

OR Annual State Performance Report

Victim Assistance Formula Grant Program

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

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

OVC VOCA Assistance Funds				
	2018-V2-GX-0033	2019-V2-GX-0015	2020-V2-GX-0007	2021-15POVC-21-GG-00593-ASSI
Federal Award Amount	\$42,009,045.00	\$28,699,463.00	\$21,358,596.00	\$13,413,897.00
Total Amount of Subawards	\$38,623,054.00	\$17,163,938.00	\$2,894,870.00	\$0.00
Total Number of Subawards	256	182	11	0
Administrative Funds Amount	\$2,100,452.00	\$1,434,973.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Training Funds Amount	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Balance Remaining	\$1,285,539.00	\$10,100,552.00	\$18,463,726.00	\$13,413,897.00

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	2018-V2-GX-0033	2019-V2-GX-0015	2020-V2-GX-0007	2021-15POVC-21-GG-00593-ASSI
Government Agencies Only	55	39	0	0
Corrections	0	0	0	0
Courts	0	0	0	0
Juvenile Justice	1	1	0	0
Law Enforcement	2	1	0	0
Prosecutor	50	36	0	0
Other	2	1	0	0
Nonprofit Organization Only	170	134	11	0
Child Abuse Service organization (e.g., child advocacy center)	50	43	0	0
Coalition (e.g., state domestic violence or sexual assault coalition)	0	0	0	0
Domestic and Family Violence Organization	19	12	1	0
Faith-based Organization	0	0	0	0
Organization Provides Domestic and Family Violence and Sexual Assault Services	58	38	1	0
Organization by and/or for underserved victims of crime (e.g., drunk driving, homicide, elder abuse)	15	22	9	0
Sexual Assault Services organization (e.g., rape crisis center)	11	8	0	0
Multiservice agency	7	5	0	0
Other	10	6	0	0

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Federally Recognized Tribal Governments, Agencies, and Organizations Only	14	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	2	0	0	0
Prosecutor	0	0	0	0
Sexual Assault Services organization (e.g., rape crisis center)	0	0	0	0
Other justice-based agency	0	0	0	0
Other agency that is NOT justice-based (e.g., human services, health, education)	0	0	0	0
Organization by and/or for a specific traditionally underserved community	12	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	17	9	0	0
Campus-based victims services	16	8	0	0
Law enforcement	0	0	0	0
Physical or mental health service program	0	0	0	0
Other	1	1	0	0
Total Number of Subawards	256	182	11	0

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

Subaward Purpose				
A single SAR can select multiple purposes. Numbers are not unique				
	2018-V2-GX-0033	2019-V2-GX-0015	2020-V2-GX-0007	2021-15POVC-21-GG-00593-ASSI
A. Continue a VOCA-funded victim project funded in a previous year	168	138	0	0
B. Expand or enhance an existing project not funded by VOCA in the previous year	58	21	5	0
C. Start up a new victim services project	28	24	6	0
D. Start up a new Native American victim services project	2	0	0	0
E. Expand or enhance an existing Native American project	2	0	0	0

VOCA and Match Funds				
A single SAR can select multiple service types. Numbers are not unique				
	2018-V2-GX-0033	2019-V2-GX-0015	2020-V2-GX-0007	2021-15POVC-21-GG-00593-ASSI
A.INFORMATION & REFERRAL	81	167	10	0
B.PERSONAL ADVOCACY/ACCOMPANIMENT	81	161	9	0
C.EMOTIONAL SUPPORT OR SAFETY SERVICES	81	152	9	0
D.SHELTER/HOUSING SERVICES	61	99	8	0
E.CRIMINAL/CIVIL JUSTICE SYSTEM ASSISTANCE	76	142	7	0
F. ASSISTANCE IN FILING COMPENSATION CLAIMS	85	171	11	0

Priority and Underserved Requirements				
Priority Area	2018-V2-GX-0033	2019-V2-GX-0015	2020-V2-GX-0007	2021-15POVC-21-GG-00593-ASSI
Child Abuse				
Total Amount	\$7,318,921.00	\$3,972,886.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
% of Total Federal Award	17.00 %	14.00 %	0.00 %	
Domestic and Family Violence				
Total Amount	\$10,830,590.00	\$3,712,558.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
% of Total Federal Award	26.00 %	13.00 %	0.00 %	
Sexual Assault				
Total Amount	\$5,263,764.00	\$2,925,858.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
% of Total Federal Award	13.00 %	10.00 %	0.00 %	
Underserved				
Total Amount	\$15,235,878.00	\$6,498,351.00	\$2,894,870.00	\$0.00
% of Total Federal Award	36.00 %	23.00 %	14.00 %	

Budget and Staffing				
Staffing Information	2018-V2-GX-0033	2019-V2-GX-0015	2020-V2-GX-0007	2021-15POVC-21-GG-00593-ASSI
Total number of paid staff for all subgrantee victimization program and/or services	2720	2070	201	
Number of staff hours funded through this VOCA award (plus match) for subgrantee's victimization programs and/or services	463202	543107	294958	
Total number of volunteer staff supporting the work of this VOCA award (plus match) for subgrantee's victimization programs and/or services	4262	3696	248	
Number of volunteer hours supporting the work of this VOCA award (plus match) for subgrantee's victimization programs and/or services	667260	518617	23163	

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)	107	3139	3131	3478	3405	3288
Adult Sexual Assault	153	1489	1675	1894	1579	1659
Adults Sexually Abused/Assaulted as Children	126	342	313	454	278	346
Arson	60	123	160	148	167	149
Bullying (Verbal, Cyber or Physical)	99	541	315	414	436	426
Burglary	62	1082	1383	1251	1049	1191
Child Physical Abuse or Neglect	1	3930	3923	5047	3634	4133
Child Pornography	102	52	54	57	56	54
Child Sexual Abuse/Assault	152	2265	2547	2689	2593	2523
Domestic and/or Family Violence	5	15380	14169	14204	13394	14286
DUI/DWI Incidents	59	1242	1414	1477	1486	1404
Elder Abuse or Neglect	105	338	216	242	237	258
Hate Crime: Racial/Religious/Gender/ Sexual Orientation/Other (Explanation Required)	77	400	514	459	548	480
Human Trafficking: Labor	100	17	15	13	9	13
Human Trafficking: Sex	2	277	279	295	306	289
Identity Theft/Fraud/Financial Crime	65	1903	2291	2283	2022	2124
Kidnapping (non-custodial)	70	80	81	54	65	70
Kidnapping (custodial)	70	37	24	40	22	30
Mass Violence (Domestic/International)	55	1	3	2	6	3
Other Vehicular Victimization (e.g., Hit and Run)	63	1447	1250	1309	1357	1340
Robbery	58	437	562	504	410	478
Stalking/Harassment	153	1605	1551	1682	1796	1658
Survivors of Homicide Victims	1	521	771	767	741	700
Teen Dating Victimization	138	62	70	55	43	57
Terrorism (Domestic/International)	45	0	44	11	2	14
Other	1	3203	3119	3643	3235	3300

