



Idaho Criminal Justice Needs Assessment:
A Survey of Criminal Justice Practitioners and Community Leaders

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Published: May 2020

This report was supported by Award No. Grant No. 2017-DJ-BX-0097 Subaward No. 17BJAG78 and 18BJ1778 awarded by the Bureau of Justice Assistance, Office of Justice Programs through the Idaho State Police. The opinions, findings, and conclusions or recommendations expressed in this publication/program/exhibition are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Department of Justice or the Idaho State Police.

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Executive Summary

During the summer of 2019, the Idaho Statistical Analysis Center (ISAC) conducted a survey of criminal justice practitioners and community leaders to evaluate the state of the justice system in Idaho and identify areas in need of additional resources. In total, ISAC received 615 responses from across six different sectors of the justice system. These responses were supplemented with state administrative law enforcement and behavioral health data sources. Key findings from the survey and data review are presented below.

Total Violent Crime

- Between 2008 and 2017, the number of violent crime victims known to law enforcement decreased by 10%.
- In 2017, 21% of all criminal offenses reported to the Idaho Incident-Based Reporting System were violent offenses.
- Survey respondents did not rank violent crime or related community issues (such as “gun violence” and “gangs”) as a high priority in their communities.

Sexual and Domestic Violence

- Between 2008 and 2017, the number of sexual assault victims known to law enforcement decreased by 10%, and the number of intimate partner violence victims decreased by 9%. However, between 2017 and 2018, Idaho has experienced a 15% increase in the number of reported sexual assault victims and a 3% increase in intimate partner violence victims.
- Survey respondents ranked “domestic violence” as the 5th-highest public safety issue, with 24% selecting it as a “top three public safety problem” in their communities.
- Similarly, 73% of survey respondents indicated that “domestic/dating violence intervention programs” are either unavailable or insufficient in their communities or more programs would be helpful. .

Drug-Related Crime

- Between 2008 and 2017, the total number of drug arrests increased by 91%. Three substances (heroin, meth/amphetamines, and marijuana) contributed heavily to that increase.
- “Illicit drug use” and “opioid abuse” ranked as two of the top five public safety concerns among survey respondents, with “illicit drug use” ranking 1st across all sectors. More than half (52%) of all respondents identified “illicit drug use” as a “top three public safety problem.”
- Many survey respondents said they would like to see court diversion programs and treatment options in correctional settings expanded in order to better deal with the influx of offenders with substance abuse treatment needs.

Mental Health

- “Crime related to mental illness” ranked as the 2nd-highest public safety problem among all survey respondents; 38% identified it as a “top three public safety problem”.
- “Mental health programs” and “co-occurring mental health and substance abuse programs” ranked as the top two community resource needs among survey respondents (95% and 89%,

respectively, rated these programs as “moderate” or “high” need). These services are needed for both offenders and crime victims.

Victim Services

- Despite the fact that the number of victims known to law enforcement has been declining, some indicators of demand for victim services have been increasing. The number of victims receiving programs paid with federal grant funds increased 11% from 2016 to 2018.
- Resources for victim services are scarce across the state, and victims in rural areas are especially underserved. The majority of federal grant funding for victim services ends up with agencies in urban centers.

According to survey respondents, the most urgent needs for crime victims include: 1) housing/shelter, 2) civil legal representation 2) transportation, 3) mental health services, and 3) emergency financial assistance.

Common Agency-Level Needs

- The highest-rated agency needs across all sectors is “pay increases for staff”. Nearly all (90%) respondents rated better staff compensation as a “moderate” or “high” need for their agency. The percentages by sector range from 85% (victim services) to 98% (adult corrections).
- Staff training on mental health topics is also a significant agency need, with 88% of respondents rating it as a “moderate” or “high” need for their agency.
- Respondents who serve rural areas say they often rely on urban centers to provide services. This creates multiple access problems for rural residents, including long-distance travel and client backlogs at agencies in urban areas. Respondents want to see services for both victims and offenders expanded in rural areas to alleviate these problems.

Introduction

The Idaho State Police (ISP) Planning, 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 (“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 in order to set funding priorities and maximize the effectiveness of federal funds awarded to Idaho.

In August 2019, the Idaho Statistical Analysis Center (ISAC), the research arm of PGR, developed and administered a system-wide survey to solicit the opinions of front-line staff throughout Idaho’s criminal justice system. Input was gathered from law enforcement officers, juvenile justice practitioners, victim service providers, and corrections and court staff. That survey, supplemented with existing data, combine to form the basis of this report. It is meant to give the SAA, the Council, and ICJC a comprehensive picture of the landscape of the justice system in Idaho in order to inform the strategic planning process and improve the justice system for all Idahoans.

Current Data and Crime Trends in Idaho

Trends in Violent and Drug Crime

Overall, the number of serious criminal offenses reported to law enforcement in Idaho has risen slowly since 2014. According to Idaho State Police Bureau of Criminal Identification’s annual analysis of IIBRS¹ data, the number of “Group A”² offenses reported in 2018 was 88,269, up from 80,547 in 2014.³ However, due to population increase during that same time, the crime rate fell slightly from 2017 to 2018 to roughly five offenses per 1,000 residents. Of the “Group A” offenses reported, 47% were property offenses, 32% were society offenses (such as drug offenses), and 21% were violent offenses.

The Idaho Statistical Analysis Center (ISAC) has used IIBRS data to conduct trend analyses and create interactive data dashboards.⁴ Between 2008 and 2017, Idaho has seen a 10% decrease in the total number of violent crime victims known to law enforcement, and a 14% decrease in the number of individuals arrested for violent crimes.⁵ The number of intimate partner violence victims has decreased

¹ Law enforcement data is reported to Idaho State Police through the Idaho Incident-Based Reporting System (IIBRS).

² “Group A” offenses are violent offenses and serious property offenses like theft, burglary, and fraud. Drug offenses are also “Group A” offenses. Alcohol offenses (including DUI), some crimes against society (like trespassing), and disorderly conduct are considered “Group B” offenses, and are not documented unless an arrest is made.

³ Bureau of Criminal Identification, Idaho State Police. (2018, July). *Crime in Idaho 2018*. Retrieved from <https://nibrs.isp.idaho.gov/CrimeInIdaho/CrimePublication/CrimePublicationReports>

⁴ ISAC dashboards can be accessed at <https://isp.idaho.gov/pgr/sac/>

⁵ Idaho Statistical Analysis Center. (n.d.). *Crime in Idaho – Violence*. Retrieved from <https://isp.idaho.gov/pgr/sac/crime-in-idaho-violence/>

9% in that time, and the number of sexual assault victims has decreased 10%. However, between 2017 and 2018, Idaho has experienced a 15% increase in the number of reported sexual assault victims and a 3% increase in intimate partner violence victims.

While indicators of violent crime have been trending lower, indicators of drug crime have been headed in the opposite direction. Between 2008 and 2017, there was a 91% increase in the number of drug arrests in Idaho, with heroin (up 1,703%), meth/amphetamines (up 249%), and marijuana (up 82%) driving the growth. The number of arrestees who were physically arrested, meaning they spent a period of time in police custody and/or in jail, increased by 72% during that time.

Suspected drug and alcohol use is also increasingly associated with violent crime. In 2017, the offender was suspected of being under the influence of alcohol in 79% of violent incidents. Since 2008, the number of sexual assaults in which the offender was suspected of being under the influence of drugs increased by 109% and the number of aggravated assaults in which the offender was suspected of being under the influence of drugs increased by 87%.

The surge in drug arrests is putting a burden on not only law enforcement, but on state and local corrections systems as well. At the end of 2017, Idaho had the second-highest state prisoner rate in the western United States. Five of every 1,000 Idaho residents was incarcerated in a state prison (Arizona was the highest at six per 1,000 residents), despite Idaho having one of the lowest property and violent crime rates among the 11 western states. Additionally, at year-end 2016, 1 of every 25 adult Idahoans was under state or local correctional supervision (in prison or jail, or on probation or parole)⁶. Between 2010 and 2017, 43% of individuals under the supervision of the Idaho Department of Correction⁷ were serving a sentence for at least one drug charge, and 31% were only serving sentences for drug crimes. According to the Idaho Department of Correction FY 2019 Population Overview, the number of incarcerated individuals convicted of a drug crime increased by approximately 10% between FY 2018 and FY 2019 and individuals on felony probation or parole convicted of a drug crime increased by roughly 14%⁸.

Behavioral Health Services for Offenders

As of January 2020, Idaho had 67 treatment courts that use a more intense intervention for criminal justice involved individuals with behavioral health needs and a high risk for continued criminal behavior (or those with an open child protection case). In fiscal year 2019, 2,640 individuals were served in Idaho's treatment courts⁹, up from 2,043 who were active participants in 2016. However, a 2016 analysis estimated that 2,719 adults and 65 juveniles sentenced to probation or incarceration in 2016 were eligible for a treatment court (formerly problem-solving court), but were not admitted.¹⁰ Given the

⁶ Bureau of Justice Statistics. (n.d.). *Corrections statistical analysis tool – Prisoners* [Online data explorer]. Retrieved from <https://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=nps>

⁷ The Idaho Department of Correction administers Idaho's state prison system, as well as its felony probation and parole programs.

⁸ The Idaho Department of Correction. (FY 2019). *FY 2019 Population Overview*. Retrieved from https://www.idoc.idaho.gov/content/directors_office/evaluation_compliance.

⁹ The Idaho Supreme Court. *Treatment Courts: Report to the 2020 Legislature*. Retrieved from <https://isc.idaho.gov/psc/Treatment-Court-2020-Session-Final.pdf>

¹⁰ The Idaho Supreme Court. *Problem-Solving Courts: A Cost-Effective, Community Based Alternative*. 2018 Annual Report. Retrieved from <https://isc.idaho.gov/legislative/PSC-Annual-Report-2019-Session.pdf>

increases in drug arrests and population in Idaho, with only 2,640 individuals served in treatment courts in FY 2019 there is sure to be a substantial number of eligible but unadmitted individuals.

Justice-involved individuals who need substance abuse and/or mental health services often receive those services through the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare (IDHW). During State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2018,¹¹ 3,444 individuals received services through IDHW's Substance Use Disorders program, costing the state \$1.4 million.¹² Of those who received services, 21% had been ordered by a court to seek services. IDHW also provided Assertive Community Treatment¹³ services to 585 adults in SFY 2018. State Hospital South (SHS), which provides inpatient care for individuals referred by the courts for civil commitment or competency restoration, admitted 575 adults in SFY 2018. Considering the median length of stay at SHS was 35 days, and the facility provided 28,753 patient days of care at a cost of \$612 per patient per day, the estimated cost of civil commitment and competency restoration cases to the State was about \$17.5 million in SFY 2018 alone.

The annual community gap analysis performed by the Evaluation and Compliance division of the Idaho Department of Corrections and the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare found that approximately 80% of felony probationers and parolees in FY 2019 were in need of substance abuse treatment. This report also highlights that 39% of probationers and parolees with a moderate to high risk to recidivate did not receive Substance Use Disorder funding¹⁴, aftercare, or drug court services. In addition, approximately 31% of felony probation and parolees with severe mental health problems did not receive treatment while almost 22% with low to moderate mental health problems did not receive treatment.¹⁵

IDHW also provides behavioral health services to justice-involved youth. In SFY 2018, IDHW evaluated 466 children who had received a 20-511A court order.¹⁶ According to a 2018 ISAC report,¹⁷ 28% of youth under the supervision of the Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections (IDJC) between 2012 and 2016 had received at least one such court order, and 96% of those evaluated by IDHW had been diagnosed with at least one mental illness; 86% were diagnosed with at least two. That same analysis determined that 92% of youth in an IDJC facility between 2012 and 2016 suffered from a mental health and/or substance abuse issue as determined by IDJC clinicians upon arrival at IDJC. For females in custody, that number was 97%, with 65% experiencing co-occurring mental health and substance abuse problems. Youth with co-occurring issues had higher rates of past traumatic experiences, more often came from families where a household member was also involved in the justice system, had been abused and/or neglected more often, and more frequently suffered from suicidal ideations. All of these factors resulted

¹¹ Idaho's fiscal year begins on July 1 and ends on June 30 each year.

¹² Idaho Department of Health and Welfare. (2019, January). *Facts, figures and trends 2018-2019*. Retrieved from <https://healthandwelfare.idaho.gov/AboutUs/Facts,FiguresTrends/tabid/1127/Default.aspx>

¹³ Assertive Community Treatment (ACT) is an intensive program designed as an alternative to hospitalization for adults with serious and persistent mental illnesses.

¹⁴ This does not include treatments received in a prior year and self-pay or Medicaid/insurance paid treatment is unknown.

¹⁵ Idaho Department of Correction and Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, joint report to the legislature. (FY2019). *Annual Community Gap Analysis*. Retrieved from https://www.idoc.idaho.gov/content/directors_office/evaluation_compliance

¹⁶ Idaho Code § 20-511A allows the court to order mental health assessments and treatment plans if the youth is diagnosed with a "serious emotional disturbance".

