

HI Annual State Performance Report

Victim Assistance Formula Grant Program

Reporting Period: [Oct 1, 2018 to Sept 30, 2019]

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

OVC VOCA Assistance Funds				
	2016-VA-GX-0063	2017-VA-GX-0008	2018-V2-GX-0015	2019-V2-GX-0017
Federal Award Amount	\$10,147,586.00	\$8,450,536.00	\$14,803,390.00	\$10,058,537.00
Total Amount of Subawards	\$8,534,518.00	\$8,010,924.00	\$8,382,947.00	\$0.00
Total Number of Subawards	38	23	20	0
Administrative Funds Amount	\$507,379.00	\$422,526.00	\$740,169.00	\$502,926.00
Training Funds Amount	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Balance Remaining	\$1,105,689.00	\$17,086.00	\$5,680,274.00	\$9,555,611.00

Subgrantee Organization Type				
<small>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.</small>				
Type of Organization	2016-VA-GX-0063	2017-VA-GX-0008	2018-V2-GX-0015	2019-V2-GX-0017
Government Agencies Only	7	4	3	0
Corrections	1	0	1	0
Courts	1	0	1	0
Juvenile Justice	0	0	0	0
Law Enforcement	1	0	1	0
Prosecutor	4	4	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0
Nonprofit Organization Only	30	19	17	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	8	3	7	0
Faith-based Organization	0	0	0	0
Organization Provides Domestic and Family Violence and Sexual Assault Services	2	1	0	0
Organization by and/or for underserved victims of crime (e.g., drunk driving, homicide, elder abuse)	1	1	1	0

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Sexual Assault Services organization (e.g., rape crisis center)	5	5	0	0
Multiservice agency	12	8	7	0
Other	2	1	2	0
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	1	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	1	0	0	0
Total Number of Subawards	38	23	20	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				
	2016-VA-GX-0063	2017-VA-GX-0008	2018-V2-GX-0015	2019-V2-GX-0017

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A. Continue a VOCA-funded victim project funded in a previous year	29	20	5	0
B. Expand or enhance an existing project not funded by VOCA in the previous year	6	8	9	0
C. Start up a new victim services project	8	0	8	0
D. Start up a new Native American victim services project	1	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

	2016-VA-GX-0063	2017-VA-GX-0008	2018-V2-GX-0015	2019-V2-GX-0017
A.INFORMATION & REFERRAL	37	23	14	0
B.PERSONAL ADVOCACY/ACCOMPANIMENT	30	18	15	0
C.EMOTIONAL SUPPORT OR SAFETY SERVICES	33	21	15	0
D.SHELTER/HOUSING SERVICES	17	9	9	0
E.CRIMINAL/CIVIL JUSTICE SYSTEM ASSISTANCE	19	17	7	0
F. ASSISTANCE IN FILING COMPENSATION CLAIMS	38	23	20	0

Priority and Underserved Requirements

Priority Area	2016-VA-GX-0063	2017-VA-GX-0008	2018-V2-GX-0015	2019-V2-GX-0017
Child Abuse				
Total Amount	\$1,489,979.00	\$2,447,415.00	\$1,746,918.00	\$0.00
% of Total Federal Award	15.00 %	29.00 %	12.00 %	
Domestic and Family Violence				
Total Amount	\$2,580,558.00	\$2,308,012.00	\$2,824,730.00	\$0.00
% of Total Federal Award	25.00 %	27.00 %	19.00 %	
Sexual Assault				
Total Amount	\$1,381,709.00	\$1,878,553.00	\$1,561,118.00	\$0.00
% of Total Federal Award	14.00 %	22.00 %	11.00 %	
Underserved				
Total Amount	\$3,082,272.00	\$1,376,942.00	\$2,250,181.00	\$0.00
% of Total Federal Award	30.00 %	16.00 %	15.00 %	

Budget and Staffing

Staffing Information	2016-VA-GX-0063	2017-VA-GX-0008	2018-V2-GX-0015	2019-V2-GX-0017
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Total number of paid staff for all subgrantee victimization program and/or services	605	411	321	
Number of staff hours funded through this VOCA award (plus match) for subgrantee's victimization programs and/or services	265813	202856	161948	
Total number of volunteer staff supporting the work of this VOCA award (plus match) for subgrantee's victimization programs and/or services	220	53	79	
Number of volunteer hours supporting the work of this VOCA award (plus match) for subgrantee's victimization programs and/or services	10824	6946	13010	

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)	24	681	794	883	936	823
Adult Sexual Assault	37	508	473	556	492	507
Adults Sexually Abused/Assaulted as Children	28	114	113	168	154	137
Arson	12	4	7	17	6	8
Bullying (Verbal, Cyber or Physical)	14	184	144	141	102	142
Burglary	16	89	144	136	204	143
Child Physical Abuse or Neglect	29	190	276	277	354	274
Child Pornography	15	64	9	26	9	27
Child Sexual Abuse/Assault	3	900	877	987	899	915
Domestic and/or Family Violence	20	2954	3007	2930	3011	2975
DUI/DWI Incidents	2	53	63	80	21	54
Elder Abuse or Neglect	15	136	136	152	122	136
Hate Crime: Racial/Religious/Gender/ Sexual Orientation/Other (Explanation Required)	13	12	27	1	0	10
Human Trafficking: Labor	11	11	10	23	18	15
Human Trafficking: Sex	6	53	52	57	71	58
Identity Theft/Fraud/Financial Crime	14	19	72	53	58	50

