

HI Annual State Performance Report

Victim Assistance Formula Grant Program

Reporting Period: [Oct 1, 2020 to Sept 30, 2021]

This aggregated data is self-reported by the grantees and subgrantees in each state/territory.

OVC VOCA Assistance Funds				
	2018-V2-GX-0015	2019-V2-GX-0017	2020-V2-GX-0055	2021-15POVC-21-GG-00621-ASSI
Federal Award Amount	\$14,803,390.00	\$10,058,537.00	\$7,502,120.00	\$4,783,838.00
Total Amount of Subawards	\$12,810,280.00	\$9,218,611.00	\$3,431,604.00	\$0.00
Total Number of Subawards	38	26	7	0
Administrative Funds Amount	\$740,169.00	\$502,926.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Training Funds Amount	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Balance Remaining	\$1,252,941.00	\$337,000.00	\$4,070,516.00	\$4,783,838.00

Subgrantee Organization Type				
The total number of subgrants represents all subgrants funded across all federal awards active during the reporting period. The number is not unique as there are subgrantee organizations that are continuously funded from each federal award.				
Type of Organization	2018-V2-GX-0015	2019-V2-GX-0017	2020-V2-GX-0055	2021-15POVC-21-GG-00621-ASSI
Government Agencies Only	7	6	1	0
Corrections	1	1	1	0
Courts	1	0	0	0
Juvenile Justice	0	0	0	0
Law Enforcement	1	0	0	0
Prosecutor	4	4	0	0
Other	0	1	0	0
Nonprofit Organization Only	31	20	6	0
Child Abuse Service organization (e.g., child advocacy center)	0	0	0	0
Coalition (e.g., state domestic violence or sexual assault coalition)	0	0	0	0
Domestic and Family Violence Organization	9	4	2	0
Faith-based Organization	0	0	0	0
Organization Provides Domestic and Family Violence and Sexual Assault Services	0	0	0	0
Organization by and/or for underserved victims of crime (e.g., drunk driving, homicide, elder abuse)	4	3	0	0
Sexual Assault Services organization (e.g., rape crisis center)	4	4	0	0
Multiservice agency	12	6	3	0
Other	2	3	1	0

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Federally Recognized Tribal Governments, Agencies, and Organizations Only	0	0	0	0
Child Abuse Service organization (e.g., child advocacy center)	0	0	0	0
Court	0	0	0	0
Domestic and Family Violence organization	0	0	0	0
Faith-based organization	0	0	0	0
Juvenile justice	0	0	0	0
Law Enforcement	0	0	0	0
Organization provides domestic and family violence and sexual assault services	0	0	0	0
Prosecutor	0	0	0	0
Sexual Assault Services organization (e.g., rape crisis center)	0	0	0	0
Other justice-based agency	0	0	0	0
Other agency that is NOT justice-based (e.g., human services, health, education)	0	0	0	0
Organization by and/or for a specific traditionally underserved community	0	0	0	0
Organization by and/or for underserved victims of crime (e.g., drunk driving, homicide, elder abuse)	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0
Campus Organizations Only	0	0	0	0
Campus-based victims services	0	0	0	0
Law enforcement	0	0	0	0
Physical or mental health service program	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0
Total Number of Subawards	38	26	7	0

*This number is not unique across fiscal years as there are subgrantee organizations that are funded from multiple federal awards.

Subaward Purpose				
A single SAR can select multiple purposes. Numbers are not unique				
	2018-V2-GX-0015	2019-V2-GX-0017	2020-V2-GX-0055	2021-15POVC-21-GG-00621-ASSI
A. Continue a VOCA-funded victim project funded in a previous year	21	18	6	0
B. Expand or enhance an existing project not funded by VOCA in the previous year	9	2	1	0
C. Start up a new victim services project	10	6	0	0
D. Start up a new Native American victim services project	0	0	0	0
E. Expand or enhance an existing Native American project	0	0	0	0

VOCA and Match Funds				
A single SAR can select multiple service types. Numbers are not unique				
	2018-V2-GX-0015	2019-V2-GX-0017	2020-V2-GX-0055	2021-15POVC-21-GG-00621-ASSI
A.INFORMATION & REFERRAL	31	23	6	0
B.PERSONAL ADVOCACY/ACCOMPANIMENT	29	21	5	0
C.EMOTIONAL SUPPORT OR SAFETY SERVICES	30	23	6	0
D.SHELTER/HOUSING SERVICES	16	11	4	0
E.CRIMINAL/CIVIL JUSTICE SYSTEM ASSISTANCE	21	18	4	0
F. ASSISTANCE IN FILING COMPENSATION CLAIMS	38	26	7	0

