

2024 IDAHO JUSTICE SYSTEM STAKEHOLDER SURVEY



Idaho Statistical Analysis Center
Pass-Through Grants and Research
Idaho State Police

2024 Idaho Justice System Stakeholder Survey

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In the spring of 2024, the Idaho Statistical Analysis Center (ISAC) conducted a survey designed to provide insight into the current needs of Idaho’s criminal justice system. ISAC conducts this survey every five years as part of the Idaho State Police Pass-Through Grants and Research (ISP PGR) department’s strategic planning initiatives. ISP PGR administers several federal pass-through grant programs for the State of Idaho and is required to solicit input from a wide range of stakeholders as it develops those plans. While this report is primarily intended to inform ISP PGR’s strategic planning processes, it also serves as a snapshot of the current state of Idaho’s justice system that can be used by any agency working within the justice system to improve their understanding of the overall state of crime and justice in Idaho and inform their own planning processes.

The survey was sent to stakeholders in six sectors of the justice system: law enforcement, juvenile justice, adult corrections, victim services, the judiciary/courts, and elected leaders (e.g., state legislators, county commissioners, city councilors). ISAC received 579 responses across all six sectors. This report presents results from the survey, provides some contextual information on crime and victimization in Idaho, and presents recommendations for justice system stakeholders to consider that may help improve the state’s justice system.

KEY SYSTEM-WIDE NEEDS



MENTAL HEALTH AND SUBSTANCE MISUSE

- ❖ When asked to identify the top three public safety issues in their community, “crime related to mental illness” and “illicit drug use” were two of the five most-commonly selected answers across all six sectors.
- ❖ The percentage of all criminal offenses recorded in the Idaho Incident-Based Reporting System that were drug offenses increased from 9% in 2005 to more than 25% in 2023. In that same time, the drug offense rate increased 55%, while most other types of crimes decreased.
- ❖ Idaho’s fentanyl overdose death rate increased nearly 10-fold between 2012 and 2022. The death rate for opioids as a whole increased 153% in that same time.



HOUSING

- ❖ Respondents in three sectors (law enforcement, adult corrections, victim services) ranked items related to housing as a top-five high need in their communities.
- ❖ 96% of respondents who work at victim service agencies ranked both affordable housing and transitional housing as high/moderate needs for crime victims, while 92% ranked emergency shelter as a high/moderate need.

RECOMMENDATIONS



Prioritize funding for mental health and substance misuse programs.



Find innovative ways to expand the availability of emergency and transitional housing for victims of sexual and domestic violence.



Front-line justice system agencies should use the results of this survey to inform their own planning efforts.

- ❖ The State of Idaho, and particularly state-level administrators of grant funding, should continue funding programs that provide mental health and substance misuse programs to both victims of crime and offenders. Past programs funded through the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) program have shown success or the potential for success to change the course of their participants' lives. Funders should encourage the development and implementation of other similar programs and prioritize funding those types of programs.
- ❖ Idaho's victim service agencies serve tens of thousands of clients every year who are fleeing sexual and domestic violence, and those respondents told us that housing options for those clients is an urgent need. The skyrocketing cost of housing across Idaho in recent years affects victim service

agencies and their clients by raising the cost of temporary housing or shelter and increases the chances that clients attempting to flee abusive homes will not be able to afford to do so. ISAC suggests that stakeholders from a wide range of policy areas such as criminal justice, victim services, economics, urban planning, social services, and others with an interest in housing costs begin working together to find new and innovative solutions to this problem.

- ❖ Although there is broad consensus among justice system stakeholders about the impact of mental health, substance use, and housing on crime in Idaho, a wide range of other needs specific to individual sectors also stand out in these survey responses. Leadership teams at agencies that work in these sectors can use these results to evaluate more specific needs within their agencies and/or sectors and should consider the findings presented here in their own strategic planning processes.

BACKGROUND

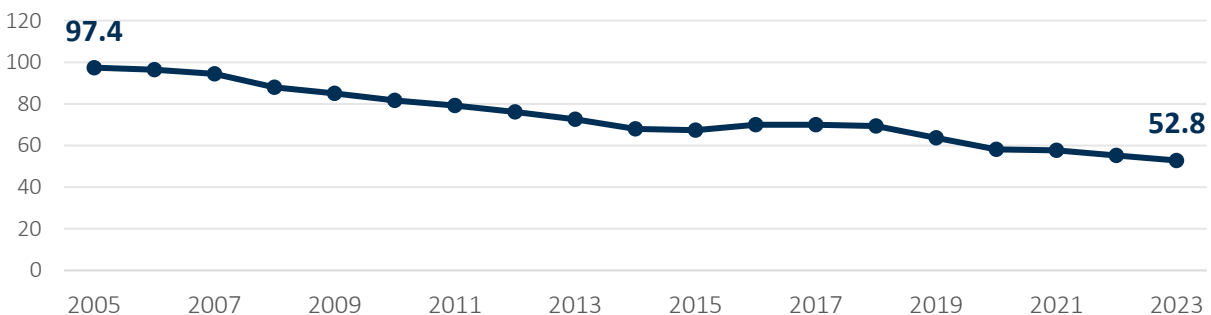
The Idaho State Police (ISP) Pass-Through Grants and Research (PGR) department serves as the State Administering Agency (SAA) for multiple federal grant programs related to the criminal justice system. PGR administers these funds with guidance and oversight from the Idaho Grant Review Council, a subcommittee of the Idaho Criminal Justice Commission (ICJC). Each federal grant program contains, as a requirement of receiving funds, a strategic planning element. Stakeholders from across the justice system must be consulted by the SAA to set funding priorities and maximize the effectiveness of federal funds awarded to Idaho.

In the spring of 2024, the Idaho Statistical Analysis Center (ISAC), the research arm of PGR, updated and administered a system-wide survey to solicit the opinions of front-line and administrative staff throughout Idaho's criminal justice system. Input was gathered from law enforcement officers, juvenile justice practitioners, victim service providers, corrections staff and administration, judiciary staff, and elected community leaders. Findings from the survey, supplemented with existing data, combine to form the basis of this report. It is meant to give the SAA, the Idaho Grant Review Council, and ICJC a comprehensive picture of the landscape of the justice system in Idaho to inform the strategic planning process and improve the justice system for all Idahoans.

Crime Trends in Idaho

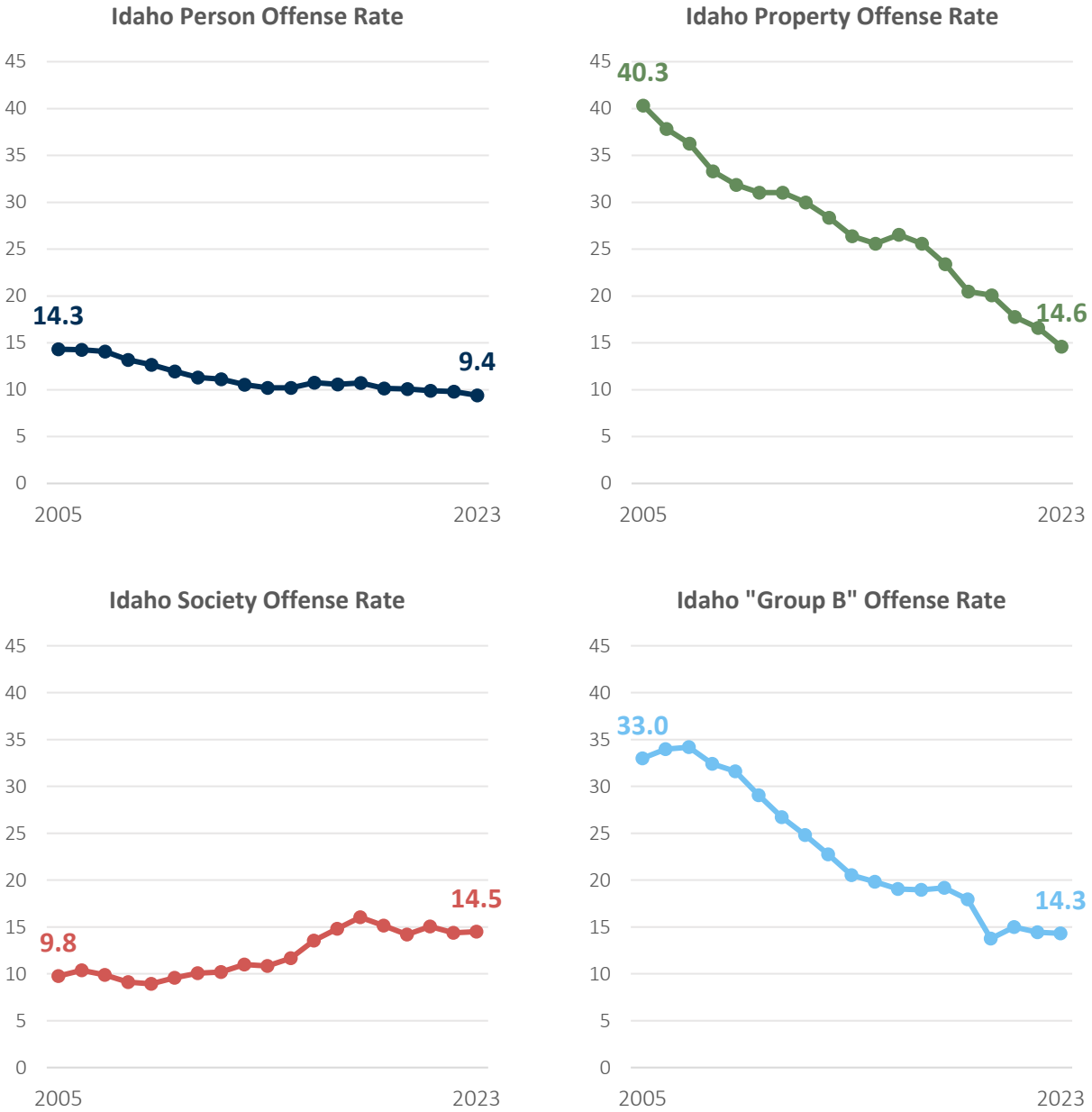
Idaho has been collecting incident-based crime data from state and local law enforcement agencies since 1995, and data from 2005 to 2023 is currently available to ISAC for analysis via the Idaho Incident-Based Reporting System (IIBRS). According to the Crime in Idaho Data Dashboard¹, crime rates have been declining steadily since at least 2005. Between 2005 and 2023, the total offense rate dropped 46% from 97.4 offenses per 1,000 residents in 2005 to 52.8 in 2023, a 19-year low (see Figure 1). The offense rate dropped an average of 3.3% every year, and the only year-over-year increases occurred in 2016 (up 3.9% from 2015) and 2017 (up 0.1% from 2016). Similar patterns are observed when drilling down to specific crime categories. The offense rates for crimes against persons declined 34% from 2005 to 2023, the rate of crimes against property dropped 64%, and Group B offenses (including DUI, disorderly conduct, and other offenses that do not fall into one of the other three categories) fell 57% (see Figure 2 on page 8).

Figure 1. The total statewide offense rate (offenses per 1,000 residents) dropped 46% between 2005 and 2023.



¹ Idaho Statistical Analysis Center. (2024, July). *Crime in Idaho data dashboard*. Retrieved from <https://isp.idaho.gov/pgr/cii-dashboard/>

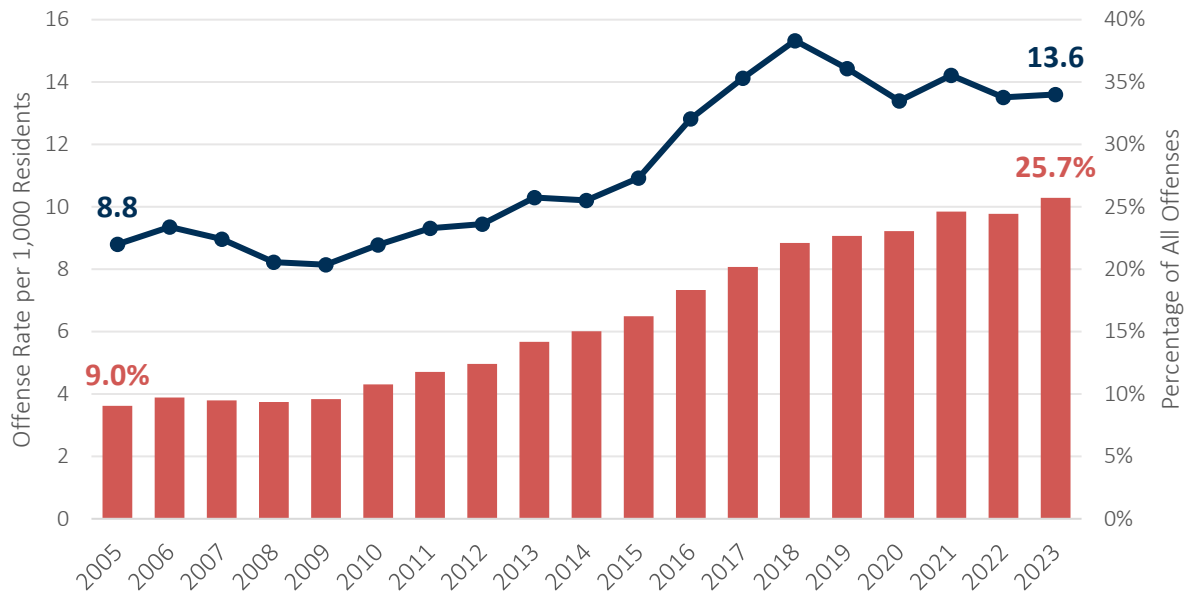
Figure 2. The offense rates (per 1,000 residents) of **person offenses**, **property offenses**, and **Group B offenses** have decreased since 2005, while the rate of **society offenses** has increased.



Drug Crime and Substance Use in Idaho

The only crime category to see an increase in its offense rate between 2005 and 2023 was crimes against society. The offense rate in this category rose 48% during that time, driven by a 55% increase in drug offenses. Additionally, drug offenses accounted for more than a quarter (25.7%) of all offenses recorded in 2023, up from just 9% in 2005 (see Figure 3 on page 9).

Figure 3. The drug offense rate rose 55% between 2005 and 2023. In 2023, drug offenses accounted for more than a quarter of all offenses recorded.



In 2024, ISAC partnered with the State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup (SEOW; coordinated by the Idaho Office of Drug Policy) to take a deep dive into the availability of data on substance use in Idaho², and to build a public-facing data dashboard that includes more than 100 indicators from 10 data sources.³ Although ISAC found that data for some newer substances of concern (such as fentanyl and methamphetamines) was less available and less detailed than for long-standing substances of concern (such as alcohol and marijuana), some trends emerged in the substance use data that reflect the increase in drug offenses. For example, Idaho’s opioid overdose death rate increased 153% from 2012 to 2022, and the fentanyl overdose death rate increased a staggering 978%, nearly a ten-fold increase. On a more positive note, the percentage of the population that self-reported using alcohol (41.5%), marijuana⁴ (15.3%), and/or methamphetamines (9%) in 2021 were all below the national averages for those substances.

Victimization and Victim Services in Idaho

Although the crime rates as determined via Idaho law enforcement data have been falling for nearly two decades, data on victimization and victim services in Idaho shows a different trend. The number of crime victims served through federally funded victim service programs (i.e., services paid for with grant funds from the Victims of Crime Act [VOCA] Victim Assistance; Services, Training, Officers and Prosecutors [STOP] under the Violence Against Women Act [VAWA]; Sexual Assault Services Program [SASP]; and/or

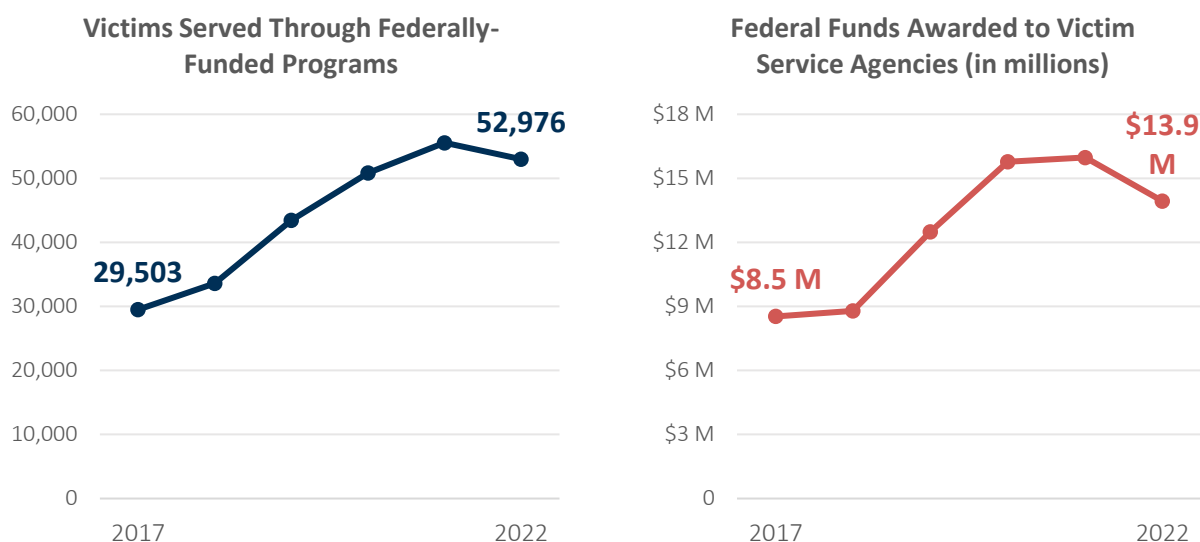
² Rodgers, K. & Strauss, T. (2024, May). *Substance misuse in Idaho: Overview of data from the State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup*. Retrieved from <https://isp.idaho.gov/pgr/isac/>

³ Idaho Statistical Analysis Center & Idaho Office of Drug Policy. (2024, June). *SEOW data dashboard*. Retrieved from <https://odp.idaho.gov/state-epidemiological-outcomes-workgroup-seow/>

⁴ As of June 2024, Idaho is one of three states where all products containing THC are illegal for both medical and recreational purposes. National Conference of State Legislatures. (2024, June). *State medical cannabis laws*. Retrieved from <https://www.ncsl.org/health/state-medical-cannabis-laws>

Family Violence Prevention and Services Act [FVPSA] federal pass-through grant programs⁵ at Idaho’s victim service agencies rose 88% between 2017 and 2021.⁶ That increase corresponded with an 87% increase in federal grant funding for those programs during that same time, and stands in stark contrast to the rapid decreases in the state’s offense rates as previously noted. In 2022, the number of victims served declined slightly (down 5% from 2021), while federal funding awarded to local agencies decreased 13% from 2021 levels (see Figure 4). This demonstrates that the number of victims served at Idaho’s victim service agencies is more closely tied to the amount of funding available for victim service programs, and not to the state’s offense rate as calculated from law enforcement data. Therefore, while the IIBRS data set is the most reliable and largest set of data on crime available in the state, it does not show the full picture of crime and victimization in Idaho, and it is necessary to supplement the IIBRS data with data from victim service agencies and other sources to provide important context and additional information when assessing Idaho’s justice system in a more holistic manner.

Figure 4. The number of victims served increased 88% between 2017 and 2021, mirroring the 87% increase in federal funding awarded in that same time.