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Kidnapping (non-custodial)	13	12	9	17	23	15
Kidnapping (custodial)	13	0	2	9	9	5
Mass Violence (Domestic/International)	6	13	27	0	0	10
Other Vehicular Victimization (e.g., Hit and Run)	12	41	69	105	134	87
Robbery	16	174	176	129	104	145
Stalking/Harassment	22	100	137	189	137	140
Survivors of Homicide Victims	16	178	197	177	175	181
Teen Dating Victimization	15	13	10	19	12	13
Terrorism (Domestic/International)	6	0	24	24	2	12
Other	3	2122	1977	2068	1775	1985

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	22	26	22	24	84
Homeless	182	350	240	282	778
Immigrants/Refugees/Asylum Seekers	90	93	118	117	417
LGBTQ	39	29	47	40	107
Veterans	3	13	11	14	41
Victims with Disabilities: Cognitive/Physical /Mental	255	274	295	219	854
Victims with Limited English Proficiency	141	104	127	132	432
Other	231	240	178	144	1988

General Award Information

Activities Conducted at the Subgrantee Level	Number	Percent
Total number of individuals who received services during the Fiscal Year.	27695	
Total number of anonymous contacts who received services during the Fiscal Year	5244	
Number of new individuals who received services from your state for the first time during the Fiscal Year.	22111	79.84 %
Of the clients who received services, how many presented with more than one type of victimization during the Fiscal Year?	2360	8.52 %
Number of individuals assisted with a victim compensation application during the Fiscal Year.	6239	

Demographics

Demographic Characteristic of New Individuals Served	Number	Percent
Race/Ethnicity		
American Indian or Alaska Native	56	0.25 %

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Asian	3164	14.31 %
Black or African American	455	2.06 %
Hispanic or Latino	501	2.27 %
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	3567	16.13 %
White Non-Latino or Caucasian	4998	22.60 %
Some Other Race	214	0.97 %
Multiple Races	1461	6.61 %
Not Reported	7026	31.78 %
Not Tracked	669	3.03 %
Race/Ethnicity Total	22111	
Gender Identity		
Male	7312	33.07 %
Female	13265	59.99 %
Other	46	0.21 %
Not Reported	1339	6.06 %
Not Tracked	149	0.67 %
Gender Total	22111	
Age		
Age 0- 12	1675	7.58 %
Age 13- 17	1623	7.34 %
Age 18- 24	2882	13.03 %
Age 25- 59	11630	52.60 %
Age 60 and Older	2059	9.31 %
Not Reported	1787	8.08 %
Not Tracked	455	2.06 %
Age Total	22111	

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	39	19177	Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			A1. Information about the criminal justice process	21182
			A2. Information about victim rights, how to obtain notifications, etc.	9104
			A3. Referral to other victim service programs	5531

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			A4. Referral to other services, supports, and resources (includes legal, medical, faith-based organizations, address confidentiality programs, etc.)	7543
B. Personal Advocacy/ Accompaniment	33	3310	Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			B1. Victim advocacy/accompaniment to emergency medical care	500
			B2. Victim advocacy/accompaniment to medical forensic exam	327
			B3. Law enforcement interview advocacy/accompaniment	374
			B4. Individual advocacy (e.g., assistance in applying for public benefits, return of personal property or effects)	3517
			B5. Performance of medical or nonmedical forensic exam or interview or medical evidence collection	214
			B6. Immigration assistance (e.g., special visas, continued presence application, and other immigration relief)	185
			B7. Intervention with employer, creditor, landlord, or academic institution	435
			B8. Child or dependent care assistance (includes coordination of services)	598
			B9. Transportation assistance (includes coordination of services)	1423
			B10. Interpreter services	554
C. Emotional Support or Safety Services	41	8332	Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			C1. Crisis intervention (in-person, includes safety planning, etc.)	7902
			C2. Hotline/crisis line counseling	3930
			C3. On-scene crisis response (e.g., community crisis response)	295
			C4. Individual counseling	9693
			C5. Support groups (facilitated or peer)	1146
			C6. Other Therapy (traditional, cultural, or alternative healing; art, writing, or play therapy, etc.)	1752
			C7. Emergency financial assistance	463
D. Shelter/ Housing Services	19	514	Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			D1. Emergency shelter or safe house	1321
			D2. Transitional housing	85

			D3. Relocation assistance (includes assistance with obtaining housing)	192
E. Criminal/ Civil Justice System Assistance	23	19552	Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			E1. Notification of criminal justice events	33251
			E2. Victim impact statement assistance	867
			E3. Assistance with restitution	4794
			E4. Civil legal assistance in obtaining protection or restraining order	833
			E5. Civil legal assistance with family law issues	406
			E6. Other emergency justice-related assistance	391
			E7. Immigration assistance	335
			E8. Prosecution interview advocacy/accompaniment	2490
			E9. Law enforcement interview advocacy/accompaniment	433
			E10. Criminal advocacy/accompaniment	18007
E11. Other legal advice and/or counsel	1014			

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.	4
Number of events conducted during the reporting period.	8
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.	

PowerPoint presentations were developed for the GAT and Subrecipient Monitoring trainings described above. Handouts of the PowerPoint material, reporting forms, and other helpful forms were printed for participants attending the trainings. In addition, the projects reported the following: Domestic Violence Action Center s (DVAC) Specialized Advocacy Services (SAS) team developed brochures and flyers for the LGBTQ+ and Immigrant programs. The LGBTQ+ program's brochure and flyer included a power and control wheel, which showed the specific ways LGBTQ+ victims experienced abuse. The brochure also included barriers for LGBTQ+ victims to seek help and other information about domestic violence as it relates to LGBTQ+ victims. Three LGBTQ+ program/educational materials were created: 1-Adult flyer, 2-Youth flyer, and 3-LGBTQ+ program brochure. The Immigrant program's brochure and flyer included a power and control wheel specific for immigrant victims. The brochure also included information about immigrant victims' rights, immigration remedies for victims of intimate partner violence, barriers to seeking help, and other information relating to immigrants and domestic violence. Two Immigrant program/educational materials were created: 1-Adult flyer and 2- Immigrant program brochure.

