

OR Annual State Performance Report

Victim Assistance Formula Grant Program

Reporting Period: [Oct 1, 2022 to Sept 30, 2023]

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

OVC VOCA Assistance Funds					
	2019-V2-GX-0015	2020-V2-GX-0007	2021-15POVC-21-GG-00593-ASSI	2022-15POVC-22-GG-00794-ASSI	2023-15POVC-23-GG-00410-ASSI
Federal Award Amount	\$28,699,463.00	\$21,358,596.00	\$13,413,897.00	\$18,314,009.00	\$17,153,369.00
Total Amount of Subawards	\$27,264,073.00	\$19,986,813.00	\$6,219,225.00	\$466,805.00	\$466,805.00
Total Number of Subawards	237	139	136	6	6
Administrative Funds Amount	\$1,434,973.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Training Funds Amount	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Balance Remaining	\$417.00	\$1,371,783.00	\$7,194,672.00	\$17,847,204.00	\$16,686,564.00

Subgrantee Organization Type					
<small>The total number of subgrantees represents all subgrantees 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	2019-V2-GX-0015	2020-V2-GX-0007	2021-15POVC-21-GG-00593-ASSI	2022-15POVC-22-GG-00794-ASSI	2023-15POVC-23-GG-00410-ASSI
Government Agencies Only	63	40	32	0	0
Corrections	0	0	0	0	0
Courts	0	0	0	0	0
Juvenile Justice	2	1	1	0	0
Law Enforcement	2	1	0	0	0
Prosecutor	58	38	30	0	0
Other	1	0	1	0	0
Nonprofit Organization Only	157	85	87	3	3
Child Abuse Service organization (e.g., child advocacy center)	61	21	18	1	1
Coalition (e.g., state domestic violence or sexual assault coalition)	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic and Family Violence Organization	15	10	9	0	0
Faith-based Organization	0	0	0	0	0
Organization Provides Domestic and Family Violence and Sexual Assault Services	35	30	32	0	0
Organization by and/or for underserved victims of crime (e.g., drunk driving, homicide, elder abuse)	21	18	17	1	1
Sexual Assault Services organization (e.g., rape crisis center)	10	3	5	1	1
Multiservice agency	9	3	4	0	0
Other	6	0	2	0	0
Federally Recognized Tribal Governments, Agencies, and Organizations Only	8	13	14	3	3
Child Abuse Service organization (e.g., child advocacy center)	0	0	0	0	0
Court	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic and Family Violence organization	0	0	0	0	0
Faith-based organization	0	0	0	0	0
Juvenile justice	0	0	0	0	0
Law Enforcement	0	0	0	0	0
Organization provides domestic and family violence and sexual assault services	2	2	2	0	0
Prosecutor	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual Assault Services organization (e.g., rape crisis center)	0	0	0	0	0
Other justice-based agency	0	0	0	0	0
Other agency that is NOT justice-based (e.g., human services, health, education)	0	0	0	0	0
Organization by and/or for a specific traditionally underserved community	6	11	12	3	3
Organization by and/or for underserved victims of crime (e.g., drunk driving, homicide, elder abuse)	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Campus Organizations Only	9	1	3	0	0
Campus-based victims services	8	1	2	0	0

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

Law enforcement	0	0	0	0	0
Physical or mental health service program	0	0	0	0	0
Other	1	0	1	0	0
Total Number of Subawards	237	139	136	6	6

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

Subaward Purpose <small>A single SAR can select multiple purposes. Numbers are not unique</small>					
	2019-V2-GX-0015	2020-V2-GX-0007	2021-15POVC-21-GG-00593-ASSI	2022-15POVC-22-GG-00794-ASSI	2023-15POVC-23-GG-00410-ASSI
A. Continue a VOCA-funded victim project funded in a previous year	191	123	118	6	6
B. Expand or enhance an existing project not funded by VOCA in the previous year	23	9	12	0	0
C. Start up a new victim services project	24	7	6	0	0
D. Start up a new Native American victim services project	0	0	0	0	0
E. Expand or enhance an existing Native American project	0	0	0	0	0

VOCA and Match Funds <small>A single SAR can select multiple service types. Numbers are not unique</small>					
	2019-V2-GX-0015	2020-V2-GX-0007	2021-15POVC-21-GG-00593-ASSI	2022-15POVC-22-GG-00794-ASSI	2023-15POVC-23-GG-00410-ASSI
A.INFORMATION & REFERRAL	106	42	128	0	6
B.PERSONAL ADVOCACY/ACCOMPANIMENT	105	43	125	0	5
C.EMOTIONAL SUPPORT OR SAFETY SERVICES	94	42	123	0	6
D.SHELTER/HOUSING SERVICES	57	28	93	0	5
E.CRIMINAL/CIVIL JUSTICE SYSTEM ASSISTANCE	85	38	109	0	5
F. ASSISTANCE IN FILING COMPENSATION CLAIMS	109	43	130	0	6

Priority and Underserved Requirements					
Priority Area	2019-V2-GX-0015	2020-V2-GX-0007	2021-15POVC-21-GG-00593-ASSI	2022-15POVC-22-GG-00794-ASSI	2023-15POVC-23-GG-00410-ASSI
Child Abuse					
Total Amount	\$7,074,924.00	\$2,778,483.00	\$713,596.00	\$72,635.00	\$72,635.00
% of Total Federal Award	25.00 %	13.00 %	5.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %
Domestic and Family Violence					
Total Amount	\$4,815,424.00	\$5,310,705.00	\$1,107,506.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
% of Total Federal Award	17.00 %	25.00 %	8.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %
Sexual Assault					
Total Amount	\$3,183,886.00	\$2,414,058.00	\$1,064,481.00	\$66,570.00	\$66,570.00
% of Total Federal Award	11.00 %	11.00 %	8.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %
Underserved					
Total Amount	\$12,163,189.00	\$9,483,386.00	\$3,333,620.00	\$327,600.00	\$327,600.00
% of Total Federal Award	42.00 %	44.00 %	25.00 %	2.00 %	2.00 %