Priority and Underserved Requirements				
Priority Area	2018-V2-GX-0015	2019-V2-GX-0017	2020-V2-GX-0055	2021-15POVC-21-GG-00621-ASSI
Child Abuse				
Total Amount	\$2,904,725.00	\$1,426,406.00	\$1,211,372.00	\$0.00
% of Total Federal Award	20.00 %	14.00 %	16.00 %	
Domestic and Family Violence				
Total Amount	\$3,399,318.00	\$2,465,333.00	\$317,487.00	\$0.00
% of Total Federal Award	23.00 %	25.00 %	4.00 %	
Sexual Assault				
Total Amount	\$1,690,442.00	\$1,939,044.00	\$821,372.00	\$0.00
% of Total Federal Award	11.00 %	19.00 %	11.00 %	
Underserved				
Total Amount	\$4,815,794.00	\$3,082,235.00	\$1,081,373.00	\$0.00
% of Total Federal Award	33.00 %	31.00 %	14.00 %	

Budget and Staffing				
Staffing Information	2018-V2-GX-0015	2019-V2-GX-0017	2020-V2-GX-0055	2021-15POVC-21-GG-00621-ASSI
Total number of paid staff for all subgrantee victimization program and/or services	629	388	80	
Number of staff hours funded through this VOCA award (plus match) for subgrantee's victimization programs and/or services	294702	165861	54194	
Total number of volunteer staff supporting the work of this VOCA award (plus match) for subgrantee's victimization programs and/or services	172	66	13	
Number of volunteer hours supporting the work of this VOCA award (plus match) for subgrantee's victimization programs and/or services	21848	8884	244	

AGGREGATED SUBGRANTEE PERFORMANCE MEASURE DATA

Victimization Type						
Victimization Type	Number of Subgrantees Indicating Intent to Serve This Victim Type	Number of Individuals Who Actually Received Services Based on a Presenting Victimization				
		Quarter 1 Total	Quarter 2 Total	Quarter 3 Total	Quarter 4 Total	Per Quarter Average
Adult Physical Assault (includes Aggravated and Simple Assault)	27	1067	1191	1203	1193	1163
Adult Sexual Assault	39	482	444	534	524	496
Adults Sexually Abused/Assaulted as Children	29	138	70	89	99	99
Arson	12	20	7	12	9	12
Bullying (Verbal, Cyber or Physical)	18	97	72	122	81	93
Burglary	17	163	162	159	152	159
Child Physical Abuse or Neglect	31	445	401	331	255	358
Child Pornography	15	33	13	19	8	18
Child Sexual Abuse/Assault	45	794	940	846	812	848
Domestic and/or Family Violence	43	3591	3540	3122	2760	3253
DUI/DWI Incidents	16	23	35	27	38	30
Elder Abuse or Neglect	13	176	205	202	237	205
Hate Crime: Racial/Religious/Gender/Sexual Orientation/Other (Explanation Required)	13	10	10	23	27	17
Human Trafficking: Labor	13	38	27	14	1	20
Human Trafficking: Sex	22	63	70	75	63	67
Identity Theft/Fraud/Financial Crime	15	72	42	65	39	54
Kidnapping (non-custodial)	15	9	12	9	13	10
Kidnapping (custodial)	17	30	34	27	22	28
Mass Violence (Domestic/International)	6	0	0	0	0	0
Other Vehicular Victimization (e.g., Hit and Run)	15	163	136	139	141	144
Robbery	17	117	123	267	219	181
Stalking/Harassment	24	279	249	277	316	280
Survivors of Homicide Victims	18	218	206	224	239	221
Teen Dating Victimization	13	58	24	39	32	38
Terrorism (Domestic/International)	6	0	0	1	1	0
Other	4	1766	2119	1867	1975	1931

Special Classifications of Individuals					
Special Classifications of Individuals	Number of Individuals Self Reporting a Special Classification				
	Quarter 1 Total	Quarter 2 Total	Quarter 3 Total	Quarter 4 Total	Per Quarter Average
Deaf/Hard of Hearing	29	26	18	22	127

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Homeless	342	309	339	271	1361
Immigrants/Refugees/Asylum Seekers	253	247	202	80	847
LGBTQ	42	44	49	34	184
Veterans	13	15	20	10	73
Victims with Disabilities: Cognitive/ Physical /Mental	278	484	361	248	1498
Victims with Limited English Proficiency	193	203	208	126	785
Other	191	17	148	143	2215

General Award Information		
Activities Conducted at the Subgrantee Level	Number	Percent
Total number of individuals who received services during the Fiscal Year.	31202	
Total number of anonymous contacts who received services during the Fiscal Year	3697	
Number of new individuals who received services from your state for the first time during the Fiscal Year.	17102	54.81 %
Of the clients who received services, how many presented with more than one type of victimization during the Fiscal Year?	2822	9.04 %
Number of individuals assisted with a victim compensation application during the Fiscal Year.	5075	

