

PA 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-0048 | 2017-VA-GX-0069 | 2018-V2-GX-0068 | 2019-V2-GX-0026 |
| Federal Award Amount | \$86,776,184.00 | \$71,649,740.00 | \$128,806,626.00 | \$86,679,182.00 |
| Total Amount of Subawards | \$77,997,636.00 | \$67,276,640.00 | \$45,263,168.00 | \$0.00 |
| Total Number of Subawards | 275 | 269 | 235 | 0 |
| Administrative Funds Amount | \$3,996,623.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 |
| Training Funds Amount | \$342,186.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 |
| Balance Remaining | \$4,439,739.00 | \$4,373,100.00 | \$83,543,458.00 | \$86,679,182.00 |

| 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 | 2016-VA-GX-0048 | 2017-VA-GX-0069 | 2018-V2-GX-0068 | 2019-V2-GX-0026 |
| Government Agencies Only | 43 | 24 | 28 | 0 |
| Corrections | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Courts | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Juvenile Justice | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Law Enforcement | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Prosecutor | 38 | 21 | 19 | 0 |
| Other | 1 | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Nonprofit Organization Only | 232 | 245 | 207 | 0 |
| Child Abuse Service organization (e.g., child advocacy center) | 26 | 33 | 31 | 0 |
| Coalition (e.g., state domestic violence or sexual assault coalition) | 0 | 6 | 3 | 0 |
| Domestic and Family Violence Organization | 56 | 48 | 42 | 0 |
| Faith-based Organization | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Organization Provides Domestic and Family Violence and Sexual Assault Services | 41 | 38 | 28 | 0 |
| Organization by and/or for underserved victims of crime (e.g., drunk driving, homicide, elder abuse) | 16 | 20 | 15 | 0 |
| Sexual Assault Services organization (e.g., rape crisis center) | 15 | 13 | 11 | 0 |
| Multiservice agency | 65 | 59 | 57 | 0 |
| Other | 13 | 28 | 20 | 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 |

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| | | | | |
|--|------------|------------|------------|----------|
| Other agency that is NOT justice-based (e.g., human services, health, education) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Organization by and/or for a specific traditionally underserved community | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Organization by and/or for underserved victims of crime (e.g., drunk driving, homicide, elder abuse) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Campus Organizations Only | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Campus-based victims services | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Law enforcement | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Physical or mental health service program | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Number of Subawards | 275 | 269 | 235 | 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-0048 | 2017-VA-GX-0069 | 2018-V2-GX-0068 | 2019-V2-GX-0026 |
| A. Continue a VOCA-funded victim project funded in a previous year | 185 | 128 | 200 | 0 |
| B. Expand or enhance an existing project not funded by VOCA in the previous year | 59 | 144 | 73 | 0 |
| C. Start up a new victim services project | 34 | 27 | 2 | 0 |
| D. Start up a new Native American victim services project | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| E. Expand or enhance an existing Native American project | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| VOCA and Match Funds | | | | |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| A single SAR can select multiple service types. Numbers are not unique | | | | |
| | 2016-VA-GX-0048 | 2017-VA-GX-0069 | 2018-V2-GX-0068 | 2019-V2-GX-0026 |
| A.INFORMATION & REFERRAL | 192 | 107 | 203 | 0 |
| B.PERSONAL ADVOCACY/ACCOMPANIMENT | 180 | 96 | 203 | 0 |
| C.EMOTIONAL SUPPORT OR SAFETY SERVICES | 177 | 86 | 152 | 0 |
| D.SHELTER/HOUSING SERVICES | 62 | 38 | 65 | 0 |
| E.CRIMINAL/CIVIL JUSTICE SYSTEM ASSISTANCE | 191 | 75 | 149 | 0 |
| F. ASSISTANCE IN FILING COMPENSATION CLAIMS | 227 | 115 | 234 | 0 |

| Priority and Underserved Requirements | | | | |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Priority Area | 2016-VA-GX-0048 | 2017-VA-GX-0069 | 2018-V2-GX-0068 | 2019-V2-GX-0026 |
| Child Abuse | | | | |
| Total Amount | \$5,502,765.00 | \$12,559,031.00 | \$8,341,209.00 | \$0.00 |
| % of Total Federal Award | 6.00 % | 18.00 % | 6.00 % | |
| Domestic and Family Violence | | | | |
| Total Amount | \$11,801,327.00 | \$24,096,919.00 | \$14,078,325.00 | \$0.00 |
| % of Total Federal Award | 14.00 % | 34.00 % | 11.00 % | |
| Sexual Assault | | | | |
| Total Amount | \$3,141,356.00 | \$4,589,696.00 | \$3,849,833.00 | \$0.00 |
| % of Total Federal Award | 4.00 % | 6.00 % | 3.00 % | |
| Underserved | | | | |
| Total Amount | \$13,724,264.00 | \$22,770,602.00 | \$12,964,503.00 | \$0.00 |
| % of Total Federal Award | 16.00 % | 32.00 % | 10.00 % | |

| Budget and Staffing | | | | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Staffing Information | 2016-VA-GX-0048 | 2017-VA-GX-0069 | 2018-V2-GX-0068 | 2019-V2-GX-0026 |
| Total number of paid staff for all subgrantee victimization program and/or services | 3847.13 | 1269 | 1405 | |