This point is especially important when looking more closely at sexual assault and intimate partner violence. In 2022, nearly three-quarters (72.5%) of victims that sought services from Idaho’s federally funded victim service programs did so due to a sexual assault or intimate partner violence (IPV) incident. Although these clients make up a majority of the victim service agency client base, they are traditionally underrepresented in law enforcement data. In 2022, the number of sexual assault victims served at victim service agencies was four times higher than the number of sexual assault victims known to law

⁵ See the Idaho Crime Victim Services Dashboard User Guide (available at <https://isp.idaho.gov/wp-content/uploads/PGR/Dashboard-User-Guides/Idaho-Crime-Victim-Services-Dashboard-User-Guide.pdf>) for more information on these grant programs.

⁶ Idaho Statistical Analysis Center. (2024, May). *Idaho crime victim services dashboard*. Retrieved from <https://isp.idaho.gov/pgr/icvs-dashboard/>

enforcement (see Figure 5).⁷ That disparity is even higher for IPV victims, as five times more victims were observed in the victim service data than in the law enforcement data (see Figure 6).⁸

Figure 5. The number of sexual assault victims who received grant-funded services was four times higher than the number known to law enforcement in 2022.

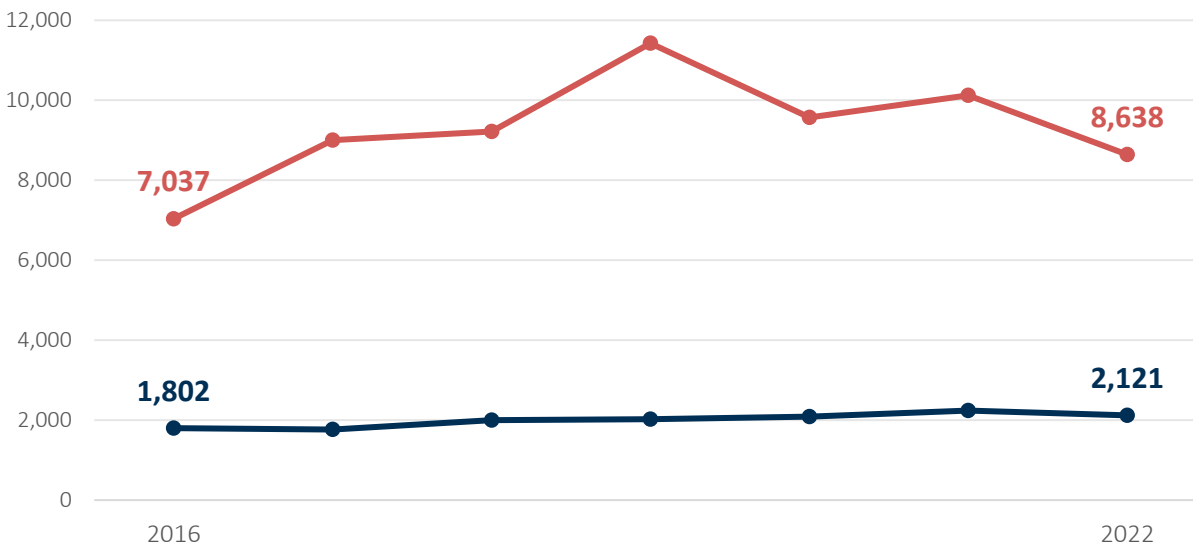
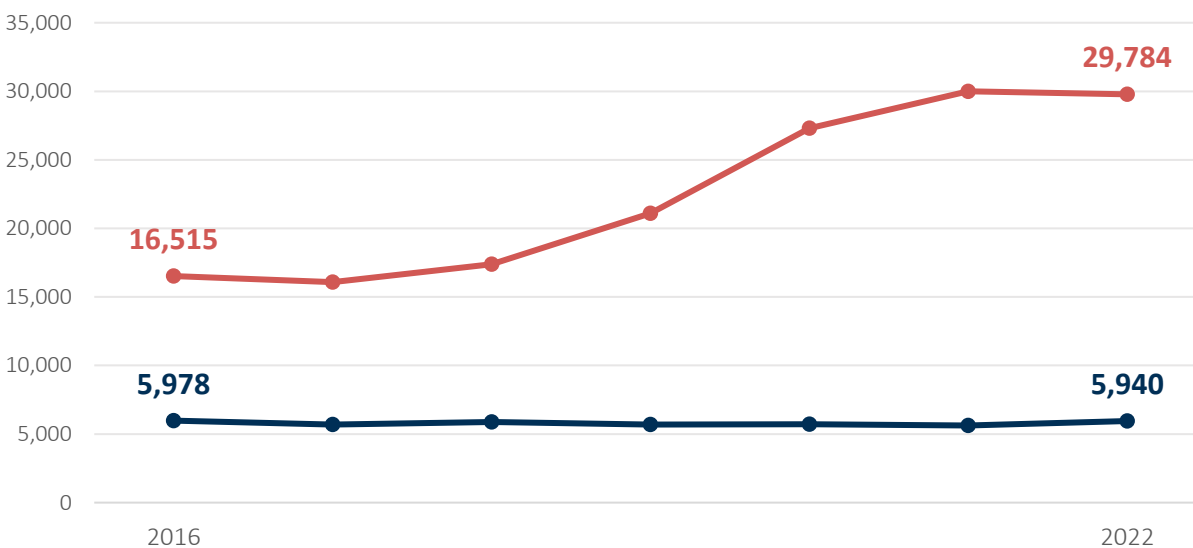


Figure 6. The number of intimate partner violence victims who received grant-funded services was five times higher than the number known to law enforcement in 2022.



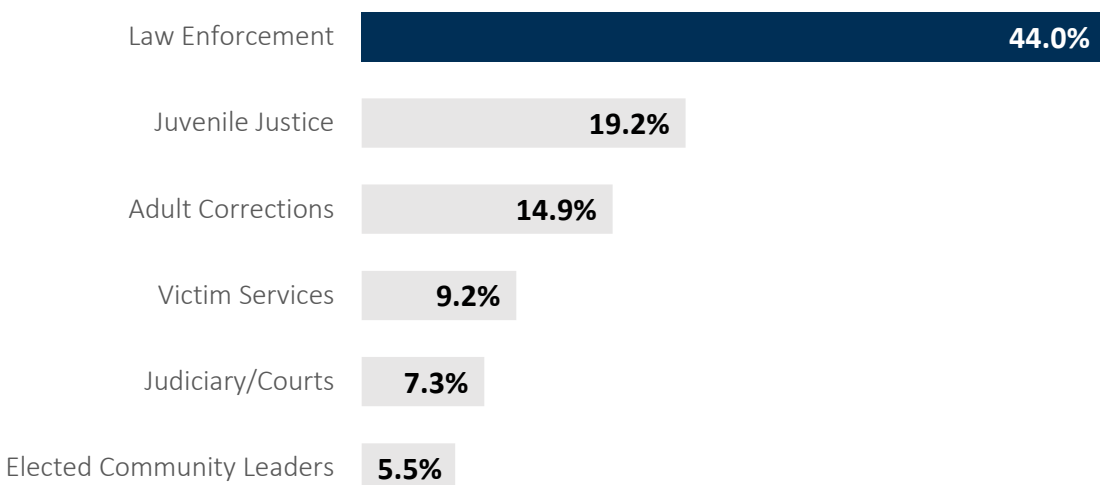
⁷ Idaho Statistical Analysis Center. (2024, May). *Sexual violence in Idaho, 2022*. Retrieved from <https://isp.idaho.gov/wp-content/uploads/PGR/ISAC-Library/Research-Briefs/Sexual-Violence-in-Idaho-2022.pdf>

⁸ Idaho Statistical Analysis Center. (2024, May). *Intimate partner violence in Idaho, 2022*. Retrieved from <https://isp.idaho.gov/wp-content/uploads/PGR/ISAC-Library/Research-Briefs/Intimate-Partner-Violence-in-Idaho-2022.pdf>

SURVEY METHODS

In 2019, ISAC developed six sector-specific surveys for each group selected to participate, including law enforcement, adult courts, adult corrections, juvenile justice, victim services, and elected community leaders. In 2024, these surveys were reviewed by ISAC and PGR staff to update questions with emerging issues and to reflect updates to federal grant requirements. SurveyMonkey surveys were developed and deployed in April and May of 2024. Reminder emails were sent approximately every two weeks. At the end of the survey period, 579 responses were collected, with the most responses coming from the law enforcement sector (44% of total responses).

Figure 7. Those who work in the law enforcement sector accounted for 44% of survey responses.



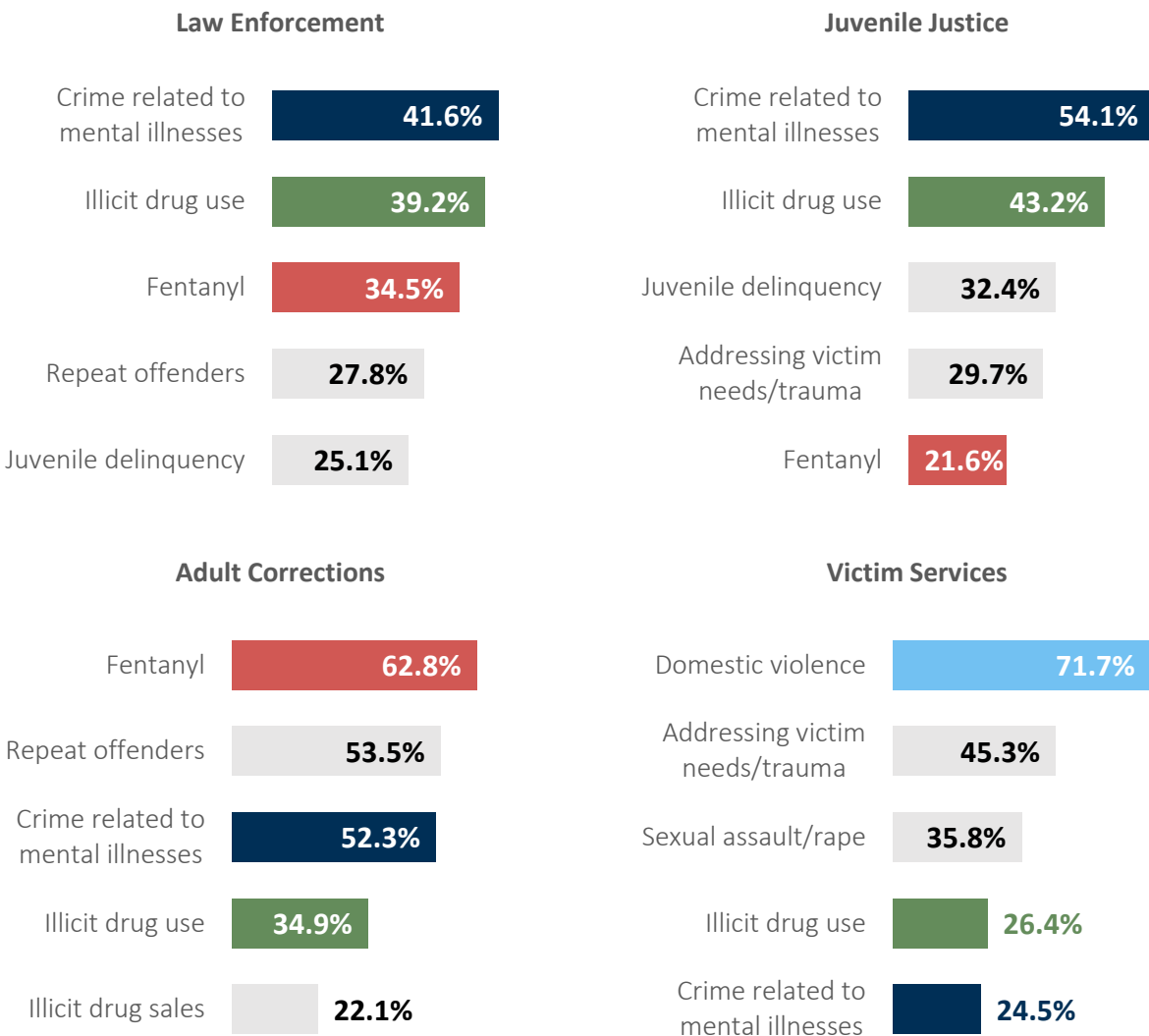
As this study employed a combined convenience/snowball sampling method, there are some limitations. First, traditional response rates cannot be calculated as there is no clear denominator. Many of the survey respondents were reached through the leadership teams at their agencies or state-level professional organizations of which they are members. Using leaders of organizations or agencies may have helped to legitimize the survey, but also means there was no way to track the number of potential respondents the surveys were sent to. Participants were also asked to forward the survey to any individual in their sector they believed had knowledge pertinent to the survey, further making the number hard to track. Due to these limitations, responses are discussed in terms of the number received from each sector.

SURVEY RESULTS

System-Wide Needs

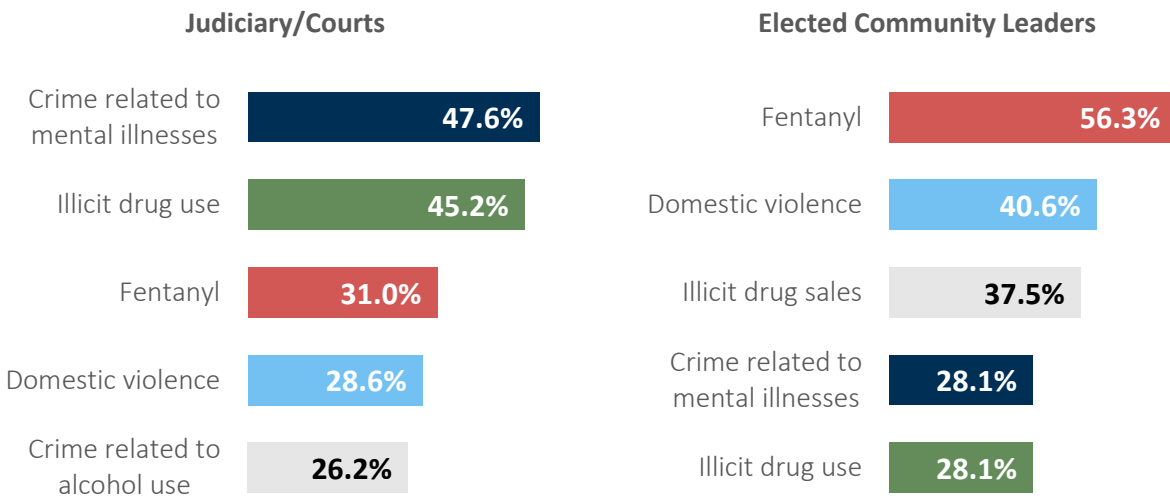
Respondents were asked to rank their top three public safety issues.⁹ Four of the top five most commonly cited issues across stakeholder groups included crime related to mental illness (six sectors), illicit drug use (six sectors), fentanyl (five sectors), and domestic violence (three sectors).

Figure 8. Crime related to mental illnesses, illicit drug use, fentanyl, and domestic violence were the most commonly cited top public safety issues across all six sectors.



⁹ Although respondents were asked to pick three items, 11.5% of respondents selected more (7.3%) or less (4.2%) than three.

Figure 8 (continued). Crime related to mental illnesses, illicit drug use, fentanyl, and domestic violence were the most commonly cited top public safety issues across all six sectors.



Law Enforcement

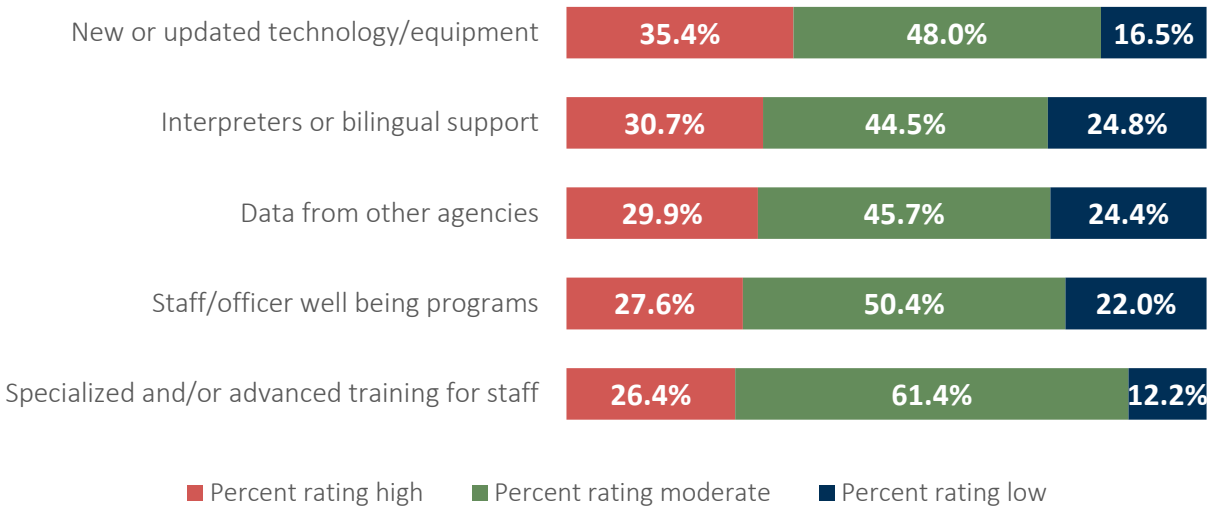
Sheriff’s offices, police departments, and Idaho State Police commissioned staff were sent the law enforcement stakeholder survey¹⁰. Responses were received from 254 law enforcement personnel, which included commissioned staff only for this survey. These personnel represented all 44 counties and 4.7% indicated they served “all counties”.

Law enforcement respondents were asked to rate their needs from low need (currently enough resources to meet need) to high need (not available or current resources are not sufficient to meet need) in three areas including agency resource needs, agency training needs, and community resource needs. The top needs, based on the percent of law enforcement who ranked them as high needs, are presented in Figure 9 (page 15).

Top agency needs identified by law enforcement varied greatly including equipment, interpreters, data, staff wellness and specialized training. The top agency need, as rated by law enforcement respondents, was new or updated technology/equipment (35% rated as high need). Interpreters or bilingual support was rated as high need by nearly 31% of respondents and data from other agencies was rated as high need by almost 30%. Staff well-being programs were rated high by about 28% and moderate by about 50% of law enforcement respondents. Specialized or advanced training was rated high by about 26% of respondents but was rated as a moderate need by 61%.

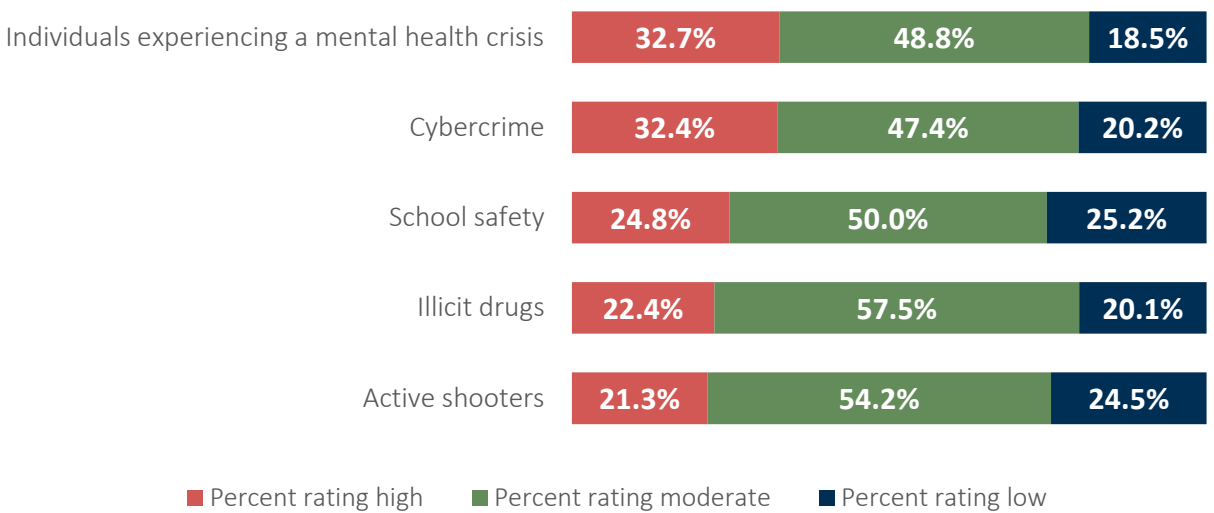
¹⁰ ISAC was also conducting a survey targeting School Resource Officers (SRO) during the survey period. The SRO portion of the survey was appended to the end and participants were directed there if they indicated they were an SRO. Due to some targeting of this group, there is likely an overrepresentation of SROs in the law enforcement findings presented.

