

A Year in Review: Victims of Crime Act Victim Compensation Formula Grant Program

OVC Performance Management Team

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Panelists

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Performance Management Specialist, OVC

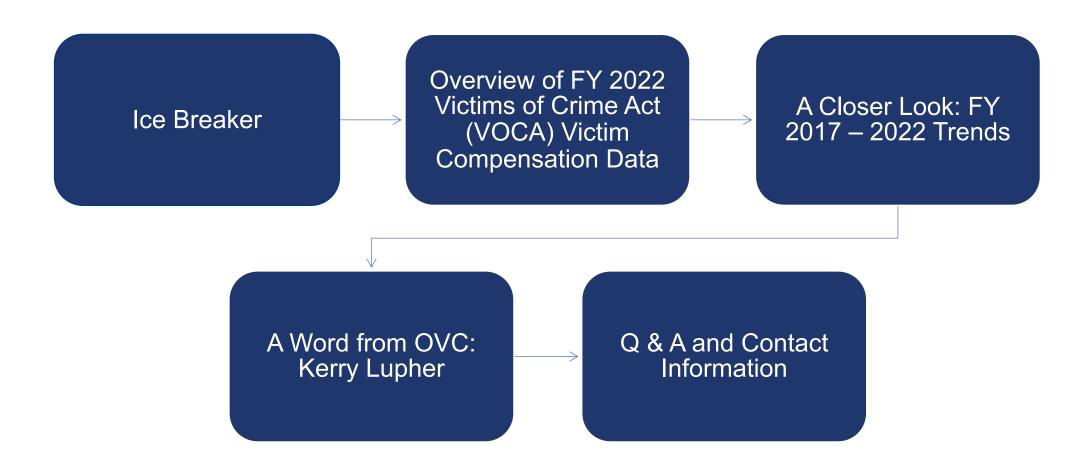


Takeaways

- Understand the landscape of victims served and services facilitated in fiscal year (FY) 2022 and years prior
- Highlight purpose of compensation program and hard work of state administering agencies (SAAs)
- Collaborate with fellow SAAs about policy and law changes affecting abilities to connect victims with compensation



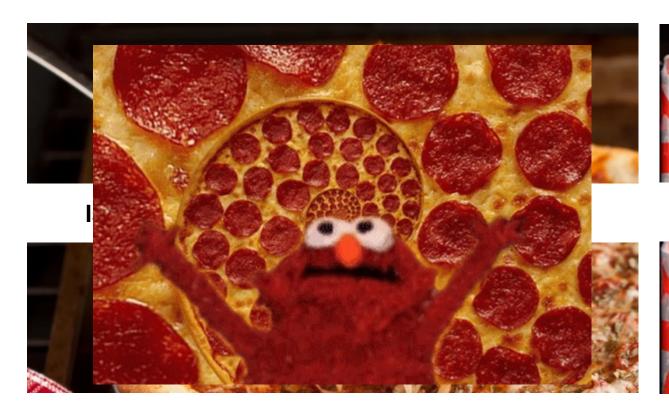
Agenda





Ice Breaker









How the Victim Compensation Data is Used

- Respond to data requests from federal staff
 - Violent crime victims served
 - Fraud or financial crimes related to elder abuse
- Inform the President's budget
- Inclusion in the Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General Weekly Email
- Respond to Freedom of Information Act requests
- Supplement information for Government Accountability Office requests



Limitations of Victim Compensation Performance Measure Data

- Applications and claims can be processed, approved, or denied across quarters and even fiscal years
 - Demographics for applications cannot be tracked
- Not all SAAs can report on expenses paid by crime type
- Crime type categorizations and definitions may vary by SAA
- Application processing times differ by state or territory
 - Date of victim intake or phone call
 - When the police report was included



