $SD = 17.5$). Most had less than a high school education (38.6%), followed by high school/GED completion (52.8%), and some college or more (8.5%). About 1 in 6 had a disability (17.9%), the most common of which were intellectual and physical impairments. About 1 in 3 had a mental health issue (34.1%), with multiple conditions being most common. Substance use/abuse was present in 23.0% of homes, with someone other than the client using/abusing in approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ of the cases. About 1 in 4 were not employed (25.6%) and a small percentage needed housing assistance (2.8%). Most reached out in Winter (35.8%), followed by Fall (24.3%), Summer (20.6%), and Spring (19.4%). The most common source of referral was the Child Advocacy Center (29.9%), followed by police (20.4%), self-referral (19.3%), community agency (8.0%), DV agency (7.6%), Therapist (4.9%), family/friend (3.7%), CPS (2.9%), Other (1.9%), and less than one percent were from the DA's Office or unknown. See Tables 3a-3c.

4.4 Support Services and/or Justice Participation and Engagement (CCS and the VSP)

Table 4 presents data on the services clients requested and received, along with details on legal and justice support and related processes, respectively. Therapy/counseling was a common service requested and also received. While clients had requested a variety of different services, a significant percentage also received multiple services. With the VSP included, crime victims appeared to receive more support for prosecution interviews/advocacy and legal advice and counsel. There was also a small increase in the other category for the year (e.g., notification of criminal justice events, victim impact statement, restitution, civil court assistance, criminal court assistance). Likewise, there were more legal/justice support for custody, protection orders/restraining orders, and other items. Additionally, while no significant differences emerged in regard to compensation claim or compensation assistance, the result suggest that the VSP helped with various justice processes including justice process information, justice engagement

with police, and justice engagement with protection orders/restraining orders, all of which showed some increases in services when the VSP was included. Refer to Table 4.

Next, to examine the relationship between variables, *bivariate tests* were performed using cross-tabulation analysis for the categorical variables. See Table 5. The data revealed that there is a statistically significant relationship between the professional (VSP in APD and CCS) and the types of criminal victimization/crime victims encountered ($x^2 = 164.68$, $df = 6$, $p \leq .001$) including for single victimizations only ($x^2 = 173.46$, $df = 5$, $p \leq .001$), and there is a significant relationship between professional and behavior category of victimization ($x^2 = 148.18$, $df = 3$, $p \leq .001$), including for when looking at single behavior forms only ($x^2 = 155.79$, $df = 2$, $p \leq .001$). Also, refer to Figures 1a-1c. In terms of services, there were statistically significant relationships between the professional and: types of services requested ($x^2 = 361.00$, $df = 7$, $p \leq .001$), types of services received ($x^2 = 114.50$, $df = 5$, $p \leq .001$), victim specialist assistance ($x^2 = 239.37$, $df = 5$, $p \leq .001$), legal and justice processes ($x^2 = 272.57$, $df = 5$, $p \leq .001$), specific legal services ($x^2 = 15.88$, $df = 3$, $p \leq .001$), justice engagement: police ($x^2 = 45.57$, $df = 1$, $p \leq .001$), justice engagement: protection order/restraining order ($x^2 = 5.11$, $df = 1$, $p \leq .05$), and justice engagement: other ($x^2 = 44.46$, $df = 1$, $p \leq .001$).

The data reveals some clear and meaningful differences relating to the types of crime victims professionals are encountering. For example, when examining all behavioral forms of victimization, CCS was more likely to serve clients of sexual violence than the VSP (49.2% versus 2.8%) while the VSP was more likely to serve clients of Physical, Other, and Multiple victimization (30.1% versus 14.2%, 26.6% versus 3.5%, and 40.6% versus 33.1%). When looking at the behavior for single victimizations only, CCS was more likely to serve clients of sexual violence than the VSP in APD (73.5% versus 4.7%) whereas the VSP was more likely than CCS to serve clients who experienced physical violence (50.6% versus 21.2%) and other victimizations (44.7% versus 5.3%). Looking at this another way (see Tables 6a and 6b), victims of sexual assault were nearly exclusively reaching out to CCS (98.4%) and also reached out in other cases where they were victims of physical violence (62.6%). Other victims, however, connected with the VSP in the APD (67.9%), suggesting that crime victims' help-seeking may vary based on victimization experiences (however, some of this is impacted by the volume of cases CCS receives compared to the single service provider functioning in the VSP).

There were also statistically significant differences between professional and crime victim age on intake ($x^2 = 76.48$, $df = 3$, $p \leq .001$), and professional and crime victim age of victimization ($x^2 = 86.38$, $df = 3$, $p \leq .001$), with younger victims being served by CCS and older by the VSP in APD. Additionally, significant relationships existed between: professionals and crime victims' relationship to perpetrators [with more victims of intimate/dating partners and strangers reaching out to police than CCS – 76.7% versus 65.9% and 6.2% versus 2.4%, respectively - and more acquaintances and multiple persons to CCS than police – 16.8% versus 12.4% and 14.9% versus 4.7%, respectively] ($x^2 = 15.34$, $df = 3$, $p \leq .01$); professionals and sexual orientation [with individuals who are LGBTQA+ reaching out to the VSP in the APD than CCS – 59.6% versus 30.1%] ($x^2 = 40.2$, $df = 1$, $p \leq .001$), professionals and safety ($x^2 = 125.32$, $df = 1$, $p \leq .001$); and professionals and services received ($x^2 = 118.98$, $df = 7$, $p \leq .001$).

There was a significant relationship between sexual orientation and professional ($x^2 = 20.4$, $df = 1$, $p \leq .001$). No significant differences emerged for gender (dichotomized) or race (dichotomized) in terms of reaching out to the VSP in the APD or CCS (women represented most victims served by professionals; 86% for the VSP in the APD and 80% for CCS). However, when examining different racial groups (using the measure with three categories rather than the

dichotomized variable), the results showed that Black individuals were more likely to reach out to VSP in APD than to CCS (12.6% versus 3.1%) while those in the Other category were more likely to reach out to CCS than the VSP in the APD (8.3% versus less than 1%). Both professionals had mostly White clients (87% for the VSP in APD and 89% for CCS). Additionally, the VSP had more heterosexual clients than CCS (98.2% versus 69.9%) while CCS served more individuals who were lesbian, gay, bisexual, pansexual, genderqueer than the VSP (30.1% versus 1.8%). Also, the VSP had 89% of clients from police (n = 108) and the remainder from community agencies, family/friends/clients themselves (n = 14). In contrast, CCS had most referrals from community agencies (60.8%, n = 307), followed by family/friends/self (29.1%, n = 147), then other (8.1%, n = 41) and police (2%, n = 10).

Next, we examined whether gender and/or race were related to service participation and justice engagement in 2019 and 2020. See Table 7a. For gender, in 2019, the results revealed that there were statistically significant relationships between gender and: services requested ($x^2 = 16.1$, $df = 7$, $p \leq .05$), services received ($x^2 = 30.1$, $df = 5$, $p \leq .001$), victim specialist assistance ($x^2 = 11.4$, $df = 5$, $p \leq .05$) [not reported in table; men were more likely to receive assistance for law enforcement interview (23.5% versus women at 12.7%)], legal support specifics ($x^2 = 10.9$, $df = 3$, $p \leq .05$), and justice engagement: protection/restraining order ($x^2 = 6.5$, $df = 1$, $p \leq .05$). There were *not* significant relationships between gender and legal assistance/justice process, referral, justice engagement: police, or justice engagement: other. In 2020, the data reveals significant relationships between gender and: services requested ($x^2 = 19.2$, $df = 7$, $p \leq .01$) and services received ($x^2 = 24.9$, $df = 5$, $p \leq .001$). However, there were no differences between gender and: victim specialist assistance, legal assistance/justice process (approaching with $p = .058$), legal support specifics, referral, justice engagement: police, justice engagement: protection/restraining order (similar amounts of men and women obtained orders of protection; about 19% of women and 20% of men), and justice engagement: other. *When examining changes from 2019 to 2020, interesting patterns are observed from the first to second year, including that there was more engagement with police, obtaining orders of protection, and other justice processes, signaling that the VSP contributed to justice engagement among men and women.*

We also examined Race (dichotomized) and the relationship to services/justice. See Table 7b. The results revealed that, in 2019, there were statistically significant relationships between race and: justice engagement: police ($x^2 = 5.6$, $df = 1$, $p < .05$), justice engagement: PO/RO ($x^2 = 11.4$, $df = 1$, $p \leq .001$), and justice engagement: other ($x^2 = 6.9$, $df = 1$, $p \leq .01$). The other relationships were not significant, meaning there was no meaningful differences across groups (for example, 19% White and 20% Non-White individuals for which there is data obtained order of protection). In 2020, there were statistically significant relationships between race and: services requested ($x^2 = 34.0$, $df = 7$, $p < .001$); services received ($x^2 = 11.1$, $df = 5$, $p \leq .05$), legal assistance/justice process ($x^2 = 13.1$, $df = 5$, $p \leq .05$), and justice engagement: police ($x^2 = 5.6$, $df = 1$, $p \leq .05$). Other relationships were not significant. Because some differences could be hidden, we ran the results using Race (categorical) to examine whether there were gaps in service and/or justice participation. The results revealed that, in 2019, there were statistically significant relationships between race and: legal assistance/justice process ($x^2 = 23.8$, $df = 10$, $p \leq .01$), legal support specifics ($x^2 = 15.4$, $df = 6$, $p \leq .05$), justice engagement: protection order/restraining order ($x^2 = 12.5$, $df = 2$, $p < .01$), and justice engagement: other ($x^2 = 6.9$, $df = 2$, $p \leq .05$). There were no significant differences for race and: services requested, services received, victim assistance, referral, justice engagement: police. In 2020, the results showed statistically significant relationships between race and: services requested ($x^2 = 62.96$, $df = 14$, p

$\leq .001$); for the three category variable, we see that Most Black individuals did not request services (54.5%), along with over a quarter of Other (26.8%) while only around 16% of White individuals did not request services, legal assistance/justice process ($x^2 = 23.8$, $df = 10$, $p < .01$), justice engagement: police ($x^2 = 6.4$, $df = 2$, $p \leq .05$). No significant relationships existed between race and: services received (it approached significance with $p = .059$), legal support specifics, referral, justice engagement: protection order/restraining order, justice engagement: Other. *This shows changes from 2019 to 2020, particularly for justice participation as engagement with police, obtaining orders of protection, and other justice processes show an increase among all racial groups for which there is data from 2019 to 2020.*

Additionally, the relationship between type of victimization and: filing a police report, obtaining an order of protection, and engaging in other justice processes were explored. See Table 8 (also, Figures 2a and b). The results show that, in 2019, there was a significant relationship between type of victimization and: filing a police report ($x^2 = 23.3$, $df = 3$, $p \leq .001$) as well as obtaining an order of protection ($x^2 = 8.7$, $df = 3$, $p \leq .05$). Other justice engagement was not related to the victimization type. Looking into the data further, among those who filed a police report, 49.3% experienced sexual violence victimization, 40.5% multiple categories of victimization, 8.5% physical violence victimization, and 1.7% involved other offenses. For those who obtained orders of protection, 53.8% experienced multiple categories of victimization, 27.5% experienced sexual violence victimization, 15.0% experienced physical violence victimization, and 3.8% experienced other victimization. In 2020, the data show a significant relationship between type of victimization and: whether the crime victim filed a police report ($x^2 = 10.2$, $df = 3$, $p \leq .05$), obtained a protection order/restraining order ($x^2 = 34.9$, $df = 3$, $p \leq .001$), and engaged in other justice processes ($x^2 = 27.3$, $df = 3$, $p \leq .001$). Among those who filed a police report, 42.1% were victims of sexual violence, 32.8% fell into multiple categories of victimization, 15.7% were victims of physical violence, and 9.3% belonged to an other category. Among victims who obtained protection orders only, 60% involved multiple categories of victimization, 18% were physical violence, 17% sexual violence, and 5% fell into other.

