

MI Annual State Performance Report

Victim Assistance Formula Grant Program

Reporting Period: [Oct 1, 2019 to Sept 30, 2020]

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

OVC VOCA Assistance Funds				
	2017-VA-GX-0063	2018-V2-GX-0067	2019-V2-GX-0036	2020-V2-GX-0044
Federal Award Amount	\$55,755,274.00	\$100,318,579.00	\$67,762,883.00	\$49,889,476.00
Total Amount of Subawards	\$52,537,259.00	\$4,925,415.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total Number of Subawards	171	122	0	0
Administrative Funds Amount	\$1,491,609.00	\$2,494,230.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Training Funds Amount	\$1,296,154.00	\$2,521,698.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Balance Remaining	\$430,252.00	\$90,377,236.00	\$67,762,883.00	\$49,889,476.00

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	2017-VA-GX-0063	2018-V2-GX-0067	2019-V2-GX-0036	2020-V2-GX-0044
Government Agencies Only	15	6	0	0
Corrections	0	0	0	0
Courts	3	1	0	0
Juvenile Justice	0	0	0	0
Law Enforcement	4	1	0	0
Prosecutor	7	3	0	0
Other	1	1	0	0
Nonprofit Organization Only	146	107	0	0
Child Abuse Service organization (e.g., child advocacy center)	32	27	0	0
Coalition (e.g., state domestic violence or sexual assault coalition)	0	0	0	0
Domestic and Family Violence Organization	19	14	0	0
Faith-based Organization	2	1	0	0
Organization Provides Domestic and Family Violence and Sexual Assault Services	48	36	0	0
Organization by and/or for underserved victims of crime (e.g., drunk driving, homicide, elder abuse)	4	1	0	0

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Sexual Assault Services organization (e.g., rape crisis center)	10	7	0	0
Multiservice agency	28	18	0	0
Other	3	3	0	0
Federally Recognized Tribal Governments, Agencies, and Organizations Only	8	8	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	2	2	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	4	4	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	2	2	0	0
Campus Organizations Only	2	1	0	0
Campus-based victims services	2	1	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	171	122	0	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				
	2017-VA-GX-0063	2018-V2-GX-0067	2019-V2-GX-0036	2020-V2-GX-0044
A. Continue a VOCA-funded victim project funded in a previous year	170	121	0	0

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B. Expand or enhance an existing project not funded by VOCA in the previous year	1	1	0	0
C. Start up a new victim services project	0	0	0	0
D. Start up a new Native American victim services project	0	0	0	0
E. Expand or enhance an existing Native American project	6	6	0	0

VOCA and Match Funds

A single SAR can select multiple service types. Numbers are not unique

	2017-VA-GX-0063	2018-V2-GX-0067	2019-V2-GX-0036	2020-V2-GX-0044
A.INFORMATION & REFERRAL	49	120	0	0
B.PERSONAL ADVOCACY/ACCOMPANIMENT	48	118	0	0
C.EMOTIONAL SUPPORT OR SAFETY SERVICES	46	116	0	0
D.SHELTER/HOUSING SERVICES	18	48	0	0
E.CRIMINAL/CIVIL JUSTICE SYSTEM ASSISTANCE	45	114	0	0
F. ASSISTANCE IN FILING COMPENSATION CLAIMS	49	122	0	0

Priority and Underserved Requirements

Priority Area	2017-VA-GX-0063	2018-V2-GX-0067	2019-V2-GX-0036	2020-V2-GX-0044
Child Abuse				
Total Amount	\$14,091,418.00	\$1,574,664.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
% of Total Federal Award	25.00 %	2.00 %		
Domestic and Family Violence				
Total Amount	\$19,887,109.00	\$1,522,831.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
% of Total Federal Award	36.00 %	2.00 %		
Sexual Assault				
Total Amount	\$8,785,430.00	\$795,583.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
% of Total Federal Award	16.00 %	1.00 %		
Underserved				
Total Amount	\$9,668,095.00	\$1,016,299.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
% of Total Federal Award	17.00 %	1.00 %		

Budget and Staffing

Staffing Information	2017-VA-GX-0063	2018-V2-GX-0067	2019-V2-GX-0036	2020-V2-GX-0044
Total number of paid staff for all subgrantee victimization program and/or services	3512	2691		