¹⁷ Swerin, D. and Strauss, T. (2018, September). *Characteristics and outcomes of justice-involved youth in Idaho*. Retrieved from <https://isp.idaho.gov/wp-content/uploads/sites/16/documents/CharacteristicsandOutcomesofJustice-InvolvedYouthinIdaho.pdf>

in justice-involved youth with co-occurring issues being 54% more likely to be charged with a new crime as an adult after being released from IDJC custody. Within three years, 63% of those in the co-occurring group had been charged with a new crime, higher than the total rate of 56%. Overall, 70% of those charged with new crimes as adults were charged with a drug or alcohol crime.

Services for Crime Victims

Social and support services for those who have been victimized tend to be centered in Idaho's urban areas. A 2019 ISAC analysis¹⁸ found that while 42 of Idaho's 44 counties have at least one victim service agency within their boundaries, the majority (59%) of available grant funding was going to agencies in six urban counties, and 20 counties did not have a single victim service agency that was receiving grant funding.

Services for child victims of crime, specifically physical and/or sexual abuse, are spread especially thin. A recent ISAC survey of Idaho-based forensic interviewers found that children in rural areas could sometimes be required to travel more than 100 miles to receive services. Furthermore, 17% of respondents reported that they had difficulty scheduling a forensic interview¹⁹ during the previous year, usually because the distance victims need to travel is too great or because the nearest agency with a forensic interviewer on staff has a backlog of children waiting for services.

The study also found that although the rate of victimizations reported to law enforcement has declined, some indicators of demand for victim services have been increasing. In 2018, victim service agencies that received grant funding reported serving about 11% more victims than in 2016, and the number of claims approved by Idaho's Crime Victims Compensation Program increased by nearly 30% in that same time.

Survey Methods

ISAC developed six customized surveys, one for each sector of the justice system selected for participation in the survey (law enforcement, adult courts, adult corrections, juvenile justice, victim services, and government/community leaders). ISAC solicited input on the questions from a handful of practitioners, as well as the Council. After finalizing the questions, ISAC deployed the surveys in August and September 2019 through the online survey tool SurveyMonkey. The survey period was open for approximately 6 weeks, with reminder emails being sent to all contacts about once every other week. A total of 615 responses were received from all six sectors of the justice system .

Due to the use of a combination of convenience and snowball sampling, traditional response rates cannot be calculated, and are instead reported in terms of how many responses ISAC received from each sector. Email contact lists were compiled from publicly available documents such as agency directories and websites. In some cases, professional associations or agency heads were contacted and asked to distribute the survey to their members and/or staff. Each respondent was also asked to forward the survey link to other individuals who would be knowledgeable enough to complete the survey.

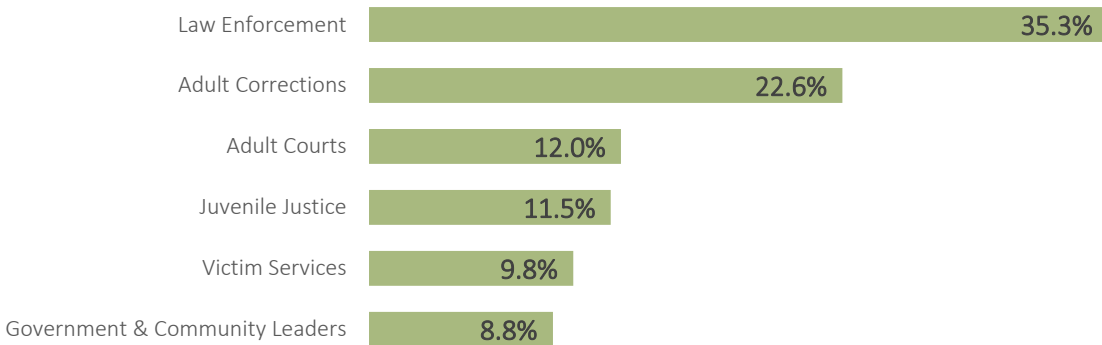
¹⁸ Idaho Statistical Analysis Center. (n.d). *Crime victim services in Idaho: An overview of state and non-profit assistance programs*. Retrieved from <https://isp.idaho.gov/pgr/crime-victim-services/>

¹⁹ Forensic interviews are a category of specialized, evidence-based approaches for interviewing children and vulnerable adults who have been victims of sexual and/or physical abuse, or have witnessed incidents of violence. More information can be found at <https://www.nationalcac.org/forensic-interview-services/>

Survey Results

Of the 615 responses, law enforcement officers made up just over one-third of the group (35%), and just under one-quarter of respondents work in the field of adult corrections (23%). Respondents varied from detention officers to agency directors.

Percentage of Responses by Sector



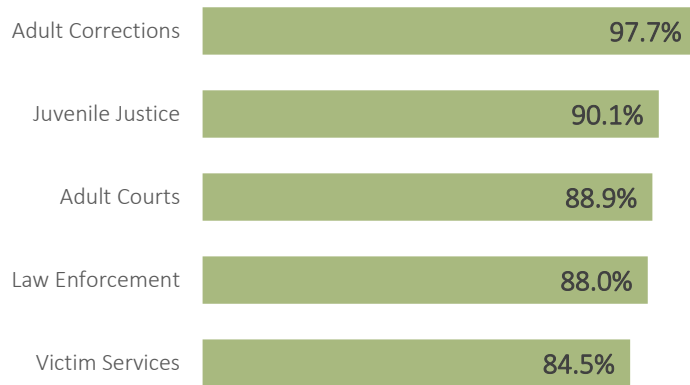
Common System-Wide Needs

Pay Increases for Staff

Staff compensation was the most common agency need, with a combined 59% of respondents rating increased pay as a “high” need²⁰. Increased pay was rated as one of the top three needs in each sector, and ranked as the number one agency need by respondents who work in adult corrections, juvenile justice, and victim services.

²⁰ Needs were rated 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.

Agency Need: Pay Increases for Staff
 "High" or "Moderate" Need



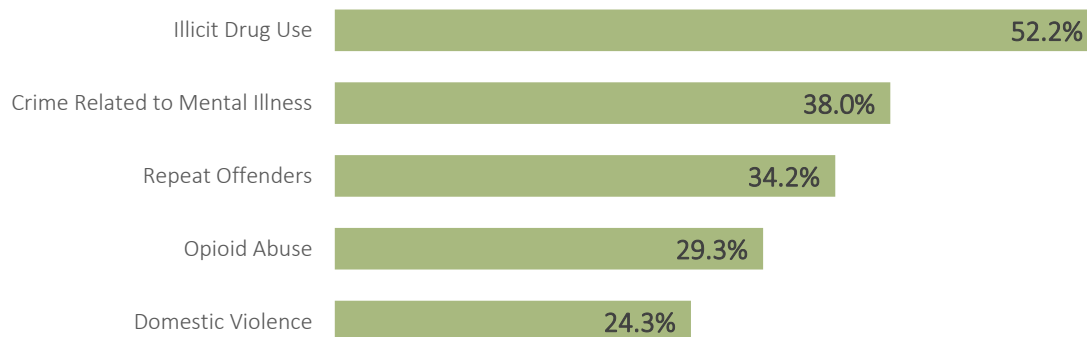
90%

of respondents said that
“pay increases for staff”
 is a high or moderate need in
 their agency.

Mental Health, Substance Abuse, and Co-Occurring Disorders

Issues related to mental health and substance abuse emerged as a common theme among all respondents. When respondents were asked to identify their top three public safety problems²¹, 52% identified “illicit drug use”, 38% selected “crime related to mental illness”, and 29% selected “opioid abuse”. “Illicit drug use” was the number one public safety problem in each sector.

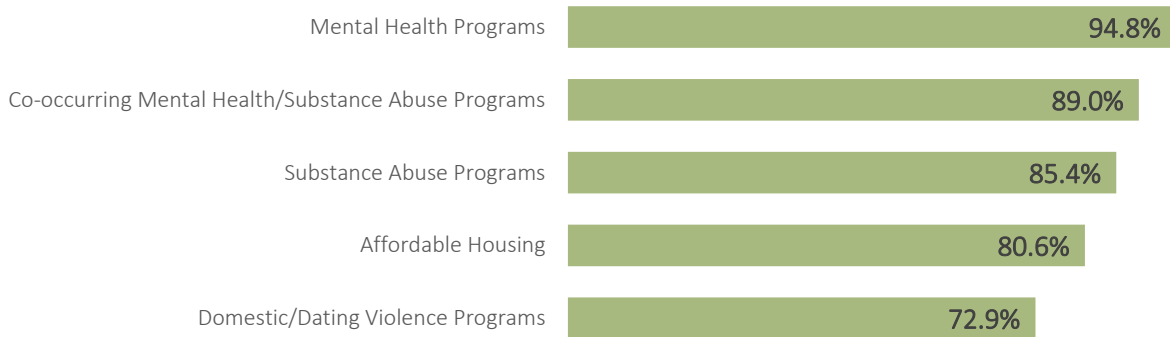
Top Public Safety Problems
 All Sectors



Respondents across all sectors consistently identified treatment programs for mental health (95%), substance abuse (85%), and co-occurring disorders (89%) as their top community needs. Stakeholders responded that mental health treatment didn’t exist or was insufficient to meet the needs of their communities (60% “high” need). The lack of, or insufficient programing in their communities for substance abuse (49% “high” need) and co-occurring disorders (59% “high” need) was also indicated by responses.

²¹ Although respondents were asked to pick three items, 15% of respondents selected more (9%) or less (6%) than three.

Community Resource Needs
All Sectors: "High" or "Moderate"



Respondents further identified mental health as an area of need in regards to staff training with 88% indicating trainings either did not exist or more training in this area would be helpful. Approximately 42% of respondents identified training in the area of mental health was a high need. Mental health was identified as the top training need by court staff (93% “high” or “moderate” need), law enforcement officers (87%), and adult corrections staff (87%). Among juvenile justice staff, mental health was tied for the highest training need with “cognitive and/or developmental disabilities” (87%).

Agency Need: Mental Health Training
"High" or "Moderate" Need



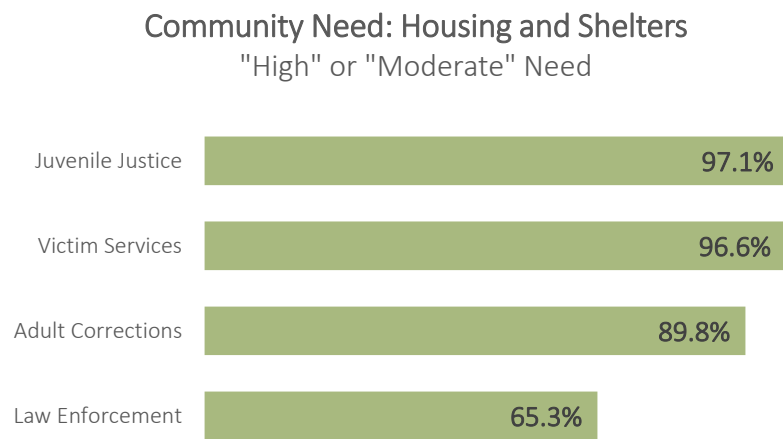
88%

of respondents said that **mental health training** is a high or moderate need in their agency.

Housing

A need for affordable housing and shelter space was a third common theme among all respondents (79% “high” or “moderate” need). The availability of affordable housing was identified by 44% of respondents as insufficient to meet their community’s needs (a “high” need). Those in the juvenile justice and victim

services sectors rated housing as a “high” or “moderate” need most often (97%) followed by adult corrections (90%).;The need for housing was ranked lowest among law enforcement officers (65%).



79%

of respondents said that **housing and shelter** is a high or moderate need in their community.

Rural Areas

Many respondents used the open-ended survey questions to highlight the additional resource scarcity in Idaho’s rural areas. Compared to urban centers, respondents pointed out that it is harder for justice-involved individuals in rural areas to access services that could help mitigate the effects of crime in their area. For example, multiple juvenile justice practitioners reported that there is a severe lack of community-based resources for justice-involved youth. Specific services needed for these youth include mental health services, substance abuse treatment, and sex offender aftercare services.

“We need more mental health services in the community and easier access for families to get those services.”

-- Juvenile Case Manager

Across all sectors, respondents noted that this lack of services in rural communities puts a burden on the person who needs those services. For many in rural areas, their only option for accessing services is to travel long distances to an urban center. Most respondents recognize that this creates a barrier to creating effective interventions, especially for youth, and places a large amount of stress on offenders and their families.

“Wraparound services in dire need of funding and support.”