Budget and Staffing					
Staffing Information	2019-V2-GX-0015	2020-V2-GX-0007	2021-15POVC-21-GG-00593-ASSI	2022-15POVC-22-GG-00794-ASSI	2023-15POVC-23-GG-00410-ASSI
Total number of paid staff for all subgrantee victimization program and/or services	2541	1384	1388	54	54
Number of staff hours funded through this VOCA award (plus match) for subgrantee's victimization programs and/or services	1207556	1251529	1024974	20120	20120
Total number of volunteer staff supporting the work of this VOCA award (plus match) for subgrantee's victimization programs and/or services	4125	46125	45731	29	29
Number of volunteer hours supporting the work of this VOCA award (plus match) for subgrantee's victimization programs and/or services	2502146112	2501782411	203425	2370	2370

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)	118	3603	3579	3292	3455	3482

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

Adult Sexual Assault	154	2529	2273	2138	2171	2277
Adults Sexually Abused/Assaulted as Children	126	302	448	464	495	427
Arson	64	159	161	131	137	147
Bullying (Verbal, Cyber or Physical)	97	533	663	610	670	619
Burglary	63	1108	1169	923	894	1023
Child Physical Abuse or Neglect	121	2282	2249	2239	1795	2141
Child Pornography	97	73	69	60	72	68
Child Sexual Abuse/Assault	140	2124	2234	2294	1854	2126
Domestic and/or Family Violence	171	14917	16757	16781	14215	15667
DUI/DWI Incidents	64	1256	1118	1071	1013	1114
Elder Abuse or Neglect	104	305	241	267	260	268
Hate Crime: Racial/Religious/Gender/ Sexual Orientation/Other (Explanation Required)	78	94	86	73	99	88
Human Trafficking: Labor	93	20	22	32	31	26
Human Trafficking: Sex	147	396	380	390	360	381
Identity Theft/Fraud/Financial Crime	68	2301	2407	2678	1769	2288
Kidnapping (non-custodial)	72	81	67	65	86	74
Kidnapping (custodial)	72	19	16	18	19	18
Mass Violence (Domestic/International)	57	5	10	6	8	7
Other Vehicular Victimization (e.g., Hit and Run)	62	1338	1165	1189	975	1166
Robbery	61	593	625	515	527	565
Stalking/Harassment	154	2188	2085	1940	2064	2069
Survivors of Homicide Victims	84	710	743	775	817	761
Teen Dating Victimization	136	59	78	58	39	58
Terrorism (Domestic/International)	48	11	450	4	1	116
Other	36	3673	3260	3587	3094	3403

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	78	94	96	87	775
Homeless	1609	1973	2205	2701	12576
Immigrants/Refugees/Asylum Seekers	318	353	412	312	3258
LGBTQ	419	595	411	488	2467
Veterans	89	105	97	110	919
Victims with Disabilities: Cognitive/ Physical /Mental	1250	1514	1321	1553	10071
Victims with Limited English Proficiency	874	862	812	848	6221
Other	106	125	136	173	2164

General Award Information

Activities Conducted at the Subgrantee Level	Number	Percent
Total number of individuals who received services during the Fiscal Year.	106609	
Total number of anonymous contacts who received services during the Fiscal Year	39852	
Number of new individuals who received services from your state for the first time during the Fiscal Year.	74738	70.10 %
Of the clients who received services, how many presented with more than one type of victimization during the Fiscal Year?	16394	15.38 %
Number of individuals assisted with a victim compensation application during the Fiscal Year.	5743	

Demographics

Demographic Characteristic of New Individuals Served	Number	Percent
Race/Ethnicity		
American Indian or Alaska Native	1352	1.81 %
Asian	972	1.30 %
Black or African American	2704	3.62 %
Hispanic or Latino	7565	10.12 %
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	351	0.47 %
White Non-Latino or Caucasian	37103	49.64 %
Some Other Race	317	0.42 %
Multiple Races	1765	2.36 %
Not Reported	21062	28.18 %
Not Tracked	1547	2.07 %
Race/Ethnicity Total	74738	

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

Gender Identity		
Male		20713 27.71 %
Female		38183 51.09 %
Other		397 0.53 %
Not Reported		14598 19.53 %
Not Tracked		847 1.13 %
Gender Total		74738
Age		
Age 0- 12		7830 10.48 %
Age 13- 17		5109 6.84 %
Age 18- 24		6429 8.60 %
Age 25- 59		34735 46.48 %
Age 60 and Older		6781 9.07 %
Not Reported		12117 16.21 %
Not Tracked		1737 2.32 %
Age Total		74738

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	145	72913	Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			A1. Information about the criminal justice process	103448
			A2. Information about victim rights, how to obtain notifications, etc.	88271
			A3. Referral to other victim service programs	14116
			A4. Referral to other services, supports, and resources (includes legal, medical, faith-based organizations, address confidentiality programs, etc.)	38131
B. Personal Advocacy/ Accompaniment	135	24026	Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			B1. Victim advocacy/accompaniment to emergency medical care	783
			B2. Victim advocacy/accompaniment to medical forensic exam	1979
			B3. Law enforcement interview advocacy/accompaniment	3325
			B4. Individual advocacy (e.g., assistance in applying for public benefits, return of personal property or effects)	27473
			B5. Performance of medical or nonmedical forensic exam or interview or medical evidence collection	3205
			B6. Immigration assistance (e.g., special visas, continued presence application, and other immigration relief)	686
			B7. Intervention with employer, creditor, landlord, or academic institution	5288
			B8. Child or dependent care assistance (includes coordination of services)	1800
			B9. Transportation assistance (includes coordination of services)	7040
			B10. Interpreter services	3804
C. Emotional Support or Safety Services	129	60418	Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			C1. Crisis intervention (in-person, includes safety planning, etc.)	48621
			C2. Hotline/crisis line counseling	65121
			C3. On-scene crisis response (e.g., community crisis response)	955
			C4. Individual counseling	16062
			C5. Support groups (facilitated or peer)	7348
			C6. Other Therapy (traditional, cultural, or alternative healing; art, writing, or play therapy, etc.)	3358
			C7. Emergency financial assistance	10468
D. Shelter/ Housing Services	81	7075	Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			D1. Emergency shelter or safe house	114917
			D2. Transitional housing	8637
			D3. Relocation assistance (includes assistance with obtaining housing)	8593
E. Criminal/ Civil Justice System Assistance	117	68359	Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			E1. Notification of criminal justice events	123390
			E2. Victim impact statement assistance	7159
			E3. Assistance with restitution	27704
			E4. Civil legal assistance in obtaining protection or restraining order	4784
			E5. Civil legal assistance with family law issues	2107
			E6. Other emergency justice-related assistance	1889
			E7. Immigration assistance	1070
			E8. Prosecution interview advocacy/accompaniment	5024