Demographics		
Demographic Characteristic of New Individuals Served	Number	Percent
Race/Ethnicity		
American Indian or Alaska Native	54	0.32 %
Asian	1678	9.81 %
Black or African American	228	1.33 %
Hispanic or Latino	334	1.95 %
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	2506	14.65 %
White Non-Latino or Caucasian	3311	19.36 %
Some Other Race	122	0.71 %
Multiple Races	1212	7.09 %
Not Reported	7538	44.08 %
Not Tracked	119	0.70 %
Race/Ethnicity Total	17102	
Gender Identity		
Male	5793	33.87 %
Female	10530	61.57 %
Other	16	0.09 %
Not Reported	470	2.75 %
Not Tracked	293	1.71 %
Gender Total	17102	
Age		
Age 0- 12	1050	6.14 %
Age 13- 17	1038	6.07 %
Age 18- 24	2395	14.00 %

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Age 25- 59	9314	54.46 %
Age 60 and Older	1787	10.45 %
Not Reported	1408	8.23 %
Not Tracked	110	0.64 %
Age Total	17102	

Direct Services

Service Area	# of Subgrantees That Provided Services in This Category	# of Individuals/Contacts Receiving Services	Specific Service	Frequency of Service
A. Information & Referral	44	18854	Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			A1. Information about the criminal justice process	19977
			A2. Information about victim rights, how to obtain notifications, etc.	10557
			A3. Referral to other victim service programs	6670
			A4. Referral to other services, supports, and resources (includes legal, medical, faith-based organizations, address confidentiality programs, etc.)	8915
B. Personal Advocacy/ Accompaniment	37	3399	Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			B1. Victim advocacy/accompaniment to emergency medical care	181
			B2. Victim advocacy/accompaniment to medical forensic exam	310
			B3. Law enforcement interview advocacy/accompaniment	149
			B4. Individual advocacy (e.g., assistance in applying for public benefits, return of personal property or effects)	3453
			B5. Performance of medical or nonmedical forensic exam or interview or medical evidence collection	286
			B6. Immigration assistance (e.g., special visas, continued presence application, and other immigration relief)	281
			B7. Intervention with employer, creditor, landlord, or academic institution	760
			B8. Child or dependent care assistance (includes coordination of services)	1509
			B9. Transportation assistance (includes coordination of services)	2185
			B10. Interpreter services	559
C. Emotional Support or Safety	49	9851	Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			C1. Crisis intervention (in-person, includes safety planning, etc.)	9793
			C2. Hotline/crisis line counseling	2612
			C3. On-scene crisis response (e.g., community crisis response)	72

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Services			C4. Individual counseling	13128
			C5. Support groups (facilitated or peer)	4195
			C6. Other Therapy (traditional, cultural, or alternative healing; art, writing, or play therapy, etc.)	1498
			C7. Emergency financial assistance	682
D. Shelter/ Housing Services	24	595	Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			D1. Emergency shelter or safe house	862
			D2. Transitional housing	256
			D3. Relocation assistance (includes assistance with obtaining housing)	397
E. Criminal/ Civil Justice System Assistance	31	23035	Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			E1. Notification of criminal justice events	76260
			E2. Victim impact statement assistance	1087
			E3. Assistance with restitution	5868
			E4. Civil legal assistance in obtaining protection or restraining order	1052
			E5. Civil legal assistance with family law issues	7047
			E6. Other emergency justice-related assistance	261
			E7. Immigration assistance	536
			E8. Prosecution interview advocacy/accompaniment	2615
			E9. Law enforcement interview advocacy/accompaniment	222
			E10. Criminal advocacy/accompaniment	26947
E11. Other legal advice and/or counsel	618			

ANNUAL QUESTIONS

Grantee Annually Reported Questions	
Question/Option	Count
Were any administrative and training funds used during the reporting period?	
Yes	1
No	0
Did the administrative funds support any education activities during the reporting period?	
Yes	1
No	0
Number of requests received for education activities during the reporting period.	0
Number of people trained or attending education events during the reporting period.	135
Number of events conducted during the reporting period.	10
Did the grant support any coordination activities (e.g., with other service providers, law enforcement agencies) during the reporting period?	
Yes	1
No	0

Describe any program or educational materials developed during the reporting period.