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

Several planning or training events were held during the reporting period: 1) In addition to the training events described above in Questions #1 and #2, CPJAD also conducted informational orientations after the release of the FY17 VOCA RP to inform interested agencies and individuals about VOCA. In February 2018 meetings were held on Hawaii Island, Kauai, Maui, and Oahu; a webinar was also conducted for those unable to attend the meetings in-person. 2) The VTAC met quarterly to discuss statewide training needs for victim service providers. 3) The VOCA projects also conducted training events: Legal Aid Society of Hawaii (Legal Aid) provided public awareness training by staff to victims to inform them of their rights, including 22 Know Your Rights sessions on topics such as Identify Theft, the Intersection of Domestic Violence and Immigration, and TRO Basics. Four staff members and 399 community members were trained or attended events during the reporting period. Legal Aid staff also participated in the Pacific Island Regional Symposium on Responding to Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence Across the Life Span. Legal Aid staff presented a section on Human Trafficking. This symposium was sponsored by the Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI), Maui Prosecutor's Office, Friends of the Children's Justice Center, the Guam Coalition Against Sexual Assault and Family Violence, the University of Hawai'i Maui, and the Maui Police Department. The Family Peace Center (FPC) of Parent and Children Together provided training for the HPD training academy s recruit class on domestic violence. FPC trained on domestic violence basics, the effect of domestic violence, what to look for when on the scene, and trauma interviewing for the victim.

Describe any program policies changed during the reporting period.

CPJAD started a new policy with the successful FY16 RFP applicants. To measure the effectiveness of the project s in meeting its goals and objectives CPJAD instituted a semi-annual Performance Outcomes Report (POR). The POR was initiated with new contracts as of July 1, 2017, with the first reports due on January 15, 2018. Projects report on their progress every six months. With the POR, not only will CPJAD be able to track the progress on goals and objectives, we will also be able to identify best practices for services to victims. While not a change in program policy, CPJAD was audited by the Office of Inspector General, starting with a visit in January 2018. The results of the audit are pending. One bright note of the audit was that during one of the exit interviews the auditors acknowledged CPJAD s documentation of its procurement process for distributing VOCA funds is very thorough. CPJAD s policy of documentation will continue.

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

Several of the county Prosecutor s Offices and non-profit agencies reported receiving earned media coverage related to their VOCA-funded services during Domestic Violence Awareness month (October). VOCA recipients on Kauai, Maui, and Oahu were featured in local media such as the Garden Island News, MauiWatch, MauiNow, and Maui 24/7 for candlelight vigils, sign waiving events, and other events held to honor victims of crime and spread awareness of the services available. Additionally, VOCA recipients earned media coverage for new programs and notable accomplishments: The Domestic Violence Action Center (DVAC) were invited to speak at a local TV program called ThinkTech, during which they spread awareness about DVAC s newly established specialized advocacy services for LGBTQ+ and Immigrant victims program, provided information about the ways abusers can use sexuality and immigration status to exert power and control over victims, and discussed barriers to seeking help within these communities. As radio continues to be one of the most successful ways of spreading community awareness in Hawaii, the LGBTQ+ Advocate and Program Manager spoke on Hawaii s Radio KNDI to share information about the program. The LGBTQ+ Advocate also conducted in-person visits to other local radio stations, and as a result, the Advocate was able to do a Public Service Announcement about LGBTQ+ advocacy services which aired at least once a day for a month. The YWCA of Kauai operates the only domestic violence shelter on Kauai Island. The YWCA received media attention when several bikes were donated to the shelter. The article in the Garden Island News highlighted their agency s good work with domestic violence victims in addition to the generous donation from the community. The Victim Witness Kokua Services of the Honolulu Department of the Prosecuting Attorney received a significant amount of coverage from print, radio, and television for their Court House Dog Program due to the passing of their first Courthouse Dog, Pono, and the introduction of their new Courthouse Dog, Clover. The media coverage highlighted the importance of the Courthouse Dog program in supporting victims during the prosecution process. Many survivors shared how Pono helped them to find the strength they needed to speak about their

victimization in court. Child and Family Service - Maui (CFS Maui) received earned media coverage in relation to the Maui Sex Assault Center. In collaboration with the Hawaii Coalition Against Sexual Assault (HCASA), CFS Maui ran a series of ads describing the services available to victims of sexual assault, and sharing contact information for the agency. Hawaii's Sexual Assault Testing Initiative was featured in the media for their progress in reducing the backlog of untested sexual assault kits in Hawaii. The Initiative is managed by the Department of the Attorney General, and involves a multi-disciplinary task force that includes several VOCA recipients. For example, VOCA funds personnel at the Sex Abuse Treatment Center at Kapiolani Medical Center for Women & Children who perform work on sexual assault kits, and are directly involved in the evidence collection when medical-forensic examinations are completed.