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Number of staff hours funded through this VOCA award (plus match) for subgrantee's victimization programs and/or services	2003164	1297959		
Total number of volunteer staff supporting the work of this VOCA award (plus match) for subgrantee's victimization programs and/or services	5446	3043		
Number of volunteer hours supporting the work of this VOCA award (plus match) for subgrantee's victimization programs and/or services	353043	234169		

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)	36	5968	3441	2755	5869	4508
Adult Sexual Assault	100	3393	3164	2453	2848	2964
Adults Sexually Abused/Assaulted as Children	81	930	788	645	731	773
Arson	5	21	112	8	17	39
Bullying (Verbal, Cyber or Physical)	14	416	430	219	522	396
Burglary	8	262	117	88	124	147
Child Physical Abuse or Neglect	79	1746	1798	1200	1753	1624
Child Pornography	34	123	117	58	461	189
Child Sexual Abuse/Assault	107	5663	5925	4353	5766	5426
Domestic and/or Family Violence	101	22830	20000	15528	20586	19736
DUI/DWI Incidents	10	172	201	137	205	178
Elder Abuse or Neglect	35	459	625	589	561	558
Hate Crime: Racial/Religious/Gender/ Sexual Orientation/Other (Explanation Required)	16	24	66	36	47	43
Human Trafficking: Labor	15	25	11	15	18	17
Human Trafficking: Sex	67	311	339	244	387	320
Identity Theft/Fraud/Financial Crime	14	143	106	67	93	102
Kidnapping (non-custodial)	5	96	18	16	38	42
Kidnapping (custodial)	8	18	23	4	11	14

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Mass Violence (Domestic/International)	4	1	4	0	4	2
Other Vehicular Victimization (e.g., Hit and Run)	9	151	118	87	86	110
Robbery	14	265	88	51	93	124
Stalking/Harassment	54	2495	2365	1592	2843	2323
Survivors of Homicide Victims	18	900	360	325	522	526
Teen Dating Victimization	44	551	130	48	78	201
Terrorism (Domestic/International)	1	2	0	0	2	1
Other	11	1187	1817	1246	1475	1431

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	105	95	94	125	590
Homeless	2381	1923	1469	1915	11152
Immigrants/Refugees/Asylum Seekers	384	454	434	535	2372
LGBTQ	455	515	344	471	2727
Veterans	204	176	142	151	880
Victims with Disabilities: Cognitive/Physical /Mental	3028	2957	1946	2566	14878
Victims with Limited English Proficiency	792	702	755	691	3860
Other	72	61	83	3985	1689

General Award Information

Activities Conducted at the Subgrantee Level	Number	Percent
Total number of individuals who received services during the Fiscal Year.	126517	
Total number of anonymous contacts who received services during the Fiscal Year	10613	
Number of new individuals who received services from your state for the first time during the Fiscal Year.	81126	64.12 %
Of the clients who received services, how many presented with more than one type of victimization during the Fiscal Year?	26878	21.24 %
Number of individuals assisted with a victim compensation application during the Fiscal Year.	5660	

Demographics

Demographic Characteristic of New Individuals Served	Number	Percent
Race/Ethnicity		
American Indian or Alaska Native	1294	1.60 %
Asian	514	0.63 %
Black or African American	26318	32.44 %

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Hispanic or Latino	3077	3.79 %
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	138	0.17 %
White Non-Latino or Caucasian	38064	46.92 %
Some Other Race	1081	1.33 %
Multiple Races	1942	2.39 %
Not Reported	7423	9.15 %
Not Tracked	1275	1.57 %
Race/Ethnicity Total	81126	
Gender Identity		
Male	14790	18.23 %
Female	63395	78.14 %
Other	220	0.27 %
Not Reported	2190	2.70 %
Not Tracked	531	0.65 %
Gender Total	81126	
Age		
Age 0- 12	11702	14.42 %
Age 13- 17	6280	7.74 %
Age 18- 24	10364	12.78 %
Age 25- 59	43545	53.68 %
Age 60 and Older	4198	5.17 %
Not Reported	4395	5.42 %
Not Tracked	642	0.79 %
Age Total	81126	