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	E9. Law enforcement interview advocacy/accompaniment	801
	E10. Criminal advocacy/accompaniment	54945
	E11. Other legal advice and/or counsel	2138

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.	260
Number of events conducted during the reporting period.	2
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.	
<p>In May 2023, CVSSD hosted an in-person training for non-profit subrecipients. This was the first in-person event CVSSD hosted since the onset of COVID and focused on strengthening programs and management of grant funds. The training also provided information to help programs improve services and increase access to services for previously underserved victims and survivors in Oregon. We welcomed executive directors, financial staff, and Board of Directors of CVSSD-funded non-profit organizations to attend. Topics included: Fiscal Compliance and Reporting, Procurement, Improving Access for 2S+LGBTQIA Survivors, Enhancing Capacity to Serve Survivors with Disabilities, and VOCA Special Conditions. In August 2023, CVSSD used VOCA administrative funds to send VOCA funded Oregon DAVAP and City Directors/Advocates to a two-day training in Bend Oregon. Attendees represented the majority of the 36 counties in Oregon and included invited guests from the FBI Victim Specialist Program. Training materials were shared with any counties who were unable to attend. FBI Victim Specialists/Advocates attended the training on both days. This year's presentations included: General Program Updates: Statutes regarding Crime Victims Compensation, HOPE card program, EEOC verification and reports, Updates to PSRB, and Civil Commits & Wrongful Convictions. Grant Requirements Grant Compliance: Financial Review Verification, Plans addressing Equity and Meaningful Engagement, Trauma Training Projects and Strangulation Kits & Law Enforcement Supplemental. Networking Roundtable discussions included: What challenges do you face & What approaches do you take in: Keeping victims a priority in the DA Office Making sure victims get their rights. Plans addressing Equity & Meaningful Engagement Connecting to culturally specific programs Suitability of Working with Minors A test of the Informacast system to alert advocates to a mass violence incident was tested. Equity & Meaningful Access: The Intersection of Disability Rights and Victim Rights. Presented by Beth Brownhill, Managing Attorney, Disability Rights Oregon Crime Survivor Project Training survey results were overwhelmingly positive. Participants expressed appreciation for the presentation on the intersection of Disability Rights and Crime Victims' Rights that provided a different perspective on identifying those with disabilities and ideas on how they can better include and serve these victims. With each release of two VOCA non-competitive applications in 2023, CVSSD hosted several Request for Application (RFA) teleconferences. 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 and how to manage federal funds.</p>	
Describe any program policies changed during the reporting period.	
<p>In response to ongoing reductions in our VOCA award, and the resulting reductions to our subrecipients' awards, CVSSD continued our practice to allow programs with state funds to carry forward 100% of their unspent state funds into the next award cycle. Historically, we had either allowed programs to carry over 5% or used their carryover amounts to offset their next award of state funds. We announced continuation of this practice soon after we made the decision to allow programs to plan the most efficient use of their funds. It also provided the opportunity for programs to use unspent state funds to offset the impact of reductions to their VOCA awards. The state funds received in the 2022 legislative session to help offset lost VOCA funds are still in play helping programs carry forward the work of their previously competitive awards. Our focus has been on maintaining current service levels with our noncompetitive funding and we have not conducted a competitive process in this last year. With the national emergency declaration ending May 11, 2023, we will continue to provide full match waivers as required on awards made for one year past that date. After that time frame we will revert to previous match requirements.</p>	
Describe any earned media coverage events/episodes during the reporting period.	
CVSSD is unaware of any major earned media coverage during the reporting period.	
Describe any coordinated responses/services for assisting crime victims during the reporting period.	
<p>CVSSD's role in coordinated responses to assist victims during this reporting period primarily focused on providing support and technical assistance to subrecipients throughout the state as they coordinated services and activities to better serve victims. Through the training efforts mentioned above and the creation of CVSSD Common Requirements, we gave focus to setting standards to ensure programs are providing meaningful access to services for all in their communities, which requires them to establish, and or strengthen, and promote partnerships within their communities. This effort continues into 2024.</p>	
Please discuss the major issues in your state that either assist or prevent victims from receiving assistance during the reporting period.	
<p>Availability and accessibility of safe and secure housing was a major issue in 2023 and continues to be as we move into the new year. Many subrecipients report significant lack in affordable housing with concern that this will continue to trend upwards with limited resources to provide the support needed. Center Against Rape and Domestic Violence (CARDV), shares that despite having the ability to assist survivors' stable housing needs through VOCA and state grants, they often experience that the greater barrier for helping a survivor achieve stable housing is housing availability and affordability itself. CARDV reports that rental prices pose a barrier, especially in Benton County near Oregon State University, as student influx in the fall causes housing availability to drop even further, and rental prices to rise higher. We have growing concerns regarding the availability of housing assistance grant funds. The impact of reduced housing funds will be even fewer survivors securing stable housing, which would lead to longer stays in emergency shelter, or transitioning through multiple shelter/transitional housing programs. CVSSD is hearing similar stories across the state in both rural and urban areas; some areas are experiencing more difficulty as they continue to recover from the wildfires in prior years. Community Works, a DSVIA located in Medford reports, We continue to see fallout from the housing crisis and the fires that occurred here locally. Simply put, there is no affordable housing available for majority of our clients. Our shelter is having to keep residents longer as they search for housing. The price of obtaining housing has skyrocketed and landlords are extremely hesitant to house individuals with any negative background. While temporary stays in hotels has long been an option to meet the immediate safety needs of victims, increased lodging rates are impacting how many survivors an organization is able to assist. This results in longer stays in safe house shelters leading to less shelter availability. Illinois Valley Safe House Alliance in rural Cave Junction shares, It is a challenge helping someone move away from abuse when there is no place to go; shelters won't take victims if they are not in their district, motels are 3 times the cost they were two years ago or they refuse service to victims, and there is lack of affordable housing availability. We recently worked with someone who was living off grid in a shack with no power, no cell phone access, no internet access, and had to carry water from the creek. She was paying \$1,500 a month for it. It isn't uncommon to hear stories of victims living in their vehicles or tents at area campgrounds. Subrecipients successful in locating secure housing for survivors report that the costs to secure the housing, such as application fees and deposits, are steadily increasing, leaving concern that fewer survivors will be assisted, resulting in more survivors facing an increased risk of continued victimization. In many instances, coupled with housing insecurity, is an insufficient support for mental health services across the state. Sexual Assault Support Services, serving Lane County, reports that even the most seasoned advocate and/or clinical therapist are at high task to provide the levels of assistance needed to support a client with severe and persistent mental health needs coupled with other major needs. Some of this is related to limited funding for housing advocacy and direct client financial assistance. Some is related to a lack of community partnerships and/or accessible mental health resources for clients with high-level mental health needs. Overall, these two issues, when combined, create circumstances where clients are unable to fully engage with services to a level where they see significant benefits. The availability of mental health services declined greatly through the COVID pandemic and has not yet returned to a level to meet the increased need for services. Many victim service providers report an increased wait time for victims to receive therapeutic services, such as individual counseling and non-traditional therapies, leaving advocates to provide the emotional support and safety that is beyond their expertise when working with clients in mental distress. For some communities, there are no local trauma informed mental health services providers, particularly for child victims. As a result, many victims and survivors are going without the needed services. The Confederated Tribes of Umatilla Indian Reservation appropriately describes the current lack of timely and culturally appropriate mental health services, Clinicians continue to experience significant demands for mental health services, and due to our small, rural community, the strains are tremendous. Unfortunately, the wait time to see a clinician can be six months or more; and even worse, some are refusing new clients. We have to do better for these victims."</p>	
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.	

