

**STOP (Services, Training, Officers, and Prosecutors) Grant**

**REPORT ON STATE PLANS AND SERVICES FOR IMMIGRANT AND  
LIMITED ENGLISH PROFICIENT (LEP) VICTIMS**

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## **Introduction**

The vast majority of state STOP Grant 3-year implementation plans demonstrated an awareness of cultural and linguistic barriers that immigrant victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking face when seeking access to services. However, the way each state chooses to address the unique needs of its immigrant population, as expressed through its STOP plan, varies widely. This report is based upon a review of state STOP plans and an analysis of the complexities of comprehensively addressing the unique needs of immigrant victims.

To date we have reviewed and summarized forty nine (49) STOP plans covering a time period between 2009 and 2012 which were read and summarized for this report. The four states of Connecticut, Delaware, Nevada, and New Jersey were updating their STOP plans as this draft report was being written. As OVW is reviewing this report, we will be working to acquire the missing STOP plans and to ensure that we have the most up-to-date plans for each state. In our initial STOP plan acquisition, we were unable to obtain STOP plans for the states of Mississippi, South Dakota, and Utah, and the territories of Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. Our goal will be to acquire all STOP plans and incorporate the information in those plans into the final report that we plan on delivering to all state STOP administrators.

## **Immigrants in the United States**

Although immigrants and refugees have been a major source of population growth and cultural change throughout much of American history, the demographics of immigration are shifting. Between 1990 and 2010 the number of foreign-born U.S. residents nationally doubled from 20 million to 40 million as the U.S. population grew from almost 250 million to 310 million. Immigration directly contributed to one-third of the U.S. population growth over the past 10 years. Furthermore, immigrants together with the U.S.-born children and grandchildren of immigrants constitute half of U.S. population growth over this same period.

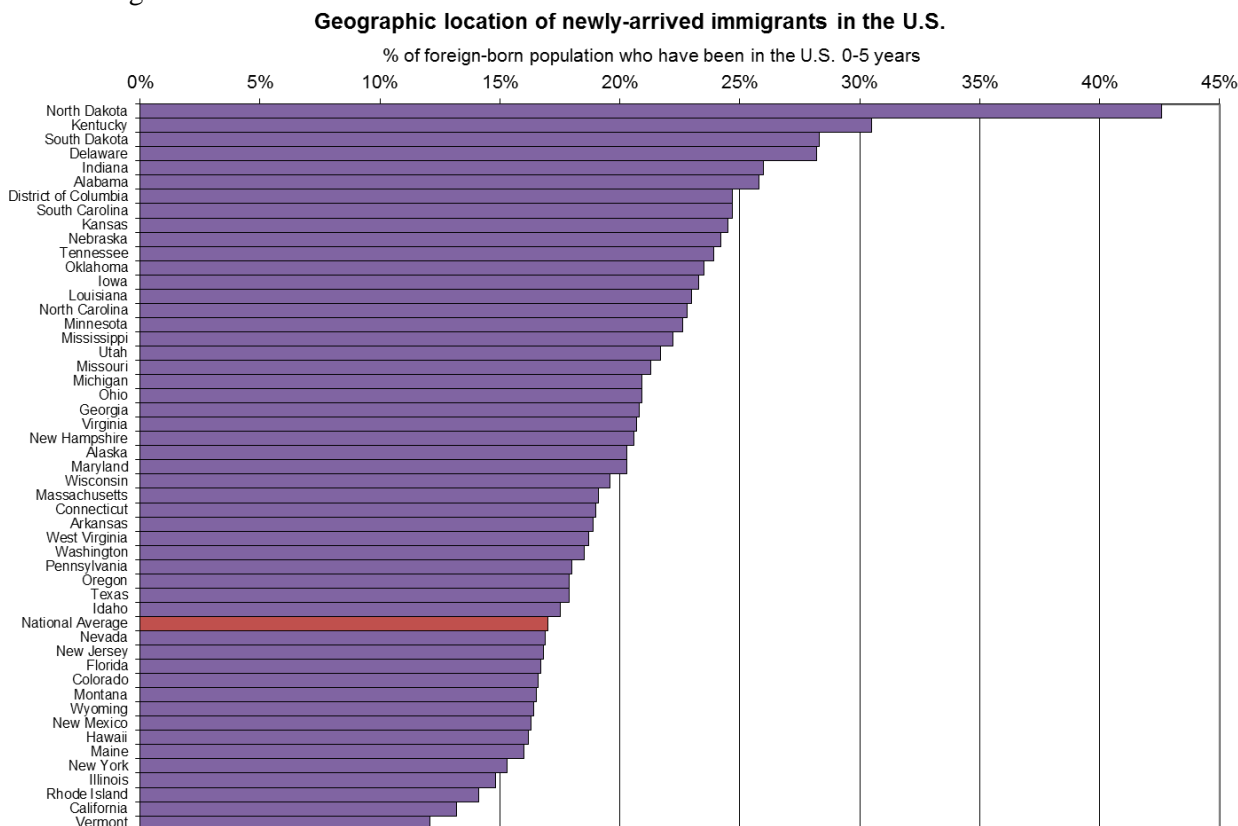
The census data from 2010 show that immigrants have spread out across the United States in the last decade, moving in greater numbers to small towns and suburbs rather than to the cities where they most typically settled when they first came to this country. By following the location of employment in the construction, farming and food production sectors of the economy, immigrant populations rose more than 60 percent in rural and suburban areas. This percentage of immigrant population growth in the overall population is particularly notable considering how immigrants made up fewer than 5 percent of the population in 2000.