-- Adult Treatment Provider

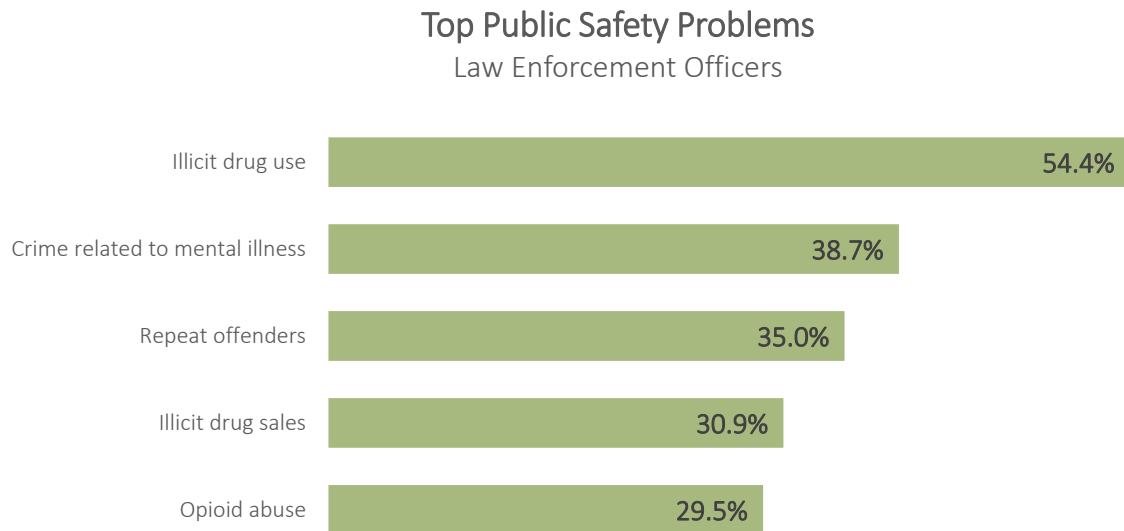
Law Enforcement

Response Rate

The law enforcement stakeholder survey was sent to police departments and sheriff’s offices across Idaho resulting in a total of 217 responses. For the purposes of this survey, “law enforcement personnel” was limited to commissioned staff only. Although most respondents (84%) reported that they serve a county with an urban center, there was at least one respondent from each of Idaho’s 44 counties, and 7% reported that they serve “all counties.”

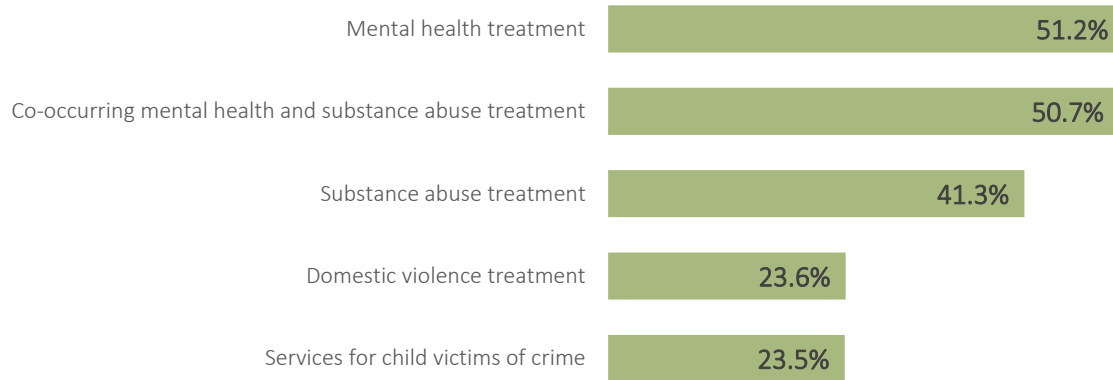
Community Problems and Needs

Respondents were asked to identify the three most important public safety problems in their communities. Issues related to substance abuse took three of the top five spots on this question. More than half of respondents (54%) identified “illicit drug use” as a top three problem, with “illicit drug sales” and “opioid abuse” identified by about 30% of respondents.



For the most part, community needs identified by law enforcement officers were related to the top public safety problems they had previously identified. Mental health treatment, substance abuse treatment, and co-occurring treatment were the three highest-ranked items in this section. Although domestic violence treatment earned the 4th highest rank in this section, domestic violence was only the 8th highest-ranking public safety problem.

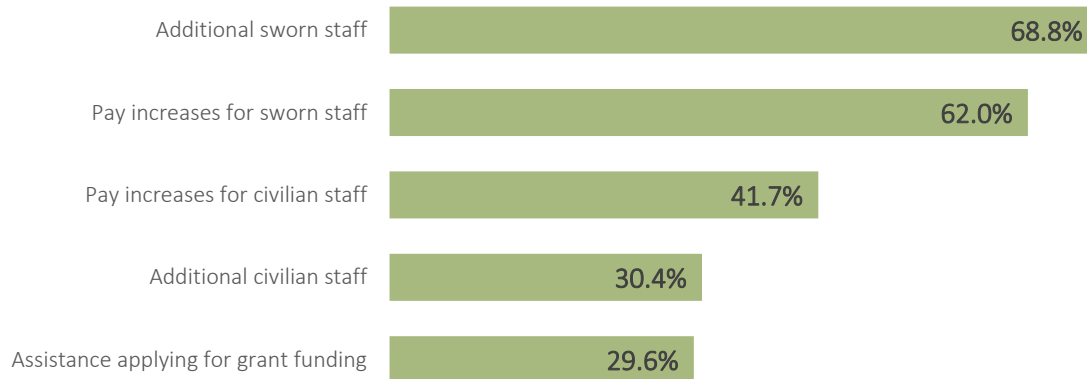
Community Resource Needs Law Enforcement Officers Indicating "High" Need



Agency Needs

Resources related to agency staffing ranked as four of the top five agency resource needs. More than half of respondents said there is a “high” need for additional sworn staff (69%) and for increased officer compensation (62%). These two issues were also indicated as “high” needs in regards to civilian or support staff.

Agency Needs Law Enforcement Officers Indicating "High" Need



“We need more people, more training and more money.”

Agency training needs tended to be rated as lower needs compared to other categories. However, mental health (38%) and substance use (36%) issues did top the list of training needs. Also rated in the top five training needs were two issues that have garnered national attention in recent years, active shooters (36%) and school safety (32%).



“Additional personnel are needed to provide the quality time and effort required to address the new emerging trends and specializations.”

Open-Ended Responses

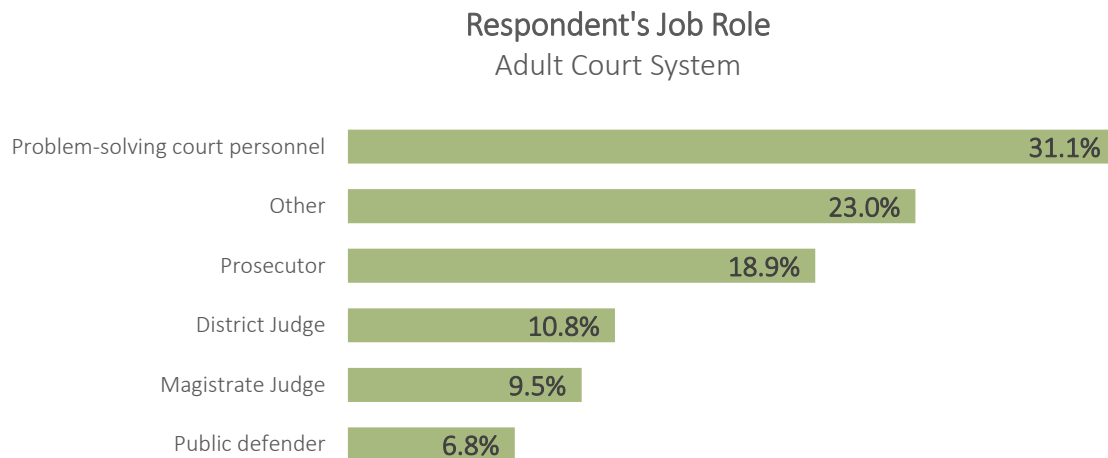
When asked to identify the existing barriers to obtaining agency resources, many responded that a lack of available funding is the biggest barrier. Some respondents commented that elected officials and/or administrators do not give them the support they need to do their jobs, both financial and otherwise. Others reiterated the effect that drugs are having on their communities, although opinion on exactly how to fight the substance abuse problem varied. Overall, the majority of respondents highlighted the need to maximize their limited resources, and accomplishing that may require a shift in how law enforcement responds to criminal activity, especially drug-related crime.

“Too many agencies feel they can’t associate with other agencies, even when one agency may have useful resources that other agencies could benefit from as well.”

Adult Court System

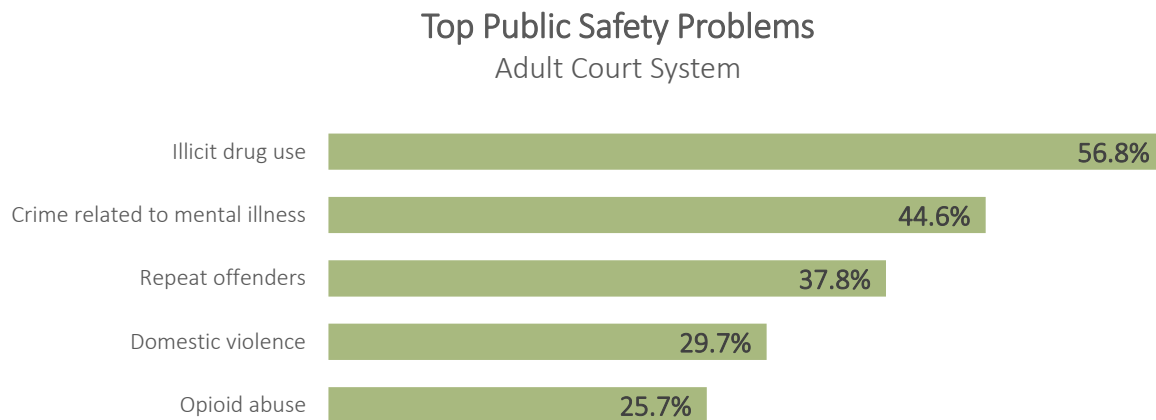
Response Rate

Responses were received from 74 individuals who work in the adult court system. All but three counties were represented; no responses were received from individuals who say they serve Idaho, Lewis, or Nez Perce counties. Problem-solving court staff accounted for nearly one-third of respondents (31%), followed by judges (20%) and prosecutors (19%). The “other” category includes Idaho Supreme Court staff and county court administrators (such as county clerks).



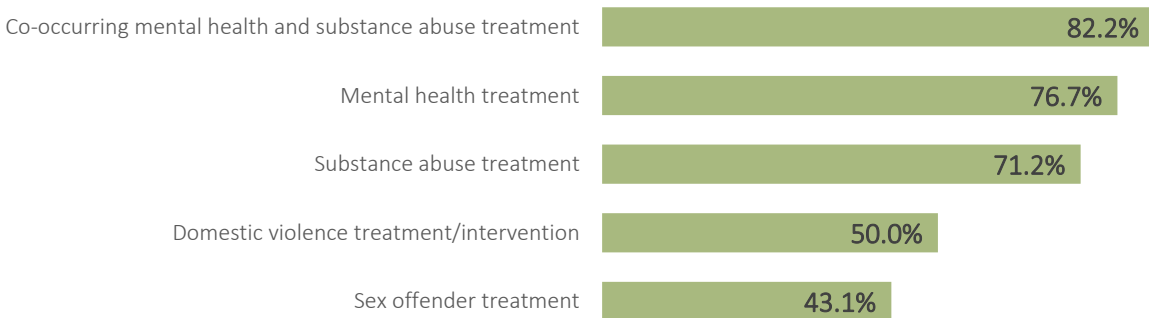
Community Problems and Needs

The list of top public safety concerns was nearly identical to the list identified by law enforcement officers. Adult court personnel most often identified “illicit drug use” as a “top three problem” in their communities (57%) and “opioid abuse” was selected by 26% of respondents. Mental illness was the second highest public safety concern selected by 45% of respondents.



Treatment programming dominated the list of “high” community needs among adult court personnel. Co-occurring treatment was rated as the highest need (82%), with mental health (77%) and substance abuse (71%) treatment close behind. Also ranked in the top five were domestic violence treatment/intervention programs (50%) and sex offender treatment (43%).

Community Resource Needs Adult Court Practitioners Indicating "High" Need



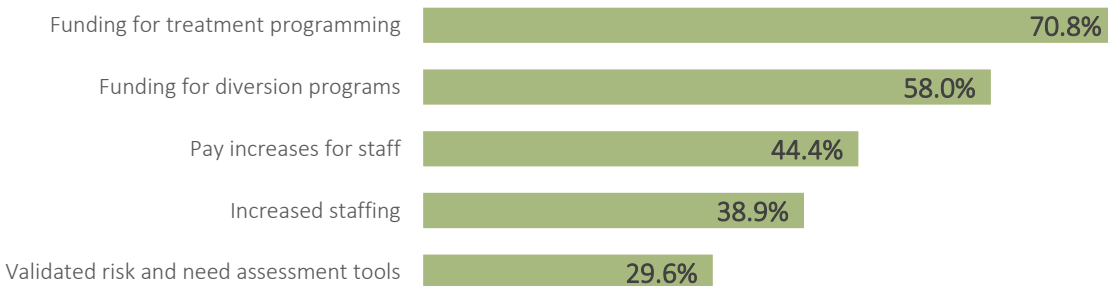
“In our small county, we rely heavily on larger counties for many of these resources.”