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|---|------------|--------|--------|--|
| Number of staff hours funded through this VOCA award (plus match) for subgrantee's victimization programs and/or services | 90907.802 | 690800 | 300336 | |
| Total number of volunteer staff supporting the work of this VOCA award (plus match) for subgrantee's victimization programs and/or services | 357.843 | 477 | 390 | |
| Number of volunteer hours supporting the work of this VOCA award (plus match) for subgrantee's victimization programs and/or services | 1213010.58 | 664025 | 10256 | |

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) | 1 | 14172 | 8828 | 9039 | 8523 | 10140 |
| Adult Sexual Assault | 306 | 6665 | 6042 | 6400 | 5324 | 6107 |
| Adults Sexually Abused/Assaulted as Children | 262 | 1824 | 1702 | 1719 | 1338 | 1645 |
| Arson | 154 | 297 | 283 | 212 | 171 | 240 |
| Bullying (Verbal, Cyber or Physical) | 122 | 191 | 370 | 277 | 210 | 262 |
| Burglary | 182 | 4053 | 2969 | 2828 | 2425 | 3068 |
| Child Physical Abuse or Neglect | 2 | 3765 | 4251 | 4875 | 3900 | 4197 |
| Child Pornography | 106 | 173 | 161 | 157 | 106 | 149 |
| Child Sexual Abuse/Assault | 4 | 10961 | 11185 | 12052 | 10458 | 11164 |
| Domestic and/or Family Violence | 51 | 32098 | 33865 | 35588 | 32977 | 33632 |
| DUI/DWI Incidents | 1 | 2554 | 1942 | 2004 | 1599 | 2024 |
| Elder Abuse or Neglect | 5 | 432 | 589 | 852 | 811 | 671 |
| Hate Crime: Racial/Religious/Gender/ Sexual Orientation/Other (Explanation Required) | 99 | 60 | 70 | 63 | 43 | 59 |
| Human Trafficking: Labor | 190 | 110 | 168 | 124 | 124 | 131 |
| Human Trafficking: Sex | 1 | 171 | 228 | 193 | 136 | 182 |
| Identity Theft/Fraud/Financial Crime | 182 | 1593 | 1513 | 1448 | 1330 | 1471 |
| Kidnapping (non-custodial) | 81 | 75 | 78 | 79 | 84 | 79 |
| Kidnapping (custodial) | 81 | 16 | 37 | 32 | 26 | 27 |
| Mass Violence (Domestic/International) | 44 | 9 | 36 | 91 | 46 | 45 |
| Other Vehicular Victimization (e.g., Hit and Run) | 164 | 1546 | 1233 | 1158 | 896 | 1208 |
| Robbery | 202 | 3114 | 2737 | 2298 | 1855 | 2501 |
| Stalking/Harassment | 283 | 1526 | 1770 | 2087 | 1394 | 1694 |
| Survivors of Homicide Victims | 5 | 5495 | 4634 | 3769 | 3054 | 4238 |
| Teen Dating Victimization | 271 | 341 | 368 | 367 | 191 | 316 |
| Terrorism (Domestic/International) | 52 | 5 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 9 |
| Other | 84 | 14356 | 10994 | 11611 | 8122 | 11270 |

| 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 | 371 | 332 | 397 | 475 | 956 |
| Homeless | 3221 | 2870 | 3363 | 3784 | 9552 |
| Immigrants/Refugees/Asylum Seekers | 1606 | 1638 | 1369 | 1241 | 3739 |
| LGBTQ | 813 | 891 | 1053 | 980 | 2267 |
| Veterans | 405 | 355 | 381 | 718 | 1125 |
| Victims with Disabilities: Cognitive/ Physical /Mental | 5633 | 5236 | 5914 | 5755 | 16055 |
| Victims with Limited English Proficiency | 2271 | 2362 | 2020 | 1710 | 5786 |

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|-------|---|---|---|---|---|
| Other | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
|-------|---|---|---|---|---|

| General Award Information | | |
|---|--------|---------|
| Activities Conducted at the Subgrantee Level | Number | Percent |
| Total number of individuals who received services during the Fiscal Year. | 357610 | |
| Total number of anonymous contacts who received services during the Fiscal Year | 0 | |
| Number of new individuals who received services from your state for the first time during the Fiscal Year. | 261028 | 72.99 % |
| Of the clients who received services, how many presented with more than one type of victimization during the Fiscal Year? | 25056 | 7.01 % |
| Number of individuals assisted with a victim compensation application during the Fiscal Year. | 9518 | |

| Demographics | | |
|--|---------------|---------|
| Demographic Characteristic of New Individuals Served | Number | Percent |
| Race/Ethnicity | | |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 308 | 0.12 % |
| Asian | 2142 | 0.82 % |
| Black or African American | 42859 | 16.42 % |
| Hispanic or Latino | 16043 | 6.15 % |
| Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander | 297 | 0.11 % |
| White Non-Latino or Caucasian | 106884 | 40.95 % |
| Some Other Race | 2864 | 1.10 % |
| Multiple Races | 5304 | 2.03 % |
| Not Reported | 84327 | 32.31 % |
| Not Tracked | 0 | 0.00 % |
| Race/Ethnicity Total | 261028 | |
| Gender Identity | | |
| Male | 64046 | 24.54 % |
| Female | 170364 | 65.27 % |
| Other | 425 | 0.16 % |
| Not Reported | 26193 | 10.03 % |
| Not Tracked | 0 | 0.00 % |
| Gender Total | 261028 | |
| Age | | |
| Age 0- 12 | 22976 | 8.80 % |
| Age 13- 17 | 15037 | 5.76 % |
| Age 18- 24 | 23040 | 8.83 % |
| Age 25- 59 | 136328 | 52.23 % |
| Age 60 and Older | 19662 | 7.53 % |
| Not Reported | 43985 | 16.85 % |
| Not Tracked | 0 | 0.00 % |
| Age Total | 261028 | |