These new patterns of immigration hold true on a state-wide basis with particularly large population growth in states where the growth of immigrant populations over the last 10 years has diverged from

previous trends. Nine (9) states experienced an estimated increase of more than 50% in their immigrant population between 2001 and 2009 (see **Figure 1**):

State	% Change	State	% Change
South Carolina	69.82	New Mexico	53.63
Alabama	60.78	Georgia	52.92
Kentucky	60.63	Tennessee	50.78
Nevada	54.23	Wyoming	50.33
Arkansas	53.67		

Only one of these nine states has a prior history of immigrant population settlement. Out of the 10 states with the highest immigrant populations, only Georgia has continued to experience a relatively high rate of new immigrant arrivals.



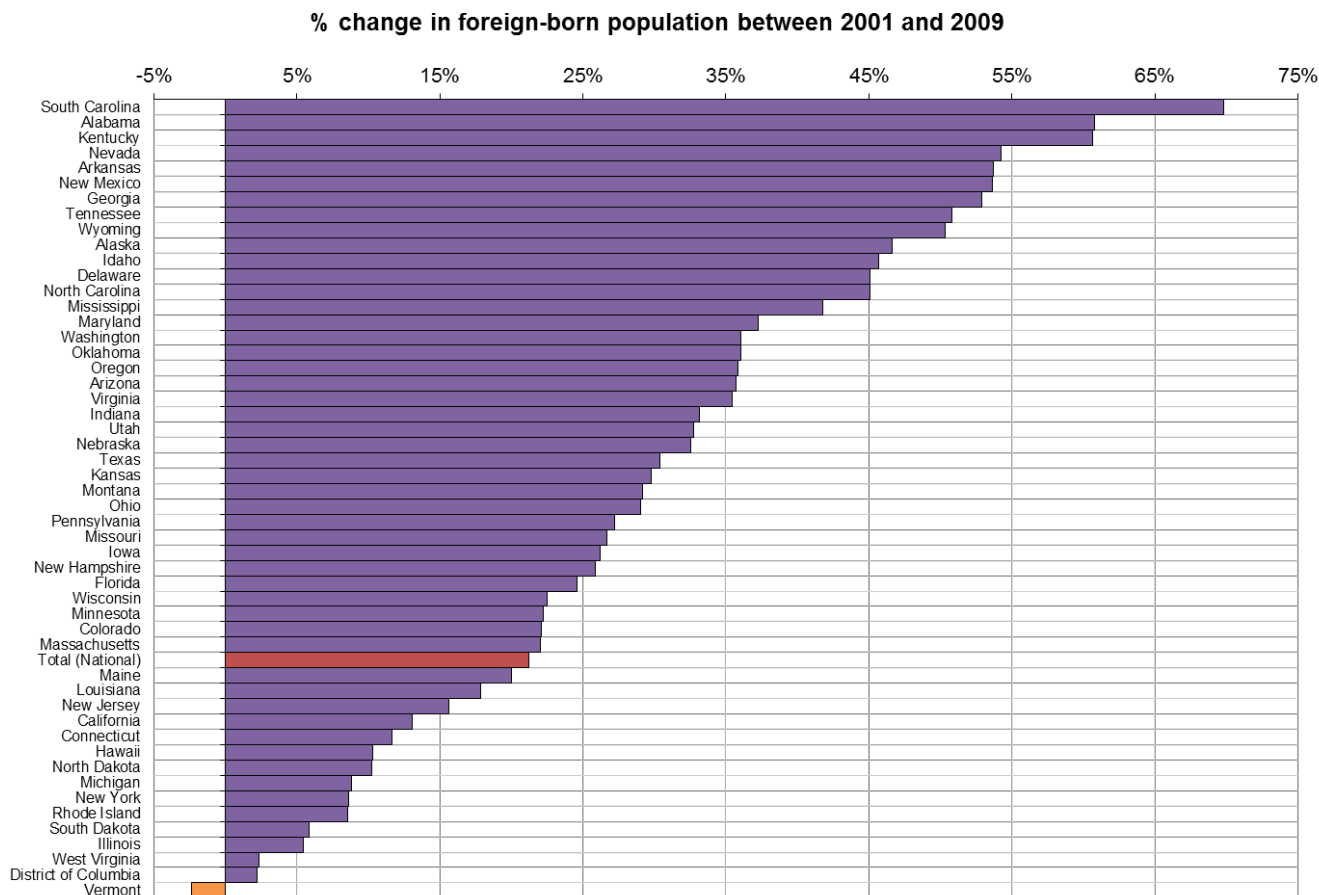
**Figure 1.** Figures calculated from 2001 and 2009 American Community Survey data.<sup>1</sup> See Table 1 in the appendix.

Due to this influx of immigrants, it is important for the STOP Grant administrators who serve survivors of domestic violence and sexual assault to form links with community based organizations so they can learn which immigrant populations are settling in their communities and about the needs of newly-arrived immigrant populations. Working with newly-arriving immigrant populations who come from different cultures and backgrounds and who live in mixed families with a range of differing citizenship and immigration statuses among family members, presents various challenges for advocates, service providers, health care providers, and members of the criminal justice system. To best serve immigrant victims, these professionals need access to the most up-to-date information about legal rights (i.e. immigration, family law, public benefits eligibility, language access) and the provision of culturally competent services that help battered immigrants survive domestic and sexual violence.