-- Prosecutor

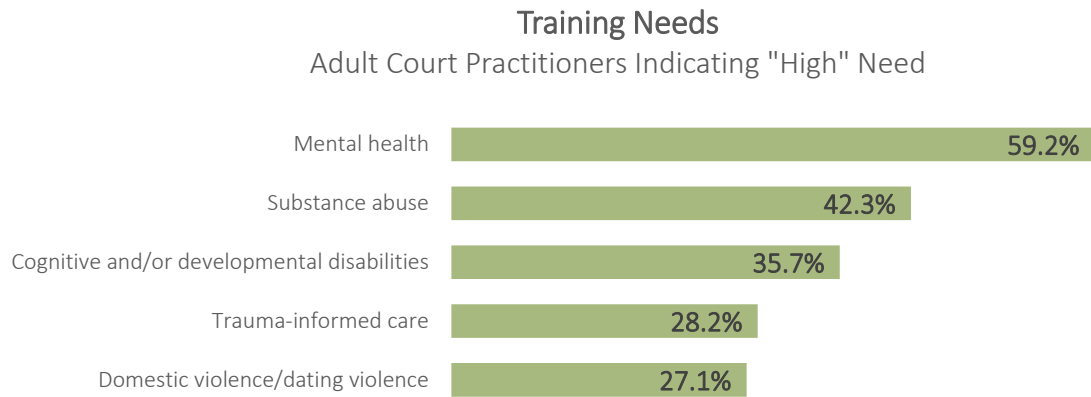
Agency Needs

Resources for programming and staffing earned the highest scores among agency needs. More than half of respondents cited “funding for treatment programming” (71%) and “funding for diversion programs (58%) as “high” needs. Increases in staff compensation (44%), and staffing levels (39%) were also ranked as “high” agency needs.

Agency Resource Needs Adult Court Practitioners Indicating "High" Need

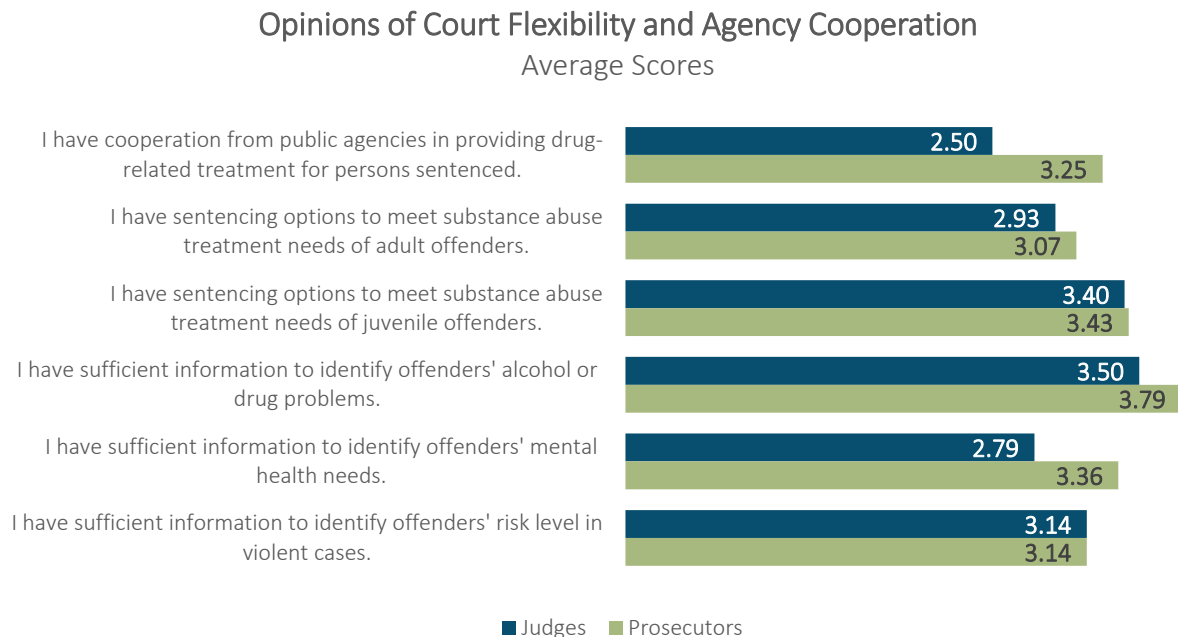


Mental health (59%) and substance abuse (42%) scored as the highest agency training needs. Respondents also rated training in “cognitive and/or developmental disabilities” (36%) and trauma-informed care (28%) as “high” training needs.



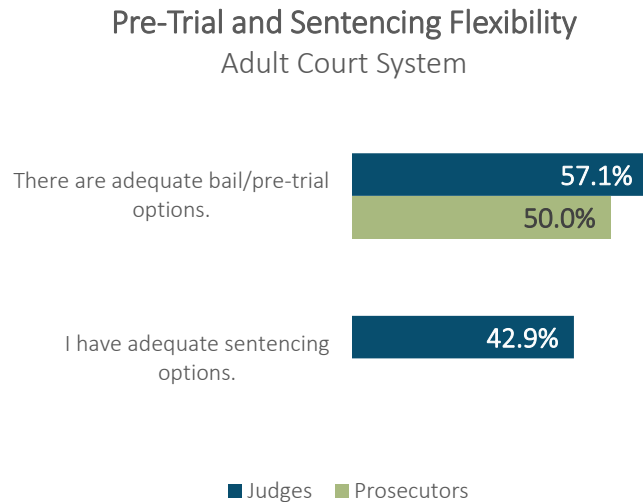
Court System Flexibility and Information Sharing

Judges and prosecutors were given a unique set of questions regarding sentencing options and information sharing at the end of their surveys. Respondents were asked to rate each statement on a 5-point scale (1 = never, 5 = always). Judges and prosecutors generally agreed on the level of court flexibility and agency cooperation on three of the five items. However, in regard to cooperation from public agencies in securing drug-related treatment, and access to information on offenders’ mental health needs, judges believe they have the resources they need less often than prosecutors.²²



²² Scores represent an average of responses to the question. The highest possible score on these items is 5.

Both groups were also asked whether they believe they have adequate pre-trial flexibility for offenders, and judges were asked if they have adequate flexibility in sentencing offenders. At least half of respondents in both groups believe there is enough pre-trial flexibility in their jurisdictions, while only 43% of judges believe they have enough flexibility at sentencing.



“I would like to see funding for substance abuse and mental health treatment for adult diversion where the offender is not prosecuted or convicted.”
-- Prosecutor

Open-Ended Responses

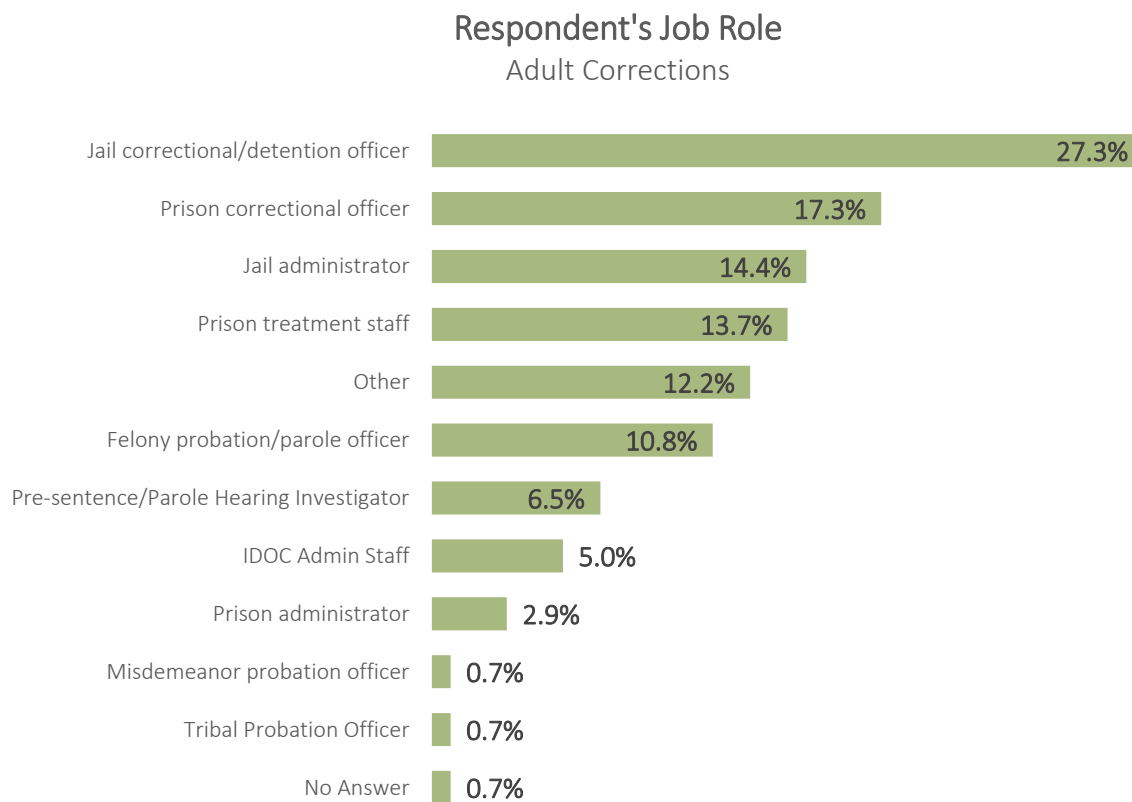
Many adult court system respondents highlighted a lack of resources, both within their agencies and the community, as a barrier to offender success. Respondents in rural areas noted that they may leverage resources from the closest urban area, but this puts extra stress on offenders because it requires offenders to travel long distances. Both judges and prosecutors, when asked about pre-trial programs, noted that they have a good range of options, but those programs lack the resources to make them effective in monitoring offenders. Consistent with respondents in other sectors, many adult court system respondents expressed a need for mental health and substance use treatment options, as they believe that addressing these needs on the front end would be the most efficient way to prevent individuals from coming in contact with the justice system in the first place.

“Lack of stable housing has been a tremendous barrier for our programs as well as the lack of translator services for the Spanish speaking community.”
-- Problem-solving court staffer

Adult Corrections

Response Rate

Responses were received from 139 adult corrections practitioners in 42 counties (Clark and Lemhi counties were not represented). Nearly one-third (30%) indicated that they serve “all counties”. Correctional officers made up 45% of the respondents, with slightly more county jail staff responding than state prison staff. Administrators accounted for 22% of the respondents, 14% identified as prison treatment staff, and 13% work in probation and/or parole. The “other” category includes pre-sentence and parole hearing investigators and Idaho Department of Correction administrative staff.



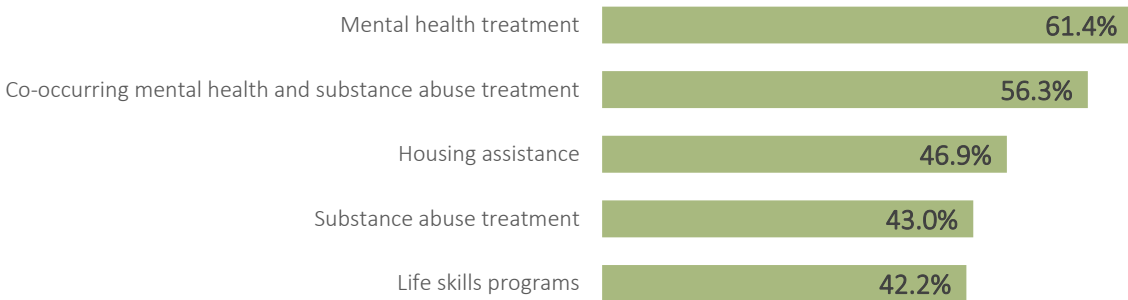
Community Needs

Mental health (61%), substance abuse (43%) and co-occurring treatment (56%) were three of the highest-scoring community resource needs. Other highly-ranked needs were items related to helping offenders navigate the re-entry process, namely “housing assistance” (47%) and “life skills programs” (42%).

*“Jail staff are not trained properly in dealing with the mentally ill in jail
and the true mentally ill should not spend time in jail.”*

-- Jail administrator

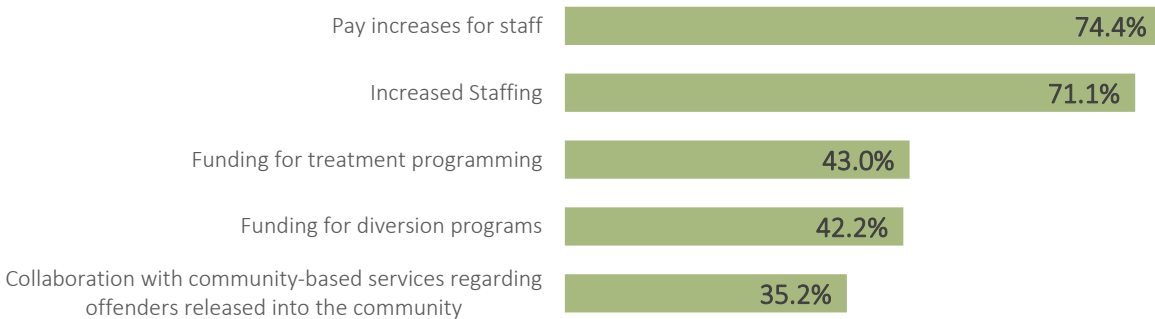
Community Resource Needs Adult Corrections Practitioners Indicating "High" Need



Agency Needs

Staffing and offender programming were ranked as the highest agency needs. Increased compensation (74%) and more staff (71%) were the top two agency needs by a large percentage. Treatment programs (43%), diversion programs (42%), and better partnerships with community-based service providers (35%) were the highest programming needs.