Finally, we examined whether the connection source relates to the referral the client received. The results showed that in 2019, there was a statistically significant relationship between connection source and referral ($x^2 = 127.30$, $df = 32$, $p \leq .001$). In 2020, there was also a significant relationship between connection source and referral ($x^2 = 191.0$, $df = 32$, $p \leq .001$). We collapsed the variable for ease in interpreting the data, and the results revealed significant relationship between connection source and referral in 2019 ($x^2 = 59.5$, $df = 16$, $p \leq .001$) and 2020 ($x^2 = 157.7$, $df = 16$, $p \leq .001$). See Table 9 (also, Figures 3a and b).

5. Discussion

This research project set out to learn about crime victims, criminal victimization, and victim-related services. It focused on examining data pre- and post- implementation of the law enforcement-based VSP. While there are extraneous variables that may impact trends and patterns such as the Covid-19 pandemic (e.g., this is thought to have impacted the decrease in child abuse interviews for CCS, for example, due to more children staying home and not being in school where such maltreatment commonly is identified), the information nevertheless offers a starting point for learning about and understanding crime victims in the county and their help-seeking behaviors, service utilization, and justice participation/engagement. While nearly all those served by the VSP were adults, this does not mean that police did not engage with children

– they frequently work with children who are victims of various offenses to facilitate connections to CCS and programs that may not, for various reasons, be reported/recorded in NIBRS.

Responding to the research questions on what criminal victimization in Cayuga County look like pre- (2019) and post-(2020) implementation of the VSP, the findings revealed that many crime victims experienced multiple categories of victimizations, and the most calls for service and outreach for support included offenses like domestic and sexual violence. Victims of physical domestic violence, particular those in heterosexual relationships, seem to be going to police for help/support while victims of sexual violence are reaching out to CCS for support/services (and are sometimes also served by police as well, outside of the VSP, when cases come to CCS). This points to some areas that the agencies might consider concentrating future efforts on. For instance, when considering the prevalence of sexual assault and lack of NIBRS reports relating to these crimes, it may suggest that there are ways to raise awareness about the VSP in the APD so that some victims may come forward if they are aware of such support. LGBTQA+ persons were underrepresented and nearly absent among those reaching out to police and connecting with the VSP. Also, given the prevalence of domestic violence and understanding that this is rarely a single, isolated act, but rather a repetitive offense that commonly escalates in frequency and severity, and co-occurs with other harmful acts (Marganski & Melander, 2018), practitioners may consider ways to share information with those they encounter (e.g., in a verbal altercation that is not documented as a NIBRS offense but has the potential for harm, or in a case where physical partner violence is present/documented). Such understandings, outreach, etc. may influence practices that, in turn, impact victims. Likewise, there may be ways to encourage victims/survivors of other crimes including financial offenses to reach out to victim service for support. Finding innovative ways to connect with marginalized persons who may seek/benefit from culturally sensitive, trauma-informed services also can help meet diverse needs that improve support/outcomes for those who are underserved.

Although the VSP is available to assist victims of all types of crime, it is clear the bulk of those served are victims of crimes that are perpetrated by intimates/family, which is similar to those served by CCS. Yet most who reach out to the VSP in the APD do so for physical or other (e.g., stalking, harassment) crimes while those who reach out to CCS do so to get support relating to sexual violence victimization and the resulting trauma. In both agencies (CCS and APD), we see a notable portion of victimizations that appear gendered in nature (i.e., male on female violence – Breiding et al., 2014; Catalano et al., 2009; Tjaden & Thoennes, 2000; also, see FBI's UCR data). Most of the crime victims were female while the perpetrators were male.

Overall, the data indicate that the VSP is working to serve crime victims who differ from those who reach out to CCS for support, which is encouraging. It appears that the VSP in the APD has had a positive influence on crime victims' engagement with services and justice-related processes, albeit continued research/analyses are needed to examine data and trends in the future using rigorous analyses that may yield greater confidence in these conclusions.

5.2 Implications for Practice

Trauma is experienced not only by individuals who fall victim to crime, but also their families and the larger communities in which they reside. First responders and other disclosure recipients (whether this be police, advocates, or others who come into contact with victims who share their lived experiences), are professionally and ethically obligated to help those coming into their care by providing them with the resources/support they seek (IACP, 2010). Because

crime victims' needs fall on a continuum and include safety, support, information, access, continuity in service delivery, voice, and justice (IACP, 2010), effective responses necessitate collaboration that can work to help and empower those who have been harmed. According to the IACP (2010), law enforcement agencies should “develop and integrate necessary skills and professional attitudes throughout all operational levels. Sworn and civilian employees should become well informed regarding the role that victims play during the course of the criminal justice process, and the importance and benefits of treating them with dignity and respect.” Thus, a next step would be to conduct trauma-informed trainings relating to criminal victimization, crime victims, etc. that might improve/enhance how officers respond to calls for service, extend referrals to the VSP, etc. We recommend department policies and procedures that address the dynamics of trauma and its impact on victims (psychologically, socially, behaviorally) as well as those who serve them. In line with federal taskforces, agencies, and research that recommends such training, training on specific issues can help practitioners understand the serious nature and consequences of sexual assault, domestic violence, and other crimes that impact many victims in various ways (Coker et al., 2015). This should also be intersectional so as to reach populations that are underserved and work to bridge the gap to support and justice offerings.

Victim service programs co-located in law enforcement agencies may prove beneficial in connecting more victims of different kinds of victimization with support and services. Given the complexity of addressing crime, there is a need for comprehensive approaches that hold offenders accountable, connect/provide services for victims from diverse backgrounds, and make the community safe. This collaboration appears to be an initial step to get closer to that end. The Violence Against Women Act has advocated for a collaborative response involving law enforcement, victim services, local agencies, and researchers, and we know innovative programs and strategies are required to tackle complex problems. In addition to expanding services and training, other recommendations including developing taskforces to meet at regular intervals to review data on criminal victimization patterns/trends and work on problem-oriented solutions.

5.3 Limitation and Directions for Future Research

This report contains basic and mostly descriptive details. It points to the need to find ways to invest in community outreach/education relating to gender violence, and to connect persons of color with CCS, persons in the LGBTQA+ community with police, expand police-children outreach for crimes that occur against them, etc. In the future, we hope to explore APD officers' perceptions of crime victims, roles in victim response, and victim services to determine outlook, issues, training opportunities for growth, and more that affects the success and long-term sustainability of this collaboration. For example, it would be beneficial to learn about whether officers feel trauma-informed response and support are part of policing, whether it helps to gain community trust, whether it might expand the kinds of crime victims reaching out, and so on. Because police are often first responders or interveners, they are essential for victim safety (counseling services may help individuals deal with the aftermath of events), yet there has been a complicated history relating to certain crimes (Serrano-Montilla et al., 2021) training may be limited. Therefore, continued research is necessary as officer beliefs can impact victim-related interactions, trust, perceived support/benefits, and future contact, which shapes public safety.

5.4 Conclusion

Crime victims can experience copious consequences including physical, psychological, social, behavioral, neurological, and financial harms associated with criminal victimization. Therefore, comprehensive care is needed, and we also need comprehensive responses that involve the community, raise awareness, and work on proactive solutions. Given that most crime victims encountered by CCS and the VSP as well as APD are those who have experienced familial violence, this presents a challenge due to the complicated nature of these crimes that are often understood in larger systems marked by cultural gender norms/expectations, historical developments, etc. that tie into perpetrator behavior as well as institutional responses. Multiple strategies are therefore needed to respond to these crimes in ways that raise awareness about the offenses among the general public and also voice support for crime victims/survivors.

Importantly, the intersections of gender-race-class and potential histories of abuse, mental health, medical needs, etc., call for multi-sectoral responses that recognize complexities, are trauma-informed, and work to better meet diverse needs of crime victims through coordinated community care. Our findings support research that suggests that persons of color are more likely to contact police for support when victims of crime whereas White individuals are more likely to use other kinds of support such as domestic/sexual violence agencies (Satyen et al., 2019). Accordingly, the development of protocols and policies for addressing acute and ongoing issues with intersectional understandings are needed while maintaining confidentiality and applying culturally relevant care. A victim specialist or similar coordinator as found within law enforcement seems to show promise in assisting different kinds of crime victims than those served by victim agencies (as well as similar victims/survivors). Through connecting crime victims to various services while also facilitating communication among agencies, practitioners and providers may help crime victims in healing, safety, and empowerment.

Raising awareness about gender violence - namely domestic violence, sexual violence, and stalking - and other kinds of criminal victimization, and investing in support for programs and services that render aid is essential. In NY, victim advocates serve over 8,000 persons in one day, yet almost 2,000 individuals do not receive the services they seek, whether for emergency shelter/housing, legal support, transportation, or a variety of other needs due to a lack of resources (NNEDV, 2021). It is therefore important to collaborate with various community partners to offer the most options and support for crime victims who may help in times of need from those they come into contact with. Inter-agency collaborations, along with intra-agency and interjurisdictional cooperation, is vital for responding to and reducing crime (Maquire & King 2004). Such approaches create environments with a wide reach of knowledge and experience that can collectively and more proactively address social problems. Police scholars have advocated for collaborative efforts to bridge the gap between the police, social service agencies, healthcare sectors, and other institutions who play critical roles in crime response. Some have called for such collaborations to become “a permanent component of policing, particularly under a community- or problem-oriented policing model that encourages a broader view of crime within the context of other social problems (Braga and Weisburd 2006; Greene 2000).” (Fontaine et al., 2010, p. 18). Overall, best practices in violence prevention include multidisciplinary teams of professionals who are working together in the community and learning from one another (e.g., Hazelwood & Burgess, 2008; U.S. DOJ works, etc.), and we hope to continue our partnership in ways that best serve the agencies involved, crime victims/clients, and the community as a whole. The project provided evidence relating to the importance of the VSP in serving different kinds of crime victims than CCS, albeit continued evaluation will be necessary in establishing its effectiveness and examining the quality of services offered and justice satisfaction/success.

6. Reference Page

- Alexson, B. (2019). 20 most dangerous places in Upstate New York, according to the latest FBI crime data. *NYup.com*. Accessed from: https://www.newyorkupstate.com/news/2017/07/20_most_dangerous_places_in_upstate_new_york_according_to_latest_fbi_crime_data.html
- Auburn Police Department (APD). (2020). Accessed from: https://www.auburnny.gov/sites/g/files/vyhlf4131f/uploads/2020_annual_departmental_report_0.pdf
- Augustyn, M. B., & Willyard, K. C. (2020). The contextual influences of police and social service providers on formal help-seeking after incidents of intimate partner violence. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 0886260520915551.
- Barner, J. R., & Carney, M. M. (2011). Interventions for intimate partner violence: A historical review. *Journal of Family Violence*, 26(3), 235-244.
- Barton, H., & Valero-Silva, N. (2013). Policing in partnership: a case study in crime prevention. *International Journal of Public Sector Management*.
- Bennett, L., Riger, S., Schewe, P., Howard, A., & Wasco, S. (2004). Effectiveness of hotline, advocacy, counseling, and shelter services for victims of domestic violence: A statewide evaluation. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 19(7), 815-829.
- Black, M., Basile, K., Breiding, M., Smith, S., Walters, M., Merrick, M., . . . Stevens, M. (2011). *National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS): 2010 summary report*. Atlanta, GA: National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
- Boman, J.H., Gallupe, O. (2020) Has COVID-19 Changed Crime? Crime Rates in the United States during the Pandemic. *American Journal of Criminal Justice*, 45, 537–545. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12103-020-09551-3>
- Bosick, S. J., & Rennison, C. M. (2016). The influence of adult role statuses on violent victimization reporting. *Violence and Victims*, 31(5), 957-984.
- Breiding, M. J., Smith, S. G., Basile, K. C., Walters, M. L., Chen, J., & Merrick, M. T. (2014). Prevalence and characteristics of sexual violence, stalking, and intimate partner violence victimization—National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey, United States, 2011. Morbidity and mortality weekly report. *Surveillance Summaries*, 63(SS08), 1-18.
- Catalano, S. (2007). *Intimate partner violence in the U.S.* Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Retrieved from <http://bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/ipvus.pdf>
- Catalano, S., Smith, E., Snyder, H., & Rand, M. (2009). *Female victims of violence* (NCJ 228356). Bureau of Justice Statistics Special Report. Washington, DC.: U. S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs.
- Cayuga Counseling Services (CCS). (2021). Accessed from: <https://www.cayugacounseling.org/>
- Cho, H., Seon, J., Han, J. B., Shamrova, D., & Kwon, I. (2020). Gender differences in the relationship between the nature of intimate partner violence and the survivor's help-seeking. *Violence against Women*, 26(6-7), 712-729.
- Coker, D., Park, S. S., Goldscheid, J., Neal, T., & Halstead, V. (2015). *Responses from the field: Sexual assault, domestic violence, and policing*. University of Miami Legal Studies