<sup>1</sup> Steven Ruggles, J. Trent Alexander, Katie Genadek, Ronald Goeken, Matthew B. Schroeder, and Matthew Sobek. *Integrated Public Use Microdata Series: Version 5.0*. Minneapolis: Uni. of Minnesota, 2010. Accessed Aug. 5, 2011.

In particular, states to which immigrants have only recently begun to immigrate in large numbers should be prepared to address the diverse language and cultural differences in these new immigrant populations (see **Figure 2**). For instance, in North Dakota over 40% of the total foreign-born population consists of persons who arrived to the United States less than 5 years ago.

The large proportion of newly-arrived immigrants settling in states that lack social services, non-profit organizations, and faith-based organizations with experiences working with immigrants, presents an

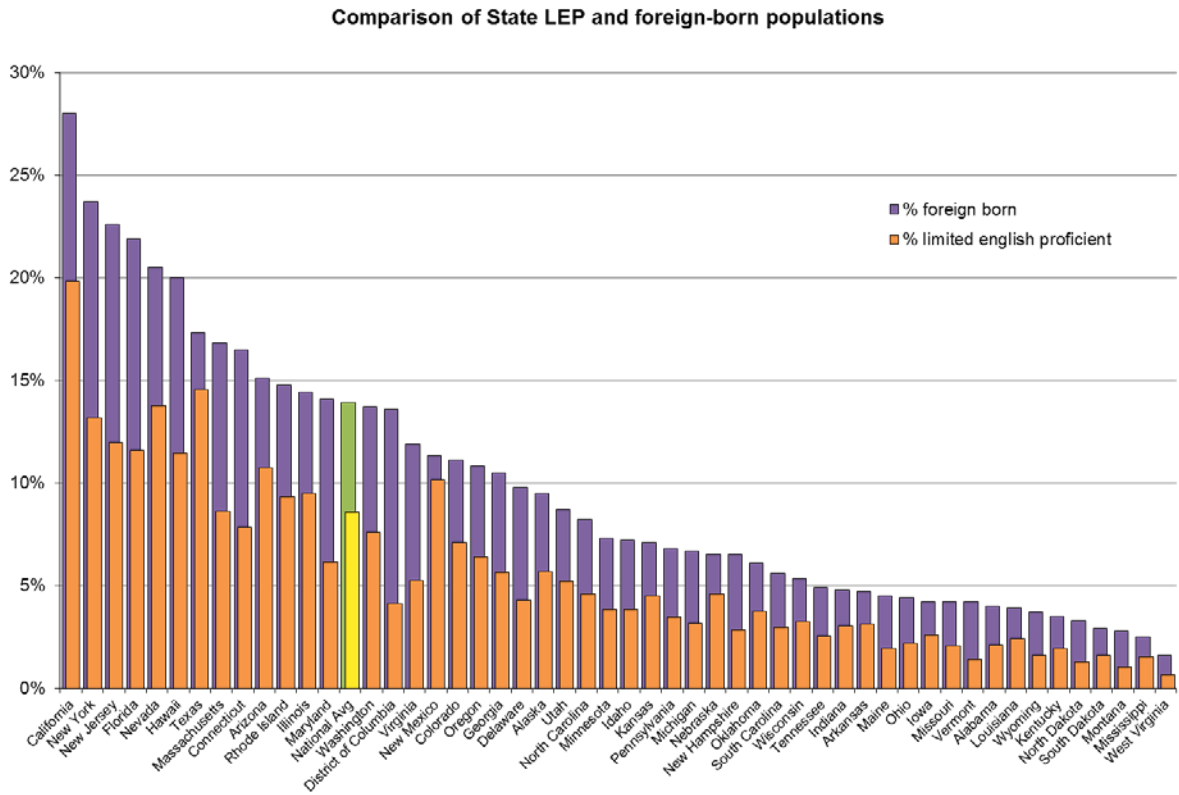


**Figure 2.** Calculated from 2009 ACS data. Displays the percent of a state’s foreign-born population that arrived in the U.S. between 0-5 years ago.

additional challenge for service providers and the criminal justice system in combating violence against women. Foreign-born individuals who have lived in the U.S. for less than three years are significantly less likely to call the police for help. Immigrants, particularly those who are newly-arrived, are frequently misinformed, uninformed, or unfamiliar with their legal rights and the social services available to them in the U.S.