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

With mass violence incidents continuing around the country, CVSSD's Mass Violence Incident (MVI) team continues their focus on supporting subrecipients in developing intentional planning for a coordinated response to mass violence incidents. This has included all day, in-person training for all systems-based district attorney victims assistance programs across Oregon. The CVSSD VOCA funded MVI team in 2023 continued this support our subrecipients intentional planning for a coordinated response to mass violence incidents through the implementation of quarterly VOCA funded Mass Violence Incident (MVI) team meetings, or "lunch and learn sessions". These learning sessions included workshops for creating and storing grab and go response equipment and resources; team tabletop scenarios which allowed participants to create a modular service framework and adjust it in response to theoretical changing dynamics on-scene; and regular roundtable check-ins where participants were able to problem solve obstacles to planning and preparation with their peers. In addition to these regularly scheduled group learning sessions, and at the request of the subrecipients, CVSSD also supported approximately seven (7) subrecipients with one-on-one coaching to support the creation of their individualized plans. Throughout 2023, all subrecipients received Mass Violence Victim Advocacy: A Quarterly Newsletter for Oregon's District Attorney Based Victim Advocates. These four newsletters each focused on Preparedness, Response, Recovery and Activities, and explored considerations for victims service providers along with a multitude of local state and federal checklists and tool kits specific to the mass violence victim response. In 2024, CVSSD quarterly VOCA funded Mass Violence Incident (MVI) team meetings, or "lunch and learn sessions" will continue with a focus on subrecipients self-assessing their readiness by testing the resiliency of their individualized plans through group walkthrough scenarios. Regular check-ins have been beneficial not only for logistical planning, but also for the improved confidence subrecipients gain from engaging with their peers, sharing their concerns, and exploring solutions as a team to be best prepared to meet victim needs.