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	97	73	100	138	566

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Homeless	2125	1857	1496	1463	8518
Immigrants/Refugees/Asylum Seekers	349	427	317	503	2463
LGBTQ	363	373	368	450	1447
Veterans	135	131	143	111	680
Victims with Disabilities: Cognitive/ Physical /Mental	1328	1197	1227	1238	6892
Victims with Limited English Proficiency	792	880	985	938	4250
Other	528	126	164	106	1824

General Award Information		
Activities Conducted at the Subgrantee Level	Number	Percent
Total number of individuals who received services during the Fiscal Year.	117108	
Total number of anonymous contacts who received services during the Fiscal Year	23743	
Number of new individuals who received services from your state for the first time during the Fiscal Year.	77030	65.78 %
Of the clients who received services, how many presented with more than one type of victimization during the Fiscal Year?	15884	13.56 %
Number of individuals assisted with a victim compensation application during the Fiscal Year.	7208	

Demographics		
Demographic Characteristic of New Individuals Served	Number	Percent
Race/Ethnicity		
American Indian or Alaska Native	1499	1.95 %
Asian	1128	1.46 %
Black or African American	2943	3.82 %
Hispanic or Latino	6808	8.84 %
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	304	0.39 %
White Non-Latino or Caucasian	39373	51.11 %
Some Other Race	654	0.85 %
Multiple Races	1419	1.84 %
Not Reported	20165	26.18 %
Not Tracked	2737	3.55 %
Race/Ethnicity Total	77030	
Gender Identity		
Male	22588	29.32 %
Female	39115	50.78 %
Other	464	0.60 %
Not Reported	12871	16.71 %
Not Tracked	1992	2.59 %
Gender Total	77030	
Age		
Age 0- 12	10850	14.09 %
Age 13- 17	5484	7.12 %
Age 18- 24	6668	8.66 %

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Age 25- 59	33336	43.28 %
Age 60 and Older	6351	8.24 %
Not Reported	11602	15.06 %
Not Tracked	2739	3.56 %
Age Total	77030	

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	159	75527	Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			A1. Information about the criminal justice process	97902
			A2. Information about victim rights, how to obtain notifications, etc.	90781
			A3. Referral to other victim service programs	14214
			A4. Referral to other services, supports, and resources (includes legal, medical, faith-based organizations, address confidentiality programs, etc.)	42640
B. Personal Advocacy/ Accompaniment	147	25224	Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			B1. Victim advocacy/accompaniment to emergency medical care	1234
			B2. Victim advocacy/accompaniment to medical forensic exam	2016
			B3. Law enforcement interview advocacy/accompaniment	3050
			B4. Individual advocacy (e.g., assistance in applying for public benefits, return of personal property or effects)	36412
			B5. Performance of medical or nonmedical forensic exam or interview or medical evidence collection	3539
			B6. Immigration assistance (e.g., special visas, continued presence application, and other immigration relief)	584
			B7. Intervention with employer, creditor, landlord, or academic institution	5260
			B8. Child or dependent care assistance (includes coordination of services)	3032
			B9. Transportation assistance (includes coordination of services)	4238
			B10. Interpreter services	2763
C. Emotional Support or Safety	144	50691	Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			C1. Crisis intervention (in-person, includes safety planning, etc.)	48522
			C2. Hotline/crisis line counseling	53763
			C3. On-scene crisis response (e.g., community crisis response)	704

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Services			C4. Individual counseling	18855
			C5. Support groups (facilitated or peer)	7287
			C6. Other Therapy (traditional, cultural, or alternative healing; art, writing, or play therapy, etc.)	3867
			C7. Emergency financial assistance	8568
D. Shelter/ Housing Services	75	6587	Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			D1. Emergency shelter or safe house	110987
			D2. Transitional housing	17453
			D3. Relocation assistance (includes assistance with obtaining housing)	6954
E. Criminal/ Civil Justice System Assistance	125	76144	Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			E1. Notification of criminal justice events	149518
			E2. Victim impact statement assistance	10718
			E3. Assistance with restitution	38443
			E4. Civil legal assistance in obtaining protection or restraining order	5158
			E5. Civil legal assistance with family law issues	1865
			E6. Other emergency justice-related assistance	6689
			E7. Immigration assistance	1413
			E8. Prosecution interview advocacy/accompaniment	5338
			E9. Law enforcement interview advocacy/accompaniment	1081
			E10. Criminal advocacy/accompaniment	65818
			E11. Other legal advice and/or counsel	1652

ANNUAL QUESTIONS

Grantee Annually Reported Questions	
Question/Option	Count
Were any administrative and training funds used during the reporting period?	
Yes	1
No	0
Did the administrative funds support any education activities during the reporting period?	
Yes	1
No	0
Number of requests received for education activities during the reporting period.	0
Number of people trained or attending education events during the reporting period.	350
Number of events conducted during the reporting period.	9
Did the grant support any coordination activities (e.g., with other service providers, law enforcement agencies) during the reporting period?	
Yes	0
No	1

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

CVSSD did not use VOCA funds to develop program or educational materials during this reporting period.