- Research Paper. https://academicworks.cuny.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1075&context=cl_pubs
- Community Policing Consortium (1994). *Understanding Community Policing: A Framework for Action*. U. S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Assistance. Accessed from: <https://www.ojp.gov/ncjrs/virtual-library/abstracts/understanding-community-policing-framework-action>
- Corcoran, J., & Allen, S. (2005). The effect of a police/victim assistance crisis team approach to domestic violence. *Journal of Family Violence*, 20(1), 39–45. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10896-005-1508-0>
- Corcoran, J., Stephenson, M., Perryman, D., & Allen, S. (2001). Perceptions and utilization of a police-social work crisis intervention approach to domestic violence. *Families in Society: The Journal for Contemporary Human Services*, 82(4), 393–398. <https://doi.org/10.1606/1044-3894.181>
- Cordner, G. W. (1997). Community policing: Elements and effects. *Critical issues in policing: Contemporary Readings*, 5, 401-418.
- Corley, C. (2021). Massive 1-year rise in homicide rates collided with the pandemic in 2020. *NPR*. Accessed from: <https://www.npr.org/2021/01/06/953254623/massive-1-year-rise-in-homicide-rates-collided-with-the-pandemic-in-2020>
- Daigle, L. E. & Muftic, L. R. (2020). *Victimology: A comprehensive approach*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.
- Dean, C. W., Lumb, R. C., & Proctor, K. (2000). Social work and police partnership: A summons to the village strategies and effective practices. *Criminal Justice Faculty Publications*. Accessed from: https://digitalcommons.brockport.edu/crj_facpub/1
- DePrince, A. P., Belknap, J., Labus, J. S., Buckingham, S. E., & Gover, A. R. (2012). The impact of victim-focused outreach on criminal legal system outcomes following police-reported intimate partner abuse. *Violence Against Women*, 18(8), 861–881. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1077801212456523>
- Dugan, L. (2003). Domestic violence legislation: Exploring its impact on the likelihood of domestic violence, police involvement, and arrest. *National Consortium on Violence Research*, 2, 283-312.
- Exum, M. L., Hartman, J. L., Friday, P. C., & Lord, V. B. (2014). Policing domestic violence in the post-SARP era: The impact of a domestic violence police unit. *Crime & Delinquency*, 60(7), 999-1032.
- Fleury-Steiner, R. E., Bybee, D., Sullivan, C. M., Belknap, J., & Melton, H. C. (2006). Contextual factors impacting battered women’s intentions to reuse the criminal justice system. *Journal of Community Psychology*, 34, 327-342.
- Fleury, R. E., Sullivan, C. M., Bybee, D. I., & Davidson II, W. S. (1998). Why don’t they just call the cops?: Reasons for differential police contact among women with abusive partners. *Violence and Victims*, 13(4), 333-346.
- Fontaine, J., Markman, J., & Nadeau, C. (2010). *Promising practices of the District of Columbia Metropolitan Police Department*. Urban Institute.
- Fox, G.L., Buzawa, E., & Buzawa, C.G. (1992). *Domestic Violence: The Changing Criminal Justice Response*.

- Goodman, L., Dutton, M. A., Weinfurt, K., & Cook, S. (2003). The intimate partner violence strategies index development and application. *Violence Against Women, 9*, 163–186.
- Goodson, A., Garza, A. D., Franklin, C. A., Updegrave, A. H., & Bouffard, L. A. (2020). Perceptions of Victim Advocates and Predictors of Service Referral Among Law Enforcement Personnel. *Feminist Criminology, 15*(5), 611–633.
- Hart, B. (1993). Battered women and the criminal justice system. *American Behavioral Scientist, 36*, 624-638
- Hart, B., & Klein, A. (2013). Practical implications of current intimate partner violence research for victim advocates and service providers (NJC 244348). National Institute of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, National Criminal Justice Reference Service.
- Hazelwood, R. R., & Burgess, A. W. (Eds.). (2008). *Practical aspects of rape investigation: A multi-disciplinary approach* (4th ed.). New York, NY: CRC Press.
- Hirschel, D., McCormack, P. D., & Buzawa, E. (2021). A 10-year study of the impact of intimate partner violence primary aggressor laws on single and dual arrest. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 36*(3-4), 1356-1390.
- International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) (2010). Response to victims of crime. *National Law Enforcement Policy Center*. Accessed from: [https://www.nccpsafety.org/assets/files/library/Response to Victims of Crime Paper.pdf](https://www.nccpsafety.org/assets/files/library/Response%20to%20Victims%20of%20Crime%20Paper.pdf)
- Johnson, L., Davidoff, E., & DeSilva, A. R. (2020). Motivations for police support of domestic violence response team implementation with advocates. *Violence against Women, 1077801220930821*.
- Lelaurain, S., Graziani, P., & Lo Monaco, G. (2017). Intimate partner violence and help-seeking: A systematic review and social psychological tracks for future research. *European Psychologist, 22*(4), 263–281. <https://doi.org/10.1027/1016-9040/a000304>
- Liang, B., Goodman, L., Tummala-Narra, P., & Weintraub, S. (2005). A theoretical framework for understanding help-seeking processes among survivors of intimate partner violence. *American Journal of Community Psychology, 36*(1-2), 71–84.
- Logan, T. K., Stevenson, E., Evans, L., & Leukefeld, C. (2004). Rural and urban women's perceptions of barriers to health, mental health, and criminal justice services: Implications for victim services. *Violence and victims, 19*(1), 37-62.
- Macy, R. J., Rizo, C. F., Guo, S., & Ermentrout, D. M. (2013). Changes in intimate partner violence among women mandated to community services. *Research on Social Work Practice, 23*(6), 624–638. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1049731513490810>
- Marganski, A., & Melander, L. (2018). Intimate partner violence victimization in the cyber and real world: Examining the extent of cyber aggression experiences and its association with in-person dating violence. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 33*(7), 1071-1095.
- Morgan, R. E., & Oudekerk, B. A. (2019). *Criminal victimization, 2018* (NCJ 253043). Bureau of Justice Statistics Special Report. Washington, DC.: U. S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs.
- Morgan, R. E., & Oudekerk, B. A. (2020). *Criminal victimization, 2019* (NCJ 255113). Bureau of Justice Statistics Special Report. Washington, DC.: U. S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs.

- Morgan, R. E., & Truman, J. L. (2018). *Criminal Victimization, 2017* (NCJ 252472). Bureau of Justice Statistics Special Report. Washington, DC.: U. S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs.
- National Network to End Domestic Violence (NNEDV) (2021). *15th Annual Domestic Violence Counts Report: New York Summary*. <https://nnedv.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/15th-Annual-DV-Counts-Report-New-York-Summary.pdf>
- NIBRS. (2019). *Summary for NIBRS, 2019*. Uniform Crime Reporting Program, National-Incident-Based Reporting System. <https://ucr.fbi.gov/nibrs/2019/resource-pages/summary.pdf>
- Oudekerk, B., Langton, L., Warnken, H., Greathouse, S., Lim, N., Taylor, B., ... & Howley, S. (2018). *Building a National Data Collection on Victim Service Providers: A Pilot Test*. Bureau of Justice Statistics, RAND Corporation, NORC at the University of Chicago, and the National Center for Victims of Crime.
- Peck, J. H. (2015). Minority perceptions of the police: A state-of-the-art review. *Policing: An International Journal of Police Strategies & Management*, 38(1), 173–203.
- Rajan, M., & McCloskey, K. A. (2007). Victims of intimate partner violence: Arrest rates across recent studies. *Journal of Aggression, Maltreatment & Trauma*, 15(3-4), 27-52.
- Rennison, C. M., & Welchans, S. (2000). *Intimate partner violence* (NCJ 178247). Bureau of Justice Statistics Special Report. Washington, DC.: U. S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs.
- Reuland, M., Morabito, M. S., Preston, C., & Cheney, J. (2006). *Police-community partnerships to address domestic violence*. US Department of Justice COPS Office.
- Rich, K., & Seffrin, P. (2013). Police officers' collaboration with rape victim advocates: Barriers and facilitators. *Violence and Victims*, 28(4), 681-696.
- Rivas, C., Ramsay, J., Sadowski, L., Davidson, L. L., Dunne, D., Eldridge, S., Hegarty, K., Taft, A., & Feder, G. (2015). Advocacy interventions to reduce or eliminate violence and promote the physical and psychosocial well-being of women who experience intimate partner abuse. *The Cochrane database of systematic reviews*, (12), CD005043. <https://doi.org/10.1002/14651858.CD005043.pub3>
- Robinson, S., Ravi, K., & Voth Schrag, R. (2020). A systematic review of barriers to formal help seeking for adult survivors of IPV in the United States, 2005-2019. *Trauma, Violence & Abuse*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1524838020916254>
- Saad, L. (2020). *Black Americans want police to retain local presence*. Gallup. Accessed from: <https://news.gallup.com/poll/316571/black-americans-police-retain-local-presence.aspx>
- Satyan, L., Rogic, A. C., & Supol, M. (2019). Intimate partner violence and help-seeking behaviour: A systematic review of cross-cultural differences. *Journal of Immigrant and Minority Health*, 21(4), 879–892. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10903-018-0803-9>
- Serrano-Montilla, C., Lozano, L. M., Alonso-Ferres, M., Valor-Segura, I., & Padilla, J. L. (2021). Understanding the Components and Determinants of Police Attitudes Toward Intervention in Intimate Partner Violence Against Women: A Systematic Review. *Trauma, Violence, & Abuse*, 15248380211029398.
- Sharma, A., & Borah, S. B. (2020). Covid-19 and domestic violence: an indirect path to social and economic crisis. *Journal of Family Violence*, 1-7.