| 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 | 169 | 193567 | Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory. | 0 |
| | | | A1. Information about the criminal justice process | 104107 |
| | | | A2. Information about victim rights, how to obtain notifications, etc. | 190201 |
| | | | A3. Referral to other victim service programs | 63624 |

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|--|--------|--------|--|--------|
| | | | A4. Referral to other services, supports, and resources (includes legal, medical, faith-based organizations, address confidentiality programs, etc.) | 81773 |
| B. Personal Advocacy/ Accompaniment | 157 | 143776 | Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory. | 0 |
| | | | B1. Victim advocacy/accompaniment to emergency medical care | 2574 |
| | | | B2. Victim advocacy/accompaniment to medical forensic exam | 2887 |
| | | | B3. Law enforcement interview advocacy/accompaniment | 11018 |
| | | | B4. Individual advocacy (e.g., assistance in applying for public benefits, return of personal property or effects) | 445368 |
| | | | B5. Performance of medical or nonmedical forensic exam or interview or medical evidence collection | 8446 |
| | | | B6. Immigration assistance (e.g., special visas, continued presence application, and other immigration relief) | 4740 |
| | | | B7. Intervention with employer, creditor, landlord, or academic institution | 2675 |
| | | | B8. Child or dependent care assistance (includes coordination of services) | 1138 |
| | | | B9. Transportation assistance (includes coordination of services) | 9133 |
| | | | B10. Interpreter services | 2057 |
| C. Emotional Support or Safety Services | 142 | 152511 | Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory. | 0 |
| | | | C1. Crisis intervention (in-person, includes safety planning, etc.) | 128838 |
| | | | C2. Hotline/crisis line counseling | 100497 |
| | | | C3. On-scene crisis response (e.g., community crisis response) | 889 |
| | | | C4. Individual counseling | 236604 |
| | | | C5. Support groups (facilitated or peer) | 45587 |
| | | | C6. Other Therapy (traditional, cultural, or alternative healing; art, writing, or play therapy, etc.) | 48929 |
| | | | C7. Emergency financial assistance | 2181 |
| D. Shelter/ Housing Services | 58 | 8303 | Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory. | 0 |
| | | | D1. Emergency shelter or safe house | 193852 |
| | | | D2. Transitional housing | 31819 |
| | | | D3. Relocation assistance (includes assistance with obtaining housing) | 916 |
| E. Criminal/ Civil Justice System Assistance | 141 | 170102 | Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory. | 0 |
| | | | E1. Notification of criminal justice events | 160962 |
| | | | E2. Victim impact statement assistance | 23831 |
| | | | E3. Assistance with restitution | 30806 |
| | | | E4. Civil legal assistance in obtaining protection or restraining order | 8927 |
| | | | E5. Civil legal assistance with family law issues | 10406 |
| | | | E6. Other emergency justice-related assistance | 51772 |
| | | | E7. Immigration assistance | 4772 |
| | | | E8. Prosecution interview advocacy/accompaniment | 436 |
| | | | E9. Law enforcement interview advocacy/accompaniment | 97 |
| E10. Criminal advocacy/accompaniment | 106118 | | | |