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	121	75011	Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			A1. Information about the criminal justice process	58071
			A2. Information about victim rights, how to obtain notifications, etc.	45163
			A3. Referral to other victim service programs	20653

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			A4. Referral to other services, supports, and resources (includes legal, medical, faith-based organizations, address confidentiality programs, etc.)	44589
B. Personal Advocacy/ Accompaniment	117	32310	Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			B1. Victim advocacy/accompaniment to emergency medical care	741
			B2. Victim advocacy/accompaniment to medical forensic exam	2293
			B3. Law enforcement interview advocacy/accompaniment	10063
			B4. Individual advocacy (e.g., assistance in applying for public benefits, return of personal property or effects)	57664
			B5. Performance of medical or nonmedical forensic exam or interview or medical evidence collection	3081
			B6. Immigration assistance (e.g., special visas, continued presence application, and other immigration relief)	253
			B7. Intervention with employer, creditor, landlord, or academic institution	3339
			B8. Child or dependent care assistance (includes coordination of services)	2310
			B9. Transportation assistance (includes coordination of services)	11615
			B10. Interpreter services	3027
C. Emotional Support or Safety Services	116	67093	Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			C1. Crisis intervention (in-person, includes safety planning, etc.)	56113
			C2. Hotline/crisis line counseling	37804
			C3. On-scene crisis response (e.g., community crisis response)	2986
			C4. Individual counseling	88078
			C5. Support groups (facilitated or peer)	10425
			C6. Other Therapy (traditional, cultural, or alternative healing; art, writing, or play therapy, etc.)	19456
			C7. Emergency financial assistance	4706
D. Shelter/ Housing Services	65	4644	Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			D1. Emergency shelter or safe house	38433
			D2. Transitional housing	1119

			D3. Relocation assistance (includes assistance with obtaining housing)	3693
E. Criminal/ Civil Justice System Assistance	107	37983	Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			E1. Notification of criminal justice events	21810
			E2. Victim impact statement assistance	3708
			E3. Assistance with restitution	771
			E4. Civil legal assistance in obtaining protection or restraining order	6238
			E5. Civil legal assistance with family law issues	9595
			E6. Other emergency justice-related assistance	8716
			E7. Immigration assistance	845
			E8. Prosecution interview advocacy/accompaniment	3555
			E9. Law enforcement interview advocacy/accompaniment	2441
			E10. Criminal advocacy/accompaniment	13665
E11. Other legal advice and/or counsel	179941			

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.	1484
Number of people trained or attending education events during the reporting period.	5496
Number of events conducted during the reporting period.	62
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.	

The following educational materials were developed during the reporting period: CACMI/CAC informational trifold Staying Safe, a guide for CACs to develop a preparedness and response plan Victim Confidentiality Handbook: A Guide for Children's Advocacy Centers Guidance on Resuming In-person Services (MCEDSV) Guidance on to membership on Stay Home Stay Safe Executive Order, Quarantine Considerations, Covid FMLA Expansion, Statement on Survivor Safety and COVID-19, Guidance on re-engaging in-person services, and our COVID-19 web page: www.mcedsv.org/training-ta/current-initiative MCEDSV white paper on economic justice Statewide Sexual Assault Hotline flyers and materials