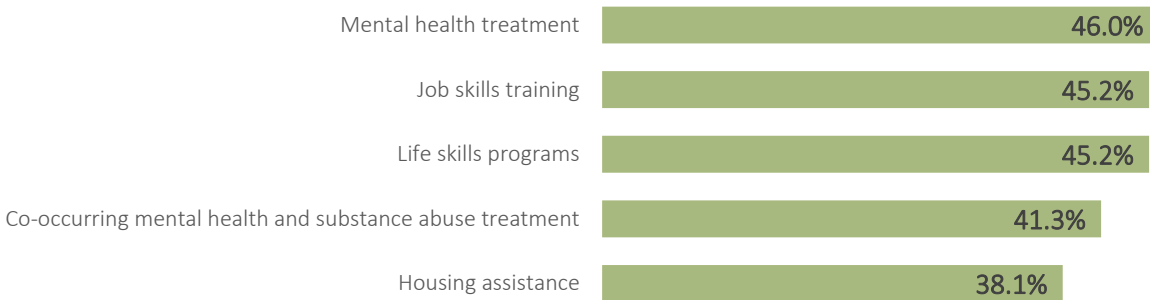
Agency Resource Needs Adult Corrections Practitioners Indicating "High" Need



When asked about what specific programs or services are needed, respondents ranked “mental health treatment” highest (46%). Three services related to re-entry were also ranked in the top five including “job skills training” (45%), “life skills programs” (45%), and housing assistance (38%).

Agency Programming Needs

Adult Corrections Practitioners Indicating "High" Need



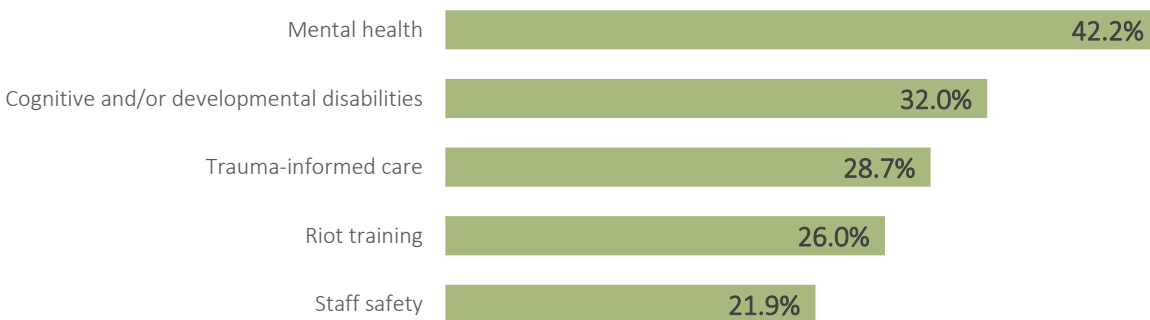
“Detention deputies are underpaid and under trained and we are hemorrhaging money by training people we will not retain because of those issues.”

-- Jail detention officer

Mental health (42%), cognitive/developmental disabilities (32%), and trauma-informed care (26%) topped the list of highest training needs. Two staff safety topics also ranked in the top five, riot training and safety training.

Training Needs

Adult Corrections Practitioners Indicating "High" Need



Open-Ended Responses

Common themes from the open-ended section included staffing levels and compensation, prison and jail overcrowding, and limited resources to provide specialized training and upgrade equipment. Some respondents also noted that agency collaboration with other justice system agencies and community partners is happening less often. Others expressed frustration over seeing repeat offenders continuing to cycle through their agencies, but there was little agreement on how to solve that problem.

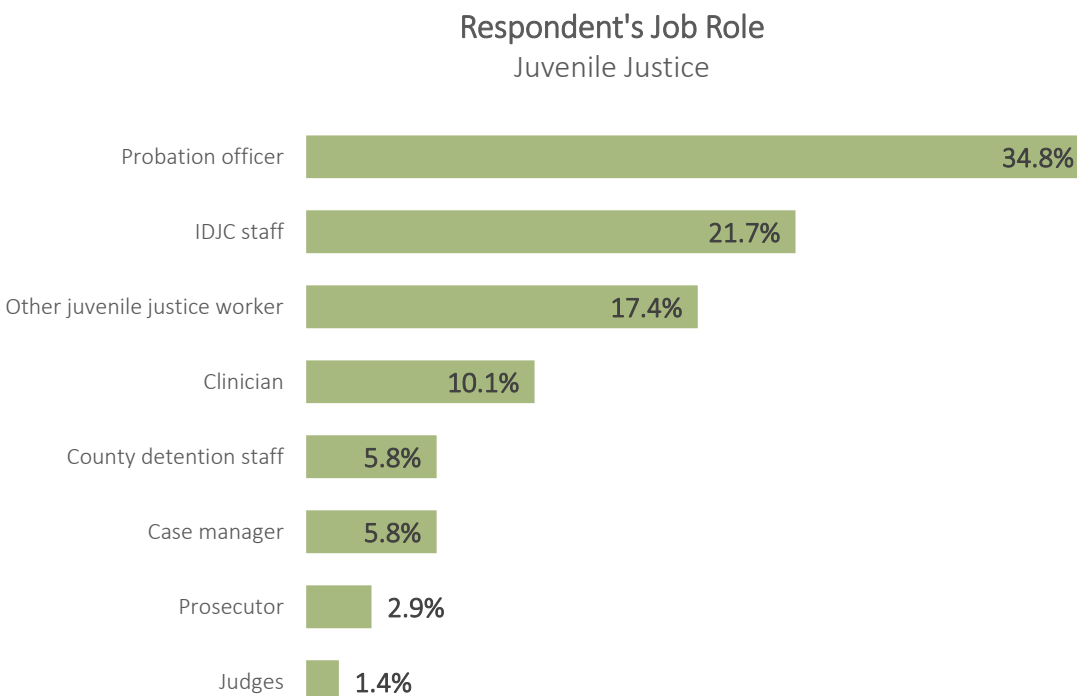
“Need funding for a new prison or need to change laws to reduce number of people in prison and on supervision.”

-- Prison administrator

Juvenile Justice

Response Rate

Survey responses were received from 71 juvenile justice practitioners in nearly every part of the state (Minidoka County was the only county that respondents did not say they serve). A plurality of respondents were probation officers (35%), followed by Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections staff (22%) and clinicians (10%). Respondents in the “other” category include those in administrative roles and staffers that serve in multiple roles.



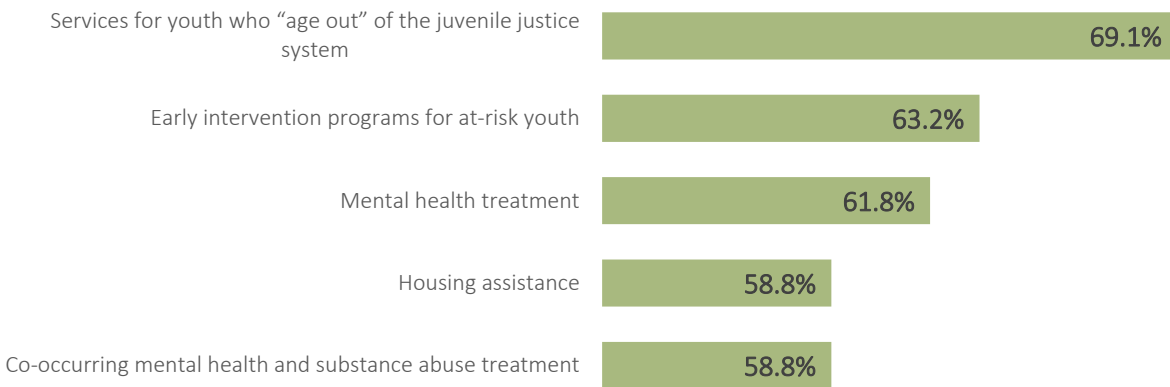
Community Needs

More than half of respondents in the juvenile justice sector rated nine community resources as “high” needs. At the top of the list were services for “age outs” (69%), those who reach the age at which the juvenile justice system can no longer provide them with services. Early intervention (63%) and mental health (62%) programs also earned top spots on this list.

“We need services for those juveniles between 17-18 who have no place to go and are not eligible for independent living programs.”

-- Case Manager

Community Resource Needs Juvenile Justice Practitioners Indicating "High" Need



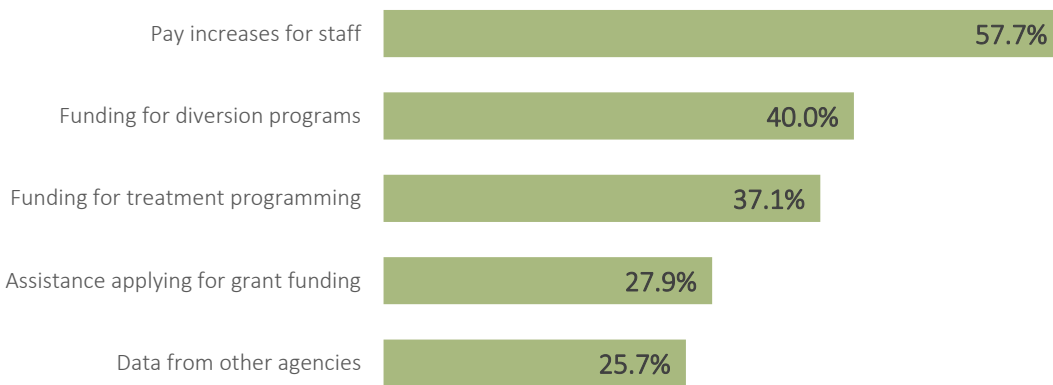
“Small communities don't have easy access to substance abuse or sex offender aftercare.”

-- IDJC Staffer

Agency Needs

Juvenile justice practitioners were asked about their agency’s needs in three categories: resources, training, and programming. Respondents rated increased staff compensation (58%) as the highest agency resource need, followed by diversion (40%) and treatment (37%) programs. Two administrative needs, assistance with grant applications (28%) and data sharing between agencies (26%) rounded out the top five.

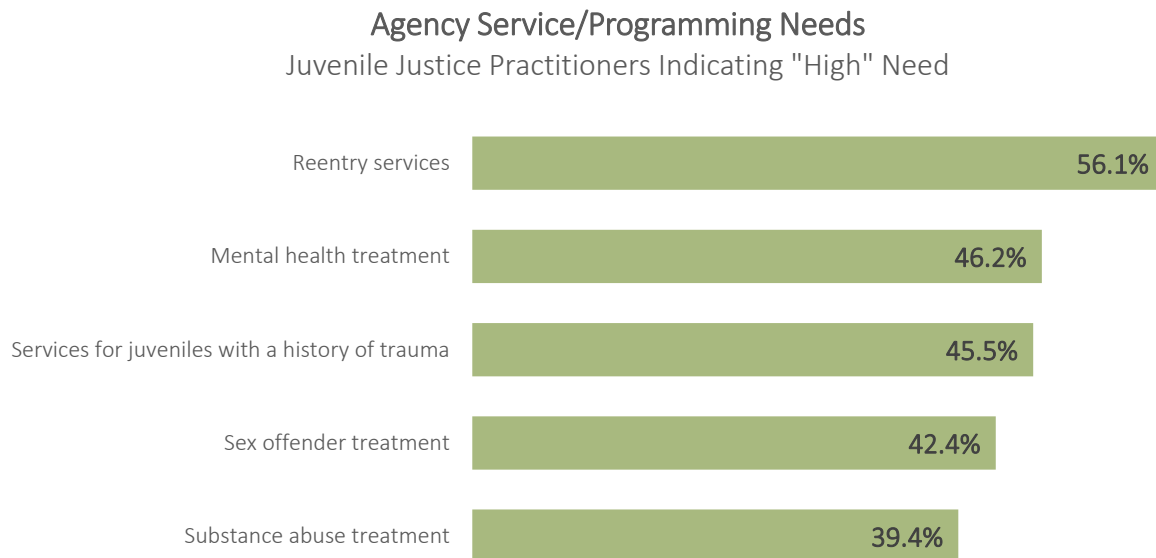
Agency Resource Needs Juvenile Justice Practitioners Indicating "High" Need



Mental health was also a common theme among the highest-rated agency training needs. General mental health (35%) and trauma-informed care (28%) were ranked among the top five. The highest-ranked need was training regarding cognitive/developmental disabilities (36%).



Responses to the agency service/programming needs section largely mirrored the previous two sections. A majority of respondents rated “reentry services” as a “high” need (56%). Many respondents also rated mental health treatment (46%), trauma-focused care (46%), and substance abuse treatment (39%) as “high” needs.



Open-Ended Responses

In the open-ended portion of the survey, many respondents indicated that rural areas do not have the resources they need to handle juvenile justice cases appropriately. Additionally, poverty and the distance some families have to travel to receive services are substantial barriers that some justice-involved youth have difficulty overcoming. A few respondents speculated that more regional cooperation or more cooperation between different parts of the juvenile justice system could work to leverage more resources, create interventions that are more efficient in addressing the needs of justice-involved youth, and alleviate some of the resource scarcity issues.