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. | 52 |
| Number of people trained or attending education events during the reporting period. | 1966 |
| Number of events conducted during the reporting period. | 51 |
| 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. | |
| <p>The OVS staff have compiled significant resources to develop a human trafficking website, which launched on March 11, 2019. The website includes a directory of service providers, a legal directory, an explanation of victims compensation benefits, applicable state and federal laws and a resource directory for victims/survivors, service providers, medical and allied professionals and the courts/ law enforcement/prosecution. OVS surveyed all existing service providers with respect to eight (8) essential services: Housing, Emergency Financial Assistance, Case Management, Education/Vocational Assistance, Substance Abuse Treatment, Legal Assistance, Medical Services and Language Access Capabilities, to develop the Directory of Services and the Directory of Legal Services, as mandated by Act 105. The OVS thanks all the programs who so graciously cooperated during the information gathering phase of this endeavor. The website is a work in progress so programs wish to provide further information or request corrections, PCCD continues to keep the list of providers available on their website and the app up to date so that victims looking for services have the most up-to-date information.</p> | |
| Describe any planning or training events held during the reporting period. | |
| <p>A. PCCD provides a grant to the Pennsylvania District Attorney's Institute (PDAI) to carry out PCCD's statewide training project for victim service providers. PDAI coordinated three(3) training opportunities for Victim/Witness program staff in District Attorney's offices and community-based victim service agencies to enhance the quality and effectiveness of services provided to crime victims in the Commonwealth as well as fulfill obligations to provide crime victims with the rights to which they are entitled under the Crime Victims Act. B. Four Victim Services Foundational Academies were held in 2018-2019 FY. Attendance is mandatory for new victim services professionals. The foundational academy teaches them to identify and understand their roles and job responsibilities as outlined by PCCD's Consolidated Victim Service Program Standards. Topics include, but are not limited to: 1. The Role of the Victim Service Professional 2. Orienting to the Job of Victim Assistance 3. The History of Victim Services 4. The Criminal Justice System 5. The Juvenile Justice System 6. Understanding the Crisis Reaction 7. Communication Skills 8. Statewide Automated Victim Information and Notification (SAVIN) 9. Self-care C. Basic Crisis Response Training and Simulation Trainings were held by KCIT: the Basic Crisis Response Training focused how to work as a team to help people in crisis cope with the physical, behavioral and emotional reactions to trauma in the aftermath of a community crisis and Simulation Trainings focused on KCIT members maintaining their crisis response skills levels by training on different aspects of crisis intervention.</p> | |
| Describe any program policies changed during the reporting period. | |
| <p>Monitoring In 2019, OVC approved PCCD's request for an alternative monitoring plan based upon an agency risk assessment. OVS management staff create a schedule of on-site monitoring that is scheduled consistent with this approved alternative monitoring plan and the subgrantee's risk assessment as calculated using information from the Scored Risk Assessment Tool. Desk monitorings are scheduled in addition to the on-site monitoring schedule, as warranted by the individual circumstances. Training and technical assistance are also provided during the monitoring visits and the weeks following a visit, as required. This plan provides OVS and accounting staff with guidance for consistent subaward processing, agency desk reviews/monitoring and on-site monitoring of OVS funded programs. The type and frequency of both desk and on-site monitoring is based on the results of each subrecipient's most recent scored risk assessment. Regardless of the assessment of the risk, certain monitoring activities will be performed by OVS staff and PCCD financial staff on all subrecipients as specified: Host a series of trainings or webinars for subrecipients to assist in administering the sub grants and determine which subrecipient staff are required to attend; Review program and financial reports submitted via PCCD's Egrants system, including quarterly requests for back up data on services and expenditures reported. The metric for back up data is randomly chosen; Conduct any necessary monitoring, technical assistance or follow-up as indicated by their risk assessment and management plan or as indicated by individual circumstances. Scored Risk Assessment Tool PCCD has utilized an automated scored risk assessment tool for over 8 years, to assess both financial and programmatic risk for all PCCD subrecipients. The results from the risk assessments help guide PCCD staff to make appropriate monitoring decisions for each funded program. The assessment tool guides PCCD staff in determining the risk designation for PCCD subrecipients. The risk factors include but are not limited to: Fiscal Total award amount; Experience of the subrecipient project director and financial officer; Accuracy of fiscal reports; Accuracy of supporting documentation for fiscal reports, if requested; Late submissions of fiscal reports; Significant findings from monitoring activities; Programmatic; Accuracy of program reports; Failure to timely file programmatic reports; Accuracy of supporting documentation for program reports, if requested; Success of project implementation Significant findings associated with monitoring activities; Subrecipient responsiveness to requests. The risk category an agency is assigned guides the frequency and intensity of its monitoring. Staff will use their professional judgment and experience working with an agency to determine the frequency and intensity of additional monitoring. High risk designation and resulting monitoring: Agency is required to submit supporting documentation for at least one selected category of expense every quarter. The agency may be required to submit supporting documentation for all PCCD's expenditure categories; Agency will receive at least one on-site monitoring review every two years. Medium risk designation and resulting monitoring: 40% of agencies designated as medium risk are required to provide supporting documentation of all expenditures reported for the selected category of expenditure; 40% of agencies designated as medium risk are required to submit supporting documentation for the selected program report metric; Agency will receive an on-site monitoring review once every three years. Low risk designation and resulting monitoring: 10% of agencies designated as low risk are required to provide supporting documentation for all expenditures reported in the selected category of expenditure; 10% of agencies designated as low risk are required to submit supporting documentation for the selected program report metric; Agency will receive at least one full on-site monitoring visit every four years. New VOCA sub grantees New sub-grantees are required to participate in a New VOCA Grantee training program, which covers all programmatic, reporting and fiscal requirements. In addition, all new direct service providers are</p> | |

required to participate in a 40-hour training program called Foundational Academy, which PCCD provides free of charge, four times per year. Within sixty days of grant award, all new recipients will be contacted by OVS to discuss any additional training or technical assistance needs. OVS will conduct a Project Evaluation Review to establish whether the agency is meeting its stated programs goals within one year of a grant award to new programs or substantially changed programs. PCCD staff will use their professional judgment on a case-by-case basis to determine if additional supporting documentation, on-site monitoring or technical assistance is needed.

