

HI Annual State Performance Report

Victim Assistance Formula Grant Program

Reporting Period: [Oct 1, 2021 to Sept 30, 2022]

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	2022-15POVC-22-GG-00730-ASSI
Federal Award Amount	\$14,803,390.00	\$10,058,537.00	\$7,502,120.00	\$4,783,838.00	\$6,547,786.00
Total Amount of Subawards	\$13,731,410.00	\$8,714,820.00	\$7,013,260.00	\$1,643,349.00	\$0.00
Total Number of Subawards	45	28	16	7	0
Administrative Funds Amount	\$740,169.00	\$502,926.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Training Funds Amount	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Balance Remaining	\$331,811.00	\$840,791.00	\$488,860.00	\$3,140,489.00	\$6,547,786.00

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	2022-15POVC-22-GG-00730-ASSI
Government Agencies Only	7	6	5	1	0
Corrections	1	1	1	1	0
Courts	1	0	0	0	0
Juvenile Justice	0	0	0	0	0
Law Enforcement	1	0	0	0	0
Prosecutor	4	4	4	0	0
Other	0	1	0	0	0
Nonprofit Organization Only	38	22	11	6	0
Child Abuse Service organization (e.g., child advocacy center)	0	0	0	0	0
Coalition (e.g., state domestic violence or sexual assault coalition)	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic and Family Violence Organization	9	4	3	1	0
Faith-based Organization	0	0	0	0	0
Organization Provides Domestic and Family Violence and Sexual Assault Services	0	0	0	0	0
Organization by and/or for underserved victims of crime (e.g., drunk driving, homicide, elder abuse)	6	3	1	1	0
Sexual Assault Services organization (e.g., rape crisis center)	3	3	2	0	0
Multiservice agency	17	8	3	2	0
Other	3	4	2	2	0
Federally Recognized Tribal Governments, Agencies, and Organizations Only	0	0	0	0	0
Child Abuse Service organization (e.g., child advocacy center)	0	0	0	0	0
Court	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic and Family Violence organization	0	0	0	0	0
Faith-based organization	0	0	0	0	0
Juvenile justice	0	0	0	0	0
Law Enforcement	0	0	0	0	0
Organization provides domestic and family violence and sexual assault services	0	0	0	0	0
Prosecutor	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual Assault Services organization (e.g., rape crisis center)	0	0	0	0	0

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Other justice-based agency	0	0	0	0	0
Other agency that is NOT justice-based (e.g., human services, health, education)	0	0	0	0	0
Organization by and/or for a specific traditionally underserved community	0	0	0	0	0
Organization by and/or for underserved victims of crime (e.g., drunk driving, homicide, elder abuse)	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Campus Organizations Only	0	0	0	0	0
Campus-based victims services	0	0	0	0	0
Law enforcement	0	0	0	0	0
Physical or mental health service program	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total Number of Subawards	45	28	16	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	2022-15POVC-22-GG-00730-ASSI
A. Continue a VOCA-funded victim project funded in a previous year	24	20	15	6	0
B. Expand or enhance an existing project not funded by VOCA in the previous year	11	2	1	0	0
C. Start up a new victim services project	12	6	0	1	0
D. Start up a new Native American victim services project	0	0	0	0	0
E. Expand or enhance an existing Native American project	0	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	2022-15POVC-22-GG-00730-ASSI
A.INFORMATION & REFERRAL	37	24	15	7	0
B.PERSONAL ADVOCACY/ACCOMPANIMENT	33	20	14	4	0
C.EMOTIONAL SUPPORT OR SAFETY SERVICES	36	25	15	5	0
D.SHELTER/HOUSING SERVICES	20	10	9	3	0
E.CRIMINAL/CIVIL JUSTICE SYSTEM ASSISTANCE	25	17	13	5	0
F. ASSISTANCE IN FILING COMPENSATION CLAIMS	45	28	16	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	2022-15POVC-22-GG-00730-ASSI
Child Abuse					
Total Amount	\$3,292,799.00	\$1,622,224.00	\$1,570,553.00	\$180,260.00	\$0.00
% of Total Federal Award	22.00 %	16.00 %	21.00 %	4.00 %	
Domestic and Family Violence					
Total Amount	\$3,687,980.00	\$2,188,193.00	\$1,278,984.00	\$198,110.00	\$0.00
% of Total Federal Award	25.00 %	22.00 %	17.00 %	4.00 %	
Sexual Assault					
Total Amount	\$1,723,326.00	\$1,294,851.00	\$1,831,931.00	\$731,470.00	\$0.00
% of Total Federal Award	12.00 %	13.00 %	24.00 %	15.00 %	
Underserved					
Total Amount	\$5,027,304.00	\$3,609,550.00	\$2,301,792.00	\$533,509.00	\$0.00
% of Total Federal Award	34.00 %	36.00 %	31.00 %	11.00 %	