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

CVSSD continues to hold all meetings and training events on a virtual format. In place of the regularly attended Oregon District Attorneys Association (ODAA) Annual Summer Conference, CVSSD held two virtual training, information sharing, and networking meetings for VOCA funded Oregon DAVAP Director/Advocates. Participation level was high, attendees represented the majority of the 36 counties in Oregon. Training materials and meeting notes were shared with those counties who were unable to attend the live discussions. ***Additionally, on June 9th a test of the Mass Violence Response process which included all 36 counties was conducted. Agenda for the first (February 9th) virtual meeting included: - Juvenile Waiver Best Practice – discussion led by a guest speaker from the Juvenile department who fielded questions and shared her experience. - DV Check-in – discussion led by DOJ's DV special prosecutor. - Inclusive Communications – discussion led by CVSSD staff that have been conducting outreach to communities affected by inequity. Juvenile Waiver Best Practice document was provided to the audience. Agenda for the second (June 22nd) virtual meeting included: - DV Gun Dispossession law – discussion led by DOJ's DV special prosecutor who fielded questions and provided a PowerPoint. - Restitution - discussion led by three advocates sharing their county process and experiences - Legislative Updates – discussion included amendments to SAPO forms, modifications related to foreign restraining orders, and availability of grants for trauma-informed training. DV Gun Dispossession power point, Initial Restitution Letter Sample, Restitution Best Practice Document were provided to the audience along with a questionnaire regarding individual county Gun Dispossession practices. Participants expressed appreciation for these opportunities and an interest in participating in future meetings. CVSSD provided a summer series training session "Changing Systems to Change Lives" for subrecipients and CVSSD staff between May – September 2021. The interactive training course included both asynchronous and synchronous learning opportunities along with large and small group discussions to broaden the scope of service provision using an equity lens. The learning activities provided opportunities to read research, reflect on their lived experiences and identify ways to build a system of equitable services for all victims and survivors. In partnership, CVSSD staff intentionally walked alongside programs to learn how to provide the roadmap for understanding bias and its impacts, evaluating, and transforming programs and meaningfully engaging with tribal nations and communities impacted by inequity. With each release of two VOCA non-competitive applications in 2021, CVSSD hosted a Request for Application (RFA) teleconference. Applicants were provided the opportunity to walk through the RFA contents, application forms, and instructions. This is also an opportunity to discuss enhancement and expansion of services and programs. Additional virtual trainings offered in 2021 include: CVSSD New Director/New Grantee Orientation, PMT Reporting, Financial and Progress Reporting, E-Grants Update, and VOCA Goals and Objectives Training.

Describe any program policies changed during the reporting period.

Much of CVSSD's policy activity in this reporting period focused on continuing the efforts started in 2020 to help programs continue to effectively provide services and meet the needs of victims during the ongoing pandemic. We worked alongside statewide partners to provide as much flexibility as we could. Because these changes and adjustments were originally made in 2020, they are documented in our 2020 Annual Report. They are still posted on a COVID-dedicated page on our website. An additional allowance we made was to allow programs to spend in categories not previously budgeted without going through the process of an amendment. We did this in recognition of the flexibility needed by programs as they continued to navigate providing services in the pandemic. To help ease the strain on programs, in early 2021 we made the decision to apply an automatic 50% match waiver on all 2021 VOCA awards, hoping to free up resources for programs. Once the 100% match waiver requirement was announced in September 2021, we shifted to a 100% match waiver on all VOCA awards. In response to reductions in our VOCA award, and the resulting reductions to our subrecipients awards, CVSSD decided early in 2021 that we would allow programs with state funds to carry forward 100% of their unspent state funds into the next award cycle. Depending on the source of funding and type of program, we previously either allowed programs to carry over 5% or used their carryover amounts to offset their next award of state funds. We announced this change soon after the decision was made in the hopes that programs could mindfully plan the most efficient use of their funds and it would provide the opportunity for programs to use unspent state funds to offset the cuts they would experience to their VOCA awards.

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

We are not aware of any major earned media coverage during the reporting period.

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

CVSSD's role in coordinated responses to assist victims during this reporting period focused on providing support and technical assistance to subrecipients throughout the state as they coordinated services and activities to serve victims. As the pandemic has worn on, programs are experiencing fatigue and loss of staff, making this technical assistance and support even more critical as they work to maintain their programs and services. We collaborated with statewide partners to surround service providers with flexibility and support in providing their services. As described in question 7, CVSSD provided a series of trainings focused on accessibility to services for those communities impacted by inequity. This training was intended to provide support to programs as they worked to make services more accessible for victims and started to consider a strategy for adjusting policies and practices to support and encourage accessibility. For the third year, CVSSD facilitated community conversations. All community conversations were held virtually due to the ongoing pandemic. These conversations continued to focus on communities impacted by inequity, however, because of the virtual format, we were able to create many more sessions with a more specific focus for particular groups. The community conversations provided an opportunity for folks whose voices are often silenced to be heard. Folks identified gaps and provided insight into their daily experiences. Two of the primary goals of these conversations continued to be: identify how we as a state can build more meaningful access to services for victims of crime who are within communities impacted by inequity; and learn how we can better support coordinated services. The information we received impacts the work of CVSSD as we administer grant funding. It helps us direct funding as well as develop expectations for our grantees in an effort to fill the identified gaps around the state. CVSSD's Human Trafficking Program continued to support the development of trafficking response throughout the state. They hired an intelligence analyst to help with data collection and investigations. The team developed a sex trafficking training curriculum to standardize the training delivered across the state. A group of 20 participants were trained to deliver the curriculum in their community across the state. Additionally, in support of coordinated services, they've started the process for building standardized response protocols. They've also implemented a statewide labor trafficking subcommittee to coordinate services to victims.