Overview of FY 2022 Victim Compensation Data

Application and Claim Data

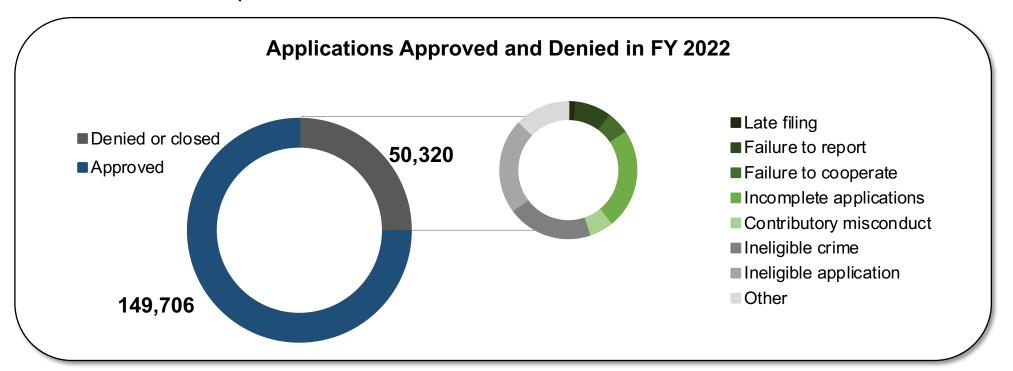


Applications Submitted in FY 2022

237,709

People for whom an application was submitted for compensation benefits 200,287

Victims whose victimization was the basis for the application

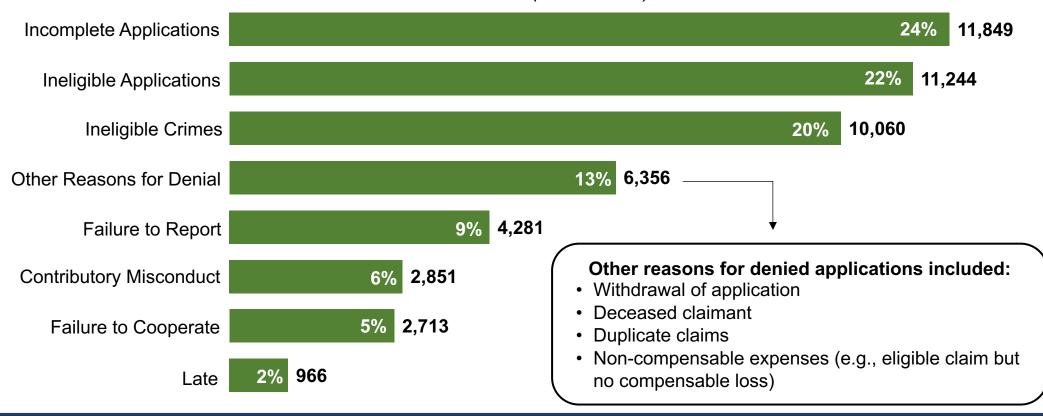




Denied Applications in FY 2022

Reasons for Applications Denied in FY 2022

(N = 50,320)





Age and Gender Demographics of Compensation Applications in FY 2022

Age

Reported by 97 percent of applicants (N = 194.305)

(10 - 194,000)	
6%	60 or older
51%	25-59
13%	18-24
11%	13-17
19%	0-12

Gender

Reported by 97 percent of applicants (N = 194,306)



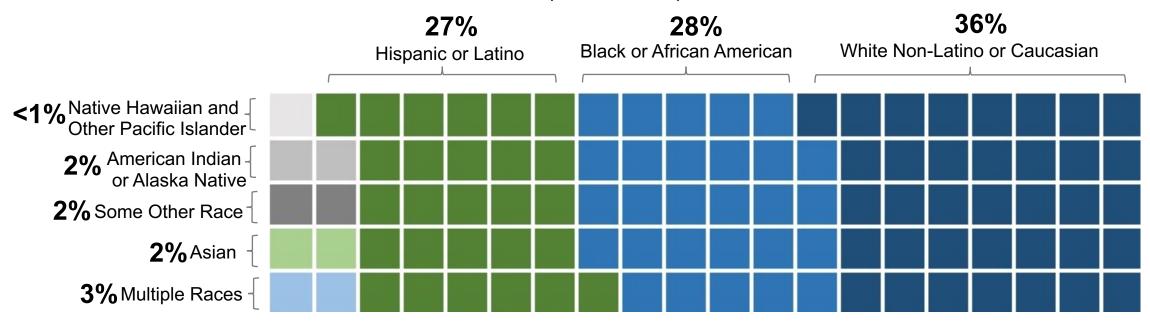
Other gender identities are not currently being collected in the VOCA victim compensation performances in the PMT (Performance Measurement Tool).