CPJAD conducted the following trainings and related educational material during the period: March 2, 2021, Grant Administration Training (GAT): All new VOCA recipients, or new project directors or financial officers, were required to attend the annual GAT; it was held as online training. The purpose for the training was to familiarize project staff with the grant's requirements, as well as guide them through the federal reporting process and other requirements. PowerPoint developed. March 5, 2021, VOCA RFP Orientation: CPJAD conducted an orientation/informational session on FY 2020 RFP. PowerPoint developed. June 2021, CPJAD-Sponsored OVC-TTAC Training on Sustaining Your Program's Capacity to Serve Victims: CPJAD coordinated with OVC-TTAC to provide priority to VOCA staff to attend a series of online sessions during the month. OVC-TTAC developed the presentation materials. August 2021, CPJAD Sponsored OVC-TTAC Training on Financial Management: CPJAD again coordinated with OVC-TTAC to provide priority to VOCA staff to attend a series of online sessions during the month. OVC-TTAC developed the presentation materials. September 30, 2021, Annual Report/Priority Allocation Training: CPJAD conducted training on completing and reporting on the Annual Report and Priority Allocation for VOCA staff. PowerPoint developed. In addition, some examples that the projects developed are the following: Maui Department of Prosecuting Attorney (Maui Prosecutor's Department): Maui Prosecutor's Department was able to reprint the Handbook for Victims and Witnesses and distributed it to victims and service providers. The Spanish translation was also updated and a new translation was completed in Tagalog. Their brochure also was translated into different languages, including Ilocano, Tagalog, Spanish, Korean, Japanese, Chuukese, Tongan, Samoan, and Marshallese; they were disseminated to various partner agencies, including faith-based organizations. Maui Family Support Services (MFSS): During the pandemic, MFSS staff created both Facebook and Instagram pages to share resources available in the community, posting several times weekly on programs for rental assistance, food distribution sites, COVID testing sites, childcare assistance, and programs for working caregivers as public schools moved to distance learning. Based on social media traffic, MFSS determined that this service/information was useful to individuals and organizations. The social media platforms were active and they had over 300 followers on Facebook.

Describe any planning or training events held during the reporting period.

See above, response to Question #6 above. In addition, CPJAD assisted in the development and implementation of the Hawaii State Victim Assistance Academy as staff coordinated the HSVAA. Staff also facilitated the meetings of the Hawaii State Training Committee (HSTC), an advisory group of statewide government and non-profit victim service providers assisting to develop and implement the HSVAA. Four online training sessions were held, November 2020, May, July and September 2021, including a train the trainer session in July 2021; a total of 53 students attended. Also in September 2021, CPJAD requested that VOCA recipients and other crime victim service providers respond to the VOCA Needs Assessment Survey, regarding the needs of crime victims, crime victim service providers and related training needs. The results of the Survey were received in October 2021; 19 respondents from 17 different projects replied. In response to the question in times of reduced funding, what is the most urgently important service needed for victims, the top two responses were first Counseling/ Mental Health/Trauma; and second Housing/Transitional Housing/ Rental Subsidies; the top two budget priority items were Personnel (Salary and Fringe Benefits) and Client Assistance (Transportation/Housing/ Emergency Assistance); the top two training requests were for Advanced Skills and Trauma Informed Care training. CPJAD compared the Survey results with earlier community survey responses and concluded that the needs of crime victims and crime victim service providers remained unchanged.

Describe any program policies changed during the reporting period.

As a result of the pandemic, all meetings, monitoring visits and trainings switched to online rather than in-person. Staff teleworked, but were called to return to the office by June 2021. Also during the pandemic, in-person delivery of documents was limited and delivery of mail slowed. Finding that some projects preferred email submissions, a new policy was announced in December 2020, allowing all projects to submit financial documents for reimbursement via email. Prior to this, all financial documents were required to be mailed or hand delivered. In September 2021, CPJAD implemented the OVC new match waiver pandemic policy. All current open projects were credited for the match they already contributed and granted a 100% match waiver for the unmet match. Also in September 2021, with new federal legislation, VOCA allowed for extensions for awards. CPJAD started planning for a solicitation through a RFP for the de-obligated funds from the FY 2018 award, for 9-month contracts to terminate on September 30, 2022. In addition, CPJAD has been developing an online Grant Management System for applications and awarded projects since April 2021, and will be implementing it about January 2022. Lastly CPJAD continues to implement the revisions suggested from the audit by the federal Office of Inspector General. For the audit recommendations, CPJAD made changes in 2019 to improve its administration of the VOCA grant, including the following: 1) it confirms its tracking of underserved populations for reporting purposes; 2) it requires testing for accuracy in the projects Performance Measure Reports; and 3) it requires periodic documentation of projects request for reimbursement. The audit was closed by the Office of Justice Programs in March 2021.

Describe any earned media coverage events/episodes during the reporting period.