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

The following planning or training events were held during FY2020: 39 training events 26 group technical assistance/planning meetings The contractors and state partners that held group technical assistance/planning meetings during the reporting period were: Children's Advocacy Centers (CACs) of Michigan Uniting Three Fires against Violence MCEDSV Michigan Public Health Institute contract positions including the Statewide Project Manager for Child Advocacy Centers FY2020 Training funds were used to support trainings on a range of topic areas, including: All About Grants - Planning and Writing, Evaluation, Finance and Reporting, Implementation Budgeting Around the Crisis Child Abuse: Abusive Head Trauma Crime Victim Services Compensation Program Eligibility DVS Mass Violence Response Program Review and Update IAFN Adult IAFN Pediatric Jury Selection in Child Victim Cases Collaboration and Systems Change Best Practices of DV Shelters Horizontal Hostility Meeting the Needs of Survivors in Poverty Training Sexual Assault, Resilience, and Sexual Health Train the Trainer - Domestic Violence 101 Train the Trainer - Sexual Assault 101 Motivational Interviewing Prosecution of Delay in Reporting CSC cases SANE Advanced Training SANE Skills Lab SANE Adult Case Review SANE Adult Case Review SANE IAFN Certification- Pediatrics SANE IAFN Certification- Adults SANE Pediatrics Case Review SART 101: Foundations UMOJA Webinar Series - Uniting Three Fires o Understanding the Confidentiality Requirements of VOCA, FVPSA, and VAWA FY2020 Technical Assistance funding was used to support technical assistance for many issues including the following topics: Confidentiality Guideline Planning Forensic Interview Research Tele Forensic Interviewing and COVID-19 Honoring Cultures Human Resources: COVID-19 Nonprofit Management Peer Review for New Forensic Interviewers PPP Webinar: COVID-19 Response to Remote Working During COVID19 Safety Planning for high risk clients during COVID9 for VAs and Clinicians o SANE Coordination During COVID-19 Individuals who attended trainings or group technical assistance/planning meetings included: Attorneys/paralegals Board of directors Case workers (Non-community-based victim advocates) Community engagement staff/outreach staff/volunteer coordinators Educators Forensic interviewers Grant writers Healthcare professionals Law enforcement officials Management/administration staff Prosecutors SANE/SAFE professionals SART coordinators Therapists Tribal cultural specialists Tribal victim advocates Community-based victim advocates System-based victim advocates Funders Childcare staff TA providers Military advocates DHS interns Litigation tech. staff Executive directors Military advocates Tribal victim services interns Intake coordinators Leadership teams MSU Credit Union staff Program directors Housing advocates

Describe any program policies changed during the reporting period.

Over FY20, DVS continued to streamline policies and processes across VOCA and VAWA grants. This included developing the Grantee Guidelines, Annual Certification Checklist, and Allowability Chart. The Grantee Guidelines contain a list of minimum standards, such as organizational chart requirements, and references to source documents of state and federal requirements. The Annual Certification Checklist is a checklist of required documents and contract requirements, and the Grantee Guidelines can be used to help answer any questions organizations may have when completing the Checklist. The Allowability Chart outlines allowable and unallowable costs according to funding source. Though these documents were effective FY21, they were developed and finalized throughout FY20 with the aim of clarifying expectations and allowable costs for organizations. Created Victim Confidentiality Handbook: A Guide for Children's Advocacy Centers to offer program guidance on complying with the VOCA Confidentiality requirements.

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

A substantial number of victim service programs were featured on TV news, radio, newspapers, and social media in FY20. A number of these spots related to grant announcements, organizational events, changes in services, and Sexual Assault Awareness Month. Between February and June, the Manistee County Child Advocacy Center was featured in the Manistee News Advocate three times with information relating to child abuse and services. The Gratiot County Child Advocacy Center s victim service program was highlighted twice in the Gratiot County Herald, including updates relating to the expansion of services. An article on the expansion of the Traverse Bay Children s Advocacy Center was published by 9&10 News, Record Eagle, Traverse Ticker, and Newsbreak. The Coldwater Daily Reporter interviewed VOCA-funded Victim Specialists regarding the elder abuse program funded through the Elder Abuse grant at the Branch/Hillsdale/St. Joseph Community Health Agency. Midland Daily News featured Shelterhouse Midland in several articles throughout the year, regarding organizational updates, their new facility, volunteer activities for the program, efforts to serve domestic and sexual violence survivors through the pandemic, services for children, coverage of a public forum to engage with the community, and partnerships with other organizations in the community. The impact of COVID-19 on EVE s domestic violence shelter was highlighted in the Lansing State Journal. The Detroit News mentioned two VOCA-funded programs - First Step and Turning Point – in an article on the impact of the stay-at-home order on domestic violence survivors. First Step. Turning Point. and HAVEN were also mentioned in an article by the Detroit Free Press

about the impact of COVID-19 and isolation on domestic abuse victims in the metro Detroit area. First Step's domestic violence and sexual assault comprehensive program was featured in an article on Press & Guide. MI Blues Perspectives also wrote an article on the intersection of COVID-19 and domestic violence with information on services provided by First Step, YWCA West Central Michigan, and the Michigan Coalition to End Domestic and Sexual Violence. Underground Railroad's work during Human Trafficking Awareness Month was featured in an interview on WNEM TV5, and their domestic violence services during the beginning of the pandemic earned them an article on ABC12. Shortly after the pandemic started, MLive ran an article spotlighting YWCA Kalamazoo's continued work with human trafficking survivors.