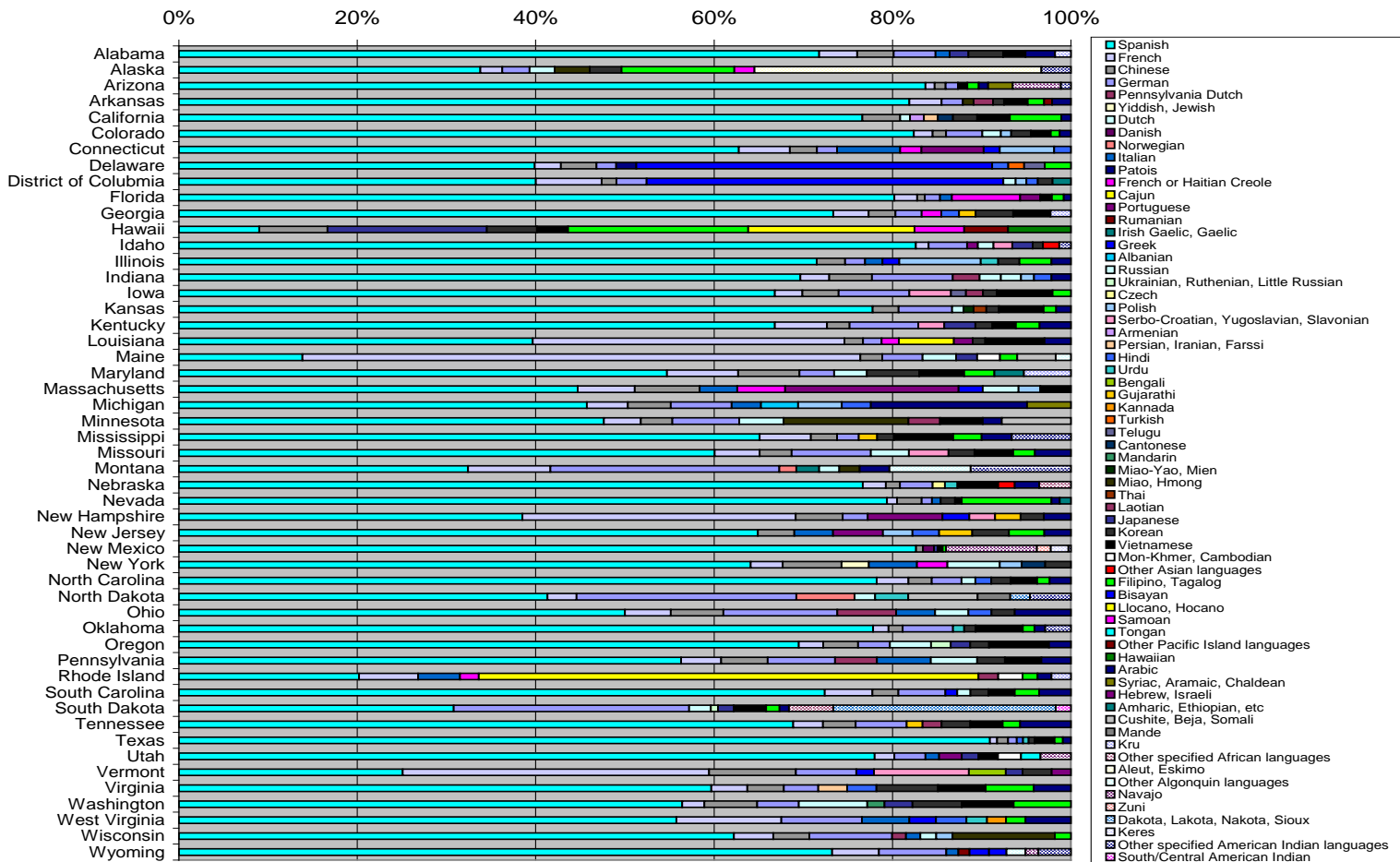
Cultural and immigration status barriers combine with language access barriers to courts, police assistance, the justice, health care and social services systems, to cut off limited English proficient victims from the help they need to escape violent relationships and work places. The translation and interpretation needs of immigrant populations vary widely from state to state. In states with a large newcomer population, service providers, police, prosecutors, health care providers, and the courts are not used to working with interpreters and have not yet developed the needed language resources. The percentage of a state’s population with a low degree of English proficiency corresponds to the percentage of foreign-born residents; however, the exact needs of each state are unique and dependent on the types of communities that have been formed (see **Figure 3**). Approximately 9% of the total U.S. population does not speak English “very well.” The languages that people with limited English proficiency (LEP) speak are diverse.

There are at least 59 different languages represented in the total count, by state, of the top 10 languages other than English that are spoken at home across all 50 states (see **Figure 4**).



**Figure 3.** Calculated from 2009 ACS data.

**Top 10 Languages Spoken at Home, other than English**



**Figure 4.** Calculated from 2009 ACS data.

## Immigrants in state STOP implementation plans

Most STOP plans demonstrate an awareness of cultural and linguistic barriers that immigrants face and, subsequently, declare the need to provide culturally competent services. Most commonly, STOP plans recognize the demand for more language services. Out of those 43 STOP plans reviewed, the most common factors identified in terms of improving language accessibility were interpretation services for domestic violence hotlines, translations of materials, and bilingual advocates at victim service programs. Some states documented their compliance with the VAWA request to involve community-based cultural organizations in the planning and review stages of writing STOP Plans. These organizations represent and serve culturally and linguistically diverse population, often including immigrant victims, who are among the underserved populations of victims in the state.

Fewer states separated immigration status from other cultural, ethnic, and linguistic concerns. Compared to the 43 STOP plans that recognize the need for cultural and language services, only 34 of them identify immigrant victims as an underserved population. The purposefulness of this differentiation is not entirely clear; some plans use the term “immigrant victims” interchangeably with “Latina victims” or in conjunction with “LEP victims.”

The language used to refer to immigrants varied from state to state, such as, the Vermont STOP plan that used the term “New Americans” to refer to the state’s immigrant population. Additionally, some states only highlight immigrants of a specific ethnicity. Nine (9) STOP plans, such as those of Alabama, Iowa, and Tennessee, do not explicitly acknowledge battered immigrants as underserved, but highlight programs that specifically address immigrants.