CPJAD was not the subject of any earned media coverage during the reporting period. However, its VOCA projects were highlighted in radio and TV interviews, news reports, and social media throughout the year. For example: In October 2020, the Kauai newspaper, the Garden Island News, reported on the work done by YWCA of Kauai staff for Domestic Violence Awareness Month, including a proclamation signed by the County Council. Throughout April 2021, a project serving domestic violence and sexual assault victims by providing them shelter and teaching them farming skills, The Maui Farms, was featured in print and on television because one of their employees embarked on a nearly 180-mile walk around the entire island. Using his personal vacation time, he raised both awareness of and funds for victims of crime. During this reporting period, a Micronesian domestic violence advocate from the Compact of Free Association representing the Domestic Violence Action Center (DVAC) was invited to a local radio station regularly to speak in her native language about domestic violence and services available to domestic violence victims. The radio station has a wide audience and features programming in different languages. Also, the DVAC Korean advocate was invited by the largest Korean radio station in Hawaii to speak about domestic violence for 12 weeks. Susannah Wesley Community Center's (SWCC) human trafficking project was acknowledged and thanked for its work with the State Attorney General's office in the "Shine the Light" operation that helped to recover missing and trafficked children. SWCC also was praised and acknowledged in the new Honolulu Prosecuting Attorney's 100-day-in-office speech.

Describe any coordinated responses/services for assisting crime victims during the reporting period.

CPJAD staff continues to facilitate a quarterly Victim Witness Coordinator s group. The group consists of the state s four County Prosecutor Offices Victim Witness Division Project Directors, the Department of the Attorney General Missing Children s Center, the FBI, the Hawaii U.S. Attorney s Office, the Department of Public Safety, and the Crime Victims Compensation Commission. The purpose of the meeting is to reinforce positive working relationships with victim service providers on both the state and federal level to better serve crime victims. As mentioned above, CPJAD staff also facilitates the meeting of the Hawaii State Training Committee (HSTC), consisting of staff from the three of the County Prosecutors Victim Witness Units, Crime Victim Compensation Commission, and non-profit service providers. HSTC has assisted in developing and implementing the Hawaii State Victim Assistance Academy, to set a standard of competency and caring services to crime victims. Additionally, CPJAD staff attends the meetings for Mass Violence Response Planning, a collaboration and coordination of services to crime victims in the community. The participation list includes Crime Victim Crime Commission, the County Prosecutor Offices, the state and county disaster relief agencies, Hawaii Visitors Bureau, the Honolulu County Coroner s Office, the American Red Cross, and others. The projects also reported the following examples of coordination activities: Maui Prosecutor s Department: The Maui Prosecutor s Department actively participates in multidisciplinary response to mass violence, sex trafficking, child physical and sexual abuse. One example of coordination activities initiated as early as the investigation phase of cases is by responding to any disclosure of sexual assault during the forensic interview. Advocates provide general information about the criminal justice system to the family and also provide them with a list of resources in the community. This is a great opportunity to coordinate with law enforcement and other agencies such as the Children's Justice Center, Child Welfare Services, and Child and Family Service. Sex Abuse Treatment Center (SATC): SATC meets for monthly interagency committee meetings, comprised of service providers, government agencies (Department of Education, Children s Justice Center and Child Welfare Services) and local police and prosecution regarding sexual assault of minors. Additionally, adult sex assault cases are routinely reviewed and discussed with medical, police and prosecution as often is warranted. Susannah Wesley Community Center (SWCC): One of SWCC s larger scale accomplishments for 2020 was its participation in the Shine the Light law enforcement initiative geared towards locating high risk and trafficked long-term, missing children in Hawaii. SWCC and its partner organization, Hale Kipa, another VOCA recipient, were the only service provider agencies chosen to participate in the operation. The operation was a collaboration between law enforcement and service providers which included the Department of the Attorney General, Federal Bureau of Investigations, the Department of Homeland Security, and varying departments of the Honolulu Police Department. SWCC s program was deemed instrumental in assisting to identify 5 trafficked youth, one of whom was in the middle of a severe overdose at the moment of identification.

Please discuss the major issues in your state that either assist or prevent victims from receiving assistance during the reporting period.