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

Over half of all VOCA direct service grant subgrantees report being involved in community collaboratives such as community Domestic Violence Response Teams, Sexual Assault Response Teams, and Multi-Disciplinary Teams and Task Forces. During this funding period subgrantees report continuing virtual efforts to meet with community collaborations and coordinated response and services through participation on and coordination of Elder Abuse MDTs, Domestic Violence Coordinated Community Response Task Forces, and community action teams. In addition to the many examples of VOCA-funded program staff engaging in community collaborative efforts, subgrantees reported collaborations with MSHDA to assist with eviction diversion efforts, coordination with local health care providers and SANE Nurses Examiners to continue access to emergency medical response during the pandemic. Programs also reported continuing legal services through collaborations, including assistance with PPO processing and confidentiality.

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

A few of the barriers that prevented victims from receiving assistance during FY20 have been reported in previous years, such as lack of transportation and housing and staffing shortages, particularly in rural communities. In May of 2020 – during the early stages of the COVID-19 pandemic, and while Michigan was experiencing its first major wave of cases, hospitalizations, and deaths – Midland and Gladwin counties were significantly impacted by a major flood resulting from the failure of the Edenville and Sanford dams. This required the evacuation of thousands of residents, and impacted victim services in the area due to the delay of services and relocation of shelters. The COVID-19 pandemic was the most frequently mentioned barrier to victim assistance that organizations reported in FY20. Social distancing guidelines meant suspending in-person group therapy and support groups, limitations relating to transportation options such as Lyft and Uber, and limited shelter capacity, which was sometimes compounded by the closure of motels and hotels that were used as shelter overflow options. Organizations immediately recognized the need to provide virtual services and did a commendable job in going virtual in such a short timeframe; however, going virtual presented a number of challenges for clients, including poor internet connection or lack of internet entirely, and lack of familiarity with technology. Virtual school resulted in fewer disclosures of child abuse, and children under the age of eight struggled to engage in teletherapy. Ultimately, clients tend to prefer face-to-face and group interactions. During the Stay Home, Stay Safe Executive Order, many survivors reported that they struggled to access virtual services due to their physical proximity to their abusers, and that they would leave their unsafe environments if they knew that they would be able to find a job when they left. Many parents who were victims of domestic violence did not receive services, because the perpetrator who had custody used the pandemic as a way to further control the survivor. Seasonal employees working in tourist areas reportedly did not qualify for unemployment bonuses, and numerous survivors faced eviction threats. As a result of the pandemic, some organizations stopped accepting walk-ins, and some buildings were closed entirely. Referring survivors to community resources and partner agencies also presented a challenge, as a number of them imposed their own COVID-related restrictions or shut down. To help organizations address the numerous challenges posed by the pandemic, DVS worked with them to quickly modify their VOCA budgets to utilize Emergency Financial Assistance (particularly for hotels and motels), and to include tablets for survivors who needed them to be able to access services remotely. DVS provided another opportunity for organizations to apply for match waivers, which were necessary due to economic challenges and the redirecting of some cash match sources to fight the pandemic. VOCA-funded programs received regular pandemic-related communications from the DVS regarding updates on Executive Orders and resources for providing and enhancing services to victims of crime during the pandemic. In an effort to help meet housing needs, DVS released a Request for Proposals for Transitional Housing programs to provide transitional housing to survivors of domestic violence, sexual assault, or abuse by a caretaker. The grant began in October 2020.

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.

In the FY20 funding period, VOCA continued to support 30 grants to expand available sexual assault services around the state, including support of nearly 20 SART Coordinators. VOCA staff worked closely with a team of SART Coordinators at agencies around the state to provide resources, networking and training opportunities to SART Coordinators and members, culminating with the first ever Statewide SART Virtual Conference, bringing together experts on system change work, confidentiality issues, culturally-responsive services, and Title IX coordination. In addition, VOCA supports many direct service grants that include community collaboratives including SARTs, Domestic Violence Response Teams, and Multi-disciplinary Teams. DVS provided support for agency participation in community task forces and response teams through the pandemic by providing support for

training resources, materials, and technology expenses for continuing collaborative work virtually through the months of the pandemic.