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

During this time period, there were a number of media announcements from local legislators or local agencies announcing the awarding of VOCA Funding. They include: <https://www.pahouse.com/Ullman/InTheNews/NewsRelease/?id=107909>
<https://www.pasenate.com/frankel-costa-announce-grant-victims-tree-of-life-shooting/>
<https://www.pasenate.com/senator-santarsiero-announces-over-2-5-million-in-grants-for-bucks-county-victim-support-organizations/>
<https://www.goerie.com/news/20190615/state-representatives-announce-13-million-in-grants-for-erie-county-programs>
<https://www.pahouse.com/Matzie/InTheNews/NewsRelease/?id=107967>
https://www.dailylocal.com/news/local/chesco-crime-prevention-gets-m-boost-in-federal-funding/article_bb40bdd8-8fa7-11e9-a39f-c7279fd7a72f.html
https://www.dailylocal.com/news/local/agencies-that-help-chester-county-crime-victims-get-m-boost/article_59d30abe-45c5-11e9-a6e3-33c6809ef624.html

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

On Saturday, October 27, 2018, a gunman entered Tree of Life Synagogue in Pittsburgh and opened fire killing eleven (11) and wounding another six (6). At the time of the shooting, there were 30-40 people inside the Synagogue. The initial response to this tragic event was coordinated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). A Family Resource Center was established during the first week to meet the immediate needs of those inside the synagogue; family members; community members, etc. There was a diverse response at the Family Resource Center that included the PCCDs Office of Victim Services, and a local victim service agency located in Pittsburgh. Since this was deemed a federal crime, PCCDs Office of Victim Services have worked closely with federal partners on this incident, to include Victim Compensation Assistance. This tragic event will have long term effects on the victims, family members and community at large. Ongoing efforts include working with the federal government to apply for the Antiterrorism and Emergency Assistance Program (AEAP) Grant. Over the past year, PCCD OVS Staff, along with other federal partners, have participated in weekly calls with local organizations affiliated with the shooting that were facilitated by the federal government. These meetings culminated in a memorial service in October 2019. Additionally, from this tragedy, the Pittsburgh Resiliency Center was established and is known as the 10.27 Healing Partnership.

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

A. There are four issues that may prevent a victim from seeking services or filing for compensation benefits. 1. The first barrier continues to be a language barrier. This can be difficult for local programs, especially when victims are seeking services from them or when they try to assist crime victims in filing for crime victims compensation. Some of the victim service programs have bi-lingual advocates and/or contract with Language Line to provide services to non-English speaking victims of crime. At the statewide level, PCCD has contracted with Language Line to assist non-English speaking crime victims. With the help of Language Line, PCCD's Office of Victim Services (OVS) can ensure that any crime victim can be informed of victims compensation eligibility requirements, available benefits, and have any of their questions answered. 2. The second challenge is a lack of public transportation in rural areas. Because of this barrier, some crime victims do not even attempt to contact a victim service agency because they feel they would not be able to access their services without transportation. This was identified yet again as part of VSAC's strategic planning. 3. The third challenge that continues to be identified by Pennsylvania's subrecipients is the lack of awareness of the availability of services and victims compensation. This continues to be a challenge identified by the state. In addition, despite victim service programs offering Victims Compensation assistance, many victims are not using the service, and some identify compensation as an unmet need. Lack of affordable, permanent, and quality housing is a pervasive issue across the state. It is unknown if it is a direct result of why a victim may not seek services, but there may be a tie-in and it cannot be ignored as a problem in PA. 4. VSAC and PCCD announced two (2) competitive funding announcements to address the priority areas and new services that were identified. In 2018 the following new services were identified: alternative therapy, coordination activities, emergency financial assistance, incarcerated victims, multi system response/MDT, peer support, procedural services, public awareness, relocation, short term care, substance abuse treatment, transitional housing, and transportation. The priority areas for 2019 included emergency shelter and housing, access to telehealth services, transportation, victim services for the elderly, LGBTQ community, people of color, victims with disabilities, immigrants, children, victims with limited English proficiency (LEP) and victims of financial crime.

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.

A. PCCD highly encourages collaboration at the local level. Collaborative planning and establishing partnerships enhance and strengthens services to victims. As part of the 2019 VOCA competitive solicitation, applicants were required to describe how they currently collaborate with other victim service providers and community partners. PCCD has received numerous letters of support, MOU's and other documentation from each applicant demonstrating the relevant, local, and collaborative approach for their proposed project. Collaborative efforts are also discussed in detail with each site visit performed. B. VOCA subrecipients provide information pertaining to coordination efforts on their annual reports to PCCD. Many of the victim service agencies receiving VOCA are involved with their county's Criminal Justice Advisory Boards (CJAB's). CJABs use a collaborative approach to formulate justice planning and innovative problem solving within all aspects of the Criminal Justice System. Currently, 65 of the 67 counties in Pennsylvania have CJABs.