Many of the same issues persist year to year and were exasperated by the pandemic, which in and of itself, limited victims from receiving assistance. HOUSING: The lack of affordable housing continues to be a major issue for victims of crime in Hawaii. The fact remains unchanged that many victims do not possess the average financial resources, may have bad credit histories, lack employment, and have other issues that prevent them from being able to compete for housing. CPJAD continues to recognize the lack of affordable housing as a challenging issue for crime victims; homelessness is acknowledged as underserved population, eligible for additional points for projects in the RFP application. Several VOCA projects offer limited relocation and rental assistance in emergency situations. However, many victims still face homelessness. Responses to the recent Survey include: Affordable housing and residential substance abuse treatment are not available; housing assistance. The need is greater than the resources, especially with the cost of housing in Hawaii; and we don't have enough money for subsidies during the pandemic so people can stay housed . . . STAFFING/PERSONNEL: The pandemic adversely affected the State s economy. A reduction in State funding, in particular, reduced staffing, created challenges to government agencies to provide services while carrying staff vacancies. Filling vacancies also is a barrier to services for victims. The lack of a pool of trained, competent and qualified applicants has caused a gap in services. One Neighbor Island project has a clinical supervisor position vacant for months. This clinical supervisor position requires an individual to be experienced and knowledgeable about sexual assault. The smaller populations of Neighbor Island communities plus the pandemic are contributing factors in the prolonged vacancies. CHILDCARE: Childcare is a hardship for victims and their children. As one project describes it: Childcare is a significant issue for the victims served due to the fact that there are very few providers to begin with on the island; there are even fewer affordable or subsidized childcare options here; childcare program capacities are reduced due to the pandemic; childcare programs and facilities shut down regularly due to COVID cases. In addition, COVID safety measures/rules can create undue financial hardship and stress on families in the regular event of a child being exposed as a close contact in schools. The single mothers served have very limited support networks and alternate childcare options; over 50% of the women have children under age 5 who cannot be vaccinated. Therefore, they must quarantine and the mother must stay home from work to care for them. This is not sustainable for most working parents and the problem is compounded for parents of multiple children. This reality also makes it very difficult to obtain and maintain employment if having to regularly leave work due to lack of childcare for COVID positive or close contact cases.

Please describe ways that your agency promoted the coordination of public and private efforts within the community to help crime victims during the reporting period.

See above, response to Question #11. CPJAD staff continues to facilitate and participate in several statewide victim initiatives. In addition, the RFP requires applicants to address the question of how it coordinates services with other agencies and resources in the community, including information on participation in State, County or Federal task forces, coalitions or other multi-agency teams. The various County Prosecutor Offices, which through their longstanding conduit program funds nonprofit agencies to help crime victims, is particularly of note. These conduit programs provide needed services to crime victims in the counties. Some examples of projects promoting coordination of public and private efforts within the community to help crime victims are: Honolulu Prosecutor s Department: The primary public-private service coordination included the work done with their subgrantees, Kapiolani Medical Center for Women and Children/Sex Abuse Treatment Center for sexual assault services and MADD Hawaii Victim Services for services to survivors of homicide, negligent homicide, and negligent injury. In addition, they have established a new collaborative project with the Domestic Violence Action Center providing expedited services and referrals to victims of domestic violence. Maui Prosecutor s Department: Collaboration and coordination with other government agencies as well as with private service providers. They participate in activities that promote raising community awareness of crime victims, such as the Domestic Violence Awareness Month, Sex Assault Awareness Month, and Proclamations by the Mayor. Outreach materials including handbooks and brochures are distributed to other agencies and places where victims may go for help. They also provide presentations and in-service training with other service providers to reach victims and to educate other professionals who may need guidance to refer victims for services.

Please describe any notable activities at the grantee level during the reporting period that improved delivery of victim services.

The projects describe the following activities: Hawaii Prosecutor s Office: Due to the pandemic, they helped victims to participate in court proceedings by obtaining Zoom and other virtual meeting links from the courts, as well as providing a space and camera capabilities to appear in these proceedings. They also assisted in providing and filing more petitions for TROs via email with victims. Accommodations were made in their Restorative Justice program to create a work-study program called Ho`omalua, which allowed victims to communicate in writing to offenders about how crime has affected them. Child & Family Service: VOCA funds have allowed for TRO and Court Advocacy to continue in Hawaii Island, as Judiciary funding cut these services. In East Hawaii, VOCA funds cover approximately 90% of the victim services. In West Hawaii, VOCA funds allow for staffing to continue 24/7 program coverage for the West Hawaii Domestic Abuse Shelter. During the pandemic restrictions, the program has continued to provide victim assistance services via tele-health, TRO, court advocacy and safety planning.

Please discuss each priority (i.e., child abuse, domestic assault, sexual assault, and underserved) in which VOCA funds have been used to assist crime victims during the reporting period