Other STOP plans differentiate between documented and undocumented immigrants, refugees, human trafficking victims, women who find their husbands through international matchmaking organizations, and migrant workers by naming some in their definitions of underserved populations and excluding others. In accordance with these different definitions, some states instated special programs for victims of human trafficking or refugees, but generally focus on the programs’ services designed to promote acculturation rather than legal protections. For example, Vermont has funded a culturally specific project for African refugees, which is highlighted in its STOP plan. These differences demonstrate both the changes in the patterns of immigrant arrivals and differing levels of emphasis on understanding the complexities of the dynamics of power dynamics, coercive control, immigration, culture, language, and geography that affect immigrant victims of violence.

### **Demographics and awareness of immigrant populations**

A little more than half of the STOP implementation plans reviewed explicitly display an awareness of the immigrant communities and population in the state. Twenty seven (27) plans either recognize the foreign-born or immigrant population in the demographics section of their administration or demonstrate an understanding of the dynamics affecting immigrant victims of domestic violence and sexual assault.<sup>2</sup> Indiana and Massachusetts were the only two states that cover both aspects and definitively indicate that the needs of immigrants in the state have been researched.

Demographics research is a persuasive and sometimes unexpected tool used by states to determine the needs of their immigrant populations. Out of the 20 states that recorded their demographics research on immigrant populations, about half located significant immigrant populations within specific geographic regions. Some states, such as Alaska, Oregon, and Oklahoma, have found that the often surprisingly heavy concentrations of immigrant communities in certain rural areas are growing in conjunction with the farming and food production sectors of the U.S. economy. In addition, the North Dakota STOP plan emphasizes the rapidly growing migrant worker population in the Fargo area following the creation of new oil fields. This close examination reveals that the difficulties of accessing services from a rural area are compounded by isolation of immigrant victims and lack of access to programs and legal services that are linguistically accessible and are trained in the legal and social service needs of these victims. Demographic awareness of immigrant populations not only indicates the potential cultural and linguistic barriers that immigrant victims face when accessing services or seeking justice, but also where additional support for these populations might be necessary.

Some STOP plans that did not record immigrants in their demographic sections did present statistics on the prevalence of households that spoke a language other than English or on the amount of non-English speakers. Because STOP plans are summaries, it is unclear how much the recognition of cultural and linguistic barriers stems from the demographic data, research, story collection, meetings, trainings done by community-based organizations, or trainings provided by national technical assistance providers such as the National Immigrant Women’s Advocacy Project (NIWAP). However, states that did supplement their priority of improving cultural and linguistic competency with identifying where cultural and language minorities live tend to have more concrete plans to improve access.

An additional sixteen (16) states that did not display a demographic awareness of the state immigrant population or the dynamics affecting immigrant victims specifically mention programs and methods that address the needs of immigrants. For some, such as Florida and New York, the STOP plans indicate that

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<sup>2</sup> See Table 2 in the Appendix for further details and page references in state STOP implementation plans.

there are services available for the special needs of immigrant victims in the state, even though the STOP Plan does not spend time explaining why immigrants are an underserved population. It is worth noting that Florida and New York are among the top 5 states by the percentage of the overall population that is foreign-born. In these cases, the immigrant population in the state is well documented and more easily accessible compared to those of states where the immigrant population is much newer.

Demographic awareness indicates that the state STOP Administrator and agencies have spent time researching the needs of immigrants in their communities. This awareness is a stepping-stone towards developing a plan that is informed, nuanced, and detailed with regards to immigrant services in the state.

### **Addressing cultural and linguistic barriers to service**

The small number of state STOP plans reviewed that include an explanation of the dynamics of violence against immigrant victims stand out not only in the depth of services provided to immigrants in the state, but also in the breadth. Of those eight states, all but one extensively detail proposed or existing programs and methods that address the needs of immigrant victims.

To ensure that the needs of immigrant victims are accounted for in service support, it is important to target the wide range of methods that abusers of immigrants and refugees use to further abuse, gain power over and control their victims. These tactics tend to exploit fears that are particular to immigrants and refugees and are also common. According to additional research funded by the National Institute of Justice, 65% of immigrant survivors report some form of immigration-related abuse.<sup>3</sup> The following immigration-related abuse keeps survivors from seeking help, getting protection orders, calling the police, and cooperating in prosecutions:<sup>4</sup>

- **Fear of deportation:** Exploiting immigrant fear of deportation through controlling immigration status and threatening deportation is one of the primary barriers preventing immigrant victims from accessing services and reporting crimes to law enforcement.<sup>5</sup>
- **Isolation:** Abusers also isolate their partners by keeping them from accessing supportive individuals, destroying personal belongings, and sequestering them from others who speak their language.
- **Economic abuse:** Since battered immigrants usually have less exposure to the English language and less vocational skills than their abusers, abusers can manipulate these dynamics to assure that the immigrant victim is economically dependent on her abuser, making it especially difficult for any immigrant victim to escape abuse.
- **Custody of children:** Immigrant victims are also afraid of losing custody of their children and the potential negative impact on their children should they leave their abusers.
- **Misrepresentation of U.S. laws and culture:** Frequently abusers and their families are the communicators through which the immigrant or refugee survivor learns about U.S. laws and culture. Abusers also convince survivors that their abuser's actions are not illegal unless they occur in public, telling the battered immigrants that they provoked the violence and deserve it.