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

As the communities in Oregon evolve and expand, an increasing number of subrecipients across Oregon have created opportunities for themselves to assess community-wide needs through assessments and program evaluations. One such organization is Victim Rights Law Center (VRLC). Based in Portland and providing services statewide, VRLC tells us that in order to gain a deeper understanding of the needs of sexual assault survivors throughout Oregon, they "created and shared a needs assessment with community partners. The survey was completed by various programs, offices, and leaders engaged in anti-sexual violence work: the executive directors of the Oregon Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence and the Oregon Attorney General's Sexual Assault Task Force; two university-affiliated programs; three domestic and sexual violence programs in the Tri-County Area; a culturally specific program; a public defenders' office; and survivors. Everyone surveyed indicated that they knew of our services, which they ranked as important for survivors, and provided suggestions for how we might increase our reach. Suggestions included developing more culturally specific information materials reflecting the lived experiences of survivors, and hosting information sessions in the community to introduce our work and build trust, as many survivors are reluctant to engage with legal professionals due to historic and systemic racism and discrimination and personal negative experiences with law enforcement and/or the criminal justice system. The assessment also highlighted that LGBTQIA+ survivors of color are greatly impacted by sexual assault, especially transgender BIPOC survivors. We have used the results of the assessment to restructure our strategic outreach plan to better reach and build trust in communities most impacted by sexual assault. The updated plan places greater emphasis on engaging directly with underserved populations, including the Black and LGBTQIA+ communities in our service area. To increase diversity, equity, and inclusion (DEI) for our staff and the survivors we serve, project attorneys participate in initiatives such as VRLC's Committee on Racial Equity; a DEI-focused Recruitment, Hiring, and Retention Committee; and a Communications Committee. Through these efforts, we hope to develop a more diverse workforce that will also allow us to better serve survivors from diverse backgrounds." Similarly, to identify community needs and better serve survivors from marginalized and most impacted communities, Sexual Assault Resource Center (SARC) utilized program evaluation to identify areas where providing services for victims and survivors in Washington County "can better meet the needs of survivors and community members from marginalized and most impacted communities. This is in response to SARC's strategic centering-at-the-margins approach which seeks to focus all we do on accessibility and needs of communities most impacted by sexual violence. This evaluation identified gaps in services, such as culturally responsive holistic peer-support groups (i.e., arts-based, movement-based, and community-building peer support groups) and restructuring our advocacy and clinical services to a trauma-informed, solution-focused approach where the focus is on the immediate needs of the survivor to help them stabilize so that they are able to safely and fully engage in long-term healing and thriving. This was part of a plan towards culturally responsive services in a historically dominant culture service organization." Furthermore, SARC instituted Restorative Relationship Circles for staff. SARC acknowledged a historical culture within SARC of "attributes that are, albeit unintentional-but all the same, dominant culture and imbalanced power". SARC shares that "through multiple notable evaluation and internal efforts that SARC was operating from a scarcity mindset that lacked trust among staff. This acknowledgement led staff to create a peer-led, bi-weekly multi-cultural, restorative relationship circle focused on generating and establishing trust as the core tenet of the work we do together and on behalf of the community and survivors we serve. The culture has improved ten-fold to support forward-movement and identify gaps in our services for historically marginalized communities. We have improved our direct relationship-building practices with communities we have struggled to connect with in the past and began to develop strategies for more authentic and effective outreach and services with youth, queer, and Latinx/e identifying communities".

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 the impact VOCA funded programs have on victims across Oregon. Sexual Assault Services: Peace at Home Advocacy Center, a DVSA in Douglas County shares, Changes in funding has impacted the ability to deliver comprehensive services to victims of sexual assault and human trafficking. There has been a notable increase in sexual assault cases in the county. The organization has been able to respond, however it has been difficult to retain staff in these positions and train new staff. It often takes 6 months to a year to train an advocate in sexual assault response protocols. Our agency requires staff to shadow more experienced advocates to increase comfort and competency. It has been more common for advocates to be on call every other week in addition to their full-time responsibilities. During the reporting period, another SANE in the Emergency Department has been available, now with a rotation of two trained SANE's. Domestic Violence Services: The Domestic Violence Clinic, on the University of Oregon campus, is a DVSA program of Oregon's only public law school. The program shared a story affirming the necessity in having advocacy services and legal support available on campus for students. "We had a case this reporting period where a University of Oregon student had a criminal domestic violence assault case against another University student, a restraining order (FAPA) and a Title IX case all occurring concurrently. We were able to provide that client with assistance during the criminal case, both by communicating directly with the District Attorney's office on her behalf and by attending a pre-trial meeting with the DA's office, and also being able to assist with timely explanations to her questions regarding the intricacies of the criminal process. We were also able to negotiate a civil no-contact agreement between her and the opposing party, that replaced the FAPA, but provided our client with a sense of security about further contacts, and a valuable tool for leverage if any further contacts occurred. We also accompanied her for her Title IX interview and have been serving as her advisor throughout the Title IX process as it moves forward". Child Abuse Assessment Services: Serving children in Yamhill and supporting services in neighboring Polk and Tillamook counties, Juliette's House reports drug-related offenses on the rise in their service area. "This is clearly a contributing factor leading to an increase in the number of children referred 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. We continue to see an increase in crimes relating the sharing and distribution of digital images of children, as well as the prosecution of child pornography cases. We still perform assessments of children under age 5, mostly for sexual abuse but also for physical abuse and serious neglect. We are of particular concern for children witnessing domestic violence. We don't see enough of these cases, due to the fact that, by law, the impact of trauma must be evident. Yet, in reality this kind of trauma is often not immediately evident and won't express for some time. In this post-pandemic era, we are seeing a significant increase and return of cases that were isolated and unseen during COVID-19 restrictions, with a continued increase in severity of cases." Underserved Services: Raphael House, a DVSA in Portland, works with survivors in finding safety, hope, and independence. 75% of the survivors they serve identify as people of color. The story they share is one of many similar stories in their daily work. A survivor they've worked with over time, "Marta (not her real name) fled her abuser with her newborn baby and two other children and screened into Raphael House's emergency shelter about 9 years ago. During her shelter stay, Raphael House advocates helped her connect to a long-term housing program and start the process of pursuing immigration status through applying for a U-VISA. Over the years, the family has continued to be actively involved in services and activities through the Advocacy Center and a regular participant in our weekly Latina DV Support Group. She has also continued to struggle with abusive dynamics with her children's father. Recently, Marta was in the final stages of getting a work permit and needed support in being able to afford the associated fees. Raphael House used the VOCA funds to support Marta with her utility bills and leveraged other client assistance funds to support with the other expense expenses. With her work permit secured, Marta has plans to start a home cleaning business that will help her support her family moving forward."