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

COVID-19 continued to be the primary issue challenging subrecipients in 2021. While businesses slowly reopened, mandates for masks and vaccinations remained. Public schools did not return to on-campus learning until fall. As a result, subrecipients were working with the protocols they had put into place in 2020 at the onset of the pandemic. More organizations and agencies moved to providing limited advocacy in-person, though the majority report that they continue to provide advocacy remotely, either by phone, text, or virtual platforms, or in settings that allowed for adequate distancing. While organizations are connecting virtually with survivors, there is concern that those without access to technology are not receiving services to the full extent that they're being offered at this time. This is especially concerning as many organizations are reporting an increase in crisis calls and an increased need for shelter. Organizations report this may be connected to the communities reopening and survivors finding safe spaces to reach out for services more easily. Most shelters have continued to remain open with limited capacity as they are unable to return to double occupancy rooms. Common areas within the shelters have remained with limited use creating challenges for group advocacy. Decreased stability in employment, lack of affordable childcare, lack of affordable stable housing has resulted in victims staying in shelter for longer periods and organizations are utilizing hotels as shelter more often and providing advocacy on-site. Due to COVID outbreaks, advocates report being limited in their access to accompany victims into the courtroom or to meet victims in medical settings. Many courts have continued to hold court virtually, leaving some victims to feel less connected to the process and feeling left with less access to justice leaving victims feeling they cannot achieve closure. Another notable impact is the challenge organizations report in serving more survivors with fewer funds. While many organizations have been able to make a move to virtual fundraising efforts, they report being unable to resume community event fundraising efforts at the pre-pandemic level and have experienced a reduction in the amount of donor giving. Loss of volunteers has impacted organizations across Oregon, especially for VOCA funded CASA programs who rely heavily on volunteers to provide services to children in care. While recruitment efforts are increased, training and onboarding volunteers virtually has had its challenges though CASA programs also report that they are able to offer advocacy training more frequently now that they have developed a training that can be offered successfully in a virtual format. As discussed in question 18, staff retention, staff recruitment, new staff training continues to be a major challenge across the state. While core advocacy training has been offered successfully online, missing is the mentoring and job shadowing which are both key elements to onboarding new advocates. Many organizations also report that community partner agencies continue to have scaled back services primarily due to decrease in staffing as well as limited in-person support services.

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

The coordination of public and private efforts within the community to help crime victims continued to strengthen through the reporting period as COVID-19 settled into the communities. With the realization that we would be impacted by the national pandemic for longer than initially anticipated, the need for the coordination efforts became more evident. As Hope & Safety Alliance, a DV/SA organization located in Lane County, shared, "...in a curious way, the coordination efforts of public and private efforts to assist crime victims during COVID actually improved. As resources became tighter and harder to access, communication with community partners increased. It became more important than ever to be aware of where and what resources were available. Moving regularly scheduled meetings to Zoom allowed for staff to connect more easily, and in some cases, more frequently. Lane County United Way established a COVID-19 Resource Map to help local services providers and agencies quickly navigate community resources which was a great tool for Hope & Safety Alliance to use when assist victims with local resources." Several Oregon coastal counties have developed a stronger partnership and are coordinating efforts to address the lack of SANE in their counties. Clatsop and Tillamook Counties have joined with the Oregon Sexual Assault Task Force to develop creative solutions. As a group, they have been meeting with the local hospitals to find out the capacity and are working on a plan to have the hospitals get more of their nursing staff trained to perform sexual assault forensic exams. They are also in discussion with a local birthing center as a potential partnership to get their midwives trained as SANEs which would have the added benefit of allowing survivors to receive care outside of the hospital setting which can sometimes be less trauma informed. They are hopeful that these efforts will be the beginning of more coordination among the different agencies in responding to sexual assault. There are a few organizations who, as a result of being in communities harder hit at the onset of the Delta variant, experienced a decrease in coordination efforts. As described by Women's Crisis Support Team of Josephine County: The Delta variant quickly eliminated any reprieve our communities glimpsed during the early summer months of 2021. As such, most agencies and organizations in our county have been focused solely on their own survival. Josephine County has seen the loss of KAIROS Mental Health Service, suspension of services by Hearts with a Mission (homeless youth facility), pending closure of Christian Services Network, and a reduction in general public services across the board. Additionally, some larger employers such as Performant Recovery have shuttered. Many smaller businesses are struggling to keep their doors open due to a lack of staffing, and COVID protocols have diminished opportunities for collaboration, trainings, and coordinated efforts. Several counties report challenges in coordinating MDT and SART meetings. While most have been successful in moving to a virtual format, the meetings are not as highly and or regularly attended as they had been when meetings were in-person. Additionally, CVSSD continued to promote the coordination of public and private efforts within the community to enhance and expand victim services across the state. Our continued and growing dialogue with statewide partners includes, though is not limited to: the Oregon Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence (OCADSV); Attorney General's Sexual Assault Task Force (AGSATF); Oregon Child Abuse Solutions, Oregon Department of Human Services; the Oregon Law Center; and National Crime Victim Law Institute. CVSSD's Advisory Committee continues to include a broad representation of experts across victim service disciplines that help CVSSD implement VOCA funding to best serve victims across the state. It appears that the coordination efforts developed within communities across the state as a result of COVID-19 will remain and continue to strengthen post pandemic.

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

For some grantees, staying afloat was their focus this year. As shared by Women's Crisis Support Team, This year has been more about doing our absolute best just trying to maintain the programs we do have given current staffing, funding levels, and COVID impact. We have participated in trainings, both providing training and receiving training, but the reality is with tremendous staff turnover and in-person limitations, we're doing the best we can to just keep the doors open on our core programs. For many, staying afloat put focus on staff retention and training efforts. As shared by Hope & Safety Alliance, staff training became more intentional and effective in the COVID environment. With training continuing to be offered on a virtual platform, more staff were able to participate instead of sending only one or two people to a specific even. Several organizations have developed positions to focus on training coordination as a means to ensure consistent training models for all staff." One primary training focus this year centered on DEI, with several organizations forming affinity groups and advisory committees. The Salvation Army of Portland reported that one of their goals is to remove systemic barriers to promote health, safety, education, access to legal services and more. Promoting diversity creates a culture of belonging and respect. At The West, all victims are encouraged to regain their voice and power in personal decision making. With a similar goal at hand, Saving Grace, a DV/SA organization located in Bend, reports attendance at multiple trainings put on by the Vera Institute regarding how to ensure services are accessible to and inclusive of deaf survivors and survivors with disabilities. While we currently do some of the things suggested in the training, implementing new ideas shared there will