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

A. Pennsylvania's Commission on Crime and Delinquency (PCCD's) Victims Compensation Assistance Program provides many trainings to victim service advocates and allied professionals. The vast majority of these trainings are conducted on-line through WebEx. As a result, more individuals are receiving victims compensation assistance training and are better able to assist crime victims with submitting claims for victims compensation. PCCD offered over 85 trainings on various compensation topics. Training topics included: basic compensation; counseling expenses; loss of earnings, loss of support, DAVE, relocation expenses, stolen cash benefits, motor vehicle related crimes, myths about compensation, transportation expenses, funeral and burial expenses and restitution. A total of 1156 individuals were trained. C. A core responsibility of the Statewide Victims Services Advisory Committee (VSAC) is to advise PCCD on funding priorities for victim services. As a result, the VSAC was charged with advising PCCD on the most effective way to utilize Pennsylvania's VOCA increase. A cornerstone of the VSAC strategic planning process was the effective management of the increase in VOCA Victim Assistance funding to ensure that the existing victim services infrastructure in Pennsylvania was strengthened and enhanced to meet the new demands that have emerged in terms of shifting demographics, crime trends, un-served or underserved victims and technology needs. As a result, the strategic plan developed by VSAC consisted of a two-part funding framework for VOCA funding in 2016. The first part was a non-competitive solicitation, focused on building and strengthening the infrastructure at existing VOCA-funded victim service agencies across the state. The second part was a competitive solicitation open to both programs currently funded by PCCD with federal VOCA funding, as well as new applicants. In 2017, VSAC approved another competitive funding announcement. Victim service agencies across the Commonwealth will provide new VOCA eligible services and expanded services to victims of crime. D. The Lethality Assessment Program (LAP) is a nationally recognized, evidence-based initiative with demonstrated success in strengthening partnerships between law enforcement and domestic violence service providers. LAP is a two-pronged intervention process featuring a research-based lethality screening tool and accompanying protocols that enable law enforcement and other first responders to assess domestic violence victims, identify those at highest risk of being killed and immediately initiate contact. LAP gives on-scene police officers a brief screening tool to identify domestic violence victims at highest risk of being killed by their abusers. Officers can then connect those victims of domestic violence with life-saving services, thereby reducing domestic violence fatalities. The Lethality Assessment Program is currently being used in 49 counties across the state by 47 domestic violence programs working with 360 police departments. For Pennsylvania to maintain its reputation as a recognized leader in victims rights and services, it must have accomplished victim advocates in every county – large and small, urban and rural. To ensure that every victim, regardless of location or

crime, has access to quality, timely, and appropriate services, the Victims Services Advisory Committee (VSAC) and the Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency (PCCD) adopted operational standards in 2007, for those agencies receiving grant funding. In addition, as part of receiving VOCA funding, sub grantees must meet standards established by the relevant oversight organizations, i.e. PCCD, PA Coalition Against Domestic Violence (PCADV), PA Coalition Against Rape (PCAR) and/or National Children's Alliance (NCA).

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

A. Case #1 - Child Abuse. This agency gave a presentation at an elementary school in regard to child abuse. The day after the agency presented the program to the 4th grade, the guidance counselor received a note from a student requesting to speak to her. The note disclosed that the 4th grade girl was being sexually abused by a family member. After meeting with the child, the guidance counselor was able to make a report to Childline. The results of the investigation were founded, and the abuser was removed from the home. B. Case #2 - Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, Campus Violence. An Advocate met with a 30-something female at the PFA Office. The client was interested in modifying her temporary PFA. She was very distraught and wanted to make sure that her ex/and the father of her child could not receive their daughter on Monday (3 days away). Her main reason for this request was that she feared he was going to harm her during the custody exchange. The reason for this fear was her ex had violated the PFA the week prior and was arrested for harassment and simple assault. The client felt this had angered him to such an extent that he would physically harm or even kill her. Prior to the arrest he had been known to not show up at the police station for custody exchanges and then show up at her home to demand his daughter. He would also intentionally show up very late for custody exchanges in order to make the client late for work. In addition, he began asking for visitation on holidays that he and his family had never celebrated before. The client was feeling hopeless and felt that her ex was always able to manipulate the situation in order to punish her. A safety plan was devised for the next custody exchange. The Advocate then wrote up a modification to the PFA which reduced visitation and was more specific about holidays and timing. The Advocate left a message for the office and asked for an immediate call back to the client in order to help alleviate some of the helplessness the client was feeling and would feel over the weekend. While staying in contact with the client to make sure things were on track for the ICC hearing (violation of the PFA), the Advocate received a follow up email thanking Safe Home. The modified temporary PFA is in place with more specific times, dates and holidays for custody. The PFA also included an alcohol and drug evaluation along with a counseling program for Domestic Abuse Solutions a special condition was added by the judge to monitor his compliance. If the father does not complete the program, he will be held in contempt of court again. C. Case #3 - Sexual Assault. A 31-year-old female victim of sexual assault started services with an advocate that accompanied her to the Forensic Rape Exam. The client continued to work with Victim Services receiving ongoing individual counseling, which she successfully completed. Goals included boundary setting, symptom management and coping skills, self-care. While receiving counseling she reported that she was the victim of a burglary. She worked with her counselor to manage re-traumatization symptoms. At the end of her work with this agency she reported the following through an ESQ. "No matter what I needed, questions, answers, support, Victim Services was available to help. My advocate really helped to prepare me with essential coping skills. The advocate was amazing at the hospital and stuck with me through the entire process." D. Case #4 - Elderly (Underserved). The LTC advocate was alerted to a medically vulnerable partially paralyzed older woman who resides in a nursing home and depends on staff for all personal care. According to the police report, two staff stole her American Express card and accessed other confidential information from her nursing home file. With this personal information, they broke into her personal bank account and stole her money. The LTC advocate worked with this victim for nearly a year. The two defendants negotiated a guilty plea, a favorable outcome for the resident and her family. E. Case #5 - Immigrant/LEP Victim (Underserved). Advocate working with client who is a survivor of Domestic Violence. Initially the client came to seek support with the agency's LDVP as she had little to no knowledge of her rights as a victim of Domestic Violence. Although a police report was filed, the client decided not to move forward with a protection from abuse order as she was extremely concerned of the possible outcomes. When moving forward with the created VCAP claim, this caused some barriers for the client with obtaining Victims compensation, as VCAP requires full cooperation with Law Enforcement. We did not give up and continued to advocate. With the collaboration of the client, victim services and LDVP the client slowly began to meet VCAP progress. After providing collaborative supporting documentation and advocacy, the client was finally approved for counseling expenses and \$1,000.00 in relocation reimbursement.