Budget and Staffing					
Staffing Information	2018-V2-GX-0015	2019-V2-GX-0017	2020-V2-GX-0055	2021-15POVC-21-GG-00621-ASSI	2022-15POVC-22-GG-00730-ASSI

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Total number of paid staff for all subgrantee victimization program and/or services	681	472	246	81
Number of staff hours funded through this VOCA award (plus match) for subgrantee's victimization programs and/or services	314582	213895	139306	23213
Total number of volunteer staff supporting the work of this VOCA award (plus match) for subgrantee's victimization programs and/or services	180	75	42	6
Number of volunteer hours supporting the work of this VOCA award (plus match) for subgrantee's victimization programs and/or services	24118	7225	2143	892

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)	20	1092	1136	1097	1134	1114
Adult Sexual Assault	33	461	492	500	481	483
Adults Sexually Abused/Assaulted as Children	24	65	92	121	105	95
Arson	13	9	2	5	10	6
Bullying (Verbal, Cyber or Physical)	13	79	121	134	32	91
Burglary	14	157	156	172	252	184
Child Physical Abuse or Neglect	27	281	328	377	424	352
Child Pornography	17	9	6	8	23	11
Child Sexual Abuse/Assault	41	785	851	949	968	888
Domestic and/or Family Violence	32	2387	2613	2797	2832	2657
DUI/DWI Incidents	14	47	40	37	56	45
Elder Abuse or Neglect	13	247	237	258	307	262
Hate Crime: Racial/Religious/Gender/ Sexual Orientation/Other (Explanation Required)	13	26	26	24	11	21
Human Trafficking: Labor	13	2	8	6	7	5
Human Trafficking: Sex	18	40	49	58	56	50
Identity Theft/Fraud/Financial Crime	16	33	27	27	21	27
Kidnapping (non-custodial)	15	10	19	13	23	16
Kidnapping (custodial)	16	39	34	27	40	35
Mass Violence (Domestic/International)	6	0	0	1	0	0
Other Vehicular Victimization (e.g., Hit and Run)	15	132	117	126	173	137
Robbery	16	236	218	256	304	253
Stalking/Harassment	21	279	316	334	317	311
Survivors of Homicide Victims	16	244	259	240	307	262
Teen Dating Victimization	10	12	12	14	24	15
Terrorism (Domestic/International)	6	0	1	2	4	1
Other	12	1934	1901	1938	2180	1988

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	14	15	17	20	138
Homeless	136	246	206	221	1504
Immigrants/Refugees/Asylum Seekers	87	88	101	13	853
LGBTQ	29	28	34	35	214
Veterans	12	13	8	6	76
Victims with Disabilities: Cognitive/ Physical /Mental	208	208	220	198	1637
Victims with Limited English Proficiency	122	126	139	129	853

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Other	137	126	129	204	2307
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General Award Information		
Activities Conducted at the Subgrantee Level	Number	Percent
Total number of individuals who received services during the Fiscal Year.	31221	
Total number of anonymous contacts who received services during the Fiscal Year	3186	
Number of new individuals who received services from your state for the first time during the Fiscal Year.	14283	45.75 %
Of the clients who received services, how many presented with more than one type of victimization during the Fiscal Year?	2015	6.45 %
Number of individuals assisted with a victim compensation application during the Fiscal Year.	5246	