Figure 9. Top five law enforcement agency resource needs.



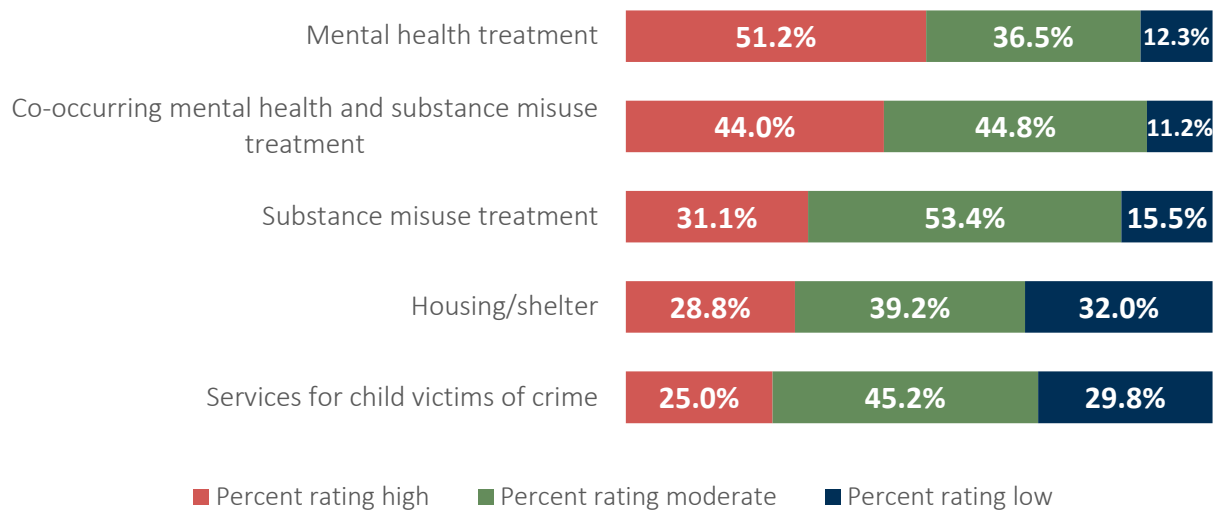
The top-rated law enforcement training need was identified as training to help individuals experiencing a mental health crisis. Cybercrime was rated as the second most needed training type by law enforcement with 32% rating as a high need. The third highest rated training need was school safety with almost 25% rating the need as high. Illicit drugs were rated as a high training need by about 23% and active shooters were rated as a high training need by about 21% of law enforcement respondents. School safety, illicit drugs, and active shooters also each had 50% or more respondents rate them as a moderate training need. Overall, these results are similar to the findings from the survey conducted in 2019, in which the top five training needs also included active shooters, school safety, and opioid use, but one new training type (cybercrime) was indicated as a high need.

Figure 10. Top five law enforcement agency training needs.



Law enforcement rated community resource needs as higher in general when compared to the other needs categories, with mental health treatment, co-occurring mental health and substance misuse treatment, and substance misuse treatment at the top. This aligns with their rating of crime related to mental illnesses and illicit drug use as top public safety issues. About 51% of respondents rated mental health treatment as a high need. 44% rated co-occurring mental health and substance misuse treatment as a high need and 31% rated substance misuse treatment alone as a high need. Rounding out the top five community resource needs as rated by law enforcement, housing/shelter was rated as a high need by about 29% and services for child victims was rated high by 25%.

Figure 11. Top five community resource needs identified by law enforcement officers.



Barriers, Information Gaps, and Other Needs

Respondents were also asked to identify their biggest barriers to resources, information gaps in their work, and other high priority needs that were not mentioned in the prior questions. These were all open-ended questions, allowing for respondents to write in their responses.

Of those who wrote in their perceived barriers to resources ($n=201$), 159 (79%) of respondents indicated lack of funding. The second most common barrier mentioned was staff to cover for those attending training, which was mentioned by about 21% of respondents. Multiple respondents also mentioned negative public perception of police and government/internal administration lack of knowledge of their job and/or needs as barriers to resources.

23% of respondents who answered the question, “Are you aware of any important information gaps in your line of work?” stated that data and information sharing between agencies could be improved.

One of the most common other needs identified included more mental health training and resources for both the community and law enforcement officers.

“Not knowing what resources are available. Not having the financial ability or staffing to access resources.”

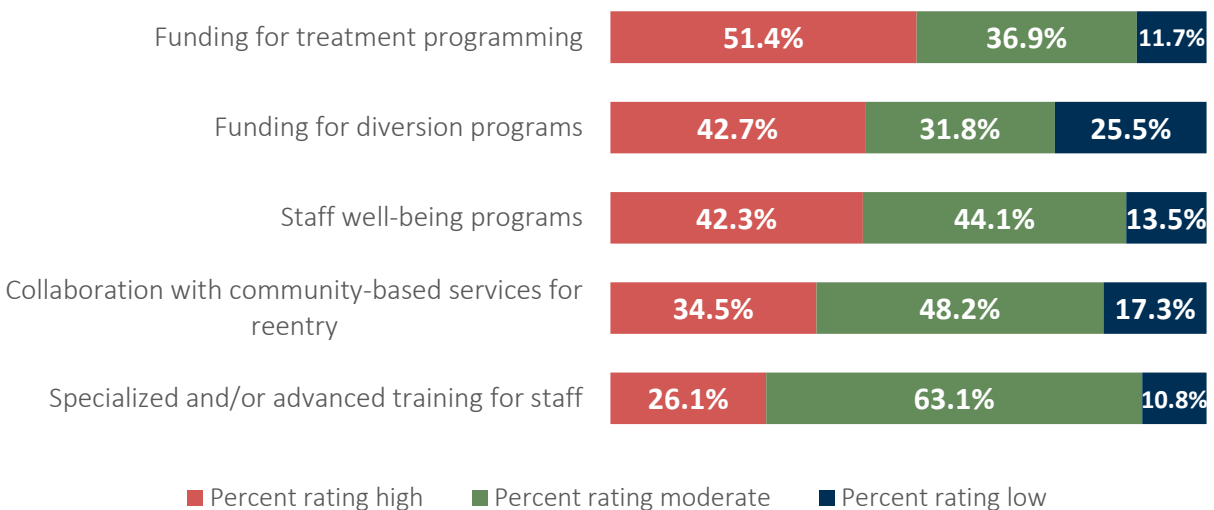
Juvenile Justice

Juvenile justice stakeholder responses were received from 111 juvenile justice personnel, which included Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections (IDJC) staff, county juvenile detention staff, probation officers, case managers, clinicians, and others who serve in juvenile justice positions. The largest number of responses was received from IDJC staff, which make up nearly 39% of juvenile justice responses. The next largest group was juvenile probation officers, making up nearly 29% of responses. The juvenile justice survey received responses from stakeholders that serve 41 counties and 24% of participants indicated they serve all counties.

Juvenile justice respondents were also asked to rate needs from low to high in four areas including agency resource needs, agency training needs, community resource needs, and juvenile detention facility needs. The top needs, by percentage of respondents who ranked them as high needs, are presented in Figure 12.

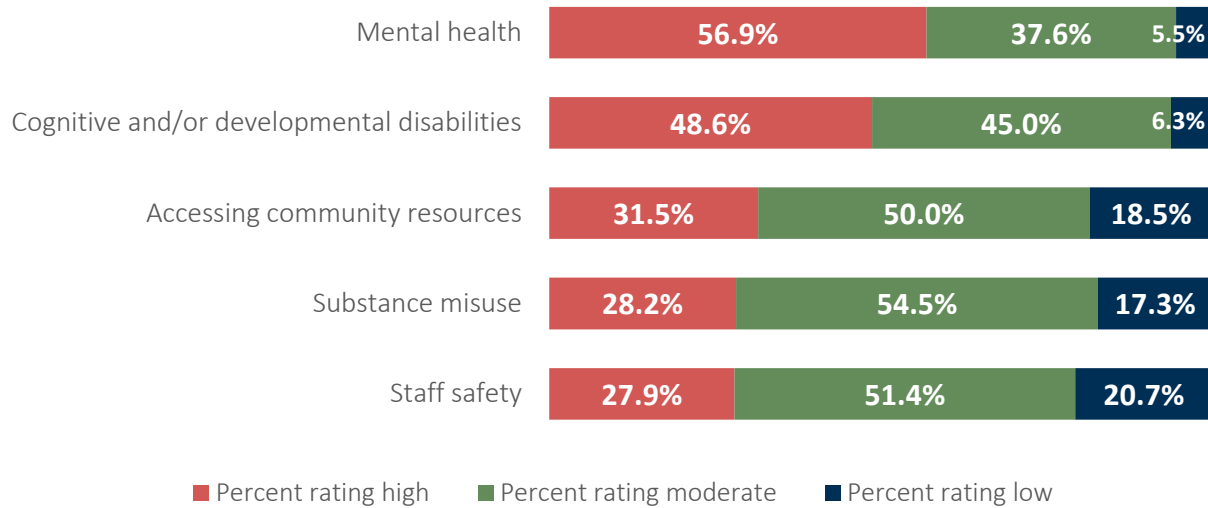
The top agency need, with about 51% of respondents rating it as high, was funding for treatment programs. Funding for diversion programming was rated a high need by about 43% of juvenile justice staff. Staff well-being programs came in third with 42% of juvenile justice rating it as a high need. The fourth and fifth top agency need identified by juvenile justice stakeholders were funding for collaboration with community-based services for reentry (35% rating as high need) and specialized or advanced training for staff (26% rating as a high need).

Figure 12. Top five juvenile justice agency resource needs.



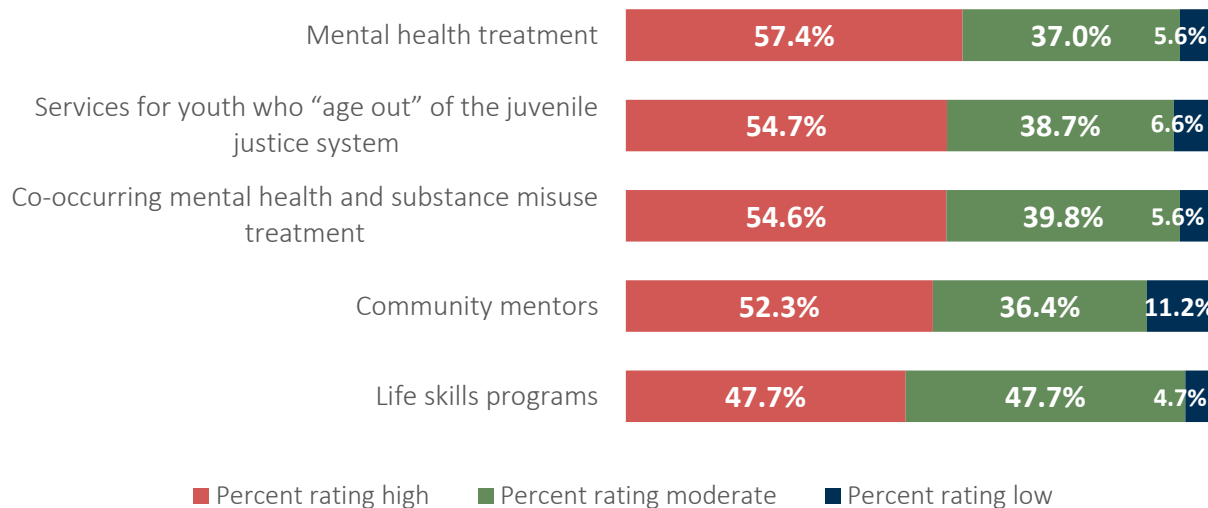
The top training needs were mental health training (57% indicating high need) and cognitive and/or disability training (49% indicating high need). These also ranked as the top two in the 2019 survey. Accessing community resources, substance misuse, and staff safety were also in the top five juvenile justice training needs but with a lower percentage rating these as high needs (between 28% and 31%).

Figure 13. Top five juvenile justice agency training needs.



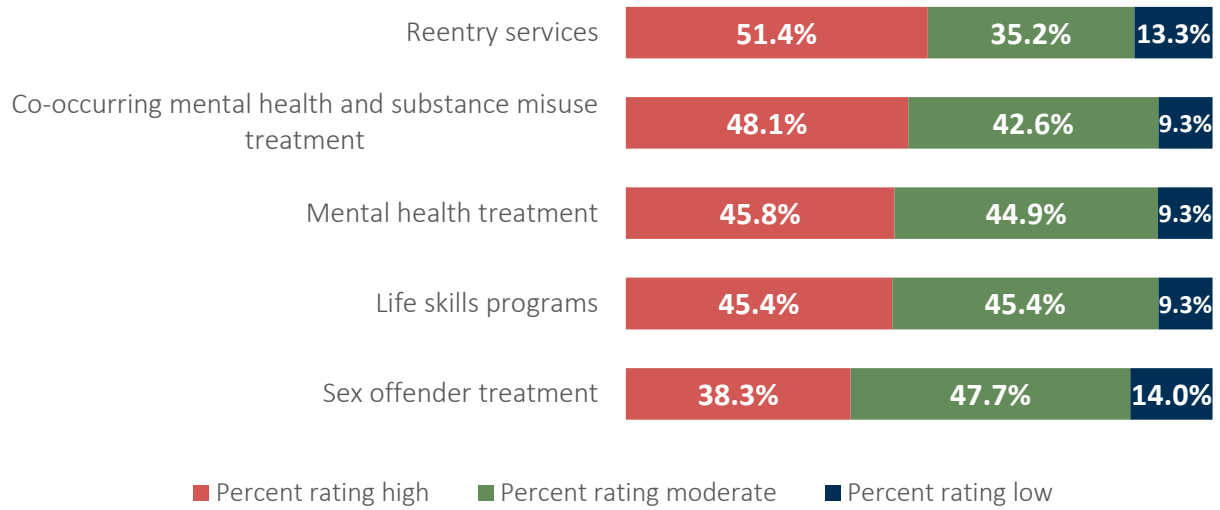
Reflecting the top public safety issue and the top training need, nearly 58% of juvenile justice respondents rated mental health treatment as a high need in the community. Other community resource needs that had over half of respondents rate them as high included services for youth who age out of the juvenile justice system (55%), co-occurring mental health and substance misuse treatment (55%), and community mentors (52%). Life skills programs also had a large proportion of respondents rating them as a high need with nearly 48% rating as high and another 48% rating them as a moderate need.

Figure 14. Top five community resource needs identified by juvenile justice professionals.



The top juvenile detention need was identified as re-entry services overall (52% rating as high need). Co-occurring mental health and substance misuse treatment, life skill programs, and mental health treatment also rated in the top five needs for both community resources and juvenile detention. 38% of juvenile justice staff also identified sex offender treatment as a high need.

Figure 15. Top five juvenile detention facility needs.



Barriers, information gaps, other needs

Juvenile justice respondents were asked about the biggest barriers that prevent juveniles from getting the services they need. Of those who chose to write in a response, 34% mentioned a lack of family or parental support as the biggest barrier. Other barriers mentioned include lack of finances, lack of qualified professionals, lack of transportation, and difficulties finding programs or the correct placement.

Information gaps mentioned included the transition from juvenile to adult systems or back to the community, and difficulty in communication between agencies.

“Too many times the juvenile makes the changes, but the family does not. The juvenile then returns to the same environment that triggered them to make poor choices.”

Adult Corrections

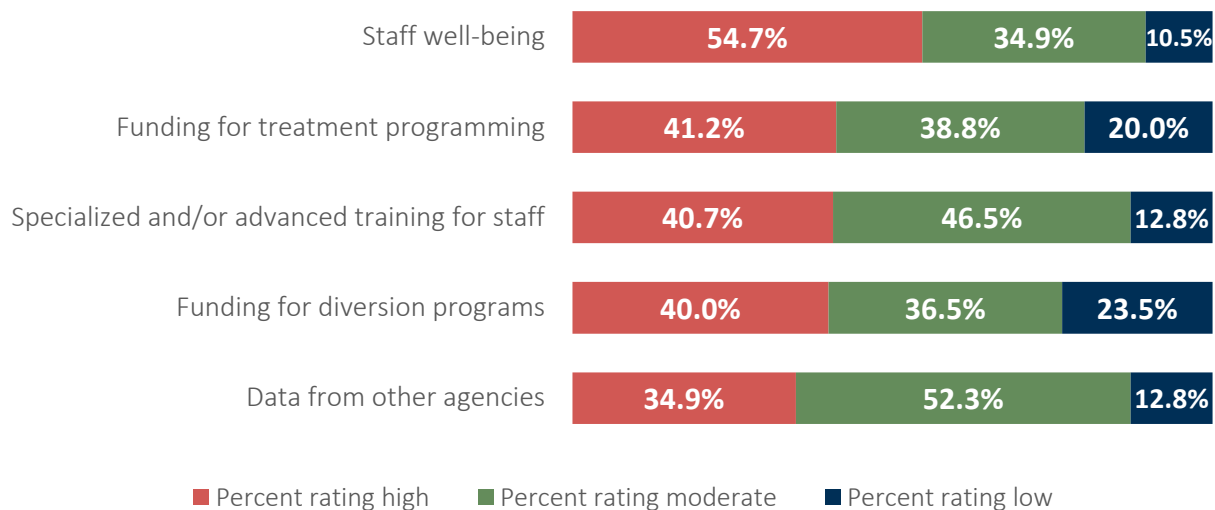
Adult corrections stakeholder responses were received from 86 corrections personnel, which included Idaho Department of Correction (IDOC) employees, felony probation and parole staff, and county jail employees. The largest number of responses was received from felony probation and parole officers which make up nearly 58% of the adult corrections responses. The adult corrections survey received responses from stakeholders that serve 27 counties, and nearly 19% of participants indicated they serve all counties.

Adult corrections respondents were also asked to rate needs in four areas, including agency resource needs, agency training needs, community resource needs, and adult corrections facility needs. The top needs, ranked based on the percent of adult corrections respondents who ranked them as high needs, are presented in Figure 16 (page 20).