- Sherman, L. W., & Berk, R. A. (1984). The specific deterrent effects of arrest for domestic assault. *American Sociological Review*, 49, 261-272
- Sherman, L. W., Smith, D. A., Schmidt, J. D., & Rogan, D. P. (1992). Crime, punishment, and stake in conformity: Legal and informal control of domestic violence. *American Sociological Review*, 680-690.
- Sullivan, C. M., & Bybee, D. L. (1999). Reducing violence using community-based advocacy for women with abusive partners. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, 67, 43–53.
- Sullivan, C. M., & Bybee, D. I. (2004). Using longitudinal data to understand the trajectory of intimate violence over time. *Violence Against Women and Family Violence: Developments in Research, Practice, and Policy*. Rockville, Maryland: National Institute of Justice/NCJRS Paper Reproduction Sales.
- Sullivan, C. M., & Virden, T. (2017b). Interrelationships among length of stay in a domestic violence shelter, help received, and outcomes achieved. *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry*, 87(4), 434–442. <https://doi.org/10.1037/ort0000267>
- Swift, A. (2015). Blacks divided on whether police treat minorities fairly. Accessed from: <https://news.gallup.com/poll/184511/blacks-divided-whether-police-treat-minorities-fairly.aspx>
- Tjaden, P., & Thoennes, N. (2000). *Full report of the prevalence, incidence, and consequences of intimate partner violence against women: Findings from the National Violence Against Women Survey*. Report prepared for the National Institute of Justice and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice.
- Uchida, C. D., Putnam, C. A., Mastrofski, J., Soloman, S., & Dawson, D. (2001). *Evaluating a multi-disciplinary response to domestic violence: The DVERT Program in Colorado Springs* (Final report for National Institute of Justice, grant number 98-WE-VX-K010). National Institute of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice. <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/190230.pdf>
- Ward-Lasher, A., Messing, J. T., & Hart, B. (2017). Policing intimate partner violence: Attitudes toward risk assessment and collaboration with social workers. *Social Work*, 62(3), 211-218.
- Warnken, H., & Lauritsen, J. (2019). *Who experiences violent victimization and who accesses services? Findings from the National Crime Victimization Survey for expanding our reach*. Center for Victim Research Report. Center for Victim Research.
- Watson, A. C., Swartz, J., Bohrman, C., Kriegel, L. S., & Draine, J. (2014). Understanding how police officers think about mental/emotional disturbance calls. *International Journal of Law and Psychiatry*, 37(4), 351–358.
- Xie, M., & Baumer, E. P. (2019). Crime victims' decisions to call the police: Past research and new directions. *Annual Review of Criminology*, 2, 217-240.
- Xie, M., & Lynch, J. P. (2017). The effects of arrest, reporting to the police, and victim services on intimate partner violence. *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*, 54(3), 338–378.
- Zaykowski, H., Allain, E. C., & Campagna, L. M. (2019). Examining the Paradox of Crime Reporting: Are Disadvantaged Victims More Likely to Report to the Police?. *Law & Society Review*, 53(4), 1305-1340.

7. Appendix

Tables

Table 1a. Type of Response – 2019

		Law Title			
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Correction (COR)	3	.1	.1	.1
	Criminal Procedure (CPL)	598	14.6	14.6	14.6
	Executive (EX)	13	.3	.3	14.9
	Family Court (FCA)	3	.1	.1	15.0
	Local (LOC)	5	.1	.1	15.1
	Mental Hygiene (MHY)	40	1.0	1.0	16.1
	Criminal Solicitation (CL)	3362	81.8	81.8	97.9
	Social Services (SW)	16	.4	.4	98.3
	Vehicles & Traffic (VTL)	69	1.7	1.7	100.0
	Total	4109	100.0	100.0	

Table 1b. Type of Response – 2020

		Law Title			
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Agriculture & Markets (AM)	1	.0	.0	.0
	Correction (COR)	4	.1	.1	.1
	Criminal Procedure (CPL)	345	10.2	10.2	10.3
	Environmental (ECL)	2	.1	.1	10.4
	Executive (EX)	10	.3	.3	10.7
	Family Court (FCA)	1	.0	.0	10.7
	Mental Hygiene (MHY)	1	.0	.0	10.7
	Public Health (PHL)	2	.1	.1	10.8
	Criminal Solicitation (CL)	2968	87.5	87.5	98.3
	Social Services (SW)	9	.3	.3	98.6
	Vehicles & Traffic (VTL)	48	1.4	1.4	100.0
	Total	3391	100.0	100.0	

Table 2a. Characteristics of Crime Victims/Survivors Connecting with the VSP (n = 143).

Variables	Year 1 (n = 143)	
	% (n)	M (SD)
Age at Intake		36.8 (14.2)
Gender		
Female/woman	86.0 (123)	
Male/man	14.0 (20)	
Race (Recoded)		
White	86.7 (124)	
Black/Other	13.3 (19)	
Race		
White	86.7 (124)	
Black	12.6 (18)	
Other	.7 (1)	
Educational Completion		
Less than high school	-	
High school/GED	40.5 (17)	
Some college or more	59.5 (25)	
Sexual Orientation		
Heterosexual	44.1 (64)	
LGBTQA+	.7 (1)	
Unknown	55.2 (80)	
Disability Status		
No	95.1 (136)	
Yes	4.9 (7)	
Mental Health Needs		
No	24.5 (35)	
Yes	40.6 (58)	
Unknown	35.0 (50)	
Mental Health Condition (confirmed cases only)		
None officially	59.4 (85)	
Diagnosed One	12.6 (18)	
Multiple	28.0 (40)	
Substance U/A at Home (known cases only)		
No	27.3 (39)	
Yes	18.9 (27)	
Unknown	53.8 (77)	
Substance U/A Ind. (for known cases only)	22.2 (6)	
Client	33.3 (9)	
Perpetrator	44.4 (12)	
Other(s)		
Housing Needs		
Unhoused	4.9 (7)	
Rents or owns a place	61.5 (88)	
Unknown/undetermined	33.6 (48)	
Employment Status		
No	44.1 (30)	
Yes	55.9 (38)	

Table 2b. Characteristics of Crimes and Related Factors Reported to the VSP (n = 143).

Variables	Year 1 (n = 143)	
	n (%)	M (SD)
Age (Victimization)		36.5 (14.6)
Type of Victimization		
Child sexual assault	1.4 (2)	
Adult sexual assault	1.4 (2)	
DV/family violence	28.7 (41)	
Physical (non-familial/int)	1.4 (2)	
Other victimization	26.6 (38)	
Multiple victimization	40.6 (58)	
Single Victimization Only		
Child sexual assault	2.4 (2)	
Adult sexual assault	2.4 (2)	
DV/family violence	48.2 (41)	
Physical (non-familial/int)	2.4 (2)	
Other victimization	44.7 (38)	
Beh. Form of Victimization		
Physical (domestic/non)	30.9 (43)	
Other	27.3 (38)	
Multiple types	41.7 (58)	
Single Beh. Form of Victimization		
Physical (domestic/non)	53.1 (43)	
Other	46.9 (38)	
Perpetrator Relationship		
Single intimate/family	76.7 (99)	
Single acquaintance	12.4 (16)	
Single stranger	6.2 (8)	
Multiple persons	4.7 (6)	
Perpetrator Age		34.0 (13.6)
Perp. Race (Recoded)		
White	75.2 (91)	
Black/Other	24.8 (30)	
Perp. Race (Recoded)		
White	75.2 (91)	
Black	24.0 (29)	
Other	.8 (1)	
Repeat Client		
No	76.2 (109)	
Yes	23.8 (34)	

Table 2c. Additional Criminal Event Details Recorded by the VSP (n = 143).

Variables	Year 1 (n = 143) n (%)
Month of Intake	
January	12.6 (18)
February	4.2 (6)
March	7.0 (10)
April	7.0 (10)
May	9.1 (13)
June	9.8 (14)
July	9.1 (13)
August	11.2 (16)
September	4.9 (7)
October	8.4 (12)
November	7.0 (10)
December	9.8 (14)
Season	
Winter	26.6 (38)
Spring	23.1 (33)
Summer	30.1 (43)
Fall	20.3 (29)
Connection Source	
Police	87.1 (122)
Community Agency	9.3 (13)
Other	3.6 (5)

Table 3a. Characteristics of Crime Victims/Survivors Reaching Out to CCS.

Variables	2019 CCS only (n=571)		2020 CCS only (n = 508)		2020 CCS + VSP (n = 651)*	
	% (n)	M (SD)	% (n)	M (SD)	% (n)	M (SD)
Age (Intake)		26.6 (17.3)		27.3 (17.4)		29.4 (17.2)
Age Intake (Category)						
Child (0-9)	21.6 (119)		19.8 (96)		15.5 (96)	
Adolescent (10-17)	18.2 (100)		20.7 (100)		16.7 (103)	
Young Adult (18-25)	8.2 (45)		6.0 (29)		8.4 (52)	
Adult (26+)	52.0 (286)		53.5 (259)		59.4 (367)	
Gender						
Female/woman	78.8 (450)		79.6 (399)		81.1 (522)	
Male/man	21.2 (121)		20.4 (102)		18.9 (122)	
Race (Recoded)						
White	85.8 (470)		88.6 (429)		88.2 (553)	
Black	3.8 (21)		3.1 (15)		5.3 (33)	
Other	10.4 (57)		8.3 (40)		6.5 (41)	
Ethnicity						
Non-Hispanic	97.0 (523)		96.6 (461)		97.3 (587)	
Hispanic	3.0 (16)		3.4 (16)		2.7 (16)	
Educational Completion						
Less than high school	49.4 (125)		43.9 (136)		38.6 (136)	
High school/GED	41.5 (105)		54.5 (169)		52.8 (186)	
Some college or more	9.1 (23)		1.6 (5)		8.5 (30)	
Sexual Orientation						
Heterosexual	74.7 (425)		69.9 (355)		72.7 (410)	
LGBTQA+	25.3 (144)		30.1 (153)		27.3 (154)	
Disability Status						
No	83.6 (439)		78.0 (359)		82.1 (495)	
Yes	16.4 (86)		22.0 (101)		17.9 (108)	
Mental Health Needs						
No	61.5 (351)		51.2 (260)		45.3 (295)	
Yes	15.8 (90)		22.4 (114)		26.4 (172)	
Unknown	22.8 (130)		26.4 (134)		28.3 (184)	
Mental Health Condition						
None officially	80.1 (351)		68.4 (251)		65.9 (336)	
Diagnosed	19.9 (87)		31.6 (116)		34.1 (174)	
Substance U/A at Home						
No	78.9 (198)		80.8 (256)		77.0 (295)	
Yes	21.1 (53)		19.2 (61)		23.0 (88)	
Substance U/A Ind.						
Client	31.4 (16)		21.7 (15)		21.9 (21)	
Other(s)	68.6 (35)		78.3 (54)		78.1 (75)	
Housing Needs						
Unhoused	5.3 (30)		2.2 (11)		2.8 (18)	
Rents or owns a place	73.7 (415)		80.1 (402)		76.0 (490)	
Unknown/undetermined	21.0 (118)				21.2 (137)	
Employment Status						
No	80.3 (220)		85.3 (162)		74.4 (192)	
Yes	19.7 (54)		14.7 (28)		25.6 (66)	

Table 3b. Characteristics of Crimes and Related Factors Reported to CCS.

Variables	2019 CCS only (n=571)		2020 CCS only (n = 508)		2020 CCS + VSP (n = 651)	
	n (%)	M (SD)	n (%)	M (SD)	n (%)	M (SD)
Direct/Indirect						
Victimization	76.1 (433)		80.1 (407)		80.1 (407)	
Direct	23.9 (136)		19.9 (101)		19.9 (101)	
Indirect						
Age (Victimization)		24.4 (17.1)		24.5 (17.4)		27.4 (17.5)
Age of Victimization (Cat)						
Child (0-9)	27.1 (136)		26.5 (112)		20.3 (113)	
Adolescent (10-17)	17.1 (86)		20.6 (87)		16.2 (90)	
Young Adult (18-25)	8.8 (44)		7.6 (32)		9.9 (55)	
Adult (26+)	47.0 (236)		45.4 (192)		53.7 (299)	
Type of Victimization						
Child sexual assault	36.6 (209)		40.4 (205)		31.8 (207)	
Adult sexual assault	5.4 (31)		6.7 (34)		5.5 (35)	
Adult molested as child	1.6 (9)		2.2 (11)		1.7 (11)	
DV/family violence	11.9 (68)		9.6 (49)		13.8 (90)	
Physical a. (non-fam)	1.4 (8)		4.5 (23)		3.8 (25)	
Other all else	3.0 (17)		3.5 (18)		8.6 (56)	
Multiple	40.1 (229)		33.1 (168)		34.7 (226)	
<i>Single</i> Victimizations Only						
Child sexual assault	61.1 (209)		60.3 (205)		48.7 (207)	
Adult sexual assault	9.1 (31)		10.0 (34)		8.5 (36)	
Adult molested as child	2.6 (9)		3.2 (11)		2.6 (11)	
DV/family violence	19.9 (68)		14.4 (49)		21.2 (90)	
Physical a. (non-fam)	2.3 (8)		6.8 (23)		5.9 (25)	
Other	5.0 (17)		5.3 (18)		13.2 (56)	
Beh. Form Victimization						
Sexual (child/adult)	43.6 (249)		49.2 (250)		39.0 (254)	
Physical (domestic/non)	13.3 (76)		14.2 (72)		17.7 (115)	
Other	3.0 (17)		3.5 (18)		8.6 (56)	
Multiple types	40.1 (229)		33.1 (168)		34.7 (226)	
<i>Single</i> Beh. Form Victimization						
Sexual (child/adult)	72.8 (249)		73.5 (250)		59.8 (254)	
Physical (domestic/non)	22.2 (76)		21.2 (72)		27.1 (115)	
Other	5.0 (17)		5.3 (18)		13.2 (56)	
Perpetrator Relationship						
Single intimate/family	70.8 (356)		65.9 (270)		68.5 (369)	
Single acquaintance	15.5 (78)		16.8 (69)		15.8 (85)	
Single stranger	1.4 (7)		2.4 (10)		3.3 (18)	
Multiple over time	12.3 (62)		14.9 (61)		12.4 (67)	
Perpetrator Age		27.7 (15.4)		27.1 (15.5)		29.6 (15.2)
Perp. Race (Recoded)						
White	85.2 (138)		91.8 (156)		84.9 (247)	
Black	9.3 (15)		3.5 (6)		12.0 (35)	
Other	5.6 (9)		4.7 (8)		3.1 (9)	
Repeat Client						
No	79.8 (454)		70.5 (358)		71.7 (467)	
Yes	16.5 (94)		23.0 (117)		23.3 (151)	
Unknown	3.7 (21)		6.5 (33)		5.1 (33)	

Table 3c. Additional Criminal Event Details Recorded by CCS.