Demographics		
Demographic Characteristic of New Individuals Served	Number	Percent
Race/Ethnicity		
American Indian or Alaska Native	40	0.28 %
Asian	1885	13.20 %
Black or African American	327	2.29 %
Hispanic or Latino	350	2.45 %
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	2656	18.60 %
White Non-Latino or Caucasian	3151	22.06 %
Some Other Race	135	0.95 %
Multiple Races	1021	7.15 %
Not Reported	4498	31.49 %
Not Tracked	220	1.54 %
Race/Ethnicity Total	14283	
Gender Identity		
Male	4873	34.12 %
Female	8655	60.60 %
Other	17	0.12 %
Not Reported	402	2.81 %
Not Tracked	336	2.35 %
Gender Total	14283	
Age		
Age 0- 12	1212	8.49 %
Age 13- 17	1175	8.23 %
Age 18- 24	1476	10.33 %
Age 25- 59	7955	55.70 %
Age 60 and Older	1732	12.13 %
Not Reported	462	3.23 %
Not Tracked	271	1.90 %
Age Total	14283	

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	32	18748	Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			A1. Information about the criminal justice process	19461
			A2. Information about victim rights, how to obtain notifications, etc.	7762
			A3. Referral to other victim service programs	4991
			A4. Referral to other services, supports, and resources (includes legal, medical, faith-based organizations, address confidentiality programs, etc.)	5757
			Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			B1. Victim advocacy/accompaniment to emergency medical care	135
			B2. Victim advocacy/accompaniment to medical forensic exam	258
			B3. Law enforcement interview advocacy/accompaniment	237
			B4. Individual advocacy (e.g., assistance in applying for public benefits, return of personal property or effects)	1282

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B. Personal Advocacy/ Accompaniment	24	1990	B5. Performance of medical or nonmedical forensic exam or interview or medical evidence collection	261
			B6. Immigration assistance (e.g., special visas, continued presence application, and other immigration relief)	63
			B7. Intervention with employer, creditor, landlord, or academic institution	406
			B8. Child or dependent care assistance (includes coordination of services)	125
			B9. Transportation assistance (includes coordination of services)	3868
			B10. Interpreter services	471
C. Emotional Support or Safety Services	37	8717	Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			C1. Crisis intervention (in-person, includes safety planning, etc.)	6803
			C2. Hotline/crisis line counseling	2162
			C3. On-scene crisis response (e.g., community crisis response)	157
			C4. Individual counseling	9680
			C5. Support groups (facilitated or peer)	1850
			C6. Other Therapy (traditional, cultural, or alternative healing; art, writing, or play therapy, etc.)	886
			C7. Emergency financial assistance	368
D. Shelter/ Housing Services	21	579	Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			D1. Emergency shelter or safe house	2069
			D2. Transitional housing	229
			D3. Relocation assistance (includes assistance with obtaining housing)	199
E. Criminal/ Civil Justice System Assistance	26	24983	Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			E1. Notification of criminal justice events	77569
			E2. Victim impact statement assistance	1183
			E3. Assistance with restitution	5567
			E4. Civil legal assistance in obtaining protection or restraining order	401
			E5. Civil legal assistance with family law issues	725
			E6. Other emergency justice-related assistance	193
			E7. Immigration assistance	161
			E8. Prosecution interview advocacy/accompaniment	2391
			E9. Law enforcement interview advocacy/accompaniment	220
			E10. Criminal advocacy/accompaniment	27400
E11. Other legal advice and/or counsel	681			

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.	109
Number of events conducted during the reporting period.	6
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.	

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CPJAD conducted the following trainings and related educational material during the period: MARCH 15, 2022, VOCA RFP Orientation: CPJAD conducted an orientation/informational session on FY 2021 RFP. A PowerPoint was developed. JUNE 22, 2022, Subrecipient Monitoring Training: CPJAD provided VOCA projects with subrecipients training on monitoring. A PowerPoint was developed. JULY, 2022, CPJAD-sponsored OVC-TTAC Training: CPJAD coordinated with OVC-TTAC to provide priority to VOCA staff to attend two series of online sessions during the month: Building Resiliency in Organizations and Financial Management. OVC-TTAC developed the presentation materials. SEPTEMBER 2022, Hawaii State Victim Assistance Academy (HSVAA): Through the OVC Training Grant, CPJAD conducted the last HSVAA 40-hr. training on basic competencies for crime victim advocates. Training materials, including videos and handouts, were developed by the new trainers for the HSVAA, the Family Violence & Sexual Assault Institute. SEPTEMBER 28, 2022, Grant Administration Training (GAT): All new VOCA recipients, or new project directors or financial officers, were required to attend the annual GAT morning session, which covers grant basic topics and included the roles of the project director and financial officer; reimbursement requirements, monitoring, and special conditions. The afternoon session was mandatory for all VOCA project directors and included information on required reporting. The GAT 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. A PowerPoint was developed. In addition, some examples that the projects developed are the following: KAUAI OFFICE OF PROSECUTING ATTORNEY (Kauai Prosecutor's Office): The Kauai Prosecutor's Office translated Victim Witness Program brochures into 10 different languages; their Victim Witness Domestic Violence brochures were translated into 12 different languages, and their 12 Tips To Be A Good Witness handout were translated into 15 different languages. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ACTION CENTER (DVAC): DVAC designed, created and printed brochures/posters and flyers specifically for immigrant population in different languages to be used for dissemination. SUSANNAH WESLEY COMMUNITY CENTER (SWCC): SWCC participated in a television documentary on sex trafficking to bring awareness of the continuing trafficking issues in Hawaii. The documentary included survivors of sex trafficking who courageously shared their difficult stories to raise awareness to end sex trafficking. Since the documentary aired, there has been an increased public awareness of SWCC's work with victims and human trafficking; the documentary led to professional, community, and student interest in learning more about SWCC's trafficking work, lending a helping hand, or providing monetary donations.