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

Agency partnerships are significant for coordinating services for victims of crime. All county Prosecutor's Offices and non-profit agencies shared accounts of how their partnerships with other VOCA projects and non-funded agencies help to support a multi-disciplinary approach to victim services. County Prosecutor's Offices routinely collaborate with local community agencies to ensure that victims are connected with the resources and support they need. In addition, these projects were noteworthy in their coordination efforts: On Oahu, the Sex Abuse Treatment Center (SATC) participated in monthly multidisciplinary (medical, police, prosecutor, advocate, child welfare services) team meetings at the Honolulu Children's Justice Center to address issues related to the team's response to minor victims of sexual assault. The SATC also participated in a multidisciplinary team formed to coordinate responses and services for victims of commercial sexual exploitation. Additionally, during the reporting period SATC continued to work with the Clint Spencer Clinic (CSC) at Kakaako, a multi-specialty clinic focusing on the care of individuals infected with HIV and its complications. The clinic is part of the University of Hawaii. The CSC physicians and SATC are working to refine the HIV protocol. A five-day starter pack is given to sex assault victims at the time of the forensic examination, and medical follow-up is provided at the SATC office at the time the patient receives crisis counseling and the remaining regimen of their post exposure prophylaxis. With assistance from CSC, the patient is able to receive medical follow-up until it is confirmed that the individual did not contract HIV; in the event the virus was contracted, the CSC is able to provide the ongoing medical care critically needed. On Maui, Child and Family Service - Maui collaborates with Victim Witness unit of the Prosecutor's office to quickly receive referrals and expedite coordinated responses when victims of sexual assault are identified by their agency. CFS Maui has been diligent in fostering relationships with other agencies that provide services they do not currently offer in an effort to facilitate "warm hand offs" to those agencies so clients can receive the best care available. CFS Maui also attends core group meetings for domestic violence and sexual assault services, LGBTQ community events, and trainings on youth bullying and suicide prevention. CFS Maui has collaborative relationships with the County's Victim Witness program and the Police Department to ensure victims receive timely services. The agency has a collaborative relationship with the Maui Community Correctional Center (MCCC) to assist victims who are identified under the PREA act. Additionally, they actively participate in the Hawaii Sexual Assault Response Team (HSART); the Sex Assault Kit Initiative (SAKI) working group; the Maui Sexual Assault Response Team (MSART); the Inter-Agency Committee (IAC); and Helping Our Maui Exploited (HOME); a multi-disciplinary team for sexually exploited children. CFS Maui has also collaborated with the Department of Education to ensure staff is properly trained on mandated reporting requirements. On Hawaii Island, the community partnership of Visitors Assistance Services of Hawaii (VASH) with law enforcement is strong, allowing VASH to receive referrals from Hawaii Police Department whenever they deal with a visitor who has been victimized. On Kauai, the YWCA of Kauai continues to use the Maryland Lethality Assessment Program in partnership with the Kauai Police Department. This program is improving victims access YWCA resources by having police initiate crisis calls for victims who might not have otherwise requested help. The YWCA is also working actively to build partnerships with Kauai Economic Opportunity, Kauai Housing Authority, Steadfast Housing Development Corporation, and other local landlords and housing agencies to help connect victims with safe and affordable housing. The YWCA funds a Housing Specialist who aids victims in completing applications, participates in housing continuum of care meeting to coordinate housing services, tracks available housing stock, and maintains a list of landlords who accept lower income families. The VOCA grant has helped to provide legal services for victims of crime across the state through a contract with the Legal Aid Society of Hawaii (Legal Aid). Among other legal services, the VOCA-funded project provides representation to victims of crime who are immigrants, elderly victims of financial fraud and abuse, and trafficked individuals. LASH has coordinated with the Department of Labor, the Pacific Gateway Center, county police departments and prosecutor's offices, the Offices on Aging, the Domestic Violence Center, and other agencies to ensure victims receive the support they need. Kookia Kalihi Valley (KKV) Medical Center coordinates internally across different clinical and community pr