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<sup>3</sup> Erez, E. and Ammar, N. (2003). *Violence against immigrant women and systemic responses: An exploratory study*. National Institute of Justice Report grant # 98-WT-VX-0030

<sup>4</sup> Dutton, Mary Ann, Leslye E. Orloff, and Giselle Aguilar Hass. *Characteristics of Help-Seeking Behaviors, Resources and Service Needs of Battered Immigrant Latinas: Legal and Policy Implications*. Washington, DC.: Georgetown Law Review. Accessed July 6, 2012.

<sup>5</sup> When abusers control the immigration status of an immigrant victim spouse, the majority never file immigration papers on behalf of the spouse. Those who did file immigration papers delayed for an average of almost 4 years.



Across all states, the nine (9) STOP plans that addressed the needs of immigrant victims the most comprehensively are united by an awareness that immigrants face barriers when they come into contact with the justice, social service, and hospital systems. This explanation is often brief. For instance, the Kansas STOP plan cites “[fear] of accessing law enforcement or other systems because of...perceived immigration status” as a justification for addressing the obstacles that immigrant victims face a priority. The Vermont STOP plan provides an excellent example in which as a large proportion (approximately 10%) of the plan is comprised of an explanation of the cultural barriers and attitudes that are challenges in immigrant communities.

These types of explanations are rare, since most STOP plans identify underserved populations in bullet-point list format and leave little room for elaboration. Where STOP plans present thorough explanations of the specific needs of immigrant victims, the details are buried among specifications for funded services. The complexities and intersections of the dynamics of power, culture, language, and geography that affect battered immigrants and their needs are not universally expressed in the STOP plans.

To improve the criminal justice system’s response to violence against women, meaningful access for all victims, including immigrants, has to be assured across all STOP Grant funding categories. Most commonly, states recorded funding subgrantees that provide services for immigrant victims from the portion of grant money that is reserved for culturally competent victim services. Of the STOP plans reviewed, however, 22 plans specifically mention covering immigrant needs in funding areas beyond victim services demonstrating leadership in the best practices that treat the 10% set aside as a beginning point, not a ceiling, to meeting the needs of all victims in the state. Six state STOP plans, additionally, indicate that they siphon off additional discretionary funding to focus on cultural competency and services for immigrants. These states, by funding programs that serve immigrants in the courts, law enforcement, and prosecution funding areas, insure that they inclusively address the needs of immigrant victims.

### *Legal services*

With immigrant victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking, legal assistance in immigration matters is especially essential given that the fear of deportation is one of the primary barriers to access that immigrant victims experience. Only a few STOP plans identify immigrant fear of deportation outright or through an explanation of available immigration legal services. The Oklahoma STOP plan notes an increase in the amount of requests for legal aid with immigration matters. An additional seven STOP plans either express a priority of providing, expanding, or ensuring access to legal assistance for immigrant victims on immigration or other legal matters including protection order or family court cases and projects are already being funded.

### *Language services*

STOP plans almost universally recognize language as a serious barrier to services. Only four STOP plans did not identify LEP individuals as an underserved population or declare the need for more language services. States generally identify interpretation services for domestic violence hotlines (language lines), translations of materials, and bilingual advocates at victim service programs as the most pressing concerns with regard to improving language accessibility.

There are STOP plans that are aware the language needs of a diverse immigrant population are complex and differ by state (see **Figure 4**). LEP immigrants speak a wide variety of languages and the prevalence of certain languages is dependent on regional patterns. Language lines and bilingual victim advocates are a start towards instituting language access, but there are STOP plans that go further and provide blueprints with concrete steps that lead to expanded language access. Some examples of services and steps found in the STOP plans to address language barriers include cultural sensitivity and procedural training for court and law enforcement personnel, training court interpreters on the dynamics of domestic violence, protocol development in victim service organizations, and increasing publications and advertisements in ethnic print media.

### *Community-based cultural organizations*

Some states documented their compliance with the VAWA request to involve community-based cultural organizations in the planning and review stages of writing STOP Plans. Through collaboration with community-based organizations, the state STOP plan always identified cultural and linguistic minorities, and often immigrant victims as underserved populations.

All of the states with extensive plans for addressing the needs of immigrant victims already have or are in the process of building partnerships with community-based organizations to provide culturally competent services. These organizations can be a source of experience, networks, up-to-date legal information, strategies, and services on helping immigrant victims pursue justice and economic stability. Several states, including Massachusetts and South Carolina, have formalized a resolve to create partnerships with a community based organization with experience serving immigrant victims in its STOP plan.

The need for a multitude of social, legal, and language services that address immigrant needs span across all ethnicities and races. For instance, states like Nevada point out that there are many Asian victims of sex trafficking and report an increase of sexual assaults in Asian American and Pacific Islander communities. States that have conducted demographics research and are aware of these dynamics of domestic violence and sexual assault for immigrant victims recognize that ensuring full access to services requires flexibility and a comprehensive approach.