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

The pandemic caused significant challenges to service access and delivery during this funding period, and understandably sub-grantees undertook activities to improve access to virtual services in response to the pandemic and in many cases developing new, virtual ways to deliver services. DVS worked to consolidate resources and processes to allow for quick policy and budget changes available for programs dealing with a new virtual service delivery model. This allowed programs to quickly mobilize additional technology for staff and client use, and adopt new policies to increase access while protecting client confidentiality. To assist Child Advocacy Centers with ongoing capacity building, the VOCA-funded Child Advocacy Center Project Manager collaborated on a CAC Growth and Development Plan, a CAC funding chart, and coordinated the new Division of Victim Services (DVS) guidance on confidentiality for CACs and their multidisciplinary partners. This document was reviewed by OVC before release.

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

Domestic Violence. A woman arrived at organization after her husband assaulted her. He struck her several times, smashed her dining room set, and pointed a loaded gun at her, and telling her that they both were going to die that night. He ripped the landline out of the wall and smashed her cell phone. They lived in a rural area, and there were no neighbors close by to go to for help. She left when he passed out in the recliner. She went to the hospital, because she believed she was having a heart attack. After the police took the report at the hospital, she went to the shelter. She stayed one night and then decided to stay with a friend. Organization staff worked with her to create a detailed safety plan and provide support and advocacy. Her husband was arrested, bail was set and he bonded out. Staff helped her arrange a civil stand-by to get her belongings left in the home, but when she arrived at the home with the police, he had changed the locks. The Judge ordered all of his weapons be turned in to the Sheriff's Department, kept the no-contact order in place, ordered 30 days on the sober link to blow four times a day, and told him that another civil stand-by would be arranged. When he failed to comply with the sober link, his bond was revoked, and he was ordered to 30 days in jail. She read a statement at his sentencing, and although it was one of the scariest moments in her life, she felt like she took some of her power back. She continued receive support and advocacy, and she began attending the shelter support groups. Sexual Assault. A VOCA-funded Sexual Assault Response Specialist received a call from a former client requesting counseling services. The client informed that they were calling because they felt compelled to discuss early childhood sexual abuse with a professional. The client had previously come to the program for services due to domestic violence, but felt the root of her mental health issues were due to the sexual assault experienced as a child. The VOCA-funded Sexual Assault Response Specialist contacted one of the VOCA-funded Sexual Assault Therapists within the agency inquiring whether the therapist had openings for therapy and briefly described the client's situation. The Therapist and Sexual Assault Response Specialist came together to schedule a session for the client. After a few sessions, the client felt comfortable enough with VOCA-funded Sexual Assault therapist to tell their story of childhood sexual abuse. The client and therapist spent many sessions processing the trauma, with the therapist providing supportive listening and validation of client's feelings. The therapist provided psychoeducation regarding sexual abuse. After about 1 month in counseling and monitoring of suicidal ideation, the client was able to report to the VOCA-funded therapist that they had not experienced suicidal ideations for about 7 days. The therapist and client both concluded that this was progress in counseling. The therapist and client agreed to continue to monitor symptoms; after a few more weeks without suicidal ideations, the client and therapist would continue to process and heal from the childhood sexual abuse. Child Abuse. A 12-year-old victim presented at an organization for a forensic interview due to allegations of sexual abuse by a family friend. The child was accompanied by her mother. The Child and Family Advocate met with the alleged victim's mother and provided the mother information about Crime Victim's Compensation, Victim's Rights, the forensic interview process, community resources, as well as information regarding how the child might be affected by the interview process. The child was interviewed by a trained forensic interviewer and disclosed that she had been sexually abused. The family was offered counseling services and scheduled a therapy appointment. The child has remained in therapy, and the Advocate has provided court support to the parent at the hearings. Advocate explained the court process and has kept the parent updated with where her child's case is at within the investigative and court process. This case has been discussed at MDT meetings. The perpetrator has been charged and arrested and is awaiting further court hearings. Underserved. Survivor was referred to agency by the local Community Action Agency. He was an older adult with a disability who had been living with his brother and sister-in-law. He reported that his sister-in-law had been verbally, mentally, and physically abusive towards him and had tried to choke him. Temporary shelter provided to survivor and worked with him to identify safe and accessible housing. While receiving services, he was provided with case management, transportation, and he was referred for Meals on Wheels services. Organization collaborated with the local Community Action Agency, Adult Protective Services, and local housing resources to identify safe, permanent housing, and household items.