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

Though the increase of VOCA funds assisted in the state's ability to award new agencies and expand existing services, agencies reported various issues that prevented victims of crime from receiving assistance. **RURAL AREAS:** Projects continue to experience problems with providing services to victims located in geographically rural locations. For many victims located in these areas communicating with advocates, attending appointments, and being present for court procedures is often difficult. Most services are located in urban districts and the lack of transportation can be a significant barrier. Public transportation is limited on neighbor islands in particular; bus service is intermittent and it can take several hours to commute to centralized services. Project staff has attempted to commute to the victims located in these areas, but are unable to provide the same level of support that would otherwise be available at their office locations. Projects provide subsidized bus passes, drive clients to appointments in vehicles leased by the agency, open satellite offices, and do outreach, but the rural and geographically isolated nature of many areas presents an ongoing barrier to victims accessing services. **HOUSING:** The lack of housing stock in Hawaii results in rent being high, and competition for most housing to be steep. Victims of crime face additional challenges as their circumstances are often strained. The lack of affordable, long-term housing assistance (e.g. security deposits, rent, mortgage, etc.) is a major issue throughout the State. Though temporary shelter assistance is significant in providing initial referrals and support services, it is only a band aid service. Even for FY15 projects providing one time security deposits and short-term assistance with rental expenses, it has become apparent that the lack of affordable housing options has resulted in the overcrowding of several shelter programs. A lack of secure housing often results in the victim going back to the perpetrator for stability, or ending up homeless and vulnerable to further victimization. Providing shelter for victims of sex trafficking is a particularly challenging issue. Several agencies have reported difficulty finding appropriate placement for sex trafficking victims due to the particular security and support needs these victims have. Neighbor Island shelters do not have secure facilities where sex trafficking victims can be housed separately from other types of victims, as is best practice. Most victims must be transported to Oahu for shelter; a process which often results in a delay before the victim is placed. Providing temporary housing for victims of sex trafficking while they wait for placement in a shelter has also been a challenge for many VOCA projects because it is difficult to provide the supervision required, and sex trafficking victims may be vulnerable to further victimization during that time. Several agencies reported building collaborations with County Housing, HOPE, Kauai Economic Opportunity, Kauai Housing Authority, hotels, and other agencies that provide housing-related services in an effort to increase the availability of affordable housing options for victims of crime. County Housing provides Section 8 and TBRA vouchers for affordable housing. HOPE services provide rental education and financial assistance with rental deposits. These collaborations have resulted in more victims successfully moving from shelter to long-term, safe housing. However, more affordable housing solutions are needed as the wait list is very long for housing assistance and options for individuals who are in housing transition are very limited. **DISPLACEMENT DUE TO NATURAL DISASTERS:** The eruption of Kilauea and flooding on Hawaii Island and Kauai have displaced many and further exacerbated already strained housing resources in Hawaii. Families displaced by natural disaster are at greater risk of victimization as they lack safe shelter. Several agencies reported that ensuring adequate services to families impacted by disaster is an emerging need for the victim service community. **HOMELESS SERVICES:** Agencies across the state have reported increased need for services to victims who lack stable housing. It has been difficult to serve victims who are homeless as many do not have cell phone and are transient. VOCA projects have a difficult time in locating participants who are homeless, and homeless victims may be less likely to attend scheduled meetings, access public supports, or report to the police. Additionally, the breadth of services needed is often greater among this population requiring additional time, expertise, and coordination that agencies struggle to provide. **STAFFING:** With one of the lowest unemployment rates in the nation, finding and retaining qualified staff continues to be an issue in Hawaii. There are limited higher education and training institutions in Hawaii with curriculum that includes victimology, t

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.

CPJAD staff continues to facilitate and participate in several statewide victim initiatives. CPJAD coordinates the VTAC, which meets quarterly and includes three county Prosecutors offices, the Kauai Police Department, the state Children's Justice Center, the state Department of Human Services, and non-profits serving domestic violence, sexual assault, child abuse and human trafficking victims. The VTAC discusses the training needs of crime victim service providers. CPJAD also facilitates the quarterly Victim Witness Coordinators meetings which brings together the four county victim witness directors, the director of the CVCC, and victim coordinators from the U.S. Attorney's Office, FBI, the Department of Public Safety, Department of Homeland Security and the Missing Children's Center. Discussion topics for this reporting period included legislative updates for victims of crime and mass violence initiatives. CPJAD staff also participate in meetings for the Justice Reinvestment Initiative; the Hawaii State Domestic Violence Coalition Against Domestic Violence; and the Hawaii Coalition Against Human Trafficking. On the project level, VOCA recipients continue to sit on various community boards and panels to ensure victim service providers are working collaboratively to address crime victim needs. VOCA recipients also reported conducting extensive outreach, community education, and training events to publicize services and build new coordinated efforts to serve victims of crime. For this reporting period, the projects reported as follows: Domestic Violence Action Center (DVAC) on Oahu coordinated outreach and advocacy activities with Federal Detention Center, Army National Guard, Legacy Foundation, Aloha Medical Mission Dental Clinic, the Marine Corps Base Hawaii, and the LGBT Affirmative Employment Program at the Federal Detention Center to inform immigrant victims/victims with limited English Proficiency (LEP), and LGBTQ+ victims of crime of

their rights and connect them to services. DVAC's LGBTQ+ Advocate has also been an active participant in the Honolulu Pride festival for the past three years. Women Helping Women on Maui distributed outreach materials, including brochures and cards, to other agencies, doctors, nurses, schools and other places victims may present themselves. The agency also provides 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. Legal Aid Society of Hawaii participated in a summit on Maui that represented a significant coordination of public and private efforts. With the involvement of FBI, local authorities, and agencies that assist victims of crime, the event provided an opportunity to share information and resources and ensure a common understanding of laws, procedures, and services for victims of crime. Catholic Charities Hawaii attended numerous public events, including: Mental Health Awareness Day, the Suicide Prevention Walk, the Men's March Against Violence, the Leeward District Resource Fair, and the SHARP SAAPM Schofield Fair. These events provided an opportunity to spread awareness of victim issues and services available to senators; attorneys; mental health providers; army members and their families; teens, parents, and teachers; and other community members.

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

The FY15 award helped to fund 24 projects. Of the 24 projects, 20 were awarded VOCA funds through the RFP process. The increase in projects meant an increase of victim services throughout the state. New projects were funded and continuous projects were allowed to expand services to include additional staff and direct victim service provider training, as well as to improve their overall programming. Of the agencies awarded, several of them reported that the increase in VOCA funds supported notable activities which improved the delivery of services to victims. Some of these activities included: The Hawaii Department of Public Safety partnered with the state's Crime Victim Compensation Coalition (CVCC) to develop a centralized system of collecting all court-ordered restitution from the state's nine correctional facilities. The project is the first victim-centered program established with the Department of Public Safety which often focuses on the improvement of offender services. Hale Kipa, Inc., in partnership with the Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility and other partnering agencies, utilized VOCA funds to establish the facility's first emergency shelter for youth sex-trafficking victims. The once dilapidated holding cell was refurbished into a shelter to provide a safe environment for young boys, girls, and those identified as transgendered whose lives have been affected by sex-trafficking. The project has assisted in addressing the limited amount of housing, therapeutic, and other direct victims services and resources available to victims of sex trafficking. The Domestic Violence Action Center (DVAC) conducted a public awareness and training initiative aimed at engaging immigrant victims/victims with limited English Proficiency (LEP), and LGBTQ+ victims of crime. In collaboration with federal, state, and community organizations, Advocates conducted 38 training on the dynamics of domestic violence, resources available, and the support structures available to victims of crime.