Variables	2019 CCS only (n=571)		2020 CCS only (n = 508)		2020 CCS + APD (n = 651)	
	n (%)	M (SD)	n (%)	M (SD)	n (%)	M (SD)
Month of Intake						
January	13.9 (79)		24.2 (123)		21.7 (141)	
February	8.8 (50)		10.6 (54)		9.2 (60)	
March	5.5 (31)		5.1 (26)		5.5 (36)	
April	7.9 (45)		9.4 (48)		8.9 (58)	
May	7.7 (44)		3.7 (19)		4.9 (32)	
June	9.2 (52)		5.7 (29)		6.6 (43)	
July	8.8 (50)		6.1 (31)		6.8 (44)	
August	7.6 (43)		6.1 (31)		7.2 (47)	
September	7.7 (44)		8.9 (45)		8.0 (52)	
October	10.2 (58)		11.8 (60)		11.41(72)	
November	5.1 (29)		4.7 (24)		5.2 (34)	
December	7.6 (43)		3.5 (18)		4.9 (32)	
Season						
Winter	30.3 (172)		38.4 (195)		35.8 (233)	
Spring	21.1 (120)		18.3 (93)		19.4 (126)	
Summer	25.5 (145)		17.9 (91)		20.6 (134)	
Fall	23.1 (131)		25.4 (129)		24.3 (158)	
Connection Source						
Police	2.6 (15)		2.0 (10)		20.4 (132)	
Therapist	6.5 (37)		6.3 (32)		4.9 (32)	
DA's office	1.1 (6)		.8 (4)		.9 (6)	
Family/friend	4.0 (23)		4.3 (22)		3.7 (24)	
Community Ag.	7.4 (42)		8.1 (41)		8.0 (52)	
CAC	32.9 (187)		38.3 (194)		29.9 (194)	
CPS	2.5 (14)		3.8 (19)		2.9 (19)	
DV Ag.	12.7 (72)		9.7 (49)		7.6 (49)	
Self-referral	22.9 (130)		24.7 (125)		19.3 (125)	
Other	5.8 (33)		1.8 (9)		1.9 (12)	
Unknown	1.6 (9)		.2 (1)		.5 (3)	
Connection Source (Rec.)						
Police	2.7 (15)		2.0 (10)		20.5 (132)	
Community agency	57.4 (321)		60.8 (307)		49.6 (320)	
Family, friends, or self	27.4 (153)		29.1 (147)		23.1 (149)	
Other	12.5 (70)		8.1 (41)		6.8 (44)	

Table 4. Client Support and Justice-Related Engagement Recorded by CSS.

Variables	2019 CCS only (n=571)		2020 CCS only (n = 508)		2020 CCS + VSP (n = 633)	
	n (%)	M (SD)	n (%)	M (SD)	n (%)	M (SD)
<i>Client Service Requested</i>						
None	18.5 (103)		16.8 (85)		18.6 (121)	
Therapy	43.5 (243)		56.0 (284)		43.8 (285)	
Victim advocacy	3.4 (19)		3.0 (15)		5.7 (37)	
Info & referrals	2.9 (16)		.6 (3)		7.1 (46)	
Case management	25.4 (142)		14.2 (72)		11.1 (72)	
Attorney	1.1 (6)		2.6 (13)		2.0 (13)	
Other	3.4 (19)		4.3 (22)		3.7 (24)	
Multiple	1.8 (10)		2.6 (13)		8.0 (52)	
<i>Client Services Received</i>						
None	11.2 (63)		15.0 (76)		16.3 (105)	
Crisis intervention	.9 (5)		1.0 (5)		1.4 (9)	
Hotline	17.2 (97)		26.0 (132)		26.2 (169)	
Ind/group counseling	49.6 (279)		42.6 (216)		33.7 (217)	
Other	2.7 (15)		.6 (3)		.6 (4)	
Multiple	18.5 (104)		14.8 (75)		21.7 (140)	
<i>Client Therapy</i>						
No/not sure	37.1 (212)		44.1 (224)		54.4 (354)	
Yes	62.9 (359)		55.9 (284)		46.9 (297)	
<i>Victim Specialist Assistance</i>						
No	39.2 (220)		53.1 (267)		43.3 (277)	
Yes, law enf. interview	15.0 (84)		6.2 (31)		14.7 (94)	
Yes, individual advocacy	16.9 (95)		22.7 (114)		19.2 (123)	
Yes, child/dependent care	2.9 (16)		5.0 (25)		3.9 (25)	
Yes, multiple	22.6 (127)		11.7 (59)		17.7 (113)	
Yes, other	3.4 (19)		1.4 (7)		1.1 (7)	
<i>Legal Assistance/Justice Process Support</i>						
None	51.5 (289)		60.6 (308)		57.9 (377)	
Prosecution interview/adv.	.9 (5)		-		4.1 (27)	
Law enforcement advocacy	31.9 (179)		34.6 (176)		27.0 (176)	
Legal advice/counsel	2.3 (13)		1.2 (6)		6.6 (43)	
Multiple	8.6 (48)		2.6 (13)		2.0 (13)	
Other (CJ notif., VIS, rest., civil, crim.)	4.8 (27)		1.0 (5)		2.3 (15)	
<i>Legal/Justice Support Specifics</i>						
None	79.5 (454)		91.3 (464)		89.2 (581)	
Custody	1.9 (11)		1.8 (9)		1.7 (11)	
Protection Order	8.8 (50)		4.9 (25)		5.8 (38)	
Other	9.8 (56)		2.0 (10)		3.2 (21)	
<i>Compensation Claim</i>						
No	90.1 (464)		96.2 (405)		96.2 (531)	
Yes	9.9 (51)		3.8 (16)		3.8 (21)	
<i>Compensation Assistance</i>						
No	84.9 (479)		89.6 (448)		91.0 (585)	
Yes	15.1 (85)		10.4 (52)		9.0 (58)	
<i>Justice Process Information</i>						
No	54.5 (306)		35.8 (182)		33.9 (218)	
Yes, CJ/victim rights	21.6 (121)		41.1 (209)		33.9 (218)	
Yes, other	2.3 (13)		2.8 (14)		5.3 (34)	

Yes, multiple	21.6 (121)		20.3 (103)		26.9 (173)	
Justice Engagement: Police						
No	35.4 (192)		30.1 (139)		23.8 (141)	
Yes	64.6 (351)		69.9 (323)		76.2 (451)	
Justice Engagement: P.O/R.O						
No	83.5 (405)		83.2 (347)		81.2 (432)	
Yes	16.5 (80)		16.8 (70)		18.8 (100)	
Justice Engagement: Other						
No	89.6 (293)		72.5 (208)		81.1 (339)	
Yes	10.4 (34)		27.5 (79)		18.9 (79)	
Client Referral						
No	27.8(159)		31.7 (161)		31.0 (196)	
Yes, SAVAR - therapy	50.6 (289)		50.0 (254)		40.1 (261)	
Yes, legal aid	1.8 (10)		2.8 (14)		3.1 (20)	
Yes, other	6.7 (38)		5.5 (28)		13.8 (90)	
Yes, multiple	13.1 (75)		10.0 (51)		12.00 (78)	
Referral Use by Client (among known cases only)						
No	34.6 (310)		28.7 (120)		28.4 (131)	
Yes	65.4 (164)		71.3 (298)		71.6 (330)	
# Contacts - Victim Specialist		1.3 (4.7)		1.2 (3.8)		2.0 (3.6)
Duration of Support						
Less than one week	40.9 (218)		49.7 (238)		45.3 (282)	
1 to 3 weeks	11.1 (59)		5.4 (26)		11.7 (73)	
1 month	10.7 (57)		15.4 (74)		17.7 (110)	
2-3 months	14.1 (75)		12.7 (61)		11.9 (74)	
4-6 months	9.8 (52)		7.9 (38)		6.6 (41)	
Over 6 months	13.5 (72)		8.8 (42)		6.8 (42)	
Client Attrition						
Not responding	53.3 (90)		-		23.8 (31)	
Yes, responsive	46.7 (79)		-		76.2 (99)	

Table 5. Professionals Sought by Crime Victims and Criminal Victimization Types.

Variables	Professional	
	VSP in APD % (n)	CCS % (n)
Gender of Client		
Male	14.0 (20)	15.8 (102)
Female	86.0 (123)	79.6 (399)
Race of Client		
White	86.7 (124)	88.6 (429)
Other	13.3 (19)	11.4 (55)
Sexual Orientation of Client		
Heterosexual	98.2 (55)	69.9 (355)
LGBTQA+	1.8 (1)	30.1 (153)
Type of Victimization Client Exp.		
Child sexual assault	1.4 (2)	40.4 (205)
Adult sexual assault	1.4 (2)	6.7 (34)
Adult molested as child	-	2.2 (11)
DV/family violence	28.7 (41)	9.6 (49)
Physical a. (non-fam)	1.4 (2)	4.5 (23)
Other all else	26.6 (38)	3.5 (18)
Multiple	40.6 (58)	33.1 (168)
<i>Single</i> Victimizations Only		
Child sexual assault	2.4 (2)	60.3 (205)
Adult sexual assault	2.4 (2)	1.0 (34)
Adult molested as child	-	2.6 (11)
DV/family violence	48.2 (41)	14.4 (49)
Physical a. (non-fam)	2.4 (2)	6.8 (23)
Other	44.7 (38)	5.3 (18)
Beh. Form of Victimization Client Exp.		
Sexual (child/adult)	2.8 (4)	49.2 (250)
Physical (domestic/non)	30.1 (43)	14.2 (72)
Other	26.6 (38)	3.5 (18)
Multiple types	40.6 (58)	33.1(168)
<i>Single</i> Beh. Form of Victimization		
Sexual (child/adult)	4.7 (4)	73.5 (250)
Physical (domestic/non)	50.6 (43)	21.2 (72)
Other	44.7 (38)	5.3 (18)
Client Service <i>Requested</i>		
None	25.5 (36)	16.8 (85)
Therapy	.7 (1)	56.0 (284)
Victim advocacy	15.4 (22)	3.0 (15)
Info & referrals	30.1 (43)	.6 (3)
Case management	-	14.2 (72)
Attorney	-	2.6 (13)
Other	1.4 (2)	4.3 (22)
Multiple	27.3 (39)	2.0 (13)
Client Services <i>Received</i>		
None	21.2 (29)	15.0 (76)
Crisis intervention	2.9 (4)	1.0 (5)
Hotline	27.0 (37)	26.0 (132)
Ind/group counseling	.2 (1)	33.5 (216)
Other	.7 (1)	.6 (3)
Multiple	47.4 (65)	14.8 (75)
Victim Specialist Assistance		