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

SEE response to Question #6 above. In addition, CPJAD assisted in the development and implementation of the last 40-hr. session of the Hawaii State Victim Assistance Academy (HSVAA), held in September 2022. Staff coordinated the HSVAA by obtaining the trainer for the final session, participating in curriculum discussions with the trainer, making the announcement for the training, taking and reviewing student applications, and compiling the list of accepted students for the HSVAA trainer. 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. A total of 8 students attended the last session of the HSVAA. As mentioned in the last Annual Report, in September 2021, CPJAD requested that VOCA recipients and other crime victim service providers respond to the VOCA Needs Assessment Survey, 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. The next survey will be conducted in October 2022.

Describe any program policies changed during the reporting period.

After much effort and anticipation, CPJAD implemented its new grant management system, CPJAD eGrants, in February 2022. New VOCA applications for both government and non-profit agencies, were submitted online through eGrants, and CPJAD was successfully able to review and award applications through the new grant management system. CPJAD continues to expand eGrants to include requests for financial reimbursements and modifications to the contracts/agreements in the next fiscal year. OVC also initiated revisions during the OVC onsite monitoring visit in September 2022. CPJAD adopted the following revisions: 1) the addition to its monitoring procedures to address concerns regarding Suitability to Interact with Minors in its Special Conditions; and 2) a new internal written policy regarding FFATA procedures. CPJAD continues the implementation of 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. On the grantee level, the DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY (PSD) reported that it established a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Crime Victim Compensation Commission and the Hawaii Paroling Authority to support its VOCA project, helping victims with restitution from their defendants. This MOU formalized the partnership between the agencies to improve service delivery to victims of crime during the post-conviction, particularly during parole.

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. Its VOCA projects were highlighted in radio and TV interviews, news reports, and social media throughout the year. For example: DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ACTION CENTER (DVAC): DVAC was part of a story aired by television news station as part of their Domestic Violence Awareness Month coverage. SUSANNAH WESLEY COMMUNITY CENTER (SWCC): As mentioned above, SWCC was highlighted in a television documentary on sex trafficking. Also, in April 2022, their Clinical Administrator was featured in a television news interview regarding pimps power and control over victims, and the fears victims face in testifying against the pimps.

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 Project Directors, the FBI, the U.S. Attorney's Office, U.S. Homeland Security Investigations, the Hawaii Department of the Attorney General Victim Specialist for the Criminal Justice Division, the Hawaii Department of Public Safety, and the Crime Victims Compensation Commission, and others. 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 in the question re training events, CPJAD staff also facilitates the meeting of the Hawaii State Training Committee (HSTC), consisting of staff from the state Children's Justice Center, two of the County Prosecutors Victim Witness Offices, Crime Victim Compensation Commission, the Hawaii Coalition Against Domestic Violence and other 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 the following: Mass Violence Response Planning, a collaboration and coordination of services to discuss and implement a plan for a response to a mass violence event. The participation list includes Crime Victim Compensation Commission, the County Prosecutor Victim Witness Offices, the state and county disaster relief agencies, Hawaii Visitors Bureau, the Honolulu County Coroner's Office, the American Red Cross, and others; Oahu Firearms Council, a group consisting of the Honolulu Prosecutor's Department, police, Judiciary, and domestic violence service providers to discuss challenges and responses to protecting domestic violence victims from firearms in the possession of the abuser. The projects also reported the following examples of coordination activities: CATHOLIC CHARITIES HAWAII (CCH): CCH coordinated services with the state Children's Justice Center (CJC) and the Department of Human Services, Child Welfare (DHS). CCH provided crisis outreach by meeting with victim(s), their siblings, and parents/caregivers at the CJC. If eligible they were provided VOCA services with therapeutic emotional and behavioral support and treatment as well as education on their victim compensation rights. CCH worked with DHS to ensure the child victim and family were provided with necessary therapeutic services. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY (PSD): To improve services to victims, PSD's Post-Conviction Victim Advocacy Project (PCVAP) offered training to Hawaii Paroling Authority (HPA) staff, county, and state level victim service providers about their project. The PCVAP contracted with National Post-Conviction Consultant to provide specialized training about victims post-conviction concerns and the needs to HPA staff and victim service providers statewide.