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 fulfill each priority area by a threshold of 10%. This year's funding allocations helped to fund two state agencies, and eighteen non-profit agencies; it also sustained the County prosecutor's offices, their conduit agreements with their local non-profit agencies, and helped to broaden victim services to other projects statewide through the RFP selection. The following case studies indicate how projects addressed the different priority areas during the reporting period. Please keep in mind that many of the stories shared involved more than one crime and required a broad range of services to fulfill the needs of the victim. CHILD ABUSE: The Legal Aid Society of Hawaii (Legal Aid) was able to assist a client whose children were found to be abused by their father. A client had left her abusive husband but had not taken her two children with her. They shared custody, and she began to hear about physical abuse of the younger child and emotional abuse of the older child. The father was not following the custody order and would take the children out of school without informing the mother. He even took them off-island for a weekend without telling her. The client wanted to seek sole physical custody of the children. The father then filed custodial interference reports for missed meetings and filed with state Child Welfare Services (CWS), alleging abuse by the mother. Emails exchanged between the two showed his attempt to manipulate events. His primary concern seemed to be that he did not want to pay child support. The client took the daughter to the Emergency Room and notified Child Welfare Service when the father poked the child in the "crotch" with a stick. The father claimed the child had fallen down the stairs and hurt her groin area doing so. The mother lost the TRO hearing, as the child was unwilling to tell the story in court. However, Legal Aid staff helped the client achieve the custody modification she sought, and the father was required to pay child support. A Children's Advocate from the Kauai YWCA provided support and advocacy to a teenage resident. The resident came into the shelter with her mother and younger sister because of the domestic violence between the teen's mother and mother's boyfriend. The teen had a history of complex trauma and neglect. The Children's Advocate provided individual counseling sessions to the resident several times a week, discussing her depression, isolation, and PTSD. The Children's Advocate encouraged the client to start going back to school, had several discussions with her mother regarding providing support, and made contact with the school to help facilitate the teen's return to school. The Children's Advocate supported teen with her art and journaling hobbies, and had periodic lunch dates to support healthy eating habits. Upon the families exit from the shelter the Children's Advocate provided referrals for long-term counseling and other services. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE: Of the priority areas. Domestic Violence cases continue to top the highest reported every year. VOCA recipients shared numerous stories of

how VOCA funds helped victims of domestic and family violence regain safety and stability in their lives. The Kauai YWCA assisted a victim of domestic violence who had recently relocated to Kauai from the mainland. Prior to her arrival, the victim had traveled through seven different states attempting to flee from her abuser. Upon arrival, she had no income, no medical insurance and no family or friends to support her. The Housing Specialist at YWCA assisted the client in applying for Med-Quest, SSDI and SNAP. She began receiving temporary financial assistance and was approved for Med-Quest and SNAP. The Housing Specialist also helped her to establish a bank account with the local credit union. The client was assisted in applying for both HUD and TBRA vouchers, completing a housing application, and she was provided a referral to Steadfast Housing. The Housing Specialist provided transportation for the client on numerous occasions to submit applications and/or attend scheduled appointments. After receiving these services, the client decided to move to Oahu instead. The Housing Specialist facilitated her transfer to an Oahu Domestic Violence housing program. She has since entered into transitional housing and is currently working to secure permanent housing. A young girl was referred to Catholic Charities Hawaii (CCH) in January for counseling services related to domestic violence by her father. The young girl, sister, and mother all stayed in a domestic violence shelter for four months before moving into transitional housing. A written psychosocial assessment, safety planning, and a Self-Esteem check-up were performed during the first couple of sessions with the client. Rapport was built using active listening, solution-focused and motivation interviewing. The client was able to share that she did not

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

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 victim assistance coordinators from the four counties, 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, County prosecutor s offices 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. Several projects also reported programs which helped to serve victims of federal crimes directly. The Domestic Violence Action Center (DVAC) conducted a public awareness and training initiative aimed at engaging immigrant victims/victims with limited English Proficiency (LEP), and LGBTQ+ victims of crime and connecting them with services. Advocates conducted 38 trainings on the dynamics of domestic violence, and the resources and supports available to victims. Trainings were held in collaboration with federal, state and community organizations, including the Federal Detention Center, Army National Guard, Legacy Foundation, Aloha Medical Mission Dental Clinic, the Marine Corps Base Hawaii, and the LGBT Affirmative Employment Program at the Federal Detention Center. The Sex Assault Treatment Center continues to provide extensive medical-legal services and counseling services to federal crime victims who do not wish to utilize military resources due to confidentiality concerns. Though it is a challenge to sustain services for clients that may have other resources available to them via the military, the agency welcomes military members who seek services from their agency. Lastly, the Department of the Prosecuting Attorney, City and County of Honolulu, helped to coordinate a statewide response with each military entity to provide Courthouse Dog services to victims for all criminal cases. Though only in the beginning stages of the program, the agency plans to continue this collaboration with the military to ensure victims of crime receive additional emotional support through Courthouse dogs as needed. The program has thus far proven successful.