The top agency need, with almost 55% of respondents rating it as high, was staff well-being programs. Both funding for treatment programming and specialized or advanced training for staff were rated high

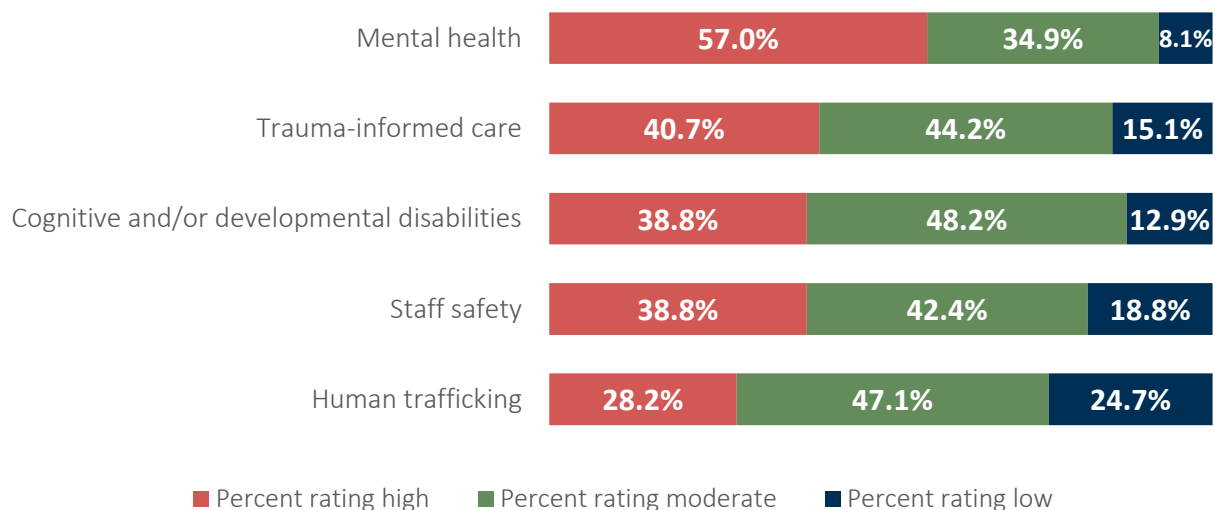
needs by about 41% of adult corrections staff. The fourth and fifth top agency need identified by adult corrections employees were funding for diversion programs (40% rating as high need) and data from other agencies (nearly 35% rating as a high need).

Figure 16. Top five adult corrections agency resource needs.



The top training needs identified by adult corrections respondents were mental health training (57% indicating high need) and trauma-informed care (41% indicating high need). Cognitive and/or developmental disabilities and staff safety training were both rated as high needs by 39% of respondents. Human trafficking was rated as a high need by about 28% of respondents.

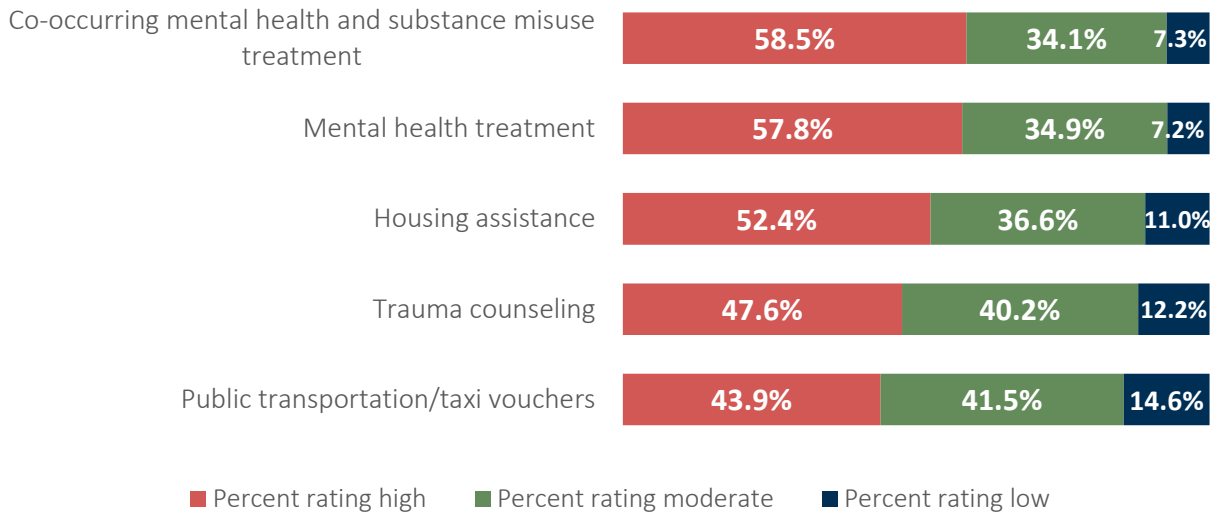
Figure 17. Top five adult corrections agency training needs.



Again reflecting the top-rated public safety issue and the top-rated training needs, about 58% of adult corrections respondents rated co-occurring mental health and substance misuse treatment and mental health treatment as high need. Other community resource needs rated by adult corrections respondents

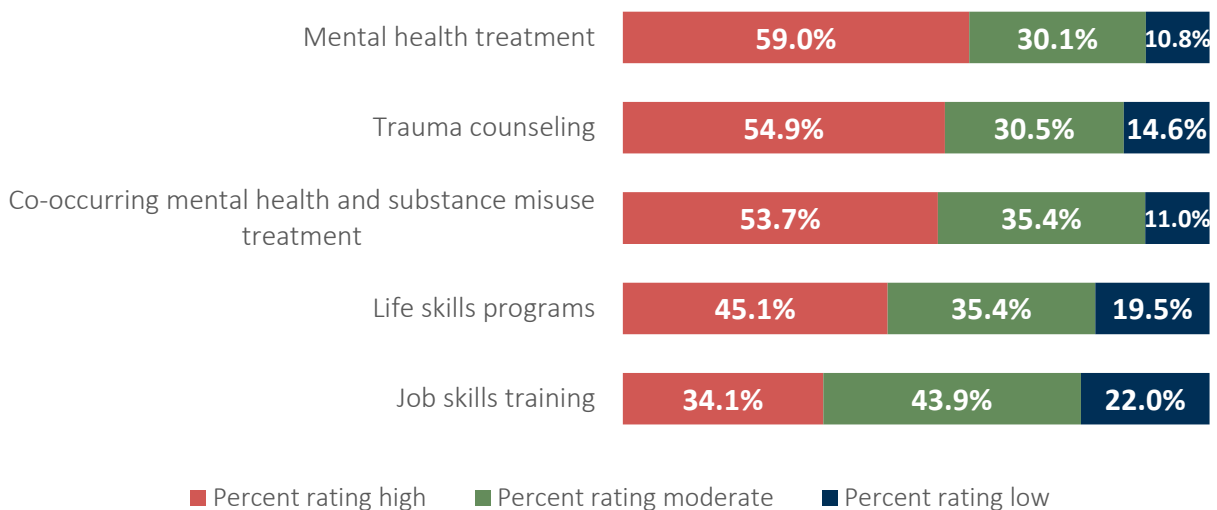
include housing assistance (52% rating high), trauma counseling (48% rating high), and public transportation (42% rating high).

Figure 18. Top five community resource needs identified by adult corrections professionals.



Top adult corrections facility needs were identified as mental health treatment (59% rating as high need), trauma counselling (55%) and co-occurring mental health and substance misuse treatment (54%). Other top facility needs identified included life skills programs, with 45% rating as a high need, and job skills training with 34% rating as high need.

Figure 19. Top five adult corrections facility needs.



Barriers, Information Gaps, and Other Needs

The biggest barriers to providing services identified by adult corrections respondents included lack of available mental health services/providers and housing. Other barriers included location and lack of services in area. Specifically, the lack of mental health providers or the wait for services was mentioned

by multiple respondents. The most frequently identified information gaps were lack of communication between and within agencies (courts, law enforcement, prisons, jails). Another information gap identified was lack of access to records from other states without paying fees. Officer safety was also brought up by multiple respondents asking for equipment and more training.

“Lack of certified mental health providers to handle the amount of clients that need services. Often there can be a lengthy wait list before they can get in to see a provider.”

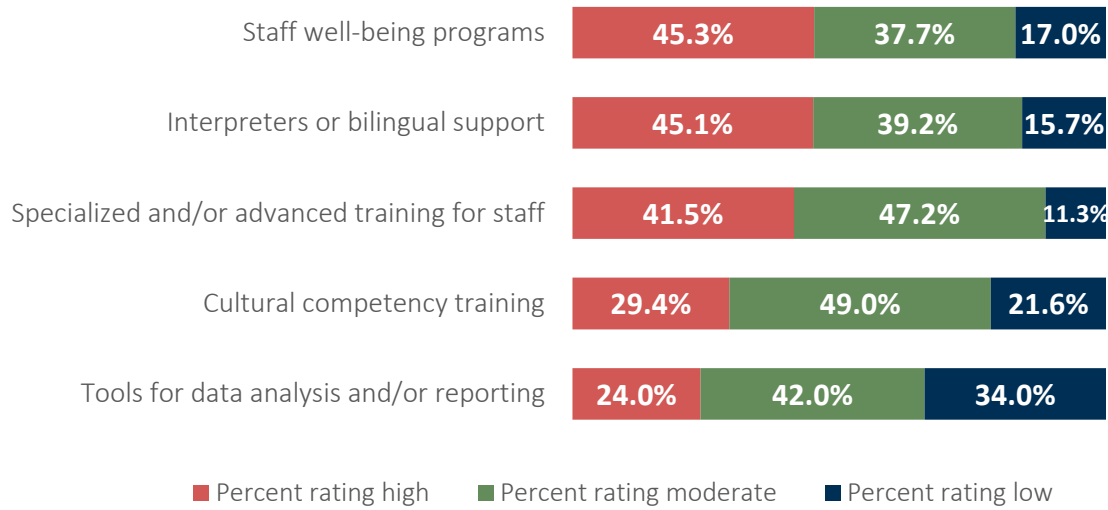
Victim Services

Victim services stakeholder responses were received from 53 victim service employees, which included victim witness coordinators and victim service agency directors and employees. The largest number of responses was received from victim service coordinators, which make up about 45% of the victim service responses. The victim service survey received responses from stakeholders that serve 34 counties, and nearly 12% of participants indicated they serve all counties.

Victim service respondents were asked to rate needs in slightly different areas than other groups surveyed due to their contact with victims in the community and provision of a wide variety of services. The needs for this survey were broken down into the following groups: agency needs, criminal justice service needs, child/teen service needs, civil legal service needs, counseling and treatment needs, housing needs, and financial and other needs. The top needs, ranked based on the percent of victim service respondents who ranked them as high needs, are presented in Figure 20 (page 23).

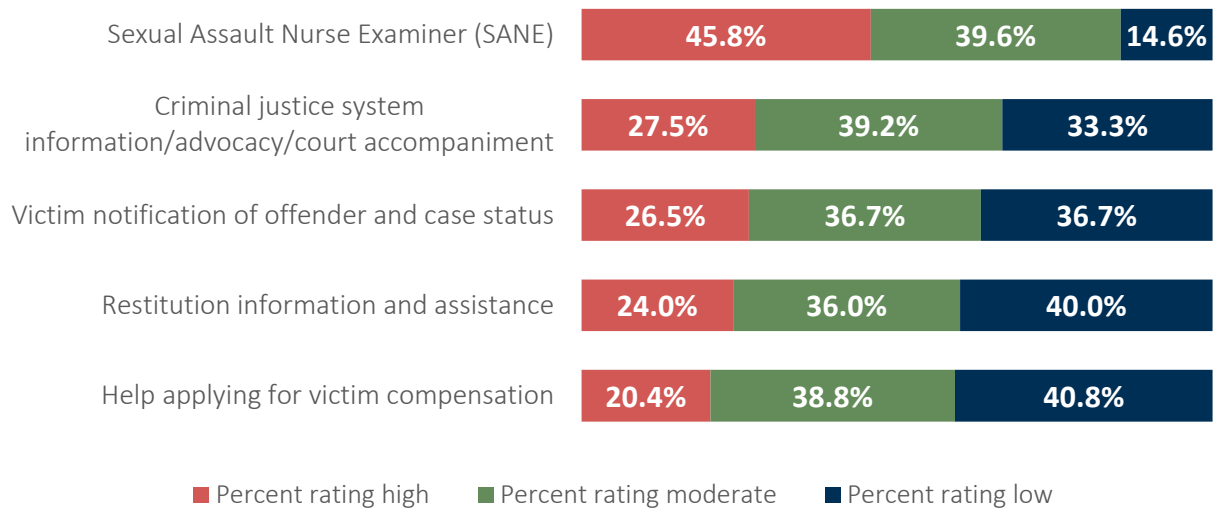
The top agency need, with about 45% of respondents rating it as high, was staff well-being programs. Interpreters or bilingual support was rated as a high need by about 45% and specialized or advanced training for staff was rated as high by 42% of victim service respondents. The fourth and fifth top agency need identified by victim service employees were cultural competency programs (29% rating as high need) and tools for data analysis (24% rating as a high need).

Figure 20. Top five victim service agency resource needs.



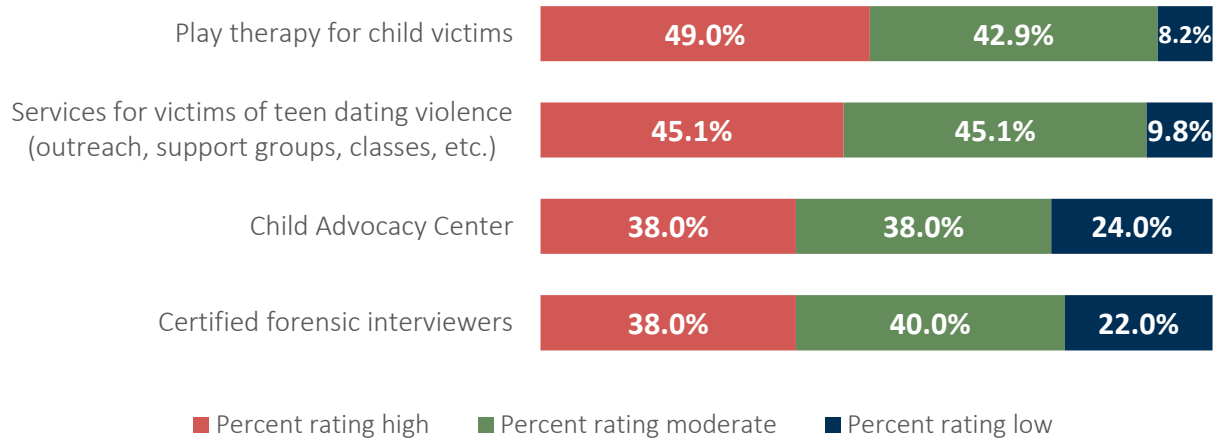
The top criminal justice need identified by victim service respondents was sexual assault nurse examiners (SANEs; 56% indicating high need). Criminal justice system information and victim notification of offender and case status were both rated as high needs by about 27% of respondents. Restitution information was rated as high by 24% and help applying for victim compensation was rated high by about 20% of victim service respondents.

Figure 21. Top five criminal justice system victim service needs.



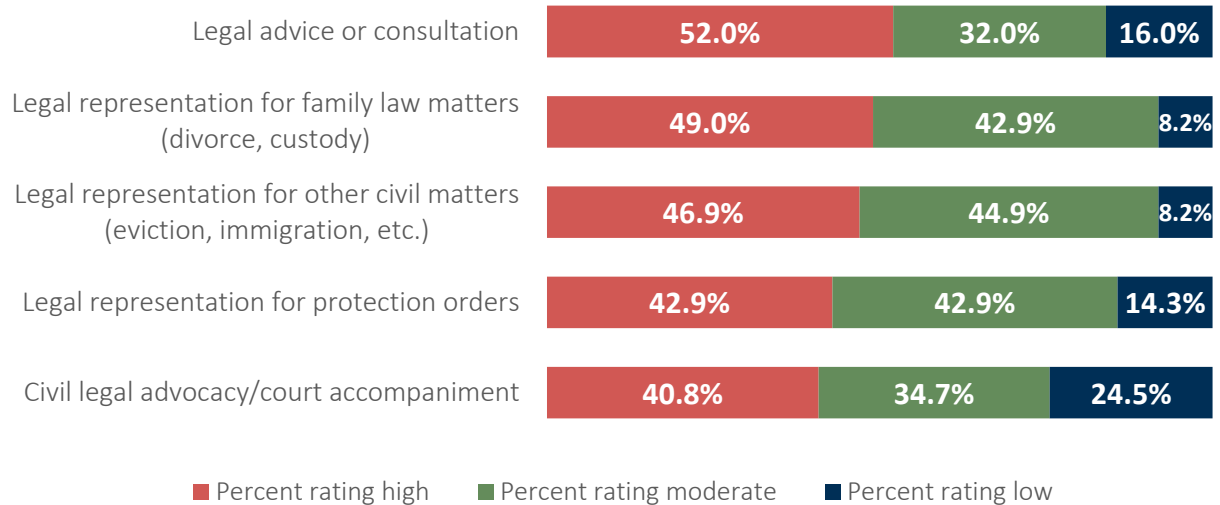
Only four specific child/teen service needs were rated. The top child/teen service need was play therapy for child victims, with a high rating from 49% of respondents. Services for victims of teen dating violence was rated high by about 45% of respondents. Both child advocacy centers and certified forensic interviewers were rated as high needs by 38% of victim service respondents.

Figure 22. Top child/teen victim service needs.



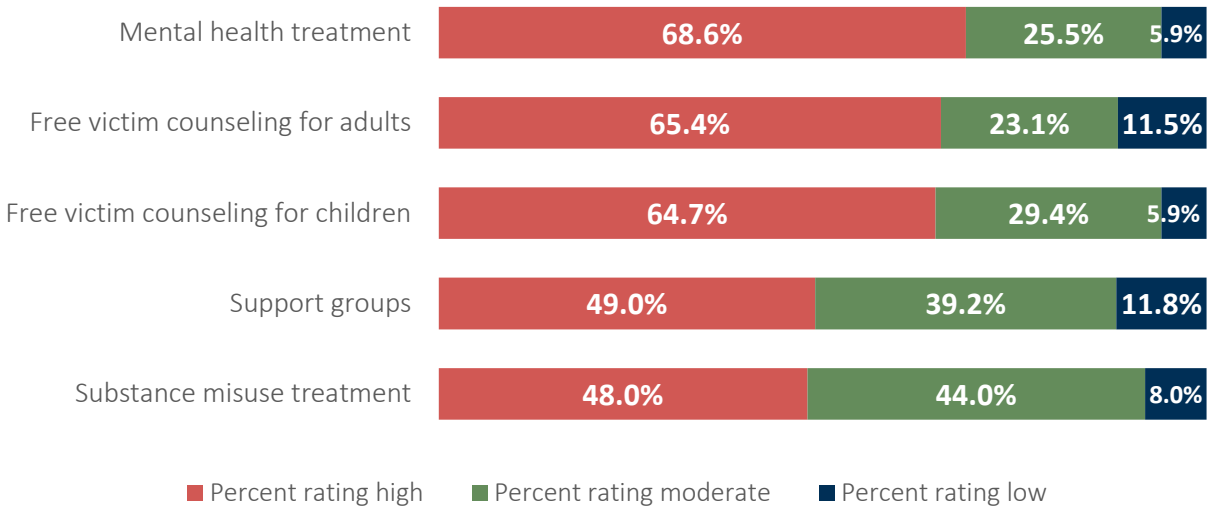
The civil legal service rated as high by the most victim service respondents was legal advice or consultation (52% rating as high). Legal representation for family law matters was rated high by 49% of respondents, legal representation for other civil matters (eviction, immigration, etc.) was rated high by about 47%, and legal representation for protection orders was rated high need by about 43% of respondents. Civil legal advocacy was rated as high need by about 41% of respondents.