Projects are aware that the state s VOCA grant must allocate 10% of funds to each priority area. This year s VOCA funding supported the four County Prosecutors Offices Victim Witness services, and government and nonprofit projects which provided a full range of services to victims of child abuse, domestic violence, sexual assault, and underserved populations. The following case studies illustrate how projects successfully served victims in each of the priority areas: CHILD ABUSE: Honolulu Prosecutor s Department: This case is about a father who sexually abused his three biological daughters. The molestations began when they were seven years old and continued for years. The repeated acts of sexual penetration and fondling lasted for almost ten years for the two oldest daughters. The girls are now 18, 17 and 10 years old. These offenses were reported when the oldest daughter called Child Welfare Services (CWS) after returning home from the mainland for her first year away at college and her father tried to molest her again. Unfortunately, the mother is not protective and does not believe her daughters, so CWS placed four of the youngest children into foster care. The oldest brother witnessed some of the molestations but with his parents. Once CWS and police were notified, the mother cancelled the oldest daughter s cell service in her attempt to cut off all communications and isolate her daughter. The daughter saw this as a form of retaliation. She needed the phone to receive calls from potential employers for summer employment. She had to hold off on her job search since she no longer had cell service and could not leave contact information on her applications. She also had to cope with tension building in the house because she was not permitted to leave the house, and because she missed her younger sisters and brothers since they were in foster care. Supportive services provided to the three daughters have included court accompaniment to the Grand Jury hearing, assistance with Crime Victim Compensation Commission application, filing for a No Contact Order in Court, and support counseling and referrals for sex abuse counseling. The advocate also reached out to the Children s Justice Center for financial assistance so oldest daughter could re-activate her cell phone. The Advocate worked closely with CWS worker to coordinate transportation for the youngest girls for the Grand Jury hearing. At the Grand Jury hearing, it was a sweet reunion for the three sisters, hugging and re-connecting with each other. A few days prior to the commencement of her fall semester, the oldest daughter reached out to the Advocate asking for financial assistance with her baggage fee after her mother refused to help pay for her luggage to go back to school. The Advocate coordinated with the police advocate and Children s Justice Center for financial assistance; the police advocate met with oldest daughter at airport and paid for the baggage fees. The Advocate continues to update the CWS worker on case status. This case shows the resiliency of the three daughters and how breaking the silence ended their years of trauma and victimization. Catholic Charities Hawaii: Victim is a 16-year old female who was referred for services due to trauma history of physical abuse from her previously adoptive mother and her partner. All counseling sessions were facilitated via video or phone due to limitations with policies and procedures related to the pandemic. Sessions were scheduled twice a week at request of the Client and her caregiver. In the first session, the Client shared her recent life events, her first day of her work, and her stress over financial worries. The Therapist and the Client processed the Client's thoughts and feelings about her worries for the future since she fears that her financial strain will be a barrier for her success educationally, professionally, and personally. The Therapist also provided client with resources for financial aid and assistance for higher education. As the sessions continued, the Therapist and the Client had further discussions to process the Client's worries for her financial stability and her future. She presented as engaged during sessions as she asked questions and actively participated in therapeutic discussion and activities. During the next few months, the Client received psychoeducation about feelings and emotions. The Client began learning to identify various emotions that she experienced and communicates this with the Therapist; she learned to develop healthy strategies to cope with uncomfortable feelings, past trauma, and negative self-talk. The Client also received psychoeducation about trauma and trauma responses. She was able to report mostly positive interactions with relatives and friends, but often expressed feelings of loneliness or isolation. However, despite efforts to utilize healthy coping strategies and supports, the Client still expressed overwhelming feelings of anxious

Please briefly describe efforts taken to serve Victims of Federal crime during the reporting period.

See above, response to Question #11, CPJAD continues to facilitate the Victim Witness Coordinators' Meeting which provides the opportunity for participants to discuss issues related to federal victims of crime, share federal, state and local resources and exchange information and training materials. Participants consist of the VWS from the four Counties Prosecutor Offices, Crime Victims Compensation Commission, the Department of Public Safety, the FBI and the US Attorney's office. Frequent contact at these meeting strengthens collaborative working relationships between state and federal victim service coordinators. In addition, the County Prosecutor s Offices report that they continue to work collaboratively with the US Attorney s office, the FBI, and the Department of Homeland Security on those cases that involve federal crime victims. Projects also have programs or procedures which helped to serve victims of federal crimes directly. The Children s Law Project Hawaii reports that they continue to evaluate for any indication of kidnapping and sex trafficking of the victims of crime they serve because these crimes have greater implications as Federal crimes. Screening all of their cases for signs of human trafficking, they take the legal steps necessary if trafficking or custodial or non-custodial kidnapping occurs, especially if a child is transported over state lines.

Please identify any emerging issues or notable trends affecting crime victim services in your state during the reporting period.