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

SUBSTANCE ABUSE. As described by Susannah Wesley Community Center (SWCC), the State is plagued by substance abuse, which has been amplified by the introduction of fentanyl. Substance use and abuse has impacted many victims, including trafficking clients. Traffickers routinely use drugs to lure, entrap, and control victims. Once out of the trafficking lifestyle, many struggle to obtain sobriety. Although there are drug treatment facilities available, only a few clients enter treatment programs due to lack of detoxification or crisis beds available; lack of readiness to give up the addiction; shame; lack of insurance; and other reasons. As a result, clients have difficulty engaging in victim services such as case management services and/or therapy. Additionally, the State lacks long-term, secured CSEC (Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children) treatment programs for youth whose trauma response is to run away or those who have substance abuse issues. Currently, CSEC youth will run away from treatment, often taking unknown or other less savvy youth with them to their trafficker. They are denied entrance into treatment programs because of their high level of need, or frequently leave to use drugs. This continued elopement (runaway) from placement hinders the treatment for the services needed to address their trauma and substance abuse issues. Additionally, the Kauai Prosecutor's Office reports that it is seeing a rise in fentanyl usage and lacks a residential substance abuse treatment facility. Victims must seek treatment on another island or mainland, which makes it difficult for them to travel back to Kauai if needed in court to testify. HOUSING: The other major issue remains housing. With the pandemic, the cost of rent for a one-bedroom apartment is now about \$1700, an increase of 21% in the last year. Factors such as extremely low housing inventories and rapidly climbing rents are making it more and more difficult for victims to choose leaving their abuser or obtain victim services.

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.

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SEE response in Question 11 above, regarding coordination. CPJAD staff continues to facilitate and participate in several statewide victim initiatives. In addition, the VOCA applications for funding 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 the following: SUSANNAH WESLEY COMMUNITY CENTER (SWCC): Continued public awareness through trainings and presentations on sex trafficking in Hawaii helped the community to identify and report suspected victims of sex trafficking. Within the last year, SWCC has presented to the Sex Abuse Treatment Center, Hawaii Bankers Association, Child Welfare Services, Prosecutor's Department, law enforcement, and to many others that contributed to the increase in referrals each year. SWCC also continuously made linkages to various treatment programs, domestic violence shelters, the homeless shelter, Independent Living Programs, and other shelters for women to assist victims with needed placements. WOMEN HELPING WOMEN (WHW): WHW provided domestic violence trainings/presentations to new police recruits and dispatchers, other human service agencies, medical personnel, private employers (such as hotels and utilities), community organizations and more. Outreach materials, including brochures and cards, were distributed to other agencies, doctors, nurses, schools, and everywhere else where victims may present themselves. Even though there were far fewer of these opportunities during the reporting period, WHW maintained communication with key personnel, including the Maui Police Department's dedicated Domestic Violence unit. At the end of the reporting period, several requests for presentations were received, boding well for a resurgence in interest and awareness in the community.