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

On Saturday, October 27, 2018, a gunman entered Tree of Life Synagogue in Pittsburgh and opened fire killing eleven (11) and wounding another six (6). At the time of the shooting, there were 30-40 people inside the Synagogue. The initial response to this tragic event was coordinated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). A Family Resource Center was established during the first week to meet the immediate needs of those inside the synagogue; family members; community members, etc. There was a diverse response at the Family Resource Center that included the PCCD's Office of Victim Services, and a local victim service agency located in Pittsburgh. Since this was deemed a federal crime, PCCD's Office of Victim Services have worked closely with federal partners on this incident, to include Victim Compensation Assistance. This tragic event will have long term effects on the victims, family members and community at large. Ongoing efforts include working with the federal government to apply for the Antiterrorism and Emergency Assistance Program (AEAP) Grant. Additionally, Many of the victim services agencies that receive VOCA funding in Pennsylvania are rape crisis centers and/or domestic violence agencies. All the victim services agencies provide the same level and quality of services to federal crime victims as are provided to state crime victims. Sub-grantees have reported that in order to serve federal crime victims they have created and/or maintained relationships and responded to referrals from the FBI Victim Witness Specialist and the US Attorney's Office Victim Witness Coordinator; received extensive training in trafficking and related offenses; provided services for victims of federal crime served by the Federal Courthouse; and developed a productive working relationship with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission to address the financial exploitation of seniors.

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

A. Human Trafficking. Act 105 of 2014 amends Pennsylvania's Crimes Code to include the offense of Human Trafficking. Act 105 provides for the prosecution of traffickers by giving law enforcement tools needed to go after traffickers through codification of the specific acts traffickers commit and means traffickers use; it calls for the prevention of human trafficking by working to develop, expand or strengthen programs for victims of human trafficking; and it protects survivors of human trafficking by making them eligible for vacating prior convictions, diversionary programs, confidential case management, and/or civil legal remedies. In 2018, Pennsylvania passed Act 130: Pennsylvania's Safe Harbor for Sexually Exploited Children. Pennsylvania's Safe Harbor law immunizes sexually exploited children from criminal prosecution for the crimes of prostitution and obstruction of the highway; mandates that Pennsylvania's DHS develop a statewide response protocol for county child protective service agencies to follow in identifying and responding to child victims of sexual exploitation; requires the Pennsylvania State Police and the Municipal Police Officers Education and Training Committee to train law enforcement officers on Human Trafficking; gives the Pennsylvania Office of Attorney General concurrent jurisdiction over the crime of human trafficking, and establishes a fund for victim services and awareness through the levying of a fine on convicted traffickers and sex buyers. Both Act 104 and Act 130 have brought Pennsylvania in line with other states in addressing the crime of human trafficking. There is a need for sustained training and education for law enforcement, prosecution, the courts, child protective service workers and others to reap the desired benefits of the legislation. As victims are identified, there is a growing awareness of the need to develop a more robust service structure to meet their needs. During the reporting period, Pennsylvania used its VOCA competitive solicitation process to encourage local victim service programs to develop services for trafficking victims. At the state level, PCCD is working with the Administrative Office of the Pennsylvania Courts, the Pennsylvania DHS, the PCAR, PCADV, the Pennsylvania Chiefs of Police Association and the Pennsylvania District Attorneys Association to develop resources, training and share information to start to build an infrastructure to address this emerging trend in criminal victimization. B. Elderly Victims and People with Disabilities. Pennsylvania had 18,349 reports of abuse in FY 2013-14 and 32,253 reports in FY 2017-18 for adults over 60 which is a 75% increase during that time. In FY 2017-18 there were 23,552 investigations for adults over 60 which was a 15% increase from the previous year. Of those investigations there were 8408 substantiated cases of abuse was a 22% increase from the previous year. In FY 2013-14 there were 2473 reports of abuse for adults under 60 and 12,684 in FY 2017-18 which is a 413% increase. In FY 2017-18 there were 8845 investigations for adults under 60 which is a 43% increase from the previous year. Of those investigations, 4,450 were substantiated which is a 55% increase from the previous year. Currently, there are over 3 million Pennsylvanians age 60 or older which is nearly 24% of the total population of 12.8 million. By 2040, Pennsylvanians age 60 or older will grow by another 30% to 4 million. One in three Pennsylvanians will be age 60 or older. The data shows that abuse of elderly Pennsylvanians is on the rise. This is due to the increase of aging Pennsylvanians as well as an