Figure 23. Top five civil legal victim service needs.



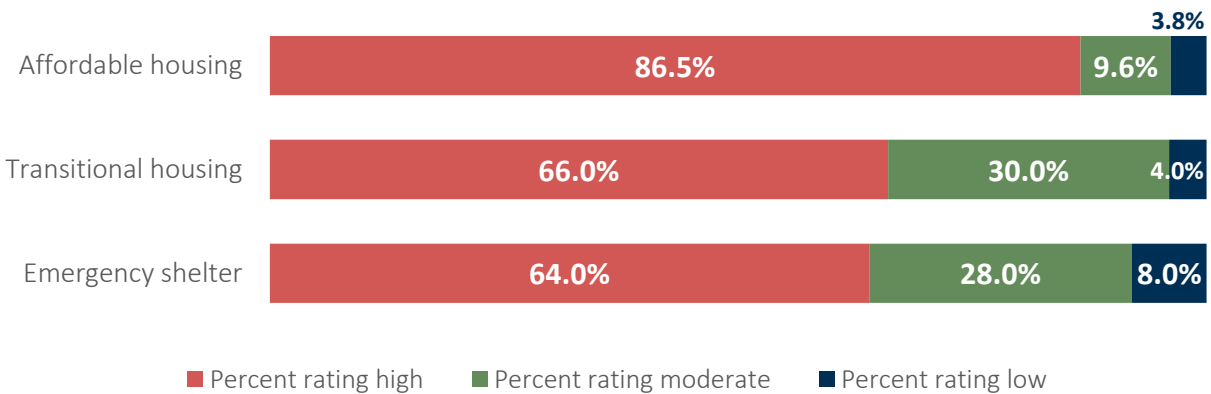
The top counseling and treatment need rated as high was mental health treatment (69% rating high). Closely following were free victim counseling for adults and children with about 65% of respondents rating each as high needs. Support groups were rated high by about 49% and substance misuse treatment was rated as high by 48%.

Figure 24. Top five counseling/treatment victim service needs.



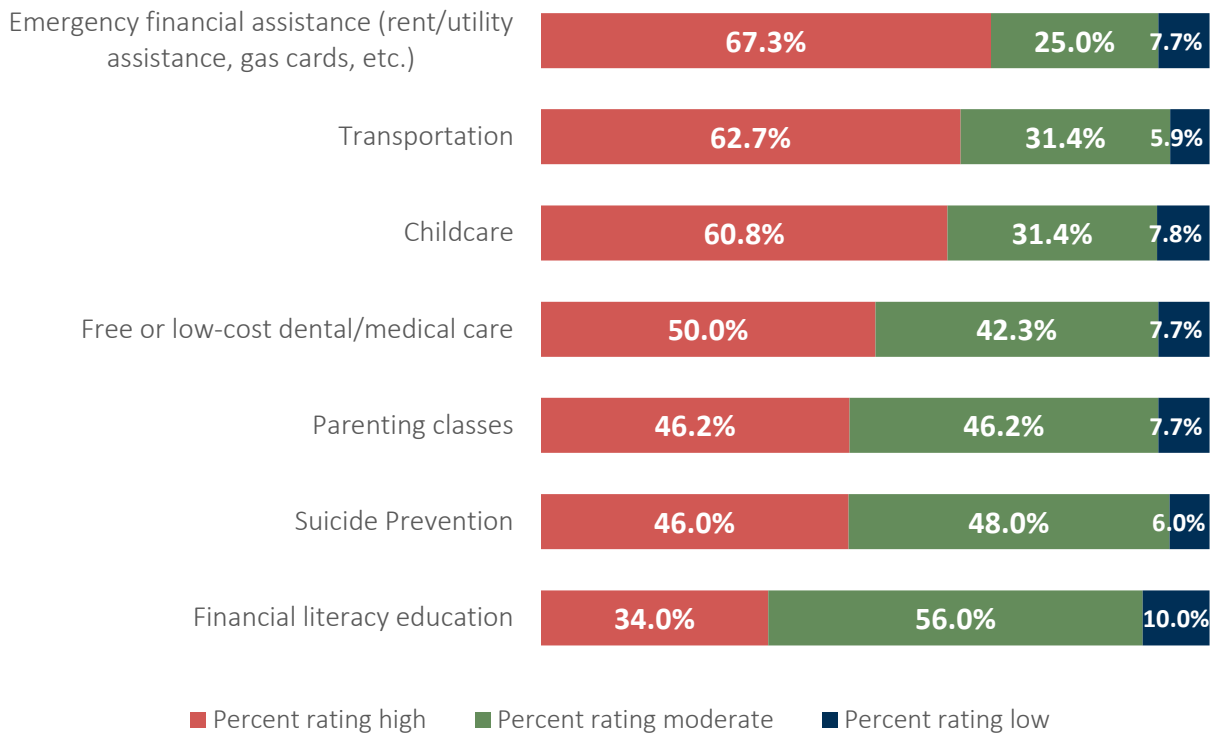
Only three services were included in the housing needs area, but all were rated as high needs. Affordable housing was the top need, with 87% of victim service professionals rating it as a high need. Transitional housing was rated as a high need by 66% of respondents and emergency shelter was rated as a high need by 64% of respondents.

Figure 25. Top housing victim service needs.



Nine services were included in the financial and other needs category, with seven rated as either high or moderate needs by at least 90% of respondents. Emergency financial assistance was the top-rated financial need with 67% of victim service respondents rating it as a high need. 63% rated transportation as a high need and 61% of respondents rated childcare as a high need. Other top needs included free and/or low-cost dental/medical care (50% rating as high need), parenting classes (46% rating as high need), and suicide prevention (46% rating as high need).

Figure 26. Top financial/other victim service needs.



Barriers to Victim Service Provision

The top barriers preventing victims of crime from receiving services as identified by respondents (n=48) include lack of funds (29%), lack of transportation (25%), and fear (19%). Those who mentioned funds mentioned victims’ lack of funds, not knowing there would be no cost for services, financial dependence on the abuser, and lack of ability to pay housing and rent. Transportation was often reported as a barrier along with geographic isolation. Respondents who stated fear was a barrier mentioned fear of being reported, being intimidated by the system, and fear of the offender. Other barriers to victims receiving services were stated as not having enough services, waitlists, and lack of collaboration among entities.

“Fear; transportation; and geographic isolation are significant barriers, also a lack of income prevents many clients from having reliable transportation, fuel, internet access, or working phones.”

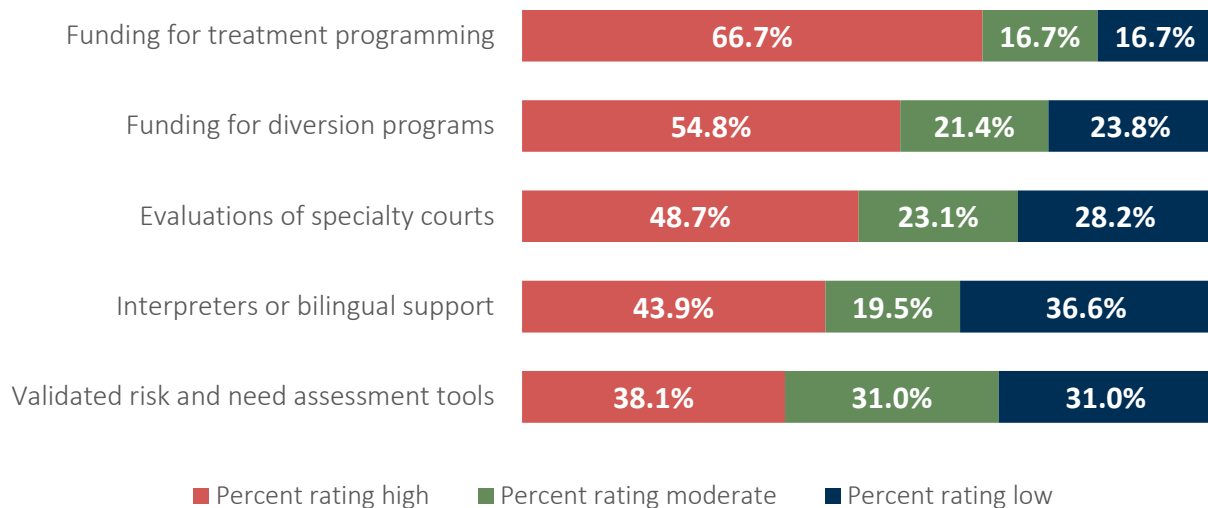
Judiciary/Courts

Judiciary/court stakeholder responses were received from 42 judiciary personnel, which included magistrate judges, district judges, prosecutors, and Idaho Supreme Court staff. The largest number of responses was received from magistrate judges which make up nearly 43% of the judiciary responses. The judiciary survey received responses from stakeholders that serve 43 counties.

Judiciary respondents were asked to rate needs in three areas including agency resource needs, agency training needs, and community resource needs. Additionally, judges and prosecutors were asked about information that is available for sentencing. The top needs, ranked based on the percent of judiciary/court respondents who rated them as high needs, are presented in Figure 27.

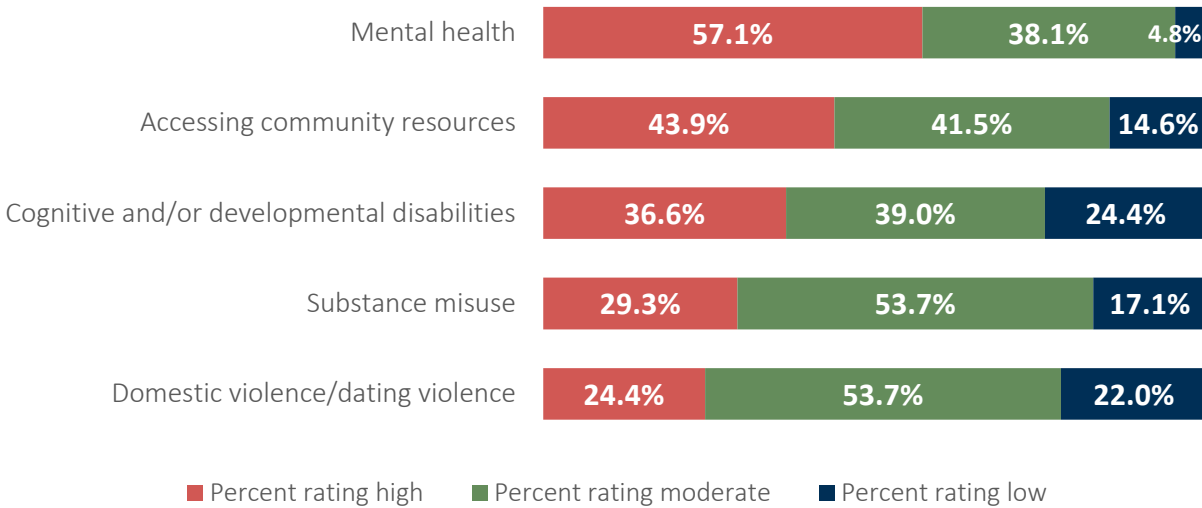
The top agency need, with 67% of respondents rating it as high, was funding for treatment programs. The next highest need as rated by the judiciary respondents was funding for diversion programs, with nearly 55% rating as high need. The evaluation of specialty courts was indicated as a high need by about 49% of respondents. The fourth and fifth top agency need identified by judiciary employees were interpreters or bilingual support (44% rating as high need) and validated risk and need assessment tools (nearly 38% rating as a high need).

Figure 27. Top five judiciary agency resource needs.



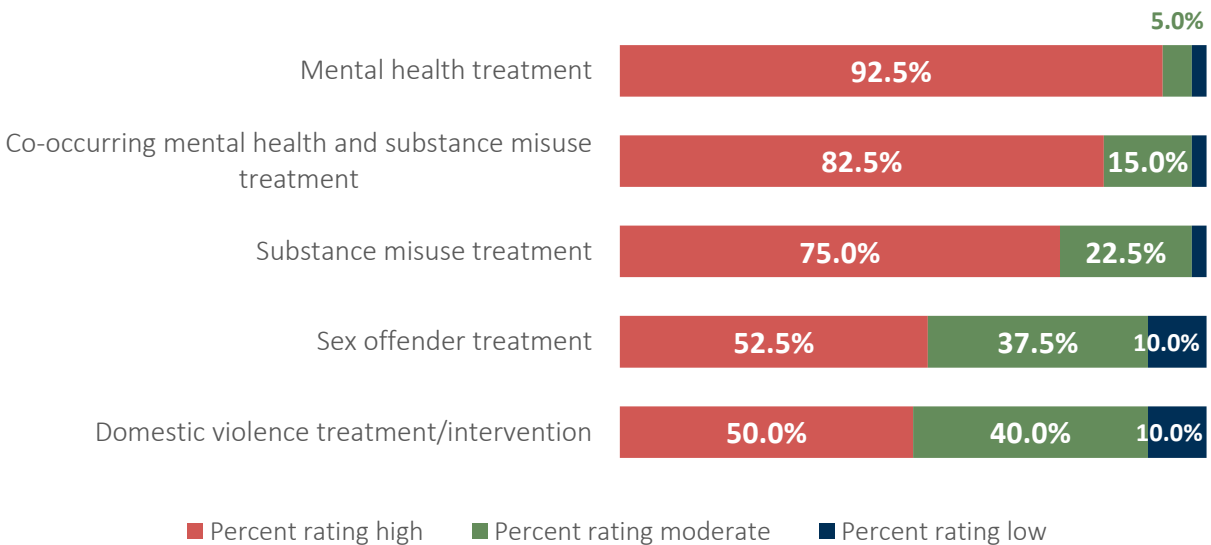
The top training needs identified by judiciary respondents were mental health training (57% indicating high need) and accessing community resources (42% indicating high need). Training on cognitive and/or developmental disabilities was rated a high need by 37% of respondents. Substance misuse training was rated as a high need by about 29% of respondents and an additional 54% rating it as a moderate need. Domestic violence training was the fifth-highest rated need with about 24% of respondents rating as high and an additional 54% rating it as a moderate need.

Figure 28. Top five judiciary agency training needs.



The top community resource needs identified by judiciary stakeholders were mental health treatment (92.5% rated as high), co-occurring mental health and substance misuse treatment (82.5%), and substance misuse treatment (75%). Treatment programs for sex offenders (52.5% rated as high need) and domestic violence offenders (50%) were the fourth and fifth highest-rated needs, respectively.

Figure 29. Top five community resource needs identified by judiciary/court staff.



Barriers, Information Gaps, and Other Needs

Barriers to improving outcomes for offenders, as identified by judiciary/court personnel, included lack of affordable housing and lack of mental health resources. Information gaps identified by judiciary respondents included gaps between policy makers and the judicial system; communication between law enforcement, courts, and corrections; and communication between the clerk’s office and the judiciary.

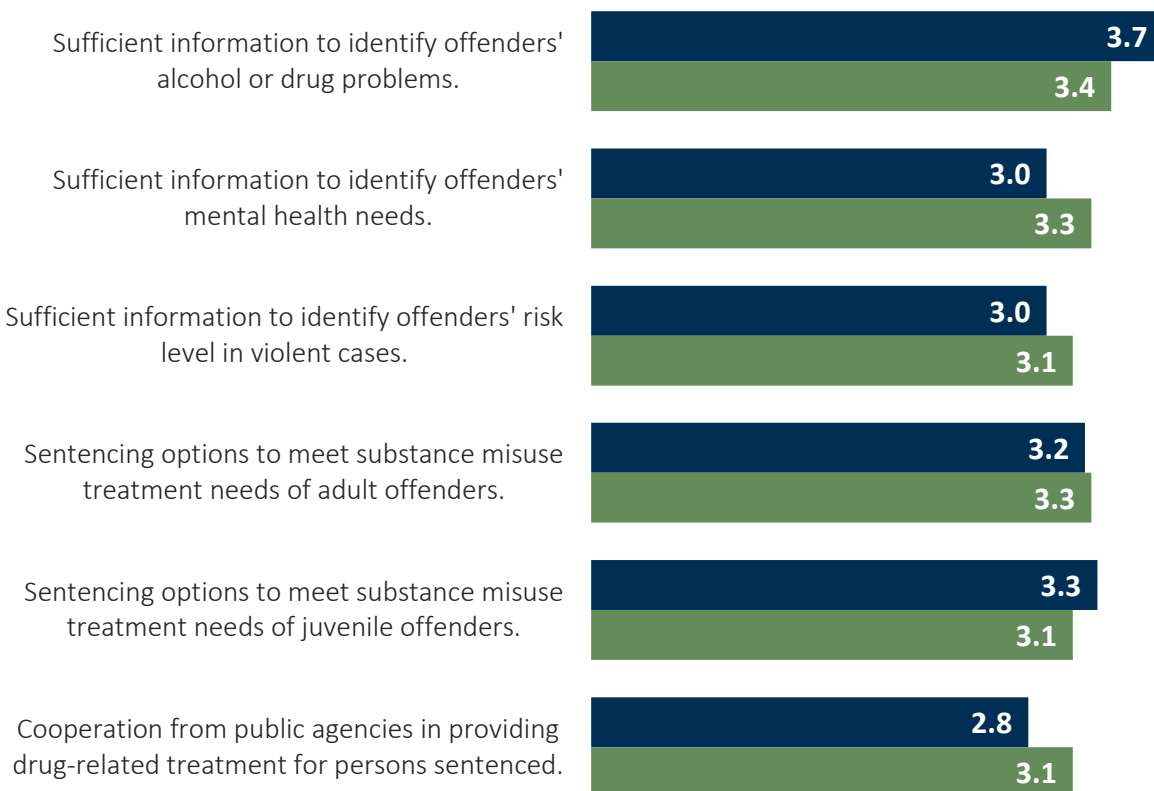
Other high needs mentioned by multiple respondents include affordable housing in general, as well as for clients with mental health concerns and domestic violence victims.

“...access to social workers and resources to meet housing, employment, educational, health and mental health needs for clients. Investment in these areas will decrease costs in both the criminal justice system and also for state prisons and county jails.”

Sentencing

Judges and prosecutors were asked about information availability, sentencing options and cooperation from public agencies for sentencing. Respondents were asked to rate availability on a scale from 1 to 5, with 1 being never and 5 being always. In general, average ratings were similar for both groups. However, judges rated “sufficient information to identify offenders’ alcohol or drug problems” and “sentencing options to meet substance misuse treatment needs of juvenile offenders” slightly higher than prosecutors.

Figure 30. Judges and prosecutors scored similarly when asked to rate the availability of information and sentencing options. Scores ranged from 1 (never) to 5 (always).



Judges and prosecutors were also asked if they believe that they have adequate bail/pretrial options, and judges were asked if they have adequate sentencing options. A greater percentage of prosecutors

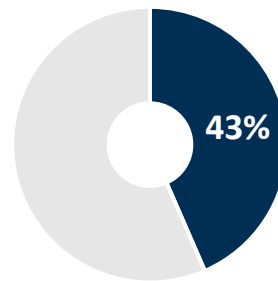
(87.5%) reported believing there are adequate bail/pretrial options available than judges (68%). Judges who responded that there are not enough bail/pretrial options said that there is a lack of locations and funding for monitoring such as drug testing and GPS tracking. Others stated that there simply are no options at all in smaller counties.