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: MAUI DEPARTMENT OF PROSECUTING ATTORNEY (MDPA): MDPA produced new outreach materials including videos, posters, and cards in a variety of languages. These items will serve all three islands of Maui County and increase awareness of the availability of victim services in underserved areas. Additionally, a local performer assisted in producing a Public Service Announcement encouraging victims to consider taking the first step of reaching out and contacting law enforcement. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY (PSD): PSD collaborated on a strategic plan for crime victims with other agencies and service providers to centralize post-conviction programs, increase accessibility to resources, and provide a comprehensive mapping of victims' rights and available services throughout the criminal justice process by means of a collaborative website. THE MAUI FARM (TMF): TMF offered family-centered services based on survivor-driven choices that provide crime victims as much opportunity for participation as possible. To accommodate the varying schedules and unique social, emotional, psychological, and physical needs of the families in our program, TMF offered expanded hours by staggering staff schedules, with services Monday- Saturday instead of Monday- Friday. This has given families additional opportunities to participate in therapeutic farm-based activities to improve wellness and bonding, as well as participate in job readiness training activities to achieve life skills (employment) that promote self-sufficiency.

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. 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: CATHOLIC CHARITIES HAWAII (CCH): Victim is an 8-year-old female, referred for therapeutic services due to neglect, harm and physical abuse by both biological parents, who were addicted to methamphetamines. Victim was removed from her home where she resided with her parents and placed with her paternal aunt, along with her sister. Services included treatment goal planning, establishing a therapeutic relationship, learning to identify abusive and neglectful behaviors, exploring healthy coping skills, increasing an awareness of abusive dynamics and healthy boundaries, and exploring feelings of grief. Since the start of treatment, the victim and therapist have explored and processed her self-esteem and emotional awareness, through play therapy. Victim expressed feelings of grief and missing her parents but did not miss the fighting that occurred in the home. During treatment the victim showcased responses to her trauma past by repetitive patterns of soiling herself at home. The Therapist continued to build the therapeutic relationship, while simultaneously engaging in corrective experiences with the client to promote healing and encourage healthy expression and processing. Victim continues to attend weekly sessions. MAUI YOUTH & FAMILY SERVICES (MYFS): Victim is a 14-year-old female. Victim lived with her biological mother and father and her two younger brothers; she was sexually abused by her father and removed from her home when she was about 11 years old, when she was placed in a safe house. After court mandated services for the youth's parents, victim was reunified with her biological mother and siblings. Unfortunately, she returned three months later, after reporting continued sexual abuse by her biological father when she returned home. Her biological parents could not protect her, and the state Child Welfare Services petitioned for permanent custody for her, which her biological parents did not contest. The victim stated in court that she would like to age out, or stay until she reaches 18 years old, at a safe house. Since there, she has improved her academic performance, participated in group activities, and met multiple treatment goals in therapy. She is intelligent, artistic, and academically driven. Her long-term goals include improving her independent living skills and attending college after she graduates high school. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE: DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ACTION CENTER (DVAC): Victim suffers from severe PTSD, depression, and anxiety. Her conditions were exacerbated by the notice she received from the government department terminating her Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher, because of domestic violence incidents perpetrated by her abuser. The Advocate successfully convinced the department to rescind the termination and restore eligibility for the family. Another case came as an immigration issue and after further review, the case indicated safety issues, family law and criminal issues, a potential temporary restraining order, and a public benefits issue. Victim was overwhelmed by all these problems, which made it difficult to move the case along. With the assistance of DVAC's Advocate/Attorney/Paralegal, Victim was able to address her immediate physical safety concerns by moving out of the home; the staff also helped her redirect the focus on her pressing concerns by helping the client make informed decisions in a trauma informed manner. WOMEN HELPING WOMEN (WHW): Victim needed assistance with TRO against her ex-partner. He was stalking her, showing up to her work, and harassing her when she clearly had told him to stay away. She felt like there was no other option but to file a TRO to keep her safe and to stop harassment. WHW helped her in filing her TRO. At the hearing, the respondent disagreed with everything Victim had stated, yet the judge believed her as she had photographs of injuries, and other evidence to show the abuse. She was granted protection for three years. This case was definitely a success, because this client felt like she finally can move on with her life and be protected for the next three years. She was so grateful and couldn't thank WHW enough for being there for her. SEXUAL ASSAULT: CHILD & FAMILY SERVICE (CFS): The Therapist has worked with the child victim of sexual abuse for years. The Therapist was not only able to help with the child's counseling needs, but the Therapist was also able to advocate for the child with his school. SEE ATTACHMENT 1

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

SEE response to Question 11 above, re coordinated services. 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, county and local resources, and exchange information and training materials. Frequent contact at these meeting strengthens collaborative working relationships between state and federal victim service coordinators