improve access and services for deaf survivors and survivors with disabilities." They also began a partnership with Healing Equity United, which included staff and program assessments covering various aspects of diversity, equity, inclusion, and belonging. "All staff attended one workshop with Healing Equity United during the reporting period to process the results of the assessments, identify where Saving Grace is on the spectrum of being an anti-racist and anti-oppression organization, and decide what areas of training and growth we want to focus on during our work with Healing Equity United." Tele-therapy is a notable activity reported this year. KIDS Center of Bend reported that at the onset of the pandemic, they launched tele-therapy for clients living in rural or underserved areas and for clients who were unable to travel. Tele-therapy services ensure trauma-focused mental health care for vulnerable populations with limited access and provide confidentiality for rural residents throughout the ongoing pandemic. "Our therapists have consistently provided short-term consultations and ongoing psychotherapy to parents and child survivors of abuse. Parents have been able to sustain virtual appointments more consistently, especially with COVID-19 exposures and quarantine. The therapists report that some clients who moved several hours away from Central Oregon can still work with our therapists as travel is no longer an obstacle. The therapy team shares the rotating role of Therapist of the Day, which helps in efficient client scheduling and availability of clinicians with diverse therapeutic approaches." With changes to delivery of program services due to COVID, many organizations conducted community and or organization assessments to better gauge the changing needs and effectively plan to ensure continuance of effective services. Bradley Angle of Portland is one such organization. Bradley Angle shared, they launched a community needs assessment process, which was overseen by our Executive Director and Programs & Services Director. The assessment included a survey disseminated to a broad base of current and prospective community partners. The goal was to ascertain the community's strengths, assets, and gaps in knowledge about the impact of intimate partner violence on Black youth and families, as well as knowledge about healthy relationships. Following this needs assessment survey, Bradley Angle hosted 2 community partnership meetings to collect feedback to strengthen our culturally specific programs and advocacy to the communities that we serve. Specifically, we inquired about what activities or workshops would benefit survivors who hail from communities of color and who have experienced violence in their families. We successfully launched our first Community Stakeholder Day, when we were able to gather local views and lived experiences to better inform our programs, activities and data collection tools."

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

Submitted anecdotes clearly demonstrate that agencies are able to provide increased direct services as a result of VOCA funds. Sexual Assault Services: Tides of Change (ToC) in Tillamook County received a referral from Care Oregon and Tillamook Community Health Center for a 14-year-old SA survivor, who had recently come in contact with mental health for suicidality. The VOCA funded advocate who received the referral spoke by phone with the survivor first and went over how ToC could support her and the services they offered. She was interested in A Window Between Worlds, a therapeutic art program, and preferred to meet individually with the advocate versus a group setting. The advocate and the survivor met bi-weekly and participated in AWBW workshops with themes focused on resilience, self-esteem, healthy boundaries, coping/grounding skills, and mood regulation. The survivor had reported, I never really think that I have positive qualities and strengths until I am doing AWBW. I like coming here, doing art. It gives me a time where I don't think about all the bad stuff that happened. Domestic Violence Services: The VOCA funded attorney with the University of Oregon, Student Survivor Legal Services, represented a DV survivor as a crime victim and in a protective order matter. The case involved not only their client, but several other law enforcement victims, and therefore, took a substantial amount of time to work its way through the legal system. Additionally, the defense attorney was very aggressive, which required our office to litigate several pre-trial issues in the criminal case. Ultimately, our office was successful in coordinating with all the players to reach a successful plea deal. The client sent the following thank you message to the VOCA funded attorney, the district attorney, and the detective on her case. I wanted to thank you all for everything you have done for me and my family. I have never seen such a thorough justice team and you all don't get enough credit. You guys and gals went above and beyond to help my justice get served. Domestic violence victims sadly don't always see and get to have the support I got. I feel very blessed that I had such a loyal, honest, and hardworking team. I promise I will advocate for all other survivors going forward and you will never see me in this situation again. I am truly happy to have another chance to turn my life around with my girls. If it wasn't for this team I wouldn't be where I am today. Child Abuse Assessment Services: Liberty House of Marion County reported, During this reporting period we have seen the absolute worst cases of horrendous physical violence in Liberty House's entire 22-year history, on tiny infants and toddlers. VOCA funds have been used to assist crime victims in accessing Liberty House services specifically through making it possible for urgent and complex cases to be staffed immediately in order to facilitate coordination of care and follow-up services. Several cases involved children or babies who had to be transported up to OHSU and we were able to coordinate services so that the patients themselves received the appropriate care, their siblings received assessment and forensic interviewing for exposure to violence, and both DHS and law enforcement were able to perform their jobs with more critical information available and that led to better outcomes. Underserved Services: Immigrant and Refugee Community Organization shared, Our Advocate has been working with Juniper (alias) since May 2021. Juniper has been homeless for almost a year after fleeing from domestic violence. Juniper had some culturally specific needs and had a disability which presented additional barriers in her obtaining housing. In addition to the physical violence she experienced, Juniper faced custody concerns that she was not able to address with legal representation due to her inability to access resources in time. Juniper has been completing applications for jobs and apartments, but unfortunately, because of past criminal history and debt that was on her record, we have encountered a lot of challenges to finding her housing and employment. Addressing barriers takes time and we have been connecting Juniper with various systems resources. We have written various letters of support and are currently working on a reasonable accommodation for future apartments. With generous support from VOCA, we have been able to place Juniper in a motel and keep her off the streets as we work to reduce housing and employment barriers and prepare her for a violence-free, self-sufficient future.

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

CVSSD continued to focus on strengthening collaborative partnerships between tribes and statewide technical assistance agencies, our grant-funded programs, and community partners. In June 2021 the Oregon Department of Justice began its 3rd annual Community Conversations; a two-month long community engagement series consisting of twenty-one population-specific open community forums focusing on the rise of hate crime and bias targeting, revisioning victim support services, justice and absolutely liberation. A specific session focused solely on the experiences of American Indian and Alaska Native Communities. Leadership from all Tribal Nations within Oregon's border were invited to attend this session by Oregon Attorney General, Ellen Rosenblum. A robust advertising campaign helped bring native voices and contributions to this session, as well as to our other sessions which highlighted the needs for LGBTQIA2S+ Communities, Transgender/Gender Non-Binary/Gender Expansive Communities, BIPOC LGBTQIA2S+ Communities, People Experiencing Houselessness, People of Color Communities, Deaf and Hard of Hearing Communities, Blind and Low Vision Communities, People with Disabilities Communities, People with Mental Health Disabilities Communities, Victims who are Incarcerated, Formerly Incarcerated, or Justice-Involved. Additional activities are as follows: - In 2020, CVSSD added VOCA Formula grant funds to existing ODSVS and VAWA noncompetitive grant funds in the second year of