Figure 31. Nearly 88% of prosecutors and 68% of judges believe they have adequate bail/pretrial options available to them.



Notably, less than half of judges (43%) believe that they have adequate sentencing options available to them. The judges who did not believe there were adequate sentencing options largely mentioned a need for more sentencing options for misdemeanors, particularly jail alternatives and reentry services. Some specific types that were discussed include community work release programs, diversion programs, community-based treatment facilities, specialty courts, mental health treatment and domestic violence treatment.

Figure 32. Just 43% of judges believe they have adequate sentencing options available to them.



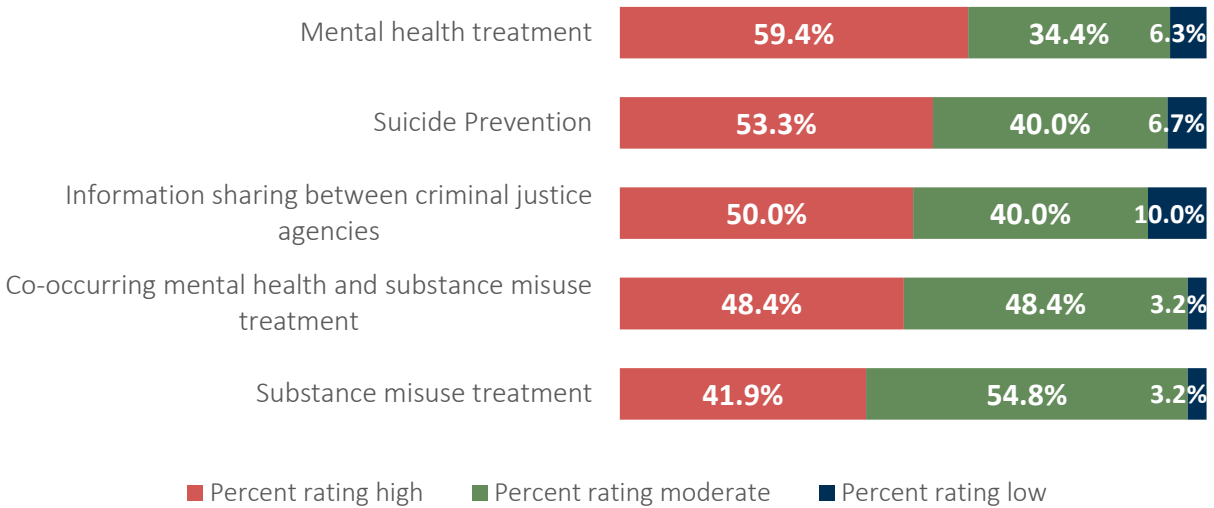
Elected Community Leaders

Elected community leader stakeholder responses were received from 32 respondents, which include legislators, county commissioners, and city executives. The largest number of responses was received from legislators and county commissioners (47% each). The elected leaders survey received responses from stakeholders that serve 30 Idaho counties.

Elected respondents were asked to rate needs in their community. Additionally, elected leaders were asked to rank the nine JAG purpose areas. The top needs, ranked based on the percent of respondents who ranked them as high, are presented in Figure 33 (page 31).

Community leaders rated mental health treatment (59% rating as high need) and suicide prevention (53% rating high need) as the top community resource needs. Other community resource needs rated high by elected community leaders include information sharing between agencies (50% rating high), co-occurring mental health and substance misuse treatment (48% rating high), and substance misuse treatment (42% rating high).

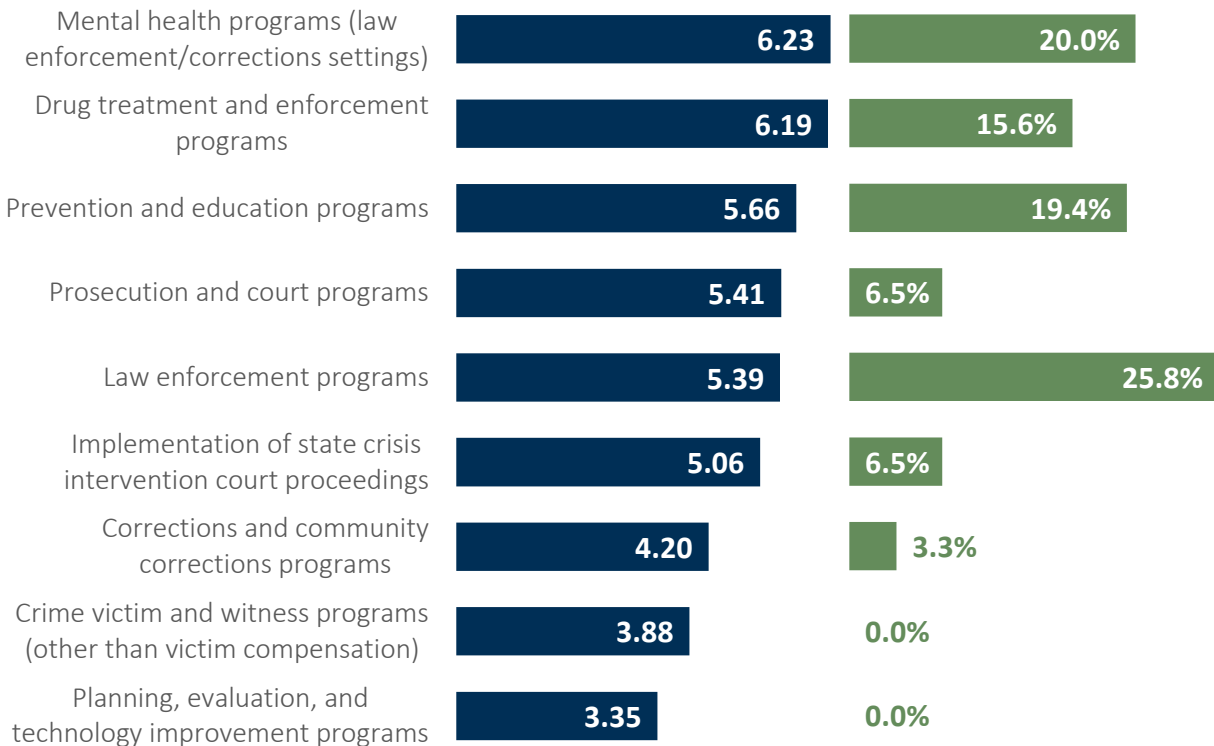
Figure 33. Top five elected leader community resource needs.



Based on the combined weighted score from respondents' rankings from 1st to 9th, the top three JAG purpose areas were identified as drug treatment and enforcement programs, mental health programs, and prevention and education programs. While not making the top three overall, the purpose area with the most number one rankings was law enforcement programs.

Figure 34. Elected leaders' JAG purpose area rankings.

Average scores (reverse scored from respondent rankings; scale 1 - 9) and **percent of #1 votes**.



CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Findings from this survey indicate that, similar to the findings from ISAC's 2019 survey, resources related to mental health and substance misuse consistently rank as top needs across all Idaho criminal justice sectors surveyed. Respondents from all six sectors indicated that crime related to mental illness and illicit drug use were top public safety issues. All sectors asked about training needs for their agency also indicated mental health as the highest training need. All sectors indicated mental health treatment and co-occurring mental health and substance misuse treatment are among the top community resource needs as well. Finally, when asked which JAG purpose areas should be prioritized for funding local programs, elected officials ranked mental health programs as the most important purpose area, and drug treatment and enforcement programs as the second-most important.

Current crime data backs up some of these concerns. Drug offenses accounted for more than a quarter of all reported criminal offenses in Idaho in 2023. While total statewide offense rates have been on the decline for nearly two decades, drug related offense rates have been on a general upward trend in Idaho since 2005.¹¹ Furthermore, Idaho's opioid deaths also have seen a dramatic increase in the past decade, making substance misuse not just a criminal justice priority, but a public health and safety issue as well.

Data on mental health in Idaho from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's (SAMHSA) National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) also support the finding that mental health treatment remains a top need in the state. The national average of adults (18 or older) reporting any mental illness in the past year is 23.1%, but in Idaho that number is 28%.¹² 6.6% of Idahoans also reported serious mental illness in the past year, compared to an average of 5.9% nationwide. Major depressive episodes were reported by 10.4% of adult Idahoans, higher than the national average of 8.6%. Finally, about 6.7% of adults in Idaho reported serious thoughts of suicide in the past year, compared to 5% nationally. These findings support the opinions expressed by justice system stakeholders in Idaho that mental health services remain a critical need.

Another notable finding relates to domestic violence (DV) and sexual assault (SA) and how to better serve DV/SA victims. Respondents from three of the six sectors surveyed by ISAC ranked domestic violence as a top public safety issue in their communities, and respondents from the victim services sector reported that, among a host of items needed to better serve victims that ranked as high needs, housing options for victims fleeing abusive and/or violent homes was one of the most urgent needs. Affordable housing for victims was ranked as a high need by 86.5% of respondents, one of the highest percentages of any item across all six sectors. Additionally, only 4% of respondents rated affordable housing or transitional housing as low needs. While housing may not be a traditional area for justice system stakeholders to get involved in, it is clear from these results that victim service agencies, whose client base is primarily comprised of victims of sexual and domestic violence, need options for their clients to remove themselves from dangerous and harmful environments, options of which there are not currently enough to effectively serve those victims.

¹¹ Idaho Statistical Analysis Center. (2024, July). *Crime in Idaho data dashboard*. Retrieved from <https://isp.idaho.gov/pgr/cii-dashboard/>

¹² Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. *Behavioral Health Barometer: Region 10/Volume 7*. <https://www.samhsa.gov/data/sites/default/files/reports/rpt45304/2022-nsduh-barometer-region-10.pdf>

Based on these findings, ISAC makes the following recommendations:

1. *Prioritize funding for mental health and substance misuse programs.*

The State of Idaho, and particularly state-level administrators of grant funding, should continue funding programs that provide mental health and substance misuse programs to both victims of crime and offenders. An example of a past JAG-funded project in this realm was a partnership between IDOC and Terry Reilly Health Services in Boise, which connected IDOC residents nearing release from an IDOC facility to community-based mental health services as part of their pre-release preparation. A previous ISAC report found that this now-defunct program, if it had been implemented correctly, had the unrealized potential to serve dozens of offenders each year who could benefit from community-based services and would increase those offenders' chances of success reintegrating into the community.¹³ Funders should encourage the development and implementation of other similar programs and prioritize funding those types of programs.

2. *Find innovative ways to expand the availability of emergency and transitional housing for victims of sexual and domestic violence.*

Idaho's victim service agencies serve tens of thousands of clients every year who are fleeing sexual and/or domestic violence, and those agencies clearly told us that housing options for those clients is an urgent need. However, this is a larger issue that is not entirely within the purview of victim service agencies or justice system stakeholders to solve on their own. According to an analysis conducted by the Idaho Policy Institute at Boise State University in 2022, housing costs in Idaho increased by nearly 75% between 2015 and 2020.¹⁴ This affects victim service agencies and their clients by raising the cost of temporary housing or shelter and increases the chances that clients attempting to flee abusive homes will not be able to afford to do so. ISAC suggests that stakeholders from a wide range of policy areas such as criminal justice, victim services, economics, urban planning, social services, and others with an interest in housing costs begin working together to find new and innovative solutions to this problem.

3. *Front-line justice system agencies should use the results of this survey to inform their own planning efforts.*

Although there is broad consensus among justice system stakeholders about the impact of mental health, substance use, and housing on crime in Idaho, a wide range of other needs specific to individual sectors also stand out in these survey responses. Leadership teams at agencies that work in these sectors can use these results to evaluate more specific needs within their agencies and/or sectors and should consider the findings presented here in their own strategic planning processes.

¹³ Strauss, T., Swerin, D.D., & Rodgers, K. (2022, November). *Establishing continuity of care: A report on the Terry Reilly Health Services Mentally Ill Offender Community Transition Program*. Retrieved from <https://isp.idaho.gov/pgr/isac/>

¹⁴ Crossgrove Fry, V., McGinnis-Brown, L., Kim, C., & May, M. (2022). *Idaho statewide housing analysis*. Retrieved from <https://www.boisestate.edu/sps-ipi/idaho-statewide-housing-analysis/>

APPENDIX – SURVEY DATA TABLES

This section contains detailed survey data tables organized by the respondent’s sector (e.g., law enforcement, victim services, etc.). Unless otherwise noted, average scores for each item were scored on a scale of 1 (low need) to 3 (high need). Across all sectors, need ratings were defined as the following:

- Low need = There are currently enough resources to meet this need.
- Moderate need = Some resources are available, but it would be helpful to have more.
- High need = This is not available or current resources are not sufficient to meet the need.

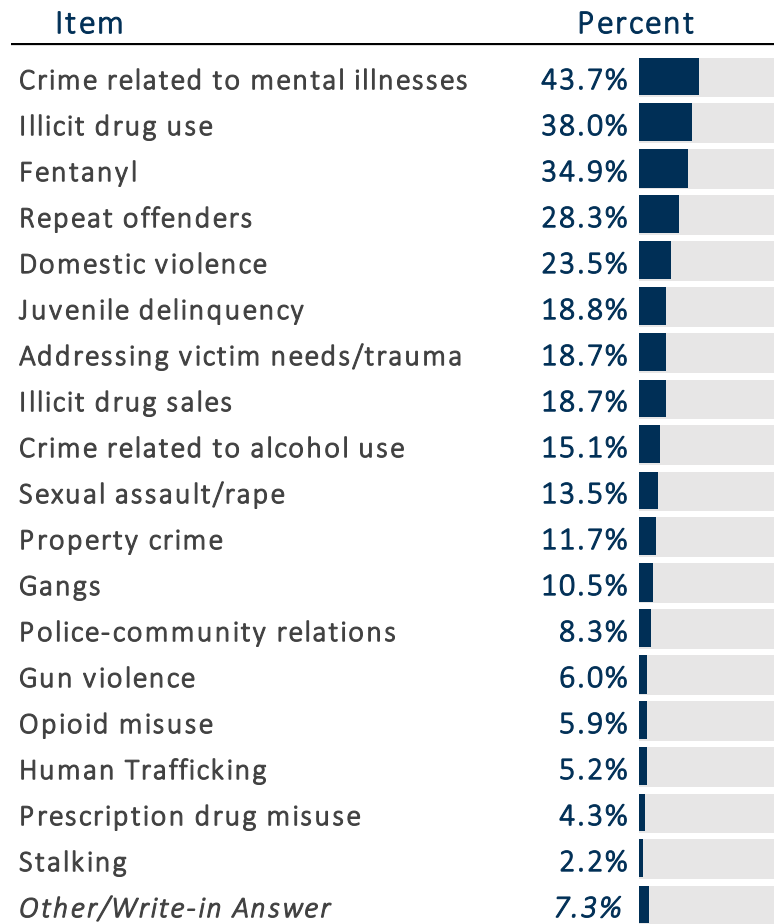
All Sectors

Number of respondents = 579

Respondent’s Sector

Item	Percent
Law Enforcement	44.0%
Juvenile Justice	19.2%
Adult Corrections	14.9%
Victim Services	9.2%
Judiciary/Courts	7.3%
Elected Community Leaders	5.5%

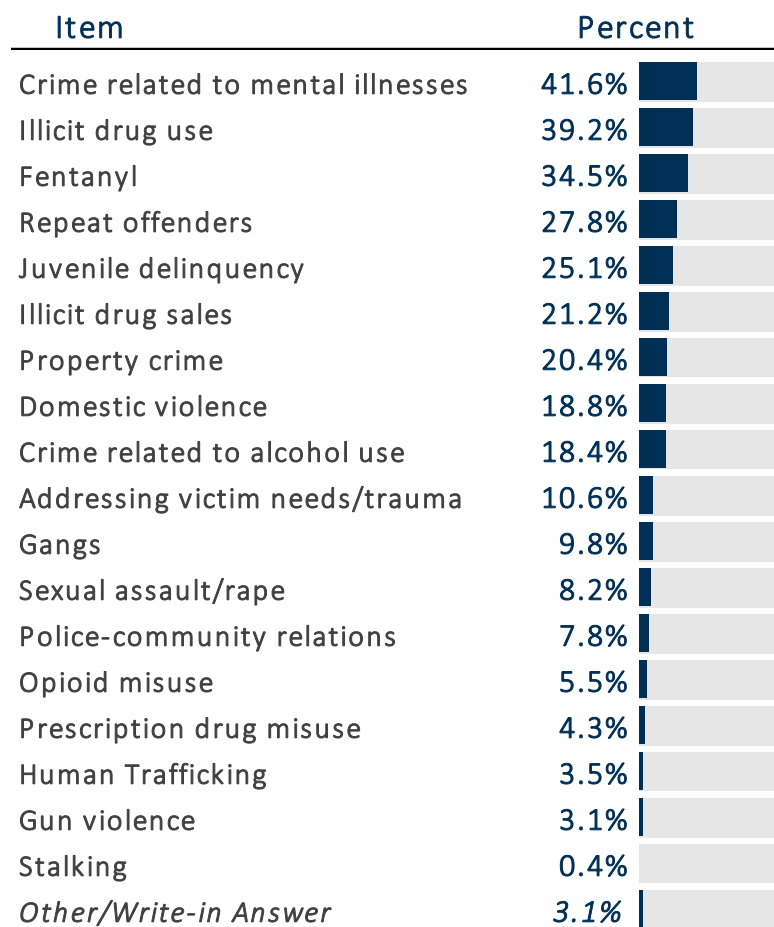
What do you consider to be the top three public safety issues that need to be addressed in your area?































Law Enforcement

Number of respondents = 255

What do you consider to be the top three public safety issues that need to be addressed in your area?



Please rate the need for the following resources in your agency.

Item	Percent "High"	Percent "Moderate"	Percent "Low"	Average Score
New or updated technology/equipment	35.4% 	48.0% 	16.5% 	2.19 
Interpreters or bilingual support	30.7% 	44.5% 	24.8% 	2.06 
Data from other agencies	29.9% 	45.7% 	24.4% 	2.06 
Staff/officer well being programs	27.6% 	50.4% 	22.0% 	2.06 
Specialized and/or advanced training for staff	26.4% 	61.4% 	12.2% 	2.14 
Tools for data analysis and/or reporting	23.6% 	44.5% 	31.9% 	1.92 
Technical assistance with data collection	21.3% 	45.8% 	32.8% 	1.89 

Please rate the need for officer training on the following topics in your agency.

Item	Percent "High"	Percent "Moderate"	Percent "Low"	Average Score
Individuals experiencing a mental health crisis	32.7%	48.8%	18.5%	2.14
Cybercrime	32.4%	47.4%	20.2%	2.12
School safety	24.8%	50.0%	25.2%	2.00
Illicit drugs	22.4%	57.5%	20.1%	2.02
Active shooters	21.3%	54.2%	24.5%	1.97
Addressing opioid use	21.0%	57.5%	21.4%	2.00
Newly emerging drugs/pharmaceuticals	20.6%	62.5%	17.0%	2.04
Individuals with cognitive and/or developmental delays	16.6%	56.1%	27.3%	1.89
Human trafficking	15.7%	52.4%	31.9%	1.84
Community engagement (community policing, problem solving, etc.)	15.4%	44.9%	39.8%	1.76
Domestic violence/dating violence	15.0%	52.4%	32.7%	1.82
Gangs	13.5%	54.6%	31.9%	1.82
Sexual assault/rape	13.4%	54.2%	32.4%	1.81
Accessing community resources	12.3%	55.7%	32.0%	1.80
Terrorism	12.2%	36.2%	51.6%	1.61
De-escalation tactics	9.4%	56.7%	33.9%	1.76
Strangulation	8.7%	46.1%	45.3%	1.63
Stalking	7.5%	52.6%	39.9%	1.68
Death in Custody Reporting Act (DCRA)	6.7%	31.6%	61.7%	1.45
Implicit bias	2.8%	30.8%	66.4%	1.36

Please rate the need for the following services in your area.