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

CVSSD continued its focus on building stronger collaborative partnerships between tribes and statewide technical assistance agencies, our grant funded programs and community partners. In 2023, CVSSD Fund Coordinator Diana Fleming along with Desire Coyote, CVSSD Diversity, Equity and Inclusion (DEI) Subcommittee Co-Chair and Family Violence Services Program Manager from the Confederated Tribes of Umatilla Indian Reservation completed the meetings with all 9 Oregon Tribal Nations and its leadership, supervisors and program staff for the Community Collaboration and Needs Assessment Project between February and November 2023. It is an update to the statewide Tribal Nations Listening Tour completed in 2012. The second phase of this project will occur in 2024 with a statewide meeting that includes community partners for victim services, child assessment centers, local child welfare, courts, law enforcement, prosecution, tribal programs such as social services, behavioral health, and housing. Once completed, CVSSD will release a final report on both phases of this project. 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. Additional activities are as follows: 1) Two of the nine federally recognized tribes in Oregon have a member representing tribal interests on the CVSSD advisory committee. All nine tribes are invited to each of the CVSSD and VAWA IP Subcommittee meetings that set statewide strategy for domestic and sexual violence service provision. The inclusion of tribal representatives assures that the voices and concerns of tribal victims are represented during planning, allocation and application review. Tribal board representation continues to provide expertise in CVSSD's funding processes and to improve collaboration with state partners and stakeholders as well as domestic violence and sexual assault service providers. 2) CVSSD Fund Coordinators and leadership provide information on grant funding streams, competitive grant and training opportunities and technical assistance to tribal DV/SA programs as requested by Tribal Nations. 3) Eight of nine Tribes will receive Victim of Crime Act (VOCA) noncompetitive awards totaling \$225,000 per tribe with no match requirement for October 1, 2023 – September 30, 2025. The funds are serving a broad range of services for victims such as child abuse, elder abuse, sex trafficking, missing and murdered indigenous persons, domestic and sexual violence, and general victim services. 4) CVSSD is in the process of awarding non-competitive domestic and sexual violence funding in a FY 2023 – 2025 joint application to Tribal Nations. This award includes noncompetitive VOCA grant funds. Eight of nine tribes have accepted the funding which is utilized to support victim service staff; emergency support services for victims which includes transitional housing and/or emergency shelter, mental health and legal services; travel and training for tribal advocates and culturally specific services. 5) Ongoing technical assistance and facilitated conversations with tribal communities and nonprofit victim service programs to improve long standing issues and concerns regarding service delivery to tribal victims. 6) The DVRP has been working closely with tribal communities to obtain input and feedback about the proposed Hope Card Program, that is in development by the Oregon Department of Justice Crime Victims and Survivors Services Division. This program has been developed in close collaboration with representatives from Tribal Nations, advocacy programs, and law enforcement agencies. The Hope Card program, modeled after Montana's program, will provide petitioners of protection orders a type of ID card with information related to the already granted protection order. This program was mandated by 2021 legislation, and after rule-making committees and further consultation in 2023, the program went into effect in July of 2023. The goal of this program is to provide petitioners of protection orders with another safety planning tool around their protection orders. 7) In April 2023, the DVRP presented at a statewide Child Abuse Conference in Pendleton, Oregon on the topic of recognizing and enforcing tribal protection orders.

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

Financial assistance needs extending beyond housing support increased in 2023. Victim service organizations across Oregon experienced the impact the ever-increasing cost of living had on victims and in turn their programs. Beyond support needed for acquiring safe and stable housing, subrecipients have noted an increase in requests for assistance in meeting basic needs. Bradley Angle, a DVSA in Portland, reports, The most notable trend has been a consistent increase in overall needs, particularly financial and mental health services. As prices continue to skyrocket, financial anxiety and stress follow suit. Additionally, COVID-19 related assistance/relief is ending and the financial burden this poses has increased. For example, medical insurances have stopped fully covering COVID related expenses like testing and treatment and student loan payments have restarted. Paired with rising inflation and stagnant wages, financial assistance requests continue to rise. Sexual Assault Resource Center (SARC) another non-profit organization serving Portland shares, challenges resulting from the high cost of living in the Portland metro area results in fewer resources for survivors to access to meet basic living needs, and in turn, these survivors are seeking additional housing and emergency food support from victim service agencies like SARC; many of which we are unable to provide due to funding constraints and capacity. As mentioned previously, a notable trend affecting victim services in Oregon is the lack of available trauma informed mental health providers, particularly for child victims, this is especially concerning as there has been noted increase in child victimizations. Along with the increase in the number of cases, there is a reported increase in the severity of cases. Liberty House, a child assessment center in Salem reports, One of the major trends we have seen since the onset of the Covid-19 pandemic has been an increase in the severity of child abuse. There is always a percentage of children who come to Liberty House for more than one reason. Sometimes our pediatricians see children for a mix of sexual and physical abuse or abuse and drug exposure for example. In 2019, our pediatricians saw children for multiple reasons around 10 percent of the time. That percentage has more than tripled. In this reporting period, around 33 percent of the children our pediatricians have served have come to Liberty House for multiple reasons. These cases are more complex and require additional time and resources to help children heal. Our medical providers have also noted an increase in the number of sibling sets as well. Just like the individual cases that are more severe, these cases also take more time and resources. Douglas County Children's Center in Roseburg reports seeing a shortage of therapists specializing in working with child victims of abuse and neglect, especially those coupled with co-occurring disorders. This contributes greatly to the length of waitlists everywhere but especially here. We need more places specializing in problem sexual behavior treatment for children who were often victims before they became perpetrators. Another emerging trend as shared by Center for Hope & Safety, a DVSA located in

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Salem, is a large emerging trend of sextortion and cyber based sexual exploitation. The number of sextortion and commercial sexual exploitation cases occurring online through social media platforms appears to be increasing at an alarming rate. At this point in time, trends are shifting so fast that services are not well tailored to appropriately serving victims of online exploitation, and we lack the capacity to address the issue both as an organization, as a member of a greater Task Force, and as a community at large. The majority of these cases begin with catfishing. Some of them are not even involving real people as the offender, but rather Bots none the less the impacts of the sextortion can be devastating to the victims/survivors who often experience significant trauma from the situation. There is also a rapidly growing number of youth who are becoming affiliated and/or affected by gang activity where in sex-trafficking takes place as one major component of the groups money generating activities; these youth are especially vulnerable to CSEC.

