

Intimate Partner Violence in Idaho, 2024

April 2026

KEY FINDINGS

Between 2016 and 2024



Decrease in number of IPV victims known to law enforcement



Increase in number of IPV victims who received grant-funded services

Victim Service Agency Needs

- Resources for expanding services in rural areas
- Better collaboration with justice system partners
- Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners (SANEs)

According to data collected from state and local law enforcement agencies, the rate of intimate partner violence (IPV) victimization has declined slightly over the last nine years. However, agencies that provide services to IPV victims have warned that the actual rate of IPV victimization is likely much higher than law enforcement data suggests. This research brief examines recent trends in IPV victimization, as well as the needs of non-profit agencies that provide services to IPV victims.

Measures of Victimization

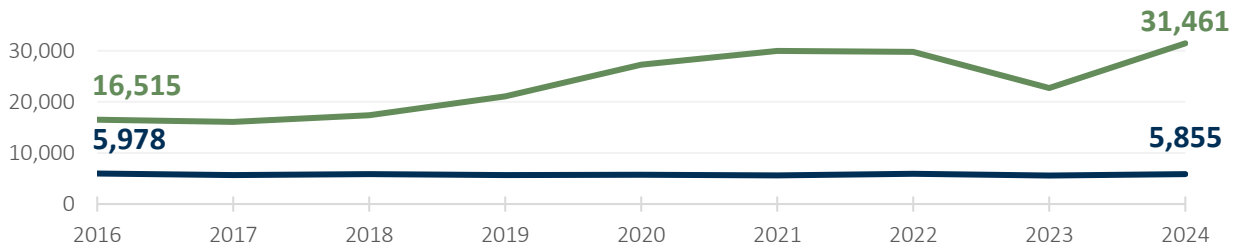
Idaho Incident-Based Reporting System

State and local law enforcement agencies report data on criminal incidents to the Idaho Incident-Based Reporting System (IIBRS), housed at the Idaho State Police. In 2024, 5,855 victims of IPV were known to law enforcement, a 2% decrease from 2016, but a 4.8% increase from 2023. The victimization rate was 3.04 victims per 1,000 Idaho residents, down 13% from 2016. IPV victims accounted for 31% of all victims of crimes against persons in 2024. See Figure 2 for county-level victimization rate information.

Grant-Funded Victim Services

The State of Idaho manages multiple federal grant programs that provide funding to agencies serving victims of crime. These programs include the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) Victim Assistance, Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA), STOP Violence Against Women Act (STOP), and Sexual Assault Services Formula Program (SASP) federal grants. In 2024, these funds enabled victim service providers to serve 31,461 IPV victims, up 90% from 2016, and up 38% from 2023 (22,724). In 2024, the number of IPV victims who accessed services via programs funded with federal dollars was 5.4 times higher than the number of IPV victims known to law enforcement (up from 2.8 times higher in 2016).

Figure 1. The number of intimate partner violence victims who received grant-funded services was more than five times higher than the number known to law enforcement in 2024.





Law Enforcement Data for Historically Underserved Populations

Hispanic/Latino Victims

Individuals who identify as Hispanic/Latino reported being victimized to law enforcement at a slightly higher rate than the general population in 2024, according to IIBRS data. The rate of reported intimate partner violence among Idaho’s Hispanic/Latino population was 3.07 per 1,000 Hispanic/Latino residents, compared to 3.04 overall. Further, while Hispanics/Latinos accounted for 13.6% of Idaho’s population in 2024, they accounted for 13.8% of IPV victims known to law enforcement. Hispanic/Latino victims tended to be concentrated in southern Idaho, where they make up a larger share of the overall population due to their significant presence in the agricultural labor force (see Figure 3).

American Indian/Alaska Native Victims

Individuals who identify as American Indian/Alaska Native (AI/AN) reported being victimized to law enforcement at lower rates than the general population in 2024, according to IIBRS data. The rate of reported intimate partner violence among Idaho’s AI/AN population was 1.18 per 1,000 AI/AN residents, compared to 3.04 overall. While American Indians/Alaska Natives accounted for 2.9% of Idaho’s population in 2024, they accounted for 1.1% of IPV victims known to law enforcement. AI/AN victims were spread across 16 different counties in the state (see Figure 4).