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

Multiple child advocacy centers partnered with Federal agencies such as the FBI and Homeland Security to provide physical space, forensic interviews, medical exams, and advocacy and mental health services. Two human trafficking programs reported working with human trafficking survivors that were involved in Federal cases. Assistance was provided with immigration and receiving a continued presence and T-Visa, applying for benefits, transportation, emergency shelter, finding a job, clothing, and other resources. Tribal organizations worked with their Federal partners, including the FBI and US Attorney's Office, on open investigations and ongoing court cases related to domestic violence, aggravated assault, and criminal sexual conduct and sexual assault. Staff notified victims of Federal court hearings, and provided support services, food assistance, relocation assistance, utility assistance, transportation to and from Federal court hearings, and assistance with navigating the Tribal, State, and Federal criminal justice systems. One organization noted that five perpetrators requested early release from Federal prison due to COVID and none were granted.

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

The state of Michigan has had periods of time where the state has been placed under a stay at home order due to COVID-19. The restrictions and lengths of the order differ by county depending on the number of cases in the county. This severely impacted services provided to victims. The isolation caused by the pandemic has had an impact on mental health, reporting of abuse, and has led to a decrease in processing trauma and healing. Many victim services around the state have been offered virtually. This works well for some victims but is a challenge for victims who lack privacy at home. Victims who live with their perpetrator have found it harder to get the services they need virtually. Many victims of domestic violence, child abuse, and neglect have been locked with their assailants for an extended period of time. Service providers saw a decrease in victims reaching out for help during periods with higher COVID 19 restrictions. Child advocacy centers across the state also noticed that referrals were down for the first few months of the pandemic. Many CPS referrals to child advocacy centers come from schools so when the schools closed the numbers decreased. Many children experiencing abuse and neglect have been left in the situation longer due to the lack of visibility, causing compound trauma. These cases are more severe by the time they are reported, resulting in more kids being removed from homes. The criminal justice system has also been impacted by closures during the pandemic impacting victim safety. Many courts closed for a period of time resulting in a backlog of cases when the courts did reopen. Many court cases were pushed back or dismissed when other cases were prioritized. This is frustrating for victims who are not seeing justice but it also puts them at risk when their perpetrators are not held accountable. Addressing parenting time disputes has been a problem due to the stay at home order. Perpetrators have used the pandemic to put survivors in dangerous situations in order to comply with custody orders put in place before the pandemic. Without access to the courts these orders couldn't be changed. Service providers have reported an increase in perpetrators released to decrease the number of people in jail in an attempt to avoid COVID 19 in the jails. They have also seen a decrease in arrests for non physical crimes like PPO violations. This leads to a lack of physical safety for victims but it also adds another layer of stress during an already stressful time. Unemployment due to COVID 19 restrictions and the lack of child care and schools, has caused an increase in food insecurity, homelessness, and the need for financial assistance. Finding food and shelter are prioritized over dealing with trauma, hurting victims long term well being. At the state level we have seen an increase in requests for technology. We have done amendments to get laptops and tablets to victim service providers so they can work virtually. Programs have been loaning tablets to victims that need the technology to access services. We have also seen an increase in user fees for software that help grantees provide services to victims virtually.

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

In addition to insufficient benefits, insufficient salaries, and heavy workloads, grantees attributed turnover to the time demands of their jobs, stress, burnout, and secondary trauma. FY20 presented additional challenges related to the COVID-19 pandemic. At the organizational level, grantees reported difficulty in being able to hire and train new staff, particularly where training was required to perform the job but was not available. Staff resigned from their positions for mental health reasons and to take care of their children while they were at home full time. Staff also experienced COVID-related anxiety related to potential transmission of the virus, which was, at times, compounded by lack of health benefits (among others).