### **Sample STOP-funded programs serving immigrants**

#### *Alaska*

The Alaska STOP plan highlights the collaborative potential of providing immigrant legal services, language access, and cultural competent services. The plan identifies a priority to provide “assistance to victims with immigration matters.” To accomplish this goal, in Alaska the STOP grant funds a program run by the Legal Advocacy Project and the Alaska Immigration Justice Project that develops “culturally and linguistically appropriate strategies” to reach immigrant audiences.

This program also conducts outreach in rural communities and translates materials for victim service providers. To supplement this collaboration, the Alaska plan also emphasizes a preference for community-based training for law enforcement personnel. The state supports all of these activities by appropriating part of the discretionary STOP funding for projects with a focus on immigrants.

#### *Massachusetts*

In Massachusetts, focus groups whose recommendations went into the final STOP plan included professionals who work with LEP populations. As a result, the Massachusetts STOP plan has identified many specific needs of immigrant victims as well as the necessity of conducting outreach not only to immigrant populations but also community-based culturally specific organizations to encourage these organizations to apply for STOP funding. One such group that the state reached through these outreach efforts is a culturally specific organization serving Muslim women that received state STOP funding for the first time in 2008. Additionally, the state specifically seeks to start collaborative projects with a wide variety of entities such as law enforcement, medical institutions, and faith-based organizations. These plans are bolstered by a demographic awareness of the foreign-born and LEP populations in the state and knowledge about the immigrant population growth from specific regions such as the Caribbean and the Middle East.

### **Available resources**

In addition to understanding and learning ways to better serve immigrant victims effectively by attending trainings and other educational opportunities on diverse cultures, services to immigrant victims in the state can be enhanced if STOP administrators have greater access to technical assistance specifically

designed to support their efforts to expand services to the diverse populations of victims in their state. The National Immigrant Women's Advocacy Project at the American University Washington College of Law (NIWAP) through its OVW grant is distributing this report to STOPS administrators so it can provide up-to-date information about immigrant populations in each jurisdiction and identify states interested in receiving specific technical assistance and support STOP administrators' efforts to enhance their services for immigrant survivors in their state. Additionally, NIWAP offers a web-based resource that includes training materials, language access and legal rights tools for advocates, multi-lingual materials for immigrant and access to a national online directory of programs across the country with experience serving immigrant victims. Technical assistance is available from national technical assistance providers on a variety of issues, including program development and grant writing. Training materials, language access tools, a resource directory, and technical assistance are available through [www.iwp.legalmomentum.org](http://www.iwp.legalmomentum.org).

### **Future work plan**

Once NIWAP obtains OVW approval of this report, we will distribute it to all STOP administrators. Prior to its distribution, we will obtain all of the remaining STOP plans and incorporated information for the final report. From here, we plan to reach out to the STOP administrators for states whose administration we were unable to obtain in this round of research. Furthermore, we plan to update the tables and graphs used in this summary with the most current census data so our demographic information is up-to-date. By doing this, NIWAP will be able to best assess the current state of and improvements needed in STOP plan implementation in the United States

## Appendix

Table 1. Change in Foreign-born Population between 2001 and 2009

state	#'s	% change	state	#'s	% change
South Carolina	104805	69.82	Ohio	114487	29.06
Alabama	70438	60.78	Pennsylvania	183878	27.25
Kentucky	57294	60.63	Missouri	52594	26.69
Nevada	190906	54.23	Iowa	26293	26.21
Arkansas	47403	53.67	New Hampshire	17770	25.89
New Mexico	79107	53.63	Florida	801085	24.63
Georgia	358734	52.92	Wisconsin	55080	22.50
Tennessee	104722	50.78	Minnesota	70189	22.22
Wyoming	6752	50.33	Colorado	100804	22.14
Alaska	21106	46.65	Massachusetts	199732	22.07
Idaho	34643	45.65	Maine	9944	20.03
Delaware	27028	45.10	Louisiana	26362	17.85
North Carolina	239024	45.06	New Jersey	266416	15.63
Mississippi	22056	41.75	California	1197078	13.06
Maryland	218255	37.27	Connecticut	60488	11.67
Washington	242559	36.07	Hawaii	24331	10.34
Oklahoma	59361	36.05	North Dakota	1991	10.24
Oregon	108837	35.85	Michigan	54161	8.83
Arizona	261715	35.71	New York	369004	8.66
Virginia	245471	35.47	Rhode Island	12309	8.60
Indiana	77133	33.14	South Dakota	1308	5.89
Utah	59798	32.74	Illinois	97098	5.49
Nebraska	28551	32.52	West Virginia	664	2.39
Texas	997361	30.39	District of Columbia	1792	2.25
Kansas	45925	29.80	Vermont	-617	-2.32
Montana	6242	29.17	District of Columbia	1792	2.25
			Vermont	-617	-2.32
<b>National</b>	<b>7459467</b>	<b>21.25</b>			

**Table 2. Geographic location of newly-arrived immigrants.**

The percentage of a state's foreign-born population that arrived in the U.S. between 0-5 years ago.