Victim Service Agency Needs

Victim service agencies are regularly provided opportunities to communicate agency needs to the Pass-Through Grants and Research (PGR) Department of the Idaho State Police, which serves as the State Administering Agency (SAA) for the STOP and SASP grants. Additionally, in 2024, the Idaho Statistical Analysis Center (ISAC; a component of PGR) surveyed victim service providers as part of a larger criminal justice system stakeholder survey.¹ Three needs most commonly identified by victim service agencies are discussed below.

Resources for Expanding Services in Rural Areas

In 2024, there were 20 counties in Idaho that did not have a federally funded victim service program physically located within their boundaries. This means that IPV victims who seek services must find a way to obtain those services from an agency that is not local to them. As a result, about two-thirds (66%) of respondents to ISAC’s survey who work in victim service agencies indicated that their agency serves clients from a county outside where the agency is located. 43% of respondents said their agency’s staff can travel to provide services, and 25% said they can provide services via telehealth or another online platform. However, 40% still reported that at least some clients travel to them from other counties.

14 agencies that receive STOP and/or SASP funding noted in their 2024 annual reports that rural areas face many barriers to service access related to location. The fact that victims may be required to travel to access services such as safety planning, counseling, or housing/shelter, can itself be a large enough barrier to prevent them from accessing those services. Beyond that, if victims are willing to travel, they face additional barriers related to transportation, time, and other costs. Taken together, these barriers can make it extremely difficult, if not impossible, for IPV victims in rural areas to get the services they need.

¹ Rodgers, K., & Strauss, T. (2024, October). *2024 Idaho justice system stakeholder survey*. Retrieved from <https://isp.idaho.gov/pgr/isac/>

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“Our barrier is we are so rural there is not public transportation or public affordable housing for clients. They have moved our resources for elderly out of our area any assistance needed is an hour away. Without public transportation this is impossible to get there...”

Better Collaboration with Justice System Partners

In their 2024 annual reports, 12 agencies that receive STOP and/or SASP funding reported that there needs to be an improvement in collaboration among all sectors of the justice system that serve or come into direct contact with victims. Programs noted that a more collaborative approach that bridges the gap between victim service agencies, law enforcement, prosecution, and medical providers would increase survivor safety, increase their ability to provide quality services, facilitate more and better referrals between agencies, and improve case processing and outcomes.

“There is a need for...Stronger multidisciplinary collaboration between law enforcement, prosecutors, child protective services, and advocacy organizations to ensure cases are taken seriously and pursued effectively.”

Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners (SANEs)

IPV victims are often also victims of sexual violence (SV). According to IIBRS data, in 2024, 14% of SV victims were sexually assaulted by an intimate partner. As a result, many IPV victims also need to have access to services specific to any sexual violence they have experienced. In 2024, Idaho State Police Forensic Services announced that it had trained over 250 SANEs since 2017.² Despite this achievement, 85% of respondents to ISAC’s 2024 survey who work in victim service agencies said that access to SANE programs locally remains a “high” or “moderate” need. STOP and SASP recipients echoed that sentiment in their 2024 annual reports.

“There is still a need to increase and retain the number of SANE trained nurses in Idaho, specifically in rural areas. There is a need for a state SANE-Pediatric program. There also is a need to develop training for SANE nurses in expert testimony.”

² Idaho State Police. (2024, October 29). *Idaho State Police announces milestone of 250 trained SANE nurses*. Retrieved from <https://isp.idaho.gov/idaho-state-police-announces-milestone-of-250-trained-sane-nurses/>

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Conclusion


Although law enforcement agencies recorded fewer IPV victims in 2024 than 2016, demand for services skyrocketed in that time. Since 2019, the number of IPV victims receiving federally funded services has hovered between four and five times higher than the number known to law enforcement. This has put a strain on victim service agencies, with near unanimous agreement in the field that additional resources, especially in rural areas, are needed just to keep up with demand. At the same time, multiple agencies noted they believe not all victims have access to services or are aware of the services available to them. That is an issue that, if corrected, will likely increase demand beyond its current levels, putting even more strain on agencies to provide services to everyone who needs them.