Item	Percent "High"	Percent "Moderate"	Percent "Low"	Average Score
Mental health treatment	51.2%	36.5%	12.3%	2.39
Co-occurring mental health and substance misuse treatment	44.0%	44.8%	11.2%	2.33
Substance misuse treatment	31.1%	53.4%	15.5%	2.16
Housing/shelter	28.8%	39.2%	32.0%	1.97
Services for child victims of crime	25.0%	45.2%	29.8%	1.95
Suicide Prevention	24.3%	52.6%	23.1%	2.01
Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE)	21.4%	45.2%	33.3%	1.88
Domestic violence treatment	21.2%	55.2%	23.6%	1.98
Public transportation	18.7%	36.5%	44.8%	1.74
Sex offender treatment	16.8%	44.4%	38.8%	1.78
Services for adult victims of crime	13.5%	50.4%	36.1%	1.77
Safe firearm storage/locks	7.6%	36.9%	55.4%	1.52

Juvenile Justice

Number of respondents = 111

Respondent's Job Role

Item	Percent
IDJC staff	38.7%
Probation officer	28.8%
Clinician	8.1%
County detention staff	7.2%
Case manager	4.5%
Public defender	1.8%
Prosecutor	0.9%
<i>Other (write-in answer)</i>	9.9%

What do you consider to be the top three public safety issues that need to be addressed in your area?

Item	Percent
Crime related to mental illnesses	54.1%
Illicit drug use	43.2%
Juvenile delinquency	32.4%
Addressing victim needs/trauma	29.7%
Fentanyl	21.6%
Repeat offenders	21.6%
Gangs	19.8%
Illicit drug sales	16.2%
Domestic violence	10.8%
Sexual assault/rape	10.8%
Gun violence	9.9%
Crime related to alcohol use	9.0%
Property crime	6.1%
Human Trafficking	6.3%
Prescription drug misuse	6.3%
Police-community relations	4.5%
Opioid misuse	2.7%
Stalking	0.9%
<i>Other/Write-in Answer</i>	6.3%

Please rate the need for the following resources in your agency.

Item	Percent "High"	Percent "Moderate"	Percent "Low"	Average Score
Funding for treatment programming	51.4%	36.9%	11.7%	2.40
Funding for diversion programs	42.7%	31.8%	25.5%	2.17
Staff well-being programs	42.3%	44.1%	13.5%	2.29
Collaboration with community-based services for reentry	34.5%	48.2%	17.3%	2.17
Specialized and/or advanced training for staff	26.1%	63.1%	10.8%	2.15
Interpreters or bilingual support	21.3%	38.9%	39.8%	1.81
Program evaluations	19.1%	48.2%	32.7%	1.86
Validated risk and need assessment tools	18.2%	44.5%	37.3%	1.81
Tools for data analysis and/or reporting	17.3%	48.2%	34.5%	1.83
Data from other agencies	16.5%	58.7%	24.8%	1.92
New or updated technology/equipment	14.4%	60.4%	25.2%	1.89
Technical assistance with data collection	11.8%	54.5%	33.6%	1.78

Please rate the need for staff training on the following topics in your agency.

Item	Percent "High"	Percent "Moderate"	Percent "Low"	Average Score
Mental health	56.9%	37.6%	5.5%	2.51
Cognitive and/or developmental disabilities	48.6%	45.0%	6.3%	2.42
Accessing community resources	31.5%	50.0%	18.5%	2.07
Substance misuse	28.2%	54.5%	17.3%	2.11
Staff safety	27.9%	51.4%	20.7%	2.07
Trauma-informed care	27.0%	55.9%	17.1%	2.10
Domestic violence/dating violence	22.5%	55.9%	21.6%	2.01
Human trafficking	22.2%	59.3%	18.5%	2.04
Resident safety	17.1%	41.4%	41.4%	1.76
Gender informed/responsive training	14.4%	52.3%	33.3%	1.81
Sexual assault	14.4%	56.8%	28.8%	1.86
Validated risk and need assessment tools	10.9%	51.8%	37.3%	1.74
Death in Custody Reporting Act (DCRA)	10.3%	24.3%	65.4%	1.45
Gender Equity training	9.2%	42.2%	48.6%	1.61

Please rate the need for the following services in your service area.

Item	Percent "High"	Percent "Moderate"	Percent "Low"	Average Score
Mental health treatment	57.4%	37.0%	5.6%	2.52
Services for youth who "age out" of the juvenile justice system	54.7%	38.7%	6.6%	2.48
Co-occurring mental health and substance misuse treatment	54.6%	39.8%	5.6%	2.49
Community mentors	52.3%	36.4%	11.2%	2.41
Life skills programs	47.7%	47.7%	4.7%	2.43
Housing assistance	45.3%	46.2%	8.5%	2.37
Job skills training	44.9%	47.7%	7.5%	2.37
Early intervention programs for at-risk youth	40.7%	50.9%	8.3%	2.32
Substance misuse treatment	39.8%	50.9%	9.3%	2.31
Trauma counseling	39.8%	53.7%	6.5%	2.33
Public transportation	38.9%	39.8%	21.3%	2.18
Sex offender treatment	37.4%	51.4%	11.2%	2.26
Suicide Prevention	31.5%	58.3%	10.2%	2.21
Dating violence treatment/intervention	28.0%	58.9%	13.1%	2.15
Food boxes	25.2%	56.1%	18.7%	2.07
Educational programs (obtaining financial aid, GED classes, etc.)	19.6%	60.7%	19.6%	2.00
Court-based diversion programs	19.6%	44.9%	35.5%	1.84

Please rate the need for the following resources in juvenile detention facilities in your area.

Item	Percent "High"	Percent "Moderate"	Percent "Low"	Average Score
Reentry services	51.4%	35.2%	13.3%	2.38
Co-occurring mental health and substance misuse treatment	48.1%	42.6%	9.3%	2.39
Mental health treatment	45.8%	44.9%	9.3%	2.36
Life skills programs	45.4%	45.4%	9.3%	2.36
Sex offender treatment	38.3%	47.7%	14.0%	2.24
Trauma counseling	33.3%	55.6%	11.1%	2.22
Substance misuse treatment	29.9%	59.8%	10.3%	2.20
Dating violence treatment	29.8%	55.8%	14.4%	2.15
Sharing of information on juvenile offenders	24.5%	45.3%	30.2%	1.94
Court-based juvenile diversion programs	20.8%	46.2%	33.0%	1.88
Educational programs	17.6%	53.7%	28.7%	1.89
Validated risk and need assessment tools	10.3%	52.3%	37.4%	1.73

Adult Corrections

Number of respondents = 86

Respondent's Job Role

Item	Percent
Felony probation/parole officer	57.0%
Jail correctional officer	5.8%
Prison correctional officer	5.8%
Prison administrator	2.3%
Prison treatment staff	1.2%
<i>Other (write-in answer)</i>	26.7%
<i>Declined to Answer</i>	1.2%

What do you consider to be the top three public safety issues that need to be addressed in your area?

Item	Percent
Fentanyl	62.8%
Repeat offenders	53.5%
Crime related to mental illnesses	52.3%
Illicit drug use	34.9%
Illicit drug sales	22.1%
Domestic violence	15.1%
Sexual assault/rape	15.1%
Addressing victim needs/trauma	12.8%
Gun violence	11.6%
Police-community relations	9.3%
Gangs	8.1%
Opioid misuse	8.1%
Crime related to alcohol use	7.0%
Prescription drug misuse	4.7%
Human Trafficking	3.5%
Stalking	3.5%
Property crime	2.3%
Juvenile delinquency	1.2%
<i>Other/Write-in Answer</i>	8.1%

Please rate the need for the following resources in your agency.

Item	Percent "High"	Percent "Moderate"	Percent "Low"	Average Score
Staff well-being	54.7%	34.9%	10.5%	2.44
Funding for treatment programming	41.2%	38.8%	20.0%	2.21
Specialized and/or advanced training for staff	40.7%	46.5%	12.8%	2.28
Funding for diversion programs	40.0%	36.5%	23.5%	2.16
Data from other agencies	34.9%	52.3%	12.8%	2.22
Collaboration with community-based services regarding offenders released into the community	32.9%	45.9%	21.2%	2.12
New or updated technology/equipment	32.6%	47.7%	19.8%	2.13
Program evaluations	31.0%	46.4%	22.6%	2.08
Validated risk and need assessment tools	25.6%	37.2%	37.2%	1.88
Technical assistance with data collection	18.6%	50.0%	31.4%	1.87
Tools for data analysis and/or reporting	18.6%	51.2%	30.2%	1.88

Please rate the need for staff training on the following topics in your agency.

Item	Percent "High"	Percent "Moderate"	Percent "Low"	Average Score
Mental health	57.0%	34.9%	8.1%	2.49
Trauma-informed care	40.7%	44.2%	15.1%	2.26
Staff safety	38.8%	42.4%	18.8%	2.20
Cognitive and/or developmental disabilities	38.8%	48.2%	12.9%	2.26
Human trafficking	28.2%	47.1%	24.7%	2.04
Substance abuse	26.7%	50.0%	23.3%	2.03
Accessing community resources	22.6%	58.3%	19.0%	2.04
Domestic violence/dating violence	22.1%	52.3%	25.6%	1.97
Validated risk and need assessment tools	21.4%	41.7%	36.9%	1.85
Core correctional practices	20.5%	44.6%	34.9%	1.86
Gender equity training	20.2%	31.0%	48.8%	1.71
Gender informed/responsive training	19.8%	32.6%	47.7%	1.72
Sexual assault	16.7%	45.2%	38.1%	1.79
Death in Custody Reporting Act (DCRA)	13.4%	29.3%	57.3%	1.56
Incarcerated people safety	11.8%	44.7%	43.5%	1.68

Please rate the need for the following services in your area.

Item	Percent "High"	Percent "Moderate"	Percent "Low"	Average Score
Co-occurring mental health and substance misuse treatment	58.5%	34.1%	7.3%	2.51
Mental health treatment	57.8%	34.9%	7.2%	2.51
Housing assistance	52.4%	36.6%	11.0%	2.41
Trauma counseling	47.6%	40.2%	12.2%	2.35
Public transportation	43.9%	41.5%	14.6%	2.29
Child care	41.5%	43.9%	14.6%	2.27
Life skills programs	37.8%	46.3%	15.9%	2.22
Sex offender treatment	34.1%	39.0%	26.8%	2.07
Domestic violence treatment/intervention	29.3%	52.4%	18.3%	2.11
Job skills training	28.0%	52.4%	19.5%	2.09
Substance misuse treatment	27.7%	55.4%	16.9%	2.11
Suicide Prevention	27.2%	50.6%	22.2%	2.05
Finding/maintaining employment	26.8%	51.2%	22.0%	2.05
Community mentors	22.0%	57.3%	20.7%	2.01
Health care	14.8%	61.7%	23.5%	1.91
Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE)	14.8%	56.8%	28.4%	1.86
Educational programs (obtaining financial aid, GED classes, etc.)	14.5%	60.2%	25.3%	1.89
Food boxes	11.0%	58.5%	30.5%	1.80

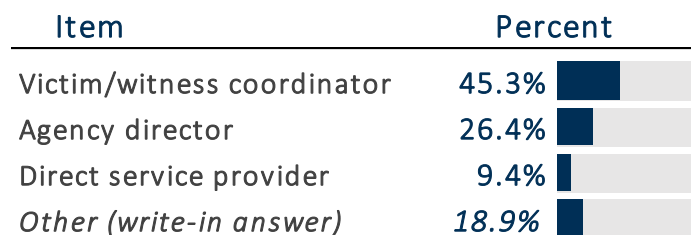
Please rate the need for the following prison/facility resources in your area.

Item	Percent "High"	Percent "Moderate"	Percent "Low"	Average Score
Mental health treatment	59.0%	30.1%	10.8%	2.48
Trauma counseling	54.9%	30.5%	14.6%	2.40
Co-occurring mental health and substance misuse treatment	53.7%	35.4%	11.0%	2.43
Life skills programs	45.1%	35.4%	19.5%	2.26
Job skills training	34.1%	43.9%	22.0%	2.12
Substance misuse treatment	29.3%	52.4%	18.3%	2.11
Sex offender treatment	29.3%	41.5%	29.3%	2.00
Community mentors	29.3%	47.6%	23.2%	2.06
Domestic violence treatment/intervention	25.6%	51.2%	23.2%	2.02
Educational programs (obtaining financial aid, GED classes, etc.)	22.9%	47.0%	30.1%	1.93
Health care	14.6%	53.7%	31.7%	1.83

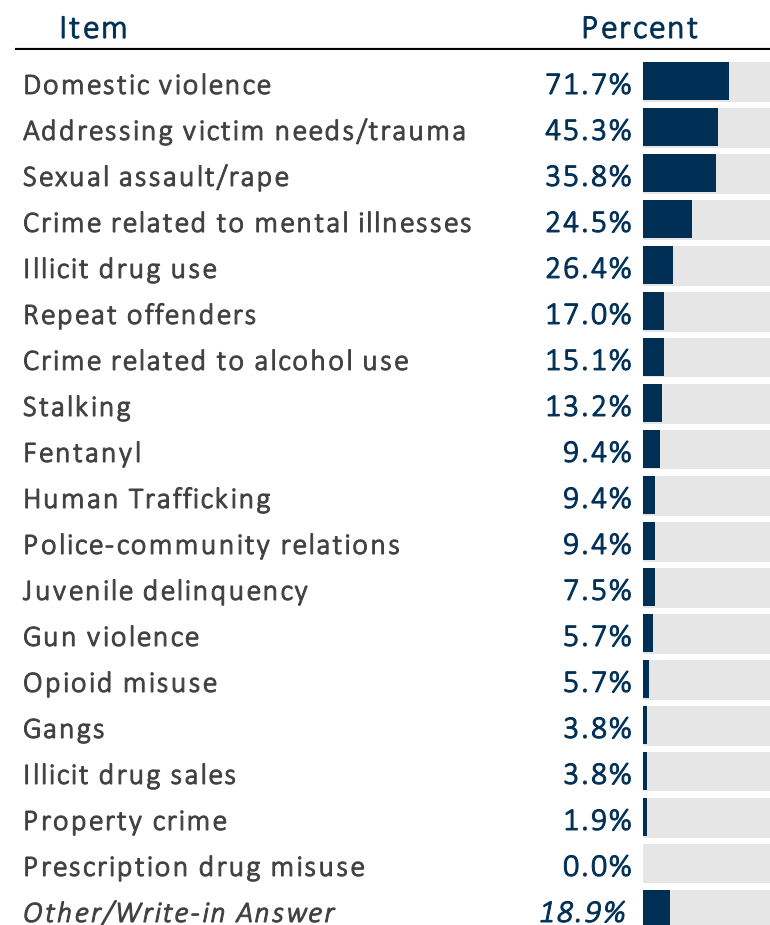
Victim Services

Number of respondents = 53

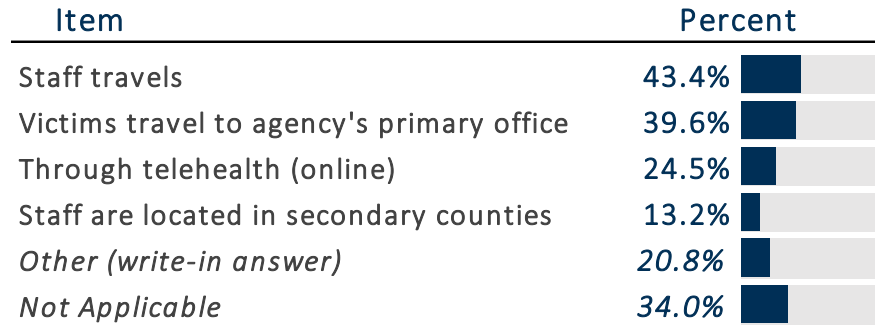
Respondent's Job Role



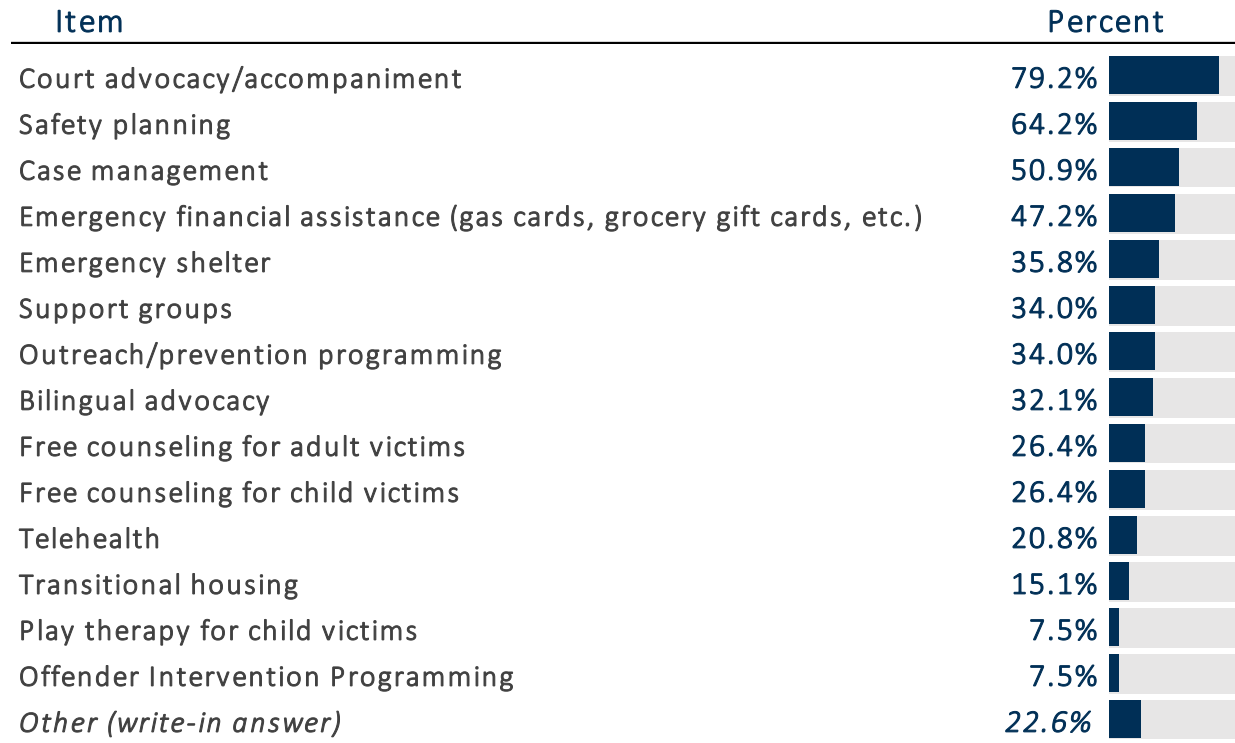
What do you consider to be the top three public safety issues that need to be addressed in your area?



How does your agency provide services to multiple counties?



Which of the following services does your agency currently provide?



Of the following populations, which three have the most unmet victim service needs in your area?