Race or Ethnicity Demographics of Compensation Applications in FY 2022

Race or Ethnicity

Reported by 83 percent of applicants (N = 166,377)

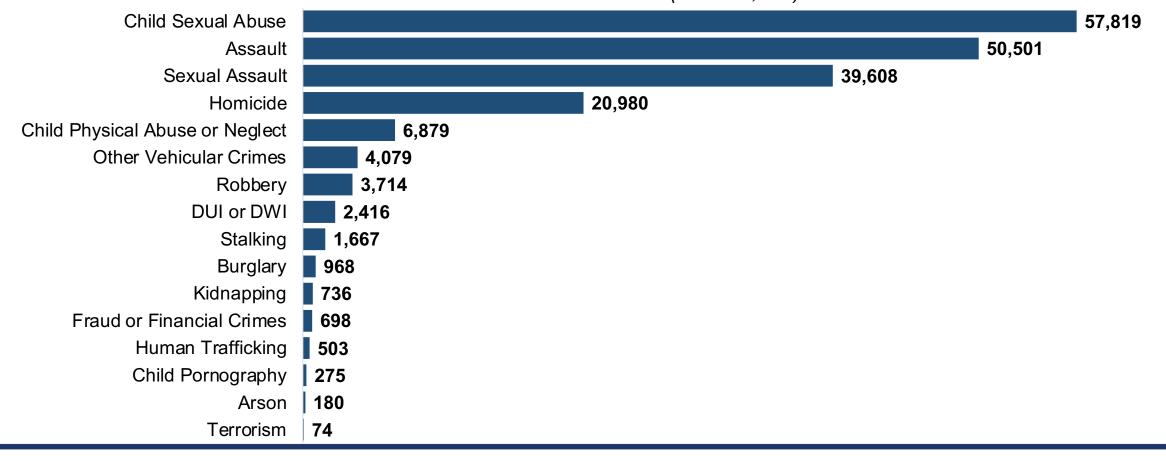




Claims Paid by Crime Type in FY 2022



(N = 191,097)





Most Common Expenses Paid by Crime Type

Arson

Assault

Burglary

Child Physical Abuse or Neglect

Child Pornography

Child Sexual Abuse

DUI or DWI

Fraud or Financial Crimes

Medical or Dental (\$92K)

Medical or Dental (\$80.5M)

Medical or Dental (\$223K)

Mental Health (\$1.7M)

Mental Health (\$119K)

Sexual Assault Forensic Exams (\$27.3M)

Medical or Dental (\$5.9M)

Economic Support (\$588K)

Homicide

Human trafficking

Kidnapping

Other Vehicular Crimes

Robbery

Sexual Assault

Stalking

Terrorism

Funeral or Burial (\$73.4M)

Economic Support (\$2.3M)

Medical or Dental (\$267K)

Medical or Dental (\$9.0M)

Medical or Dental (\$5.1M)

Sexual Assault Forensic Exams (\$29.3M)

Other (\$1.9M)

Medical or Dental (\$69K)