<b>state</b>	<b>% 0-5 yrs</b>	<b>state</b>	<b>% 0-5 yrs</b>
North Dakota	42.6	Maryland	20.3
Kentucky	30.5	Wisconsin	19.6
South Dakota	28.3	Massachusetts	19.1
Delaware	28.2	Connecticut	19.0
Indiana	26.0	Arkansas	18.9
Alabama	25.8	West Virginia	18.7
District of Columbia	24.7	Washington	18.5
South Carolina	24.7	Pennsylvania	18.0
Kansas	24.5	Oregon	17.9
Nebraska	24.2	Texas	17.9
Tennessee	23.9	Idaho	17.5
Oklahoma	23.5	Nevada	16.9
Iowa	23.3	New Jersey	16.8
Louisiana	23.0	Florida	16.7
North Carolina	22.8	Colorado	16.6
Minnesota	22.6	Montana	16.5
Mississippi	22.2	Wyoming	16.4
Utah	21.7	New Mexico	16.3
Missouri	21.3	Hawaii	16.2
Michigan	20.9	Maine	16.0
Ohio	20.9	New York	15.3
Georgia	20.8	Illinois	14.8
Virginia	20.7	Rhode Island	14.1
New Hampshire	20.6	California	13.2
Alaska	20.3	Vermont	12.1
<b>National Average</b>	<b>17.0</b>		

Table 3. English proficiency and foreign-born populations.

	Yes, speaks only English	Yes, speaks very well	Yes, speaks well	Yes, but not well	Does not speak English	Total Population
Alabama	4,190,497	114,325	38,084	39,285	13,854	4,396,045
Alaska	539,546	68,615	26,973	8,494	1,239	644,867
Arizona	4,395,039	1,030,346	265,283	233,169	155,223	6,079,060
Arkansas	2,503,438	99,146	38,249	32,348	13,259	2,686,440
California	19,477,095	7,958,460	2,952,448	2,499,728	1,328,209	34,215,940
Colorado	3,881,732	449,175	149,034	129,257	52,208	4,661,406
Connecticut	2,634,909	415,560	128,238	96,572	34,532	3,309,811
Delaware	731,613	59,174	19,251	12,070	3,911	826,019
D.C.	488,578	49,794	15,449	5,818	1,873	561,512
Florida	12,814,794	2,545,335	897,421	727,957	391,521	17,377,028
Georgia	7,950,410	620,421	217,729	200,959	95,088	9,084,607
Hawaii	905,724	163,079	84,446	46,468	7,305	1,207,022
Idaho	1,279,474	88,479	24,963	21,132	8,501	1,422,549
Illinois	9,425,324	1,457,845	540,302	434,768	165,956	12,024,195
Indiana	5,534,259	264,353	87,209	70,869	22,825	5,979,515
Iowa	2,631,468	105,842	35,478	29,223	8,271	2,810,282
Kansas	2,345,482	150,476	49,585	47,675	20,207	2,613,425
Kentucky	3,848,662	99,258	36,218	26,136	14,753	4,025,027
Louisiana	3,833,848	240,039	58,997	35,278	7,190	4,175,352
Maine	1,160,225	61,335	16,391	7,160	693	1,245,804
Maryland	4,490,591	503,791	164,245	121,654	40,034	5,320,315
Massachusetts	4,922,268	751,440	265,261	187,073	82,943	6,208,985
Michigan	8,500,662	558,078	157,167	106,944	32,534	9,355,385
Minnesota	4,427,794	285,676	88,800	77,091	20,758	4,900,119
Mississippi	2,629,365	60,072	18,775	16,916	6,167	2,731,295
Missouri	5,254,905	211,043	59,740	40,404	14,258	5,580,350
Montana	870,638	34,098	6,964	2,475	0	914,175
Nebraska	1,506,926	80,754	35,587	25,490	14,765	1,663,522
Nevada	1,742,518	363,318	169,563	116,378	49,403	2,441,180
New Hampshire	1,146,147	69,207	21,676	12,154	1,807	1,250,991
New Jersey	5,844,605	1,333,977	472,032	361,269	143,849	8,155,732
New Mexico	1,184,332	485,705	93,506	64,952	30,092	1,858,587
New York	13,033,658	2,878,045	1,121,481	916,411	374,498	18,324,093
North Carolina	7,847,660	481,879	166,927	164,459	67,141	8,728,066
North Dakota	574,567	22,845	4,373	2,296	865	604,946
Ohio	10,117,040	452,755	141,258	74,037	22,019	10,807,109
Oklahoma	3,120,527	165,935	58,178	45,862	23,780	3,414,282
Oregon	3,056,810	296,936	90,146	90,988	48,613	3,583,493
Pennsylvania	10,739,845	713,168	223,800	139,862	48,069	11,864,744
Rhode Island	784,629	116,795	40,928	34,704	16,920	993,976
South Carolina	3,982,398	141,809	56,365	49,641	19,870	4,250,083
South Dakota	709,495	31,269	7,647	3,900	495	752,806
Tennessee	5,526,410	197,144	76,895	55,259	18,320	5,874,028
Texas	14,945,463	4,468,593	1,375,325	1,202,928	725,113	22,717,422
Utah	2,171,325	212,876	65,103	48,789	17,111	2,515,204
Vermont	559,104	21,420	6,092	1,600	489	588,705
Virginia	6,370,112	603,865	204,295	143,319	36,506	7,358,097
Washington	5,155,550	588,507	237,704	165,978	66,861	6,214,600
West Virginia	1,675,154	26,082	5,989	4,525	211	1,711,961
Wisconsin	4,865,250	261,024	85,204	66,168	21,147	5,298,793
Wyoming	469,319	27,986	4,411	3,090	558	505,364
<b>NATIONAL TOTAL</b>	228,797,184	32,487,149	11,207,185	9,050,982	4,291,814	285,834,314