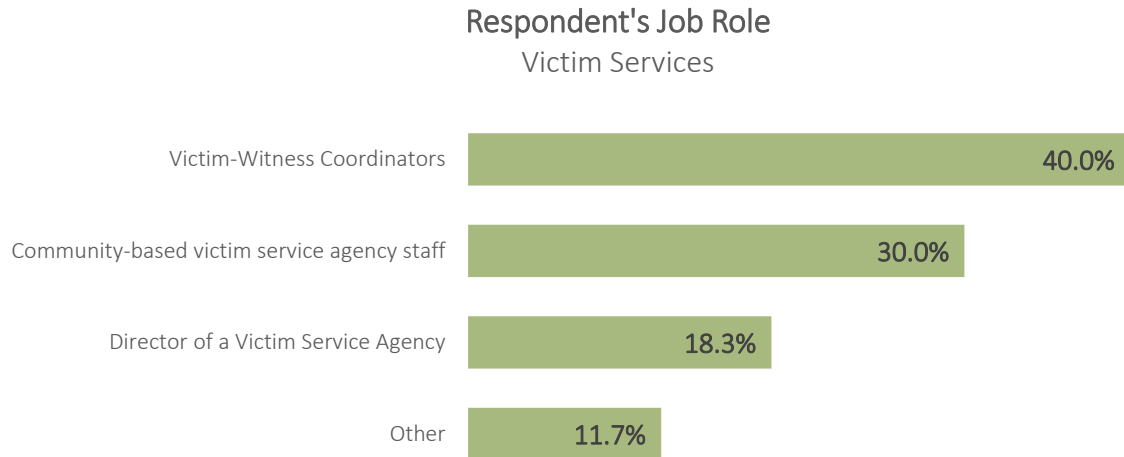
“Resources that bring us all together to work on gaps in our area would increase our ability to create the most effective interventions.”

-- County Detention/Probation Administrator

Victim Services

Response Rate

A total of 60 responses were received from the victim services sector. Most respondents identified themselves as either victim-witness coordinators (40%), direct service providers (30%), or agency directors (18%). The “other” category includes individuals who perform multiple job functions, clinicians, and victim advocates, among others.

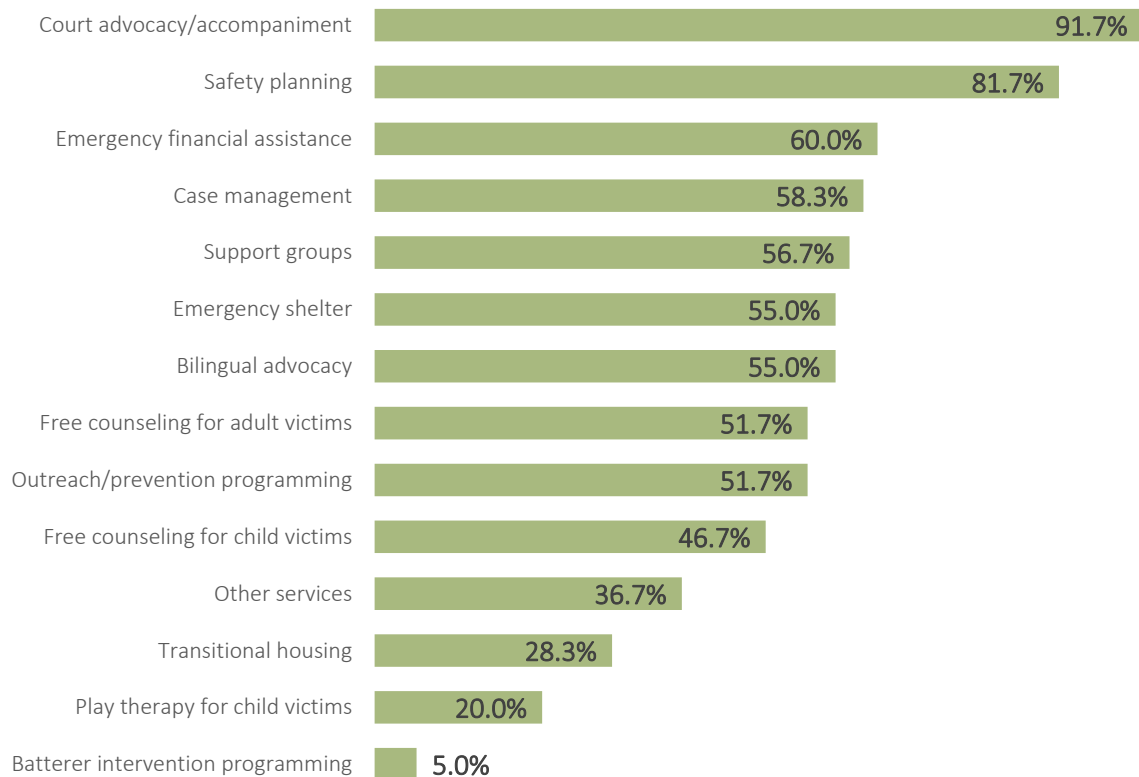


Services Provided by Victim Service Agencies

Respondents reported that their agencies provide a wide range of services. Most agencies provide court advocacy and accompaniment (92%) and safety planning (82%). Relatively few respondents indicated that their agencies provide services such as batterer intervention (5%), play therapy for child victims (20%), or transitional housing (28%). About 36% said they provide a service not listed in our survey, such as assistance obtaining victim compensation, or specialized support groups (such as LGBTQ support groups).

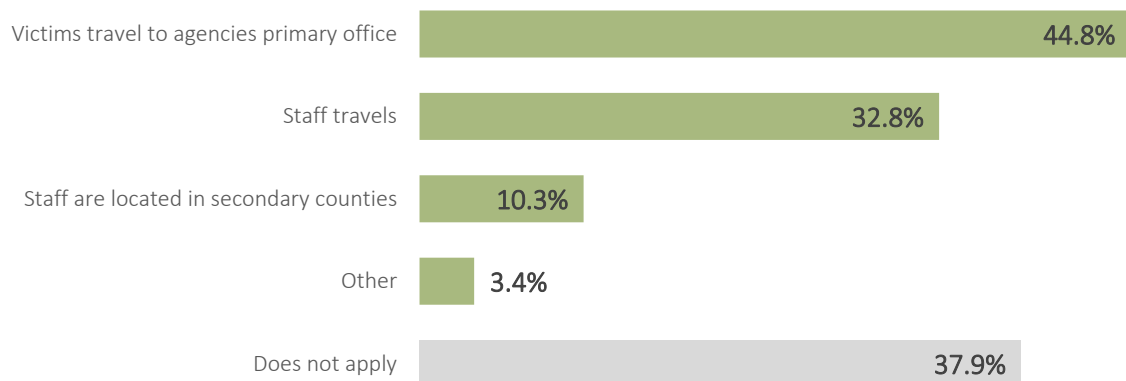
“We provide all the services [listed] above, but can always do better.”
-- Victim-Witness Coordinator

Services Provided Victim Service Agencies



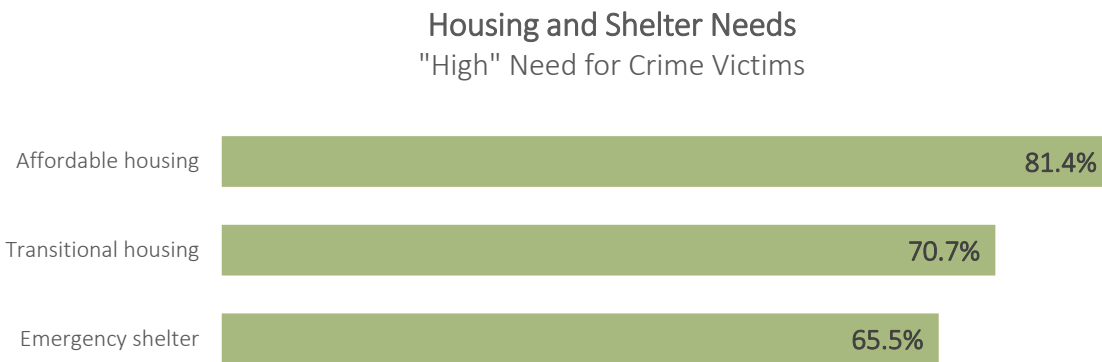
Although respondents’ agencies were located in 19 counties, 62% of respondents indicated that they also serve nearby counties. Four respondents (7%) reported that they serve “all counties”. Most respondents said that victims from neighboring counties travel to the agency for services. About 33% said their agency has staff that travels to victims and 10% said they have staff located outside of their main site.

Agency's Method of Providing Services to Neighboring Counties Victim Service Agencies



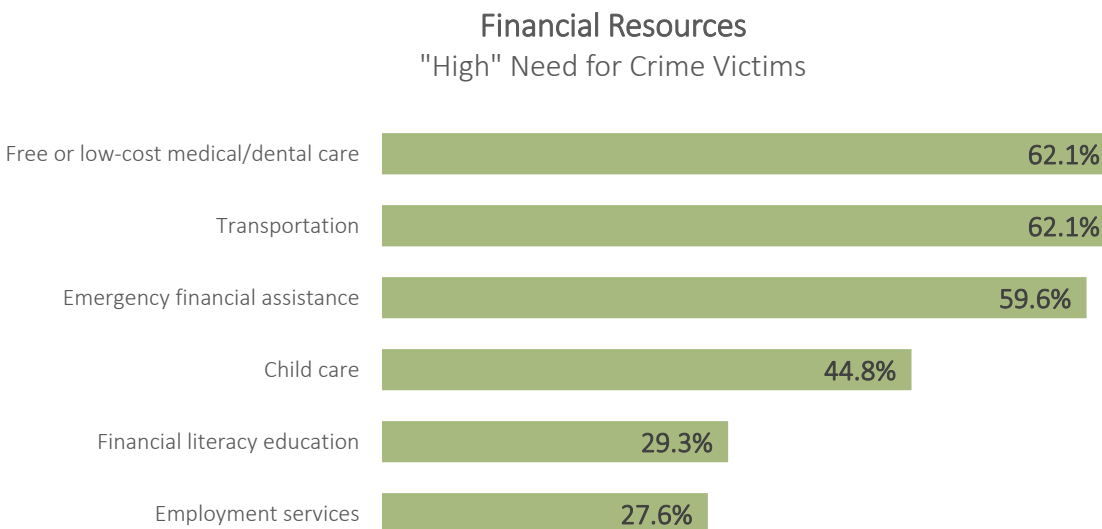
Housing and Shelter

Nearly all respondents (98%) ranked at least one housing or shelter need as a “high” or “moderate” need. Affordable housing topped the list with 81% of respondents marking it as a “high” need. Transitional housing (71%) and emergency shelter (66%) were also cited as “high” needs.



Financial Resources

All respondents identified at least one financial or related resource as a “high” or “moderate” need. Medical/dental care and transportation were rated as a “high” need by 62% of respondents. Nearly 60% also identified emergency financial assistance, such as help with rent, as a “high” need.



“Crime victims need immediate, enforceable financial restitution... if they are to be able to function in a way that comes closed (sic) to their life before the crime victimization.”

-- Direct Service Provider

Civil Legal Resources

Civil legal aid was cited as a “high” or “moderate” need by 93% of respondents. The most pressing need in this category is legal representation in family court cases (55% identified as “high” need), followed closely by legal representation in other types of civil cases (such as eviction or immigration cases; 55%).



“There are a lot of lawyers, but limited access if you do not have assets or financial means to pay for these services.”

-- Clinician at a Victim Service Agency

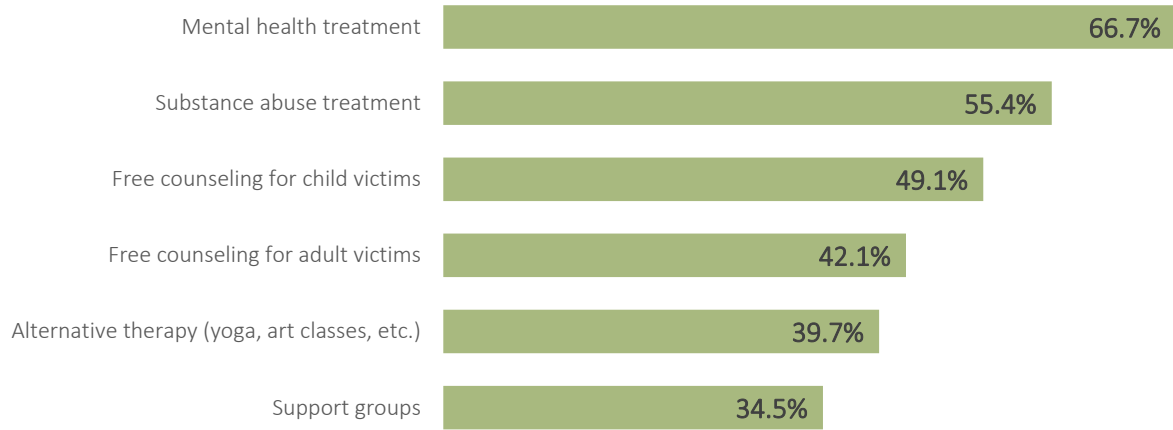
Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services

Mental health and substance abuse services were identified as a “high” or “moderate” need by 98% of respondents. Two-thirds (67%) identified mental health treatment as a “high” need, followed by substance abuse treatment (55%) and counseling services for child and adult victims (49% and 42%, respectively).

“[There is] not enough clinical staff to meet the need, resulting in long waiting lists...”