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

Staff retention issues look differently to the programs across Oregon. In some communities, programs report having very little difficulty retaining staff. These tend to be smaller organizations in smaller communities, where people report feeling that job stability outweighs other stressors. In many organizations however, retention is proving difficult, and in 2023 a few themes have emerged. Most notably: staff safety, wages, and burnout. Like many DVSA agencies, The Center Against Rape and Domestic Violence (CARDV) in Corvallis has faced extreme burden and organizational trauma caused by high turnover rates at all levels of their agency (volunteer, staff, management, and board). This retention issue is caused by a variety of factors including pay limitations due to available funding, high turnover at the leadership level, and burnout due to some chronic short staffedness. These factors are cyclical and have caused great stress on senior staff that choose to stay with the organization, as they are needing to continually train new employees and take on duties from staff as they depart. To remedy this, CARDV offered a cost of living raise during the last fiscal year, matching the Social Security Administration's 8.7% rate for 2023. CARDV also implemented a new program called the Wellness Center, essentially a staff counseling program that allots one hour of paid time each week to restorative mental health practices. The Wellness Center was put into place to offset the difficulties many employees were facing in accessing mental health care with the CARDV-provided benefits package. While staff had overwhelmingly positive reactions to these two measures, CARDV continued to see increased employee departure, particularly in the last quarter of their 2023 fiscal year. During exit interviews, burnout and turnover in their Executive Director position were stated as main reasons for departing the organization. This continued turnover in advocate staff was disheartening and stressful for other staff. It has also been noted that continual cost of living adjustments are not possible due to the limitations of organization income. The Wellness Center is also proving to be an expense that is difficult to upkeep with currently available funding streams. With a new, permanent Executive Director in place, CARDV hopes to address the cycle of burnout and turnover with strong, transparent leadership and collaborative decision making across the entire organization. Such situations echo in government-based organizations. For example, in the Columbia River Gorge, the Wasco County District Attorney's Victim Assistance Program said, "Our program has had a relatively stable stretch with our staffing over the past year, but we have had an increasingly challenging time recruiting and retaining volunteers and interns. Staff feel the impact when we do not have consistent support of volunteers and interns, and this directly affects workload and burnout. We are actively strategizing ways to bolster our advertising, outreach, recruitment and retention of volunteers and interns. In June 2023, our bilingual legal specialist/receptionist resigned without any notice. Due to budget cuts, we had to keep this position unfilled for a few months. It has been a challenge filling this position now that we are ready to rehire. In the meantime, the workload has been spread out to the rest of the team, resulting in some delay or lack of capacity to provide redacted police reports to victims and triage victims who call or walk-in, but we are managing to juggle this as a team. We also had a part-time advocate leave in June and that position was frozen due to budget cuts. In August, one of our advocates was in a life-threatening car accident and has been on medical leave ever since. It is unclear if/when she will return to work. Fortunately, we were approved to use our frozen position to hire a previous intern as a part-time temp from Sept through December 2023 to help off-set some of the workload from our VA on leave. This is only a temporary fix, though. September brought a bit more turnover. One of our advocates who had only been with us since January 2023 moved back to Washington state. She was also bilingual and an incredibly valuable staff member who will be hard to replace. We are in the process of interviewing candidates now and have been given notice of two more advocates leaving within the next two months. The predominant reasons for staff leaving our program are for higher pay, more room for growth and promotion, flexible work schedule, and burnout." Complicating staffing issues for some, Oregon is experiencing a significant dearth of qualified trauma-informed mental health workers. This is creating an additional stressor on programs as advocates and survivors struggle against tiring and debilitating resource deficiencies mostly caused by inadequate pay for traumatic work.

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

Oregon's victim service programs approached outreach and publicizing their services in many creative and impactful ways. Down along the southern coast in Coos Bay, the Kids' HOPE Center offers recurring public outreach and awareness sessions as well as ongoing media and marketing promoting services offered to victims. During the reporting period, the KHC participating in community presentations, and many tabling events. The Kids' HOPE Center participated in bi-weekly community markets and events from the months of May to October. During these events, information specific to victim services was provided along with free resources and educational material. The Kids' HOPE Center provided nearly 400 educational books to Coos County children and residents over the summer months. Further south and east, nestled in the Coast Range, Women's Crisis Support Team (WCST) has been engaged in a wide array of outreach during the reporting period. As they explain, In person, WCST has provided keynote speaking engagements for local community groups including Rotary, Kiwanis, and Chamber Greeters. We travel to the far northern rural communities of Sunny Valley and Wolf Creek once a month with our local foodbank to provide clothes, resources, outreach, and advocacy. We have tabled at community events, such as our local children's fair, Frog-o-Faire, and we presented to local youth camps along the Rogue River. Supporters have been encouraged to fly our butterfly flags at their homes or place of business, and we have ornamental butterfly lawn art that promote our services as well. More directly, WCST has pull tabs, brochures, and QR code stickers all over the county. We also have a bulletin board at the library. Finally, we work to maintain a robust online presence with social media and web presence that is timely and proactive. The Benton County VAP utilized several methods to publicize services available to victims of crime. The VAP staff continue to serve on multiple multidisciplinary teams, including the Child Abuse Response Team (CART), the Sexual Assault Response Team (SART), and the Vulnerable Adults Response Team (VART). Serving and contributing to these teams with multiple agencies from Benton County informs (publicizes) the services available to victims of crime in their area and allows for space to collaborate and discuss resources needed for mutual clients served. Additionally, the advocate who covers most of the SART meetings had the opportunity to participate in a presentation with other advocates and agencies involved in SART for local law enforcement agencies on trauma-informed response and the services available to sexual assault victims. During Crime Victim's Right Week (CVRW) in April, they put a flag display on the Courthouse lawn representing reported victimizations in Benton County for the previous year. The VAP Manager attended the Board of Commissioner's Board Meeting and read the CVRW's Proclamation. Lastly, they hosted a Ceremony honoring CVRW at the DA's Office. The VAP manager spoke regarding the services provided to crime victims, along with the District Attorney, the Board of Commissioner Chair, and a next-of-kin victim of crime. The VAP purchased signs indicating information and support services available, with contact information, as well as bookmarks for those that attended the ceremony of the office during the month of April, with this information. The VAP Manager attended a community advocate meeting with a neighboring county's VAP, and representatives from community agencies that provide resources and services to victims of crime. This meeting allowed agencies to get know the services provided by fellow agencies, and exchange contact information, brochures, etc. At the Immigrant and Refugee Community Organization (IRCO) in Portland, the Survivor Services program created new brochures and is currently working on creating additional materials in 18 languages. Information about Survivor Services was shared at refugee welcoming week, Consulate of Mexico and via tabling at various events in the metropolitan Tri County region.