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

Historically, issues or concerns reported on the project level involve case management systems or the agency s need to revise current policies. However, some issues are beyond the control of the agency and are the direct result of Hawaii s unique geographic and socio-economic landscape. The following items were reported as notable trends affecting crime victim services in the state. Emergency Shelter and Housing Support for Victims that are Homeless: There are social causes of homelessness, such as a lack of affordable housing, poverty and unemployment; and life events which cause individuals to become homeless. Unfortunately, what is not often referenced is the high likelihood of someone who is homeless being victimized or becoming homeless as a result of their crime victimization. Several agencies report the growing need to provide emergency shelter and/or housing assistance for those affected by crime. However, for the state of Hawaii the problem lies in the lack of available shelters and the restriction of services one can provide for those who are victimized. For most projects, an ongoing trend involves women who have escaped a violent relationship. These individuals are often forced to seek emergency shelter for her and/or children, but the service is either unavailable at the time or limited once received. Other groups requiring specialized services and shelter services are victims of sex-trafficking. Limited services and placement often delay the agencies ability to address the situation immediately and victims are often lost in the process. For individuals who reside on Maui, Hawaii, Kauai, or in rural locations such as Molokai and Lanai, the unavailability of shelter and housing services increases. Agencies are often left to rely on the services provided by Oahu which are already limited as is. Some agencies are working to improve this issue by partnering with other service providers to ensure a healthy placement and continuum of care for the individual. Other agencies have sought additional funding to include a relocation and housing budget in their current project scopes. However, this is an ongoing issue which the State continues to work on. Mental Health and Co-Morbid Diagnosis: Multiple agencies highlighted the need for more robust community service interventions that are focused on addressing victimization amongst those with a mental health or

co-morbid diagnosis. There is a lack of clinical intervention and therapeutic services available to victims with mental health diagnosis in Hawaii. Agencies indicate that victims with mental health issues are often found undiagnosed or not compliant with their medication, making them more vulnerable to being victimized. Several studies have shown that individuals with a mental health diagnosis are especially vulnerable to being victimized. Agencies reported frequent acts such as theft of clothing or money, assault, rape, and homicide. Some of the studies suggest that individuals who are victimized are less likely to have been compliant with their medication. Many of these incidents don't get reported. Stigma and discrimination are common barriers to reporting crime. Many victims with mental health diagnosis fear they are perceived as not being credible because they suffer from delusions. They fear this is thought to impair their ability to recount events accurately. A multitude of other barriers come in to play, including discrimination, accessibility, fear of retaliation, and the potentially intimidating court process. Limited English Proficient (LEP) Services: Due to the wide variety of languages spoken in the state as well as the high number of LEP individuals, interpretation services are limited and not always available. The federal LEP Executive Order 13166 says that people who are Limited English Proficient (LEP) should have meaningful access to federally-conducted and federally-funded programs and activities. Despite federal and state laws that require state agencies receiving government funding to provide access to interpreters, not all agencies are aware of this obligation. VOCA projects report that clients have been either denied shelter or services, or had those services delayed, due to an agency's inability to provide an interpreter. Immigrant victims must wait longer for intakes and meetings with welfare assistance or other social services in order to access services. This is problematic, as their safety can be threatened during these waiting periods. Limited Transportation The lack of transportation available to victims of crime is an ongoing challenge for those seeking to obtain services in areas outside of their geographic location. This challenge is only increased for those victims of crime residing in locations that do not have reliable public transportation. For some parts of Oahu and the islands of Maui, Hawaii, and Kauai, transportation for victims of crimes located in rural areas presents ongoing problems and often

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

There are similar challenges to prior reporting years related to staff retention. For this reporting period, a large portion of the FY15 VOCA award is that is being returned is the result of staff vacancies and projects difficulty in hiring within the contract period. Projects continue to report the struggles of recruiting, hiring, and sustaining qualified staff. For this reporting period, several issues have resurfaced while others are new and have been reported as the state's main obstacles to maintaining adequate levels of qualified victim service professionals. For example, the fluctuating levels of funding and increased reliance on grant funds to hire staff are a growing concern. Though VOCA funds have shown a steady increase over the past few years, agencies are aware that federal grant funds are never guaranteed. In order to sustain and expand projects with effective crime victim programs, agencies must be able to provide their employees with a sense of stability. Dependence on grant funds means agencies cannot guarantee long-term employment. This often prevents qualified applicants from seeking these positions. It was also reported that many individuals who seek employment with the County (or State) value long term stability and civil service protection for their jobs of choice. Due to the limited amount of positions available to the State, applicants often seek employment with an agency that will offer greater permanency and job protection. In addition, limited-term contract positions, which are the majority of grant-funded positions, are not eligible for internal City or Departmental promotional opportunities. For the government agencies, it was reported that the greatest challenge to maintaining adequate staffing is the long and bureaucratic hiring process. The pre-hiring process can take up to two months to finalize—making eligible applicants accept other positions while they are waiting. This uncertainty has meant resorting to contract hires as the alternative, but this often bears the same shortcomings.

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

VOCA funding is awarded via the competitive statewide Request for Proposal (RFP) process. The completed RFP was posted on the Hawaii State Procurement Office website; 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 addition, informational meetings or orientations were held in each of the four major islands, Oahu, Maui, Kauai, and Hawaii. A webinar was conducted for those unable to come to the meetings. During this reporting period VOCA funds were used to sustain continuous projects, as well as, fund new VOCA funded agencies. Also, CPJAD conducted trainings during the reporting period through its discretionary Training Grant. Fourteen trainings were conducted across the State in Honolulu, Hilo, Kahului and Lihue; more than 400 people attended the trainings. Direct crime victim service providers, including non-VOCA recipients attended the trainings. The availability of VOCA funding for crime victim services was announced and discussed at the trainings. 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 subgranted to the county who then subgrants funds to non-profit agencies to fulfill service gaps in the jurisdiction, ensuring the local County community knows about VOCA funds.