-- Direct Service Provider

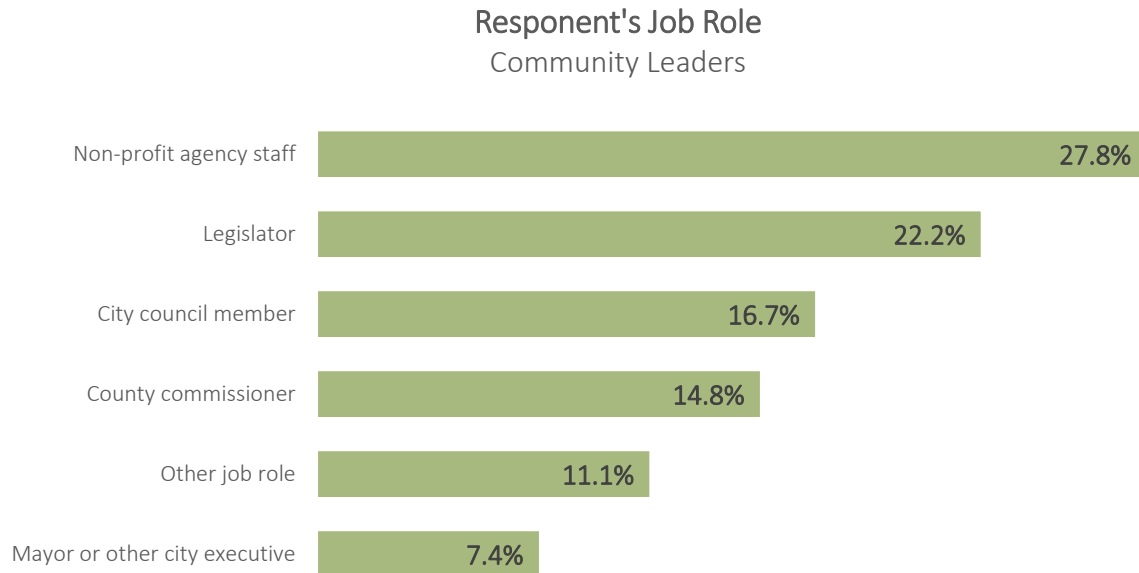
Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services "High" Need for Crime Victims



Government and Community Leaders

Response Rate

An abridged version of the survey was sent to community leaders, elected officials, and non-profit agency staff. In total, 54 individuals completed the survey, representing 40 of Idaho’s 44 counties. The respondents were a mix of local-level elected officials (39%), non-profit agency staff (28%), and state legislators (22%).



Community Problems and Needs

Three of the top five public safety problems identified by community leaders were related to mental health or substance use. Over a third (37%) of respondents identified “illicit drug use” as a top three public safety problem, followed by “opioid abuse” (33%). “Crime related to mental illness” took the fifth spot on the list (26%) and “domestic violence” was identified by 32% of respondents as a top public safety problem.

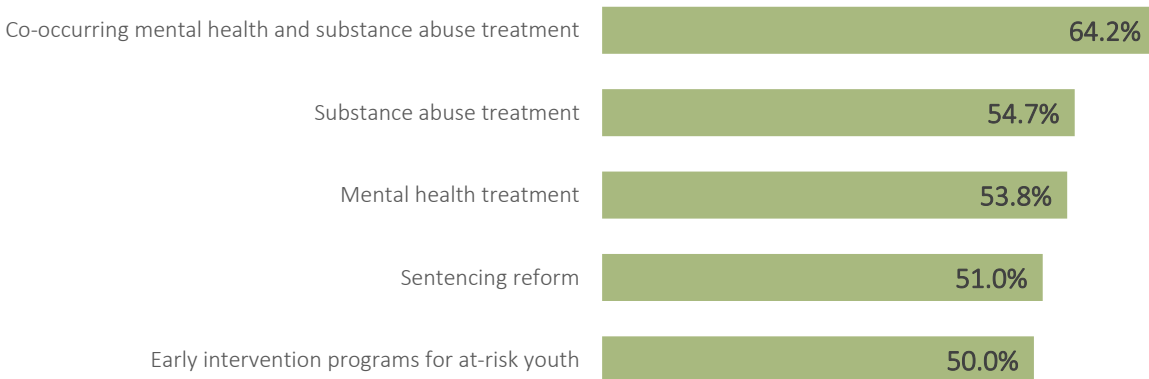
“There is a definite need for anything concerning mental health and drug rehabilitation for those that do not have insurance.”
-- Non-profit staffer

Top Public Safety Problems Community Leaders



Mental health and substance abuse treatment programs were listed as the three highest community needs, with nearly two-thirds (64%) identifying “co-occurring mental health and substance abuse treatment” as a “high” need. About half (51%) identified “sentencing reform” as a “high” need.

Community Resource Needs Community Leaders Indicating "High" Need

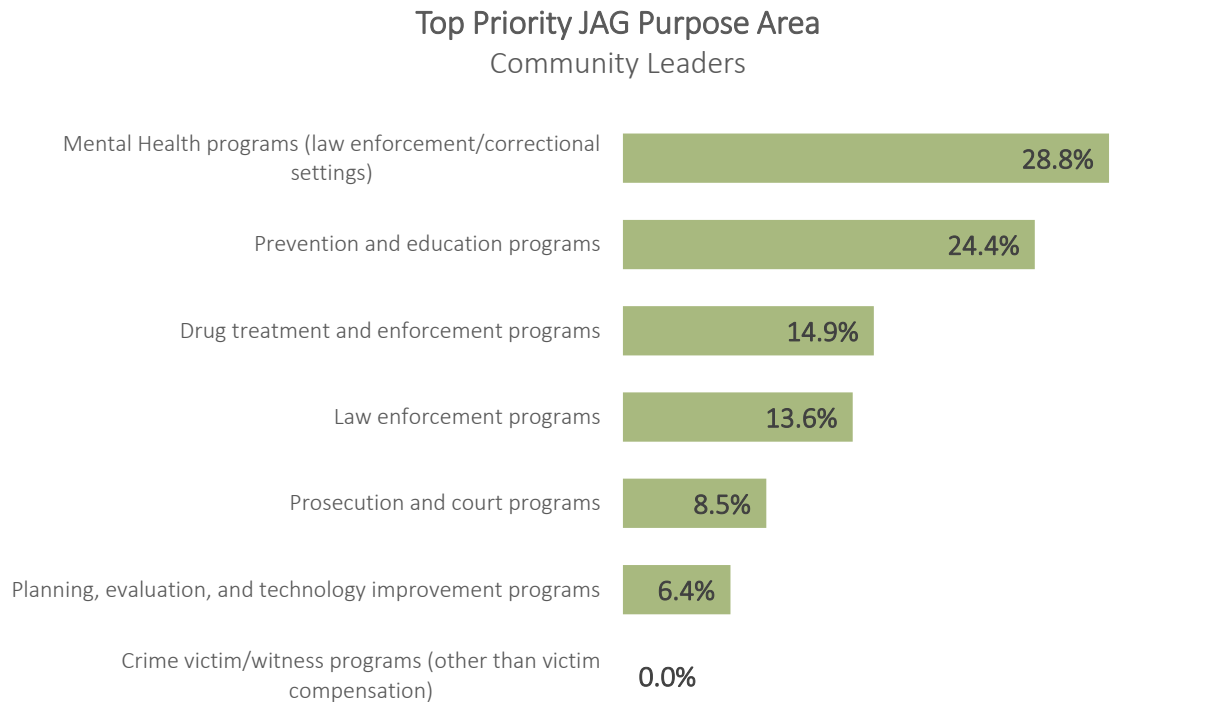


“We need some means for those who have completed their sentences to have a clean slate so they can get jobs and housing.”

--State Legislator

JAG Funding Priorities

Because of their experience as policymakers, respondents who received this version of the survey were presented with a unique question about which JAG purpose areas should be a priority. Respondents were asked to rank the seven purpose areas in terms of what types of programs they thought JAG funds should be focused on (1 = highest priority; 7 = lowest priority). “Mental health programs” were rated as the top priority area by 29% of respondents, while “drug treatment and enforcement programs” were rated as the top priority area by 15% of respondents.



“Need more flexibility in diversion programs and more options for judges in these programs.”

-- City Council member

Conclusions and Recommendations

Across all sectors of Idaho's criminal justice system, mental health and substance abuse consistently ranked as one of the highest needs both in the justice system and in the community at large. There was a high level of agreement among respondents that mental health and substance abuse are contributing to criminal activity, and that early interventions in these areas could potentially work to reduce crime rates. Additionally, effective interventions to lower recidivism rates ranked as a high need. When asked explicitly about which Byrne JAG program area should be the highest funding priority, government and community leaders identified mental health, crime prevention, and substance abuse as their top three priorities.

There is some crime data to back up these opinions. Since 2008, drug-related arrests have been increasing rapidly. The Idaho Department of Correction (IDOC) is supervising more offenders per capita than almost every other Western state, and more offenders are under IDOC supervision for drug crimes than any other crime type. There is also data to suggest that there are more offenders under the influence of drugs committing violent crimes than there was 10 years ago. Youth who had grown up in homes with justice-involved adults or experienced traumatic events were common among those committed to Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections (IDJC) facilities. Justice-involved youth who had both substance abuse and mental health treatment needs were also more likely to continue their criminal behavior into adulthood, most often violating drug or alcohol laws.

In regards to victim services, all survey respondents indicated that they need more resources, but the need is highest in rural areas. Crime victims who do not live in urban centers often need to travel long distances to receive services. For some, this obstacle can be too large to overcome. This makes victims of sexual and domestic violence especially vulnerable to victimization, as key resources (such as emergency or transitional housing) may not be available. As noted above, growing up in a volatile household can be a contributing factor to juvenile criminal behavior.

Taking the survey results and other available data into account, the Idaho Statistical Analysis Center makes the following recommendations:

Recommendation #1: Prioritize funding for mental health and substance abuse programs

The recent addition of mental health programs as a Byrne JAG purpose area opens up a new avenue of providing funding for mental health treatment in law enforcement and correctional settings. Considering the view of justice system practitioners that mental health treatment is one of the most urgent needs, and the potential impact on crime and recidivism rates that effective mental health programs could have, agencies applying for Byrne JAG funding should be encouraged to consider funding programs that are eligible under the mental health purpose area.

Substance abuse programs, while not a new Byrne JAG purpose area, should also be a high priority for targeting federal grant funds. Data suggests that drug use is becoming more of a law enforcement problem, as indicated by the spikes in arrests related to heroin, methamphetamine, and marijuana.

Survey respondents highlighted a need for increased access to substance abuse treatment and court diversion programs for drug offenders.

One unknown factor in this area is how Idaho's Medicaid expansion will affect funding in these areas. Policymakers and program managers will need to monitor how the funding landscape changes, as well as whether or not more offenders are able to gain access to Medicaid, after the expansion goes into effect.

Recommendation #2: State administrators of grant programs should conduct outreach to agencies in rural areas.

Agencies in Idaho's cities tend to be better positioned to leverage federal grant funds, and some data bears that out. The majority of federal funding for victim services specifically ends up in urban centers. Recently, some outreach to rural agencies on the part of state grant administrators has already begun. These administrators should continue to assess the feasibility of funneling more funding to agencies in rural Idaho, where there is an urgent need for expanded access to services for both victims of crime and offenders.

Recommendation #3: Agencies should explore ways to increase staffing levels and compensation.

The highest-rated agency resource needs across all sectors were more and better-paid staff. Some respondents noted in their comments that low levels of pay can contribute to staff burnout and turnover. Jail detention officers in particular reported that the high-stress environment they work in, combined with a lower-than-expected level of compensation, makes it especially challenging to recruit and retain quality staff members. Individual agencies, with the help of local and state leaders, should each evaluate this particular problem in their own agencies and prioritize improving those conditions where needed.

Appendix A: Survey data

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

	Court	Government, Community leaders	Law Enforcement
Illicit drug use	57%	37%	54%
Crime related to mental illness	45%	26%	39%
Repeat offenders	38%	26%	35%
Opioid abuse	26%	33%	29%
Domestic violence	30%	31%	21%
Illicit drug sales	12%	19%	31%
Crime related to alcohol use	18%	13%	22%
Property crime	4%	13%	21%
Addressing victim needs/trauma	14%	17%	7%
Prescription drug abuse	11%	11%	14%
Sexual assault/rape	8%	19%	4%
Impaired driving	14%	15%	0%
Police-community relations	1%	13%	10%
Juvenile delinquency	3%	6%	3%
Bullying	0%	9%	0%
Gangs	1%	4%	5%
Other violent crime	5%	2%	3%
Gun violence	0%	4%	3%
Human trafficking	0%	4%	0%
Stalking	3%	0%	0%
n =	74	54	217

Government and Community Leaders - Ranked Byrne JAG Purpose Area

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th
Mental Health programs, & related LE & corrections including behavioral & crisis intervention teams	29%	19%	13%	4%	13%	13%	8%
Prevention and education programs	24%	18%	13%	18%	7%	9%	11%
Drug treatment and enforcement programs	15%	21%	19%	17%	13%	9%	6%
Law enforcement programs	14%	9%	23%	16%	14%	14%	11%
Prosecution and court programs	9%	13%	9%	19%	17%	17%	17%
Planning, evaluation, and technology improvement programs	6%	13%	13%	9%	21%	11%	28%
Crime victim and witness programs (other than victim compensation) (other funding source)	0%	6%	12%	18%	18%	30%	16%
n =	44	47	45	47	47	50	52

Appendix A: Survey data

High Need for "the following resources in your community."