Item	Percent
Homeless or living in poverty	54.7%
Victims with mental health conditions	50.9%
Victims struggling with substance use	39.6%
Victims with limited English proficiency	35.8%
Victims with disabilities	30.2%
Elderly	17.0%
Victims living in correctional settings	15.1%
Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, or intersex	15.1%
Immigrants, refugees, or asylum seekers	11.3%
American Indian or Alaska Native	7.5%
D/deaf or hard of hearing	7.5%
Hispanic or Latino	5.7%
<i>Other (write-in answer)</i>	7.5%

Please rate the need for the following civil legal services in your area.

Item	Percent "High"	Percent "Moderate"	Percent "Low"	Average Score
Legal advice or consultation	52.0%	32.0%	16.0%	2.36
Legal representation for family law matters (divorce, custody)	49.0%	42.9%	8.2%	2.41
Legal representation for other civil matters (eviction, immigration, etc.)	46.9%	44.9%	8.2%	2.39
Legal representation for protection orders	42.9%	42.9%	14.3%	2.29
Civil legal advocacy/court accompaniment	40.8%	34.7%	24.5%	2.16

Please rate the need for the following criminal justice services in your area.

Item	Percent "High"	Percent "Moderate"	Percent "Low"	Average Score
Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE)	45.8%	39.6%	14.6%	2.31
Criminal justice system information/advocacy/court accompaniment	27.5%	39.2%	33.3%	1.94
Victim notification of offender and case status	26.5%	36.7%	36.7%	1.90
Restitution information and assistance	24.0%	36.0%	40.0%	1.84
Help applying for victim compensation	20.4%	38.8%	40.8%	1.80

Please rate the need for the following counseling and treatment services in your area.

Item	Percent "High"	Percent "Moderate"	Percent "Low"	Average Score
Mental health treatment	68.6%	25.5%	5.9%	2.63
Free victim counseling for adults	65.4%	23.1%	11.5%	2.54
Free victim counseling for children	64.7%	29.4%	5.9%	2.59
Support groups	49.0%	39.2%	11.8%	2.37
Substance misuse treatment	48.0%	44.0%	8.0%	2.40
Alternative therapy (yoga, art classes, etc.)	42.0%	40.0%	18.0%	2.24

Please rate the need for the following services for child/teen victims in your area.

Item	Percent "High"	Percent "Moderate"	Percent "Low"	Average Score
Play therapy for child victims	49.0%	42.9%	8.2%	2.41
Services for victims of teen dating violence (outreach, support groups, classes, etc.)	45.1%	45.1%	9.8%	2.40
Certified forensic interviewers	38.0%	40.0%	22.0%	2.16
Child Advocacy Center	38.0%	38.0%	24.0%	2.14

Please rate the need for the following housing services in your area.

Item	Percent "High"	Percent "Moderate"	Percent "Low"	Average Score
Affordable housing	86.5%	9.6%	3.8%	2.83
Transitional housing	66.0%	30.0%	4.0%	2.62
Emergency shelter	64.0%	28.0%	8.0%	2.56

Please rate the need for the following financial and other services in your area.

Item	Percent "High"	Percent "Moderate"	Percent "Low"	Average Score
Emergency financial assistance (rent/utility assistance, gas cards, etc.)	67.3%	25.0%	7.7%	2.60
Transportation	62.7%	31.4%	5.9%	2.57
Child care	60.8%	31.4%	7.8%	2.53
Free or low-cost dental/medical care	50.0%	42.3%	7.7%	2.42
Parenting classes	46.2%	46.2%	7.7%	2.38
Suicide Prevention	46.0%	48.0%	6.0%	2.40
Financial literacy education	34.0%	56.0%	10.0%	2.24
Employment services	30.0%	56.0%	14.0%	2.16
Safe firearm storage/locks	22.0%	54.0%	24.0%	1.98

Please rate the need for the following resources in your agency.

Item	Percent "High"	Percent "Moderate"	Percent "Low"	Average Score
Staff well-being programs	45.3%	37.7%	17.0%	2.28
Interpreters or bilingual support	45.1%	39.2%	15.7%	2.29
Specialized and/or advanced training for staff	41.5%	47.2%	11.3%	2.30
Cultural competency training	29.4%	49.0%	21.6%	2.08
Data from other agencies	24.0%	56.0%	20.0%	2.04
Tools for data analysis and/or reporting	24.0%	42.0%	34.0%	1.90
New or updated technology/equipment	23.1%	50.0%	26.9%	1.96
Technical assistance with data collection	20.0%	40.0%	40.0%	1.80
Assistance with program evaluations	18.0%	52.0%	30.0%	1.88

Judiciary/Courts

Number of respondents = 42

Respondent's Job Role

Item	Percent
Magistrate Judge	42.9%
District Judge	21.4%
Prosecutor	19.0%
Idaho Supreme Court staff	4.8%
Other (write-in answer)	11.9%

What do you consider to be the top three public safety issues that need to be addressed in your area?

Item	Percent
Crime related to mental illnesses	47.6%
Illicit drug use	45.2%
Fentanyl	31.0%
Domestic violence	28.6%
Crime related to alcohol use	26.2%
Addressing victim needs/trauma	23.8%
Repeat offenders	23.8%
Sexual assault/rape	16.7%
Police-community relations	11.9%
Gangs	11.9%
Juvenile delinquency	9.5%
Illicit drug sales	7.1%
Opioid misuse	7.1%
Gun violence	4.8%
Human Trafficking	4.8%
Property crime	2.4%
Prescription drug misuse	2.4%
Stalking	2.4%
Other/Write-in Answer	16.7%

Please rate the need for the following resources in your agency.

Item	Percent "High"	Percent "Moderate"	Percent "Low"	Average Score
Funding for treatment programming	66.7%	16.7%	16.7%	2.50
Funding for diversion programs	54.8%	21.4%	23.8%	2.31
Evaluations of specialty courts	48.7%	23.1%	28.2%	2.21
Interpreters or bilingual support	43.9%	19.5%	36.6%	2.07
Validated risk and need assessment tools	38.1%	31.0%	31.0%	2.07
Ability to view individuals throughout the system (from arrest to sentence completion)	31.7%	43.9%	24.4%	2.07
Staff well-being programs	31.0%	26.2%	42.9%	1.88
Specialized and/or advanced training for staff	28.6%	50.0%	21.4%	2.07
New or updated technology/equipment	16.7%	47.6%	35.7%	1.81
Data from other agencies	14.3%	47.6%	38.1%	1.76
Technical assistance with data collection/analysis	7.1%	50.0%	42.9%	1.64
Tools for data analysis and/or reporting	7.1%	52.4%	40.5%	1.67

Please rate the need for staff training on the following topics in your agency.

Item	Percent "High"	Percent "Moderate"	Percent "Low"	Average Score
Mental health	57.1%	38.1%	4.8%	2.52
Accessing community resources	43.9%	41.5%	14.6%	2.29
Cognitive and/or developmental disabilities	36.6%	39.0%	24.4%	2.12
Substance misuse	29.3%	53.7%	17.1%	2.12
Domestic violence/dating violence	24.4%	53.7%	22.0%	2.02
Validated risk and need assessment tools	23.1%	61.5%	15.4%	2.08
Sexual assault/rape	22.5%	60.0%	17.5%	2.05
Trauma-informed care	22.0%	43.9%	34.1%	1.88
Child abuse	17.1%	68.3%	14.6%	2.02
Stalking	17.1%	53.7%	29.3%	1.88
Strangulation	17.1%	51.2%	31.7%	1.85
Human trafficking	17.1%	48.8%	34.1%	1.83
Gender informed/responsive training	14.6%	34.1%	51.2%	1.63
Implicit bias	12.5%	40.0%	47.5%	1.65

Please rate the need for the following services in your area.

Item	Percent "High"	Percent "Moderate"	Percent "Low"	Average Score
Mental health treatment	92.5%	5.0%	2.5%	2.90
Co-occurring mental health and substance misuse treatment	82.5%	15.0%	2.5%	2.80
Substance misuse treatment	75.0%	22.5%	2.5%	2.73
Sex offender treatment	52.5%	37.5%	10.0%	2.43
Domestic violence treatment/intervention	50.0%	40.0%	10.0%	2.40
Early intervention programs for at-risk youth	48.7%	33.3%	17.9%	2.31
Suicide Prevention	40.0%	42.5%	17.5%	2.23
Court-based adult diversion programs	35.9%	41.0%	23.1%	2.13
Agency collaboration regarding individuals released into the community	35.9%	51.3%	12.8%	2.23
Services for crime victims	30.8%	56.4%	12.8%	2.18
Court-based juvenile diversion programs	25.6%	46.2%	28.2%	1.97
Agency collaboration regarding individuals in the pre-sentencing phase	23.7%	44.7%	31.6%	1.92
Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE)	23.7%	47.4%	28.9%	1.95
Validated risk and need assessment tools	22.5%	55.0%	22.5%	2.00

Please indicate how often the following information is available for sentencing offenders.

NOTE: Items are scored on a scale from 1 (never) to 5 (always).

Judges

Item	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	In Most Cases	Always	Average Score
Sufficient information to identify offenders' alcohol or drug problems.	0.0%	0.0%	44.0%	40.0%	16.0%	3.72
Sufficient information to identify offenders' mental health needs.	0.0%	28.0%	52.0%	16.0%	4.0%	2.96
Sufficient information to identify offenders' risk level in violent cases.	0.0%	32.0%	44.0%	12.0%	8.0%	2.96
Sentencing options to meet substance misuse treatment needs of adult offenders.	0.0%	8.0%	64.0%	20.0%	4.0%	3.21
Sentencing options to meet substance misuse treatment needs of juvenile offenders.	0.0%	12.0%	36.0%	36.0%	0.0%	3.29
Cooperation from public agencies in providing drug-related treatment for persons sentenced.	4.0%	40.0%	28.0%	24.0%	4.0%	2.84

Prosecutors

Item	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	In Most Cases	Always	Average Score
Sufficient information to identify offenders' alcohol or drug problems.	0.0%	12.5%	37.5%	50.0%	0.0%	3.38
Sufficient information to identify offenders' mental health needs.	0.0%	12.5%	50.0%	37.5%	0.0%	3.25
Sufficient information to identify offenders' risk level in violent cases.	12.5%	0.0%	50.0%	37.5%	0.0%	3.13
Sentencing options to meet substance misuse treatment needs of adult offenders.	0.0%	12.5%	50.0%	37.5%	0.0%	3.25
Sentencing options to meet substance misuse treatment needs of juvenile offenders.	0.0%	25.0%	50.0%	12.5%	12.5%	3.13
Cooperation from public agencies in providing drug-related treatment for persons sentenced.	0.0%	12.5%	62.5%	25.0%	0.0%	3.13

Sentencing and Bail/Pre-trial Options

NOTE: Available answers were “yes” or “no”.

Judges

Item	Percent
I have adequate sentencing options.	43.5%
I have adequate bail/pre-trial options.	68.0%

Prosecutors

Item	Percent
There are adequate bail/pre-trial options.	87.5%

Elected Community Leaders

Number of respondents = 32

Respondent's Elected Role

Item	Percent
County commissioner	46.9%
Legislator	46.9%
Mayor or other city executive	3.1%
Other (write-in answer)	3.1%

What do you consider to be the three most important crime-related issues in your community?

Item	Percent
Fentanyl	56.3%
Domestic violence	40.6%
Illicit drug sales	37.5%
Crime related to mental illnesses	28.1%
Illicit drug use	28.1%
Sexual assault/rape	18.8%
Police-community relations	15.6%
Human Trafficking	12.5%
Opioid misuse	12.5%
Repeat offenders	12.5%
Addressing victim needs/trauma	9.4%
Crime related to alcohol use	9.4%
Property crime	9.4%
Prescription drug misuse	6.3%
Gun violence	3.1%
Gangs	0.0%
Juvenile delinquency	0.0%
Stalking	0.0%
Other/Write-in Answer	9.4%

Please rate the need for the following resources in your community.

Item	Percent "High"	Percent "Moderate"	Percent "Low"	Average Score
Mental health treatment	59.4%	34.4%	6.3%	2.53
Suicide Prevention	53.3%	40.0%	6.7%	2.47
Information sharing between criminal justice agencies	50.0%	40.0%	10.0%	2.40
Co-occurring mental health and substance misuse treatment	48.4%	48.4%	3.2%	2.45
Substance misuse treatment	41.9%	54.8%	3.2%	2.39
Sex offender treatment	35.5%	54.8%	9.7%	2.26
Early intervention programs for at-risk youth	32.3%	61.3%	6.5%	2.26
Services for child victims of crime	32.3%	58.1%	9.7%	2.23
Data/research to inform criminal justice policy-making	30.0%	50.0%	20.0%	2.10
Domestic violence treatment/intervention	29.0%	58.1%	12.9%	2.16
Services for youth who "age out" of the juvenile justice system	29.0%	51.6%	19.4%	2.10
Court-based juvenile diversion programs	29.0%	48.4%	22.6%	2.06
Court-based adult diversion programs	26.7%	53.3%	20.0%	2.07
Services for adult victims of crime	25.8%	45.2%	29.0%	1.97
Sentencing reform	25.8%	51.6%	22.6%	2.03
Services for vulnerable adult victims of crime	23.3%	53.3%	23.3%	2.00
Safe firearm storage/locks	22.6%	25.8%	51.6%	1.71

Please rank the JAG Purpose Areas from 1 to 9, with 1 being the highest funding priority in order to improve Idaho’s public safety.

NOTE: Average scores are reverse scored from respondent rankings (i.e., 9 = highest funding priority).

Item	Average Score	Percent of #1 Votes
Mental health programs (law enforcement/corrections settings)	6.23	20.0%
Drug treatment and enforcement programs	6.19	15.6%
Prevention and education programs	5.66	19.4%
Prosecution and court programs	5.41	6.5%
Law enforcement programs	5.39	25.8%
Implementation of state crisis intervention court proceedings	5.06	6.5%
Corrections and community corrections programs	4.20	3.3%
Crime victim and witness programs (other than victim compensation)	3.88	0.0%
Planning, evaluation, and technology improvement programs	3.35	0.0%

Mental health programs (law enforcement/corrections settings)

Ranking	Percent
First	20.0%
Second	16.7%
Third	6.7%
Fourth	16.7%
Fifth	6.7%
Sixth	16.7%
Seventh	13.3%
Eighth	0.0%
Nineth	0.0%

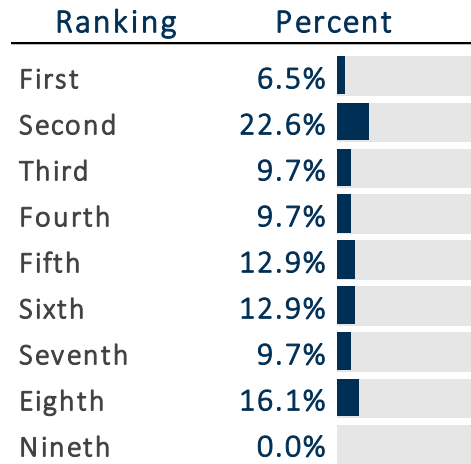
Drug treatment and enforcement programs

Ranking	Percent
First	15.6%
Second	15.6%
Third	18.8%
Fourth	18.8%
Fifth	12.5%
Sixth	9.4%
Seventh	6.3%
Eighth	3.1%
Nineth	0.0%

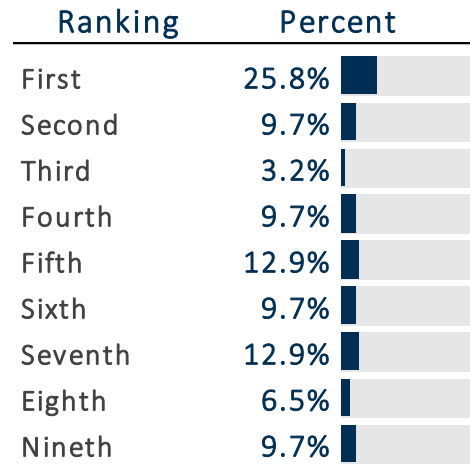
Prevention and education programs

Ranking	Percent
First	19.4%
Second	3.2%
Third	22.6%
Fourth	6.5%
Fifth	12.9%
Sixth	16.1%
Seventh	6.5%
Eighth	6.5%
Nineth	9.4%

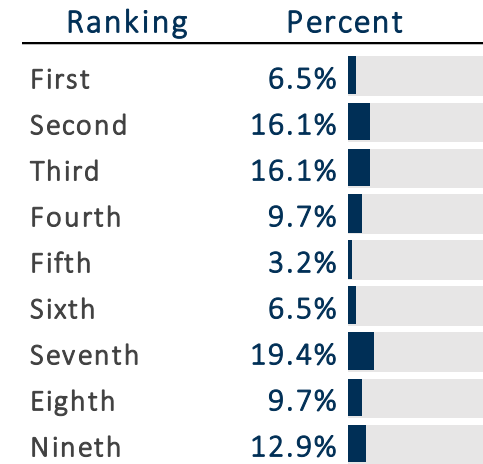
Prosecution and court programs



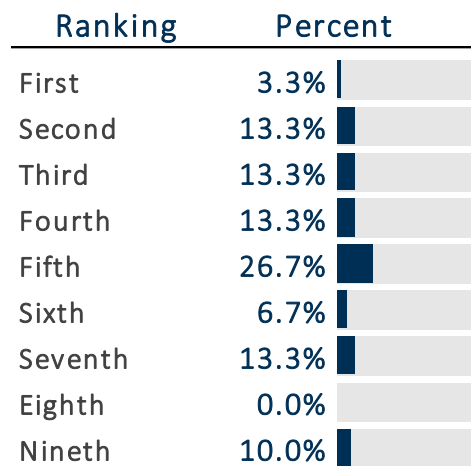
Law enforcement programs



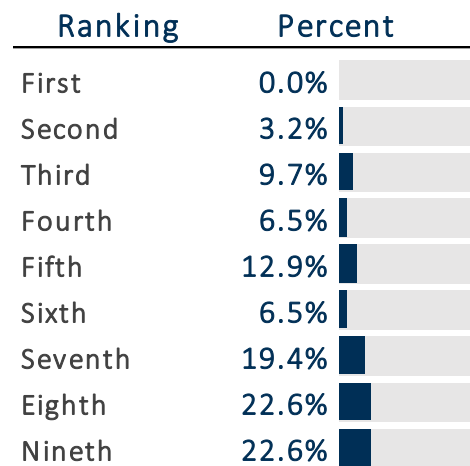
Implementation of state crisis intervention court proceedings



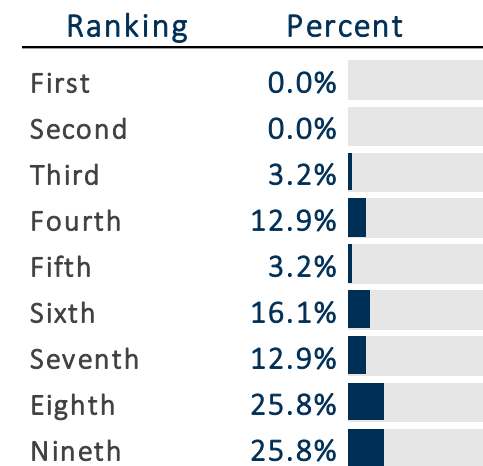
Corrections and community corrections programs



Crime victim and witness programs (other than victim compensation)



Planning, evaluation, and technology improvement programs





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