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

The victim assistance funding is publicized when the state releases a Request for Proposal (RFP). The state of Michigan released a transitional supportive housing RFP for victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, and victims with disabilities abused by their caretakers in 2020. The RFP was publicized through a press release, emails sent to current Division of Victim Services grantees, and an email was sent to prospective grantees signed up to receive notification from our online grants system. The Division of Victim Services (DVS) works closely with the Michigan Department of Health and Human Services (MDHHS) to develop and distribute public information about victim assistance programs. These efforts include but are not limited to: o Press releases o Media interviews o Editorials for statewide publications o Public awareness campaigns o Social media engagement o Digital & radio advertising o Proclamations o Google search optimization o Meta tagging o Website updates o Mailing posters, brochures, fliers, etc. These methods were utilized to enhance public awareness surrounding a variety of

programs and services provided through DVS, including Michigan's Sexual Assault Hotline, Crime Victim Compensation, VINE, etc.

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

During the FY2020 funding period, DVS began funding an additional Tribal Victim Services grantee, to fund eight of the 12 Federally Recognized Tribes in the state of Michigan. Tribal Victims Service grantees provide services to a range of types of victims but during the funding period two of the five VOCA-funded tribal programs in the upper peninsula took steps to expand services to tribal survivors of sexual assault through establishing new Sexual Assault Response Teams and beginning the planning process to expand services for underserved survivors of sexual assault through the lifespan. Support and technical assistance for Tribal programs increased through the support of the Tribal Coalition, Uniting Three Fires Against Violence, which continued to provide ongoing opportunities for virtual support and assistance for tribal victim service programs throughout the pandemic. The continuation of funds for specific sexual assault services at 30 programs across the state as well as the continuation and promotion of the Statewide Sexual Assault Hotline saw an increase in the number of underserved adult survivors of sexual abuse receiving support and services. Many programs expanded outreach to underserved sexual assault survivors through online services and texting options for hotlines.

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

Victim service programs worked with other community organizations to provide those services that benefit survivors but were not offered by the VOCA-funded program, including but not limited to housing, food, clothing, and emergency services. A number of programs also secured additional federal, state, local, and non-government funding in response to COVID, both to meet victim needs and to take measures to ensure safe, sanitary, and healthy environments. VOCA funds were used to provide survivors with transportation and motel/hotel stays, which were particularly necessary as shelter overflow options during the pandemic. One legal program strengthened its relationship with Tribes and hired a staff attorney through Michigan Indian Legal Services to provide legal services to domestic violence survivors in Tribal courts. While the pandemic presented numerous challenges, victim service programs worked to quickly respond to those challenges. The switch to virtual victim services was swift, as agencies found ways to better utilize technology to offer virtual services, such as teletherapy, and participate in events, such as court hearings and interviews. Survivors were provided with items such as cell phones, tablets, laptops, and WiFi hotspots in order to access the services they needed to regain a sense of stability and security. Housing advocacy increased under the pandemic due to housing and financial security issues faced by crime victims, as threats of evictions increased during the pandemic. One CAC reported purchasing mobile forensic interview equipment so they could safely conduct multiple interviews while distancing children, families, and staff. Agencies also reported implementing telephone follow-up campaigns to maintain consistency of services with clients. Virtual platforms were also used to engage volunteers and enhance training across these platforms. Staff were able to secure laptops and cell phones in order to work from home. Programs strengthened their social media presence to raise awareness about their programs. Programs also secured personal protective equipment (PPE) to provide in-person services where they were needed, furniture that allowed for social distancing in settings such as shelters, and other items to make their spaces more sanitary or easy to clean.

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

For Michigan's Sexual Assault Hotline, analytics are captured and reported quarterly. The following online impressions were made as a direct result of a comprehensive public awareness campaign between December 2019 and August 2020: Digital Advertising 21,028,797 online impressions Pandora 9,258,703 online impressions Radio Streaming 3,816,258 online impressions Paid Search 120,194 online impressions Social Media 13,178,729 online impressions *See attached Congressional 1-pagers & hotline flyer