The pandemic is still affecting services to crime victims: Limited Resources: Due to the ongoing community restrictions of the pandemic, resource services have become more limited. This is especially true for the youth. Most providers provided services only in a virtual setting which provides a barrier to our youth. The youth have voiced that it is difficult to connect with a counselor via telehealth to discuss intimate details of their trauma. Restrictions on service: If Hawaii implements a vaccination mandate for businesses, victims could be prevented from receiving services if projects were required to comply with such a policy. Some service providers have started to require proof of vaccination to enter programs, including residential programs. Some victims have mixed levels of support and interest in obtaining the COVID-19 vaccine. One project reports that about 54% of its clients have chosen to receive a COVID-19 vaccination. Projects may offer local resources for testing, and have allowed outside service providers to come to campus to offer vaccinations on-site for those clients with limited transportation. However, due past trauma or negative experiences in obtaining supportive services, some victims have a distrust of the medical system or the government, or hold other personal beliefs. which make them wary of obtaining a vaccine. In addition, victims may have more pressing and competing needs

and priorities than seeking health care for COVID prevention; for them basic life necessities such as safety, shelter, childcare, employment, may be priority in their lives.. Changing Policies/Mandates: Pandemic rules and mandates can be difficult to keep up with for projects, staff and clients. It is very challenging for victims of crime to establish a sense of stability and security when there is ongoing uncertainty regarding critical issues that impact daily life and functioning, such as school closures, employer work policies, vaccination requirements and availability of government assistance such as unemployment benefits. Uncertainty can create an elevated sense of anxiety and negatively impacts mental health, which slows development of protective factors for victims. Lifting of Eviction Moratorium: An influx of underserved (homeless) individuals seeking services due to the eviction moratorium ending is expected among projects providing shelter services. Capacity may already be very limited due to staffing shortages and reduced funding.

Please briefly outline any staffing retention issues that your victim assistance program has and why these issues may occur during the reporting period.

During the reporting period, CPJAD lost one experienced specialist in October 2020 and another in March 2021. We were fully staffed again in May 2021. Departing specialists took on similar positions with other offices which offered higher salaries. Well-qualified and experienced staff tends to move on to other opportunities that are able to provide better pay or more opportunity for growth. The State s economy is still not up to pre-pandemic levels, and like other sectors of the economy, finding qualified and competent staff is challenging.

Please explain your state process to publicize its victim assistance funding for services to victims of crime during the reporting period.

Hawaii continues to publicize its victim assistance funding for services to victims of crime as follows: VOCA funding is annually awarded via the competitive RFP process. The RFP is posted on the Hawaii State Procurement Office website publicizing its victim assistance funding for services. Notices were distributed to an array of victim services list serves across the State. A Request for Information (RFI) briefing for the VOCA grant was advertised to all interested agencies throughout the State. In the FY 2020 RFP, CPJAD received 28 applications; two of those applications were from agencies which had not received VOCA funds previously. VOCA funds were used to sustain five (5) government and five (5) non-profit continuing projects, as well as, fund one (1) new VOCA project. CPJAD is assured that its efforts to publicize the RFP are reaching a wide audience. CPJAD continues to allocate a standard award amount to the four County Prosecutor s Offices under the state s conduit system. In the conduit system, VOCA funds are sub-granted to the counties, which then subgrants funds to non-profit agencies to fulfill service gaps in the jurisdiction, ensuring the local county community is informed about VOCA funds. In addition, the State process to publicize victim assistance funding for services to victims of crime during this reporting period is through outreach by staff and our website.

Please explain how your state is able to direct funding to new/underserved populations during the reporting period.

See above, response to #19 above re VOCA publicity. VOCA funding in the State continues to support the needs of underserved victim populations. Hawaii s definition of underserved includes victims with disabilities; elderly victims; victims of sex trafficking; immigrants/victims with limited English proficiency; lesbian, gay, bisexual, transsexual, queer, and questioning (LGBTQ+) victims; victims of violent property crimes; victims residing in rural or geographically isolated areas, survivors of homicide and negligent homicide; and tourists/visitors; homeless victims, Native Hawaiian victims, victims with Mental Health/Substance Abuse issues, youth aging out of foster care, and youth offender victims. Due to the decrease in VOCA funding nationally, for this reporting period, CPJAD was only able to fund 11 projects for the FY 2020 award, in contrast to the 19 projects funded with the FY 2019 award. Those projects serving underserved population are the following: A sex trafficking services agency serving that underserved population; A domestic violence services agency serving the underserved populations of Native Hawaiians and the homeless.

Please explain how your program is able to respond to gaps in services during the reporting period.

CPJAD conducts periodic state-wide surveys, which have been shown to be an effective tool to determine gaps in services. In September 2021, CPJAD conducted its Survey of service providers. With VOCA funds decreasing about 43% from FY 2020 to FY 2021, CPJAD sought community input on what the current needs of crime victims and service providers were. CPJAD compared the Survey results with earlier community survey responses and concluded that the needs of crime victims and crime victim service providers remained unchanged.

Please list and explain any outcome measure(s) that are reported to the governor, legislature, or other state entity during the reporting period.

As stated in previous years, CPJAD does not report outcome measures to the State s Governor, Legislature, or other state entity during the reporting period. An annual state audit is conducted and provided for public review. Besides reporting to CPJAD, the various projects may report annually to their respective county councils and provide them with statistical information on their performance.