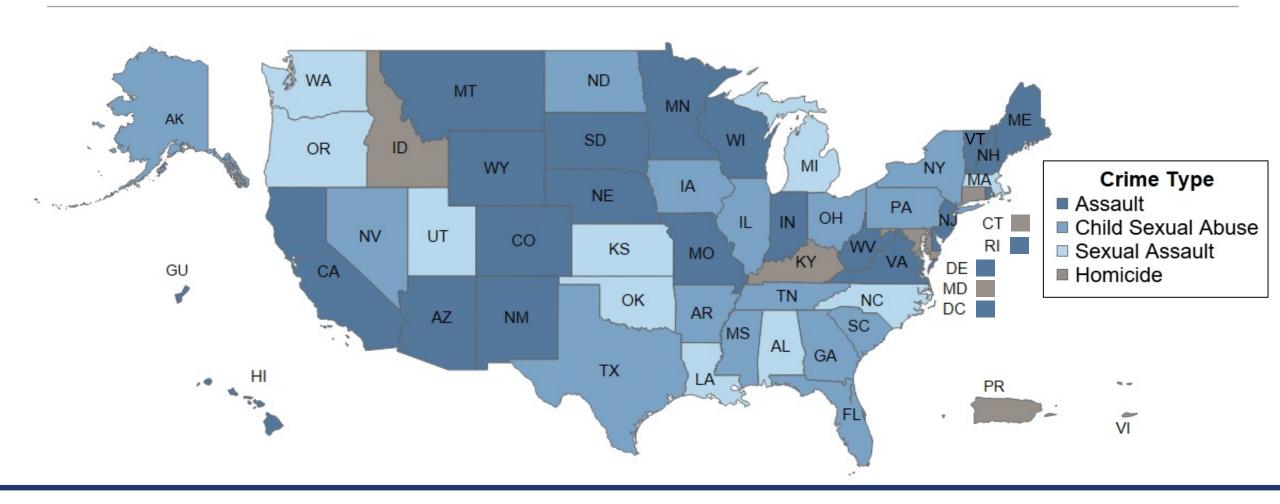
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Assault	Medical or Dental (\$80.5M)	Human traffick
Burglary	Medical or Dental (\$223K)	Kidnapping
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Child Pornography	Mental Health (\$119K)	Robbery
Child Sexual Abuse	Sexual Assault Forensic Exams (\$27.3M)	Sexual Assault
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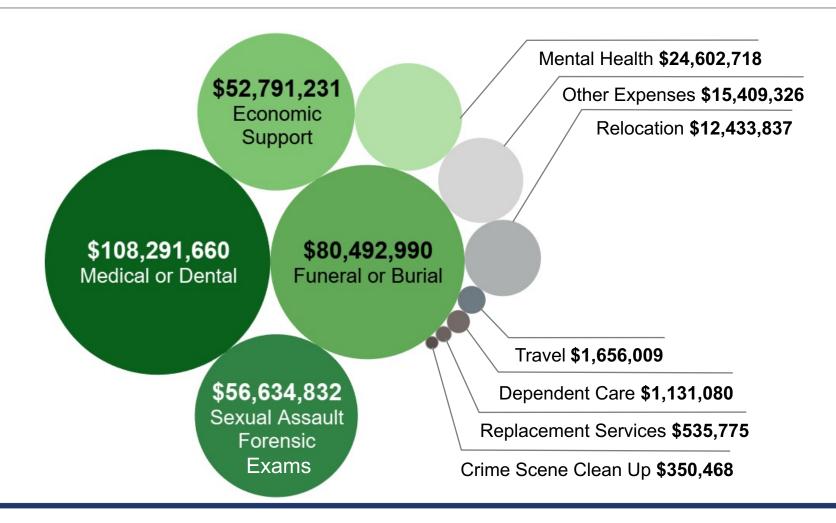