No	7.4 (10)	53.1 (267)
Yes, law enf. interview	46.3 (63)	6.2 (31)
Yes, individual advocacy	6.6 (9)	22.7 (114)
Yes, child/dependent care	-	5.0 (25)
Yes, multiple	39.7 (54)	11.7 (59)
Yes, other	-	1.4 (7)
Legal Assistance/Justice Process Support		
None	48.3 (69)	81.7 (308)
Prosecution interview/adv.	18.9 (27)	-
Law enforcement advocacy	-	34.6 (176)
Legal advice/counsel	25.9 (37)	1.2 (6)
Multiple	-	2.6 (13)
Other (CJ notif., VIS, rest., civil, crim.)	7.0 (10)	1.0 (5)
Legal/Justice Support Specifics		
None	81.8 (117)	91.3 (464)
Custody	1.4 (2)	1.8 (9)
Protection Order	9.1 (13)	4.9 (25)
Other	7.7 (11)	2.0 (10)
Justice Engagement: Police		
No	1.5 (2)	30.1 (139)
Yes	98.5 (128)	69.9 (323)
Justice Engagement: P.O/R.O		
No	73.9 (85)	83.2 (347)
Yes	26.1 (30)	16.8 (70)
Justice Engagement: Other		
No	100 (131)	72.5 (208)
Yes	-	27.5 (79)

Table 6a. Types of Behavior (Crime Victimization) and Professionals Contacted

Variables	Single Behavioral Form of Victimization		
	Sexual % (n)	Physical % (n)	Other % (n)
Professional			
VSP	1.6 (4)	37.4 (43)	67.9 (38)
CCS	98.4 (250)	62.6 (72)	32.1 (18)

Table 6b.. Types of Behavior and Professionals

Variables	Behavioral Form of Victimization - All			
	Sexual % (n)	Physical % (n)	Other % (n)	Multiple % (n)
Professional				
VSP	1.6 (4)	37.4 (43)	67.9 (38)	25.7 (58)
CCS	98.4 (250)	62.6 (72)	32.1 (18)	74.3 (168)

Table 7a. The Relationship between Gender and Services/Justice Engagement

Variables	Gender			
	2019 (n = 571)		2020 (n = 643)	
	Male % (n)	Female % (n)	Male % (n)	Female % (n)
<i>Client Service Requested</i>				
None			23.8 (29)	17.3 (90)
Therapy	44.6 (54)	43.2 (189)	50.0 (61)	43.0 (224)
Victim advocacy	5.0 (6)	3.0 (13)	4.9 (6)	5.2 (27)
Info & referrals	.8 (1)	3.4 (15)	1.6 (2)	8.4 (44)
Case management	19.8 (24)	27.0 (118)	3.3 (4)	1.7 (9)
Attorney	.8 (1)	1.1 (5)	4.9 (6)	12.7 (66)
Other	1.7 (2)	3.9 (17)	5.7 (7)	3.1 (16)
Multiple	-	2.3 (10)	5.7 (7)	8.6 (45)
<i>Client Services Received</i>				
None	6.7 (8)	12.4 (55)	18.2 (22)	16.1 (83)
Crisis intervention	-	1.1 (5)	2.5 (3)	1.2 (6)
Hotline	8.4 (10)	19.6 (87)	14.9 (18)	27.9 (144)
Ind/group counseling	71.4 (85)	43.7 (194)	50.4 (61)	30.2 (156)
Other	2.5 (3)	2.7 (12)	-	.8 (4)
Multiple	10.9 (13)	20.5 (91)	14.0 (17)	23.8 (123)
<i>Legal Assistance/Justice Process Support</i>				
None	43.3 (52)	53.7 (237)	54.9 (67)	58.0 (303)
Prosecution interview/adv.	-	1.1 (5)	2.5 (3)	4.6 (24)
Law enforcement advocacy	42.5 (51)	29.0 (128)	32.8 (40)	26.1 (136)
Legal advice/counsel	1.7 (2)	2.5 (11)	2.5 (3)	6.2 (40)
Multiple	8.3 (10)	8.6 (38)	4.1 (5)	1.5 (8)
Other (CJ notif., VIS, rest., civil, crim.)	4.2 (5)	5.0 (22)	3.3 (4)	2.1 (11)
<i>Legal/Justice Support Specifics</i>				
None	83.5 (101)	78.4 (353)	91.0 (111)	88.7 (463)
Custody	3.3 (4)	1.6 (7)	.8 (1)	1.9 (10)
Protection Order	10.7 (13)	8.2 (37)	7.4 (9)	5.6 (29)
Other	2.5 (3)	11.8 (53)	.8 (1)	3.8 (20)
<i>Justice Engagement: Police</i>				
No	38.8 (45)	34.4 (147)	21.2 (24)	24.5 (117)
Yes	61.2 (71)	65.6 (280)	78.8 (89)	75.5 (361)
<i>Justice Engagement: P.O/R.O</i>				
No	91.6 (98)	81.2 (307)	80.4 (78)	81.4 (354)
Yes	8.4 (9)	18.8 (71)	19.6 (19)	18.6 (81)
<i>Justice Engagement: Other</i>				
No	89.9 (231)	88.6 (62)	80.8 (59)	81.2 (280)
Yes	10.1 (26)	11.4 (8)	19.2 (14)	18.8 (65)

Table 7b. The Relationships between Race (categorized) and Services/Justice

Variables	Race					
	2019 (n = 571)			2020 (n = 643)		
	White % (n)	Black % (n)	Other % (n)	White % (n)	Black % (n)	Other % (n)
<i>Client Service Requested</i>						
None	18.4 (85)	4.8 (1)	26.8 (15)	15.6 (86)	54.5 (18)	26.8 (11)
Therapy	44.7 (206)	42.9 (9)	39.3 (22)	47.3 (261)	9.1 (3)	41.5 (17)
Victim advocacy	2.8 (13)	4.8 (1)	3.6 (2)	4.9 (27)	12.1 (4)	-
Info & referrals	2.4 (11)	4.8 (1)	-	7.4 (41)	9.1 (3)	2.9 (2)
Case management	26.2 (121)	33.3 (7)	25.0 (14)	11.8 (65)	9.1 (3)	4.9 (2)
Attorney	.9 (4)	-	.2 (1)	1.3 (7)	-	9.8 (4)
Other	3.0 (14)	4.8 (1)	1.8 (1)	3.3 (18)	3.0 (1)	2.4 (1)
Multiple	1.5 (7)	4.8 (1)	1.8 (1)	8.5 (47)	3.0 (1)	9.8 (4)
<i>Client Services Received</i>						
None	10.8 (50)	19.0 (4)	14.0 (8)	16.1 (88)	18.8 (6)	17.1 (7)
Crisis intervention	1.1 (5)	-	-	1.1 (6)	6.3 (2)	2.4 (1)
Hotline	14.9 (69)	14.3 (3)	19.3 (11)	26.5 (145)	9.4 (3)	17.1 (7)
Ind/group counseling	51.5 (239)	38.1 (8)	54.4 (31)	33.3 (182)	34.4 (11)	51.2 (21)
Other	3.0 (14)	-	-	.7 (4)	-	-
Multiple	18.8 (87)	28.6 (6)	12.3 (7)	22.3 (122)	31.3 (10)	12.2 (5)
<i>Legal Assistance/Justice Process Support</i>						
None	48.5 (225)	52.4 (11)	64.9 (37)	57.7 (319)	57.6 (19)	41.5 (17)
Prosecution interview/adv.	1.1 (5)	-	-	4.5 (25)	6.1 (2)	-
Law enforcement advocacy	34.1 (158)	14.3 (3)	28.1 (16)	27.1 (150)	18.2 (6)	46.3 (19)
Legal advice/counsel	2.4 (11)	4.8 (1)	1.8 (1)	6.9 (38)	12.1 (4)	.2 (1)
Multiple	8.8 (41)	23.8 (5)	3.5 (2)	1.3 (7)	6.1 (2)	7.3 (3)
Other (CJ notif., VIS, rest., civil, crim.)	5.2 (24)	4.8 (1)	1.8 (1)	2.5 (14)	-	.2 (1)
<i>Legal/Justice Support Specifics</i>						
None	77.9 (366)	66.7 (14)	94.7 (54)	89.3 (494)	81.8 (27)	90.2 (37)
Custody	2.3 (11)	-	-	1.4 (8)	6.1 (2)	2.4 (1)
Protection Order	8.9 (42)	23.8 (5)	3.5 (2)	6.0 (33)	6.1 (2)	7.3 (3)
Other	10.9 (51)	9.5 (2)	1.8 (1)	3.3 (18)	6.1 (2)	-
<i>Justice Engagement: Police</i>						
No	35.0 (157)	38.1 (8)	36.8 (21)	24.3 (124)	6.2 (2)	15.8 (6)
Yes	65.0 (292)	61.9 (13)	63.2 (36)	75.7 (386)	93.5 (29)	84.2 (32)
<i>Justice Engagement: P.O/R.O</i>						
No	80.8 (325)	88.9 (16)	100.0 (52)	81.1 (374)	84.0 (21)	75.8 (25)
Yes	19.2 (77)	11.1 (2)	-	18.9 (87)	16.0 (4)	24.2 (8)
<i>Justice Engagement: Other</i>						
No	87.4 (235)	100.0 (11)	100.0 (38)	81.2 (293)	92.0 (23)	80.0 (16)
Yes	12.6 (34)	-	-	18.8 (68)	8.0 (2)	20.0 (4)

Table 7b (alternate). The Relationships between Race (dichotomized) and Services/Justice

Variables	Race			
	2019 (n = 571)		2020 (n = 643)	
	White % (n)	Other % (n)	White % (n)	Other % (n)
<i>Client Service Requested</i>				
None	18.4 (85)	20.8 (16)	15.6 (86)	39.2 (29)
Therapy	44.7 (206)	40.3 (31)	47.3 (261)	27.0 (20)
Victim advocacy	2.8 (13)	3.9 (3)	4.9 (27)	5.4 (4)
Info & referrals	2.4 (11)	1.3 (1)	7.4 (41)	6.8 (5)
Case management	26.2 (121)	27.3 (21)	11.8 (65)	6.8 (5)
Attorney	.9 (4)	1.3 (1)	1.3 (7)	5.4 (4)
Other	3.0 (14)	2.6 (2)	3.3 (18)	2.7 (2)
Multiple	1.5 (7)	2.6 (2)	8.5 (47)	6.8 (5)
<i>Client Services Received</i>				
None	10.8 (50)	15.4 (12)	16.1 (88)	17.8 (13)
Crisis intervention	1.1 (5)	-	1.1 (6)	4.1 (3)
Hotline	14.9 (69)	17.9 (14)	26.5 (145)	13.7 (10)
Ind/group counseling	51.5 (239)	50.0 (39)	33.3 (182)	43.8 (32)
Other	3.0 (14)	-	.7 (4)	-
Multiple	18.8 (87)	16.7 (13)	22.3 (122)	20.5 (15)
<i>Legal Assistance/Justice Process Support</i>				
None	48.5 (225)	61.5 (48)	57.7 (319)	48.6 (36)
Prosecution interview/adv.	1.1 (5)	-	4.5 (25)	2.7 (2)
Law enforcement advocacy	34.1 (158)	24.4 (19)	27.1 (150)	33.8 (25)
Legal advice/counsel	2.4 (11)	2.6 (2)	6.9 (38)	6.8 (5)
Multiple	8.8 (41)	9.0 (7)	1.3 (7)	6.8 (5)
Other (CJ notif., VIS, rest., civil, crim.)	5.2 (24)	2.6 (2)	2.5 (14)	1.4 (1)
<i>Legal/Justice Support Specifics</i>				
None	77.9 (366)	87.2 (68)	89.3 (494)	86.5 (64)
Custody	2.3 (11)	-	1.4 (8)	4.1 (3)
Protection Order	8.9 (42)	9.0 (7)	6.0 (33)	6.8 (5)
Other	10.9 (51)	3.8 (3)	3.3 (18)	2.7 (2)
<i>Justice Engagement: Police</i>				
No	35.0 (157)	37.2 (29)	24.3 (124)	11.6 (8)
Yes	65.0 (292)	62.8 (49)	75.7 (386)	88.4 (61)
<i>Justice Engagement: P.O/R.O</i>				
No	80.8 (325)	97.1 (68)	81.1 (374)	79.3 (46)
Yes	19.2 (77)	2.9 (2)	18.9 (87)	20.7 (12)
<i>Justice Engagement: Other</i>				
No	87.4 (235)	100.0 (49)	81.2 (293)	86.7 (39)
Yes	12.6 (34)	-	18.8 (68)	13.3 (6)