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 tourists/visitors; immigrants/victims with limited English proficiency; elderly victims or victims with disabilities; survivors of homicide and negligent homicide; lesbian, gay, bisexual, transsexual, queer, and questioning (LGBTQ+) victims; victims of property crimes; victims residing in rural or geographically isolated areas, and victims of sex trafficking. In this reporting period, VOCA funds were used to sustain and increase victim services throughout the state, as well as expand victim services to these underserved populations. CPJAD included a statement within the Request for Proposal (RFP) ensuring additional points would be issued to agencies proposing services to underserved populations – particularly agencies working to improve victim services to rural areas. For this reporting period, the following agencies were awarded funding to provide services specifically for underserved populations: Legal Aid Society of Hawaii, Molokai Community Service Center, Susannah Wesley Community Center, Visitor Aloha Society of Hawaii, YWCA – Kauai, Women Helping Women (Lanai Shelter), Hale Kipa, and Domestic Violence Action Center, and Kookia Kalihi Valley. The Domestic Violence Action Center (DVAC) reported that their staff of LGBTQ+ and Immigrant advocates have engaged with underserved populations to provide outreach, DV education, and resources. For example, the advocates and the outreach coordinator have contacted LGBTQ+ affirming churches, public health organizations, social service providers, and more. The Immigrant Advocate has outreached to different immigrant communities, including Korean businesses and the Korean General Consulate. The Immigrant advocate has extensively utilized Bilingual Access Line, a free interpreting service, to conduct intake meetings with clients, help clients file TRO's and divorce papers, and other tasks in which limited-English-proficiency is a direct barrier. Further, the Immigrant Advocate has used their Chinese, Korean, and Spanish language skills to provide direct interpretation between clients and service providers, including calls to arrange supervised visitations, communication with Child Welfare Services and the Department of Human Services, Welfare Office, and law enforcement. Their interpretation efforts have directly enabled clients to receive services in a timely manner, which has improved the delivery of services. One of the five agencies, Kookia Kalihi Valley (KKV), is a Community Health Clinic that provides health care and other services to the low-income Asian and Pacific Islander population that lives in the Kalihi neighborhood of Oahu. Many frontline staff are from the community and speak the languages prevalent there. Community members seeking health care at KKV will often disclose their victimization to staff who speak their language and know their culture; the clients find they can receive support for multiple areas of their life. Molokai Community Service Council provides assistance to victims of domestic violence on Molokai. Molokai is a small, rural island in Maui County, and is one of the designated underserved areas due to its secluded geography. Funds from this VOCA grant are allocated to provide case management and other supports. Additionally, the case manager conducts outreach services to the community. In addition, one of the training topics for the series of trainings funded by the discretionary Training Grant was working with Micronesian Victims of Crime, held in August 2018. Micronesians are the newest immigrant group in the State and the training was requested by many crime victim service providers. With this training, it is anticipated that more victim service providers will be prepared to provide effective services for Micronesian victims of crime.

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

In the past year, several crime victim community members and VOCA projects have discussed the growing importance of addressing the needs of the homeless crime victim population. Hawaii has one of the highest per capita rates of homelessness in the nation; the homeless are either past crime victims and/or are currently being victimized because of their situation. In response, CPJAD started plans for a statewide community assessment to identify current underserved populations and gaps in services. While CPJAD was not able to put it on the calendar for this fiscal year, community input was scheduled in October and November 2018. In October CPJAD conducted a statewide online survey of crime victim service providers to gather information about underserved populations and gaps in services to victims; in November 2018, it discussed those issues in focus groups throughout the State. The results were discussed with the VOCA Advisory Committee in December 2018; suggestions will be incorporated in the next Request for Proposals, to expand services to underserved populations and address gaps in services to victims. CPJAD is considering making the online survey on underserved populations and gaps in services an annual or bi-annual (every other year) event. On the project level, each County prosecutor's office works closely with other victim service agencies in the private and public sector to identify service gaps and to address them through cooperative agreements, task forces and working groups. The project reported various reasons for gaps in services including shortage of staff and resources, fluctuations in funding, and access for those victims located in rural areas. Projects reported several strategies to address gaps in services: Domestic Violence Action Center's (DVAC) initiated a campus advocacy program. Some of its college student victims of domestic violence have struggled with finding safe housing, or maintaining their current housing. DVAC has been able to assist victims with applying for scholarships, as well as utilize its own agency emergency assistance funding to help victims with paying electric bills, phone bills, and for child care. DVAC does all that it can to ensure our victims are able to stay enrolled in college. Susannah Wesley Community Center (SWCC) co-hosted a collaborative meeting with key service providers on Oahu to discuss formalizing their collaboration efforts into a coalition. The goal of this group is to provide human trafficking specific services from prevention to aftercare. This team of service providers and governmental agencies have agreed to pull together to coordinate funding which will ensure victims of trafficking in the state of Hawaii to receive the most comprehensive care possible. The collaborative discussed services for high-risk youth, research, and how to create a continuum of care. The group members discussed which organizations are best suited to fill service gaps. Programs and organizations include, the HOPE program, through its connection with other SWCC programs. Lastly, the Legal Aid Society of Hawaii utilizes agreements with

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pro bono attorneys and other local legal organizations to provide referrals when the program encounters services it cannot provide (for example, due to conflicts of interest).

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

Outcome measures were not reported 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.