Further, the amount of federal grant funds available to support the provision of direct services seems to have an impact on capacity to provide those services to IPV victims. Although federal funding for victim services increased 87% between 2017 and 2021 to a high point of \$16 million, funding has fallen 29% since then to \$11.4 million in 2024. Meanwhile, the number of IPV victims served by federally funded programs increased 81% between 2017 and 2021 but fell 24% between 2021 and 2023. This indicates that the increase in funding from 2017 to 2021 aided Idaho’s victim service agencies in ramping up their capacity to serve larger numbers of victims, but that capacity was scaled back as the amount of available grant funding decreased. However, the 38% increase in victims served in 2024 is something to watch moving forward to determine if 2024 was an anomaly, or if service providers have made adjustments to the declines in federal funding. The administrators of these funds (including, but not limited to, the state SAAs for VOCA, FVPSA, STOP, and SASP) should be aware of these issues and work to allocate resources as efficiently as possible to ensure that all Idahoans have access to effective services when they need them.

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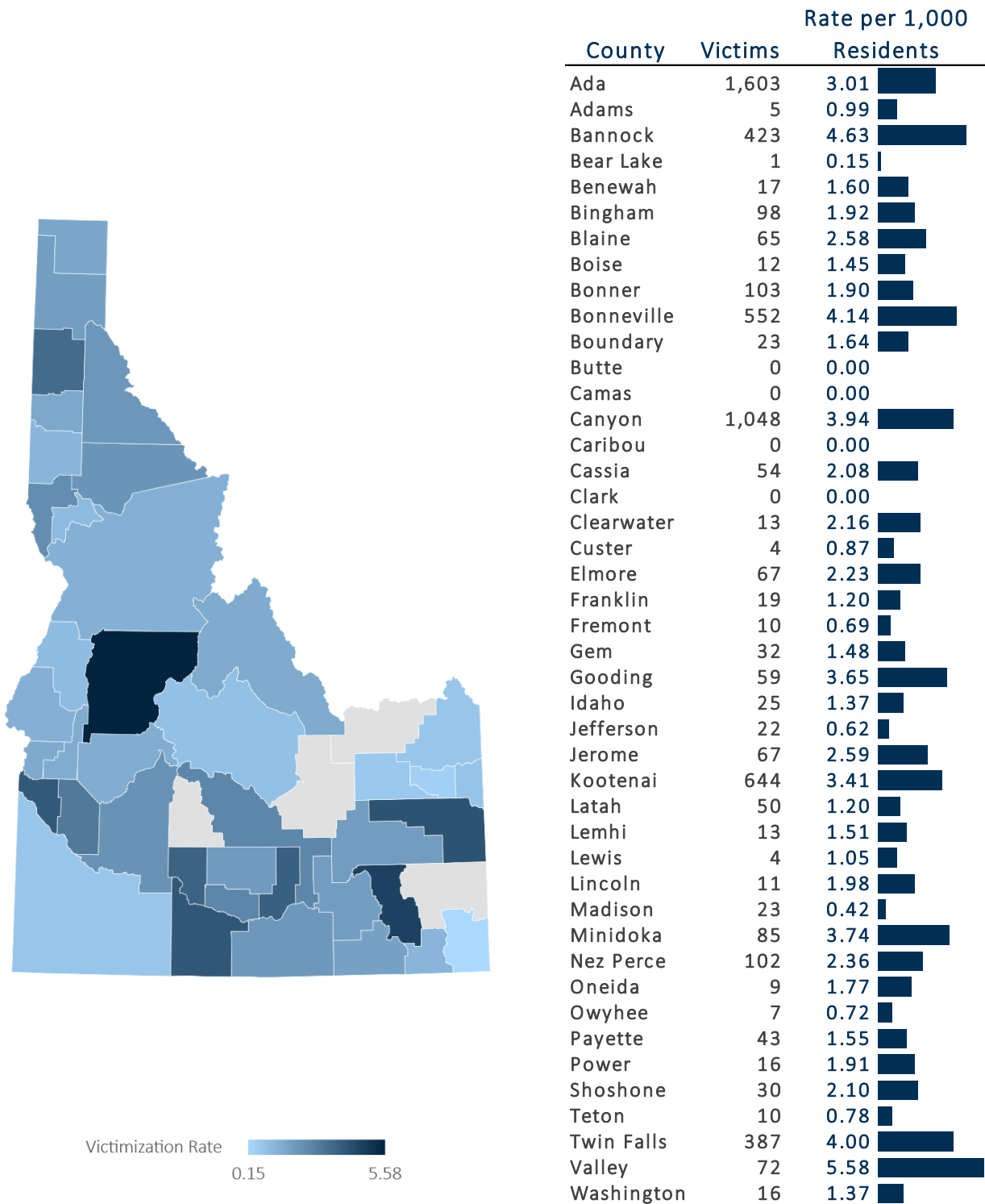
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Figure 2. Total Victims of Intimate Partner Violence Known to Law Enforcement, 2024