Top Crime Type Reported, by State and Territory in FY 2022



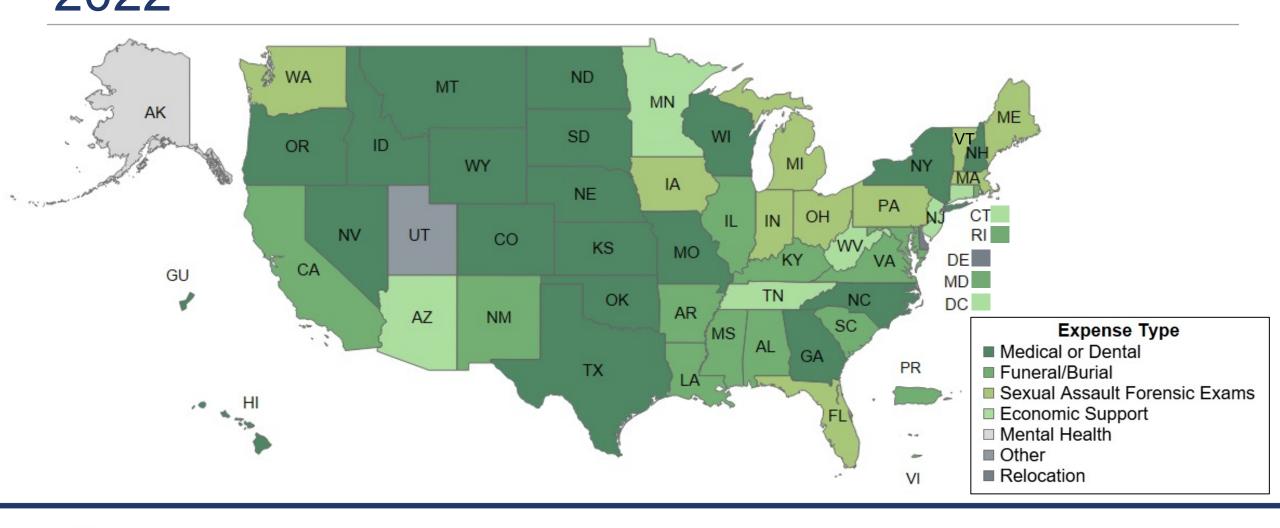


Expenses Paid in FY 2022





Top Expense Paid, by State and Territory in FY 2022





Discussion Topic #1



Name one way you currently use your victim compensation data and one way you plan to use it in the future.



Overview of FY 2022 Victim Compensation Data

Narrative Responses



Emerging Issues and Notable Trends

Please describe any emerging/major issues or notable trends that were encountered in your state that had an impact on your program's ability to meet the needs of crime victims.



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Policy

- Making electronic transfers a permanent method of claims payments
- Awarding of Indian Nation lands causing cases to be challenged or re-tried
- Receiving funds from state programs interfering with victims' abilities to receive compensation funding

Claims and Resources

- General increase in claims as COVID restrictions lift
- Increase in motor vehicle needs or repairs
- Increase relocation assistance
- Emergency awards requests have remained consistent
- Decrease and/or change in affordable housing
- High claims backlog



Emerging Issues and Notable Trends

Please describe any emerging or major issues or notable trends that were encountered in your state that had an impact on your program's ability to meet the needs of crime victims.

Staffing

- Consistent or increasing caseloads with minimal staff
- Caseloads increasing for staff due to mass violence incidents
- Significant staff turnover



Revenue

- Compensation funding decreasing due to decreases in crime rate and decriminalization of certain offenses
- Increase in claims without increase in revenue
- Revenue collection has decreased from courts not working at full capacity



Laws, Initiatives, or Policy Changes

Were there any laws, initiatives, or policy changes in your state regarding victim compensation during the reporting period? Describe them and their impact.



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Law and Policy Changes

- Bereavement policy allowing up to four weeks pay after completing a verification form
- Removal of criminal background as a compensation disqualifier
- Removed reporting to law enforcement as a requirement for sexual assault, if there's a sexual assault kit conducted
- Added eligible expenses including crime scene clean up, lock changes, temporary housing
- Added eligible crime types including loss of wages due to court appearances, aggravated assault by vehicle,
- Removal of deadline for child victims to come forward
- Increased the amount of time for statue of limitations
- Established child physical assault examinations as an eligible benefit





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Maximum Amount Changes

- Increased maximum for mental health services
- Increased wage loss for parents of child sexual abuse victims
- Increased capacities for specific expenses



Definition Updates

- Enhanced and expanded the definition of stalking
- Modified definition of a dependent for domestic violence situations
- Enhanced definition of victim to identify more mass violence victims



Discussion Topic #2



Think of one law, initiative, or policy change that you would like created or changed.

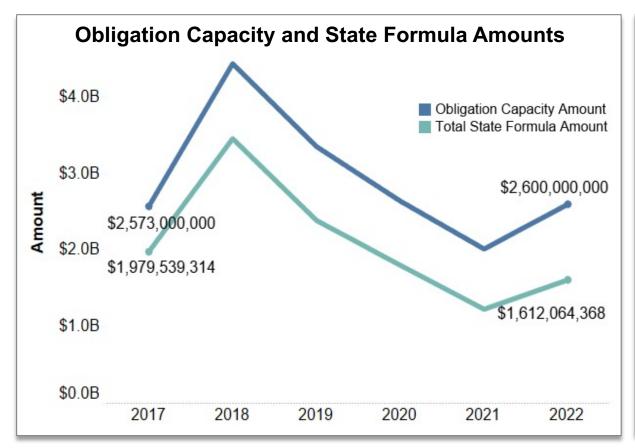
Are there any performance measure data points that you collect that could be used to advocate for that legislative change?