Table 8. Type of Victimization and Justice Engagement

Variables	Type of Victimization			
	Sexual % (n)	Physical % (n)	Other % (n)	Multiple % (n)
2019				
Justice engagement: police				
No	27.3 (65)	56.5 (39)	57.1 (8)	36.0 (80)
Yes, filed a report	72.7 (173)	43.5 (30)	42.9 (6)	64.0 (142)
Justice engagement: P.O.				
No	89.3 (183)	80.0 (48)	75.0 (9)	79.3 (165)
Yes, obtained P.O./R.O.	10.7 (22)	20.0 (12)	25.0 (3)	20.7 (43)
Justice engagement: other				
No	83.8 (93)	93.0 (40)	100.0 (10)	92.0 (150)
Yes	16.2 (18)	7.0 (3)	-	8.0 (13)
2020				
Justice engagement: police				
No	17.7 (41)	30.4 (31)	19.2 (10)	28.5 (59)
Yes, filed a report	82.3 (190)	69.6 (71)	80.8 (42)	71.5 (148)
Justice engagement: P.O.				
No	91.7 (189)	79.5 (70)	88.4 (38)	69.2 (135)
Yes, obtained P.O./R.O.	8.3 (17)	20.5 (18)	11.6 (5)	30.8 (60)
Justice engagement: other				
No	67.8 (101)	86.0 (74)	89.8 (44)	89.6 (120)
Yes	32.2 (48)	14.0 (12)	10.2 (5)	10.4 (14)

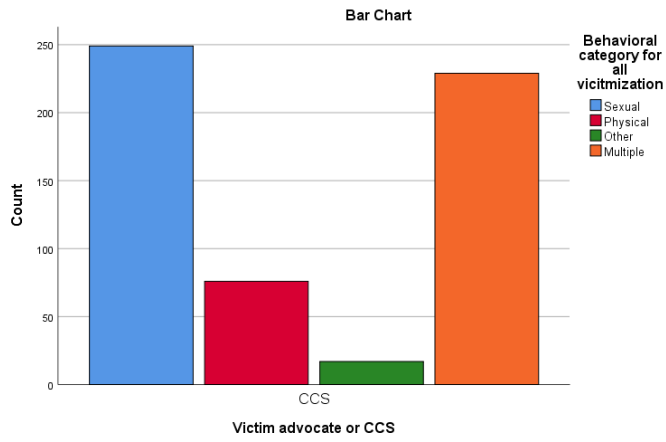
Table 9. Connection Source and Client Referral

Variables	Connection Source				
	Police % (n)	Comm. agency % (n)	Family/friends % (n)	Self % (n)	Other % (n)
2019 (n = 571)					
Referral (2019)					
None	13.3 (2)	35.2 (113)	17.4 (4)	15.4 (20)	22.9 (16)
SAVAR	40.0 (6)	48.0 (154)	78.3 (18)	46.9 (61)	60.0 (42)
Legal Aid	-	1.2 (4)	-	4.6 (6)	-
Other	20.0 (3)	5.6 (18)	4.3 (1)	12.3 (16)	-
Multiple	26.7 (4)	10.0 (32)	-	20.8 (27)	17.1 (12)
2020 (n = 643)					
Referral (2020)					
None	28.0 (37)	30.9 (99)	37.5 (9)	24.8 (31)	50.0 (22)
SAVAR	7.6 (10)	50.3 (161)	45.8 (11)	52.8 (66)	29.5 (13)
Legal Aid	3.8 (5)	3.1 (10)	-	3.2 (4)	2.3 (1)
Other	40.9 (54)	7.2 (23)	8.3 (2)	4.8 (6)	9.1 (4)
Multiple	19.7 (26)	8.4 (27)	8.3 (2)	14.4 (18)	9.1 (4)

Figures

Figure 1a. Form of Victimization, CCS only - 2019

All Behaviors



Single Behavior

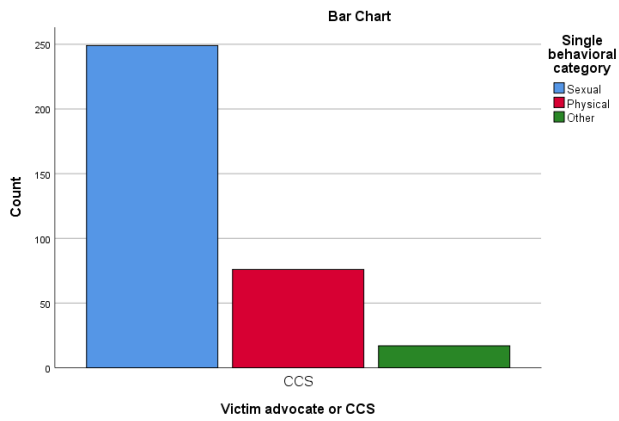
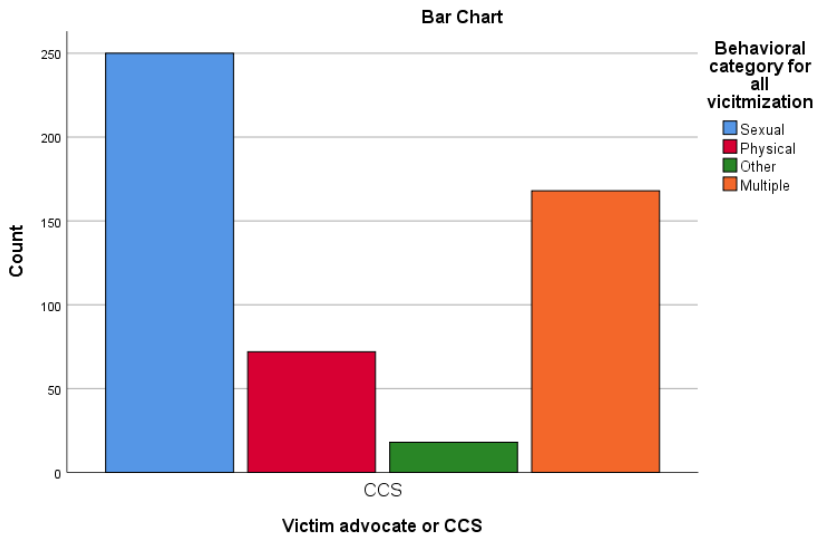


Figure 1b. Form of Victimization, CCS only – 2020

All Behaviors



Single Behavior

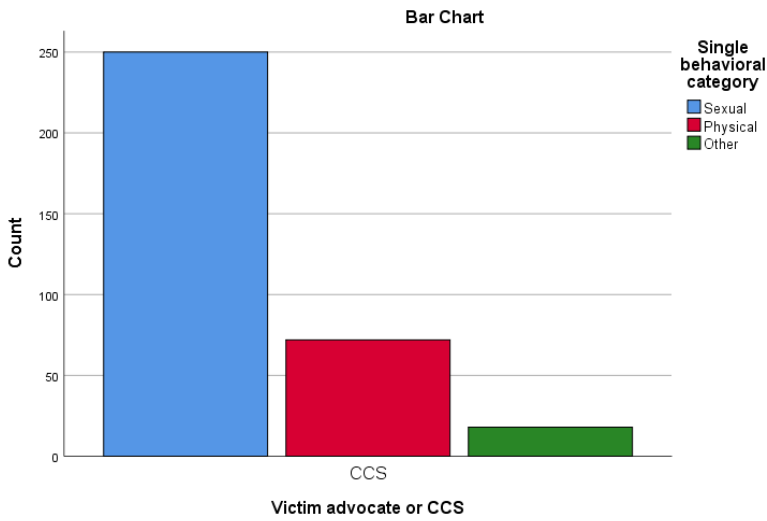
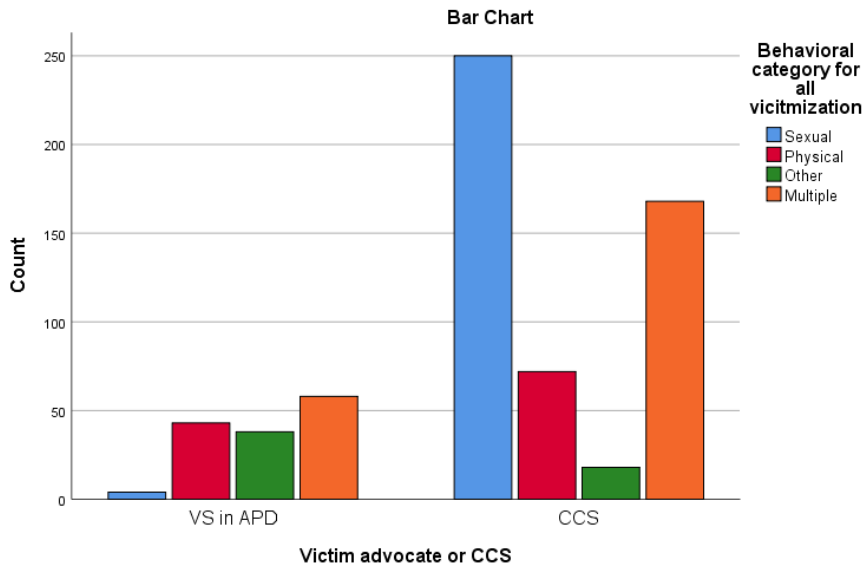


Figure 1c. Form of Victimization, CCS + the VSP in the APD - 2020

All Behaviors



Single Behavior

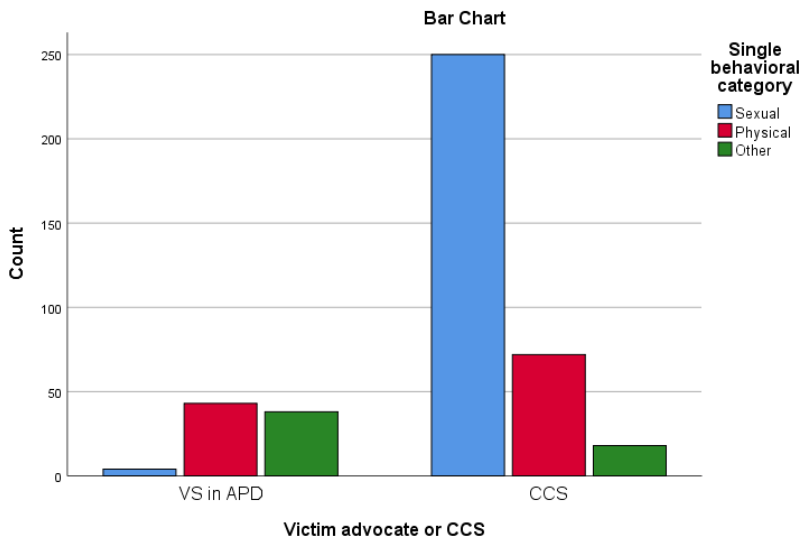
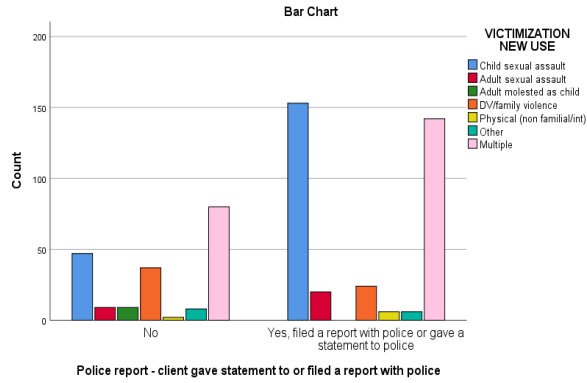
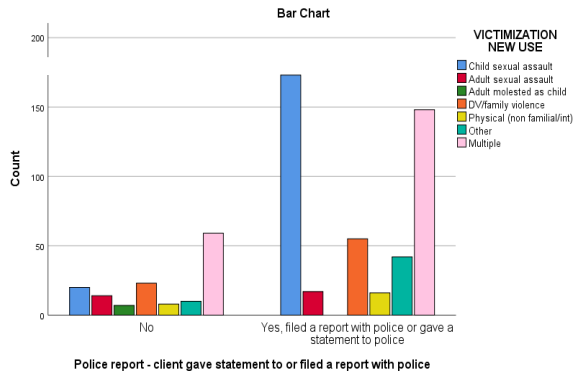