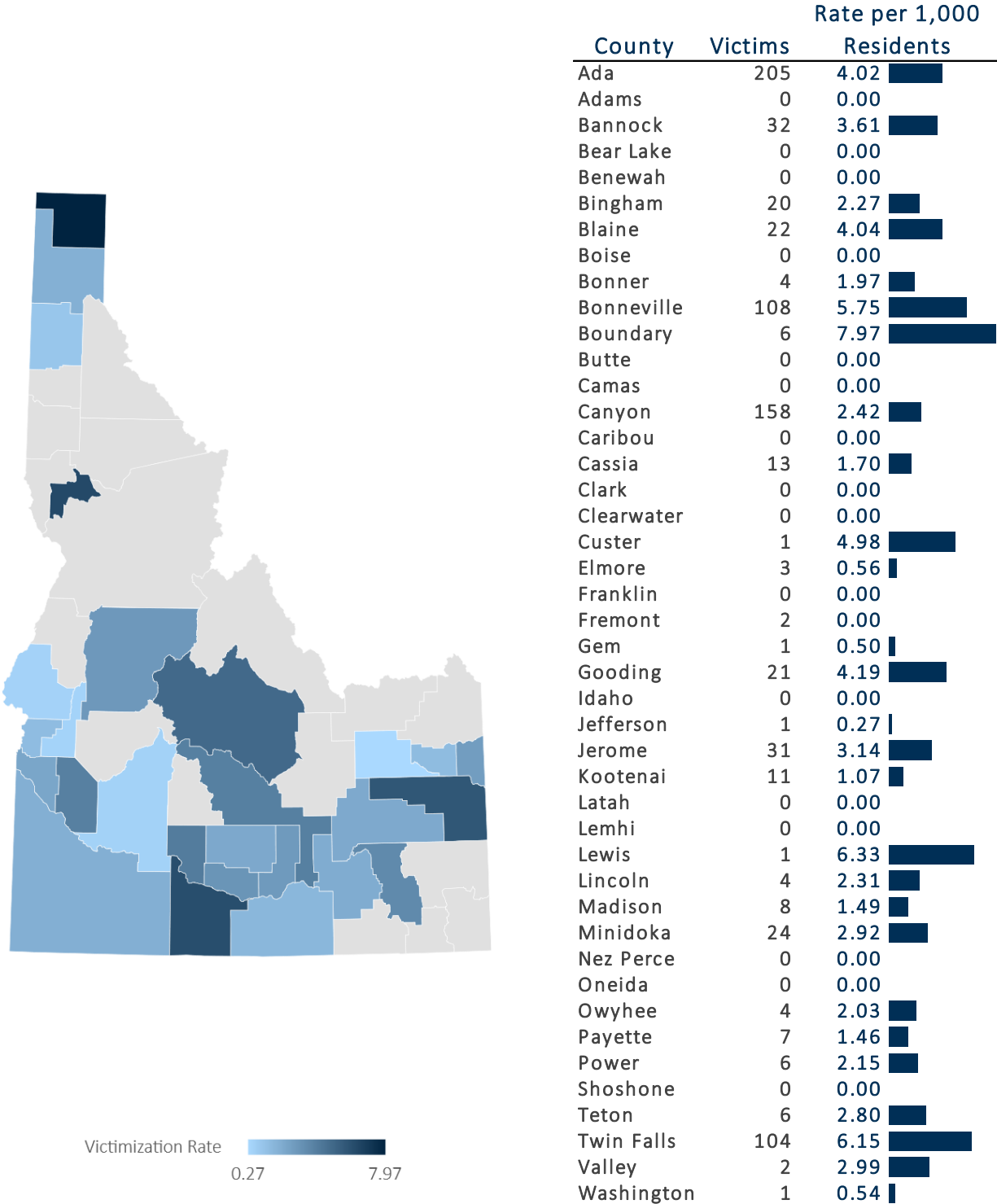


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Figure 3. Hispanic/Latino Victims of Intimate Partner Violence Known to Law Enforcement, 2024