the 2019 – 2021 Joint DVSA award. This increased tribal allocations to \$240,000 (same as small county funding level rather than relying on enrolled membership numbers). 7 of 9 federally recognized tribes in Oregon have been awarded \$229,400 in the 2021 – 2023 Joint DVSA application. - In 2021, Oregon Tribal Nations and grant funding increases in two non-competitive grant awards. The equity formula in the joint application led to earlier increases in 2019 and again in 2020 with 7 of 9 tribes accepting the \$229,400 joint award for FY 2021 – 2023 and \$225,000 for the FY 2021 – 2023 VOCA CFA noncompetitive award. VOCA awards include a 4.5% budget cut for all programs. The increased funding to tribal programs supports equal access to services for all victims across the state. The grant funds provide emergency support services for victims, which includes transitional housing, mental health, and legal services; travel and training for tribal advocates as well as hiring additional advocates to increase service delivery for victims in larger tribal county service areas (up to eleven counties for some tribes). Tribes, along with other CVSSD grant funded programs, received additional COVID relief and emergency housing grant funds. - Presentation with Desiree Coyote, Confederated Tribes of Umatilla Indian Reservation (CTUIR) and Diana Fleming, CVSSD Fund Coordinator, Enhancing Tribal State Relations to Support and Strengthen Tribal DV and Shelter Programs in Oregon, for the National Indigenous Women's Resource Center, August 2021. - Ongoing technical assistance and facilitated conversations with tribal communities and non-profit victim service programs to improve long standing issues and concerns regarding service delivery to tribal victims. Addressing a shift to accountability within the community to ensure meaningful access to services for all victims. - In 2021, one of the two members from an Oregon Tribal Nation moved from the CVSSD Advisory Committee to the statewide DEI (Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion) Subcommittee to provide expertise in the development and implementation of strategies and practices to improve equitable services for victims and survivors. This group is a subcommittee of the CVSSD AC and will include members of that committee along with representation from underserved and marginalized communities. CVSSD is in the process of extending an invitation to a Tribal Nation and a tribal program or leadership for CVSSD AC membership. - CVSSD staff attended the 2021 Annual Tribal-State Government-to-Government Summit on December 2021. Some crimes that happen within Tribal Nations in Oregon are federally prosecuted. In order to better serve these victims of federal crimes, CVSSD focused on building stronger collaborative partnerships between tribes and statewide technical assistance agencies, our grant-funded programs, and community partners. VOCA funded programs through the state include key tribal representatives on their boards, include tribal program staff in local trainings and partner meetings, provide culturally specific training by tribal partners to non-tribal program staff, and continue efforts to increase their understanding of tribal needs by having ongoing and direct conversation with Tribal Nations. Subrecipients report working on cases involving Tribal victims and engaging in collaboration with Tribal police and tribal victim service programs.

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

Organizations are reporting an increase in the number of domestic violence and child abuse victims as well as an increase in the severity of victimizations. Immigrant and Refugee Community Organization of Portland, Refugee and Immigrant Family Strengthening program (RIFS) has noted a continued uptick in instances of domestic violence and sexual assault reported during the pandemic and resulting social distancing and quarantine measures. Many of our participant survivors have left their abusers without resources to rehouse, and in some cases even feed themselves, and this, along with COVID-related job losses, has exacerbated an already problematic housing situation in the state. Emergency housing has been relatively retainable – with participants largely ending up in motels – but longer-term affordable housing options are still in massively short supply. This trend doesn't seem to be going away anytime soon. Unfortunately, existing housing support in the state doesn't reflect the unique needs of immigrant, refugee, and undocumented survivors – who often don't have verifiable employment histories, speak English, or have requisite documentation for employment. This means a significant proportion of our survivor clients face lengthy motel stays as they wait for housing support that matches their needs. Without VOCA funds, many of these vulnerable survivors would face life on the streets." A notable trend that has impacted victim services in their community, largely due to the COVID-19 pandemic has been securing mental health services for victims of crime. As shared by the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, "Because so many businesses were closed for the majority of 2020, clinicians are experiencing a monumental demand for mental health services. Our small, rural, underserved community is feeling the strains of the pandemic. Unfortunately, for victims of crime, the wait lists to see a clinician can be months, or not at all as many counselling businesses are declining new clients. The Victim and Witness Assistant has made calls out of state to secure a clinician, who can at least meet with a victim virtually, so that services can be rendered. Crime Victims Compensation Fund has been a critical resource in this endeavor." Another emerging issue is the increase in the number of victims seeking services for domestic violence or child abuse in connection to addiction or drug related offences. Harney HOPE in rural Eastern Oregon reports, "One notable trend in our community is the seeming increase in drug sales and use. We see the recurring cycle of meth addiction and domestic violence. On more than one occasion clients have come into the shelter after having been physically abused by his/her partner. The addiction to drugs is far stronger than the fear of physical abuse. The easiest way for the victim to obtain drugs is to go back to the abuser. Although as advocates we understand the cycle of victims returning to the abuser, the reason for return is increasingly because of drug addiction. Clients in that situation often turn to alcohol or drugs as a coping mechanism but are generally open to discussion and education on domestic violence and the many programs available to help the victim become independent and willing to break the cycle. Many of the clients we see now will last one or two weeks off of drugs. During that time there is a tendency to resist applying for work, resist mental health offerings, and resist our efforts to help. Most often the client will return to the abuser solely because he/she is a familiar and seemingly safe source of drugs. Our community partners are experiencing this same trend and are as frustrated as we are at the inability to truly help the victim." Child Assessment Centers and CASA programs are also seeing an increase in services needed as a result of drug-related offences as shared by Juliette's House, a CAC located in Yamhill County, "Our service area continues to see an increase in drug-related offenses, leading to an increase in the number of children referred to use for assessments due to concerns of serious parental neglect. It is difficult to quantify what the ultimate impact of parental drug activity will be on children, the increased accessibility and use of drugs in this area is impacting a certain population, which puts their children at higher risk of victimization and/or neglect." Other emerging/continuing issues this reporting period include, though not limited to: lack of affordable housing, increase in labor trafficking connected to the growing number of marijuana grow operations, changes in the court system due to COVID-19 resulting in delayed notification to victims, and the reduction of services offered by partner agencies.