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increased awareness of abuse to this population. As the population of Pennsylvania ages, it is anticipated that the crime of elder abuse will become more prevalent. C. Limited English Proficient (LEP) victims. There is a gap in linguistically and culturally appropriate service provision for immigrant/limited English proficient victims of crime. The barriers of language, culture, complicating factors of poverty, low education and transportation continue to grow. These barriers make immigrant/LEP individuals more vulnerable to abuse as they fear to contact the authorities to report crime. They fear by reporting to the authorities; it may put them at risk of deportation and/or separation from their children and family. As a result, less services for immigrant/LEP victims are sought. Pennsylvania is increasingly considered a safe place for refugees to resettle. According to the Office of Refugee Resettlement (2015), Pennsylvania is 7th for refugee resettlement, with 3,214 resettled in 2015. As part of the competitive VOCA solicitations, emphasis was put on services to LEP victims. This has resulted in Pennsylvania funding more organizations that specialize in providing supportive and legal services to immigrant/LEP victims. Many of the organizations have hired bilingual staff for the provision of services.

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

Staff who have left over the past few years have left due to relocating out of state; promotions within the program; or through other promotional opportunities. The main issue we were experiencing was in filling vacancies. The classification used to fill these positions did not accurately reflect the type of experience needed to effectively perform the work within Victim Services. This classification hindered our ability to reach potential applicants with victim services experience. Finding appropriate applicants to fill positions was difficult, often leading to extended vacancies in attempts to find suitable applicants. Fortunately, PCCD was engaged in the revision of this classification that would create a portion of the classification and scoring based on an applicant's victim services experiences. This classification has been approved by the State Civil Service Commission. As a result of this new state recruitment process, it has made it easier to find candidates.

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

Prior to a VOCA funding solicitation being released, an article is always included in the OVS Newsletter to inform of the upcoming release and encourage applications. In addition to soliciting applicants to apply for funding, PCCD announces all funding opportunities on its website <http://www.pccd.pa.gov/Funding/Pages/default.aspx> and interested applicants can subscribe to receive email notifications via Egrants, when funding opportunities are available.

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

The competitive VOCA projects that are currently being funded in this reporting period are focused on services to meet the needs of underserved population and address emerging forms of victimization. Specifically, areas of priority that have encouraged the development of services to meet the needs of underserved populations include: A. Emergency Civil/Legal Services B. Credentialed Therapists C. Services for Victims of Human Trafficking D. Sexual Violence Protection Orders E. Increasing/Strengthening Services for Elderly Victims of Crime F. Child Advocacy Centers G. Services/Programs for Victims of Crime Who are Young Men of Color H. Services for Victims with Mental Illness I. Services for Victims with Low English Proficiency In the summer of 2017, another competitive VOCA funding solicitation was released. The objectives of this solicitation include: Maintain core direct services Expand or enhance service provision Increase the diversity and scope of services available New services to fill gaps in service delivery Provide services to underserved/unserved victim populations Through this funding announcement, victim service agencies across the Commonwealth will provide new VOCA eligible services and expanded services to victims of crime. The newly eligible services which were authorized under this announcement include: peer support groups, transportation to criminal justice and other public proceedings, traditional, cultural and alternative therapy and healing, multi-system, interagency and multidisciplinary response to crime victims needs, coordination of activities, project evaluation, services to incarcerated victims, substance abuse treatment (in-patient only), procedural services, relocation (for safety and well-being only), transitional housing, emergency medications and durable medical equipment, short term housing (both in home and in placement) and enhanced legal services. In early 2019 competitive VOCA funding was awarded to agencies as a onetime sustainable infrastructure or equipment upgrade that allowed victim service providers to focus on priority areas and added services. The competitive VOCA solicitations have enabled Pennsylvania, during this reporting period, to increase the diversity of direct services available to crime victims in communities across Pennsylvania. It also has enabled communities to identify underserved populations of crime victims within their borders and fund victim service providers to serve those individuals.

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

The Victims Services Advisory Committee (VSAC), as part of their strategic planning, identified as a goal to ensure statewide access to core services for victims of crime. The Access to Services Subcommittee was established to look at the needs of victims statewide are being addressed. This Subcommittee continues to meet and use relevant information available from the previous needs assessments that were conducted. Additionally, at each quarterly VSAC meeting, a portion of time is dedicated to continuing to review strategic planning efforts to identify and determine what, if any, gaps exist. As VOCA funding is available, VSAC prioritizes the funding to ensure current core services are being provided and then at the gaps in services that can be addressed using the funding available. This is how funding allocations were made during funding announcements between 2016 and 2019.

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

As part of the annual report submitted to the Governor's office, PCCD reports that VOCA funding is utilized to provide direct services to help victims of crime to cope with the physical, emotional and financial needs associated with crime and help them stabilize their lives in the aftermath of trauma. In addition, PCCD reports on the number of victims served on an annual basis. In addition, PCCD, in collaboration with the Pennsylvania State Data Center at Penn State Harrisburg, secured federal Statistical Justice System funding from the Bureau of Justice Statistics to implement this digital dashboard system. The dashboards track key metrics from the county justice system including prison indicators, courts indicators, juvenile indicators, probation/parole indicators, law enforcement indicators. For victim services, the dashboards reflect information on compensation, restitution and PA SAVIN notifications. PCCD is currently in the process of updating its dashboards to reflect several pages of new metrics, which will assist victim service programs in identifying the needs of crime victims in their communities.