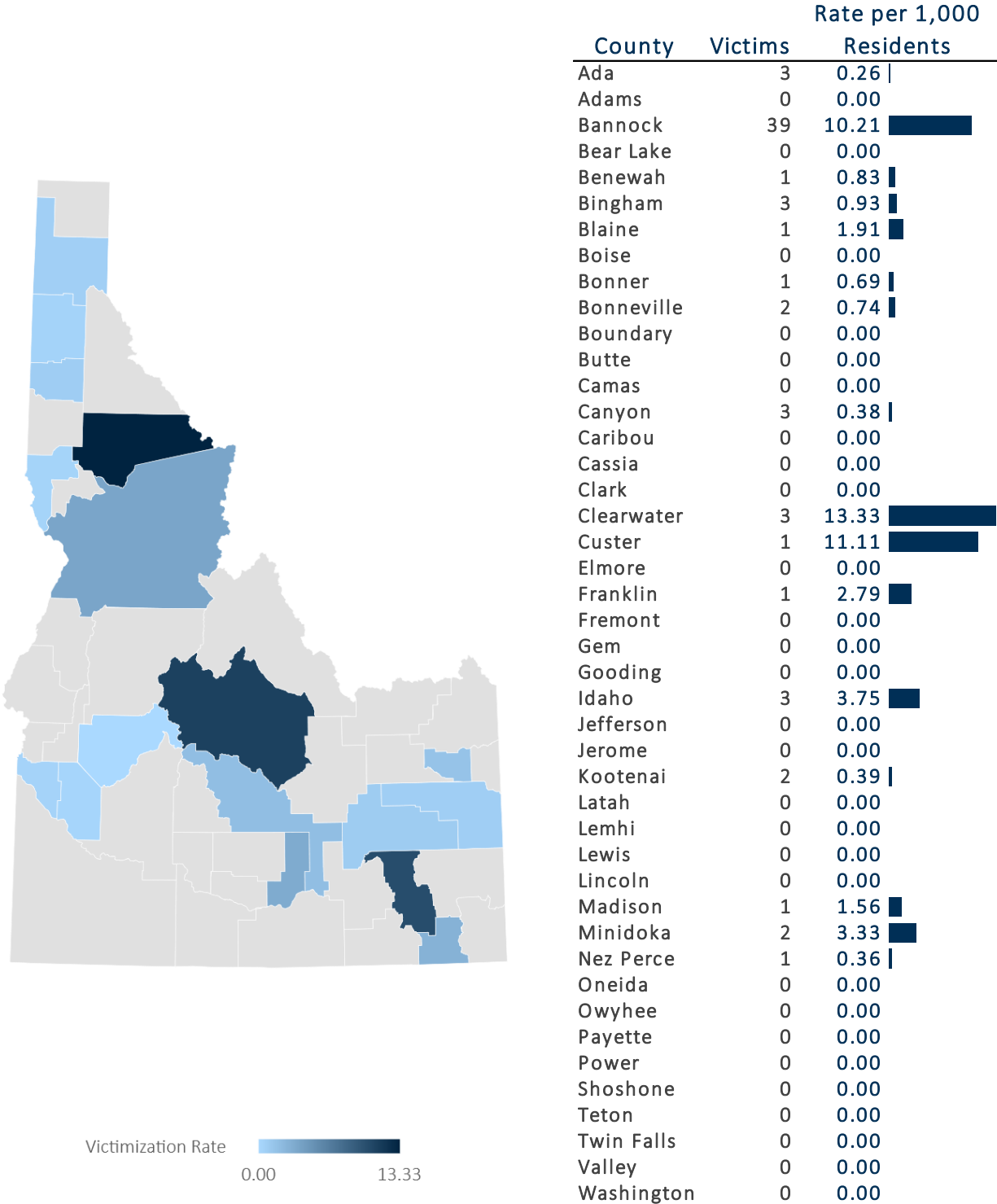


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Figure 4. American Indian/Alaska Native Victims of Intimate Partner Violence Known to Law Enforcement, 2024



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Figure 5. Total Victims of Intimate Partner Homicide Known to Law Enforcement, 2024