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

Many subrecipients were fortunate to report little turnover this year. For those that have had issues however, in this second year of pandemic, retention and turnover took on a different tone than we've seen in earlier grant years. Victim service work is difficult on a normal day, and many programs don't have budgets big enough to pay staff adequately compared to the work. Advocates in both community-based and system-based settings already carried big loads, but those have increased with wages and benefits not keeping pace within the grip of the pandemic, making burnout more prevalent. About the pandemic, many organizations reported that they've lost staff in many ways related to COVID. Raphael House in Portland wrote, "We believe that staff turnover currently is impacted, at least in part, by burnout related to ongoing COVID 19 stressors, staff members' re-evaluation of what work can and/or should look like, with some moving away from working in a traditional, in-person settings that may bring greater risk health-wise, re-evaluations of necessary work-life balance with family and children, instability with potential school closures, daycare instability, etc." Similarly, from remote Josephine County in Southwestern Oregon, "The impact of COVID on staff health (physical and mental) during the reporting period cannot be understated. The presence of COVID in the agency, the loss of a volunteer, the personal and familial toll, all of these have played a role in significant staff turnover within the agency. In part, there has been a collective re-evaluation of work/life priorities for many people in our community. As the CFO of AllCare Health and WCST board member recently stated, COVID has changed the way people work, not just now, but forever." The sexual abuse response organization Jackson County SART added a unique twist related to COVID. "We lost three of our Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners when two relocated to be closer to family during the pandemic and one took a lucrative travel nurse position. Since most of our SANEs are also Emergency Department nurses dealing with an enormous COVID patient load, we feel fortunate that we did not lose more, though several are taking less frequent shifts to save more room for physical and emotional recovery..." Along with comments from non-profit programs, many system-based programs indicate that retention is difficult due to low pay and high caseloads. The Jackson County Victim Assistance Program explained that they have local financial support, but even still the work demands are difficult to maintain. "In this quarter our organization has taken steps to pay fair market wage for our staff. This has helped in retention. In this grant cycle we have not lost any of our VOCA funded staff or any of our Family Support Team in general. But we struggle with working beyond our capacity in order to never turn away clients." Another reported: "The biggest retention issue is that systems-based victim advocacy in a fast-paced high volume DA's office is incredibly taxing on advocates and the burn out rate is high. The pay is insufficient to compensate for the vicarious trauma advocates face. Workloads carried by each advocate are high to the point of being unsustainable, as the number of crime victims and services needed continues to trend upwards. Furthermore, the increased caseload due to pandemic precautions and multiple hearing cancellations/resetting/cancelling requiring victim notification has significantly added to the advocate's caseload. During the reporting period, VAP has, due to Covid, been unable to utilize volunteer interns to assist with administrative work. This body of work has fallen back on overburdened advocates."

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

The pandemic changed ways that some VOCA subrecipients promoted funded victims services. The Jackson County Children's Advocacy Center reported, We have launched two traditional media PSA's as well as worked with our social media manager to focus our messaging on our social media platforms. Due to the large number of cases of COVID 19 in recent months in Southern Oregon we have not attended tabling events. We have continued to provide our Protect Our Children trainings via zoom. Additionally, we held a virtual event to talk about the services the CAC provides in our community. Like many of the organizations on multidisciplinary teams, the Grant County Victim Assistance Program hands out business cards and meets with community partners to collaborate and discuss services offered to all crime victims. We were also able to provide community outreach for sexual assault and provide support through the I believe campaign which asked community partners to believe and support sexual assault survivors. Victim assistance staff participated in community outreach and hosted a booth at the local fair. This allowed us the opportunity to connect with people in the community and promote the Victim Assistance Program, offer resources and information, and show support to crime victim-survivors. We were able to create new Victim Assistance Program brochures that we were able to provide. Many programs, especially in more populous parts of the state, couldn't conduct in person events and had to rely on social media and virtual events. In remote Union County, they could do some of both. The advocate at Eastern Oregon University partook in campus presentations with the Title IX coordinator, tabled at the County Fair, advertised on the PCA position's Instagram account, put fliers up on campus, had meetings on campus with other departments, and worked together with the Title IX coordinator and Victim Services Assistant. VOCA subrecipients again were active in their communities during National Crime Victims Rights Week, Child Abuse Prevention Month, Domestic Violence Awareness Month, and more. In addition to promoting services to the community in person when possible and virtually too, VOCA subrecipients proclaim on their publication materials that their services are federally funded and free of charge.

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

As noted previously, in June 2021 the Oregon Department of Justice began its 3rd annual Community Conversations; a two-month long community engagement series consisting of twenty-one population-specific open community forums focusing on the rise of hate crime and bias targeting, revisioning victim support services, justice and absolutely liberation. The forums this year were again held virtually and provided CVSSD the opportunity to continue establishing new relationships with culturally specific organizations across the state. This outreach effort also provided further guidance in the development of CVSSD's Diversity, Equity, Accessibility, and Inclusion (DEAI) work and the implementation of the CVSSD DEAI Advisory Subcommittee. The Subcommittee will guide and advise CVSSD in developing and implementing DEAI strategy to improve service equity. Service equity includes prioritizing and allocating resources, services, and treatment of individuals based on needs as well as promoting inclusive access and options in victim and survivor services that promote safety and empowerment for all Oregonians. VOCA Competitive solicitation: 2021-2023 VOCA Culturally Specific and Culturally Responsive Program Grant awards began January 2021. Through this solicitation, we awarded twelve competitive grants; five of which are awarded to current CVSSD VOCA recipients who will add a culturally responsive program to their current services while the remaining seven grants are awarded to new culturally specific organizations serving a variety of cultures and abilities throughout the state. During this reporting period CVSSD continued to promote the use of VOCA funds to enhance and expand services directed to new/underserved populations. The following are a few anecdotes of subrecipients recent work in enhancing/expanding their services to reach new/underserved population: Domestic Violence Resource Center (DVRC) in Portland shares, "In recognition of the demographic makeup of our community, DVRC maintains focused services for survivors who identify as LatinX and/or South Asian. We also were able to add staff who are able to provide services in Farsi and Mandarin. This includes staff members who are multicultural and multilingual in each of our programs and maintaining close relationships with relevant community partners. DVRC staff members are able to work with victims/survivors with language barriers by using interpreting services and connecting survivors to vital support services. DVRC has responded to the COVID-19 pandemic by building a more robust technology infrastructure which has allowed for remote service provision. This in turn has helped us to increase our reach to rural or otherwise geographically isolated survivors. Our staff has also used their time providing hybrid/remote services to participate in trainings on anti-racism and anti-oppressive service provision." The Harbor in Clatsop County reports an expansion in the Latinx Outreach program and additional bilingual/bicultural staff. "Not only are we now able to provide more culturally specific services to more Latinx survivors. but we are now also