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

SEE response to Question 12 above, regarding major issues. PANDEMIC: COVID-19 continues to be an impact victim and victim services. With the pandemic, there was a noticeable increase in requests for services and calls inquiring about services. The additional stress, financial, and emotional impact appears to have caused more issues for families. This has led to a prevalent shortage of mental health resources for victims, as more fully explained below. COVID-19 has also significantly changed how services are delivered to victims, with in-person access limited. Accessibility has now improved with victims connecting by Zoom and the telephone. RESOURCES IN RURAL AREAS: The lack of or limitations of resources in areas other than Honolulu on the island of Oahu is a notable trend. MAUI YOUTH & FAMILY SERVICES (MYFS), providing services to homeless youth who are crime victims, describes the issue this way: Youth are living in a desperate, post-COVID world where resources are lacking or non-existent, and quality mental health care is out of reach. Youth are stumbling out of isolation, ill equipped at school to manage academic requirements or navigate the social-emotional landscape after 2 years of virtual-only contact. There are wait lists for most mental health services, including mental health evaluations and therapy, yet they need services so badly right now. THE CHILDREN'S LAW PROJECT OF HAWAII, located on Hawaii Island, also states that there is a lack of access to emotional resources for victims. The MAUI DEPARTMENT OF PROSECUTING ATTORNEY also highlights the lack of mental health services; victims, especially youth, are on waiting lists for counseling. The gap does not appear that it will be resolved soon. ECONOMY: Families are struggling with the cost of living, working multiple jobs, and employers cannot hire the needed help for vacant positions. Many employees that stay in position are wearing two or three hats and are overwhelmed. The programs serving them are overwhelmed as well. It is estimated that inflation will be over 7% this year; typically, 2% is acceptable. The rate of inflation makes it less more likely that the economy will experience a harmful deflation if the economy weakens. Hawaii's economy is even more volatile and vulnerable due to supply chain/logistical issues because of geographic isolation; lack of production and local food supply; and over-reliance on the tourism industry. Related to economic issues is the decrease in VOCA funding for crime victim services which caused a reduction in victims services across the State.

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 another specialist in November 2021; it was not fully staffed again until March 2022. Although outside of this reporting period, CPJAD lost another specialist in November 2022, who has not been replaced. CPJAD's experience is that well-qualified and experienced staff tend to move on to other opportunities that are able to provide better pay or more opportunity for growth. Like other sectors of the economy, finding qualified and competent staff is challenging. VOCA staffing is paid entirely through the VOCA administrative funds; with the marked decrease in VOCA funding, it may be more difficult to hire and retain VOCA staff.

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

Office for Victims of Crime - Performance Measurement Tool (PMT)

Hawaii continues to publicize its victim assistance funding for services to victims of crime as follows: CPJAD annually awards VOCA funds through a competitive procurement process. The Request for Proposals 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, including email list serves for immigrant services, children's and homeless programs. 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 CPJAD's website.

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

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. In addition, CPJAD continues to maintain the definition of underserved for its legacy projects, the four County Prosecutors' Victim Witness offices, which have received funding since prior to the VOCA expansion in 2015; that definition of underserved includes victims of DUI/DWI crashes, assault, adults molested as children, elder abuse, robbery, and survivors of homicide. For the most recent Requests for Proposals (RFP), 16 agencies applied for about \$2.5 million for FY 2021 VOCA funds. (This does not include the government agencies which do not go through the RFP process for funding.) Due to the decrease in VOCA funding nationally, for this reporting period, CPJAD was only able to fund 8 projects for the FY 2021 award, in contrast to the 11 projects funded with the FY 2020 award. CPJAD estimates that about 20% of its federal FY 2021 VOCA funding will be directed to underserved populations, double the minimum priority allocation of 10%. Those projects serving underserved population include a shelter serving homeless victims, and a shelter serving homeless youth who are victims of crime.

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

CPJAD conducts periodic state-wide surveys of VOCA recipients, which have been shown to be an effective tool to determine gaps in services. With VOCA funds decreasing about 36% from FY 2020 to FY 2021, CPJAD sought community input on what the current needs of crime victims and service providers were. CPJAD conducted a survey in September 2021, with results submitted in October 2021, prior to issuing the RFP for FY 2021 award. 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. Housing and emergency assistance to victims remained the top two necessary services for victims. CPJAD is currently conducting another community survey on the needs of crime victim and service providers in the community, due in November 2022.

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.