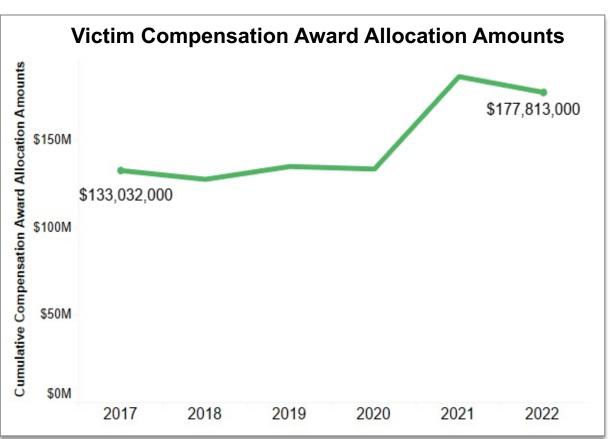


A Closer Look: FY 2017 – 2022 Trends



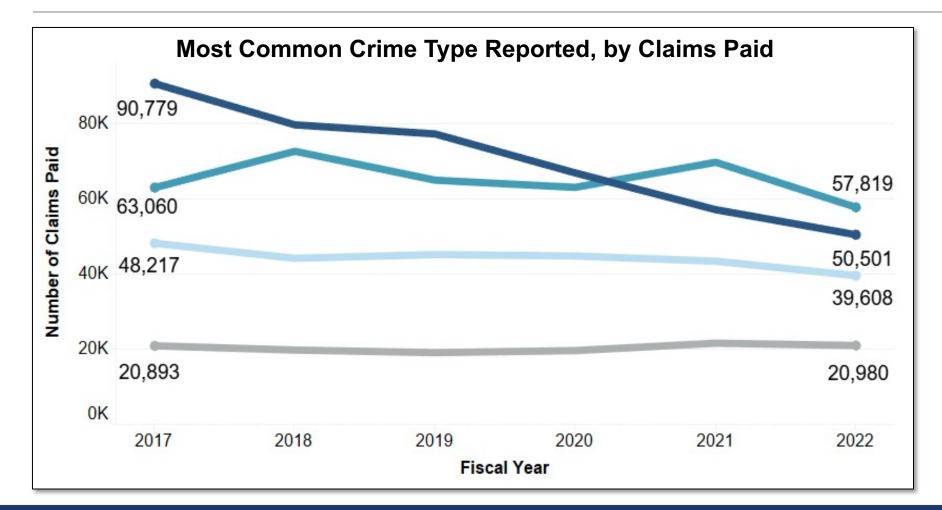
Obligation Capacity Amounts and Total State Formula Amounts