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

CVSSD's DEI Advisory Subcommittee has continued providing expertise in the development and implementation of strategies and practices to improve equitable services for victims and survivors. With the release of the non-competitive requests for applications in 2023, the subcommittee provided guidance in the development of common requirements for all grant applicants across all CVSSD awards. As a step towards eliminating discrimination and disparities in services, and to address equitable access to meaningful services, the requirements include a written plan for how the subrecipient will make appropriate survivor centered connections. CVSSD sent two VOCA funded staff to participate in The OVC VOCA Center Language Access Learning opportunity in November; through this learning opportunity, CVSSD is better able to provide additional guidance to the subrecipients on developing more comprehensive language access plans ensuring their commitment and ability to meet victims and survivors needs. This is especially important as CVSSD is hearing from subrecipients across the state who are struggling to secure appropriate translation and interpretation services to meet the language needs in their growing communities. One such subrecipient, Umatilla County District Attorney's Victim Assistance Program, shared, There is a growing population of Q'uanjabol, MAM, and Arabic-speaking communities. In past reporting periods, the VAP has focused its efforts on providing services to the underserved populations within the county, primarily on the Spanish-speaking community. Efforts to bridge the gap in delivering services to Spanish-speaking Victims is a process that is being met. Currently, the VAP has one staff member who is Bilingual in Spanish and English. The VAP does not have documents or brochures in multiple languages. Current staff cannot provide the resources needed to serve victims with language barriers beyond Spanish as requirements for the Cultural Specific position have only reflected the advocate's bilingual in Spanish and English. Not having staff or interpreters readily available who speak Q'uanjabol, MAM, and Arabic drastically causes those communities to be underserved and not have the resources available to utilize as quickly as other communities would.

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

Victim service programs throughout the state are committed to reducing barriers and addressing gaps in services in their communities. In one exciting and relevant situation addressing mental health and staffing, Washington County's Sexual Assault Resource Center (SARC) was able to respond to one major gap in service delivery during this reporting period which included the issue of having an unfilled Latinx/e-identifying and bilingual mental health provider position for almost all of 2021 and 2022. Through a careful and intentional approach, SARC conducted a culturally responsive evaluation of the position, it's compensation outline, and real barriers to the position being filled during this timeframe. They were able to respond to the gap in service for Latinx/e identifying survivors (many of which had remained on a waiting list due to other community-based mental health provider gaps) by offering a flexible and responsive schedule to meet the needs of Latinx/e survivors and candidates, increase wages, provide professional clinical supervision costs benefits, and most importantly, create a culture at SARC that was one of belonging, inclusion and ownership for BIPOC staff, thus increasing sustainability and availability of this service for Latinx/e identifying survivors. In Salem, the primary way that Liberty House has been able to respond to gaps in services is through making our services as accessible as possible. They don't charge families directly for the cost of the clinic visit which helps reduce financial barriers to access. They also provide all services in Spanish and English (the two most dominant languages in Marion County) so that children can receive help in the languages they are most comfortable speaking. Starting in 2024, Liberty House will be providing our services from three locations in their service area so that children and families do not have to travel long distances to get help. The high priority they place on accessibility reduces the gaps in services for children experiencing abuse. Addressing gaps in service in the Eugene community, the Hope and Safety Alliance is learning how to adapt to changing circumstances and how to be creative in responding to the greatest needs. They report, Our successes have relied on three key strategies: 1. Value and respect of front-line staff responsible for delivering services. a. Direct service staff are the heartbeat of the organization. When they are healthy and motivated, survivors benefit from their skills and knowledge. Hope & Safety Alliance has systematically implemented tools and strategies to increase staff satisfaction including wage equity, better benefits, better internal communication, support and recognition, effective tools including computers and cell phones. 2. Working well with community partners. a. Hope & Safety Alliance has a clear mission and operates well within our parameters of service. The survivors who access our services have many needs outside of our scope. Knowing what is available in the community, cultivating strong relationships with other service providers, and facilitating access to those services is key to the success of the survivors we work with. 3. Recognizing the value and importance of serving all survivors. a. Hope & Safety Alliance is committed to ongoing assessment and evaluation of accessibility and limitations that prohibit individuals from accessing our services. We continue to recruit and hire bilingual advocates, provide ongoing training, and seek feedback from a variety of communities in our service area. The Programs & Equity Director is a dedicated position supporting ongoing DEI assessments and implementation.

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 for the last year are included here. For this period, CVSSD's grantees distributed 32,746 surveys and 8,641 were returned for a 26.4% return rate overall. 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, 93.1% agreed or strongly agreed, 2.6% disagreed or strongly disagreed, 4.4% 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 , 92.8% agreed or strongly agreed, 2.0% disagreed or strongly disagreed, and 5.2% 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 93.9% agreed or strongly agreed, 2.8% disagreed or strongly disagreed, and 3.3% 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 , 87.7% agreed or strongly agreed, 5.8% disagreed or strongly disagreed, and 6.5% 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 85.7% agreed or strongly agreed, 7.1% disagreed or strongly disagreed, and 7.2% had no opinion. Agencies and programs serving child abuse victims (including Child Advocacy Centers and Court Appointed Special Advocates) collect feedback on two additional outcome measures. Of the those who responded to the outcome measure, The staff from this agency treated my family with sensitivity and respect , 94.8% agreed or strongly agreed, 0.7% disagreed or strongly disagreed, and 4.5% had no opinion. The same number of victims

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responded to the outcome measure. The staff of this agency was supportive in helping me to access treatment services for my child and family , of which 93.7% agreed or strongly agreed, 0.7% disagreed or strongly disagreed, and 5.6% had no opinion.