able to increase the amount of community outreach to the Spanish speaking community. These outreach efforts included pulling together a workshop for members of the Latinx community on healthy relationships and mental health. These workshops were held in Spanish only. The Harbor added an LGBTQIA+ Outreach Advocate to staff in the spring of 2021, so that we may be better able to provide culturally specific services to the LGBTQIA+ community in Clatsop County. This advocate works closely with the Q Center to provide advocacy at their youth program and to build trust with the LGBTQIA+ community. The DEI committee is analyzing services and policies using a DEI lens, and appropriate changes have been made to shelter policies and other services, to ensure that everyone has access to all of our services, and that the intersections of violence and other factors are taken into account. We recognize that culturally specific staff may not always be available and so provide training to all staff on the barriers that survivors from marginalized populations may face and the services they may need. Staff use language line for translations services for clients who do not speak English and no culturally specific advocates are available. To accommodate clients with differing physical abilities, there is an access ramp at shelter, and we have fitted the bathrooms with stability bars and seats in the showers and next to the toilets. For people with sensory concerns, we provide ear plugs and sleep masks for comfort. For clients who are deaf or hard of hearing we connect with TTY relay services and have created the ability to send encrypted messages over email if deaf/hard of hearing clients prefer and it is safe to do so."

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

Across the state, Oregon is fortunate to have strong collaborative relationships among programs and providers. This theme is echoed throughout the subrecipients during this reporting period. CARDV, in Corvallis, responds to gaps in services by referral to other community partners. They report good relations with community partners and are always reaching out to make connections with new partners. In the past year, they have strengthened collaborations with Community Services Consortium and Linn Benton Housing Authority to address homelessness. In Salem, the Center for Hope and Safety reports, "Our program focuses on networking with community organizations, programs, and agencies, both to create relationships and to understand available resources. During COVID-19 specifically, we had advocates regularly calling for updated information so our advocates could make proper referrals and our program could look for gaps in community services. We also use some of our VOCA funds to cover various direct service needs that clients are not otherwise able to afford. For example, by paying \$35 to help a survivor replace a driver's license, she is then able to use that ID for benefits, housing, or a job." In Pendleton, the Victim Assistance program sees the need for more connectivity with victims. "To bridge the gaps in services, program staff have identified the need for more personalized services and continue implementing these changes in the program. As the COVID-19 pandemic mandates often change, staff have to quickly adapt and provide our services to accommodate victims of crime. Advocates schedule more meetings between court proceedings to ensure victims stay engaged and know how the case progresses." And in the Portland Metro area, Washington County Sheriff's Elder Safe program continued to provide assistance with filing for protective orders for older adult petitioners, particularly while the staff with the Family Law Office and Domestic Violence Resource Center continued to work remotely as the pandemic continued into 2021. These additional services were needed until well into the summer of 2021 when the Family Law Office began to return to in-person services. As a result of Elder Safe's response to the gap in service, the collaboration between Elder Safe and the Family Law Office has strengthened, with staff more readily referring older adults to the Elder Safe program who need assistance, and Elder Safe staff growing in its understanding of their processes. "Because the Elder Safe program is housed within a public safety agency, the VOCA-funded position has been able to maintain a higher level of flexibility in its ability to support older adult crime victims than many of its counterparts. Those at risk during this time continue to need support and advocacy now more than ever!"

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

Common Outcome Report from VOCA Grantees: In addition to the VOCA PMT statistics, subrecipients are required to collect and report data on short-term outcomes. Since 2002, all CVSSD subrecipients have been required to collect outcome feedback from at least 10% of appropriate clients. The outcome measure results from October 2020 – September 2021 are included here. For this period, CVSSD's grantees distributed 24,148 surveys and 6870 were returned for a 28% return rate overall. Grantees report a continued decline in the number of surveys distributed and the number of surveys returned as a result of COVID-19. The outcomes received are very similar to what was received in prior reporting periods. All sub-recipient programs are required to include this outcome measure on the survey: The services provided by this program helped me make informed choices about my situation. Of those who responded to this measure, 93% agreed or strongly agreed, 2% disagreed or strongly disagreed, 5% had no opinion. Agencies and programs serving survivors of domestic and sexual violence (including non-profit domestic and sexual violence advocacy organizations) collect feedback on two additional outcome measures. Of those who responded to the outcome measure, After working with this DV/SA agency, I have some new ideas about how to stay safe, 96% agreed or strongly agreed, 3% disagreed or strongly disagreed, and 1% had no opinion. The same number of survivors responded to the outcome measure, After working with this agency, I know more about resources that may be available, including how to access them, of which 96% agreed or strongly agreed, 3% disagreed or strongly disagreed, and 1% had no opinion. Programs serving victims of crime through the criminal justice system (i.e. District Attorney Offices, law enforcement, and other social service providers) collect feedback on two additional outcome measures. Of those who responded to the outcome measure, As a result of the information I received from this program, I better understand my rights as a victim of crime, 89% agreed or strongly agreed, 8% disagreed or strongly disagreed, and 3% had no opinion. The same number of victims responded to the outcome measure, The information given to me by this agency helped me better understand the criminal justice system process as it relates to my case, of which 87% agreed or strongly agreed, 7% disagreed or strongly disagreed, and 6% had no opinion.