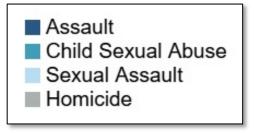






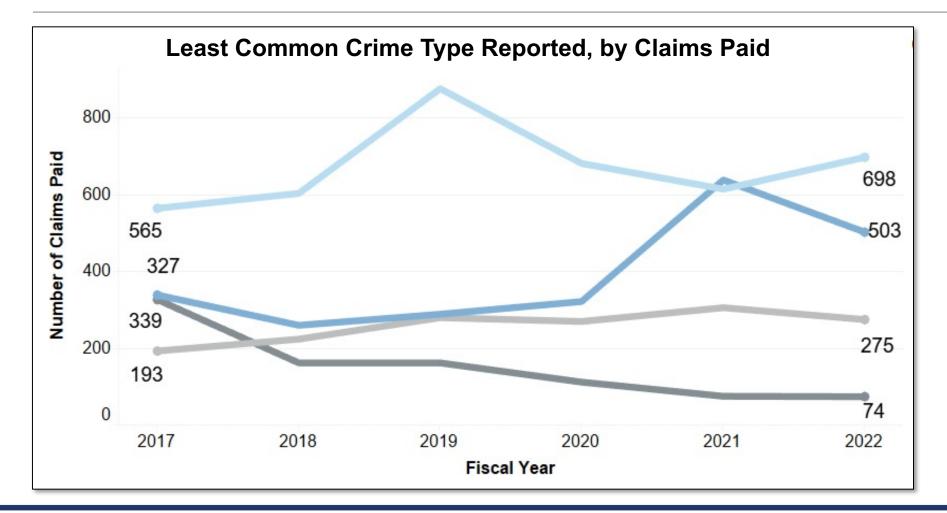
Crime Type Trends, by Claims Paid

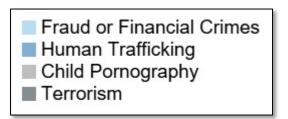






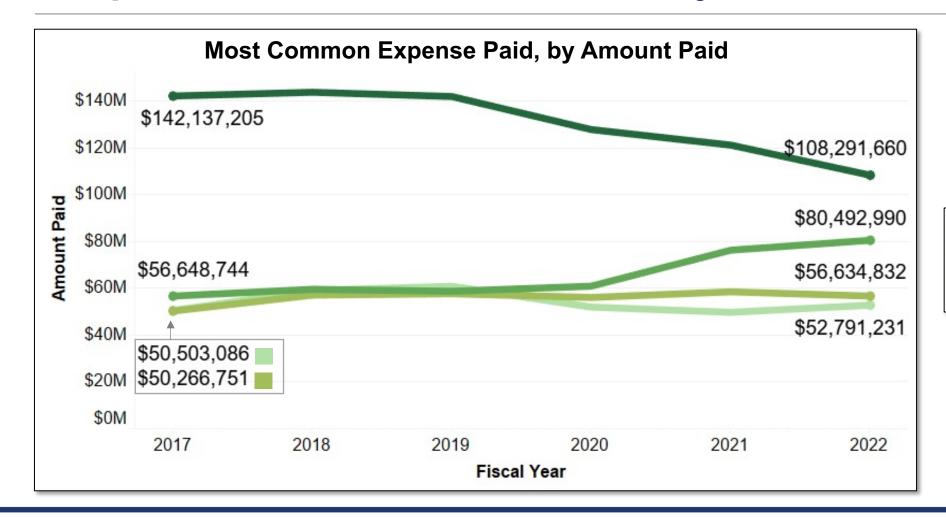
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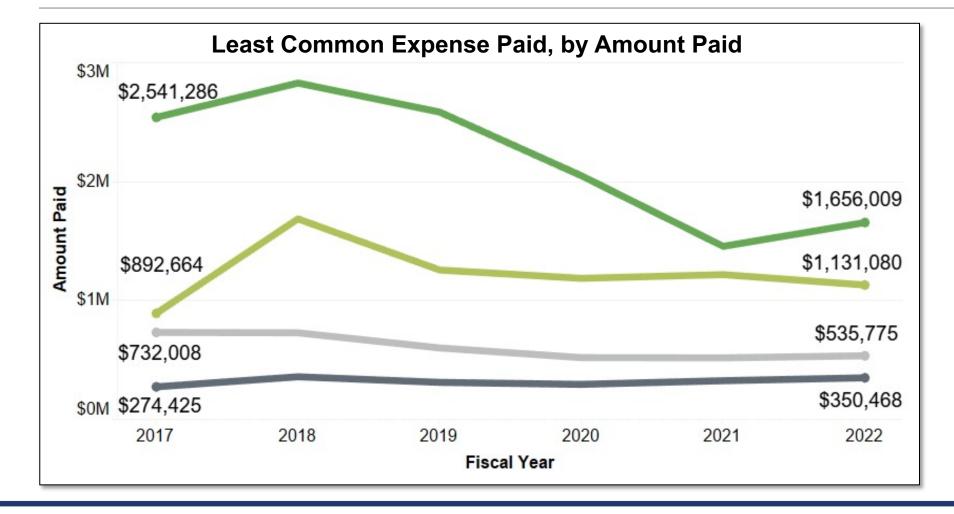
Expenses Paid Trends, by Amount Paid

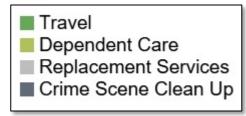






Expenses Paid Trends, by Amount Paid







Discussion Topic #3



Are any trends shown today similar to what you're seeing in your state or territory?



Updates from Kerry Lupher

OVC Grant Program Specialist



Q&A



Contact Information

OVC PMT Helpdesk

Monday–Friday, 8:30 a.m.–5 p.m. Eastern Time Toll free number: 1–844–884–2503*

Email:

ovcpmt@usdoj.gov

Website:

https://ovc.ojp.gov/funding/performance-measures

JustGrants

Available Daily, 5 a.m.–9 p.m. Eastern Time Toll free number: 1–833–872–5175

Email:

justicegrants.support@usdoj.gov

Website:

https://justicegrants.usdoj.gov/



^{*} Appointments are available outside of normal business hours by request only.

Thank you!

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