Figure 2a. Type of Victimization and Police Report – 2019 vs. 2020

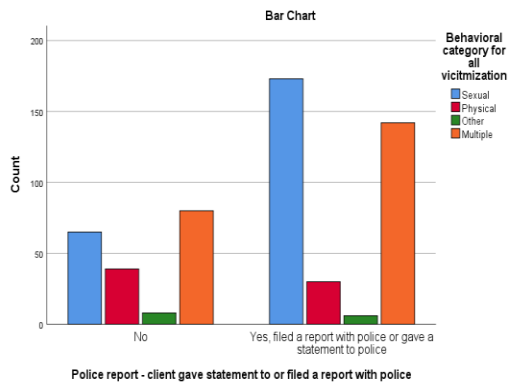
2019



2020



2019



2020

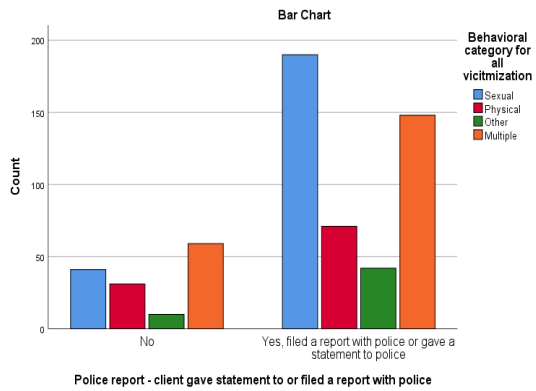
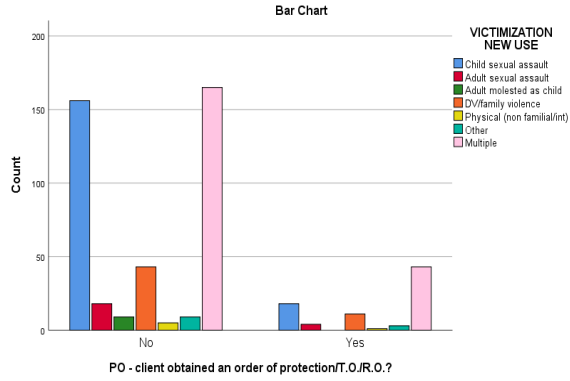
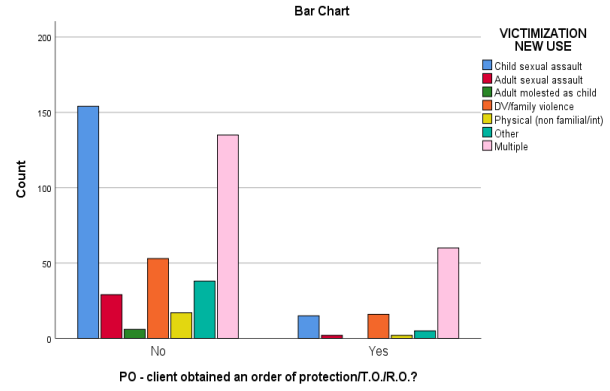


Figure 2b. Type of Victimization and Protection Order – 2019 vs. 2020

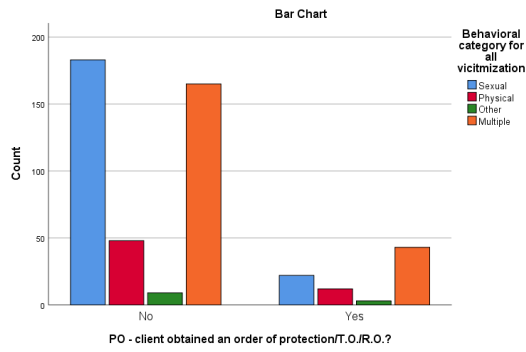
2019



2020



2019



2020

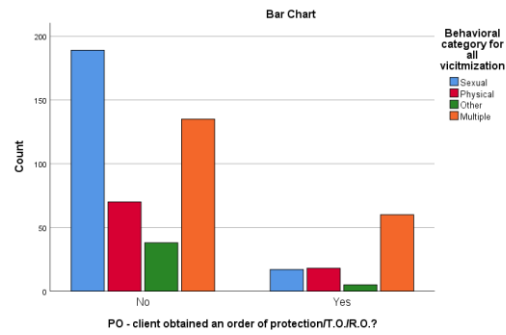
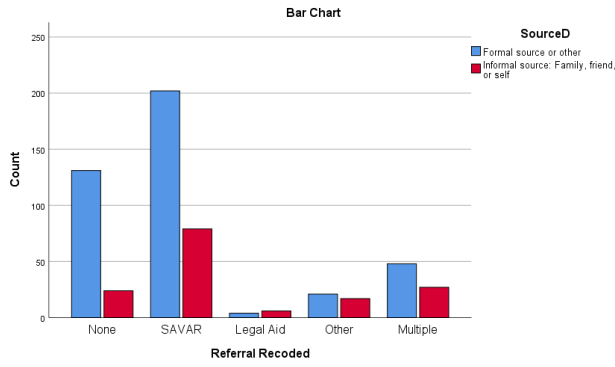
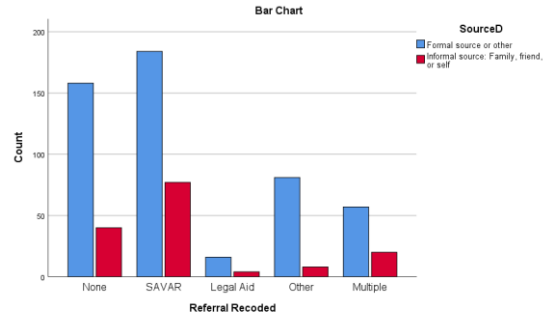


Figure 3a. Connections Source and Client Referral – 2019 vs. 2020

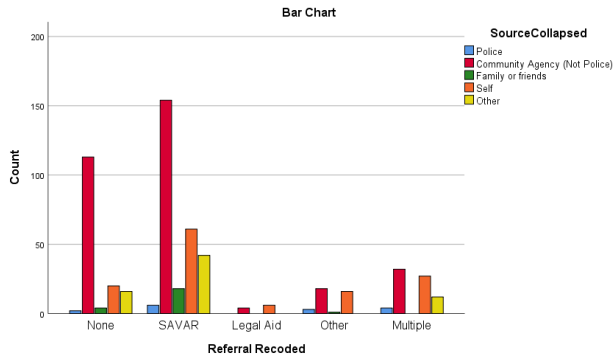
2019



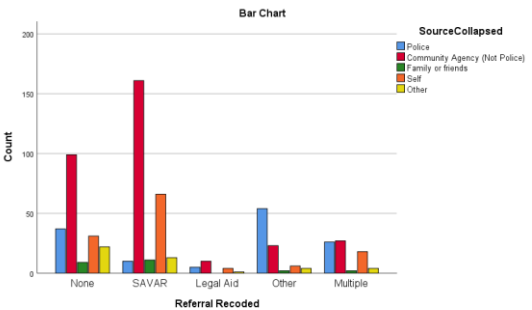
2020



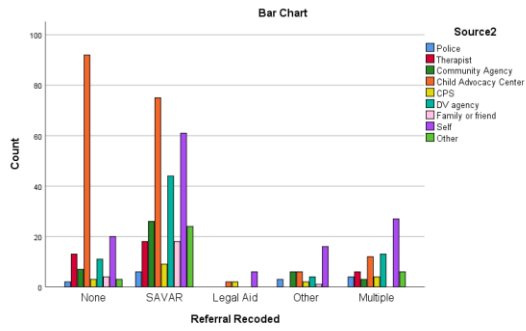
2019



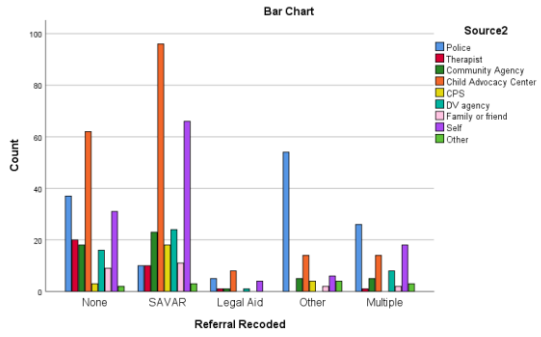
2020



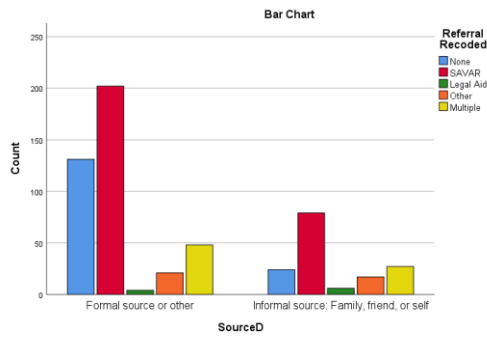
2019



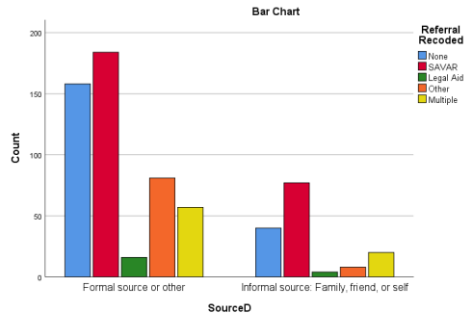
2020



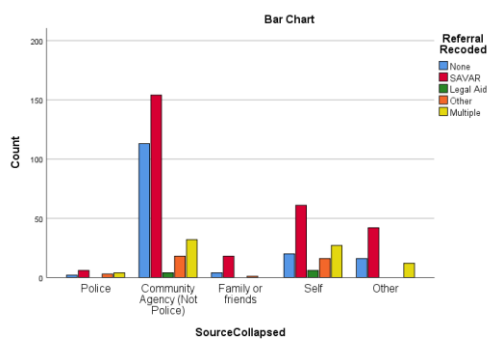
2019



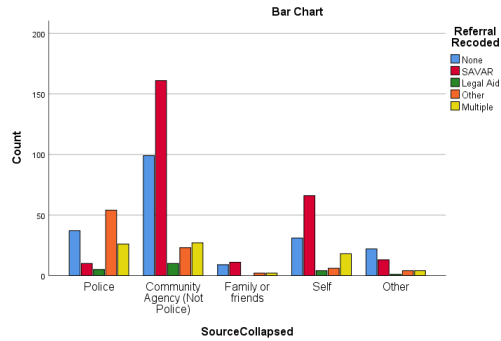
2020



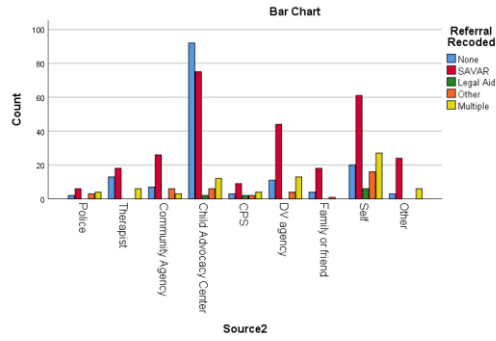
2019



2020



2019



2020