	Corrections	Court	Government, Community leaders	Juvenile Justice	Law Enforcement
Mental health treatment	61%	77%	54%	62%	51%
Substance abuse treatment	43%	71%	55%	49%	41%
Co-occurring mental health and substance abuse treatment	56%	82%	64%	59%	51%
Domestic violence treatment/intervention	28%	50%	25%	34%	24%
Sex offender treatment	33%	43%	33%	41%	19%
Public transportation/taxi vouchers	39%	-	-	57%	26%
Housing assistance	47%	-	-	59%	27%
Services for adult victims of crime	-	-	25%	-	12%
Services for child/vulnerable adult victims of crime	-	-	37%	-	23%
Educational programs (obtaining financial aid, GED classes, etc.)	26%	-	-	31%	-
Job skills training	41%	-	-	50%	-
Life skills programs	42%	-	-	53%	-
Trauma counseling	27%	-	-	44%	-
Community mentors	33%	-	-	57%	-
Health care	26%	-	-	-	-
Finding/maintaining employment	36%	-	-	-	-
Child care	29%	-	-	-	-
Food boxes	27%	-	-	-	-
Services for youth who "age out" of the juvenile justice system	-	-	37%	69%	-
Data/research to inform criminal justice policy-making	-	-	35%	-	-
Information sharing between criminal justice agencies	-	-	29%	24%	-
Sentencing reform	-	-	51%	-	-
Early intervention programs for at-risk youth	-	34%	50%	63%	-
Court-based juvenile diversion programs	-	26%	33%	18%	-
Court-based adult diversion programs	-	39%	22%	-	-
Services for crime victims	-	27%	-	-	-
Validated risk and need assessment tools	-	28%	-	-	-
Agency collaboration regarding offenders in the pre-sentencing phase	-	-	-	-	-
Agency collaboration regarding offenders released into the community	-	36%	-	-	-
n =	128	73	53	68	215

"-" indicates respondents were not asked this question

Appendix A: Survey data

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

	Corrections	Court	Juvenile Justice	Law Enforcement	Victim Services
New or updated technology/equipment					
Low	10%	25%	39%	13%	32%
Moderate	57%	61%	54%	60%	57%
High	33%	14%	7%	27%	12%
Specialized and/or advanced training for staff					
Low	13%	10%	17%	18%	25%
Moderate	55%	61%	58%	54%	56%
High	32%	29%	25%	28%	19%
Data from other agencies					
Low	27%	15%	20%	22%	31%
Moderate	54%	61%	54%	54%	48%
High	19%	24%	26%	23%	21%
Tools for data analysis and/or reporting					
Low	26%	25%	24%	29%	43%
Moderate	58%	54%	54%	51%	29%
High	16%	21%	21%	21%	28%
Assistance applying for grant funding					
Low	20%	17%	38%	30%	41%
Moderate	52%	55%	34%	41%	43%
High	28%	28%	28%	30%	16%
Pay increases for staff					
Low	2%	11%	10%	12%	16%
Moderate	23%	44%	32%	26%	48%
High	74%	44%	58%	62%	36%
Increased Staffing					
Low	5%	11%	34%	5%	27%
Moderate	24%	50%	41%	26%	44%
High	71%	39%	24%	69%	29%
Interpreters or bilingual support					
Low	-	46%	33%	28%	22%
Moderate	-	41%	51%	54%	50%
High	-	13%	16%	19%	28%
n =	129	72	70	217	60

"-" indicates respondents were not asked this question

Appendix A: Survey data

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

	Corrections	Court	Juvenile Justice	Law Enforcement
Sexual assault				
Moderate	54%	54%	41%	57%
High	8%	24%	20%	11%
Domestic violence/dating violence				
Moderate	55%	54%	46%	56%
High	14%	27%	27%	12%
Mental health				
Moderate	45%	34%	52%	50%
High	42%	59%	35%	38%
Cognitive and/or developmental disabilities				
Moderate	54%	47%	51%	55%
High	32%	36%	36%	19%
Human trafficking				
Moderate	43%	44%	48%	48%
High	19%	11%	30%	15%
Accessing community resources				
Moderate	52%	59%	48%	52%
High	19%	27%	20%	11%
Staff safety				
Moderate	57%		54%	-
High	22%		1%	-
Trauma-informed care				
Moderate	62%	49%	54%	-
High	29%	28%	28%	-
Gender informed/responsive training				
Moderate	58%	53%	54%	-
High	18%	7%	21%	-
Validated risk and need assessment tools				
Moderate	59%	49%	37%	-
High	13%	25%	14%	-
Substance abuse				
Moderate	52%	45%	46%	-
High	20%	42%	21%	-
Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA)				
Moderate	43%		26%	-
High	5%		3%	-
n =	129	72	71	214

Appendix A: Survey data

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

	Court	Law Enforcement
Implicit bias		
Moderate	48%	38%
High	14%	3%
Strangulation		
Moderate	48%	46%
High	22%	4%
Stalking		
Moderate	52%	50%
High	19%	6%
n =	72	214

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

	Corrections	Court
Child abuse		
Moderate		50%
High		26%
Inmate safety		
Moderate	51%	
High	12%	
Riot training		
Moderate	46%	
High	26%	
Core correctional practices		
Moderate	52%	
High	10%	
Gender equity training		
Moderate	45%	
High	12%	
n =	129	72

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

	Law Enforcement
De-escalation tactics	
Moderate	50%
High	17%
Cyber crime	
Moderate	52%
High	28%
Cyber security	
Moderate	51%
High	23%
Gangs	
Moderate	54%
High	11%
Newly emerging drugs/pharmaceuticals	
Moderate	55%
High	29%
Illicit drugs	
Moderate	61%
High	28%
Addressing opioid use	
Moderate	53%
High	36%
New and changing laws	
Moderate	54%
High	30%
Community Policing	
Moderate	43%
High	11%
Terrorism	
Moderate	38%
High	15%
School safety	
Moderate	50%
High	32%
Active shooters	
Moderate	50%
High	35%
Body worn cameras (use/policy)	
Moderate	28%
High	11%
Lifesaving skills	
Moderate	49%
High	19%
n =	214

Appendix A: Survey data

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

	Corrections	Court	Juvenile Justice
Technical assistance with data collection/analysis			
Low	37%	22%	32%
Moderate	52%	51%	46%
High	12%	26%	22%
Program evaluations			
Low	23%	23%	41%
Moderate	57%	54%	49%
High	20%	23%	10%
Validated risk and need assessment tools			
Low	27%	31%	44%
Moderate	58%	39%	34%
High	15%	30%	21%
Funding for treatment programming			
Low	15%	4%	20%
Moderate	42%	25%	43%
High	43%	71%	37%
Funding for diversion programs			
Low	21%	9%	21%
Moderate	37%	33%	39%
High	42%	58%	40%
n =	129	72	71

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

Law Enforcement	
Body worn cameras	
Low	63%
Moderate	24%
High	13%
Technical assistance with data collection	
Low	33%
Moderate	52%
High	15%
Pay increases for civilian staff	
Low	17%
Moderate	41%
High	42%
Increased Civilian Staffing	
Low	26%
Moderate	44%
High	30%
Corrections	
Collaboration with community-based services regarding offenders released into the community	
Low	17%
Moderate	48%
High	35%
Court	
Ability to view offenders throughout the system (from arrest through to sentence completion)	
Low	25%
Moderate	49%
High	25%

How often is the following information available for sentencing offenders?

Judges and Prosecutors	
Sufficient information to identify offenders' alcohol or drug problems.	
Only Rarely	7%
In Some Cases	25%
In Most Cases	64%
Always	4%
Sufficient information to identify offenders' mental health needs.	
Only Rarely	29%
In Some Cases	36%
In Most Cases	36%
Sufficient information to identify offenders' risk level in violent cases.	
Only Rarely	21%
In Some Cases	43%
In Most Cases	36%
Sentencing options to meet substance abuse treatment needs of adult offenders.	
Only Rarely	32%
In Some Cases	39%
In Most Cases	25%
Always	4%
Sentencing options to meet substance abuse treatment needs of juvenile offenders.	
Only Rarely	13%
In Some Cases	38%
In Most Cases	46%
Always	4%
Cooperation from public agencies in providing drug-related treatment for persons sentenced.	
Never	13%
Only Rarely	22%
In Some Cases	35%
In Most Cases	26%
Always	4%
Adequate bail/pre-trial options?	
Yes	54%
No	46%
Adequate sentencing options (Judges only n=14)	
Yes	43%
No	57%

n =28

Appendix A: Survey data

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

	Corrections	Juvenile Justice
Trauma counseling?		
Low	21%	14%
Moderate	46%	41%
High	33%	45%
Mental health treatment		
Low	13%	20%
Moderate	40%	34%
High	46%	46%
Substance abuse treatment		
Low	15%	18%
Moderate	48%	42%
High	37%	39%
Sex offender treatment		
Low	24%	14%
Moderate	46%	44%
High	30%	42%
Interventions for perpetrators of dating violence		
Low	18%	14%
Moderate	44%	61%
High	38%	26%
n =	126	66

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

	Corrections
Educational programs (obtaining financial aid, GED classes, etc.)	
Low	24%
Moderate	50%
High	26%
Co-occurring mental health and substance abuse treatment	
Low	15%
Moderate	44%
High	41%
Health care	
Low	25%
Moderate	56%
High	19%
Finding/maintaining employment	
Low	17%
Moderate	50%
High	33%
Job skills training	
Low	9%
Moderate	46%
High	45%
Life skills programs	
Low	16%
Moderate	39%
High	45%
Housing assistance	
Low	15%
Moderate	47%
High	38%
Community mentors	
Low	18%
Moderate	51%
High	31%
n =	126

Appendix A: Survey data

Victim Services	
Approximately how many victims did your agency serve in 2018?	
0-50	5%
51-100	5%
101-250	17%
251-500	13%
500+	43%
Not Sure	17%
How do you provide services to multiple counties?	
Staff travels	32%
Staff are located in secondary counties	10%
Victims travel to agencies primary office	42%
Does not apply	37%
Services your agency currently provide?	
Court advocacy/accompaniment	92%
Emergency shelter	55%
Transitional housing	28%
Case management	58%
Safety planning	82%
Free counseling for adult victims	52%
Free counseling for child victims	47%
Play therapy for child victims	20%
Support groups	57%
Emergency financial assistance (gas cards, grocery gift cards, etc.)	60%
Bilingual advocacy	55%
Batterer Intervention Programming	5%
Outreach/prevention programming	52%
What are the two largest underserved populations in your area?	
LGBTQ	37%
Native Americans	13%
Hispanic	32%
Refugees	17%
Individuals with disabilities	32%
Later in life individuals (Age 50+)	33%

n = 60

Rate the need for the following services:

Victim Services	
Civil legal advocacy/court accompaniment	
Moderate	48%
High	22%
Legal advice or consultation	
Moderate	38%
High	45%
Legal representation for protection orders	
Moderate	42%
High	37%
Legal representation for family law matters (divorce, custody)	
Moderate	33%
High	52%
Legal representation for other civil matters (eviction, immigration, etc.)	
Moderate	33%
High	50%
Criminal justice system information/advocacy/court accompaniment	
Moderate	42%
High	15%
Restitution information and assistance	
Moderate	33%
High	22%
Help applying for victim compensation	
Moderate	38%
High	18%
Victim notification of offender and case status	
Moderate	35%
High	22%
Free counseling for adult victims	
Moderate	40%
High	40%
Free counseling for child victims	
Moderate	32%
High	47%
Support groups	
Moderate	38%
High	32%
Alternative therapy (yoga, art classes, etc.)	
Moderate	40%
High	38%
Substance abuse treatment	
Moderate	28%
High	52%
Mental health treatment	
Moderate	20%
High	63%

n = 60

Appendix A: Survey data

Rate the need for the following services:

Services for child/teen victims	
Certified forensic interviewers	
Moderate	27%
High	32%
Services for victims of teen dating violence (outreach, support groups, classes, etc.)	
Moderate	50%
High	28%
Play therapy for child victims	
Moderate	42%
High	35%
Child Advocacy Center	
Moderate	32%
High	30%

Rate the need for the following services:

Services for underserved populations in your area LGBTQ specific services	
Moderate	37%
High	43%
Tribal specific services	
Moderate	20%
High	25%
Interpreters/bilingual support	
Moderate	42%
High	33%
Later in life/Elder abuse services	
Moderate	45%
High	35%
Cultural competency training	
Moderate	47%
High	28%
Services for individuals with disabilities	
Moderate	57%
High	23%

Rate the need for the following services:

Housing services in your area	
Emergency shelter	
Moderate	23%
High	63%
Transitional housing	
Moderate	25%
High	68%
Affordable housing	
Moderate	15%
High	80%

Rate the need for the following services:

Financial and other services	
Free or low-cost dental/medical care	
Moderate	32%
High	60%
Parenting classes	
Moderate	67%
High	18%
Child care	
Moderate	48%
High	43%
Emergency financial assistance (rent/utility assistance, gas cards, etc.)	
Moderate	37%
High	57%
Employment services	
Moderate	58%
High	27%
Financial literacy education	
Moderate	52%
High	28%
Transportation	
Moderate	30%
High	60%